

NOTES ON SOME DERMAPTERA PRESENT IN THE 'INSTITUT FÜR
PFLANZENSCHUTZFORSCHUNG KLEINMACHNOW,
EBERSWALDE-FINOW, DDR'

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ABSTRACT

Altogether 15 species, including a new species of the genus *Cranopygia* from Australia and eight others determined upto generic level are dealt with. Besides, *Labia browni* Hincks, is placed as synonym of *Labia boettcheri* Borelli and lectotype and paralectotypes are designated for *Prolabisca infernalis* (Burr).

INTRODUCTION

The present paper is based on a small collection of Dermaptera received from Institut für Pflanzenschutzforschung Kleinmachnow, Eberswalde-Finow, DDR. It comprises 20 exs. belonging to 15 spp., including 8 determined upto generic level which are either represented by nymphs or females and a new species under the genus *Cranopygia* Burr, from Sydney (Australia). Besides, lectotype and paralectotypes of *Prolabisca infernalis* (Burr) are designated. As a result of reexamination of types of *Labia boettcheri* Borelli, it is found that *Labia browni* Hincks, from Seychells is its synonym. Female syntype of *Chaetospania fulvochracea* Borelli is figured here for the first time.

Family : PYGIDICRANIDAE

Subfamily : PYGIDICRANINAE

Cranopygia sp.

Material examined.—PHILIPPINE Isls., Palawan, Binaluan, 1 ♀, Dez. 1913 (leg. G. Boettcher), det. by Borellia as *Kalocrania* sp.

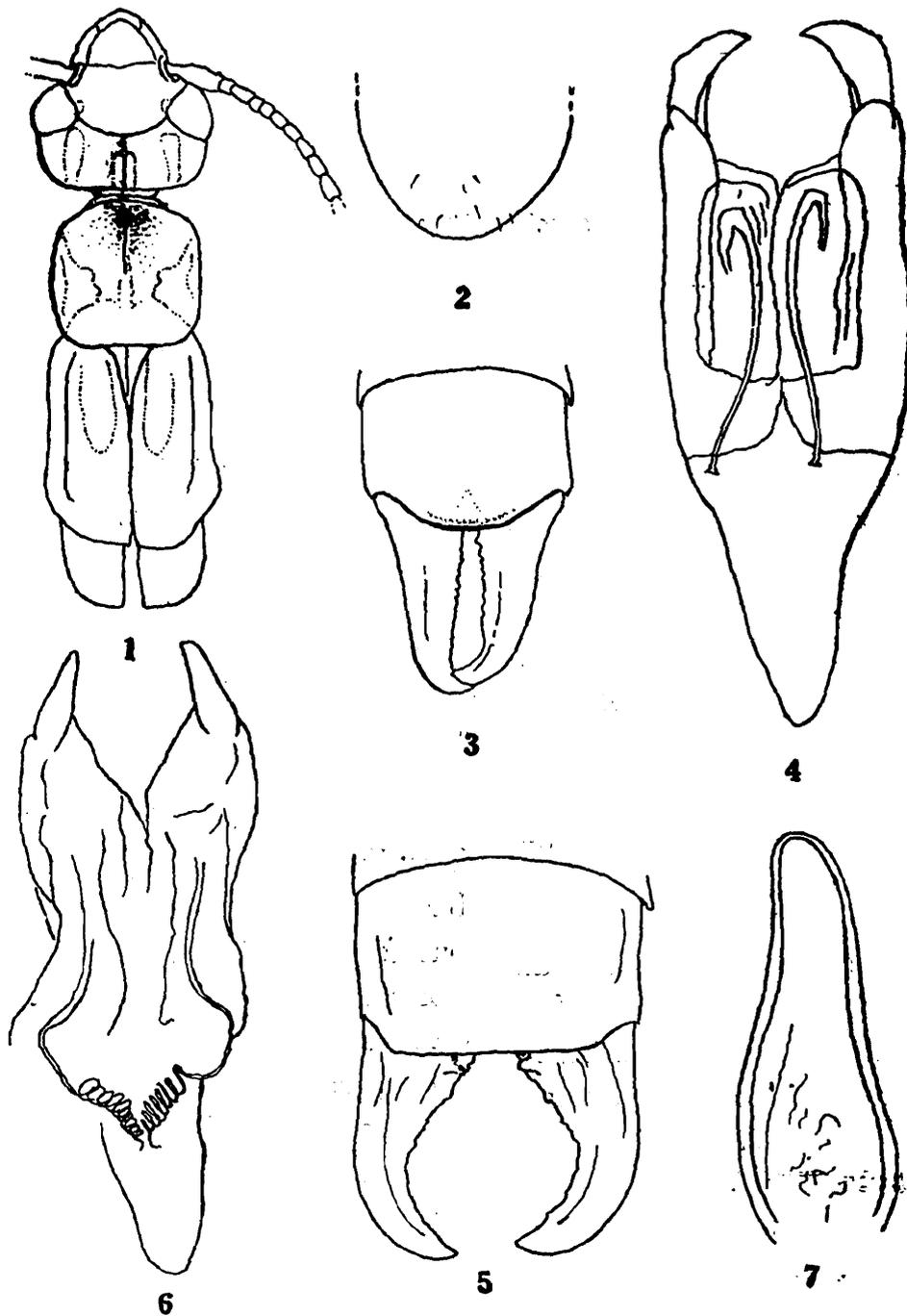
Cranopygia lueddemanni sp. n.

