

DESCRIPTION OF SOME NEW ACRIDIDAE  
(ORTHOPTERA) CHIEFLY FROM CHINA  
FROM THE NATURHISTORISKA  
RIKSMUSEUM OF STOCKHOLM

by

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with 4 figures.

I. Sub-fam. ACRIDINAE.

*Paragonista* nov. gen.

Size medium, body slender, finely punctate, nearly smooth. Antennae ensiform, in the apical half with the joints more elongate, apical joint pointed; reaching behind the posterior margin of pronotum (♂) or just reaching this margin (♀), inserted about half the distance apex of fastigium of vertex and the eye.

Face strongly reclinate; frontal ridge prominent, projecting a little between the antennae, percurrent towards the clypeus, sulcate throughout, widened towards the clypeus, especially below the median ocel. Median ocel placed a little below the midst of the frontal ridge. Lateral facial keels slightly bent, distinct. Lateral ocelli situated between the antennae and the eye. Temporal foveolae absent or very indistinct.

Fastigium of vertex horizontal, separated from and forming an acute angle with the frontal ridge; somewhat longer than broad, its margins subparallel, its surface impressed along the margins, anterior margin rounded, in the midst with a fine median keel, that is subobsolete on the vertex (♀) or distinct (♂). Occiput slightly convex.

Pronotum compressed laterally, parallelsided, median- and lateral keels distinct, the latter somewhat widened in the metazona. Anterior margin truncate, posterior margin rounded or rounded angulate. First and second sulcus on the disc and on the lobes, though very fine; third sulcus distinct on the disc, indistinct on the lobes, distinctly behind the middle of pronotum. Lateral lobes vertical length greater than height, lower margin nearly straight, anterior angle obtuse, posterior angle near 90°, rounded, posterior margin slightly concave.

Prosternum smooth. Mesosternal interspace a little more long than broad, their lobes more broad than long, inner margins nearly straight or subconvex. Metasternal lobes contiguous.

Elytra and wings well developed, reaching behind the apex of hind-femora.

Elytra narrow, anterior- and posterior margin nearly parallel, apex more or less rounded.

Scapular area reaching the apical third of elytra, in the male somewhat dilated, with regular oblique veinlets. Area discoidal, with a short, but distinct intercalate vein.

Interulnar area in the male dilated with regular oblique veinlets.

Wings about as long as elytra, relatively narrow, apex rounded.

Anterior- and median legs short.

Hind femora short, slender, compressed laterally, with the keels smooth; kneelobes with a small tooth.

Hind tibiae straight, with 13 inner and 13 outer spines, without outer apical spine; spurs of equal length.

Hind tarsi short, not reaching the middle of hind tibia, first joint somewhat shorter than the two others together.

♂ Supraanalplate triangular, apex obtuse, with a median oval impression. Cercus longer than the supraanalplate, straight, conical, apex pointed.

Subgenitalplate long, pointed.

♀ Supraanalplate triangular, apex obtuse, with an oval, basal, median impression.

Cercus very short, conical, apex more or less pointed.

Valves of ovipositor short, its margins obtuse, apex hooked.

Subgenitalplate much more long than broad, posterior margin rounded-truncate.

Genotype: *Paragonista infumata* nov. sp.

*Paragonista infumata* nov. sp.

General coloration yellowish-green with blackish-brown. Antennae brown or blackish-brown, apical joints somewhat lighter. Head with the face brown or reddish brown; a broad yellowish-green band is running on each side, beginning at the lateral facial keels, across the cheeks on to the pronotum. Vertex and occiput blackish-brown, with an indication of a somewhat paler stripe in the middle.

Pronotum with the disc blackish-brown, lateral lobes in the upper part along the lateral keels with a blackish-brown stripe, the remaining part of it yellowish-green.

The sides of meso- and metathorax yellowish-green.

Elytra brownish, the apical half more hyalinous, with or without some dark spots, anterior area sometimes greenish-brown.

Wings infumated throughout, especially in the male, in the female less infumated.

