

ENTOMOLOGISCHE BERICHTEN

MAANDBLAD UITGEGEVEN DOOR

DE NEDERLANDSCHE ENTOMOLOGISCHE VEREENIGING

Deel 23

1 januari 1963

No. 1

Adres der Redactie:

B. J. LEMPKE, Oude IJselstraat 12^{III}, Amsterdam-Zuid 2 — Nederland

INHOUD: C. Willemse (†): A new genus and a new species of Orthoptera from Australia (p. 1). — M. P. Peerdeman: Bijdrage tot de kennis van de vlinderfauna van het Staatsnatuurreservaat „De Biezen” te Aarle-Rixtel (p. 5). — Eduard Wagner: Neuer Beitrag zur Systematik der Gattung Tuponia (Hem. Het. Miridae) (p. 8). — Literatuur (p. 18: J. van den Assem). — Korte mededelingen (p. 4, 20: B. van Aartsen; p. 5: M. P. Peerdeman).

A new genus and a new species of Orthoptera from Australia

by

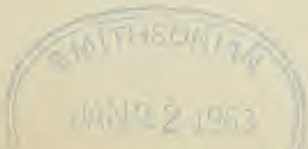
C. WILLEMSE (†)

Exogryllacris, nov. gen.

Female: Body robust, medium-sized. Antennae filiform, basal joint large, margin forming an obtuse triangle. Fastigium of vertex, as seen from above, only slightly expanded beyond the eyes, not reaching beyond the base of the basal joints; apex bluntly truncate, on both sides concavely compressed and somewhat narrowed from above, gradually passing into the frons, narrowed between the antennal scrobae. Frons a little broader than high, not quite smooth with only a very fine linear, more or less transverse, sculpture. Cheeks narrow, with a similar sculpture; occiput smooth or practically so; eyes as usual in this family.

Pronotum somewhat longer than broad; anterior margin almost straight, posterior margin broadly rounded; lateral lobe longer than high, anterior margin almost straight, rectangular anterior angle rounded, lower margin straight, posterior margin straight, posterior angle rectangular; humeral sinus distinctly concave, gradually passing into the posterior margin of lateral lobe and metazonal part of disc.

Surface of pro- and metazona of disc not quite smooth, that of lateral lobes with fine transverse, more or less linear, reticulation, more irregular along the margins; metazonal disc with irregular sculpture; there is no trace of median or lateral keels; third transverse groove only distinct on the disc. Elytra and wings well developed, reaching to about the middle of the outstretched hind tibia. Elytron broad, gradually widening apically, apex broadly rounded; anterior and posterior margin both slightly rounded. The venation is of type one of KARNY; there are about 7 praecostal veins; costa with 4 branches, terminating into the basal fourth of anterior margin of elytron; subcosta nearly straight, with 7 branches, all of them terminating into the anterior margin of elytron, near the base connected


 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
 LIBRARY

with the costa by a short vein; radius very distinct, almost straight, separated by a broad interspace from the surrounding principal veins, apically bifurcate; first, simple, rad. sector arising near the middle; second rad. sector bifurcate in about its basal third, the anterior branch near its apical third also bifurcate; third rad. sector bifurcate in the basal third, the posterior branch with two secondary branches, both terminating into the apical margin of the elytron. Media bifurcate in the basal third, both branches simple. Cubitus bifurcate near the base, the anterior branch bifurcate in its basal third, posterior branch simple. There are 9 anal veins, the first one connected with the cubitus at the base.

Wing triangular; subcosta straight, no branches, basally connected with the radius for a short distance; radius bifurcate at the apex, the radial sector arising in the basal fifth and bifurcate in its middle, the anterior branch a little beyond its middle bifurcate, the posterior one simple; media at the base slightly curved and the area between media and radius filled with strong veinlets, the media in the basal fourth bifurcate, both branches simple. Cubitus arising from base of media. There are about 10—12 anal veins.

