

CHALCIDOLOGICKÉ POZNÁMKY III, TORYMIDAE, PTEROMALIDAE,
PERILAMPIDAE A EUCHARITIDAE.

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V tomto článku podávám v anglické řeči popisy nových druhů a rodů chalcidek.

Z čeledi *Torymidae* popisují *Slanecia elongata*, n. g. n. sp., z jihovýchodního Slovenska. Nový rod patří do podčeledi *Monodontomerinae*, do příbuzenstva rodu *Eridontomerus* Crawford. Od jmenovaného rodu se liší hlavně sesychavým a velmi prodlouženým zadečkem s dlouhým kladélkem a podivně uspořádanými tergity a sternity u samičky. Bedra (propodeum) jsou bez lišt. Od ostatních rodů se liší válcovitou, poměrně silně ochlupenou hrudí a hlavně nápadně silně kyjovitými tykadly se 3 kroužky v obou pohlavích. Parapsidální rýhy jsou zvláště u samičky velmi mělké, málo zřetelné. Zadní stehna jsou mírně vejčitě ztlustlá, s několika drobnými zoubky. Zbarvení těla je převážně tmavomodré až fialové, zadeček svrchu více méně černavý, chloupky na hrudi bělavé. Nový druh byl chytán smýkáním na travnaté, příkré stráni pod hradem u Slance, jihovýchodně od Košic.

V čeledi *Pteromalidae* popisují *Parasaphodes atrovirens*, n. sp., *Platypteromalus pragensis*, n. g. n. sp., *Rakosina deplanata* n. g. n. sp., *Apsilocera verticillata*, n. g., n. sp., *Bugacia submontana*, n. sp., *Systasis* (*Systasina*, n. subg.) *clavicornis*, n. sp. a *Systasis longula*, n. sp.

Parasaphodes atrovirens, n. sp., je zástupcem rodu dosud v Evropě neznámého, podobného a příbuzného našemu rodu *Asaphes* Walker. Od něj se *Parasaphodes* Schulz (*Parasaphes* Ashmead) liší dlouhou marginální žilkou (skoro 3× delší než radiální žilka), kratší stopkou zadečku, dosti plochou hrudí a zadečkem, a nitkovými tykadly, skoro stejnými v obou pohlavích. *P. atrovirens*, n. sp., byl vychován z hnízda špačka (v budce) a je pravděpodobně parasiitem (nebo hyperparasiitem) v pupariích much. Rod byl dosud známý jen z Filipín: *P. townsendi* (Ashmead), z Austrálie: *P. iceryae* (Ashmead) a z Japonska: *P. japonicus* (Ashmead) a *P. flavipes* (Ashmead). Oba první druhy parazitují v červcích.

Platypteromalus pragensis, n. g. n. sp. a *Rakosina deplanata*, n. g. n. sp., jsou dva nové rody, význačné nápadně zploštělým tělem. V čeledi *Pteromalidae* se tento zjev vyskytuje dosti vzácně, z palearktických rodů jen

u *Anogmus* Förster (*Platythorax* Erdös), *Psilonotus* Walker (samička) a *Isoplatea* Förster. Poslední rod patří do *Lamprotatinae*, má úplné parapsidální rýhy. Od obou zbývajících se nové rody liší ještě více zploštělým tělem s vodorovným propodeem, jež je mezi postranními lištami (plicae) velmi hrubě sřetovitě tečkované. Rod *Platypteromalus* je nejbližší rodu *Eupteromalus* Kurdjumov, s nímž má společné téměř všechny rodové znaky. Kromě silně plochého těla se liší ještě chybějící střední bederní lištou. Křídla nejsou u druhu *Platypteromalus pragensis* plně vyvinuta, avšak i v rodu *Eupteromalus* Kurdj. se vyskytují druhy se zakrnělými křídly. Popisovaný druh byl sbírán na stepní vegetaci v okolí Prahy (Chuchle a Radotín).

Rakosina deplanata, n. g. n. sp., se nehledě na silně zploštělé tělo blíží rodu *Isocyrtus* Thomson,¹⁾ jehož druhy cizopasí u halofilních dvoukřídlých v močálech. Rod *Rakosina* se však od *Isocyrtus* liší též úzkými, dlouze obrvenými křídly, řídce ochlupenými bedry, jež jsou podél středu úplně vodorovná. *R. deplanata*, n. sp. zřejmě žije v pochvách listů rákosu. Zjištěna u Gbelců na jižním Slovensku a v Maďarsku.

Apsilocera verticillata, n. g. n. sp., je popisována jen podle jediného samečka od Gbelců, avšak je velmi význačným novým rodem. V čeledi *Pteromalidae* jsou zatím známy jen dva rody se silně přeslenitými tykadly u samečků, oba však mají aspoň dva přesleny na každém stopkatém článku nitky. U rodu *Apsilocera* má každý článek nitky (i paličky) jen jediný přeslen dlouhých brv, jinak je zcela lysý a sotva stopkatý. Samička (kterou mi těsně před odevzdáním této práce do tisku zaslal ze Švédska Dr Jansson) se pozná od ostatních rodů především tykadly, vkloubenými jako u samečka vysoko nad středem obličeje. Je zajímavé, že u ní chybí střední zub na klypeu, který je u samečka vyvinut a upomíná tak na podobný útvar u rodu *Stenomalina* Ghesquière, kde jej však mají obě pohlaví. Od tohoto rodu se *Apsilocera* liší naprosto jiným utvářením celého těla, zvláště netečkovanými a skloněnými bedry a tvarem hlavy.

Bugacia submontana, n. sp. je druhým příslušníkem rodu, popsaného r. 1946 z Maďarska, kde žije na písčinách *B. arenaria* Erdös. *B. submontana*, n. sp. byla smýkána na vlhké rašelinné louce v Císařském lese v západních Čechách, v nadm. výšce asi 600 m. Od maďarského druhu se liší hlavně silnějšími tykadly, jejichž nitka má všechny články stejně široké, dále skoro okrouhlou čelní nadtykadlovou prohlubň a vzadu skoro úplně hladkým štítkem. Těsně před dokončením této práce mi tento druh poslal Dr Janson také ze Švédska.

V rodu *Systasis* Walker popisují dva druhy: *S. clavicornis*, n. sp. a *S. longula*, n. sp. Oba druhy jsou proti dosud popsaným druhům význačně protáhlým tělem, zvláště zadečkem samičky. *S. clavicornis* má nápadně kyjovitá a krátká tykadla, velmi podobná u obou pohlaví, u samečka se čtyřčlánkovou paličkou. Tvoří v rámci rodu značně izolovanou skupinu, kterou oddělují na základě stavby tykadel jako nový podrod *Systasina*. *Systasis longula*, n. sp. má tykadla u samičky nitkovitá, velmi podobná jako naše

¹⁾ Podle studia typu *Isocyrtus laetus* Walker je tento druh i rod totožný s *Kodysia tibialis* Bouček a rod *Isocyrtus* Walker je naprosto odlišný od *Isocyrtus* Thomson (de V. Graham, Oxford, i. l.).

nejhojnější *Systasis*, *S. encyrtoides* (Walker), avšak zadeček je značně protáhlý. Druhy rodu *Systasis* jsou parasity bejlomerek, zvláště hálkovitých.

V čeledi *Perilampidae* popisují *Elatus dentatus*, n. sp. Tento nový druh se liší od ostatních druhů rodu hlavně lišovitými rohy předního okraje předozadí, jasně stopkovitě oddělenými články nitky tykadla samečka, skoro svislými bedry, stopkou zadečku svrchu s pěti podélnými lištami a temným zbarvením těla, jež má štítek a část středozaďí před štítkem černé. Lišty na stopce zadečku jsou (stejně jako rohy předozadí) zcela ojedinělým zjevem nejen v rodu *Elatus* Walker, ale i v příbuzném *Chrysolampus* Spinola (s kterým jej bude asi nutno sloučit), neboť všechny dosud známé palearktické druhy těchto rodů mají na stopce zadečku jen jedinou, střední lištu a zbytek je pokryt síťovitě tečkovitou nebo tečkovitou skulpturou. Nový druh popisují ze severovýchodních Čech, kde jsem jej nasmýkal 9. července 1954 na podrostu smíšeného lesa u Velkého Vřeštova.

Jako poslední popisují *Eucharis mařani*, n. sp., z bulharské Makedonie. Je druhým evropským druhem s lesklou a téměř hladkou hrudí, vedle naší *E. adscendens* (F.). Od ní se liší úplnými, jamkovanými a vzadu od sebe oddálenými parapsidálními rýhami, skoro hladkou hlavou, zaobleným štítkem, dvakrát menší velikostí těla, kromě dalších, méně nápadných znaků. Je pojmenována na počest doc. Dr J. Mařana, který ji sbíral v Makedonii kdysi na spolené cestě s Dr Tábořským, a k jehož padesátinám je věnován tento svazek Sborníku.

These "Chalcidological notes III" bring descriptions of *Slanecia elongata*, n. g. n. sp. of the family *Torymidae*, of *Parasaphodes atrovirens*, n. sp., *Platypteromalus pragensis*, n. g. n. sp., *Rakosina deplanata*, n. g. n. sp., *Apsilocera verticillata*, n. g. n. sp., *Bugacia submontana*, n. sp., *Systasis* (*Systasina*, n. subg.) *clavicornis*, n. sp., *Systasis* (s. str.) *longula*, n. sp., of the family *Pteromalidae*, *Elatus dentatus*, n. sp., of the family *Perilampidae*, and *Eucharis mařani*, n. sp., of the family *Eucharitidae*. The genus *Parasaphodes* Schulz is redescribed. Nearly all the species described come from Czechoslovakia, only *Eucharis mařani* comes from Bulgaria, and *Systasis clavicornis* and *Rakosina daplanata* are described both from Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

TORYMIDAE

Slanecia elongata, n. g. n. sp.

