

Ichneumonidae (Hym.)

captured in the environs of Bozen (Tyrol) in June 1913, by

C. A. L. Smits van Burgst, The Hague.

(First list.)

Sub-family *Ichneumoninae*.

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| <i>Hoplismenus terrificus</i> Wesm. ♀. | <i>Ichneumon ridibundus</i> Grv. ♂. |
| <i>Ichneumon leucocerus</i> Grv. ♀. | — <i>pseudocryptus</i> Wesm. ♀. |
| — <i>lineator</i> Grv. ♀. | <i>Anisobas cephalotes</i> Kriechb. ♂. |
| — <i>lacrymator</i> Fonsc. ♂. | — <i>bulsanensis</i> n. sp. ♂. |
| — <i>trilineatus</i> Wesm. var. ♀. | <i>Amblyteles culpatorius</i> Grv. ♂. |
| — <i>tuberculipes</i> Wesm. ♀. | <i>Probolus alticola</i> Grv. ♂. |
| — <i>nonoalbus</i> Kriechb. ♂. | <i>Platylabus orbitalis</i> Grv. ♀. |
| — <i>xanthorius</i> Forst. ♂ and ♀. | <i>Listrodromus nycthemerus</i> Grv. ♀. |
| — <i>stramentarius</i> Wesm. ♀. | <i>Apaeleticus bellicosus</i> Wesm. ♂. |
| — <i>albicollis</i> Wesm. ♂. | <i>Ischnus truncator</i> F. ♂. |
| — <i>albiger</i> Wesm. ♂. | — <i>thoracicus</i> Grv. ♂. |
| — <i>erythraeus</i> Grv. ♂. | <i>Heterischnus rufipes</i> Wesm. ♂. |
| — <i>angustatus</i> Trent. ♀. | <i>Colpognathus celerator</i> Grv. ♂. |
| — <i>vestigator</i> Wesm. ♂. | <i>Centeterus major</i> Wesm. ♂. |
| — <i>callicerus</i> Grv. ♂. | <i>Diadromus arrisor</i> Wesm. ♂. |
| — <i>ridibundus</i> Grv. ♀ and ♂. | — — Wesm. var. |
| — <i>bimulatus</i> Grv. ♂. | — <i>scutello albomaculato</i> . ♂. |
| — <i>derogator</i> Wesm. ♂. | — — var. <i>facie et scutello albo-</i> |
| — <i>tergenus</i> Grv. ♀ and ♂. | — <i>notatis</i> . ♂. |
| — <i>corruscator</i> L. ♂. | — <i>troglydites</i> Grv. ♂. |
| — var. <i>luridus</i> Grv. ♂. | |

Sub-family *Cryptinae*.

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| <i>Cryptus fulvipes</i> Magr. ♂. | <i>Habrocryptus assertorius</i> F. ♂. |
| — <i>obscurus</i> Tschek. ♀. | <i>Pycnocryptus peregrinator</i> Grv. |
| — <i>albatorius</i> Tschek. ♂. | var. ♂. |
| — <i>difficilis</i> Tschek. ♂. | <i>Spilocryptus migrator</i> Grv. ♀. |
| — <i>sponsor</i> F. ♂. | — <i>nigricornis</i> Kriechb. ♂. |
| — <i>spinosus</i> Grv. ♀. | <i>Hoplocryptus quadriguttatus</i> Grv. ♀. |
| — <i>immitis</i> Tschek. var. ♀. | — <i>fugitivus</i> Grv. ♂. |
| — <i>italicus</i> Grv. ♀. | — <i>Graeffei</i> Ths. ♀ and ♂; para- |
| — <i>minator</i> Grv. ♀. | — site of <i>Coraeus rubi</i> . |
| — <i>bucculentus</i> Tschek. ♂. | — <i>femoralis</i> Grv. ♀. |
| <i>Idiolispa analis</i> Grv. ♂. | <i>Gambrus ornatus</i> Grv. var. ♀. |
| <i>Gonicryptus neglectus</i> Tschek. ♀ | <i>Mesostenus transfuga</i> Grv. ♀. |
| and ♂. | — <i>dentifer</i> Ths. ♂. |
| — <i>inimicus</i> Tschek. ♀. | — <i>albinotatus</i> Grv. ♀. |
| — <i>gradarius</i> Tschek. ♀. | <i>Plectocryptus curvus</i> Grv. ♂. |

- Microcryptus improbus* Grv. var. ♂.
 — *nigrocinctus* Grv. ♂.
 — *brachypterus* Grv. ♂.

