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XXV.—Some undescribed species of Cicadidæ

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has usually more rays, one specimen having 10 branched rays, three 9, and only one 8.

Dr. D. Embleton (Nat. Hist. Trans. Northumb. and Durham, v. 1877, p. 146) states that in 1872 he obtained several specimens of the Derwentwater Vendace, and presented them to the Newcastle Museum, but on enquiry I find that these have not been preserved. Macpherson, in the 'Fauna of Lakeland,' p. 517 (1892), gives an interesting account of this species, from which I gather that Hutchinson, in the 'History of Cumberland' (circa 1794), recorded the Vendace as inhabiting Bassenthwaite Lake and that in 1856 Davy wrote that he had heard of one being taken with the fly and one with a worm, but that in the last eight years a good many had been taken in both lakes by net. They appear to be scarce at the present day and are not netted.

The honorary curator of the Keswick Museum, Mr. H. A. Beadle, very kindly sent me the five specimens described above, with permission to retain one for the British Museum collection. These were found dead, floating on the water, and Mr. Beadle tells me he has never known one to be caught by an angler. It is hoped that more examples of this interesting species may soon be added to the National Collection.

XXV.—*Some undescribed Species of Cicadidæ.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

I PUBLISH the following few descriptions in order that the species may be enumerated in my catalogue of the family, now passing through the press.

Subfam. *CICADINÆ*.

Division *DUNDUBIARIA*.

Dokuma consobrina, sp. n.

♂. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum dull ochraceous; head with a lateral spot on each side of front, and area of ocelli continued in an oblique broad fascia in front of eyes, black; pronotum with a central fascia amplified anteriorly, and a little roundly amplified posteriorly, followed on each side by a curved discal spot, and the fissures black; mesonotum with four obconical spots, of which the two central are

shortest and almost fused, three elongate spots in front of cruciform elevation (the central one connected with the two middle obconical spots), and an oblique spot on each posterior lateral area, black; tympanal coverings ochraceous, their posterior margins narrowly black; abdomen above testaceous, the segmental margins ochraceous, a series of central discal transverse fasciæ and large lateral spots black; head beneath, sternum, rostrum, legs, and opercula ochraceous, abdomen beneath brownish ochraceous; face with a lunate spot at base and a lanceolate spot at apex, a spot between face and eyes, a central spot to clypeus, spots or streaks to femora, bases and apices of tibiæ, apex of rostrum, and large maculate suffusions to abdomen, black; tegmina and wings hyaline, somewhat talc-like, venation fuscous, in places ochraceous near base; tegmina with the costal membrane ochraceous, transverse veins at bases of first, second, third, and fifth apical areas infuscated, and small fuscous spots at apices of longitudinal veins to apical areas; wings with the outer margin and a basal streak to anal area fuscous; tympanal coverings circular, somewhat wide apart; opercula short, oblique, not passing base of abdomen, their inner angles not inwardly extending beyond the posterior trochanters.

Long., excl tegm., ♂ 16 mm.; exp. tegm. 50 mm.

Hab. Philippines (Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *D. nigristigma*, Walk., from which it may be separated by its smaller size and the following structural characters:—

Tympanal coverings subquadrangular, somewhat close together	<i>D. nigristigma</i> .
Tympanal coverings circular, somewhat wide apart....	<i>D. consobrina</i> .

Oncotympana Mahoni, sp. n.

