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MANTIDÆ IN THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

By

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(Figure 1.)

Through the courtesy of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, Sydney, I have been able to study the Mantidæ preserved in that institution. Although the series is small it contains several species of considerable interest. In the following paper several new records are made and one new species, referred to a new genus allied to *Stenomantis*, is described. Notes on the synonymy of the Australian species are given in former papers¹ and are therefore not repeated here.

Subfamily PERLAMANTINÆ.

Genus PARAOXYPIILUS *Saussure*, 1870.

PARAOXYPIILUS TASMANIENSIS *Saussure*, 1870.

Locality.—New South Wales: Maroubra (November); Coogee (December); Sydney.

PARAOXYPIILUS VERREAUXI *Saussure*, 1871.

Locality.—Queensland: Byfield, near Yeppoon (October); Almaden, near Chillagoe (January, a larva, October, adults).

PARAOXYPIILUS ARMATUS *Giglio-Tos*, 1913.

Locality.—Queensland: Mabuiag Island in Torres Strait, one female.

Genus GYROMANTIS *Giglio-Tos*, 1913.

GYROMANTIS KRAUSSI (*Saussure*, 1871).

Locality.—Queensland: Powella, near Aramac (August); Almaden, near Chillagoe (May).

¹Tindale, N. B.—Records of the South Australian Museum, ii, 1923, pp. 425-457, pl. xli-xxii and ii, 1924, pp. 547-552, pl. xxxix.

*Genus CLIOMANTIS Giglio-Tos, 1913.**CLIOMANTIS DISPAR Tindale, 1923.*

Locality.—Queensland: Powella, near Aramac (August); two males.

This species was previously only known from South Australia, where it is common in the arid interior districts.

*Genus GLABROMANTIS Sjöstedt, 1918.**GLABROMANTIS PALLIDIFEMUR Tindale, 1923.*

Locality.—South Australia: Ooldea, two males. This species was described as a race of *G. unicornis* Tindale. It is probably best regarded as a distant species.

*Subfamily IRIDOPTERYGINÆ.**RAWARENA gen. nov.*

Allied to *Stenomantis* and to *Ima*. Head wide, compressed, eyes large and prominent; vertex nearly straight, with a rounded projection above eyes; clypeus transverse, quadrate, anterior margin wavy, a median, longitudinal, marginal depression connecting with a deep, transverse, submarginal, arched impression; posterior margin convex; facial shield transverse, with the lateral angles well rounded; vertex with a tricarinate median projection; antennæ filamentous, reaching to about posterior margin of prothorax, clothed apically with fine sparse pubescence. Pronotum less than twice as long as wide, median carina well developed, with marked transverse impressions and conspicuous antero-median, lateral, and posterior elevations. Elytra, in female, about as long as pronotum, the fore-margin strongly rounded; elytra in the male elongate, narrow, extending well beyond the extremity of the abdomen, the fore-margin nearly straight. Abdomen in female expanded laterally and tapering to anal extremity, apical tergite as long as wide, rounded posteriorly; cerci short and stout, pubescent, the apical segment elongate; the abdomen of male narrow, parallel-sided. Anterior legs with coxæ moderate, unarmed; femora long, widest at two-fifths, armed with three discoidal spines, the second the largest, the third smallest; inner margin with eleven seriate spines and an apical one arranged according to size as follows: SSSsSsSsSsS s, outer margin armed with four large equal marginal and a smaller apical spine, tibiæ armed with eight graduated inner and six outer marginal spines, the latter arranged in series as follows: s ssssS; first segment of tarsi longer than the four following combined. Median and posterior legs with tarsi five segmented.

Genotype.—*Rawarena paraoxyypila* sp. nov.

This genus differs from *Stenomantis* in the armature of the anterior legs and in the form of the thorax. In the male the wings extend much beyond the extremity of the abdomen; in the female they are greatly reduced in size and are useless for flight. In *Stenomantis* the wings of both sexes are of about equal size; they do not reach the apex of the abdomen when in the position of rest, but the insects are able to fly. *Rawarena* differs from *Ima* in the armature of the anterior legs, in the pronotum, and in details of the head.

The generic name is adapted from an Australian aboriginal word for the "mantis."

RAWARENA PARAOXYPILO *sp. nov.*

(Figure 1.)