- Acanthocryptus quadrispinus* Grv. ♀.
Phygadeuon sodalis Taschenb. ♂.
Pezomachus instabilis Först.

Sub-family *Pimplinae*.

- Pimpla instigator* F. var. ♂.
 — *examinator* F. var. ♂.
 — *turionellae* L. var. ♀.
 — *mandibularis* Grv. ♀.
Perithous mediator F. ♂.
 — *varius* Grv. ♀.
Polysphincta varipes Grv. ♀.
 — *percontatoria* Grv. ♀.
Glypta tenuicornis Ths. ♀.
 — *filicornis* Ths. ♀.

- Syzeuctus tenuifasciatus* Schmied. ♀.
 — *luniger* Brauns, ♀ and ♂.
Diceratops bicornis Grv. ♀ and ♂.
Lissonota sulphurifera Grv. ♀.
 — *cylindrator* Vill. ♂.
 — *Schmiedeknechti* n. sp. ♀.
 — *coxator* n. sp. ♀.
Perosis albopicta Kriechb. ♀.
Xylonomus praecatorius Grv. ♀.

Sub-family *Ophioninae*.

- Enicospilus Ahnger* Kok. ♀.
Heteropelma calcator Wesm. ♀.
Exochilum circumflexum L. ♀.
Trichomma enecator Rossi, ♀ and ♂.
Labrorynchus delarvatus Grv. ♀.
 — *clandestinus* Grv. ♂.
Campoplex canaliculatus Först. ♀.
 — *pugillator* L. ♀.
 — *notabilis* Först. ♀.
 — *Habermehli* Kriechb. ♂.
Sagaritis excavata n. sp. ♂.
Charops decipiens Grv. ♀.
Casinaria orbitalis Grv. ♂.
 — *scabra* Ths. ? ♂.
 — *monticola* Ths. ♂.
 — *albipalpis* Grv. ♂.
Trophocampa mesozosta Grv. ♀, ♂.
Eriborus braccatus Gmel. ♀.
Eulimneria fuscicarpus Ths. ♀
 and ♂.
 — *pleuralis* Ths. ♀.
 — *geniculata* Grv. ♂.
Nemeritis rufipes Bridgm. ♂.
 — *canescens* Grv. ♀.
Phobocampe pulchella Ths. ♀.
 — *bicinctulata* Grv. ♀.
Omorgus mutabilis Holmgr. ♀, ♂.
 — *bilobus* Ths. ♂.

- Nepiera concinna* Holmgr. ♂.
Olesicampe cavigena Ths. ♂.
 — *longipes* Grv. ♀.
 — *retusa* Ths. ♂.
Angitia fenestralis Holmgr. ♂.
 — *chrysosticta* Gmel. ♀ and ♂.
 — *temipes* Ths. ♂ and ♀.
 — *armillata* Grv. ♀.
 — *atpicota* n. sp. ♂.
 — *gracillima* n. sp. ♀.
Anilastus notatus Grv. ♀ and ♂.
 — *dolosus* Grv. ♀.
 — *caedator* Grv. ♀.
 — *albicus* Ths. ♀.
 — *facialis* Ths. ♂.
 — *quadrinotatus* Ths. ♀.
 — *meridionalis* n. sp. ♀.
Evetastes guttatorius Grv. ♀ and ♂.
Mesochorus vittator Zett. ♀ and ♂.
 — *pallidus* Brischke var. ♀.
Pristomerus vulnerator Panz. ♂.
 — *orbitalis* Holmgr. ♀ and ♂.
Cremastus confluentis Grv. ♀.
 — *ornatus* Szepi. ♂.
 — *subnasutus* Ths. ♀.
Cratophion angustipennis
 Holmgr. ♀.

Sub-family *Tryphoninae*.

