

**CHALCIDOLOGICKÉ POZNÁMKY I, PTEROMALIDAE, TORYMIDAE,  
EURYTOMIDAE, CHALCIDIDAE (HYMENOPTERA)**

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Serie článků, které hodlám publikovati pod názvem „Chalcidologické poznámky“, bude přinášeti příspěvky k poznání chalcidek hlavně po taxonomické, biologické a faunistické stránce. Znalosti nadčeledi *Chalcidoidea* jsou zvláště vzhledem k jejímu hospodářskému významu naprosto neuspokojivé, není však snadné a často ani možné přinášeti hned monografická zpracování. Přesto je žádoucí uveřejňovati nové poznatky co nejdříve.

Považuji za účelné dáti takovýmto předběžným sdělením určitou jednotnou formu, které doufám dosíci tímto způsobem. Jinak budou tyto články materiálem pro konečné zpracování chalcidek ve sbírce Fauna ČSR a pro monografická zpracování jednotlivých menších skupin.

Under the title “Chalcidologické poznámky” i. e. Chalcidological notes, I intend to publish descriptions of new species and genera of chalcid flies as well as faunistic, taxonomic and biological notes of the individual species. This will form the material for a later monographic treatment of the different groups.

**PTEROMALIDAE**

**1. *Netomocera setifera*, n. g. n. sp.**

Description of *Netomocera*, novum genus.

Head finely reticulately punctured, thorax of the male with the same sculpture, in the female very weak, so that the thorax is rather shagreened. Abdomen smooth. Forehead flat, scrobe (facial cavity) rather deep. Antennae inserted very low, distinctly below the lower ocular line. Lower part of the face vaulted. Clypeus vaulted, with an obtuse angled

tooth in the middle of the lower margin. Mouth opening small, mandibles strong, crescent-shaped, with three large sharp teeth, similar as in *Eucharis* Latr. Cheeks strongly convergent, head therefore shortly triangular, in facial view. Compound eyes prominent, oval, bare. Vertex very narrow in the anteroposterior direction, occiput not limited. Head clearly broader than thorax.

Antennae thirteen-jointed, with one very short ring-joint, flagellum clavate in ♀, with a short three-segmented club, filiform in ♂, all segments nearly equal, club not differentiated, behind the ring-joint there are thus 10 subequal segments.

Pronotum large, collar not sharply separated. Notaulices (parapsidal furrows) complete, connecting with the axillar furrows. Scutellum five-angular, frenum indicated by a different sculpture. Propodeum flat, little sloping, with many small areas, made by fine carinae and arranged somewhat in arches. Spiracular openings round, very distant from the metanotum.

Legs strong, tarsi short, hind tibiae with two spurs. Wings on the whole surface (except the small speculum) pubescent, the margin shortly ciliated. Marginal vein long, with a row of strong bristles, more than twice as long as the stigmal one, the latter very little longer than the post-marginal one.

Abdomen with a short rugous petiole, dorsally moderately vaulted, with a very large bell-shaped first tergite. This covers the greater part of the gaster. In male all remaining tergites often retracted, in female abdomen pointed at apex.

Body with a very indistinct, short and appressed pubescence, but bearing several long and strong bristles. These are very characteristically located. Head bears eight bristles: two on each side on the upper margin of the compound eyes and six in a transversal row behind ocelli. On the pronotum there are six bristles in a row before hind margin. Mesoscutum bears two on the middle part and one before each tegula. Scutellum has four bristles in two rows.

Type of the genus: *Netomocera setifera*, nova species.

Description of *N. setifera*, n. sp.

♀: 2.1 mm.

Body generally testaceous in the holotype, probably darker in other specimens (male black). Head, flagellum, propodeum, basis and posterior half of the large first tergite fuscous. Head with a weak greenish to bronze metallic tint. Fore wings with two large fuscous spots, one in the middle of the wing below the marginal vein, the second one smaller, in the distal quarter. Legs and scape testaceous.

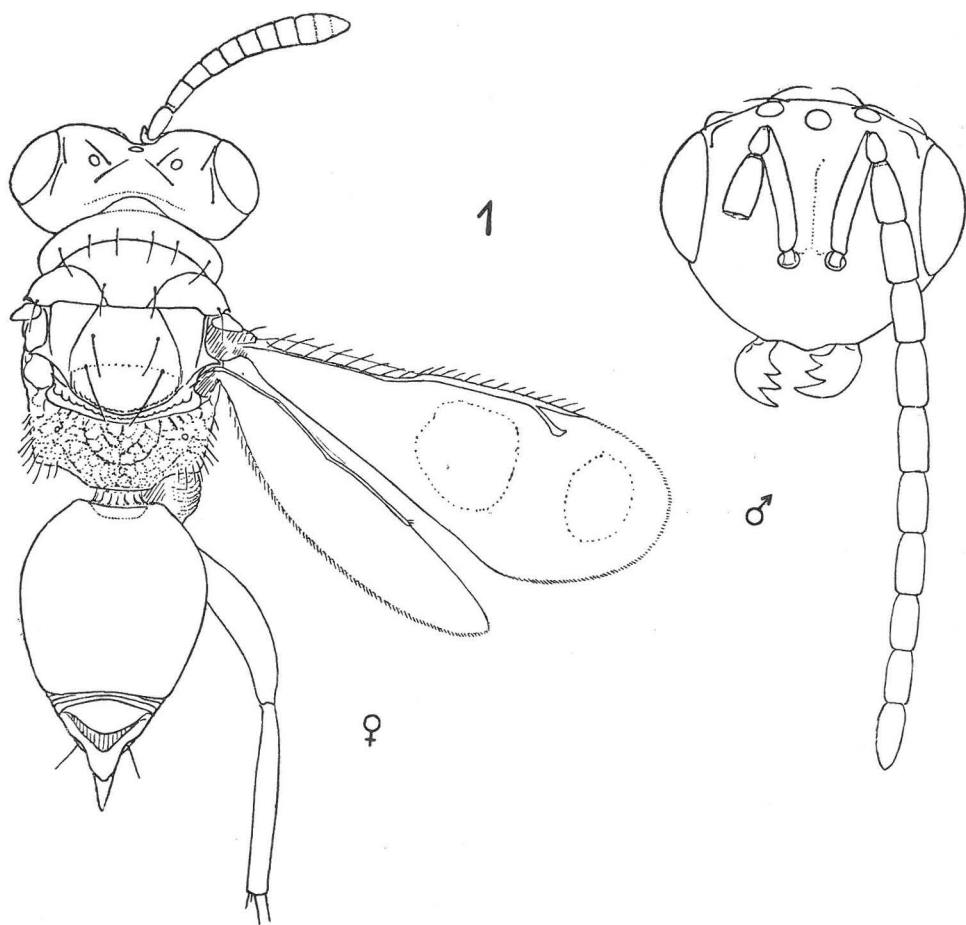
Width ratio of head, pronotum and mesoscutum 33 : 24 : 27. Head transverse in facial view (ratio 33 : 26), relative width of the forehead 20. Scape slender, narrow, almost reaching the ocellus. Pedicel almost as long as the first funicle joint, narrower. Funicle joints gradually shorter and thicker towards the tip, closely joined one to others, the first one well by half longer than broad, the seventh about twice broader than long and

twice broader than the pedicel. Club almost as long as three preceding segments combined.

Thorax including front part of scutellum with a fine reticulated sculpture, frenum finely rugous longitudinally. Metanotum very narrow, dorsellum not differentiated. Propodeum relatively flat, little sloping, nearly smooth on the bottom of the numerous small areas, which are separated by many carinae, arranged somewhat archedly in a network.

Wings relatively short, they reach the tip of the abdomen. Ratio between the width and the length as 58 : 23.

Abdomen as broad as pronotum, little shorter than thorax. First tergite reaching to two thirds of the length of the gaster. Following tergites with exception of the sixth very short and more or less retracted under the first tergite.



1. *Netomocera setifera*, n. g. n. sp.

♂: 1—1.8 mm.

Body black, head and thorax with a very weak metallic tint. Mandibles, knees to a very small extent and basis of the tarsi fuscous. Wings hyaline, veins brown.

Sculpture of head and especially of thorax more distinct than in ♀. Black bristles similarly placed as in ♀. The main differences are in feelers, wings and abdomen. Feelers long and slender, filiform, including the scape as long as the body. Pedicel almost twice shorter than the first funicle joint. Ring-joint indistinct, almost fused with the following segment. All funicle segments as well as all three original club segments of the same length, separated from each other in the same way, each twice as long as broad, cylindrical. Antenna somewhat narrowed towards the tip.

Wings nearly of the same length as the body, distinctly longer than in ♀, so that they just may be vestigial in the holotype (♀).

Propodeum similarly as the whole thorax with a more marked sculpture than in ♀. Along the median line a weak longitudinal carina indicated. Gaster distinctly narrower and shorter than thorax. Petiole less transverse than in ♀.

Host not known, but belongs probably to the steppe or wood-steppe fauna.

1 ♀, holotype, Pouzdřany in southern Moravia, 3. VI. 1941 (Hoffer); 2 ♂, allotype and paratype, Noutonice-Kováry in Central Bohemia (Bouček), 6. VI. 1953 5 ♂, paratypes, from the following localities: Čejč, VII. 1940, and Turoid in Pavlov Hills, 10. VII. 1952, in southern Moravia. Holotype, cat. no. 3001, allotype, cat. no. 3002, and ♂ paratypes, in coll. Nat. Museum Praha.

I wish to thank Dr. A. Hoffer for the material of this species (and some others) which he was so kind as to give me.

♀ of the new genus is reminiscent by its aspect of the genus *Tomocera* H o w. from the tribe *Eunotini*. But this resemblance is only superficial, and morphologically *Netomocera* B ě k. belongs to the subfamily *Diparinae*, i. e. to the affinity of the other two European genera, *Dipara* W a l k. (*Tricoryphus* F ö r s t.) and *Trimicrops* K i e f f. From these two genera it differs mainly by having only one ring-joint, besides by many other characters. All three genera have distinct touch bristles on head and thorax and large first tergite, especially in ♀ (♂ of *Trimicrops* is not known as yet).

