

Als Ergänzung zum ersten Beschluß wurde von den angewandten Entomologen ein weiterer Antrag gestellt, welcher dadurch eine besondere Pointe bekam, daß die 16 Antragsteller fast nur aus den prominentesten angewandten Entomologen der betreffenden Länder bestehen; es waren die Herren:

C. Börner (Deutschland)	J. W. Munro (England)
C. Bolivar (Spanien)	Reh (Deutschland)
James Davidson (England)	T. Schoevers (Holland)
Bainbridge Fletscher (Indien)	O. Schneider-Orelli (Schweiz)
L. O. Howard (U. S. A.)	F. Stellwaag (Deutschland)
J. Jablonowski (Ungarn)	W. R. Thompson (U. S. A.)
R. Stewart Mac Dougall (England)	Iwar Trägårdh (Schweden)
	F. W. Urich (Trinidad)
G. A. K. Marshall (England)	C. B. Williams (Aegypten)

Dieser Antrag wurde gleichfalls in der Schluß-Sitzung des Kongresses am 25. VII. angenommen. Er lautet:

Resolution II: Dieser Kongreß betrachtet es als notwendig, daß die grundlegenden Probleme der angewandten Entomologie studiert werden, und wünscht, die Behörden und Anstalten, welche sich mit angewandten entomologischen Untersuchungen befassen, darauf hinzuweisen, daß sowohl die Systematik wie die Grundlagen der Physiologie, Ökologie und Pathologie der Insekten betrieben werden müssen, da nur auf diese Weise die Schädlingsbekämpfung auf eine gesunde Basis gestellt werden kann.

New *Geometridae* in the Collection of the Deutsches Ent. Institut (Lep.).

By Louis B. Prout, London.

1. Subfam. *Hemitheinae*.

1.) *Thalassodes deloloma* (sp. n.): ♂, 33 mm. Face green. Palpus not quite $1\frac{1}{2}$, terminal joint about as in *immissaria* Walk. ♂, or slightly shorter; green, beneath white. Fillet white. Crown green. Thorax and abdomen green above, white beneath. Hindtibia somewhat dilated, with hair-pencil, but with the terminal process vestigial. — *Forewing* moderately broad, termen not quite so oblique as in *immissaria*; SC^1 free, R^1 stalked, DC^3 rather deeply incurved, M^1 shortly stalked; green with short white strigulae, about as in *immissaria*; costal edge ochreous; ante-median line obsolete; postmedian extremely faint, even more proximally placed than in *immissaria*, somewhat oblique in opposite direction to termen; termen with an extremely fine, but not or scarcely interrupted, blackish line, which thickens in places into stronger dashes and is espe-

cially intensified at the veins; fringe light ochreous, narrowly suffused proximally with the dark shade of termen. — *Hindwing* slightly less narrow than in *immissaria*, the angle at R^3 scarcely so sharp; as fore wing, but with the postmedian line slightly lunulate dentate. *Underside* whitish green; costal margin of forewing ochreous; no terminal line or dots; fringes very pale ochreous.

East Sumatra.

Very similar to *javensis* Prout (Nov. Zool. XXXII, 34), except in the dilated hindtibia. Two ♀♀ from Singapore in coll. Brit. Mus. more probably belong to this than to *javensis* but can scarcely be placed definitely until the ♂ is obtained.

II. Subfam. Geometrinae.

2.) *Terina reliqua* (sp. n.): ♂ ♀. Intermediate between *doleris* Plötz and *ciucumcincta* Prout (Nov. Zool. XXII, 373), probably a race of the latter. Abdomen, as in *doleris*, white above, only with the dark lateral areas tending to meet near anal extremity. — *Forewing* with the black borders ample, the terminal with a slight proximal projection in the cell just in front of M and with marked curve about M^2 to fold. — *Hindwing* with the black apical patch continued along termen, but tapering to tornus and not touching abdominal margin.

Gaboon, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, types in coll. Deutsch. Ent. Inst., paratypes in coll. L. B. Prout. Also known to me from Bitje, Ja River, S. Cameroons, thus not a race of *doleris*.

3.) *Ascotis aciceps* (sp. n.): ♂, 42 mm (36 mm from tip to tip in the set specimen). Body and wings more brown or avellaneous than in the various forms of *selenaria* Schiff., more approaching the colour of *Cleora rimosa* Buil. from Japan. — *Forewing* not quite so elongate as in *selenaria*, the termen being slightly less oblique; markings essentially as in that species (perhaps equally variable), the median shade not strong, not blackened at costa, the antemedian more oblique outward from hindmargin than in most *selenaria*, its angle in cell rather nearer to the cell-spot; cell-spot rather broad (as in *selenaria*), with slight, irregular proximal projection, but not strongly outlined in black; the brown shade outside the postmedian line not conspicuous. — *Hindwing* with proximal area a little paler than the rest (in *selenaria* concolorous with the median); median line *straight* (neither wavy nor sinuous); the rest much as in *selenaria*. — *Underside* more suffused and irrorated than in *selenaria*, the proximal dark shading of the subterminal on both wings extending across the wing, though not very broad nor sharply defined. East China: Nanking, type in coll. Deutsch. Ent. Inst.; Shanghai, 10. September 1909 (Dr. M. Culpin), a pair in coll. L. B. Prout.

