

1033. 14. 1. 26. ♂ = 450. "Laranjeiros." Rio: "brought from and collected in the Valley of Laranjeiros. Omnia insuper plantas."

Burchell's 1033 attached in his notebook to the date 11. 1. 26 evidently refers to the habits, stated under no. 449 to be the same as those of 437.

Brassolis astyra, Godt.

Bz. 25. 11. 26. ♂ = 451. "Mrs. Whitaker." Santos.

The data correspond to those given by Westwood, but the species was placed as no. 20* of his Catalogue of Nymphalinæ.

Dynastor darius, Fabr.

3. 6. 27. ♂ = 452. "Antennæ sensim incrassatæ." Near S. Paulo.

Bz. + 5. 9. 27. ♀ = 453. "Cachoeira." Between Rio Pardo and Rio Gránde.

Westwood's list agrees. The specimens are placed as no. 23 of his Catalogue of Morphides.

IV.—Notes on the Forficularia.—X. A Revision of the Nesogastrinæ. By MALCOLM BURR, B.A., F.L.S., F.E.S.

THIS subfamily is characterized by the slender tarsi, with short third segment, by the antennæ as in the genus *Labia*, but the segments never cylindrical, by the strongly and sharply carinate elytra, and by the thickened femora.

The colour is usually some shade of deep chestnut or wine-colour, varied with red or with yellow.

The wings and elytra are sometimes abbreviated and abortive, sometimes perfectly developed, the two forms occurring often in the species.

The group is confined to the Malay Archipelago, New Guinea, and Australasia.

I cannot think why Verhoeff placed this group among the Forficulidæ, with which I can find no affinities. In the structure of the tarsi and of the antennæ they more nearly approach *Labia*, in which genus the known species have been hitherto included.

Table of Genera.

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| 1. Pronotum supra elytra haud producta;
elytra abbreviata; scutellum liberantia.. | 1. <i>Nesogastrella</i> , Verh. |
| 1.1. Pronotum supra elytra productum; scutello
nullo | 2. <i>Nesogaster</i> , Verh. |

Genus 1. NESOGASTRELLA, Verhoeff.

1902. Zool. Anzeig. no. 665, p. 192.

I only know this genus from Verhoeff's description. It appears to differ from *Nesogaster* in the purely rudimentary elytra, which gape along the suture and expose a triangular scutellum; the pronotum does not extend so far over the elytra. The pygidium, in the ♀ at least, is prominent, with triangular points on each side, with two blunt processes.

It is known only from a single female from Borneo, with which scanty material Dr. Verhoeff did not hesitate not only to describe a new species, but even to found a new genus!

Genus 2. NESOGASTER*, Verhoeff.

Antennæ 12-segmentatæ; segmentis 4 quam 3 multo breviori, 5 quam 4 sublongiori, pyriformibus; corpus glabrum, lævissimum, nitidum; pronotum subquadratum, postice quam antice paullo latius; elytra postice truncata; carina externa acuta instructa; alæ sæpius abbreviatæ, rarius perfecte explicatæ; femora, præsertim antica, incrassata; tarsi longi, graciles, tibias fere æquant, segmento 1 quam 3 longiori: abdomen depressum ac sat latum, parallelum, vel medio subdilatum; segmentum ultimum dorsale rectangulare, quadratum; ♀, subangustatum; segmentum penultimum ventrale ♂ ♀, magno, margine postico late rotundato. Pygidium ♂ prominens; ♀ breve vel longum; forcipis brachia ♂ gracilia, elongata; ♀ brevia, robusta.

Body brilliantly shining, smooth, hairless: antennæ with 12 segments; first stout and clubbed; third long, somewhat clubbed at the apex; fourth about half as long as third, rather stout and spindle-shaped; fifth distinctly longer than fourth, but shorter than third, pear-shaped or spindle-shaped; each succeeding segment longer than the preceding, distinctly pear- or spindle-shaped.

Head smooth and globose, sutures obsolete. Pronotum quadrangular, all sides truncate, slightly broader posteriorly than anteriorly; median longitudinal suture distinct; prozona not distinctly separated from metazona; central region

* Does this mean "island-bellied"?

somewhat tumid, the sides broadly flattened, this flat part especially broad posteriorly; lateral margins themselves reflexed, well produced over the elytra. Elytra perfectly developed and long, or, more frequently, abbreviated, and square; posterior margin truncate, external sharp and well defined, extending the whole length of the elytra.

