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LVII.—Rhynchotal notes.—XLIII

W.L. Distant

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LVII.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XLIII. By W. L. DISTANT.

WITH one exception all the Cicadidæ described in this paper are from the continent of Australia. The materials from which these species were described are (1) from the Northern Territories of South Australia collected by Mr. W. Stalker and sent to the British Museum by Sir William Ingram and the Hon. John Forrest, and also from another locality in the same territory collected and sent to the Museum by Mr. H. J. Hillier; (2) a collection made in Queensland by Mr. F. P. Dodd; and (3) a number of specimens sent to me by Mr. W. W. Froggatt for identification, with the intimation that they were not included in the Monograph of Australian Cicadidæ written by Messrs. Goding and Froggatt. For some other specimens I have to thank Mr. H. Ashton, of Sydney.

Subfam. *CICADINÆ*.

Division THOPHARIA.

Thopha colorata, sp. n.

♂. Head and pronotum reddish ochraceous; apical and basal margins of front and a broad transverse fascia on vertex between the eyes black; pronotum with the margins a little paler than disk, small obscure black spots at the anterior and posterior margins of the central longitudinal impression; mesonotum black, two obconical spots at anterior margin only indicated by their pale margins, on each side of which are two large discal, angulated, reddish-ochraceous spots, the interior angles of which form the inner margins of the obconical spots; lateral margins of pronotum and mesonotum and basal cruciform elevation reddish ochraceous, the latter with a central longitudinal black spot; abdomen above black, the tympana reddish ochraceous, the apical segment (excluding centre) cretaceous white; head beneath black, anterior margins between face and eyes ochraceous, lateral margins of face narrowly and obscurely ochraceous; sternum greyishly pilose; legs reddish ochraceous, anterior coxæ streaked with black, intermediate and posterior coxæ more or less cretaceously pilose; opercula pale ochraceous; abdomen beneath piceous, with the posterior segmental margins testaceous, the anal plate and segment reddish ochraceous, basal and lateral margins of abdomen, and a large spot at base of tympana, cretaceously white; eyes sessile, the breadth

between their outer margins equalling the length between the anterior margin of the pronotum and the base of the cruciform elevation; tegmina and wings subhyaline, talc-like; tegmina with the base and about basal two thirds of venation ochraceous or reddish ochraceous, apical venation brownish ochraceous, costal and postcostal areas and base of posterior claval margin black; wings with the base, venation, and basal halves of margins to anal area ochraceous or reddish ochraceous, at apical margins the veins are darker in hue; face very globose, with a central impressed longitudinal line, on each side of which is a longitudinal series of obscure nodules, lateral areas transversely striate; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 35 mm.; exp. tegm. 98 mm.

Hab. N. T., S. Australia (*H. J. Hillier*, Brit. Mus.).

Division C I C A D A R I A.

Macrotristria Godingi, sp. n.

♀. Vertex ochraceous, anterior area of front and a fasciate line connecting it with base castaneous, irregular markings surrounding the ocelli, a curved fasciate line at inner margins of eyes, and the central posterior margin, black; pronotum ochraceous, the posterior and lateral margins a little paler in hue, two central, discal, contiguous lines (united posteriorly and amplified at anterior margin), the furrows, and an oblique and a curved spot on each side of the central lines, black; mesonotum ochraceous, with four obconical spots, the two central ones darker and smaller and meeting two curved angulated spots, which emerge from the ochraceous cruciform elevation, black, extreme lateral margins also black; abdomen above black, the margins of the abdominal segments on apical half more or less ochraceous; body beneath black; face castaneous, space between face and eyes ochraceous, inner margins of eyes, posteriorly connected with a short oblique fascia, black; coxæ and legs ochraceous, longitudinal streaks to coxæ and femora, and the tibiæ more or less, castaneous or piceous, anterior and intermediate tarsi black; tegmina hyaline, talc-like, the venation piceous, extreme base, costal area, upper part of costal cell, and the claval veins ochraceous, postcostal area, and basal half of posterior claval margin, black; wings hyaline, talc-like, extreme base and most of veins on basal half ochraceous or stramineous, venation on apical half and the veins to anal area piceous or black; eyes robustly sessile; face broadly globose, finely transversely

striate, medially longitudinally interrupted; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; body beneath greyishly pilose and the abdominal segments narrowly margined with ochraceous.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀, 36 mm.; exp. tegm. 118 mm.

