

Flügel von *Megaselia (Aphiochaeta) brevicornis* n. sp.

borsten und nur halb so weit von einander entfernt wie die Präozellaren, die untern nahe bei den obern, sehr klein und schwach. Antialen in Mittelstellung, von der obern Senkborste und der Anterolateralen etwa gleichweit entfernt, nicht oder etwas tiefer als letztere eingepflanzt. Zweite Querreihe der Stirnborsten näher bei der dritten als bei der vorderen, ihre Borsten äquidistant. Drittes Fühlerglied annähernd von normaler Grösse, rot, bei den Paratypen vorderseitig oder apikal m. o. w. stark verdunkelt. Arista kurz, kaum so lang wie die Stirn, etwa dreimal länger als das dritte Fühlerglied, sehr kurz pubeszent. Taster gelblich, nicht schmal, im Umriss mehr eiförmig, mit gewöhnlichen Borsten. Proboscis ohne Besonderheiten.

T h o r a x schwarz, etwas glänzend, mit dichter dunkler Behaarung. Schildchen vierborstig, doch sind die äussern Borsten nur halb so lang wie die innern, bei einer Paratype sogar nur Haare. Das Schildchen ist gefurcht, mit äusserst feinen Härchen in den Vertiefungen. Pleuren mehr dunkelbraun, die schwärzlichen Mesopleuren mit gleichlangen Härchen.

A b d o m e n oben und unten schwarz, die Tergite sehr schwach behaart und matt. Erster Tergit kurz, einen überall gleich kurzen Querstreifen bildend, zweiter etwas länger als die übrigen, die untereinander etwa gleichlang sind. Fünfter Tergit nach hinten etwas verschmälert, sechster mehr trapezförmig, an der mitten etwas eingekerbten Basis merklich schmaler als der Hinterrand des vorhergehenden und kaum halb so breit wie die vorderen Tergite. Hinterrand des sechsten Segments ohne auffallende Behaarung. Das siebente Segment ist bei der Holotype durch einen glücklichen Zufall ausgestülpt, kann aber offenbar ganz eingezogen werden, da es durch ein genügend langes häutiges Intersegment mit dem sechsten verbunden ist. Es ist zylindrisch, etwa 0.4 mm lang und halb so breit, durch Chitinlängsleisten etwas versteift, hellgrau, mit sehr zarten, abstehenden Härchen am Hinterrande. Sowohl auf der Ober- als auf der Unterseite gibt es einen schmalen, schwarzglänzenden Chitinstreifen von der gleichen Länge wie das ganze Segment. Der Tergitstreifen ist hinten gleichschmal, nach vorn erweitert er sich keilför-

mig, während der Ventritstreifen von der Basis bis zur Spitze überall die gleich Breite von nur etwa 0.01—0.02 mm besitzt. Aus der Öffnung des 7. Segments ragen zwei winzige Cerci hervor, darunter ein sehr schmales, am Ende mit einigen langen Haaren versehener Plättchen; die letzten Segmente 8—10 sind wahrscheinlich in ähnlicher Weise wie bei *elongata* Wood modifiziert d. h. lang und schmal, schwach chitinisiert.

B e i n e verdunkelt gelbbraun, die hintersten stärker, die p_1 wenig verdunkelt. Vorderhüften ziemlich hell gelbbraun. Vordertarsen nicht gedrunken, alle Glieder länger als breit. f_3 mässig breit, auf der Ventralseite proximal mit 6—7 halblangen, angedrückten Haaren; t_3 auf der zweiten Hälfte mit etwa 8 gut hervortretenden posterodorsalen Wimpern, während die der obern Hälfte haarähnlich dünn sind und viel gedrängter stehen.

F l ü g e l mit deutlich gelbgrau getrüübter Membran, die Nervatur wie abgebildet. Randader 0.47, ihre Wimpern mässig kurz bis mässig lang; Abschnittsverhältnis $19:9:5\frac{1}{2}$. m_1 im ganzen nach vorn konkav.

S c h w i n g e r schwarz. **K ö r p e r l ä n g e** ohne das 7. Segment 2.1 mm.

