

BIBLIOGRAFIA

- GROUVELLE A., 1908: « Coléoptères de la région indienne », *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, pp. 451-495.
 GROUVELLE A., 1912: « Notes sur les *Silvanini* », *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, pp. 313-386.
 HETSCHO A., 1930: « *Cucujidae* », in Junk « *Coleopterorum Catalogus* » pars 109, pp. 1-123.
 PEYERIMHOFF P. de, 1937: « Un *Airaphilus* nouveau du Portugal », *Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, pp. 89-92.
 RATTI E., 1968: « Ergebnisse der zoologischen Forschungen von Dr. Z. Kaszab in der Mongolei. 158: *Coleoptera, Cucujidae* (s. lat.) », *Boll. Soc. Ent. It.*, pp. 79-80.
 REITTER E., 1901: « Die europäischen Arten der Coleopteren-Gattung *Monotoma* Hbst. », *Wien. Ent. Zeit.*, pp. 193-197.
 SEMENOW A., 1893: « *Coleoptera asiatica nova* », *Horae Soc. Ent. Ross.*, pp. 494-507.
 VOGT H., 1967: « *Cucujidae* », in FREUDE-HARDE-LOHSE, « Die Käfer Mitteleuropas », vol. 7, Krefeld, pp. 83-104.

CAROL G. NAGY

Marine Research Institute, Agigea, Romania

STUDIES ON THE *AMPULICIDAE*

(Hymenoptera)

The following notes regarding new records and descriptions are the result the examination of the *Ampulicidae* material located in our collection, and may serve to complete our knowledge concerning members of this family.

Genus *Chlorampulex* Saussure

192. SAUSSURE, in GRANDIDIER: Hist. Nat. Madagascar, 20:419, 441. Type-species: *Chlorampulex striolata* Saussure, 1892, by present designation.

Body dark metallic blue or green, with legs testaceous, ferruginous or commonly also metallic coloured. The great number of the known species from tropics and subtropics belong here. The genus is represented in the ethiopian, indo-austral and nearctic zoological regions.

Chlorampulex major Kohl, comb. n.

Ampulex (*Rhinopsis*) *major* KOHL, 1893:467, ♀.

Female. Pronotal disc without median-longitudinal impression; wings dark fuscous, hind femora testaceous; body strong metallic blue. 17 ♀♀ from South India: Coimbatore, Pondicherry, II-III. 1967.

Chlorampulex compressa Fabricius

Sphex compressa FABRICIUS, 1787, Mant. Insect., 1:275, ♀.

Chlorampulex compressa, SAUSSURE, 1892, in GRANDIDIER: Hist. Nat. Madagascar, 20-444, ♂♀.

Female. Pronotal disc with median-longitudinal impression and apical tubercle; mid and hind femora testaceous. Male resembles female but has the body much more dull punctate. 1 ♀ South India: Pondicherry State, Karikal. 1 ♂ Singapore.

Chlorampulex lazulina Kohl, comb. n.*Ampulex lazulina* KOHL, 1893:475, ♀.

Female. This species is more closely related to the above mentioned species except mid and hind femora strong metallic blue. 1 ♀ Guinea: Coya, 4.III.1963-15.VIII. 1964 (Ferencz).

Chlorampulex compressiventris Guérin, comb. n.*Ampulex compressiventris* GUÉRIN, 1844, Icon. Regn. Anim., p. 436, ♀.

Female. As the *lazulina* except the following characters: body strong metallic green; fourth tarsal segment two-third as long as the fifth; pronotal prominence acute. 1 ♀ Africa: Boroma.

Chlorampulex novarae Saussure, comb. n.*Ampulex novarae* SAUSSURE, 1867, Reise d. Novara, Zool., 11:44, ♂♀.

Male. Hind femora red, body dark blue; postero-lateral acute tubercles of the propodeal disc minute; fore wing only with two cubital cells. 1 ♂ Formosa: Taihorinsho, IX.1909 (Sauter).

Chlorampulex sciophanes sp. n.

Male. Length about 9.0 mm. Body strong metallic green to blue; antennae and legs dark with metallic reflexions; sculpture strong, punctures on head and thoracic dorsum deep and rugose; on the first and second abdominal tergites irregular but a little, on the following tergites dull rugose; clypeus unidentate at apex and with two emarginations laterally of teeth; frontal tubercles prominent and large above, terminating in a recurved tooth beyond median respect of the orbits; first four antennal joints in a ratio of about 2.0:0.5:4.0:3.0 in their relative length; pronotal disc with transverse striae, posterior tubercle bunt and shining; anterior half of mesoscutum rather densely punctate; postero-lateral angle of propodeum with divergent spine, it is near twice as long as its basal width; darkened, only with two cubital cells; female unknown. Holotype: ♂ labelled « Formosa, Takao, 1907.21.VII. (Sauter) ». It differs from *novarae* in having the particularly recurved keels on the front.

