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evolution of structure is often to some degree independent of that of the complete organism.

Unfortunately the lantern was destroyed before the interest of the specimen was appreciated.

The specimen is now in the Zoological Museum of University College, Reading (registered no. 535).

XI.—*Descriptions of new Species belonging to the Homopterous Family Cicadidæ.* By W. L. DISTANT.

Ioba bequaerti, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum olivaceous; head with the area of the ocelli connected with the lateral margins by an oblique fascia, and a spot at anterior angles before front black; pronotum with two central spots (one on anterior margin, the other on inner edge of broad posterior margin), the fissures, and a basal spot to the lateral angulated expansions; mesonotum with two small obconical spots on anterior margin, and a central elongate spot black; abdomen above testaceous, first and second segments almost entirely and basal margins of remaining segments piceous; body beneath more or less olivaceous; a large transverse spot connecting face with eyes, apex of face, clypeus, about apical half of rostrum, tarsi, and central transverse segmental spots to abdomen black; tegmina semiopaque, talc-like, base to a little beyond basal cell fuscous, thence to about basal third greyish opaque, the veins brownish ochraceous or violaceous, transverse veins at bases of apical areas and a double series of small spots near apices of apical veins fuscous, a transverse fuscous spot at apex of and beyond radial area, the costal membrane more or less virescent; wings palely greyish opaque, the basal and apical areas fuscous, the veins greyish, the membrane pale hyaline; head frontally produced, not truncate, above about as long as pronotum (excluding its posterior margin), longitudinally impressed on the area of the ocelli, prominently pilose before front and behind eyes; pronotum with its lateral margins medially angularly expanded, the angular apices reaching nearly to the apices of basal cells of tegmina; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; opercula slightly overlapping internally, not extending beyond base of abdomen; posterior tibiæ longly spinulose.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂, 27 mm.; exp. tegm. 80 mm.

Hab. Belgian Congo, Sankisia (*Dr. Bequaert*, Mus. Congo Belge).

Allied to *I. horizontalis*, Karsch, from which it differs by the less produced and less angulate lateral pronotal margins, the narrower, more elongate, and attenuate tegmina, &c.

Munza sudanensis, sp. n.

Head with the front and vertex piceous, the basal margin of the latter ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, a central longitudinal fascia, which is widened at base and apex, and the fissures piceous or black; mesonotum ochraceous, with four obconical spots on anterior margin, of which the two central ones are moderate in size and the outermost ones much the longest, the area in front of the cruciform elevation and the apical angles of the latter piceous or black; abdomen above pale fuscous, with a central longitudinal testaceous fascia and the extreme posterior segmental margins ochraceous, abdomen beneath without the central fascia; sternum, legs, and opercula ochraceous; face ochraceous, its anterior area and a central longitudinal fascia black and with two contiguous ochraceous spots at anterior margin; rostrum reaching the abdominal margin, its apex black; tegmina fuscous brown, about apical half of radial area, the centres of two upper ulnar areas and spots to remaining ulnar areas, an oblique macular fascia crossing apical areas, and spots on apical margin greyish white, semiopaque, and talc-like; wings ochraceous, their apical and posterior margins fuscous, the membrane hyaline; head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, not frontally produced, more or less truncate; outer and posterior membranous margin to wings broad, about one-third their length; opercula in male reaching base of abdomen, their margins rounded, their inner angles not meeting but distinctly separate.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂, 18 mm.; exp. tegm. 50 mm.

Hab. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; Benemana River, Yei to Meredi, Lado District (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *M. basimacula*, Walk., but with the opercula distinctly separated, not overlapping as in Walker's species; pattern of tegmina also different.

