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INHOUD : C. Willemse : Remarks on some Indo-Malayan Acrididae, with description of new species. I (with 3 figures). — A. Diakonoff : Melanismeproeven met *Selenia bilunaria* Esp. (Lep.). — A. J. Besseling : Nederlandsche Hydrachnidae. Genus *Arrenurus*. — J. C. Ceton : *Agrotis augur* F. ab. *bivirga* aberr. nova. — J. C. Ceton : *Dasychira pudibunda* L. ab. *concolor* Stgr. — Dr. D. Mac Gillavry : Toeval of samenhang ?

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Inzenders gelieven het door hen gewenschte aantal extra-exemplaren der E. B. (iedere hoeveelheid) of overdrukken (minstens 50 stuks) tegelijk met de inzending van hun manuscript aan te vragen.

Remarks on some Indo-Malayan Acrididae, with description of new species. I.

(with 3 figures)

Oxya gavis Walk. subsp. *aurantiaca* nov. subsp.

This subspecies differs from the type by the somewhat more pointed prosternal spine, somewhat longer elytra, the well developed spine on the third tergite, but especially by the colour of the hind legs. Hind femora orange in the male, more greenish yellow-orange in the female, the knee brown; hind tibiae in the male of a beautiful orange, in the female more greenish yellow-orange, while in the type the hind tibiae are greenish blue.

This subspecies is only known from New Guinea, from the following localities.

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North New Guinea : Mamberamo, VI, Meervlakte, VIII, Motorbivak, VIII (Exp. 1926, W. Docters van Leeuwen) ; Van Rees Geb. 300 m, IV (Exp. 1926 Ch. le Roux) ; Pionierbivak, Prauwenbivak, July-August (Exp. 1920, W. C. van Heurn) ; Kaimana, 30.9.1923, Hollandia, 8.10.1923 (H. A. von Mecklenburg), Kaiser Wilhelms-Land. Type Mus. Buitenzorg.

Genus : **Pseudocranae** Bolivar I. 1898

- 1897, *Poecilochroma*, Brancsik, Jahresb. Ver. Trencs. XIX—XX, p. 75.
 1898, *Pseudocranae*, Bolivar I., Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, XXXIX, p. 89.
 1899, *Anthinochroma*, Berg, Com. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, I, p. 78P (nom. praeoccup.).
 1910, *Pseudocranae*, *Anthinochroma*, Kirby, Syn. Cat. Orth., III, pp. 388, 420.
 1921, *Pseudocranae*, *Retezia*, *Poecilochroma*, Willemse, Zoölog. Meded. Leiden, Deel VI, pp. 6, 11, 12, 21, 22.
 1922, *Retezia*, Willemse, Nova Guinea, vol. XIII, Zoolog., Livr. 5, p. 716.
 1932, *Poecilochroma*, Willemse, Mém. Mus. Royal d'Hist. Nat. de Belgique, hors série, vol. IV, fasc. 3, p. 52.

Genotype : *Poecilochroma jucunda* Brancs.

Through the study of material of different museums and careful comparison with the original descriptions, I can establish the above given synonymy. The following species are known to belong to this genus.

1. ***Pseudocranae bimaculata*** nov. sp.

Distribution : New Guinea.

2. ***Pseudocranae bolivari*** Willemse 1922

1922, *Retezia bolivari*, Willemse, Nova Guinea, vol. XIII, Zoolog., Livr. 5, p. 717, fig. 6.

Distribution : New Guinea.

3. ***Pseudocranae gracilis*** Willemse 1932

1932, *Poecilochroma gracilis*, Willemse, Mém. Mus. Royal d'Hist. Nat. de Belgique, hors série, vol. IV, fasc. 3, p. 53, fig. 6 (not ♀ as indicated, but ♂), Pl. I, fig. 2.

Distribution : New Guinea.

