

The neotropical *Mordellidae* of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, with descriptions of new species.

(Coleoptera).

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(With 8 Text-Figures).

(Finis).

Mordella auropubescens sp. nov.

Form moderately elongate, robust; dermal color black, anterior legs fuscous, antennae, mouth parts, and spurs of hind tibiae castaneous; surface densely covered with fine, recumbent pubescence, golden on dorsal surface, except on apical third of elytra and whitish on basal margins of ventral segments, partaking of ground color elsewhere. Head short, convex; antennae short, reaching middle of thorax, segments 3, 4 narrow, equal; 5—10 broad, transverse; 11 narrower than 10, but one-half longer; apical segment of maxillary palpi large, thick, elongate-triangular. Prothorax twice as broad as long, sides rounded, base arcuate, mid-basal lobe short, truncate. Elytron elongate, two and one-half times as long as wide; sides of elytra strongly narrowed, apices rounded. Anal style robust, elongate, slightly more than twice as long as apical ventral segment, truncate at apex. Penultimate segments of anterior and intermediate tarsi but slightly broadened. Length to end of elytra 4.8 mm.; to apex of anal style 6.1 mm.

One specimen: Holotype, ♂, Santos, Brazil, J. Metz; Coll. Kraatz.

This species is unique in having the pubescence on the apical third of the elytra of a different color than at base. This character should readily distinguish it from other known neo-tropical members of this group.

Mordella metallica Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Centr.-Am., Col. 4, 2, p. 273, pl. 11, fig. 22, 1891.

One specimen: Itaituba, Brazil; Coll. Kraatz.

Mordella signata Champ., l. c., p. 276, pl. 11, fig. 26, 26 a, 27.

One specimen: Sao Paulo, Brazil; Coll. Kraatz.

Mordella subfasciata Mäklin, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., 10, 572, 1875.

One specimen: Callanga, Peru; Coll. Kraatz.

Mordella lineatonotata sp. nov. (Fig. 4).

Form moderately robust, convex; dermal color black, antennae (basal segments castaneous) and anterior legs fuscous, mouth parts castaneous; surface covered with fine, recumbent pubescence, partaking of ground color, except for the following whitish areas: Margins of prothorax and two longitudinal lines on either side of middle, extending from base to apex; elytra with suture (to within one-fourth of apex), a broad, curved,

postmedian band reaching suture and margins, and an inverted question-like mark, starting at the humeri, extending towards suture, and ending before middle of margin. Head short, convex; antennae moderately long, reaching beyond middle of thorax, segment 3 distinctly longer than 4; 5—10 each as long as 3, broadened; 11 rounded, as long as 10; apical segment of maxillary palpi elongate, rounded-triangular. Prothorax twice as broad as long, sides rounded, base arcuate, mid-basal lobe short, rounded. Elytron elongate, two and one-half times as long as broad; sides of elytra strongly narrowed to apex, apices rounded. Anal style robust, short twice as long as apical ventral segment, truncate at apex. Penultimate segments of anterior and intermediate tarsi but slightly broadened. Length to end of elytra 4.1 mm.; to apex of anal style 4.5 mm.

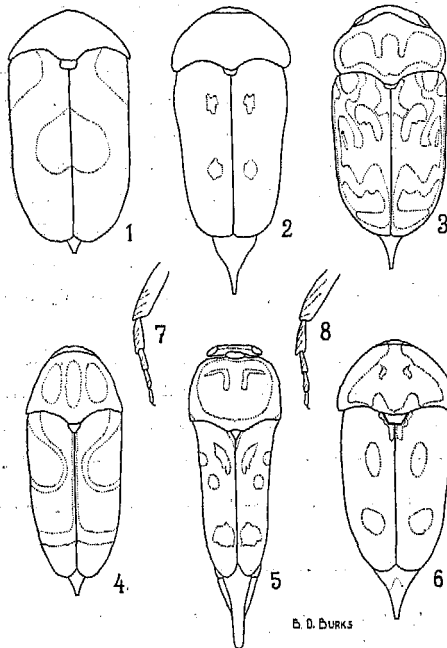


Fig. 1. *Tomoxia trimaculata*. — Fig. 2. *Tomoxia quadrinotata*. — Fig. 3. *Tomoxia psotai*. — Fig. 4. *Mordella lineatonotata*. — Fig. 5. *Mordella diversinotata*. — Fig. 6. *Tomoxia horni*. — Fig. 7. *Mordellistena fuscodorsalis*, hind tibia and tarsus. — Fig. 8. *Mordellistena mct-calfi*, hind tibia and tarsus.

(black), which are castaneous; pubescence partaking of ground color, except for following whitish areas: Head and prothorax completely, the latter with margins and two longitudinal lines on either side of middle densely so, basal two-thirds of elytral suture, a pair of irregular V-shaped

One specimen: Holotype, ♀, S. Catharina, Rio Capivary, Brazil, Fruhstorfer, 1888; Coll. Kraatz.

