

Ebenso ist es bei Blattkäfern, Fliegen, Tagfaltern, Schwärmern und den meisten Eulen. Ohne jede Aufnahme von Nahrung sind fortpflanzungsfähiger Hausbock, *Hylotrupes bajulus*, alle Spinner und wahrscheinlich die Forleule, *Panolis flammea*, deren abendliches Schwärmen um blühende Bäume erst seit den letzten Massenvermehrungen bekannt ist. Schließlich sei darauf hingewiesen, daß bei *M. pimiperda* und *Hylobius abietis* der Käferfraß an lebenden, der Larvenfraß an toten Pflanzen stattfindet, *I. typographus* lebt in beiden Stadien an kränkenden, sterbenden oder toten Pflanzen, während der Maikäfer, die Chrysomeliden und andere als Larven- und Käfer gesunde Pflanzen befallen.

A new gall midge attacking beech buds.

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(With 1 Text-Figure.)

In July 1938 Dr. Hans Sachtleben sent me for identification some adult gall midges and larvae which he had reared from beech buds. In his letter (13. VII. 38) he stated that the eggs are deposited in the developing buds of young plants (1—3 years old) at the beginning of June. The larvae suck the young leaves and cause the death of the buds. After about 4 weeks pupation takes place in the soil; the adults emerge after 5 days and begin egg-laying again.

The one female and two male adult gall midges in this consignment were referred tentatively to the genus *Dasyneura*. The larvae (Cecid. 3702—3—4, Barnes collection) were a *Contarinia* species, probably *C. fagi* Rübsaamen. This was pointed out to Dr. Sachtleben, who very promptly reared some more specimens and in August sent me two males (Cecid. 3726—7) and two females (Cecid. 3728—9) of the *Contarinia* species and two larvae of the *Dasyneura* species.

It can now be stated definitely that the *Contarinia* species involved is *C. fagi* Rübsaamen which was described in 1921, (Deutsche Ent. Z., 1, 1921, 44—5). Rübsaamen (*loc. cit.*) stated that, in addition he had found the larvae of an Oligotrophide in beech buds with *C. fagi*, but that he had not been able to rear any of them to the adult stage. It is thought however that what he had under observation was the *Dasyneura* species at present under discussion.

This species has certain characters which tend to make it noteworthy. The wings are rather long and narrow. Likewise the basal clasp segment of the male genitalia are slightly swollen as in some species of

the genus *Macrolabis*. But the flagellar segments of the antennae in the male have distinct necks although the latter are shorter than in many *Dasyneura* species.

It is proposed to describe this species as new and refer it tentatively to the genus *Dasyneura*. It is to be hoped that Dr. H. Fischer (Pflanzenschutzamt Kiel) who has found the 2 species of gall midges in Schleswig-Holstein ¹⁾ and sent them to Dr. Sachtleben for identification, will soon be able to ascertain its exact role in the economy of the fauna of the beech bud, discovering whether it is a primary pest or whether it is merely an inquiline with *Contarinia fagi* Rüsssaamen.

Dasyneura? fagicola sp. n.

Male. Length about 1.25 mm. Antennae: 2 + 13; first and second flagellar segments fused; neck of 3rd flagellar segment just longer than wide and just under one-third the length of the basal enlargement, the latter just under one-and-a-half times as long as wide; each flagellar segment slightly smaller than the preceding one; the basal enlargement of the 5th flagellar segment about one-and-a-half times as long as wide; the neck of the 10th flagellar segment about twice as long as wide and just over one-third the length of the basal enlargement, the latter about one-and-a-half times as long as wide; the 12th and 13th flagellar segments not entirely separated, the 12th having no neck, the 13th being insipient. Palpi: 4 segments, basal segment quadrate, second about one-and-a-half times as long as wide, third the same but narrower, terminal segment considerably longer, nearly equal in length to both the preceding segments together, and more narrow, variable in proportions. Thorax brown. Wings: 3rd vein reaching margin well before apex of wing; 5th vein forked. Legs scaled; claws moderately curved, all toothed, empodium slightly longer than the claws. Genitalia (fig. 1): basal clasp segment stout, slightly swollen, resembling certain species of *Macrolabis*; distal clasp segment stout, almost the same width throughout its length; dorsal lamella almost as long as harpes, deep U-shaped emargination, each lobe smoothly rounded, about twice as long as broad; ventral lamella nearly as long as dorsal lamella, shallow U-shaped emargination.

Cotypes — Cecid. 3700 and 3701.

Female. Length, 1.25 mm. Antennae: 2 + 14; each flagellar segment slightly longer than broad, with transverse neck only just apparent; length to breadth of 3rd flagellar segment as 7:5, succeeding segments

¹⁾ Fischer, H., Zur Biologie und Bekämpfung von Knospen-Gallmücken an Rotbuchen. Arb. phys. angew. Ent., 6, 44—51, Berlin-Dahlem, 1939.

slightly smaller; on one antenna the ultimate segment appears double in length to the penultimate segment, but undivided. Palpi: about as in male. Abdomen presumably red when alive, with dorsal bands of dark scales. Claws: all toothed, tooth more heavily chitinised than in male, very obvious, almost as large as the terminal point of claw. Ovipositor pocket-shaped, normal for *Dasyneura*.

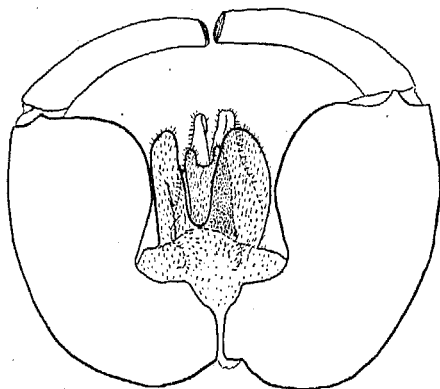


Fig. 1. Genitalia of male *Dasyneura? fagicola* sp. n.

Type — Cecid. 3699.

Larva. Bifid breastbone, emargination and each lobe coequal.

Cecid. 3730 and 3731.

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Hans Sachtleben for allowing me to retain the material which is mounted in Canada balsam on slides in the Barnes collection¹⁾.

Jenaer Kurs 1939.

Das Institut für wissenschaftliche Mikroskopie und angewandte Optik der Universität Jena veranstaltet zusammen mit der Firma Carl Zeiß, Jena, vom 27. März bis 1. April 1939 einen Kurs mit praktischen Übungen für Mediziner und Biologen. Anfragen und Programmanforderungen sind an die Firma Carl Zeiß, Jena, Abteilung ZWA, zu richten. Ein Verzeichnis der vorgesehenen Vorträge ist diesem Heft beigelegt.

¹⁾ Weiteres Material (Imagines und Larven) aus der gleichen Zucht befindet sich in der Sammlung des Deutschen Entomologischen Instituts, Berlin-Dahlem. — H. Sachtleben.