Anterior and median legs yellowish-brown.

Hind femora yellowish-green, on the outer area sometimes with a longitudinal dark stripe.

Hind tibiae yellowish-green, somewhat darker apically.

Spines with black tips.

Hind tarsi brown. Sternum from beneath and abdomen brown or yellowish-brown, the abdominal segments bordered with dark-brown. Fig. 1.

	♂	♀
Length of body	21 mm	28 mm
„ „ antennae	10 mm	9 mm
„ „ pronotum	3.5 mm	4.5 mm
„ „ elytra	17 mm	22 mm
„ „ hind femora	10 mm	12 mm

Locality: China, prov. Kiangsu (Kolthoff)  
3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀. Type Mus. Stockholm.



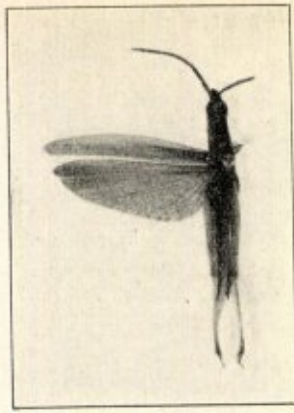


Fig. 1. *Paragonista infumata* nov. gen. e spec. ♂ type.

II. Sub-fam. OEDIPODINAE.

*Scintharista punjabi* nov. sp.

General coloration brown. Antennae yellow. Head brownish-grey with the mouthparts paler or yellowish or bluish grey.

Pronotum brown with dark markings and spots.

Elytra greyish brown without distinct spots or bands, the apical half almost hyalinous.

Wings with the basal half violaceous with violaceous veins and a small, narrow black band in the middle, extending from the anterior margin to the posterior one, without bordering the posterior margin.

Anterior- and median legs greyish-brown.

Hind femora greyish or yellowish-grey, keels more yellowish, with an indistinct yellow prae-genicular ring; area infera dark blue, area interna in the basal half bluish-black and with a bluish-black spot near the prae-genicular ring. Knee-lobes with blackish dots.

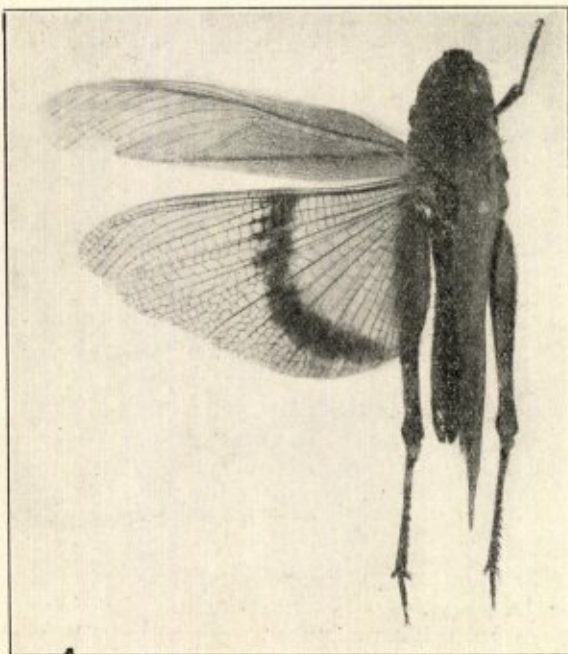


Fig. 2. *Scintharista punjabi* nov. sp. ♀ cotype.

Hind tibiae violaceous-rose, with a basal yellow ring that is uncompletely bordered with dark brown; spines with black tips.

Hind tarsi violaceous-rose from above, yellowish from beneath.

Valves of ovipositor with the margins bordered with black. Fig. 2.

	♀	
Length of body	40	mm
" " pronotum	9	mm
" " elytra	37	mm
" " hind femora	22	mm

Locality: Punjab, Simla, 2500 M. Juli ♀ (type, coll. Mus. Stockholm) 1 ♀ without locality.

This species differs from *Scintharista notabilis* Walk (= *Quirogesia crulla* Brullei Sauss.) in the coloration of the wings and the absence of a dark spot in the apex of the wing.

