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Oxford University Greenland Expedition, 1928.—Ichneumonidæ collected by Major R. W. G. Hingston on the *Oxford University Expedition to Greenland, 1928.* By A. ROMAN (Stockholm).

THE Ichneumonids of the Oxford Expedition*, kindly sent me for determination by Prof. Poulton, are a small series, comprising only 13 species represented by 25 specimens, to which I have ventured to add two more from the Stockholm Museum because of their geographical or synonymic interest. The Greenland Ichneumonids have formed the subject of more publications than those of any other arctic country, the most recent list being that of K. L. Henriksen and W. Lundbeck, "Grönlands Landarthropoder," from 'Meddelelser om Grönland,' xxii. 1917. Nevertheless, every fresh collection continues to provide novelties for science, or, at least, for additions to the Greenland list. This follows from the considerably extended coast-line, with many favourable valleys, as well as from the haphazard way in which these insects have always been collected. The larger species may be netted like butterflies, but are far less conspicuous, while the smaller ones are mostly taken among the mass of insects obtained by general sweeping, but are very apt to disappear as soon as the net is opened. Thus it is evident that in the collections made by most naturalists, with no special interest in parasitic Hymenoptera, these insects will be very poorly represented, and this result not only holds true for the arctic region as much as for any other, but is liable to be intensified by the miserable weather so often encountered by travellers who, perhaps, have no other opportunity of visiting the country.

* [An account of the Expedition, with a full description of the localities visited, is given by Dr. T. G. Longstaff, M.D., in 'The Geographical Journal,' vol. lxxiv. no. i., July 1929, p. 61.—E. B. POULTON.]

Dr. Ch. Ferrière, of the British Museum, had already gone through the collection and named the genera and some of the species. Where my determinations differ from his I have added a second label indicating the conclusion at which I have arrived.

Cratichneumon aurivillii, Roman, 1916.—Kugssuk (30 ft.), July 12; 1 ♀ on heath.

First mistaken for the arctic American *Ichn. larice*, Curt., this species seems to be the least rare of the subfamily Ichneumoninæ in Greenland, but the ♂ is nevertheless still unknown. The tip of the abdomen is sometimes red, but this character is not constant. This species has never been found in Europe, and I suggest that it has been derived from America. Greenland is well known to be the meeting-place of both eastern and western arctic faunas.

C. ?erythromelas, McLachl., 1878 (*Ichneumon*).—Kugssuk as above, July 20; 1 ♀ on willow-scrub.

This species was described from the American side of the Kennedy and Robeson Channel, between N.W. Greenland and Grinnel- or Grantland. The description is imperfect, but fits the specimen fairly well. Unfortunately both antennæ are broken off near the base, but the remaining part is entirely black and first flagellar joint hardly longer than it is wide. The post-petiole has its central part slightly elevated, rugulose; the punctuation of mesonotum is coarser than that of the shining scutellum; the hind coxæ have a very small dark scopula beneath. There is more red colour on the head and less on mesonotum and legs than in the description, but this is probably a variable feature, as in many other northern species. According to the description the head should be quite black, but the mandibles, clypeus, spots at frontal orbits, a spot just in front of anterior ocellus, and a line on temporal orbits are red. Of the mesonotum only the central third, not reaching the pronotum, is red, and all femora are mainly black. The tibiæ of *erythromelas* are described as shining black, except for the extreme tips, but in the present specimen the hind tibiæ are red, with about the apical half black. If no slip has occurred in the description, the tibial colour is sufficiently distinct to place this specimen under another species. *Erythromelas* is a small species of 6.0 mm. in length, the Greenland specimen measuring about 5.5 mm.

Cryptus arcticus, Schiödte, 1857.—Kugssuk, June 19–24 ;
4 ♀, all hunting on the heath.

Size rather variable, 9–13 mm. ; pubescence black as in the European *C. cyanator* ; easily recognized by the long, somewhat convex cheeks and by the darkish wings. Quite different from all European species, and probably of American origin.