<i>Aerotomus succinctus</i> Grv. ♂.	<i>Scopesus bicolor</i> Grv. ♀.
<i>Cteniscus pachysoma</i> Steph. ♀.	<i>Aelometis italicus</i> Grv. ♂.
<i>Coeloconus brachyacanthus</i> Gmel. ♀.	<i>Exochus longicornis</i> Ths. ♂.
<i>Neleges proditor</i> Grv. ♂.	— <i>coronatus</i> Grv. ♂.
<i>Endurus argiolus</i> Rossi. ♂.	<i>Phthorima compressa</i> Desv. ♀.
<i>Perilissus subcinctus</i> Holmgr. ♀, ♂.	<i>Bassus albosignatus</i> Grv. ♀ and ♂.
— <i>dissimilis</i> Woldst. ♀.	— <i>annulatus</i> Grv. ♀.
<i>Ctenopelma luciferum</i> Grv. ♀.	— <i>nemoralis</i> Holmgr. ♂.
<i>Mesoleius sincerus</i> Holmgr. ♀.	— <i>albicoxa</i> Ths. ♀ and ♂.
<i>Barytarbus laeviusculus</i> Ths. var.	<i>Promethes pulchellus</i> Holmgr. ♀.
<i>scutello albonotato</i> . ♀.	

Anisobas bulsanensis n. sp.

♂. Head almost broader than thorax, transverse, obliquely rounded behind the eyes; face subquadrate, a little convex; clypeus truncate apically, not discreted; cheeks short, genal costa continuous; mandibles gradually tapering from base to apex, not bifid; head evenly and closely punctate throughout, very little shining. Antennae filiform-setaceous, longer than half the body.

Thorax strongly convex, with the pronotum tuberculate centrally; notauli distinct in front; scutellum strongly convex; thorax densely, somewhat confluent punctate throughout; metathorax striolate-punctate above, with the areae complete and well defined; area superomedia transverse, subreniform, with the costulae in centre; petiolar area discreted; metathoracic spiracles longish. Thorax somewhat shining; speculum subnitidulous; metanotum dull, covered with short pubescence; scutellum with erect pile.

Wings with the radial cell not short and the areola broad. Abdomen somewhat longer but narrower than head and thorax, transversely convex, densely and strongly punctate throughout, postpetiole centrally glabrous at its apex; gastrocoeli large, the intervening space narrower than centre of postpetiole; segment three and following segments transverse.

Posterior legs stout, the anterior ones relatively somewhat short.

Length of body 7¹/₂ mm.

Head black; face, clypeus, internal orbits and external ones partly and palpi white; mandibles fulvous, black towards their apex. Antennae black; scape white and flagellum ferruginous beneath. Thorax black; white are pronotal margin, its tubercle above, a line before and another beneath the radix of wings, tegulae in front, scutellum and postscutellum, further a minute marking almost covering the spiracles and the sides of the petiolar region. Wings subhyaline; nervures and stigma dark brown.

Abdomen red; segment one nearly wholly, five discally and six basally black; sixth segment apically, seventh dorsally and ventrally and valvulae white. Anterior coxae and trochanters white with black markings; anterior femora, tibiae and tarsi fulvous with black markings; hind coxae and trochanters black with white markings; hind femora, tibiae and tarsi dark reddish-brown.

I captured one ♂ in the environs of Bozen in June 1913.

Lissonota Schmiedeknechti n. sp.

♀. Head obviously constricted behind the prominent eyes, anteriorly triangular; frons distinctly longitudinally impressed above the scrobes; cheeks somewhat narrow, below the eyes longer than the width of the base of the mandibles; head evenly and closely punctate throughout and somewhat shining. Antennae slender and filiform, hardly attenuate apically, nearly as long as the body.

Thorax subcylindrical, evenly and closely punctate throughout, somewhat shining; with the notauli hardly indicated. In forewing radius straight; areola subirrigular and shortly petiolate, emitting the recurrent nervure nearly from its centre. Nervellus broken at its lower fourth.

Abdomen parallelsided, slightly longer but decidedly narrower and more shining than head and thorax; abdomen finely alutaceous, the first three segments bearing scattered punctures, all segments nitidulous at their apex; basal segment nearly twice longer than broad apically, subcanaliculate to far beyond its centre; segments two and three longer than broad, four quadrate; hypopygium reaching anus.