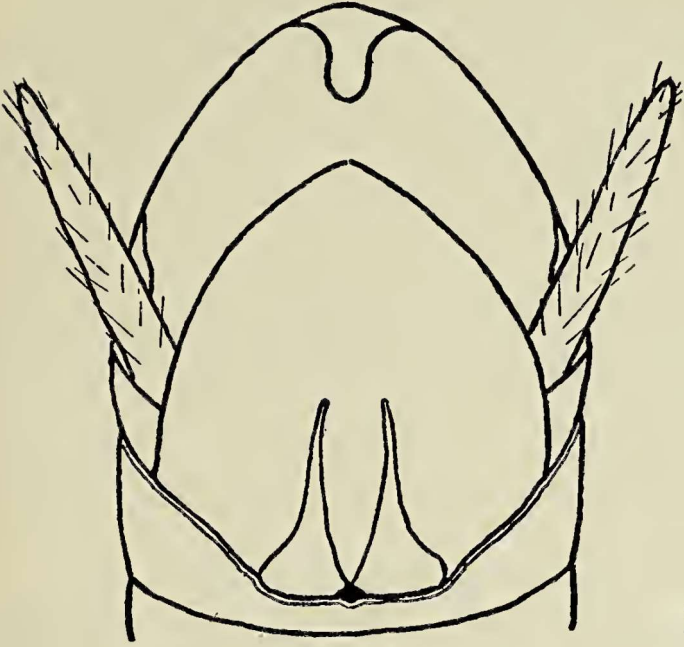


Fig. 1.
Pseudocranae gracilis Will.
Top of abdomen from above, ♂
(after Willemse).

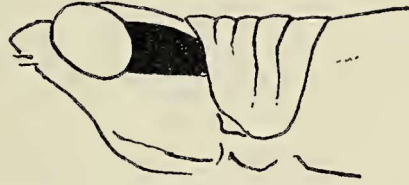


Fig. 2.
Pseudocranae bimaculata
nov. sp.
Head and pronotum in profile.

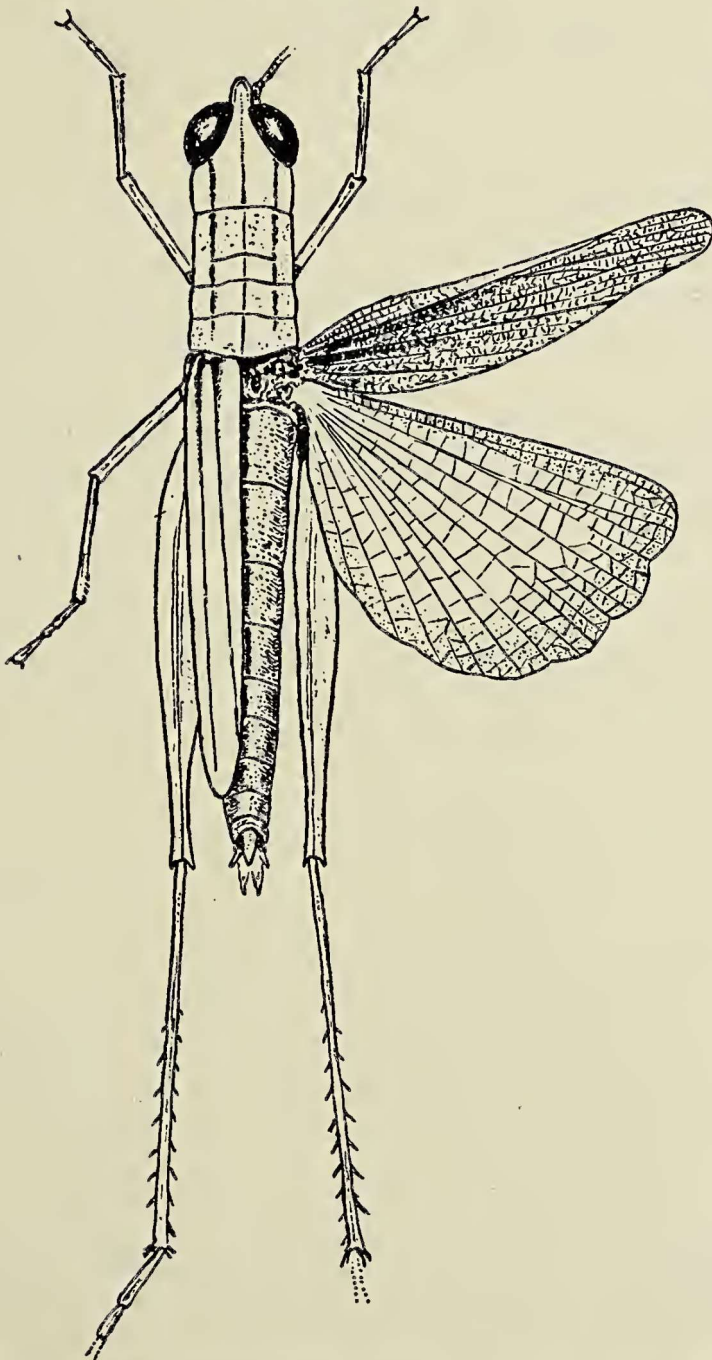


Fig. 3. *Pseudocranae nana* Will. ♀ (after Willemse).

