

Descriptions of some new genera and species of *Blattidae*. (Orth.)

By R. Shelford, Oxford.

The majority of the species described in this paper are contained in the Hope collection, Oxford University Museum and unless otherwise stated the type-specimens are deposited in this collection. The University Museum is indebted to the firm of Staudinger and Bang-Haas for the generous donation of several new species, most of which are now described.

Sub-fam. *Ectobiinae*.

Anaplecta bolivari sp. n.

♀. Castaneous. Head and pronotum rufo-testaceous. Tegmina with marginal area narrow, 9 costals, 4 longitudinal discoidal sectors. Wings infuscated, radial vein bifurcate from base, 7 costals, median vein obsolete at base, apex curved up to meet the radial vein, medio-discal area crossed by 2 transverse venules, 1st axillary 4-ramose, apical triangle less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of total wing-length, base straight. Abdomen beneath and legs testaceous. Supra-anal lamina trigonal, subgenital lamina deeply cleft. Total length 6 mm; length of tegmina 5 mm.

Kamerun (coll. Bolivar, type).

The West-African species of the genus can be distinguished as follows:

1. Pronotum unicolorous
2. Pronotum and tegmina concolorous
 3. Tegmina with outer margin testaceous *A. cineta*, Gerst.
 - 3'. Tegmina unicolorous
 4. Castaneous species *A. dahomensis* Shelf.
 - 4'. Flavo-testaceous species *A. pulchra* Shelf.
- 2'. Pronotum paler than tegmina *A. bolivari* Shelf.
- 1'. Pronotum with fuscous vittae *A. conradti* Shelf.

Anaplectoidea modesta sp. n.

♂. Testaceous. Disc of pronotum castaneous, lateral margins broadly hyaline. Tegmina clear testaceous, 14 costals, 6 or 7 oblique discoidal sectors, anal vein impressed, axillaries obsolescent. Wings with veins and reflected apical area castaneous, 9—10 costals, medio-discal area 4 times broader than medio-ular, crossed by 5 transverse venules, ulnar vein 3-ramose, 1st axillary vein 4-ramose, apical area $\frac{3}{8}$ of total wing-length. Abdomen beneath piceous at base, castaneous at apex, sub-genital

lamina produced, symmetrical, with a pair of slender styles. Cerci castaneous. Legs testaceous.

Total length 7 mm; length of body 6 mm; length of tegmina 5 mm; pronotum $1,8 \times 2,4$ mm.

Ceylon, Wellawaya.

Anaplectoidea notata sp. n.

♂. Testaceous. Disc of pronotum castaneous with hyaline lateral margins. Tegmina with base of radial vein, bases of anal and discoidal fields castaneous, a clear spot in centre of anal field, rest of tegmina testaceous; marginal field broad, 15 costals, 9 oblique discoidal sectors, anal vein impressed, axillaries obsolescent. Wings with 14 costals, their apices incrassated, marginal field dilated, medio-discal area about 3 times broader than medio-ulnar, crossed by 10 transverse venules, ulnar vein 4-ramose, 1st axillary vein 4-ramose, apical area about $\frac{1}{4}$ total wing-length, acutely angled at base, apex obtusely rounded, emarginate. Supra-anal lamina trigonal, exceeded by the subgenital lamina which is produced and is provided with two styles.

Total length 8 mm; length of body 6,9 mm; length of tegmina 6,5 mm; pronotum $1,8 \times 2,6$ mm.

Annam, Phuc Son.

The four species of *Anaplectoidea* can be distinguished by the following key:

1. Tegmina unicolorous
 2. Apical area of wing broader than long or as broad as long.
 3. Wings suffused with castaneous . . . *A. nitida* Shelf.
(Batjan & Celebes)
 - 3'. Wings flavid *A. dohertyi* Shelf.
(Sangir)
 - 2'. Apical area of wing longer than broad *A. modesta* sp. n.
- 1'. Tegmina not unicolorous *A. notata* sp. n.

Sub-fam. *Phyllodromiinae*.

Pseudothyrsocera bicolor sp. n.