Anterior and median femora smooth, without spines; knee-lobes of fore femur rounded, of median femur both lobes with a short spine. Fore tibia dorsally with a spine on the inner side in about the middle; on both sides dorsally with an apical spine; ventrally on both sides with a row of 4 spines. Tympanum on both sides open. Median tibia a little below the middle slightly and gradually incrassate, from there to the apex slightly attenuate; dorsally on the outer side with 3 spines, on the inner side with 2 spines; ventrally on both sides with 4 spines; at the apex with 2 strong apical spines ventrally and dorsally. Hind femur not reaching the top of elytra, strongly incrassate basally, margins without spines; both knee-lobes rounded, but with a strong tooth on its lower margin near the base. Hind tibia with a row of teeth dorsally on both sides, also dorso-laterally with a strong and long apical spine; ventrally with two small spines in about the middle; with 4 spines at the apex, the inner apical ones very strong and longer than the outer ones.

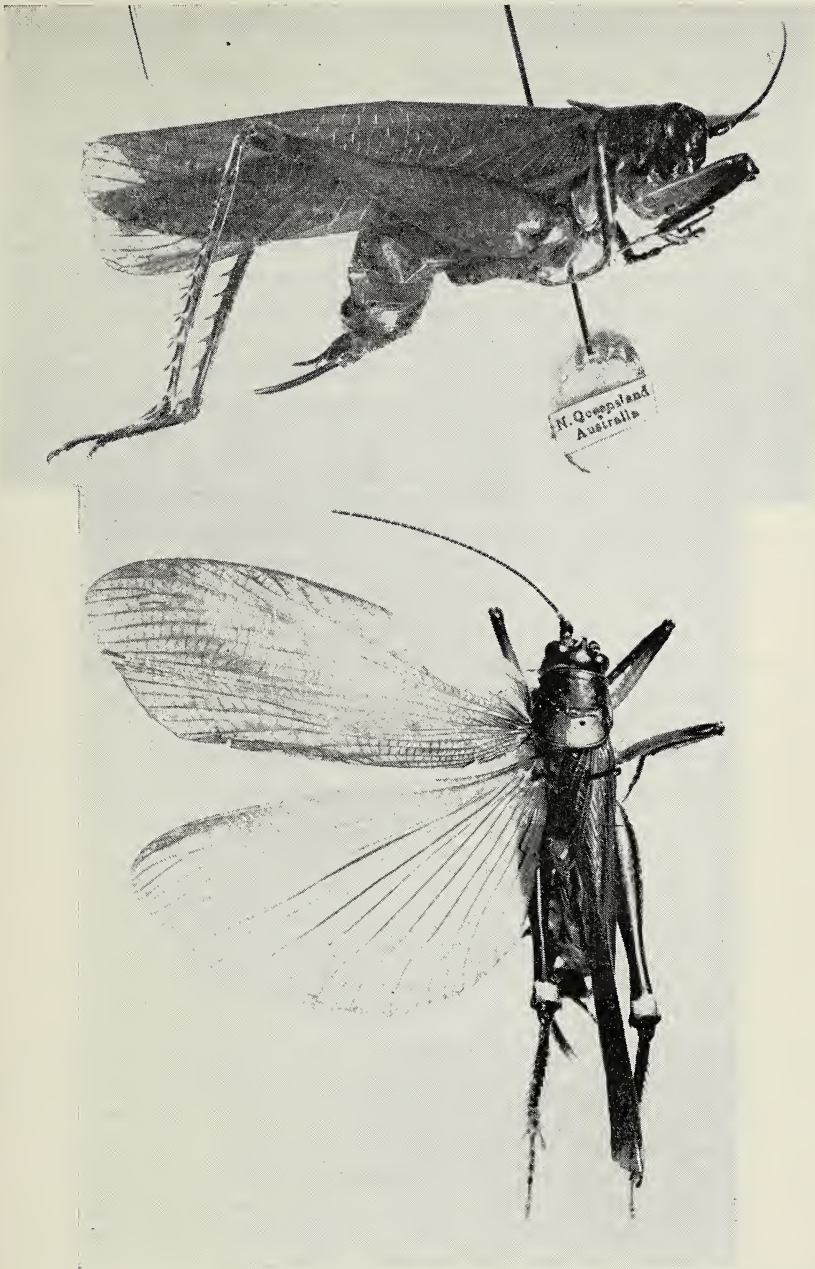
Prosternum in the middle with two low obtuse small tubercles, one on each side; meso- and metasternal lobes erect, apically obtusely rounded. Tip of abdomen in available specimen damaged; supra anal plate with the posterior margin rounded; cercus cylindrical, slightly curved upwards, apex obtuse; ovipositor short, falcate, at the base incrassate, apex acute. Subgenital plate with the posterior margin strongly triangular, narrowing apically, apex more or less pointed.

