

N 38B

~~1111~~

SEP 20 1956



ENTOMOLOGISCHE BERICHTEN

MAANDBLAD UITGEGEVEN DOOR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DE NEDERLANDSCHE ENTOMOLOGISCHE VEREENIGING

Deel 16	1 september 1956	No 9
---------	------------------	------

Adres der Redactie:

B. J. LEMPKE, Oude IJselstraat 12^{III}, Amsterdam-Zuid 2 — Nederland

INHOUD: L. G. E. Kalshoven: Notes on the habits and ecology of Indonesian forest insects of minor importance (p. 169). — P. H. van Doesburg Jr.: Enige waarnemingen betreffende de waard-parasiet relatie bij Bupalus (Lep. Geometridae) en Carcaelia (Dipt. Tachinidae) (p. 173). — J. Paclt: Animals attacking metals (p. 175). — W. Nijveldt: Over twee Diptera op Salix amygdalina L. (p. 179). — C. A. W. Jeekel: On the generic status of Strongylosoma luxuriosum Silvestri 1894 from New Guinea (Diplopoda, Polydesmida, Strongylosomidae) (p. 184). — B. J. Lempke: Trekvinders in 1955 (p. 188). — Literatuur (p. 172: L. G. E. Kalshoven). Korte mededelingen (p. 172: Correctie; p. 178: G. Kruseman; p. 183: H. G. van Galen).

Notes on the habits and ecology of Indonesian forest insects of minor importance.

IV. Buprestidae, flatheaded borers.¹⁾ X

by

X L. G. E. KALSHOVEN X

Chrysochroa buqueti Gory, a large brightly coloured species sought for by collectors. Its larvae live in the 'wenang' tree (*Firmiana colorata*, fam. Sterculiaceae) according to villagers in West Java. (See VAN DER VLIES, *Tropische Natuur*, Batavia, 2, 1913, p. 117).

C. purpureiventris Deyr. was once found as a borer in young *Actinophora fragrans* trees in the Rembang teak forest in C. Java. One section of a trunk harboured no less than 3 larvae, 2 pupae and 6 young beetles (according to a report by Fr. VERBEEK, Nov. 1929). The beetle has a length of 3—4 cm. The species has been described first from Malaya.

Chrysodema pyrosticta S. v. Voll. has various kinds of 'pasang' trees (*Quercus* sp.) for its hosts in the mountainous forests of West Java, according to information obtained from native woodsmen.

Anthaxia acaciae Fish. has been observed as a borer in dead parts of *Acacia leucophloea* in the teak forests of Mid Java. In BEESON's handbook (1941) fourteen species of the extensive cosmopolitan genus *Anthaxia* are mentioned from India and Burma, several of which live in coniferous trees.

A. javanica Ob. emerged in one specimen from a borer-infested piece of 'kilètjè' wood (possibly *Caesalpinia*) obtained from Tjampea (near Bogor, W. Java).

¹⁾ The author is much indebted to Dr J. OBENBERGER, Prag, and Mr F. C. FISHER, Washington for identifications of his material and descriptions of new species (in 1928/1929 and 1933/1937 respectively).

Phyllanthaxia javanica Ob. has been reared once from a part of a *Phyllanthus emblica* tree ('kemloko') standing in a teak forest in Central Java and infested by a colony of *Neotermes tectonae* Damm.

Chrysobothris discedens G. et H., a secondary borer found in *Cassia fistula*, *Terminalia belerica*, *Antidesma tetrandrum* and 'tandjang' (= *Carallia lucida* ?), tree species of different affinities in the teak area of Central Java.

C. gratiosa G. et H., a secondary borer bred from *Albizia procera* in Mid Java and 'kilètjè' (? *Caesalpinia*) in West Java.

C. kalshoveni Ob., a beetle with a bright bluish or greenish hue, was bred in a few specimens from branches of diseased clove tree (*Eugenia aromatica*) received from Celebes in 1924. The habitat of the species is wrongly given as Java in the *Catalogus Coleopterorum*.

C. tristis Deyr. is one of the most common Buprestids to be found breeding in felled trunks and branches of various timber species in Java. This borer has been observed in the teak forests of C. Java in: *Albizia lebbeck*, *A. tomentosa*, *A. procera*, *Cassia fistula*, *Bauhinia malabarica*, *Dalbergia latifolia* (so far all leguminous trees), *Terminalia javanica*, *Cedrela sinensis*, *Gmelina asiatica*, *Ficus* sp. ('sultur', 'kowong'), and 'akar lunda' (? *Conocephalus*), and outside the forests in *Canarium* trees in Bogor. The beetles may be seen in the hottest part of the day alighting on trunks, and they have been attracted to wire cages containing sections of logs. DAMMERMAN (*Landbouwdierkunde*, 1919, p. 70) has recorded *Parkia speciosa* as a host tree of *C. chrysonotata* Deyr., a species which cannot be distinguished from *tristis* except for the more golden coloured pits on the elytra.