♂. Head piceous. Antennae with the basal two-thirds piceous and plumose, apical third setaceous, ochreous. Pronotum piceous, smooth, trapezoidal. Tegmina piceous at base and apex, intermediate area flavo-testaceous with a small fuscous macula in the middle, an elongate hyaline spot in the mediastinal field; 7 longitudinal discoidal sectors, anterior ulnar vein 3-ramose. Wings with extreme base and apex infuscated, remainder hyaline, veins of posterior part piceous, mediastinal vein 3-ramose, 8 costals,

the first 3 and the mediastinal rami lengthily incrassated, ulnar vein 5-ramose. Abdomen above and beneath piceous; 1st tergite with a scent-gland opening; supra-anal lamina trigonal but produced in the centre to form a rounded median lobe, surpassed by the subgenital lamina which is produced, almost symmetrical; the left style stout, almost median in position, much longer than the minute right style. Coxae with their apical halves and their outer margins testaceous, the remainder of the legs piceous.

Total length 17,2 mm; length of body 12,5 mm; length of tegmina 13 mm; pronotum $5 \times 5,6$ mm.

Borneo, Sarawak, Mt. Matang.

Phyllodromia phryne sp. n.

♂. Head ochreous; eyes, antennae and maxillary palpi piceous. Pronotum bright ochreous, discoidal, not nearly covering vertex of head; scutellum hidden. Tegmina and wings extending considerably beyond apex of abdomen. Tegmina ochreous, anal field, apex and a broad discoidal streak fusco-castaneous; marginal field broad, radial vein bifurcate at apex, 13 costals the last multiramosa, anterior ulnar multiramosa, posterior ulnar simple, discoidal sectors more or less longitudinal. Wings flavid, apex infuscated, an ochreous stigma formed by the incrassated apices of some of the costals, 9 costals, the first 6 incrassated, mediastinal vein simple, ulnar vein 5-ramose, an inconspicuous apical triangle. Abdomen short, ochreous, 8th and 9th tergite almost completely concealed beneath the 7th, posterior margin of 9th tergite notched, supra-anal lamina shortly trigonal; sub-genital lamina rather large, produced, symmetrical, with a pair of slender styles near the middle of the posterior margin. Cerci ochreous, long and slender, 10-jointed. Legs ochreous with the fore- and mid-tibiae, the genicula of all the femora, the apex of the hind-tibiae and all the tarsi, piceous. Front femora with 2—3 spines on the anterior margin beneath, succeeded distally by piliform setae; the other femora strongly armed. Genicular spines long.

Total length 12,8 mm; length of body 8,9 mm; length of tegmina 10 mm; pronotum $3 \times 3,4$ mm.

Kamerun (coll. Bolívar, type).

One of the most brilliantly coloured species of the genus.

Phyllodromia bolivari sp. n.

♂. Head castaneous, frons and vertex rugose-punctate. Eyes wide apart. Antennae fuscous with two basal joints testaceous, clothed with an erect rufous pubescence. Pronotum discoidal, not covering vertex of head, sparsely rufo-fimbriate, disc rufescent,

margins castaneous. Tegmina and wings exceeding the apex of the abdomen. Tegmina castaneous, mediastinal vein 3-ramose, radial bifurcate, the lower branch multiramose, 7—8 costals, anterior ulnar simple, 5 longitudinal discoidal sectors. Wings castaneous, anterior part extending beyond the posterior part considerably, no trace of a triangular apical area, radial vein bifurcate from near the base, 7—8 costals, ulnar vein 3-ramose, 1st axillary 4-ramose. Abdomen and legs rufo-testaceous; supra-anal lamina short, transverse, posteriorly emarginate, exceeded by the sub-genital lamina which is symmetrical with 2 minute styles placed to the left of the middle line. Cerci slender (mutilated). Legs moderately armed; front femora with 3 spines on anterior margin beneath, succeeded distally by piliform setae. Genicular and apical spines normal. Tarsal arolia present.

Total length 9,2 mm; length of body 7,5 mm; length of tegmina 7 mm; pronotum $2 \times 2,5$ mm.

Kamerun (coll. Bolívar).

A curious little species, superficially resembling a *Latindia*.

Phyllodromia denticulata sp. n.