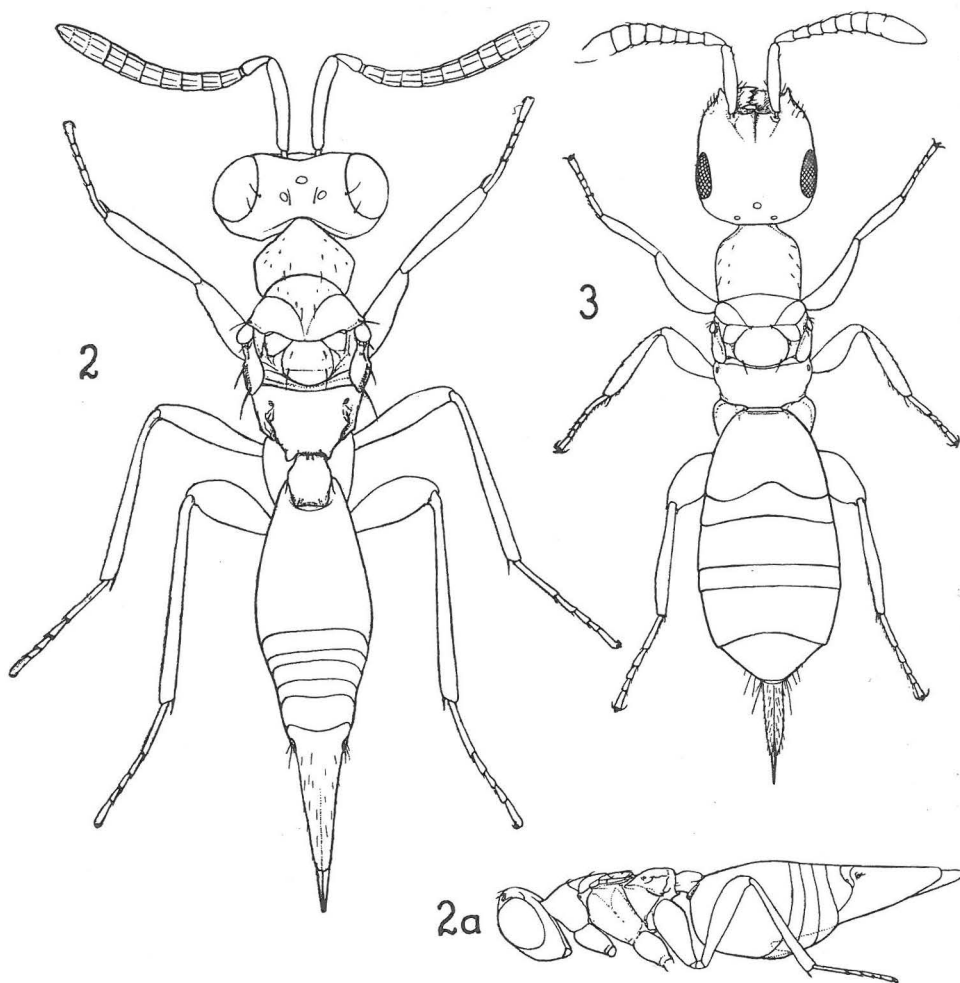
Tento nový rod upomíná v samičím pohlaví na *Tomocera* H o w. z tribu *Eunotini*, je to však jen podobnost povrchní, vyvolaná stejným zbarvením a tvarem těla. Morfologicky a příbuzensky však *Netomocera* B ě k. patří do podčeledi *Diparinae*, t. j. do příbuzenstva evropských rodů *Dipara* W a l k. (*Tricoryphus* T h o m s.) a *Trimicrops* K i e f f. Od obou se liší jediným kroužkem v tykadlech, robustním tělem, okřídlenou samičkou (samičky obou dalších rodů jsou bezkřídle) a řadou dalších, drobnějších znaků. Všem třem rodům jsou společné (jinak v čeledi *Pteromalidae* zcela výjimečně se



vyskytující) hmatové štětiny na temeni a hrudi. *Netomocera setifera* B č k. žije na stepních lokalitách, zatím je známá jen ze středních Čech a jižní Moravy.

## 2. *Dipara petiolata* W a l k.

Pod tímto jménem byli do nedávna známí pouze samečkové, zatím co samičky figurovaly pod jménem *Tricoryphus fasciatus* T h o m s. v podčeledi *Lelapinae*. Tento neuvěřitelný fakt, že pohlaví téhož druhu byla řazena do dvou různých podčeledí (*Diparinae* a *Lelapinae*) odhalil před časem vynikající vídeňský chalcidolog Ing. Novitzky, který jej sdělil nejen mně, ale



2. *Dipara petiolata* W a l k., ♀, 2a, tělo se strany, body laterally.

3. *Theocolax formiciformis* Westw. ♀.

i Dr Erdösovi v Maďarsku a Dr Domenichinimu v Miláně. Poslední autor jej nedávno publikoval (1953, citováno v angl. textu) ve své velké práci o srovnávací morfologii zadečku chalcidek, kde také (na str. 80) uvádí prvenství Novitzkyho. Touto synonymií přestává také existovat dosavadní podčeď *Lelapinae*, jež se spojuje s *Diparinae* a přejímá její jméno jako starší.

Do této skupiny patří v Evropě zatím určitě 3 rody (viz výše), z nichž *Trimicrops* Kieff. (s jediným jihoevropským druhem *T. claviger* Kieff.) u nás dosud nalezen nebyl.

*Dipara petiolata* Walk. má bezkřídrou samičku a plně okřídleného samečka. Vývin nebo zakrnění létacích svalů podmiňuje již sám o sobě značný sexuální dimorfismus, vystupňovaný ještě podmínkami prostředí, v němž druh žije. Parasituje pravděpodobně u nějakého hostitele v půdní zvířeně a jen vzácně tento druh zastihneme na nízkých travinách. U nás byl zjištěn na těchto místech: Malá Skála v severních Čechách, 1 ♀ (Obenberger); les mezi Jevany a Habrem u Prahy, 1 ♂ 14. VI. 1953 (Bouček); Piletice u Hradce Králové, 1 ♂ 11. V. 1952 (Bouček); Slatina nad Zdobnicí ve vých. Čechách, 1 ♀ 14. VII. 1940 (Roubal); Brno, 1 ♀ 24. VIII. 1936 (Gregor); Chříby, 1 ♀ 2. VII. 1942 (Hoffer); Čejč, 2 ♀ VI. 1940 (Hoffer); Pořana, 1400 m n. m., 1 ♂ VI. 1952 (Bouček).

Under the name of *Dipara petiolata* Walk. only ♂♂ were known, and ♀♀ were designated as *Tricoryphus fasciatus* Thomas., or *Hispanolaelaps coxalis* Merc. The synonymy of the ♀ names and of the ♂ name on the other hand was discovered by S. Novitzky of Vienna, who informed some chalcidologists of it. Also G. Domenichini of Milano knew this fact from M. Novitzky and published it without any more detailed explanation in: Studio sulla morfologia dell'addome degli Hymenoptera Chalcidoidea, — Boll. Zool. Agr. e Bachi-colt., Milano, 19: 1—116, 1 pl., 1953, p. 80. In connection with these facts the former subfamily *Diparinae* must replace *Lelapinae*, which becomes a synonym.

*Dipara petiolata* Walk. was ascertained in 3 ♂ and 6 ♀ in eight localities in Czechoslovakia. *Trimicrops claviger* Kieff. is not known as yet from Central Europe.

### 3. *Cerocephala cornigera* Westw.

Parasituje u kůrovců rodů *Hylesinus*, *Chaetoptelius*, *Phloeotribus* a *Scolytus*; vyskytuje se velmi vzácně. Dr Šedivý chytil 1 ♀ v srpnu 1952 u Kostelní Břízy v západních Čechách (obr. 3).

Ascertained in western Bohemia.

### 4. *Theocolax formiciformis* Westw.

Také parazit dřevních brouků, červotočů, vyskytuje se proto (velmi vzácně) i v domácnostech. 1 bezkřídla ♀, Líštany u Loun, 11. VII. 1948, na stole v bytě (Bouček); Praha—Vinohrady, 1 okřídlená ♀ 18. VI. 1897, ve

sbírkách Národního musea. Patří s předchozím druhem do podčeledi *Cerocephalinae* a jsou dosud jedinými jejími zástupci u nás.

Ascertained in Bohemia.

### 5. *Muscidifurax raptor* Girault et Sanders

1 ♀ tohoto druhu, popsáného z Ameriky a z Evropy dosud neoznámeného vchoval 22. VIII. 1952 L. Masner z puparia bodalky *Stomoxys calcitrans* z králičího hnoje od Řevnic u Prahy. Je to zřejmě kosmopolitní parazit, stejně jako jeho hostitelé, mezi něž patří i moucha domácí.

*M. raptor* Grt. et Sand. was reared from a puparium of *Stomoxys calcitrans* in Central Bohemia.

### 6. *Dibrachella gracilenta*, n. g. n. sp.

Description of *Dibrachella*, novum genus.

Head and thorax with shallow reticulated punctuation. Head distinctly broader than thorax. Occiput rounded, without carina, weakly excavated. Face (including frons, forehead, upper face) normally vaulted, facial cavity relatively large. Compound eyes rounded, bare, prominent. Clypeus clearly defined, truncate below. Mandibles small, the left one three-teethed, basal tooth obtuse. Antennae not long, 13-segmented, in ♀ with 3, in ♂ with 2 ring-joints and 5 (♀) or 6 (♂) funicle joints. Club small, 3-segmented, in ♂ rather pointed.

Pronotal collar well separated dorsally. Notaulices only anteriorly indicated. Scutellum moderately vaulted, frenum not differentiated. Propodeum reticulated-punctured, with shallow impressions medially at the base of lateral carinae (plicae), these vestigial; median carina is not developed. Propodeum longitudinally vaulted along the median line. Spiracular opening removed from metanotum by the length of two of its diameters. Posterior tibiae with one spur.

Wings naked in basal third, distinctly shortly ciliated on the margin. Marginal vein as long as the postmarginal one, twice as long as the stigmal vein, this with a small head-like thickening.

Abdomen elongated, similarly shaped as in *Dibrachys* Först. Petiole small, transverse, but very distinct in fresh specimens. First tergite largest, but only by one half longer than the second, rounded posteriorly. Following tergites subequal in length.

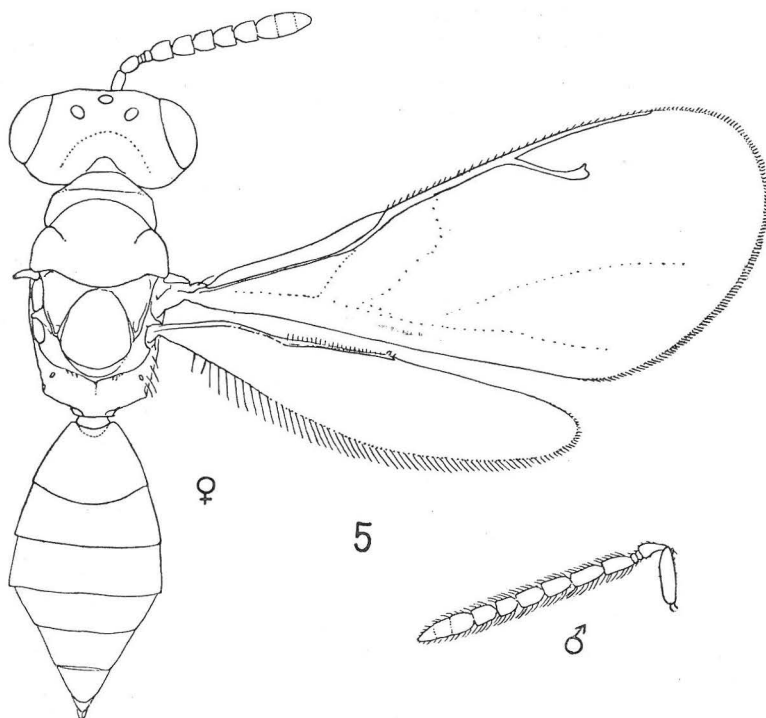
Type of the genus: *Dibrachella gracilenta*, n. sp.

Description of the genotype.

♀: 1.3–2.2 mm., in average 1.5 mm.

The whole body metallic green; scape, mandibles and legs with exception of coxae testaceous, also petiole of abdomen testaceous. Wings hyaline, veins fuscous.

Head broader than mecoscutum before tegulae in a ratio of 27:20. Occiput rather high, vaulted, at a short distance posteriorly to the lateral ocelli somewhat broken in the largest specimen (reminiscent of *Etroxys* Thoms.), in the other specimens simply rounded, in each case without carina. Scape relatively short, weakly enlarged on its inner ridge. Pedicel as long as 3 ring-joints together, the first two ring-joints subequal in size, smaller than the third, this but also transverse. Nearly all funicle joints as



5. *Dibrachella gracilentia*, n. g. n. sp.

long as wide, in the largest specimen (2.2 mm.) somewhat longer than wide, in the smallest specimen very weakly transverse. They are subequal in length. Club as long as the three preceding segments combined. Antenna very indistinctly thickened towards the tip.

Collar evenly limited anteriorly, sides diverging posteriorly. Metanotal dorsellum distinctly separated, not very narrow in the middle. Propodeum without distinct keels, very little pubescent on the sides. Veins of the wing, marginal, postmarginal and stigmal in a ratio of 20:21:10. Abdomen nearly as long as head and thorax combined, lanceolate. Petiole very short, in dry specimens mostly retracted in the short propodeal neck.

♂: 1.3–1.7 mm.

