

## Dutch Chalcids

by

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## III. A HOST-LIST OF LEAFMINER PARASITES

The chalcid collection of the Zoological Museum in Amsterdam contains many parasites reared by Dr. L. VÁRI from lepidopterous leafminers. The insects are well mounted and will provide additional information concerning host-relationships.

The insects all belong to the Eulophidae except *Parablastothrix vespertinus* Mercet. This Encyrtid was described by MERCET in 1917 from males and females found in the province of Madrid in Spain. It has never been mentioned from other regions. This species cannot easily be confused with others; characteristic are the branched funicle-articles in the males and the absence of genae in the females, both characters are uncommon in this family. A survey of Encyrtidae with branched funicles was given by MERCET in 1932 and by FERRIÈRE in 1953.

In 1955 ERDÖS described two species from Hungary: *Parablastothrix montana* and *P. metatibialis*. *P. montana* Erdös closely resembles *P. vespertinus* Mercet and is distinguished by small colour differences, the somewhat longer tibial spur and the lengths of the antennal branches.

However, the measurements of the branches given by MERCET in his table seem to be incorrect: the ratio between the first and the fourth do not agree with the (not identical) drawings of 1921 and 1932. The lengths of the antennal branches in VÁRI's specimen are as in the above mentioned drawings and as in ERDÖS' description of *P. montana*.

<i>Sympiesis gordius</i> (Walk.)	<i>Lithocolletis</i> sp.
<i>Sympiesis sericeicornis</i> (Nees)	<i>Lithocolletis sylvella</i> ; <i>Lith. blancardella</i>
<i>Pnigalio coecilius</i> (Walk.)	<i>Lithocolletis alniella</i> ; <i>Stigmella</i> sp.
<i>Pnigalio lucumo</i> (Walk.)	<i>Caloptilia auroguttella</i>
<i>Pnigalio tridentatus</i> (Thoms.)	<i>Caloptilia auroguttella</i>
<i>Cirrospilus vittatus</i> Walk.	<i>Stigmella</i> sp. <i>Stigmella oxyacanthella</i>
<i>Cirrospilus lynceus</i> Walk.	<i>Stigmella</i> sp.
<i>Cirrospilus subviolaceus</i> Thoms.	<i>Stigmella</i> sp.
<i>Cirrospilus pictus</i> (Nees)	<i>Stigmella</i> sp.; <i>Coleophora fuscedinella</i>
<i>Pediobius alcoeus</i> (Walk.)	<i>Lithocolletis</i> sp.
<i>Pediobius acantha</i> (Walk.)	<i>Stigmella</i> sp.; <i>Stigmella vimineticola</i>
<i>Pediobius saulius</i> (Walk.)	<i>Lithocolletis stettinensis</i>
<i>Enaysma niveipes</i> (Thoms.)	<i>Stigmella betulicola</i>
<i>Enaysma zwölfperi</i> Del.	<i>Lithocolletis vigintiguttella</i>
<i>Enaysma ?atys</i> (Walk.)	<i>Lithocolletis oxyacanthella</i>
<i>Enaysma ?altilis</i> Del.	<i>Stigmella</i> sp.
<i>Derostenus amyclas</i> (Walk.)	<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i> ,
	<i>Stigmella betulicola</i>
<i>Derostenus gemmeus</i> Westw.	<i>Stigmella turicella</i> (= <i>tityrella</i> )

<i>Chrysocharis phryne</i> (Walk.)	<i>Stigmella marginicolella</i>
<i>Parablastothrix vespertinus</i> Mercet	<i>Stigmella vimineticola</i> .

