

NEW SPECIES OF *UGYOPS*
(FULGOROIDEA : DELPHACIDAE)
FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

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SYNOPSIS

The external characters of value in classifying members of *Ugyops* (Fulgoroidea : Delphacidae) are discussed. Seventeen new species and two new subspecies are described from the following localities : Panama, Brazil, Narcondam Island, Krakatau Island, Thailand, Borneo, New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and Niué.

SOME series of *Ugyops* from Brazil and south-east Asia standing in the unnamed accessions of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) have proved to represent new species, and these are described below.

Our knowledge of this genus is still fragmentary. Its members are impressively widespread among oceanic islands of the Pacific, are found in the Mascarene Islands, and range through tropical South America into the Greater Antilles. In the continental areas of the Old World, however, the position, as far as yet known, is very different ; the genus is not represented in Africa and in continental Asia has been found only on the south-eastern seaboard, in "Cochin-China". It is known that species of the genus occur in northern Australia, New Guinea, the Moluccas, Borneo and Sumatra and in some of the smaller islands of Indonesia, but the only evidence of its presence on the continent immediately north of Java and Sumatra is provided by specimens from Thailand in the present collection, and of its presence in the eastern part of the Indian Ocean by a specimen from Narcondam Island.

In the delphacine Delphacidae it is customary to seek differences in the form of the male genitalia as the chief criterion for distinguishing species. In some of the Asiracinae, however, including the genus *Ugyops*, it is the external bodily features that exhibit the greatest amount of diversity. The range of such variation between members of a series, even between the sexes, is relatively very small, whereas between members of different species (as determined by genitalic differences and sympatric distribution) there is an evident gap between the ranges found in each. It may accordingly be assumed that the form of such bodily features is of specific value.

The numerous re-combinations of "characters" found in members of *Ugyops* have so far not been found to form a pattern that would suggest a natural sub-generic classification. None the less, there are two main types of bodily form that afford a crude but useful basis for separating species-groups. The first of these is exemplified by the dimensions of *U. percheronii* Guér. and *U. kinbergi* Stål : members of these species are large, macropterous, with a narrow, usually parallel-sided, vertex, usually an acutely angulate profile, a frons about three times as long as broad, slender antennal segments and a pygofer elongate ventrally. The second is

exemplified by *U. annulipes* Stål (placed by him in a separate genus, *Livatis*) : its members are moderately short, or even quite small, coelopterous (with the tegmina just covering the abdomen), and with a relatively broad vertex, often wider apically than at the base, a convex profile, a frons about two and a half times as long as broad, antennal segments not very slender, and a relatively short pygofer. In this second group wings may be present or absent ; the tegmina may be abbreviated to less than the length of the abdomen, and, rarely, may be brachypterous.

There is generally little difficulty in deciding to which of these groups a specimen of an unknown species belongs, but thereafter the task of establishing its relationship with a known species on the basis of a verbal description may be far from easy. In the writer's experience, the degree of curvature of the margins of the head, the form of the frontal carinae and the relative proportions of the head and of the antennal segments are reasonably constant within a species, as is the colour pattern of the body and tegmina (as opposed to the rather variable colour intensity) ; these characters, in combination, vary sufficiently between species to provide a reliable means for specific determination.

Variation in colour intensity between individuals of a species is common, but never extreme. Members of a series may, for instance, vary from very pale with small irregular dark areas to pale with each dark area twice as large (but occupying a truly corresponding position) : the range does not extend further to include the development of wholly dark coloration. As far as the writer knows, mere variation in intensity of pigmentation does not totally obscure the differences in colour pattern between one species and another.

The measurements of the antennal segments given below represent, in each instance, the distance from the base to the apex. The basal segment is often of unequal width throughout, and the width is arbitrarily measured at the middle. The vertex may be horizontal or declivous, and when declivous appears shorter in direct dorsal view than in a more or less anterodorsal view. The measurement of its length is taken in each case from whichever viewpoint the maximum length of vertex can be seen : the length is taken along the middle line, from the apex of the projection in the middle of the apical margin to the middle of the basal margin, which is often very slightly angulately produced caudad. The width at the base includes the thickness of the lateral margins at this level.

The writer's warmest thanks are tendered to the authorities of the British Museum (Natural History) and to Mr. J. P. Doncaster, Keeper of the Department of Entomology, for the privilege of studying this most interesting assemblage of specimens.

The types of all new species are in the British Museum (Natural History). The bibliographic references are cited in accordance with the usage in "A Bibliography of the Homoptera (Auchenorrhyncha)" (Metcalf, Z.P. 1942 N.C. State College of Agriculture and Engineering, University of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C.).

UGYOPS Guérin-Méneville

Guérin-Méneville 1834a : 477, Haplotype, *Ugyops percheronii* Guérin-Méneville 1834a, *loc. cit.*

Ugyops samoensis Muir

Muir 1921d : 573.

***Ugyops samoaensis ferus* subsp. n.**

Form and coloration similar to that of typical subspecies. Pygofer with posterior margin, in lateral view, produced caudad, the lobe shallowly excavate at middle with lower edge of excavation more strongly extended caudad than upper.

Holotype ♂ of subspecies, NIUE : iv-x.1918 (*H. C. Kellers*).

Paratypes, NIUE : 9 ♂, 3 ♀, iv-x.1918 (*H. C. Kellers*).

Type of subspecies in collection of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association. Muir recognized that this population was distinct from the typical form from Tutuila in Samoa, and described the difference in the conformation of the pygofer. This difference is now considered sufficiently important to warrant the application of a formal subspecific name to the Niué population.

The latter is rather similar to that of *U. necopinus* Fenn. (from Fiji), but *necopinus* differs from *samoensis* in having a vertex relatively shorter in relation to its basal width (scarcely more than 1.4 : 1, as compared with more than 1.5 : 1 in *samoensis*), and, in the male, an anal segment with the apical angles asymmetrically produced ventrocaudad (the margin in *samoensis* being symmetrical).

***Ugyops palliatus* sp. n.**

(Text-figs. 1-9)

Epibidid godmani Fowler 1905 : 131 (*pars*).

Epibidid brunnea Fowler 1905 : 132 (*pars*).

Vertex longer medially than broad (1.5 : 1), obtusely and evenly rounding into frons, as wide at apex as at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin biconcave with submedian carinae moderately prominent, submedian carinae not uniting at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (nearly 1.7 : 1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (nearly 2.5 : 1), widest at two-thirds from base, lateral margins shallowly sinuately convex, median carina very narrowly forked at extreme base. Rostrum reaching post-trochanters ; antennae reaching to apex of clypeus, basal segment shallowly sulcate dorsally, longer than broad at middle (4.4 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.8 : 1) ; ocelli very small. Pronotum with a single distinct carina at lateral margins. Post-tibiae laterally with four teeth.

Stramineous ; transverse barring on frons and on second antennal segment, light brown ; mottling on pronotum behind eyes and on mesonotum, anteclypeus, procoxae distally, mesopleura, transverse rings on fore and middle legs, spots at base of spines on hind legs, abdominal terga entirely, sterna only lateroposteriorly, and anal segment, castaneous. Tegmina milky hyaline, heavily overlain with fuscous brown in basal half, on stigma, and in an S-shaped fascia from claval apex to apical angle of tegmen, surrounding, but not overlying, apical line of cross-veins ; veins concolorous except at apical margin, and in nodal and subapical lines, where they are opaque yellow.

Anal segment of male large, lateroapical angles broad at base, each produced ventrad in an acute process. Pygofer long, lateral margins each produced caudad in a narrow lobe, obliquely truncate distally with one angle acute ; diaphragm with dorsal margin shallowly concave, a little notched at middle, medioventral process strongly trifold, outer lobes slightly exceeding middle lobe, all rounded apically. Genital styles as figured. Anal segment of female short, in lateral view scarcely longer than broad. Ovipositor distinctly surpassing apex of anal segment.

Male : length, 5.5 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

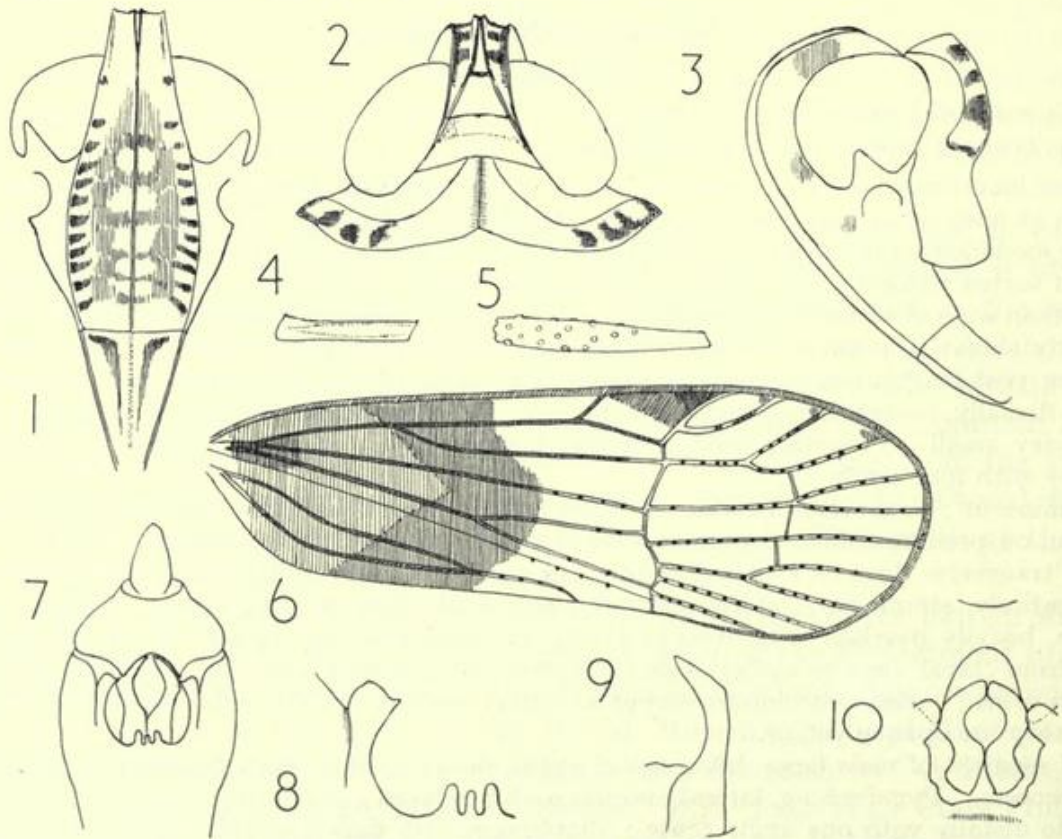
Female : length, 6.0 mm., tegmen, 7.1 mm.

Holotype ♂, PANAMA : Volcan de Chiriqui, 2,5-4,000 ft., (*Champion*), B.M. (N.H.).
Paratypes, same data, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

These examples have hitherto stood in the typical series of *Epibidis godmani* Fowler. From this species *U. palliatus* differs in its relatively longer second antennal segment (the ratio of second to first in *godmani* is 1.6 : 1), colour pattern and, to a surprisingly large extent, in the male genitalia. The structures exhibited by *U. godmani* are shown for comparison. Superficially the two species can be separated by the continuous broad dark band across the middle of the tegmen in *palliatus*. The degree of extension of this band towards the base of the tegmen is variable : the maximum development is shown in the figure. *Epibidis brunnea* Fowler is of larger bodily size and of entirely different colour pattern as well as of a darker colour. A male of the present series has possibly been used to provide the description of the male genitalia given for *brunnea* by Fowler.

