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# On some Phymatidae of the Natural History Museum Basel (Hemiptera)

by **N. A. Kormilev**[1]

Abstract: New descriptive and faunistic data are presented for ambush bugs from the Himalayas: *Chelocoris alatus* n. sp. (India); *C. brancuccii* n. sp. (Bhutan); *C. wittmeri* n. sp. (Pakistan), and *Cnizocoris bhutanensis* n. sp. (Bhutan). The neotype is selected for *Glossopelta dudgeoni* Distant, 1904. A key for the species of the genus *Chelocoris* Bianchi is given.

Key words: Hemiptera Phymatidae – Macrocephalinae and Carcinocorinae – Himalaya – systematics – new species.

## Introduction

The lot received from the Natural History Museum Basel had representatives of both subfamilies: Macrocephalinae and Carcinocorinae, collected in the Himalayas from Northern Pakistan, across Kashmir, Northern India, Nepal and Bhutan and it contained unusual high percentage of Carcinocorinae (48%). Regularly Carcinocorinae are very scarce in the collections, even of the big museums, rarely more than a few specimens.

Dr W. R. Dolling of the British Museum (N. H.) communicated me in a letter that the type of the *Glossopelta dudgeoni* Distant, 1904, is lost and that they have not another specimen identified as this species, so I am selecting the neotype.

All measurements in this paper were taken with micromillimeter eyepiece, 25 units = 1 mm. The length of abdomen was taken from the fore border of connexivum II to the tip of abdomen.

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## Subfamily **Macrocephalinae**

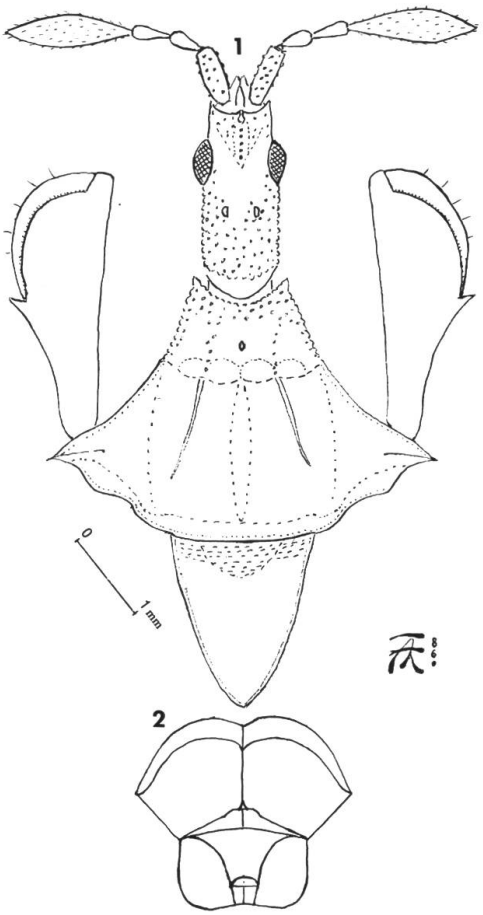
## Genus **Cnizocoris** Handlirsch

*Cnizocoris* Handlirsch, 1897, Ann. Naturhist. Hofmus., Wien 12: 213. Logotype: *C. davidi* Handlirsch, 1897).
*Leptothyreus* Bianchi, 1899, Ann. Mus. Zool. St. Petersburg 4: 228.

**Cnizocoris bhutanensis** n. sp. Figs 1, 2.

♀. Elongate ovate, granulate; hind lobe of pronotum, scutellum on apical 2/3 and corium on interior half, punctured.

Head longer on median line, or from the tips of genae to hind border of head than its width across eyes 50(55):27; preocular portion of head half as long as postocular; clypeus with a row of granules; ocelli




Figs 1–2: *Cnizocoris bhutanensis* n. sp., ♀: 1, head pronotum, scutellum and fore legs. 2, tip of abdomen from below.

equidistant from eyes and hind border of head. Antennae strong, more than 2.5 × as long as width of head across eyes 72:27; relative length and width of antennal segments I to IV are: 17(6): 9(5):11(4.5):35(9). Genae and fore lobe of bucculae produced forward as a rounded snout; first and second flap of bucculae subequal in length. Relative length of labial segments I to III are: 27:23:12.

