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NOVÝ DRUH RODU ALLOTROPA (SCELIONIDAE, HYMENOPTERA). — A NEW SPECIES OF ALLOTROPA. (SCELIONIDAE HYMENOPTERA).

(Plate VIII., fgs. 1.—6.)

V posledním létě podnikl Dr. Jan Obenberger řadu exkursí v okolí Písku v již. Čechách. Výsledkem těchto cest a sběratelských vycházek byl nesmírný počet hmyzu, hlavně menších forem všech řádů. Mezi těmito věnoval sběratel největší pozornost parazitickým Hymenopterám, jakožto skupině dosud v Čechách nejvíce zanedbávané. Sbíráno bylo zvláštními, speciálními metodami a tak není divu, že v úlovku nalézá se i více forem nových. V této práci popisují nový druh rodu *Allotropia*. Jest to vůbec druhý známý evropský druh tohoto rodu a proto tento nález jest tím pozoruhodnější. Nový druh byl pojmenován k počtě nedávno tragicky zesnulého, slavného ruského entomologa G. G. Jakobsona.

Skupiny drobných parazitických Hymenopter jsou u nás bohužel neustále sbírány a studovány jen výjimečně, ač právě v těchto skupinách čeká ještě na snaživé pracovníky otevřené pole působnosti a ač právě zde možno i v krajích našich najítí dosud docela i druhy a rody nové, jak o tom svědčí nález Dra Obenbergera. Uvážiti dlužno, že končiny kolem Písku nejsou klimaticky a biologicky zdaleka tak zajímavé a příznivé, jako na př. naše Polabí a Poohří a že sběratelské výsledky z těchto teplých krajů byly by snad ještě významnější.

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Last summer Dr. Jan Obenberger undertook an entomological exploration in the vicinity of Písek (Bohemia).

As the result of it numerous parasitic *Hymenoptera* completed collections of National Museum and among them were found several new species.

The species of the genus *Allotropia* described here is the second representant of this genus in Europe and like *A. mecrida* Walk, is known only in the male sex.

I named this new species after late prof. G. G. Jacobson (Petrograd, Russia) as the feeble expression of my admiration of the work of this eminent entomologist, and of my sadness for his tragical and premature end.

***Allotropia Jacobsoni* n. sp.**

Described from three male specimens taken by Dr. J. Obenberger at Písek, VII. 1926, when sweeping the dry meadow.

Male. General colour black-brownish. The distal ends of antennal joints 1—8th, coxae, trochanters, both ends of all femora and tibiae, and tarsal joints 1—4th yellow. The vein of fore wings brownish yellow. L. of the body 0,84 mm—0,75 mm.

Head subtriangular to see from in front, L. 0,187 mm; as broad as the thorax: 0,262 mm.

Occiput short; rounded behind. Vertex with ocelli in obtuse-angled triangle with the apical angle of nearly 100° . The lateral ocellum distant from the eye border on the length of its diameter. The diameter of the lateral ocellum $17\ \mu$; of the fore ocellum $20\ \mu$. The distance between lateral ocelli $0,126\ \text{mm}$. Fig. 2. Eye large, lateral, with very sparse hairs nearly as long, as the diameter of single ommatidium. The short diameter of the eye $0,102\ \text{mm}$; the eyes long diameter $0,116\ \text{mm}$.

The fore-head broad slightly dilated toward the toruli, from $0,18\ \text{mm}$. Immediately below the fore ocellum, to $0,2\ \text{mm}$, at the lower border of the eye. The frontal process short, hardly separated from the clypeus. The toruli with the high walls the space between them $0,014\ \text{mm}$. The large diameter of the torulum $28\ \mu$; the short diameter $20\ \mu$. The interior oral wall of the torulum produced making a sharp tooth designating the anterior margin of the frontal process. Fig. 2.

Cheek long, $0,071\ \text{mm}$, buccate, without sulcus genalis. The general surface of the head shagreen, cellulate, the cells small on the occiput and vertex, much larger on the temples. The lower part of the forehead and cheeks transversally fine striated. A small spot on the half of distance between toruli and fore ocellum smooth polite. The pilosity sparse very fine and short, denser on the vertex and occiput, ten hairs in two parallel rows on both sides of the fore-head's process. Four round, small pustulae on the sides of fore-head.

Antenna. Bulla swollen basally with a few minute spines l. $0,02\ \mu$. br. $0,011\ \mu$.

Scapus l. $0,136\ \text{mm}$, br. $0,034\ \text{mm}$, moderately bent, gradually dilated, with the maximum breadth beyond the middle, than suddenly narrowed to the distal end, on the ventral side carved before the tip. Whole surface longitudinally cellulate, with short hairs not as long as the half of the scapus breadth. Fig. 1B.

Second joint finely longitudinally striate, basally with nearly ten minute hairs, with nearly 12 bristles nearly as long at the walf breadth of the joint. Distally with two round pori — orifices of Johnston's organ. L. $40\ \mu$. br. $34\ \mu$. Fig. 1A.

The remaining joints of antenna, except the subellipsoidal ninth, are subtriangular to see from the side, its sensoriae, dimensions and pilosity is better to show, when put in a single table.