In coloration very similar to ♀, differs mainly by the form of antennae and abdomen. Antennae are longer and more distinctly pubescent. Scape dark. Only two anneli (ring-joints) present. Funicle of 6 cylindrical, gradually very little shorter segments, the first segment about twice as long as broad, the sixth about one third longer than broad, all segments with an obliquely distant pubescence, individual hairs nearly as long as the width of segments. Club as long as the two preceding segments together.

Abdomen flat, narrower than thorax, as long as this part of the body, in basal third with an indistinctly limited light spot. Posterior femora somewhat brownish, general colouring of the legs more reddish-brown darker than in ♀. In one specimen middle and posterior tibiae are brownish.

Host not known; belongs probably to the biocenosis of mixed wood.

Described after 3 ♂ and 20 ♀, taken in the second half of August, 1953 in the neighbourhood of Velký Vřeštov in northeastern Bohemia (Bouček). Holotype (cat. no. 3005), allotype (no. 3006) and 10 paratypes designated and deposited in the coll. of the National Museum in Praha.

Body habitually similar to a small *Dibrachys* Först, with which the new genus shows the closets relation. Differs mainly by three ring-joints in ♀ and immargined occiput. From *Cricellius* Thomson (which is not known well to me) it differs mainly by the longer marginal vein.

Tento druh jsem nasmýkal poměrně hojně v srpnu 1953 v okolí Velkého Vřeštova (mezi Hradcem Kr. a Dvorem Králové) ve smíšeném lese. Hostitele neznám. Vzhledem se velmi podobá malé *Dibrachys*, od níž se liší hlavně třemi kroužky v tykadle samičky a vřadu neohraničeným temenem. Jinak nelze tento rod charakterisovati několika větami, proto odkazuji na podrobnou anglickou diagnosu. U živých a čerstvě usmrčených kusů je nápadný světlý petiolus zadečku.

## 7. *Anisopteromalía crassinervis*, n. g. n. sp.

Description of *Anisopteromalía*, novum genus.

Head and thorax closely reticulately punctured, abdomen smooth. Head a little broader than thorax. Vertex rounded posteriorly, without margin, little excavated. Facial cavity rather deep. Antennae inserted distinctly below the middle of face, just at the lower acular line. The place of insertion vaulted similarly as in *Lariophagus* Grawf. Compound eyes ovate, bare, not prominent. Head transverse, rounded when seen anteriorly, cheeks rounded, suture thin but complete. Clypeus not distinctly defined, inferior margin nearly straight, very slightly undulate. Mandibles small.

Antennae relatively short, filiform. Scape slender, pedicel longer than the first funicle joint; three ring-joints, funicle five joints, club three-segmented, not pointed.

Collar of pronotum parallel-sided, not set off carinaceously from the vertical anterior part. Notaulices very weak, anteriorly distinct, posteriorly

almost indistinct. Scutellum moderately vaulted, frenum not separated. Metanotum very narrow. Propodeum similarly sculptured as mesonotum, with an obsolete, weak median carina and plicae, median carina anteriorly, however, angularly raised. Propodeum relatively short, nevertheless with a short neck posteriorly.

Legs normal, posterior tarsi as long as posterior tibiae, these with one distinct spur only. Wings with a very short pubescence, shortly ciliated on the margin, basally bare. Praestigmal vein interrupted before thickened, parallel-sided marginal vein. Clavate stigmal vein a little shorter than marginal vein, postmarginal vein narrow, longer than marginal vein.

Abdomen of an unusual form (see fig. 6). Petiole nearly as long as wide, very finely and closely reticulately punctured, along the middle vaulted longitudinally, on the sides with a longitudinal rib. First tergite strongly and straightly widened towards the tip, with distinct fovea, its posterior margin undulate, in the middle roundedly-angularly produced, similarly as in *Anisopteromalus* R u s c h. Second tergite very long, parallel-sided. Following tergites small, narrowed to the pointed tip (female). Abdomen moderately vaulted in dead, dry specimens.

Type of the genus: *Anisopteromalía crassinervis*, n. sp.

Description of the genotype.

♀: 1.9—2.3 mm.

Body dark metallic green, scape and legs except coxae testaceous. Pedicel beneath and tips of tarsi dark testaceous to fuscous.

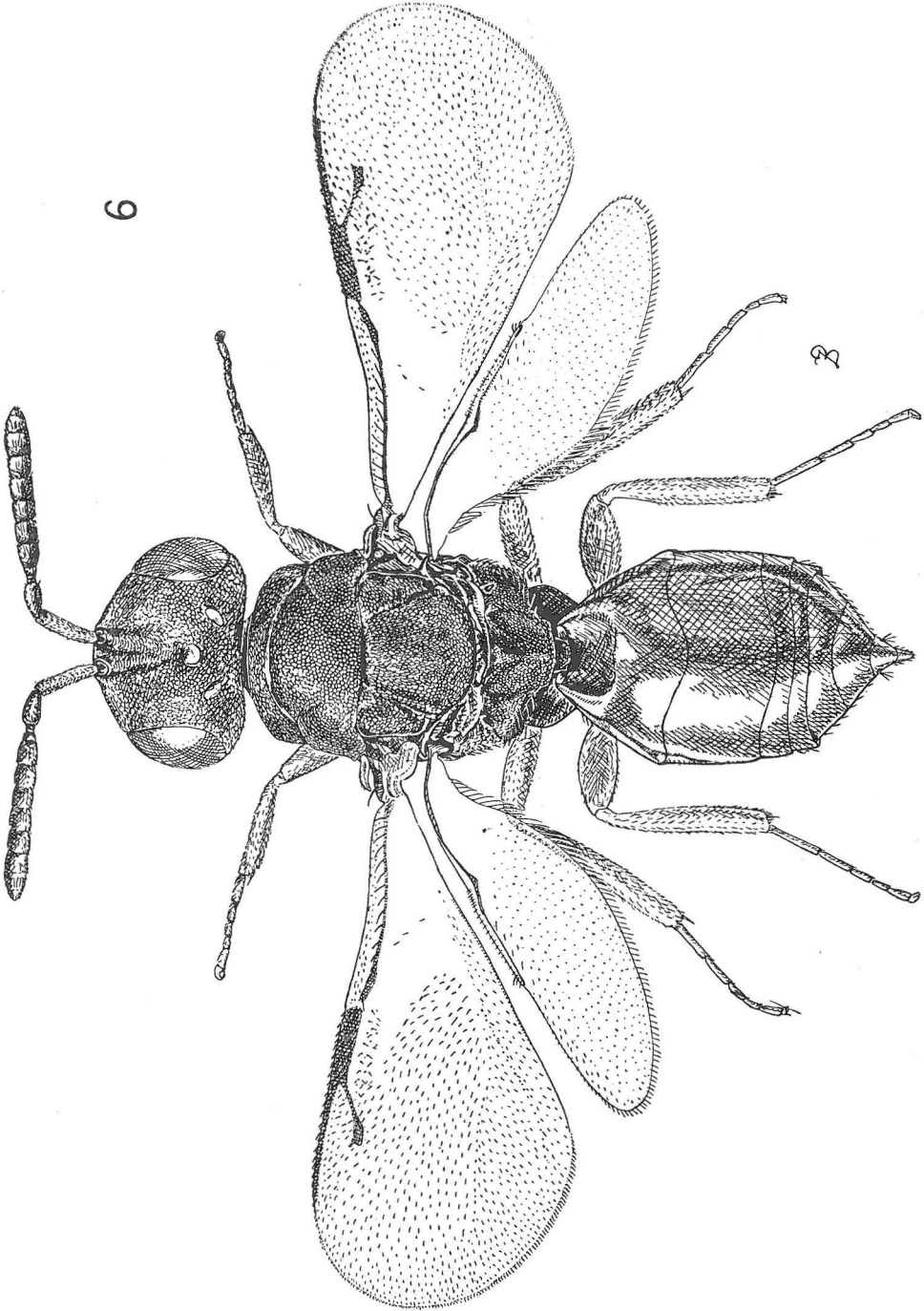
Head and thorax with very short and quite appressed, thin and sparse pubescence, hairs distinct in a certain illumination only. Slender scape reaches the anterior border of the middle ocellus. Pedicel pear-shaped, twice as long as wide. First two ring-joints small, together as long as the third, which is transverse, a little thickening towards the tip. All five funicle joints of the same width, the first indistinctly longer than wide, the last quadrate; in the paratype, which is only 1.9 mm. long all funicle joints are slightly transverse. Club roundedly pointed, a little longer than the two preceding funicle joints combined.

♂ not known.

Host not known, probably, an insect associated with men. 1 ♀, holotype (cat. no. 3007), Hradec Králové-Věkoše, on a window of an attic, where also a little hay was deposited, 7. IX. 1952; 1 ♀, paratype, Praha-Ruzyně, on a window, 4. IX. 1953.

The new genus belongs in the neighbourhood of *Anisopteromalus* R u s c h. (*Aplastomorpha* C r a w f.), in the subfamily *Pteromalinae*. By the shape of abdomen, by the thickened marginal vein and some other, less marked characters it differs well from the known pteromalid genera.

*Anisopteromalía* B č k. se zdá patřit přes značně vyvinutou stopku zadečku do podčeledi *Pteromalinae*, do příbuzenstva rodu *Anisopteromalus* R u s c h. (*Aplastomorpha* C r a w f.). Značnou morfologickou shodu v různých částech těla se zdá podtrhovat také výskyt výše popsaného *A. crassinervis* B č k., který byl v obou známých kusech chytán na oknech příbytků, takže lze soudit, že pravděpodobně parasituje u nějakého hmyzu, vysky-



6. *Arisopteromalina crassinervis*, n. g. n. sp. ♀.



tujícího se v lidských obydlích. *Anisopteromalus calandrae* (H o w.) je parasitem některých braouk žijících v zásobách (pilousi a pod.). *Anisopteromalina* B č k. se liší od podobných a snad i příbuzných rodů podčeledi *Pteromalinae* především ztlustlou marginální žilkou a stavbou zadečku, zvláště jeho stopky.

Zjištěn v Hradci Králové-Věkoších a v Praze-Ruzyni.

### 8 *Anisopteromalus calandrae* (H o w.).

Tento druh, popsáný 1912 R u s c h k o u pod jménem *Anisopteromalus mollis* R u s c h k. z Vídně (Ueber erzogene Chalcididen . . ., — *Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, 62:238—246, p. 243—245) jako parasit brouka *Laemophloeus ferrugineus* Crutz., byl o rok později znovu popsán C r a w f o r d e m pod jménem *Aplastomorpha pratti* C r a w f. (Description of new Hymenoptera, no. 6, — *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Washington*, 45, no. 1979: 241—260, p. 252—253) jako parasit luskokaza *Bruchus quadrimaculatus*. V r. 1923 upravil G a h a n synonymii a jmenuje tento druh podle nejstaršího jména (*Pteromalus calandrae* H o w a r d) *Aplastomorpha calandrae* (H o w.) (Types of two chalcid-flies misidentified, — *Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington* 25:185—188, p. 188). Konečně 1951 P e c k upravil jméno na dnešní stav (v Muesebeck, Krombein, Townes: Hymenoptera of America north of Mexiko-synoptic catalog, *Agric. Monogr. U. S. Dept. Agric., Washington*, no. 2). Již před touto úpravou jsem sám přišel na identitu obou rodových jmen (*Aplastomorpha* C r a w f. a *Anisopteromalus* R u s c h k.), takže mohu správnost Peckova názoru jen potvrdit.

Se zjištěním synonymiky se velmi rozšířil seznam známých hostitelů tohoto druhu. Jsou jimi různí brouci, škodící člověku ničením zásob obilí, mouky, luštěnin a pod., patřící rodům *Calandra*, *Sitodrepa*, *Lasioderma*, *Pachymerus*, *Bruchus*, *Pempheres*, a jistě ještě dalších. Parasit je kosmopolitním druhem, vyskytujícím se též u nás. Zjistil jsem jej mezi parasy, danými mi Dr. B. Starým a chytanými ve skladištních místnostech v Liběchově u Mělníka, 20. VIII. 1953. Ze skladu v Praze-Krči mi je donesl v září 1953 Z. Hostounský. U nás se vyskytuje dosti vzácně.

