

RESULTS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION
OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN PRAHA TO TURKEY

7

Hymenoptera I
Chalcidoidea (first part)

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(Accepted for publication April 10, 1951)

LEUCOSPIDIDAE

Leucospis dorsigera F.

4 ♂ 4 ♀ Gyaur dağ, Anatolia, 17. VIII. 47. All specimens have the pronotum posteriorly and laterally bordered yellow; but the anterior yellow border does not connect with the lateral one.

Leucospis gibba KLUG.

1 ♀ Bürücek, Toros, Anatolia, 29.—31. VII. 47. Very rare species, so far known only from the Crimea, France, Italy and Albania. The specimen has the wings brown smoked similarly as MASI 1943 writes about the specimen from Albania (Boll. Soc. Ent. It. 75 : 82): Le ali . . . sono molto scure mentre secondo SCHLETTERER, nel tipo "fast ganz hell". Also in the other characters it corresponds completely to MASI's description in the paper cited above, also with regard to the colouring of the scape and second tergite, which has laterally a narrow yellow band. By these features the specimen differs from SCHLETTERER's description in his monograph of the genus (Berl. Ent. Ztschr. 35 : 181—183, 1890) and corresponds more to the description of *L. bifasciata* KLUG. But the fifth tergite (the third visible one) is distinctly inflated seen from above.

CHALCIDIDAE

Brachymeria femorata (PANZ.)

1 ♂ 1 ♀ Moğan gölü, Anatolia, 8. VII. 47.

The dent on the scape is at the end somewhat bent upwards. The flagellum is red only below, above it is blackish. The punctuation on the scutellum and praescutum is slightly closer (connected with the smaller size of the specimen) than in the holotype. The carina accessoria runs obliquely side-wards and is connected with the car. sublateralis; the connection is very distinct, so that the two carinae enclose a triangular area. Carina media more distinct than in the holotype.

***Invreia nigerrima* Ms.**

1 ♂ Bürücek, Toros, Anatolia, 29.—31. VII. 47. Very rare species, known so far only from Southern Europe.

***Invreia subaenea* Ms.**

1 ♀ Ankara-Baraj, Anatolia, 3.—4. VII. 47. Known so far only from Southern Europe, to the north as far as Slovakia.

***Invreia subarmata* (FÖRST.)**

1 ♂ Edirne, 8.—13. VI. 47.

***Euchalcidia nigripes* (FONSC.)**

5 ♀ Edirne, 8.—13. VI. 47; 1 ♂ Beynam, Anatolia, 28. VI. 47; 1 ♀ Bürücek, Toros, Anatolia, 29.—31. VII. 47. This specimen has the anterior 4 legs red and the scutellum more brilliant than normal, nevertheless it cannot be regarded as specifically different. 1 ♂ Feke, Toros, Anatolia, 12. VIII. 47.

EUCCHARIDIDAE

***Eucharis punctata* FÖRST.**

1 ♀, S. Bulgaria, Harmanli, 7. VI. 47; 1 ♀ Ankara-Baraj, Anatolia, 3.—4. VII. 47. Antennae of the female cf. fig. 10, not yet described. FÖRSTER (Verh. naturh. Ver. pr. Rh. 16 : 89, 1859) knew only the male, and the female seen by RUSCHKA (Deutsch. Ent. Ztschr. 1924 : 85) was without antennae. The species lives parasitically on ants of the genus *Messor* FOR.

***Eucharis anatolica* n. sp.**

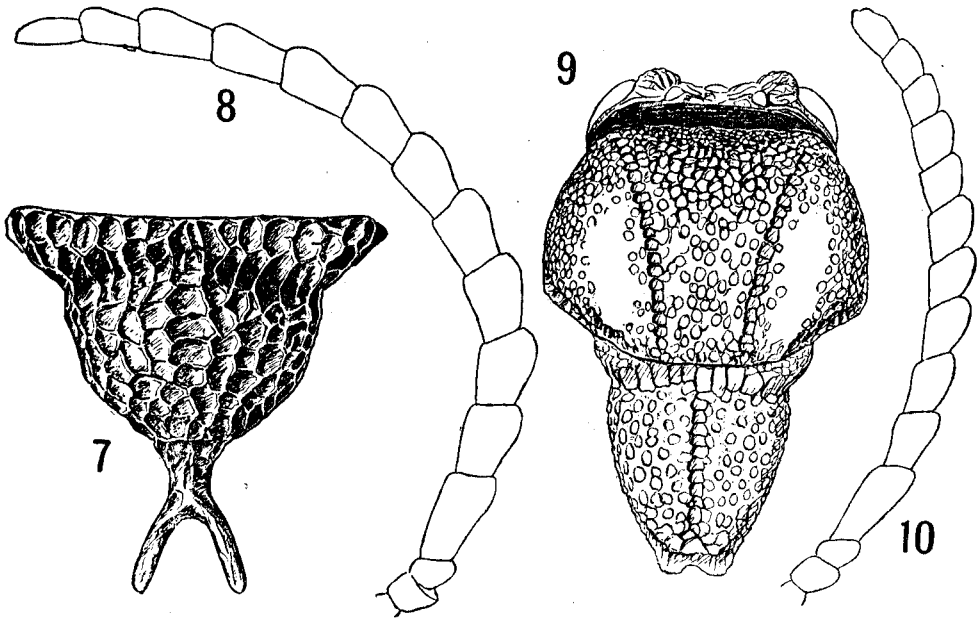
1 ♂, *holotype*. Ankara-Baraj, Anatolia, 3.—4. VII. 47. Most species of the genus *Eucharis* are known only in one or a few specimens. The greatest number of palearctic species was described by RUSCHKA 1924 (l. c.) and especially by GUSSAKOVSKIJ 1940 (Trav. Inst. zool. Ac. Sci. URSS 1940 : 150—170). When we take the mesoscutum (mesonotum auct.) to be wrinkled punctured we come to the species *E. specularis* RUSCH., in which, however, the antenna of the male has 12 segments on which sits a rudimentary 13th segment. In our species the antenna has distinctly 14 segments, i. e. scape, pedicel, 11 segments of the funicle, and the undivided club, which is 2½ times as long as wide. Similar antennae has *E. acuminata* RUSCH., but it has one segment less and the club is distinctly fused of two segments.

