

# O rodzajach *Ophioneurus* Ratz. i *Lathromerella* Girault. (Hym., Chalc., Trichogrammatidae)

z 6 rysunkami

podał

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Pierwszy ze wspomnianych rodzajów jest jednym z najstarszych w rodzinie, został bowiem opisany przez swego autora w r. 1852-im z Niemiec (5). Pomijam tu synonimikę, podaną przez Krygera (3, str. 292). O całych 60 lat później Girault opisuje (1) rodzaj *Lathromerella* z Queenslandu, dodając w 2 lata później (2) jeszcze 1 gatunek europejski (*L. germanica*). Kryger (l. c.) synonimizuje oba rodzaje, z zastrzeżeniem jednak, że robi tak z powodu braku opisu oryginalnego r. *Lathromerella* (str. 294). Dalej podaje ten sam autor opis nowego gatunku duńskiego *Oph. danicus* (str. 298), zaznaczając w miejscu uprzednio cytowanym, iż możnaby było połączyć oba gatunki europejskie w rodzaju odrębnym od *Ophioneurus*. Jak się domyśleć można z klucza gatunkowego (str. 295), odróżnia Kryger te 2 grupy (*signatus* Ratz. z jednej strony, *danicus* Kryg. i *germanicus* Gir. zaś z drugiej) przedewszystkiem podług obecności u dwóch ostatnich, natomiast braku u pierwszego, wydłużonego organu zmysłowego na wierzchołku rożków. Dalej za różnicę służą: długość odcinka brzeżnego, mniejsza u *signatus* i większa u grupy przeciwstawionej oraz ciemne ubarwienie sprychówki (radius) u *signatus*.

Samiec r. *Lathromerella* jest dotychczas nieznanym, wobec czego zaznaczam, iż udało mi się znaleźć takowego, a mianowicie wraz z samicą w Portici przy Neapolu; chodzi tu o nowy gatunek, który krótko charakteryzuję w kluczu gatunkowym poniżej, szczegółowy zaś opis z rysunkami ukaże się wkrótce w Boll. Lab. Zool. gen. ed agraria, Portici. Samiec nie wyróżnia się zbyt od samicy, mając tylko poniekąd więcej cylindryczną maczugę rożków, bez organu zmysłowego na wierzchołku.

Pozatem na wycieczce dnia 6 września r. b., zbierając koszeniem siatką wzdłuż toru kolejowego od Skierniewic w kierunku Warszawy oraz na łąkach i w lasach nad rzeką Rawką, złapałem 1 samicę, należącą do gatunku pokrewnego z *L. germanica* Gir., lecz nowego. Nazywam go *L. polonica* n. sp. Ubarwienie czarne, żółte są części następujące: ciemię i czoło, śródplecze za wyjąt-

kiem przyciemnionych axill oraz 2 podłużnych plam na tarczy, jak również boków pozatułowia; grzbiet 1-go pierścienia odwłoka żółty; nogi czarne, kolana i piszczele białawo-żółte, skrzydła za ledwo przyciemnione pod sprychówką, oraz u tylnego brzegu ciemniejsze; żyłki ciemne, odc. brzeżny prawie biały.

Na zasadzie opisów *L. germanica* i *danica* oraz rysunków tej ostatniej, jakoteż na podstawie zbadania okazów gatunków nowych (*L. polonica* n. sp. i *L. italica* n. sp.) zestawilem klucz do określania gatunków europejskich, który poniżej podaję.

Streszczam poniżej cechy, odróżniające rodzaje *Ophioneurus* Ratz. i *Lathromerella* Gir., niesłusznie przez Krygera zsynonimizowane. Zbadałem w tym celu 1 samicę *O. signatus* Ratz., pożyczoną mi przez Museum für Naturkunde w Berlinie.

### Porównawcze opisy rodzajów *Ophioneurus* Ratz. i *Lathromerella* Girault.

#### *Ophioneurus* Ratz.

(na zasadzie genotypu *O. signatus* Ratz.).

Żuwaczki: 3-zębne, zęby 2-gi i 3-ci nie wyraźnie odgraniczone (rys. 1 a).

Głaszczki żuchwowe: 2-członowe (rys. 1 b).

Głaszczki wargowe: jedyny człon rozwinięty, szerszy niż dłuższy (rys. 1 c).

Ciało: krępe, około 3-ch razy dłuższe niż szersze (rys. 3 i).

Rożki: Sensillae lineares na członach maczugi: 0, 0, 1, 1, 3; pedicellus na grzbiecie poprzecznie kreskowany; człony maczugi co do długości: 5-y, 4-y, 3-ci, 2-gi, 1-szy; 5-ty na wierzchołku bez długiej i grubej szczecinki (rys. 2 h).

Tarcza śródplecza: tak długa jak szeroka, pośrodku wzdłuż kreskowana.

Tarczka: ze 4-mi szczecinkami, kreskowana.

#### *Lathromerella* Gir.

(na zasadzie: *L. polonica* n. sp.).

wyraźnie 3-zębne, z okrągłym szerokim pagórkem wewnątrz (rys. 1 d).

1-członowe (rys. 1 e, Pm.).

człon prawie nie rozwinięty, szczecinki końcowe siedzą prawie na wardze (rys. 1 f, Pl.).

wysmukłe, prawie 5 razy dłuższe od szerokości (rys. 3 j).

0, 0, 0, 2, 4; ped. gładki.

5-ty, 3-ci, 2-gi, 4-ty, 1-szy.

5-ty człon z takową (rys. 2 g).

$1\frac{1}{2}$  razy dłuższa niż szersza, z 2 plamami podłużnymi skulptury po-dłużno siatkowej.

z 2-ma szczecinkami, gładka.

Zaplecze: z 4-ma szczecinkami.

Odwłok: łuki plecowe gładkie.

Pokładelko: osadzone przy nasadzie odwłoka a wystające wraz z pochwami o  $\frac{2}{5}$  jego długości poza wierzchołek (rys. 3 i).

