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POPISY NOVÝCH DRUHŮ A POZNÁMKY O NĚKTERÝCH ANTEONININECH (HYM., PROCTOTRUPIDAE) ČESKOSLOVENSKA.

(Tab. I. obr. 1—41).

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES AND NOTES ON SOME ANTEONININAE (PROCTOTRUPIDAE) OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(Pl. I. fig. 1—41).

Tato práce je výsledkem studia malé sbírky Anteoninů v entomologickém oddělení Národního musea v Praze. Anteonininae jsou Hymenoptery drobné velikosti, často přehlížené sběrateli; exempláry musejní náleží sbírkám: Sekerově, doplněné některými kusy, jež našel Dr. J. Obenberger, Grádlově a konečně sběrům, pořízeným mnou na exkurších, podnikaných entomologickým oddělením v různých krajích Československa. Je to prvý pokus o poznání těchto Hymenopter v Československu.

Skupina tato jest jednak přehlížena, jednak nedostatečně studována a poskytuje obzvláštní obtíže hlavně z toho důvodu, že samci i samičky jsou tvarem odchylné a byly zařazovány většinou do úplně rozdílných rodů. Tak v rodu *Labeo* shrnováni samci, jichž samičky popsány v celé řadě rodů jiných. Tento žalostný stav jich systematiky přýští z neznalosti života a vývoje většiny těchto zajímavých Hymenopter; vnější rozdíl obou pohlaví je zde tak značný, že nelze podle vnějších, nám známých znaků dokázati vzájemnou identitu ♂ a ♀ a že jediným, zcela jistým způsobem, jak dokázati, že ta která samička patří k určitému samci, vychovati je přímo v laboratoři z jich hostitele. Měl jsem štěstí, že již z Rusku, v Poltavě, na pokusné agrikulturní stanici v roce 1914, podařilo se mi tak dokázati, že *Labeo conjunctus* Kieff. a *Dicondylus Mayeti* Kieff. jsou ♂ a ♀ jednoho a téhož druhu. Druh tento žije tam co parazit u *Delphax* (*Liburnia*) *striatella* L. (Homoptera).

The following contribution is the result of the study of a small collection of Anteonininae from materials in the Entomological section of the National Museum in Prague. This collection consists mainly of specimens taken by Mr. J. Sekera, completed by few specimens collected by Dr. J. Obenberger, Mr. Grادل and by the author. This account may be regarded as a first attempt to become acquainted with the Anteonininae fauna of Czechoslovakia, since such indications as the following are completely lacking in the literature as far as I know. This incompleteness is caused by two factors. First of all many of the species are rare in our collections and secondly we know too little about the life-habits of the European representatives of subfamily Anteonininae. The exception in both cases is, it seems, only in the genus *Aphelopus*. It is enough to indicate that until now ♂♂ of the whole tribe Gonatopini relate to the genus *Labeo*, while ♀♀ are distributed among several genera.

The sexual dimorphism of the last tribe is so great, that it is practically impossible to identify the male and the female of the same species if not breeding them from the definite host. I had the opportunity in 1914 at Poltava in Russia while working at the Experimental Agricultural Station,

to show that *Labeo conjuctus* Kieff. and *Dicondylus Mayeti* Kieff. are the male and the female of the same species. The name *Labeo conjuctus* must be left for two reasons: the *Dicondylus* (*Gonatopus*) *Mayeti* Kieff. has the priority as having been described first and secondly *L. conjuctus* Kieff. must not be confused with the *Dicondylus conjuctus* Kieff. in the future identification.

Dicondylus Mayeti Kieff. is the common parasite of *Delphax* (*Liburnia*) *striatella* L. (Homoptera). Unfortunately the account of my investigations of the habits of this insect cannot be published because all the material and Papers have remained in Russia. I mention this remark only in order to show that the future systematical investigations must be directed not only on the discovering and the description of new forms, but to rectify the hitherto incorrect descriptions as two different species the male and the female of the same species. Conditions of my work permit me to accomplish only first part of this task.

One morphological remark will be of use. I made in my preceding work (Nový druh rodu *Prenanteon* z Vysokých Tater 1924. Čas. Československé Společnosti Entomologické) the following nomenclatural change: so called parapsides (*Parapsidfurchen*) Kieff. and auct., are not homologous to those of other Hymenoptera and must be called the *Mayrian furrows*, as the name long since introduced in the myrmecological nomenclature. The true parapsidal sutures or parapsides are situated externally from *Mayrian furrows*. Both formations are developed only by winged forms and correlatively disappeared by the wingless ones.

Erratum: the term *forceps* used in my preceding work for the pincers of the female tarsus must be replaced by the term *chela* for the priority reason.

In the present contribution I have given my attention mainly to the ♀♀ hoping to devote the next note to the revision of ♂♂ of the ever growing collection of *Anteoninae* of Entomological Section of the National Museum.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to Mr. Prof. Dr. J. Wenig for his kind hospitality: that is his Laboratory (in Zoological Institut) where I performed the main part of this work.

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GENUS DICONDYLYS KIEFFER.

1. *Dicondylus multidens* n. sp.

Described from only one female specimen taken by Mr. J. Sekera at Boleslav. Bohemiae V. 1918. Fig. 1—5.

Female.

Length 3 mm. Black. The first antennal joint below, clypeus, the middle of mandibles, palpi, the inner orbitae narrowly, the apex of the fore tibia, fore knees and the apex of anterior trochanters pale-yellow.