[It is convenient to add a few words on the affinities of *C. fabricii*, Schiödte, although not represented in the collection. It is very nearly allied to the common European *C. laborator*, Thbg. (*fulvipes*, Kriechb.), and I cannot detect any difference between the ♂♂. In the ♀, however, the antennæ are constantly longer and thinner. The fourth flagellar joint is fully three times longer than it is wide, in *laborator* little more than twice. In my opinion *fabricii* ought to be considered as a race of *laborator*.]

Phygadeuon sp.—Matuola (2000 ft.), July 3 ; 1 ♂ in willow-scrub.

A slender specimen of 4·5 mm. in length, with head moderately narrowed behind the eyes, no teeth or granules on clypeus, and with front, central third of mesonotum, and second abdominal tergite alutaceous. Abdomen black, third tergite with a large basal semicircular spot red. Wings hyaline, with broad blackish stigma, emitting radius from the centre. Of this vast genus single ♂♂ are difficult to locate, and ought not to be named as new species unless they show very marked characters.

Gelis terebrator, Ratz., 1848—Matuola as above, July 7 ;
1 ♀ under stone.

A typical specimen. Already known from Greenland, the ♂ with abbreviated wings.

Atractodes aterrimus, Holmg., 1872.—Matuola, July 1 ; 1 ♂
on fox excrement.

The strong sculpture of the thorax sides has, in my experience, only one equivalent among European species, viz., *A. alpinus*, Först., which is, however, a little larger, with 24-jointed flagellum in the ♂, central red on the abdomen, and a closed areolet. This ♂ has an 18-jointed flagellum like all specimens previously investigated.

Plectiscus arcticus, sp. n.—Matuola, July 17; 2 ♀ in willow-scrub.

Species *P. grossepunctato*, Strobl., e Styria descripto proxima, cui notis plurimis et præsertim antennis tenuibus 21-articulatis, abdomine postice ab angulis apicalibus segmenti 2. conspicue parcius punctato terebraque vix exserta simillima. Differt tamen capite pone oculos parum—etsi os versus fortius—angustato sulco genali nullo, genis mandibularum basi saltem duplo longioribus, magnitudine minore, pictura rufa abdominis angustiore et obscuriore, incisura enim 2. sola latius rufescente. Long. circ. 3.5 mm.

This may be Lundbeck's *P. luridus*, and is evidently an intermediate form linking *Plectiscus* with *Pantisarthrus*, Först., to which *luridus* belongs. From this genus it differs by the first flagellar joint being distinctly longer than the second, by the absence of a median longitudinal carina in the sloping hind area of the propodeum, and by the evidently normal oblique areolet. If the first two cephalic characters of the above description had not been notably different, I should have placed the present specimen as an arctic variety of *grossepunctatus*, Str., a species found in forest-clad mountain gorges of the Alps. From *P. hyperboreus*, Holmg., which name Dr. Ferrière had proposed, the specimens differ in the narrow petiole of abdomen and the shorter terebra.

Orthocentrus repentinus, Holmg., 1856.—Matuola, July 16; 1 ♀ in willow-scrub.

This is the first true *Orthocentrus* found in Greenland, and corresponds well with the type except for the hind coxæ and femora, which are as dark as in the five typical Lapland ♂♂. Thomson only described the ♂ (from southernmost Sweden), but mentions a yellow spot on each side of the vertex, which is unlike the types.

Stenomacrus sp.*—Kugssuk, July 9; 2 ♀, apparently conspecific, of this difficult genus. They run down to *S. affinis*, Zett., var. *morionellus*, Holmgr., in Schmiedeknecht's key to the genus ('Opuscula Ichneumonologica,' fasc. xlii. p. 3292, 1926).

Regarding these specimens Dr. Roman writes "may be the ? *callidulus* of Lundbeck and even of Holmgr., but suit

* [These two specimens were studied by Dr. J. Waterston and Mr. Ferrière, who sent them to Dr. Roman independently of the rest of the Greenland Ichneumonidæ.—E. B. P.]

better still *morionellus* Holmgr." (The references quoted will be found in 'Meddelelser om Grønland,' p. 532; Kjøbenhavn, 1918.)