4. *Pseudocranae jucunda* Brancsik 1897

1897, *Poecilochroma jucunda*, Brancsik, Jahresb. Ver. Trencs. XIX—XX, p. 76, Taf. 3, fig. 18 a-d.

1910, *Anthinochroma jucunda*, Kirby, Syn. Cat. Orth., III, p. 420.

Distribution: New Guinea.

5. *Pseudocranae loriae* Bolivar I. 1898

1898, *Pseudocranae loriae*, Bolivar I., Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, XXXIX, p. 90.

1910, *Pseudocranae loriae*, Kirby, Syn. Cat. Orth., III, p. 388.

Distribution: New Guinea.

6. *Pseudocranae nana* Willemse 1932

1932, *Retezia nana*, Willemse, Mém. Mus. Royal d'Hist. Nat. de Belgique, hors série, vol. IV, fasc. 3, p. 54, fig. 7.

Distribution: New Guinea.

7. *Pseudocranae unifasciata* nov. spec.

Distribution: New Guinea.

Key to the known species.

1. Hind femora with one or more complete or incomplete, but distinct, blackish transverse bands on the outer area.
2. Antennae in the male with the apical joints dilated. Spines of the last abdominal tergite in the male long, reaching nearly the middle of the supra-analplate, at the base narrowly separated **gracilis** Willemse
- 2.2. Antennae in the male with the apical joints normal, not at all dilated. Spines of the last abdominal tergite in the male short and broadly separated at the base or somewhat longer and more narrowly separated (*loriae*).
3. Hind tibiae red, at least from below.
4. Head with a yellow spot or band on the cheek.
5. Hind femora with two transverse black bands on the outer area **jucunda** Brancsik
- 5.5. Hind femora with only one transverse black band on the outer area **unifasciata** nov. sp.
- 4.4. Head without yellow spot on the cheek
..... **bolivari** Willemse
- 3.3. Hind tibiae blackish or dark olivaceous green, with a yellow or red basal ring. Spines of the last abdominal tergite

in the male relatively long **loriae** Bolivar I.

1.1. Hind femora without dark transverse bands.

2. Lateral post-ocular fascia broad, black, but only indicated on the head, not on the lateral lobe of pronotum. Hind tibiae red **bimaculata** nov. spec.

2.2. Lateral post-ocular fascia indicated by a fine narrow black stripe, running on to the posterior margin of pronotum. Hind tibiae yellowish brown or yellowish, not red

..... **nana** Willemse

Pseudocranae bimaculata nov. spec.

♂ : General coloration yellowish brown. Antennae black, apical joints not thickened, reaching a little beyond the base of hind femora. Head yellowish brown, face with a blackish spot on each side on the clypeal margin near the lateral facial keels ; vertex yellowish brown, behind each eye with a broad blackish post-ocular band, not continuing on the lateral lobe of pronotum. Mouthparts yellowish with black stripes on the mandibles. Pronotum yellowish brown. Elytra blackish brown, somewhat darker basally, with a yellowish brown stripe in the anal area. Wings infumated, subcycloid, posterior margin undulated.

Pro-, meso- and metathorax and abdomen yellowish brown.

Anterior and median legs yellowish brown, with small, blackish brown longitudinal stripes ; tarsi blackish brown or brown.

Hind femora yellowish brown, outer area with a blackish spot in the apical half, knee blackish brown.

Hind tibiae yellowish brown, darker apically ; spines with black tips.

Hind tarsi blackish brown.

♂ : Spines of the last abdominal tergite black, small, broadly separated. Cerci long, reaching a little behind the supra-analplate, straight, subcylindrical, apex acute. Subgenital plate with the apex obtusely pointed. ♀ unknown.

	♂
Length of body	24 mm
" pronotum	4 "
" elytra	14 "
" hind femora	14 "

Locality : New Guinea, Deutsch-Neuguinea, 1 ♂ (n^o 24860 coll. Brunner von Wattenwyl). Type Mus. Wien.

Pseudocranae unifasciata nov. spec.

♂ : General coloration olivaceous green. Antennae black, apical joints not thickened, reaching a little beyond the base

of hind femora. Head olivaceous green, lower part of frontal ridge somewhat yellowish. From the base of antennae, along the lower margin of the eye with a broad yellow band, running on to the cheek.