Pronotum shorter than its maximum width across lateral angles 65:107; fore border deeply sinuate and granulate; anterior angles acute and produced forward; antero-lateral- anterior borders straight, diverging backward and finely crenelate; antero-lateral-posterior borders slightly sinuate, then barely convex and strongly diverging; lateral angles dentiform, acute; postero-lateral borders twice sinuate, convex in middle; posterior angles rounded; posterior border slightly convex. Fore disk sparcely granulate on fore half laterally and in front of carinae; hind disk densely punctured and 3 × longitudinally depressed; carinae straight, diverging, evanescent in front of transverse elevation along hind border; from lateral angles extend thin, transverse carinae, evanescent before sublateral depressions.

Scutellum longer than its basal width 45:40; lateral borders carinate, apex rounded; basal elevation transversely rugose and with a few scattered granules; median carina absent; disk finely punctured on apical ⅔.

Hemelytra reaching tip of abdomen; corium reaching hind border of connexivum V; veins of corium forming 2 closed cells: a large one and at its tip a small one; membrane with one closed cell formed by Cu+PCu.

Abdomen longer than its maximum width across connexivum III 165:135; lateral borders evenly rounded; postero-exterior angles of connexiva III to VI slightly protruding, VII more protruding.

Pleurae: fore border of propleuron sinuate, granulate and with a strong tooth at lower end.

Legs: fore femora longer than their maximum width 65:25, with a strong tooth at the tip of tibia.

Color: ochraceous; tips of lateral angles of pronotum and postero-exterior angles of connexiva III to VII black; membrane brown; tarsi and claws infuscate.

Measurements: total length 12.28 mm; width of pronotum 4.40 mm; width of abdomen 5.40 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Bhutan, Wangdi; Dorjula, 1972, Basel-Bhutan Expedition (NHM-Basel).

*Cnizocoris bhutanensis* n.sp. is related to *C. obvius* Hsiao & Liu, 1979, but is larger, relative length of antennal segments is different; postero-exterior angles of connexiva very little protruding.

## Genus **Amblythyreus** Westwood

*Macrocephalus (Amblythyreus)* Westwood, 1843; Trans. ent. Soc. London 3:30 (Logotype: *M. rhombiventris* Westwood, 1843, designated by Distant, 1903).
*Mecodactylus* Fieber, 1860, Europ. Hem.; 34 (sine species).
*Amblythyreus* Handlirsch, 1897, Ann. Naturhist. Hofmus., Wien 12:143.
*Paramblythyreus* Bianchi, 1899, Ann. Mus. zool. St. Petersburg 4:224.

### **Amblythyreus angustus** Westwood

*Macrocephalus (Amblythyreus) angustus* Westwood, 1843. Trans. ent. Soc. London 3:31.
*Amblythyreus angustus* Handlirsch, 1897, Ann. Naturhist. Hofmus., Wien 12:212.

Material studied: India: U. P., Bhimtal, 1–15.V.1978, W. Wittmer (1 ♀); U. P., Bhimtal, 1300–1500 m, 20.V.1981; M. Brancucci (1 ♀); Darjeeling Distr., Kalimpong, 1350 m, C. J. Rai (1 ♀); Darjeeling Distr., Magghal Dhara, 1200 m, 26.IV.1983, Bhakta B. (1 ♀); Darjeeling Distr., Kagay, 850 m, 21–24.VI.1983, Bhakta B. (1 ♂). W. Nepal: Kali Gandaki, Tatopani, Khala, 1100–1400 m, C. J. Rai (2 ♂ and 2 ♀); Arun V. Lamobagar Gola, 1400 m., Arun V, 8–14.VI.1983; M. Brancucci (3 ♂).

## Genus **Agreuocoris** Handlirsch

*Agreuocoris* Handlirsch, 1897, Ann. Naturhist. Hofmus. Wien 12:217 (Haplotype: *A. noualhieri* Handlirsch, 1897).

### **Agreuocoris nasalis** Maa & Lin

*Agreuocoris nasalis* Maa & Lin, 1959, Pacific Insects **1**:318

Material studied: India: U. P., Bhowall, 12.V.1978; W. Wittmer (1 ♂); U. P., Ranikhet, 1800–2000 m., Garampani, 6.V.1978; W. Wittmer (1 ♂); U. P., Bhimtal, 1400 m. 1–15.V.1978; W. Wittmer (1 ♂).