This species may be separated from its closest ally (*scita* Mäklin) by its larger size, different maculation, and the longer anal style.

Mordella octolineata Champ., Biol., p. 281, pl. 12, fig. 8.

One specimen: Brazil; Coll. Kraatz.

Mordella dimidiata Champ., l. c., p. 284, pl. 12, fig. 12.

Two specimens: Guatemala and Sao Paulo, Brazil; both Coll. Kraatz.

Mordella maculipennis sp. nov.

Form moderately elongate, subcuneate; dermal color black, except antennae, maxillary palpi, and anterior and middle legs (the latter occasionally

spots on disc before middle, and a pair of short, broad, oblique, post-median spots; dorsal side of anal style at base; and ventral surface (except apices of abdominal segments), including legs. Head broad, convex; antennae robust, long, reaching beyond base of thorax, segments 1, 2 thick, subequal; 3 as long as 2 but thinner; 4 longer and broader than 3; 5—10 each no longer but broader than 4, subserrate; 11 rounded, slightly longer than 10; apical segment of maxillary palpi elongate-triangular, rounded at corners. Prothorax very finely margined. Elytron slightly more than twice as long as broad; sides of elytra slightly attenuate, apices rounded. Anal style short, truncate at apex, almost twice as long as apical ventral segment. Length to end of elytra 2.6—3.6 mm.; to apex of anal style 3.3—4.4 mm.

Seven specimens: Holotype, ♀, and six paratypes, ♀, Brazil; Coll. Kraatz. There is apparently no sexual difference in these examples and since two have protruding genitalia, the writer is obliged to consider them all females.

This species is most closely allied to *leucostigma* Fairm. & Germ. and may be separated from this member of the genus by the different shape and position of the elytral spots, the longer sutural line, and the greater area of whitish pubescence on the head and prothorax.

***Mordella aurolineata* sp. nov.**

Form elongate, subcuneate; dermal color piceous, except maxillary palpi, anterior legs, and middle femora, which are brunneous, and antennae and intermediate tibiae and tarsi, which are fusco-castaneous; pubescence partaking of ground color, except for following flavous areas: Margins of prothorax broadly, except at middle of base, and two short, longitudinal lines on either side of base extending one-third into disc; scutellum wholly; elytra with a broad oblique humeral line extending past middle, a sutural line to within one-fourth of apex and curving to lateral margins at latter point, and a broad marginal line reaching neither suture nor subapical lunule. Head convex, broad; antennae short, not reaching base of thorax, segments 1, 2 thick, equal; 3 shorter and narrower than 2; 4 one-half longer but no thicker than 3; 5—10 broad, subserrate, equal; 11 rounded, longer than 10; apical segment of maxillary palpi broadly triangular, rounded at corners. Prothorax finely margined. Elytron two and one-half times as long as broad; sides of elytra narrowly attenuate, apices rounded. Anal style short, truncate at apex, two-thirds longer than apical ventral segment; basal angles of abdominal segments and base of dorsal surface of anal style flavo-pubescent. Length to end of elytra 4.5 mm.; to apex of anal style 4.9 mm.

One specimen: Holotype, ♂, S. Catharina, Rio Capivary, Brazil, Fruhstorfer, 1888; Coll. Kraatz.

This species is most closely allied to *scripta* Fairm. & Germ. and may be separated from the latter member of the genus by its larger size, darker color, and the yellowish lines of pubescence on the prothorax and elytra.

Glipodes tertia sp. nov.

Form moderately robust, elongate, attenuate posteriorly; dermal color fuscous; entire surface densely covered with flavo-castaneous pubescence. Head convex, short; eyes large, finely faceted, reaching occiput, slightly emarginate on lower anterior portion, because of a narrow, lateral extension of front; front narrowed between eyes; antennae long, filiform, segments 3, 4 equal; 5—11 each longer but no broader than 4; 11 rounded on one side and apex; apical segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, triangular (♂). Prothorax transverse, twice as broad as long, sides rounded, base arcuate. Scutellum triangular, slightly acuminate. Elytron three times as long as wide, sides of elytra attenuate to apex, subparallel; apices rounded. Ventral surface convex; anal style short, truncate, two-thirds longer than apical ventral segment. Anterior and intermediate tibiae longer than their tarsi; penultimate segment of latter parts dilated and excavated at apex; posterior tibiae with a single long, oblique ridge extending three-fifths across outer surface; three basal segments of posterior tarsi each with one short oblique ridge. Length to end of elytra 6.3 mm.; to apex of anal style 7.5 mm.

One specimen: Holotype, ♂, Itaituba, Brazil; Coll. Kraatz.

This species, the third member of the genus to be made known, may be separated from the two previously described species by means of the following key:

First segment of posterior tarsi with two oblique ridges; second and third segments with ridges wanting *helva* Lec.

