

X X I    O R T H O P T E R A , I : T E T R I G I N A E  
(A C R I D I I N A E).

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(Plate xv.)

Of the twenty-five specimens of these small Orthoptera obtained by Mr. Kemp on the Abor Expedition, ten species are represented, four of which are new.

LIST OF SPECIES.

1. *Scelimena india*.
2. *Criotettix maximus*, sp. nov.
3. *Criotettix orientalis*, sp. nov.
4. *Thoradonta spiculoba*.
5. *Coptotettix indicus*.
6. *Coptotettix tumidus*, sp. nov.
7. *Coptotettix parvulus*.
8. *Coptotettix nullipennis*, sp. nov.
9. *Euparatettix parvus*.
10. *Euparatettix tenuis*.

Genus *Scelimena*, Serv.

1. *Scelimena india*, Hanc.

Hancock, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 219, 1907.

Two specimens found "under stones," Rebang Stream above Pang-i, 4000 ft., Jan. 16, 1912 (*Kemp*).

The male type<sup>1</sup>, from which the original description was drawn, is from Cherrapungi, Khasi Hills, Assam. The female, which is one of the pair found on the Abor Expedition, measures: entire length of body 23 mm.; pronotum 22.5 mm.; posterior femora 9 mm. In this species the pronotum anteriorly bears a tubercle on each side, and the first joints of the posterior tarsi are only slightly dilated in comparison with other species.

Genus *Criotettix*, Bol.

2. *Criotettix maximus*, sp. nov.

(Pl. xv, figs. 1, 1a.)

Resembling *C. extremus*, but slightly larger; coloured fuscous, obscurely pale mottled. Vertex subnarrower than one of the eyes; frontal costa arcuate between the antennae, and slightly protuberant, divided above the paired ocelli, moderately sulcate below the insertion of the antennae, wider than *extremus*. Pronotum deplanate, dorsum uneven, rather rugose and granose,

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<sup>1</sup> In the author's collection.

the posterior process lengthily extended backward beyond the hind femoral knees, the base subnodulose; median carina very low and undulate; lateral lobes deflexed and armed with acute transverse spines. First articles of the posterior tarsi narrow, not at all dilated, the first and second pulvilli acute, the third longest and flattened below.

Male and female, entire length of body 18.5—22.5 mm.; pronot. 17.5—21 mm.; post. fem. 6.5—9 mm.

Five specimens: three were found "under stones" on the bank of a stream, Yembung, 1100 ft., Jan. 14, 1912; two were found "among stones" on bank of the Dihang river, Janakmukh, 600 ft., Dec. 17, 1911 (*Kemp*).

This is one of the largest species of *Criotettix*, and has the general appearance of a *Scelimena*. It is darker coloured than *grandis*.

### 3. *Criotettix orientalis*, sp. nov.

(Pl. xv, figs. 4, 4a.)

Body not so large as the preceding, coloured greyish-cinereous. Vertex subequal in width to one of the eyes, ampliate backward; frontal costa arcuate, not at all sinuate, divided barely above the paired ocelli, and somewhat narrowly sulcate forward; antennae inserted distinctly between the lower part of the eyes; paired ocelli placed between the middle of the eyes; eyes globose and scarcely elevated. Pronotum deplanate, transversely convex between the shoulders; dorsum granose, slightly tuberculate and rugose; median carina low, thin, and irregularly crassate-undulate; prozonal carinae convergent backward; posterior process extended only slightly beyond the hind femoral apices in the short-wing form, or lengthily extended beyond them in the long-wing form; lateral lobes distinctly deflexed laterally and armed on each side with an acute spine directed very slightly obliquely backward. Elytra elongate-subovate, externally punctate; wings explicate, extended to the apex of pronotal process or beyond. Femoral margins entire; hind tibiae armed with spines, the first and second pulvilli of the posterior tarsi acute subspinose, the third flat below.

Male, long and short-wing forms, entire length of body 11—14 mm.; pronot. 10—13 mm.; post. fem. 7 mm.

Two males from Dibrugarh, N.-E. Assam, Dec. 17, 1911 (*Kemp*).

This species resembles *C. tricarinatus*, but is larger and the pronotum is more rugose.

### Genus *Thoradonta*, Hanc.

#### 4. *Thoradonta spiculoba*, Hanc.

Hancock, Mem. Dept. Agricult. India, iv, p. 138, 1912.

One male from Dibrugarh, N.-E. Assam (*Kemp*).

In this specimen the posterior process of the pronotum and the wings reach backward nearly as far as the apices of the extended hind tibiae. It is doubtless a long-wing form. The entire length of the body is 9.5 mm.; pronot. 9 mm.