Skrzydła przednie: szerokie (26:14), sprychówka nieco dłuższa od odcinka brzeźnego, gruba, prawie bez szyjki, błona dookoła sprychówki przyciemniona, komórka nasadowa z 2-ma włoskami, pod sprychówką ukośny szereg grubszych włosków; poza rzęsami brzeźnymi brzeg owłosiony 2-ma szeregami włosków, w najszerszym miejscu skrzydła około 24-ch podłużnych szeregów włosków.

tylne: przedni brzeg między żyłką i wierzchołkiem wklęsły, tylny wypukły, 3 podłużne szeregi włosków, przedni brzeg nie owłosiony (rys. 4 k).

Nogi: tylne piszczele na końcu z dwoma ostrogami.

bez szczecinek.

Łuki plecowe wzdłuż kreskowane, pokładelko osadzone o  $\frac{3}{4}$  —  $\frac{2}{5}$  długości odwłoka od nasady jego a wystaje o  $\frac{1}{10}$  (rys. 3 j).

węższe (27,5:11), sprychówka o połowę krótsza od odc. brzeźnego, węższa, z wyraźną szyjką, błona ledwo ciemniejsza pod sprychówką, komórka nasadowa bez włosków, szeregu włosków pod sprychówką brak, brzeg z wyjątkiem rzęs brzeźnych — nie owłosiony, w najszerszym miejscu około 14—15 szeregów włosków.

przedni i tylny brzegi równoległe, prawie proste, oprócz 3-ch szeregów włosków — 4-ty, na przednim brzegu (rys. 5 l).

z jedną ostrogą.

(*polonica*, *italica*).

## Klucz do określania gatunków europejskich rodzaju

### *Lathromerella* Girault.

1. Ciało owada czarne z żółtem śródpleczem . . . . . 2  
— Ciało żółte, dolna część, oraz nogi częściowo, zaciemnione . . . . .  
. . . . . *L. danica* Kryg.
2. Najdłuższe rzęsy brzeźne przednich skrzydeł 3 razy krótsze od największej szerokości skrzydeł . . . . . 3  
— Najdłuższe rzęsy  $5\frac{1}{2}$  razy krótsze od szerokości skrzydła . . . . .  
. . . . . *L. italica* n. sp.
3. Piszczele, za wyjątkiem wierzchołków i kolan czarne . *L. germanica* Gir.  
— Środkowe i tylne piszczele całkowicie białawo-żółte . *L. polonica* n. sp.

Upon the genera *Ophioneurus* Ratz. and *Lathromerella* Girault.  
(Hym. Chalc. Trichogrammatidae)

With 6 drawings.

Having examined a specimen of *O. signatus* Ratz., received from the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin I compared it with 2

other new species, one of which taken at Skierniewice, Poland, while the other captured at Portici, Italy in both sexes.

The result of this comparison was that both new species belong to the genus *Lathromerella* Gir., and I take this opportunity to clear up the relations of both genera in question.

Kryger writes in his „European Trichogramminae“ (3. p. 294) as follows: „Girault finally describes a genus *Lathromerella*, Mem. Mus. Queensland I, II (really only in the first volume. S. N.), which is evidently very closely related to *Ophioneurus*. I have not been able to obtain possession of the description.... I am inclined to maintain that *Lathromerella* is only a synonym of *Ophioneurus*, although there may yet be reasons to place our one danish species (probably *O. danicus* Kr. S. N.) and *L. germanica* as a separate genus, but on this point at present I am not able to discuss further, until... it is possible to obtain the foreign literature“.

Being in possession of the Girault's original description, as well as of the mentioned specimens, I tried to resolve this question, and I believe to have proved that *Lathromerella* Gir. is a distinct genus differing from *Ophioneurus* Ratz. in many details.

Besides I must notice that the unknown male of *Lathromerella* Gir. has been discovered by me in Italy.

I composed a synoptic key of the European species of *Lathromerella* Gir. However *L. germanica* Gir. and *L. danica* Kryg. are known to me only after the original descriptions and drawings (the latter species).

Besides other contributions to the morphology of *Ophioneurus*, given in the completed description below, I must correct there a defect of the Kryger's figure 6 A, p. 295 (l. c.), where in the forewing the „oblique line of discal ciliation“ is lacking. After my opinion it is just one of the most characteristic features of the genus in question and distinguishes it from *Lathromerella*.

What concerns the joints of antenna I agree quite with Girault, viz. there are 2 ring joints in both genera and 5 joints in the club.

Judging from the key of species given by Kryger (p. 295), I think he supposed the characters of this „separate genus“ are:

the „tap“ i. e. a large sense-organ on the apex of the club, the long marginal vein and the radius not dark coloured, all corresponding with *Lathromerella*.

The Italian species *L. italica* n. sp. is characterized here only preliminarily in the specific key, while the detailed description with drawings will appear in the „Boll. Lab. Zool. genered agrar.“ Portici.

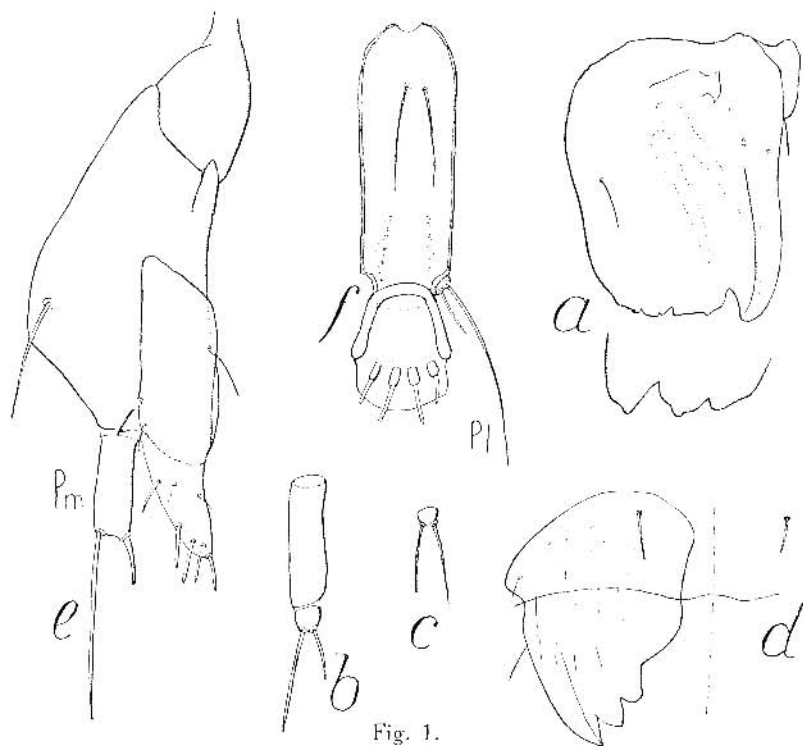


Fig. 1.