Bauchus monileatus, Gr., 1829.—Kugssuk, July 20 1 ♀, July 22 1 ♀, 4 ♂; both sexes visiting *Archangelica officinalis* (many more ♂ ♂ were taken, but were not included in the collection sent to me).

This seems to be the commonest of larger Ichneumonids in W. Greenland, although rare in N. Europe. From Iceland Ruthe described the ♂ as *palpalis*, but Morley, who has seen Ruthe's two specimens in the British Museum, stated in 1915 that "the type" was a ♀ of *B. variegator*, F. (*compressus*, F.). In 1928 I also saw these specimens—a ♀ labelled as type and a ♂,—but made no note about them, probably thinking the identity with *monileatus* to be conclusive. If Morley had compared Ruthe's description he would have gained the same impression, for Ruthe clearly mentions the remarkable palpi. The type-label is no doubt wrongly placed. It is also highly doubtful whether *B. variegator* can withstand the foggy climate of Iceland, for in Sweden it has only been found in the extreme south, frequenting the dry and hot sand-stretches of Scania.

Homotropus elegans nigritarsus (Gr., 1829).—Matuola, July 20, 22; 2 ♀ in willow-scrub.

This dark form was declared by Strobl (1903) to be a distinct species, in which Pfaukuch (1910) gave him a half-hearted support. Morley (1914) took Thomson's view of the question. Our knowledge of the biology of these forms being decidedly scanty, I have followed the same course, but do not use Morley's generic name *Homocidus*, because I think it superfluous.

Mesoleius groenlandicus, sp. n.—Matuola, July 22; 3 ♂, visiting *Archangelica officinalis*.

♂. Niger, puncto scapi subtus, clypeo, mandibulis præter dentes, palpis articulo basali excepto, callo pronoti, tegulis et radice alari, limbis lateralibus et apicalibus segmentorum 3.-7. anguste, his sæpe imperfecte, plica ventrali tota apiceque trochanterum anteriorum, flavis; femoribus, tibiis et tarsis rufis, femoribus basi, i. tantum subtus, ii. et iii. plerumque ultra medium nigris, tarsis posterioribus apice calcaribusque omnibus infuscatis. Alæ hyalinæ stigmatibus et costa flavescens, nervis ceteris fuscis.

Long. circ. 7, ala antica circ. 6 mm.

Caput latitudine thoracis, pone oculos modice angustatum, vertice, fronte et facie alutaceis, temporibus et genis magis, clypeo distincte, nitidis, hoc medio tumido marginem apicalem tegente, genis basi mandibulari saltem dimidio brevioribus, linea postocellari illa ocelloculari paullo longiore. Antennæ subsetaceæ corpore vix breviores, flagello 32-articulato (in 2 individuis) articulo 1. scapo, pedicello annelloque unitis vix $1\frac{1}{3}$ × longiore quam articuli 2 sequentes uniti aperte brevioribus.—Thorax subcompressus altitudine saltem dimidio longior, mesonoto sat elevato nitidulo notaulis antice obsolete impressis, mesopleuris crasse alutaceis speculo polito; segm. medianum subcoriaceum postice non angulatum, ar. antica distincta a postica non separata, hac rotundata medium non attingente.—Abdomen depressum latitudine maxima (= lat. thoracis) in segmento 4. sita; segm. 1. sensim dilatatum latitudine apicali 1.5–1.8 × longius, alutaceum, fovea basali apice aperta, carinis dorsalibus obsoletis sulco vago angusto separatis; segm. 2. subtransversum alutaceum, thyridiis transversim punctiformibus distinctis, spiraculis vix supra marginem in triente anteriore sitis, segmentis reliquis sensim brevioribus et lævioribus; venter segmentis 2.–4. utrinque macula elongata, cornea, nigra instructis, valvulis genitalibus obtuse acuminatis.—Pedes graciles, femoribus iii. intermèdiis circ. 1.3 ×, latitudine sua fere 6 × longioribus, tibiis haud spinulosis apice leviter recurvis, tarsis iii. tibiæ æquilongis, articulo 5. 4° longiore, 3° brevioribus, unguiculis gracilibus pulvillum superantibus.—Alæ abdomen vix superantes, radio paullo ante medium stigmati egrediente abscissa 2. recta, fenestra externa lata puncto corneo divisa, angulo infero discoidali obtuso, nervulo interstitiali; posticæ nervello antefurcali inferne fracto, hamulis 8.