*Anisopteromalus calandrae* (H o w.) was ascertained on two places in Bohemia in stored grain, where it parasitizes various noxious beetles.

### 9. *Cratomus megacephalus* (F a b r.).

1 ♂ tohoto význačného druhu s velkou hranatou hlavou a čtyřmi hrbolovitými rohy na čele jsem chytil 15. VI. 1952 na okně půdy v Hradci Králové-Věkoších. Na půdě bylo složeno trochu čerstvého hrubého sena, v němž byly na př. i ostružiníkové pruty. Rozšířen v Evropě od Španělska na sever až do Švédska, přes nápadný zjev je o něm však málo údajů a hostitel neznámý.

1 ♂ of this striking species was taken on the window of a room, in which there was fresher hay.



### 10. *Hemitrichus rufipes* T h o m s.

O tomto druhu nebylo dosud známo jak žije přesto, že byl zjištěn i v severní Americe. Tam byl znám pod jménem *Uriella rufipes* A s h m., jež jako synonymum k *Hemitrichus rufipes* T h o m s. stáhli 1950 G a h a n a W a l l a c e (Note on the identity and distribution of *Hemitrichus rufipes* T h o m s o n. — *Ent. News*, 61:96—99). Tito autoři citují s pochybami jediný údaj o hostiteli: "ex *Bruchus*". *Hemitrichus rufipes* T h o m s. však žije zcela jinak, jak zjistil Dr J. Šedivý při studiu naší škodlivé obilné plošnice *Eurygaster maura* L. Tato chalcidka je parasitem zmíněné plošnice; líhla se v červenci 1948 ze 4. nymfálního stadia v Líštanech na Lounsku. Kromě toho jsem ji zjistil též v květnu 1947 tamtéž, v červenci 1952 v Praze-Ruzyni a v červenci 1953 tohoto parazita chytal kolega Z. Hostounský u Holovous u Hořic v Podkrkonoší.

This species is widely distributed in Europe and North America, where it was known under the name *Uriella rufipes* A s h m. (cf. G a h a n a n d W a l l a c e 1950, cited in the Czech text). The host was not known as yet. It attacks the nymphs of the noxious bug *Eurygaster maura* (L.). Dr Šedivý reared this parasite from the fourth nymphal instar of the named bug in July, 1948 at Líštany in northwestern Bohemia. It is a gregarious parasite.

*Hemitrichus rufipes* T h o m s. is cited from two further localities in Bohemia.

### 11. *Rohatina monstrosa*, n. g. n. sp.

Description of *Rohatina*, novum genus.

Head and thorax reticulately punctured, abdomen smooth. Head broader than thorax. Occiput rounded, without margin, slightly excavated. Face plain, facial cavity very shallow. Antennae inserted not far below the middle of face. Scape very slender, pedicel a little shorter than the first funicle joint; two ring-joints; three-segmented club not pointed. Clypeus somewhat roundedly truncate on its lower margin, without distinct dents, sunk into the surface of the face. The upper ridge of the mouth opening is on each side of the clypeus somewhat elevated and is terminated laterally by a tubercle. In the genotype this ridge runs out into two large corners, in the other species it is only slightly angular. Mandibles rather strong, curved, in genotype left mandible 4, right 5 teeth, two basal teeth less sharp. Cheeks short, frontogenal suture obliquely backwards. Compound eyes rather elongately ovate, bare.

Thorax short, fairly plain dorsally, especially mesoscutum and scutellum, very distinctly broader than high. Pronotum with a sharply bordered collar, smooth behind the border, not too straight. Notaulices incomplete. Axillae wide, little sloping. Scutellar frenum very indistinctly separated by a shallow and thin line. Metanotum narrow, dorsellum smooth, before it a row of broad transverse pits. Propodeum distinctly narrowed in a neck, separated from the anterior broad part by a transversal impression. Median carina as well as plicae distinct, but rather irregular. Sides

of propodeum weakly pubescent. Impression corresponding to middle femora on the anterior part of mesopleurae reticulatedly punctured. Tarsi considerably shorter than the corresponding tibiae, posterior tibiae with one spur.

Wings bare in basal third, veins narrow, marginal vein by one half longer than the stigmal one, this is somewhat shorter than the post-marginal vein. Margin shortly ciliated.

Petiole of the abdomen smooth, a little longer than wide, enlarged posteriorly, partly retracted in the neck of propodeum. Abdomen in ♀ similarly shaped as in *Pteromalus puparum* L., also in dry specimens moderately vaulted, not depressed, cordiform, smooth, only posteriorly with an indistinct, short pubescence. Ovipositor sheaths very little protruding. First tergite the largest, rounded posteriorly, covers more than one third of the length of abdomen (♀).

Type of the genus: *Rohatina monstrosa*, n. sp.

Description of the genotype.

♀: 2.5 mm.

The whole body of metallic green colouring, vertex somewhat bluish. Base of antennae (including ring-joints) and legs without coxae testaceous. Pedicel brownish above, posterior femora reddish. Wings hyaline, veins light brown.

Head below runs out into two striking corners (fig. 7a), clypeus very deeply sunk between them, indistinctly defined, smooth, its lower margin somewhat rounded. Head seen from above rather thin in the antero-posterior direction, the relative thickness in the middle 12, laterally 18, width 39. Distance between lateral ocellus and anterior ocellus distinctly smaller than that to the compound eye, the ratio of the distances between both lateral ocelli and between one of these and the compound eye 9:7. Ocelli small, in a wide triangle, anterior ocellus situated on the forehead sloping forward.

Antennae not long, filiform. Pedicel as long as the first funicle joint and two ring-joints together. All funicle joints subequal in length, the first almost indistinctly longer than wide, the last as long as wide. Club a little longer than two preceding funicle joints together.

Reticulated punctuation on mesoscutum somewhat longitudinally arranged, more distinct than on scutellum, where individual punctures are smaller and not lengthened. Frenum almost indistinctly separated by a row of small irregular punctures, sculpture coarser but shallower than that of anterior part of scutellum. Propodeum distinctly reticulatedly punctured, median carina somewhat irregular, ending in the transverse impression before neck. Also lateral carinae (plicae) somewhat irregularly arched, tending to the sides of neck. Spiracles ovate, removed by their diameter from metanotum. Hairs of the sides of propodeum as long as the width of the abdominal petiole.

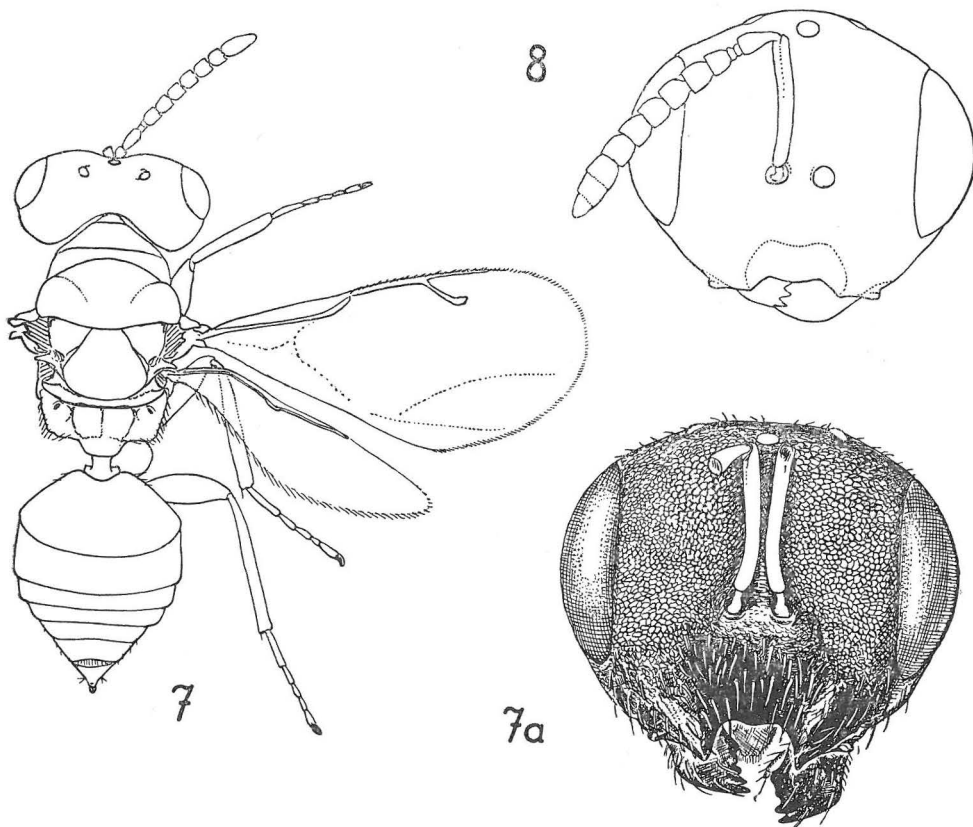
For ratio of various parts of wings and abdomen see fig. 7.

♂: 1.6 mm.

Very similar to ♀, differing only by the structure of antennae and abdomen. Scape slender as in ♀. Flagel longer, including the pedicel very slightly longer than the width of head (31 : 29). All funicle joints about one third longer than wide, rather shortly pubescent, hairs obliquely distant. Club somewhat longer than two preceding segments together (8 : 6). Abdomen distinctly shorter than thorax, shortly ovate, plain. First tergite covers the half of the gaster.

1 ♀, holotype (cat. no. 3009), taken by sweeping at the edge of a wood at Velký Vřeštov in north-eastern Bohemia, end August, 1953 (Bouček), and 1 ♂, allotype (no. 3010), swept from grass at Praha-Podhoř, 1<sup>st</sup> August, 1948 (Bouček).

The genus *Rohatina* B č k. (the name "Rohatina" from Czech: rohatý = with corners) belongs to the subfamily *Pteromalinae*, from all of whose described genera it differs by the singular form of the mouth opening as well as by some other characters.



7. *Rohatina monstrosa*, n. g. n. sp. ♀, 7a, hlava zředu, head in facial view.

♂. *R. inermis*, n. sp.

Tento nový rod se vyznačuje hlavně zvláštním utvářením horního okraje ústního, který u genotypu vyběhá po stranách hluboce vkleslého clypeu ve dva nápadné rohy (obr. 7a). U druhého druhu rodu, který níže popisují jako *R. inermis* n. sp., sice chybí tyto nápadné rohy, avšak jinak je okraj ústního otvoru utvářen velmi podobně včetně zvláštních hrbolků v koutcích a morfologická shoda dalších tělních částí je tak velká, že jsem měl dokonce podezření, že u *R. monstrosa* B č k. jde o abnormitu. Rohy jsou však naprosto pravidelné a nelze si představit, jakým procesem by taková monstrosita mohla vzniknout. Oba druhy jsem chytil během druhé poloviny srpna v okolí Velkého Vřešťova, genotyp na lesním okraji a přes usilovnou snahu se mi tam dosud nepodařilo najít další kusy. Sameček *R. monstrosa* B č k. byl chycen smýkáním na lesostepním rostlinstvu nad Podhoří u Prahy, 1. srpna 1948.

## 12. *Rohatina inermis*, n. sp.

Description of the species.

♀: 2.2 mm.

Body metallic green as in the preceding species, legs and base of antennae (the two ring-joints) light testaceous. Wings hyaline, veins brown.

Head without any striking dents above the mouth opening as in *R. monstrosa* B č k. Upper edge of mouth similarly with a small verrucous tubercle on the sides, laterally from the clypeus somewhat angular (fig. 8). Clypeus weakly defined, little sunk into the face. It is vertically, divergently wrinkled, its lower edge subtruncate, in the middle somewhat produced, with a very small, indistinct incision. Head indistinctly thicker than in the genotype (in the antero-posterior direction), seen from above relative thickness 12 in the middle, 15 laterally (width 34). Distance between posterior ocelli distinctly greater than the distance between posterior ocellus and compound eye (8 : 6).