Kryger's opinion that *Lathromerella* is closely related to *Ophioneurus* seems to me at least unfounded. Such characters as the shortness of the marginal and the shape of the stigmal vein as well as the presence of submarginal cilia and the striated sculpture of scutum approach the latter genus more to the group of genera near *Ufens* Gir. while the wing and venation, mesonotum and the longitudinally striated abdominal tergites show the affinity of the former genus with the group near *Oligosita* Hal. (incl. *Chaetostricha* sensu Kryger).

The statement (p. 298) that Girault recognized the drawing of an antenna of *O. signatus* sent him by Kryger as agreeing with *L. germanica* proves only the fact that both genera have similarly shaped antennae. This point compels us to place both genera in question together into the system.

In one respect, however, *L. polonica* n. sp. disagrees with the generic description, viz. in having the valves and ovipositor distinctly exerted for one tenth of the abdomen's length. The same concerns *L. danica* Kryg.

Girault writes in the original description that *Lathromerella* resembles *Prestwichia*, *Lathromeris* and *Pterygogramma*; the 2 former genera are known to me after their genotypes, and I can state that they have a rather far affinity with the genus in question, while *Pterygogramma* which I know only from the original description and from the rather primitive drawings seems to me to have really similar wings.

#### Completed description of *Ophioneurus signatus* Ratz. Female.

(labeled: „17.558. Aachen Juni, Frst.“ and placed with ♂ ♀ of *Ootetrastichus crino* Walk.).

Colour notes: Body dark smoky, following parts brownish-orange-yellow: pronotum posteriorly, mesoscutum postico-laterally, parapsides and scutellum antico-laterally; abdomen on the first tergite, and less toward the apex; darker brown are: lateral sutures of scutum and anterior suture of scutellum, as well as the axillae anteriorly. Legs concolorous, knees, bases of anterior and middle femora, anterior tibiae dorsally and tarsi whitish yellow, the anterior tarsi and the last joints of the 2 posterior pairs slightly dusky. Eyes and ocelli pale carmine, frontoververtex pale orange yellow, lower part of the face and the occiput dusky; mandibles dusky with the apices ferruginous, maxillae basally and the palpus dusky. Antennae pale orange yellow, base and dorsal side of scapus dusky, basal third of pedicellus slightly dusky, apical joint more pale yellow, the venation of forewing dusky, prestigma apically pale; venation of the hind wing at the base, middle and apex brownish.

Head (shriveled and therefore not measured): Frontoververtex covered by double-lined striation (like fig. m of *Lathromerella*), cheeks striated longitudinally from mouth to eye, occiput more largely striated. Clypeus and genal keels distinct. Mandibles

(fig. 1 a) inequally dentated (22:20). Maxillary stipes with 1 long bristle near outer margin, mentum with 2 long bristles at basal two thirds, ligula with 4 apical setigerous pustules, basal joint of maxillary palpus 14:4, labial 3,5:3, its bristles 6:8.

Antennae: radicula (11:10) with 3 pustules dorsally, scape (51:12) nearly smooth, with 2 dorsal and 2 ventral bristles, pedicel (35:17) about one half shorter than the scape, transversely, obliquely striate on the dorsale surface, with 2 dorsal and 2 ventral bristles, 1-st ring-joint (11:4) with a bristle as well as the second (9:1,5); club (89:29) about three fourths longer than the scape, before the middle broadest, joints in the lengths of the ratio: 6:9:20:12:42 (dorsally) and 6:8:12:33:30 (ventrally), the 1-st and 2-nd thinner interiorly, widths in ratio: 11:16:30:29:13. Chaetotaxy of the club consists of a) stiff fuscous bristles, rising from distinct pustules; there are 1, 2, 2 on the 1-st, 2-nd and 3-rd joint respectively, b) long hyaline bristles, rising from slightly paler spots; there are 0, 0, 4, 9, 2 resp., being shorter on the club, c) „delicate prolongations of the linear chitinized ridges“ (Waterston, 6), fuscous: 2, 6, 10, 0, 4, d) apical bristles of a various shape. Besides linear sensillae yet mentioned, there are „mushroom-like sutural sensoria“ 1, 1, 0, 1, 0.

Pronotum scaly, bristled, spiracles oblong, prosternum subquadrate, posteriorly truncate, anterior angle prominent, surface divergently lineolate, episternite longitudinally striate, 1 bristle at the posterior third; scutum (70:73) broadest near the half, at the middle anteriorly with a scaly reticulation overgoing near the anterior margin into a transverse and posteriorly into a longitudinal striation, anterior pair of bristles just behind the anterior edge, posterior at about one fourth from hind margin; parapsides irregularly pentagonal, striated like scutum, with 1 bristle medially near the hind margin; scutellum (71:53) with the axillae strongly advanced, trapezoidal, bearing 1 bristle near the inner margin at the posterior fourth, sculpture striate; axillulae about one half the width of axillae, sculpture — oblong reticulation like the sides of scutellum; this latter medially finely striate, the 1-st bristle at the anterior fourth and opposite to the scutum's hind edge, 2-nd at the posterior third and nearer to the middle-line, sensillae placoideae a little behind the middle. Metanotum a ninth of the length of the scutellum, postscutellum not develo-

ped, laterally 2 bristled; propodeon a fifth the length of the scutellum, smooth, not keeled, spiracles large, rounded, adjoining the anterior margin which is thickened, there are 3 rather long bristles behind the spiracle. A membran representing probably the petiol, covers the phragma between propodeon and abdomen; phragma rather pointed, extending nearly to the margin of the 2-nd abdominal tergite. Prepectora sphenoidal, not meeting ventrally, smooth, with 1 small bristle below the middle, mesosternum limited by a transversal keel above, bare, with a posteriorly concave stripe of striation, behind it as well as the bare undivided mesopleurae, with the traces of reticulation only, meta-

