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NEUROPTERA AND MEGALOPTERA FROM THE DUTCH EAST INDIES,

by Dr. P. Esben-Petersen (Silkeborg).

By the kindness of the Entomological Department of the Brussels Museum I have had the pleasure to look over the material of Neuroptera and Megaloptera collected by the second expedition of the Prince and Princess of Belgium to the Dutch East Indies in 1932, and below I give some notes concerning my studies.

Neuroptera.

Formicaleo morpheus Kirby.

Kirby, Monograph Christmas Isl., pag. 140, 1900. VAN DER WEELE, Notes Leyden Museum, vol. XXXI, pag. 22, 1909.

1 ♀ Tjandikoesoema, Bali W., 25-27. IV. 1932.

A long series of species within the genus Formicaleo is described from continental India and from the Asiatic-Malayan islands; but it is impossible to recognize most of the species by means of their original descriptions only. The present specimen seems to agree with morpheus, originally described from Christmas Isl., which species is spread over a number of adjacent islands. It is, however, not impossible that morpheus is only a synonym of one of Walker's numerous species; but this question can only be decided by the examination of the types of Walker's species.

Barceus diffusus Navas.

NAVAS, Memorias Real Acad. Cienc. y Artes, Barcelona, vol. XI, fig. 4, pag. 114, 1914.

1 specimen (abdomen lost), Tjandikoesoema, Bali W., 25-27. IV. 1932.

The description of this species is made from a specimen collected at Allahabad, India. The present specimen agrees very well with the description, although there are small differences. In my own collection a specimen from the Philippine 1sl., 18. V. 1916, agrees exactly with the specimen from Bali.



Barceus diffusus.
Right fore and hindwing.

I am not sure, that all the generic characters, mentioned by Navas, are quite constant; but the genus is nearly allied to Neuroleon and Nelees. The most conspicuous difference is the greater length of the spurs in Barceus. In the two specimens present Rs in each wing emits 9 branches; in the type-specimen only 8 branches are present. In the specimen from Bali one cross vein is present in the apical area of right forewing, two in the same area of left forewing and none in the hindwings. In the specimen from Philippine Isl. no cross veins at all are present in the apical areas of the wings.

Length of each wing in the specimen from Bali 22 mm., and in the specimen from Philippine Isl. 24 mm.

Mantispa formosana Okamoto.

OKAMOTO, Zoologischer Anzeiger, Bd. XXXVII, pag. 297, 1911. — H. STITZ, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berlin, fig. 6, pag. 6, 1913.

1 P Tanggarie-Menado, Celebes (VAN BRAECKEL leg.). The

species is first known from Formosa, where it seems to be rather common. I possess f. inst. 3 \circlearrowleft 4 \circlearrowleft from that locality. Later on Stitz mentioned it from Sumatra. Celebes is also a new locality for the species.

Megaloptera.

Neuromus testaceus Rambur.

RAMBUR, Hist. Nat. Névropt., pag. 442, tab. X, fig. 1, 1842; VAN DER WEELE, Coll. Zool. Selys Longch., Megaloptera, pag. 27, 1910.

2 9 Nongkodjadar, Java, 5-6. V. 1932.

This species, the type-specimen of which is kept in the Selysian collection, is a wide-spread one in Dutch India, and it is known from Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Labuan. The two present specimens are very large.