♂. Castaneous. Disc of pronotum castaneous with a rufous macula, lateral margins hyaline. Tegmina castaneo-hyaline, lateral margin hyaline; radial vein bifurcate from near base, 15 costals, anterior ulnar 4-ramose, posterior ulnar 3-ramose. Wings suffused with castaneous, mediastinal vein bi-ramose, the rami incrassate, 12 costals, all but the last two or three incrassate, ulnar vein 3-ramose, a small triangular apical area. Abdomen above rufo-castaneous; supra-anal lamina shortly produced, exceeded by the sub-genital lamina, its apex truncate, the posterior angles armed with a bifurcate spine; sub-genital lamina asymmetrical, the left style short and blunt, the right style situated at the apex of the lamina broader than long and armed with numerous minute spines. Cerci moderate. Legs testaceous, front femora armed on anterior margin beneath with 3—4 long spines succeeded distally by piliform setae.

Total length 12,2 mm; length of body 10 mm; length of tegmina 10 mm; pronotum $2,5 \times 3$ mm.

Peru, Callanga.

A remarkable species on account of the armature of the apical abdominal segment.

Phyllodromia inconspicua sp. n.

♂. Uniform pale testaceous. Pronotum with lateral hyaline margins. Tegmina considerably exceeding the apex of the ab-

domen, in some specimens with a few scattered fuscous points; radial vein bifurcate, 10—11 costals, 5 oblique discoidal sectors, posterior ulnar simple. Wings hyaline, costal margin faintly suffused with castaneous, mediastinal vein bifurcate, 7 costals, the last 2 ramose, the first 4 clavate, ulnar vein ramose, triangular apical area minute. Supra-anal lamina shortly trigonal, sub-genital lamina exceeding it, apex slightly produced, excised, a pair of short blunt styles, their apices minutely denticulate dorsally. Cerci long, slender, fuscous beneath. Front femora completely armed on the anterior margin beneath, the distal spines the shorter.

Total length 14 mm; length of body 11 mm; length of tegmina 12 mm; pronotum $3,5 \times 4$ mm.

Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul.

Two examples in the Oxford University Museum labelled by Brunner "*Phyllodromia* sp. n."

Phyllodromia maculiventris sp. n.

♂. Testaceous. Frons obscurely marked with castaneous dots and lines. Pronotum transversely elliptical, margins broadly hyaline, disc with symmetrical liturate markings. Tegmina barely exceeding the apex of the abdomen, testaceo-hyaline, the veins rufescent; about 10 costals, many ramose, radial simple, 5 discoidal sectors, posterior ulnar simple, numerous transverse venules which are fuscous. Wings faintly suffused with flavo-testaceous, 9 costals, the first 6 strongly clavate, ulnar 4-ramose. Abdomen above blotched with castaneous, the last 3 tergites constricted, supra-anal lamina short, transverse. Abdomen beneath testaceous with a large piceous macula on sternites 1—6, sub-genital lamina large, produced, considerably exceeding the supra-anal plate, its apex slightly emarginate, styles slender, situated in deep notches on either side of the apex, some stiff, erect hairs at their points of insertion. Cerci rather short, flattened, outwardly curved. Front femora with a complete row of spines on the anterior margin beneath.

♀. Similar; supra-anal lamina with the apex emarginate, sub-genital lamina semi-orbicular, ample.

Total length (♂) 17,5 mm, (♀) 15,5 mm; length of body (♂) 17 mm, (♀) 13 mm; length of tegmina (♂) 14 mm, (♀) 12,9 mm; pronotum $3 \times 4,2$ mm.

Bolivia, Mapiri; Peru, Callanga.

Readily distinguished by the heavily marked abdomen.

Phyllodromia flora sp. n.

♂ ♀. Allied to the preceding species, but smaller, the tegmina relatively longer, sub-genital lamina (♂) with the apex less produced and the styles much smaller, cerci very long, their apices acuminate.

Total length (♂) 15,6 mm, (♀) 15 mm; length of body (♂) 12 mm, (♀) 12 mm; length of tegmina (♂) 13 mm, (♀) 12 mm; pronotum $3 \times 3,9$ mm.

Peru, Callanga.

Phyllodromia peruana sp. n.