Antennae very similarly shaped as in preceding species, all funicle joints as long as wide, first of them almost very little shorter than wide. Scutellum somewhat flatter and less distinctly sculptured than in *R. monstrosa* B č k. Frenum weakly defined by a thin and shallow line. Carinae on propodeum stronger, plicae developed posteriorly as far as on the neck. Median carina with several weak and short branches on both sides. Hairs on lateral parts of propodeum shorter than the width of abdominal petiole. Marginal vein relatively longer than in the genotype.

♂ not known.

1 ♀, holotype (cat. no. 3011), Velký Vřešťov, August 1953 (Bouček).

From the genotype this species differs mainly by the absence of the striking corners on the face. Otherwise *R. inermis* B č k. agrees in so many important characters that it must certainly be taken to belong to the same genus as *R. monstrosa* B č k.

Jak již uvedeno u předcházejícího druhu, *R. inermis* B č k. se od něj liší hlavně nevyvinutím rohů nad ústním otvorem, jinak je však morfologická shoda obou tak velká, že patří oba zcela určitě do téhož rodu.

13. *Kodysia tibialis*, n. g. n. sp.

Description of *Kodysia*, novum genus.

Head and thorax reticulately punctured, very indistinctly, shortly and sparsely pubescent. Head much broader than thorax. Vertex rounded behind, without any margin, strongly excavated. Antennae inserted just below the middle of face, which is moderately vaulted only. Facial cavity rather shallow. Scape not thickened in ♀, it almost reaches the level of the anterior ocellus. Pedicel shorter than the first funicle joint. Two small annelli, funicle of six articles, which are somewhat thickened to the tip and strongly decreasing in length. Club three-segmented, very short, obliquely truncate in dry specimens. Clypeus with two obtuse-angular dents, incised in the middle. Left mandible with 3, right with 4 teeth. Cheeks rounded, suture not distinct. Compound eyes ovate, prominent, bare.

Thorax long and slender. Pronotum similarly shaped as in *Trigonoderus* Westw. or *Stenomalus* Thoms. Collar very narrow in the middle, and here only distinctly carinaceously bordered against the oblique anterior part. Sides of pronotum large, with an oblique impression. Notaulices only anteriorly distinct. Scutellum elongate, strongly vaulted, frenum indistinctly separated. Metanotum rather broad in the middle. Propodeum moderately sloping, long, median carina slightly indicated, plicae more distinct.

Legs slender, long, posterior tibiae with one spur only.

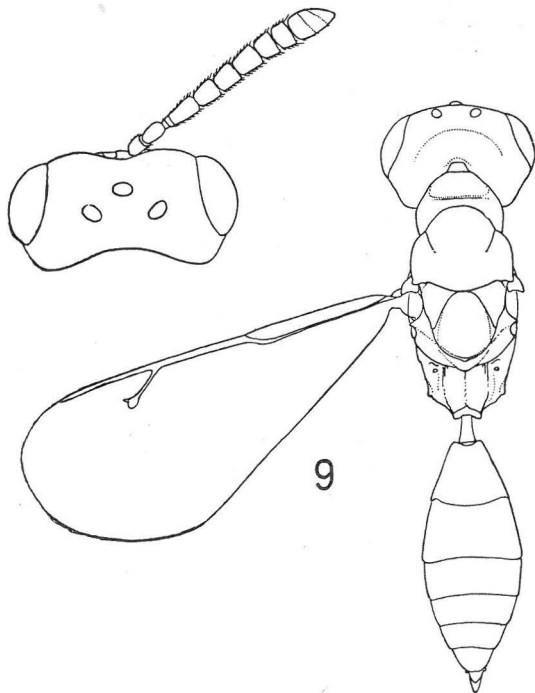
Wings bare at base, shortly ciliated at margin. Veins narrow, marginal and postmarginal vein subequal in length, stigmal vein half as long as one of them, with a small head and short, oblique, beak-like appendix.

Petiole of abdomen slender, without sculpture, reaching the end of the posterior coxae. Gaster (abdomen without petiole) as long as thorax, spindle-shaped (female), in dry specimens impressed above. None of the tergites of special length, the first as long as the following two together, other tergites subequal in length.

Type of the genus: *Kodysia tibialis*, n. sp.

Description of the genotype.

♀: 3.2 mm.



9. *Kodysia tibialis*, n. g. n. sp. ♀.

Body metallic green, here and there with a weak blue tint, sides of thorax with bronze lustre. Scape beneath, trochanters, knees, tibiae and tarsi yellow, femora fuscous, in some places with a weak metallic tint. Wings hyaline, veins testaceous.

Width of head to that of mesoscutum before tegulae 38 : 25. Seen from above, head wide 38, thick 14 in the middle, 17 on the sides. Ocelli large, in an obtuse-angular triangle, its anterior angle about 120°. Lateral ocellus by one diameter more distant from the yeye than from the anterior ocellus, which distance equals 1.5 diameter. Head roundedly trapezoidal (in a facial view), with rounded cheeks, transverse (38 : 30), relative width of frons 25. Flagellum (pedicel included) almost as long as the head is wide (37 : 38), distinctly clavate. All funicle joints with long carinaceous sensillae, first segment nearly twice as long as broad, the fourth as long as broad at tip, the sixth well by one half broader than long. Club ovate, about as long as the first funicle joint and both annelli together, dorsally with an ovate area, which is less sclerotised, so that it shrinks after death and club becomes obliquely truncate, when seen from the side.

Pronotum distinctly narrower than mesoscutum (21 : 25). Posterior margin of scutellum forming a small dent. Propodeum with indistinct pubescence laterally, with small impressions in the inner angle of the plicae basally. Spiracle small, ovate, by two its diameters distant from metanotum. Metapleura separated by a deep groove from propodeum. Posterior tibiae distinctly longer than their tarsi (36 : 30). Abdominal petiole smooth, cylindrical. Epipygium flat, about twice as long as the shortly protruding part of the ovipositor sheaths.

♂ not known.

1 ♀, holotype (cat. no. 3013), Hodice at Jihlava (western Moravia), taken on 7. VI. 1953 (Kodys); 1 ♀, paratype, Holovousy in northeastern Bohemia, taken on 17. V. 1953 (Hostounský)

Named after my friend, F. Kodys.

This genus differs by a number of characters from the already known genera, having long abdominal petiole. The most closely related genus seems to be *Caudonia* Walk. (known only from its insufficient description), which should have, however, a well separated frenum on the scutellum.

Tento rod, který jmenuji na počest mého přítele a kolegy F. Kodyse, se liší od známých rodů čeledi *Pteromalidae* se stopkatým zadečkem souborem těchto znaků: Hlava mnohem širší než hrud', týl bez lišty, obličej slabě vyklenutý, tykadla vkloubena těsně pod jeho středem, jsou 13članková, se dvěma kroužky a postupně se rychle zkracujícími články nitky, malou a šikmo uťatou paličkou (obr. 9); clypeus se dvěma tupouhlými zuby. Na hrudi je veliké pronotum s uprostřed kýlovitě odděleným collare, mesoscutum s neúplnými notaulices, scutellum s neodděleným frenem, na konci s lichým hrbolkem, propodeum veliké, s nejasným středním kylem, stopka zadečku tak dlouhá jako zadní kyčle, hladká, válcovitá, zadeček kopinatý, první dva tergity o málo delší než následující, nevykrojené, nohy



štíhlé, zadní holeně s jednou ostruhou, křídla čirá, žilky tenké a dlouhé. Genotyp *K. tibialis* Bčk. má nápadně žluté holeně. Zjištěn zatím jen u Hodic na Českomoravské vysočině (Kodys) a u Holovous v Podkrkonoší (Hostounský).

#### 14. *Platygerrius gracilis* Thomson

Redescription of the genus *Platygerrius* Thomson, 1878 (Hymenoptera Scandinaviae 5:13).

Head broader than thorax. Occiput rounded, immargined, not excavated. Ocelli in an obtuse-angled triangle. Forehead very moderately vaulted, similarly lower face; facial cavity shallow but distinct. Antennae inserted just above the middle of the face. Clypeus defined above by two small but deep tentorial pits, below without dents, truncate. Cheeks short, strongly converging towards the small mouth opening. Left mandible with three, right with four teeth.

Antennae 13-segmented, with two ring-joints and six funicle joints, of moderate length, in ♀ scarcely thickened towards the tip, filiform in ♂, where they are longer and relatively thicker. Scape in ♂ enlarged below (fig. 10), funicle with appressed pubescence, indistinctly separated from the club.

Pronotum much narrower than mesoscutum, conical, collar not separated. Mesoscutum with very deep, complete notaulices, scapulae strongly vaulted, middle part of mesoscutum (praescutum) coarsely reticulatedly punctured. Scutellum relatively very flat, with a very fine longitudinal net-sculpture, roundedly truncate at apex, without cross furrow. Just before the posterior margin with a furrow which runs along it in ♂, in ♀ this furrow coalesces with the margin (and corresponds probably to the furrow that separates the frenum in the related genera e. g. *Trigonoderus* Westw.). Dorsellum relatively large, flat. Propodeum nearly smooth, with a thin median carina, indistinctly pubescent on the sides. Round spiracular openings very remote from the metanotal margin. Prosternum with median furrow. Praepectus large, triangular. Anterior part of mesopleura separated from the posterior one by a deep furrow, which disappears on its lower end.

Legs slender, gracile, posterior tibiae with two spurs, the outer one often only vestigial. Wings with very long marginal and postmarginal veins, the latter almost reaching the tip of the wing. Stigmal vein distant in an angle about 50–60°, hooked distally, with a small head-like thickening (fig. 10).

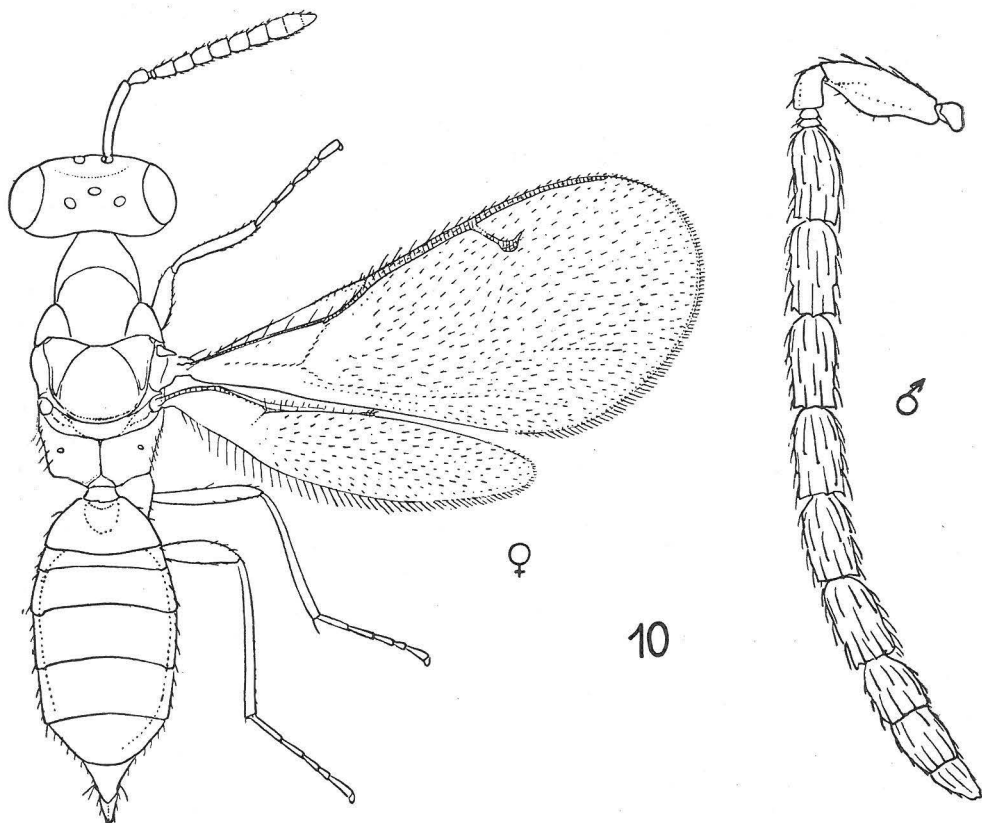
Abdomen in ♀ depressed above in dry specimen, as long as head and thorax together. Petiole short, transverse, tergites normal, the first moderately rounded posteriorly, not large. In ♂ the abdomen a little shorter, without any distinct characters.