## Genus **Glossopelta** Handlirsch

*Glossopelta* Handlirsch, 1897, Ann. Naturhist. Hofmus., Wien 12:215 (Logotype: *Glossopelta acuta* Handlirsch, 1897 designated by Distant, 1903).

**Glossopelta dudgeoni** Distant

*Glossopelta dudgeoni* Distant, 1904, Entomologist; 37:277.

The single specimen of Distant was collected in Kangra Valley, 4500'. We have a long series of specimens collected in the Himalayas in Northern India and Nepal which correspond to the description of Distant. Distant never indicated the sex of his specimens, but the black color indicates it should be a male. I have selected a male from Naukuchiatal, 1300–1400 m., India, U. P., as a neotype. Its ratios are: length of head on median line, or from the tips of jugae: width of head aross eyes as 55(60):27; relative length and width of antennal segments I to IV are: 18(7):13(3.5):11(3):30(7). Relative length of labial segments I to III are: 27:15:11. Length of pronotum on median line: maximal width across lateral angles as 70:85; length of scutellum on median line: width at base, minimal width and maximal width at segment VII as 133:50(45)49; length of abdomen: maximum width at segment III as 128:88; length: width of fore femora as 48:20.

Measurements: total length 9.80 mm; width of pronotum 3.40 mm; width of abdomen 3.52 mm.

Neotype: ♂, India, U. P., Naukuchiatal, 1300–1400 m, 4.V.1978, W. Wittmer (NHM-Basel).

Material studied: India: U. P., Bhimtal, 1400–1500 m, 1–15.V.1978, W. Wittmer (1 ♂ and 2 ♀), U. P., Gangani, 1250 m, 13–20.VI.1981, M. Brancucci (1 ♂); Darjeeling Distr., Lopchu, 9.V.1975, W. Wittmer (1 ♂); Darjeeling Distr., Kalimpong, 25.IV.1975, Bhakta B. (1 ♀); Darjeeling Distr., Shombarey, 710 m, 19.IV.1979, Bhakta B. (1 ♀) Darjeeling Distr., Magghal Dhara, 1200 m, 26.IV.1983, Bhakta B. (1 ♀).
Nepal: Arun V., Num–Hedangna, 750–1500 m, 26.V.1980, W. Wittmer (1 ♂ and 1 ♀); Katmandu V., Burhanilkanth, 1400–1650 m, 16.VI.1983, M. Brancucci (1 ♀); Katmandu V., Godavari, 1500 m, 10–12.VI.1984, Bhakta B. (1 ♀); all deposited at the NHM-Basel and Kormilev collection.

**Glossopelta prearupta** Maa & Lin

*Glossopelta praerupta* Maa & Lin, 1956, Quart. Jour. Taiwan Mus. 9:141.

Material studied: India: Assam, Meghalaya, Umtyngar, Cherra punjee, 16.V.1978, W. Wittmer and C. Baroni U. (1 ♀).

## Subfamily **Carcinocorinae**

## Genus **Chelocoris** Bianchi, 1899

*Chelocoris* Bianchi, 1899, Ann. Mus. Zool. St. Petersburg 4:233 (Orthotypus: *C. handlirschi* Bianchi, 1899).

*Chelocoris* now has 11 species which may be separated by the following key:

