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XLVI.—Rhynchotal Notes.—XXVII

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XLVI.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XXVII. By W. L. DISTANT.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. Cicadidæ.

Subfam. *CICADINÆ* (continued from p. 303).Division *CICADARIA*.

In this division the lateral margins of the pronotum are more or less convex, but not toothed; the tegmina and wings are quite clear, as in many species of the genus *Cicada*, or semiopaque, as represented in the genus *Cryptotympana*; the head is broad and (including eyes) always a little, and generally considerably, wider than base of mesonotum.

Synopsis of Genera.

- A. Metasternum not or very slightly elevated, and not provided with a posterior process.
- a. Lateral margins of the pronotum with a distinct anterior lobe. *Macrotristria*.
 - b. Lateral margins of pronotum without anterior lobe *Cicada*.
- B. Metasternum elevated at middle and furnished with a posterior process directed backward *Cryptotympana*.

Genus *MACROTRISTRIA*.

Macrotristria, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. 1870, p. 714.

Type, *M. angularis*, Germ. (*Cicada*).

Macrotristria nigronervosa, sp. n.

♀. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum ochraceous; head with the face castaneous, ornamented with a piceous central fascia and an oblique ochraceous spot on each side of base, the area of the ocelli, inner margins of eyes, and narrow basal margin black; pronotum with two very small sub-basal, central, black spots; mesonotum with two central obconical spots on anterior margin black, each with a small ochraceous spot, the anterior margin on each side of these spots also narrowly black; abdomen above black, posterior segmental margins narrowly ochraceous, the margin of the sixth and base and apex of anal segment broadly ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, anterior and intermediate tibiae and tarsi castaneous, body more or less

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greyish pilose; tegmina semihyaline, venation fuscous, basal cell, costal membrane, and costal area ochraceous, transverse veins at apices of first, second, fourth, and fifth ulnar areas more or less piceously infuscated and with a small fuscous spot on each longitudinal vein (excluding uppermost) to apical areas; wings semihyaline, venation ochraceous, apically fuscous, base narrowly ochraceous.

Face very globular and prominent; head (including eyes) wider than anterior margin of pronotum; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 32 mm.; exp. tegm. 95 mm.

Hab. North Queensland.

Allied to *M. intersecta*, Walk., from which it differs by the more prominent face, spotted tegmina, different colour-markings, &c. I have not seen the male.

Genus CICADA.

Cicada, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 704 (1766).

Subgen. *Chremistica*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. 1870, p. 714.

Subgen. *Diceroprocta*, Stål, loc. cit.

Type genus *Cicada*—*C. plebeja*, Scop.

„ subgen. *Chremistica*—*C. viridis*, Fabr. (*Tettigonia*).

„ „ *Diceroprocta*—*D. transversa*, Walk. (*Cicada*).

Cicada Andrewsii, sp. n.

♀. Body and legs pale ochraceous; eyes piceous; ocelli shining testaceous; pronotum with the lateral areas from inner incisure to edges of margins pale brownish castaneous; tegmina and wings pale hyaline, unspotted, and without any suffusions, the venation ochraceous.

Head with the vertex longitudinally incised, face moderately globose, with an obscure central longitudinal sulcation, its lateral areas transversely striate; pronotum with its disk posteriorly, centrally, transversely incised before the posterior margin, which is strongly transversely striate; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 30 mm.; exp. tegm. 92 mm.

Hab. Japan: Yeso (*Walter Andrews*, Brit. Mus.).

Cicada umbrosa, sp. n.

♂. Body umber-brown; the two central oblique incisures to pronotum black; mesonotum with two central obconical spots extending about halfway between anterior margin and the basal cruciform elevation, obscurely piceous, and on each

side of these an elongate and angulate spot which reaches the area of the cruciform elevation, black; body beneath and legs dark ochraceous, a little paler than above. Tegmina and wings talc-like, with a greyish-brown tint, the venation and costal membrane of tegmina ochraceous, tegmina unspotted.