Type of the genus: *Platygerrius gracilis* Thomson.

♀: 2–4 mm.

General colour of the body dark metallic green. Head, scutellum and abdomen blackish green, scapulae and propodeum often with a violet tint.

Antennae and femora black, scape and tibiae dark brown to reddish brown in smaller specimens, tips of the tibiae and proximal end of the scape lighter, partly also the abdominal petiole. In larger specimens legs wholly testaceous. Tarsi yellow-brown, apically darkened, basally pale, especially of the middle pair. Wings hyaline, just proximally at the basal end of the submarginal vein weakly smoked. Veins fuscous.



10. *Platygerrhus gracilis* Thoms. (♀ = 2.5 mm.).

Head with a shallow and rather open polygonal sculpture. It is transverse in a facial view in a ratio of 45 : 32, dorsally in a ratio of 45 : 20, the relative width of the frons makes 29. Scape slender, curved, pedicel shortly pear-shaped, shorter the first funicle joint. Both ring-joints small, together as long as broad. Funicle very moderately thickened towards the tip, individual segments gradually shorter and shorter, in the smallest specimen the first about one third longer than wide, the sixth quadrate, in the largest specimen all segments distinctly longer than wide. Club with distinct sutures, moderately roundedly pointed, as long as the two first funicle joints together.



Pronotal width in relation to mesoscutum 24:34. Pronotum, mesoscutum and axillae distinctly reticulatedly punctured, this sculpture coarsest on praescutum, finest on axillae. Scutellum with a microscopically fine sculpture, which appears to be formed by very fine longitudinal rugae, sparsely connecting transversally. Apical furrow coalescing with the posterior margin, while in ♂ it is distinctly separated from the latter. Propodeum and dorsellum almost smooth, with an indicated shallow squamous sculpture only little sloping, weakly vaulted. Spiracular opening removed nearly by three times its diameter from metanotum.

Abdomen long ovate, pointed at tip, narrower in larger (dry) specimens than shown by the fig. 10.

♂: 1,8—3 mm.

Morphologically very similar to ♀, differs mainly in feelers and abdomen, partly also in colouring, which is, however, probably rather variable.

Head and thorax metallic green with a more vivid tint on praescutum. Antennae wholly dark. Anterior and posterior tibiae to a greater extent light, fuscous in the middle. Wings wholly hyaline.

Scape below distinctly roundedly enlarged in the second third of its length. Pedicel about half as long as the first funicle joint. The first to fifth funicle joints each twice as long as broad, the sixth very little shorter. Club as long as the fifth and sixth funicle joints combined. All funicle and club segments with coarse longitudinal and very elongated sensillae, sparsely covered with not long and rather appressed hairs. First funicle joint sometimes very moderately bent upwards, its lower side somewhat concave.

Abdomen a little longer than thorax, tergites, even posteriorly, smooth, indistinctly pubescent. Petiole very short. First tergite as long as the second and third together, the third and the fourth subequal in length, each about twice longer than the second tergite.

Host: xylophagous beetles, probably *Cerambycidae*.

Distributed in Europe from Sweden to Italy, everywhere very rare. Specimens seen from Czechoslovakia: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ reared in winter 1953/4 from the branches of *Tilia*, infested by the beetles *Ernoporus tiliae* P a n z., *Liopus punctulatus* P a y k., and *Stenostola ferrea* S c h r k. (Hostounský), 1 ♂ taken by sweeping in the wood between Jevany and Habr (SE of Praha, 14. VI. 1953 (Bouček), 1 ♀ swept similarly at Koda (SW of Praha), 28. V. (Bouček).

The genus *Platygerrhus* T h o m s. belongs to the neighbourhood of *Trigenoderus* W e s t w., from which it differs mainly by the no differentiated frenum, unarmed clypeus, smaller size of the body (all species of the last named genus are large, strong pteromalids) and the shape of ♂ antenna and ♀ abdomen.

*Platygerrhus gracilis* T h o m s. patří do příbuzenstva velikých Pteromalidů, řazených dříve do čeledi *Cleonymidae* a patřících rodům *Trigono-*

*derus* Westw. a *Photismus* Thoms. (*Gastracanthus* Westw.). Liší se od nich souborem těchto znaků: Clypeus na konci rovně uťatý, štítek plochý, bez příčné brázdy, zadeček přisedlý, po smrti shora promáčklý, tykadla samečka dosti přilehle ochlupená, pokryta dlouhými a hrubými lištovitými sensillami; násadec vespod rozšířen. Žije stejně jako příbuzní paraziticky u dřevních brouků.

## TORYMIDAE

### 1. *Pseuderimerus luteus*, n. sp.

Redescription of the genus *Pseuderimerus* Gahan.

Head distinctly broader than thorax, both head and thorax very closely reticulately punctured. Vertex broad, occiput rounded, without margin, in the middle excavated. Ocelli in a narrow triangle, its anterior angle about  $120^\circ$ . Face slightly vaulted, facial cavity not deep. Antennae inserted distinctly below the middle of the face, just below the lower ocular line. They are thickened towards the tip in ♂♀, composed of 13 segments, i. e. scape, pedicel, 3 ring-joints, which do not differ much from the subtransverse following funicle segments, these are 5 in number, gradually broader towards the distinctly enlarged 3-segmented club. Compound eyes roundly triangular, rather prominent, with an extremely short white ciliation. Cheeks about as long as the shorter diameter of the eye, rounded below, with distinct straight suture. Mouth opening small, mandibles small, clypeus small, somewhat roundly produced.

Pronotum relatively large, its posterior margin strongly emarginated, collar not sharply separated, rounded anteriorly. Pronotal sides broad, without depression. Mesoscutum with complete deep notaulices, parallel in the posterior third of their length. Scutellum slightly vaulted, frenum not separated. Metanotum very straight. Propodeum short, vaulted in the antero-posterior direction, with a thin median carina or without it. Plicae lacking, the basis of propodeum but with a row of short keels, gradually shorter towards the sides. Spiracular openings oval, relatively large. Both prosternum and mesosternum with distinct median furrow.

Legs relatively strong, femora, especially of the first and third pair moderately but distinctly thickened. Posterior tibiae with only one spur.

Wings with naked speculum below the praestigma, shortly ciliated on the margin, marginal vein not thickened, about twice as long as the stigmal or the postmarginal vein, these subequal in length.

Abdomen sessile, petiole strongly transverse, short. Gaster (in ♀) broader than the thorax, very little longer than head and thorax together, broadest in the anterior third. From the posterior corners of the third tergite narrowed towards the shortly pointed tip. First tergite small, with a distinct angular incision in the middle of the posterior margin. Abdomen below slightly keel-shaped, the upper surface flat. Ovipositor short.

Description of the European species, *P. luteus*, n. sp.

♀ : 2,1 mm.

Body dirty yellow, compound eyes reddish brown. Tips of mandibles, straight margin of the ocelli, a double spot on the cervical tip of the pronotum dark brown. Sides of the first three tergites, tips of the ovipositor sheaths and pulvilli of the four posterior tarsi more or less brownish. Wings hyaline, veins light yellowish brown.

Head seen from above transverse, ratio 48:24, in facial view 48:39, relative height of the compound eye 20:5, width of the forehead 29. Lateral ocellus as distant from the anterior ocellus as from the eye. Cheeks little shorter than the small diameter of the eye (7:8). Mandibles threeteethed.

Pubescence of head and thorax relatively close, but extremely short, appressed, indistinct. For the ratios of the various parts of thorax see fig. 4. Sculpture stronger than on the head, nevertheless very indistinct because of the yellow colour of the body. Propodeum similarly sculptured as scutellum, bottom among the short basal carinae smooth. Sides with short, less distinct hairs.

Ratio of marginal, stigmal and postmarginal veins 10:4:5. Length of the wing to its width

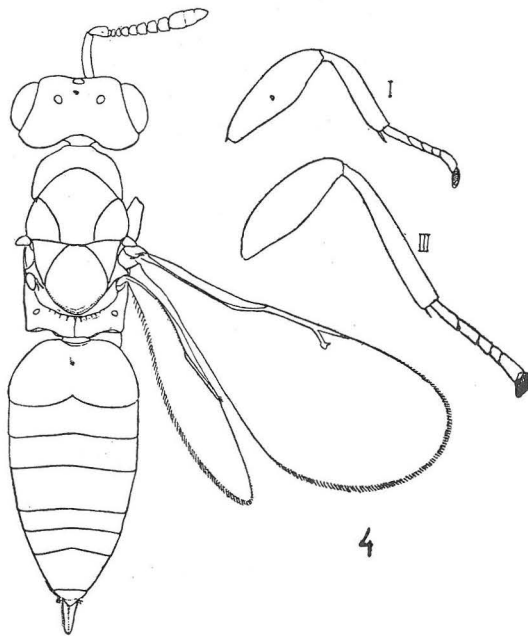
60:25. Relative length of the gaster to that of the head and thorax combined 50:45, width 23. For the ratios of individual tergites see fig. 4. Epipygium and ovipositor very short (see fig. 4).

♂ : 1.5 mm.

Similar to the female except the darker colouring of the body and the shape of the abdomen. The feelers are nearly the same as in the other sex, only the last funicle joint is less transverse. Head and thorax of variable dark brown colouring. In the allotype following parts are dark: margins of ocelli, occiput, cervical part of pronotum, two spots at the anterior margin of mesopraescutum, fore halves of scapulae, axillae anteriorly, propodeum in the middle, and more or less anterior part of abdomen. In Budapest I saw another specimen from Hungary with more extensive dark colouring.

Host not known, probably associated with grass.

1 ♀, holotype, taken by sweeping the psammophile vegetation at Lysá nad Labem in Central Bohemia, 12. VII. 1950 (Hoffer). Deposited under cat. no. 3003 in the coll. Nat. Museum Praha. 1 ♂, allotype, taken by Dr. G. Sze-



4. *Pseuderimerus luteus*, n. sp.

lényi at Budapest, Svábhegy, VI. 1938, Hungary (cat. no. 3004). I wish to thank to Dr Szelényi for this specimen, which he was so kind as to give me.

*P. luteus* Bčk. is the first European species of the tribe *Erimerini*, which was known previously only from North America.

Popisují tento nový druh podle jediné samičky, sbírané Dr Hofferem na písčinách u Lysé nad Labem, 12. VII. 1950 a podle 1 samečka darovaného mi laskavě Dr Szelényim z Budapešti. *Pseuderimerus luteus* Bčk. je velmi význačným druhem, odlišujícím se od jiných našich rodů nejen tak vzácně se vyskytujícím žlutým zbarvením těla (v čeledi *Torymidae*), ale i mnoha znaky morfologickými: hlava je širší než hrud', tyl bez lišty, tykadla vkloubena těsně pod spojnicí spodních okrajů očních, jsou 13-članková, se 3 kroužky a příčnými následujícími, ke konci stále širšími články nitky, zakončenými 3-člankovou paličkou. Clypeus slabě zaokrouhleně vysunutý. Hrud' s velkým pronotem bez odděleného collare, notaulices (parapsidální rýhy) hluboké, štítek bez příčné brázdy, propodeum krátké, s tenkými středním kúlem. Stehna noh ztlustlá, bez zubů, zadní holeně s 1 ostruhou. Křídla čirá, marginální žilka asi dvakrát delší než stigmální, ta stejně dlouhá jako postmarginální, okraj křídla krátce obrven. Zadeček shora plochý, kopinatý, první tergít vzadu vykrojen do úhlu. Kladélko krátké (obr. 4).