(Figs. 1a—1f)

Description of the genus.

Body long, whitish hairy, thorax cylindrical, abdomen of the female long, conical, ovipositor far protruding.

Feelers in both sexes strongly clavate (figs. 1c and 1d), with three transverse ring-joints and five transverse funicle joints; club ovate, three-segmented. Head rather thick, broader than thorax. Eyes very shortly pu-

bescent, nearly bare, in male more distinctly pubescent. Occiput not limited caudad, the horseshoe-like carina completely lacking. Pronotum short in the middle, its hind margin strongly and broadly emarginated. Mesoscutum mat, little vaulted, parapsidal furrows (notaulices) shallow, in the female posteriorly nearly indistinct. Whole scutellum with the same reticulated-punctured sculpture as mesoscutum, without cross-furrow. Propodeum weakly reticulated, without distinct carinae, without spiracular furrows, spiracles round. Metapleural sutures straight. Hind femora thickened, ovate, with a row of small, sharp dents. Hind tibiae straight, with two short spurs

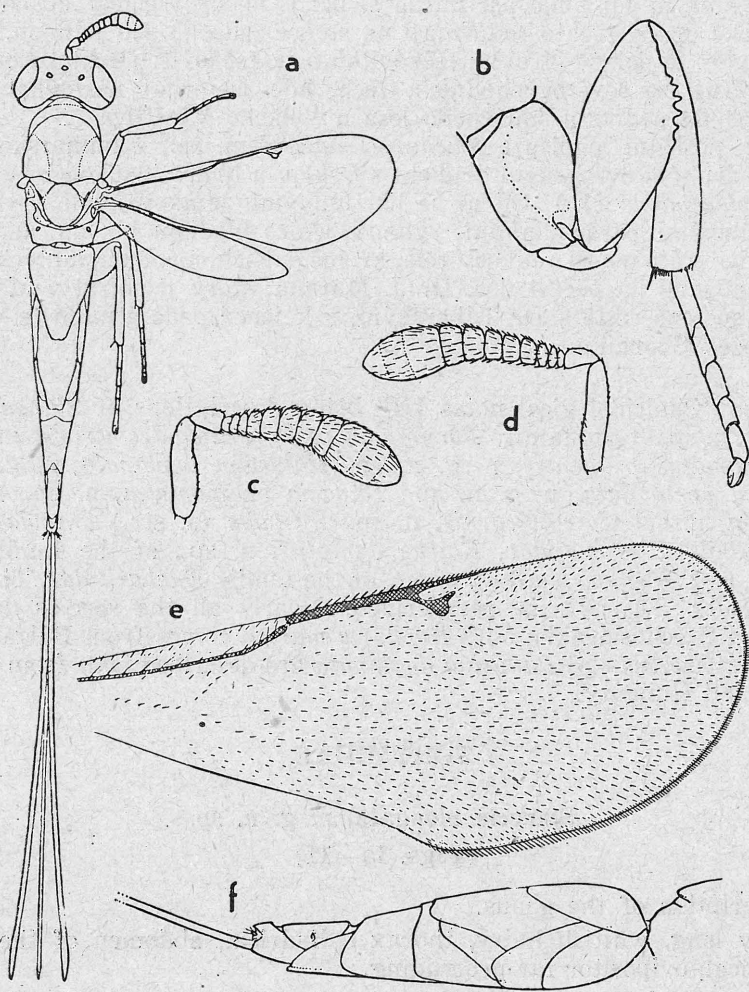


Fig. 1. *Slanecia elongata*, n. g. n. sp.: a) female; b) hind leg of male; c) antenna of male; d) antenna of female; e) fore wing; f) abdomen of female in dextro-lateral view.

on the tip. Wings hyaline, marginal vein not extremely long, knob of radial vein distinct, not sessile, somewhat longer than in *Torymus*, beak-shaped processus present. Postmarginal vein longer than the radial one. Abdomen of female longer than head and thorax together, conically narrowing to the apex. First two gastral tergites long, narrowly tongue-shaped, hind margins of the front tergites incised in the middle. The third and fourth tergites very little visible, covered by the second tergite; the fifth and sixth tergites long. Ovipositor sheaths of the generotype as long as the body.

Type of the genus: *Slanecia elongata*, n. sp.

Description.

Female: 2.8 mm.; ovipositor 2.6 mm., together with the body 5.4 mm.

Body generally violaceous, abdomen dorsally more or less blackish. Scape and pedicel of feelers, and coxae and femora of legs concolorous with the body. Funicle blackish, distally below yellowish, club yellow, except dark base dorsally. Knees, tibiae and tarsi pale yellow, last tarsal joints of hind legs blackish. Venation of wings yellow.

Head and thorax covered with rather close, white hairs, directed generally forward and well visible on the dull violaceous surface. Head slightly transverse viewed in front (27:23), measured at the inner orbita as thick anteroposteriorly as the width of frons at the front ocellus (14:14). Face moderately vaulted, with shallow facial cavity (scrobe). Antennae inserted at the lower ocular line. Low and polished interantennal callus not sharply limited below against clypeus; this with straight margin below. Frontogenal suture hardly distinct, mandibles small, of usual type. Ocelli in a broad triangle; its posterior side longer than the lateral one by 10:7. Ocellular line a little longer than the diameter of one ocellus. Hairs of head directed forward on frons, vertex and temples, on the lower half of these as on the face directed down towards the mouth.

Feelers short, clavate (figs. 1a, 1d). Scape not reaching to the front ocellus, nearly cylindrical, a little more than twice shorter than flagellum (11:24), this a little shorter than the width of the head (24:26). Pedicel one and one-half times longer than broad, somewhat longer than the following three annelli combined; each of these about three times broader than long, the third ring-joint about half as long as the first funicle joint. First funicle joint transverse, one and one-half times broader than long, the following ones moderately broader, the last of them (the 5th) twice broader than long, narrower than the club. Club moderately compressed from the sides, broadly ovoid, as long as four preceding segments together, more than twice broader than pedicel. Its sutures very concave on the inner side, which bears an oval, soft, reticulated area.

Hairs of thorax directed nearly everywhere towards head, on the dorsal surface of pronotum the hairs are bent obliquely towards the middle. The proportions of the different parts are shown in fig. 1a. Mesoscutum rather deeply finely reticulated-punctured. Sculpture of scutellum very similar but finer. Front half of mesopleurae shallowly reticulated, hind half nearly smooth. Relative lengths of veins of fore wing (fig. 1e): marginal vein 13, postmarginal vein 6.5, radial vein 3.5, subcostal cell 27. Hind leg see fig. 1b.

Abdomen considerably longer than head and thorax combined (35:24), its dorsal surface finely squamose (shallow, transversally reticulated punctation), the sides with thin white pubescence. First tergite clasps the first two sternites (fig. 1f), the second sternite clasps with its sides the second tergite. Epipygium dorsally four times shorter than the preceding (sixth) tergite. Hypopygium (last sternite) reaching nearly to the level of the hind margin of the sixth tergite.

Male: 2.2 mm.

Colouring as well as the shape of many parts of the body nearly the same as in female, except the feelers and abdomen. Feelers darker, still shorter and more clavate; flagellum shorter than the width of head (22:27), the joints more transverse, thicker, the first funicle joint about twice broader than long, the last funicle joint about three times broader than long. Dorsal surface of thorax here and there somewhat greenish. Abdomen a little longer than thorax, dorsally bluish green, the surface of the tergites finely transversally reticulately striated. First tergite somewhat longer than the following two together, its hind margin slightly incised in the middle. Following tergites subequal in length.

Host not known; probably an insect living in grass culms (cylindric body!).

Described from one female (holotype, cat. no. 3046) and one male (allotype, cat. no. 3047), taken on 4th August 1954 by sweeping the grassy vegetation at Slanec in Eastern Slovakia (Bouček). Types deposited in the Nat. Museum, Praha.

This genus belongs to *Monodontomerinae* where it forms a characteristic new genus by its strongly clavate antennae, lengthened abdomen with long ovipositor in female, and by many other characters given in the description above. By the form of thorax and its pubescence it is somewhat reminiscent of some *Eridontomerus* spp., by the body of the female of *Eupelmus linearis* Först.

PTEROMALIDAE

Parasaphodes atrovirens, n. sp.

(Figs. 2a—2c)

This genus was erected as *Parasaphes* by W. H. Ashmead 1904 in his Classification of the Chalcid Flies (*Mem. Carnegie Mus.* 1: 328). The type of this genus was named *P. iceryae* Ashmead, n. sp., but (at that time) without any further description and without patria. After Gahan and Peck 1946 (*Journ. Washington Ac. Sci.* 36: 316) the type is still preserved in the National Museum in Washington, D. C., and is labelled: Columba, New South Wales, Australia. Two further species, *Parasaphes japonicus* and *P. flavipes* Ashmead were described in 1904 from Japan (*Journ. N. York Ent. Soc.* 12: 157). *Parasaphes townsendi* Ashmead was described as fourth species in 1905 (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 29, no. 1424: 404,405) from the Philippines. As the generic name was preoccupied by *Parasaphes* Candèze 1882 in *Coleoptera*, it was changed by W. A.

Schulz 1906 (*Spolia Hymenopterol.*, p. 146) in *Parasaphodes*. In reality, however, the genus was described only 1917 as *Amiscogaster* Girault (*Insecutor Inscit. Menstruus*, Washington, 5:144, 145) and its generotype (*P. iceryae* Ashm.) was described in the same paper as *A. ruskini* Girault. In spite of it I give here the redescription of the genus from the new, European species, as the original description of Girault is badly accessible to most European students, and, on the other hand, a future comparison of the European species with the generotype could prove that there are two different genera. The other four species of the genus are not known to me except from the literature.

