

♂. Flagellum very slightly narrowed to apex; flagellum 5—9 virtually square in outline (fig. 3, e). Genitalia (fig. 2, c).

Length: ♂ ♀, 1.3 mm.

Germany: Schleswig-Holstein, Mölln, 1937, bred from *Palomena prasina* L., *Eurygaster maura* L. (Dr. Tischler); East Prussia, Sensburg, bred from eggs of *Carpocoris pudicus* Poda.

I refer to this species a series of 13 ♀♀ from Finkenkrug near Berlin, bred (Dr. K. Sellke) 23. VI. 1937 from eggs of the Pentatomid *Troilus luridus* L.; 9 of these females have the tibiae entirely red, the others have them predominantly black as in typical *semistriatus*; except that this series has the head slightly less transverse, the frons with a more conspicuous transverse-striate element and very shining, I can find no difference between these females and typical *semistriatus*. From the same host, *Troilus luridus* L. I have examined a series of typical *semistriatus* from England: Bucks, Slough; eggs of host found on birch 8. VI. 1934, parasites emerged 20. VI. 1934 (O. W. Richards).

In the series bred from *Carpocoris pudicus* Poda the posterior ocelli are separated from the eye-margin by a distance virtually equal to their greater diameter. In the two series from *Eurygaster maura* L. and *Palomena prasina* L., they are separated from the eye-margin by a distance obviously shorter than their greater diameter.

Of the two series sent by Dr. Maidl, one (4 ♀♀, pinned on pith; no locality data) has the posterior ocelli almost touching the eye-margin; in the other, (1 ♂, 1 ♀, pinned on pith, Rostow am Don, Vassieliev, ex *Eurygaster integriceps* Puton, VI. 1905), the posterior ocelli are separated from the eye-margin by nearly their greater diameter.

References.

- MAYR, G., Über die Schlupfwespengattung *Telenomus*. Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, **29**, 697—714, 1879.
MAYR, G., Hymenopterologische Miscellen. Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, **53**, 399, 1903.

On a New Species of *Rantus*.

(Coleoptera: Dytiscidae).

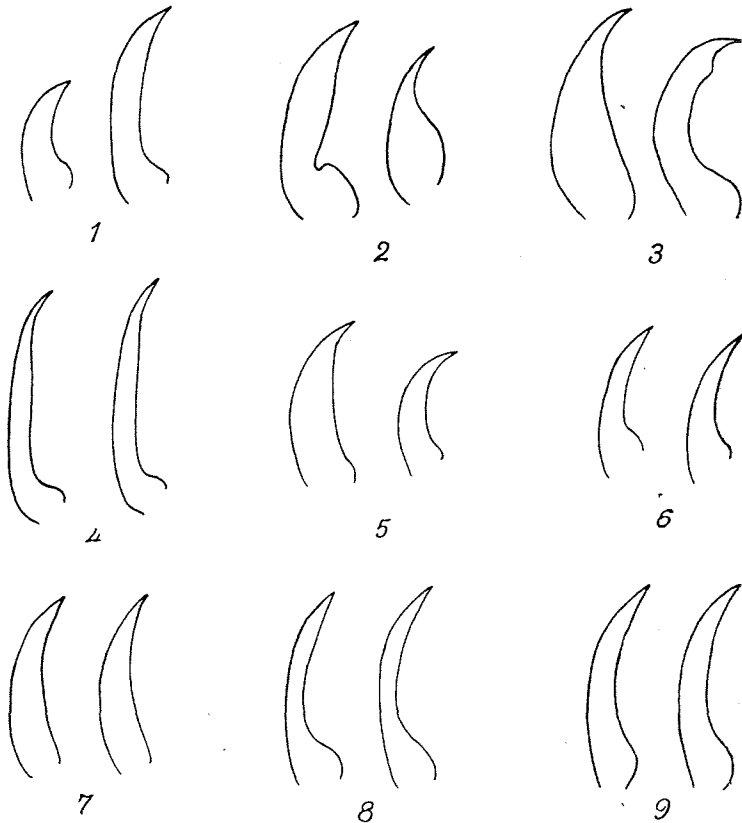
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(With 14 Text-Figures).

I have recently shewn (1939) that *Rantus dispar* (Régimbart) is a synonym of *R. suturalis* (MacLeay), but that the female of Régimbart's species is a dimorphic form of that sex¹).

¹) Balfour-Browne, J., Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (11) **3**, 109, 1939.

I have, for some time, had a single female in the British Museum collection from New Guinea, Kokoda, (C. A. W. Monkton leg.) which I supposed to be a very strongly marked specimen of Régimbart's species. There appears to be only a single record for a unique unidentified male specimen from New Guinea, Sattelberg, given by Zimmermann (1917). Dr. Walther Horn has very kindly loaned me that specimen, and also a second specimen, also a male, in the same collection from the Bismarck Archipelago: Bainingberge, Gazelle peninsula, New Britain (Neu-Pommern). Zimmermann mentions¹⁾ that the protarsal claws of



Figs. 1—9. Pro- and meso-tarsal claws of the male of *Rantus*.
 1. *R. plantaris* (Sharp) protarsal. 2. *R. suturalis* (MacLeay) protarsal. 3. id. mesotarsal. 4. *R. discicollis* (Aubé) protarsal. 5. id. mesotarsal. 6. *R. papuanus* sp. nov. protarsal. 7. id. mesotarsal. 8. *R. annectens* (Sharp) protarsal. 9. id. mesotarsal. The first claw of each pair depicted is the anterior.