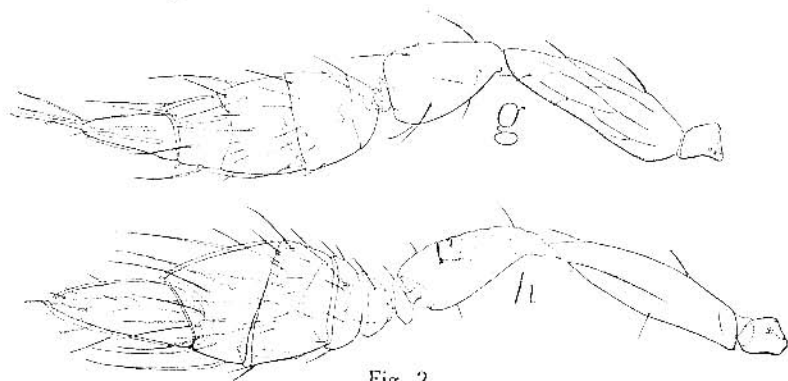


Fig. 2.

pleurae small, bare, triangular and striated. Tegulae, as well as the humeral sclerites, 1-bristled, the former small.

Forewings: (49:30), rather oblatly rounded at apex, venation occupying  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the length, the ratio of the lengths: submarginal : prestigma : marginal : stigmal<sup>1)</sup> = 35 : 18 : 11 : 14<sup>2)</sup>, submarginal narrowing apically and curved backward, with 11 prickles posteriorly and 1 large bristle just behind the half, basal vein narrow, slightly curved inwards, running out from a prominent edge of prestigma, the latter straight with 1 large bristle at the base and another smaller before the apex, both on the anterior margin, 1 still smaller farther apically on the posterior margin (ratio: 10:8:4), about at the middle there are 2 hyaline

<sup>1)</sup> Measured from the costal margin to the apex of the vein.

<sup>2)</sup> Prestigma is the part between the point where the submarginal is broken, and the point where the venation reaches the costal margin i. e. the beginning of the marginal vein.



pustules; marginal vein with the posterior margin curved, apically truncate, overgoing into the stigmal without a distinct neck, on the costal margin with 3 stiff bristles, the 2-nd largest, 3-rd shortest (6:7:5), the upper surface with 3 more bristles; stigmal vein with the proximal margin straight, caudal subtruncate, but edges rounded, 2 hyaline pustules project beyond the vein apically; costal cell (50:6) broadened behind the half, with 2 bristles there (upperside) and with two other before the marginal (underside), on which this series is continued by 3 bristles, basal cell 2 bristled; under the marginal 2 isolated little bristles, oblique line under the stigmal formed by 4 bristles, there are 8 distinct rows of discal cilia, the 2 placed most anteriorly and most posteriorly overgoing into 2 rows of submarginal cilia and joining one another, the rest of discal cilia placed in not distinct rows between the regular lines; marginal cilia at longest less, than one eighth of the wing's greatest width (85:10).

Hind wings: (44:5), the venation occupying a few less than a half, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  from base thickened, bristled, and ending into a point, behind the middle with 4 little bristles, 2 little bristles in the basal  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 after the 1-st veins's curving, 1 larger under the crotchets and 1 large on the vein basally of latter (all on the membran), besides the 3 rows, there are 2 cilia posteriorly before the apex, marginal cilia at longest one half longer than the wing's greatest width (20:14), only 4 of them pass over upon the costal margin which is bare (fig. 4 k).

Proportions of the leg-joints:

	Foreleg	Middle leg	Hind leg
Coxa:	43:21	31:26	64:32
Trochanter 1-st:	22:13	15:10	26:15
"    2-nd:	6:15	7:9	13:12
Femur:	69:18	65:10	80:21
Preapical bristle (largest):	13	10	12
Tibia:	69:12	95:9	101:15
Basal bristle (largest):	—	15	—
Spur:	10	15	17:2; 10:1,5
Tarsal joint 1-st:	21   5	36   5	25   5
2-nd:	24   5	20   5	25   5
3-rd:	20:6	23:6	27:7
Pulvillus:		10	
Claw:		6,5	

Forecoxa very delicately and rather closely striate, at the base anteriorly 3 little bristles rising from hyaline pustules ranged in a transversal row, besides there are 2 long bristles ventrally (1 apical) and 1 dorso-apical. Trochanter with a few striae with 3+2 not bristled hyaline pustules ventro-apically and with 2 latero-apical bristles on the sides; 2-nd trochanter halfmoon shaped, 3 pustules ventrally, bare; femur finely obliquely striate, with 14 bristles on the inner surface and 8 on the outer, incl. the preapical one; tibia

with a like sculpture, 18 bristles on the inner surface 2 of which placed apically (incl. the barely larger postbasal one) and with 5 bristles on the outer surface; metatarsus with 1 bristle dorsally and 2 ventro-apically, second joint with 2 dorsally and ventrally as above, the terminal one with 3 dorsal, apical and ventral bristles; middle coxa with 2 ventral, 2 external and 1 internal bristle, smooth; 1-st trochanter with 3 bristles, 1 medio-posteriorly, 2 other ventro-apically, with 3 striae dorsally, as well as 2 pustules apically, ventrally there are 3 little bristled pustules at base and 2+3 larger, bare at apex; 2-nd trochanter one-

