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## HORMETICA LUTEOMARGINATA, A NEW BLATTID (ORTHOPTERA) FROM BRAZIL

by

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While studying the small but interesting collection of Blattidae, submitted to me for study by Mr. C. Willemse of Eygelshoven (L.), I found a new Blattid for which I propose the name

### ***Hormetica luteomarginata* nov. spec.**

The new species is represented in the Willemse collection by two male specimens. It belongs to the forms having the tegmina marked with black and the tegmina and wings extending beyond the apex of the abdomen. The most striking features are the fully developed tegmina and wings, the black band extending along the anal sulcus and the yellowly bordered black abdomen.

Type ♂; Esperito Santo, Brazil (Willemse collection).

Size medium for the genus, form moderately depressed, elliptical (fig. 1). Head in dorsal aspect not visible cephalad of pronotum, in cephalic aspect broad cordiform, greatest width across eyes nearly equal to greatest depth (as 12 to 13), face flattened, with scattered punctulae; the area between the eyes is slightly depressed; occipital interspace between eyes broad, half the entire width of head and equal to eleven-twelfth of that between the internal margins of antennal scrobes; ocellar spots mesad of eyes, with a faint transverse impression between them; maxillary palpi with ultimate article longer than penultimate and shorter than antepenultimate, the proportions

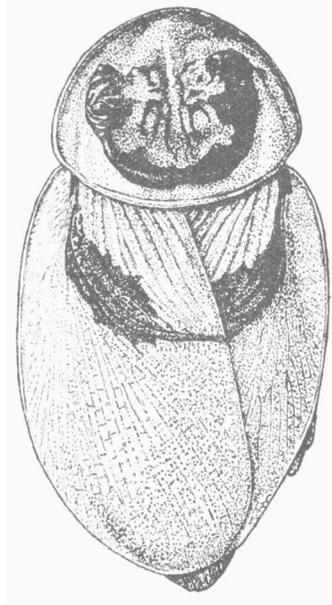


Fig. 1. *Hormetica luteomarginata* nov. spec., dorsal view of male.  $\times 3$ .

being as 20, 17 and 23 respectively; the penultimate being infundibuliform.

Pronotum hormeticoid, lateral and cephalic margins of pronotum continuously arcuate; the general arcuation of latero-cephalic margin as seen from dorsum evenly converging to the supra-cephalic cucullation; the caudo-lateral angles (at point of greatest width) obtuse, rounded; the caudal margin weakly arcuate, passing laterad into the brief latero-caudal sections which are obliquely declivent ventro-laterad; the lateral borders are strongly cingulate, the cingulum is slightly narrowing cephalad and flattening to the caudo-lateral angles; caudal margin mesad deplanately cingulate; surface with an elevated horseshoe-shaped design with the open side directing cephalad; the cephalad parts of the pattern end in a small but acute tubercle; immediately caudad of this tubercle lies a thicker and higher elevation; the area within the design in transversely biconcave and with two long and four small, more or less longitudinal ridges; surface of the lateral and cephalic areas punctate, this coarser laterad than cephalad; ventral surface of lateral portions of pronotum glabrous with a tubercle near the caudo-lateral angle.

Tegmina extending beyond abdomen, shining, with distinct veins; length marginal field about two-fifth of total length tegmen, its width about one-third of basal width tegmen; humeral trunk forms a ridge between the

concave marginal and the slightly convex anal field; discoidal vein branching towards the costal margin and the apex; medial vein strongly branched; length anal field about four-eleventh of total length tegmen, 9-10 anal veins; the tegmina having a punctulate appearance by means of the close network of raised veins and numerous cross veinlets. Wings are fully developed; the anterior and posterior fields are broadly rounded, intercalated triangle small.