Holotype von Valkenburg, 1. Juni 1934, in meiner Sammlung.

A n m e r k u n g. Ein ♂ von Valkenburg (15. VI. 1919 de Meijere leg.) scheint zu dieser Art zu gehören. hat aber dunkle Fühler. Sonst stimmt es gut. Die vier Scutellarborsten wie ♀, Beine etwas dunkler. Hypopyg versteckt, mit ziemlich grossem, hell gefärbten Analtubus. Ausserdem besitze ich 2 ♀♀, deren Bestimmung sicher ist, von Potsdam 24. V. 1920 und Habelschwerdt, Schlesien, 31. V. 1921, Oldenberg bzw. Duda leg.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW INDO-MALAYAN ACRIDIDAE

(ORTHOPTERA)

by

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Part IX.

Baliacris nov. gen.

♂, ♀: Size medium, body slender, finely punctate. Antennae filiform, joints relatively thick, middle joints about 2—3 times as long as broad, reaching the posterior margin of pronotum, joints slightly thickened apically.

Head normal, face reclinate, frontal ridge distinct throughout, margins subparallel, lateral facial keels substraight or slightly curved.

Fastigium of vertex subhorizontal, separated from the vertex by a transverse impression, forming with the frontal ridge a more or less acute angle, margins obtuse, apex rounded, with median carinula.

Occiput and vertex slightly convex, nearly smooth with some irregular transverse ridges on each side and without median carinula.

Eyes oval, globose, prominent sideways, interocular distance about 2—3 times as broad as the first antennal joint.

Pronotum cylindrical, somewhat constricted in the middle, anterior margin nearly straight, posterior margin straight slightly triangularly excised in the middle, median keel perceptible, lateral keels absent. First transverse sulcus indistinct, second and third distinct and continuing on the lateral lobes especially the second one, third transverse sulcus far behind the middle. Lateral lobes of pronotum longer than high with a submarginal sulcus near the anterior margin.

Lower margin ascendant from the posterior third in both directions, towards the anterior and posterior margin; anterior and posterior angle rounded.

Prosternal spine strongly transverse, straight, broad, widened at the apex, apex truncate with a small elevation in the middle and one on each side.

Mesosternal lobes about as long as broad, their inner margin convex, their interspace somewhat broader than long, widened posteriorly; metasternal lobes touching each other in the middle.

Elytra and wings rudimentar, lateral. Elytra reaching a little beyond the posterior margin of the second abdominal segment, oval, scale like. Wings very short, scarcely perceptible, not reaching the posterior margin of the first abdominal segment.

Anterior and median legs relatively thick. Hind femora reaching a little beyond the apex of abdomen, outer area somewhat flattened, keels smooth, upper keel terminating apically into a small, sharp tooth; kneelobes with a sharp tooth.

Hind tibiae slightly curved, not expanded apically, with a row of 10 inner and 7 outer spines, without apical outer spine.

Hind tarsi not reaching beyond the middle of hind tibia, second joint much shorter than the first one, third joint a little shorter than the others together.

♂. Supra-analplate triangular, apex rounded, with a median impression from base to apex. Cercus conical, straight, reaching a little beyond the supra-analplate, apex more or less pointed.

Subgenital plate short, apex obtuse.

♀. Supra-analplate triangular, apex rounded, with a median basal impression, cercus not reaching beyond the supra-analplate, conical, apex acute.

Valves of ovipositor straight, narrow, margins smooth, upper valves not hooked at the apex, but more or less pointed. Lower valves nearly straight, apex more or less rounded. Subgenital plate somewhat longer than broad, posterior margin rounded.

Genotype *Baliacris maculata* nov. sp.

This genus is related to *Racilidea* Bol. I., but differs in the form of the fastigium of vertex, that in *Racilidea* is very short and forms with the frontal ridge a distinctly rounded bow, and in the form of the valves of ovipositor that in *Racilidea* are of a normal form.

Baliacris maculata nov. sp.