The scapus above, second antennal joint whole, the base and teeth of mandibles, a semicircular spot on the base of the occiput., another one on the base of the gula, the base and apex of all coxae, trochanters, the middle and hind femora apically, tibia and tarsi, except of dark 5th joint of middle and hind tarsi of varied hues of red. Antennae nearly as long, as the head and pronotum together, gradually thickened to end. The scapus slightly longer than the tenth joint, twice as long, as the seventh; as thick as the fifth joint.

The second antennal joint distinctly shorter than the fourth a little longer than the sixth. The third --- the longest and thinnest antennal joint two times as long, as the sixth antennal joint and half as thick as the scapus.

The lengths of antennal joints respectively: 0,176 mm; 0,128; 0,248; 0,144; 0,112; 0,120; 0,088; 0,104; 0,096; 0,160. The breadths of antennal joints respectively:

0,072 mm; 0,048; 0,036; 0,064; 0,072; 0,080; 0,08; 0,096; 0,108; 0,088. The antennal joints 6—10 internally densely covered with hooked hairs; the eyes with sparse and microscopical pilosity (nearly one hair on 16 ommatidae).

The head large, transverse; the maximal breadth 0,84 mm; the length 0,53 mm; the height 0,64 mm. The maximal distance between composed eyes 0,45 mm. The minimal breadth of the forehead: on the base of the clypeus 0,45 mm.

The fore-head relatively deeper excavated than the occiput behind. The mandibles with three teeth of which the lower is the strongest. Fore-head with a very distinct carina from the inferior ocellum to the base of the clypeus, finely shagreened, little shining, only on the sides, near the eyes with two glittering spaces; covered with sparse white hairs. The ocelli forming a triangle with the apical angle about 45°. Clypeus densely punctate, dull, covered with dense white hairs. Tempora posteriorly with feeble longitudinal impression which is parallel to the interior border of the eye around with a few coarse points and before this impression with shining polished space. The cheeks longitudinally striated at the base of the mandibles. Occiput carved behind its posterior face strongly glittering.

The neck dull, rugulose, the prothorax makes around it a kind of collum. Pronotum divided on two parts by the transversal impression, the anterior part is half as broad as the head; $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as the posterior part. The anterior edge of the pronotum is slightly erected, anterior part finely punctate, shining. The posterior part finely shagreened, little shining and longitudinally striated behind.

Propleurae with an impression near the posterior edge and there with parallel rugae. The prosternum dull, densely punctate. The mesonotum a little shorter than the anterior part of pronotum; three times as long as the scutellum. Scutellum small, shining, semicircular, laterally with two small grooves; meso- and metapleurae transversally rugulose, mesopleurae with semicircular, dull, shagreened space above. The metapleurae separated from mesopleurae by an indistinct furrow. Median segment (Epinotum) with the distinct base and declivity, covered with transverse parallel rugae (about 17.). The length of epinotum 0,56 mm. Br. 0,43 mm. Abdomen strongly glittering; the posterior half of the first segment with two rows, the remainder with row of very sparse, short hairs. Legs stout, femora dull, coarse punctate anteriorly, posteriorly smooth, glittering. The fore metatarsus 0,26 mm. four times as long as the third tarsal joint; the second a little shorter than the third; the fourth 0,34 mm. the longest, nearly as long as the first and third tarsal joints together; the fifth tarsal joint two times as long as the second 0,1 mm. The median joint of the chela 0,5 mm. distally reach the base of the second tarsal joint its distal end bent (a. 150°). The middle part of the joint densely covered with irregularly arranged lamellae (as is shown on the diagram (about 37 lamellae, at the middle in 5 rows). The distal end flat; densely covered with longest lamellae (about 30). The lamellae are white-yellow with black, acute ends. The lateral chela joint L. 0,43 mm longitudinally striated with 6 small lamellae and two hairs,

before the end with a weak-expressed thooth. The palvillus L. 0,096 mm. The rudimentar claw L. 0,056 mm.

The unusually arrangement of lamellae on the medial joint of the chela permit instantly recognise this species, better than any other sign.

2. *Dicondylus terrestris* n. sp.

Described from only one female speciem taken by the author at Čelakovice III. 1922. Fig. 6—12.

Female.

