This article was downloaded by: [University of Calgary]
On: 04 February 2015, At: 18:34
Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer
Street, London W1T 3JH, UK

Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 5

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah11>

On the sexual differences of *Corœbus bifasciatus*, and on its supposed Ova

M.A. Laboulbène

Published online: 07 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: M.A. Laboulbène (1884) On the sexual differences of *Corœbus bifasciatus*, and on its supposed Ova , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 5, 13:76, 308-309, DOI: [10.1080/00222938409459244](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938409459244)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222938409459244>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever

caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

On the Sexual Differences of Coræbus bifasciatus, and on its supposed Ova. By M. A. LABOULBÈNE.

The Buprestid, *Coræbus bifasciatus*, which is exceedingly injurious to the evergreen oak in the south of France, has been reported upon by MM. Régimbeau * and De Trégomain †. The author finds that the organ described by these writers as an ovipositor is in reality the male organ! The female *Coræbus* has a simple oviduct.

M. Régimbeau describes certain bodies as ova, most of which the author regards as fecal masses; while M. de Trégomain notices the occasional presence in the galleries in which the beetles undergo their metamorphoses of great quantities of eggs, "some nearly spherical, others somewhat oval, about 0·07 millim. in diameter, of a yellow colour, and slightly translucent." In some cases these eggs presented "whitish lineaments." M. de Trégomain thinks that if they are the ova of *Coræbus* they must be unfecundated, as the insect is always alone in its gallery.

The author confirms the description and figures given by M. de Trégomain, and adds that he has found upon pupæ which died before completing their metamorphosis oviform bodies, varying in size from $\frac{1}{3}$ millim. to 0·82 millim. They were of an amber colour, and some of them presented whitish lines and even spots. These, he thought, could not be true ova, and rather believed that they were vesicular Ascomycetous Fungi developed upon the dead insects; and the microscope showed a few filaments of mycelium.

He goes on to say:—"On observing these oviform bodies with the microscope, I constantly found with them some Acarina perfectly recognizable by their rostrum, legs, &c. Further, these oviform bodies, when crushed or subjected to the action of various reagents (prolonged maceration in glycerine, staining in carmine), showed in their interior true ova in various stages of development. The smallest of these ova were rounded; the largest had acquired an elliptical form; their average size was in the greatest diameter 0·10 millim. and in the other 0·075.

"Carefully examining the position of the mite relatively to the oviform bodies, I ascertained many times (with M. Rémy, chief of the Laboratory of La Charité) that the posterior part of the body of the mite was prolonged into a globular abdomen, and was attached to it by chitinous rods. The oviform body was in reality only the abdomen more or less vesicularly dilated, strengthened by chitinous threads, three on each side, and filled with the ova of a mite, attached to the pupa of the *Coræbus*.

"The conclusion that forces itself upon one is as follows:—A mite (the species of which will be hereafter determined, and which is allied to *Tyroglyphus*) occurs in the galleries upon dead pupæ of *Coræbus bifasciatus*. This mite is remarkable because its abdomen becomes dilated into a large vesicle and filled with ova. The abdo-

* 'Le *Coræbus bifasciatus*, ou Bupreste ravageur du Chêne vert' (1876).

† 'Les Insectes du Chêne vert' (1876).

mental development, which is peculiar to this Acarine, and has not previously been indicated in the Arachnida of this group, resembles that occurring in the female termites, and especially in the females of the Chigoe (*Dermatophilus* or *Pulex penetrans*) of the tropics."—*Comptes Rendus*, February 25, 1884, p. 539.

New Contributions to the Knowledge of the Rotatoria.

By Dr. EUGEN VON DADAY.

After devoting several years to the study of the Hungarian Rotifera, especially those of Transylvania, the author in 1882 visited the group of pools in the Mezösey, and found in the Mezö-Záher pool several new species, one of them representing a new genus. The following are the characters of these new forms:—

Genus BRACHIONUS, Ehr.

Brachionus Margói, n. sp.

Testula lævi, oblongo-ovata; frontis dorso processibus quatuor, mediis longioribus, basi inflatis, acutis; lateralibus brevioribus, arcuatis; ventri margine undulata, medio excisa; postice utrinque latere processu longo, acuminato ac valde arcuato; apertura pedis bidentata. Long. corp. 0·5–0·8 mill.

Collected on the frothy surface of the large pool near Mezö-Záh, where it occurred pretty abundantly with small Crustacea and the following Rotifera. It most nearly approaches *Brachionus amphicerus*, especially as regards the processes of its carapace; but in that species the processes are all of equal length, while they differ in length in the new one. The essential distinction between the two species is to be sought in the rotatory organ, the musculature, the jaws, and salivary glands. The new form is named in honour of Prof. T. von Margó.

Genus SCHIZOCERCA, n. gen.

Novum genus e Brachionorum familia; testa lævi; oculis duobus conjunctis sessilibus; pede longo, cylindrico, apice magnopere fisso, furcam longam effecto, ramis apice dentibus duobus inæqualibus instructis.

Schizocerca diversicornis, n. sp.

Species unica, caractere generis. Corpore elongato, fronte latiusculo, postice parum attenuato; testa lævi, frontis processibus quatuor, mediis parvis, basi inflatis, marginalibus elongatis, acutis, arcuatis; ventri margine medio excisa; mucronibus duobus posticis inæqualibus, dextro multo longiore, acutiore inflexoque, sinistro brevior, latiore. Long. corp. 0·15–0·2 mill.

Occurs frequently in the pool of Mezö-Záh. Resembles *Brachi-*