

Fig. 9. A. Hind femur of *Lycosceles herbsti* Knw ♀.  
 B. » » » *Gayana armatipes* n. gen., n. sp. ♀.  
 C. Front wing of *Lycosceles herbsti* Knw.  
 D. » » » *Gayana armatipes* n. gen., n. sp.  
 E. Antenna of *Gayana armatipes* n. gen., n. sp.  
 F. » » *Lycosceles herbsti* Knw.  
 G. Saw-sheath of *Lycosceles herbsti* Knw.  
 H. » » *Gayana armatipes* n. gen., n. sp.

somewhat rounded and depressed anterior margin. Antennae 7-jointed, the 3rd joint subequal to or a little longer than the last one (Fig. 9 E). Front wings appendiculate; radial cell undivided; four cubital cells; the basal vein and the first recurrent vein slightly converging; the anal cell not closed, and the stump left hardly reaching halfway to the ner-

vulus, which latter meets the discoidal cell at the basal  $\frac{2}{5}$ th. Hind wings with the radiellian cell open at the apex; with only one closed middle cell (the cubital one), and without anellian cell. Scutellum subconvex without bordering carina, almost flat above, and roundly triangular posteriorly. Propodeum undivided and without membranous blotch. Tibiae without supra-apical spurs. All tarsi extremely long and slender, the front ones almost twice as long as the corresponding tibiae. Hind coxae as long as the femora, the apex of the latter surpassing the apex of the abdomen; the hind femora with two acute teeth before the apex below, one more slender on the inner side, and another somewhat basally on the outer side (Fig. 9 B). Claws simple. Saw-sheath roundly acuminate at the apex from above. Length ♀ 4—5 mm. (4 ♀♀.)

2 ♂♂ in a very poor condition and with only one antenna between them, but captured together with the ♀♀, both probably belong to the same species though somewhat different among themselves. They are black, only the four anterior knees and base of the adjacent tibiae brownish. Like the ♀, but the hind legs strongly enlarged, the femora swollen and with coarser teeth. In the paratype-♂, which lacks the antenna, the hind trochanters armed with a hooked spine. Length 4 mm.

Central Chile, Contulpo, 3.XI. 03 and 18—27.XI. 04. (S. Schoenemann.)

Type ♀, allotype ♂, and paratype in the Zool. Mus., Berlin; paratypes in the author's collection.

### Haplostegus Konow.

*Haplostegus* Konow; Term. Füz. Vol. 24, p. 70 (1901).

*H. subclavatus* n. sp. Black; the six basal abdominal segments reddish yellow, the propodeum and the 6th tergite black above. Legs fulvous; the tibiae paler, and the posterior ones infuscated at the extreme apex; all tarsi infuscated towards the apex, the posterior ones almost entirely. Wings subinfuscated, most pronounced towards the base; the basal cell with a small clear spot as in most species. — Smooth and shining. Head neither enlarged nor narrowed behind the eyes in the ♀, but distinctly narrowed in the ♂. Postocellar area subconvex, twice as broad as it is long, the lateral, and especially the postocellar furrows fairly well defined for the genus. Interocellar furrow fine and sharp, much finer than the complete circumocellar furrow. Supra-antennal pit deep and punctiform, and placed in the crossing of a transverse furrow perpendicular to the extremely fine and almost obliterated median fovea, which is wanting below the pit. Antenna subclavate (Fig. 10 C), shorter than the head (as 6:7), the length of the joints 1—7 as 7:5:13:9:7:7:13 (14). Clypeus truncate. Malar space quite linear. Thorax and abdomen normal for the genus. Length of the hind tibia

and tarsus as 14:11 in the ♀, subequal in the ♂. Saw-sheath extremely short and broad, at the apex with a narrow dorso-ventral carina, and laterally with rounded wings (Fig. 10 D). Length of ♂ 4.5 mm; ♀ 5 mm.

Brazil, Santa Catharina, Nova Teutonia, Sept. 1938 and 39 (F. Plaumann) (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀); Ecuador, Loja. (1 ♂.)

The ♂ from Nova Teutonia has the abdomen black without reddish colour.

This new species is the smallest in the genus and the form of the antenna will distinguish it from all other species.