Length. 2,5 mm. Black. Two basal joints of antennae below, the short base of the third antennal joint; clypeus; mandibles, except reddish theeth; the space around the mouth, the inferior part of inner orbita broadly, cheeks; all coxae distally; trochanters; femora, except the black basal spot on the outer side; tibia, except the longitudinal strip on the outer side; tarsi, except brownish pulvillus yellowish-white. Antennae short, gradually thickened to the end, covered with white hairs, the scapus is bent, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the second antennal joint; the third nearly three times as long as the second; the fourth a little shorter than the tenth. The lengths of antennal joints respectively 0,10 mm; 0,07; 0,22; 0,15; 0,13; 0,12; 0,10; 0,099; 0,09; 0,16 mm. The breadth of antennal joints respectively 0,03; 0,038; 0,04; 0,038; 0,05; 0,054; 0,054; 0,054; 0,054; 0,054 mm. Antennal joints 6—10 internally covered with the hooked hairs. Mandibles with three, large red theeth. Head large, transverse L. 0,6 mm. Br. 0,84 mm. maximal height 0,54 mm; the Br. of the face on the level of the clypeus 0,3 mm on the level of fore ocellum 0,54 mm the temple to be seen in profil is narrowed behind. The ocelli form a triangle with apical angle about 40° ; the fore ocellum elliptical. The fore-head before the fore ocellum with a short weak furrow. Head shagreened, less shining, covered with sparse, short, white hairs. Pronotum maxim. Br. 0,48 mm at the middle with a weak transverse impression, dull; its anterior half distinctly punctate; the posterior part dull, shagreened. The propleurae in front smooth, shining, behind with longitudinal rugae. The mesonotum nearly square-shaped L. 0,24 mm, Br. 0,17 mm. finely, transversally striated behind. Scutellum transverse, elliptical. Postscutellum (metanotum) transversally rugulose, posteriorly not separated from the median segment. Meso- and metapleurae shagreened rugulose, between them is a little smooth space speculum; the median segment (Epinotum) with distinct base and declivity; the base is rounded behind, dull, shagreened, the declivity covered with transverse, parallel rugae (about 10). Spiracles of median segment elliptical, slightly prominent. The length of epinotum 0,64 mm.; the max. Br. 0,44. The mesosternum covered with dense, white hairs. Abdomen smooth, shining, the terebra shortly yellowish. Legs little shining, the hind femora stout; the swollen part nearly as long as the handle. The fore metatarsus (0,28 mm) is longer, than the third and fourth tarsal joints together. The second tarsal joint (0,054 mm.) is slightly shorter, than the fifth (0,058 mm.). The fourth tarsal (0,08 mm.). The medial chela joint distally reach the base of the third tarsal joint, which has an appendage for protecting it. Medial joint of the chela nearly as long as the metatarsus 0,27 mm. Slightly bent distally; with two rows of lamellae and one row of bristles: the both rows of lamellae are interrpted before the distal end, for a little space and then united one with another. (see diagramm). The lateral chela joint longitudinally striated, distally suddenly bent, with a distinct thooth

before the end. Below bears 7 lamellae + 2 bristles, above with 4 bristles at the base and one short bristle before the end.

The most remarkable and charakteristical for this species are the lamellae of its chela, which are equally shaped on the medial and lateral joints. The lamella is broadly rounded at the tip, its lateral sides are gradually thickened to the base of lamella, one of them being connexed outwards another inwards.

This species belongs perhaps to the genus *Pseudogonatopus* described by Mr. Perkins from N. America. I cannot decide it, because I have not dissected my only specimen for investigation of its mouth parts.

GENUS GONATOPUS LJUNGH.

3. *Gonatopus sociabilis* Kieff. var. *ignotus* n. var.

Described from one female taken by Mr. Holík at Jílové. 6. IX. 1908.

Agreeing with the typical form in all respects, except that the lateral joint of the chela with the trace of a tooth before the end; that the fore metatarsus is distinctly shorter than the fourth tarsal joint; that the medial joint of the chela with little conspicuous second row of lamellae (5 lam), which is only dorsally visible.

The last sign can be easily unperceived.

4. *Gonatopus distinguendus* Kieff. One female taken at Jílové by Mr. Holík 24. VIII. 1909 and another ♀ from the old collection of Mr. Gradl. The both differ from the typical form having black hind femora. Fig. 19—20.

5. *Gonatopus pastoralis mihi* n. sp.

Described from one female specimen taken by the author at Neratovice. 16. VII. 1922. Fig. 13—15 and 21.

Female.

Length. 3 mm. Black. The first antennal joint; the second, except the brownish distal end; the short base of third; clypeus, mandibles, except of teeth: palpi, inner orbitae and space around the mouth yellow. The occiput behind brownish-red. Legs red; the spot on the base of the fore coxae externally, the hind coxae totally, the outer side of the swollen part of femora, the spots on the distal ends of 4 hind femora; the spots on the base and apex of 4 hind tibiae brownish black. Both parts of the pronotum and the middle of first abdominal segment brownish red.

Antennae about 1.4 mm from the fourth joint distinctly thickened to the end. The scapus covered with dense white hairs. The third antennal joint nearly twice as long as the second; $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the scapus.

Lengths of antennal joints respectively:

0.12 mm.; 0.96; 0.18; 0.14; 0.13; 0.118; 0.1; 0.01; 0.099; 0.14 mm.

Breadth of antennal joints respectively:

0.048 mm.; 0.035; 0.035; 0.035; 0.04; 0.05; 0.054; 0.054; 0.05; 0.052 mm. Mandibles with four reddish teeth. clypeus truncate in front, distinctly shining; the face on both sides from him covered with silvery colored hairs; the fore head with carina from the base of clypeus to the fore ocellum. The face on the level of clypeus little than half as broad as his maximal breadth 0.27 mm and 0.72 mm. The breadth of the head 0.8 mm; the height is nearly equal to the length 0.56 mm. and 0.58 mm. The ocelli forming a triangle with the apical angle about 50°. Occiput broadly carved behind.

Pronotum divided by transverse impression on two parts, the anterior broad, Br. 0,43 mm and the narrow posterior. Br. 0,25 mm.

