VIII. Description of the *Cermatia longicornis* and of three new Insects from Nepaul. By Major-General Thomas Hardwicke, F.R.S. and L.S. &c.

Read January 21, 1823.

Order. CHILOPODA.

Fam. CERMATIDÆ.

Genus. CERMATIA Illiger.

*Scutigera. Lam., Latr.—Scolopendrae pars Linn., Fab.*

**CERMATIA LONGICORNIS.**

Tab. V. Fig. 1.

*Scolopendra longicornis. Fab. Ent. Syst. ii. 390.*


**Body,** when viewed beneath, having sixteen segments, which are united above by eight unequal scuta. *Antennae* of a pale colour, as long as the body, finely setaceous with three principal joints, each of which is numerousiy articulated. *External maxillary feet* or mandibles strong, subulate, incurvate, four-jointed. *Maxillary palpus* four-jointed, hairy, or rather spinulose, longer than the mandibles. *Eyes* large, hemispherical. *Feet* very long, fifteen on each side, with the last pair twice as long as the others. The principal
Principal articulations of the legs, viz. the two femoral joints and the tibiae, are armed with stiff setae. The tibiae are flattened, angular, and of a pale colour, marked with transverse bands of a blueish-black. The tarsi are filiform, numerously articulated, and ending with a single subulate claw; and, with the exception of the hinder pair, which are transversely banded like the tibiae, are of a pale-yellow colour. The longest specimen hitherto examined was one inch and a quarter in length from the base of the antennæ to the tail. Antennæ one inch and a half; and posterior legs $2\frac{2}{8}$ inches.

This insect is found in damp houses under floor mats in all parts of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, but mostly during the rainy season, as Illiger has observed of his C. lineata. When living, the colours of the back and legs are bright, and varied between yellow, black, and brown; and although the above description by no means corresponds with the Cermatia livida described by Dr. Leach in the third volume of the Zool. Miscellany, it appears to answer to that of the Scolopendra longicornis of Fabricius.

Order. NEUROPTERA.

Fam. PANORPIDÆ.

Genus. PANORPA. Linn.

PANORPA FURCATA.

P. rufa, antennis nigris, alis hyalinis: superioribus puncto marginali fasciâ furcâta apiceque nigris.

Tab. V. Fig. 2—6.

Head small, vertical. Eyes large, prominent. Ocelli three, behind the antennæ, nearly confluent. Rostrum as long as both head and thorax; subcylindrical, smooth. Palpi four, subequal, four-jointed. Jaws minute, subulate; the apex of
the rostrum ciliated. Antennae filiform, as long as the body; articulations very numerous (about 52), placed between the eyes and approximating at the base. Body elongate, subcylindrical, slightly margined, tapering: the dorsal margin of the third segment in the male, produced into an obtuse spur, equal to the breadth of the next segment; and the last segment being furnished laterally with two similar setae. The tail of the male consists of three joints, the two first cylindrical and as long as the abdomen; each enlarged at its junction with the next; the third joint short, urn-shaped and forcipated; the forceps resembles the sting of the Scorpion. Wings long, ovate, subequal; broadest at the apex, a little longer than the body, hyaline; nerves brown, spotted at the base, double-barred at the apex. Legs long; the posterior pair longest, the shanks armed behind with two straight setae. Tarsi five-jointed, the first as long as all the rest: all finely armed with setaceous hairs. Claws black, finely pectinated; the surface of all the legs, when viewed under a lens of strong power, appears to be finely annulated.

REFERENCES TO THE FIGURES IN TAB. V.

Fig. 1. Cermatia longicornis.
2. Panorpa furcata, Male.
3. ———— Head magnified.
4. ———— Chela magnified.
5. ———— Female.
6. ———— Apex of the abdomen magnified.

Order.
Order. HEMIPTERA.

Fam. GERRIDÆ.


**Gerris laticaudata.**

G. rufa, antennis tarsisque nigris, caudâ utrinque bidentatâ supra unguiculatâ infra penicillatâ.

**Tab. VI. Fig. 1—4.**

Antennae filiform, four-jointed, the first elongate, all cylindrical, porrected, black; the last joint shortest and incurvate. Head shorter than the thorax; eyes prominent; snout inflected, short. Thorax roundish, convex, smooth; thicker and shorter than the abdomen. Body sublinear, of eight distinct rings and a dilated tail, pointed at the apex, and furnished on each side with a pencilled tuft and a hooked seta. Wings incumbent, cruciate, membranaceous, hyaline, subequal. Legs, the anterior pair simple, stronger than the rest, porrected; the tarsi two-jointed. The anterior thighs compressed, with the inferior margins densely hairy; the second pair twice as long as the first, and having their inferior margin ciliated; the third pair rather longer than the second, with the thighs cylindrical, armed, as in the Grasshopper tribe; the tarsi of the four posterior feet are apparently two-jointed, but so finely tapered as to require a strong lens to detect the articulation and the didactyle claws.

The prevailing colour of the insect is a light brown; the thighs of the first pair of legs longitudinally streaked with black; thorax and sides beneath whitish silvery down.

Length of the insect from the base of the snout to the end of the tail eleven lines.

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