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VI-VII

## Contributions to the Knowledge of the Fauna of the Canary-islands,

edited by

Dr. D. L. UYTENBOOGAART  
(Renkum).

VI.

Description of a new genus and species belonging  
to the Carabidae,

by Dr. D. L. UYTENBOOGAART.

In the introduction to his "Coleoptera Atlantiduin" Wollaston supposes that a proper investigation of the laurel-forest of *El Doramas* in Gran Canaria, would bring to light many new species of beetles. Following this indication I visited the poor remains of this once majestic forest<sup>1)</sup> in October 1927, entering the woods from the small cluster of farms called *Los Tilos*.

Our party of three worked hard, principally by sifting leaves and loose bark from the laurels and by turning stones. The result surpassed our expectation. Two new species of Staphylinidae (described by Dr. MAX BERNHAUER in T. v. E. 71. 4.), a new *Tarphius* (description to be published later on) and a new genus and species belonging to the Carabidae were detected. The identification of the latter proved to be a very difficult business, as it united characteristics of many different genera. I am much obliged to Dr. FRITZ VAN EMDEN, custos of the Entomological department of the Museum at Dresden for his help. It is due to his investigation that the right place in the system of this most remarkable genus can be secured.

<sup>1)</sup> described by Viera y Clavijo in the latter part of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and only partially destroyed when visited by WEBB and BERTHELOT in 1825 (BROWN "Guide to Madeira, Canary islands and Azores").

**Pseudomyas** nov. gen.

Geius prima facie speciem parvam generis *Myas* DEJ. simulans.

Corpus mediocre, oblongo-quadratum, depressum, prothorace quadrato postice lato, elytris coniiatis, alis obsoletis.

Iiinstrumenta cibaria ut in genere *Platyderus* STEPH. Antennae filiformes, graciles, capite prothoraceque multo longiores, ab apice articuli tertii pubescentes, ilio articulo art. primo nec brevior; tempora dense et teniiter pubescentia; prothoracis anguli antici margine interiore cum nonnullis setis subtilibus;

prosterni prolongatio margiata;

pedes graciles, tibiis intermediis in utroque sexu curvatis, tarsis anticis in maribus articulis primo, secundo et tertio dilatatis oblique interceptis; tarsis in summo raripilis, unguiculis simplicibus;

tarsorum intermediorum et posticorum articuli primus et secundus striis inferioribus externe obsoletis, superioribus nullis;

elythra, praeter setas ordinarias, pilis brevissimis densissime quasi pulveruleitate vestita.

The new genus *Pseudomyas* belongs to the tribus *Platynini* (Anchomenini) subtribus *Sphodrina* (sensu Geo Horn, Tschitscherine and Sloane) because the interior plica of the elythra is missing and the prolongation of the prosternum, perpendicularly descending to the mesosternum, is strongly compressed (carinaeformis). The simple claws, the pubescent upperside of the tarsi and the simple tooth of the mentum place *Pseudomyas* between *Platyderus* and *Calathus* subgenus *Bedelius*.

Dr. V. EMDEN pointed out that Jeannel in his Monography of the subtribus Sphodrini (Bull. Soc. Ent. de France 1914, p. 235) has overlooked the fact that also the genus *Calathus* contains one species (subgenus *Bedelius*) with a simple tooth of the mentum.

The first controversy in Jeannel's dichotomic table is therefore to be altered and completed as follows:

1. Tooth of the mentum and claws simple. Prolongation of the prosternum incinged. Wings obsolete or wanting. Wingcovers united. The enlarged tarsal joints of the males obliquely truncated . . . . . 2<sup>a</sup>  
 Tooth of the mentum bifurcated, or the claws serrated or denticulated. . . . . 2
- 2<sup>a</sup>. Upperside of the tarsi bare, temples bare. Inner margin of the anterior edges of the prothorax without bristles. Antennae pubescent from the 4<sup>th</sup> joint, 3<sup>rd</sup> joint shorter than the first. First and second joint of the middle- and hindfeet with a double stria on the outside. Wingcovers besides the normal bristles without pubescence . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Platyderus* STEPH.

Upperside of the tarsi sparsely pubescent. Temples densely beset with fine bristles. Antennae pubescent from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> joint, this joint not being shorter than the first. On the first and second joints of the middle- and hindfeet the lower stria on the outside is obsolete, the upper- one is wanting. Wingcovers beside the normal bristles with an extremely dense and short pulverous pubescence . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Pseudomyas* UYTENB.

2. . . . .

The new genus is also allied to *Licinopsis* BED. and *Calathidius* PUTZ. From the last it differs by the simple claws and the pubescent temples, from the first by the missing punctuation on the alternate interstices of the wingcovers, from both by the more extensive pubescence of the temples (wanting entirely in *Calathidius*), the less densely pubescent tarsi, the simple tooth of the mentum, the pubescence of the inner margin of the anterior prothorax-edges and by the entirely different habitus.