Explanation of the shortenings.

L. — the length of the joint.

Br. — the breadth of the joint.

Pl. s. — the placoid sensorium, a ventral linear sensilla with the slightly raised distal end.

P. t. s. — the pit-like sensorium with the small round orifice.

K. s. — the knob-like trichoid sensorium.

C. s. — the conical — basiconic sensorium.

T. h. — the tactil hair, a stright bristle on the ventral surface of the joint.

S. h. — the short bristles not longer than the length of the joint and not arranged in verticils.

The hairs of ninth joint are intermediate ones and are arranged in five less expressed verticils.

L. h. — the long bristles usually longer than the length of the joint and disposed in verticils.

Joints.	Pl.s.	Pts.	K.s.	C.s.	T.h.	S.h.	L.h.	L.	Br.
3 rd	1					4	2+5+6	71—78 μ	31 μ
4 th		1	1	2	1	6	2+4+ +1+3	61—65 μ	31 μ
5 th				2	1	7	2+4+2+1+3	65—68 μ	28 μ
6 th		1	1	2	1	6+5	1+8	65—68 μ	27 μ
7 th			1	2	1	6+3	2+8	61—65 μ	27 μ
8 th			1	2	1	5+4	3+9	54—57 μ	25 μ
9 th					2	nearly 30		71—78 μ	20 μ

The mandible moderately bent, two-toothed, with the superior tooth nearly three times as long as the inferior one. On the ventral surface of the mandible are five sparse hairs and two pustulae, on the dorsal surface two pustulae. Fig. 2.

The maxilla I. like this of *A. mecrida* Walk with elongate one-jointed palpus, which is four and third times as long as broad.

Maxilla II. with one jointed palpus two and half times as long as broad, bearing two bristles and one terminal spine.

The thorax 0,3 mm long, br. 0,26 mm broad. Fig. 3. Pronotum less conspicuous from above shagreened-cellulate with raised tubercles bearing hairs, dull.

The pleural part smooth and hairy anteriorly, posteriorly fine cellulate with six short bristles in a single row near the posterior margin, followed by a round sensorial pustulum.

Prepectus 0,11 mm long, 0,13 mm broad, with fine, short, disperse pilosity; with oblique parallel rugae at the posteroexternal angles.

Mesoscutum transverse long 0,16 mm, br. 0,23, with broadly rounded anterior and posterior margins, and carved, marginated lateral borders, without trace of parapsidae furrows, less shining, shagreened cellulate with small hairs in nearly eleven irregularly transversal rows. Single hair is nearly equal to the longer dimension of the cell. Tegulae subtriangular with three short bristles.

Scutellum 0,11 mm long, 0,17 mm broad; with complete frenum; separated by bow-like transversal line of sixteen small, deep, elongate grooves.

This row of grooves reached at the middle the scutello-mesoscutal suture. The lateral parts of the frenum (axillae) smooth each with two short hairs directed medially.

The thickened lateral border of scutellum opposite to frenum forms a tooth on the base of which are two round pori, leading to short canals piercing chitin. Posterior part of the scutellum shagreened cellulate with disperse short hairs, posteriorly with nearly sixteen short, longitudinal, parallel ridges, with two round pustulae. Scutellum apically rounded-subangulate, covering medial part of metanotum. Mesosternopleurae with pleural part smooth, shining, on the superio-posterior angle with 7—9 longitudinae parallel ridges.

The sternal part with sparse pilosity, with a triangular groove at the anterior half. The summit of this triangle is directed caudad and formed the base of an apodeme. The anterior side of the groove is covered with twelve thick spines directed inside.

Metanotum 0,05 mm long, 0,2 mm br., smooth, with one pustulum and three minute hairs on each side. Metasternopleurae with sternal part bearing two spots covered by is dense thick spines; pleural part densely covered with thin hairs.

Propodeon 0,12 mm long, 0,15 mm br., at the spiracles 0,22 mm maxim. br. 0,06 mm, at the middle. The postero-lateral angles produced in small bent teeth inside. Propodeon laterally marginated with raised rugulose borders. This borders are carved before the spiracle and a raised lamellar process covered the orifice of the spiracle anteroexternally. Medially propodeon with unpaired thick crest, subtriangular to see from above, with the summit turned orad. The space between this crest and lateral sides covered with erected thick hairs, the optical sections of which are shown on the fig. 3. The posterior part of propodeon forms a short neck with 6—8 irregular, short, longitudinal rugae.

Wings hyaline.

Forewing 0,65 mm long, 0,22 mm broad. The basal parts 0,04 mm the subcostal vein 0,24 mm long, light brownish covered with small tubercles, apically dilated, rounded with 4 pustulae. On the base of wing a small longitudinal infuscated strip. The longest hairs of the fringe 0,037 mm. Hind wing 0,55 mm long, 0,098 mm broad with a distinct, short vein basally; two hooklets distant 0,21 mm from the base of the wing. The hind wing basally bare until the hooklets; the longest hairs of the marginal fringe 0,04 mm.

Legs.