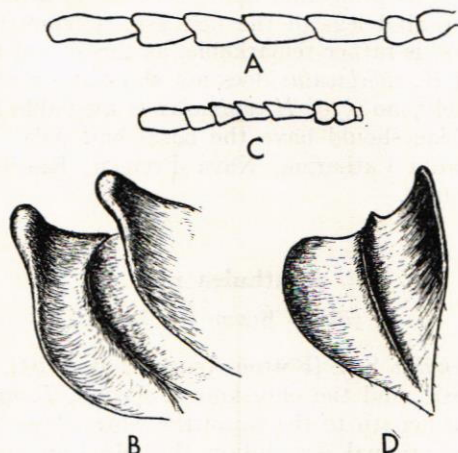


Fig. 10. A. Antenna; B. Saw-sheath of *Haplostegus humeralis* n. sp.  
C. Antenna; D. Saw-sheath of *Haplostegus subclavatus* n. sp.

*H. humeralis* n. sp. Black; upper part of the mesopleura, and the entire pronotum except at the lowermost end dark fulvous; the lateral corner of each lateral mesonotal lobe, and partly the tegulae brownish. Wings infuscated, paler towards the apex. — Head distinctly narrowed behind the eyes. Postocellar area convex, almost twice as wide as it is long, with the postocellar furrow more distinct than the lateral ones. Inter- and circumocellar furrows sharp and complete. Medial fovea shallow above, but broad and deep below the supra-antennal pit and there equal to the perpendicularly crossing transversal furrow above that pit. Clypeus truncate. Malar space linear. Antennae stout (Fig. 10 A), longer than the head is broad, the length of the joints 1—7 as 10:10:20:18:15:14:23. Length of the hind tibia and tarsus as 5:3 in the ♀. Saw-sheath (Fig. 10 B). Length of ♀ c. 6 mm. (actually 5.5 mm, but the abdomen is very much dried up). (1 ♀.)

Brazil (Bahia).

*H. epimelas* Knw *rufithorax* n. ssp. Thorax entirely fulvous. Hind tibiae and tarsi entirely black. Antennae, sculpture of head, and colour of head and abdomen as in the main form, but the postocellar area rather strongly convex and the hind legs stouter in comparison to a ♀ of the main-form from its type locality Espirito Santo. In this ♀, which agrees closely with the original description of *epimelas*, the prothorax is black, and the mesonotum and scutellum have large confluent black spots. The scutellum has the hind apex in this otherwise quite normal ♀ of *epimelas* prolonged into a curious projection shaped like a bird-head; this projection is most probably a deformation. The strikingly stouter hind legs of the new ssp. ♂, compared to the legs of the *epimelas* ♀, is rather remarkable, as the size of the hind legs in the two sexes of *H. subclavatus* does not show any noticeable differences. Unfortunately, no ♂ of *H. epimelas* is available for comparison, but the hind tibiae should have the basal half pale.

1 ♂ from Santa Catharina, Nova Bremen, Rio Laeiss, 1st Feb. 1935 (F. Hoffmann).

### **Anathulea** n. n.

(*Thulea* Konow nec Say.)

The genus *Thulea* Say (Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., Vol. I, p. 213, 1836) is monobasic, and the only known species, *T. nigra* Say, is less than 4 mm. long (length to the tip of the wings three twentieths of an inch). Since the original description this Mexican species has never been found again, and all Say's types are lost. Owing to the «decidedly clavate antennae», Say believed his new genus *Thulea* to be more related to the *Cimbicinae* than to his simultaneously erected new genus *Acordulecera* (l. c., p. 209), although both genera had 6-jointed antennae and were of an equally minute size. The genus *Acordulecera* is distributed in numerous species over the entire Neotropic and the southern part of the Nearctic region. The species are usually extremely small, mostly between 2.5 and 4 mm., and only rarely attain a size of 5 mm. or a little above. The shape of the antennae varies considerably, and in several species the 6th joint may be more or less incrassated. In the description of the genus *Thulea* no character is given that could not fit the genus *Acordulecera*, and the name *Thulea* must accordingly be regarded as a synonym of the better known *Acordulecera* or possibly as a subgenus of it based on the clavate antennae. In 1901 (Term. Füzet., Vol. 24, p. 68) Konow described a new species of the genus *Thulea*, viz. *T. nigriceps*, and defined the difference between the genera *Acordulecera* and *Thulea* in a key with the characters for the genus *Thulea* taken from his new species. According to Konow the main differences between the two genera are, that in *Acordulecera* the two

