

On some Asiatic species of the Subfamilies Spathiinae, Doryctinae, Rhogadinae, Cardiochilinae and Macrocentrinae in the Royal Berlin Zoological Museum.

By P. Cameron, New Mills by Stockport (England).

Spathiinae.

Spathius pedunculatus (Hoffgg.) spec. nov.

Black, the head (the face is blackish), mandibles, except at the apex, antennae, the apical half of scutellum in the centre (the mark almost square) and the greater part of the scutellum, rufo-testaceous, the base of the 2nd abdominal segment, its apex and the apices of the others, of a paler rufo-testaceous colour, as are also the 2^{dn} and following ventral segments; legs yellowish testaceous, the apex of the hind femora broadly infuscated; wings hyaline, the stigma for the greater part testaceous, the nervures blackish. ♀.

Length nearly 5 mm; terebra nearly 2 mm, as long as the abdomen. „Java, Hoffgg. S.“ 12802. The specimen bears the name of „*Spathius pedunculatus*, Hoffgg.“, but the species has never been described.

Face irregularly, somewhat strongly transversely striated, sparsely covered with longish black pubescence. Clypeus smooth, depressed, clearly separated. Front and vertex transversely rugosely punctured, the front more strongly than the vertex and more distinctly striated. Middle lobe of mesonotum finely, more or less transversely striated, the lateral much more strongly striated, the basal half more strongly than the apical and the striae there are more or less curved. Scutellum finely punctured. Metanotum with areae; the basal much smaller than the apical, the central triangular, the lateral squarish; the central apical is slightly narrowed in the middle; the outer are widened in the centre on the outer side, where the keel projects into a tooth; all the areae are more or less strongly transversely striated. Upper part of propleurae longitudinally striated at the apex, the rest with stouter striae running from above downwards and curved on the top. Upper third of mesopleurae strongly, regularly, longitudinally striated; the base and apex more finely and irregularly, the metapleurae strongly obliquely, closely striated and divided into two by a longitudinal keel. Abdominal petiole opaque, finely closely longitudinally striated, two thirds of the length of the rest of the abdomen; it is bare, but this is probably through the

pubescence being rubbed off. 2nd abdominal segment as long as the others united. As usual the legs are covered with stiff pale hairs. The antennae are covered with stiff pale hair. The recurrent nervure is received in the 2nd cubital cellule; the transverse median nervure is received beyond the transverse basal; 3rd abscissa of radius twice the length of basal 2 united.

Doryctinae.

***Zombrus pallidiventris* spec. nov.**

Rufo-luteous, the antennae, apical half of mandibles, the stemmaticum and the hind tarsi, black; wings yellowish hyaline to the parastigma and basal half of cubitus, fuscous beyond, the parastigma and stigma, except at the base, black; the base of the basal 2 abdominal segments on the sides above and the ventral surface pallid yellow, apical segment black above. Pubescence on head, body and legs dense, longish and pale. ♀

Length 15 mm, terebra 10 mm.

Borneo. Wuson. Timor (Grabowsky).

Head, pro- and mesothorax smooth, the metanotum closely reticulated and with a keel down the middle of basal half; the metapleurae closely, but not strongly punctured and densely haired. Mesopleural furrow distinct, not wide, crenulated. The basal 2 abdominal segments closely, rather strongly striated; the 3rd is more closely, but not so strongly striated, except for a broad, smooth, curved band on the apex. The transverse oval area on the 2nd abdominal segment has the bordering basal furrow wide and stoutly obliquely striated, the striae being clearly separated; the apical furrow is narrower and more weakly crenulated. The basal abscissa of the cubitus is thickened and roundly curved; the 2nd cubital cellule is twice longer than it is wide at the apex; the 3rd abscissa of the radius is 4 times longer than the 2nd. There are 2 teeth on the hind coxae; the upper one long and roundly curved above, its apex extending to the lower apex of the coxae, the lower one is much shorter, hardly one fourth of the length of the upper. Front broadly depressed, stoutly keeled in the centre, the keel narrowed above.