***Ugyops godmani* (Fowler), comb. n.**
(Text-fig. 10)

Epibidis godmani Fowler 1905a : 131.



FIGS. 1-10. *Ugyops palliatus* sp. n. 1, Frons and clypeus ; 2, vertex and pronotum ; 3, head in profile ; 4, first antennal segment ; 5, second antennal segment ; 6, tegmen ; 7, posterior margin of pygofer, anal segment and genital styles, postero-ventral view ; 8, ventral half of left lateral margin of pygofer ; 9, right genital style. *Ugyops godmani* (Fowler). 10, lower part of posterior margin of pygofer, genital styles, and posterior margin of anal segment.

A specimen marked with a red type label, and labelled *Epibidis godmani* Fowler (the only one so marked) is here selected as the lectotype, in B.M. (N.H.).

Ugyops brunneus (Fowler), **comb. n.**

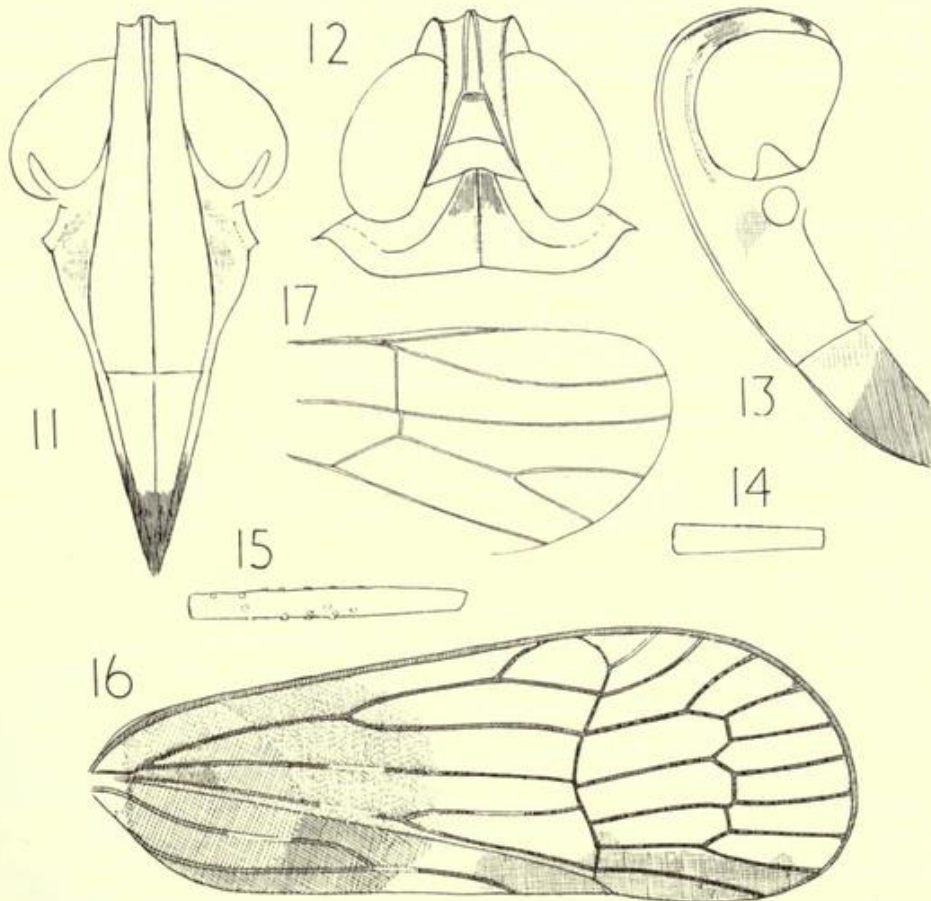
Epibidis brunnea Fowler 1905a : 132.

A female specimen labelled "*Epibidis brunnea* Fowl." and "Type H.T." is here selected as the lectotype, in B.M. (N.H.).

Ugyops tamu sp. n.

(Text-figs. 11-17)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (2 : 1), broadly and evenly rounding into frons, very slightly wider at apex than at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin biconcave with submedian carinae distinctly prominent, submedian carinae narrowly uniting at basal fifth of frons, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (1.2 : 1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (nearly 3 : 1), widest at four-fifths from base, lateral margins almost straight in basal half, shallowly concave distally, median carina simple in distal four-fifths, very narrowly forked in basal fifth ; rostrum reaching to post-trochanters ; antennae reaching slightly beyond apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than



FIGS. 11-17. *Ugyops tamu* sp. n. 11, Frons and clypeus ; 12, vertex and pronotum ; 13, head in profile ; 14, first antennal segment ; 15, second antennal segment ; 16, tegmen ; 17, apex of wing.

broad at middle (6.6 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.8 : 1) ; ocelli indicated only by a scar. Pronotum with lateral margins not carinate. Post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

Stramineous ; clypeus distally, coxae, femora, tibiae at base, abdominal terga near hind margins and third valvulae of ovipositor distally, dark castaneous ; abdominal sternites marked with orange and fuscous brown. Tegmina milky hyaline, a suffusion overlying basal third and a submarginal band from union of claval veins to anal angle, reddish brown ; veins reddish brown, sparsely interrupted with white. Wings hyaline, with dark veins.

Anal segment of female short, in profile little longer than broad.

Female : length, 5.4 mm., tegmen, 6.1 mm.

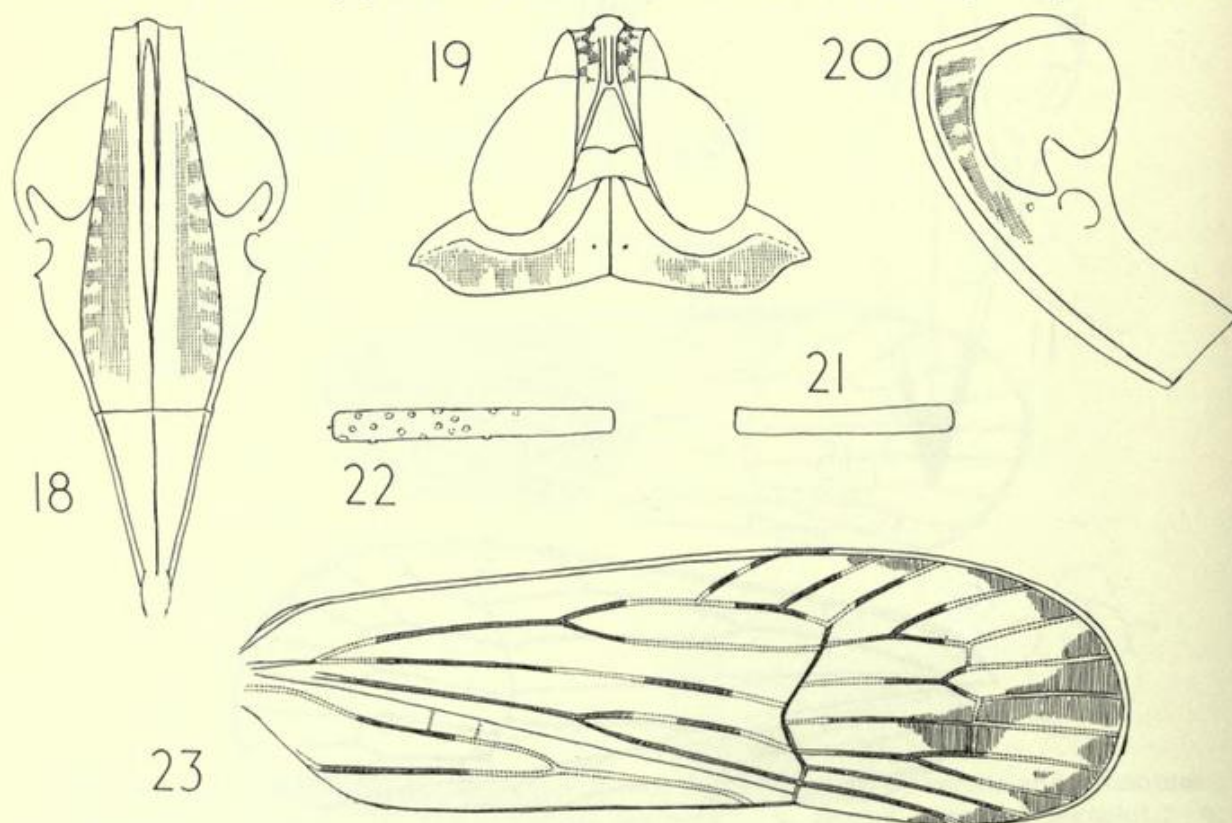
Holotype ♀, BRAZIL : Reg. No. 68.4 (1868, presented to B.M. (N.H.) by W. Wilson Saunders).

This species is allied to *U. vittifrons* (Wlk.) (1858a : 44), which, though described from an unknown locality, can be matched with specimens from British Guiana. It differs abundantly from *vittifrons* in the shape of the frons, in antennal proportions, and in colour pattern.

***Ugyops nerinus* sp. n.**

(Text-figs. 18-23)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (1.8 : 1) subangulately rounding into frons, rather wider at apex than at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin truncate with fused submedian carinae distinctly prominent, submedian carinae almost uniting at apex of vertex,



FIGS. 18-23. *Ugyops nerinus* sp. n. 18, Frons and clypeus ; 19, vertex and pronotum ; 20, vertex and frons in profile ; 21, first antennal segment ; 22, second antennal segment ; 23, tegmen.

forming a common eminence, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (1.4 : 1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (2.8 : 1), widest at three-quarters from base, lateral margins shallowly convex, median carina simple in apical quarter, forked in basal three-quarters with the two carinae moderately widely separated, rostrum attaining post-trochanters, antennae reaching beyond apex of clypeus, basal segment almost cylindrical, longer than broad (9 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.3 : 1), ocelli obsolete ; post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

Dilute testaceous ; small round spots adjoining lateral margins and median carinae of frons, on sides of head before eyes and on hind margin of pronotum, genae, coxae, post-femora ventrally, abdominal sternites and a broad band across each tergum, stramineous. Two broad bands on second antennal segment, margins of tibiae and tarsi, anal segment of female and third valvulae of ovipositor, fuscous ; membrane between abdominal terga sometimes red. Tegmina yellowish hyaline, costa ferruginous, veins castaneous, sparsely interrupted with stramineous ; all apical cells infuscate near apical margin, a suffusion extending from margin into subapical cells in *M*. Wings hyaline, shading into dilute fuscous distally, veins dark.

Anal segment of female rather short, in profile about twice as long as broad.

Female : length, 7.0 mm., tegmen, 7.5 mm.

Holotype ♀, NARCONDAM I.: B.M. 1906-204 (*G. Rogers*), B.M. (N.H.).

This species belongs to the *percheronii* group, large forms with the median frontal carina simple, at least in its distal portion. It differs from all in the shape of the head, relative proportions of the antennal segments, and in colour pattern.

Ugyops nesiotus sp. n.