Platypleura schoutedeni, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum ochraceous, with black markings; head with two transverse fasciæ, one above the insertions of the antennæ, the other between the upper

margins of the eyes and including the area of the ocelli, and the hind margins to the eyes; pronotum with the anterior and subposterior margins, a central longitudinal fascia, and the fissures; mesonotum with four obconical spots, the two central ones of which are smallest and the two lateral ones largest, and a large cruciform spot in front of the cruciform elevation, black; abdomen above black, the posterior segmental margins narrowly ochraceous; head beneath and sternum ochraceous, with black markings; a transverse fascia between the eyes crossing upper area of face, central sulcation to face, lateral areas of clypeus, and base of prosternum black; opercula and abdomen beneath piceous, the posterior segmental margins ochraceous; tegmina semi-hyaline, talc-like, basal area (including basal cell), an oblique fascia at about one-fourth from base, a more curved fascia near middle, a short inwardly oblique fascia before apex, and a double series of small obscure spots near the apices of longitudinal veins to apical areas pitchy black; wings fulvous, the veins on posterior area and a broad outer margin not reaching the outer membrane, black; rostrum with its apex piceous and slightly passing the posterior coxæ; opercula slightly extending beyond anterior margin of basal abdominal segment at its lateral angles, lateral and posterior margins oblique, their interior angles rather strongly overlapping; face broadly, centrally, longitudinally sulcate, the lateral areas strongly transversely striate.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 23, ♀ 19 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 70, ♀ 65 mm.

Hab. Belgian Congo Region, Kalengwe and Sankisia (*Dr. Bequaert*, Congo and Brit. Muss.).

Allied to *P. severini*, Dist., and *P. laticeps*, Karsch.

Var.—Resembling typical *P. schoutedeni*, but differing principally in the coloration of the wings, in which the black outer margin is much broader, the base also of the same colour, thus restricting the fulvous coloration to a quadrangular discal spot; the tegmina have the spots near the apices of longitudinal veins to apical areas larger and more distinct.

Brit. Centr. Africa; Zomba (*H. S. Stannus*, Brit. Mus.).

Platypleura seraphina.

Platypleura seraphina, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1905, p. 193.

I described this species from a specimen received from French Guinea, the type of which is in the Paris Museum. The British Museum now possesses a specimen taken in Uganda (Polebek) by Mr. W. P. Lowe.

Platypleura maritzburgensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum brownish ochraceous; eyes black; mesonotum with four obconical spots, the central pair shortest; abdomen above black, a central longitudinal fascia (widest at base) brownish ochraceous, apical segment greyish; body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous, the opercula cretaceously tomentose; tegmina opaque, greyish brown, with darker mottlings, basal area more brownish ochraceous, costal membrane ochraceous, an ill-defined, obscure, greyish macular fascia commencing at middle of upper ulnar area and terminating on lower apical area; wings brownish ochraceous, outer membrane greyish, the apex and outer margin piceous; pronotal lateral margins rounded, not angulate; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black; face broadly but not deeply longitudinally centrally sulcate, its lateral areas transversely ridged; opercula in ♂ almost meeting internally, their lateral and posterior margins rounded.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂, 15 mm.; exp. tegm. 44 mm.

Hab. Natal; Maritzburg (*E. Warren*, Natal and Brit. Muss.).

Allied to *P. deusta*, Thunb.

Platypleura nigrosignata, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum pale ochraceous; head with a transverse fascia between the eyes, basal margin of front, inner margins of eyes, and a linear marginal spot to vertex above the insertion of antennæ black; pronotum with the sublateral margins and three small central spots—one near anterior margin and two near posterior margin—black; mesonotum with four obconical spots, of which the central two are smallest, a central longitudinal lanceolate spot, and a rounded spot at anterior angles of cruciform elevation black; abdomen above black, with greyish and ochraceous pile, tympanal coverings fulvous; body beneath thickly greyishly pilose; anterior margin of head between face and eyes, face, and abdomen beneath black, the transverse facial ridges, coxæ, legs, rostrum, opercula, and posterior segmental margins more or less ochraceous; tegmina more or less fulvous, a transverse fascia beyond middle, and a subapical patch a little darker; these dark markings are margined with greyish, basal cell shining black; wings ochraceous, a discal fascia crossing the bases of the upper five apical areas and the apical and posterior margins castaneous; head

somewhat short and broad; face profoundly centrally longitudinally sulcate, the transverse ridges prominent; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black; opercula not passing base of abdomen, meeting at their inner angles, lateral and apical margins oblique, the former moderately sinuate.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 20 mm.; exp. tegm. 60 mm.

