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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *MONOCORYNA* GORHAM, 1885 FROM THE PHILIPPINES (COLEOPTERA: COCCINELLIDAE), WITH NOTES ON SOME KNOWN SPECIES

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Abstract.— Two new species of *Monocoryna* (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae: Monocorynini) are described from the Philippines, Mindanao: *Monocoryna nicolebertiae* **sp. nov.** and *M. philippinensis* **sp. nov.** *Monocoryna borneensis* Arrow, 1926 is synonymized with *Monocoryna moultoni* (Sicard, 1913), and *Monocoryna javanica* Miyatake, 1988 with *Monocoryna decempunctata* Gorham. The lectotypes of *Walteria (=Monocoryna) antennalis* Sicard, 1913 and *M. borneensis* Arrow, 1926 are designated. A catalogue of all known *Monocoryna* is provided.

Key words.— Coleoptera, Coccinellidae, *Monocoryna*, new species, new synonymy.

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CHARACTERS OF THE LARVAL HEAD OF *MYCETINA CRUCIATA* (SCHALLER) (COLEOPTERA: ENDOMYCHIDAE) AND THEIR PHYLOGENETIC IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract.— Head structures, especially internal features of the larva of *Mycetina cruciata* are described and discussed with respect to their functional and phylogenetic relevance. Spore masses are collected in the preoral chamber, mechanically treated by the mandibular molae, diluted with secretions, and sucked back by the unusually strong prepharyngeal and pharyngeal pumping apparatus. The presence of tube-like glands is a possible synapomorphy of all cucujiform superfamilies. Posterior tentorial arms which are shifted anteriorly and separated from the tentorial bridge, thin and flattened dorsal tentorial arms, and reduced anterior arms are apomorphic features shared by larvae of *Mycetina, Coccinella*, *Glischrochilus*, and cleroid larvae. The origin of a strong bundle of M. tentoriostipitalis from the dorsal hypopharyngeal wall is another unusual derived character state shared by larvae of these taxa. Whether these structural affinities are due to a closer relationship between Endomychidae, Coccinellidae, Nitidulidae, and Cleroidea, or due to parallelism is a matter of further investigation. Presumably derived external features of the head are shared by several genera of Endomychidae. They suggest a closer relationship between *Mycetina*, *Aphorista*, *Amphix*, Epipocinae (excluding *Periptyctus*), and *Bystus* (Anamorphinae). Larval characters are in conflict with the monophyly of Lycoperdininae and Epipocinae.

Key words. — *Mycetina cruciata*, larva, internal head structures, feeding mechanism, phylogeny.

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OVOVIVIPARITY IN TENEBRIONID BEETLES OF THE MELANOCRATOID PLATYNOTINA (COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE: PLATYNOTINI) FROM MADAGASCAR, WITH NOTES ON THE VIVIPAROUS BEETLES

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Abstract.— First stage larve of ovoviviparous tenebrionid beetles (melanocratoid Platynotina, Platynotini) from Madagascar are described and illustrated: *Sebastianus simplex* Iwan, *S. projectus* Iwan, *Styphacus bartolozzi* Iwan, *S. kochi* Iwan, *Melanocratus ferreri* Iwan. Viviparity in beetles (Carabidae, Chrysomelidae, Micromalthidae, Staphylinidae and Tenebrionidae) is discussed.

Key words.— Coleoptera, Platynotini, Tenebrionidae, Carabidae, Chrysomelidae, Micromalthidae, Staphylinidae, Madagascar, South Africa, viviparity.

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REDESCRIPTION OF *AULONOTHROSCUS LATICOLLIS* (RYBIŃSKI, 1897) (COLEOPTERA: THROSCIDAE)

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Abstract.— *Aulonothroscus laticollis* (Rybiński, 1897) is redescribed and illustrated based on newly collected material in the Białowieża Primeval Forest, Poland. Its female is described for the first time.

Key words.— Coleoptera, Throscidae, *Aulonothroscus laticollis*, redescription, sexual dimorphism, Poland.

