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J. L. HANCOCK & O. S. WESTCOTT

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

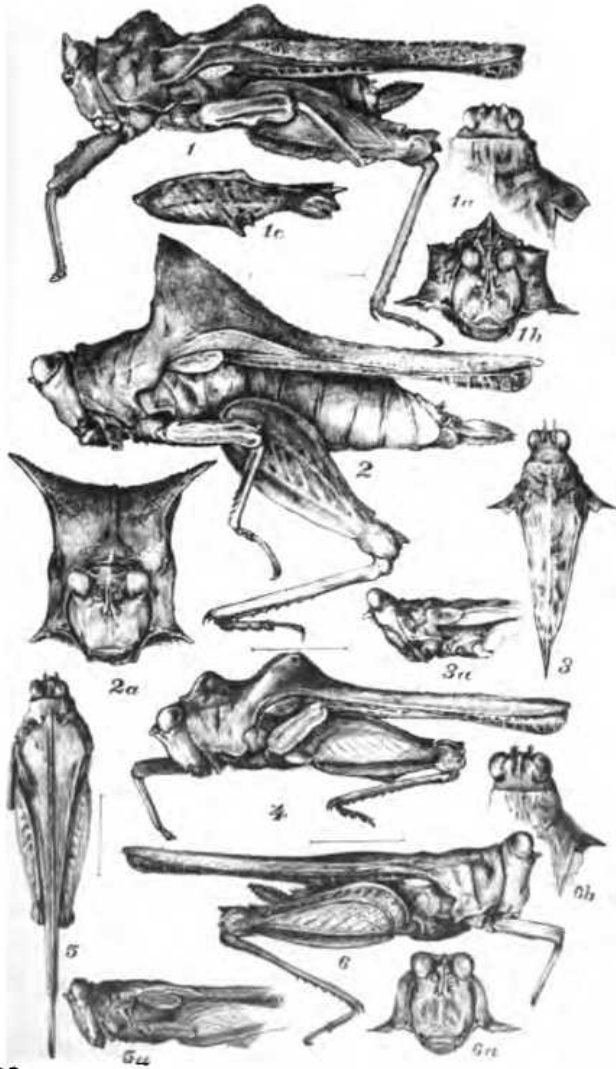
2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to ensure the validity of the results.

3. The third part of the document describes the different types of data that are collected and analyzed. It includes information on both quantitative and qualitative data, as well as the specific variables and metrics used in the analysis.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the various statistical methods and techniques used to analyze the data. It covers topics such as descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and regression analysis, among others.

5. The fifth part of the document presents the results of the analysis and discusses the implications of the findings. It highlights the key trends and patterns observed in the data and provides insights into the underlying factors driving these trends.

6. The sixth part of the document concludes the report and provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It emphasizes the need for continued monitoring and evaluation of the data to ensure ongoing accuracy and relevance.



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OCCASIONAL MEMOIRS
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SOME NEW TETTIGIDÆ FROM MADAGASCAR.

JOSEPH LANE HANCOCK.

Since the appearance of Serville's *Histoire Naturelle des insectes orthoptères* (1839), in which were described two species of *Tettigidæ* from Madagascar, nothing has been added to the knowledge of these interesting *Orthoptera* from that remote island. Serville's first species, *Tetrix lucifer*, and his second species, *Tetrix belphigor*, the latter of which Bolivar could not conveniently classify, constitute, with the present contribution, all that is known of the *Tettigidæ* of Madagascar.