Wings generally abortive; occasionally perfectly developed.

Femora, especially the anterior pair, strongly incrassate: tibiæ rather short; tarsi long and slender, almost as long as the tibiæ, first segment longer than the second and third united, the second small and cylindrical.

Abdomen depressed, parallel or somewhat dilated about the middle; lateral tubercles on segments 2 and 3 present; last dorsal segment ♂ rectangular, broad, posterior margin depressed and thickened; ♀ somewhat narrowed; penultimate ventral segment ♂ ♀ nearly quadrangular, posterior margin broadly rounded, ample, completely covering the last segment.

Pygidium ♂ very prominent and long, or rather short but distinct; ♀ minute.

Forceps ♂ generally long and slender, gently sinuate, rather thicker than the base, generally armed with teeth; in the ♀ short, thick, generally toothed.

This genus is well characterized by the smooth almost oily lustre, by the sharp keel of the elytra, and the thick femora. The form of the pygidium and forceps is very characteristic in each species.

Table of Species.

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| 1. Pygidium ♂ haud valde prominens. | |
| 2. Forcipis bracchia ♂ valde elongata, depressa, paullo vel haud dilatata; (elytra brunnea, haud maculata; alæ abortivæ). | |
| 3. Femora annulata; forcipis bracchia ♂ margine interno haud laminata. | |
| 4. Caput fuscum; statura mediocri (long. corp. 7 mm., forc. 6 mm.); forceps unidentatus | 1. <i>dolichus</i> (Burr). |
| 4.4. Caput rufum; statura parva (long. corp. 4.75 mm., forc. 1.5 mm.); forceps unidentatus | 2. <i>wallacei</i> , sp. n. |
| 3.3. Femora unicoloria; forcipis bracchia ♂ margine interno prope basin laminata. | 3. <i>tristis</i> (Borm.). |
| 2.2. Forcipis bracchia ♂ minus elongata, gracilia, arcuata, haud depressa | 4. <i>pulchripes</i> (Borm.). |
| 1.1. Pygidium ♂ valde prominens; (elytra brevia vel perfecte explicata). | |

2. Pygidium ♂ angustum, acutum; (elytra unicoloria) 5. *aculeatus* (Borm.).
- 2.2. Pygidium ♂ linguæforme, apice haud acuminatum.
3. Statura minore; forceps dente acuto armatus; elytra flavo-maculata; pronotum unicolor nigrum 6. *amœnus* (Stål).
- 3.3. Statura majore; forceps inermis; elytra unicoloria nigra; pronotum flavo-bimaculatum 7. *ruficeps* (Erichs.).

1. *Nesogaster dolichus* (Burr).

Labia dolicha, Burr, 1897, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xx. p. 311; Bormans, Tierreich, Forf. p. 71 (1900); Kirby, Cat. Orth. i. p. 26 (1904).

Nesogaster Fruhstorferi, Verhoeff, 1902, Zool. Anzeig. no. 665, p. 191; Kirby, Cat. Orth. i. p. 35 (1904).

Nesogaster dolichus, Burr, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xvi. p. 495 (1905).

S. Celebes: Bua Kraeng, 5000 feet (taken by Fruhstorfer in 1896: type in coll. mea) (c.m., B.M. Mus. Berol.).

Easy to recognize by the long sinuous forceps and generic characters.

2. *Nesogaster wallacei*, sp. n.

Statura parva; *N. dolicho*, Burr, vicinus; ab eo differt statura minore, capite rubro, elytris angulo postico interno rotundato, forcipis brachiis ♂ brevioribus, dente uno valido acuto armatis. ♂.

Long. corporis	4.75 mm.
„ forcipis	1.5 „

Celebes (*Wallace*).

The type of this species is a unique male in the Hope Museum, Oxford; it was taken in the Celebes by Wallace in 1861; it is labelled in blue paper, in what appears to be Westwood's handwriting, "Celebes, Wallace, Dr. Dohrn, 1861."

It closely resembles *N. dolichus*, also from the Celebes, but differs in the points mentioned above.

3. *Nesogaster tristis* (Bormans).

Labia tristis, Borm. apud Burr, 1903, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xi. p. 240.

New Caledonia.

I have not examined a specimen of this species; but de Bormans's description, together with a sketch in my possession, leaves no doubt whatever that it is referable to this genus. It is apparently allied to *N. dolichus*.

4. *Nesogaster pulchripes* (Bormans).

