

# Notes on some Dermaptera (Insecta) with the description of a new species from India

Autor(en): **Srivastava, G. K.**

Objektyp: **Article**

Zeitschrift: **Entomologica Basiliensia**

Band (Jahr): **8 (1983)**

PDF erstellt am: **01.09.2024**

Persistenter Link: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-980781>

## **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Inhalten der Zeitschriften. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern.

Die auf der Plattform e-periodica veröffentlichten Dokumente stehen für nicht-kommerzielle Zwecke in Lehre und Forschung sowie für die private Nutzung frei zur Verfügung. Einzelne Dateien oder Ausdrucke aus diesem Angebot können zusammen mit diesen Nutzungsbedingungen und den korrekten Herkunftsbezeichnungen weitergegeben werden.

Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Die systematische Speicherung von Teilen des elektronischen Angebots auf anderen Servern bedarf ebenfalls des schriftlichen Einverständnisses der Rechteinhaber.

## **Haftungsausschluss**

Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.

## Notes on some Dermaptera (Insecta) with the description of a new species from India

by G.K. Srivastava

Abstract: 12 specimens comprising 4 species (excluding 1 determined upto generic level since represented by female only) belonging to 3 genera are dealt with from India with the exception of 1 species from Sumatra. Of these, *Haplodiplatys brancuccii* n. sp. is described from India.

The present study is based on a small collection of Dermaptera comprising 3 species from India and 1 from Sumatra including one new to Science from India. Further, one specimen from India could be identified upto generic level only since it is represented by a female.

I am thankful to the Director of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, for providing necessary facilities and Dr M. Brancucci of Natural History Museum, Basel (Switzerland) for placing this interesting collection at my disposal and very kindly arranging for the publication of this paper.

### PYGIDICRANIDAE Diplatyinae

#### **Haplodiplatys brancuccii** n. sp.

Figs 1–4.

♂: General colour smoky grey, head somewhat darker, black. Antennae, especially basal segment, pronotum and legs lighter in colour. Elytra, wings, abdomen and forceps finely pubescent. Head and pronotum on borders and legs with a few long hairs.

Head weakly transverse, smooth. Frons convex. Occiput in middle depressed. Area behind eyes raised. Sutures obsolete. Post-ocular carina wanting. Hind margin broadly concave. Eyes prominent, about twice as long as the post-ocular length. Antennae (partly broken) 17-segmented or more, basal segment shorter than the distance between antennal bases, gently expanded apically; 2<sup>nd</sup> transverse; 3<sup>rd</sup> long and slender; 4<sup>th</sup> slightly shorter than preceding; 5<sup>th</sup> almost equal to 3<sup>rd</sup> but stouter, remaining gradually increasing in length and thinning.

Pronotum rounded, contracted posteriorly. Pubescence very

small, prozona convex and metazona depressed, median sulcus faint but complete.

Elytra and wings well developed, former with axillary angle weak, thus showing a large triangular scutellum.

Legs normal, tarsi of left leg with 2<sup>nd</sup> segment undeveloped and on the right side normal.

Abdomen long, slender, parallel sided. Penultimate sternite bisinuate posteriorly, median lobe obtusely triangular, lateral sinuations broad and shallow, postero-lateral angle obtusely produced but feebly. Ultimate tergite weakly transverse, convex above, sloping backwards, gently contracted posteriorly and oblique laterally; hind margin trisinuate. Forceps with branches contiguous, depressed, straight, tapering apically; tip gently hooked and pointed; basally on the upper side, with a faint triangular depression and an oblique, triangular ridge; internally finely serrated.

Genitalia as in figure 4.

Length: body: 10 mm; forceps: 1 mm.

♀: Unknown.

Type: Holotype ♂ (NHM-Basel) (apical half of right branch of forceps missing; genitalia mounted between two coverslips and pinned with the specimen): India, Uttar Pradesh, Gangani, 1250 m, 13.–20. VI. 1982, M. Brancucci.

With HINCKS (1955) and STEINMANN'S (1974) keys this species comes close to *Haplodiplatys rufescens* (Kirby) but differs from it by the shape of the posterior margin of penultimate sternite in being bisinuate with a median lobe obtusely triangular and distinctive parameres; virga and distal lobes shorter, the latter with characteristically bent chitinous rod at base.