♀. Stout. Brown with darker markings. Head brown with obscure darker markings on vertex; eyes black. Pronotum dull brown with distinct rounded swellings and well-marked grooves. Elytra opaque, greyish, tinged with brown and with well-defined

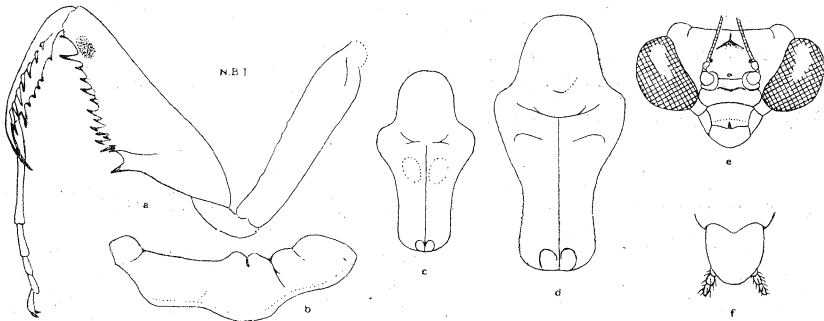


Figure 1.

Rawarena paraoxypila, *sp. nov.* a, anterior legs of female, internal face; b, prothorax of female, lateral view; c, ditto of male, dorsal view; d, ditto of female; e, front view of head of female; f, apex of abdomen of female, dorsal view.

triangular basal and elongate subapical blackish marks. Abdomen reddish brown, three median segments with a triangular median longitudinal keel, the margins of these segments expanded and wrinkled (somewhat as in the females of the genus *Paraoxypilus*). Anterior legs pale brownish, the margins of coxæ and dorsal margins of femora with small blackish spots. Median and posterior legs brown with irregular blackish marks. Length of body, 20 mm.; of pronotum, 5.2 mm.; of elytra, 5.4 mm.; of anterior femora, 6.8 mm.; width of head, 4.0 mm.; of pronotum, 2.7 mm.

♂. Pale creamy brown. Smaller than female. Pronotum similar in shape, surface smoother, swellings more prominent. Elytra long, narrow, hyaline, iridescent, whitish, with four regularly disposed submarginal blackish marks, the first at about one-sixth from base, the fourth at three-quarters; costal and subcostal marginal black spots of small size also present and regularly disposed from near base to apex. Median femora with an orange annular mark situated just beyond one-half, margined on both sides with black. Length of body (without head), 16 mm.; of pronotum, 3.5 mm.; of elytra, 16 mm.; of anterior femora, 5.0 mm.; width of pronotum, 1.8 mm.

Locality.—New South Wales: Ulong, Dorrigo district, April, 1923 (W. Heron). Type, a female, in Australian Museum (reg. no. K.55943); allotype, male, in South Australian Museum (reg. no. I.18314).

The male specimen is unfortunately without the head and has therefore not been made the type. A single larva was captured at the same time as the type pair. It bears the number K.55944 and is 9 mm. in length.

Genus BOLBE Stål, 1877.

BOLBE NIGRA *Giglio-Tos*, 1914.

Locality.—South Australia: Kangaroo Island.

The single example obtained differs slightly from the typical Central and South Australian form.

Genus STENOMANTIS *Saussure*, 1871.

STENOMANTIS NOVÆ-GUINÆÆ BISERIATA *Westwood*, 1889.

Locality.—Queensland: Almaden, near Chillagoe (October, November).

Subfamily MANTINÆ.

Genus ARCHIMANTIS *Saussure*, 1869.

ARCHIMANTIS LATISTYLA (*Serville*, 1839).

Locality.—New South Wales: Matrville (November), two males.

ARCHIMANTIS MINOR *Giglio-Tos*, 1916.

Locality.—Western Australia: Bornholm (December), 1 pair.

ARCHIMANTIS BRUNNERIANA *Saussure*, 1871.

Locality.—Queensland: Mt. Tambourine (December). New South Wales: Sydney (April, December). Willoughby (December). Hornsby, 2 males and 6 females.

ARCHIMANTIS QUINQUE-LOBATA (*Tepper*, 1905).

Locality.—New South Wales: Carinda, near Orange (March), one female.

The species has not previously been recorded from New South Wales.

Genus MANTIS *Linné*, 1758.MANTIS OCTO-SPILOTA *Westwood*, 1889.

Locality.—Queensland: Yeppoon (October), Powella, near Aramac (August), two males.

Genus SPHODROPODA *Stål*, 1877.SPHODROPODA MJOBERGI *Sjöstedt*, 1918.

Locality.—North-west Australia; Derby, one green-coloured male.

SPHODROPODA TRISTIS (*Saussure*, 1871).

Locality.—Queensland: Almaden, near Chillagoe (March, April). Of the three females under examination two are large and dark in colour; the third is smaller and may represent a variety. When more material is available for study our views regarding the species of *Sphodropoda* may need revision.

Genus RHODOMANTIS *Giglio-Tos*, 1916.RHODOMANTIS QUEENSLANDICA *Sjöstedt*, 1918.

Locality.—Queensland: Almaden, near Chillagoe (April).

Genus TENODERA *Burmeister*, 1838.TENODERA AUSTRALASIE *Leach*, 1814.

Locality.—New South Wales: Eastwood (April), Sydney (April), National Park (June), Canberra (April).