LVI.—Some new South African Neuroptera. By D. E. KIMMINS, Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History).

The species described in this paper are from the collections made by Mr. R. E. Turner between 1926 and 1933. He obtained many interesting Neuroptera, and amongst those dealt with here are a new genus and species of Chrysopidae, four new species of Coniopterygidae, and a new species of Sisyra. I believe that the latter constitutes the first record of the family Sisyridae from S. Africa.

Drawings of genitalia have in all cases been made with camera lucida from examples in fluid (after clearing in KOH), in order to avoid, as far as possible, distortion due to pressure in mounting.

Family Sisyridae.

Sisyra afr a, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Head yellow-brown, eyes grey (in dried examples); antennæ moniliform, yellowish brown at bases, shading to black at their apices, basal joint large, subcylindrical. Palpi yellowish brown, maxillary palp with the apical joint as long as the basal three together; pointed, at its base twice the width of the adjoining one, triangular in cross-section. Apical joint of the labial palp very

* A previous part of this paper was published in 1902.

broad, flattened, triangular, attached by its apex, its greatest width about equal to the length of the basal joint. Prothorax slightly arched, roughly semicircular

Fig. 1.

Sisyr a a f r a, sp. n.
A, ♂ palpi; B, ♂ genitalia from side; C, ♂ "superior appendage" from above; D, ♀ apex of abdomen from side.


* These do not appear to be homologous with the superior appendages of the Hemerobiidae, but I use the term for convenience, ending further investigation.
of the male from the side quadrangular, each tapering somewhat towards its apex, which is armed with a few strong bristles set upon raised bases, and carries also a small membranous lobe, horizontally disposed. From above each appendage is broad, curving slightly inwards, and bears on its upper inner surface (which is less strongly chitinized) a small bristly wart. The appendages are connected at their bases by a chitinous band.

Anterior wing elongate, brownish hyaline, margins slightly darker; veins pale, bearing numerous hairs whose bases form rows of black dots. Costal area broadest at about one-third of the distance from its base. Posterior wing oval, broadest beyond its middle, hyaline, venation pale, hairs less numerous than on anterior wing. One false origin to Rs.

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<tr>
<td>Length of anterior wing</td>
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S. Africa, Cape Province, Swellendam, 9-14. xii. 31 (R. E. Turner); Natal, Weenen, xii. 23 (H. P. Thomasset). ♂ type, 1 ♂ 5 ♀ ♀ paratypes in the British Museum collections. The ♂ paratype is in the form of a balsam preparation.

Family Hemerobiidae.

Micromus oblongus, sp. n. (Fig. 2.)

Body tawny, marked with brown. Head with two shallow trapezoidal depressions on the vertex, each depression enclosing a brown spot. Face inclining towards castaneous. Palpi dark brown, antennae tawny at their bases, becoming darker apically. Prothorax saddle-shaped, with two transverse furrows, the anterior containing two brown spots. A brown line along each side of the prothorax, leaving the lateral projections yellow. Meso- and metathorax with a brown band on each side. Legs tawny, the apical tarsal joint of each dark brown.

♂ genitalia.—Superior appendages from the side ovate, more or less fused with the ninth tergite, the lower angle of each armed with an acute spine, directed backward and slightly inward. Ninth sternite rounded,
projecting nearly as far as the superior appendages. Between the superior appendages there is an arched chitinous plate, the tenth sternite of Tjeder, rather long in lateral aspect and broader apically than basally. In ventral aspect its apical margin is convex and the basal concave. Attached to this basal margin, and directed apically, is a hinged chitinous band (?mediuncus), narrow at its origin and dilating slightly towards the hinge, which is membranous and bears a number of stout bristles. Beyond the hinge the process is directed downward and basally and tapers to an acute point. Below are a pair of parameres, fused for about three-quarters of their length, each bearing at its apex two hooks, the lower directed upward the upper upward and inward.
some new South African Neuroptera.