Legs neither elongate nor slender; tarsal claws not large, double length of pulvilli.

Length: body 9 mm, terebra, viewed from above, 8 mm.

Head black; with the clypeus, excepting its base, as well as mandibles and palpi brownish. Antennae black. Thorax immaculate black. Tegulae, stigma and nervures dark brown; radix of wings pale. Abdomen red, with base and apex, as well as second and third segments laterally, blackish; plica ventralis pale. Legs black, anterior ones with femora, tibiae and tarsi somewhat reddish.

Allied to *Lissonota cylindrator* and *puberula*. From the former it differs in the conformation of the head, the more shining abdomen and the colouration of the legs; the latter species is unknown to me.

I captured one ♀ at Bozen (Köhlern) in June 1913.

Named in honour of Prof. Dr. O. Schmiedeknecht of Bad-Blankenburg and in remembrance of our entomological excursion to Bozen in 1913.

Lissonota covator n. sp.

♀. Head transverse, strongly narrowed posteriorly; cheeks below the eyes as long as basal width of mandibles; alutaceously punctate throughout, dull. Antennae slender, as long as the body, filiform throughout.

Thorax with the mesonotal furrows wanting, almost dull, alutaceously punctate above, pleurae punctate. Forewing with the areola entire and sessile and the radial nervure apically straight. Nervellus broken below its centre.

Abdomen alutaceo-punctate throughout, dull, subfusiform, slightly narrower than head and thorax; basal segment not quite twice longer than broad apically, with no discal-sulcus and the spiracles slightly, prominent; segment two broader than long and three slightly longer than broad; hypopygium nearly reaching anus.

Legs slender, hind ones somewhat elongate; tarsal claws hardly longer than pulvilli.

Length: body $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm, terebra, viewed from above, 7 mm.

Head black; internal orbits, clypeus, excepting its base, and mandibles, excepting their apices, as well as the palpi, white. Antennae blackish red. Thorax black; propleurae red posteriorly, prothoracic margin white laterally; mesothorax red, with a triangular mark on either side of the mesonotum white and the intervening space black in front; further are white radix, tegulae, a dot before the tegulae and another below the radix and a dot before the intermediate coxae laterally; mesopleurae black above; scutellum red, with a white dot on either side of its base; meta-thorax apically and laterally mainly red. Pterostigma and nervures flavidous. Legs red; anterior coxae and trochanters white, hind coxae and trochanters red, whit white and blackish markings; hind tibiae and tarsi slightly infusate. Abdomen black, all segments with narrow red apical margin; hypopygium brownish; plica ventralis white.

This species is allied to *Lissonota dalmatica* Schmied., from which, however, it may at once be distinguished by the colouration of the legs, especially of the hind coxae.

I captured one ♀ near Bozen, in Tyrol, in June 1913.

Sagaritis excavata n. sp.

♂. Head, viewed from in front, broadly rotund triangular, distinctly but gradually declived behind the eyes; clypeus not discreted, with a strong tooth centrally at the apex; mandibles broad, their teeth of about equal length. Head dull, coriaceous throughout, face more strongly sculptured and covered with grayish

pilosity. Antennae filiform, slightly attenuate towards the apex, nearly as long as the body.

Thorax with the notauli distinct but not deeply impressed, dull, coriaceous; the basal metathoracic area elongate, convergent posteriorly; area superomedia open below, emitting the costulae behind its centre; petiolar area distinctly excavate, centrally transversely substrigose.

In forewing areola petiolate, with the recurrent nervure before its centre; discoidal cell externally acute below. Nervellus broken below its centre.

Abdomen elliptical, compressed, with segments two and three longer than broad and segment four quadrate; coriaceous throughout and somewhat shining.

Legs normal, onyches small, hind tibiae finely spinose.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Head black, with the mandibles and palpi flavous; mandibular teeth blackish-brown. Antennae totally black. Thorax black; tegulae and radix of wings stramineous; pterostigma and nervures blackish-brown. First abdominal segment black, second, third, fourth and fifth red, more or less black above, sixth segment nearly entirely black, seventh black; plica ventralis brownish, with the segments basally and apically white. Legs red; coxae black, anterior coxae reddish below; anterior trochanters white with black marking externally; hind legs entirely blackish-brown.