Coxae I. smooth like trochanters with sparse, short pilosity anteriorly. Femur I. cellulate with sparse hairs, basally with separated, but not articulated second Tr., with three sensorial pustulae on a row. Tibia cellulate, basally with five pustulae, distally with a short tooth and three spines on the ventral side. Spur bispinose with upper tooth three times as long as the inferior one. Comb of the first joint of the tarsus of 18 spines, distal end of the first joint with 3 spines, 2—4 with single apical spine.

Claws simple with short paired thenar (N. J. Kuznecov, 1915). Mid coxa and trochanter similar to those of fore leg, except in that Tr. II. with four sensoria. Femur basally with 8 close sensoria. Tibia basally with seven sensorial pustulae, with the distal comb of 8 spines; tarsal joints 1—4 with an apical spine.

Hind coxae smooth finely cellulate apically, ventral surface with sparse pilosity. Internal and dorsal sides with dense hairs cylindrically swollen basally. Fig. 4.

Trochanter with 6 sensoria. Femur basally with seven close sensoria, with the pilosity denser distally. Tibia III. with 8 sensorial pustulae basally; distally with 7—8 apical spines, and like tibia II., with a tooth. Tarsal joints 1—4 each with a single apical spine.

The table of measurements of the legs.

	I.		II.		III.	
	L.	Br.	L.	Br.	L.	Br.
Coxa	0,068	0,051	0,071	0,051	0,105	0,054 mm
Trochanter	0,061	0,027	0,061	0,027	0,081	0,027 mm
Femur	0,146	0,044	0,153	0,04	0,187	0,051 mm
Tibia	0,146	0,034	0,204	0,027	0,241	0,027 mm
Spur	0,051		0,03		0,037	mm
First tarsal joint	0,092	0,014	0,068	0,014	0,085	0,014 mm
2nd » »	0,037	0,01	0,04	0,01	0,048	0,01 mm
3rd » »	0,034	0,01	0,037	0,01	0,040	0,01 mm
4th » »	0,030	0,01	0,034	0,01	0,037	0,01 mm
5th » »	0,048	0,014	0,048	0,014	0,048	0,014 mm
Claw	0,014		0,014		0,014	mm
Pulvillus	0,02		0,024		0,024	mm

The *abdomen* 0,347 mm long, br. 0,22 m.

First tergite slightly carved basally with ten short, deep grooves, medially elevated, smooth with two round pustulae; on both sides covered with short, white hairs; the posterior margin broadly carved at the middle. Fig. 5.

Second tergite with two basal grooves leading in small round orifices; exerno-caudally from them covered with minute white hairs.

The space between orifices elevated smooth, like the remaining part of the tergite, with eight small, deep, elliptical grooves. Two round pustulae in the apical third of the tergite.

Third and fourth tergites with two, fifth with four, sixth with five, seventh with two marginal bristles. First abdominal urite, except the narrow lateral part, covered with short hairs, with six small, deep grooves at the anterior broadly carved margin; laterally with three longitudinal keels running through whole urite. Fig. 6.

Second urite basally with two lateral orifices-like grooves; medially at the base elevated with six small, deep, longitudinal grooves. Beyond the grooves with 15 minute hairs on each side. Two round spiracles ventrally on the $\frac{2}{5}$ of the length of the urite. Between spiracles and the anterior margin five or seven, oblique, longitudinal striae, at the end of which followed two elliptical longitudinal fields covered of thin hairs with pori between them. Between those fields and posterior margin of the urite nearly 15 sparse bristles.

Third, fourth, fifth and sixth urites with 2 and 2 bristles in a medial, transversal row; sixth besides with five bristles in a bow near the apical margin. Seventh urite with seven terminal bristles. The spiracles of 3—6th urites situated on the lateral borders and covered by the margins of the foregoing urites.

Measurements of the abdominal tergites:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Length	0,044	0,224	0,068	0,041	0,024	0,03	0,02 mm
Breadth	0,105	0,207	0,187	0,16	0,146	0,102	0,068 mm

The external genitalia short, with its base reaching the third abdominal segment, the internal paramera each with four articulated teeth and two round pustulae. Length of the distal part — 0,116 mm, br. 0,32 mm.

This species can be easily distinguished from *Allotropa mecrida* Walk. by the colour and sculpture of the head and thorax. The *Walker's* species although redescribed by late *Dr. J. J. Kieffer* must be revised again because many important characters are not mentioned in its description.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE FIGURES.

Fig. 1A. Antenal joints 2nd—9th, t. h. — the tactil hair, c. s. the conicae sensorium, k. s. knob-like sensorium, p. s. pit-like sensorium. Zeiss. Winkel ob. 6, oc. 3.

B. Scapus. Z. W. ob. 6, oc. 3.

2. Head from in front. Z. W. ob. 6, oc. 3.

3. Thorax dorsal view. Z. W. ob. 6, oc. 3.

4. The hair from the dorsal surface of the hind coxa. Ideal view.

5. First and second abdominal tergites. Z. W. ob. 6, oc. 4.

6. First and second abdominal urites. Z. W. ob. 6, oc. 4.

