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EXTRAIT

R. HANITSCH

MISSION J. DE LÉPINEY
AU SOUDAN FRANÇAIS 1933-34

(Onzième note)

On some Blattids from the French Sudan

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(Onzième note)

Orthoptères

ON SOME BLATTIDS FROM THE FRENCH SUDAN

by R. HANITSCH, Ph. D.

The few Blattids from the French Sudan, described below, were sent to me by M. André THÉRY, Ing. Agric. E. M., of Amiens. One of them is a cosmopolitan species; the second is known both from Africa and the West Indies, whilst the third is apparently undescribed. Little is known of the Blattid fauna of that part of the world, and I trust that M. THÉRY will later on be able to supplement this with a larger collection.

The material will, with M. THÉRY's kind permission, be preserved in the Oxford University Museum.

1. *Supella supellectilium* Serville.

1839. *Blatta supellectilium* Serv. — Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Orthoptères, p. 114.

1 ♂. French Sudan. Nema, de Lepiney (no date). Cosmopolitan.

2. *Pseudoderopeltis lepineyi* n. sp.

1 ♂, Sudan: Sokolo, Macina, de Lepiney, ca. July, 15 *th.*, 1933.

♂. General colour light golden castaneous. Head exposed, shining dark castaneous; inter-ocular distance equal to width between antennary sockets; antennae with the basal portion dark castaneous (remainder missing); palps light castaneous. Pronotum sub-oval, posterior margin faintly angled; shining castaneous. Tegmina exceeding the abdomen by $\frac{1}{5}$ their length, light golden castaneous. Wings fully developed, anterior portion orange yellow, posterior portion hyaline, with the veins

golden yellow. Supra-anal lamina rhomboidal, twice as broad as long, posterior margin shallow emarginate, edged with stiff hairs. Cerci reddish castaneous. Abdomen below reddish castaneous. Sub-genital lamina transverse, oval. Styles reddish castaneous. Legs reddish castaneous; posterior metatarsus exceeding the remaining joints in length, entirely spined; 1st and 2nd tarsal joints also spined; pulvilli small.

♂. Total length 18 mm; body 14 mm; pronotum $3,8 \times 5$ mm; tegmina 15 mm.

The genus *Pseudoderopeltis* Krauss (1) is entirely restricted to Africa. Shelford (2) enumerates 24 species to which Rehn (3) adds 4 more species, all from the Transvaal. The ♂♂ of this genus are all fully winged, whilst in the ♀♀ both tegmina and wings are either much reduced or are entirely absent. The ♂♂ are generally amber to light brown in colour, whilst the ♀♀ are much darker or even entirely black. *P. lepineyi* is the smallest species of this genus known to me.

3. *Oxyhaloa buprestoides* Saussure.

1862. *Blatta buprestoides* Sauss. Revue de Zoologie, vol. XIV, p. 166. — 1864. Mém. Hist. Nat. Mexique, p. 116, vol. I, fig. 20, (Cuba). — 1865. *Oxyhaloa murrayi* Brunner. Nouv. Syst. Blatt. p. 253, pl. VI, fig. 25 (Old Calabar). — 1927. *Oxyhaloa buprestoides* Sauss. Rehn and Hebard, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. LIV, p. 290.

1 ♀ Sudan: Sokolo, Macina, de Lepiney, ca. July, 15th 1933.

This species may be re-described as follows:

♀. Head freely exposed; vertex olive brown, a black bar connecting the eyes, a second bar just below the insertion of the antennae, with a cream-coloured space between the two bars; lower face mottled light and dark testaceous, with scattered small black dots; palps testaceous, terminal joint black-edged; antennae black, turning to pale brown distally. Pronotum sub-oval, posterior margin slightly angled; testaceous to cream-coloured, closely and deeply punctured with black. Tegmina somewhat exceeding abdomen and cerci, hyaline testaceous, closely and minutely dotted with black; veins stout. Wings fully developed, costal area opaque, olive brown, remainder hyaline; 13 costals, radial and median veins simple, ulnar vein very stout, nearly black, sending 12 branches towards the dividing vein. Abdomen above shining black, with a broad testaceous border, finely dotted with black. Supra-

(1) « Beitrag zur Kenntniss westafrikanischer Orthopteren », in Zool. Jahrb. Abt. f. Syst., Vol. V (1891), p. 652.

(2) Genera Insectorum, Orthoptera, Blattidae, 1910, pp. 16-17.

(3) Annals of the Transvaal Museum, Vol. IX (1922), pp. 1-99, 4 pls.

anal lamina semi-orbicular. Cerci with the basal 1/3 fulvous, remainder black. Abdomen below dark testaceous, with scattered black spots, each segment with a pair of sub-marginal black hook-like markings. Legs dull testaceous, here and there finely dotted with black; femora unarmed, tibiae heavily spined, posterior metatarsus at least equal in length to the remaining joints together; arolia present.

♀. Total length 20 mm; body 19 mm; pronotum $4 \times 5,2$ mm; tegmina 17 mm.

Oxyhaloa Brunner is a typically African genus. However, *O. buprestoides* Sauss. occurs both in West Africa and the West Indies, and this fact is explained by Rehn and Hebard as probably being a slave ship introduction.

Kirby, in Syn. Catal. Orth., vol. I (1904), p. 175, enumerates 7 species of *Oxyhaloa*. N. Adelung added *O. nilotica* (Annuaire Mus. St-Petersb., vol. VIII (1903), p. 344, pl. XX, fig. 19) and *O. lukjanovi* (*ibid.*, vol. IX, (1905), p. 467), both from Abyssinia. H. Borg recorded *O. saussurei*, from the Cameroons (Bih. Svenska Ak., vol. XXVIII (1902), Afd. 4, N° 10, p. 29) which Shelford, however, in the Oxford Museum collection, regards as synonymous with *O. murrayi* Brunner, so that it would have to be merged under *buprestoides* Sauss. Finally Shelford described *O. variabilis* from Djibouti (A. M. N. H. (7), vol. XIX (1907), p. 41) and *O. perspicua* from the Cameroons (Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., 1908, p. 128).

Oxford, 1^{er} Nov. 1934.

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SUR QUELQUES BLATTIDAE DU SOUDAN FRANÇAIS

par R. HANITSCH

Les Orthoptères de la famille des Blattidae récoltés par J. de LÉPINEY, au Soudan Français, comprennent trois espèces, dont une nouvelle :

1° *Supella supellectilium* (Serville 1839). Espèce cosmopolite : un mâle capturé à Néma.

2° *Pseudoderopeltis lepineyi*, nov. sp., 1 exemplaire mâle capturé à Sokolo, cercle de Macina, le 15 juillet 1933.

Appartient à un genre exclusivement africain, dont on connaissait jusqu'ici 28 espèces ; les mâles ont les ailes complètement développées et leurs couleurs varient du jaune ambré au brun clair, tandis que les femelles ont à la fois les tegmina et les ailes fortement réduits ou même absents, et que la couleur est plus foncée et même parfois noire. *Pseudoderopeltis lepineyi* est actuellement la plus petite espèce connue du genre.

3° *Oxyhaloa buprestoides* (Saussure 1862).

Une femelle capturée à Sokolo, cercle du Macina, le 15 juillet 1933.



Rochefort-sur-mer. -- Imprimerie A. Thoyon-Thèze.