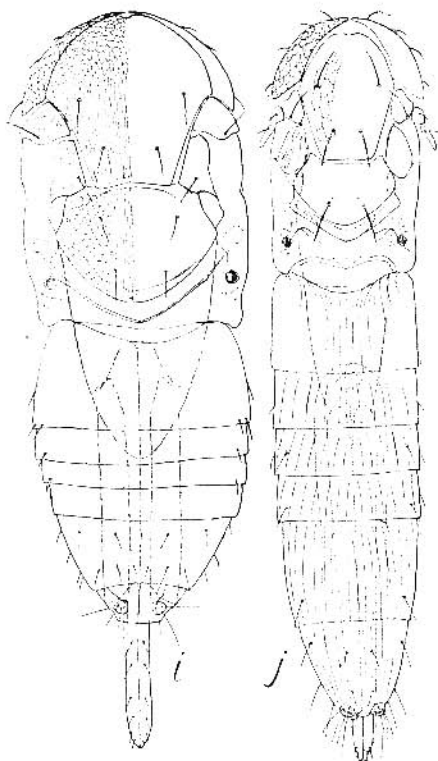


Fig. 3.

sided with 2+3 bare pustules; femur, sculpture as above, 19 bristles on the outer surface, 2 on the inner one, tibia with 20 bristles on the outer surface (1 apical) and 10 on the inner one (incl. basal); metatarsus and the 2-nd joint with 2 bristles dorsally, the latter with 2, the former with about 5 bristles laterally and ventrally, the apical joint with 3 to 5 bristles on each surface, dorsally on the extreme apex with a very strong seta; hind coxa

with 3 little hyaline pustules near the lower basal edge, 1 strong seta above, before the apex and 1 intero-lateral on the latter sculpture striate as above, the inner surface covered by a more chitinized and dusky prickles, totally about 75; 1-st trochanter with 4 bristles below, 1 above and 1 bare prickle intero-apically; 2-nd trochanter ventro-apically with 1 bristle and 5 bare pustules; femur elongately reticulated on the outer surface and on the ventral half of the inner one, while transversely striated on the dorsal half from base to apex, with 3 large bristles on the outer surface near the ventral border and 2 near the dorsal one, 7 on the dorsal border and 10 on the inner surface; tibia obliquely truncate outward on the apex, this edge bristled, there are 4 apical bristles, besides of the spurs, the outer surface with about 32 bristles (2 sorts: rising from a pustule and direct from the surface, the same on the middle tibia), about 8 bristles on the inner surface (long, fuscous basally and very stout, hyaline apically); 2 dorsal bristles on the metatarsus, 5 ventral, there are also stouter ones, 3 dorsal on the 2-nd joint and 5 ventral, and 5 on each surface on the terminal joint.

Abdomen oval (60:48), narrowed beginning from the apex of the 1-st tergite, which is broadest; ratio of the lengths: 22:6:8:8:14:7; chaetotaxy (visible from above): 1,1 lateral bristles at  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 2,2 latero-marginal; 1,1; 1,1 latero-marginal on the 2-nd and 3-rd respectively, 3,3; 5,5 on the 5-th; the 4-th, 6-th and anus bare; cercoides with 4 bristles; ovipositor protruded for  $\frac{27}{60}$  of the abdomen's length, its base at the base of abdomen, valvae each with 6 bristles,  $\frac{1}{7}$  of the extruded part of the needle serrate.

### Comparative descriptions of the genera *Ophioneurus* Ratz. and *Lathromerella* Gir. Females.

#### *Ophioneurus* Ratz.

(based on the genotype *O. signatus* Ratz).

Mandibles: 3-dentate, the 2-nd and 3-rd teeth not distinctly divided (fig. 1 a).

Maxillary palpus: 2 jointed, the apical joint a fifth of the basal, 2-bristled (fig. 1 b).

#### *Lathromerella* Gir.

(based on *L. polonica* n. sp.).

distinctly 3-dentate, besides with a broad, rounded projection on the inner side (fig. 1 d).

1 jointed, 2-bristled (fig. 1 e Pm.).

Labial palpus: the unique joint developed, broader than long (fig. 1 c).

Antennae: pedicel transversely striate above, the 5-th club joint without an „apical spur“; the linear sensillae on the club joints: 0, 0, 1, 1, 3; the joints ranged according to their length: 5-th, 4-th, 3-rd, 2-nd, 1-st. (fig. 2 h).

Body: robust, about 3 times longer than broad.

Mesoscutum: as long as broad, medially with a fine longitudinal striation.

Scutellum: with 4 bristles, medially striated. Axillae with 1 bristle.

Metanotum: with 2 very minute bristles on each side, smooth (fig. 3 i, not reproduced!).

Postscutellum not developed.

Wings: forew. broad (26:14), stigmal vein a little longer than marginal (which is curved), thick, nearly neckless, strongly dark-coloured, the membran around it clouded, basal cell with 2 cilia, the oblique line of discal ciliation leading back from stigmal vein present; 2 rows of submarginal cilia present; about 24 longitudinal rows of discal ciliation at the greatest wings width (fig. 4 k).

hind wing: costal margin between the end of venation and apex-concave, bare, anal margin convex, 3 lines of discal ciliation only.

Abdomen: tergites smooth, ovipositor inserted at the base and projecting with its valves for two fifths of abdomen's length beyond its apex (fig. 3 i).

Legs: hind tibial spur double.

the joint barely developed, the 2 bristles subsessile (fig. 1 f Pl.).

pedicel smooth, the club on the apex with a „spur“; the sensillae: 0, 0, 0, 2, 4; the joints according to their length: 5-th, 3-rd, 2-nd, 4-th, 1-st. (fig. 2 g).

slender, about 5 times longer than broad.

one half longer than broad, with 2 spots of longitudinal reticulation.

with 2 bristles, smooth. Axillae bare.

bare, laterally obliquely striated (fig. 3 j).

postscutellum developed.

forewing narrower (27,5:11), stigmal vein a half of the marginal (which is straight), its neck distinct, the vein coloured like the rest of venation, membran barely clouded under the stigmal vein, basal cell bare, the oblique line of discal ciliation absent, submarginal cilia absent; about 14—15 lines of discal ciliation, where the wing broadest (fig. 5 l).

the costal and anal margins parallel, nearly straight, on the former a row of marginal cilia, besides there are 3 lines.

tergites longitudinally striated, ovipositor inserted  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$  of the abdomen's length distant from base and extruded for one tenth of the same length (fig. 3 j).

hind tibial spur simple.

(*polonica, italica*).

A synoptic key of the European species of the genus  
*Lathromerella* Girault.