Redescription of *Parasaphodes* Schulz.

Body with metallic tinge, polished, weakly reticulated-wrinkled, not reticulated-punctured. Head a little broader than thorax, not thick, triangular, transverse or nearly so in frontal view. Antennae inserted very low on the face, far beneath the lower ocular line. The distance between antennal pits greater than the distance from the mouth margin. Clypeus well delimited, truncate below, tentorial pits indistinct. Mandibles 4:4. Frontogenal suture absent, cheeks not depressed. Occiput rounded, not bordered by a margin. Antennae 13-jointed, subequal in both sexes, not long; scape slender; pedicel longer than the first funicle joint; three distinct, transverse ring-joints; five subquadrate funicle joints; club three-jointed, somewhat conical towards the tip. Pronotum and propodeum narrower than mesothorax. Pronotum rather long, its sides slightly converging forwards, collar separated by an obtuse edge. Notaulices complete and rather deep, impressed, scapulae vaulted. Scutoscutellar suture deep, weakly undulated. Scutellum flat, with distinct cross-furrow. Propodeum nearly horizontal, finely reticulated-punctured, with thin median carina; plicae absent, spiracles rounded, not in furrows, neck not developed. Prepectus large, triangular. Pleurae mostly reticulated-punctured, except for an irregular area just beneath the wings. Abdomen shortly petiolated, plain above, ovate, first gastral tergite long, its hind margin straight. Ventral face of gaster in female somewhat keel-shaped, last sternite in two thirds of abdominal length. Ovipositor hardly protruding.

Wings pubescent, without distinct speculum, shortly ciliated on the margin. Veins thin, marginal vein nearly three times longer than the radial vein. Legs not long, not thickened, hind tibiae with one distinct spur and one other rudimentary spur.

Type of the genus (designated by Ashmead, monobasic): *Parasaphes iceryae* Ashmead 1904.

Description of *Parasaphodes atrovirens*, n. sp., from Bohemia.

Female: 1.5—2.1 mm.

Body dark metallic green, polished, nearly bare. Legs of the same colour, tarsi reddish testaceous, their tips and hind metatarsi more or less infuscated to black, in larger specimens front tibiae and all knees reddish. Antennal flagellum black. Wings hyaline, venation brown.

Head in front view slightly transverse (23:19), seen from above twice broader than thick in anteroposterior direction. Eyes large, very shortly, indistinctly pubescent. Face reticulated, scrobe more polished, not deep.

Cheeks nearly smooth. Antennal scape not reaching to the front ocellus, slender, half as long as flagellum (fig. 2a). Pedicel obconical, nearly as long as all three ring-joints with first funicle joint combined. Ring-joints distinct, strongly transverse, together slightly longer than broad. Funicle cylindrical, also club not thicker than the first funicle joint. This slightly transverse, following joints subquadrate, separated by distinct incisions (fig. 2a). Club conically ovate, hardly longer than three preceding joints together. Funicle and club with longitudinally appressed trichoid sensillae.

Thorax nearly smooth dorsally, especially the dorsal surface of pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum. Sides of pronotum weakly concave, vertical, finely and shallowly reticulated, bottom of fine areolae smooth. Mesoscutum finely transversally reticulated-wrinkled. Metanotum narrow, not raised. Propodeum moderately vaulted, impressed on the sides along the front margin anterior to spiracles, with a deep impression behind spiracles, and with a shallow transversal depression at the hind end of median carina, behind this place (petiolar region) the reticulated punctuation rather irregular, rugulose.

Wings reaching beyond the tip of abdomen. Veins in following proportions: marginal vein 16, postmarginal vein 8, radial vein 6, subcostal cell 20 (fig. 2c). Legs rather short, hind tarsi distinctly shorter than hind tibiae (19: 25), the fourth tarsal segment a little longer than broad.

Abdominal petiole transverse, uneven, reticulated-punctured and rugulose, not reaching beyond hind coxae. First gastral tergite smooth, as long

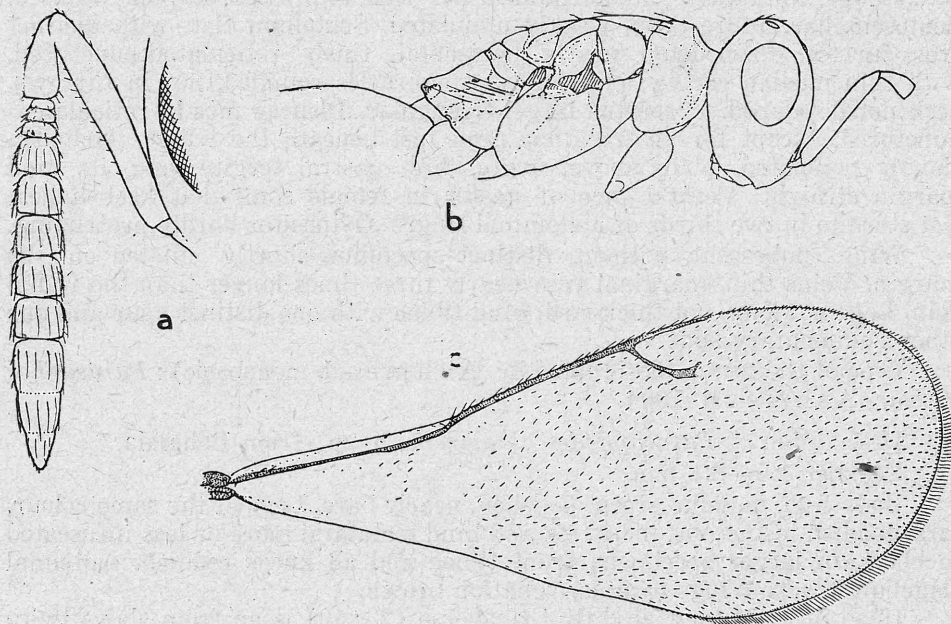


Fig. 2. *Parasaphodes atrovirens*, n. sp.: a) antenna of female; b) head and thorax in dextro-lateral view; c) fore wing.

as following four to five tergites combined, these subequal in length, shallowly reticulated-wrinkled except for polished hind margins.

Male: 1.4 mm.

Very similar to the female. Feelers slightly longer, all funicle joints square, their pubescence not so uniformly appressed as and thinner than in female. Abdomen shortly ovate, plain, not keel-like below.

Host not known for certain but probably *Diptera*, and not *Coccoidea*, as known in the case of *P. townsendi* (A s h m.) (reared from "a coccid"), or assumed in *P. iceryae* (A s h m.) (*icerya* is a coccid). *P. atrovirens*, n. sp. was reared from an old nest of *Sturnus vulgaris*.

Described from six females and one male. Four females and one male (one female, holotype, cat. no. 3019, one male, allotype, cat. no. 3020, three females, paratypes) were reared in April and May 1955 from the above mentioned nest of *Sturnus*, collected at Říčany, Central Bohemia by Dr. M. Bouchner. Two further females, paratypes, were found in 1946 at Hradec Králové—Věkoše, and on 23th July 1955 at Týniště nad Orli., in northeastern Bohemia (Bouček).

The tribe *Asaphini* is described as having only one spur on hind tibia. This is, however, not quite correct. In *Asaphes vulgaris* Walker there is one distinct spur and exteriorly (the second, shorter spur—when developed—is situated always exteriorly from the larger one in *Pteromalidae*) is another spur-like bristle which may be regarded as the second, rudimental, spur (7:20), correspondingly narrower and slightly curved towards the metatarsus. Farther out from it there is still another similar feature, which must be considered again as normal bristle-like hair differing in nothing from the others but very similar to the supposed second spur.

In the species of *Parasaphodes* Schulz described above the "second spur" differs more from the other bristle-like hairs which cover the tibiae and tarsi, it is longer and thicker, more than one third as long as the inner spur (6:15). This genus may therefore be considered to be one "with two spurs" and consequently one cannot then determine it according to the current tables. But it is so similar to *Asaphes* Walker in other respects that one cannot doubt that its taxonomic position is justified here.

Parasaphodes Schulz is besides *Asaphes* Walker the only representative of the tribe *Asaphini* in Europe. The tribe is near to *Spalangiinae* and *Diparinae*. The genus *Parasaphodes* is very similar to *Asaphes* except for the long marginal vein (fig. 2c), depressed and shortly petiolated abdomen, dorsally flattened thorax (fig. 2b) and filiform antennae.

***Platypteromalus pragensis*, n. g. n. sp.**

(Figs. 3a—3c)

Description of the genus.

Head and thorax reticulated-punctured, abdomen smooth, pubescence indistinct, wings not fully developed, especially in male considerably stunted, body not large, depressed.

Head distinctly broader than thorax, rather depressed, especially face flat, similarly as thorax. When the mouth is directed downwards, the head

appears to be very thin in the antero-posterior direction. Occiput is only very shallowly and broadly excavated, nearly flat, rounded against temples and cheeks, only very finely carinaceously bordered, in the middle against vertex. Head in anterior view nearly round, only cheeks are somewhat more convergent and the large eyes are rather prominent. Cheeks are not flat, without any impression at the corners of the mouth. Mouth is not large, mandibles small, right one with 4, left one with 3 teeth, basal tooth in this case broad, truncate, or slightly emarginate at apex. Clypeus barely separated from the face, its lower margin with two slight waves, shallowly emarginate in the middle. Tentorial pits not distinct. Face below the insertion of feelers very slightly vaulted, insertion of antennae somewhat above the lower ocular line, distinctly below the centre of face, antennal scrobe indistinct. Vertex when seen from in front considerably vaulted (fig. 3c), with ocelli on the summit. Antennae not strongly hairy, not very long, 13-jointed, with 2 ring-joints and 6 funicle joints, nearly filiform, especially in male. Scape in both sexes linear, in female not reaching, in male exceeding the front ocellus. Pedicel a little longer than the first funicle joint, funicle joints not strongly transverse, club roundedly pointed at apex.

