

kig onderzoek van een terrein nooit voldoende. Bovendien vertoonen de nesten van *Lasius umbratus* geen uiterlijke kenmerken en is het eerder aan toeval te danken, als men het nest van deze mier vindt.

Roermond.

¹⁾ Calwer : Keverboek, bewerkt door Keer. Pg. 10 en pg. 32 ; Eveneens P. E. Wasmann : „Zur näheren Kenntnis des echten Gastverhältnissen bei den Ameisen- und Termitengästen“. Pg. 201—206.

²⁾ H. Schmitz : *Claviger longicornis* Müll., sein Verhältnis zu *Lasius Umbratus* und seine internationalen Beziehungen zu anderen Ameisenarten.

³⁾ P. E. Wasmann : Erster Nachtrag zu den Ameisengästen von Holl. Limburg. S. 13.

⁴⁾ H. Schmitz : (l.c.) Pg. 2 (85).

A NEW DUTCH RACE OF *LYCAENA ALCON* F.

by B. J. Lempke.

Lycaenaalcon F. is wide spread in the eastern parts of the Netherlands. Everywhere in the country, where there is still a part of heath which is not too dry, so that the food plant of the young caterpillar, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe* L., can thrive there, we may find the beautiful large blue butterfly, in favourable seasons not seldom in rather great numbers.

Up to some years ago *alcon* was only once reported from the dunes along the coast of the North Sea. Doorman communicated at a meeting of the Nederl. Entomol. Soc., that he took 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ on July 8, 1917 „in the dunes near Meiendel (near The Hague)“ (Tijdschr. voor Entom., vol. 61, p. LVI, 1918). After the completion of the first part of the „Catalogus der Nederl. Macrolepidoptera“ (op. cit., vol. 79, 1936), I saw a ♀, taken on 8-7-1934 at Wassenaar, in the collection of the Natuurhist. Museum at Rotterdam. In 1938, however, Ir. T. H. van Wisselingh had the good fortune to discover the territory of this in Holland most western *alcon*-colony in the dunes near Wassenaar (between The Hague and Leiden) and to secure in this and the following years a very fine series of the butterfly. The species deposits its eggs here on *Gentiana cruciata* L., a very rare plant in Holland, only restricted to the valleys of the dunes, but which grows here in a limited spot in abundance.

Now that more material is available, it appears, that the Dutch dune form of *alcon* is a very distinct race, clearly separable from the form of the heaths. This is the more striking as *alcon* does not tend to vary much geographically. The typonominal form is that of the environs of Vienna (Fabricius in Mant. Ins., II, p. 72, 1787 : „Habitat in Austria Mus. Dom. Schieffermüller“). I have not been able to compare our heath race with this Austrian form, but I cannot discover any difference between our examples and those from East-Prussia and Zürich in the coll.-T o x o-



Fig. 1—4 : *Lycaenaalcon* F., heath form (fig. 1 ♂, Soest; 2 ♀, Lonnekermeer; 3 ♀, f. *nigra* Wh., Korenburgerveen; 4 ♂, underside, f. *basinovopuncta* Courv., Korenburgerveen); fig. 5—8 : dune form, race *arenaria* nov. (fig. 5 ♂, with strongly developed subm. spots; 6 typical ♀; 7 ♀, f. *caerulea* nov.; 8 ♂, underside; all from Wassenaar). Nr. 7 in coll. Van Wisselingh, the others in coll. m.

peus at the Zoöl. Museum in Amsterdam. We may probably conclude, that a great part of W.- and C.-Europe is inhabited by the same wide spread race.

The Dutch dune form is distinguished by the following characters :

1. It is smaller than the heath form : span of the former (from tip to tip of fore wings) 28—31 mm (average : 29,4 mm), span of the latter 28—35 mm (average 31,5 mm).

2. It has especially in the female sex a strong tendency to melanism. In its typical form the ♀ of the dunes has the upperside of the wings unicolorously blackish without any trace of the row of submedial black spots. In the heath race these spots are very persistent; they seldom fail, even in its blackish form (ab. *nigra* Wheeler) traces of them are almost always discernable (see fig. 3!). But in the rare cases, where the dune form has the basal half of the wings bluish, the outer half remains unicolorous and spotless (cf. fig. 7). The dune ♂ has sometimes a row of indefinite blackish submarginal spots between the nervures of both wings, whereas the tint of its blue is sometimes darker than in the heath race.

3. On the underside the eye spots are almost always smaller than in the heath race and contrast as a rule less strongly with the ground colour,

especially in the ♂. Sometimes the ground colour in a little paler, which may clearly be seen from the photo.

4. There is a stronger tendency to reduce the number of the eye spots, especially in the ♂, where the two spots which are placed over each other on the inner margin, fail as a rule. In the female the spots are better developed, but on an average clearly smaller than with the heath form.