Hab. Queensland (F. P. Dodd, Brit. Mus.).

Macrotristria Hillieri, sp. n.

Vertex black, the lateral margins, two transverse basal lines near inner margins of eyes, and a central basal point behind ocelli pale ochraceous; pronotum black, the lateral areas gradually broadening from disk piceous brown, a central longitudinal line, the posterior margin (narrowly) and which is extended upwardly near each posterior angle, and the anterior angle of lateral margins pale ochraceous; mesonotum black, two central, obconical, dark castaneous spots, which are narrowly margined with pale ochraceous, the lateral margins greyishly pilose, the cruciform elevation ochraceous; lateral margins of the metasternum ochraceous; abdomen above black, the abdominal margins (narrowly transversely and broadly laterally) and the apical segment calcareously tomentose, the white lateral margins spotted with black; body beneath more or less greyishly tomentose; a small central spot on basal margin of face, a large transverse spot between face and eyes, posterior margins to the sternal and abdominal segments, opercula, coxæ, and apices of the femora, ochraceous; rostrum black, ochraceous at base; tegmina and wings pale hyaline, talc-like, tegmina with the venation ochraceous at base, piceous on apical two thirds, costal and postcostal areas black margined with ochraceous; wings with the veins mostly ochraceous, a few black on basal area; head above subangularly produced, the front prominent; face globosely compressed, strongly transversely ridged, with a central longitudinal carinate line; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; opercula in the male transverse, well separated internally, moderately broadly convex posteriorly, not extending beyond the basal segment.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀, 27-32 mm.; exp. tegm. 91-102 mm.

Hab. N. T., S. Australia; Hermansburg (H. J. Hillier, Brit. Mus.).

Cicada Knowlesi, sp. n.

Vertex from base to the anterior margins of the eyes black, its lateral margins, ocelli, and front ochraceous, base of front and a transverse spot at the apex of each lateral margin

black; face ochraceous, with a central discal spot, the cheeks, and clypeus black, a large irregular spot at inner margin of each eye and a longitudinal line to clypeus ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, the lateral and posterior margins, anterior margin (centrally interrupted), and the furrows black; mesonotum ochraceous, with two large anterior, central, obconical spots, on each side of which is a smaller obconical spot, two spots in front of the basal cruciform elevation, and the posterior lateral margins black; abdomen above ochraceous, with a basal, central, greyish spot, the margins of the segment, two oblique, longitudinal, central fasciæ on the apical and anal segments, and a sublateral series of spots, black; body beneath black; legs, transverse abdominal fasciæ, and lateral marginal spots ochraceous; coxæ, apical spots to anterior and intermediate femora beneath, and tarsal claws, black; tegmina hyaline, talc-like, the venation ochraceous, much darker on apical area, base of costal area and the postcostal area black, basal area tinged with pale sanguineous; wings subhyaline, the venation ochraceous, basal area tinged with pale sanguineous; vertex with three central longitudinal furrows; face centrally smooth, laterally transversely striate, pronotum with the lateral furrows behind the eyes broadly foveately excavate; opercula in male short, transverse, rounded posteriorly, scarcely extending over base of abdomen, not meeting inwardly, black, with their posterior and lateral margins narrowly and obscurely ochraceous; rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂, 33 mm.; exp. tegm. 101 mm.

Hab. Fiji Islands (*C. Knowles*, Brit. Mus.).