*Pseudom. doramasensis* UYTENB.  
 ♂ vergr. 4 X. Photo Entomologisch Laboratorium Wageningen.

**doramaseosls** nova species.

*Ps. piceus*, nitidus, late depressus, elythris tenuiter vix conspicue striatis, minutissime alutaceis, punctis discalibus nullis, stria 8<sup>a</sup> punctis umbilicatis setiferis regulariter vestita, in feminis a margine elythrurum remota, in maribus intervallo minore, hoc intervallo in utroque sexu crassiore flutaceo. Caput rectangulus, ternporibus elongatis parallelis, clypeo cum duabus, fronte in utroque latere inter et post oculos cum duabus punctis umbilicatis setiferis, oculis magnis planissimis. Prothoracis basi lato, elythrurum basin vix angustiore, angulis posticis plus minus rectis cum puncto umbilicato setifero, lateribus utque ad  $\frac{2}{3}$  parallelis ad angulos anteriores proferentes coartatis, in medio stria longitudinale, ad apicem et ad basin obsoleta, impressa. Antennis, palpis pedibusque rufopireis.

Long. 11 à 12 mM. 2 ♂, 2 ♀ Oct. 1927.

Habitat insulam Gran Canaria in sylvam *El Doramas* nominatam.

This species is at first sight remarkable by its broad and flat outline and shining surface. This shine is the more astonishing as microscopic investigation reveals not only an alutaceous sculpture but also a very fine pubescence on the elythra. The head is distinguished by the well developed elongated temples and the great but very flat eyes.

The prothorax is broad, at the base nearly as wide as the base of the elythra with right hindangles slightly rounded off and parallel sides for  $\frac{2}{3}$  of their length, from there considerably narrowed to the protruding anterior angles. At  $\frac{1}{3}$  from the apex there is an umbilicated setiferous point on each side, like in the posterior angles.

Base of the elythra right with the shoulders nearly rectangular, the sides slightly widened from the shoulders, then rounded off and conspicuously narrowed in the last third part, sharply margined along the entire length of the flattened last interstice, separately rounded at the apex, the flat disk abruptly descending towards the apex. The obsolete abbreviated stria on each side of the scutellum with an umbilicated point at the base.

Palps, antennae and legs slender and fine, somewhat lighter coloured than the rest of the surface, which is dark piceous, the margin of the elytra also somewhat reddish. The metasternum descends sideways abruptly to the first sternite, causing the impression as if the underside is hollowed out at the sides.

Types in my collection. Cotype ♀ in the Museum at Dordrecht.

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VII.

Description of a new species of *Troglops* Er. (*Cephalogonia* Woll.)  
(Col. Cantliaridae),

by Dr. D. L. UYTENBOOGAART (Renkum).

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*Troglops euphorbiae* nov. sp. niger, nitidissimus; fronte, clypeo, prothoraceaeque cerasino-rufis, vertice nigro alutaceo asprepunctato;

*in sexu masculino* excavatione frontis postice simpliciter sinuata, dente spiculiforme (i. e. in forma spiculi hastae) et duabus lineis cariniformibus obliquis instructa; antennarum articulo quarto quasi calceiforme, articulis quarto, quinto et sexto latioribus, oblique compressis; articulis primo, secundo, tertio et quarto ad basin et ad partem inferiorem rufo-flavis;

*in sexu feminino* antennis simplicibus, articulo primo omnino rufo-flavo, secundo, tertio et quarto ad basin et ad partem inferiorem rufo-flavis. Long. 3 m.m. 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Habitat insulam Gran Canaria, Baranco de Silva ad Euphorbiani canariensem. X. 1927.

The above species is closely related to *Tr. mephistopheles* ESC. and to *satanas* ESC. (Bull. de la R. S. Esp. de Hist. Nat. 1921) by the sexual difference in the antennae. These three species form so to say with *cerasina* WOLL. links in a continuous chain in this respect. In the last species there is no appreciable difference between the antennae of both sexes, in ♂ *satanas* ESC. there is a slight tendency of enlargement and flattening of the fourth and fifth joint, in ♂ *mephi-*

*stopheles* ESC. both these joints are strikingly enlarged towards the apex and flattened, in ♂ *euphorbiae* the fourth joint is very narrow at the base, then considerably enlarged in a broad curve to the frontside, flattened and hollowed out. so that it makes the impression as having the form of a shoe, the fifth and sixth joints are also enlarged and flattened.

If the chain in this respect was not continuous, one might be inclined to erect a new genus for *mephistopheles* ESC. and *euphorbiae* mihi;

*euphorbiae* differs moreover from all the other species here enumerated in having the vertex black and alutaceous, while in the other species it has the same colour as the prothorax and the rest of the head and is brilliant.

