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HALCIDOLOGICKÉ 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* C r a w f. 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 lišť. 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, chloupy 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., *Platypteronotus pragensis*, n. g. n. sp., *Rakosina deplanata* n. g. n. sp., *Apsilocera verticillata*, n. g., n. sp., *Bugacia submontana*, n. sp., *Systasis* (*Systasis*, n. subg.) *clavigornis*, n. sp. a *Systasis longula*, n. sp.

*Parasaphodes atrovirens*, n. sp., je zástupcem rodu dosud v Evropě neznámého, podobného a příbuzného našemu rodu *Asaphes* W a l k e r. Od něj se *Parasaphodes* S c h u l z (*Parasaphes* A s h m e a d) liší dlouhou marginální žilkou (skoro  $3\times$  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 hnizda špačka (v budec) a je pravděpodobně parazitem (nebo hyperparazitem) v pupariích much. Rod byl dosud známý jen z Filipin: *P. townsendi* (A s h m e a d), z Austrálie: *P. iceryae* (A s h m e a d) a z Japonska: *P. japonicus* (A s h m e a d) a *P. flavipes* (A s h m e a d). Oba první druhy parazitují v červcích.

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

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, 9<sup>th</sup> 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 notalices. 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 Táborský).

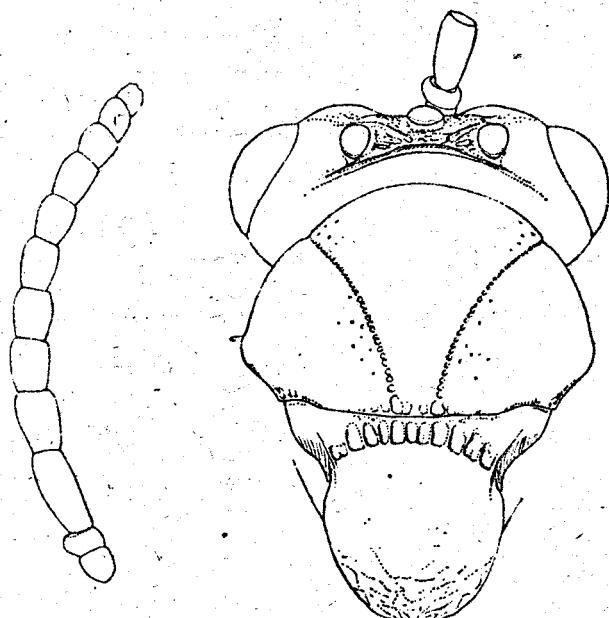


Fig. 9. *Eucharis marani*, n. sp., female; antenna and head with mesonotum.

This species is the second European species of *Eucharis* with nearly smooth thorax. From the first species, *E. adscendens* (Fabricius), *E. marani*, 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.