Anterior wing very narrow, apex elliptical, membrane tawny, veins pale, spotted with brown, gradate veins brown. Distinct brown spots on the membrane between \( M \) and \( Cu \), and brownish clouding in the anal area and along the gradate series. Subcostal area narrow at its base, widest at about one-quarter of its length from the base. A few forked cross-veins in the basal half of the subcostal area. Four branches from the radius, the fork of the medius situated beyond the origin of the basal branch from the radius. Two gradate series, number of cross-veins variable, usually three in the inner and four or five in the outer series between the branches of the radius.

Posterior wing elongate, broadest in its apical third, apex elliptical. Membrane hyaline, veins pale in the basal third, brown elsewhere. One false origin to \( Rs \), which bears three branches. Three or four cross-veins in the disc of the wing, and an outer series of six or seven. \( M_2 \) and \( Cu \) coalesce just beyond the fork of \( Cu \).

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\begin{align*}
\text{Length of anterior wing} & \quad \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots 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simple. Posterior wing elongate-oval, one false origin to Rs, which emits three branches. One cross-vein on the disc of the wing between Rs and M. In one wing of the type M is unforked, in the other it divides beyond the radio-medical cross-vein. 1 A forked, 2 A, 3 A simple.

Genitalia.—Ninth tergite strongly chitinized, largely retracted within the eighth. From the apical margin,

Fig. 3.

*Annandalia capensis*, sp. n., ♂.

A, wings; B, apex of abdomen from side; C, the same from above; D, parameres from side; E, the same from above.

on each side of the ninth tergite, there arises a strong chitinized process, extending beyond the superior appendages. Towards the base of this process, on its ventral surface, there is a rounded projection bearing a number of bristles. On the inner surface of the process, towards its pointed apex, there is a short tooth. Superior appendages moderately large, convex, their apices rounded; there is a group of trichobothria close to the base. The
lower margin of the superior appendage is strongly chitinized, in the form of a narrow strip, hinged at its base and joined to the remainder of the appendage by a membrane. This strip appears to be capable of movement independently of the superior appendage; its apex is truncate in dorsal aspect and its inner angle carries a dense tuft of short setae. The "tenth sternite" in the unique type is apparently damaged, and I therefore refrain from figuring or describing it. Parameres fused, roughly triangular in dorsal aspect, with a dilatation on each side before the apex. Apex compressed laterally to form a vertical median ridge, decreasing in height and continued basally as a thickening of the chitin, bifurcating to each basal angle. In lateral aspect the apex is clavate, and on the ventral surface, about midway, there is a short acute spine.

Length of anterior wing 3.5, posterior wing, 3 mm.

_Type_ ♂, S. Africa, Cape Province, Swellendam, Nov. 1933 (R. E. Turner), in the British Museum.

Family _Coniopterygidae_.

_Helicoconis capensis_ End. (Fig. 4.)


Mr. Turner has collected a series of this species at Mossel Bay, vi.–vii. 1930, Somerset East, xi. 1930, Katberg, x. 1932, all in Cape Province, and at Van Reenen, Drakensberg, Natal, x. 1926. As the genitalia of this species does not appear to have been described I take this opportunity of doing so.

♂.—Abdomen with five pairs of eversible sacs on the sternites of segments three to seven. Margin of the eighth sternite in lateral aspect produced in a blunt process. Ninth tergite and sternite more or less fused to form a chitinous ring, narrowed, dorsally and ventrally, and produced towards the centre of its lateral margins. From its ventral margin arises a hypandrium, tapering to an upturned apex in lateral view, slightly tapered, with a rounded apex in ventral aspect. Upper surface of hypandrium concave. Tenth segment apparently represented by a pair of cercus-like appendages, one on each side of the anus. On the inner side of each appendage, near its base, is a small membranous process.
Fig. 4.

*Helicoconis capensis* End., ♂.