Females.

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Insect black, mesonotum yellow . . . . .  | 2                         |
| — Insect yellow, the underside and the legs partly smoke . . . . .                         |                           |
| . . . . .  | <i>L. danica</i> Kryg.    |
| 2. Marginal fringe of forewing at it longest about one third of wing at broadest . . . . . | 3                         |
| — Marginal fringes more than 5 times shorter than the wing's greatest width . . . . .      |                           |
| . . . . .  | <i>L. italica</i> n. sp.  |
| 3. All tibia save knees and apices black . . . . .   | <i>L. germanica</i> Gir.  |
| — Middle and hind tibia whitish yellow . . . . .   | <i>L. polonica</i> n. sp. |

The genotype *L. fasciata* Gir. approaches the species under the 3-rd couplet of the key, but differs notably in the colour, as well as in the hind wings having only 2 lines of discal ciliation.

***Lathromerella polonica*** n. sp. Female. Length 0,87 mm.

Head with the frons yellow, vertex and occiput orange, eyes and ocelli rose-coloured, facial impression and clypeus dusky, the former with 2 ridges projecting into the frons, ferruginous, cheeks and occiput below the foramen black, slightly metallic, mandibles piccous, apically darker, trophi dusky, ligula hyaline; antennae pale sulphur-yellow, embrowned are: scapus dorsally and basally, basal one fourth of pedicellus and the club joints gradually less from apex to base. Prothorax entirely brownish-black, mesothoracal complex lemon yellow with following parts brown: 2 oblongue spots on scutum, axillae with axillulae, a lateral spot on the metanotum, a part of thickened anterior propodeal margin, lying between the spiracle and the middle yellow triangle, as well as the hind margin laterally; slightly embrowned are sides of propodeum and parapsides, while the scutum antico-medially is orange; prothorax ventrally with the prepectus concolorous, mesosternum more orange, on the epicnemium a oblongue brown spot, the ventral surface slightly smoky, mesopleurae embrowned superiorly, metapleurae black. Coxae dusky, the middle ones yellow apically; trochanters yellow, basally embrowned, all femora black, knees and 2 posterior tibiae apically whitish yellow, the anterior, rest of the middle and posterior near the base tinged with honey yellow; tarsi brownish, the 2 posterior pairs clearer toward the base. On the abdomen the

petiolar membran is yellow, the 1-st tergite yellow basally, on the middle line before the apex there are dorsally and ventrally a pellucet orange spot; the anus yellow; each tergite with an indistinct apical darker strip; sheaths of ovipositor brown. Wings very slightly clouded, the anterior pair with a hardly visible substigmal cloud and another, opposite on the hind margin. Tegulae lemon yellow, humeral sclerites paler subcostal, prestigma and stigmal veins grayish, marginal nearly white; on the hind pair the basal thickened part of venation whitish, the apex grayish.

Head (fig. 6 m) rounded, the lower and the upper edge of the eye  $12\frac{1}{45}$ , from the respective margins, the eye hairy, the hairs of an equal lenght to the diameter of a stemma. Eyes  $21\frac{1}{45}$  of the total depth, separated by 2,25 diameters, where the front narrowest, the orbitae more diverging superiorly, than orally, below the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of the eye's depth angled, genal keel distinct, forming with the lateral clypeal margin a nearly straight angle, there are another suture running out from the superior clypeal edge, parallel to the genal. Peristom formed by clypeal margin which is hardly emarginate medially (fig. 1 d) and occupies a third of head's width. Toruli oblong, inclined to one another, nearer to the eye, than to the mouth border, equally distant from the eye and the upper clypeal margin and nearer to one another, than to the eye, their lower ends just above the ocular line. Facial impression not reaching the eye's tip and extending to  $8\frac{1}{11}$  of the depth, laterally touching the eyes, divided from below by a short triangular carina between the toruli, as well as from above by 2 orally converging ridges. Lateral ocelli equally distant from the orbits as from one another. Occipital foramen just under the middle of the height, margined by a horizontal keel with 2 notches on the sides; there are 2 keels running out from the notches and joining the upper cheek ends. Orally the ring surrounding the foramen, extends to the base of the trophi in form of a sphenoid. 2 other tentorial branches run out from the mandibles bases; they reach one another between the toruli and bear below of them lateral projections. Clypeus (1:4) smooth, 4 bristled, cheeks  $2\frac{1}{3}$  of the longest eye's diameter, obliquely irregularly striate, bare before the keel, but bearing there 2 pustules below the eye, with 7 bristles behind the keel; the area above the

clypeus reticulate, with 1,1 bristles above the clypeal edges and with 3,3 above them, sides of the impressions largely striate. 2 hyaline pustules between the toruli and 1,1 opposite to the orbit's edge. There are 3 orbital bristles on the frons, a 4-th continuing this row, placed above, 3,3 on the vertex between the ocelli and orbits, and 2,2 on the occipital margin; the frons between the impression and the eye, and just above with the typical double-lined transverse striation which is superiorly overgoing into simple striation and covers the upper part of the

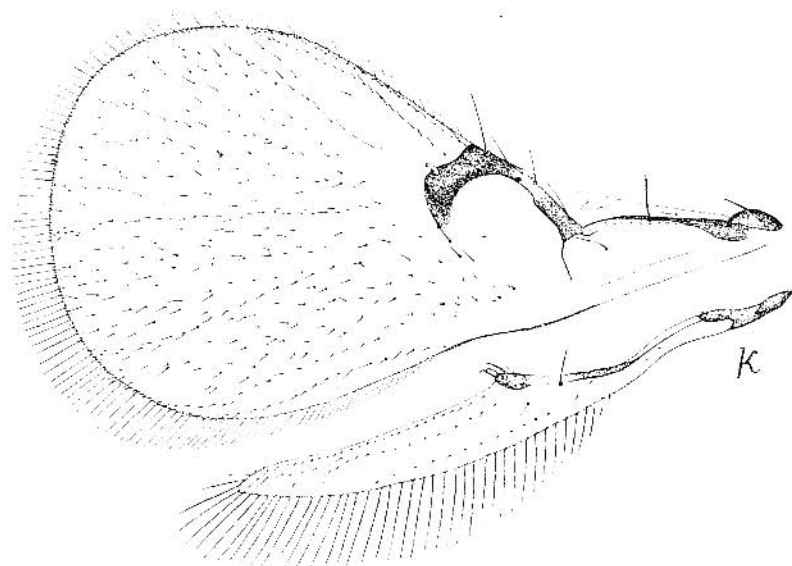


Fig. 4.

occiput concentrically, while the lower part of the latter is longitudinally (vertically) striate; there are 2 large bristles above the foramen and 1,1 on the sides.