Hab. Indo-China (*R. Vitalis*).

Allied to *P. mira*, Dist., from Laos.

Chompaka celebensis, sp. n.

Body above shining castaneous brown, more or less ochraceously pilose; area of the ocelli black; pronotum with a central longitudinal fascia (widened anteriorly and posteriorly) and the fissures dark castaneous, the lateral and basal marginal areas somewhat olivaceous; mesonotum with four obscure dark obconical spots, the central two smallest; abdomen with an obscure, central, longitudinal, narrow, pilose fascia; head beneath, sternum, and opercula dull, opaque, ochraceous; face and legs castaneous, femora black or dark castaneous, their apices, and the basal area of the anterior femora ochraceous; abdomen beneath shining, brownish ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation more or less olivaceous; tegmina with the extreme base, basal cell, and costal membrane more or less olivaceous, the transverse veins at the bases of second, third, fifth, and seventh apical areas, and the posterior longitudinal vein to seventh apical area broadly darkly infuscate; head (including eyes) considerably wider than base of mesonotum; abdomen long, length of head equal to space between eyes; rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxæ; opercula almost reaching the posterior margins of the second abdominal segment, attenuated towards apices, which are roundly subacute, widely separated internally; anterior femora with two long and strong spines and a shorter spine near apex.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂, 53–60 mm.; exp. tegm. 135–140 mm.

Hab. N.W. Celebes.

Allied to *C. viridimaculata*, Dist., but differing by the larger opercula, different maculation to the tegmina, and absence of the green basal coloration to same, &c.

Two specimens are in the Brit. Mus., presented by Dr. de Giacomi.

Huechys fascialis, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. i. p. 142 (1859).

The type of this species has not been found in the British Museum. The collection of which it formed part originally belonged to Mr. W. Wilson Saunders, though it afterwards passed into the National Collection. Even now I cannot exactly determine it, though we possess a series of specimens from Borneo that nearly answer to the description and which I think must be taken as representing it. But in these the abdomen is piceous brown, not black, and with the segmental margins pale testaceous. The front, face, and mesonotal spots are ochraceous rather than testaceous as described.

XII.—On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.

By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

[Plate II.]

THIS is the thirty-ninth paper of this series, and as the types of the Histeridæ described by the late Rev. T. Blackburn are now in the Natural History Museum I have been able to give figures of four very interesting Australian species. Of the genus *Chlamydopsis* and its allies there are now twenty-nine species known.

List of Species, arranged generically.

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Hister omar. | Pheidoliphila sternalis, <i>Blackb.</i> |
| Atholus ruptistrius. | Chlamydopsis inquilina, <i>Lew.</i> |
| Pachycrærus curtistriatus. | — comata, <i>Blackb.</i> |
| — punctipennis. | — inæqualis, <i>Blackb.</i> |
| Aristomorphus, gen. nov. | — pygidialis, <i>Blackb.</i> |
| — rutilus. | — papuæ. |
| Heterius carinistrius. | Saprinus felipæ. |

Hister omar, sp. n.

Breviter ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte obscure punctulata, stria integra, antice bisinuata; thorace stria marginali integra, stria laterali utrinque abbreviata; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5-6 ultra medium abbreviatis; propygidio pygidioque minutissime punctulatis; prosterno antice obtuse acuminato; mesosterno fere recto, stria tenuiter impressa; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. $4\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

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