(Text-figs. 24-30)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (2 : 1), broadly and strongly rounding into frons, distinctly wider at apex than at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin transverse, with fused submedian carinae moderately prominent, submedian carinae fused at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex about as wide at hind margin as median length, frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (2.8 : 1), widest at two-thirds from base, lateral margins shallowly convex, submedian carinae moderately separated in basal half, narrowing in distal half and uniting at apex, or a very little before ; rostrum slightly surpassing post-trochanters ; antennae reaching to apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad at middle (7.5 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.5 : 1) ; ocelli represented only by a scar ; pronotum with lateral margins with only one distinct carina, a second carina very weakly present ; post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

Stramineous, transverse bars on frons, two areas on side of head before and above eyes, two rings on second antennal segment, intermittent spots on posterior half and lateral lobes of pronotum, carinae and lateral fields of mesonotum, a band on femora apically, and three bands on protibiae and mesotibiae, pygofer basally and on medioventral process, lighter or darker fuscous, genae before antennae red. Tegmina milky hyaline, a suffusion in apical cells of *M* near margin, and a small spot overlying nodal line at *M*, and veins and margin distally interruptedly, fuscous. Wings hyaline, faintly infuscate distally, veins fuscous.

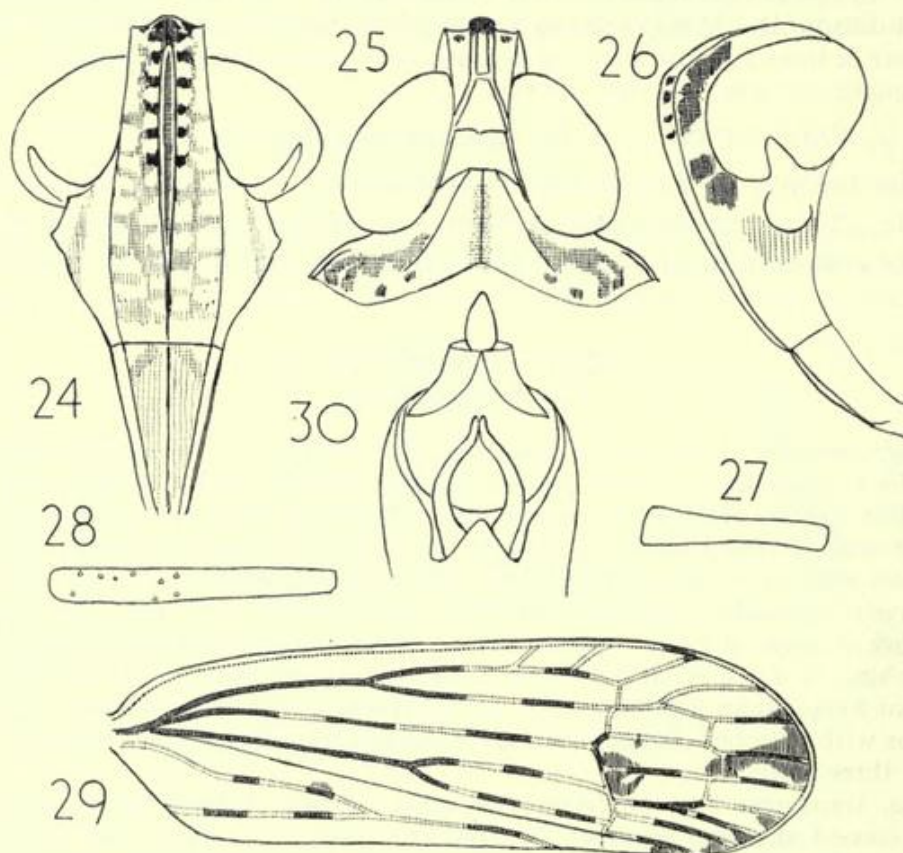
Anal segment of male with lower margins symmetrical. Pygofer with lower part of lateral margins simple, not inflected or produced in a process ; diaphragm with dorsal margin shallowly concave, medioventral process simple, deeply convex. Genital styles as figured.

Male : length, 6.0 mm., tegmen, 6.5 mm.

Holotype ♂, KRAKATAU : iv.1920, B.M. 1929-510, B.M. (N.H.).

In its general form and size this species is not unlike *U. notivena* Walker from Malacca (1851a : 88), but differs from Walker's type very markedly in the separate

submedian frontal carinae (which unite at middle in *notivena*), antennal proportions and in colour pattern. From the Sumatran *intercepta* Walker it differs in the separate submedian carinae, and indeed in the shape of almost every bodily feature, and from *insularis* Muir (1926h : 398), from the Mentawi Islands, it differs entirely in colour pattern, *insularis* being characterized by three longitudinal fuscous lines on the frons and fuscous front and middle legs. The two species differ also in the structure of the male genitalia. The Christmas Island species *U. aristella* (Kirby) (1900a : 136) has a proportionately longer vertex than *nesiotes*, and the lateral margins of the frons are sinuate, not simply convex; at each lateral margin of the pronotum there is one distinct carina and a second distinct for the anterior part of its length. This and the present species differ abundantly in colour pattern.



FIGS. 24-30. *Ugyops nesiotes* sp. n. 24, Frons and clypeus; 25, vertex and pronotum; 26, head in profile; 27, first antennal segment; 28, second antennal segment; 29, tegmen; 30, posterior margin of pygofer, genital styles, and anal segment, postero-ventral view.

***Ugyops cantilena* sp. n.**
(Text-figs. 31-37)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (2 : 1), in profile acutely rounding into frons, as wide at apex as at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin convex with submedian carinae moderately prominent, on a common eminence, submedian carinae fused or closely apposed at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (1.1 : 1),

frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (3.2 : 1), widest at five-sixths from base, lateral margins straight in basal two-thirds, convex in distal third, median carina forked at two-thirds from base; rostrum slightly surpassing post-trochanters; antennae reaching beyond apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad at middle (7 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.7 : 1); ocelli distinct. Pronotum with lateral margins bicarinate; post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

Stramineous, intercarinal areas of frons and clypeus, a suffusion on coxae, pleura and legs, light reddish brown; carinae and margins of head, some barring at base of frons and on sides of head before eyes, apex and intercarinal areas of vertex narrowly, median carina of pronotum and carinae of mesonotum, castaneous-piceous. Tegmina sordid milky hyaline, veins reddish brown, sparsely interrupted stramineous near nodal line, a band from posterior half of apical margin to Cu_1 at nodal line, fuscous. Wings hyaline, veins castaneous.

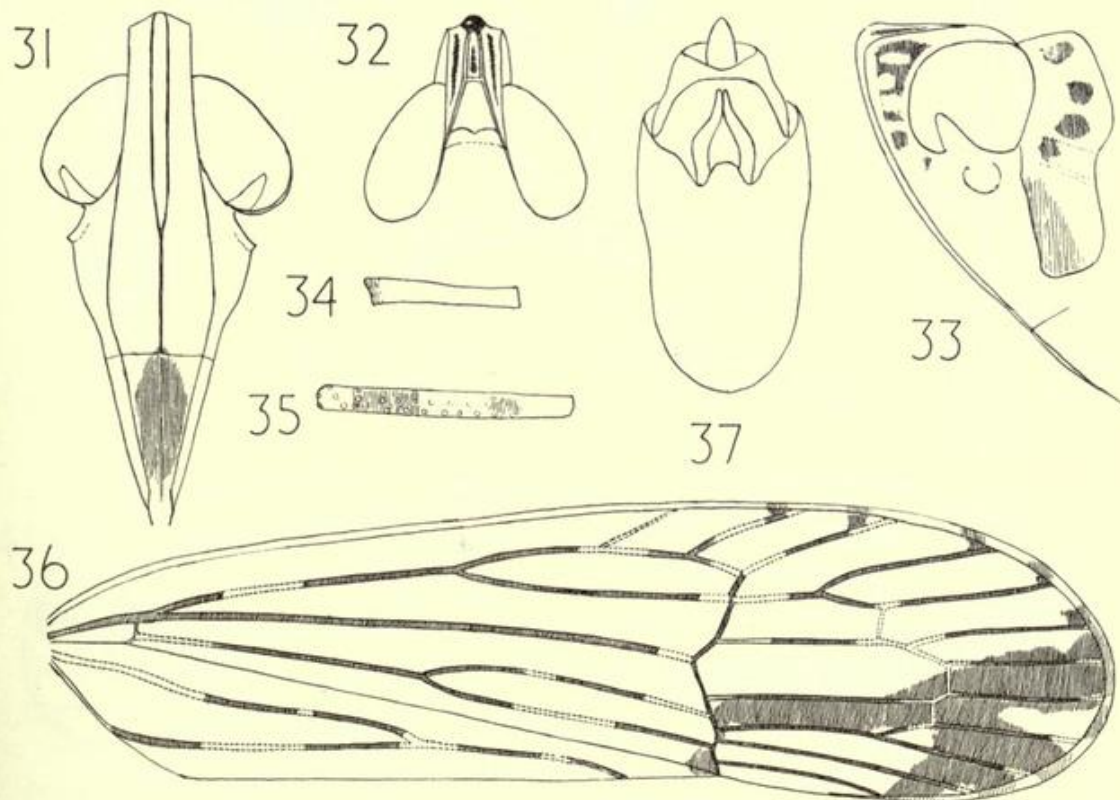
Anal segment of male symmetrical, lateroapical angles not produced. Pygofer long, posterior margins not inflected near medioventral process; medioventral process well developed in form of an almost semicircular lobe. Genital styles as figured.

Male: length, 7.6 mm., tegmen, 9.8 mm.

Holotype ♂, THAILAND: Chant[abon], (*Mouhot*), [Reg. No.] 68.4 (1868, presented to B.M. (N.H.) by W. Wilson Saunders).

Paratype ♀, same data.

This species belongs to the *percheronii* group, and differs from *percheronii* itself in the more distal fork of the median carina of the frons and in the colour pattern of the tegmina. It is distinguished from other species of the group by the shape of the head, antennal proportions, structure of the male genitalia, and colour pattern.



FIGS. 31-37. *Ugyops cantilena* sp. n. 31, Frons and clypeus; 32, head, dorsal view; 33, head in profile; 34, first antennal segment; 35, second antennal segment; 36, tegmen; 37, pygofer, genital styles and anal segment, postero-ventral view.

Ugyops macareis sp. n.