Thorax fairly flat, about twice longer than broad. Pronotum slightly narrower than mesoscutum, rather large, its dorsal part (collar in Thomson) relatively long in the middle, rounded anteriorly, without collar carina

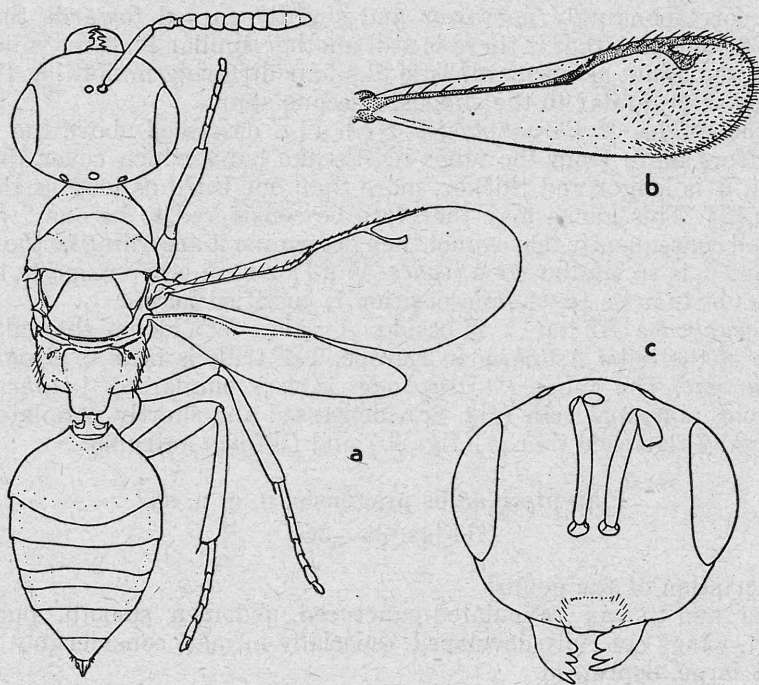


Fig. 3. *Platyperomalus pragensis* n. g. n. sp: a) female, b) fore wing of male (stunted); c) head of male in facial view.

or edge, femoral impressions on the sides not deep. Mesoscutum relatively small (in connection with the stunted wings), notaulices very indistinctly and only anteriorly indicated, linear. Scutoscuteellar suture slightly undulate, axillae nearly horizontal. Scutellum flat, without cross-furrow, but frenum differentiated by the much coarser reticulation-punctuation, though the punctures in question are very shallow and with polished bottoms. Metanotum not very narrow, with deep transverse furrow at front margin, dorsellum very narrow but distinct, elevated, polished. Propodeum horizontal, with distinct but not separated neck, without median carina, coarsely punctured-reticulated. Plicae laterally from the deep basal plical pits distinct but fading posteriorly. Sides with sparse pubescence, spirales very small, remote from the metanotum. Prepectus small, not visible from above.

Legs strong, femora accordingly rather thickened. Tarsi slender, shorter than tibiae, especially on hind legs. Hind tibia with one spur. Wings stunted, in female longer than in male, naked at base, marginal vein a little longer than the radial one, which is shorter than the postmarginal vein. Radial club small. Wing margin shortly ciliated. When the wings are more stunted, marginal vein becomes longer in relation to the radial vein (in male; fig. 3b).

Abdomen of female ovate-acuminate, sessile, as the petiole is very short. First gastral tergite large, occupying anterior half of the gaster, its hind margin broadly rounded, following tergites small. In male hind tergites mostly retracted.

Type of the genus: *Platypteromalus pragensis*, n. sp.

Description:

Female: 1.8—2 mm.

Dark metallic green, abdomen more blackish. Coxae concolorous with the body, legs otherwise light testaceous, claws brownish. Antennae more or less dark brown, scape testaceous, infuscated apically, pedicel lighter ventrally, ring-joints light brown, also club apically lighter. Wings hyaline, veins light brown.

Many morphologic characters are given by the fig. 3a. Relative proportions of the body: Width of head 25, length 22, width of face between eyes at the height of scape tip 21, height of insertion of antennae measured from the lower clypeal margin 7, height of compound eye 13, length of scape 10.5, length of flagellum with pedicel 23.5, thickness of head, seen from behind, 10, length of thorax 36, width of pronotum 17, mesoscutum 19, length of the horizontal part of pronotum in the middle 3, length of mesoscutum 9, scutellum 10, metanotum in the middle 2, propodeum 10, distance of plicae basally 8, length of gaster 34, width 21.5, length of the first gastral tergite in the middle 16, following tergites 3, 2, 1.5, 2, 4, 3.5, ovipositor 2, hind tibia 20, hind tarsus 17. Antennal scape as long as pedicel, ring-joints and first 3 funicle joints combined. Pedicel as long as the second ring-joint with the following first funicle joint together. Both ring-joints transverse, together as long as wide or hardly longer. Funicle joints subequal in length and width, subtransverse, the last one nearly square. Club not thicker than funicle, distinctly three-segmented, a little shorter than the preceding three funicle joints together. Sculpture of face obsoletely punctured-reticulated, near clypeus more or less radiately striated, clypeus laterally quite indistinctly

delimited, very finely striated, in the middle nearly smooth. Ocelli small, postocellar line one and a half time larger than ocell-ocular line (6:4).

Reticular punctuation of mesoscutum about twice coarser than that of scutellum (except frenum). Axillulae narrow but separated. Metanotum rather broad laterally, divided here into a front, depressed, reticulated triangular space, and a hind, polished and elevated stripe. Propodeum between plicae very coarsely punctured-reticulated, much coarser than on mesoscutum, not elevated along median line. Plicae anteriorly blunted and smooth, not narrow, spiracles exactly laterally from them, obliquely lengthened. Sides of pronotum below the oblique femoral impression considerably elevated. Prepectus strongly sloping under the body. Mesopleurae flat, converging downwards, with two strongly reticulated-punctured femoral impressions.

Forewing not or just reaching apex of abdomen, for the rest see fig. 3a. Abdomen scarcely carinate below, hypopygium not prominent.

Male: 1.5—1.8 mm.

Very similar to the female, except for feelers, shorter wings and shorter abdomen. Scape exceeding slightly front ocellus, flagellum longer and covered with longer hairs than in female, all funicle joints slightly longer than broad, club as long as preceding three joints together, slender, subpointed. Colour of the feeler relatively lighter. Forewing (fig. 3b) not or just reaching hind margin of the first tergite. Abdomen in dry specimens shortly transverse, in fresh and living specimens probably rather round.

Host not known. Lives on short-grassed steppe on limestone.

Described from three females and three males from the vicinity of Praha in Bohemia. The female holotype (cat. no. 3073, Nat. Mus. Praha) was swept on a steppe on limestone between Chuchle and Slivenec on 24th June 1955, three males (allotype, cat. no. 3074, Nat. Mus. Praha, and two paratypes) were taken elsewhere on 7th June 1954 (Bouček). Two more females (paratypes) were taken by Dr. J. Dlabola at Radotín, on 13th August 1955.

This genus is most interesting by its depressed body. Except for this character, we could come in K u r d j u m o v's table (*Rev. Russe d'Ent.* 13: 1—24) to the genus *Eupteromalus* K u r d j., which resembles *Platypteromalus* B ě k. also by the shape of mandibles, feelers, insertion of antennae, abdomen and some other characters. From this genus *Platypteromalus* differs by the flatly depressed body, and some secondary qualities which are connected with this phenomenon, e. g. flat and truncate scutellum, horizontal position of propodeum with median carina lacking, etc. The larger pronotum is connected with the loss of capacity to fly and with stronger legs, and seems therefore to have only specific value. These two genera, *Eupteromalus* K u r d j u m o v and *Platypteromalus* B o u č e k, are very close each to other, closer than to any other genus of *Pteromalini*.

Rakosina deplanata, n. g. n. sp.

(Fig. 4)

Description of the genus.

Body very small, depressed, head and thorax reticulated-punctured, slightly pubescent, abdomen smooth and bare.

Head distinctly broader than thorax, not thick in the antero-posterior direction, with flat face. Occiput rather narrowly but considerably excavated, carinaceously set off against the vertex. Temples short, rounded, strongly convergent, cheeks also rounded posteriorly. Compound eyes not prominent, with rather long though not dense pubescence, oval. Head in front view regularly transversally oval, cheeks rounded and strongly convergent towards the mouth, which is not large. Face relatively very flat, with an indistinct scrobe, feelers inserted far below the centre of face, at lower ocular line. Antennae of female short, slightly clavate, 13-segmented, with linear scape which does not reach to the small ocelli; pedicel longer than the first funicle joint which is transverse as are also the following joints. Three ring-joints; club three-segmented, not sharply pointed. Face vaulted below the feelers, tentorial pits absent, clypeus not well separated, incised on the sides of its lower margin, the middle part slightly produced and emarginated in the middle. Right mandible with four sharp teeth.