### **Diplatys** sp.

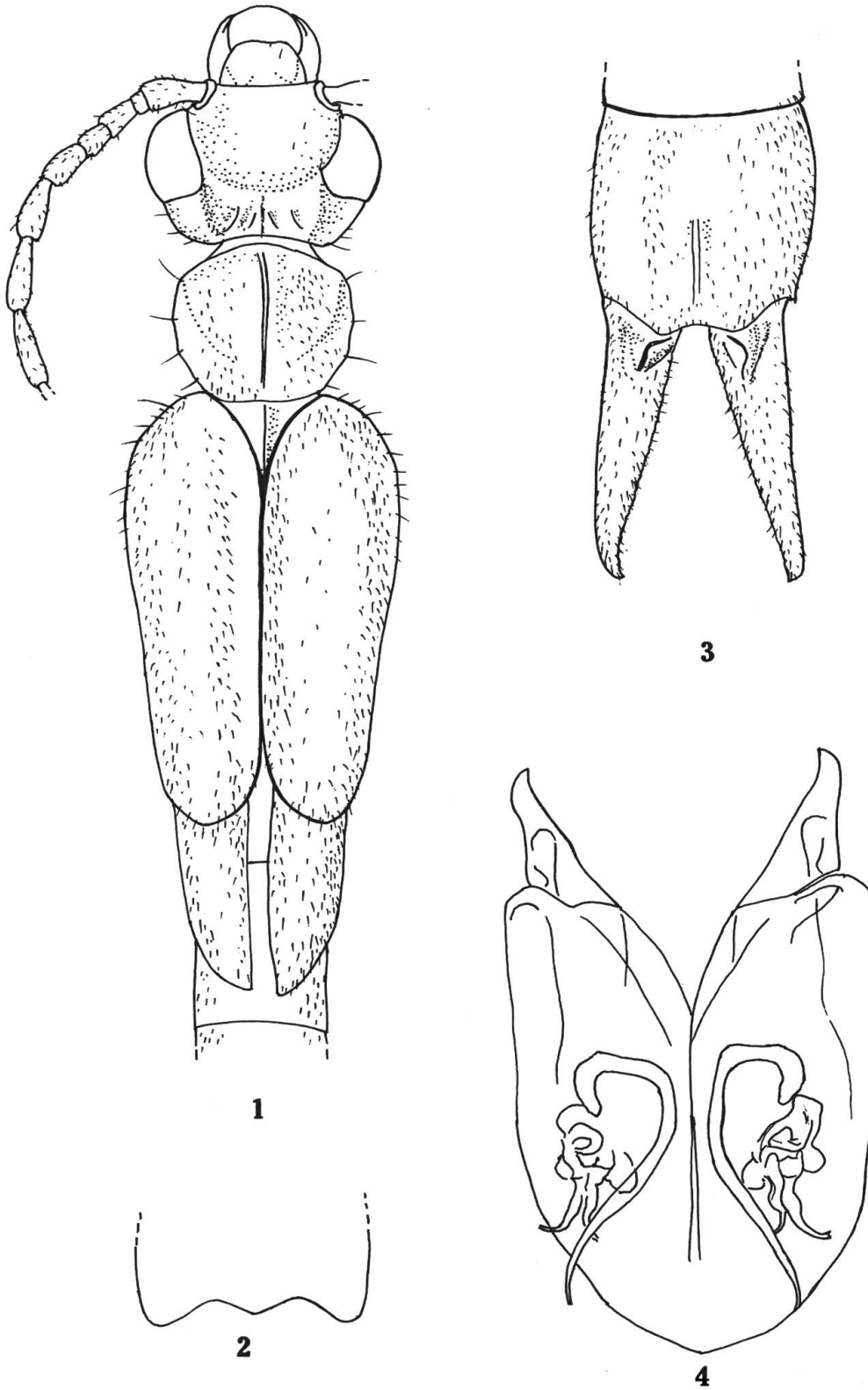
Material: India: U.P., Chaubattia, 1900–2100 m, 25. V. 1981, M. Brancucci (1 ♀).

## **LABIDURIDAE**

### **Labidurinae**

#### **Labidura riparia** Pallas

*Labidura riparia* PALLAS, 1773, Reise Russ. Reichs 2: 727 (Sex ?, shores of Irtysh River, Western Siberia – location Unknown).



Figs 1-4: *Haplodiplatys brancuccii* n. sp., holotype ♂: 1, Anterior portion of body, without legs and antennae of right side. 2, Posterior margin of penultimate sternite. 3, Ultimate tergite and forceps. 4, Genitalia.

Material: India: U.P., Gangani, 1200 m, 13.–20.VI.1981, M. Brancucci (1♂).

Distribution: World-wide.

## APACHYIDAE

### Apachyinae

#### **Apachyus chartaceus** (Haan)

*Forficula (Apachya) chartacea* HAAN, 1842, Verh. nat. Ges. nederl. Overg. Bezeit: 239, pl.23, fig.7 (♂, ♀; Sumatra – Leiden Mus.).

Material: Sumatra, Dalok Merangir, 3.VI.–24.IX.1977, Dr E. Diehl (1 ♀).

Distribution: Sumatra, Java and Borneo (Sarawak).

## FORFICULIDAE

### Anechurinae

#### **Anechura zubovskii** Semenov

*Anechura zubovskii* SEMENOV, 1901, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. 35: 188 (♂, ♀; Valley of river Drass elev. 9000–11,000 ft., Ladakh, Kashmir – Syntypes at Leningrad Mus.).

Material: India, Kashmir, Ladakh, Zojila-Pass, 3000–3300 m, 18.VII.1976, W. Wittmer (3 ♀, 2 nymphs). Sikkim: Dalapchand, 850 m, 15.IV.1977, Bhakta B. (2 ♀).

Distribution: India (Himalayas).

## References

- HINCKS, W. D. (1955): *A Systematic monograph of the Dermaptera of the World. Part 1. Pygidicranidae*. pp.1–132. London, British Museum (Natural History).
- STEINMANN, H. (1974): *New Generical classification of the species group of Diplatys Serville (Dermaptera, Pygidicranidae)*. Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung. 20(1–2): 187–205.

Author's address:  
Dr G. K. Srivastava  
Zoological Survey of India  
14, Madan Street  
Calcutta–700072, India