

— M. GUILLEAUME signale une note de M. le Dr F. GUIGNOT parue dans le *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France*, au sujet de l'existence dans ce pays (Pas de Calais, etc.) de l'*Haliphus lineolatus* MANN. Cette espèce a été signalée des Pays-Bas par EVERTS depuis 1922 (*Coleoptera Neerlandica*, vol. III, p. 44 et 46), et M. D'ORCHYMONT en possède un ♂ de Brasschaet (9, IV, 1908) deux ♀♀ d'Edegem (12, VIII, 1906 et 20, V, 1907) et une dernière ♀ de Schooten (7, VII, 1907), toutes localités situées dans la province d'Anvers.

La séance est levée à 18 h. 30.

A NEW SPECIES of Thysanoptera from Brazil, REPRESENTING A NEW GENUS

BY

OSCAR JOHN

Neohydatothrips nov. gen.

Head over twice as broad as long, wrinkled but not reticulate. Antennae 8-jointed. Eyes very large, occupying the greater portion of the sides of head, prominent, with large ommatidia. Prothorax longer than the head, reticulate, with a very conspicuous wrinkled notal plate; postangular setae of medium length but strong. Fore wings long, narrow, with one longitudinal vein set with a continuous row of strong spines. Abdominal tergites I. to 5. laterally with longitudinal striation and under the latter a terminal comb of fine setae.

This new genus is closely allied to *Hydatothrips* KARNY from Africa with which it forms a separate group intermediate, as was pointed out by Dr KARNY, between *Serico-* and *Heliothrips*. The shape of the head and wings remind of the former, the reticulation of the body and the shape of the abdomen of the latter genus. From *Hydatothrips* the new genus can be separated by the following characters.

Head with distinct reticulation.

— strongly wrinkled but not reticulate.

Prothorax without strong setae.

— with conspicuous setae at fore and hind angles.

Prothorax with a not distinctly bordered notal plate (at least not mentioned in the description).

— notal plate very conspicuously marked by a strong chitin border set with marginal setae.

Abdominal tergites simple

— tergites 1. to 5. laterally on a wide space with fine but very conspicuous longitudinal striation. Hind margin of tergites underneath the striation set with a dense comb of weak setae.

The last character might prove to be of specific value only, as a similar sculpture of the tergites occurs in certain species of *Heliothrips*.

Type : *Neohydatothrips latereostriatus* n. sp.

***Neohydatothrips latereostriatus* n. sp.**

Head, prothoracic notal plate, mesoscutum and sides of mesothorax chesnut brown, rest of prothorax and mesothorax lighter brown. Metanotum yellowish brown. Abdominal segments 2. to 5. greyish brown in the lateral striate portions, dull yellow in the middle; segment 6. entirely yellow, 7. to 10. greyish brown, 11. yellow. Antennae with joints 1. and 2. yellowish white; 3. to 5. yellow, 3. slightly shaded with brown apically, 4. and 5. brown in apical half; 6. and style brown. Legs yellow, fore femora tinged with brown on outer side at middle, mid femora brown in the middle part, hind femora entirely brown. Fore wings dark greyish brown with white basal area and a broad white band in distal half.

Head short and very broad, across the eyes more than twice as wide as long, with strong transverse wrinkles on the whole surface with exception of the space between ocelli and eyes where it is irregularly obliquely striate. Eyes very large occupying the greatest part of the sides of head, very prominent; ommatidia large with coarse hairs between them. Ocelli set close together occupying the central part of the head. Antecellar setae short, placed in a row; interocellar of medium length, one on each side of the anterior ocellus; postocellar setae stronger, approaching the eyes; behind the eyes a pair of very short setae on each side. Antennae long, five times as long as the head and over twice as long as its width; joint 1. short, cylindrical; 2. barrelshaped; 3. broadly fusiform, pedicellate; 4. irregularly fusiform, the distal part above the setae very long, slightly excavate on inner side, base restricted, pedicel-like; 5. with short pedicel, gradually and slightly increasing in width, at tip somewhat restricted but ending with a broad surface; 6. long, insignificantly shorter than 4., narrow and tapering towards apex, over three times as long as wide at base, at tip

hardly wider than the following joint: style much shorter than 6. with both joints cylindrical, 8. somewhat longer than 7. Third and fourth antennal joints bear the usual crescent-shaped sense-cones which are rather long. Mouth-cone long, overreaching fore margin of mesosternum, pointed at tip. Maxillary palpi not distinguishable but probably 3-jointed.