Head (including eyes) wider than anterior margin of mesonotum; head with the front moderately prominent; face broad and tumid, the transverse ridges very prominent; rostrum just passing the intermediate coxæ; opercula longer than broad, concolorous, not extending beyond the base of abdomen, centrally obliquely divergent, their apices broadly subacutely rounded.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 33 mm.; exp. tegm. 97 mm.

Hab. Borneo (*Doherty*).

Cicada boliviana, sp. n.

♂. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum chocolate-brown; lateral areas of front, a transverse fascia between eyes, anterior margin, and two linear obconical spots to mesonotum black; abdomen above castaneous; tympanal coverings and anterior abdominal segmental margins black; a large cretaceous spot occupying the marginal areas of each segment; body beneath dull ochraceous, more or less cretaceously tomentose; tegmina and wings pale hyaline, the venation brownish or fuscous, bases of both pale greenish; costal membrane of tegmina pale brownish to a little beyond apex of radial area.

Head (including eyes) considerably wider than base of mesonotum, eyes very prominent; rostrum passing the intermediate coxæ; opercula just reaching the base of second abdominal segment, their inner margins at base contiguous but not meeting, their posterior margins sinuately oblique, their outer margins a little convex.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 35 mm.; exp. tegm. 102 mm.

Hab. Bolivia: Chimali.

Genus *CRYPTOTYMPANA*.

Cryptotympana, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4) i. p. 613 (1861).

Type, *C. pustulata*, Fabr.

Cryptotympana Holsti, sp. n.

♂. Body black; a small spot on each lateral area of the posterior pronotal margin, lateral abdominal segmental

marginal spots above and beneath, lateral margins of face, a central spot to femora beneath, and lateral margins of opercula reddish testaceous. Tegmina and wings pale smoky hyaline; less than basal half of tegmina and more than basal half of wings black, these black areas with some obscure longitudinal reddish-testaceous streaks, and the costal areas beyond them more or less piceous. Head broad, including eyes wider than base of mesonotum; face broad and subglobose; rostrum just passing the intermediate coxæ; opercula reaching the third abdominal segment, their basal inner margins moderately straight and contiguous, and then obliquely divergent to apex, which is situate near lateral abdominal margin.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 48 mm.; exp. tegm. 128 mm.

Hab. Central Formosa (*Holst*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *C. aquila*, Walk., but differing widely (apart from colour) by the shape of the opercula.

Division POLYNEURARIA (*ante*, p. 293).

By the kindly help of Mons. Joanny Martin, of the Paris Museum, Dr. Handlirsch, of the Hofmuseum, Vienna, and Dr. Gestro, of the Genoa Museum, I have examined the types belonging to this division, representing species which I had not hitherto seen. I can now with greater certitude describe the following species.

Platypleura longula, sp. n.

♂. Head, pro- and mesonotum, tympanal coverings, sternum, opercula, rostrum, and legs brownish ochraceous; abdomen piceous, the posterior margins of the segments and the anal segment brownish ochraceous; head with base of face and a somewhat broken transverse fascia between eyes piceous; pronotum with the lateral and posterior margins paler, sometimes greenish ochraceous, the disk with a central longitudinal piceous fascia, which is sometimes subobsolete; mesonotum with four central spots on anterior margin, a long fasciate oblique spot on each lateral area, and a small spot in front of each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation piceous or black; tegmina talc-like, semihyaline, the costal membrane and costal area, basal cell, and claval area dull pale ochraceous, venation ochraceous on about basal half, fuscous on remaining area, the transverse veins at the apices of the upper three ulnar areas a little piceously infuscated, and a

small fuscous spot on each longitudinal vein (excluding uppermost) to the apical areas; wings semihyaline, the basal area with some pale fuliginous streaks.

Head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum; lateral margins of pronotum angularly dilated; abdomen moderately long and posteriorly attenuated, about as long as from apex of face to base of cruciform elevation; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; opercula small, their posterior margins subtruncate, a little oblique, lateral margins oblique, not meeting inwardly; costal membrane of tegmina rather broad.