## Key to the species of the genus Chelocoris

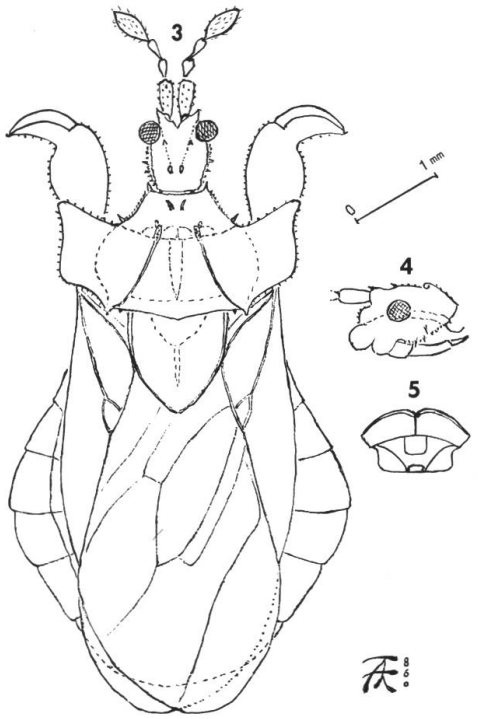
1. Head without spines between eyes ..... 2
– Head with spines between eyes ..... 4
2. Membrane with 2 cells, inner cell longer than outer ..... 3
– Membrane with 2 cells, both cells subequal in length. (Thibet). **C. tibeticus** Hsiao & Liu
3. Larger, over 8 mm long; antero-lateral borders of pronotum with spines; lateral angles of pronotum angular (China, Setchuan). **C. handlirschi** Bianchi
– Smaller, less than 7 mm long; head with 2 (1+1) granules between eyes; antero-lateral borders of pronotum without spines; lateral angles truncate and reflexed (India). **C. alatus** n. sp.
4. Pronotum octogonal; lateral borders of pronotum truncate .. 5
– Pronotum hexagonal; lateral borders of pronotum angular .. 6
5. Lateral angles of pronotum acute and produced forward (Pakistan, Punjab). **C. truncatus** Kormilev
– Lateral angles of pronotum forming slightly obtuse angle (Pakistan, Swat). **C. wittmeri** n. sp.
6. Larger, over 8 mm long; pronotum narrower, ratio length: width as 2:3; membrane with 2 cells subequal in length ... (China, Setchuan). **C. bianchii** Kormilev
– Smaller, less than 8 mm long; pronotum wider, ratio length: width as 2:3.5; membrane with 3 cells, the middle one the longest (Kashmir). **C. chinai** Hutchinson
7. Head with 3 spines between eyes ..... 8
– Head with 4 spines between eyes (China). **C. yunnanus** Hsiao & Liu
8. Larger, over 7.5 mm long; body more than twice as long as abdomen wide (7.9:3.8). (Bhutan). **C. brancuccii** n. sp.
– Smaller, less than 7 mm long; body less than twice as long as abdomen wide ..... 9
9. Antennal segment I 1½ × as long as II; antennal segment IV 1½ x as long as I (22:15) (India). **C. spinulosus** Kormilev
– Antennal segment I only slightly longer than II (26:22); antennal segment IV 2 × as long as I (52:26) (China, Yunnan). **C. sinicus** Hsiao & Liu

**Chelocoris alatus** n. sp. Figs 3–5.

♀. Elongate ovate, very finely granulate; hind lobe of pronotum and scutellum finely punctured.

Head shorter on median line than width across eyes 20:22, as long to the tips of jugae as width across eyes; 2 (1+1) granules between eyes; jugae dentiform, raised and terminating with small spicules. Antennae short, 1½ × as long as width of head across eyes 33.5:22; relative length and width of antennal segments, I to IV, are: 10(4):6(3):5(3):12.5(6.5); Relative length of labial segments, I to III, are: 14:12:5.

Pronotum shorter on median line than its maximum width across fore border of hind lobe 42:65. Fore border sinuate; anterior angles produced into spicules; lateral borders of fore lobe straight, diverging and finely denticulate, terminating with a strong spicule; hind lobe is much wider, forming a kind of "wings", its fore border sparcely and finely granulate, lateral angles forming acute angles with rounded tips (maximum width of pronotum); lateral borders sinuate then rounded and reflexed; postero-lateral borders sinuate; posterior angles with small spicules; hind border convex medially. Fore disk with 2 (1+1)




Figs 3–5: *Chelocoris alatus* n. sp., ♀ 3, dorsal aspect. 4, head lateral view. 5, tip of abdomen from below.

strong, erect spicules in middle and 2 (1+1) small, white granules at fore end of pronotal carinae. Hind disk 3 × longitudinally depressed; carinae thin, arquate, reaching hind angles.

Scutellum as long as its basal width 28:28; lateral borders rounded; apex angularly rounded; disk with basal, triangular elevation, which is granulate medially and punctured laterally; median carina smooth, not reaching tip of disk.

Hemelytra produced beyond hind border of abdomen; corium reaching beyond fore border of connexivum VI; membrane with 2 closed cells, formed by M+Cu and Cu+PCu.

Abdomen ovate, shorter than its maximum width across segment IV 85:95; exterior borders of connexiva finely granulate; postero-exterior angles of connexivum IV slightly protruding.

Legs: fore femora longer than wide (without chelar appendix) 30:15.