A, apex of abdomen from side; B, penis and parameres from side; C, the same from beneath; D, hypandrium from beneath.
Beneath these appendages and arising from the ninth segment are a pair of styliform processes, forked at their apices, the upper fork shorter than the lower, which is directed inward. Penis compressed laterally, seen from the side narrow at its base, considerably expanded about midway, and terminating in a long slender apex. Parameres elongate, apically more slender, and ending in out-turned hooks.

Coniopteryx turneri, sp. n. (Fig. 5.)

♂.—Head brown and shining, antennae yellowish brown, shorter than anterior wing, 28–29-jointed, basal joint stout, apical joint longer than broad, pointed. Thorax brown, shining, mesonotum with a rounded piceous spot near the base of each anterior wing. Abdomen yellowish, apex pitchy brown. Legs testaceous, anterior pair darker. Membrane of wings greyish brown, covered with a white waxy secretion. Sc, R, and Cu₁ blackish, remainder somewhat darker than the membrane. Venation of the wings resembles that of C. crassicornis Esb.-Peters., in that in the hind wing there is no cross-vein between M and R₄₊₅. Cu₁ in the hind wing is straighter than in that species.

Genitalia.—Ninth tergite with a chitinous rib along the lateral and apical margins, broadest at the lateral margins. From this chitinous rib there arises on each side a process which in lateral aspect appears forked, the branches curved towards each other, the outer branch being the longer and running closely alongside the penis. Seen from beneath the inner branch is curved inwards beneath the aedeagus and is apparently fused with the corresponding branch of the other process. Ninth sternite or hypandrium strongly chitinized, viewed laterally with a deep rounded excision near the apex, apical hook acute, upturned, lateral hook bluntly rectangular. From beneath the apical hooks are divergent, with an acute excision between them. Tenth segment apparently represented by a pair of rounded processes, each bearing a number of bristles. Penis composed of a pair of plates, in lateral aspect appearing between the parameres as a strong down-turned tooth. Viewed from behind these plates are broadest at mid-length, acute at each end, and from the middle to the lower end there is a mem-
Coniopteryx turneri, sp. n., ♂.

A, wings; B, apex of abdomen from side; C, process of ninth tergite; D, hypandrium from beneath; E, parameres and penis from side; F, the same from behind.
On some new South African Neuroptera.

branous expansion. Parameres running parallel to each other on each side of the penis, their apices dilated. From the side this dilatation bears on its upper surface an acute spine, and from behind it appears as an oval plate with a blunt prolongation at its upper end. Ventral tooth of the paramere strong, curving backward and outward.

Length of anterior wing .......... 2·5 mm.
,, posterior wing ............ 2·0 ,, S. Africa, Cape Province, Mossel Bay, vi.-vii. 1930 (R. E. Turner).

♂ type (a balsam preparation), 2 paratype ♀♀. A third ♂ differs somewhat from the typical form in the genital structures, the most noticeable difference being the absence of the ventral tooth of the paramere. In the absence of evidence that this form is a constant difference I am considering it as a variety of C. turneri.

Semidalis meridionalis, sp. n. (Fig. 6.)

♂.—The head and thorax of the only example of this species I have seen were unfortunately destroyed at an early stage in the making of a microscope preparation; I am consequently unable to give any description of these parts. The genitalia, however, are sufficiently distinct to warrant description. Membrane of the wings pale brownish, Sc, R, and Cu, pitchy black, remainder darker than the membrane. Venation as in figure.

Genitalia.—Ninth tergite, from the side, short, with a stout rounded process arising from near each lower margin, directed tailward. Inner surface of each appendage membranous. Extreme lower margin rather acutely pointed and directed inward. Ninth sternite in the form of a chitinized hypandrium, the apical margin, from beneath, produced in the centre to a truncate apex; from the side this produced portion appears as a narrow spatulate process. Above this projection, and apparently arising from a membrane, are a pair of stout curved spines, black and very strongly chitinized, one on each side of the ædeagus, their apices directed downwards. Ædeagus consisting of a small inconspicuous penis and a pair of complicated parameres. The latter are each narrow and parallel-sided from the base to just over half its length, and then expands and forms a bifid apex. The upper fork is the larger and takes the form of a thin
Fig. 6.