♂. Long., excl. tegm., 19–20 mm.; exp. tegm. 58–62 mm.

Hab. Delagoa Bay.

This species, described from two male specimens, belongs to the subgenus *Oxypleura*, A. & S., and, apart from colour-markings, may be easily separated from allied species such as *P. brevis*, Walk., by the elongated abdomen and the considerably broader costal membrane to the tegmina.

Platypleura mira, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum castaneous; upper margins of face continued on each side to eyes, a fascia between eyes (centrally obsolete), and broken basal margin to head black; basal and lateral margins to pronotum ochraceous, the incisures piceous; mesonotum with two short, central, contiguous, obconical spots, on each side of which is a much longer spot, a spot at each anterior angle of basal cruciform elevation, a small central spot to same, and a transverse spot on each side of it, black; abdomen above black, the tympanal coverings and posterior margins of the segments brownish ochraceous; body beneath piceous, transverse striations to face, undersides of trochanters and femora, and apical abdominal segment more or less castaneous; opercula testaceous, with base and apex piceous; tegmina brownish ochraceous, crossed by an irregular piceous fascia passing through radial area and base of third ulnar area and terminating on claval margin, another broader and browner fascia commencing at end of radial area and terminating near anterior angle of lower apical area; this fascia is outwardly fused with other mottlings of the same colour which almost occupy the apical tegmental area; wings ochraceous, a subcentral spot extending from costa to near middle of wing, and the outer margin widened towards abdominal area, piceous.

Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; opercula broad, not

meeting inwardly, extending to second abdominal segment, the lateral and posterior margins moderately convex.

Long., excl. tegm., 23 mm.; exp. tegm. 75 mm.

Hab. Laos (*Dr. Neis*, Paris Mus.).

This species belongs to the subgenus *Pæcilopsaltria*.

Platypleura melania, sp. n.

Head and pronotum dull dark ochraceous; head with sub-basal margin of face and a broad transverse fascia between eyes (including area of ocelli) black; pronotum with the lateral and posterior margins pale ochraceous, a central longitudinal fascia much widened anteriorly and at inner edge of basal margin, the incisures, and outer lateral margins black; mesonotum black, with two discal obconically looped fasciæ (representing the margins of four obconical spots), a broken lateral fascia, and the disk of cruciform elevation, pale ochraceous; abdomen black, in two female specimens the posterior segmental margins obscurely ochraceous; rostrum fuscous, its basal joint pale ochraceous; anterior and intermediate legs fuscous, inner streaks and apices of femora, and bases of tibiæ, ochraceous, posterior legs ochraceous; tegmina piceous, with pale grey markings, of which the principal are two or three in radial area, an excavated spot beneath it at base of third ulnar area, three spots beneath apex of radial area, the uppermost on anterior margin of fourth ulnar area, some broad spots near apices of upper three ulnar areas, and some more obscure outer marginal spots; wings ochraceous, outer marginal area piceous, inwardly lanceolate.

Head (including eyes) as broad as base of mesonotum; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ; opercula in male well separated internally, their lateral margins distinctly sinuate, their posterior margins obliquely subconvex.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 19, ♀ 20 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ ♀, 60–61 mm.

Hab. S. Nigeria (*Dr. S. A. Jones*, ♀, Brit. Mus.); Congo (♂, Coll. Dist.).

Belonging to the subgenus *Pæcilopsaltria*, Stål.