(Figs. 1-4)

Male.—General colour brownish black, mouth parts and antennae yellow, head with a yellow spot close to inner margin of eye, occiput with a pair of dull brownish yellow stripes, inner pair on either side of median suture, pronotum with an oval yellow spot laterally, elytra with an oblong yellow patch in basal half, wings clear yellow and legs yellow but femora with a brownish black streak. Long and short pubescence present, especially on abdomen and forceps. Head longer than broad, smooth, frons feebly raised, straight. Antennae partly broken, 27 segments present on right side and 20 on the left. Eyes as large as genae. Pronotum slightly longer than broad, sides feebly convex, especially posteriorly, hind angles rounded, margin almost straight, median sulcus distinct, prozona raised and metazona depressed. Tegmina and wings well developed, former with anal angles rounded, exposing a small triangular

scutellum. Abomen convex, gradually enlarging posteriorly, pubescent. Ultimate tergite smooth, strongly pubescent except for a triangular area in the middle posteriorly without hairs, median sulcus obsolete, hind

margin feebly sinuate laterally, thickened in middle, laterally with a curved carina. Penultimate sternite narrowed posteriorly with hind margin rounded, without median sulcus. Forceps depressed, almost straight with apices



Figs. 1-7. *Cranopygia lueddemanni* sp. n., Holotype ♂, 1. Anterior portion of body, 2. Posterior margin of penultimate sternite, 3. Ultimate tergite and forceps, 4. Genitalia: *Prolabisca infernalis* (Burr), Lectotype ♂, 5. Ultimate tergite and forceps, 6. Genitalia, 7. Paramere enlarged.

gently hooked and pointed, inner margin below crenate. Genitalia as seen in fig 4.

Female.—Unknown

Measurements.—(in mm)

	Holotype
	♂
Length of body	14.7
Length of forceps	2.9

Material examined.—*Holotype* ♂ (genitalia mounted between two coverslips and pinned with the specimen), Sydney (Australia), coll. *Lüddemann*, no further data; deposited in the collection of Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften der D. D. R., Institut für Pflanzenschutzforschung Kleinmachnow, Bereich Eberswalde DDR-13 Eberswalde DDR.

Remarks.—This species combines the characters of *Cranopygia ophthalmica* (Dohrn) and *C. daemeli* (Dohrn), both known from Australia, but differs from the former in having the ultimate tergite smooth, longer virga and parameres devoid of external apical projection and from the latter in having a carina on the sides of ultimate tergite and distinctive parameres. The interpretation of above two species is that of Hincks (1959).

Subfamily PROLABISCINAE

***Prolabisca infernalis* (Burr)**

(Figs. 5-7)

Chaetospania infernalis Burr, 1913, *Ent. Mitt.*, 2 : 67, fig (Taihorin, 1 ♂, 7 ♀ and nymphs, excluding 1 ♂ (nec ♀), Kosempo).

Material examined.—*Syntype* ♂ labelled as (i) Taihorin, Formosa, H. Sauter, 1911; (ii) 7. VIII; (iii) Burr det.; (iv) *Syntypus*—printed in black on red label and (v) Type

—printed in black on faint purple label; designated as *lectotype*, ♂ genitalia mounted between coverslips and pinned with the specimen.

Syntypes 1 ♀ and nymph with all the labels as the lectotype except the last one; designated as *paralectotypes*.

Remarks.—Besides above material, *syntype* 1 ♀ labelled as (i) Kosempo Formosa, H. Sauter, VII. 1911; (ii) Burr det.; (iii) *Syntypus*—printed in black on red label, does not belong to this species and is referable to *Labia curvicauda* (Motschulsky).

The original description of the species (Burr, 1913) is adequate. However, the ultimate tergite and forceps and genitalia of lectotype ♂ are figured here.

Family CARCINOPHORIDAE

Subfamily PLATYLABINAE

***Platylabia major* Dohrn**

Platylabia major Dohrn, 1867, *Stettin. ent. Ztg.*, 28 : 347 (♀, Celebes).