Thorax (fig. 4) not slender and strongly depressed, nearly flat; collar, mesoscutum, scutellum and propodeum at the same level. Pronotum not very small, distinctly narrower than mesoscutum, with sharply carinaceously separated collar; this is rather narrow in the middle. Sides of pronotum with a rather deep, oblique femoral impression. Mesoscutum very transverse, notaulices posteriorly quite indistinct but nearly complete when seen in a certain illumination, very shallow. Scutoscuteellar suture very slightly curved. Scutellum flat, transverse, without cross-furrow, axillulae not separated. Meta-

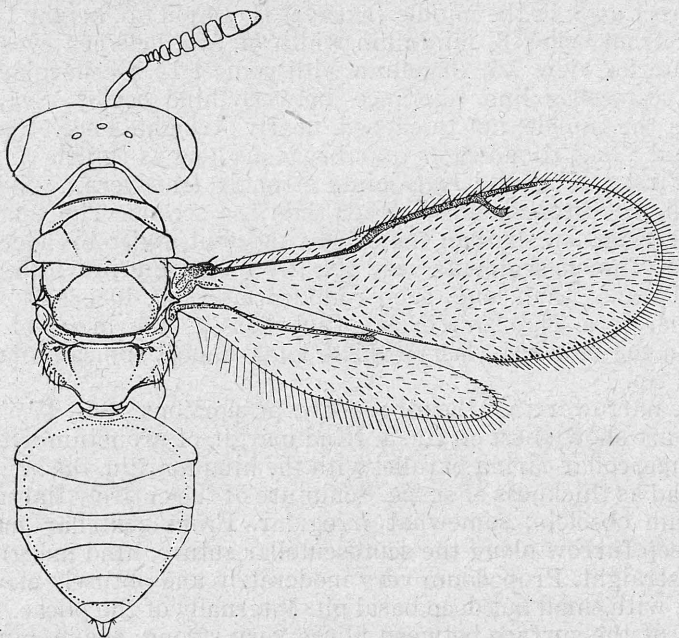


Fig. 4. *Rakosina deplanata*, n. g. n. sp., female.

notum linear. Propodeum as long as scutellum, horizontal, coarsely reticulated-punctured, median carina absent, plicae indicated by elevated smooth stripes fading posteriorly, small lengthened spiracles in shallow and indistinct spiracular furrow, sides sparsely pubescent. Neck developed but not separated from the anterior part of propodeum. Prepectus small, triangular.

Legs relatively short, femora not swollen, tarsi shorter than tibiae, hind tibiae with one spur. Wings developed but narrow, entirely pubescent, pubescence and marginal ciliation rather long. Marginal vein not thickened, about three times as long as the radial one, with only small knob; postmarginal vein slightly longer than the radial one.

Abdomen of female subsessile, depressed, plain, round, but shortly acuminate posteriorly, nearly cordiform. First gastral tergite about one third of the length, its hind margin broadly roundedly angular. Second tergite longer than the third and fourth tergites combined. Ovipositor hardly exerted.

Male not known.

Type of the genus: *Rakosina deplanata*, n. sp.

Description.

Female: 1.2—1.3 mm.

Head and thorax metallic green, abdomen darker, more blackish. Feelers testaceous, slightly darkened apically, club dark, blackish; legs testaceous, coxae concolorous with the body, dark. Mandibles and palpi testaceous, as are also the veins on the slightly infuscated wings (from the pubescence).

Relative proportions of head: width 17.5, maximum thickness in antero-posterior direction 8, in the middle (excavated occiput) 5, height 14, insertion of antennae from below 3, minimum width of face between eyes 12, height of eye in anterior view 7.5, flagellum with pedicel 14. Ocellocular line about as long as postocellar line (distance between hind ocelli). Scape slightly shorter than the funicle, not thickened, nearly straight. Pedicel pear-shaped, about one and a half time longer than broad, as long as funicle joints 1 and 2 combined. First and second ring-joints strongly transverse, subequal, third ring-joint slightly broader and thicker than the second. The following first funicle joint twice longer than the third ring-joint, twice broader than long. The following funicle segments very slightly increasing in width and length, each twice broader than long, each rounded laterally, incisions between the segments therefore deep and broad. Club basally the broadest, distinctly broader than the broadest (last) funicle joint, almost conically narrowing to the rounded tip.

Thorax narrower than head, relative proportions 13.5:17.5. The other proportions are shown best on fig. 4. Hind margin of pronotum with a narrow polished stripe, collar carina parallel with the hind margin, the stripe between them as broad as thickness of scape. Sculpture of the entirely flat mesoscutum and scutellum obsolete, somewhat irregular. Front scutellar margin with relatively deep furrow along the scutoscutellar suture, hind margin of scutellum nearly straight. Propodeum very moderately and obtusely elevated along median line, with small but deep basal pits internally of the plicae. Reticulated punctuation of the surface between plicae very strong, sharp, much sharper than on the mesoscutum. For wing see fig. 4. Especially front wings are rela-

tively very narrow, probably somewhat stunted, though exceeding tip of abdomen.

Abdominal petiole very small and narrow, nearly smooth, usually retracted into the short propodeal neck. Gaster shorter and distinctly broader than thorax. Gastral tergites 1—4 perfectly smooth and bare. Hind margin of tergite 4 very slightly emarginated, margin of tergite 5 broadly and more distinctly emarginated, this tergite in the middle as long as tergites 4 and 5 together, apical region of abdomen with sparse hairs and very slightly indicated sculpture.

Host not known. Occurrence in phragmitetum and strongly depressed body suggest that *Rakosina deplanata* lives probably in the vaginae of the leaves of *Phragmites communis* Trin.

Described from two females; one of them, the holotype (cat. no. 3075, Nat. Mus. Praha) was swept by the author from *Phragmites* on 29th August 1955 at Gbelce (formerly Kőbölökút) in Southern Slovakia, the paratype was similarly taken by the author at Velencei-tó (Velence lake) near Dinnyes in Central Hungaria (SW from Budapest), on 20th October 1954.

This genus belongs to the tribe *Pteromalini* and is striking, similarly as the preceding genus *Platypteromalus* Bčk., by its strongly depressed body. Except for this character, it might run in Kurdjumov's table to *Isocyrtus* Walker.²⁾ From this genus, *Rakosina* Bčk. differs greatly not only by its strongly depressed body, but also by its completely pubescent wings with long marginal and very short radial veins, and with long marginal ciliation, by its horizontal propodeum which is regularly punctured-reticulated between plicae, further by the abdomen where the second tergite is also relatively large, at least on the sides.

The generic name *Rakosina* is derived from the Czech word rákos-bulrush, *Phragmites*.

***Apsilocera verticillata*, n. g. n. sp.**

(Figs. 5a—5e)

Description of *Apsilocera*, new genus.

Body small, not slender, head and thorax reticulated-punctured, abdomen nearly smooth, pubescence inconspicuous.

Head distinctly broader than thorax, rather thin in the antero-posterior direction. Occiput moderately and broadly excavated, without carina, rounded as are also temples, which are very narrow and very convergent, and as are also the cheeks. Ocelli in a very low, broad triangle, lateral ones far remote from the eyes. Head viewed in front very transverse, oval, compound eyes rather large and prominent, oval, bare. Cheeks roundedly but strongly convergent towards the mouth, with a small impression just at base of mandibles. Mouth not large but with strongly curved mandibles. Face (including frons, upper face) considerably vaulted, long feelers inserted in the upper third,

²⁾ Here sensu Thomson and Kurdjumov, *Isocyrtus* Walker with the species *I. laetus* Walker is the same as *Kodysia tibialis* Bouček, which becomes a synonyme of the former genus and species, as ascertained now by Mr. M. W. R. de V. Graham, of Oxford (England), after a study of Walker's types.

distinctly above the level of centres of compound eyes. Antennal scrobe shallow, small, very indistinct. Male antenna filiform, with 13 segments, i. e. scape, pedicel, two very short and indistinct ring-joints, six funicle joints, and a three-jointed club. Scape nearly twice longer than the distance between antennal insertion and front ocellus, not thickened. Pedicel not longer than the first funicle joint. Each funicle joint at base with one whorl of about 10 to 12 long thin hairs, otherwise bare, with two or three long, edge-like linear sensillae (figs. 5a, 5d). The three club joints similarly shaped as funicle joints but more closely joined to each other. Tentorial pits not developed. Clypeus small, separated from the face only by its different sculpture, its lower margin simply produced in the middle in an angular dent (fig. 5e).

Thorax not slender, distinctly narrowing towards both ends, not depressed. Pronotum small, short, much narrower than mesoscutum (fig. 5a); collar very narrow but sharply carinaceously separated, sides of pronotum strongly convergent, with a deep oblique femoral impression. Notaulices only indistinctly indicated anteriorly, very shallow. Scutoscutellar suture distinctly curved laterally, as the large axillae are shifted conspicuously forward. Scutellum with deep basal furrow but without cross-furrow, axillulae separated on the sides by an impressed line. Metanotum very narrow. Propodeum nearly

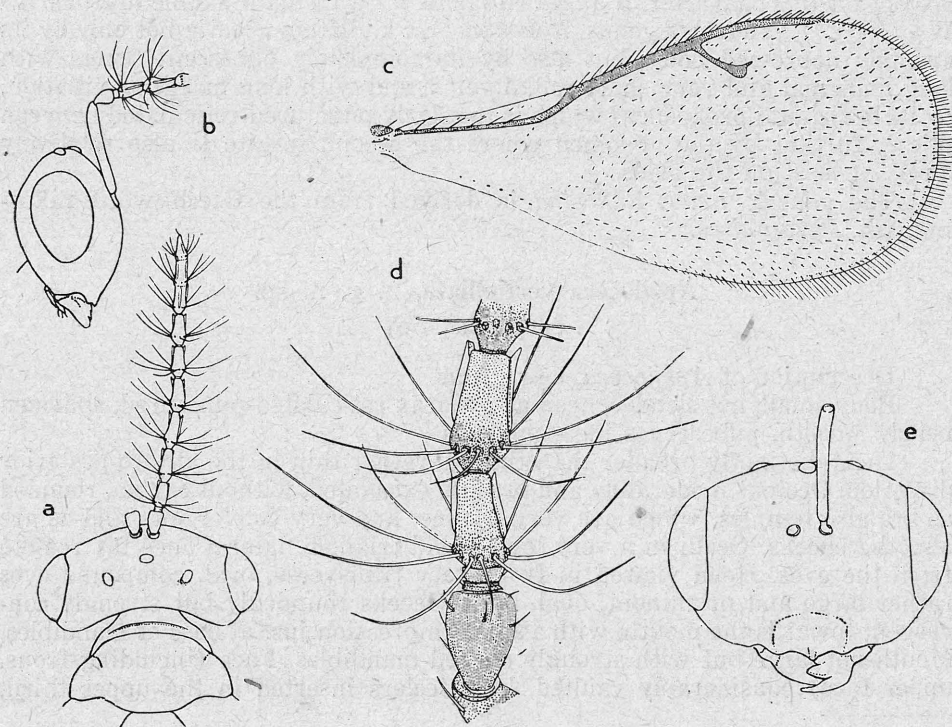


Fig. 5. *Apsilocera verticillata*, n. g. n. sp., male: a) head with antenna, etc.; b) head in dextro-lateral view; c) fore wing; d) antennal pedicel and basis of the funicle; e) head in facial view.

smooth, considerably sloping, with distinct median carina and lateral folds (plicae), nucha not distinct, spiracular furrow not developed, spiracles small, pubescence on the sides short and sparse. Prepectus small, triangular, shorter than high. Mesopleura with a shallow reticulated-punctured femoral impression.