♂. Testaceo-hyaline. Pronotum transversely elliptical, lateral margins broadly hyaline, disc immaculate or with very faint brown streaks. Tegmina extending considerably beyond the apex of the abdomen, 10 costals, the 9th multiramose, 5 longitudinal discoidal sectors, posterior ulnar simple, discoidal field reticulated. Wings hyaline, veins faintly castaneous, mediastinal 3-ramose, 7 costals, the last 3 multiramose, the first 4 and the mediastinal rami clavate, ulnar vein 4-ramose, an inconspicuous apical triangle. Supra-anal lamina shortly trigonal. Abdomen beneath with large central maculae on the basal sternites and small lateral maculae on all the sternites; sub-genital lamina, produced, asymmetrical, apex widely emarginate, the left posterior angle dentiform, a pair of stout styles in the apical emargination, almost touching at their bases. Cerci long and slender. Front femora completely armed beneath, the more distal spines shorter.

Total length 14,5 mm; length of body 11,5 mm; length of tegmina 12,2 mm; pronotum 3×4 mm.

A species that might be placed almost equally well in the genus *Pseudectobia* as defined by Saussure and Zehntner. Peru, Callanga.

Phyllodromia dido sp. n.

♂. Castaneous. Frons and face testaceous with 3 castaneous transverse bands. Pronotum trapezoidal, disc with a large castaneous macula extending from anterior to posterior margin, lateral margins broadly hyaline. Tegmina castaneo-hyaline, the colour deepest along the course of the radial and anal veins, costal margin hyaline; 11 costals, the last 2 ramose, radial bifurcate near apex, 6 longitudinal discoidal sectors, numerous transverse venulae, posterior ulnar simple. Wings castaneous, mediastinal vein 4-ramose, radial vein bifurcate, apex ramose, 10 costals, the more proximal clavate, ulnar with 5 ramose branches. Tegmina and wings considerably exceeding apex of abdomen.

Abdomen castaneous, supra-anal lamina trigonal, not exceeding the sub-genital lamina which at the apex is squarely emarginate; no genital styles. Abdomen beneath with the disc paler. Cerci very long, 3 apical joints slender. Legs sordid testaceous, front femora with a complete row of spines on the anterior margin beneath, the more proximal spines shorter.

Total length 16 mm; length of body 13 mm; length of tegmina 14 mm; pronotum 3×3.9 mm.

Bolivia, Mapiri.

The nearest ally of this species is *P. pallipes* Scudder from Peru, but that differs in the colouration of the head and wings.

Pseudophyllodromia boliviensis sp. n.

♂ ♀. Short and broad. Head bright rufous with the face orange. Antennae not exceeding the body in length, incrassate, piceous with a broad testaceous band near the apex. Pronotum transversely elliptical, posteriorly very slightly produced, lateral margins broadly hyaline, disc piceous with 4 testaceous maculae, a median elongate one in the anterior half of the disc, a median small one on the posterior margin and two on either side of the middle line in the centre of the disc. Scutellum with a testaceous spot. Tegmina castaneous, marginal field, the greater part of the anal field and the base of the discoidal field hyaline, 11 costals, radial bifurcate near apex and its lower ramus multiramous, 3 discoidal sectors, anterior ulnar biramous, base of posterior ulnar obsolescent, venae spuriae between the sectors and numerous transverse venulae. Wings castaneo-hyaline, marginal area near apex flavo-testaceous, 10 costals, ulnar 3-ramose. Abdomen beneath flavo-testaceous, castaneous at base, sub-genital lamina (♂) shortly produced, with a pair of thick blunt styles, (♀) with a castaneous blotch, semi-orbicular, ample, apex cleft. Cerci moderate, apex acuminate. Legs testaceous, front femora with 3—4 long spines on anterior margin beneath, succeeded distally by piliform setae.

Total length 10—12 mm; length of body 9—11 mm; length of tegmina 8—9 mm; pronotum 3×4 mm.

Bolivia, Mapiri.

Distinguished by the incrassate antennae and pronotal pattern.

Pseudophyllodromia albomaculata sp. n.