Genus *Waagenia* Kriechbaumer

1875. KRIECHBAUMER, Entom. Ztg. Stettin, 35-55.

Type-species: *Waagenia sikkimensis* Kriechbaumer, 1875, by monotypy.

Body dark metallic blue to partially green. Penultimate tarsal segment simple, not produced beneath in an enlarged lobe. The occiput produced behind the base of mandibles in a bunt tubercle. Only one species known from Sikkim which is not found in our collection.

Genus *Ampulex* Jurine

1807. JURINE, Nouv. Méth. Class. Hymen. Dipt., p. 132.

Type-species: *Ampulex fasciata* Jurine, 1807, by monotypy. Type has been incorrectly designated ad *Sphex compressa* Fabricius, 1775, by AODOUIN, 1822, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., 1:487.

Body never with metallic reflexions. Pronotum without median-longitudinal impression, or sometimes with a short furrow in the middle. Fore wing with three discoidal cells. Few species known in the palaearctic zoological region.

Ampulex fasciata Jurine

Ampulex fasciata JURINE, 1807, Nouv. Méth. Class. Hymen. Dipt., p. 132, ♀.

Male and female black, size small, known only from Europe. 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ France: Saint-Béat, 12.VIII.1949, 16.IX.1948 (Ribaut). 1 ♂ Bulgaria: Sofia, VIII.1929 (Z. Szilády).

Genus *Rhinopsis* Westwood

1842. WESTWOOD, *Trans. Roy. Entom. Soc. London*, 3:225.

Type-species: *Rhinopsis abbotti* Westwood, 1842 = *Ampulex canaliculata* Say, 1823, by monotypy.

Color black or ferruginous, never strongly metallic. Pronotum with median-longitudinal impression. Fore wing with two discoidal cells. Few species in the nearctic and neotropical zoological regions.

Rhinopsis canaliculata Say

Ampulex canaliculata SAY, 1823, West, Quart. Rptr., 2:76.

Male. Black, antennae and legs piceous; fore wing with infuscated transverse band, veins dark. 1 ♂ U.S.A.: Ithaca, N.Y., 5.VII.1947 (H.E.Evans), det. H.E. Evans.

Genus *Trirogma* Westwood

1840. WESTWOOD, *Trans. Roy. Entom. Soc. London*, 3:223.

Type-species: *Trirogma caerulea* Westwood, 1840, by monotypy.

The original description of Westwood relates two different species as type and we necessitate following studies for the correct delimitation of this taxon. Only two species known from the indo-australian zoological region.

Genus *Aphelotoma* Westwood

1840. WESTWOOD, *Trans. Roy. Entom. Soc. London*, 3:225.

Type-species: *Aphelotoma tasmanica* Westwood, 1840, by monotypy and was designated by SCHULZ, 1906, *Spolia Hymen.*, p. 188.

Pronotum with anterolateral protuberances, propodeal disc without posterior spine. Only few species known from the indo-austral zoological region.

Genus *Austrotoma* Riek

1955. RIEK, *Austr. Journ. Zool.*, 3:141.

Type-species: *Aphelotoma aterrima* Turner, 1907, by monotypy and original designation.

Pronotum without anterolateral protuberances, propodeum produced posteriorly with an acute spine. Only one species known from Australia.

Genus *Dolichurus* Latreille

1809. LATREILLE, Gen. Crust. Insect., 4:387.

Type-species: *Pompilus corniculus* Spinola, 1808, by monotypy and designation of LATREILLE, 1810, Consid. Gen. Ord. Anim., p. 437.

Body black and testaceous, never strongly metallic, males usually with yellow spots on the pronotum. Pronotum short, transverse, with or without longitudinal impression. Fore wing with three discoidal cells. Numerous species known from the all zoological regions.

Dolichurus corniculus Spinola

Pompilus corniculus SPINOLA, 1808, Insect. Ligur., 2:52.

Dolichurus corniculus DAHLBOM, 1845, Hymen. Eur. Boreal, 1-29, ♂♀.

Male. Black; clypeus, frontal prominence and pronotal tubercles with white spots; vestiture silvery; head, thorax and abdomen very densely punctate; pronotal disc three times more broad than long, surface transversely striate; claws with a small subapical tooth near the apex. 1 ♂ Spain: Cadiz, Jerez de la Frontera, 6-7.VIII.1967 (P.M.F. Verhoeff).