Legs rather slender, not long, femora not swollen, hind tibiae with one slender spur. Wings fully developed, basally bare, otherwise rather sparsely and shortly pubescent, with ciliated outer margin. Costal cell only slightly longer than the marginal vein, which is not thickened. Radial vein with a small knob, about twice shorter than the marginal vein, shorter than the postmarginal vein, which is only slightly shorter and barely narrower than the marginal one. Bristles of veins not large, basal vein indicated by one row of small hairs.

Abdomen nearly sessile, very shortly petiolated, petiole narrowing forwards, without distinct sculpture, gaster shorter than thorax, oval, plain, depressed (male!), the first tergite the longest but not reaching half the length of gaster.

Female not known.

Type of the genus: *Apsilocera verticillata*, n. sp.

Description.

Male: 1.3 mm.

Head and thorax dark bluish, abdomen black with a large light translucent spot anteriorly (disc of the first and the second tergites), feelers and legs light testaceous, each funicle joint basally (at the whorl) dark brown, coxae concolorous with the body, claws infuscated, mandibles testaceous. Wings hyaline, veins brown.

Punctuation of head and thorax shallow, the bottom of individual pits even and polished, especially on the mesoscutum. Head by the eyes broader than thorax (24.5:18). Face between eyes as broad as high and as broad as mesoscutum (18:18). Antennal scape as long as basal part of flagellum (with pedicel) up to the whorl on the third funicle joint. Funicle joints subequal in length and shape, only the first slightly shorter, about as long as pedicel (fig. 5d). The hairs of the whorls nearly twice longer than the corresponding funicle joint, on the club joints shorter and shorter, on the last joint slightly exceeding the tip. Cheeks without distinct suture. Ocellular line longer than the distance between the front and the lateral ocelli, shorter than the postocellar line. Pronotum with a smooth, narrow marginal stripe, which is narrower than the diameter of the discal dots on mesoscutum. Mesoscutum broad, its relative width to pronotum 18:14, it is more than twice broader than long, its sides considerably converging forward. Median carina on propodeum forked at apex. Along the plicae there are internally rather deep grooves, deepened basally and apically and slightly carinaceously bordered internally. Spiracles shortly oval. Hind margin of propodeum laterally bordered by a deep furrow at the base of hind coxae.

For details of wing see fig. 5c. Pubescence, especially on hind wing, very short and sparse.

Abdominal petiole small, about as long as broad posteriorly, narrowed anteriorly, vaulted, without distinct sculpture, retracted in the propodeal

foramen. First gastral tergite as long as tergites 3—6 together, its hind margin nearly straight, hardly incised in the middle. Following two tergites (2 and 3) short, together as long as tergite 5; tergite 4 somewhat shorter than 5, as long as 6.

Female not known, host not known.

Described from one male, holotype (cat. no. 3086, Nat. Mus. Praha), swept by the author on 29th August 1955 at Gbelce (formerly Köbölút) in Southern Slovakia.

This genus belongs to the true *Pteromalinae*. Its verticillate antennae are reminiscent of *Norbanus* Walk. (*Picroscytus* Thoms.), or *Psilocera* Walk., but differ greatly in having each funicular joint only with one whorl of long hairs, these joints with sparse long linear sensillae, feelers inserted very high above the centre of the vaulted face, clypeus angularly produced in the middle (at least in male), propodeum with rather strong lateral folds but not punctured, etc. The only known genus of *Pteromalinae* with median dent on clypeal margin is *Stenomalina* Ghesq. (*Stenomalus* Thoms.), which has not verticillate antennae in males, etc. Male antennae of *Norbanus* Walk. as well as those of *Psilocera* Walk. have each funicle joint with two whorls of hairs, besides a number of other different characters. *Apsilocera* Bčk. cannot be arranged into affinity of any of them. From *Arthrolysis* Först., which was synonymised with *Norbanus* Walk.—though in the description Förster (Hym. Studien II, 1856, p. 56) says: „Während nämlich bei jener Gattung (*Psilocera* Walk.) die Glieder der Geißel deutlich getrennt sind, stoßen sie hier enge aneinander; während dort die zwei letzten Geißelglieder enge verbunden, sind sie hier (in *Arthrolysis* Först.) deutlich und eben so scharf getrennt wie die vorangehenden“, which does not apply well to *Norbanus* Walk.—the new genus *Apsilocera* Bčk. must differ by the six-segmented funicle and a well separated, three-segmented club. By the insertion of the antennae high above the facial centre *Apsilocera* is much reminiscent of *Acrochisoides* Girault. The true taxonomic position of the new genus can be ascertained probably only after the discovery of the female.

***Bugacia submontana*, n. sp.**

(Fig. 6)

Description of the species.

Female: 2 mm.

Body dark metallic green, lower face, sides of thorax anteriorly, propodeum and metapleurae somewhat bluish, abdomen more blackish; vertex, mesoscutum and scutellum, posterior half of mesopleurae and sides of abdomen more or less vivid green. Antennal flagellum brownish black. Coxae concolorous with the body, legs testaceous, femora and last tarsal joints infuscated. Wings hyaline, venation brown.

Head (fig. 6) very finely reticulated-punctured, in front view transversally ovate (27:21), eyes bare and not prominent. Relative width of frons at ocellus 18, height of eye 11, length of cheek 6. Face convex, with subparallel, above rounded scrobe which does not reach to the ocellus, the distance between it and ocellus larger than the ocellar diameter. Scrobe as broad as

frons between it and eye. Interantennal callus very low and not far lengthened into scrobe, downwards to the clypeus moderately elevated and rather polished. Insertion of antennae beneath the middle of face but distinctly above the lower ocular line; distance between insertion of antennae and upper margin of clypeus hardly shorter than the height of clypeus in the middle. Clypeus trapezoidal, well defined, below nearly twice longer than above, tentorial pits in the middle of its side margins. Its upper part nearly smooth, the fine transversally rugulose sculpture of the depressed lower clypeal part, which is very narrow in the middle, more distinct, lower margin of clypeus undulate, with two very moderate, rounded lobes. Cheeks with a very slight but complete frontogenal suture. The corners of mouth between suture and clypeus slightly depressed. Cheeks and temples posteriorly rounded, the raised occipital edge, beginning at the upper end of the eye, is very sharp and forms three waves (fig. 6). Feelers not longer than in *B. arenaria* E r d. but not thickened towards the tip. Flagellum slightly shorter than the width of head (24 : 29), scape as long as first three funicle joints together, relatively thick, about four times longer than broad. Pedicel as long as ring-joint. Only one ring-joint visible, this strongly transverse, twice narrower than the first funicle joint, which is nearly as long as broad, not narrower than the following four funicle joints; these slightly transverse, the fifth only one and one-third times broader than long, hardly broader than the first, and hardly narrower than the basal joint of the three-segmented club. Funicle joints joined by narrow and very short but nevertheless distinct petioles, well separated. Club joints fused but sutures rather deep; it is narrowed towards apex.

Thorax finely reticulated-punctured, very similar as in *B. arenaria* E r d. but scutellar frenalum polished, smooth but not separated by a cross-furrow. Metanotum not extremely short, with well separated, smooth and polished dorsellum. Propodeum very short, about as long as the distance between axillae, not strongly sloping, irregularly rugulose, unven, with irregular but raised median carina, on the bottom subpunctured, posteriorly semicircularly incised for the petiole, with an obtuse dent laterally from the round spiracle. Femoral impression of mesopleurae very shallowly reticulated, the

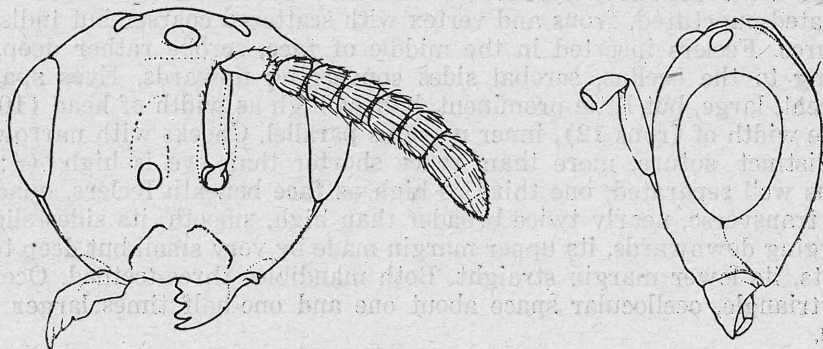


Fig. 6. *Bugacia submontana*, n. sp., head of female in facial and sinistro-lateral view.

pit in the middle of the posterior smooth part of mesopleura shallow. Mid tarsi distinctly shorter than mid tibiae. Wings as in *B. arenaria* Erd. but radial vein slenderer.