♂, ♀: General coloration olivaceous green and yellow. Antennae brown, basal joints greenish-blue, apical joint somewhat lighter coloured.

Head yellow, face and cheeks yellow, in the male with an oblique blackish-brown stripe running from the lower margin of the eye, across the cheek to the posterior angle of the cheek; vertex olivaceous green, bordered with a more or less distinct narrow yellow stripe on each side, fastigium of vertex in the male more yellowish green, bordered with black in both sexes; postocular fasciae brownish black.

Pronotum olivaceous green from above, lateral lobes black or blackish brown, with a large, more or less triangular yellow spot, one in the middle of the anterior and one in the middle of the posterior margin.

Elytra small, lateral, blackish-brown, posterior margin bordered with greenish or reddish brown. Anterior and median legs yellowish green, tibiae and tarsi greenish.

Hind femora yellowish, lower and inner areas reddish, knee black.

Hind tibiae bluish, apex brownish, spines with black tips.

Hind tarsi greenish blue.

Prosternal spine, sternum and abdomen greenish-blue or yellowish, abdomen with a row of blackish spots on each side.

	♂	♀
Length of body	14—16 mm	18 mm
" " pronotum	3—3,5 "	4,5 "
" " elytra	2 "	3 "
" " hind femora	7,5—9 "	11 "

Locality: Bali, Batoeriti, 3500 ft. June 1935.
2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (type coll. mea).

Chitaura striata nov. spec.

♀: General coloration black with yellow stripes. Antennae brownish black, basal joints olivaceous green. Face between the lateral facial keels olivaceous green or brown, sometimes with irregular yellow spots and with the margins of the frontal ridge bordered with yellow. A bright yellow band runs from the insertion of antennae, along the lower margin of the eye, anteriorly bordered by the lateral facial keel, along the cheek and the lower part of lateral lobe of pronotum on to the epimerum of meso- and metathorax.

Lower margin of the cheek and a small spot on each side of the lateral facial keel in the lower angle, black or blackish green. Postocular fasciae broad, black. Vertex black with a broad, median, bright yellow longitudinal stripe beginning at the anterior margin of fastigium of vertex, running along the middle of vertex, pronotum and abdomen and terminating on the supra-analplate.

Clypeus and mouthparts olivaceous green or brown, palpi yellowish green.

Pronotum black, disc with a broad, bright yellow median band, from anterior to posterior mar-

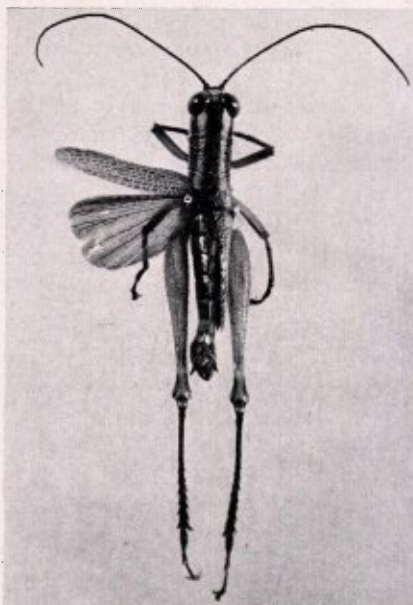


Fig. 1. *Lucretilis splendens*
nov. sp. ♂, type.



Fig. 2. *Meltripata shelfordi*
nov. sp. ♂, type.



Fig. 4. *Butonacris nigro-maculata*
nov. sp. ♂, type.

gin; lateral lobes black, with a longitudinal bright yellow stripe in the lower part, reaching from the anterior to the posterior angle, the lower margin of lateral lobe black.

Elytra rudimentar, scale like, lateral, reaching the posterior margin of the second abdominal segment; its colour is black, posterior margin slightly bordered with a lighter colour. Epimerum of meso- and metathorax with a yellow spot. Prosternal spine yellowish, strongly transverse, widened at the apex, with the apex slightly emarginate, with a small tubercle in the middle and one on each side.

Sternum and abdomen from below olivaceous green or brown, abdomen black from above with a longitudinal, bright yellow band in the middle along the whole length.