First, second and third segments of posterior tarsi each with a single oblique ridge.

Fourth segment of antennae longer than third; pubescence of elytra bicolored *sericans* (Melsh.)

Third and fourth segments of antennae equal; pubescence of elytra uniform flavo-castaneous *tertia* sp. nov.

Mordellistena fuscodorsalis sp. nov. (Fig. 7).

Form moderately narrow, elongate; color fuscous, head black, antennae, mouth parts, legs and apical margins of ventral segments castaneous; surface densely covered with fine, recumbent, cinereous pubescence. Head convex, short; antennae moderately long, extending beyond base of

thorax, segments 1, 2 equal; 3 as long as 2 but narrower; 4 slightly longer and one-half wider than 3; 5—10 wider than 4; 6—10 narrower but each as long as 5; 11 rounded, one-half longer than 10. Prothorax slightly wider than long, convex, sides subparallel, base arcuate, mid-basal lobe large, rounded. Elytron two and one-half times as long as broad; sides of elytra narrowly attenuate, apices rounded. Anal style three times as long as apical ventral segment, attenuate to apex. Basitarsi of intermediate legs as long as three following segments together; hind tibiae with three ridges (excluding subapical one), basal one rudimentary; first segment of tarsi with three, second and third each with two oblique ridges. Length to end of elytra 3 mm.; to apex of anal style 4.2 mm.

One specimen: Holotype, ♂, Paraguay, Dr. Drake, 1884/87; Coll. Kraatz.

This species may be separated from its closest ally (*misella* Mäklin) by the different color, larger size, and the longer, narrower antennae.

***Mordellistena metcalfi* sp. nov.** (Fig. 8).

Form elongate, subcuneate; color dark castaneous, legs and ventral segments lighter, eyes and ridges of hind legs black; body covered with dense, fine, recumbent golden pubescence, uniformly distributed over entire surface of body. Head convex, almost as long as prothorax in a lateral view, rather densely, minutely punctate in sinuate rows; antennae with segments 1, 2 equal; 3, 4 equal, each one-fourth shorter than 2; 5—10 subequal, each one-third longer and slightly broader than 2; 11 rounded, slightly longer than 10; apical segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, form of an isosceles triangle, rounded at corners. Prothorax one-third broader than long, convex, sides slightly angular, base arcuate, mid-basal lobe short, rounded. Elytron three times as broad as long, sides attenuate, apices rounded. Anal style slightly more than three times as long as apical ventral segment, attenuate to apex. Intermediate tibiae one-fifth longer than tarsi, basal segment of tarsi as long as the four following together; hind tibiae with two oblique ridges (excluding subapical one) extending two-thirds across outer face; basitarsi with three, second and third segments each with two oblique ridges. Length to end of elytra 3 mm.; to apex of anal style 4.1 mm.

One specimen: Holotype, ♂, Paramaribo, Surinam, Coll. Korschefsky.

This species may be separated from its closest ally (*misella* Mäklin) by its larger size, different character of the tibial ridges and the more slender antennae.

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Drei neue *Poeciloderas*-Arten aus Paraguay.

(*Diptera: Tabanidae.*)

Von O. Kröber, Hamburg.

Poeciloderas frater Kröb.

3 ♂, Sa. Trinidad, 19. 8. 1913, leg. Zürcher.

3 gleiche ♂ mit absolut hyalinen, ganz angefleckten Flügeln möchte ich für das noch unbeschriebene ♂ obiger Art halten.

Länge 12,8—13,7 mm. Fühler ca. 1,6 mm. Flügellänge 11,8—12 mm. Flügelbreite 4 mm. Augenfazetten von fast gleicher Größe, ohne scharfe Trennung. Augen kurz fein weiß behaart. Kopf weißgelb tomentiert, die äußerste Spitze des sehr hohen Stirndreiecks dunkler schimmernd. Am Scheitel stehen lange zarte gebogene schwarze Haare; sonst ist alle Kopfbehaarung kurz, gelblich. Taster lang oval, ziemlich stark zugespitzt, ca. 4 mal so lang als breit, hell gelbbraun, zart weißlich behaart. Rüssel kaum doppelt so lang wie die Taster. Thorax und Schildchen dunkelbraun, fast glanzlos, gelblich und schwarz, zart aber dicht behaart. Pleuren wollig gelb behaart. F schwarz mit gelber Spitze, lang gelbseidig behaart. t gelbbraun, t₁ in der Spitzenhälfte schwarz, t₂ gelblich behaart, t₃ außen schwarz gewimpert. Tarsen schwarz. Schüppchen und Schwinger gelblich, Knöpfchenbasis braun. Flügel hyalin, ohne Fleckung und Aderanhang. Randmal gelbbraun. Hinterleib rotgelb, mit schmaler schwarzer