

**CATALOGUE OF THE SPECIMENS
OF DERMAPTERA SALTATORIA IN
THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH
MUSEUM, PART IV, PP. 606-809**

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Catalogue of the specimens of Dermaptera Saltatoria in the collection of the British Museum,
Part IV, pp. 606-809 by Francis Walker

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FRANCIS WALKER

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OF THE
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DERMAPTERA SALTATORIA
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THE COLLECTION
OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

PART IV.

BY
FRANCIS WALKER, F.L.S., &c.

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P R E F A C E.

THE object of the present Catalogue is to give a complete List of all the genera and species of Dermaptera Saltatoria known to exist in the collections of European and American Entomologists. The letters *a, b, c, &c.*, after the species, denote the specimens now contained in the British Museum, followed by the *habitat* and the mode in which each of them was obtained; and the absence of these *letters* indicates the species which are desiderata, and therefore desirable to be procured for the collection.

J. E. GRAY.

British Museum,

November 21st, 1870.

CATALOGUE
OF
DERMAPTERA.

PART IV.

Fam. 6. ACRIDIDÆ. (*Continued*).

THE continuation of the Catalogue of this family is preceded by a few remarks on some of its characters and by a synopsis of the genera. Most of the species may be arranged in three groups, which are represented by *Acridium Tataricum*, *Heteracris plorans* and *Caloptenus Italicus*. *Acridium* and *Heteracris* are distinguished from *Caloptenus* by the longer hind legs and narrower hind femora. The fastigium or tip of the vertex is generally hexagonal in *Acridium* and in the neighbouring genera, but this character appears also in some of the *Caloptenus* group. The *Acridium* group, with some exceptions, is also distinguished by the greater distinctness of the dorsal keel and by the slope of the prothorax on each side, and by the absence of lateral keels. The prosternal spine has very generally greater length in the *Acridium* group than in the *Caloptenus* type, where in a few species it is reduced to a slight transverse ridge; in *Cyrtacanthacris* it attains its full development and is curved and oblique, but this character appears also in *Heteracris*. The *Heteracris* group (which in some of its forms has an affinity to the *Tryxalidæ*) and the *Caloptenus* group differ generally from the *Acridium* group in the conical tip of the vertex, in the flat disk of the prothorax, and in the shorter wings. The migratory and especially destructive locusts belong to *Acridium*

and to *Pachytelus*, the latter a genus of *Cedipodidæ*; the great size of their wings is fitted for long flights when the wind is favourable. The affinities of the genera cannot be expressed by a linear arrangement, but may be better represented by placing the groups in parallel series as suggested by Brisout de Barneville. In like manner the *Cedipodidæ* and the *Acrididæ* may be arranged in parallel series, and this plan may be applied to the larger divisions of *Dermoptera*. Brunner von Wattenwyl has observed the like analogies in the *Blattidæ*, and has given to some genera the names of *Parahormetica*, *Paranauphcta* and *Paraphoraspis*, to indicate the resemblance between them and the genera *Hormetica*, *Nauphcta* and *Phoraspis*.