## EURYTOMIDAE.

### 1. *Eurytoma globiceps*, n. sp.

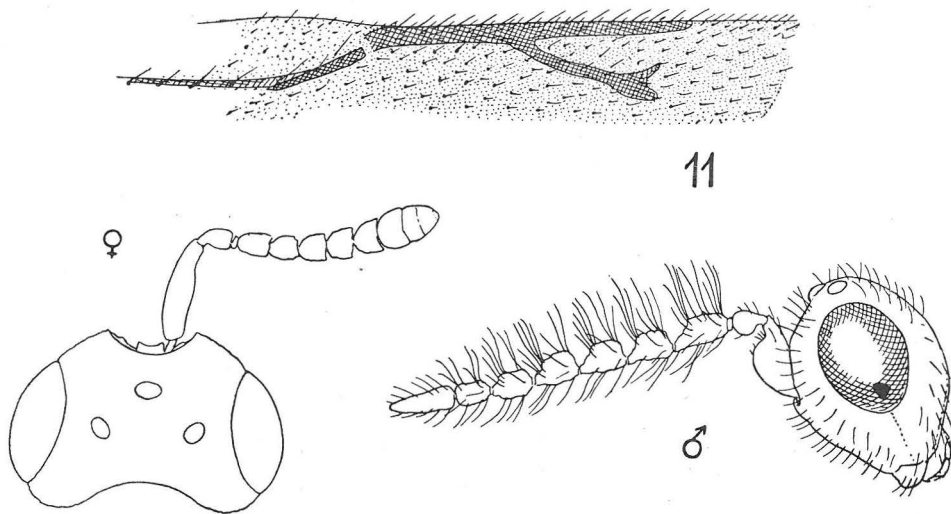
Description of the species.

♂ : 2.2—3.3 mm.

Body black, knees to a small extent and tarsi dark testaceous. Wings hyaline, veins fuscous.

Head subspherical, distinctly broader than thorax, its width in relation to that of pronotum 38 : 21. Frons strikingly vaulted, head seen from the side therefore shortly ovate (high 25, thick 21), in a facial view slightly transverse (31 : 25). The spherical vaulting of the upper face interrupted by the facial cavity, which ends farther before the anterior ocellus than its larger diameter. Scape reaches a little beyond this cavity, it does not reach the ocellus. Vertex with ocelli only slightly vaulted, ocelli in a broad triangle, its anterior angle about 120°. Lateral ocellus equally distant from the anterior and the compound eye. Temples broadly rounded. Cheeks below with carina. Compound eyes almost regularly rounded. Cheeks shorter than the diameter of eye (8 : 13), below the eye with a weak suture, below posteriorly smooth in a narrow area. Clypeus distinctly defined, smooth, truncate on the lower margin. Mandibles small, three-teethed, basal tooth obtuse, indistinctly doubled. Sculpture consisting of coarse punctures, individual punctures shallow, especially in smaller specimens, in these often very indistinct (on head) and visible in a certain direction only. Interspaces half as wide as their diameters, covered with a very fine granulous sculpture.

Antennae inserted below the middle of face, relatively short, weakly clavate. Scape distinctly enlarged in the first two thirds, slightly longer than pedicel and first two funicle joints combined. Pear-shaped pedicel as long as first funicle joint, which is by a half longer than wide, following segments successively very moderately wider and decreasing in length, the last (fifth) segment slightly transverse. Club about twice as long as wide, as long as two and half of the preceding segments together.



11. *Eurytoma globiceps*, n. sp.

Thorax similarly sculptured as head, of a striking cylindrical form. Mesoscutum and scutellum lie at the same level, seen laterally. Seen from above, thorax twice as long as wide before tegulae, measured from the angles of pronotum in front. Pronotum almost regularly quadrangular, exactly twice as broad as long, collar also in the middle distinctly separated from the short anterior part. Notaulices (parasidal furrows) and axillar furrows distinct but very narrow and not deep, only notaulices anteriorly deeper. Axillae at the same level as scapulae. Propodeum moderately sloping, with a distinct and deep median groove, coarsely rugose laterally. Spiracles roundedly ovate, by their diameters removed from the margin of metanotum. Anterior coxae on the anterior part without any impressions and dents, their impressions on mesosternum not defined.

Wings projecting very little beyond the tip of the abdomen, length of the anterior wing to its width 100:40. Marginal vein as long as stigmal vein, postmarginal one by a half longer. Stigmal vein relatively very long, distant in an angle of about only 30—35°. Wings pubescent on the whole surface.

Abdominal petiole slightly transverse, coarsely rugous above. Abdomen as long as or a little shorter than the thorax, shortly cylindrical to ovate. First tergite shorter than the second and the third together, the third tergite very little longer than the fourth, which is as long as the fifth tergite. First four tergites smooth, the rest with a shallow reticulation and thin sparse pubescence. Sixth tergite vaulted, epipygium only posteriorly indistinctly carinaceous, very short as is also the protruding tip of the ovipositor sheaths.

♂ : 2.4—2.5 mm.

Legs in whole extent dark. Antennae longer than in ♀, narrowed to the tip, hairs dark and distant. Scape beneath strikingly roundedly enlarged. Pedicel spherical, ring-joint small as in ♀, indistinct. Funicle composed of six distinctly separated segments, incisions between them successively shorter and shorter. Each segment begins by its enlarged part, which is in the first funicle segment by a half longer than wide, and ends by a petiole. The sixth segment ends with a distinct incision but without petiole (originally first segment of club). Club two-segmented, about as long as the first funicle joint.

The coarsely rugous petiole twice as long as wide, seen from above.

Host not known, the cylindrical body let us suppose that it lives in culms of grass.

Described after 2 ♂ and 4 ♀ (holotype, allotype and paratypes) from the following localities: Karlovy Vary—Dvory, 1 ♀ 25. V. 1951 (Bouček); Vraný at Peruc, 1 ♀ 26. IV. 1946 (Bouček); Praha—Podhoř, 1 ♀ 26. IV. 1953 (Bouček), Vysoké Kolo v Krkonoších, 1 ♀ 20. V. 1951, Karlova Ves at Bratislava in Slovakia, 1 ♀ (holotype, cat. no. 3015, 1 ♂ (allotype, cat. no. 3016), 29. IV. 1952 (Bouček).

Differs from the known species by a strikingly cylindrical thorax, which has the whole mesonotum in one straight line, seen laterally, and by its spherical head, and by the long and in a small angle distant stigmal vein.

Tento druh připomíná tvarem svého těla rod *Harmolita* Motsch. a je možné, že byl v tomto rodu, nazývaném dříve *Isosoma* Walk., popsán. Ode všech známých druhů se liší nápadně válcovitou hrudí, u níž je mesoscutum a scutellum při pohledu se strany v jedné přímce, poměrně dlouhou a v malém úhlu odstávající stigmální žilkou a kulovitou hlavou, na níž čelní tykadlová prohlubeň končí daleko před středním očkem. Hostitele neznám. Tento druh létá na jaře; uvádím jej z několika míst v Čechách a od Bratislavy.

## 2. *Eurytoma* (sg. *Bruchophagus*) *coluteae*, n. sp.

♀ : 2.9—3.8 mm.

Body black, knees, tips of tibiae and tarsi testaceous, pulvilli dark. Scape and tip of pedicel reddish brown. Wings whitish, veins lighter or darker yellowish brown.

Head very little broader than pronotum (43 : 40), strongly transverse, seen from above (45 : 20), in a facial view transverse (43 : 31). Face weakly



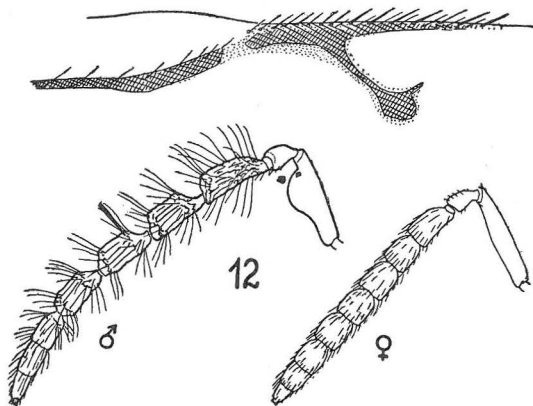
vaulted (forehead included). Facial cavity relatively large, not limited above, it extends by a shallow groove to the anterior ocellus. Ocelli in a wide triangle, its anterior angle about  $150^\circ$ . Lateral ocellus equally distant from the eye and from the anterior ocellus. Temples very narrow, rounded, in the lower half (from the middle of the eye) carinaceously defined. Compound eyes roundedly oval, ratio between the greatest and the smallest diameters 18 : 14. Cheeks shorter than the smaller diameter of the eye (10 : 14), with a band of fine, granulose sculpture, suture indicated above only. Clypeus indistinctly defined, smooth, with radiating fine striae from it on the surrounding face, raised in its upper half, the lower margin straight, in the middle a small semicircular incision. Mandibles with two distinct teeth and the third obliquely truncate basal tooth.

Antennae inserted in the middle of the face, filiform. Scape cylindrical, slender, distinctly reaching the anterior ocellus. Pedicel and ring-joint together as long as the first funicle joint, which is by a half longer than wide. The following funicle segments (second to fifth) as long as wide or very little longer than wide, subequal. Club a little longer than the two preceding segments together.

Head and thorax shortly pubescent, very closely and distinctly punctured, the granulated interspaces narrower than one third of the diameter of a puncture. Thorax relatively short and high, gibbous (with the relative length 61, height at scutellum 44, width of pronotum 40). Pronotum very well arched, strongly transverse seen from above (40 : 15 on the sides, 40 : 13 in the middle), collar well separated from the vertical cervical part of pronotum. Mesoscutum arched, with straight and distinct notaulices. Scuto-scutellar suture broadly spliced in the middle. Scutellum vaulted, rounded, as long as wide (24 : 24). Propodeum vertical, without any median groove, on the whole surface equally rugously sculptured, the dots of this sculpture are polygonal and rather closer laterally than in the middle. Anterior coxae plain anteriorly, in the middle with a shallow impression. The impression of the anterior coxae on mesosternum not defined.

Ratio between length and width of anterior wing as 104:50. Marginal vein shorter than the stigmal vein, this with a distinct head-like thickening with a short beak-shaped processus. Postmarginal vein narrow, but longer than the stigmal one.

Abdominal petiole strongly transverse, nearly invisible from above. General form of abdomen ovate, with the short and narrow point (epipygium and ovipositor sheath) as long as head and thorax together. Anteriorly the abdomen is very high, first ter-



12. *Eurytoma (Bruchophagus) coluteae*, n. sp.

gite vertically situated. Second tergite very short, about half as long as the third tergite. The fourth tergite is by one third to one half longer than the third, which is a little longer than the fifth tergite. The sixth tergite regularly vaulted. Epipygium narrow and straight, in the median line weakly carinaceous; seen from the side, its lower and upper edge convergent in an angle of about  $45^{\circ}$ . The first four tergites smooth, the fourth with an indicated shallow shagreening, the following tergites with a polygonal reticulation and thin, white pubescence.

♂ : 2.6—3.2 mm.

Colouring and sculpture as in ♀, differing mainly by the shape of the feelers and abdomen. Feelers are longer and more strongly ciliated. Scape black, roundedly enlarged posterior to the second third of the length, pedicel shortly pear-shaped. Funicle four-segmented (subg. *Bruchophagus* Ashm.), all these segments with narrow tips more than twice as long as wide, not distinctly petiolated on the tips. The obliquely distant long trichoid setae in two whirls on each segment, distinctly shorter than the length of one segment. Club three-segmented, narrower than funicle, as long as the two preceding funicle joints together.