***Ateleodoryctes* gen. nov.**

Head cubital, the temples wide, the occiput and cheeks not margined. Clypeus clearly separated above by a narrow furrow, the apex margined, broadly rounded. Face furrowed in centre above, the

furrow bordered below by a curved keel. Eyes almost circular; the malar space almost as long as them. Mesonotum trilobate, the middle lobe raised, reaching to the middle. Metanotum with the apical half of the sides distinctly furrowed, the apex in the centre with a pyriform fovea. Basal 2 abdominal segments keeled down the centre. Ovipositor longer than the body, broad, densely covered with stiff hair. Sutureform articulation clearly defined, crenulated, without a lateral branch; there are narrow furrows on the apices of the 3rd and 4th segments, but no basal ones; the 1st abdominal segment is flat. Otherwise as in *Iphiaulax*.

If it were not that there is no circular opening at the mouth I should have referred this genus to *Iphiaulax* or *Bracon*: From typical *Doryctinae* it differs in the non-margined cheeks and occiput.

***Ateleodoryctes carinatus* spec. nov.**

Black, the head, mandibles, except the apex, pro- and mesothorax with the scutellums, fore legs, and apex of middle femora, red; wings fuscous-violaceous, the nervures and stigma black; the basal 3 segments of abdomen and the 4th to near the apex longitudinally striated, the striae becoming gradually finer and closer; the basal 2 segments keeled down the middle, the keel on the 2nd finer than that on the 1st and with a small, smooth, shining, longer than wide, triangular area at the base; the centre of the 2nd is raised and becomes gradually narrowed from the outer basal part to the apex, which is one fourth of the width of the base. Sutureform articulation moderately wide, crenulated, curved on the outer edge and without an apical branch. Wings with the apical abscissa of the radius a little longer than the 2nd, the 1st oblique, not much curved, fuscous violaceous; there is a hyaline cloud along the basal abscissa of the cubitus and a pyriform one beyond it at the apex of the recurrent nervure, a curved one at the apex of the 2nd discoidal cellule, and a narrow, less distinct one, bordering the 2nd transverse cubital nervure. ♀

Length 15 mm; terebra 18 mm.

Deli, Sumatra. (Dr. L. Martin.)

As usual the ventral surface of the abdomen is white, with black lateral spots.

Rhogadinae, Rhyssalini.**Microrhogas** gen. nov.

Occiput margined as are also the cheeks. Parapsidal furrows wide, complete, the mesonotum distinctly trilobate. Scutellum with a large, wide, deep, rugose fovea at the base, the base of the fovea transverse, margined, the sides rounded. Metanotum irregularly, not very clearly areolated. Mesopleurae with a curved, wide crenulated furrow. Radius originating from the middle of the stigma. Transverse median nervure received clearly beyond the transverse basal; the recurrent nervure in the apex of 1st cubital cellule, distinctly distant from the transverse cubital; the 2nd cubital cellule quadrate, longer than wide, slightly narrowed towards the apex. There is no radius in the hind wings, but the fore apical half is bordered by a nervure. Abdomen sessile, the basal 3 segments large, closely, regularly longitudinally striated; there is a crenulated furrow between the 2nd and 3rd segments; the ovipositor is more than half the length of the abdomen.

The 1st abscissa of radius is fully one third shorter than the 2nd. Palpi not dilated. Tarsal joints elongate. 2nd discoidal cellule closed. Eyes large, slightly incised at the antennae, the malar space about one fourth of their length. The basal 2 segments of the abdomen are longer than wide, the 3rd wider than long, almost square; the apical segments obliquely narrowed. Femora longish, not thickened, slightly narrowed towards the base. Metathoracic spiracles small, round.

In the system of Szépligeti this genus (Cf. Gen. Ins., Bracnidae, p. 76) comes nearest to *Megarhogas*, which may be known from it by the parapsidal furrows being almost absent, and by the elliptical metathoracic spiracles.

Microrhogas foveatus spec. nov.

Testaceous, the upper three fourths of propleurae, upper half of meso- and metapleurae, metanotum and the basal three segments of the abdomen, black; the antennae testaceous, black above; legs pallid testaceous, the apex of the 4 hinder femora and the hinder tibiae fuscous; wings hyaline, iridescent, the stigma and nervures testaceous. Face, pleurae and metanotum covered with white pubescence, the metapleurae more thickly than the rest. Upper half of pro- and mesopleurae and the whole of the metapleurae coarsely reticulated; the metanotum more closely reticulated. The black basal 3 segments of the abdomen closely, distinctly longitudinally striated,

the striae on the 3rd more regular and finer than they are on the others, on which, especially at the base, they run into each other, forming almost reticulations. ♀

Length 4 mm; terebra 1.5 mm.