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INTERFERENCE OF TERRITORIAL ANT SPECIES IN THE COURSE OF RAIDS OF *FORMICA SANGUINEA* LATR. (HYMENOPTERA, FORMICIDAE)

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Abstract.— The paper presents four cases of territorial ant colonies interfering in the course of *Formica sanguinea* Latr. raids against slave species which nest next to or in their territories. In three cases, *Formica rufa* L., when protecting its own territory, forced out (one case) or held (two cases) a raiding column of *F. sanguinea*, thus "saving" local *Formica fusca* L. nests from danger. In one case, *Lasius fuliginosus* (Latr.) did not let a *F. sanguinea* column pass its territory; to reach its target (a colony of *Formica cinerea* Mayr), the column had to by-pass the foreign territory.

Key words.— ants, *Formica sanguinea*, *Formica rufa*, *Formica fusca*, *Formica cinerea*, *Lasius fuliginosus*, territoriality, competition, slavery, ecology.

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FORMICA DUSMETI EMERY, 1909, AN IBERIAN ENDEMIC ANT SPECIES: DESCRIPTION OF THE MALE AND DISTRIBUTION (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE)

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Abstract.— The male of the iberian endemic ant *Formica dusmeti* Emery, 1909 is described. The shorter scape and hairless appendices differentiate those males from those of the closest species *F. frontalis* Santschi and *F. truncorum* Fabricius. The distribution of *F. dusmeti* is updated.

Key words.— Hymenoptera, Formicidae, *Formica dusmeti*, Iberian, male, morphology.

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WHAT IS "*LEPTOTHORAX NYLANDERI*" (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) IN RUSSIAN AND FORMER SOVIET LITERATURE?

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Abstract.— It is shown that the name "*Leptothorax nylanderi*" as used by all earlier Russian authors, is a misidentification. The species distributed throughout East Europe and the Caucasus is really *L. crassispinus* Karawajew, 1926 (here revived from synonymy and **stat. nov.**, and senior synonym of *L. slavonicus* Seifert, 1995 **syn. nov.**). There is a narrow zone of overlap of *L. nylanderi* and *L. crassispinus* in East Germany and West Poland but the situation in the Balkans needs further clarification.

Key words.— Ants, Formicidae, *Leptothorax nylanderi*, taxonomy.

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BALAUSTIUM XEROTHERMICUM SP. NOV. FROM POLAND WITH REMARKS ON ALL WORLD SPECIES OF THE GENUS (ACARI: ACTINEDIDA: ERYTHRAEIDAE)

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Abstract.— Male, female and nymph of *Balaustium xerothermicum* **sp. nov.** are described. Key to the Polish species and data on distribution and ecological requirements are given.

Key words.— Acari, Parasitengona, Erythraeidae, *Balaustium*, new species, taxonomy, key.

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KAMERTONIA POLONICA GEN. AND SP. NOV. FROM POLAND WITH A KEY TO THE WORLD GENERA OF "CONALAE-LESS" ERYTHRAEINAE (ACARI: ACTINEDIDA: ERYTHRAEIDAE)

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Abstract.— *Kamertonia* **gen. nov.** is described from Poland and compared with all World genera of Erythraeinae without so-called cone-like setae on palptibia and palpgenu. *K. polonica* **sp. nov.** is described from Poland as an exclusively psammophilous species connected with sand dunes and sand beaches.

Key words.— Acari, Parasitengona, Erythraeidae, new genus, new species, taxonomy, key.