So the dune form is a very special form, which certainly deserves a particular name: race *arenaria* nov. Types and cotypes in my coll., a very fine series of cotypes in coll.-Van Wisselingh.

Among race *arenaria* the following individual forms were observed:

1. f. *senilis* Dhl. A few males of a very pale lilac-blue tint and paler under side are referable too this form.

2. f. ♀ *caerulescens* nov. Basal half of the fore wings (and less strongly of the hind wings) blue, otherwise unicolorous blackish (fig. 7). Rare, ¹⁾ a few examples in coll. Wiss.

3. f. *paucipuncta* nov. The number of eye spots on the underside of the wings strongly reduced. One example in coll.-Wiss.

There are some very striking features in race *arenaria*. First its melanism. In the cases where our *Lepidoptera* have developed a special dune race, this is always paler (clearer) than the inland form, but here the reverse is the case. Then of course that *alcon*, which tends so little to the formation of races, has developed a special form in a limited area of the dunes of Holland, which is perfectly stable and no doubt hereditary. The cause of the development of *arenaria* is very probably the same as with the dune races of other species: the higher temperature. In other words: it is an oecological form.

Résumé. In de Wassenaarsche duinen komt op de vindplaatsen van de kruisblad gentiaan (*Gentiana cruciata* L.) een ras van *Lycaena alcon* F. voor, waarvan Ir. T. H. van Wisselingh in 1938 zoo gelukkig was de eigenlijke vliegplaats te ontdekken en dat zich scherp van onzen heidevorm onderscheidt. Het is kleiner, de ♀♀ zijn op de bovenzijde eenkleurig zwartachtig zonder spoor van de zwarte submedianale vlekken (zelden de wortelhelft blauw, maar ook dan ontbreken de vlekken: f. *caerulescens* nov.), de ♂♂ hebben soms een duidelijke rij zwarte vlekjes voor den achterrand tusschen de aderen, de ocellen aan de onderzijde zijn kleiner en toonen vooral bij de ♂♂ neiging tot reductie in aantal. Ongetwijfeld is de vorm volkomen erfelijk; hoogstwaarschijnlijk dankt hij zijn ontstaan aan de hogere temperatuur van zijn omgeving vergeleken met die der heidedieren. Ik noem dit ras: *arenaria* nov. Ik dank ten slotte den heer L. V á r i voor de uitstekende foto, die hij voor mij vervaardigde.

¹⁾ In the heath race females of the same form occur very rarely: one example of Oosterwijk (coll.-Zoöl. Mus. Amsterdam). They may of course be indicated by the same name.

ON A COLLECTION OF INDO-AUSTRALIAN, MELANESIAN AND MICRONESIAN TETTIGONIIDAE

by

C. WILLEMSE.

(Continued).

Subfam.: PHANEROPTERINAE.

Sympaestroides nov. gen.

♂, ♀: Body stout, broad. Head much shorter than the pronotum. Antennae long and filiform, first joint broad, about two times as long as broad, from above slightly sulcate, reaching beyond the apex of fastigium of vertex, second joint much narrower, somewhat longer than broad.

Vertex horizontal, nearly smooth, fastigium produced in advance a little beyond the eyes, triangular, with a median impression at the top, top narrowly rounded, acuminate, forming with the frons a rounded rectangular angle. Eyes small, globose, prominent. Frons almost perpendicular, about as high as broad, nearly smooth with a few points, not produced or tuberculate.

Pronotum longer than broad, anterior margin nearly straight, posterior margin broadly rounded, disc flat, not or only poorly punctured, with a V-shaped impression in the middle, pro- and metazona indicated by a shallow transverse impression, metazona with a shallow median groove; sides of disc slightly narrowing anteriorly; lateral lobes vertical, obtuse angulately inserted, distinctly higher as broad, lower margin, anterior and posterior angle broadly rounded, forming a large rounded bow, margins ciliate, sinus humeralis distinct.

Elytra reaching a little behind the apex of hind femora, broad, lanceolate, gradually narrowing apically, posterior margin rounded, apex acutely rounded, with dense reticulation more or less coriaceous and only a few principal veins.

Anterior area less broad than the other together, mediastinal vein indistinct. Subcostal and radial vein nearly straight, separated by a very small interspace or contiguous, reaching from base to nearly the apex.

Subcostal vein with irregular branches, reaching the anterior margin of elytra. Radial vein with a branch in the apical third which is bifurcate before or behind its middle, sometimes followed by an indistinct second branch near the apex, both branches not reaching the margin of elytra, but dissolved into the dense reticulation. Medial vein straight, arising in the basal half of the cubital vein or only slightly separated from the cubital vein, without branches and terminating into a branch of the first radial sector.

Cubital vein straight, without distinct branches, parallel and partly connected with the anal vein. Stridulating field of the left elytra in the male not reaching beyond the third part of elytra, with irregular reticulation and badly developed stridulating vein. Speculum of right elytra long oval, posteriorly