III. Sub-fam. CATANTOPINAE.

*Eupreprocnemis chinensis* nov. sp.

Coloration brown with dark-brown markings. Frontal ridge nearly parallel, its margins obtuse, its surface smooth with scattered points. Lateral facial keels slightly curved, substraight. Fastigium of vertex rounded, with low, but distinct median carinula continuing on the vertex.

Head above with a narrow longitudinal, parallel, chestnut stripe, not or scarcely widened posteriorly.

Pronotum with the anterior margin straight, with a small incision in the middle, posterior margin substraight, median keel distinct, principal sulcus far behind the middle.

Disc of pronotum chestnut brown, with some irregular blackish spots, bordered by a small blackish and a yellowish-brown broader longitudinal stripe or band.

This yellowish-brown band is nearly parallel and somewhat broader in the metazona, not constricted in the pro- and metazona. Lateral lobes brown, with some dark and some yellowish-brown spots.

Prosternal tubercle cylindrical, obtuse, slightly bent backwards. Mesosternal lobes transverse, especially in the female, their interspace more long than broad.

Metasternal lobes contiguous.

Elytra and wings as long as the abdomen or somewhat shorter. Elytra with the anterior margin slightly convex, posterior margin nearly straight, apex rounded.

Its coloration is brownish, with incrassated, black veins in the basal half, with blackish brown spots especially in the middle of elytra and some in the apical half.

Area analis more yellowish-brown with few faint spots.

Wings totally hyalinous.

Anterior- and median legs brown, with or without blackish-brown spots or stripes.

Hind femora brown, area externo-media in the upper half black or with a black stripe more or less indicated, area interno-media with two black



spots or a longitudinal black stripe, somewhat variable.

Kneelobes brown or yellowish-brown, with the arcus black.

Hind tibiae in the basal half black, with a broad yellow ring, the apical half totally red, spines with black tips; the inner margin with 10 spines, the outer margin with 10 spines.

Hind tarsi with the first joint red, the second and third more yellowish-brown.

♂. Supra-analplate triangular, with the apex obtuse and a median basal sulcus.

Cerci as long as the supra-analplate or a little longer, flattened, conical, apex curved inwardly and pointed.

Subgenital-plate short, apex obtuse.

♀. Supra-analplate long, margins subparallel, apex triangularly rounded. Cerci short, conical, apex obtuse.

Valves of ovipositor short, margins obtuse.

Subgenitalplate much more long than broad, posterior margin triangularly expanded. Fig. 3.

	♂	♀
Length of body	28 mm	43 mm
„ „ pronotum	5.5 mm	7.5 mm
„ „ elytra	19 mm	27 mm
„ „ hind femora	18 mm	25 mm

Locality: China, prov. Kiangsu (coll. Kolthoff) 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀. Type Museum Stockholm.

This species differs from *E. plorans* in the absence of a sulphurous stripe in the axillar field of elytra and in the colour of the hind tibiae. From *E. shirakii* in the presence of a median carinula

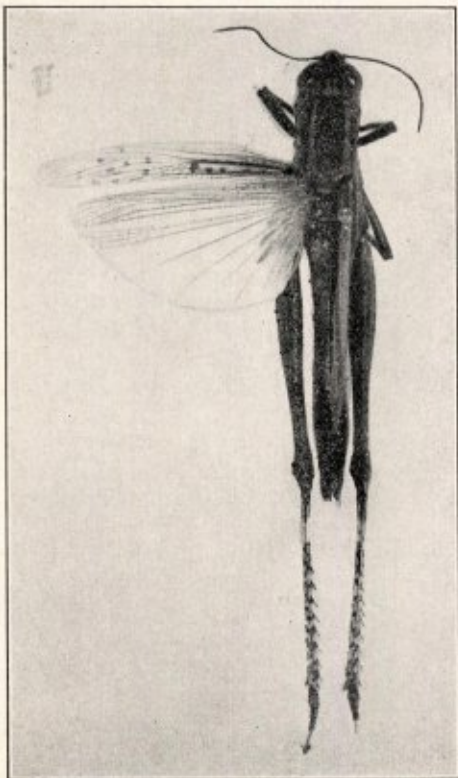


Fig. 3. *Euprepocnemis chinensis* nov. sp.  
♀ cotype.

on the vertex, in the shape of the pronotum, the length of elytra and the male cerci.

