

THAUMATONEURA INOPINATA, A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES
OF *CALOPTERYGINÆ*.

BY ROBERT McLACHLAN, F.R.S., &c.

At the recent sale of the collections formed by the late Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley, of Condover Hall, Shrewsbury, I obtained the few *Odonata*, solely on account of a large Calopterygine, which was evidently something unknown, but the remarkable nature of which I did not fully realize until after it came into my possession.

The former owner of the collection valued insects, and other natural productions, solely for their beauty or forms, and cared little for names, and nothing for localities, so I am unable to say whence this specimen came; but as the pin (or rather skewer!) was similar to those used for some other insects in the same collection which were Chinese or Japanese in origin, I hazard a conjecture that it may belong to the same region.

THAUMATONEURA, n. g.

*Head** broad; eyes large, globose, very prominent. *Thorax* robust. *Legs* moderate (only the anterior present). *Abdomen* slender, cylindrical (the apical portion absent). *Wings* elongate, broad, obtuse, *petiolated at the base to beyond the 1st nervule in the lower basal area*; afterwards the inner margin is gradually rounded to before the middle (more so in the posterior), and then slightly sinuate to before the apex. *Nodus placed near the base, at about one-fifth of the length of the wing*. *Pterostigma large, dilated beneath*, its inner edge very oblique, so that *the lower edge is much longer than the upper*. Only three to five ante-nodal nervules, of which only the first two are continued below the subcosta. Post-nodals very numerous. Post-stigmatal area densely reticulated. *Upper basal area empty, the lower with two nervules*. Quadrilateral regular, oblong, empty, slightly more than half the length of the upper basal area. Arculus angulated, its sectors separated at the base, the lower arising from about its middle, the upper slightly above. Nodal sector arising at about the middle of the length of the wing; sub-nodal at about the nodal point; the median before the nodus. *Post-costal area very broad*, much dilated before its extremity, owing to the arching of the second sector of the triangle, with many branches. Reticulation dense, especially on the inner margin; two to four long supplementary sectors interposed between each sector; all the sectors (including the supplementary and the branches in the post-costal area) strongly curved at their ends.

The insect on which this genus is founded has the aspect of a gigantic *Euphæa*, of the broad-winged group. There can be little doubt that it belongs to the Légion *Amphipteryx* of De Selys, and is perhaps most nearly allied to the genus *Amphipteryx*; but it differs

* The head has been detached, but apparently belongs to the insect.

from it (and its allies), and from any other known genus of recent *Calopteryginæ*, in the position of the nodus, in which it shows a distinct analogy with the *Agrioninæ*. The form of the pterostigma is as in *Amphipteryx* and *Devadatta* (*Tetraneura*, Selys). The number of ante-nodals is practically as in the *Agrioninæ*, because the last two or three are finer than the others, and do not extend below the subcosta.

THAUMATONEURA INOPINATA, n. sp.

Adult ♂. *Body* deep black. A rounded orange coloured spot on the frontal orbits. *Pronotum* narrowly edged with orange at the sides. *Thorax* (damaged above) with four equidistant slender yellow lines on each side; one humeral, two lateral in the sutures, and one margining and continued round the pectoral area. *Legs* black (only anterior present), femora dingy yellowish, tibiæ with long black spines. *Abdomen* bronzy, a fine yellowish, dorsal, longitudinal crest; the segments (after the second) with fine and close transverse corrugations.

Wings hyaline, with a very broad, dark brownish-black, opaque band (in which there are irregular pale points where the pigment has not developed) in all the wings, occupying the space from the nodus to beyond the middle (or more than one-third of the entire length in the anterior, and one-half in the posterior); internally the edge of this band is ill-defined, shading off gradually, and causing the otherwise hyaline basal portion of the wings to be somewhat smoky; externally it is well-defined, but irregular in the anterior, where it is excised below the costa, then roundly dilated, and afterwards somewhat concave; in the posterior the external edge is nearly regularly concave, with a slight projection before the middle; beyond this band the wings are hyaline. Pterostigma (length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) and reticulation black. About 70 post-nodals in the anterior-wings.

Length of abdomen (26 mm. to end of 4th segment*). Length of posterior wing, 48 mm. Greatest breadth of anterior wing, 13 mm., of posterior, 14 mm.

Hab. ? (China or Japan?).

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ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *BLENNOCAMPA ATERRIMA*, KLUG,
AT KEW.

BY DR. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S., P.L.S., &c.

I first noticed this saw-fly in my garden at Kew in 1892† on a clump of Solomon's Seal, which I had obtained from a neighbour. No specimen of the insect had been noticed, then or before, in the original location of the plant, and there were only a few individuals in the

* From analogy the entire abdomen should be of exceptional length. There is nothing to indicate that the portion that remains has at any time been detached. This is mentioned because there were some extraordinary cases of "reparations" in the collection; for instance, an example of *Sieboldius Albarda*, Selys, with the abdomen of *Æschna cyanea*; and the curious *Stilbopteryx costalis* (*Myrmeleonidae*) with the head of an *Æschna*!!

† Cf. W. F. Kirby, *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, xiii, p. 528 (1894).



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