

**Blattidae collected by Prof. Gregory's expedition  
to Yunnan.**

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**1. *Leucophæa nigra* Brunner von Wattenwyl.**

1 ♀, Ho-an, Yunnan, S.W. China, 4,900'. (Prof. J. W. Gregory, 26-5-1922.)

The single specimen before me agrees sufficiently with Brunner's meagre description<sup>1</sup>, except for the absence of a thin rufous border along the anterior margin of the pronotum, the latter in this case being entirely black. The measurements of the Yunnan specimen are:—

Total length: 25 mm.; body: 17 mm.; pronotum: 5.2 × 6 mm.; tegmina: 20 mm.

These figures differ only slightly from those given by Brunner, except that his measurement "pron. transv. 17 mm." is quite impossible and is an obvious misprint.

Distribution: Burma (Brunner); Sumatra (Rehu); Java (Oxford University Museum).

**2. *Pseudoglomeris dubia*, sp. nov.**

1 ♀ (mutilated, with the last three abdominal segments missing). W. of Yangtsien, Yunnan, S.W. China, 8,000 ft. (Prof. J. W. Gregory, 8-6-1922.)

Apterous, depressed, dark bronze green, shining. Head black, vertex almost golden; antennæ dark fuscous, about two thirds of the length of the body. Pronotum depressed, parabolic, much broader than long, posterior border almost straight, lateral angles not produced, dark bronze green, shining, deeply punctured. Mesonotum and metanotum similarly coloured and punctured, their posterior borders concave, lateral angles produced backwards. Abdominal segments (1 to 6) also dark bronze green, punctured, without sulci, lateral angles not produced backwards, segments 3 to 6 with a single impression on either side. Abdomen ventrally also uniform greenish black, shining, punctured. Legs black, with the tibial spines and tarsi dark rufous.

Length of the mutilated specimen 11 mm. (of the perfect insect probably about 13 mm.); pronotum 3.8 × 6.5 mm.

The exact systematic position of this species is of some

<sup>1</sup> *Nouveau Système des Blattaires*, p. 280 (1865).

difficulty. The species has the comparatively small and only little vaulted pronotum of a *Pseudoglomeris*, whilst the absence of sulci to the abdominal segments show its affinity to *Perisphaeria*. Also the impressions on the abdominal segments 3 to 6 remind of certain species of this latter genus, viz., *Perisphaeria lucasiana* Saussure and Zehntner, *P. armadillo* Serville, and *P. glomeriformis* Lucas. [See Saussure and Zehntner's key, in *Rev. Suisse Zool.*, Vol. III, p. 35 (1895)].

### 3. *Pseudoglomeris semi-sulcata*, sp. nov.

1 ♀, W. of Yangtsien, Yunnan, S.W. China, 8,000 ft. (Prof. J. W. Gregory, 8-6-1922.)

Apterous, depressed, black, shining. Head black, shining; antennæ more than one half of the length of the body, black. Pronotum semi circular, only slightly vaulted, posterior border almost straight, its middle barely produced backwards, shining black, with the margins rufous and semi-transparent, entirely punctured. Mesonotum and metanotum shining black, punctured, their lateral angles lobiform, produced backwards. Abdominal segments of the same colour, punctured; 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments above with distinct sulci which are also distinctly, though minutely punctured; remaining segments above without sulci; segments below with sulci throughout; lateral angles of the 6th segment not produced posteriorly. Subgenital lamina small, semicircular; cerci rufous. Legs black, tarsi dark fuscous.

Total length 14 mm.; pronotum  $4 \times 5.8$  mm.

Nearest to *Pseudoglomeris nepalensis* Saussure and Zehntner, from Sikkim, but smaller (viz., total length 14 mm. as against 18 mm.), and differing from it especially by the pronotum being much narrower (viz., 5.8 mm. against 9 mm.).

From the single specimen before me I am unable to tell how far the presence or absence of abdominal sulci is of specific value, and whether or not their appearance may be due to a greater or lesser contraction of the body.



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