Abdominal petiole as long as broad, strongly narrowing forwards, rugulose. Gaster shorter than thorax, oval, not much narrowed towards the tip, ovipositor sheaths hardly protruding. Fifth and sixth gastral tergites as well as epipygium very short.

Male not known, host not known.

Described from one female, holotype (Nat. Mus. Praha, cat. no. 3042), taken by sweeping on a wet meadow, 20th July 1951, at Kamenná, western Bohemia, near Karlovy Vary (Bouček).

This is the second species of the genus *Bugacia* Erdős, described with its generotype *B. arenaria* Erdős 1946 from Hungary (*Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung.*, 39: 162—165). *Bugacia submontana* differs from the generotype especially by the form of antennae, which are stronger, funicle not narrowed basally, by the not triangular scrobe, by polished, smooth scutellar frenum and by many other details given in the description above. Dr. Erdős has seen my new species and has confirmed my opinion that it is new to science. *B. arenaria* Erd. was collected in a sandy country in lowlands, *B. submontana* at a height of 600 m. above sea level, on a wet meadow with *Sphagnum*.

Systasis (Systasina, n. sg.) clavicornis, n. sp.

(Figs. 7b, 7c)

Description of the species.

Female: 1.4—1.9 mm.

Body metallic dark green, almost never bluish but rather vivid green. Feelers and legs of the same colour, funicle and club not metallic; knees to a smaller extent, a narrow stripe anteriorly on fore tibiae and often basis of tarsi, light tawny. Wings hyaline, venation brownish.

Body slender (fig. 7b). Head slightly broader than thorax (20:17.5), twice broader than long seen from above, moderately transverse-oval, seen from in front (20:16). Surface of head as well as that of thorax finely reticulated-punctured, frons and vertex with scattered coarser but indistinct punctures. Feelers inserted in the middle of face, scrobe rather deep, not reaching to the ocellus, scrobal sides converging upwards. Eyes sparsely pubescent, large, but little prominent, half as high as width of head (10:20, relative width of frons 12), inner margins parallel. Cheeks with narrow but very distinct suture, more than twice shorter than eye is high (4:10). Clypeus well separated, one third as high as face beneath feelers, quadrangular, transverse, nearly twice broader than high, smooth, its sides slightly converging downwards, its upper margin made by very small but deep tentorial pits, its lower margin straight. Both mandibles three-teethed. Ocelli in a low triangle, ocellocular space about one and one-half times larger than ocellus.

Feelers relatively very short, 12-jointed, flagellum distinctly shorter than the width of head (17:20), clavate (fig. 7b). Scape not slender, barely

as long as club, about twice longer than pedicel, this about as long as following four joints together. All joints between pedicel and club transverse, the first three ring-like, strongly transverse and narrower than pedicel, the following joints slightly increasingly broader, about one and one-half times broader, sometimes nearly twice broader than long. Club distinctly broader than funicle, oval, three-jointed, as long as preceding four joints together. Flagellum distinctly pubescent, hairs as long as width of last funicle joint.

Thorax more than one and one-half times longer than broad (28:17). Mesoscutum more than twice longer than distance between scapulae, along median line only slightly vaulted longitudinally. Scutellum distinctly longer than broad in the middle. Propodeum shallowly reticulated-punctured, lateral folds (plicae) not sharp, backwards only slightly archedly convergent. Mesopleurae and metapleurae nearly smooth, polished.

Wings distinctly densely pubescent and ciliated on margin. Row of longer hairs on ventral side of wing below marginal vein of more than 10 hairs, this place on dorsal face of wing with sparsely scattered shorter hairs, between them and marginal vein bare and speculum beneath it also bare. Costal cell narrow, in front of prestigma more than twice narrower than radial vein; prestigma with distinct processus below end of subcostal vein. Relative lengths: costal cell 19, marginal vein 13, postmarginal vein 9, radial vein 5. Radial vein distant in an angle smaller than 45° .

Abdomen longer than head and thorax combined, more than twice longer than broad, lanceolate, depressed from above.

Male: 1.3—1.5 mm.

Very similar to the female, also in feelers (fig. 7c), which are only very slightly thicker but with a four-segmented club with oblique sutures (difference from all other known species of the genus). Veins of wing often not so slender as in female. Abdomen only as long as thorax. Fore tibiae often wholly black, except knees.

Biology not known.

Described from many specimens from Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Bohemia: Kamenná near Karlovy Vary, 15th to 21st July 1951 (Bouček); Hazmburk, 8th June 1943 (Hoffer); valley between Noutounice and Kováry, 6th to 11th June 1953, one female designated as holotype, cat. no. 3063, one male allotype, cat. no. 3064 (Bouček); Praha-Košíře, 1st June 1947 (Bouček); Velký Vřeštov, August 1954 (Bouček). Moravia: Čejč at Hodonín, July 1941 (Hoffer); Pouzdřany, June 1940 (Hoffer). Slovakia: Banská Štiavnica, 30th June 1952 (Bouček); Piliš at Slovenské Nové Mesto, 31st May 1952 (Hoffer). Hungary: Győr, Szent Iván, 2nd June 1953 (Erdős).

This species is striking by many characters and certainly forms at least an isolated subgenus within the genus *Systasis* Walker. I name this subgenus *Systasina*, n. sg., and *S. clavicornis*, n. sp. is its type species. No other species has so similar and so short and clavate antennae in both sexes, and so slender a body. Typical for the subgenus is also the shape of male antenna with four-segment club (fig. 7c), whether *Systasis* s. str. spp. have always three-segmented club in both sexes.

Systasis (s. str.) longula, n. sp.

(Fig. 7a)

Description of the species.

Female: 1.8 mm.

Body generally metallic bluish green, face and abdomen more or less violaceous, except hind margins of tergites which are blackish. Antennal flagellum and venation of wings dark brown, legs concolorous with the body, except knees and anterior face of fore tibiae which are pale yellowish, and except tarsi which are lighter brown.

Head hardly longer than thorax anterior to tegulae (21:19.5), in front view nearly regularly rounded, slightly broader than high (21:18), from above moderately transverse (21:11.5). Face and especially vertex very much vaulted. Eyes not protruding from the vault of head, relatively small. Relative measures: width of frons 14.5, height of eye 10, length of cheek 6. Scrobe rounded, not higher than broad, divided below by a process of interantennal callus. Clypeus slightly transverse, tentorial pits narrow but very deep. Ocelli in a very low triangle, ocellular space twice larger than one ocellus. Antennae slender, flagellum subfiliform, slightly longer than the width of the head (22:21). Scape very slender, as long as club. Pedicel one and a half time longer than broad, as long as following three joints together. Both ring-joints together as long as broad, narrower, but as long as the first funicle joint; this and the following one subquadrate,

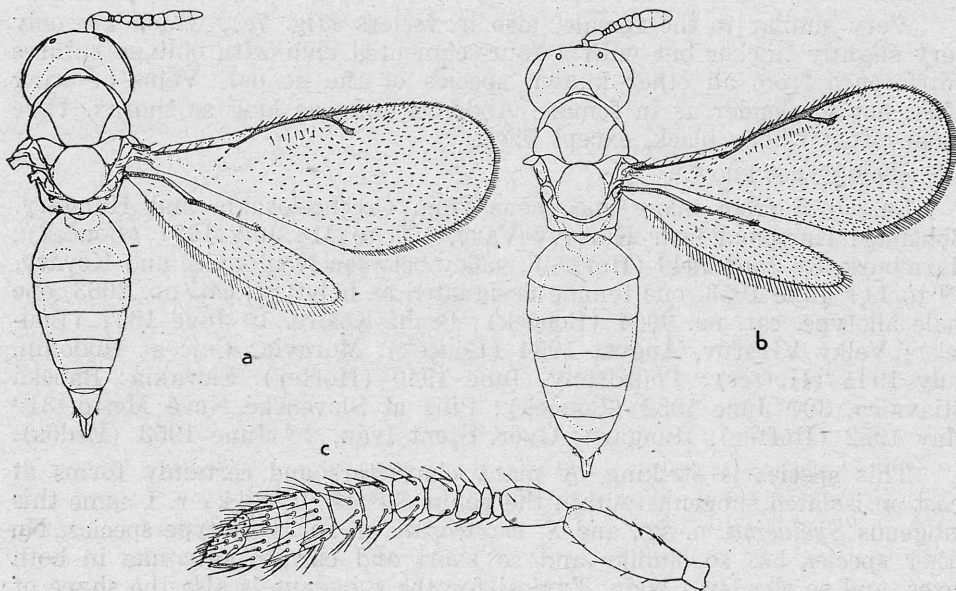


Fig. 7. *Systasis* spp.: a) *Systasis* (s. str.) *longula*, n. sp., female; b) *S. (Systasina, n. sg.) clavicornis*, n. sp., female; c) antenna of male.

third to fifth (last) funicle joints slightly longer than broad. Club a little broader, as long as preceding three joints together. Funicle very sparsely pubescent, the hairs as long as the width of club.

Thorax one and a half time longer than broad (29:19.5), above deeply reticulated-punctured, including propodeum. Scutelum as long as mesoscutum, very little longer than broad posterior to axillae (12:11). Propodeum in the middle twice shorter than the width of scutellum between axillae. Plicae posteriorly strongly converging.

Relative proportions of fore wing: costal cell 22, marginal vein 15, postmarginal vein 7.5, radial vein 5, this clavate, with a short beek-like processus (fig. 7a). Pubescence of wing sparse.

Abdomen lanceolate, distinctly longer than head and thorax (43:35), about two and a half time longer than broad.

Male not known.

Described from one female (holotype, cat. no 3065) from southern Moravia, Hlohovec, 8th June 1948 (Bouček).