Mandible (fig. 1 d), maxilla (fig. 1 e) smooth, stipes with 1 long bristle near the outer edge, and another smaller on the inner margin; galea with 2 bristles near the middle on the exterior margin and with 7 apically; maxillar palpus (7:2,5), (fig. 1 e, Pm) 2 apical bristles (13:4), mentum (fig. 1 f) at basal  $\frac{1}{3}$  2-bristled, labial palpus (0,7:2, Pl), 2 bristles (11:5), ligula with 4 setigerous pustules.

Antennae: Radicula as long as wide, with 3 pustules as in *signatus*, scapus (31:10), dorsally with 2 large bristles, ventrally with 2 small ones before the apex; sculpture — a few longitudinal lines forming a net; pedicel (23:13) with 2 dorsal, 2 ventral and 2 externo-lateral long bristles; anelli bare (7:3; 5:2); club conic ovate, regularly narrowed to the apex, ratio of the widths and lengths: 12:18:17:13:7; (outer side) 9:10:16:12:15; (inner side) 2:10:15:10:17; mushroom like sensoria: 1, 2, 0, 1, 0; stiff fuscous bristles 3, 2, 1, 1, 0; delicate projections 0, 4, 5, 0, 0; long hyaline bristles: 0, 4, 3, 2, (3 on the terminal joint apically); besides 1 little fuscous apical seta; the terminal spur 16:1,5.

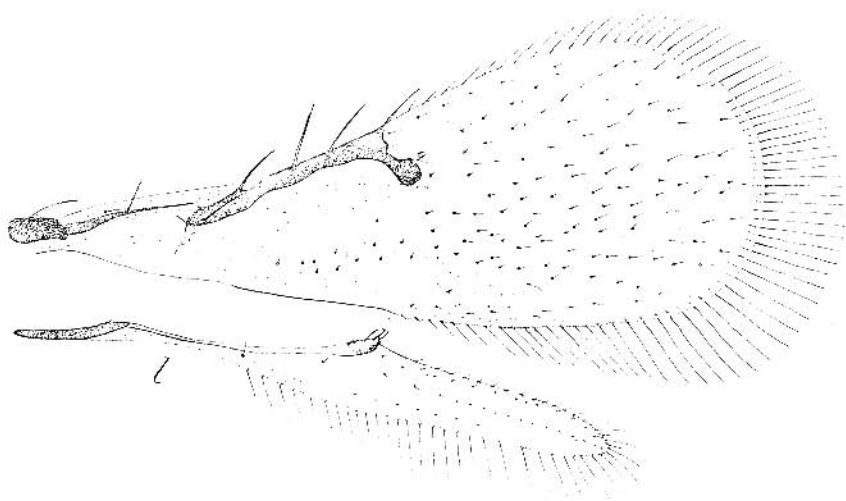


Fig. 5.

The lateral parts of the pronotum, visible from above, a third of the scutum's width, its whole surface scaly and with bristles; prosternum subquadrate, as long as wide, the anterior edge more prominent, surface with a few lines of reticulation; pre-episternite (63:22) largely striate-lineolate, 1 bristle on the middle line behind the center; prepectora not joining ventrally. Scutum (58:45), broadest at the anterior two fifths, angles rounded, emarginate on both ends, sculpture as mentioned, bristles as in *signatus*, parapsides little, subtriangular, bristled posteriorly; scutellum (50:28) with prominent anterior edges, sens. placoideae as in *signatus*, 2 bristles on the posterior  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; axillae



subtriangular, bare, inner margin thickened, posteriorly smooth, rest striate; axillulae little, a  $\frac{1}{3}$  less than the axillae transversely striate, mesosternum nearly smooth, on the dark spot striate, tegulae and the humeral sclerites each 1-bristled. Metanotum just less, than one fifth of the scutellum's length, postscutellum's width equals the latter. Propodeon medially a half shorter, than the scutellum broadly and deeply excavate posteriorly, with a median carina, continuing on the petiolar membran (?) and on the abdomen's 1-st tergite), medially with an elevated triangle pointed caudally, spiracles just before the half, round, moderate, joined with the anterior margin by a broad, oblique carina, the margin inwards of the latter thickened, there are 2 bristles before and 1 behind the spiracle.



Fig. 6.

Forewing: (47:17), venation occupying  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the length, ratio of : subm : pralst : marg : stigm. — 32:17:23:10, inclination of the stigmal vein to the costal border about  $60^\circ$ , basal vein indicated as a cloud, subcostal with 9 prickles posteriorly straight, 1 bristle as in *signatus*; prestigma not edged, with 2 large equal bristles, 1 postbasal posteriorly, another before the fracture anteriorly; marginal with 3 macrochaetae (9:11:10), on the underside there are a row of 5 setae, of a moderate size; basal cell bare, costal (43:2,5) with 1 bristle before the middle on the under side; 2 longitudinal rows of little cilia and 1 isolated bristle above of them under the venation and about 14—15 lines of middle-sized hairs across the discus; longest marginal cilia  $\frac{17}{50}$  of the wing's width. Hind wing (40:4) with the venation occupying nearly a half (21:40) of the length, 1 bristle on the basal thickened portion, bare till the apical thickening where are 3 bristles, besides of 3 crotchets; there is 1 larger bristle on the membran at  $\frac{1}{3}$  from the base; another smaller bristle is seating before the apical thickening of the venation; the 2 anterior rows of discal cilia, consisting of 15 and 17 bristles respectively, and extending from the venation end to the apex of the wing; the posterior row reaches

the apex of the wing; the posterior row reaches

the middle of the space between the vein's end and the apex, and consists of 7 hairs; longest marginal cilia  $1\frac{1}{3}$  of the wing's width, passing over upon the costal margin (19 cilia).