The length of collum 0,13 mm. L. of the anterior part of pronotum 0,14 mm; that of posterior one 0,37 mm. Pronotum shagreened, little shining. Mesonotum the narrowest part of the thorax nearly half as long as the posterior part of the pronotum. 0,176 mm; nearly square, finely longitudinally striated. Scutellum square L. 0,14 mm. distinctly shorter than the mesonotum. Metanotum little conspicuous. Mesopleurae separated from the metapleurae by furrows, which begin from the posterior angles of the scutellum and go to the base of the middle coxae. The median segment rounded above and shagreened like the pleurae; behind with weak longitudinal impression. The posterior third of the median segment covered with transverse parallel rugae. Mesosternum with a bundle of long white hairs which are nearly three times as long as the hairs on the remaining parts of the body. Abdomen smooth, glittering, with very sparse pilosity; the terebra yellow, its valvae black at the end. Legs slender. The fore metatarsus 0,23 mm is distinctly shorter than the fourth tarsal joint 0,256 mm, nearly five times as long as the second tarsal joint 0,048 mm. The third tarsal joint L. internally 0,96 mm, externally 0,064 mm, internally with an appendage for protecting the distal end of the medial joint of the chela, which reaches to the middle of the second tarsal joint. The medial chela joint 0,36 mm. distally bent with one row of bristles (near 18) and two rows of lamellae, the ventral row is dense and long, near 21 lam. the dorsal row consists from 6 very sparse distributed lamellae. The both rows of lamellae are interrupted before the bent distal end, which bears 6 longer lamellae and 4 bristles. The lateral joint of the chela nearly as long as the medial one, externally with two bristles at the base, internally with a few very short hairs at the base. The length of the pulvillus 0,096 mm. that of the rudimentary claw 0,08 mm.

This species resembles to *Gonatopus hispanicus* Kieff. but the medial joint of the chela with two rows of lamellae; the fourth tarsal joint is distinctly longer than the metatarsus; the third antennal joint is shorter than the first and second combined; the occiput is red colored and so on.

GENUS ANTEON JURINE.

6. *Anteon vicinus* Kieff. Two females taken by Mr. J. Sekera at Král. Hradec. VI. 1916 and at Raab. V. 1918.

7. *Anteon jucundus* n. sp.

Described from only female specimen taken by Mr. J. Sekera at Raab V. 1918. Fig. 22—24 and 28.

Female.

Length 2,6 mm. Black, mandibles, except the red teeth; coxae, except the black base of 4 hind ones; the remaining legs, except of large brown spot before the distal end of hind femora and tegula yellow. Antennae brownish red, a spot below the scapus, the palpi and extreme base of the pterostigma white. Pterostigma and veins testaceous. Mandibles with four apical teeth, antennae distinctly thickened to end. The scapus twice longer than the first funicular joint. The latter equal to the fourth antennal joint. The third slightly longer than the second or fourth antennal joint. Antennal joints 5—9 nearly equal to each other.

The lengths of antennal joints respectively
0,33 mm; 0,167; 0,176; 0,167; 0,152; 0,152; 0,14; 0,149; 0,149; 0,237 mm.

The breadths of antennal joints respectively
0,13 mm; 0,072; 0,072; 0,072; 0,081; 0,085; 0,09; 0,097; 0,097; 0,1 mm.

The head transverse L. 0,48 mm. Br. 0,89 mm. Clypeus and face inferiorly covered with dense white hairs that concealed their structure. The fore-head with three carinae, the two lateral ones are weakly expressed. The fore-head irregularly transversally rugulose, dull, near the lateral ocelli with two small glittering spaces. Ocelli form a triangle with the apical angle about 90°. The cheeks with a furrow from the eye to the base of mandibles. The head behind the eyes narrow, the occiput behind broadly carved, with crenelated border. Thorax covered with sparse white hairs. L. 1,3 mm. Pronotum not an half as long as the mesonotum; L. 0,19 mm; broadly carved behind. The anterior half of pronotum coarsely punctate, rugulose, the posterior edge broadly smooth shining. Mesonotum L. 0,43 mm; Br. 0,72 mm; shining, the Mayrian furrows consist of ten large points and are distinct in the fore third. The anterior part of the mesonotum coarsely and densely punctate, this punctation gradually grows to sparse and before the scutellum mesonotum is quite smooth. The groove before the scutellum is divided on 6 small ones. The parapsides are distinct in posterior $\frac{4}{5}$ of the mesonotum. Scutellum L. 0,16 mm; smooth, glittering, separated from the postscutellum by a row of coarse points and beside of this is marginate. Postscutellum as long as the scutellum, smooth, shining at the middle, the lateral grooves on both sides of it with few short longitudinal ribs. Median segment L. 0,48 mm. Br. 0,64 mm; shorter than its breadth on the base, with distinct base and declivity. The base is irregularly rugulose with two oblique, strong ribs on the both sides; the declivity with three distinct areae; the middle area is a little longer than the lateral ones, rounded in front, transversally rugulose, the lateral areae not distinctly separated from the metapleurae and irregularly rugulose externally. Abdomen smooth, shining, shorter than the thorax, L. 1,1 mm. The fore metatarsus 0,19 mm is longer than three following joints combined. The fifth tarsal joint 0,147 mm nearly as long as the 2d, 3rd and 4th joints together. The second 0,044 mm; the third 0,041 mm; the fourth 0,051 mm. The medial joint of the chela 0,21 mm. at the middle bears about 14 bristles of unequal length and irregularly distributed (see diagramm.) Its distal end, reaching the middle of the third tarsal joint, bears the ten lamellae, semicircularly arranged. The lateral chela- joint nearly as long as the metatarsus, basally with the little tubercle bearing a short bristle, which is shorter than the diameter of the joint. The pulvillus large 0,11 mm. The fifth tarsal joints bears 4, the fourth 1, the third 4 long protecting bristles; the third tarsal joint with an appendage and bears two circular sensillae. The wings hyaline, the proximal part of the radius two times as long as the distal one.