Anterior and median legs greenish or greenish brown. Hind femora greenish brown, somewhat lighter coloured in the apical half, hind knee greenish or brown with the arcus genicularis blackish brown. Hind tibiae and tarsi bluish green, spines with black tips.

♀: Supra-analplate yellow, triangular, apex obtuse, with a basal median impression. Cercus short, straight, conical, not reaching the hind margin of supra-analplate. Valves of ovipositor straight, margins finely denticulate. Subgenitalplate somewhat longer than broad, posterior margin rounded. ♂ unknown.

	♀
Length of body	25 mm
" " pronotum	5 "
" " elytra	3 "
" " hind femora	15 "

Locality: Key Isl. Goenoeng Daab, 2 ♀♀, 1922 (H. C. Siebers). Type in Mus. Buitenzorg.

This species is readily distinguished from all other known species by the bright yellow longitudinal band from above, running from the fastigium of vertex to the apex of abdomen.

Lucretilis splendens nov. sp.

♂: General coloration olivaceous black or green with yellow. Antennae very long, slender, reaching the apex of abdomen, black, basal, joints dark olivaceous green. Head black, face black, with a broad, bright yellow band running from the insertion of antennae, along the lower margin of the eye, across the cheek, across the lower part of lateral lobe of pronotum and terminating on the epimerum of meso- and metathorax. Clypeal margin in the middle tinged with yellowish-red or yellow.

Vertex black with a broad yellow spot on each side, beginning behind the eye and continuing on the disc of pronotum.

Fastigium of vertex yellow, anterior margin bordered with black. Postocular fasciae black.

Mouthparts greenish yellow or reddish brown, mandibles brown or black at their apex, palpi yellow or greenish yellow.

Pronotum black, disc on each side with a longitudinal yellow stripe, from anterior to posterior margin; lateral lobes with a longitudinal yellow stripe in the lower part, from anterior to posterior margin, with the lower margin bordered with black, except the posterior angle that is yellow. Epimerum of meso- and metathorax black with a large yellow spot.

Elytra reaching the middle of hind femora, blackish brown or greenish black, veins yellowish-blue.

Wings somewhat shorter than the elytra, with sparse reticulation, infumated throughout, especially the anterior margin.

Anterior and median legs yellowish green, tibiae and tarsi darker coloured.

Hind femora yellowish brown or reddish brown, greenish near the apex, with an incomplete yellow or yellowish green praegenicular ring, knee red, arcus geniculi, reddish brown.

Hind tibiae dark greenish blue, darker apically, with a very narrow yellow basal spot, spines with black tips. Hind tarsi greenish brown. Prosternal spine, sternum and abdomen olivaceous green, top of abdomen reddish brown. ♀ unknown.

Fig. 1.

	♂
Length of body	23 mm
" " pronotum	5,5 "
" " elytra	12 "
" " hind femora	14 "

Locality: N. Borneo, Kuching 2 ♂♂, 1 ♂ larva, 1 ♀ larva, captured October, November 1899 by Dyak coll. (type Museum Oxford), 1 ♂ Borneo, 21. 7. 1903 (Shelford) coll. Museum Madrid.

Meltripata shelfordi nov. sp. 1)

♂, ♀: General coloration brown or blackish brown with yellow. Antennae in the male reaching the middle of the hind femora, in the female a little shorter; black or blackish brown, basal joint yellowish brown, apical joint reddish brown. Head black, face black with a small round yellowish brown spot in the middle of the frontal ridge between the antennae and a same triangular spot in the middle touching the clypeal margin. A broad yellowish brown band runs from the insertion of antennae, along the lower margin of the eye, across the cheek, across the lower part of lateral lobe of pronotum on to the epimerum of meso- and metathorax. Vertex black with a broad yellow longitudinal band on each side, beginning between the eyes and continuing on the disc of pronotum; fastigium of vertex yellow, anterior margin bordered with black.

Postocular fasciae black. Mouthparts olivaceous green or blackish green, with yellow spots, mandibles yellowish, palpi olivaceous green.