*Semidalis meridionalis*, sp. n., ♂.

A, wings; B, apex of abdomen from side; C, hypandrium from beneath; D, lateral hook from side; E, penis and parameres from above; F, the same from the side.
plate, bearing two recurved spines on its upper margin. From the base of this plate arises a stouter blunt spine directed forward. The lower branch is a thin acute spine, pointed slightly upward and outward. From above the upper apical branch and the stout forwardly directed spine appear as one sinuous process, attached about midway to the paramere. On the lower inner margin of the paramere, at about two-thirds from the base, is a small forwardly pointing tooth. Penis short, narrow, and acute at its apex. Nearer the apex of the parameres, and embedded in membrane between them, are two very small spines.

Length of anterior wing ........... 2.8 mm.
, , posterior wing ........... 2.3 , ,


♂ type (lacking head and thorax), abdomen in balsam preparation, wings mounted dry on microscope-slide.

Semidalis bifida, sp. n. (Fig. 7.)

♂.—Head luteous, eyes black, palpi brownish. Antennae luteous, becoming brownish towards the tips, 31-jointed, basal joints stout. Thorax luteous, with a piceous spot on the mesothorax near the base of each anterior wing. Legs luteous, abdomen yellowish. Venation of wings as in figure.

Genitata.—Ninth tergite produced on each side at its lower apical angle to form a stout finger-like process. Ninth sternite shorter than the corresponding tergite, its apical margin, from side, curved upwards and then outwards for a short distance. From beneath the apical margin is rounded, with two small processes towards the centre, with a shallow excision between them. Situated a little above the apical margin of the ninth sternite are a pair of double hooks, directed downwards, the hooks in each pair being joined together at their bases, the outer hook being the longer. ♂edeagus consisting of a short acute penis between a pair of parameres. Paramere from the side sinuous, with its apical half dilated, at the apex on its upper margin with a pair of small acute spines, and at about midway a stouter spine directed forward. On the inner surface of the
paramere, arising from the lower margin towards the apex, is a slender spine, curving upwards.

Length of anterior wing ............ 2·8 mm.  
,, posterior wing ............ 2·3 ,,  


Fig. 7.

A, wings; B, apex of abdomen from side; C, hypandrium from beneath; D, lateral hook from side; E, the same from beneath; F, paramere from above; G, the same from side.

♂ type, 2 ♀♀ paratypes; one of the latter is a balsam preparation, and both type and remaining paratype have the abdomen as a balsam preparation.
In general appearance this species closely resembles *S. meridionalis*, sp. n., but is easily distinguished by the different form of its genitalia.

Fig. 8.

*Parasemidalis barnardi*, sp. n., ♂.
A, wings; B, apex of abdomen from side; C, parameres from side; D, the same from above.

*Parasemidalis barnardi*, sp. n. (Fig. 8.)

♂.—The unique example before me is not in a good enough condition to enable me to give any useful description of its general appearance. The antennae are
incomplete, the existing portion consisting of twenty-eight joints. Venation of the wings as in fig. 8, A.

Genitalia.—Ninth tergite and sternite fused; lateral apical margin strengthened by a narrow chitinous band, and in its lower half produced to form a slightly sinuous downwardly directed spine ("lateral hook" of Withycombe). This spine is separated from the ventral margin of the ninth segment by a deep excision covered with membrane. Ventral margin of the ninth segment from beneath rounded. Tenth segment represented by a pair of lobes ("paraprocts"), one on each side of the anus, more or less fused with the ninth segment at their upper ends. In lateral aspect each lobe is elongate and roughly rectangular, with a chitinous strengthening rib along its inner margin, which is united with the ninth segment by membrane. Each lobe bears a number of short bristles. Parameres ("penis sclerites" of Withycombe) fused in their apical halves. Basal portion of each paramere consists of a slender somewhat curved rod. Apically these rods are covered and united by a convex hood, which in dorsal aspect appears triangular, with its apex carrying two out-turned hooks. From the side these hooks are seen to be the elongate-oval expansions of the main stem of each paramere. There is a longitudinal median furrow on the ventral side of the fused portion of the parameres. I have been unable to make out the structure of the penis, which is possibly of a membranous nature.