Color: upper side of head, fore lobe of pronotum; lateral angles of pronotum, hind borders of connexivum II to VII, femora with exception of tips, and tibiae, are black; rest of the body yellow brown, disk of scutellum ivory with brown basal elevation; fore half of connexiva IV and V redbrown.

Measurements: total length 6.62 mm; width of pronotum 2.60 mm; width of abdomen 3.80 mm.

Holotype ♀; India, U. P., Chaurengi, 2200–2500 m, 23.V.1978, W. Wittmer (NHM-Basel).

*Chelocoris alatus* n. sp. is related to *C. truncatus* Kormilev, but is larger, number of spines on pronotum reduced to 8, and lateral borders of pronotum flaring and reflexed.

**Chelocoris truncatus** Kormilev

*Chelocoris truncatus* Kormilev, 1962, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 5:360 (13)

Material studied: Pakistan: Kawal, Khagan, 1450–1800 m, 15.VI.1977, W. Wittmer & M. Brancucci (2 ♂ and 1 ♀).

India: Jammu, Ekala-Sonder, 1700–2100 m., 8.VII.1980; W. Wittmer (1 ♂); Katrain, 1450 m, 11.V.1977, W. Wittmer & M. Brancucci (1 and 1 ♀); Mangaon, 1100 m, 11.VI.1981, M.Brancucci (1 ♀); Assam, Meghalaya, Shillong, 12.VIII.1976, W. Wittmer & C. Baroni U. (1 ♀).

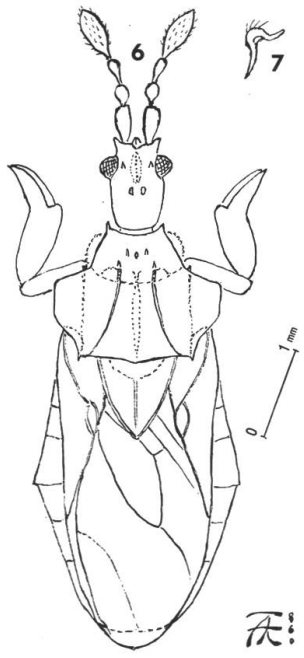
**Chelocoris wittmeri** n. sp. Figs 6–7.

♂. Elongate ovate; finely granulate, hind lobe of pronotum and scutellum punctured.

Head longer than its width across eyes 25:20; preocular portion of

head abbreviated, 2½ × shorter than postocular (5:12.5); clypeus with a row of fine granules; between eyes are placed 2 (1+1) small spicules; postocular portion converging backward; ocelli placed close to each other and equidistant from eyes and hind border of head; genae produced far beyond tips of antenniferous tubercles; bucculae with one flap. Antennae twice as long as width of head across eyes 39.5:20; relative length and width of antennal segments I to IV are: 10(5): 7(4): 7.5(3): 15(6). Relative length of labial segments I to III are: 10:9:6.

Pronotum octagonal, shorter than its maximum width across lateral angles 35:47; anterior border sinuate and granulate; anterior angles produced as small, white spicules; lateral border of fore lobe straight, finely denticulate; antero-lateral border of hind lobe strongly diverging, almost transverse, with a few granules anteriorly; lateral angles forming slightly obtuse angles; postero-lateral borders almost parallel, slightly converging backward, then abruptly converging and sinuate; hind angles produced as 2 (1+1) small, white spicules; hind border angularly produced. Fore disk raised; 2 (1+1) erect, brown spicules flank median pit; another 2 (1+1) spicules placed at fore end of carinae; carinae granulate, arquate and reaching hind border mesad of hind angles.




Figs 6–7: *Chelocoris wittmeri* n. sp., ♂ 6, dorsal aspect. 7, right paramere.

Scutellum longer than its basal width 24:22; lateral borders rounded, carinate and finely granulate; apex narrowly rounded, disk raised at base, then concave; median carnina thin, not reaching apex.

Hemelytrae produced beyond tip of abdomen; corium reaching hind border of connexivum V; membrane with 2 closed cells, formed by M+Cu and Cu+PCu.

Abdomen longer than its maximum width across segment IV 68:57; lateral borders forming an obtuse angle; postero-exterior angle IV slightly protruding. Venter densely granulate.

Propleuron visible from above; fore border with fine spicules; disk granulate. Mesopleuron with a few spicules on lower border anteriorly.