Prothorax rectangular with rounded angles, and a very conspicuous notal plate. The latter is bordered with thickened chitin, reaches behind to hind margin, and anteriorly to the first quarter of the length of the prothorax: laterally it does not attain the sides of the latter by one seventh of the width. This plate is deeply excavated at anterior margin, so that in the middle it is not much over half as long as the prothorax: its surface is markedly furrowed by freely confluent transverse wrinkles. The remaining parts of the pronotum are reticulated, the polygonal cells of this reticulation being much elongated in the transverse sense. Anterior margin of prothorax with two setae which stand far apart and are of middle length, and a short but rather stout seta at each angle: sides of prothorax with several very short spine-like bristles: hind angles with one rather stout seta. Anterior margin of notal plate with three equidistant rather long but weak setae on each side, its side margins with two much stronger bristles.

Pterothorax subquadrate, the praetergite distinctly separated from the rest of the mesotergite, strongly wrinkled, and with three stout setae on each side. Fore wings long, reaching tip of abdomen with extended segments, broad at base, and with parallel sides in the remaining part: longitudinal vein with a continuous row of stout dark bristles, 20 in number: besides each fore wing bears near its apex and at about the middle of its width a bristle, much longer and stouter than those on the vein. Anterior margin with the usual hairs and setae. Hind wings narrow, its anterior margin with fringes standing far apart and between them five to six minute hairs. Legs rather short and stout, femora and tibiae showing a faint annulation.

Abdomen broad, gradually narrowed towards apex. Segments 1. to 5. with a very conspicuous sculpture on the tergites. This sculpture consists in longitudinal somewhat undulate striae, and on each side occupies about one third of the whole width of the tergite, leaving the middle third with a smooth surface. At the hind margin of each of these tergites there is a comb-like formation of hair-like processes which are set very closely. These combs correspond with the striate part of the tergites. Eighth tergite with a continuous comb of the usual aspect

(as in other Thripidae). Segments 4. to 8. with moderately long lateral bristles : 9. and 10. with bristles of about equal length. Terminal hairs short and weak.

Measurements. Total length (with distended segments) 0.95 mm. (The following measurements in microns). Head : length 58, width (across middle of eyes) 158. Prothorax : length 116, width 188, notal plate at middle 60, width 140. Wings : length 660, width at middle 35.

Setae. Interocellar 23, postocellar 35. Prothorax : anteroangular 23, posteroangular 46. Abdomen : dorsal setae of segment IX. 60, of X. 58.

Antennae. I. 23 (33), II. 37 (28), III. 58 (23), IV. 55 (21), V. 44 (19), VI. 53 (16), VII. 12 (7), VIII. 14 (5).

One female of this species was taken by sweeping by Mr OTTO CONDE in September 1928 at municip. Afonso Claudio, State of Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Very curious is the presence of a seta near the apex of the fore wing detached from a vein. A thorough examination did not reveal a second longitudinal vein which was suggested by this seta. Against the presumption that it might be a dislocated seta from the anterior vein there is to point out that it is found on both anterior wings placed at the same spot, also it is much longer and stouter than the former.

Description de trois Hyménoptères GYNANDROMORPHES OU MONSTRUEUX

PAR

AD. CRÈVECŒUR ET J. DE WALSCHE

Les anomalies morphologiques remarquées sur les hyménoptères ci-dessous, nous ont paru mériter une courte description :

1. *Halictus calceatus* SCOP.

La capture de ce phénomène à Crainhem, en juillet 1924, a déjà été signalée par M. CANTENS en 1926 (*Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Belgique*, tome 6, p. 89). M. CANTENS a bien voulu nous

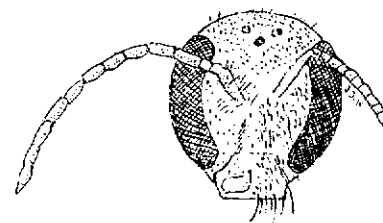


Fig. 1. — *Halictus calceatus* SCOP. Tête vue de face.

confier son exemplaire pour la détermination de l'insecte et la description de la monstruosité.

Il s'agit, en l'occurrence, d'un cas de gynandromorphisme très caractéristique. La face de l'insecte est divisée en deux moitiés, suivant une ligne passant par l'ocelle antérieur et le milieu du clypéus : l'une est ♂, l'autre est ♀ (voir fig. 1).

La moitié de droite possède tous les caractères normaux du ♂ : antenne de 13 articles, le scape plus petit et plus gros, couvert jusqu'au sommet de longs poils gris-jaunâtres ; face en dessous de l'insertion de