♂. Head piceous, vertex castaneous, a narrow white line across the frons between the lower part of the eyes, some spots on the face and the apex of the clypeus flavid. Antennae very slender, fuscous. Pronotum sub-trapezoidal, rather strongly pro-

duced backwards, anteriorly truncate; disc with a large castaneous cordiform macula, all the margins testaceo-hyaline. Tegmina castaneous with the mediastinal area and numerous minute maculae testaceous; 15 costals, anterior ulnar vein with 4 longitudinal rami, posterior ulnar simple. Wings infuscated, 10 costals, the distal 4 bifurcate, ulnar vein 4-ramose, a distinct apical triangle. Abdomen above and beneath piceous. Supra-anal lamina trigonal. Cerci moderate, highly acuminate at apex. Legs piceous, tarsi testaceous at base.

Total length 11,2 mm; length of tegmina 8 mm; pronotum $2,9 \times 3,9$ mm.

Peru, Callanga.

Probably the nearest ally of this species is *P. obscura* Sauss. but the backward production of the pronotum and the apical triangle of the wing are unusual features in this genus.

Sub-fam. *Blattinae*.

Paramethana buyssoni sp. n.

♂. Head and antennae piceous, ocelli and a band between the eyes ochreous, mouth-parts rufo-castaneous. Pronotum trapezoidal, anteriorly not covering vertex of head, bright ochreous with a large sub-cordiform piceous macula occupying the centre of the disc. Tegmina semi-corneous barely exceeding apex of abdomen, castaneous, densely reticulate-punctate. Wings as long as tegmina, anterior part semi-corneous with rounded apex, posterior part somewhat reduced. Metanotum with a quadrangular membranous flap attached to the middle of the posterior margin. Abdomen piceous, supra-anal lamina quadrangular faintly emarginate, exceeded by the sub-genital lamina which is quadrangular, posterior angles acute, styles stout, lateral. Cerci rather short and blunt. Coxae and femora rufous, tibiae and tarsi piceous. Femoral spines short and rather weak, tibial spines long and stronger, the innermost apical calcar on the outer aspect of the posterior tibiae almost as long as the metatarsus. Posterior metatarsus shorter than remaining joints, bi-seriately spined beneath, pulvilli very large.

♀. Similar, but discoidal macula of the pronotum much larger. Tegmina very short, concavely and obliquely truncate, not extending beyond the 1st abdominal tergite. Wings rudimentary. The first 3 abdominal tergites banded with ochreous, some small maculae of the same colour on the 4th tergite. Dorsum of abdomen rugose, posterior angles of 5th — 7th tergites spinously produced, supra-anal lamina triangular, apex notched, exceeding

the cerci which are short and rounded at the apex. Legs uniform piceous, stouter than in the ♂, calcar of posterior tibia as long as the metatarsus which is short.

Total length (♂) 27 mm; length of body (♂) 25 mm, (♀) 25,9 mm; length of tegmina (♂) 19,5 mm, (♀) 7 mm; pronotum $7 \times 9,6$ mm.

German East Africa, Dar-es-Salaam (Oxford Mus., type ♂), Amani (coll. du Buysson, type ♀).

I have much pleasure in naming this beautiful new species after my friend Vicomte R. du Buysson of the Paris Museum.

Periplaneta stygia sp. n.

♂. Piceous. Antennae infuscated, piceous at base. Pronotum of typical form, smooth, without impressions. Tegmina and wings barely exceeding apex of abdomen. Wings dark castaneous, median vein bifurcate, the rami dichotomously branched, a minute apical triangle. Mesonotum and metanotum without membranous processes. Scent-gland opening on 1st abdominal tergite. Abdomen above castaneous at base; supra-anal lamina quadrate, posteriorly faintly concave with a V-shaped notch in the middle of the posterior margin. Sub-genital lamina slightly exceeding the supra-anal lamina, quadrately produced, posteriorly emarginate, styles long and slender.

Total length 24 mm; length of body 23 mm; length of tegmina 18 mm; pronotum 6×8 mm.

Kamerun (coll. Bolivar, type).

Deropeltis brevipennis sp. n.

♂. Uniformly piceous. Pronotum finely punctate with a few smooth spaces, two oblique impressions. Tegmina and wings not extending beyond the third tergite. Scutellum exposed. Supra-anal lamina quadrate, angles rounded, surpassed by the sub-genital lamina.

♀. Uniformly piceous, finely punctate, opaque. Posterior margin of pronotum straight, posterior angles of thoracic tergites not produced. Posterior angles of abdominal tergites not spiniform.

