

INTERESTING DERMAPTERA IN THE BUDAPEST MUSEUM.

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Ten years ago I discussed the collection of Dermaptera in the Budapest Museum (*Természetrájszi Füzetek*, XXV. 1902. p. 476—488). Recently my esteemed old friend, Dr. G. HORVÁTH, has kindly communicated me some additional material, which included the species recorded below, some of which are interesting for their localities, and others have been only quite recently described for the first time.

1. *Diplatys Raffrayi*, BORMANS. — German East Africa: Lake Djipe, 1 ♂ (ΚΑΤΟΝΑ).

This species was described by DE BORMANS in 1878, from Abyssinia, and his type, which I have seen, is in the Madrid Museum. It has not been authoritatively recorded since, and I have seen no other undoubted specimen.

2. *Propyrragra paraguayensis*, BORELLI. — Paraguay, 1 ♀.

3. *Euborellia Ståli*, DOHRN. — Erythræa: Assab, 1 ♂ (ΚΑΤΟΝΑ).

This species is perhaps expanding its area of distribution. It is recorded from various parts of the Oriental Region, and is common in parts of India. It is also found in many of the islands of the Indian Ocean, in Madagascar, and has been recorded from one or two localities on the East coast of Africa.

4. *Anisolabis Horváthi*, n. sp.

? *Gonolabis javana*, BURR, *Termész. Füz.* XXV. p. 479. (1902) (nec BORM.).

Gonolabis sumatrana, BURR, *Termész. Füz.* XXV. p. 480. tab. 20. fig. 2. (1902) (nec BORM.).

Statura minore; colore fusco-castaneo; abdomen ♂ segmentis 7—9 lateribus acutis et carinulatis; segmento penultimo ventrali medio rotundato-exciso; forcipis brachia ♂ contigua, valida.

Long. corporis: 8 mm.

Long. forcipis: 1.5 mm.

Small, deep reddish chestnut, smooth: antennæ light brown, with ten segments: the first long and thick, third long and cylindrical, fourth

and fifth subovate, almost as long as the third, the rest gradually lengthening, gently pear-shaped. Head smooth and tumid, sutures indistinct; pronotum square, smooth; mesonotum nearly as long as the pronotum; legs light brown, the femora rather darker, tarsi slender, first and second segments long; abdomen smooth, gently dilated towards the apex, the posterior portion of the segments light shining red; sides of segments 7—8 acute and keeled; last dorsal segment ample, smooth, with small lateral keels; penultimate ventral segment with a deep round emargination and pointed lobes; forceps with the branches stout, trigonal, contiguous, attenuate and hooked at the apex.

German New Guinea: Sattelberg, Huon Gulf (BIRÓ, 1898) 1 ♂; Erima, Astrolabe Bay, 1 larva (BIRÓ, 1896).

The male which is the type of this species was determined by me doubtfully in 1902 as *Gonolabis javana*, BORM. But since then I have seen the original type of that species, which is quite different. The one determined as *G. sumatrana* is an immature specimen of the same species, which I dedicate with much pleasure to my old friend and colleague, Dr. G. HORVÁTH.

It is well characterised by the deep round emargination of the penultimate ventral segment; the antennæ appear to be perfect and have only ten segments, which suggests the advisability of placing it in a new genus, but this cannot be done till a longer series is available and the genitalia examined.

5. *Anisolabis vicina*, BURR. — Abyssinia, 3 ♀ (KOVÁCS).

6. *Anisolabis Kristenseni*, BURR. — Abyssinia: Kumi, 1 ♂, and Bissidimo, 3 ♂, all very small (KOVÁCS).

The smallest has the following dimensions:

Long. corporis: 12.5 mm.

Long. forcipis: 2.5 mm.

7. *Anisolabis aethiopica*, BURR. — Abyssinia: Kumi, 1 ♂; Bissidimo, 1 ♂; Mollu, 1 ♂ (KOVÁCS).

All three preceding species have been quite recently described; they are only known from Abyssinia.

8. *Ctenisolabis nigra*, SCUDDER. — Paraguay: Asuncion, 1 ♀ (VEZÉNYI); already recorded from Paraguay and various parts of Brazil.

9. *Nesogaster ruficeps*, ERICHSON. — German New Guinea: Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen, ♀ (BIRÓ).

Known from Tasmania and Australia.

10. *Chaetospania rodens*, BURR. — German East Africa: Kili-
mandjaro, ♂ (BORNEMISZA); Arusha-Ju, ♀, larvæ (KATONA).

Not recorded since the original capture by Sjöstedt in Kilimandjaro.

11. *Labia Fruhstorferi*, BURR. — German New Guinea: Erima, Astrolabe Bay, ♀ (BIRÓ).

Recorded from Lombok.

12. *Labia marginalis*, THUNB. — German East Africa: between Marti and Arusha, ♂ (KATONA).

13. *Spongiphora buprestoides*, KIRBY. — Peru: Madre de Dios, 1 ♂.

This splendid species is seldom seen in collections and females appear to be much commoner than males. It is recorded from various localities in the Upper Amazon district. Its brilliant coloration, resembling that of the Burmese *Adiathetus glaucopterus*, BORM. is quite different from that of any other member of the family.

14. *Prolabia Silvestrii*, BORELLI. — Paraguay: Alta Parana, Puerto Bertoni, 2 ♀.

15. *Hamaxas nigrorufa*, BURR. — These are the original specimens of *Spongiphora nigrorufa*, BURR. On examination, I see now that they are referable to the genus *Hamaxas*, BURR.

16. *Alloidalhia scabriuscula*, SERV. — Formosa: Kosempo, ♂, ♀ (SAUTER).

17. *Forficula Sjöstedti*, BURR. — German East Africa: Arusha-Ju, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (KATONA).

Not recorded since Sjöstedt discovered the species in swarms high on Kilimandjaro.

18. *Forficula Rodziankoi*, SEMENOFF. — German East Africa: Arusha-Ju, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (KATONA); Abyssinia: Bissidimo, 1 ♀ (KOVÁCS).

19. *Forficula senegalensis*, SERV. — German East Africa: Arusha-Ju, ♂, ♀ (KATONA).

20. *Forficula aetolica*, BRUNNER. — Crete: Amari, ♂ (BIRÓ).

21. *Forficula lurida*, FISCHER. — Crete: Mt. Ida, ♂, ♀ (BIRÓ) and Herakleion, 2 ♀ (BIRÓ).

22. *Hyurgus fulvus*, BURR. — Sumatra: Tandjong, ♂ (KLEINKAUF).

23. *Narberia simplex*, BORMANS. — Borneo (XANTUS).

24. *Timomenus aeris*, SHIRAKI. — Formosa: Lake Candidino, ♀ (SAUTER).

SHIRAKI gives a very poor description of the female only; but the species is now generally recognised, as more material comes from Formosa.

25. *Ancistrogaster maculatus*, STÅL. — Brazil: Jundiahy.

26. *Diaperasticus erythrocephalus*, OLIV. — German East Africa: Shirati, ♂ ♀ (KATONA).

These are of the brachypterous form named by DE BORMANS, in MS., var. *Dietzi*, but I do not know if he ever published this one. The scarce melanic form is var. *Cagnii* of BORELLI.

27. *Diaperasticus sansibaricus*, KARSCH. — German East Africa: Mto-Ja-Kifaru, 4 ♂, 1 ♀ (KATONA).

These are of the very slender dark form, the true *sansibaricus* of KARSCH, which is very different in appearance from *D. Mackinderi*, BURR, but owing to the existence of intermediate forms, I am very inclined to regard them as the two extremes of a plastic species.