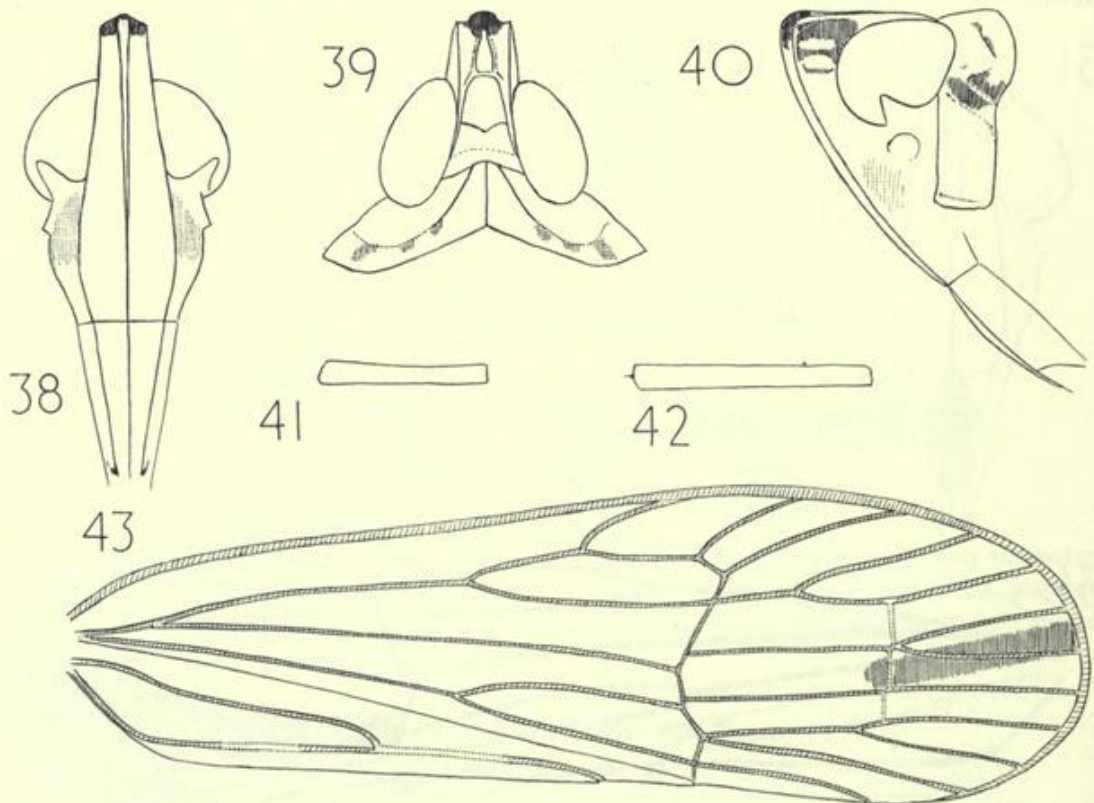
(Text-figs. 38-43)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (2.25 : 1), subacutely rounding into frons, as wide at apex as at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin sinuately convex with submedian carinae broadly and distinctly prominent, submedian carinae fused and apposed at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex a little shorter at hind margin than median length (1 : 1.1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (3 : 1), widest at three-quarters from base, lateral margins shallowly sinuate, convex distally, median carina simple in distal half, narrowly forked in basal half; rostrum reaching to post-trochanters; antennae reaching beyond apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad (8 : 1), second segment longer than first (nearly 1.5 : 1); ocelli obsolete. Pronotum with two carinae at each lateral margin. Post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

Stramineous; frons basally, except for indications of three spots, sides of head before eyes, except for two pustules, castaneous-piceous; pronotum behind eyes, interruptedly, antennae, except basal segment basally, postfemora except dorsally, eighth and ninth abdominal sternites, and ovipositor, fuscous; lateral fields of mesonotum, and tegulae, testaceous, middle line light testaceous. Tegmina slightly yellowish milky hyaline, a narrow fuscous band in *M* between subapical cross-veins and apex of tegmen, creamy, transverse veinlets of subapical series tawny yellow. Wings hyaline, veins fuscous.

Anal segment of female moderately long, in lateral view slightly more than twice as long as broad.

Female: length, 7.3 mm., tegmen, 9.2 mm.



FIGS. 38-43. *Ugyops macareis* sp. n. 38, Frons and clypeus; 39, vertex and pronotum; 40, head in profile; 41, first antennal segment; 42, second antennal segment; 43, tegmen.

Holotype ♀, THAILAND : Bukit Besar, [Reg. No.] 40, B.M. 1903-127, (*Annandale and Robinson*), B.M. (N.H.).

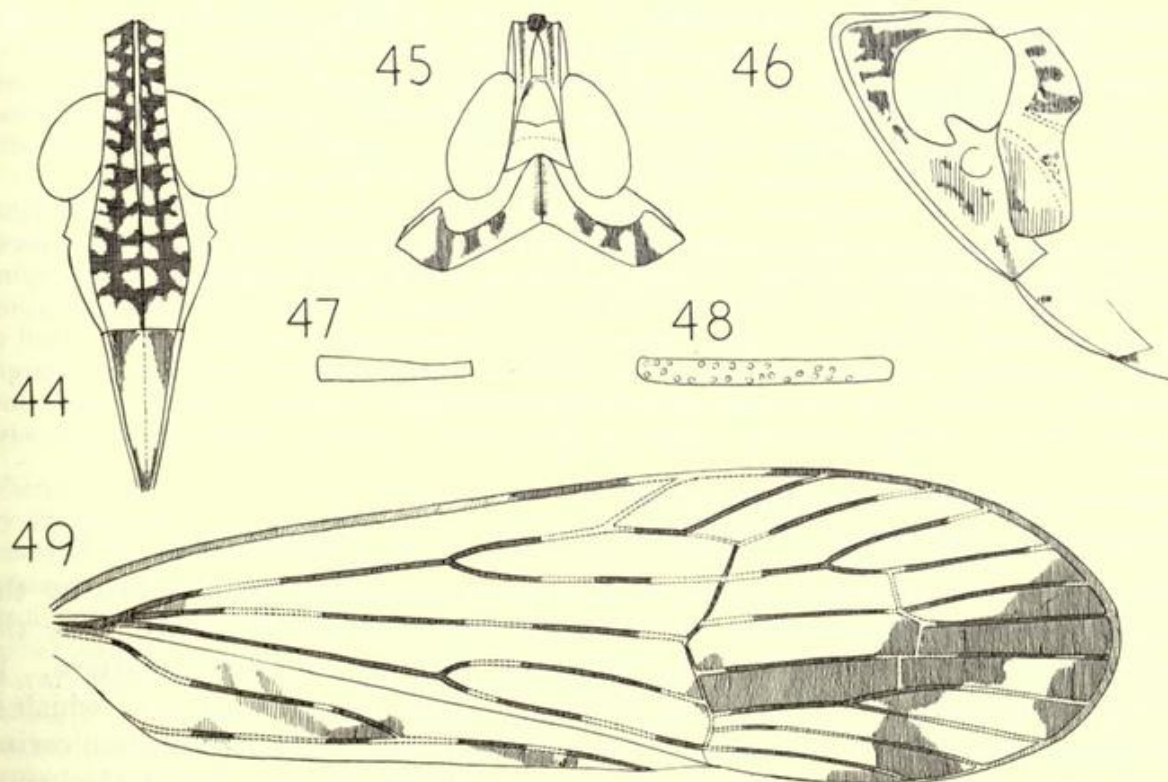
This species belongs to the *percheronii* group, and differs from all other species of this group in bodily proportions, colour pattern and apparently in the position of the union of the submedian carinae on the frons. In this feature it agrees with *U. percheronii*, but differs from this species in the presence of a fuscous band on the tegmina, which are immaculate in *U. percheronii*.

***Ugyops cassander* sp. n.**

(Text-figs. 44-49)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (2.3 : 1) acutely rounding into frons, as wide at apex as at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin transverse with submedian carinae strongly prominent, submedian carinae fused but not uniting at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (1.2 : 1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (3.1 : 1), widest at six-sevenths from base, lateral margins straight in basal half, convex distally, median carina simple in distal third, forked in basal two-thirds ; rostrum distinctly surpassing post-trochanters ; antennae reaching beyond apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad (6 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.8 : 1) ; ocelli absent. Pronotum with two carinae at each lateral margin.

Stramineous or ochraceous ; intercarinal areas of frons, except for four rows of distinct round spots, disc of clypeus laterobasally, intercarinal areas of vertex, sides of head above eyes,



FIGS. 44-49. *Ugyops cassander* sp. n. 44, Frons and clypeus ; 45, vertex and pronotum ; 46, head in profile ; 47, first antennal segment ; 48, second antennal segment ; 49, tegmen.

except for three round spots, posterior half of pronotum behind eyes, except for two round spots, procoxae and mesocoxae at base, two stripes on mesopleura, abdomen dorsally at apex, and ovipositor, fuscous. Sides of head before antennae, and lower margin of lateral pronotal lobes, red. Second antennal segment, protibiae and mesotibiae distally, and tarsi, dark testaceous. Tegmina yellowish milky hyaline, a narrow band from Cu_1 at nodal line to apical margin in M , and a more diffuse band from posterior transverse vein of subapical series to anal angle, fuscous; veins dark castaneous, broadly interrupted with creamy yellow. Wings hyaline, veins fuscous. Anal segment of female moderately long, in lateral view fully twice as long as broad.

Female: length, 8.4 mm., tegmen, 10.0 mm.

Holotype ♀, BORNEO: Sar[awak], [Reg. No.] 57.36 (*Stevens*), B.M. (N.H.).

This specimen lacks the hind legs, but it is highly probable that in this species the post-tibiae are three-spined. In facial markings it bears a resemblance to *U. liturifrons* (Walker) from Gilolo, and in tegminal markings to *U. pictula* Walker, in a series of which it has stood in the Museum collection, but differs amply from both in other characters.

Ugyops odites sp. n.

(Text-figs. 50-55)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (2.5 : 1), subacutely rounding into frons, as wide at apex as at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin shallowly convex, with submedian carinae slightly prominent, submedian carinae fused in a common eminence at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex shorter at hind margin than median length (1 : 1.1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (3.1 : 1), widest at three-quarters from base, lateral margins convex, shallowly sinuate, median carina simple, thickened in basal three-quarters in a simple longitudinal eminence, devoid of any trace of median groove; rostrum reaching post-trochanters; antennae reaching much beyond apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad at middle (1.2 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.3 : 1); ocelli obsolete. Pronotum with lateral margins distinctly bicarinate. Post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

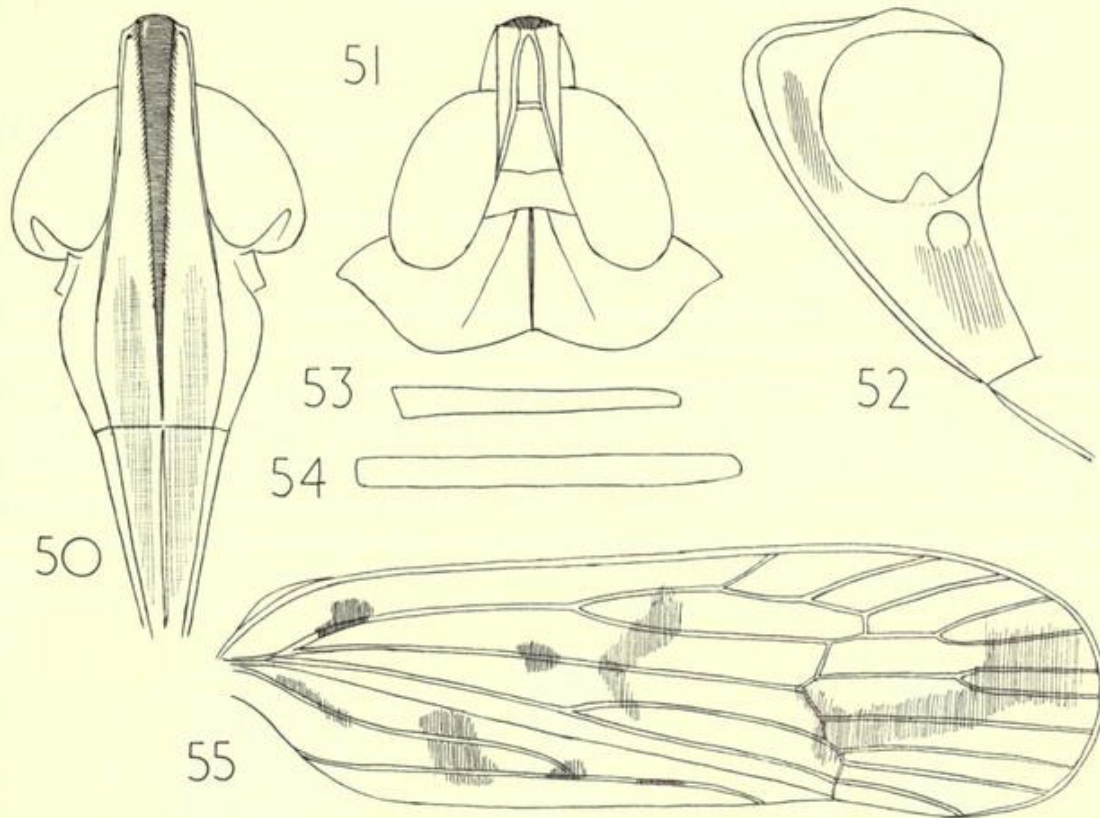
Testaceous or dilute ferruginous; thickened basal portion of median carina, a longitudinal suffusion on each side of median carina of frons and clypeus, a suffusion on genae near base of antennae, second antennal segment, an oblique mark on lateral margins of pronotum overlying lateral carina, tibiae and tarsi, abdominal sternites and dorsum at margins, ferruginous-fuscous. Tegmina yellowish hyaline, veins light brown, sparsely interrupted stramineous just distad of middle; an oblique interrupted suffusion from middle of costal margin to commissural margin one-quarter from base, and a suffusion in cells of M from apical margin to line of cross-veins, yellowish brown. Wings yellowish hyaline, a little darker apically, veins darker yellowish brown.