#### *Catantops brachycerus* nov. spec.

General coloration brown. Antennae short, relatively thick, composed of short, thick joints, only the middle ones a little more long than broad, scarcely reaching the posterior margin of pronotum in the male, in the female somewhat shorter; brown or reddish brown, the apical joints sometimes darker.

Head brown or yellowish brown with dark points; frontal ridge somewhat constricted near the median ocel and only shallowly sulcate.

Pronotum brown, sulci intersecting the median keel, principal sulcus nearly in the middle; prozona coarsely, metazona finely rugosely punctate.

Prosternal spine thick, slightly bent towards the mesosternum, cylindrical, apex obtuse.

Metasternal lobes contiguous in the male, slightly X-shaped.

Mesosternal lobes contiguous in the male, slightly separated in the female.

Elytra and wings well developed, reaching a little beyond the apex of hind femora.

Elytra with the anterior margin slightly dilated basally, apex roundly truncate. Elytra brown with some faint brown spots.

Wings hyalinous or only slightly infumated.

Anterior- and median legs brown or yellowish brown.

Hind femora brown or yellowish brown from above and on the outer area; lower and inner area red or reddish or yellowish brown.

Outer area with two broad blackish brown oblique bands, extending from the outer lower carina upwards, across the outer area, upper area to the middle of the inner area or nearly so. The first band is distinctly widened near the outer lower carina, the second also but not so much; outer lower carina in the basal half, in the middle and sometimes near the apex, blackish. Lower outer area brown, without black bands or spots.

Knee brown or blackish brown.

Hind tibiae red with or without an indication of a yellowish postbasal ring; spines red with black tips.

Hind tarsi brownish red.

Cerci of the male slender, slightly incurved, apex pointed.

Subgenitalplate of male short, apex obtuse.

	♂	♀
Length of body	18 mm	24—27 mm
„ „ pronotum	4 mm	6.5—7 mm
„ „ elytra	16 mm	21—23 mm
„ „ hind femora	10 mm	14—15 mm

Locality: China, Prov. Kiangsu. Sept (coll. Kolthoff) 7 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀. Type Mus. Stockholm.

This species resembles strongly *Catantops humilis* Serv, but differs from it on the first view by the short, thick antennae. I suggest that these two species have always been mixed up together for till now I never saw a real *humilis* from China.



*Gonista chinensis* nov. spec.

Size medium, body slender. Antennae ensiform in the basal third, the remaining joints more or less filiform; reaching behind the posterior margin of pronotum.

Fastigium of vertex relatively short, anterior margin neatly rounded. Median ocel lying only a little below the middle of the frontal ridge.

Elytra and wings reaching only a little behind the apex of hind femora.

Elytra narrow, apex subrounded. Anterior area of wings rounded at their apex.

♂. Supra-analplate triangular, apex broadly rounded, with an oval median impression. Cercus thick, slightly bent inwards, cylindrical, apex obtuse, reaching far behind the apex of supra-analplate.

Subgenitalplate short, apex obtuse.

General coloration green and brown. Antennae brown.

Head greenish, reddish brown from above; lateral postocular fasciae dark reddish brown.

Pronotum green, disc of pronotum reddish brown, with dark reddish brown fasciae along the lateral keels.

Elytra reddish brown, anterior area greenish-white.

Wings hyalinous.

Anterior- and median legs greenish. Hind femora greenish, knee reddish brown.

Hind tibiae pale yellowish-red, spines with black tips.

Hind tarsi reddish-brown. Body from beneath and abdomen greenish-brown, ultimate abdominal segment yellowish-brown. Fig. 4.