Legs: Fore coxae long; fore femora longer than their maximum width 25:10.

Color: head, fore lobe of pronotum, hind half of connexiva II, III, V, and VI, entire IV, and apex of abdomen, are black; antennae, hind lobe of pronotum laterally, base of scutellum, fore half of connexiva IV and V, fore coxae and fore femora partially, middle and hind femora and tibiae on upper side, are brown to dark brown; middle and hind femora and tibiae mottled with brown on lower side; rest of the body ochraceous to pale brown; apical ⅔ of scutellum and fore half of connexiva II, III, VI and VII yellow to whitish.

♀. Similar to male but lighter; head, antennae, hind lobe of pronotum and scutellum, yellow to orange yellow; fore lobe of pronotum and scutellum, yellow to orange yellow; fore lobe of pronotum, lateral borders of hind lobe, base of scutellum and hind half of connexiva are brown not black.

Antennae are much shorter and thinner than at male; antero-lateral and postero-lateral borders of abdomen are slightly convex.

Ratios: head 23:19; relative length and width of antennal segments I to IV are: 7(3): 5(3): 5(2.5): 10(6); relative length of labial segments I to III are: 10:10:5; pronotum 35:50; scutellum 26:23; abdomen 85:65; fore femora 34:11.

Measurements: total length: ♂–5.60, ♀–5.80 mm; width of pronotum: ♂–1.88, ♀–2.00 m.; width of abdomen: ♂–2.28, ♀–2.60 mm.

Types: Holotype ♂ (NHM-Basel); locality: Pakistan, Swat, Kalam, 2000–2400 m, 5.VI.1978, W. Wittmer. Allotype (NHM-Basel); locality: Pakistan, Swat, Utrat, 2000–2300 m, 10.VI.1978, W. Wittmer. Paratypes: 6 ♂, locality: same as holotype; 1 ♂, locality: Pakistan, Swat, Miandam, 1800–2300 m, 6.III.1978, W. Wittmer NHM-Basel and

Kormilev collection.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to its collector, Dr. Walter Wittmer, who collected this and most of other species described in this paper.

*Chelocoris wittmeri* n. sp. is related to *C. truncatus* Kormilev, 1962, but may be separated at once by lateral angles of pronotum forming an obtuse, almost right angle (it is acute and diverging in *C. truncatus).*

**Chelocoris chinai** Hutchinson

*Chelocoris chinai* Hutchinson, 1945, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 11:770 (11).

Material studied: India: Kashmir, Gulmarg, 2300–2650 m, W. Wittmer (1 ♂); Kashmir, Daksum, 2400–2700 m, 9–13.VII.1976, W. Wittmer (3 ♂); Chaurengi, 2200–2500 m, 23.V.1978, W. Wittmer (1 ♂).
Nepal: Pokhara, 820 m, W. Wittmer & C. Baroni U. (1 ♂).

**Chelocoris brancuccii** n. sp. Fig. 8.

♂. Elongate ovate; body with numerous setigerous spicules and spines: venter with setigerous granulation; hind lobe of pronotum and disk of scutellum, with exception of basal elevation, densely punctured.

Head longer on median line than its width across eyes 32.5:23, covered with setigerous spicules; 3 longer setigerous spines between eyes; clypeus strongly declivous; genae produced forward and placed in front of bucculae. Ocelli placed close to each other and nearer to eyes than to hind border of head 8:10. Antennae long, more than twice as long as width of head across eyes 46.5:22; relative length and width of antennal segments I to IV are: 8(4): 7(5): 9.5(4.5):22(8). Relative length of labial segments I to III are: 11:10:7.

Pronotum hexagonal, shorter on median line than its maximum width across lateral angles 50:77; anterior border sinuate, smooth; anterior angles produced into setigerous spines; lateral borders of fore lobe straight, carinate, with numerous setigerous spines and spiculea; antero-lateral borders of hind lobe slightly convex, also with setigerous spines and spiculea; lateral angles terminating with a spine; postero-lateral borders also with spines and spicules; hind angles rounded and with a row of spicules; hind border twice weakly sinuate. Fore disk convex, with setigerous spines, spicules and erect setae; hind disk three times longitudinally depressed; carinae thin, arquate, reaching hind angles, with a few setigerous spicules; along hind border extends transverse carina; hind disk with a few setigerous spicules, mostly along hind border.