When we use the key and regard the mesoscutum as less coarsely punctured, only *E. punctata* FÖRST. and *E. acuminata* RUSCH. come into consideration. In both species the antennae have, however, only 13 segments, a club of two segments; besides *E. punctata* FÖRST. is distinguished by the shorter scutellum and the more sparsely punctured thorax. I know *E. acuminata* RUSCH. only from its description. But it cannot be assumed that the figuring of the antenna by such a serious scientist as RUSCHKA was could be so inaccurate (l. c., p. 85). The two species have very different antennae.

Description ♂ : 6 mm.

Body metal green to bluish green, with a bronze tinge in the anterior part of the mesoscutum, in the vicinity of the axillae, and in the upper, convex part of the mesopleurae. Sides and ventral part of the thorax more bluish, abdomen entirely metal green, posteriorly bluish green. Antennae black, legs except the coxae and larger part of the femura light yellowish brown. Wings whitish, veins very pale yellow.

Antennae see fig. 8, a little longer than the head with the thorax (8:7), jointed in the middle of the anterior part of the head. Head irregularly wrinkled, bottom of the wrinkles granulated. Face beside the lower margin of the compound eye under the jointing of the antennae strongly concave, in the middle from the undelimited clypeus below to the indistinct callus interantennalis above strongly convex. Scrobis deep, with fine, generally horizontal wrinkles. Vaulted forehead sparsely irregularly wrinkled.



7, *Stilbula vitripennis* MS., scutellum; 8—9, *Eucharis anatolica* n. sp.: 8, feeler of ♂; 9, head and thorax dorsally; 10, *Eucharis punctata* FÖRST., feeler of ♀.

Thorax relatively slender (fig. 9), transversally strongly vaulted. Pronotum in the middle not visible from above. Mesoscutum in the anterior half coarsely wrinkled punctured; at the posterior margin of the pronotum the puncturing is finer, granular. The posterior half of the praescutum is more sparsely, but coarsely punctured, interspaces irregular, here and there larger than the punctures themselves. Parapsidal furrows distinct, shallow. Scapulae at the sides and anteriorly very closely punctured, punctures polygonal, in the upper part a long-triangular, smooth, non-punctured space. Scutellum distinctly longer than wide, median furrow narrow, distinct. In profile the scutellum is flat, dents distinctly set off from the surface, short, horizontal, incision between them shallow (fig. 9). Lobes of the upper part of the metapleura directed backwards, irregularly wrinkled, very short pubescent (the body otherwise bare). Mesopleura also above closely wrinkled punctured, not brilliant. Petiolus backwards straight, slightly enlarged, relative width anteriorly 5, posteriorly 7, relative length 24. Median keel distinct in its whole length, in the posterior half on each side still one keel; interspace between them canaliculated. Abdomen twice as long as petiolus.

Neither female nor host known.

Stilbula cyniformis (ROSSI)

3 ♂ 1 ♀ Moğan gölü, 8. VII. 47; 1 ♀ Mollafeneri, 21. VI. 47 (Kocayeli dağ.). Already RUSCHKA knew this species from Anatolia (Deutsch. Ent. Ztschr. 1924 : 89).

Stilbula vitripennis MASI

1 ♂ Ankara-Baraj, 3.—4. VII. 47. The species was described from the island of Cyprus in 1934 (Ann. Mus. Civ. St. Nat. 57 : 14—15) and reported the same year from Rhodos (MASI: Boll. Soc. ent. It. 66 : 210). I regard the male here recorded as belonging to this species, though deviations from the diagnosis can be found: The antennae are longer, $\frac{1}{5}$ longer than the distance between the margin of the mesoscutum and the insertion of the petiolus. The first segment of the funicle is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide; the other segments (the club included) are twice as long as wide. The thorax is somewhat more finely punctured than in *S. cyniformis*. Scutellum see fig. 7. The different configuration seems to lie within the range of the individual variability. It differs from *S. cyniformis* mainly by the shorter antennae, the more slender fork of the scutellum, the hyaline, almost milky wings, the light and more projecting metapleural lobe, and the pale petiolus.

EURYTOMIDAE

Anarchirileya femorata n. g. n. sp.

2 ♂ Ankara-Baraj, Anatolia, 3.—4. VII. 47, *holotype* and *paratype*. Of the subfamily *Rileyinae*, which represents an archaic group in the family *Eurytomidae*, where 13 antennal segments have been preserved