	♂	
Length of body		25.5 mm
" " pronotum		14 mm
" " elytra		21.5 mm
Width " elytra		2.5 mm
Length " wings		19.5 mm
" " hind femora		13.5 mm

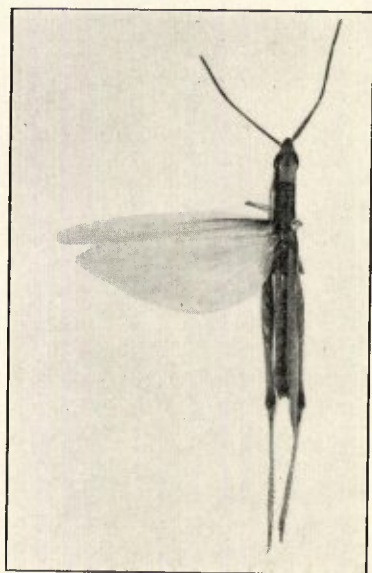


Fig. 4. *Gonista chinensis* nov. sp. ♂ type.

Locality: China, prov. Kiangsu (Kolthoff) 1 ♂, type (Mus. Stockholm).

This species differs from the only known species (*G. bicolor* de Haan) by the distinctly shorter fastigium of vertex, the less ensiform antennae, the position of the median ocel, that in *bicolor* is situated distinctly below the middle of the frontal ridge, the shorter elytra with rounded apex and the pale yellowish-red hind tibiae.

## DE LANDSLAKKEN VAN DE PROVINCIE LIMBURG

door

C. O. van Regteren Altena en A. J. Jansen.

De bedoeling van de schrijvers is om de gegevens, die tot nu toe over de Limburgsche landmollusken gepubliceerd zijn, benevens die, welke in de collecties van verschillende verzamelaars zijn vastgelegd, samen te vatten, ten einde een voorloopig overzicht te krijgen van de weekdierfauna van dit gebied.

Het bleek bij het verzamelen van deze gegevens, dat Zuid-Limburg het best bekend is, terwijl opgaven uit Midden- en Noord-Limburg bijna geheel ontbreken. Ongetwijfeld is Zuid-Limburg het soortenrijkste slakkengebied, maar toch zouden Midden- en Noord-Limburg beter bekend moeten zijn.

De samenstelling van de landslakkenfauna van Zuid-Limburg is totaal verschillend van die van Noord-Nederland. Niet alleen, dat er een aantal soorten meer voorkomt, maar andere elders gewone soorten treden hier op den achtergrond.

Van *Euconulus trochiformis* Mont., een van de gewoonste landslakjes van Noord-Nederland bijvoorbeeld, konden wij slechts één vindplaats in Zuid-Limburg vaststellen; *Retinella pura* Ald. is in Zuid-Limburg geen zeldzaamheid, *Zonitoides hammonis* Ström. en *nitidus* Müll. komen er echter maar zeer plaatselijk voor.

Misschien zijn deze verhoudingen nog wat overdreven voorgesteld, doordat in de literatuur altijd in de eerste plaats melding is gemaakt van de voor Zuid-Limburg typische vormen en de over het geheel in Nederland gewone soorten daardoor over het hoofd gezien zijn.

Dit is een van de redenen, waarom wij dit overzicht in onzen aanhef als voorloopig aanduiden. Wij hopen, dat de Limburgsche verzamelaars wellicht hierdoor aangespoord mogen worden eens meer naar deze zoo interessante groep om te zien.

Als determineer- en handboek voor den verzamelaar bevat ons nog steeds D. Geyer; *Unsere Land- und Süßwassermollusken*, Stuttgart 1927, het best.

In de Levende Natuur vindt men in jrg. 18 beschrijvingen met een determineerlijst van de Nederlandsche naakte slakken door M. Pinkhof; in jrg. 26 en 27 tabellen voor alle Nederlandsche landslakken door C. Druyvesteyn.

In 1929 verscheen een boekje getiteld: „De land en zoetwatermollusken van Nederland, uitge-