- A. Fourth and fifth joints of the maxillary palpi much dilated. 1. *TRYBLIOPHORUS*.
- B. Maxillary palpi cylindrical.
- a. Eyes oval, slightly prominent.
- * Crest of the prothorax high, much compressed.
- † Antennæ short; apical joint long, furrowed above. 2. *TERATODES*.
- †† Antennæ long; apical joint simple.
- ‡ Prosternal spine acute, entire. - - - 3. *MONACHIDIUM*.
- †† Prosternal spine notched. - - - 4. *DERICORVUS*.
- ** Crest of the prothorax of moderate height.
- † Head small. - - - 5. *TITANACRIS*.
- †† Head large.
- ‡ Hind wings long, spotted. - - - 6. *TROPIDACRIS*.
- †† Hind wings shorter, not spotted. - - - 7. *LOPHACRIS*.
- *** Prothorax not crested.
- † Prothorax not three-keeled.
- ‡ Prosternal spine thick, oblique, generally curved and extending to the mesosternum. - - - 8. *CYRTACANTHACRIS*.
- †† Prosternal spine straight, generally slender and not oblique.
- § Prothorax not compressed.
- × Wings long.
- o Prothorax not cylindrical.
- + Fore border of the prothorax not notched.
- ++ Hind tibiæ not dilated.
- ∞ Eyes not approximate.
- + Keel of the prothorax conspicuous; transverse impressed lines well defined.
- = Third transverse line of the prothorax defined. 9. *ACRIDIUM*.
- = Third transverse line of the prothorax obsolete. 10. *DIPONTIUS*.
- +++ Keel of the prothorax hardly defined, scarcely interrupted by the transverse lines. - - - 11. *CANTANTOPS*.
- ++++ Prothorax with no keel - - - 12. *EYNISACRIS*.
- ∞ Eyes approximate.
- ¶ Prosternal spine slender, acute, not oblique.
- Antennæ much shorter than the body. - - 13. *CALACRIS*.
- Antennæ nearly as long as the body.

	Tip of vertex quadrilateral.	- - -	14. APALACRIS.
	Tip of vertex not quadrilateral.	- - -	15. ABRACRIS.
☛☛	Prosternal spine thick, slightly oblique and compressed.		16. EUPREPACRIS.
++++	Hind tibiae dilated in the middle.	- - -	17. QUILTA.
+→	Fore border of the prothorax notched.	- - -	18. CHROMACRIS.
oo	Prothorax cylindrical.		
+→	Fore border of the prothorax notched.	- - -	19. AGRIACRIS.
+→	Fore border of the prothorax not notched.		
+	Prosternal spine conical.		
++	Eyes remote.	- - - - -	20. OXYA.
+++	Eyes approximate.	- - - - -	22. SYNTOMACRIS.
∞	Eyes rather prominent.		
∞∞	Eyes not prominent.	- - - - -	23. STENACRIS.
+→	Prosternal spine transverse, slightly forked.		
++	Head long.	- - - - -	24. GLAPHYRACRIS.
+++	Head short.	- - - - -	25. CHALISCRIS.
+→+	Prosternal spine acute, rather short, slightly compressed.		
××	Wings short or rudimentary.		
o	Prosternal spine not transverse.		
+	Prothorax cylindrical in the fore part, dilated hindward.		26. PROPODETES.
+→	Prothorax dilated hindward.	- - -	27. PEDIES.
oo	Prosternal spine transverse, very broad.	- - -	28. TINARIA.
ooo	Prosternal spine very slender.	- - -	29. OXYPHYMA.
§§	Prothorax compressed.	- - -	30. CUCULLIGERA.
††	Prothorax generally with three keels.		
‡	Hind femora long.		
§	Head not keeled.	- - - - -	31. HETERACRIS.
§§	Head keeled.	- - - - -	32. LEPTACRIS.
††	Hind femora short, thick.		
§	Vertex excavated.		
×	Prothorax with a distinct keel.		
o	Prosternal spine conical.		
+	Disk of the prothorax with a keel on each side.		33. CALOPTENCIS.
+→	Disk of the prothorax rounded on each side.		34. OMMATOLAMPIS.
oo	Prosternal spine tuberculate.	- - -	35. PLASTACANTHUS.
××	Keel of the prothorax more or less indeterminate.		36. PLATYPHYMA.
§§	Vertex not excavated.	- - - - -	37. PODISMA.
b.	Eyes globose, very prominent.		
*	Body cylindrical.	- - - - -	21. OPIPTACRIS.
**	Body not cylindrical.		
†	Wings complete.	- - - - -	38. OMMEXECHA.
††	No wings.	- - - - -	39. BATRACHOPUS.

Genus TRYBLIOPHORUS, *C. D. S.* 546.

This genus is much more nearly allied to *Oxya* than to *Teratodes*, which it precedes in Serville's arrangement.