Length (♂) 20—23 mm, (♀) 21 mm; length of tegmina 8,5—10 mm; pronotum (♂) 5×7 mm, (♀) $5 \times 7,8$ mm.

Erythraea, Asmara.

The male can readily be distinguished by the short tegmina and wings, the female is very like that of *D. autraniana* Sauss. but is less nitid.

Sub-fam. *Panchlorinae*.Genus *Anchoblatta* nov.

Antennae rather stout, not extending beyond the middle of the abdomen. Eyes wide apart. Pronotum barely covering vertex of head, in ♂ truncate anteriorly, anterior and lateral margins slightly reflected, disc rugose and tuberculate, posteriorly arcuate; in ♀ not truncate anteriorly, margins not reflected, disc almost smooth. Tegmina and wings extending beyond the apex of the abdomen. Supra-anal lamina, (♂) quadrate, apex emarginate, extending beyond the sub-genital lamina which is trigonal, symmetrical with two slender styles; (♀) sub-bilobate, barely exceeding the semi-orbicular sub-genital lamina. Cerci very short, apical joint enlarged. Hind-femora with 1 spine on the posterior margin and 1 genicular spine. Tibiae with outer spines tri-seriate. Posterior metatarsi shorter than the remaining joints; all the joints unarmed, their pulvilli large; tarsal arolia present. Femora without apical spines.

Anchoblatta peruana sp. n.

♂. Sordid testaceous, nitid. Antennae fuscous, rufescent at base and apex. Head, legs and abdomen beneath rufo-testaceous. Pronotum anteriorly with two widely separated tubercles, behind these a horseshoe-shaped ridge enclosing a median area which is rugose and sub-tuberculate, the disc is suffused with castaneous, the borders are hyaline with fine testaceous maculation.

♀. Head and legs darker; disc of pronotum with slight impressions, uniformly castaneous, margins hyaline and spotted with testaceous. Abdomen castaneous.

Total length (♂) 27 mm, (♀) 29 mm; length of body (♂) 22,5 mm, (♀) 25 mm; length of tegmina (♂) 23 mm, (♀) 24 mm; pronotum 7—7,2 × 9—9,1 mm.

Peru, Marcapata.

The species presents some similarity to *Proscratea*, but on account of the form of the supra-anal lamina I have no hesitation in placing it amongst the *Panchlorinae*. *Panchlora signifera* Scudder is very near this species but differs in size and in the armature of the mid- and hind-femora.

Genus *Pronauphoeta* nov.

Allied to *Nauphoeta* but the pronotum posteriorly obtusely produced and with the sides deflexed as in *Panchlora*. Tegmina and wings extending considerably beyond the apex of the abdomen. Sub-genital lamina (♂) slightly asymmetrical, 2nd and 3rd pair of femora with genicular spines; formula of apical spines as in

Nauphoeta; posterior femora armed on the posterior margin beneath with 1—3 spines. Posterior metatarsi shorter than the succeeding joints.

Pronauphoeta nigra sp. n.

♂. Very dark castaneous. Head piceous with ocelli and mouth-parts testaceous. Antennae fuscous, equal in length to the body. Frons depressed, concave; eyes not approximated on vertex. Pronotum faintly punctate, anterior margins on either side of the head testaceo-hyaline. Tegmina seriate-punctate at base, reticulate at apex. Wings with the veins and marginal area castaneous, ulnar vein with 13 incomplete and 3 complete rami. Supra-anal lamina sub-quadrate, apex scarcely incised, not exceeding the subgenital lamina which is sub-transverse. Cerci short, apical joint enlarged. Femora and coxae testaceous, tibiae and tarsi testaceous; formula of apical spines $\frac{0}{1}$, $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{1}$; Hind-femora with 1—2 spines on the posterior margin beneath.

Total length 21 mm; length of body 15 mm; length of tegmina 17 mm; pronotum $5 \times 6,2$ mm.

Kamerun (Conradt) (Deutsch. Ent. Nat.-Mus., type).

The other species of the genus are *Panchlora smaragdina* Br. (syn. *P. vitellina* Gerst.) and *P. adusta* Gerst. The genus is intermediate between *Panchlora* and *Nauphoeta*, for the species that I include in it have the pronotum and the subgenital lamina of the male as in *Panchlora* but the armature of the femora as in *Nauphoeta* and consequently I consider it advisable to separate the species exhibiting these characters from *Panchlora*. Three true species of *Panchlora* are found in Africa, viz. *P. stolata* Borg, *P. camerunensis* Borg and *P. vosseleri* Shelf.