Male unknown.

Type of genus: *Exogryllacris ornata* n.sp.

This new genus runs in the key, given by KARNY in Gen. Insect. number 200, p. 177 (1937), to near *Gryllacropsis* and *Spizaphilus*. These genera may be distinguished as follows.

1. Fastigium of vertex in frontal view, not narrowed ventrad but with its outline transversely quadrangular *Gryllacropsis* Br. v. W.
- 1.1. Fastigium of vertex in frontal view distinctly narrowed with its outline more or less triangular 2



Exogryllacris ornata, nov. sp., holotype.

- 2. Wing cycloid. Pronotum with first and second transverse sulcus distinct ... *Spizaphilus* Kirby
- 2.2. Wing triangular. Pronotum with only the third transverse sulcus distinct ... *Exogryllacris* nov. gen.

Exogryllactris ornata, nov. spec.

F e m a l e : General coloration lighter or darker castaneous brown. Head dark castaneous brown, fastigium of vertex dorsally on both sides ivory white, strongly contrasting; eyes brown, with a whitish spot at the top and lighter coloured along its hind margin; frons in the middle with a long oval ivory white and strongly contrasting spot, just below the base of fastigium of vertex; mouthparts yellowish-brown, labrum with a broad yellow margin. Antennae brown, basal joints alternately bordered with yellow at the top. Pronotum castaneous brown, posterior margin of metazona with a narrow yellow border on the disc.

Elytra brown, without spots; wing infumated. Anterior and median femora yellowish-brown or darker brown, near the apex more blackish-brown; tibiae and tarsi generally darker coloured with the apex black. Hind femur reddish-brown, at the base lighter coloured, towards the apex more blackish-brown, dorsally at the apex with an ivory white, very distinct spot; kneelobes sometimes in the upper part also with a lighter coloured spot. Hind tibia castaneous brown, dorsally blackish at the base, spines and spurs more yellowish with a black top. Hind tarsi yellowish, dorsally darker coloured than ventrally.

Sternum and abdomen yellowish-brown, ovipositor reddish-brown, more blackish or darker in the basal half.

M a l e unknown.

Length: body approximatively (the specimen being damaged) 35 mm; pronotum 9 mm; elytron 46 mm, width of elytron 21 mm; anterior femur 11 mm; median femur 11 mm; hind femur 26 mm; ovipositor (in a straight line from base to the apex) 15 mm.

H a b i t a t : Australia, N. Queensland, collector H. PETERS.

The type is in the Science Museum, San Francisco.

Rupsen op *Calluna*. Dat struikheide (*Calluna vulgaris* Hull) als voedselplant bij de larven van Lepidoptera zeer in trek is bleek mij in april 1961 bij het zoeken naar rupsen. In het gehele bosgebied aan de binnenduinrand van Domburg en Oostkapelle is maar één klein stukje heide van $\pm 20 \text{ m}^2$. Hierop kon ik echter 's avonds een groot aantal rupsen verzamelen van de volgende soorten: veel *Phlogophora meticulosa* L. in verschillende stadia, een flink aantal *Noctua comes* Hb., elf stuks *Noctua fimbriata* Schreber en enkele *Mythimna ferrago* F. (*lythargyria* Esp.). Maar een grote verrassing was de vondst van een rups van *Procus fasciuncula* Haw. Deze is thuis verder opgekweekt met *Calluna* en na verpopping kwam de vlinder op 28 mei te voorschijn. Een vreemd geval, daar de *Procus*-rupsen volgens de literatuur in de stengels van grassen leven!

B. VAN AARTSEN, Dennelaan 215, Halfweg-Zwanenburg.