

worfene Tierwelt keinen Bezug. Leider scheinen sich gegenwärtig immer mehr zu bewahrheiten die Worte unseres Altmeisters Goethe, die da lauten:

„Geduld, Geduld! Die Bestialität
Wird bald sich herrlich offenbaren!“

54. 3 : 01

Zwei vergebene Gattungsnamen in Opiliones.

Von Embrik Strand Berlin (K. Zoológ. Museum)

In seiner Bearbeitung der Opiliones der sjöstedtschen Kilimandjaro-Expedition ist Herrn Dr. William Sörensen das heutzutage nicht leicht zu vermeidende Versehen passiert, daß er neuen Gattungen schon vergebene Namen gegeben hat. Es sind dies: *Amasis*, schon sowohl in Hymenoptera als Coleoptera präoccupiert, möge in *Amasilla* m. umgetauft werden; ferner *Palpipes*, schon zweimal früher in Arachnida verwendet, möge *Erecanana* m. genannt werden.

In der Anfangs der sörensenschen Arbeit gegebenen Uebersicht der neuerdings aus Afrika beschriebenen Opiliones wäre *Phalangium rhinoceros* Strand aus Kapland nachzutragen (beschrieben in meiner Bearbeitung der Arachniden der Deutschen Südpolar-Expedition).

57. 92 Chalcididae (91.1)

Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Chalcididae.

Collected by Mr. John Hewitt, B. A. in Borneo.

By P. Cameron.

Hippota cilicornis, sp. n.

Black, the tarsi rufo-testaceous, wings clear hyaline, the nervures black. Head and thorax sparsely covered with longish white pubescence, the antennae, especially the lateral rami, more densely with longer white hair. The top of the base of the pronotum in the middle with two wide teeth, roundly narrowed towards the apex, the apex of the scutellum with two similar, but smaller teeth. Sides of metanotum broadly rounded. Apex of abdomen bluntly rounded, margined; the apical segments fringed with white hair. The basal tooth of hind femora bluntly triangular. Head and thorax coarsely reticulated; the base of mesonotum much more finely, closely, rugosely punctured, the metanotum widely irregularly reticulated. Propleurae aciculated, the centre with three longitudinal keels. The base of the mesopleurae with a triangular reticulated area, the narrowed end above; the rest is stoutly longitudinally striated, the striae clearly separated. The centre of front hollowed, stoutly closely transversely striated; the inner orbits margined by a stout keel, which is continued roundly above, between the anterior and the two posterior ocelli ♂. Length 6 mm.

Baram, Sarawak, Borneo.

There is a narrow crenulated furrow between the inner eye orbits and the raised keel. Tegulae shining, covered with depressed white pubescence, the outer margin raised. Legs densely covered with silvery pubescence. Parapsidal furrows distinct, converging towards, but not meeting, at the apex.

Parasperina gen. nov.

Antennae 11-jointed, the last two joints not clearly separated; the flagellum thickened gradually towards the apex; the joints pilose; the first joint of flagellum

longer than wide; the scape does not reach to the top of the frontal depression. Eyes bare, twice the length of the malar space. Frontal depression twice the width of the space between it and the eyes. Temples narrow. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Scutellum longer than it is wide at the base, becoming gradually narrowed towards the apex, which ends in a clearly separated square point, which projects distinctly over the post-scutellum and metanotum which is obliquely sloped and has the sides broadly margined especially below. Hind femora tooth-less, margined or keeled below; basal joints of hind tarsi almost equal in length. Base of abdomen rounded; the first segment as long as the following three united; the stylus long, as long as the preceding three segments united, thick, the apex gradually narrowed from the top to the bottom. Apex of marginal and the post-marginal nervures thickened; the stigmal branch short, undivided, twice longer than wide.

May be known from the Neotropical Genus *Aspirhina*, Kirby by the long, stout projecting stylus.

Paraspirhina nitida, sp. nov.

Black, shining, the head and thorax closely, somewhat strongly punctured, the pronotum more closely than the mesonotum or scutellum, both of which have the punctures more widely and distinctly separated. Metanotum not very distinctly or closely transversely striated; with three areas, the central narrow, narrowed towards the apex. Abdomen smooth, as long as the thorax, the stylus one third of its length. The four anterior tibiae, all the tarsi, the antennal scape basal two joints of flagellum and the tegulae, rufous. Wings hyaline, suffused with fulvous; the nervures of a deeper fulvous colour, ♀.

Length, including stylus, 7 mm.

January.

Pro- and mesopleurae smooth for the greater part, the mesosternum and metapleurae coarsely punctured; the apex of the latter below is roundly dilated, margined at the base, in front of which is a hollow. In side the eyes is a keel which curves round the malar space; the space between the two being striated. The last abdominal segment is weakly punctured and pilose; the stylus is smooth; almost bare. Scape as long as the basal 6 joints of the flagellum, the antennae are about as long as the thorax, stout. Head a little broader than the thorax.

The species has a long, narrow appearance; the abdomen is clearly narrower than the thorax and becomes gradually narrowed.

(to be continued)

57. 64 Aphodiidae.

Fünf neue Aphodiinen aus dem Museum zu London.

Von Adolf Schmidt, Berlin.

1. *Aphodius ornatus* n. sp.

Länglich, gewölbt, glänzend, Kopf und Halsschild schwarz, letzterer an den Seiten und die mit schwarzen Längsflecken versehenen Flügeldecken heller oder dunkler rotbraun. Kopf vorn etwas stärker und dichter punktiert als hinten, die Mitte schwachbeulig, Stirnlinie undeutlich, ohne Höcker; Clipeus wenig ausgerandet und jederseits verrundet; Wangen rundlich, die Augen wenig überragend.