Abdominal petiole plain above, finely longitudinally wrinkled, almost twice as long as wide, seen from above. The gaster much narrower and shorter than the thorax.

Phytophagous species; larva feeds in seeds of *Colutea arborescens* L.,

Described after about 100 ♂ ♀, reared in laboratory March 1954 from the seeds of *Colutea arborescens* L., collected September 1953 in Praha-Ruzyně, Central Bohemia. Holotype cat. no. 3017, allotype cat. no. 3018.

This species seems to be very near by its phytophagous life history to *Eurytoma caraganae* Nikolskaja 1952 (*Chalcidy fauny SSSR*, p. 187), which is, however, a typical *Eurytoma* (s. str.), i. e. with five-segmented funicle in ♂♂.

I believe that there is no real reason to consider *Bruchophagus* Ashm. (type *Bruchophagus borealis* Ashmead from North America, with four-segmented funicle in ♂♂) and *Eurytoma* Illiger (type *Pteromalus appendigaster* Swederus from Europe, with six-segmented funicle in ♂♂) different genera. There are many species with four-segmented, five-segmented and six-segmented funicle in ♂♂, which vary very much from each other in all other morphological characters. It is not necessary to divide the species with 5-segmented funicle from those with 6-segmented funicle in ♂♂ into two independent genera or subgenera. Some authors find distinguishing characters between *Bruchophagus* Ashm. and *Eurytoma* Ill. in the sculpture of head and especially of thorax (e. g. Ferrière Ch. 1950: Notes sur les *Eurytoma*. — *Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges.*, 23:377—410, p. 379). But as *Bruchophagus* includes generally species of smaller size, it is not surprising if their sculpture becomes shallower to indistinctly punctured. On the other hand in larger species, e. g. in the above described species, this sculpture is identical with that of the typical *Eurytoma* spp.



The species of the subgenus *Bruchophagus* Ashm. live, so far known, all phytophagously in the seeds of *Viciaceae* (formerly *Papilionaceae*). This quality seems to justify us in regarding *Bruchophagus* Ashm. as a valid genus. But in *Eurytoma* Ill. there are also seed-feeding species, living in *Viciaceae* and *Rosaceae* (*Prunoideae*), as well as entomophagous species and species living on mixed food, and as it is known at present there is no possibility to separate them in natural, well defined groups. Nothing would be gained by regarding *Bruchophagus* Ashm. and *Eurytoma* Ill. as different genera, so long as we cannot (as yet) determine with certainty all ♀♀ as belonging to one or other of the two groups. But as the 4-segmented funicle in ♂♂ and the phytophagous manner are common to all species and form more or less acceptable distinguishing characters, I retain *Bruchophagus* Ashm. as a subgenus in the genus *Eurytoma* Ill.

*Eurytoma coluteae* Bčk. vyžírá semena žanovce *Colutea arborescens* L., z nichž jsem tento druh vychoval. Semena byla sbírána v Ruzyni v zahradě Výzkumného ústavu pro rostlinnou výrobu. Keř žanovec měchýřník je u nás původní jen na jižnější Moravě a jižním Slovensku (viz Dostál 1950 : Květena ČSR, str. 773), v Čechách jen pěstovaný a zplanělý. Můžeme s jistotou očekávat, že nový druh ničitele semen bude zjištěn i na území, kde je žanovec původní.

Nový druh se blíží svým fytofágním životem a jak se zdá, i některými morfologickými znaky druhu *Eurytoma caraganae* Nikolskaja (1952., Chalcidy fauny SSSR, str. 187). Autorka však řadí tento svůj druh do rodu *Eurytoma* Ill., při čemž současně odlišuje *Bruchophagus* Ashm. jako samostatný rod. Kromě toho píše výslovně o samečkovi na str. 187 sub 60/53): „žgutik samca 5-členikovyj, bulava 2-členikovaja“. *Eurytoma coluteae* Bčk. patří 4-člámkovou nitkou tykadla samečka do podrodu *Bruchophagus* Ashm.

### 3. *Harmolita gigantea* (Hed.).

O tomto velikém a nápadném druhu, popsaném 1921 z Německa jako *Isosoma giganteum* Hedicke (Arch. Naturgesch., 86, A, H. 11:121—123) a ohlášeném též z Maďarska (Erdős 1947: *Fragm. Faun. Hung.*, 10:38), nebylo dosud známo jak žije. Všechny druhy rodu *Harmolita* Motsch. žijí fytofágně ve stéblech nebo semenech trav, některé druhy způsobují svou činností i hálky. *H. gigantea* (Hed.) žije ve stéblech třtiny křovištní *Calamagrostis epigeios* L. a způsobuje podobné nenápadné hálky jako tamtéž žijící *H. calamagrostidis* (Hed.). Mezi hálkami obou druhů jsem nezjistil podstatných rozdílů, jimiž by se daly odlišit. Našel jsem je dosti hojně u Hradce Králové-Piletic.

Host of this phytophagous species was not known as yet. It lives quite similarly as *Harmolita calamagrostidis* (Hed.) in upper internodes of culms of *Calamagrostis epigeios* L. Its galls cannot be distinguished from those of *H. calamagrostidis* (Hed.). Galls ascertained at Hradec Králové—Piletic in eastern Bohemia.

## CHALCIDIDAE

1. *Brachymeria dalmani* (Thomson)

V roce 1951 uvádí Masi ve své práci: *Materiali per una monografia delle Brachymeria paleartiche* (EOS, Rev. esp. Ent., 1950, t. extraord.: 27—58) pod tímto jménem druh, který jsem sám uváděl [The first revision of the European species of the family Chalcididae. — *Sborník Ent. odd. Nár. mus. v Praze*, 27 (1951), 1952, suppl. 1.] stejně jako všichni dosavadní autoři pod jménem *Brachymeria fonscolombei* (Duf.). V téže práci klade Masi *Brach. neglecta* (Masi) jako synonymum k *Brach. fonscolombei* (Duf.). Žádal jsem ho o vysvětlení, jehož se mi vlastně dostalo až na jaře 1954 od kolegy J. R. Steffana z Paříže. Ten prohlédl tam uložený Dufourův typ *Chalcis fonscolombei* Duf. a potvrdil správnost změny jmen tak, jak je uvedl Masi.

Je tedy nutno opravit v mé citované práci jména příslušných druhů takto:

*Brachymeria dalmani* (Thomson) na místo dosavadní *B. fonscolombei* (Duf.) Bouček, str. 26;

*Brachymeria fonscolombei* (Dufour) místo *B. neglecta* (Masi) Bouček, jež se stává jejím synonymem, str. 29.

*Brachymeria fonscolombei* (Dufour) Bouček 1952, p. 26 (*Acta Ent. Mus. Nat. Prague*, 27, 1951, suppl. 1) must be corrected in *Brachymeria dalmani* (Thomson); and *Brachymeria neglecta* (Masi) Bouček 1952, p. 29 (dtto) must be corrected in *Brachymeria fonscolombei* (Dufour).

This status was established by Masi 1951 (EOS, tomo extraord. 1950: 27—58) and I am grateful to J. R. Steffan from Paris that he has reexamined Dufour's type of *Chalcis fonscolombei* Duf. and confirmed thus the correctness of this change.

2. *Hockeria hockerioides* (Bčk.), nov. comb.

V citované již revisi evropských druhů čeledi *Chalcididae* jsem popsal (str. 45—46) druh *Neochalcis hockerioides* Bčk. podle defektního samce z jižních Tyrol a defektní samičky z Řecka. V srpnu 1952 našel Dr Hoffer tento druh na vápencovém kopci „Baba“ u Ladmovců na východním Slovensku. Měl jsem možnost prostudovat jeden z obou chycených kusů a podle něho je zřejmé, že jsem se zmýlil v zařazení tohoto druhu (již tehdy jsem vyjádřil své pochyby, str. 47 cit. práce), a že ve skutečnosti patří do rodu *Hockeria* Walk., kam jsem jej již tehdy zařadil do klíče (str. 62).

The species *Neochalcis hockerioides* Bčk., described by me in 1952 (above cited paper on European *Chalcididae*, p. 45, 46), must be removed from this genus as it is really a *Hockeria* Walk., I ascertained after an examination of a further specimen, taken by Dr. A. Hoffer in eastern Czechoslovakia, August 1952.

## Conclusion.

*Pteromalidae*. Described: *Netomocera setifera*, n. g. n. sp., *Dibrachella gracilentia*, n. g. n. sp., *Anisopteromalina crassinervis*, n. g. n. sp., *Rohatina monstrosa*, n. g. n. sp., *R. inermis*, n. sp., *Kodysia tibialis*, n. g. n. sp., re-described *Platygerrhus gracilis* Thomson. Cited from Czechoslovakia: *Dipara petiolata* Walk. (= *Tricoryphus fasciatus* Thomson, *Lelapinae* = *Diparinae*), *Cerocephala cornigera* Westw., *Theocolax formiciformis* Westw., *Muscidifurax raptor* Grt. et Sand., *Anisopteromalus calandrae* (How.), *Cratomus megacephalus* (Fabr.), *Hemitrichus rufipes* Thomson. (new host: *Eurygaster maura* L.), and *Platygerrhus gracilis* Thomson.

*Torymidae*. Described: *Pseuderimerus luteus* n. sp. from Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

*Eurytomidae*. Described: *Eurytoma globiceps*, n. sp., *E. (sg. Bruchophagus) coluteae*, n. sp. from the seeds of *Colutea arborescens* L. *Bruchophagus* Ashmead considered a subgenus of *Eurytoma* Illiger. *Harmolita gigantea* (Hed.) cited from Bohemia, new host: *Calamagrostis epigeios* L.

*Chalcididae*. *Brachymeria fonscolombi* (Duf.) Bouček corrected in *Br. dalmani* (Thomson), *Brachymeria neglecta* (Masi) Bouček corrected in *Br. fonscolombi* (Dufour), *Neochalcis hockerioides* Bčk. corrected in *Hockeria hockerioides* Bčk. (n. comb.).

All species described from Czechoslovakia, types deposited in the National Museum in Praha (coll. Bouček).

## Краткое содержание.

В настоящей статье автор описывает некоторые новые формы (роды и виды) хальцид семейства *Pteromalidae*, *Torymidae* и *Eurytomidae*, и приводит заметки о некоторых иных видах сем. *Pteromalidae*, *Eurytomidae* и *Chalcididae*.

Как новые формы описаны: *Netomocera setifera* n. g. n. sp., *Dibrachella gracilentia* n. g. n. sp., *Anisopteromalina crassinervis* n. g. n. sp., *Rohatina monstrosa* n. g. n. sp., *R. inermis* n. sp., *Kodysia tibialis* n. g. n. sp., *Pseuderimerus luteus* n. sp., *Eurytoma globiceps* n. sp. и *E. (Bruchophagus) coluteae* n. sp.; этот вид определен как семеед в плодах *Colutea arborescens* L.

Все эти виды описаны из Чехословакии.

Из остальных видов автор приводит из Чехословакии *Dipara petiolata* Walk. (= *Tricoryphus fasciatus* Thomson, подсемейство *Lelapinae* = *Diparinae*), *Cerocephala cornigera* Westw., *Theocolax formiciformis* Westw., *Anisopteromalus calandrae* (How.), *Cratomus megacephalus* (F.), *Hemitrichus rufipes* Thomson. (выведенный из нимф 4. стадии чере-

пашки *Eurygaster maura* L. в Чехии), *Platygerrius gracilis* Thoms., *Muscidifurax raptor* Grlt. et Sand., *Harmolita gigantea* (Hed), найдена как галлообразующий вид в стеблях травы *Calamagrostis epigeios* L., подобно как *Harmolita calamagrostidis* (Hed). У *Brachymeria dalmani* (Thoms.), *B. fonscolombei* (Duf) и *Hockeria hockerioides* Bčk. исправлены названия этих видов в публикации автора в 1952 г. (Sborník Ent. odd. Nár. Mus. v Praze, 27, suppl. 1, 1951).