Bintang. (Roettger) Nr. 12591.

Rhogas pallidinervis spec. nov.

Pale luteous, the flagellum of the antennae, hinder femora, apex of the hind tibiae, their spurs, the hind tarsi and the tips of the mandibles, black; wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures rufo-testaceous, the 2nd cubital cellule narrowed in front, the recurrent nervure received the length of the transverse cubital nervure from it; 1st abscissa of radius 3 times longer than the 2nd. Pubescence short and pale, dense on the hind legs. 2 keels on metanotum, that on 1st abdominal segment stout; there is a thinner one on the 2nd abdominal segment, extending from the base to shortly beyond the middle. ♀

Length 8—9 mm.

Tsushima. September—October (Fruhstorfer).

Stemmaticum and apex of the apical joint of middle tarsi are black. The 2 keels on the metanotum form a channel and become slightly converging at the apex. There are some irregular keels near the apex of the metapleurae.

Rhogas testaceicollis spec. nov.

Testaceous, the flagellum of antennae, head, except the oral region, the sides and base of mesonotum broadly, the scutellum, the sides of metanotum broadly, the lines widened and converging towards the apex, the 1st abdominal segment except narrowly in the centre — more broadly testaceous towards the base — the sides of 2nd segment, but not so broadly black as the central part, a large mark in the centre of the 3rd, the mark of equal width to shortly beyond the middle, then obliquely narrowed to a point, and the whole of the 4th segment, black; legs of a paler testaceous colour, the apex of the 4 hinder femora broadly, the 4 hinder tibiae and the tarsi infuscated. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures blackish, the parastigma pale testaceous. 2nd cubital cellule longer than wide, of equal width. ♂.

Length 5 mm.

Central-Sumatra. Sarik. Alahan pandjank (Micholitz). 26th July. Keels on metanotum and 1st abdominal segment distinct, on 2nd segment indistinct.

Cardiochilinae.**Cardiochiles nigricornis spec. nov.**

Rufous, the antennae and the hind tarsi, except at the extreme base, black, wings light fuscous hyaline, the basal nervures, parastigma and the base of stigma testaceous, the rest of the stigma, base of radius and cubitus black, as is also the transverse cubital nervure; the apical nervures hyaline. Smooth and shining, the metanotum finely rugose, covered with a depressed fulvous pile; its base without an areola; there are no clearly defined keels. ♂

Length 5 mm.

Sumatra. Fort de Koch (Micholitz). June.

Face and clypeus densely covered with short pale pubescence, the thorax with a shorter and denser pile. Below the centre of the mesopleura is a longitudinal furrow, which curves downwards at the apex, the upper part of the apical branch is narrow and crenulated, the lower part wide, smooth and forming a large oval. The base of the abdomen becomes gradually widened and has broad, raised sides; the central basal part is roundly raised and bordered by a furrow.

Macrocentrinae.**Macrocentrus longipes spec. nov.**

Black, the eye orbits rufo testaceous, the palpi, antennal scape, the basal 3 joints of the flagellum, prothorax, tegulae, and the legs, whitish yellow, the apex of the hind coxae, broadly above, more narrowly below, and the hind tibiae, except narrowly at the base and still more narrowly at the apex, black, the hind femora rufo-fulvous; wings clear hyaline, the stigma pale testaceous, the nervures fuscous. ♂

Length 4 mm.

Central-Sumatra. Sarik 2000 m. Alahan pandjang (Micholitz). August.

Smooth and shining, almost bare, the metanotum closely transversely striated, almost reticulated, the metapleurae distinctly punctured, the punctures clearly separated. There is a small, smooth brownish area in the centre of the metanotum at the end. Basal 2 segments of the abdomen and the 3rd to near the apex finely closely striated. Occiput not margined.