## Arrangement according to the hosts:

<i>Lithocolletis</i> sp.	<i>Sympiesis gordius</i> (Walk.); <i>Sympiesis sericeicornis</i> (Nees); <i>Pediobius alcoeus</i> (Walk.)
<i>Lith. sylvella</i>	<i>Sympiesis sericeicornis</i> (Nees)
<i>Lith. blancardella</i>	<i>Sympiesis sericeicornis</i> (Nees)
<i>Lith. alniella</i>	<i>Pnigalio coecilius</i> (Walk.)
<i>Lith. stettinensis</i>	<i>Pediobius saulius</i> (Walk.)
<i>Lith. vigintiguttella</i>	<i>Enaysma zwölferei</i> Del.
<i>Stigmella</i> sp.	<i>Pnigalio coecilius</i> (Walk.) <i>Cirrospilus lyncus</i> (Walk.) <i>Cirrospilus vittatus</i> Walk. <i>Cirrospilus subviolaceus</i> Thoms. <i>Cirrospilus pictus</i> (Nees) <i>Pediobius acantha</i> (Walk.) <i>Pediobius saulius</i> (Walk.) <i>Enaysma niveipes</i> (Thoms) <i>Enaysma ?altilis</i> Del. <i>Derostenus gemmeus</i> Westw.
<i>Stigmella oxyacanthella</i>	<i>Cirrospilus vittatus</i> Walk. <i>Enaysma ?atays</i> Walk.
<i>Stigm. vimineticola</i>	<i>Pediobius acantha</i> (Walk.) <i>Parablastothrix vespertinus</i> Mercet
<i>Stigm. betulicola</i>	<i>Enaysma niveipes</i> (Thoms.) <i>Derostenus amyclus</i> (Walk.)
<i>Stigm. microtheriella</i>	<i>Derostenus amyclus</i> (Walk.)
<i>Stigm. marginicolella</i>	<i>Chrysocharis phryne</i> (Walk.)
<i>Stigm. turicella</i>	<i>Derostenus gemmeus</i> Westw. <i>Chrysocharis phryne</i> (Walk.)
<i>Caloptilia auriguttella</i>	<i>Pnigalio lucumo</i> (Walk.) <i>Pnigalio tridentatus</i> (Thoms.)
<i>Coleophora fuscedinella</i>	<i>Cirrospilus pictus</i> (Nees)

IV. THE GENUS *Eulophus* Müller

*Eulophus* Müller, 1764; type-species: *Cynips eulophus* Fourcroy, 1785 (by tautonymy)

*Comedo* Schrank, 1802; type-species: *Ichneumon larvarum* L., 1785 (by monotypy)

*Cratotechus* Thomson, 1878; type-species: *Ichneumon larvarum* L., 1758 (designated by ASHMEAD, 1904).

BOUČEK (1959) solved the problem of the confusion in the genera *Sympiesis*,

*Eulophus*, *Pnigalio* etc. To amplify his statement and to bring it more in accordance with the International Code of 1961 I give here my views on the genus *Eulophus*. I am indebted to Dr. G. KRUSEMAN of the Entomological Department, Zoological Museum, Amsterdam, for his helpfulness in this and many other taxonomical problems. The oldest name after *Eulophus* Geoffroy 1762 is *Eulophus* Müller 1764. (The names of GEOFFROY are not binominal and are therefore not available). MÜLLER compares the Linnean genera with those of GEOFFROY but he did not list the species. Though the genus is mentioned as "*?Eulophus*" this name remains available according to article 17 (8), Int. Code Zool. Nomencl. 1961 : 17.

The name of the type-species should be chosen from OLIVIER, 1791, who is the first author to revise the genus. He includes two species: *Ichneumon ramicornis* Fabr. and *Cynips eulophus* Fourcroy. According to art. 68 d (Int. Code p. 66) *Cynips eulophus* Fourcroy is the type-species of the genus (by tautonomy).

*Cynips eulophus* Fourcroy is the binominal name for the *Eulophus* drawn and described by GEOFFROY. This drawing is characteristic for a *Comedo* Schrank (and was erroneously referred to by LINNAEUS (1767) as *Ichneumon pectinicornis*). The same *Eulophus* is used by DE GEER, which is cited by FABRICIUS in 1781 in his description of *Ichneumon ramicornis*; so *Cynips eulophus* Fourcroy is the same as *Ichneumon ramicornis* Fabr.

The synonymy as pointed out by BOUČEK (1959) is: *Eulophus larvarum* (L.).

*Ichneumon larvarum* Linnaeus, 1758

*Ichneumon ramicornis* Fabricius, 1781

*Cynips eulophus* Fourcroy, 1785

etc. (vide BOUČEK 1959)

So far I have found the following species in the Netherlands:

<i>Eulophus larvarum</i> (L.)	common
<i>Eulophus thespius</i> (Walk.)	in the dunes near Bloemendaal
<i>Eulophus abdominalis</i> (Nees)	Ankeveen