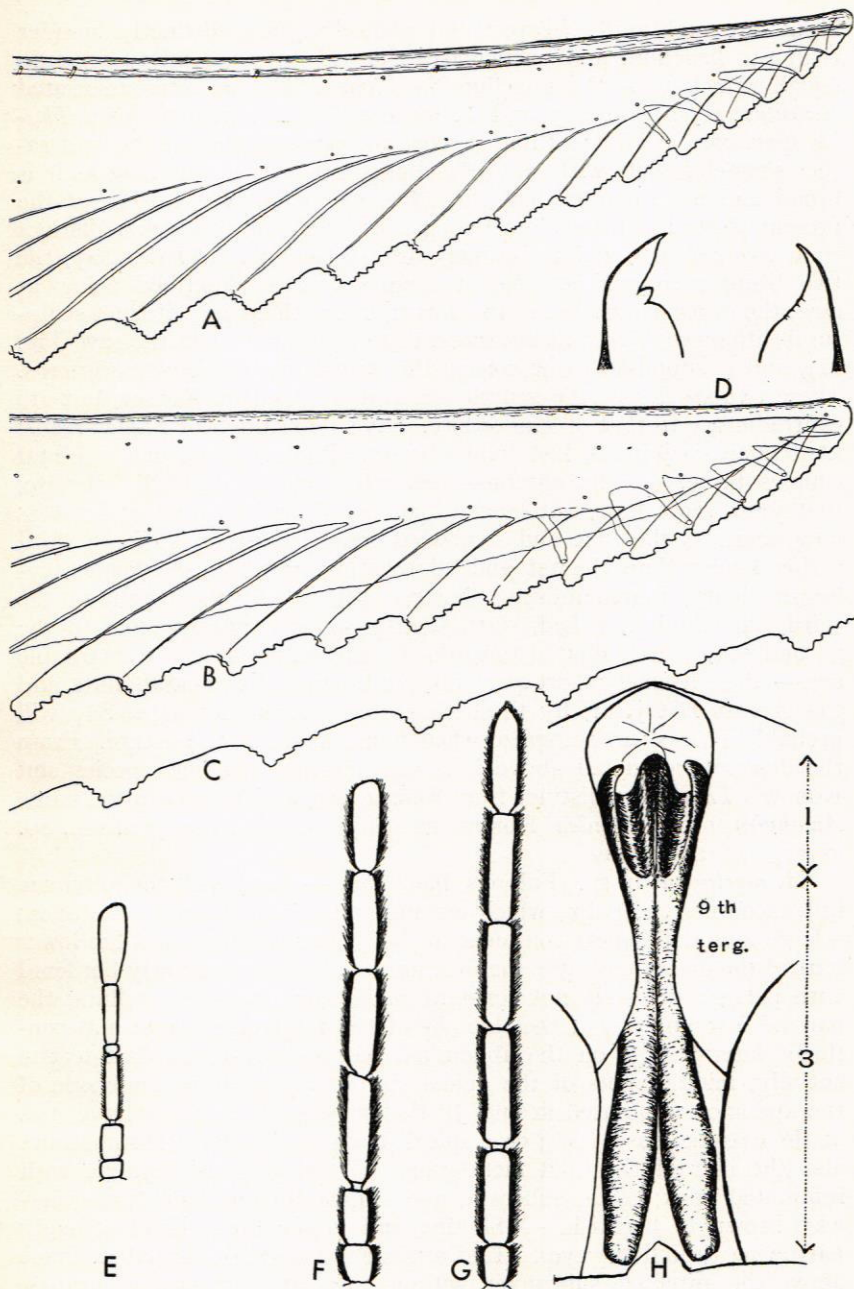


Fig. 11. *Anathulea nigriceps* (Knw): A. Saw; F. Antenna. *Anathulea nigripectus* n. sp.: B. Saw; C. Saw-teeth near the base; D. Mandibles; G. Antenna; H. Saw-sheath from the underside. *Thulea nigra* Say: E. Possible shape of the antenna according to the description.

basal antennal joints (scapus and pedicellus) are distinctly broader than the flagellum and particularly the 3rd antennal joint, but subequally thick with the flagellum in *Thulea*. Konow later associated *Perantherix fatima* Kirby and *P. bimaculata* Cam. with his own *Thulea nigriceps*. All these three species are comparatively large and rather slender insects with the pedicellum at least twice as long as it is broad and not broader than the adjacent joints. The author of the present paper has before him two species belonging to a genus distinct from *Acordulecera*, and accordingly also distinct from *Thulea* Say, the two being synonymous. One of these species is described below as new; the other one occurs in two forms, but without any distinct sculptural differences either in the shape of the antennae or in the saw (Fig. 11), and is supposed to be conspecific with Konow's *Thulea nigriceps*. These two species fit the generic description given by Konow, but are contradictory to that of *Thulea* Say. Say's description of *Thulea* reads: »Antennae six-jointed; last joint clavate. Radial cellule one. Cubital cellules three. — The antennae are rather short, decidedly clavate; first joint very short, not longer than broad; second joint at least as long again as the first and somewhat more robust, cylindrical; third rather longer than the 1st and 2d together, much more slender, cylindrical, hairy; fourth minute, shortest; fifth about the length of the third, subcylindric, naked; sixth slightly longest, nearly equal to the 3d and 5th, a little dilated towards the tip; scutel large.» Remarkable are:— the extremely short 4th joint, the broadened two basal joints, and the clavate last joint; by these characters the species *nigra* Say will probably be easy to recognize when found again in the future. From the description quoted above it is obvious that my new species and Konow's *Thulea* are distinct from *Thulea* Say, and I propose the name *Anathulea* n. n. (*Thulea* Konow nec Say) with *A. nigripectus* n. sp. as type of the genus.