Vertex olivaceous green, with a small yellowish stripe on each side, beginning on the fastigium of vertex and running across the vertex backwards on to the pronotum, but there less distinct.

Lateral post-ocular fasciae blackish or dark olivaceous green, continuing on the lateral lobes of pronotum, narrowing posteriorly. Pronotum olivaceous green, on the disc with an indistinct yellowish, narrow stripe on each side; lateral lobes in the lower part olivaceous green. Elytra blackish brown, with the principal veins yellowish brown. Wings infumated throughout, subcycloid, posterior margin undulated.

Pro-, meso- and metasternum olivaceous green or yellowish, meso- and metasternum yellowish in the middle.

Anterior and median legs olivaceous green or yellowish.

Hind femora yellowish green, in the apical half with a black transverse band, which is interrupted in the lower areae; outer area yellowish in the middle with a small red spot faintly indicated; upper area yellowish with an indication of a blackish spot in the middle, lower and inner area red, knee black.

Hind tibiae red, with an indication of a more yellowish red basalring, the base and the extreme apex black, spines red with black tips; along the basal outer spines with a fine black stripe.

Hind tarsi olivaceous brown.

Abdomen red.

♂ : Spines of the last abdominal tergite very short, broadly separated. Supra-analplate and cerci olivaceous brown. Cerci reaching the top of the supra-analplate, slightly curved, somewhat flattened, apex obtuse. Subgenital plate with the apex obtusely pointed. ♀ unknown.

	♂
Length of body	27 mm
" pronotum	4.5 "
" elytra	16 "
" hind femora	15 "
Locality : New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelms-Land, Paup,	
1 ♂ (Dr. Schlaginhaufen). Type Mus. Dresden.	

Tristria pisciforme Serville 1839

1839, *Opsomala pisciformis*, Serville, Hist. Nat. Ins. Orth., p. 594.

- 1842, *Acridium (Opsomala) pisciformis*, de Haan, Verh. Ned. Overz. Bezitt., Orth., p. 147.
- 1870, *Opsomala pisciformis*, Walker, Cat. Derm. Salt. B. M., III, p. 514.
- 1873, *Tristria lacerta*, Stål, Recens. Orth., I, p. 80.
- 1873, " " , Stål, Bidrag till södra Afrikas Orth. fauna, p. 45.
- 1902, " " , Bolivar I., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, LXX, p. 615.
- 1907, " " , Karny, Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math. Nat. Kl. CXVI, p. 295.
- 1910, *Tristria lacerta*, *Opsomala pisciformis* (under *Tropidopola cylindrica*), Kirby, Syn. Cat. Orth., III, pp. 401, 403.
- 1918, *Tristria lacerta*, Bolivar I., Rev. real Acad. Cienc. Ex. Fis. Nat. Madrid, t. XVI, p. 398.
- 1926, *Opsomala pisciformis*, Uvarov, Eos, t. II, p. 150.
- 1929, *Tristria lacerta*, Uvarov, Rev. Suisse Zoolog., t. 36, p. 559.
- 1929, " " , Pang hwa Tsai, Journ. Coll. Agric. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, vol. X, p. 148.
- 1932, " " , Sjöstedt, Arkiv f. Zoolog., Bd. 24 A. no. 1, tab. 14, fig. 6.
- 1935, " " , Uvarov, Lingnan Science Journal, vol. 14, no. 2, p. 267, fig. 1 l.

Type described from Java.

I had the opportunity to study two female specimens from Java and could compare these specimens with a female cotype of *Tristria lacerta* from the Mus. of Stockholm, kindly sent to me by Prof. Y. Sjöstedt, and a female specimen of *Tristria pulvinata* Uvarov, determined by Uvarov himself. After careful comparison with this material and with the description of Serville (the type of *pisciforme* is lost) I feel sure in establishing the above given synonymy, in the mean time giving the full literature about this species. Till now only two species are known to occur in Asia, i.e. *Tr. pisciforme* Serv. and *Tr. pulvinata* Uvar. The differences given by Uvarov for the female (1929, p. 559) are very distinct in the specimens before me.

Tristria pisciforme is known from Java (Soekaboemi, H. Fruhstorfer, coll. Mus. Hamburg, res. Rembang, coll. mea), China, Hongkong, India (Madura, S. Canara¹) and sec. de Haan (1842, p. 148) also from Timor.

Eygelshoven.

C. WILLEMSE.

¹) It is not certain, that the specimens from India belong to this species. Perhaps they belong to *Tr. pulvinata* Uvar. which species is known from Pusa and India, or to a new species.