Belionota prasina Th. is another common species, widespread throughout S.E. Asia and frequently encountered in large numbers as a secondary borer in mango trunks in Indonesia. It has been observed in Javanese forests in trunks and stems of: *Gluta reinghas*, *Vitis geniculata*, *Acacia leucophloea*, *Myristica* sp., and *Ficus* sp., outside the forests in *Mangifera indica*, *M. odorata* and the kapok tree (*Ceiba*). Fifteen hosttrees are known in India and Burma, several of which are Anacardiaceae.

B. metastictica Ill. has been reared from sections of *Gluta reinghas* and *Mangifera odorata* in Java, both Anacardiaceae. In Burma it is known to occur in *Swintonia floribunda*.

Amorphosoma spinipenne Kerr. Three beetles emerged from a piece of trapwood of 'delingsem' (*Homalium tomentosum*, fam. Flacourtiaceae) in the teak forest of C. Java, October 1931.

Paracylindromorphus drescheri Ob. and *P. sundaicus* Ob. These small and slender species have been collected from 'lalang' grass (*Imperata*) by C. F. DRESCHER in mountainous regions of Java. Most probably the larvae mine the blades of this tall grass.

Meliboeus kalshoveni Ob., one of the numerous small borer species, found in *Actionophora* trunks killed by the zigzag borer (*Agrilus kalshoveni* Ob.) in Java.

Agrilus albizziae Fish., met with a few times as a borer in dying *Albizia lebbeck* in the teak forests, and once in *Buchanania florida* likewise in a dying condition.

A. bauhiniae Fish. lived as a borer in dying *Bauhinia malabarica* trees in the same habitat.

A. kalshoveni Ob. is 'the zigzag borer' of *Actinophora fragrans* (the 'walikukun' of the Javanese), which killed countless trees throughout the whole of Java during an outbreak in 1927—1930. Preliminary details on this pest were published in *Tectona* 22, 1927, p. 1—22, and in the *Transact. of the IXth Intern. Congress of Entomology*, vol. 2, 1953, p. 233. *A. verbeeki* Ob., described from the same material, is only a colour variety of this species.

A. kedirianus Ob., reared from *Dalbergia latifolia* killed by root fungus in East Java.

A. javicola Fish., allied to the preceding species, with *Acacia tomentosa* as its host tree.

A. javanicus Kerr., a secondary borer of *Castanea* and *Quercus* spp. ('kihiur', 'pasang') in the mountain forests of Java.

A. semarangi Ob. has been obtained four times from damaged and dying sections of trunks of *Albizia procera* in the forests of C. and E. Java.

Endelus difformis Deyr. This is a broad, blackish species, 4.5×2.5 mm in size, intricately sculptured. The larvae have been found mining the leaves of a 'pakis' (a large fern) on Mount Gedeh, W. Java, at 800 m. It is interesting to note that *E. bakeri* Kerr. and *E. calligraphus* Banks have been recorded as leafminers of ferns (*Acrostichum aureum* and *Asplenium nidus*) in the Philippines (W. SCHULTZE, *Phil. Jrn. Sc.* 13, 1918, p. 277; BANKS, *Ibid.*, 15, 1919, p. 289).

Aphanisticus fossilipennis Ob. The beetle developed from a larva mining the blades of a large rush (fam. Cyperaceae) in the forest on the N. Slope of Mount Gedeh, at 1000 m, October 1940. This species has been described from specimens collected by F. C. DRESCHER on Mount Salak, C. Java. — It may be reminded here, that *A. consanguineus* Rits. and *A. krügeri* Rits. have become known as leafminers of *Saccharum* and other Gramineae, *A. altus* Kerr. as a leafminer of *Cocos nucifera* (Palmae), and *A. coeruleielytris* Ob. as a leafminer of *Pandanus* (Pandanaeae). Therefore, the genus *Aphanisticus* appears to be attached to Monocotyl plants. (L. G. E. KALSHOVEN, *De Plagen van de Cultuurgewassen in Indonesië*, II, 1951, p. 699). — S. LEEFMANS has found mines in banana leaves (*Musaceae*) which he ascribed to an *Aphanisticus* sp. The mines did not yield the beetle but parasites only (*Verlagen Vergad. Afd. NOI Ned. Ent. Ver.* 1, 2, 1931, p. 27).

Trachys cupripyga Deyr., a leafminer of *Melochia umbellata* in West Java¹).

T. drescheri Fish. has proved to be a leafminer of 'ujah-ujahan' (? = *Procris laevigata*, fam. Urticaceae) on Mount Gedeh.

T. eschscholtzi Ob., was observed as a leafminer of 'kanjere' (? = *Bridelia* sp.) in the same locality.

T. kalshoveni Fish., a leafminer of *Ficus septica* in the teak forest of M. Java and of 'kipiit' and 'tjempaka gondok' (the latter species probably belonging to the Magnoliaceae) in West Java.