Platypleura Bettoni, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous; head with two transverse waved black lines, one crossing base of face, the other passing through the area of the ocelli, a small black spot a little before each eye; pronotum with the central lateral margins, a central broken longitudinal line, which is widened

anteriorly and posteriorly, and the incisures black; mesonotum and abdomen darker ochraceous, the first with two anterior, central, obconical spots, on each side of which is a transverso basal patch, a sublateral oblique line on each side, and a small rounded spot in front of each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation; abdomen above with the segments (excluding basal and apical) broadly piceous on each side; body beneath and legs ochraceous; tegmina with about basal half greyishly ochraceous and opaque, crossed by an oblique brown fascia passing through radial area and outwardly broadly of the same hue, a small round brown spot at base and apex of radial area, the last preceded by a transparent talc-like spot; apical half transparent, talc-like, the apices of the three upper ulnar areas crossed by an oblique fuscous and greyish fascia, and a series of spots of the same colour at the apices of the longitudinal veins to apical areas; wings with nearly basal two thirds ochraceous, remaining area pale hyaline.

Head (including eyes) as broad as base of mesonotum; tympanal coverings and opercula pale fulvous, the last overlapping internally, a little sinuate laterally, slightly convex posteriorly; rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 17 mm.; exp. tegm. 53 mm.

Hab. Brit. E. Africa: Changanwe (C. S. Belton, Brit. Mus.).

Belonging to the subgenus *Pacilopsaltria*, Stål.

Pycna celestia, sp. n.

Head and pronotum olivaceous green; head with anterior margin of face and its basal angles, a marginal spot on each side of vertex, area of the ocelli, and two spots on each side of same, black; pronotum with a central lanceolate spot before posterior margin and the incisures black; mesonotum pale castaneous, with two short, central, obconical spots at anterior margin, a much longer spot on each side of them, and a central lanceolate spot, the base of which occupies the area of the cruciform elevation, on each side of which is a transverse spot, black; tympanal coverings olivaceous; abdomen black, the posterior segmental margins olivaceous; sternum, rostrum, and legs brownish; opercula and apex of abdomen olivaceous; tegmina with about basal half brownish opaque, remaining area pale hyaline; in the opaque area there are two spots on costal membrane, a transverse fascia crossing radial area to upper margin of lower ulnar area, a spot on each side of basal cell, a claval streak, and a large

spot beyond radial area, piceous or black; the brown coloration also contains some paler spots; on the outer hyaline area there is a waved spot commencing at costa and crossing bases of first to fourth apical areas, some submarginal spots, a small spot on each side of the apices of longitudinal veins to apical areas, followed by a larger spot on extreme outer margin, piceous or black; wings black, their outer fourth pale hyaline.

Head (including eyes) about two thirds the width of base of mesonotum; rostrum reaching base of abdomen, its apex black; opercula broadly transverse, their inner angles overlapping, their outer and lateral margins moderately convex.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 20-22 mm.; exp. tegm. 72-76 mm.

Hab. N.W. China (*Dr. W. M. Croisfool*, Brit. Mus.); W. China (*Pratt*, Coll. Dist.).

This species has a strong superficial resemblance to a very large example of *Platypheura nobilis*, Fabr., but belongs to the genus *Pyena* by the relative breadth of the head (including eyes) and the base of mesonotum.

Ugada Nutti, sp. n.

Allied in general coloration to *U. Stålina*, Butl., less so to *U. grandicollis*, Germ., from both of which it differs by the much longer and more acute lateral pronotal angles, the broader central sulcation to face, the opercula in male only nearly meeting, and not overlapping internally as in *U. Stålina*; rostrum reaching but not passing the posterior coxae. By the shape of the pronotum it is more allied to *U. limbata*, Fabr., from which it differs by the pale castaneous wings, more sharply angulated lateral angles of pronotum, broader longitudinal sulcation to face.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀ 33 mm.; exp. pronot. angl., ♂ 21, ♀ 23½ mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 102, ♀ 112 mm.

Hab. Nyasa plateau, near Tanganyika (*W. H. Nutt*, Brit. Mus.).

The British Museum possesses one male and one female specimen.

XLVII.—On a *Pneumatic Type of Vertebra from the Lower Karroo Rocks of Cape Colony* (Tamboeria Maraisi). By H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.

IN August 1889 I found at Tamboer Fontein, between Fraserburg Road Station and Fraserburg, an isolated vertebra, loose upon the surface, which differs in type from all reptiles