Pronotum black or blackish brown, disc on each side with a longitudinal yellowish brown stripe from anterior to posterior margin and continued into a yellow stripe along the anal vein of elytra. Lateral lobes of pronotum with a yellowish brown stripe in the lower part, from anterior to posterior margin, the lower margin bordered with olivaceous green or blackish brown in the middle.

Epimerum of meso- and metathorax olivaceous green with a yellow spot.

Elytra and wings not quite reaching the apex of hind femora. Elytra brown or olivaceous green, apex infumated, with a longitudinal yellowish or reddish yellow stripe along the radial and one along the anal vein.

Wings slightly infumated, hind margin broadly infumated.

Anterior and median legs dark olivaceous green.

Hind femora olivaceous green, knee red with a yellow praegenicular ring.

Hind tibiae bluish green, at the insertion of the hind femora, red or reddish yellow, spines with black tips.

Hind tarsi olivaceous green or brown.

Prosternal spine short, conical, apex obtuse.

Sternum and abdomen olivaceous green, sternum with a row of 2—3 yellow spots on each side.

♂. Posterior margin of last abdominal tergite in the middle on each side bearing a long sharp tooth. Supra-analplate yellowish, broad, somewhat longer than broad, posterior margin broadly rounded-truncate.

Cercus yellowish, large, reaching beyond the supra-analplate, cylindrical at the base, curved inward near the apex, flattened, apex rounded.

Subgenitalplate short, obtuse, apex narrowed, yellowish.

♀. Supra-analplate long, triangular, apex obtuse, with a longitudinal median basal sulcus. Cercus very short, not reaching the apex of supra-analplate, conical, apex obtuse.

Valves of ovipositor long, straight, apex sharply hooked, margins smooth.

Subgenital plate longer than broad, posterior margin rounded.

Fig. 2, 3.

	♂	♀
Length of body	19 mm	23 mm
" " pronotum	4 "	6 "
" " elytra	13 "	16,5 "
" " hind femora	12 "	15 "

Locality: N. W. Borneo, Kuching 30 November 1900, Collected by Dyak 1 ♀, 1 November 1899, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, December 1900 type (coll. Mus. Oxford).

¹⁾ In honour of the late Mr. R. Shelford, who collected and studied a great deal of Orthoptera, especially Blattidae during his stay in Borneo.

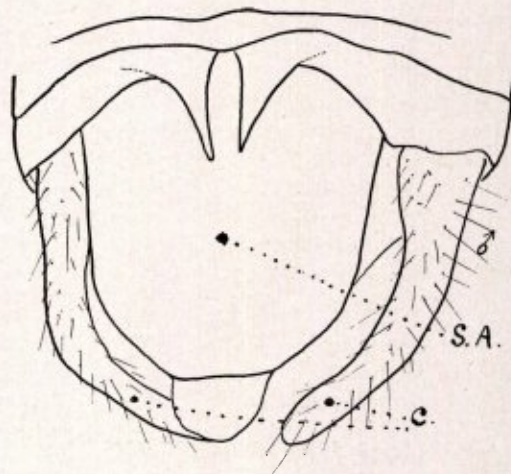


Fig. 3. *Meltripata shelfordi* nov. sp. ♂.
Top of abdomen from above.
C = cercus. S A = supra-analplate.

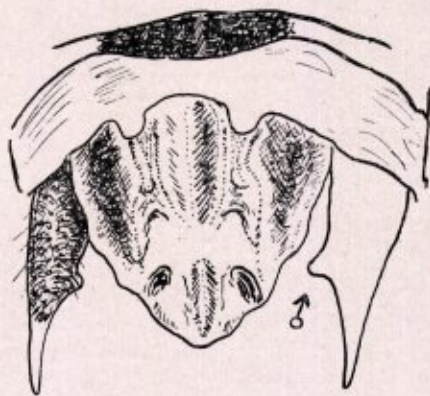


Fig. 5. *Butonacris nigro-maculata* nov. sp. ♂, type.
Top of abdomen from above.