Sub-fam. *Oxyhaloinae*.

Areolaria sumatrana sp. n.

♀. Head rufous (antennae missing). Pronotum transversely sub-quadrate, punctate, rufous, the lateral and posterior margins testaceo-hyaline. Tegmina piceous, seriate-punctate, marginal area and discoidal sectors testaceous. Wings castaneous, mediastinal vein 3-ramose, 12 costals, these with the rami of the mediastinal vein incrassated, medio-discal area nearly twice as broad as medio-ulnar, ulnar vein bifurcate, 1st axillary vein 4-ramose, triangular apical area large. Abdomen above and beneath and legs orange-rufous.

Total length 8,2 mm; length of tegmina 6,6 mm; pronotum $2 \times 2,8$ mm.

Sumatra (Deutsch. Ent. Nat.-Mus., type).

Allied to *A. signata* mihi but differently coloured.

Genus *Anareolaria* nov.

Allied to *Areolaria*, Br. and *Paraplecta* mihi but differs from the former by the non-incrassated antennae, and the trapezoidal pronotum almost covering the vertex of the head and with deflexed margins. Differs from the latter genus by the corneous tegmina, extending beyond the apex of the abdomen, seriate-punctate at base.

Anareolaria bolivari sp. n.

♂. Rufo-castaneous. Head minutely punctate; eyes wide apart; antennae fuscous with 2 joints near the apex testaceous. Pronotum punctate, lateral margins slightly reflexed, sides deflexed; scutellum exposed. Tegmina with venation somewhat obscured, 15 ramose costals, radial vein bifurcate, anterior ulnar bifurcate, 7 discoidal sectors, discoidal field reticulated, anal and mediastinal fields seriate-punctate; the portion of the right tegmen overlapped by the left piceous. Wings castaneous, 12 irregular costals, median vein bifurcate from near base, ulnar vein 6-ramose, all but the last ramus incomplete, vena dividens strongly curved, 1st axillary 6-ramose, triangular apical area prominent; anterior part of the wing semi-corneous. Abdomen above flavo-testaceous, supra-anal lamina sub-quadrate with rounded angles. Abdomen beneath rufo-castaneous; sub-genital lamina slightly asymmetrical not exceeding the supra-anal lamina, with 2 slender styles. Cerci very short, barely exceeding the apex of the abdomen. Legs with the coxae, tibiae and tarsi castaneous, femora flavo-testaceous, tibial spines rufous. Tarsal arolia present.

Total length 11,1 mm; length of body 10 mm; length of tegmina 9,5 mm; pronotum $2,9 \times 3$ mm.

Kamerun (coll. Bolivar, type).

The wing-venation is very like that of *Notolampra gibba* Thunb.

Genus *Evea* nov.

Allied to *Paraplecta* mihi, but wings absent and tegmina reduced to squamiform lobes. Eyes very wide apart and considerably reduced in size. Supra-anal lamina rotundate, apex faintly emarginate. Sub-genital lamina ample, produced, not exceeding the supra-anal lamina. Cerci short, acuminate. Femora entirely unarmed beneath; tibiae rather short, spines on outer aspect in 3 rows. Tarsi elongate, posterior metatarsus exceeding the remaining joints in length, pulvilli minute, arolia absent.

Evea Kalkmanni sp. n.

♀. Elliptical, castaneous, nitid with a few scattered minute punctures. Eyes further apart than antennal sockets, almost concealed under the pronotum. Antennae testaceous, only half the length of the body. Mouth-parts testaceous. Pronotum not covering the vertex of the head, trapezoidal, sides deflexed, posteriorly truncate. Tegminal lobes extending shortly beyond posterior margin of the mesonotum. Posterior angles of abdominal tergites slightly produced. Cerci rufescent, broad at base, pointed at apex. Abdomen beneath rufescent. Legs testaceous.

Length 12 mm; pronotum $3 \times 3,5$ mm.

Kamerun (Kalkmann), (Wiesbaden Museum, type).