Female: length, 8.0 mm., tegmen 7.5 mm.

Holotype ♀, NEW GUINEA: Andai, B.M. 1903-31 (*W. Doherty*), B.M. (N.H.).

This species is a member of the *percheronii* group, but is distinguished by the broadly fused submedian carinae on the basal three-quarters of the frons, by the relative proportions of the antennal segments, and by the colour pattern. It bears a resemblance to *U. liturifrons* (Walker), (1870a : 119), the type of which is from Gilolo, but differs in the shape of the head in profile, and in the median carina of the frons, which in the present species consists basally of a broad thickened eminence, whereas in *liturifrons* it takes the form of two distinct carinae on an elevated ridge. In colour pattern of the frons the two species differ markedly, *liturifrons* having a regular pattern of four rows of small dark spots alternated with light spots.

From *U. flyensis* Schmidt (1930b : 12), to which it is probably fairly closely allied, it differs in the basally widened and thickened median frontal carina. In *U. flyensis*, this carina is described as being simple, percurrent and sharp, without any fork or groove. The two species differ also in details of coloration.



FIGS. 50-55. *Ugyops odites* sp. n. 50, Frons and clypeus ; 51, vertex and pronotum ; 52, head in profile ; 53, first antennal segment ; 54, second antennal segment ; 55, tegmen.

***Ugyops ocypetes* sp. n.**

(Text-figs. 56-61)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (2.1 : 1), broadly subacutely rounding into frons, very slightly wider at apex than at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin truncate with submedian carinae not at all prominent, submedian carinae not uniting at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex as wide at hind margin as median length, frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (nearly 2.8 : 1), widest at three-quarters from base, lateral margins sinuately convex, median carina simple in distal half, composed of forked submedian carinae on an elevated ridge in basal half ; rostrum reaching to second visible segment of abdomen ; antennae reaching beyond apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad at middle (7 : 1), second segment longer than first (2.1 : 1) ; ocelli distinct. Pronotum with two carinae laterally at margin. Post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

Pale testaceous or sordid stramineous ; margins but not carinae of head and thorax, dark castaneous ; intercarinal areas of frons, a suffusion on sides of head near anterodorsal margin of eye, a line on each side of lower lateral pronotal carina and of median carina, median compartment of mesonotum, second antennal segment dilutely distally, suffused rings on all tibiae,

abdominal sclerites in part, and genitalia in part, fuscous. Tegmina milky hyaline, veins more or less interruptedly fuscous; sometimes a short vitta from apex to submarginal cross-veins in *M* with a branch to anal angle, an interrupted oblique fascia across middle of corium, and apex of clavus, suffused fuscous. Wings hyaline, shading into dilute fuscous near margin, veins fuscous.

Anal segment of female moderately short, twice as long as broad.

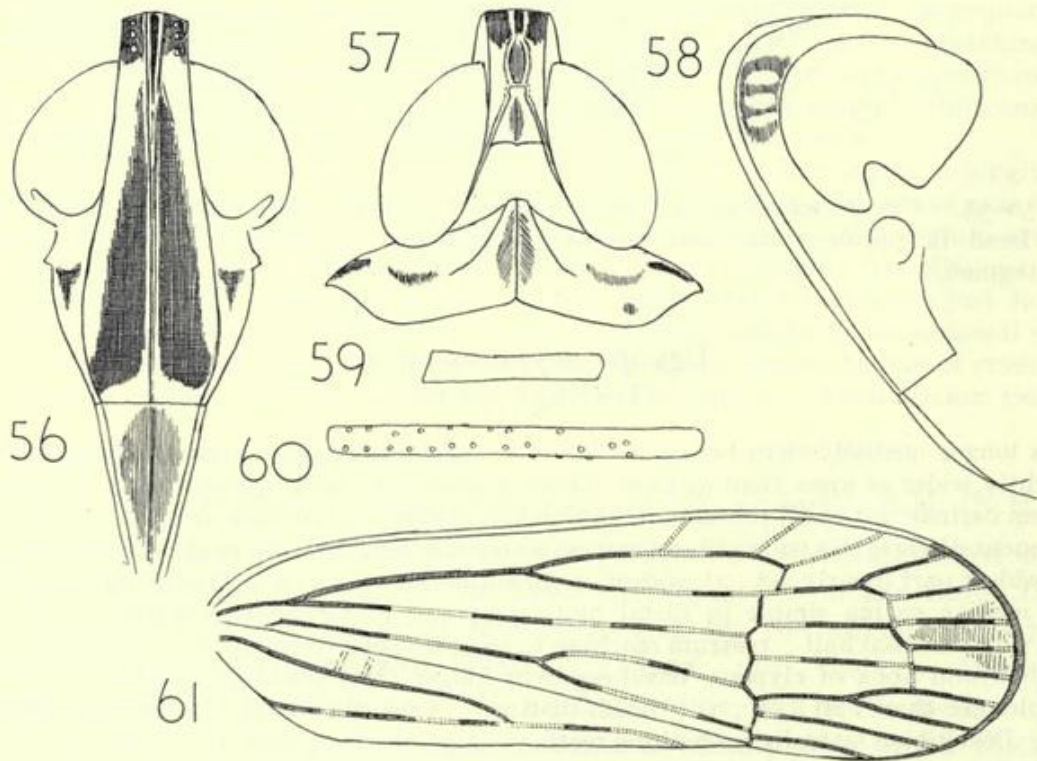
Male: length 6.5 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

Female: length, 7.5 mm., tegmen, 8.0 mm.

Holotype ♀, NEW HEBRIDES: Banks I., Vanua Lava, ix-x.1929 (*L. E. Cheesman*), B.M. 1930-8, B.M. (N.H.).

Paratypes, 2 ♀♀, NEW HEBRIDES: same data; Santo, 1 ♀, viii-ix.1929 (*L. E. Cheesman*), B.M. 1929-537.

The bolder tegminal markings described above are found only on the specimen from Santo I. This species is distinguished by the shape of the head, antennal proportions, structure of the male genitalia and colour pattern. From *U. buxtoni* Muir (1931b: 71), the only other New Hebridean species with which it might be confused, it is distinguished by the shape of the frons and by the broad infuscation of the intercarinal areas of the frons. In *U. buxtoni* only a narrow longitudinal fuscous line is developed in each compartment of the frons. The two species are sympatric on Banks I.



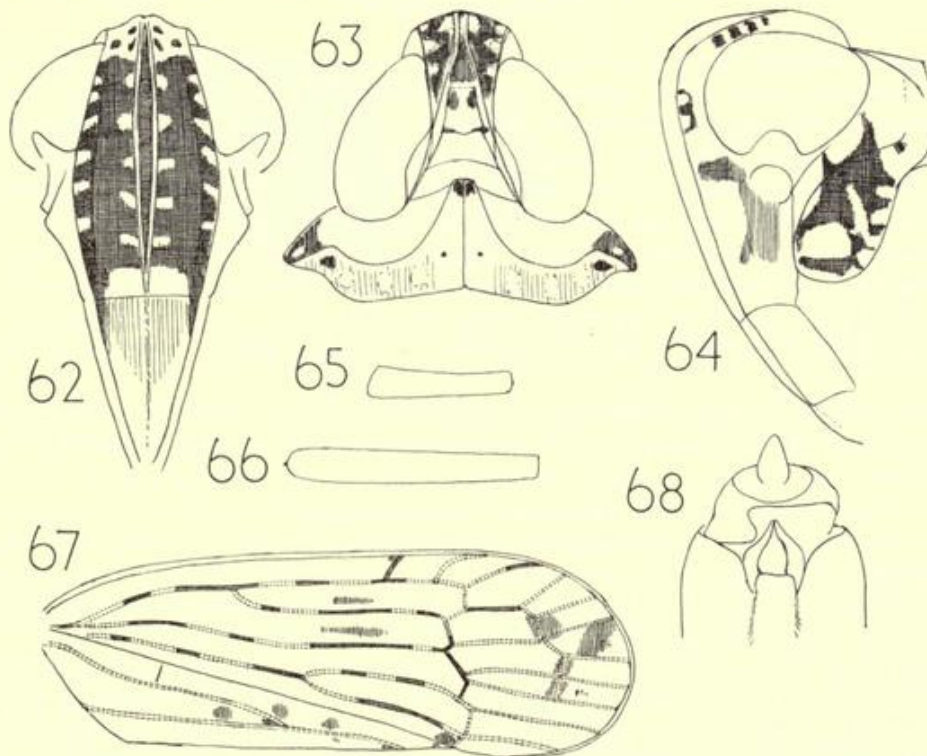
FIGS. 56-61. *Ugyops ocybetes* sp. n. 56, Frons and clypeus; 57, vertex and pronotum; 58, head in profile; 59, first antennal segment; 60, second antennal segment; 61, tegmen.

Ugyops cheesmanae sp. n.
(Text-figs. 62-68)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (1.8 : 1), broadly subrectangulately rounding into frons, distinctly wider at apex than at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin convex with submedian carinae not or scarcely prominent, submedian carinae closely apposed at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (nearly 1.4 : 1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (2 : 1), widest at four-sevenths from base, lateral margins convex, submedian carinae moderately widely separated, meeting at apex ; rostrum reaching to level of second visible abdominal sternite ; antennae reaching slightly beyond apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad at middle (nearly 6 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.7 : 1) ; ocelli represented only by a scar. Pronotum with only one distinct carina at lateral margins, with traces of a second emphasised by a pale line. Post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

Stramineous ; heavy oblique barring on frons and vertex, suffusions on genae before antennae and eyes and above eyes, small spots anteriorly and posteriorly on pronotal disc, and an extensive suffusion on lateral lobes, mesopleura, bands on femora subapically and two bands on tibiae, fuscous-piceous ; small sublinear marks on mesonotum sublaterally, disc of clypeus, bands on each tarsal segment, castaneous-fuscous. Antennae sometimes distinctly tinged with pale green. Tegmina milky hyaline, two small marks distally in subapical cells of *M*, fuscous, veins concolorous, sparsely and regularly interrupted with castaneous brown. Wings milky hyaline, with fuscous veins.

Anal segment of male asymmetrical, with lateroapical angle of left side produced more strongly ventrad in a rounded lobe. Pygofer with posterior margins convex, shallowly indented near medioventral process ; medioventral process subquadrate, moderately produced



FIGS. 62-68. *Ugyops cheesmanae* sp. n. 62, Frons and clypeus ; 63, vertex and pronotum ; 64, head in profile ; 65, first antennal segment ; 66, second antennal segment ; 67, tegmen ; 68, anal segment, posterior margin of pygofer, and genital styles, posterior view.

caudad, distal margin truncate, in posterior view shallowly trough-like. Genital styles as figured.