Proportion of the leg-joints:

	Fore leg	Middle leg	Hind leg
Coxa:	42:19	32:22	56:22
Trochanter 1-st:	15:11	20:11	22:13
"    2-nd:	10:11	8:10	15:11
Femur:	65:16	47:8	71:11
Preapical bristle:	10	—	8
Tibia:	51:12	83:9	90:8
Basal bristle:	—	—	—
Spur:	6	11	14,2
Tarsal joint 1-st:	32:4	35:4,4	26:5
2-nd:	31:5	35:4	34:4
3-rd:	30:6	33:5,5	30:6
Pulvillus:		10	
Claw:		5,5	

All coxae with a large, oblong reticulation; anterior with 2 hyaline pustules at the base ventrally, with 1 bristle at the basal  $\frac{1}{3}$  and 1 apical, both on the inner side, 1 at the center dorsally, middle with 1 bristle at the center on the outer surface, hind with 1 apical on the inner side and 1 ventral before the apex; the 2 anterior pairs of trochanters strongly narrowed dorsally; anterior femur spindle-shaped, thickest at basal  $\frac{1}{3}$ , besides the large preapical bristle there are 2 smaller dorsal bristles on the apical half and 4 on the anterior surface; tibia narrowed to the ends, 6 bristles; middle femora rather cylindrical, narrowed toward the knees, with 4—6 bristles, the preapical one not larger of the rest; tibia strongly narrowed toward the apex, with 6 bristles on the dorsal surface and 4 spread otherwise; hind femora with a developed larger preapical bristle; tibia with about 14 bristles and 2—3 apically; the 2 proximal tarsal joints with about 3 dorsal and 5 ventral bristles; apical joints with about 6 transverse rows of such; sculpture of the femora and tibia a large striation, ratio of the length of the tergites: 21:10:8:13:25:5.

Abdomen (35:14), chaetotaxy: 1,1; 1,1; 2,2; 2,2; 1,1 on the 1-st to the 5-th tergite respectively, 4,4 on the 6-th, where are besides 1,1 lateral bristles in front of the cercoides and

1,1 anal in the middle. Extruded part of the ovipositor  $\frac{3}{35}$  of the abdomen, the apex of the valvae projecting and narrowed ventrally, with 1,1 dorsolateral bristles just before the apex; the not extruded part occupies  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the abdomen's length; the cercoids with 4 nearly equal bristles.

Male unknown.

**Habitat:** Central Poland, Skierniewice; one female taken by sweeping at September 6-th 1927 during an excursion along the railway in the direction to Warsaw as well as in the forest behind the Rawka River.

**Type:** In the author's collection.

The male of *Lathromerella* Gir. is known after a specimen of *L. italica* n. sp. It is quite like its female, differing in the more elongate and cylindrical antennal club, and the „tap“ is lacking.

Objaśnienie rysunków (Explanation of drawings).

1. a — *Ophioneurus signatus* Ratz. Żuwaczka oraz wierzchołek drugiej. — Mandible with the apex of the other.
- b — *Ophioneurus signatus* Ratz. Głaszczek żuchwowy. — Maxillary palpus.
- c — *Ophioneurus signatus* Ratz. Głaszczek wargowy. — Labial palpus.
- d — *Lathromerella polonica* n. sp. Żuwaczka oraz brzeg nadustka. — Mandible with the clypeal margin.
- e — *Lathromerella polonica* n. sp. Żuchwa. — Maxilla.
- f — *Lathromerella polonica* n. sp. Podbródek, wargę dolną i głaszczek wargowy. — Mentum and labium with the labial palpus.
2. g — *Lathromerella polonica* n. sp. Rożek (strona wewnętrzna). — Antenna (inner side).
- h — *Ophioneurus signatus* Ratz. Rożek (strona wewnętrzna). — Antenna (inner side).
3. i — *Ophioneurus signatus* Ratz. Tułów i odwłok. — Thorax and abdomen.
- j — *Lathromerella polonica* n. sp. Tułów i odwłok. — Thorax and abdomen.
4. k — *Ophioneurus signatus* Ratz. Skrzydła. — Wings (from a pellucid preparation).
5. l — *Lathromerella polonica* n. sp. Skrzydła. — Wings.
6. m — *Lathromerella polonica* n. sp. Głowa. — Head.

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(Liczby odpowiadają takowym, podanym w tekście w nawiasach. - The numbers correspond with those given in the text in parentheses).

Z ZAKŁADU OCHRONY LASU I ENTOMOLOGJI SZKOŁY GŁÓWNEJ GOSPODARSTWA  
WIEJ-KIEGO W WARSZAWIE.

*Larentia alchemillata* L. ab. *mokrzeckii* ab. nov.

z 1 rys. w tekście

podał

JAN PRÜFFER.

*Alae anteriores nigrae-rubescens, alarum basis clarior, ornamentis lineamentorum privata. Area media uniformis nigra-rubescens, inter aream mediam et aream basalem limes definitus abest. Cingulum exterius album-simplex et angustum, a parte interiore dentatum; linea opaca disjungens abest. Area exterior*



Ryc. 1.

*L. alchemillata* L. ab. *mokrzeckii* ab. nov.  
(wielkość naturalna).

*uniformis nigra-rubescens, in qua linea undulata non clare delimitatur.*

*Alae posteriores griseae-rubescens; duplicis cinguli loco area modo clarior. Fimbria picta sicut apud formas typicas.*

*Valvae organorum copulationis a typicis non differunt.* (Phot. 1).

3 ♂♂ Wilno. Julius mensis.

*Larentia alchemillata* jest gatunkiem o dość stałych cechach. Dotąd wyróżniono zaledwie dwie odmiany, a mianowicie *ab. (v.) fennica* Reut. i *ab. (?) peterseni* Prout. Opisana przez Prouta *ab. peterseni* nieznacznie tylko się różni od *ab. (v.) fennica* Reut.