The Danish Species of the Genus Stenostola Muls. (Coleopt., Cerambycidae).

By
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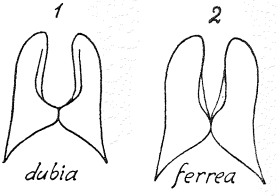
Of the genus *Stenostola* Muls. hitherto only *St. dubia* Laich. (*ferrea* Reitter, Fauna Germanica IV (1912) p. 68) has been known from Denmark (A. West, Fortegnelse over Danmarks Biller, Ent. Medd. vol. XXI p. 483). However, an examination of the Danish material shows that Denmark has both *St. dubia* Laich. and *ferrea* Schrank (*nigripes* Reitter 1912).



Figs. 1—2. Dorsal view of parameres of *Stenostola*. The long hairs at the apex are omitted.

Typical specimens of the two species may be separated as follows:

Elytra of a deep metallic-blue colour, rather shining, strongly punctured, with deep, sharply limited punctures; in the anterior half or third the ground between the punctures is shining, not or very feebly and sparsely micro-reticulated ..... *dubia.*

Elytra rather dull, without or only with a very faint metallic-blue lustre, less strongly punctured, with less deep and not so sharply limited punctures; the ground between the punctures everywhere with distinct micro-reticulation .... *ferrea.*

Typical specimens of the two species may be separated by means of the different lustres of the elytra. The dull lustre of *St. ferrea* is due both to the micro-reticulation and to the more dense, white-greyish, fine, recumbent pubescence. The feebly depressed area along the suturae just behind the scutellum is in *ferrea* more obvious than in *dubia*, because it is more strongly marked by having a slightly finer puncturation and a slightly stronger micro-reticulation than the surroundings, a character which is much weaker in *dubia*.

It must, however, be admitted, that specimens occur, which can be difficult to determine by means of the characters mentioned above. Some authors, therefore, have questioned whether *St. dubia* and *ferrea* are really two good species (Günther Schmidt in Ent. Blätter 1951-52 p. 133, C. v. Demelt in Carinthia II, 1956 p. 65). An examination of the aedeagus of the two forms shows, however, a clear difference in the forms of the parameres (see fig. 1 and 2), which justifies a separation into two species.

As a distinguishing feature has been used the colour of the pubescence on the scutellum (Reitter 1912, p. 68, F. Rüschkamp in Ent. Blätter 1935 p. 67), but the Danish specimens do not show a usable mark in this relation.

In Denmark *St. dubia* and *ferrea* are found together, but it seems as if *ferrea* is much rarer and much more sparsely occurring than *dubia*. The two species probably agree in habits, breeding in dead branches (approx. 1—5 cm in diameter) of deciduous trees, especially Tilia.

Anmeldelse.

B. Herting: **Biologie der westpaläarktischen Raupenfliegen Dipt. Tachinidae.** Monographien zur angew. Entomologie Nr. 16. Hamburg und Berlin (Paul Parey) 1960. 188 sider, 12 tekstfigurer. Pris 32 DM.

Endelig, 40 år efter von Baers kendte værk om snyltefluerne, kommer der en moderne bearbejdelse af denne interessante og nyttige fluefamilie. Efter nogle indledende kapitler om æglægning, larvemorfologi og -biologi, værtsvalg m. m. følger bogens hovedafsnit, der er en systematisk gennemgang af de ca. 400 snyltefluearter, der er kendt fra Europa, Nordafrika og Lilleasien. For hver art er angivet den geografiske og økologiske udbredelse, flyvetid, nærmere biologiske data m. m. Det mest nyttige afsnit er dog måske den systematiske fortegnelse over værterne med angivelse af, hvilke snyltefluearter der er truffet hos hvert enkelt værtsart. Langt den største værtsgruppe er sommerfuglene, og ved hjælp af denne fortegnelse og Lundbecks bearbejdelse af snyltefluerne i "Diptera Danica" vil det være ret let for vore lepidopterologer at bestemme de snyltefluer, de klækker. Man må meget håbe, at de vil gå igang også med den side af faget.

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