#### V. A REDESCRIPTION OF *Chrysocharis palustris* (Goureau)

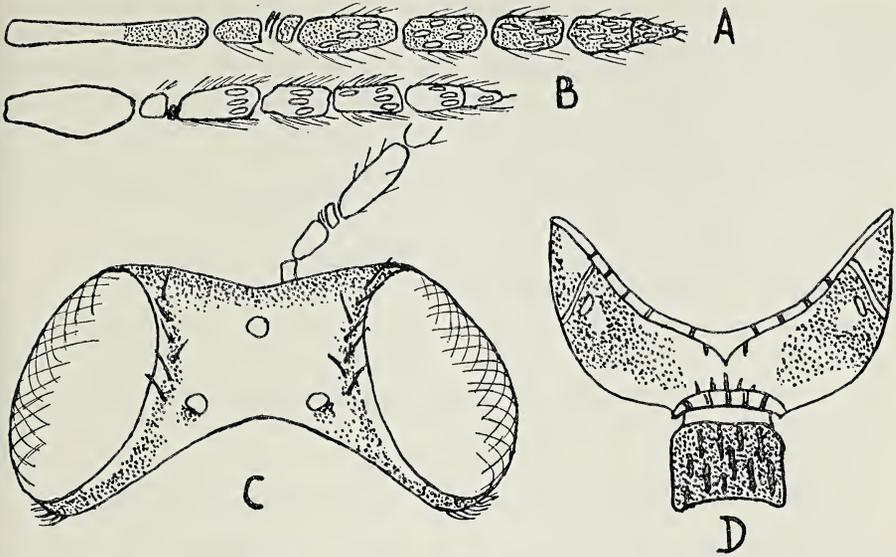
In 1851 GOUREAU published a short description of *Omphale palustris*, which he had reared from *Phytobia iraeos* Gour. It is a common parasite in the pupae of this leafminer and is clearly a member of *Chrysocharis* Förster.

Here I give a redescription based upon specimens reared from pupae of *Phytobia iraeos* (Gour.) obtained from mines in *Iris pseudacoris* which were collected in 's Graveland (Holland).

*Chrysocharis* (*Xenocharis*) *palustris* (Goureau), new comb.

*Omphale palustris* Goureau, 1851

♀. — Antennae black and with a bluish shine except for the basal half of the scapus. Basal half of scapus and legs (except for the coxae) white; last segment of tarsi black or at least darkened. Face dark blue; green with a copper sheen between antennae and frontal fork, the upper part more reddish. Frons bluish-green.



*Chrysoscharis palustris* (Goureau). A: antenna ♀; B: antenna ♂; C: head ♀; D: propodeum and petiolus ♀.

Pronotum as frons; mesoscutum, axillae and scutellum green with a copper sheen. Propodeum blue.

Gaster blue, middle part violet, the first segment more green. Head a little wider than thorax (46 : 42), with a sharp margin extending to behind eyes. Reticulation of face very fine, tending to be horizontally striate, lateral more coarse and oblique. Frons and occiput very finely sculptured and with one row of hairs along inner orbit of eyes.

Mesoscutum and scutellum very coarsely reticulate; lateral lobes of mesoscutum and sides of scutellum more delicately sculptured.

Sides of propodeum almost smooth, shiny. Median part with some strong wrinkles, but sometimes smooth or reticulate, often with a shorter or longer median carina. Callus with 3 hairs. Petiolus very strongly reticulate, transverse, nearly quadrate.

Gaster of different shape: rounded or somewhat lengthened (50 : 35).

Wings hyaline.

Length 1.8—2.0 mm.

♂. — Colour as in the female, except for the scapus, which is entirely black and the head, which is differently coloured: from blue-green to red. The thorax is more bluish, but the pleurae are somewhat violet. The legs are light testaceous. The scapus is much broader (length : width = 7 : 20). Length 1.7 mm.

*Ch. palustris* (Gour.) is closely related to *Ch. polyzo* (Walk.) and *Ch. crassiscapus* (Thoms.). In view of the great variation in colour, especially in the males, and of the variable shape of the propodeum, it is quite possible that these three species are identical.

## References

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Ankeveen, G. Graaf Schimmelpenninckhof 2.

## A new bird-flea from Japan

by

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Among the fleas which Dr. ZEN-EMON ONO, of the Hokkaido Institute for Public Health, collected from nests of the house martin *Delichon urbica dasyptus* on Hokkaido are specimens of an interesting, hitherto undescribed, species of



Fig. 1. *Frontopsylla (Orfrontia) setigera* sp. nov. Segment VIII of holotype.