Labia pulchripes, Bormans, apud Burr, 1903, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xi. p. 236; Burr, Res. exp. Sci. néerl. N. Guinea, Derm. p. 10 (1906).

Northern Australia (coll. Dohrn, *teste* Borm.).

I have not examined this species, but de Bormans's description and a coloured drawing in my possession, together with its resemblance to *N. amœnus*, render it probable that its true position is in this genus.

5. *Nesogaster aculeatus* (Bormans).

Labia aculeata, Borm. 1900, Ann. Mus. Civ. (2) xx. p. 456 (1900); Kirb. Cat. Orth. i. p. 27 (1900).

British New Guinea (Mus. Gen.).

6. *Nesogaster amœnus* (Stål).

Forficula amœna, Stål, 1855, Œfv. Vet. Ak. Förh. xii. p. 350.
Labia amœna, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxv. p. 425 (1864); Dubr. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. xiv. p. 363 (1879); (*amœna* incorr.) Borm. C. R. Soc. ent. Belg. p. lxxi (1880); id. Tierreich, Forf. p. 67, figs. 29 a, b (1900); Burr, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iv. p. 258 (1899); id. Termesz. Fü. xxv. p. 481 (1902); Kirby, Cat. Orth. i. p. 26 (1904).

Malay Archipelago: New Guinea; Java; Celebes; Philippines.

7. *Nesogaster ruficeps* (Erichs.).

Forficula oceanica, Blanchard (nec Gouillon), Voy. Pôle Sud, iv. p. 352, Orth. t. i. fig. 4 (♀) (1853).

Forficula ruficeps, Erichson (nec Burmeister, 1838), in Arch. f. Naturg. viii. (1) p. 246 (1842).

Apterygida ruficeps, Borm. Tierreich, Forf. p. 118 (1900).

Forficula erichsoni, Borm. C. R. Soc. ent. Belg. p. lxxiii (1880).

Apterygida erichsoni, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxiii. p. 231 (1862).

Sphingolabis erichsoni, Kirb. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxv. p. 529, pl. xx. figs. 11, 11 a (1896); id. Cat. Orth. i. p. 45 (1904).

Tasmania (Mus. Brus.); Australia; Vavau.

This well-known species is easy to recognize by the long simple forceps, coloration, and long tongue-shaped pygidium. It has been previously placed in *Forficula* and *Apterygida*, but its affinities are undoubtedly with *Nesogaster*, though, on account of its more conical antennæ, it may later require a new genus.

ADDENDUM.

Since writing the above I have had the opportunity of examining Verhoeff's type of *Nesogastrella ruficeps* in the

Berlin Museum. It is nothing more or less than the female of *Nesogaster amœnus* (Stål), so that the name must fall as a synonym of that species. Dr. Verhoeff was misled by the fact that the elytra are partly opened out, perhaps by the former insertion of a pin, so that the generic characters of the elytra, as set forth by him, do not hold good.

V.—*Notes on the Forficularia.*—XI. *On new and little-known Species and Synonymic Notes.* By MALCOLM BURR, B.A., F.L.S., F.E.S.

Forcipula jacobsoni, sp. n.

Statura minore: colore fusco-castaneo; pedes testacei; abdominis segmenta 3–6 tuberculis tenuibus singulis utrinque armatis: forcipis brachia gracilia elongata, apicem versus sensim arcuata, inermia. ♂.

Long. corporis 15 mm.
 „ forcipis 8 „

Size small; colour dark chestnut; antennæ with 20 segments, third long and cylindrical, 4–6 very short, the rest gradually lengthening.

Head black, with yellowish pubescence, the sutures distinct. Pronotum nearly square, posterior margin rounded.

Elytra black, of coarse texture, the lateral keel not very prominent. Wings black, tipped with yellowish at the apex of the suture.

Feet uniform testaceous.

Abdomen parallel, slender, black; segments 3–6 with slender, sharp, gently recurved, spine-like tubercles projecting on each side. Dorsal surface finely granulated, the posterior margin of each segment milled. Last dorsal segment ample, quadrate, smooth, with a deep median longitudinal furrow; posterior margin straight, with a nearly obsolete tubercle over the insertion of the forceps.

Ventral surface very finely punctulate, clothed with yellowish pubescence on the margins of the segments.

Penultimate ventral segment rounded. Pygidium very short, tumid, and obtuse. Forceps with the branches elongate and slender, nearly straight, gently incurved at the apex, with a few obsolete denticulations along the inner margin. ♂.

N. Java, Samarang (*Jacobson*).