♂. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum olivaceous green; head with very broad lateral areas to front and area of the ocelli (from which an oblique line proceeds on each side to margins of vertex) black; pronotum with a very broad central angulated fascia, followed by a curved discal spot, an irregular oblique fascia from behind eyes, the fissures, and a transverse spot on lateral margins black; mesonotum with two central obconical spots, followed by a large central lanceolate spot, a broad irregular fascia near each lateral area, two rounded spots in front of cruciform elevation, and a large central spot to same, black; abdomen above olivaceous green, thickly covered with alternately black and ochraceous spots, the anal

segment cretaceous white ; tympanal coverings piceous ; head beneath, sternum, legs, and opercula dull greenish ochraceous ; lateral carinations to face, a spot on each side of clypeus, apex of rostrum, narrow basal and apical suffusions to femora and tibiæ, and the abdomen beneath piceous or black, the latter with the segmental margins and a lateral spot on each side near base olivaceous green ; tegmina and wings hyaline with a bronzy tint, the venation testaceous or fuscous ; tegmina with the costal membrane greenish ochraceous, a round fuscous spot on the transverse veins at bases of second, third, fifth, seventh, and eighth apical areas, and a fuscous spot at apices of longitudinal veins to apical areas ; wings with the outer margin and a basal streak to anal area fuscous ; opercula transverse, their inner margins black but not meeting, their posterior margins broadly rounded ; head (including eyes) narrower than base of mesonotum.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀ 20 mm. ; exp. tegm., ♂ 77, ♀ 83 mm.

Hab. N.W. India ; Mussooree (*Mahoni*).

Mr. Mackinnon has asked me to name this species after his chief collector Mahoni, who captured the specimens.

Allied to *O. melanoptera*, Dist., from which it may be at once separated, apart from other characters, by its much narrower head.

Subfam *GEANINÆ*.

Division *CICADATRARIA*.

Cicadatra raja, sp. n.

Head and pronotum castaneous ; the ocelli sometimes margined with piceous ; pronotum with the posterior margin ochraceous or greenish ochraceous, and sometimes with a central longitudinal ochraceous fascia, broadened anteriorly and posteriorly, two small piceous spots at centre of posterior margin ; mesonotum brownish ochraceous, with four obconical piceous or castaneous spots, the two central ones short and somewhat wide apart, two spots of the same colour in front of the cruciform elevation (sometimes absent) ; abdomen above brownish or castaneous, palely pilose, with the segmental margins piceous or darker in hue ; body beneath palely pilose ; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with the venation fuscous, the costal membrane and some of the basal veins virescent, a distinct small piceous spot at apex of upper apical area ; wings with the venation, inner broad anal margin (enclosing a small pale spot at apex), and the

narrow outer margin of the anal area fuscous; opercula small, obliquely transverse, very thickly palely pilose, not passing base of abdomen nor meeting internally.

Long., excl. tegm., 18-20 mm.; exp. tegm. 44-47 mm.

Hab. N.W. India, Aglar Valley, Masuri (P. W. Mackinnon).

Allied to *C. sankara*, Dist., from the same district.

Division FIDICINARIA.

Majeoroma lutea, sp. n.

♂. Body and legs dark luteous; abdomen above thickly greyishly pilose on each lateral area; tegmina and wings hyaline, both narrowly sanguineous at base, the venation luteous; tegmina with the costal membrane and basal cell luteous; head with the front laterally striate and with a deep linear central longitudinal incision; face strongly narrowly longitudinally sulcate and strongly transversely striate; vertex with a longitudinal impression at the area of the ocelli; mesonotum with two obscure central anterior obconical spots and with a small foveate impression in front of each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation, which is very concave posteriorly; opercula short, transverse; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 37 mm.; exp. tegm. 108 mm.

Hab. Brazil? (Coll. Dist.).

XXVI.—*Natural History Notes from the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship 'Investigator,' Captain T. H. Heming, R.N. (retired), commanding.*—Series III., No. 11. *On Two new Genera of Deep-sea Nemertines.* By F. F. LAIDLAW, M.A.

[Plate VIII.]

THE two remarkable deep-sea Nemertines briefly described below are unfortunately each represented in the 'Investigator' collection by a single specimen only. As they are Museum specimens and unique I have not thought it proper to make a complete series of sections, but have had in each case a few sections prepared from a small part of the body, removed in such a way as to impair as little as possible the value of the specimen as a whole.