

LIII.—*Description of a new Genus and Species* (Parymenopus Davisoni) of Mantodea from the Oriental Region. By J. WOOD-MASON, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College of Bengal, Calcutta.

[Plate XVII. A.]

A UNIQUE specimen of the interesting Orthopterous insect described below is contained in a small collection of Mantodea which has recently been sent to me for determination by Mr. William Davison, Curator of the Raffles Museum, Singapore, after whom I have much pleasure in naming the species.

PARYMENOPUS*, gen. nov.

♀. Allied to *Hymenopus*, Serville. Eyes less produced and devoid of non-faceted corneal spines, of which not a vestige remains.

Median lobe of vertex not produced into a horn, its anterior end terminating in a slightly excavated isosceles-triangular vertical area, which answers to the fluted front face of the frontal horn in the allied genus.

Pronotum oval, narrower, granulated on the disk, distinctly toothed at the sides, with a moderate constriction near the hinder end.

Organs of flight shorter. Tegmina with the first branch of the anterior ulnar vein only 2-branched, the v. plicata 4-branched. Wings with the outer half of the anterior margin and of the veins of the anterior area distinctly arched.

Legs all identically the same in general form and structure; the fore legs exactly the same; the four posterior legs with the inferior foliaceous crests of the femora moderate, at their widest part hardly exceeding the greatest width of the joint, and with all the other crests simple and unexpanded.

Distribution. The Malayan subregion of the Oriental Region.

The absence of a frontal horn and of non-faceted corneal spines readily distinguishes the new genus from the old.

Parymenopus Davisoni, sp. n.

♀. Head Indian-yellow, unmarked. Pronotum distinctly

* From παρά and *Hymenopus*, generic name=παρυμενόπους=*Parymenopus*.

though rather sparsely granulated on the disk, not very coarsely denticulated on the sides, the denticles increasing in size and becoming truncated towards the constriction, where they cease; Indian-yellow, with the hinder border and a fine line therefrom forwards to a semicircular blotch in the middle of the hinder lobe, the bottom of the supra-coxal groove in the middle, and a V-shaped mark on the anterior lobe connected therewith, all dark brown; prosternum paler, with a regular crescent-shaped black-brown mark, the concavity of which is directed forwards, situated about midway between the insertion of the fore legs and the hinder margin, and extending right across the part so as to embrace the lower edges of the pronotum.

Abdomen pale testaceous, concolorous with the ventral surface of the thorax and the leg-bases, with a pair of fuscous spots near the posterior angles of terga 2-6 inclusive, and on sternum 7.

The organs of flight when closed extend by about one sixth of their length beyond the extremity of the abdomen.

Tegmina three times as long as broad, rather acutely pointed, oval; the marginal field coriaceous, opaque, cinnabar-red, the rest (except the membranous anal gusset, which is yellowish milky) semiopaque, yellow, with three opaque green radial spots, one small and roundish midway between the base and the stigma, and two about thrice as large and transversely elongated situated one at each end of the stigma; the stigma long, linear, concolorous with the wing-membrane, and placed upon the posterior radial vein at a distance from the base equal to twice its own length, apparently diffused over the veinlets of the cell immediately behind it; both v. divicens and 4-branched v. plicata anastomosed with the posterior ulnar vein, as in *Hymenopus bicornis*.

Wings somewhat more pointed even than the tegmina, semiopaque, greenish cream-coloured, with the outer half of the anterior margin and the apex semiopaque, reddish yellow, and with the outer margin of the anal area narrowly and decreasingly to the anal angle subhyaline, faintly tinged with fuscous of a vinous tint; the anterior ulnar vein emits only two branches, and its extremity is in correspondence with the extremities of the veins in front of it and with the anterior margin, distinctly arched.

Legs Indian-yellow, more or less flushed with red, but not barred. Fore tibiae armed on the outside with 23 and on the inside with 17 teeth. Foliaceous lobes of the four posterior femora moderate, not more than 1.5 millim. wide in their widest part.

Total length 38 millim.; length of pronotum 8, breadth at dilatation 4.75; length of abdomen without seg. med. 17, breadth 8; length of tegmina 39, breadth 10.5, of marginal field 3; length of fore coxa 9.5, femur 11.3, of intermediate femur 7, tibia 5, of posterior femur 8, tibia 7.

♂. Unknown.

Hab. Singapore.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVII. A.

Parymenopus Davisoni. *a*, head and pronotum from above; *b*, head from in front; *c*, intermediate leg of the left side from above; all $\times 5$. Camera lucida reductions of drawings made under a Ross's 4-inch by the aid of a camera lucida.

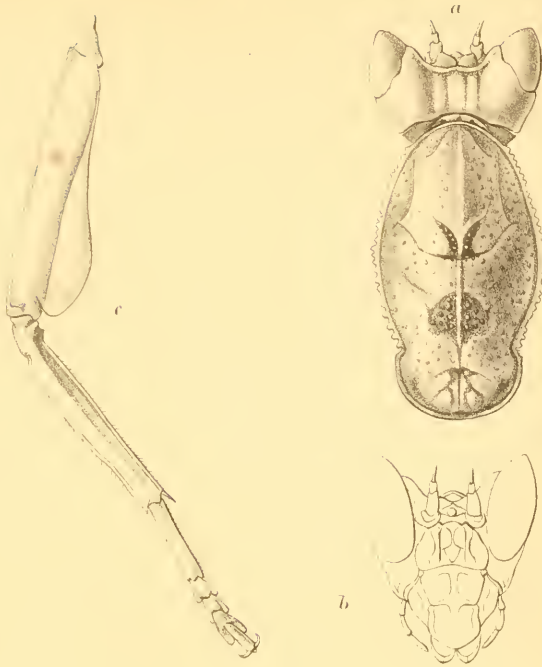
LIV.—*Description of Triænocorypha Dohertii, the type of a new Genus and Species of Mantodea.* By J. WOOD-MASON, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College of Bengal, Calcutta.

[Plate XVII. B.]

TRIÆNOCORYPHA, gen. nov.

Head armed with three slender conical horns, two paired, arising posteriorly from the submedian lobes, and one unpaired, anteriorly from the middle of the anterior end of the median lobe of the vertex; facial shield transverse. Pronotum armed on each of its two lobes with a pair of spines similar to, but taller than, those which form the cephalic horns; its supra-coxal dilatation prominently triangular. Postero-lateral angles and sides of the seven basal abdominal terga produced downwards and backwards into long, externally concave, and slightly curved spines, the longest of which is about two thirds, and the shortest about one third, as long as the fore femur. Fore femora lamellar, oval, about twice as long as broad, armed below on the outer edge with 4 spines, on the inner with 5, exclusive in each case of the spine of the apical lobe, and on the disk with 2 only, the first of which, answering to the basal one of the series in *Oxyphilus* and its allies, is the larger, and the second, answering to the apical one of the series in the same genus, is much the smaller, the intermediate spines being absent; tibiæ armed below on the inner edge with 6 spines, and on the outer with 1 only—that

A



B