Length of anterior wing .......... 2·0 mm.
,, posterior wing ............ 1·5 ,,  
Holotype ♂ in the form of a microscope preparation. The rectangular lobes of the tenth segment will distinguish this species from the Egyptian species, P. pallida Withyc, in which the apices of these lobes are pointed. 

Family Chrysopidae.

Turnerochrysa, gen. nov. (Figs. 9 & 10.)

♂.—Labrum somewhat excised. Wings broad, costal area in anterior wing broad near its base. Subcosta almost as long as radius; no cross-veins between the radius and costa beyond the apex of the subcosta. Third
cubital cellule divided obliquely, somewhat as in \textit{Nothochrysa}. Gradae series either absent or consisting of one cross-vein only in each wing. Area between the pseudocubitus and the posterior margin of the wing broad, the posterior cells in consequence long and narrow.

The venation of the wing a little resembles that in \textit{Chrysopisca} McL. and \textit{Chrysopieiba} Banks. \textit{Turnerochrysa} may be separated from the former by its divided third cubital cellule and from the latter by the longer subcosta. The broad wings and long posterior cells are features which will separate \textit{Turnerochrysa} from both these genera.

\textit{Female} unknown.

Genotype is the following species.

\textit{Turnerochrysa mirifica}, sp. n., \textit{♀}.

\textit{♀}.—Body-colour yellowish, with pitchy-brown spots. Head yellow-orange, marked as in fig. 9, B; eyes (dried) dark grey; basal joint of antennae stout, concolorous with head, remaining joints brown-black. Palpi yellow-orange. Thorax yellowish, marked above with pitchy brown as in fig. 9, B; laterally there is a horizontal piceous band. Legs yellowish, marked with piceous
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Fig. 10.

Turnerochrysa mirifica, sp. n., ♂.

A, apex of abdomen from side; B, tenth sternite and parameres from above and behind; C, the same from side; D, internal hypandrium from beneath; E, the same from side.
On Two new Species of Megarhinus.

as follows:—Base of coxa, trochanter, a ring about midway on femur, base and apical half of tibia, tarsus. Wings hyaline, with slight tinge of smoky yellow between the radius and its sector. Longitudinal veins mostly white, with blackish marks at the ends of the cross-veins, which are also blackish. Pterostigma whitish. Wings rather broad, apices rounded. In anterior wing the costal area is broadest in its basal third. Costal cross-veins $25:24$; five free sectors in each wing; cells between $R$ and $Rs$ $7:7$ $18:22$. One gradate in each left wing of type.

Abdomen yellowish, sparsely spotted with black. Terminal ventral segment produced, apex from the side pointed and upturned, from beneath rounded. Superior appendages united along their upper margins, extending a little beyond the terminal ventral segment, and carrying a group of trichobothria. Tenth sternite (Tjeder, 1931) narrow, arched, its free ends slightly dilated. From its centre there arises at right angles a mediuncus, hooked at its apex and bearing thin plate-like expansions on its inner surface. Parameres curved towards each other, united at their bases. Apices bearing a number of small teeth, of which three are visible from beneath and two from the side. Internal hypandrium triangular, lateral margins stiffened and produced basally like the barbs of an arrow.

Length of anterior wing 10, posterior wing 9 mm.

Type ♂, S.W. Africa, Aus, 8–30. xi. 29 (R. E. Turner), in the British Museum.


Megarhinus auripes, sp. n.

♀.—Head dull purplish, with a narrow creamy border to the eyes. Clypeus and tori with silvery-grey dusting,

Bibliography of the Neuropterida

Bibliography of the Neuropterida Reference number (r#):
199

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