*A. nigripectus* n. sp. Fulvous; black are:— head with the antennae but excepting the palpi, which are infuscated only towards the apex; 3 large mesonotal spots confluent in the ♂; mesosternum and the lower part of the mesopleura (the mesosternal middle seam narrowly bordered with pale); a probably not constant middle dot on the scutellum; the narrow surroundings of the »blotch» of the 1st tergite; large and confluent lateral spots on the abdominal tergites above; the last tergite entirely; middle spots of the apical sternites (the entire underside of the abdomen infuscated in one ♂); the saw-sheath except a large spot at the extreme base; the 3 or 4 apical joints of all tarsi, and sometimes also the hair of the hind metatarsus. Wings yellowish hyaline with infumated apex; costa, subcosta, and stigma fulvous, venation otherwise brown to blackish. — Shining and impunctate. Head strongly narrowing behind the eyes. Hind orbits short and not carinated. Face above the antennae subconvex without any pits, furrows, or carinas.

Postocellar area large, faintly angularly elevated (tectiform) in the middle behind, the hind margin rather sharp but not carinated, and the lateral furrows very indistinct. The interantennal area almost flat, and the distance between the antennal sockets subequal to or a little longer than the diameter of each socket (subconvex and distinctly shorter in *nigriceps* Knw). Antennae a little longer than head and thorax combined and stoutly and uniformly filiform; pedicellus twice as long as scapus, the 3rd joint subequal to the two basal ones combined, and the three following joints subequal in length and each somewhat shorter than the 3rd one; the apex of the last joint bluntly acute. Malar space about as long as half the diameter of an ocellus (much shorter in *nigriceps*). Mandibles asymmetric, the right one simple, but the left mandible with a subapical tooth (Fig. 11 D). Clypeus subconvex, the anterior margin truncate. Labrum convex and acutely triangular. Palpi slender. Saw-sheath very short (overlapped and covered from above by the 9th tergite) and three-forked at the apex, the central tooth somewhat longer than the lateral ones; when seen from the underside (Fig. 11 H) the forked part  $\frac{1}{4}$ th the length of the entire saw-sheath ( $\frac{1}{3}$ rd in *nigriceps*). The hind basitarsus distinctly longer than the following tarsal joints combined. Claws simple. Length ♂ 5.5—6; ♀ 7—8 mm. (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.)

Brazil (Nova Teutonia) 27.4. 34 and 29.9. 33. (Fr. Plaumann.)

### *Derecyrtia* Smith.

*Derecyrtia* Smith; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 3rd Ser. Vol. 6, p. 255 (1860).

*D. striatifrons* n. sp. Black; reddish are:— upper  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the pronotum, the mesonotal middle lobe, the depressed anterior part of the lateral lobes, and the tegulae. Wings dark fuscous, the front ones with a small and indistinctly limited pale spot in the discoidal cell closely apically of the 1st recurrent vein and with a lesser part extending into the 2nd cubital cell. Hind wings with a similar spot confined to the middle part of the radiellian cell — Sculpture as in *D. lugubris* Westw., but the face between the eyes, the antennal sockets, and the distinct and almost straight postocellar furrow is coarsely dorso-ventrally striated, whereas the face is irregularly rugosely punctured in *lugubris* and likewise in *D. jakowlewi* Tschit. (Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. 28, p. 436, 1894). Mesopleura smooth and strongly shining with extremely faint traces of obliterated punctures, only on the limit to mesosternum with some irregular wrinkles anteriorly (in most known species the mesopleura with scattered, large, but shallow punctures). Length of the basal antennal joints as 35:22:35:15:23:22: . . . (apex missing). Length ♀ 21 mm.

1 ♀ from Ecuador, east of the Cordilleras (Napo, 450 m.).