I captured one ♂ near Bozen (Tyrol), in June 1913.

In the table of *Campoplegini* given by Prof. Schmiedeknecht in his Opusc. Ichneum. this species follows on no. 16 p. 1598.

Angitia gracillima n. sp.

♀. Head transverse, distinctly through not abruptly narrowed behind the eyes, subrotund viewed from in front; eyes slightly emarginate; face slightly narrowed towards the apex; cheeks nearly as long as breadth of mandibles basally; clypeus rounded apically, with the lateral foveae small; head coriaceous throughout, dull, face somewhat pubescent. Antennae filiform, the apical joints distinctly separated.

Thorax cylindrical, coriaceous throughout, somewhat shining, metanotum dull; notauli wanting; metathoracic areae faintly defined; area basalis triangular, petiolate; area superomedia longer than broad, basally angled, confluent with the petiolar region; costulae in centre; area petiolaris somewhat striolate towards the apex; metathoracic spiracles small and circular.

Forewing with the radial nervure angled; areola petiolate, intercepting the recurrent in its centre; nervus basalis curved,

rising almost vertically; nervus parallelus in centre of brachial cell; discoidal cell externally acute below. In hindwing nervellus entire, somewhat postfurcal.

Abdomen compressed, coriaceous throughout, slightly shining, longer than head and thorax combined; segment two longish three longer than broad, four quadrate and five and following segments transverse; basal segment with glymmae, somewhat constricted centrally; postpetiole longish, slightly narrowed towards the apex; second segment impressed basally, with the thyridii indicated and the spiracles in the centre; sixth and seventh abdominal segment angularly emarginate centrally at the apex. Terebra reflexed, viewed from above, longer than half the length of the abdomen.

Legs slender.

Length: body $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm, terebra, viewed from above, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

A conspicuously slender species.

Head and antennae black; mandibles flavous, their teeth black; palpi stramineous. Thorax immaculate black; tegulae and radix of wings flavous; stigma testaceous, nervures fulvous. Abdomen black; plica ventralis pale; spicula flavidous-red. Coxae black; trochanters flavous, posterior ones nigrescent; anterior legs flavo-testaceous, with fuscous internal markings; hind legs rufescent-testaceous, with their tibiae binigrescent and tarsi nigrescent.

I captured one ♀ in the environs of Bozen in June 1913.

In the table of Campoplegini given by Prof. Schmiedeknecht in his „Opuscula Ichneumonologica“ this species follows on no. 40 p. 1765.

Angitia alpicola n. sp.

♂. Head subrotund anteriorly, strongly narrowed behind the slightly emarginate eyes; face parallelsided; clypeus convex, rounded apically, its lateral foveae minute; cheeks as long as mandibles broad basally; mandibular teeth equal in length. Head coriaceous throughout, slightly shining.

Thorax subcylindrical; notauli wanting; metathorax with the area basalis narrowed posteriorly, not petiolate; area superomedia subovate, apically open; costulae wanting; spiracles small and circular. Thorax coriaceous; pleurae somewhat shining; speculum subnitidulous, area petiolaris substriolate towards the apex.

In forewing the radial nervure distinctly angled; areola almost sessile, receiving the recurrent slightly behind its centre; discoidal cell apically a little acute below; nervus parallelus in centre of brachial cell; nervus basalis perpendicular, only slightly curved. Nervellus entire.

Abdomen compressed, slightly longer than head and thorax combined; basal segment with glymmae, postpetiole somewhat dilated towards the apex, a little longer than broad; second segment with thyridii; third segment subquadrate, fourth and following segments broader than long. Abdomen coriaceous throughout, a little shining.

Legs normal.

Length 5 mm.

A somewhat dull, slightly pubescent species.

Head black; mandibles and palpi stramineous. Antennae blackish-brown; scape flavous beneath. Thorax black; tegulae and radix of wings stramineous; alar stigma and nervures testaceous. Abdomen black; segment two red apically, and three laterally and at its base discally. Anterior legs flavous and trochanters stramineous. Hind coxae black, hind trochanters basally black and stramineous apically; hind femora flavous-red, hind tibiae fulvous, nigrescent basally and apically; hind tarsi nigrescent.