Mr. K. Henriksen, of the Copenhagen Museum, has had the kindness to compare this species with another doubtfully placed under *Mesoleius* from E. Greenland, and found it to be widely different. To judge from the mesonotal sculpture described and drawn in his letter to me, the Copenhagen species may be a *Syndipnus*. The present species runs in Schmiedeknecht's key to couplet 252, and must be more or less like *M. coriaceus*, Holmg., and *æquabilis*, Holmg. (both only known as ♀♀), but the dark base of the femora is different from these. The Stockholm Museum possesses the single type of *coriaceus*, with sculpture on mesopleura and basal half of abdomen deeply matt, and area postica of the propodeum angular. Of *æquabilis* the Museum unfortunately has no specimen, so that the difference is less certain. As, however, the three specimens at hand show little variability, I thought it expedient to describe the species as new, at any rate until the ♀ is forthcoming.

Holocremna extrema, Holmg., 1872.—Kugssuk, July 11 ;
1 ♀, probing spider's web.

The "probing" mentioned on the label must have been due to the efforts to escape from the web, for the present genus is known to parasitize sawflies. This species in size and colour is very like my *H. obscura* from S. Sweden, a probable parasite of *Cephaleia*, but there are good specific differences. The antennæ of *extrema* are slender, with inconspicuous pubescence and postannellus a little longer than scape + pedicellus (*obscura*, on the contrary, thicker, with shaggy pubescence, postannellus a little shorter than scape + pedicellus); costæ of propodeum are almost complete, only the areola open behind (*obscura* with costæ incomplete, costula and sides of areola more or less, costa lateralis at least basally, obsolete); spiracles of second abdominal tergite touching the side-margin, sternites 1 and 2 pale, at most darkened posteriorly (in *obscura* these spiracles situated their own diameter above the side-margin, whole venter blackish); hind femora slender, length about six times greater than width, widest part well before the middle, all tibiæ with whitish base (in *obscura* the hind femora thicker, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than width, more parallel-sided, tibiæ red at base); stigma of wing centrally translucent brown, areolet longly petiolate (in *obscura* stigma black, areolet shortly petiolate).

Length of ♀ 8.5–9 mm.

[*Anilasta pectinata*, Thoms., 1887.

Syn. *Limneria deichmanni*, Nielsen, 1907.

Astiphronma deichmanni, Lundbeck, 1917.

Nathorst Exp. to E. Greenland, 1899: Little Pendulum Island, July 6; 1 ♀ from larva of *Dasychira groenlandica*. Emerged July 12.

Already, in my paper of 1916, I suspected Nielsen's *Limneria* to be an *Anilasta*, but that it should be already known from countries well outside the arctic region was rather unexpected. It is the largest known species of the genus, and the present specimen is of maximum size (10.5 mm.). I have compared it with a Swedish ♂ of 8.5 mm. in my collection, and find the rough mesopleura with no shining speculum, the short rounded propodeum with large oval spiracles, and the areola laterally and apically incomplete, the colour of the legs—hind tarsi, however, of the ♂ totally, of the ♀ apically black,—the short fifth tarsal joint and the long teeth of the claws to be precisely the same in both.

Habermehl, in 1922, records ♂ ♀ from S. Germany, the ♀ bred from *Dasychira fascelina*; so this genus seems to be the special host of *A. pectinata*. Lundbeck gives no reason for his use of a generic name belonging to the essentially hyperparasitic tribe Mesochorini.]

Porizon (Barycnemis) claviventris, Gr., 1829.—Matuola, July 10; 1 ♀ under stone.

This species I have in earlier papers named *laviceps*, Thoms., the surface of the head being polished; but after seeing specimens from different countries I feel sure it must be Gravenhorst's species. If *laviceps*, Thoms., is distinct, it is unknown to me. The first Greenland specimens of *claviventris* were reported in 1916 by myself from Ny Herrnhut, not far from Godthaab.