The antennae are much longer than the body, about 50-jointed, pilose, the 3rd joint longer than the 4th. Palpi long, pilose, the 3rd

joint of the maxillary shorter than the 1st joint of the antennal flagellum. Mesopleurae with a shallow furrow. Middle lobe of mesonotum clearly raised. Metanotum long, not steeply sloped. Basal 3 segments of the abdomen longitudinally striated; the 1st issuing from the middle of metanotum on its lower edge, between the coxae, about 4 times longer than wide, not much narrower at the base than at the apex, narrowly grooved on the sides below, fully one half longer than the 2nd and shorter than the 2nd and 3rd united; there are 8 segments. Spurs moderately long, but not half the length of the metatarsus. There are 3 abscissae in the radius; 1st abscissa of radius fully one half the length of the 2nd; the 2nd cubital cellule narrowed at the apex, half the width there of the base. Radius issuing from shortly beyond the middle of the stigma. Mandibles unequally toothed, the outer tooth larger than the inner. Hind coxae long, about 4 times longer than thick, their apex untoothed.

This is hardly a typical *Macrocentrus*, it showing an approach to the *Zelini*. Not having a ♀ I do not feel inclined to form a new genus for it. The position and form of the abdomen are more as in *Zele* than *Macrocentrus*.

Hartemita latipes spec. nov.

Pale yellow, smooth and shining, the antennae, tips of mandibles, front and vertex, the mesonotum, except along the edges, the mesopleurae except along the edges, mesosternum, a large spot on the sides of 2nd abdominal segment, extending to the base, but not to the apex, a broad band on the 4th and 5th segments, extending to the outer edges and a similar one, but not extending to the outer edge, on the 6th, an ovoid spot in the centre of the hind coxae above, the hind trochanters, basal third of the femora except above, the base of the hind tibiae narrowly, their apex more broadly, except above, the top and bottom of the basal joint of the tarsi, its centre being fuscous, and the other joints entirely, black. Wings hyaline, the apical third of the radial cellule and the 3rd cubital except at the base narrowly, smoky; the costa, basal nervures, and stigma in front black, the stigma behind fuscous, the apical nervures pale. ♂

Length 7 mm.

Central-Sumatra. Sarik, 2000 m. Alahan pandjang (Micholitz). August.

Covered with pale pubescence. Scutellar depression large, deep, with a stout outer and 3 central keels. Metanotum with the sides

bordered by a keel, and the central part closely irregularly reticulated. Parapsidal furrows distinct.

Euryphrymnus testaceiceps spec. nov.

Black, the head, antennal scape, prothorax, mesonotum with the scutellum and the greater part of the mesopleurae, red, the abdomen of a darker red colour, the base and sides of the back tinged with black; legs rufo-testaceous; wings hyaline, the anterior very slightly tinged with fuscous, the stigma yellowish testaceous, the nervures fuscous, the 2nd transverse cubital nervure pale, the 1st bullated at its junction with the recurrent; the basal abscissa of cubitus roundly curved. The 2 areae on the metanotum are large, clearly longer than wide and are roundly lengthened on the outerside at the apex; the central keel is straight and thicker than the outer, which are curved; the apical slope is transversely striated, the striae rather stout and roundly curved. Mesopleural furrow distinct, curved, crenulated. ♀

Length 5 mm, terebra 1 mm.

Siluas. Sambas. West-Borneo (Micholitz). June.

There is a smooth, bare, shining, distinctly separated space in the centre of the face. The pubescence is dense, short and white; it is longest on the metanotum. Propleurae with oblique, clearly separated striae on the base; the apex with the striae much closer.

Coleopterologische Notizen.

Von **Edm. Reitter** in Paskau (Mähren).

723. *Mesothus granulatus* Reitt. W. 1909. 303 ist offenbar identisch mit *M. ferrugineus* v. *granulatus* Pic, l'Echange 1907. 185 vom Taurus. Es handelt sich hier natürlich um eine sehr distinkte Art und nicht um eine Subspezies.

724. *Ablattaria arenaria* v. *punctigera* Reitt. aus Syrien, hat mir Firma Staudinger & Bank-Haas zahlreich aus Attica vorgelegt.



Cameron, Peter. 1910. "On some Asiatic species of the Subfamilies Spathiinae, Doryctinae, Rhogadinae, Cardiochilinae and Macrocentrinae in the Royal Berlin Zoological Museum." *Wiener entomologische Zeitung* 29, 93–100.
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