

It differs from *F. fusca* L. in having a very shining gaster. Thorax and head (with frontal area) too are shiny compared with *fusca*. It is easily distinguished from *F. gagates* Latr. by its angled epinotum (Fig. 1, see also photographic illustrations by Bönner 1914 p. 64). The gaster has more sparse pubescence and fewer bristles than in *gagates*.

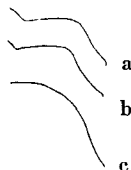


Fig. 1. Epinotum seen in profile.

- a) *F. gagatoides* Ruzs. (♀)
- b) *F. picea* Nyl. (♀)
- c) *F. gagates* Latr. (♂ major).

It resembles *fusca* in habitus (especially when alive, it must be admitted that I have not seen living specimens of *picea*), in a smaller degree *picea*, from which it differs in usually having a more shining body, and it hasn't the long and numerous bristles of *picea* on thorax (pro- and mesonotum) and gaster. The colour is black, not brown or brownish black as in most of my specimens of *picea*.

In respect to the scale, the shape of this separates *gagatoides* from *fusca*, *picea*, and *gagates* (Figs. 2, 3, 4).



Fig. 2. Types of scale forms in *F. gagatoides* Ruzs.

- a) ♂ b) ♀ c—g) ♀♀
- c) drawn to a smaller scale than the rest.
- g) The common type.



Fig. 3. Scales of *F. gagates* Latr. (upper) and *F. picea* Nyl. (lower), ♀ (left) and ♂ (right). All drawn to the same scale.



Fig. 4. Scale of *F. fusca* L., ♀.

♀ (deälated). The most important characters as in the ♀. — Length 7—8 mm.

More difficult than the ♀♀ to separate from the allied species. It may be recognized by the shining gaster and the broad, heart-shaped