This species is similar by the form of the antennae to the previously known species (e. g. *Systasis encyrtoides* Walker) but differs from them mainly by the elongated abdomen, which is distinctly longer than head and thorax together, as well as by the slender body.

PERILAMPIDAE

Elatius dentatus, n. sp.³⁾

(Fig. 8)

Description of the species.

Female not known; male: 2.5 mm.

Black, with a weak violaceous tinge, especially on face, pronotum, and on the flanks of the body. Scutellum and mesoscutum in the middle black. Knees to a small extent, extreme tips of tibiae and all tarsi except last segment yellowish brown, first two segments of mid and hind tarsi lighter. Wings milky hyaline, pubescence white, venation brown.

Head very slightly broader than high (32:30) in front view. Face nearly everywhere quite smooth and shining, only a stripe along the facial cavity (scrobe) on each side with regular fine longitudinal striae which are bent below the antennal pits inwards, leaving the thus defined supraclypeal area smooth. Clypeus relatively less transverse (9:6) than in the other European species, smooth, in the holotype with 18 fine punctures each bearing a thin white hair. Cheeks smooth, distinctly longer than the lower width of their triangular depression at the basis of the mandible. Temples and vertex same as cheeks smooth and sparsely covered with thin hairs. Occiput regularly archedly striated, striae very fine and parallel. Feelers

³⁾In a later paper [*Acta faun. ent. Mus. nat. Pragae* 1 (1956)], which however, could be printed, sooner, I am combining this species with *Chrysolampus* Spinola, as *Elatius* Walker is considered to be taxonomically invalid and becomes a synonym of the former name.

(fig. 8) not very short, flagellum as long as the height of the face. Scape not attaining the anterior ocellus, its anterior surface in the whole extent very finely punctured. Pedicel subglobose, polished, ring-joint indistinct. All seven funicle joints are very distinctly, petiolatedly separated from each other, the narrow petioles being as long as one-fifth to one third of each of the basal joints; all joints with very dense and quite long pubescence, the hairs are obliquely distant and the longest of them as long as the corresponding joint. Club distinctly three-segmented, conically narrowing to the tip, nearly as long as three preceding joints together.

Thorax highly polished, nearly everywhere quite smooth, only front part of pronotum, mesoscutum anteriorly and scutellum anteriorly with very weak and hardly distinct transversal lines. The peculiar form of pronotum is reminiscent of the pteromalid genus *Sphegigaster* Spinola. The front edge-like margin is raised on the sides in two rectangular laminar dents (fig. 8), so that with two lower, smaller elevations, situated at the level of tegulae, front margin of pronotum appears to be four-dented. The bottom of notaulices is not foveolated. Axiallar furrows foveolated. Propodeum nearly vertical, short, with deep and large spiracular furrows, laterally from the basal plical dots smooth, below these dots slightly longitudinally reticulated-wrinkled, the reticulation to the straight median carina more regular. Median carina without branches. Metapleurae and posterior half of mesopleurae smooth.

Relative measurements in fore wing: costal cell 35, marginal vein 22, postmarginal vein 3, radial vein 2.5. Knob of the radial vein very short and rounded, its processus very short.

Abdominal petiole relatively very long and slender, three times longer than broad in the narrowest place posteriorly, its dorsal surface all in all with five longitudinal carinae, two of them forming the lateral margins of the dorsal surface. The interspaces of the carinae somewhat uneven, and very finely, microscopically granulated, mat. The form of the gaster usual

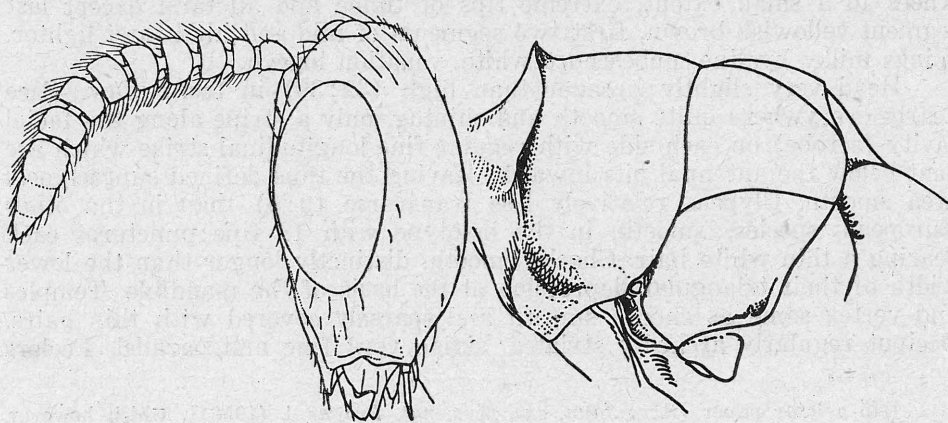


Fig. 8. *Elatus dentatus*, n. sp., male, head in sinistro-lateral view and pronotum with mesoscutum in oblique sinistro-lateral view.

in the genus, the following segments retracted under the second gastral tergite in the holotype.

Host not known.

Described after one male, holotype (cat. no. 3067, Nat. Mus. Praha), taken by sweeping in a mixed wood at Velký Vřešťov in north-eastern Bohemia, 9th July 1954 (Bouček).

This species is the most characteristic of all the Palearctic species of the genus *Elatus* Walker. Though there is known only one single male, the species shows many peculiarities, such as the form of pronotum (fig. 8), the nearly petiolated funicle joints, as well as the carinaceous petiole of abdomen. In all other European species of *Elatus* Walk. (as well as in *Chrysolampus* Spinola the species of which should probably be considered congeneric with *Elatus* spp.) there is only one median carina on the petiole and the remaining dorsal surface is punctured (not very finely) or reticulated. Also the black colouring of the scutellum and posterior half of mesoprescutum is unusual.

EUCHARITIDAE

Eucharis mařani, n. sp.

(Fig. 9)

Description of the species.

Female: 3 mm.

Body dark metallic bluish green, face and sides of thorax more violaceous, scutellum apically more greenish. Distal ends of femora, tibiae and tarsi testaceous. Feelers black. Wings hyaline, venation pale brownish, basal half of the marginal vein somewhat darker.

Head very slightly broader than the maximum width of mesoscutum (49:46, fig. 9), in front view strongly transverse (49:29). Surface of head nearly quite smooth, only the space between lateral ocelli transversally irregularly wrinkled. Frons anterior to ocelli and bottom of the scrobe somewhat uneven by the fine shallow wrinkles, but everywhere rather polished. Tentorial pits deep and situated very near to the mouth margin. Cheeks quite smooth and without suture. Feelers relatively long, much longer than the width of head (70:49), with twelve well separated joints (fig. 9), not elbowed. Scape globose, only slightly longer than the transverse pedicel, both these joints together about as long as the second funicle joint. First funicle joint two and a half time longer than broad, the following joints shorter and shorter and subequal in width, the eight funicle joint subquadrate.

Thorax smooth and highly polished above, except for the apex of scutellum. Notaulices deep, sharply impressed, complete, finely foveolated, posteriorly removed one from the other by the width of antenna. Scapulae with scattered shallow punctures at notaulices. Mesoscutum anteriorly with a few weak transversal wrinkles, which extend laterally to the anterior ends of scapulae. Prepectus fused with pronotum but the suture indicated

by a vertical carina just behind the plainly exposed spiracle. Convex portions of mesopleurae smooth and shining. Scutellum rounded posteriorly (fig. 9), without raised margin, with a shallow longitudinal impression. It is nearly smooth in the front half, with a few punctures laterally, very shallowly irregularly rugose in a cross stripe posteriorly, the apex again more polished, irregularly areolated. Propodeum polished and nearly smooth, somewhat uneven. Spiracular furrows deep. Abdominal petiole rugose above, not grooved, not twice as long as broad, below carinate. Gastral tergites smooth, only laterally with scattered sparse, fine punctures. Coxae and femora smooth.

Male not known.

Described from one female, holotype (cat. no. 3069, Nat. Mus. Praha), taken at Petrič, in Bulgarian Macedonia, Balkan Peninsula (Mařan and Tábořský).

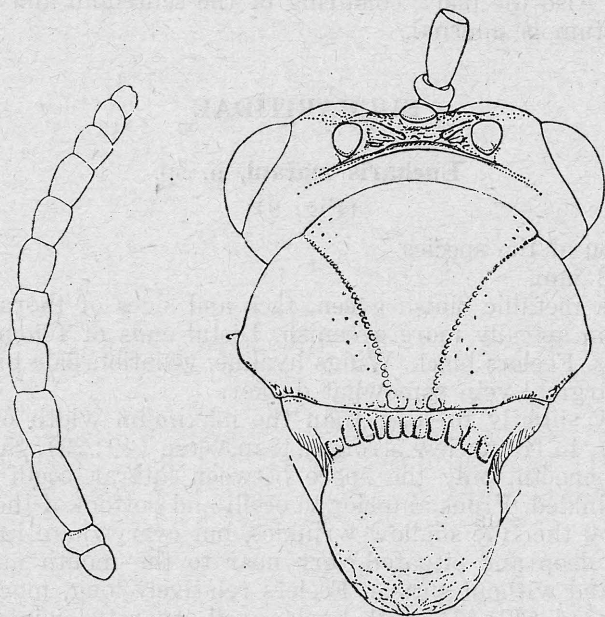


Fig. 9. *Eucharis mařani*, n. sp., female; antenna and head with mesonotum.

This species is the second European species of *Eucharis* with nearly smooth thorax. From the first species, *E. adscendens* (Fabricius), *E. mařani*, n. sp. differs mainly by the much more polished body, nearly smooth head, foveolated notaulices which do not meet posteriorly, further by the rounded scutellum, dorsally not grooved and below carinate abdominal petiole, and by the much smaller size of its body.

Named in honour of the eminent Czech carabidologist and orthopterologist, doc. Dr. J. Mařan.