Material examined.—Annam (VIETNAM), Phuc Son, 2 ♀ ♀, det. by Menozzi as *Chaetospania* sp. (no further data).

Subfamily CARCINOPHORINAE

***Euborellia* sp.**

Material examined.—CHRISTMAS Island; 2 ♀ ♀, 2 nymphs, 1-IV. 1933 (No further data).

***Anisolabis* sp.**

Material examined.—Annam (VIETNAM), Phuc Son, 1 ♀ (*Früshtorfer*).

***Titanolabis* sp.**

Material examined.—AUSTRALIA: Sydney, 2 ♀ ♀ (Coll. *Lüddemann*)—no further data.

Remarks.—Size including forceps is 30 mm. General colour is reddish black with head globose. Elytra and wings are wanting and body is impunctate.

Family LABIDURIDAE

Subfamily LABIDURINAE

Labidura riparia (Pallas)

Forficula riparia Pallas, 1773, *Reise Reichs.*, 2: 727 (Shores of Irtysh River, Western Siberia).

Material examined.—AUSTRALIA, Sydney, 1 ♂, West Riveria, 1 ♂ (Coll. *Liidde-mann*)—no further data.

Remarks.—Wings are concealed in both the specimens.

Labidura sp.

Material examined.—FORMOSA (TAIWAN), Anping, 1 nymph (early instar), VII, 1911 (*H. Sauter*).

Forcipula sp.

Material examined.—FORMOSA (TAIWAN), Chip Chip, 3 nymphs, II. 09 (*H. Sauter*).

Family LABIIDAE

Subfamily SPONGIPHORINAE

Marava feae (Dubrony)

Labia feae Dubrony, 1879. *Annali Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Giacomo Doria*, 14: 368 (Nouvelle Guinée, Ramoi 1 ♂, Iles key 1 ♀)

Material examined.—Brit. New Guinea, 1 ♂ (*Jablovowsky*); AUSTRALIA, Sydney, 1 ♂ (genitalia mounted between two coverslips and pinned with the specimen) (Coll. *Liidde-mann*).

Irdeux sp.

Material examined.—FORMOSA (TAIWAN), Sui-Sharyo, 2 ♀ ♀ (*H. Sauter*).

Subfamily LABIINAE

Labia pilicornis (Motschulsky)

Labia pilicornis Motschulsky, 1863, *Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou*, 36 (2): 2 (♀; Nura Ellia Mountain, Ceylon).

Material examined.—CHRISTMAS ISLAND Sulu Str., 1 ♀, 3.11.33; Bzusuen Str., 4 nymphs, 28.1.33 (*Alkolov*).

Remarks.—Reported for the first time from the area.

Labia lutea (Bormans)

Spongophora lutea Bormans, 1894, *Annali Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Giacomo Doria*, (2) 14: 386 (♂, ♀; Burma).

Material examined.—TAIWAN, Sokutsu, Banshryo Distr., 1 ex. (hind portion of abdomen missing), 7.VII.1912 (*H. Sauter*).

Remarks.—Even in the absence of hind portion of body the present specimen can be easily identified by the shape of head, pronotum and presence of short stiff hairs on the costal margin of elytra and long and thin tarsal joints.

Labia boettcheri Borelli

(Figs. 8-11)

Labia boettcheri Borelli 1923, *Boll. Musei Zool. Anat. comp. R. Univ. Torino*, 38 (NS. 13): 7 (♂, ♀; N. Palawan).

Labia browni Hincks, 1954, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, (B) 23 (9-10): 159, figs. 1, 2 (♂, ♀ and nymphs; Seychelles—Types in British Museum (Natural History), London)—*Syn. nov.*