Anal segment of female in profile about twice as long as broad.

Male : (coelopterous) length, 5.5 mm., tegmen, 4.9 mm.

Female : (coelopterous) length, 6.2 mm., tegmen, 5.6 mm.

Holotype ♂, NEW HEBRIDES : Malekula, i.1930 (*L. E. Cheesman*), B.M. 1930-135, B.M. (N.H.).

Paratypes, same data, 2 ♀ ♀.

This species superficially is not unlike the sympatric *U. sulcatus* Muir (1931b : 70), but differs in the consistently much darker frons, without the bold pattern of subcontiguous round spots found in *sulcatus*, in antennal proportions, structure of the male genitalia and in tegminal markings. The feature which perhaps most readily separates the two is the coloration of the lateral lobes of the pronotum : in *U. sulcatus* these are mostly stramineous or ochraceous, with only a little fuscous interpustular marking, as contrasted with the striking pattern of pallid marks on a dark ground shown in the figure of *cheesmanae*.

This species is dedicated to Miss L. E. Cheesman, whose collections in the south-west Pacific have contributed much to our knowledge of the insect fauna of this area.

Ugyops orestilla sp. n.

(Text-figs. 69-76)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (1.3 : 1), obtusely rounding into frons, slightly narrower at apex than at base, lateral margins shallowly concave, almost straight, apical margin biconcave with submedian carinae separate and prominent, submedian carinae parallel and not uniting at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (2 : 1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (nearly 2.3 : 1), widest at three-quarters from base, lateral margins straight in basal half, convex in distal half, submedian carinae very shallowly arcuate, separate to apex ; rostrum reaching to level of middle of pygofer ; antennae scarcely reaching to apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad at middle (4.5 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.2 : 1) ; ocelli absent. Pronotum with only one distinct carina at lateral margins. Wings absent. Post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

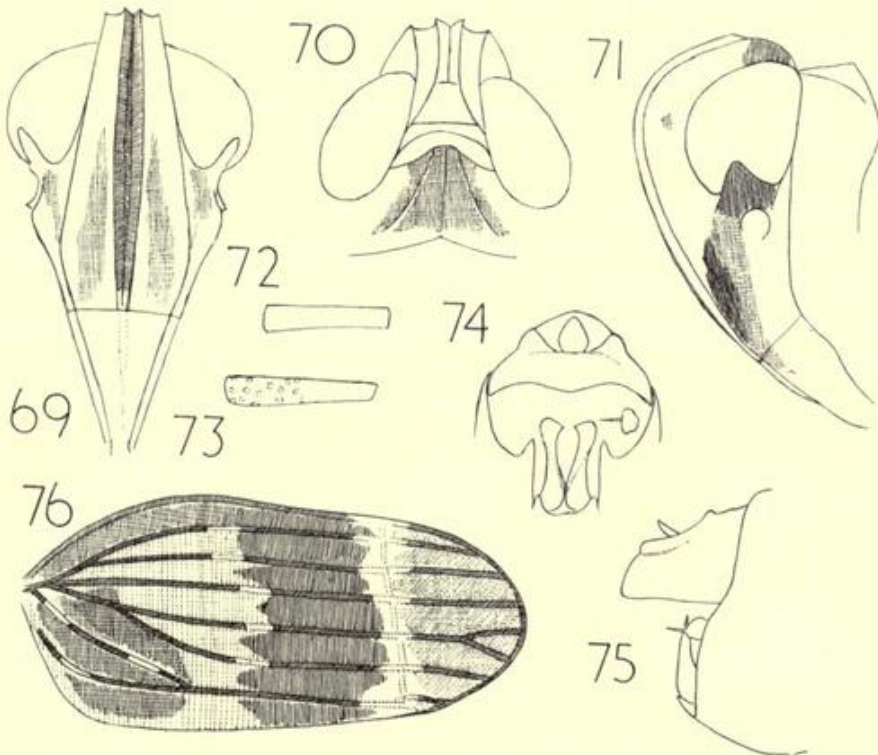
Stramineous ; frons between submedian carinae, hind margin of vertex behind eyes, posterior part of pronotal disc, median carina and posterolateral margins of mesonotum, red ; carinae and margins of head and thorax, second antennal segment, an oblique stripe on genae before antennae, a suffusion medially on pronotum, procoxae, mesopleura and metapleura, femora distally, two diffuse bands on protibiae and mesotibiae, abdomen dorsally and ventrally, and genitalia, fuscous. Tegmina dilute brownish hyaline, a suffusion in clavus basally and a broad band across tegmen just basad of transverse line of cross-veins, dark castaneous, veins on each side of this band, creamy white, elsewhere concolorous or overlain with brown.

Anal segment of male with ventral margins straight, horizontal, lateroapical angles not produced. Pygofer with posterior margin on each side produced dorsad in a short rather narrowly acute lobe, medioventral process moderately produced caudad, trough-like in posterior view. Genital styles shallowly sinuate, rounded-truncate apically, with inner angle acute.

Male (coelopterous) : length, 5.1 mm., tegmen, 3.8 mm.

Holotype ♂, NEW HEBRIDES : Malekula, i.1930 (*L. E. Cheesman*), B.M. 1930-178, B.M. (N.H.).

This species is closely allied to *U. brevipennis* Muir from Tutuila (Samoa), and the two apparently occupy an isolated position, and can readily be distinguished from all known species by the form of the head, the great length of the rostrum, or the structure and coloration of the tegmina. From one another they can be separated by the relative length of the antennal segments, the second segment in *U. brevipennis* exceeding the first in the ratio 1.1 : 1, and the basal segment being relatively more slender, the ratio of length to width at middle being 6 : 1. Moreover in *U. brevipennis* the lateral margins of the frons (in anterior view) are more strongly incurved to the frontoclypeal suture. The two species differ also in the profile of the head.



FIGS. 69-76. *Ugyops orestilla* sp. n. 69, Frons and clypeus ; 70, vertex and disc of pronotum ; 71, head in profile ; 72, first antennal segment ; 73, second antennal segment ; 74, posterior margin of pygofer, anal segment, genital styles, and apex of aedeagus, posterior view ; 75, male genitalia, right side ; 76, tegmen.

***Ugyops arignotus* sp. n.**

(Text-figs. 77-84)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (2.2 : 1), broadly and subacutely rounding into frons, distinctly wider at apex than at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin strongly convex with submedian carinae not at all prominent, submedian carinae closely apposed at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (1.2 : 1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (nearly 2.2 : 1), widest at two-thirds from base, lateral margins convex, submedian carinae moderately widely separated for five-sixths of their total length, united, or apparently so, in their distal sixth ; rostrum attaining post-trochanters ; antennae reaching to apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad at middle (nearly 6 : 1), second segment longer than first (nearly 1.7 : 1) ; ocelli obsolete. Pronotum with a single carina at lateral margins. Post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

Stramineous ; an incomplete fascia across frons three-quarters from base, some spots and zig-zag marks at base of frons and on apex of vertex, a spot on side of head before eyes, and a few interpustular marks on pronotum laterally, fuscous-piceous ; carinae of pronotum and mesonotum, second antennal segment distally, rings on femora and tibiae, light brown ; abdominal terga and sternites, mostly fuscous, with paler spots. Tegmina milky-yellowish hyaline, veins concolorous, the longitudinal veins in greater part overlain with light reddish brown.

Anal segment of male asymmetrical, lateroapical angle of left side more strongly produced ventrad in a shallow rounded lobe. Pygofer moderately long, posterior margins inflected mesad near medioventral process ; medioventral process shallowly produced caudad, distally sinuate-truncate, in posterior view shallowly trough-like. Genital styles as figured.

Anal segment of female moderately short, about twice as long as broad.

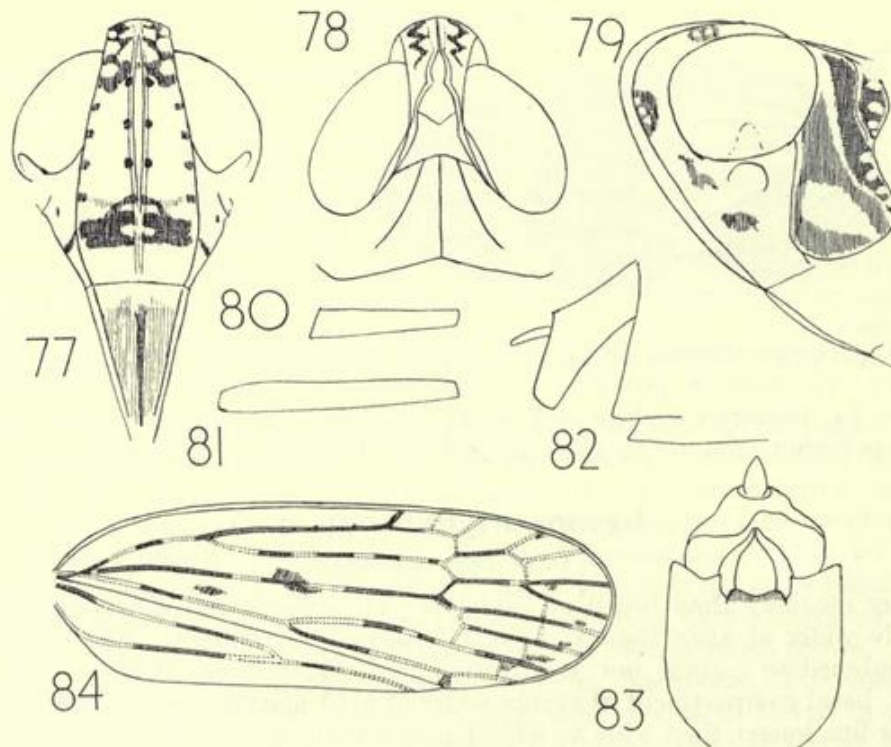
Male (coelopterous) : length, 5.3 mm., tegmen, 5.2 mm.

Female (coelopterous) : length, 7.0 mm., tegmen, 5.9 mm.

Holotype ♂, NEW HEBRIDES : Malekula, Ounua, iii-iv.1929 (L. E. Cheesman), B.M. 1929-343, B.M. (N.H.).

Paratypes, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data.

This species is a member of the *annulipes* group, and is distinguished by the shape of the head, the antennal proportions, structure of the male genitalia and colour pattern. The last serves to distinguish it almost at a glance from *U. sulcatus* and *U. cheesmanae*.



FIGS. 77-84. *Ugyops arignotus* sp. n. 77, Frons and clypeus ; 78, vertex and disc of pronotum ; 79, head in profile ; 80, first antennal segment ; 81, second antennal segment ; 82, anal segment of male and posterior margin of pygofer, lateral view ; 83, pygofer, genital styles and anal segment, postero-ventral view ; 84, tegmen.

