

Tergits nahe den Hinterecken zwei bis drei etwas längere Haare. Fünfter Tergit schwach quer-trapezförmig, mit abgerundeten Hinterecken. Sein Hinterrand steht wie bei allen Exemplaren der folgenden Art (vgl. Abb. 11) über die abgesunkene Basis des sechsten Tergits wie ein Dachvorsprung vor. Wahrscheinlich ist dies nur eine beim Eintrocknen mehr oder weniger häufig eintretende Schrumpfungerscheinung und hat nichts mit einem Drüsenorgan zu tun. Sechster Tergit trapezförmig, etwa so lang wie an der Basis breit, hinten halb so breit wie vorn, nicht ganz matt, schwärzlich. Bauch mit einigen längeren Haaren, ebenso die Terminalia, die von normalem Bau sind. Cerci ziemlich klein und schmal, gelblich.

(Fortsetzung folgt).

DESCRIPTION OF NEW INDO-MALAYAN ACRIDIDAE

Part X,

by

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(Finish).

Incolacris flavomaculata nov. spec.

♀ : Body coarsely punctured. General coloration olivaceous green (color numb. 387 of Code univers, des couleurs, Seguy, 1936).

Antennae black. Head olivaceous green, with a few irregular yellow spots along the lateral facial keels, along the lower border of cheeks, along the lateral facial keels, along the lower border of cheeks, along the lateral margins of fastigium of vertex; vertex black or olivaceous black, along the hind margin of the eye with a yellow stripe sometimes reaching the anterior margin of pronotum; behind the eye with an incomplete yellow postocular band.

Pronotum with the anterior margin rounded, posterior margin obtusely rounded, the irregular longitudinal ridges in the metazona of disc and lateral lobes less distinct than in the other known species, olivaceous green, lateral lobes with an irregular yellow transverse band about in the middle scarcely reaching the hind margin.

Epimerum of meso- and metathorax with a yellow spot.

Elytra and wings reaching the top of abdomen. Elytra with the anterior margin expanded at the base, narrowed apically, apex narrowly rounded; olivaceous green or yellow. Wings slightly infumated especially along the posterior margin.

Anterior and median legs olivaceous brown or yellow.

Hind femora olivaceous brown or yellow, with a complete yellowish praegenicular ring, knee blackish brown, kneelobes lighter coloured; inner and sometimes outer area with an indication of a blackish longitudinal stripe.

Hind tibiae olivaceous green, darker apically, the basal insertion yellow and somewhat inflated, followed by a reddish and by a narrower pale yellow



Fig. 3. *Incolacris flavomaculata* nov. spec.
Type ♀.

ring, spines with black tips. Hind tarsi olivaceous brown.

Sternum and abdomen olivaceous green, margins of segments bordered with brown.

♀ : Supra analplate triangular, apex rounded, with a basal median impression. Cercus not reaching beyond the supra analplate, conical, apex sharply pointed.

Upper valves of ovipositor shorter than the lower ones, relatively broad, margins finely denticate, apex sharply pointed. Lower valves longer than the upper ones, narrow, cylindrical, somewhat thickened at the apex and crenulate at the top, which is bluntly excised.

♂ unknown. Fig. 3.

	♀ mm
Length of body	22,5
" " pronotum	7,5
" " elytra	16,5
" " hind femora	13

Locality: Dinding Isl. 1 ♀, type coll. mea, 1 ♀ Kedak Peak, Malacca.

This species is more rugosely punctured than the other known species of this genus. The lateral facial keel is indicated by a rugosely punctured line. The pronotum is shorter, hind margin of disc rounded.

Key to the species of *Incolacris* Will.

Hind femora without black transverse bands. transverse black bands. Lateral lobe of pronotum yellow, with a black transverse band in the upper part, lower margin broadly bordered with black.

Philippines.

trifasciata Will.

- Hind femora without black transverse bands. Lateral lobe of pronotum without black transverse bands or only in the upper part . . . 2
2. Pronotum short, hind margin rounded, lateral lobes without a black transverse band. Elytra short, not reaching beyond the apex of abdomen. Hind tarsi olivaceous brown.

Dinding Isl., Malacca.

flavomaculata nov. spec.

Pronotum longer, hind margin sinuate lateral lobes with a black transverse band in the upper part. Elytra longer, distinctly reaching beyond the apex of abdomen. Hind tarsi red.

Philippines.

rubritarsi Will.

Subfam. Pyrgomorhinae.

Esoacris nov. gen.

♀ : Size long, body slender, more or less cylindrical, slightly compressed laterally, finely rugosely punctured. Antennae missing, inserted halfway the eye and the top of fastigium of vertex. Head conical, about as long as the pronotum, elongate, strongly reclinate, front in profile nearly straight, not protruding between the antennae; frontal ridge straight, margins slightly dilated towards the clypeus, between the antennae compressed and sulcate.

Lateral facial keels developed, low, substraight. Lateral ocelli placed just above the eye. Fastigium of vertex somewhat shorter than the eye, its surface forming a sharp angle with the frontal ridge; seen from above longer than broad, margins convergent apically, apex obtusely rounded, its surface with a short median keel, separated from the vertex by a transverse impression, just before the eye.

Vertex and occiput rounded; cylindrical.

Pronotum cylindrical, parallel, finely rugosely punctate, anterior margin and posterior margin rounded, disc with an indication of a low median keel, lateral keels absent, sulci indistinct, the principal sulcus far behind the middle; lateral lobes longer than high, anterior margin straight, lower margin slightly ascendant from the middle to the anterior angle, posterior margin subconcave; anterior and posterior angle rounded.