T. gentilis var. *amica* Kerr., a very common species in Java and Sumatra has

¹) The *Trachys* and *Paratrachys* spp. were mainly reared from mines in leaves which had been brought to the laboratory at Bogor by a Sundanese collector who had been instructed to look for material of this kind on the S. slope of Mount Gedeh at 800—1200 m altitude. The leaves were not studied by a botanist and the Latin names of the hostplants are given here with proper reserve.

been bred from mining larvae in leaves of 'harendong merah' (= *Clidemia hirta*) growing on the Mount Gedeh slopes.

T. pipturi Fish. has been bred from mined leaves of a 'kilaleur' tree (most probably = 'laheuheur', *Pipturus repandus*).

Paratrachys kannegieteri Ob. appeared to live as a miner in the large, supple leaves of *Ficus septica* (the 'awar-awar' of the Javanese) in the teak forest of M. Java and of 'amis mata', another *Ficus* sp., in West Java.

Blaricum, Netherlands, Rotondeweg 2.

Skaife, S. H., *Dwellers in Darkness. An Introduction to the Study of Termites.* Longmans Green and Co, London. Price 25 shilling, 1955, 134 pp., 40 fig.

Het publiek wordt in dit boekje ingeleid in de merkwaardige bijzonderheden uit het leven der termieten, de oudste groep van sociale insecten. Dit geschiedt voornamelijk aan de hand van talrijke, originele waarnemingen over een bepaalde Zuidafrikaanse soort, „the black-mound termite of the Cape”, *Amitermes atlanticus*. Deze termiet behoort tot de hoogst ontwikkelde familie, de Termitidae, en maakt massief uitziende ronde nesten, die, wanneer de kolonies een zekere leeftijd bereikt hebben, voor driekwart boven de grond uitsteken, tot een hoogte van 20 cm en een breedte bij de basis van 30 cm. De nesten worden gebouwd met de excrementen, die aan de lucht snel opdrogen tot een cementachtige stof. De schrijver is in de gelukkige omstandigheid, dat hij bezitter is van 48 ha „veld” aan de Hout Bay, waar de soort voorkomt. Zo heeft hij de bewoonde heuveltjes, even buiten zijn deur, in de natuurlijke omgeving jaren lang kunnen bestuderen. Maar bovendien is hij er in geslaagd om complete nesten (die zonder veel moeite ongeschonden uit de grond gelicht kunnen worden), in zijn laboratorium over te brengen voor allerlei experimenten. Het basisvoedsel blijkt te bestaan uit rottende stengels van rietachtige planten, die behoren tot de familie Restionaceae. De observaties betreffen zulke belangrijke punten als de bouwwijze, eerste aanleg en groei van het nest, hoeveelheden voedsel die verbruikt worden, alarmsignalen, strijdwijze van de vechtdieren, het doorgeven van voedsel aan nestgenoten, het kaste-probleem, de vorming van de zgn. secundaire en tertiaire geslachtsdieren, en de gasten en parasieten in het nest. Enkele bijzonderheden over andere termietensoorten met geheel andere eigenschappen worden hier en daar ingevlochten.

Waar de schrijver algemene gezichtspunten behandelt of theorieën bespreekt, krijgt men de indruk, dat hij nog geen kennis heeft genomen van de jongste bijdragen op termitologisch gebied o.a. van Franse, Zwitserse en Duitse werkers. Hij geeft ook alleen verwijzingen naar enkele algemene werken. Referent vindt het voorts jammer, dat de schrijver geneigd is de zaken anthropomorfisch voor te stellen en te dramatiseren. Dit blijkt reeds uit de hoofdtitel van het boek en ook uit titels van hoofdstukken als: *Slaves of the State*, *Guardians of the Citadel*, *Tragic Nuptials* (sic!), *The Seat of Authority*. Waar de schrijver zich — volkomen terecht — kritisch toont over de onjuiste wijze van voorstellen van zaken door zijn landgenoot MARAIS (met zijn boek „*The Soul of the White Ant*”) en door MAETERLINCK (die in zijn „*Vie des Termites*” het milieu van de dieren, die hij nooit zelf waarnam, schildert als „tout est ténèbres, oppression souterraine, avarice sordide et ordurière, atmosphère de cachot, de bagné et de sépulchre”, etc. etc.) is het niet duidelijk, waarom SKAIFE zich heeft laten verleiden om ter wille van het publiek in zijn titels een soort sprookjessfeer te scheppen. Gelukkig is hiervan in de tekst zelf véél minder te merken en het boek is heel prettig geschreven, goed geïllustreerd met originele pentekeningen en tal van foto's. Men zal in geen andere verhandeling een dergelijke volledige beschrijving vinden van de levenswijze van een der „hoogstaande” termietensoorten. — KALSHOVEN.

Correction. In the article of Mr. D. HILLE RIS LAMBERS line 14 from below on p. 131 must be deleted.