¹⁾ Zimmermann, A., Arch. Naturg., Abt. A, 83 (12), 219, 1917 (1919).

the Sattelberg male are missing, but of the mesotarsal claws only the left-hand pair remain. On the Bainingberge male all the tarsal claws are present with the exception of the posterior left protarsal claw. Both specimens belong to the same species as may be ascertained at a glance, and text-figures 6, 7 and 14, when compared with the others, shew the species to be clearly distinct. It is, however, fairly closely related to *R. annectens* (Sharp). I have compared the unique Kokoda female with both these males and have no hesitation in assigning it to the same species which I describe below.

Rantus papuanus sp. nov.

Long. 10. 6—11.2 mm.; lat. 5.5—6.0 mm.

Ovalis, minime parallelus, rufo-flavus; capite nigro, labro, fronto-clypeo et maculâ transversâ inter oculos cum fronte conjunctâ, rufo-flavis; pronoto rufo-flavo, maculâ ad discum nigrâ; elytris rufo-flavis, densissime nigro-irroratis, lineis longitudinalibus suturali marginalique exceptis; subto nigro, processis prosternali metasternalique et marginibus posticis segmentorum abdominis flavo-testaceis; pedibus rufo-flavis, posticis magis infuscatis; mas, segmentis tribus basalibus tarsorum anteriorum intermediorumque minime dilatatis, unguiculis anticis aequalibus, simplicibus; femina supra quam marem multo magis distincte fortiterque reticulata.

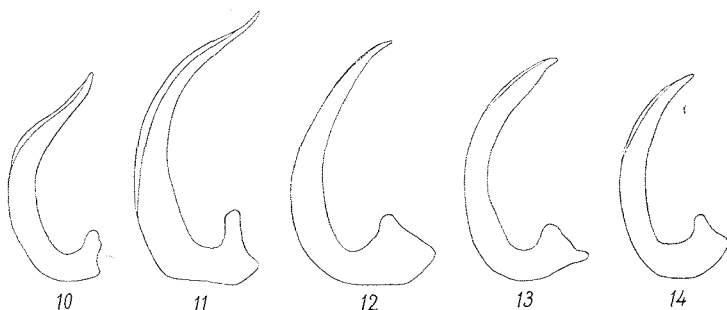
North-east New-Guinea, Sattelberg, holotype ♂, (coll. Bennigsen); British New Guinea: Kokoda, ♀ allotype, (C. A. W. Monkton leg.); Bismarck Archipelago: Bainingberge, Gazelle peninsula, New Britain, (Neu-Pommern), paratype ♂, (coll. Bennigsen). The holotype and paratype are in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem, the allotype is in the British Museum.

Zimmermann compared the species on account of the small size and degree of impression of the serial punctures of the elytra with *R. plantaris* (Sharp). That there is no relationship between these species may at once be seen by a glance at the text-figures, and the actual resemblance and relationship appears to be with *R. annectens* (Sharp), as stated above.

The present species displays a marked sexual dimorphism of the elytral sculpture, even more so than in *dispar*, and to such an extent that, while the male is shining on the dorsum the female is of a very matt appearance except at the extreme apex.

The Sattelberg is in north-east New Guinea, near Finschhafen, fairly close to New Britain (Neu-Pommern) of the Bismarck Archipelago and it is of considerable interest to note that the area of distribution of this species is, so far as is at present known, not inhabited by any other species of this genus, and that the New Hebrides are within the

range of *R. annectens* (Sharp) and that New Caledonia and Queensland are in the range of *R. suturalis* (MacLeay).



Figs. 10—14. Aedeagus of *Rantus*.

10. *R. discicollis* (Aubé). 11. *R. plantaris* (Sharp). 12. *R. suturalis* (MacLeay). 13. *R. annectens* (Sharp). 14. *R. papuanus* sp. nov.

Rantus suturalis (MacLeay).

Since the publication of my discussion¹⁾ on the synonymy of this species (1939) I have seen, through the kindness of Dr. Ernő Csiki of Budapest, a series of ten Javan and two Sumatran specimens from the Deutschen Limnologischen Sunda-Expedition identified by him²⁾ as *Rhantus pulverosus* Steph. (1937). Of these twelve specimens only three, all Javan, are females and all are of the forma ♀ *dispar* (Régimbart). It is therefore necessary to state that, so far as all the material I have seen goes, this species appears to have developed a form of the female quite local to Java which is characterised by a much more strongly impressed reticulation and that apparently the typical form of the female does not occur in this island. I have seen no specimens from the other islands of the Sunda Archipelago and an examination of any females obtainable from them is obviously required.

¹⁾ Balfour-Browne, J., loc. cit. 1939.

²⁾ Csiki, E., Arch. Hydrobiol. Suppl., 15, 129, 1937.