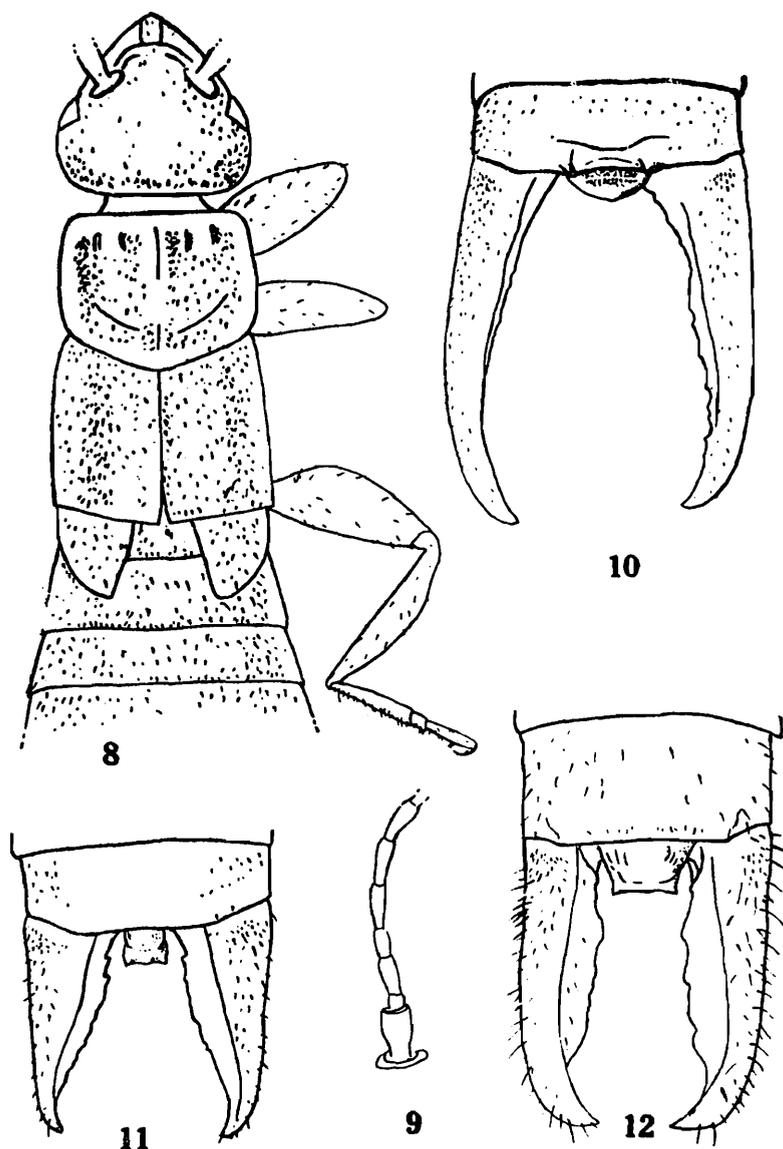
Material examined.—Type ♂ labelled as (i) N. Palawan, Binaluan, Nov.—Dez. 1915; (ii) Borelli det.; (iii) *Labia boettcheri* Type (hand written label by Borelli); (4) *Syntypus*—printed on red label. This specimen may be treated as the Holotype. Genitalia appears to have been taken out earlier.

Paratype ♀ labelled as (i) N. Palawan, Nov.—Dez. 1915; (ii) Borelli det.; (iii) *Labia boettcheri* n. sp., ♀ (handwritten label by Borelli); (iv) *Syntypus*—printed on red label. This specimen is paratype though not labelled as such.

Remarks.—Borelli's original description (1923) is adequate. However, following additional characters are given: Head smooth (impunctate), eyes shorter than genae in

length; 1st antennal segment almost equal to the distance between antennal bases and hind metatarsal segment longer than the combined length of meso and protarsi and its width almost 1/4 of its length.

Labia browni Hincks (1954) described from Seychelles is considered here synonym of this species since the description of both species are almost identical.



Figs. 8-12. *Labia boettcheri* Borelli, Type ♂, 8. Anterior portion of body, 9. A few basal antennal segments, 10. Ultimate tergite and forceps; ♀, 11. Ultimate tergite and forceps: *Chaetospania fulvochracea* Borelli, Syntype ♀, 12. Ultimate tergite and forceps.

Chaetospania fulvochracea Borelli
(Fig. 12)

Chaetospania fulvochracea Borelli, 1923, *Boll. Musei Zool. Ant. comp. R. Univ. Torino*, 38 (N. S. 13) : 8 (♂, ♀, Mindanao and Palawan).

Material examined.—*Syntypes* 2 ♀ ♀ labeled as (i) N. Palawan, Binaluan, Nov.—Dez. 1913, leg. Boettcher ; (ii) Borelli det., (iii) *Syntypus*—printed in black on red label ; (iv) *Chaetospania fulvochracea* sp. n. Borelli—in Borelli's handwriting.

Remarks.—Ultimate tergite and forceps of female are figured here for the first time.

Family CHELISOCHIDAE

Subfamily CHELISOCHINAE

Chelisoches morio (Fabricius)

Forficula morio Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.*, 70 ("Insulae Otachoita maris pacifici") Tahiti.

Material examined.—CELEBES, Bulhain, 1 ♂ (genitalia mounted between two coverslips and pinned with the specimen), 2 ♀ ♀, 1934 (Coll. *Schaufuss dedic.*).

Remarks.—The male specimen possessess short and stout forceps representing microlab-bic form.

Hamaxas sp.

Material examined.—PHILIPPINE Isls., N. Palawan, Binaluan, 1 ♀, Nov.—Dez., 1913 (leg. G. Boettcher) ; det. by Borelli as *Hamaxas* sp. ♀

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Remarks.—In the absence of male it is not possible to place it under any species.

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