***Ugyops pygmaeus* sp. n.**
(Text-figs. 85-92)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (2.2 : 1), broadly and subacutely rounding into frons, much wider at apex than at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin strongly convex, with submedian carinae moderately prominent on a common eminence, submedian carinae not uniting on vertex, basal compartment of vertex narrower at hind margin than median length (1 : 1.2), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (about 2.2 : 1), widest at three-quarters from base, lateral margins convex, submedian carinae relatively widely separated, arcuate, meeting at apex, where they are a little obscure. Rostrum reaching to post-trochanters; antennae reaching to apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad (5.3 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.6 : 1); ocelli obsolete. Pronotum with a single carina at lateral margins. Wings absent. Post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

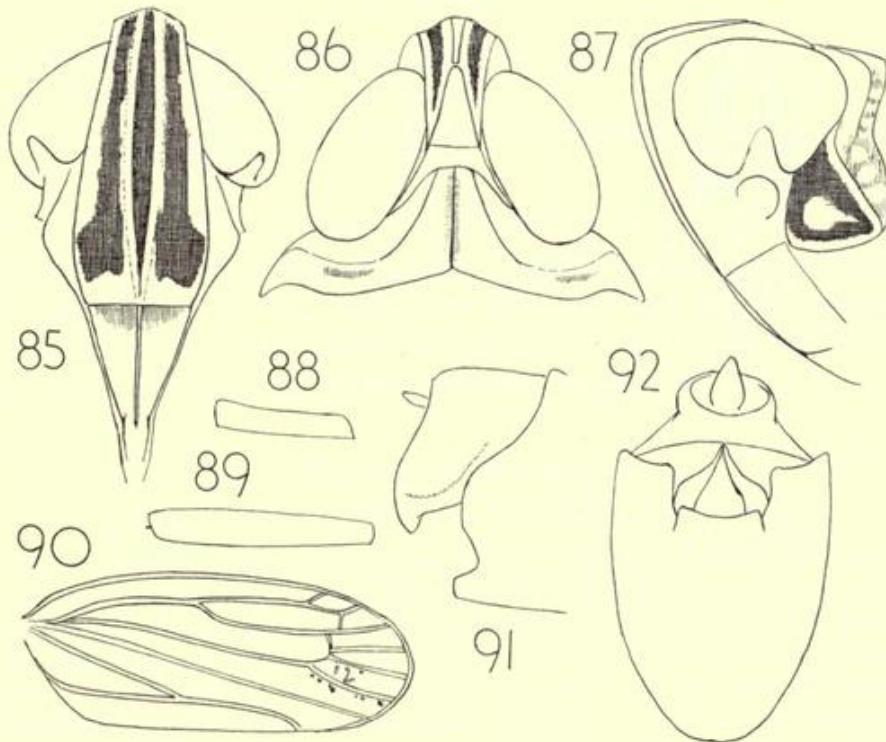
Ochraceous or very pale testaceous; intercarinal areas of vertex and frons, and a suboval ring on each lateral pronotal lobe, fuscous-piceous; intercarinal areas of pronotal disc and of mesonotum, clypeus except in middle line, coxae and pleura, diffuse rings on femora and tibiae, testaceous or dilute fuscous. Tegmina yellowish hyaline, veins light ochraceous, sometimes faintly overlain with light brown.

Anal segment of male relatively large, not produced at lateroapical angles; pygofer with posterior margins moderately inflected near medioventral process; medioventral process rather broad, distal margin entire, shallowly trough-like in posterior view; genital styles as figured.

Anal segment of female short, in side view not twice as long as broad.

Male (coelopterous): length, 3.6 mm., tegmen, 3.2 mm.

Female (coelopterous): length, 4.9 mm., tegmen, 3.6 mm.



FIGS. 85-92. *Ugyops pygmaeus* sp. n. 85, Frons and clypeus; 86, vertex and pronotum; 87, head in profile; 88, first antennal segment; 89, second antennal segment; 90, tegmen; 91, posterior part of pygofer, and anal segment of male, right side; 92, pygofer, genital styles and anal segment, postero-ventral view.

Holotype ♂, NEW HEBRIDES : Malekula, Malua Bay (*L. E. Cheesman*), B.M. 1929-40, B.M. (N.H.).

Paratypes, 1 ♂, same data ; Atchin I., 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, v.1929 (*L. E. Cheesman*), B.M. 1929-410.

This species is quite unmistakable on account of its diminutive size. Apart from this it shows some affinity with members of the *annulipes* group, but is distinguished from all by the shape of the head, the antennal proportions, and the structure of the male genitalia.

Ugyops orchamus sp. n.

(Text-figs. 93-99)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (2 : 1), subrectangulately rounding into frons, distinctly wider at apex than at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin strongly convex with submedian carinae only weakly prominent, submedian carinae contiguous but not uniting at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (1.2 : 1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (nearly 1.8 : 1), widest at two-thirds from base, lateral margins convex, submedian carinae widely separated at middle, united at base and at apex ; rostrum reaching to post-trochanters ; antennae reaching to apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad at middle (4.4 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.9 : 1) ; ocelli represented only by a scar. Pronotum with a single carina at lateral margins. Post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

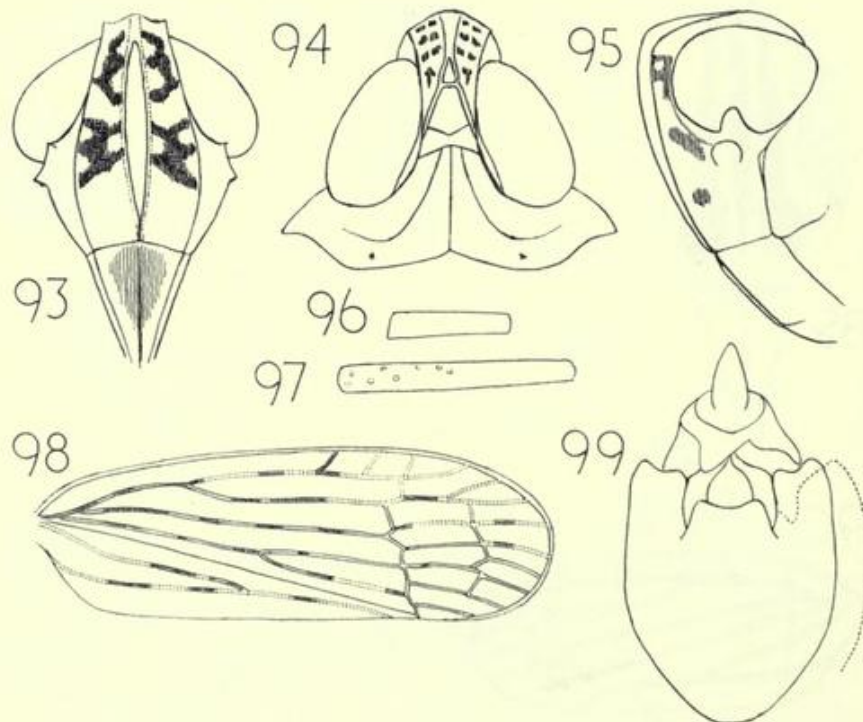


FIG. 93-99. *Ugyops orchamus* sp. n. 93, Frons and clypeus ; 94, vertex and pronotum ; 95, head in profile ; 96, first antennal segment ; 97, second antennal segment ; 98, tegmen ; 99, anal segment, pygofer and genital styles, postero-ventral view, with margin of pygofer of *U. orchamus jugis* subsp. n. shown displaced to right, in broken line.

Stramineous ; transverse barring on basal quarter and third quarter of frons, before antennae and in front of eyes, two bands on second antennal segment, an oblique stripe on lateral lobes of pronotum, two marks on mesopleura, a ring subapically on all femora, three rings on protibiae and mesotibiae and two rings on post-tibiae, and a ring on each tarsal segment, some marks on abdominal terga and on medioventral process of pygofer, castaneous-fuscous. Tegmina milky hyaline, veins stramineous, regularly interrupted with reddish brown. Wings hyaline, veins stramineous.

Anal segment of male asymmetrical, lower margin of left side widely excavate, lateroapical angle of left side produced in a quadrate lobe extending farther ventrad than that on right. Pygofer moderately long, posterior margins shallowly sinuate, inflected near medioventral process but not produced ; medioventral process distally truncate, concave, shallowly trough-like in posterior view. Genital styles as figured.

Male : length, 5.3 mm., tegmen, 4.6 mm.

Female : length, 7.0 mm., tegmen 5.6 mm.

Holotype ♂, NEW HEBRIDES : Erromanga, viii.1930 (*L. E. Cheesman*), B.M. 1930-496, B.M. (N.H.).

Paratype, 1 ♀, same data.

This species belongs to the *annulipes* group and is distinguished by the relatively wide separation of the submedian frontal carinae, by antennal proportions and structure of the male genitalia.

Ugyops orchamus jugis subsp. n.

(Text-fig. 99)

Head in profile with dorsal margin not angulate. Lateral margin of pygofer, as seen in lateral view, not excavate at middle.

Holotype ♂ of subspecies, NEW HEBRIDES : Malekula, i.1930 (*L. E. Cheesman*) B.M. 1930-178, B.M. (N.H.).

Paratypes, ♂, same data ; Tanua, 1 ♂, ix.1930 (*L. E. Cheesman*), B.M. 1931-30.

This subspecies is distinguished from the typical subspecies by the upper margin of the head, as seen in profile, smoothly following the upper margin of the eye, without the trace of an angle above the eye, and by the entire lateral margin of the pygofer, which is distinctly excavate in the typical form.

Ugyops atreces sp. n.

(Text-figs. 100-106)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (2 : 1), broadly subacutely rounding into frons, distinctly wider at apex than at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin convex with median carina not prominent, submedian carinae uniting at apex of vertex, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (1.2 : 1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (2 : 1), widest at three-quarters from base, lateral margins convex, submedian carinae moderately widely separate, obscurely uniting at apex ; rostrum attaining post-trochanters ; antennae much surpassing apex of clypeus, basal segment flattened dorsally, longer than broad at middle (about 5 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.8 : 1) ; ocelli obsolete. Pronotum with two carinae laterally, the lower about twice as long as the upper. Post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

Stramineous : some small spots adjoining lateral margins and submedian carinae of frons,

and a spot on genae before base of antennae, red; an irregular transverse fascia on frons subapically, some transverse barring at base, spots on side of head before and above eyes and on hind margin of pronotum, a line bordering lower side of lower lateral pronotal carina, and four small spots on mesonotal disc, fuscous-piceous. Tegmina yellowish hyaline, a small spot on M_{1a} at apical margin, a linear interruption on all veins between level of Cu fork and node, claval veins near their junction and Cu_{1b} at claval apex, fuscous. Wings hyaline, veins concolorous.