8. *Anteon Sekerae* n. sp.

Described from one female specimen taken by Mr. Sekera at Kralupy. V. 1918. Fig. 29. and 34—36.

Female.

Length 1,85 mm. Black, the scapus below, mandibles, except of theeth, palpi, fore knees, coxae below, trochanters, the base and the apex of the pterostigma and tegulae white. Antennae and legs yellow, the hind coxae black above, the hind femora apically with longitudinal black spot. Antennae short, densely covered with white hairs. The scapus is longer than the second and third antennal joints combined. Antennae distinctly thickened to end.

The lengths of antennal joints respectively:
0,27 mm; 0,121; 0,129; 0,121; 0,114; 0,114; 0,113; 0,102; 0,102; 0,176 mm.

The breadths of antennal joints respectively:

0,083 mm; 0,057; 0,053; 0,057; 0,06; 0,068; 0,079; 0,083; 0,083; 0,083 mm.

The tenth antennal joint on the inner side covered with hooked hairs (trichoid sensillae) and beside of them with disperse coeloconic sensillae. The head transverse L. 0,48 nearly half as long as broad. The clypeus, face below and cheeks covered with dense silver hairs, which conceal the structure.

The forehead with one short carina not reaching to the base of the clypeus. Head constricted behind the eyes L 0,48 mm Ocelli form a triangle with the angle on the apex about 80°. The occiput narrow, broadly emargined behind, with the margined, crenulate border. Thorax L 1,15 mm. The pronotum $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as the mesonotum, broadly carved behind, shagreened, its posterior quarter smooth glittering. L 0,28 mm. Propleurae dull. Mesonotum L 0,35 mm. shagreened, shining, very short, with the distinct Mayrian furrows in the anterior third. Parapsides nearly reaching the anterior border of the mesonotum. The transverse groove before the scutellum is divided on 8 small grooves. Scutellum smooth, glittering, separated from the postscutellum by a row of large points. Metanotum (Postscutellum) shining at the middle. Mesopleurae rugulose, its superior half dull. the space near the middle coxae shining, smooth. Metapleurae not distinctly separated from the lateral sides of the median segment, irregularly rugulose. Median segment shorter than the breadth of its base, with distinct horizontal basal part and posterior declivity. The basal horizontal part is irregularly rugulose, little shining, the declivity divided on three areas: lateral areas exteriorly not distinctly separated from the metapleurae. The wings hyalin, veins and pterostigma except of white base, brownish. The proximal part of the radial vein $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the distal one.

The fore metatarsus is equal to the fifth tarsal joint (0,16 mm) nearly five times as long as the second 0,035 mm. The fourth tarsal joint a little shorter than the 2nd 3rd together. 0,058 mm. Metatarsus and the fifth tarsal joint nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the third (the shortest) tarsal joint 0,025 mm. Medial joint of the chela little longer than three basal joints combined, distally reaching to the middle of third tarsal joint with two rows of bristles. The reaching to the dorsal row (8 br.) are arranged sparser than those of the ventral row (9 br) since the dorsal row is longer. The distal end of median chela-joint is feebly bent and bears about 11 lamellae and 3 hairs. Lamellae gradually decrease in size towards the apex of the distal end.

The lateral chela-joint (0,2 mm) longitudinally striated, below at the base with another short bristle. The rudimentar claw 0,1 basally swollen, covered with sparse hairs. The pulvillus 0,13 mm.

This species is closely allied to *A. unicarinatus* Kieff. from which is distinguished mainly by the shape of antennae and fore legs.

GENUS CHELOGYNUS. HALIDAY.

9. *Chelogyne* *Gaullei* Kieff.

One female specimen is taken at Písek (Bohemia mer.) by Dr. J. Obenberger VII. 1923.

This species since known from France and Great Britain. The specimen from Písek differs from typical description having beside 3 rows of lamellae, two sparse rows of bristles.

The fig. 89 in the »Tierreich« Lief. 42. Kieffer. Bethyridae 1914. is wrong, as having pictured the medial joint of the chela reaching to the middle

of the 3rd joint, instead of being reach only to the second joint (viz. the correct description).

10. *Chelogynus longiforceps* Kieff.

Two females are taken: one by Mr. J. Sekera at Broumov VI. 1917 and another by Mr. Gradl.

11. *Chelogynus angusticollis* n. sp.

Pl. II, fig. 26—27.

Described from two females taken Mr. J. Sekera at Česká Lípa (Bohemia bor.) VI. 1917 and Kralupy. VI. 1918.

Female. L. 2, 1 mm.

Black. Scapus above, second antennal joint whole; antennal joints 6—10 below and legs, except of brownish ends of hind feora, yellow. The scapus below; mandibles except of red teeth, palpi, coxae, and tegulae white. Antennae nearly as long as the thorax, densely covered with white hairs.

The lengths of antennal joints respectively:

0,17 mm. 0,1; 0,13; 0,13; 0,11; 0,11; 0,102; 0,11; 0,1; 0,15 mm.