As far as our knowledge actually goes the canarian Troglops form a well defined group differing from the other members of the genus by the extremely short second and third joints of the antennae, by the large membranous apical margin of the first four abdominal segments and in the male sex by the second joint of the anterior tarsi being prolonged and apparently composed of two joints grown together, by the enormously dilated head, the extremely deep excavation of the front adorned by differently shaped tubercles or teeth and by an often fantastically sinuated base of the front, giving the males a rather devilish appearance, which Mr. M. DE LA ESCALERA so fancifully expressed in his denominations<sup>1)</sup>. I exchanged cotypes of my new species against those of Mr. DE LA ESCALERA's and was therefore able, having seen WOLLASTON's types of *cerasina* in the British Museum, closely to compare all the known Canarian Troglops.

With respect to the armament of the frontal excavation *euphorbiae* stands between *satanas* and *mephistopheles*. In *satanas* there is a simple short somewhat broadened flat tooth in the centre, in *euphorbiae* this tooth is also flat but much longer and enlarged towards the apex having exactly the form of the steel point of a lance, in *mephistopheles* there

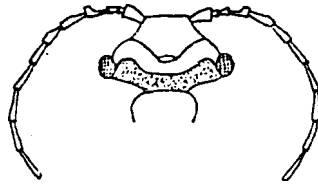
<sup>1)</sup> It is a serious defect in WINKLER's catalogue, that the composer of the part containing the Malacodermata, has overlooked M. DE LA ESCALERA'S publications, so that from the Canarian Troglops it mentions only *cerasina* WOLL.

is a somewhat coneshaped tubercle in the centre with a flat top adorned with a wreath of orange-coloured hairs. In the other species the teeth are also adorned with a few short orange-coloured hairs. *Cerasina* has a tubercle much like that of *mephistopheles* but considerably smaller.

It is very curious that WOLLASTON mentions his *cerasina* as not infrequent on the flowers of *Physalis aristata* (a Solanaceae), the other species being all typical visitors of the euphorbiae, *mephistopheles* and *satanas* visiting *E. balsamifera*, and *euphorbiae* *E. canariensis*.

I will now continue my description of *euphorbiae*, giving the details not already mentioned:

♂: palps dark, knees piceous. The base of the front (or apex of the vertex) leaving the eyes with a sharp edge, then sharply sinuated versus the centre with a short faintly bended part and then broadly and tolerably deeply sinuated in the



Sketch of the head of ♂ *Tr. euphorbiae* UYTENB.

form of an arch (see sketch of the head). The declivity from the vertex to the excavation of the front with a dense yellow pubescence. From the tooth in the centre of the frontal excavation emerge two elevated lines curving forward obliquely to the apex of the cheeks. These lines are covered with a fine yellow pubescence. Clypeus and front very brilliant and without any punctuation. The sides of the clypeus flatly impressed. Vertex clearly alutaceous, with a dispersed coarse punctuation and a very fine yellow pubescence.

Prothorax without punctuation, very brilliant, convex, at the sides and at the base broadly flattened, the apex produced to the front in the form of a half circle, the first third part somewhat enlarged with right sides, then straightly narrowed behind, abruptly truncated at the base with a thickened hindmargin. Head with the eyes considerably

larger than the broadest part of the prothorax. Elytra considerably larger than the prothorax with protruding shoulders, shining black, with an extremely fine and dispersed irregular punctuation and with very short half erected dispersed very fine white hairs. Scutellum well developed, triangular, with an extremely fine and dispersed punctuation and with a somewhat longer flat white pubescence. Legs with a fine yellow pubescence, extremely slender with strikingly long tibiae;

♀ coloured in the same way as the ♂, but the first antennal joint entirely reddish. Front considerably impressed but not excavated, without tooth or elevated lines, unpunctuated and glabrous. Head with the eyes about as large as the broadest part of the prothorax. The pubescence on the elytra still more dispersed but longer and more erected, punctuation obsolete, somewhat wrinkled on the disk.

The description is made with LEITZ obj. 2, HUYGENS oc. IV binocular.

Types in my collection, cotypes in the collection of Mr. MANUEL DE LA ESCALERA in Madrid.

The insects were swarming round *Euphorbiae canarienses*, then copulating on the plants or running swiftly to and fro thereon. I suppose that the larvae prey on the larvae of *Aphanarthra*.

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## VIII.

### HEMIPTEREN

von H. C. BLÖTJE, Voorburg, . . .

mit 5 Abbildungen.

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Herr Dr. D. L. UYTENBOOGAART überlies mir freundlichst die Bearbeitung seiner kleinen aber sehr interessanten Hemipteren-Ausbeute. Nach allem was schon früher von BRULLÉ, PUTON, NOUALHIER und HORVÁTH über die Canarische Hemipteren-Fauna publiziert worden ist, war es ein von mir nicht erwarteter Erfolg, dass sich unter 54 Arten noch 5 neue fanden, und überdies noch einige Arten welche