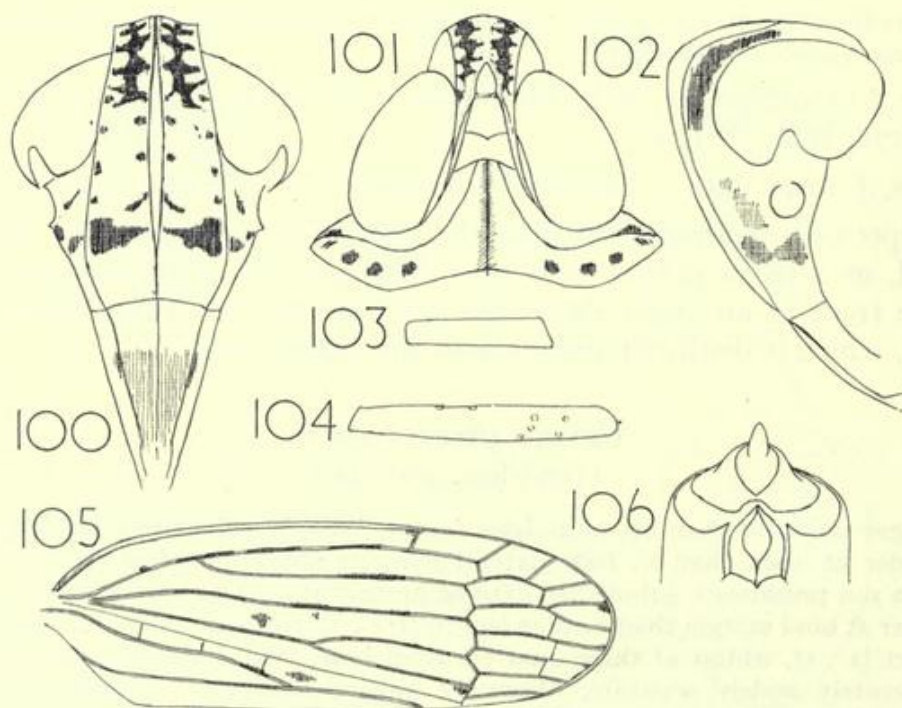
Anal segment of male symmetrical, lateroapical angles only very slightly produced ventrad, middle of apical margin with a shallow notch. Pygofer long, posterior margins strongly inflected just above medioventral process; medioventral process weakly developed, apical margin truncate, in posterior view very shallowly v-shaped. Genital styles as figured.

Male: length, 6.0 mm., tegmen, 5.3 mm.

Holotype ♂, NEW CALEDONIA: Nouméa, xi.1954 (L. E. Cheesman), B.M. 1955-217, B.M. (N.H.).

Paratype, 1 ♂, same data.

This species belongs to the *annulipes* group, and of this the geographically nearest known member is *U. butleri* Muir (1925d: 221) from Netché, Maré. From this the present species differs in the pattern of marking on the frons, which in *butleri* consists of four narrow longitudinal fuscous stripes, two overlying the submedian carinae, which are separate and parallel, and two occupying the disc between the submedian carinae and the lateral margins. In the type specimen of *U. butleri*, the only one available for study, the post-tibiae are only two-spined laterally.



FIGS. 100-106. *Ugyops atreces* sp. n. 100, Frons and clypeus; 101, vertex and pronotum; 102, head in profile; 103, first antennal segment; 104, second antennal segment; 105, tegmen; 106, posterior margin of pygofer, genital styles and anal segment, postero-ventral view.

***Ugyops taranis* sp. n.**

(Text-figs. 107-112)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (1.25 : 1), obtusely rounding into frons, as wide at apex as at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin transverse with fused submedian carinae moderately prominent, submedian carinae not uniting at apex of vertex but fused in a common eminence, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (1.6 : 1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (2.6 : 1), widest at two-thirds from base, lateral margins convex, median carina simple, a little thickened in basal half, rostrum much surpassing post-trochanters, extending to level of middle of abdomen ; antennae reaching beyond apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad at middle (7 : 1), second segment longer than first (1.3 : 1) ; ocelli obsolete. Pronotum with lateral margins unicarinate, with faint traces of a second carina. Post-tibiae laterally with three teeth.

Stramineous ; margins of frons and clypeus interruptedly, carinae of vertex, pronotum and mesonotum in middle line and abdominal membranes, red ; two suffusions distally on frons, between carinae, and medially at base, suffusions on genae before antennae and above eyes, anteclypeus, two bands on second antennal segment, procoxae, most of lateral lobes of pronotum, mesopleura, postfemora basally, abdomen except dorsally in middle line and anterolaterally on sternites, castaneous ; mesocoxae distally, metacoxae and legs, dilute castaneous-fuscous. Tegmina brownish hyaline, main veins interruptedly, and cross veins, pallid ; some small spots in corium, and a larger mark near apical angle, fuscous.

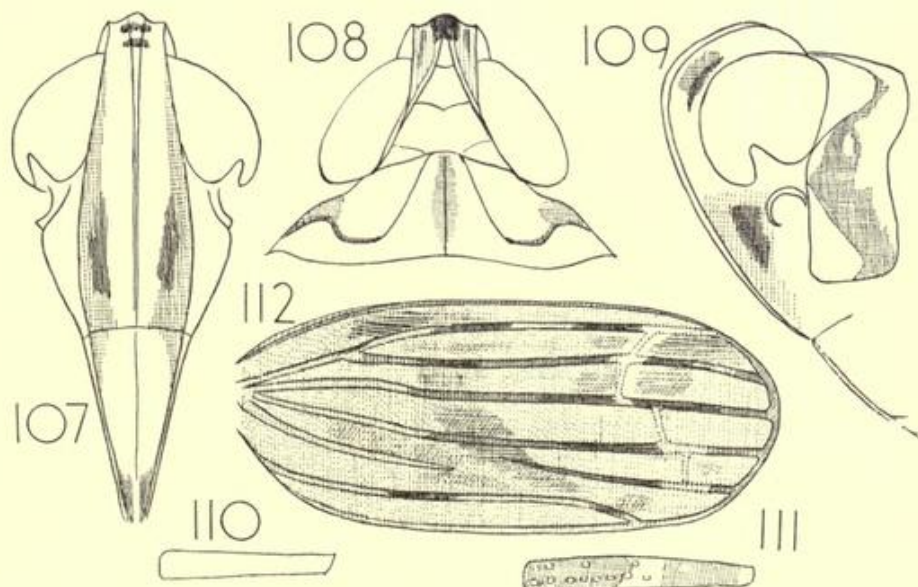
Anal segment of female short, in lateral view little longer than broad.

Female (coelopterous) : length, 6.0 mm., tegmen, 4.1 mm.

Holotype ♀, NEW CALEDONIA : Bourail, xii.1930 (*L. E. Cheesman*), B.M. 1931-123, B.M. (N.H.).

Paratype, 1 ♀, same data.

This species slightly resembles the coelopterous *houadouensis* Dist. (1920f : 469) and *inermis* Dist. (1920f : 468), but differs from both in its laterally trispinose



FIGS. 107-112. *Ugyops taranis* sp. n. 107, Frons and clypeus ; 108, vertex and pronotum ; 109, head in profile ; 110, first antennal segment ; 111, second antennal segment ; 112, tegmen.

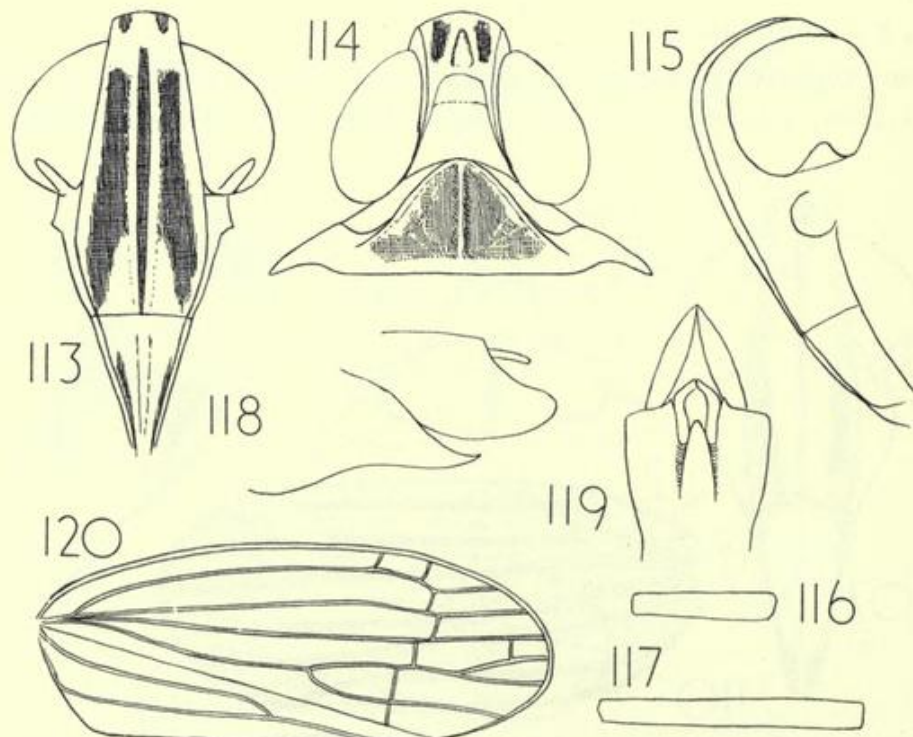
post-tibiae : the others have laterally bispinose post-tibiae with the basal spine very weak. In addition, the present species is distinguished by the shape of the frons and the antennal proportions. In all three species wings are apparently absent.

***Ugyops menelaus* sp. n.**

(Text-figs. 113-120)

Vertex longer medially than broad at base (1.2 : 1), broadly rounding into frons, rather wider at apex than at base, lateral margins straight, apical margin convex with submedian carinae not at all prominent, submedian carinae not uniting at apex of vertex, obscure, apposed, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than median length (1.6 : 1), frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (2 : 1), widest at three-quarters from base, lateral margins straight in basal half, shallowly convex in distal half, submedian carinae separate to apex ; rostrum distinctly surpassing post-trochanters ; antennae reaching beyond apex of clypeus, basal segment longer than broad (4.5 : 1), second segment longer than first (nearly 1.8 : 1), ocelli absent. Pronotum with only one carina at lateral margin ; post-tibiae laterally with only two teeth ; the basal tooth very small. Tegmina not covering anal segment of male. Wings a little shorter.

Tawny yellow suffused with orange ; two ovate spots on vertex, three longitudinal vittae on frons, disc of pronotum, disc of mesonotum except in middle line, castaneous-piceous ; second segment of antennae, a suffusion along post-femora, pleura, abdomen dorsally, anal segment, and pygofer basally, fuscous or lighter castaneous. Tegmina brownish hyaline, veins tawny or orange yellow.



FIGS. 113-120. *Ugyops menelaus* sp. n. 113, Frons and clypeus ; 114, vertex and pronotum ; 115, head in profile ; 116, first antennal segment ; 117, second antennal segment ; 118, distal part of pygofer, and anal segment, lateral view ; 119, anal segment, posterior part of pygofer, and genital styles, ventral view ; 120, tegmen.

Anal segment of male relatively large, steeply tectiform, in profile rather narrowly rounded at apex. Pygofer short dorsally, moderately long ventrally, posterior margin, in lateral view, sinuate and strongly oblique, sides of pygofer strongly longitudinally impressed on each side near medioventral process, the hind margin being narrowly produced caudad in an acute process; diaphragm narrow, with dorsal margin transverse, or weakly sinuate; medioventral process very deeply convex. Genital styles rather long, slender, in basal half moderately diverging distad, in distal half strongly incurved to meet in middle line, thence contiguously extending caudad.

Male: length, 5.3 mm., tegmen, 4.0 mm.

Holotype ♂, NEW CALEDONIA: Canala, 1.vii.1914 (*P. D. Montague*), B.M. 1927-89, B.M. (N.H.).

The number of teeth laterally on the post-tibiae alone would suggest a close affinity between this species and *U. inermis* Dist. and *U. houadouensis* Dist., and indeed they are closely similar in most respects, and undoubtedly form a natural group. All are known only from New Caledonia. The present species is nearer to *U. inermis* in the form of the frons, but this is relatively narrower than in *inermis*. The feature that readily sets *U. menelaus* apart from the others is the relatively much longer second antennal segment. This species also differs appreciably in the colour pattern of the frons. The three species are known only from the respective male holotypes. The male genitalia have not been dissected, but it was evident from superficial examination that those of *U. menelaus* differ from those of the others in the detailed shape of the margin of the pygofer, as well as in the profile of the apex of the anal segment.