Sub-fam. *Perisphaeriinae*.*Derocalymma gigantea* sp. n.

♀. Large, dark castaneous, nitid. Head elongate, punctate, frons concave. Eyes touching on vertex of head. Antennae unicolorous piceous. Upper surface granulate. Pronotum with disc cucullate, anteriorly a short median carina, sides broadly flattened, no sulci between disc and lateral margins, posteriorly obtusely produced. Angles of meso- and meta-notum and of all the abdominal tergites backwardly produced. Abdomen beneath and legs piceous. All the tergites are much broader than the sternites, so that the abdominal sternites are overlapped very considerably by the abdominal tergites. Supra-anal lamina quadrate, surpassing the sub-genital lamina. Cerci minute.

Length 30 mm; pronotum 9×19 mm; mesonotum 3×20 mm.

German E. Africa.

This is a remarkable species of a genus that is characterised by numbers of species resembling each other so closely that it is difficult to distinguish them. Apart from its large size *D. gigantea* can readily be recognised by the absence of pubescence from all parts of the body except the underside of the tergites where they overlap the sternites.

Genus *Karnyia* nov.

Both sexes entirely apterous. Head completely covered by the pronotum which is cucullate, without impressions, posteriorly truncate, sides not reflexed, beneath without carinae; all the thoracic tergites finely fimbriate on their outer margins. Sub-genital lamina (♂) asymmetrical, without styles. Tibial spines in 3 rows. Tarsi moderately long with large pulvilli, posterior metatarsus scarcely shorter than succeeding joints, arolia small.

Type of the genus *Hyposphaeria burri* Karny. (Denkschr. med.-nat. Ges. Jena XIII p. 389, pl. 22 f. 40 1908.)

Dr. Karny has kindly lent me the type of this species and I find that it is not a ♀ as stated by him but a ♂. A ♀ is in the collection of the South African Museum, labelled *Blepharodera discoidalis* Burm., an identification that is palpably incorrect. This new genus can be distinguished from all others in the subfamily *Perisphaerinae* by the fimbriate thorax and absence of tegmina and wings in both sexes.

Zwei neue paläarktische Rüsfler. (Col.)

Von Oberpostrat R. Formánek, Brünn.

Omiast fulgidus n. sp.

Stark metallglänzend, rotbraun, ein runder Makel in der Mitte jeder Flügeldecke, die Augen und die Fühlerkeule dunkelbraun. Der Rüssel etwa so lang wie vor den Augen breit, parallelseitig, deutlich gekrümmt, der Rücken auf der vorderen Hälfte breit, grubchenförmig eingedrückt, wie die mit einem punktförmigen Mittelgrübchen gezeichnete Stirn dicht, fein, runzlig punktiert und fein, undicht, anliegend behaart. Die Fühlergruben seitlich stehend, von oben als äußerst schmale Streifen beiderseits der vorderen Rüsselhälfte sichtbar, gegen die mächtig gewölbten, aus der Oberfläche des Kopfes deutlich vorragenden Augen stark abgekürzt. Die Fühler zart, den Hinterrand des Halsschildes nicht erreichend, der Schaft deutlich gebogen, gegen die Spitze schwach verdickt, das erste Geißelglied dicker und länger als das gestreckte zweite, die äußeren 5 quer, gegen die Keule an Breite zunehmend, die Keule eiförmig, etwa so lang wie die anstossenden 3 Glieder der Geißel zusammengefasst und zweimal so breit wie die Spitze des Schaftes. Der Halsschild deutlich länger als breit, hinter dem schief nach unten abgestutzten Vorderrande sehr deutlich eingeschnürt, der Hinterrand gerade abgestutzt, seitlich in der Mitte am breitesten, beiderseits gleichmächtig, schwach verengt, mächtig dicht, bedeutend gröber als die Stirn, runzlig punktiert, der Länge nach kaum, der Breite nach stark gewölbt. Die Flügeldecken etwa um ein Drittel länger als breit, an der Basis gerade abgestutzt, die Abstützfläche so breit wie der Hinterrand des Halsschildes, von der Basis kurz, ziemlich stark erweitert, sodann bis zum letzten Dritteile fast parallelseitig

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift \(Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift und Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift in Vereinigung\)](#)

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