The bradths of antennal joints respektively:

0,06 mm; 0,048; 0,032; 0,032; 0,04; 0,048; 0,05; 0,053; 0,053; 0,048.

Mandibles with 4 red teeth.

Head large, nearly cubical. L. 0,41 mm. Br. 0,57 mm., covered with sparse white hairs; he clypeus and fore-head with dense white pilosity. The clypeus shagreened, shining. The fore-head glittering, its inferior half densely covered with large points, which become sparsamer towards the ocelli, The trapezium-shaped space, on both sides the fore-head between the composed eye and the antennal base is dull shagreened-rugulose. The cheeks glittering, smooth with furrow, the ocelli form a triangle with the angle at apex about of 60°. Before the fore ocellum there is a very short carina, which is shorter than the diameter of the ocellum. The vertex and occiput, shining with sparse, large points. Occiput large, broadly carved behind with the marginated border, this marginate line pass on the inferior side of the head and there forms a crenulate rib around the buccal orifice.

Pronotum $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the mesonotum; its anterior edge is transversaly rugulose, dull, the disk at the middle shining, smooth, with irregularly dispersed points, the posterior edge is polished, glittering and separated from the disk by a bent row of shallow, elliptical points, L. 0,32 mm. Propleurae shagreened, dull, with smoth glittering posterior edge. Mesonotum transverse; L. 0,22 mm; smooth, shining with a few sparse points. Mayrian furrows distinct in anterior $\frac{2}{3}$; the parapsides nearly reach the anterior edge of mesonotum. The transverse groove before the scutellum dividet into. 6 small grooves. Scutellum smooth, shining, separated from the postscutellum by a row of points. Metapleurae rugulose, dull with a shining space before the base of middle-coxae. Metanotum (postscutellum) little shining. Median segment with distinct base and declivity. The latter is more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the former 0,27 mm and 0,16 mm. The base of propodeum irregularly reticular-rugulose. The declivity with 3 areae; the lateral areae exteriorly are not distinctly separated. The thorax covered with sparse short white hairs, more densely on the pronotum, median segment and on the metasternum.

Abdomen smooth, shining; the last ventral abdominal segment dull, brownish to end, densely covered with large points; the remaining segments with very sparse pilosity. Fore legs stout, fore coxae extremely log. The

fore metatarsus L. 0,12 longer than second and third tarsal joints combined. The second is equal to third. L. 0,05 mm. The fourth tarsal joint is distinctly shorter than first and second together. L. 0,13 mm. The fifth is shorter than the first 0,10 mm. The medial joint of the chela is free in distal $\frac{2}{3}$. L. 0,27; its distal end reach to the second tarsal joint; ventrally with 1 row of 21 lamellae (the lamellae are acute and directed toward the base of the joint) and with two rows of bristles (dorsal row 18 brist., the ventral row of 11 bristles). Those three rows are interrupted before the very little bent distal end, which bears five long lamellae. The lateral joint of the chela below basally with a tubercle, bearing a stout bristle which is longer, than the double diameter of the joint at the base; above with short bristle. L. 0,24 mm. The rudimentar claw 0,07 mm. Pulvillus 0,09 mm. The comb of the fore metatarsus consists of about 20 bristles. The fifth tarsal joint bear two long protecting bristles; the fourth — 2; third — 2; second — 3; The terebra sharp, little projecting, its valvae rounded. The wing hyalin. The pterostigma before the lower edge yellowish, like the other veins translucide; the proximal part of the radius $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the distal one.

This species is allied to *Chel. gracilicollis* Kieff. but instantly distinguished from it by the colour of the antennal joints, by pronotum carved behind, by the relation of joints of fore legs etc.

12. *Chelogynus albidicollis* Kieff. var. *incertus* n. var.

Described from one ♀ taken by Mr. J. Sekera at Králové Hradec. VIII. 1916.

Female. Differing from the typical *albidicollis* Kieff. in the median segment having three areae; Mayrion furrows being distinct; the cheeks at the middle being not black; the triangle formed by ocelli with a brownish spot; the mesopleurae and mesosternum with brownish red spots and the abdomen with brownish base and apex.

13. *Chelogynus albidicollis* Kieff. var. *abdominalis* nov. var. Described from one female specimen taken by Mr. J. Sekera at Králové Hradec VII. 1916.

Female, similar to the precedent but the head whole pale yellow, the scutellum with red spot at the middle and the abdomen, except of brown sides of the first segment, entirely black.

14. *Chelogynus rufoniger* n. sp. Pl. I. fig. 25 b. Pl. II. fig. 39—41.

Described from one female specimen taken by Mr. J. Sekera at Králové Hradec. V. 1918.

Female. L. 2 mm.

Black. First and second antennal joints; 6—10 antennal joints from below; mandibles, except of reddish teeth; palpi; legs, except the small brownish spots above the base of 4 hind coxae and black ends of hind femora; tegulae and terebra white-yellowish.

Antennae, a spot on the propleurae and abdomen, except the black base of each dorsal segment testaceus. The posterior half of pronotum and three spots of the mesonotum, two spots on both sides of the triangle formed by ocelli, and the mandibular teeth-red.

Antennae nearly as long, as the thorax L. 1 mm. The scapus two times as long as the seventh (the shortest) antennal joint; the second is equal to fifth, eighth and nine antennal joints. The third equal to the fourth. The

antennal joints 6—10 ventrally covered with thick, bent hairs on the both sides from them with a few sensillae arranged in two rows.