***Butonacris nigromaculata* nov. sp.**

♂. General coloration black or blackish brown with yellow.

Antennae reaching the middle of elytra, black, basal and apical joints yellowish.

Head black, face black with a narrow yellow stripe running from the base of antennae, along the lower margin of the eye across the cheek, across the lower part of lateral lobe of pronotum on to the epimerum of meso- and metathorax; in the middle of the frontal ridge with a very small yellow spot, clypeal margin with a yellow spot on each side.

Vertex black, with the fastigium yellow, on both sides bordered with black and with two longitudinal yellow stripes one on each side, running from the fastigium of vertex along the inner upper margin of the eye, continuing on the sides of the disc of pronotum, and terminating into a yellow stripe along the anal vein of elytra. Mouthparts reddish brown with yellow spots on the labrum and mandibles.

Pronotum black, disc with a yellow longitudinal stripe on each side; lateral lobes with a yellow longitudinal stripe in the lower part, running from the anterior angle to the posterior margin, posterior angle black.

Elytra and wings reaching a little beyond the apex of hind femora. Elytra light greenish brown, apex slightly narrowing and rounded, infumated, anterior radial vein yellow and a yellowish stripe along the anal vein. Wings with the hind margin infumated.

Anterior and median legs dark olivaceous green. Hind femora olivaceous green, knee red, with a narrow yellow praegenicular ring.

Hind tibiae bluish, with the insertion at the hind femora red, followed by a narrow dark and yellowish white ring; the apex brown, spines with black tips.

Hind tarsi olivaceous brown or green. Sternum and abdomen olivaceous blackish brown, abdomen with a row of yellow spots on the sternites, a yellow stripe on each side and a fine yellow median longitudinal stripe from above.

♂. Posterior margin of last tergite with a rounded tooth on each side.

Supra-analplate totally black, triangular, about as long as broad, lateral margins slightly undulated, apex obtuse, with a median basal sulcus and a median apical sulcus. Disc on both sides of the median basal sulcus with an irregular, longitudinal impression, reaching from base to posterior margin; on each side of the apical median sulcus with a small rounded tubercle.

Cercus black, reaching beyond the supra-analplate, very broad at its base, conical, apex strongly narrowed, on the inner side, about in the middle, with a blunt tooth, apex yellowish pointed.

Subgenital plate black, short, conical, posterior margin bluntly rounded, bordered with yellow.

♀ unknown.

Fig. 4, 5.

	♂
Length of body	15 mm
" " pronotum	3,5 "
" " elytra	10 "
" " hind femora	9 "

Locality: N. Borneo, Kuching, 4 May 1900 (coll. Dyak). 1 ♂ type (Mus. Oxford).

This species may be separated from all the other known species by its supra-analplate being totally black, the presence of two small tubercles near the apex, the long pointed cerci with the tubercle on the inner side and the absence of a distinct yellow stripe in the anterior area of the elytra.

BOEKBESPREKING.

Dierenleven in Artis door A. F. J. Portielje. Uitgave Verkade's Fabr. N. V., Zaandam.

Een album over Artis, dat dit jaar de eerste eeuw van zijn bestaan heeft herdacht. Een album van Verkade, dat zegt reeds, dat het goed is. De tekst van Portielje, den Inspecteur der levende have van Artis, van iemand dus, die zijn onderwerp beheerscht als geen ander, is dierpsychologisch behandeld, echter zoo, dat zij voor jong en oud begrijpelijk en boeiend is.

De plaatjes naar aquarellen van C. Rol, J. Voerman Jr. en H. Rol zijn dit keer zeer bijzonder geslaagd en dit is des te verdienstelijker, daar vele het dier in typeerende actie weergeven. Een voorwaar zeer moeilijke opgave.

Het geheel is een prachtstuk werk en zooals bij elk nieuw verschijnend album van Verkade dringt zich een gevoel van bewondering aan ons op voor de zeer bijzondere samenwerking van kennis, kunst en reclame.

Wij hopen, dat dit prachtige album in vele, vele handen komt, want hierdoor zal de liefde voor- en de kennis van het dier toenemen.