#### Genus *Coptotettix*, Bol.

The four species of this genus taken by Mr. Kemp may be distinguished by the following key:—

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|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. (2) Wings well developed; pronotal process lengthily extended backward beyond the hind femoral knees | <i>C. indicus</i> , Hanc.           |
| 2. (1) Wings not visible; pronotal process abbreviated.   |                                     |
| 3. (4) Body minute; apex of pronotal process truncate   | <i>C. parvulus</i> , Hanc.          |
| 4. (3) Body crassate, more or less tumid.   |                                     |
| 5. (6) Elytra wanting   | <i>C. nullipennis</i> ,<br>sp. nov. |
| 6 (5) Elytra present  | <i>C. tumidus</i> , sp. nov.        |

#### 5. *Coptotettix indicus*, Hanc.

Hancock, Mem. Dept. Agricult. India, iv, p. 144—5, 1912.

One specimen found "on flowers," Rotung, 1400 ft., Apr. 6, 1912 (*Kemp*). This is a rather slender long-wing species; the measurements of the female not heretofore recorded: entire length of body 13.5 mm.; pronot. 12.5 mm.; post. fem. 7 mm.

#### 6. *Coptotettix tumidus*, sp. nov.

(Pl. xv, figs. 3, 3a.)

A crassate tumid species; body bearing elytra but no visible wings; allied to *C. inflatus*, Krauss. Head slightly retracted under the pronotum; vertex short, much wider than one of the eyes; frontal costa arcuate protuberant between the antennae, barely sinuate between the eyes, viewed in front rather widely divergent forward to the median ocellus; antennae inserted barely between the lower part of the eyes; body above granose, interspersed with tubercles; coloured fusco-rufescent, with pale mottlings, hind tibiae pale grayish cinereous; dorsum tumid, between the shoulders transversely arcuate; humeral angles subrounded, front margin subobtuse angulate or truncate; prozonal carinae abbreviated; median carina compressed forward before the shoulders and lightly arcuate, backwards low and interrupted, crassate and undulate; posterior process deplanate and cuneate, extended backward nearly to the apices of the hind knees; lateral lobes expanded laterally, the posterior angles transversely or obliquely truncate; elytra elongate, narrow and elliptical. Anterior and middle femoral margins entire; posterior femora very stout, the superior carinae

serrulate, the antegenicular and genicular denticles moderately prominent; hind tibiae stout, dilated towards the apices and armed with spines; first joints of the posterior tarsi much longer than the third, the third pulvilli nearly as long as the first and second united.

Male and female, entire length of body 11—13 mm.; pronot. 10—11 mm.; post. fem. 8 mm.

Three specimens including one larva, Dibrugarh, N.-E. Assam, Nov. 17—19, 1911 (*Kemp*).

#### 7. *Coptotettix parvulus*, Hanc.

Hancock, Mem. Dept. Agricult. India, iv, p. 145—6, 1912.

Six specimens; four from Dibrugarh, N.-E. Assam, Nov. 17—19, 1911; one from Kobo, 400 ft., "in rotten wood"; one from Janakmukh, Dec. 17, 1911, "under bark" (*Kemp*).

#### 8. *Coptotettix nullipennis*, sp. nov.

(Pl. xv, figs. 2, 2a.)

Coloured fuscous, obscurely pale mottled on the sides, hind femora bearing a pale longitudinal fascia on the external paginae, the tibiae pale, biannulate with black, body underneath dark. Body crassate; vertex broad, twice the width of one of the eyes, in profile slightly elevated and produced beyond the eyes, forming an obtuse angle with the frontal costa; frontal costa narrowly divided above the paired ocelli, rather widely sulcate forward, subarcuate between the antennae and slightly sinuate between the eyes; paired ocelli placed distinctly in advance of the middle of the eyes; antennae inserted between the lower portion of the eyes. Pronotum deplanate, dorsum granose, backward toward the apex rugose; between the shoulders transversely convex; humeral angles subobliterated and roundly sloping downwards; median carina forward subarcuate before the shoulders, backward interrupted undulate; prozonal carinae thin, convergent backward, and widely separated, front border subangulate; posterior process not extended backward as far as the knees, the apex narrowly emarginate; lateral lobes moderately expanded laterally, the posterior angles obliquely truncate; elytra and wings wanting. Anterior femoral margins below subundulate; middle femoral margins below barely subbilobate; hind femora very stout, the superior and inferior margins serrulate and armed with an antegenicular and genicular denticle; hind tibiae curvate, armed with spines, the three pulvilli of the first joint of posterior tarsi obtuse and equal in length; the first joint of posterior tarsi longer than the third.

Female type, entire length of body 14 mm.; pronot. 10 mm.; post. fem. 8.5 mm.

One specimen, Janakmukh, 600 ft., "on shore" (*Kemp*). This species resembles *Mazarredia aptera*, Rhen, from Labuan, W Borneo

Genus **Euparatettix**, Hanc.9. **Euparatettix parvus**, Hanc.

Hancock, *Spolia Zeylanica*, ii, p. 145, 1904.

Three specimens: one from Upper Renging, 2150 ft., Nov. 4, 1912; two from Dibrugarh, N.-E. Assam, Nov. 17—19, 1911 (*Kemp*).

10. **Euparatettix tenuis**, Hanc.

Hancock, *Mem. Dept. Agricult. India*, iv, p. 151—2, 1912.

One specimen from Dibrugarh, N.-E. Assam, Nov. 17—19, 1911 (*Kemp*).