The lengths of antennal joints respectively:

0,19 mm; 0,10; 0,128; 0,128; 0,1; 0,11; 0,09; 0,1; 0,1; 0,16 mm.

The breadths of antennal joints respectively:

0,06; 0,05; 0,03; 0,04; 0,04; 0,05; 0,05; 0,056; 0,056; 0,056.

The head transverse L. 0,38 mm. Br. 0,6 mm. smooth, shining, covered with sparse white hairs more dense on the clypeus and in the lower half of the fore-head. The mandibles with 4 teeth. The fore head without carina; minimal breadth between eyes 0,32 mm. The ocelli of very little size form a triangle with the angle at apex about 75° . The occiput with margined and excised posterior border. The pronotum nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as the mesonotum, broadly carved behind. Pronotum shagreened, feebly transversally rugulose, dull at the middle, its posterior edge, separated by a row of shallow elliptical points, shining.

Mesonotum nearly twice as broad as its length at the middle. The Mayrian furrows are in anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ distinct, consist from large points. The parapsides not reach the anterior edge of the mesonotum. The groove the scutellum is divided into 6 small grooves. Scutellum glittering smooth with a row of large points at the apex. Another row of large points separate it from the postscutellum. The latter is smooth, shining at the middle. The median segment separated from the postscutellum by a crenulate border and divided on the horizontal base and declivity.

The base is irregularly reticulate rugulose, the declivity transversally rugulose with three areae. The wings hyalin. The proximal part of the radius is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the distal one. The abdomen is shorter than the thorax with sparse pilosity. The fore metatarsus is distinctly longer than the fourth tarsal joint L. 0,12 mm and 0,108 mm.

The fifth tarsal joint twice as long as the third L. 0,1 and 0,05 mm. The second is the short-est L. 0,038 mm. The medial joint of chela L. 0,25 mm. more than twice as long as the metatarsus, distally with one row of 17 bristles and two lamellae; ventrally with a row of 19 acute lamellae and another short row of 11 bristles. These ventral rows are interrupted before the very little bent distal end, which bears six large lamellae arranged in a bow. The lateral joint of the chela below at the base with a tubercle bearing a bristle as long as the half length of the joint; above at the base with another very short bristle. Length of joint 0,22 mm. the rudimentar claw 0,06 mm, the pulvillus 0,8 mm. The fourth tarsal joint bears 2; the third — 3 and the second 3 long protecting bristles.

This species is allied to *Ch. claricollis* Kieff. but distinguished by the colour of antennae and legs, by relation of antennal joints, by Mayrian furrows distinct in $\frac{2}{3}$ of mesonotum and especially by the metatarsus, which is longer than the fourth tarsal joint.

GENUS PRENANTEON KIEFFER.

15. *Prenanteon palustris* A. Ogl. ♂ and ♀ vide Jubilejní Sborník Československé Ent. Společnosti r. 1924, p. 102—106. fig. 30—31.

16. *Prenanteon filicornis* n. sp. fig. 32—33; 37, 38.

Described from one female specimen collected by Dr. J. Obenberger at Písek. VII. 1923.

L. 2,67 mm.

Female. Black. Antennae, except of brownish antennal joints 3—5; palpi; legs, except the brownish spote above the hind coxae; and terebra yellow-reddish. The mandibles, except of red teeth and tegulae white. The veins of wings and pterostigma yellow. Antennae L. 1.87 mm longer than the head and thorax together, feebly thickened to end, with elongate joints. The scapus is a little longer than the seventh antennal joint. The fourth nearly twice as long as the second (the shortest antennal joint).

The lengths of antennal joints respectively:

0,153 mm; 0,118; 0,2; 0,22; 0,198; 0,182; 0,15; 0,147; 0,144; 0,192 mm.

The breadth of antennal joints respectively:

0,074 mm; 0,048; 0,044; 0,041; 0,044; 0,048; 0,048; 0,048; 0,048; 0,051 mm.

The last four antennal joints bear numerous sensillae coeloconicae. The head rather transverse, rounded in front with the occiput constricted beyond the eyes. The triangle formed by ocelli with the apical angle about 90°. The Clypeus little shining and like the lower part of the face densely covered with white hairs. The forehead coarsely punctate, this punctation become sparser towards the vertex and occiput is only with a few sparse points. Occiput with broadly carved and margined border. The pronotum L. 0.43 mm is longer than the mesonotum L. 0.30 broadly carved behind, anteriorly shagreened, dull, rugulose; smooth, shining in the posterior half. Propleurae with an oblique longitudinal impression beyond the anterior edge., dull, rugulose with polished inferior border. Mesonotum transverse smooth with a few sparse points. The Mayrian furrows long, distinct in $\frac{8}{10}$ of the length of the mesonotum, consist from large points. Parapsidal sutures nearly reach the anterior edge of the mesonotum. The groove before the scutellum divided into 6 small grooves. Scutellum smooth glittering, separated from the postscutellum (metanotum) by a row of large points. Postscutellum dull, finely shagreened like the grooves on both sides of it. The median segment with distinct base and declivity; the declivity is twice as long as the base; the latter is irregularly reticulate rugulose little shining. The declivity at the middle with a distinct area.