Dolichurus ombrodes sp. n.

Male. Length about 6.0 mm. Black; clypeus except median line, lower border of frontal prominence and two large spots on the pronotum white; mandibles, antennae and legs ferruginous; tegulae yellow and brown, veins brown; vestiture dense and erect; front finely striate in the center and with a strong median-longitudinal keel; side of front and vertex shining, with minute, setiferous punctures; thorax shining, punctures small, pubescence rather dense; the pronotal disc without transverse carinules or longitudinal impression; first two abdominal tergites shining and covered with minute, very scattered punctures; claws triangular, subapical tooth minute and perpendicular; female unknown. Holotype: ♂ labelled « Formosa, Taihorin, XI.1909 (Sauter) ».

Dolichurus dromedarius sp. n.

Male. Length about 4.5 mm. Black; lower border of frontal prominence white; antennae, legs and veins castaneous; mandibles at apex and tegulae reddish-yellow; vestiture silvery, on the face and clypeus rather dense; the front strongly reticulate, its prominence weakly bilobed anteriorly; vertex shining, finely but densely punctate; pronotum scarcely striate in the anterior half, well developed posterior tubercles situated on the sides, the median depression deep end sectate; abdomen finely and densely punctate; the subapical tooth of claws as above; female unknown. Holotype: ♂ labelled « Formosa, Takao, 3.IV.1907 (Sauter) ».

Dolichurus alorus sp. n.

Female. Length about 11.5 mm. Black; abdominal apex and appendages tinged with castaneous; face and propodeum clothed with pale pubescence; head, thorax and abdomen except sides of first and second tergites, very finely and sparsely punctate; frontal prominence concave and semicircular, with a short longitudinal furrow near the base; the pronotal disc very weakly tuberculate,

the anterior border finely and densely punctate but without cutaneous sculpture or any furrow; the mesopleurum densely punctate but not rugose; sides of the first two abdominal tergites more densely punctate, the rest smooth and shining; claws with an acute submedian tooth, male unknown. Holotype: ♀ labelled « Formosa, Taihorin, XI.1909 (Sauter) ». It differs considerably from *D. ombrodes* in the sculpture of head and pronotum.

Dolichurus oxanus sp. n.

Female. Length about 8.5 mm. Black; mandibles, antennae, tegulae and legs dark castaneous; wings very infuscated, veins dark brown; subantennal areas and propodeum covered with pale pubescence; clypeus smooth and shining, head including frontal prominence shagreened, the rugosities prominent and shining; front and vertex without punctures; pronotum coarsely tuberculate, the median impression well developed, the anterior border of the disc with a strong transverse carina; the mesoscutum sparsely punctate, scutellum rugose; abdominal tergites impunctate, sternites only sparsely punctate; the tooth of the claws situated medially; wings with three discoidal cells, the first transverse nervure angular; male unknown. Holotype: ♂ labelled « Celebes, Bua-Kraeng, 5.000 ft., II.1896 (H. Fruhstorfer) ». This species is very closely related to the genus *Trirogma* Westw.

REFERENCES

- BRADLEY, J.C., 1934: Record of *Ampulicidae* (Hymenoptera: *Sphecoidea*). - *Entom. News*, 14:32-34.
 BRADLEY, J.C., 1934: The status of the genus *Rhinopsis*, with description of a new species from Texas (Hymen.: *Ampulicidae*). - *Entom. News*, 14:273-276.
 KOHL, F.F., 1893: Ueber *Ampulex* Jur. (s.l.) und die damit enger verwandten Hymenopteren-Gattungen. - *Ann.k.k. Naturh. Hofmus.*, 8(4):455-513.
 LECLERCQ, J., 1954: *Ampulex* (Hym. *Sphecidae*) d'Afrique Tropicale. - *Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr.*, 50: 150-156.
 RIEK, E.F., 1955: Australian *Ampulicidae* (Hymenoptera: *Sphecoidea*). - *Austr. Journ. Zool.*, 3(1): 131-144.

S. L. STRANEO

L'IDENTITÀ DI DUE PTEROSTICHINI AFRICANI
RIMASTI SCONOSCIUTI

(*Coleoptera Carabidae*)

Dopo gli esami dei tipi di Péringuey, Kolbe, Kuntzen, etc., sui quali ho riferito in precedenti lavori, il numero di generi e specie di Pterostichini africani descritti e poi rimasti sconosciuti è molto ridotto. Devo alla cortesia della Sig.ra Bons del Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle di Parigi ed al Sig. P.M. Hammond del British Museum la possibilità di eliminare dall'alenco di tali specie altri due Pterostichini, a seguito di esame dei rispettivi tipi.