From the continent of Africa eighteen species have been described by various investigators, and these have been brought together in the essay of Professor Bolivar (1887). At the same time two species, *Pterotettix andrei* Bol. and *Paratettix cinereus* Bol., from Nossi Be, an island northwest of Madagascar, were described by him. The present contribution is the result of a study of some thirty-nine specimens of *Tettigidæ* from northeastern Madagascar, Bay of Antongil, which were most generously furnished by Mr. Malcolm Burr, of East Grinstead, England, and now form a part of the present author's collection. From this series five new genera, comprising six new species, have been made out. As might be expected from an island so rich in remarkable types of animal life, some forms of *Tettigidæ* are represented which are fully as

interesting as any heretofore known to science. In the genus *Notocerus*, for example, we are reminded of the *Membracidae*, especially of the genus *Ceresa* (*Am. et Serv.*), for the reason that the humeral angles of the pronotum are elevated and modified into acute horns. In *Tetticerus* the vertex is corniform on each side, the median carina of the depressed pronotum being provided with two well-developed cristate gibbosities. *Oxynotus* has the apical process of the pronotum, and the posterior inferior margin of the lateral lobes externally spined, giving the body a spear shape, and the only species, *hastatus*, is devoid of elytra and wings. This will suffice to show a few of the remarkable structural peculiarities presented, but for detailed description the reader is referred to succeeding pages and the accompanying plate.

. TETTICERUS GEN. NOV.

Body rather large, rugose, gibbose. Head but little exerted; vertex anteriorly corniform on each side; eyes rather small; face scarcely oblique; maxillary palpi apically compressed; frontal costa moderately furcate between the antennæ; antennæ slender (fragmentary), inserted considerably below the anterior inferior border of the eyes; posterior ocelli situated scarcely in front and on a plane with the inferior border of the eyes. Pronotum anteriorly truncate, posteriorly long, subulate; dorsum rugose, strongly gibbose, depressed between the shoulders; humeral angles acutely angulate, conspicuously compresso-carinated; posterior inferior margin of lateral lobes widely laminato-dilated and on each side formed into small nearly rectangular lobules, posteriorly obliquely truncate, serrulate, the external angle subacute; the posterior inferior lateral sinus rather deeply and somewhat angularly incised, the sub-humeral lateral margin widely arcuate for the reception of the elytra. Elytra small and narrow; wings well developed. Posterior tibiæ feebly multispinose, first and third articles of posterior tarsi subequal in length.

Type, *Tetticerus bigibbosus*, from Madagascar, herein described.

TETTICERUS BIGIBBOSUS SP. NOV.

Plate I, Figure 1,—1c.

Body rather large, ferruginous or fuscous, rugose, strongly bigibbose, sometimes covered with extraneous lichen growth. Face nearly perpendicular, feebly sinuate; vertex in front, on either side, corniform; the horns, which to all appearances are modified frontal carinæ, somewhat acute, elevated about one-fourth the height of an eye, and very slightly encroaching on the eye, sloping off abruptly behind, carinated in front, convexo-concavely sloping toward the middle, forming the concaved frontal margin of the vertex. As viewed in front the frontal margin at the deepest point is on a little lower plane than the superior border of the eyes and very deeply concave between the horns. Here the eyes are separated a little wider than the breadth of one of them. Eyes rather small; frontal costa between the eyes strongly carinated, exceptionally obscure, advanced about to their front borders, following their contour. The frontal costa bifurcates between the eyes at about their lower fourth, the branches in their descension for the first half rather nearly approximate, in the last half to the median ocellus separated appreciably further; in profile between the antennæ scarcely protuberant; antennæ slender (in fragmentary condition), viewed in profile inserted at a point considerably below and on a line with the anterior third of the eyes. Pronotum anteriorly truncate, posteriorly long, subulate, strongly carinated, dorsum depressed, rugose, gibbose, with two pronounced obtuse-angulate longitudinally cristate gibbositities in the median line. The first gibbosity appears between the anterior lateral sulcations a little behind the anterior border, its anterior margin a little convexly sloping to the plane of the dorsum, the posterior margin sloping, substraight, crenulate near the base. The second gibbosity is at about an equal distance behind the humeral angles and a little behind the origin of the posterior femora, and is scarcely larger than the first. The base of the first is enlarged posteriorly; in