Abdomen with caudo-lateral angles of tergites rectangulate, not produced; caudo-lateral angles sternites ranging from rounded rectangulate proximad to arcuate distad; caudal margins concave; ultimate tergite (supra-anal plate) with median length equal to half of proximal width, broadly rounded and with a small acute median emargination; cerci equal to three-fourth of median length of supra-anal plate, apex acute; ultimate sternite (subgenital plate) rounded subtrigonal, slightly asymmetrical; styles nearly equal in length, dextral slightly longer (fig. 2b).

Limbs robust, short; cephalic coxae inflated, ventral surface subhirsute, cephalic femora subcompressed, ventro-cephalic margin mesad without or with one short stout spine, distad with a very short stout spine and a series of pili; the ventro-caudal margin of cephalic femora with a distal spine, which is longer than that of the ventro-cephalic margin; cephalic tibiae very short, compressed, equal to nine-eleventh of the femoral length, its

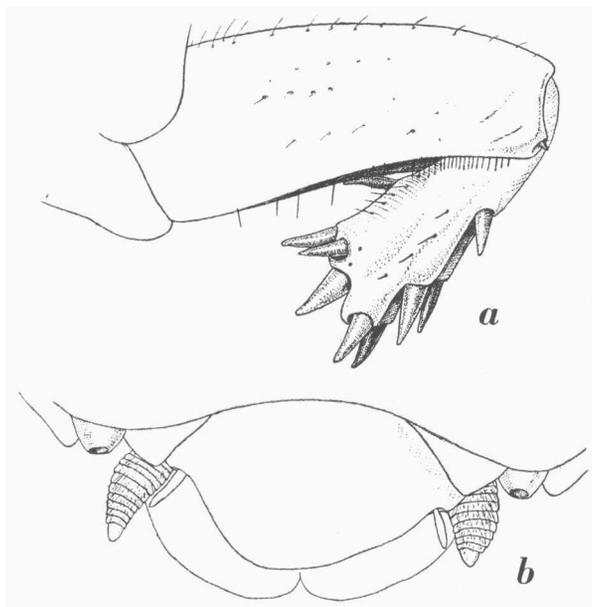


Fig. 2. *Hormetica luteomarginata* nov. spec. a, cephalic femur and tibia of male; b, ventral view of subgenital plate of male.  $\times 10$ .

distal spurs and extensor surface spines heavy, the latter triseriate and very stout at their base (fig. 2a); tarsi with distinct arolia between the claws; median coxae stout, mesad subglobose, laterad concave, subhirsute; median femora with a very small distal spine on the ventro-cephalic margin; median tibiae ten-eleventh of the femoral length, stout, with the spines of the extensor surface triseriate; caudal coxae and femora similar to but larger than the median coxae and femora; caudal tibiae longer than caudal femora (as 30 to 25) with stout spines, which are also triseriate at the extensor surface; caudal tarsi shorter than caudal tibiae (as 11 to 15), pulvillus of the proximal article reaching proximad in an acute extension to just more than half-way to the base of the article; second to fourth article short (their total length being seven-tenth of the length proximal article), their pulvilli being circular or subcircular.

General colour of pronotum and tegmina ochraceous buff; the pronotal design black; tegmina with an irregular mummy-brown to black band; this band extending along the anal sulcus and suddenly narrowing to the sutural margin; the region of the dextral tegmen covered by the sinistral tegmen is shining castaneous. Head shining black; ocelli ochraceous; the clypeal suture broadly ochraceous; antennae black with a preapical annulus of ochraceous buff involving five articles, the proximal eleven articles shining, the distal articles are tumescent. Legs shining black to castaneous black; coxae ochraceous buff to rufous; pulvilli ochraceous. Ventral surface of the abdomen black, broadly marginated with ochraceous buff.

Measurements: total length 34.5 mm, length pronotum 12 mm, width pronotum 15 mm, length tegmina 25 mm, width tegmina 12 mm, length of body 30 mm.

Narrowly related to *Hormetica apolinari* Hebard and *Hormetica atlas* Rehn, differing from the former in the tegminal design and from the latter in the fully developed tegmina.