This species comes very close to *Angitia lateralis* and *Angitia chrysostieta*, from which however it differs in the hind tibiae being of a dark reddish colour and binigrescent; scape flavous, costulae wanting.

I captured one ♂ near Bozen (Oberbozen) in June 1913.

Anilastus meridionalis n. sp.

♀. Head subtriangular anteriorly, hardly constricted behind the slightly emarginate eyes; face transverse; cheeks normal; mandibles stout, their teeth equal in length. Head coriaceous throughout, somewhat shining; face covered with grayish pile. Antennae about three quarters the length of the body, subfiliform.

Thorax not gibbous, not higher than long, somewhat shining, coriaceous; pleurae coriaceously punctate; speculum shining; notauli obsolete; metathorax with no trace of areae excepting the area superomedia with strong basal but faintly defined lateral costae, open at apex; costulae traceable; metathoracic spiracles short and elliptic.

Wings hyaline. Forewing with the radial nervure sinuate and stigma narrow; the areola sessile, receiving the recurrent behind its centre; nervus basalis not perpendicular, continuous with nervulus; discoidal cell externally acute below; nervus parallelus from centre of brachial cell. Nervellus vertical, somewhat arcuate, entire.

Abdomen finely coriaceous throughout and somewhat shining; basal segment with distinct glymmae, explanate and subparallel-sided behind the spiracles; segment two slightly longer than three,

both segments longer than broad at their apex. Terebra half the lengths of the basal segment; valvulae dilated towards the apex.

Legs normal; all tibiae finely spinose; claws small, pectinate.

Length: body $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm, terebra 1 mm.

Head black; labrum, mandibles and palpi fulvous; mandibular teeth reddish. Antennae blackish-brown, scape fulvous beneath. Thorax black; tegulae, pterostigma and nervures nigropiceous; radix of wings flavous. Abdomen black; plica ventralis pale in front. Legs red; coxae black, anterior ones reddish apically; basal joint of hind trochanters black; hind tibiae apically and the apices of the hind tarsal joints black.

I captured one ♀ in the environs of Bozen, in June 1913.

Über nicht ausgefärbte Histeriden. (Col.)

(Vgl. D. E. Z. 1914, p. 143.)

Von Paul Delahon, Luckenwalde.

Herr Bickhardt möge mir auf seine Korrektur folgende Bemerkungen gestatten. Gegen die Einziehung meiner a. *rufus* von *Hister cadaverinus* (D. E. Z. 1913, p. 638) habe ich mit Rücksicht auf die Illigersche Benennung selbstverständlich nichts einzuwenden. Ich hätte die Abänderung auch schwerlich benannt, wenn ich von Herrn B.s Urteil über die gleiche des *Platysoma frontale* unterrichtet gewesen wäre. Wie wohl noch mancher andere bin ich genötigt, mich auf die Haltung weniger Zeitschriften zu beschränken, und möchte daher die dringende Bitte aussprechen, doch alle Bemerkungen zum Schilksyschen Verzeichnis und den Nachträgen dazu in der D. E. Z. publizieren zu wollen oder doch darin auf anderwärtige Publikationen fraglicher Art kurz hinzuweisen. Im übrigen hatte mir Herr Schilsky ausdrücklich mitgeteilt, daß er die rote Form von *Platysoma frontale* nicht für unausgefärbt halte und als benennenswert erachte; vgl. auch den vierten Absatz im Vorwort zu seinem Verzeichnis. Herr Bickhardt sagt, das außerordentlich kräftige Chitinskelett der Histeriden bringe es mit sich, daß anscheinend ausgehärtete Stücke noch lange nicht ausgefärbt zu sein brauchen. Meiner unmaßgeblichen Meinung nach werden ausgehärtete Käfer ohne Rücksicht auf die Vollendung der Ausfärbung (von Schutzfarben abgesehen) meist bald das Puppenlager verlassen. Folgerichtig müßten sich also gerade unter den Histeriden mit normal schwarzer Färbung häufig rötliche Exemplare

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift \(Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift und Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift in Vereinigung\)](#)

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