Prosternum with the anterior margin provided with a short spine.

Sternum finely punctate, anterior margin convex, marginated, in the middle with a short obtusely rounded projection; mesosternal lobes about as long as broad, their inner margin rounded and touching each other in the middle, metasternal lobes contiguous throughout along a straight line, metasternal, foveolae small, touching each other in the middle, not separated.

Elytra and wings well developed, reaching the top of abdomen.

Elytra with the anterior margin not or scarcely expanded basally, gradually narrowed apically, apex more or less pointed; radial veins not sepa-

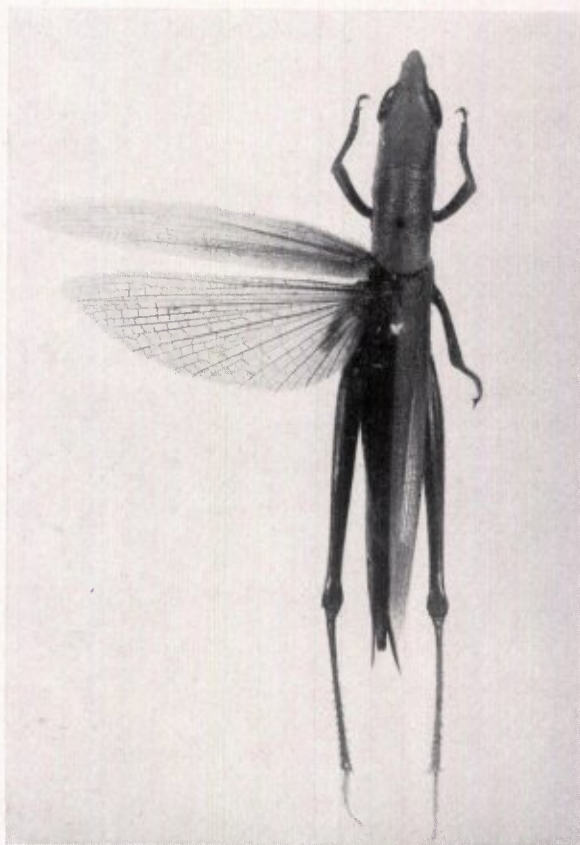


Fig. 4. *Esoacris aberrans* nov. spec. Type ♀.

rated in the basal third, in the apical half separated, between the discoidal and median vein with a row of regular transverse veinlets.

Wings a little shorter than the elytra, elongate, narrow.

Anterior and median legs normal, tarsi in the anterior legs as long as the tibiae in the median legs shorter, pulvilli normal. Hind femora long, slender, slightly compressed laterally, keels obtuse, kneelobes pointed. Hind tibiae nearly straight, upper margins obtuse, armed with 11 outer and 13 inner spines, with outer apical spine.

Hind tarsi short, not reaching the middle of hind tibia, second joint shorter than the first one, third joint about as long as the two other together.

♀ : Supra analplate long, narrow, triangular, apex pointed with a median sulcus from base to apex. Cerci very long, with long hairs, reaching far behind the ovipositor, broad, strongly compressed laterally, slightly curved, gradually narrowed apically, apex acute.

Valves of ovipositor short, straight, the upper ones with the margins crenulate, the lower ones with a row of small teeth from below, near the apex. Subgenitalplate longer than broad, hind margin triangularly expanded, with the margins straight, apex acute.

Genotype : *Esoacris aberrans* nov. spec.

This genus belongs to the sect. *Orthacrinae* and may be distinguished at once by the peculiar form of the cerci in the female.

The male being unknown it is difficult to place it in the key given by Bolivar in the Gen. Insect. fasc. 90, 1909, p. 44.

Where the elytra and wings are well developed, it may be placed near the genus *Mitricephala* Bol. of which genus it differs, not only by the form of the cerci but also by the longer fastigium of vertex, the indistinct transverse sulci of the pronotum and the longer elytra with more regular reticulation.

***Esoacris aberrans* nov. spec.**

♀ : General coloration greenish brown or yellow brown (no 281 of Code univers. d. couleurs, Seguy). Antennae missing. Head yellow green with a yellowish white longitudinal stripe across the cheek, and a narrow brownish postocular band. Vertex with two, faintly indicated, brownish longitudinal stripes, fastigium of vertex brown.

Pronotum greenish brown, metazona more yellowish green, lateral lobes brownish green, with a brown longitudinal transverse stripe in the upper

part, scarcely reaching the hind margin, bordered below by a complete yellowish brown longitudinal stripe. This stripe continues posteriorly to the base of hind femora and is the continuation of the stripe on the cheek.

Elytra greenish brown, hyalinous in the apical half. Wings slightly infumated.

Anterior and median legs greenish brown, tarsi more yellowish brown.

Hind femora yellowish green or brown, knee brown, lower margin of kneelobes black at the base. Hind tibiae greenish, darker apically, spines with black tips. Hind tarsi reddish brown. Sternum and abdomen greenish brown.

♂ unknown. Fig. 4.

	♀
Length of body	52 mm
" " pronotum	9 "
" " elytra	32,5 "
" " hind femora	23 "

Locality : Assam, Sylhet, 1 ♀, type (coll. Mus. Paris).

GLAUCONIET

Overzicht van de over dit mineraal verschenen literatuur
(1819—1934) als proeve eener beredeneerde bibliografie.

door

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(Vervolg).

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