The mesopleurae in front with an impression for the fore femora dull, irregularly rugulose, with the speculum before the middle coxae. The mesosternum shining, densely, coarsely punctate. Metapleure not distinctly separated from the lateral part of median segment, reticulate rugulose. Abdomen shorter than the thorax, smooth, glittering, with very sparse pilosity; the first segment is a little shorter than apically broad, the remaining segments transverse. The last segment compressed. The wings hyalin; the veins and pterostigma, except the white base of the latter, yellow. The distal part of radius distinctly longer, than the proximal one (relat. $\frac{55}{40}$.) The cubital and discoidal veins are subdistinct. The fore metatarsus as long as the second and fourth 0.06 mm. The fifth tarsal joint is shorter than first 0.14 mm. The medial joint of the chela is twice as long as the metatarsus 0.31 mm, distally reaching to the middle of the second tarsal joint, in its medial part with two rows of small bristles and two rows of lamellae; dorsal row of 14 bristles the ventral one of 13 bristles; the dorsal row of 24 lamellae, the ventral one of 18. The lateral joint of the chela (external claw) with a rounded tubercle on the base with a long bristle which is nearly half as long as the joint; above with another small bristle. The rudimentary claw 0.07 mm. The pulvillus 0.1 mm. The claws of the middle and hind legs with a rounded tooth at the base. This species differs from the insufficiently described *P. retusus* Thoms. by the size, by the coarse and densely

punctate fore head, which is without an longitudinal impression, by the 3rd antennal joint not $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the scapus and so on; from the allied *P. longicornis* Dalm. differs by the antennae shorter than the body; by the third antennal joint not as long as the first and second together, by the median segment having distinct base and declivity and with an distinct area; by the median joint of the chela which has two rows of lamellae and two rows of bristles and so forth.

17. *Prenanteon dolichocerus* Kieff. One female specimen taken by Mr. J. Sekera at Česká Lípa VI. 1917.

Differing from the typical *P. dolichocerus* Kieff. in having clypeus entirely black.

18. *Prenanteon palidinervis* Kieff.

One female specimen strongly defected taken by Mr. J. Sekera at Kralupy V. 1918.

GENUS MYSTROPHORUS FÖRSTER.

19. *Mystrophorus formicaeformis* Ruthe.

One female specimen taken by author at Čelakovice III. 1922.

GENUS APHELOPUS DALMAN.

20. *Aphelopus melaleucus* Dam. Three specimens taken by Mr. J. Sekera at Kralupy V. 1918 at Králové Hradec VII. 1916 and at Broumov VII. 1917.

21. *Aphelopus areolatus* Kieff.

One specimen taken by Mr. J. Sekera at Raab (Hungaria) V. 1918.

22. *Aphelopus atratus* Dahn.

One specimen taken by Mr. J. Sekera at Raab (Hungaria) V. 1918.

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Explanation of illustrations.

PLATE I.

Fig. 1—5. *Dicondylus multidentis* n. sp. 1. head and thorax, dorsal view. 2. Side view of head and thorax. 3. Face 4. Diagram of the arrangement of lamellae on the median joint of chela. 5. Chela, dorsal view.

Fig. 6—12. *Dicondylus terrestris* n. sp. 6. Head and thorax, side view. 7. Chela, dorsal view. 8. Diagram of the arrangement of lamellae on the median joint of chela. 9. Median segment, dorsal view. 10. Antenna. 11. Head, dorsal view. 12. Face.

Fig. 13—15. *Gonatopus pastoralis* n. sp. 13. Antenna. 14. Thorax, dorsale view. 15. Thorax, side view.

Fig. 16—18. *Gonatopus sociabilis* Kieff. var. *ignotus* n. var. 16. Spur of the hind tibia. 17. Chela, dorsal view. 18. Antenna.

Fig. 19.—20. *Gonatopus distinguendus* Kieff. 19. a) Left chela-dorsal view, b) lamellae of the right chela. 20. Spur of the hind tibia.

Fig. 21. The chela of *Gonatopus postoralis* n. sp.

Fig. 22—24. *Anteon jucundus* n. sp. 22. Fore tarsus. Ventral view. 23. Diagram, showing the arrangement of lamellae and bristles on the median chela joint. 24. Antenna.

Fig. 25. Last abdominal segment and the terebra of *Chelogynus angusticollis* n. sp.

Fig. 25b. *Chelogynus rufoniger* n. sp. Antenna.

Fig. 26—27. *Chelogynus angusticollis* n. sp. 26. Head and thorax-dorsal view. 27. Fore tarsus, dorsal view.

Fig. 28. *Anteon jucundus* n. sp. Head and thorax, dorsal view.

Fig. 29. *Anteon Sekerae* n. sp. Head and thorax.

Fig. 30—31. *Prenanteon palustris* A. Ogl. 30. Chela. 31. Diagram showing the arrangement of lamellae and bristles on the median chela joint.

Fig. 32—33. *Prenanteon filicornis* n. sp. 32. Antenna. 33. Last antennal joint.

Fig. 34—36. *Anteon Sekerae* n. sp. 34. Antenna. 35. Last antennal joint. 36. a) Fore tarsus. b) Diagram showing the arrangement of lamellae and bristles on the median joint of chela.

Fig. 37—38. *Prenanteon filicornis* n. sp. 37. Head and thorax. 38. Chela ventral view.

Fig. 39—41. *Chelogynus rufoniger* n. sp. 39. Fore tarsus. 40. Last antennal joint. 41. Head and thorax.