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FOUR NEW HOMONYMS IN ERYTHRAEIDAE (ACARI: ACTINEDIDA)

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Abstract.— *Leptus villosus* Mihelčič, 1964 is a junior secondary homonym of *Leptus villosus* (Berlese, 1910); *Leptus errabundus* **nom. nov.** is proposed as a replacement name for *L. villosus* Mihelčič, 1964. *Leptus calvatus* Mihelčič, 1958 is a junior primary homonym of *Leptus calvatus* Willmann, 1951; *Leptus incertus* **nom. nov.** is proposed as a replacement name for *L. calvatus* Mihelčič, 1958. *Leptus diversus* Mihelčič, 1958 is a junior primary homonym of *Leptus diversus* Mihelčič, 1958; *Leptus furibundus* **nom. nov.** is proposed as a replacement name for *L. diversus* Mihelčič, 1958. *Leptus diversus* var. *variatus* Mihelčič, 1958 is raised to the species rank. *Abrolophus longipes* (Schweizer and Bader, 1963) **comb. nov.** is a junior primary homonym of *Abrolophus longipes* (Willmann, 1951) **comb. nov.**; *Abrolophus baderi* **nom. nov.** is proposed as a replacement name for *A. longipes* (Schweizer and Bader, 1963).

Key words.— Acari, Parasitengona, Erythraeidae, homonymy, new names, new combinations.

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A REDESCRIPTION OF *TROMBIDIUM HOLOSERICEUM* (LINNAEUS, 1758) (ACARI: ACTINOTRICHIDA: TROMBIDIOIDEA) WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL ACTIVE INSTARS AND NOTES ON TAXONOMY AND BIOLOGY

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Abstract.— A detailed redescription of *Trombidium holosericeum* (L.), based on female is given. Characteristics of larvae, deutonymphs and adults as well as the data on their biology are provided. The selected neotype is a female, from which larvae have been obtained by experimental rearing. *Teresothrombium* is regarded as a new synonym of *Trombidium*. *T. latum* Koch, 1837 is a synonym of *T. holosericeum*, whereas *T. latum* s. Oudemans (1910, 1937), André (1926), Thor and Willmann (1947) – a synonym of *T. rimosum* Koch, 1837. *T. holosericeum* displays an almost edaphic life style except during mating and the parasitic phase of larvae. The life cycle is uni- to semivoltine, females may be iteroparous. Data on host range of larvae and physiological properties of eggs and protonymphs are given.

Key words.— Acarology, taxonomy, biology, life-history, neotype, Trombidiidae, *Trombidium, T. holosericeum.*

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ON *MESOCYCLOPS IRANICUS* LINDBERG, 1936 (COPEPODA: CYCLOPOIDA) AND THE CYCLOPOID COLLECTION MADE BY KNUT LINDBERG DURING HIS 1935 VISIT TO IRAN

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Abstract.— Re-examination of the type-material of *Mesocyclops iranicus* Lindberg, 1936 revealed that this species has to be considered as a junior synonym of the widely distributed *M. aspericornis* (Daday, 1906). Some observations on the micromorphology are presented, and a list of the type-materials of the species described from Iran by Lindberg in 1936 and which he deposited in the collections of the Recent Invertebrate Section is given.

Key words. — Cyclopidae, *Mesocyclops iranicus*, synonymy, type-material.

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A NOTE ON AMPHIPOD CRUSTACEANS IN A PIECE OF BALTIC AMBER

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Abstract.— In a small piece of Baltic amber several poorly preserved amphipod crustaceans were found. The most probable seems to be the affinity of these amphipods to the freshwater family Crangonyctidae.

Key words.— Baltic amber, fossil Amphipoda.

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CATALOGUE OF TYPES OF RECENT CEPHALOPODS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, LONDON

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Abstract.— The Natural History Museum [NHM], London, formerly the British Museum (Natural History) [BM(NH)], is a centre of biological systematic collections having worldwide coverage. The small but significant historical collections of Cephalopoda are rich in type material (41 cuttlefish; 51 squid; 73 octopods) and have recently been transformed by the addition of the extensive *Discovery* collections and the Malcolm Clarke collection of Cephalopoda collected from Sperm Whales, both having come from the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences. A list of the Cephalopoda type collections has not been published for 150 years and shuld be of value to workers on the systematics of the group.

Key words.— cephalopods, types, museum collection, NHM London.