

A New Hawaiian Species of *Labia* (Dermaptera : Forficulidae, Labiinae).

By MORGAN HEBARD.

Specimens of an earwig related to *Labia dubronyi* Hebard¹ have been submitted to us by Mr. O. H. Swezey.

Though we realize that decided individual variation occurs in many species of earwigs, these individuals differ from those of *dubronyi* in the features given below, and as no convergence is shown by any specimen of either series, we believe that a distinct species and not a race or mere variation is indicated. This species we take pleasure in naming *Labia swezeyi*.

It averages larger and is distinctly more robust than *dubronyi*, the pronotum broader in proportion to the width across the tegmina and the male forceps are toothed just beyond a median point, instead of having a ventro-internal flange which, gradually widening, terminates in a tooth at the end of the proximal three-fifths.

Labia swezeyi new species. Figure 1.

Type: ♂ ; Mount Kaala, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. Elevation 2000 feet. November 11, 1926. (O. H. Swezey; from beneath bark of tree.) [Hebard Collection, Type No. 1205.]

Size medium small, form medium. Head as in *dubronyi*; hirsute, angularly cordiform, the medio-longitudinal suture weakly indicated in occipital portion. Eye small, slightly over half length of cheek. Antennae as in *dubronyi*; with thirteen joints; first large, narrow in proximal third, with parallel sides in distal two-thirds, as long as third and fourth combined; second very small; distal joints elongate spindle-shaped. Pronotum appreciably broader than in *dubronyi* but otherwise similar, very minutely impresso-punctulate and hirsute. Tegmina

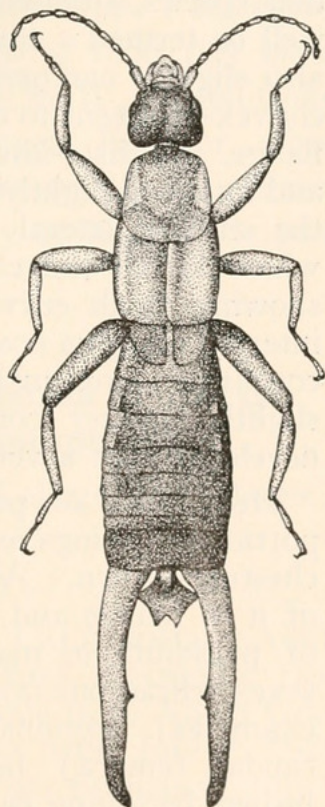


Fig. 1. *Labia swezeyi* n. sp., ♀ allotype X 6.

and wings as in that species; hirsute, the former with apices transversely truncate. Abdomen similar but broader, glands subobsolete, dorsal surface shining and supplied with

¹ Described in Occas. Papers B. P. Bishop Mus., VII, p. 318, pl. XXVI, figs. 5 to 7, (1922).

even finer hairs but ultimate tergite with large smooth areas. Pygidium as in *dubronyi*; strongly declivent, then flattened in a large horizontal plate which is triangularly produced meso-laterad and with apex formed by two smaller triangular productions (thus resembling a four-pointed star). Forceps moderately elongate, hirsute, almost straight but with inner margins concave-convergent proximad and apices moderately incurved, armed slightly beyond the middle on the internal margin with a single small but stout tooth, situated mesad (vertically) and not ventrad as is the apical tooth of the flange in *dubronyi*. Caudal metatarsus similarly with length slightly greater than combined length of succeeding joints and with a row of hairs ventro-internally arranged in a series of lamellae.

Allotype: ♀; same data as type. [Hebard Collection.]

Differs from male as follows, agreeing with this sex of *dubronyi* except in averaging larger and more robust and in showing a minor pygidial difference. The node we described for that species, situated meso-distad on the ultimate tergite, could well be termed a small tooth. The pygidium in both species is also slightly narrower than an arm of the forceps at its base; convex-declivent to a very narrowly transverse distal horizontal flange, the disto-lateral angles of this flange sharp in *swezeyi* and its apex slightly broader than in *dubronyi* as in this species the straight lateral margins are appreciably divergent caudad which is not the case in *dubronyi*. Forceps well separated, showing weak curvature as in the male, dorsal and ventral internal margins coarsely and irregularly denticulate and feebly concave in proximal three-fifths, thence unarmed and showing slightly greater concavity to the apex with ventral margin developed into a very feeble flange.

Head, disk of pronotum (in intensive examples), exposed portions of wings and bases of median and caudal femora deep chestnut-brown. Abdomen, base of pygidium in male and all of it in female and apices of forceps russet, horizontal portion of pygidium in male and other portions of forceps in both sexes ochraceous tawny. All but disk of pronotum (in intensive examples), tegmina and limbs (except bases of median and caudal femora) buckthorn brown. Antennae dark prouts brown, becoming paler proximad.

Length of body ♂ 7.4, ♀ 7.8²; length of pronotum ♂ 1.24, ♀ 1.27; width of pronotum ♂ 1.21, ♀ 1.22; length of tegmen ♂ 1.75, ♀ 1.77; exposed length of wing ♂ .43, ♀ .57; length of forceps ♂ 3.8, ♀ 3 mm.

A male and two females bear the same data and are paratypes.

² The body length of the paratypic female of *Labia dubronyi* from Opeaeula, Oahu, is 7.7 mm., as originally given but the abdomen is greatly pressed out; this dimension in life was probably not over 7 mm.



Hebard, Morgan. 1932. "A new Hawaiian species of Labia (Dermaptera: Forficulidae, Labiinae)." *Entomological news* 43, 31–32.

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