I do not think this can be a form of *selenaria*, but even if it be,

it is a distinct local modification. I believe I have seen a few other examples in different collections.

4.) *Hypochrosis festivaria temperata* (subsp. n.): Differs from *f. festivaria* F. (India) in having the ground-colour pale buff, merely tinged with vinaceous, altogether without the purple suffusion, and in having the dark-green median patch considerably reduced on the forewing posteriorly and on the hindwing; broad from SC to behind M of the forewing (much as in *f. festivaria*), this then tapers rapidly to hindmargin, its outer edge being strongly oblique; on the hindwing the patch is only about 3 mm. Underside also rather less highly coloured than in *f. festivaria*.

Philippines: Benguet, Luzon (W. Schultze), type ♀.

5.) *Zamarada ascapthes* (sp. n.): ♀, 22 mm. Head and body concolorous with the opaque parts of the wings, clouded above with blackish. Palpus slender and scarcely reaching beyond frons. (Antennae lost; a few joints of one remaining suggest that the pectinations will prove short). — *Forewing* slightly narrower and more acute than in most of the *secutaria*-group, otherwise similar; general coloration nearly as in *secutaria* Guen., the median area being subdiaphanous, sprinkled with dark scales, the proximal and distal more brown or drab — a conglomeration of drab, brown, black and (sparse) metallic scales — the distal becoming brighter brown (more tawny) near costa; a vague blackish patch close to base, another at hindmargin just proximal to antemedian line; lines black, not dentate, the antemedian from costa at 3 mm to hindmargin at 2 mm, almost straight or extremely weakly curved, the postmedian straight, about 3 mm from termen; cell-spot vaguely ocellated, scarcely so large as in *secutaria*; median shade undeveloped; subterminal and its dark proximal shading straightish, not very strong; termen and fringe much as in *secutaria*. — *Hindwing* with termen rather less convex than in *secutaria*; dark basal patch rather larger than in that species; cell-mark similarly reduced to a dot; postmedian line almost as straight as on forewing, only very faintly curved anteriorly. — *Underside* also distinguishable by the straight postmedian; the darkened grey borders (common to the genus) almost reaching termen.

S. W. Africa: Rehoboth (per A. Heyne).

Probably nearest to *pandatilinea* Prout (Ann. Transv. Mus. v. 173) t. XXV, f. 30), but distinct in the still straighter postmedian line and in the ocellated cell-spot of the forewing.

6.) *Metanema ustinota* (sp. n.): ♂, 38 mm. Palpus $1\frac{1}{4}$; 2nd joint darkened on outer side. Antennal pectinations long. Head and body concolorous with wings. Foreleg mottled (fuscous and pale). — *Forewing* rather broad, the angles at apex and R³ not extreme; SC¹ ana-

stomosing shortly with C, SC² with SC³, later connected by a short bar with SC³⁻⁴, M¹ from close to R³; light brown, almost avellaneous, costal edge with small dark strigulae; a minute cell-dot; lines grey; antemedian at about 4 mm, rather faint, especially posteriorly, hardly curved; median fairly thick, from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa to almost $\frac{2}{3}$ hindmargin, straightish, with a very faint inward curve behind middle and running slightly obliquely outward to hindmargin; postmedian obsolete above; an irregular subapical spot between SC⁵ and R³, narrow anteriorly, broadening posteriorly, its central part light buff, its borders (most broadly distally) hazel; termen a little paler. — *Hindwing* moderately broad termen with the undulations and the angle at R³ slight; SC² almost connate, M¹ less approximated to R³ than on forewing; cell-dot minute and weak; median line starting at R¹ a little beyond it, slightly sinuous to abdominal margin at about $\frac{2}{3}$, thickened posteriorly; traces of anterior half of a fine postmedian line little beyond. *Underside* with similar markings, the subapical spot weaker, forewing with a fine postmedian well developed anteriorly, rather near the median, curving to approach it, but becoming obsolete.

Mexico (per A. Heyne), without more exact locality.

Einige Wasser-Hemipteren aus Tsingtau (Nord-China).

Von Teiso Esaki, Kyushu Kais. Universität, Fukuoka (Japan).

Mit 2 Figuren.

Die kleine Ausbeute der Wasser-Hemipteren aus Tsingtau, Nord-China, von Prof. W. H. Hoffmann in der Sammlung des Deutsch. Ent. Institutes der Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft, Berlin-Dahlem, gestattet mir, einen kleinen Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Hemipteren-Fauna des fernen Ostens zu liefern. Unter den gesammelten Hemipteren befinden sich nur drei Arten, welche jedoch sehr bemerkenswert sind, als sie eine interessante neue Art enthalten. Zum besonderen Dank bin ich Herrn W. Horn für die Bestätigung, das Material zu bearbeiten und die Überlassung der Dubletten, verpflichtet.

Fam. *Notonectidae*.

1. *Notonecta chinensis* Fallou, Le Naturaliste, 1887, p. 413. Bergroth, Rev. d'Ent., tom. 13, p. 164, 1894. Kirkaldy, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1897, pp. 400, 415. Oshanin, Verz. paläarkt. Hem., Bd. 1, p. 977, 1909 = *Notonecta sinica* Walker (nec Stål), Cat. Heter., pt. 8, p. 204, 1873.

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