Scutellum elongate triangular, longer than its basal width 42:30;

lateral borders carinate and with a row of setigerous spicules; basal elevation with setigerous spicules; disk concave, with a few setigerous spicules; median carina thin, without spicules.

Hemelytra not reaching hind border of abdomen; corium reaching behind fore border of connexivum V; disk with setigerous granules; membrane with two closed cells, formed by M+Cu and Cu+PCu.

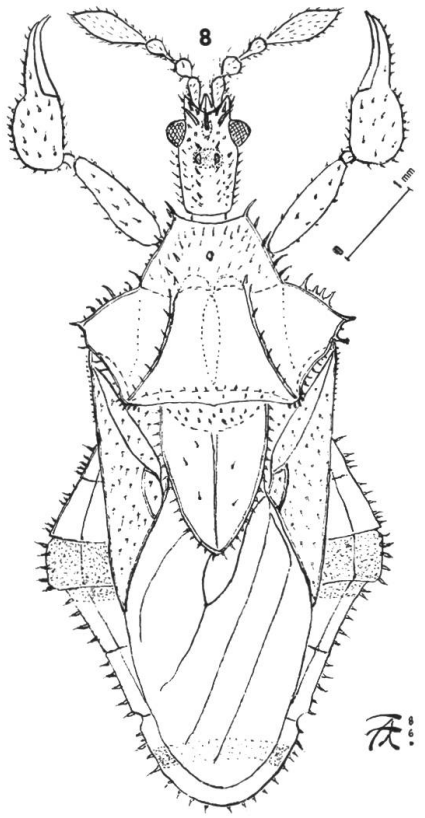



Fig. 8: *Chelocoris brancuccii* n. sp., ♂, dorsal aspect.

Abdomen longer medially than its maximum width across segment IV; exterior borders with a dense row of setigerous spicules; postero-exterior angles of connexiva II not protruding, III protruding; IV more protruding and rounded, V not protruding; limit between VI and VII roundly incised; disks of connexiva smooth.

Venter with dispersed setigerous granulation.

Propleuron with setigerous spines on fore and lower borders; disk with setigerous granulation and a few spines. Meso and metapleura with setigerous spicules on lower border.

Legs: fore coxae and fore femora with setigerous spicules; fore femora longer than its maximum width 40:14.

Color: head black with yellow brown stripes; pronotum dark brown with yellow brown spots; scutellum dark brown with pale yellow lateral borders and apex; corium brown, lighter at lateral borders; abdomen pale yellow with brown transverse bands across segments IV, fore border of V and across VII; fore coxae and fore femora brown with chelar appendix and tibia pale yellow; middle and hind legs yellow to pale yellow.

Measurements: total length 7.88 mm., width of pronotum 3.08 mm., width of abdomen 3.80 mm.

Holotype ♂ (NHM-Basel); locality; Bhutan, 18 km. S. Tongsa, Changra, 1900 m, 22.VI.1972.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this striking species to Dr M. Brancucci, by whose kind offices I have had a privilege to study this interesting lot.

*Chelocoris brancuccii* n.sp. is related to *C. yunnanus* Hsiao & Liu, but is larger, relative length of antennal segments is different.

**Chelocoris spinulosus** Kormilev

*Chelocoris spinulosus* KORMILEV, 1962, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 5: 362(13).

Material studied: India, U. P., Bhimtal, 1400 m, 1–15.V.1978, W. Wittmer (1 ♀); U. P., Bhimtal, 1300–1500 m, 13.V.1982, F. Smetacek (1 ♂ and 1 ♀).
Nepal, Kathmandu V., Godavari, 1700 m, 21.V.1977, W. Wittmer & M. Brancucci (1 ♀).

## Note

Dr R. C. Froeschner, Curator Department of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., sent me for identification a lot of the American Macrocephalinae. Among them was a specimen from Mozambique. To my surprise, it resulted to be *Paragreuocoris aethiopicas* Carayon, a West and Central African species and not some species from South Africa, as should be expected.

## Acknowledgements

I am expressing my sincere gratitude to Dr M. Brancucci for giving me an opportunity to study such an interesting lot of the Phymatidae

from the Himalayas.

I am also indebted to Dr W. R. Dolling, British Museum (N. H.) for letting me know that the type of *Glossopelta dudgeoni* Distant is lost.

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