

DESCRIPTION OF NEW INDO-MALAYAN
ACRIDIDAE
(ORTHOPTERA)

by
C. WILLEMSE.
Part VI.

(Continuation).

Subfam. Catantopinae.

Thymiacris nov. gen.

Size medium, body moderately robust, rugosely punctured. Antennae filiform reaching a little behind the posterior margin of the pronotum.

Head broad, coarsely punctured; face almost perpendicular and short, frontal ridge not projected between the antennae, short, broad, with some fine points and a round impression near the median ocel. Lateral facial keels perceptible between the rough sculpturation, slightly curved.

Fastigium of vertex short, strongly sloping, lateral margins narrowed in front, without distinct anterior margin, but passing into the frontal ridge and forming a rounded arch. Occiput convex.

Eyes strongly prominent sideways, oval; interocular distance about as broad as the frontal ridge.

Mouthparts occupying more than a third part of the head.

Pronotum rounded, somewhat constricted in the middle, anterior margin rounded, posterior margin angulately rounded; median and lateral keels absent, except in the metazona with an indication of a median keel; sulci very distinct and deep, first sulcus only distinct on the disc, second and third sulcus both on the disc and on the lobes; along the anterior margin with a submarginal sulcus all along; lateral lobes somewhat higher than long, lower margin concave in the anterior part, anterior angle acute, posterior angle broadly rounded.

Prosternal tubercle short, quadrate, incrassate, apex truncate.

Meso- and metasternum shallowly excavated in the middle.¹⁾

Mesosternal lobes about as long as broad, their inner margins rounded, their interspace smaller than the lobe, widened posteriorly.

Metasternal lobes contiguous.

Elytra and wings well developed, reaching the apex of the abdomen. Elytra with the anterior and posterior margin subparallel, slightly narrowed towards the apex, apex rounded.

Anterior and median legs short and flattened. Hind femora distinctly flattened, upper and lower keel subserrate, inner upper and inner lower area very small, kneelobes obtusely rounded.

Hind tibiae and tarsi pilose. Hind tibiae slightly curved or nearly straight, not expanded apically, with 9—10 inner and 9 outer spines, with distinct outer apical spine.

¹⁾ This excavation indicates that they live on bushes, where it is possible to press the body against stems.

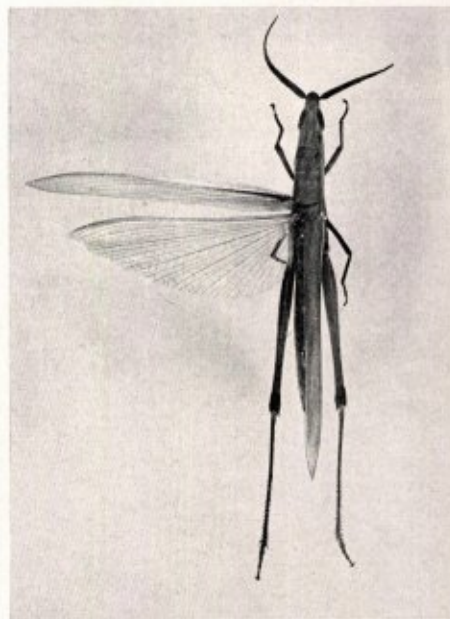


Fig. 2. *Gelastorrhinus javani* nov. sp. ♀ type.

Hind tarsi reaching a little beyond the middle of hind tibiae, first joint about two times as long as the second one, third joint about as long as the first one.

♂ : Supra-analplate triangular, apex broadly rounded, with a shallow narrow median sulcus at the base. Cerci flattened, slightly curved, reaching a little beyond the supra-analplate, narrowed apically, apex obtuse.

Subgenital-plate short, conical, apex obtuse.

♀ : Supra-analplate triangular, apex rounded, with a shallow median sulcus. Cerci short, nearly straight, not reaching beyond the supra-analplate, flattened, apex obtuse.

Valves of ovipositor short, margins smooth, slightly curved at the apex, apex obtuse.

Subgenital-plate longer than broad, posterior margin truncate.

Genotype: *Thymiacris multicolora* nov. spec.

Thymiacris multicolora nov. spec.

General coloration olivaceous green. Antennae reddish or reddish brown, basal joints brown. Head yellowish with dark figures; face with a narrow dark olivaceous green, transverse band in the middle of the frontal ridge, sometimes the whole face dark olivaceous green, spotted with yellowish-brown; vertex with a narrow dark olivaceous green median stripe reaching from the fastigium of vertex to the anterior margin of pronotum, lateral margins of fastigium dark olivaceous green; behind each eye with two dark olivaceous green longitudinal stripes, one above and one behind the eye, reaching the anterior margin of pronotum.

Pronotum dark olivaceous green, with a row of yellowish spots on the disc on each side, on the prozona continuing in a yellowish narrow stripe



Fig. 3. *Thymiacris multicolora* nov. gen.
nov. sp. ♂.

on the metazona and there besides this stripe with a yellowish spot in the middle of the third sulcus and a small longitudinal yellowish stripe on each side, parallel to the first one. Lateral lobes of pronotum with a yellow spot near the anterior- and one near the posterior margin.

Elytra greenish, apical half more brownish

green, principal veins green or brown, with a yellowish stripe along the radial and ulnar vein and in the area intercalata and analis more or less indicated.

Wings bluish, apex and posterior margin broadly bordered with blackish brown.

Epimerum of meso- and metathorax dark olivaceous green with a yellowish longitudinal stripe.

Anterior and median legs olivaceous green or brown.

Posterior femora olivaceous green, with a longitudinal yellowish stripe in the middle of the area externo-media and along the lower and upper outer and upper keel with a yellowish stripe more or less indicated; knee red. Hind tibiae red, spines with black tips.

Hind tarsi red. Sternum and abdomen brown, sternum with a large black or bluish black spot in the middle. Fig. 3.

	♂	♀
Length of body	22 mm	26—29 mm
„ „ pronotum	4 „	5—5½ „
„ „ elytra	16 „	21—22 „
„ „ hind femora	12 „	15—16 „

Locality: Central East Borneo, 27. IX. 1925, 3 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ (leg. H. C. Siebers). Type Mus. Buitenzorg; 1 ♀, Sambas, West Borneo (conserved in alcohol).

(Is continued).

EXPLORATION BIOLOGIQUE DES CAVERNES DE LA BELGIQUE ET DU LIMBOURG HOLLANDAIS XXI^e CONTRIBUTION

Deuxième liste des Grottes visitées.

précédée d'un aperçu de nos connaissances sur la Faune cavernicole de Belgique et de nos méthodes de recherches, et suivie de la liste alphabétique des espèces signalées jusqu'à ce jour dans les grottes Belges.

par ROBERT LERUTH (Liège).
(Suite).

Faune: —

MOLLUSCA

Gasteropoda

Auriculidae

Carychium minimum Müll. (!)

Rahir, 1900, p. 204.

Zonitidae

Oxychilus cellarium Müll. (!)

Ex. biol. VII, p. 176; VIII, p. 81.

CRUSTACEA

Ostracoda

Cypridae

Cypria ophthalmica Jur. (no. 117)

Candona neglecta Sars (no. 117)

Candona triquetra Klie (no. 111)

Copepoda

Cyclopidae

Paracyclops fimbriatus Fischer (no. 117) Ex. biol. XVIII, p. 140.

Cyclops (Dia-) languidoides clandestinus Kief (no. 111 B)

Ex. biol. XVIII, p. 146.