Subfam. *GEANINÆ*.

Division *CICADATRARIA*.

Tamasa tristigma.

Cicada tristigma, Germ. in Silb. Rev. Ent. ii. p. 69 (1834).

Tettigia tristigma, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 617.

Tibicen kurandæ, God. & Frogg. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1904, p. 605.

Tibicen Doddi, God. & Frogg. loc. cit. p. 602.

A species very variable in size; the British Museum now possesses a fair series of specimens collected by Mr. Dodd in Queensland, and I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Froggatt for cotypes of his species.

Subfam. *TIBICININÆ*.Division *TAPHURARIA*.*Abricta Stalkeri*, sp. n.

♂. Vertex black; front testaceous; ocelli testaceous, and in some specimens a distinct small, central, ochraceous spot at base of vertex; pronotum ochraceous, the margins, a broad, central, longitudinal fascia (which is dilated anteriorly and posteriorly), and the furrows pale castaneous, edge of basal margin black; mesonotum pale castaneous, two obscure obconical spots at anterior margin, which are only denoted by their paler margins, lateral margins, and also the lateral margins of the metanotum, greyishly pilose; abdomen above pale castaneous, the posterior segmental margins narrowly obscurely virescent and the anterior margins broadly dark castaneous; body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous, the area between face and eyes black; coxæ, base of rostrum, and opercula in male pale ochraceous; tegmina hyaline, the venation ochraceous, extreme base, costal and postcostal areas ochraceous, the latter centrally streaked with greyish, upper apical area, and broad margins to the transverse veins at bases of second, third, and fourth apical areas, fuscous brown, posterior claval margin from about one third from base fuscous brown; wings hyaline, the venation, extreme base, and anal area pale ochraceous, at outer posterior angle of anal area a somewhat large fuscous-brown spot; face reddish castaneous, with a central, longitudinal, linear incision, the lateral areas broadly transversely striate; clypeus with a piceous spot on each side; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apical area black; opercula short, somewhat obliquely directed inwardly, widely separated internally, their posterior margins subtruncate and not passing base of abdomen.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀, 18-18½ mm.; exp. tegm. 50-55 mm.

Hab. N. T., S. Australia; Alexandria (*W. Stalker*, Brit. Mus.); W. Australia; Nicol Bay (Coll. Dist.).

Abricta Frenchi, sp. n.

♂. Body above black; front, vertex, and pronotum with a broken, central, longitudinal, testaceous fascia, in some specimens scarcely visible; lateral margins of vertex, posterior and lateral margins of pronotum, two discal inwardly angulated longitudinal fasciæ and lateral margins to meso-

notum, margins of metanotum, and abdominal segmental margins, testaceous; body beneath black; face, lateral areas of sternum, opercula, and abdominal margins testaceous; legs ochraceous, spots to coxæ and trochanters, longitudinal streaks or spots to femora, and apices of tibiæ and tarsi black; tegmina bronzy-brown subhyaline, veins mostly ochraceous before and piceous beyond middle, transverse veins at bases of first, second, and third apical areas broadly margined with black, costal margin black, costal area sanguineous; wings subhyaline, with the venation ochraceous; body robust; pronotum strongly furrowed; opercula short, transverse, well separated internally, posterior margins moderately convex, not passing the basal abdominal segment; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; tegmina short and broad.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀, 16–18 mm.; exp. tegm. 34–38 mm.

Hab. Victoria; Woori Yallock (*C. French, Jun.*).

Allied to the Tasmanian *A. aurata*, Walk., from which it differs by the more outwardly rounded opercula, infusate tegmina, and globose abdomen, not depressed on lateral areas as in Walker's species.

Burbunga venosa, sp. n.

Vertex and front castaneous, lateral margins of vertex ochraceous, ocelli red; pronotum ochraceous, the furrows and sometimes a central longitudinal fascia brownish; mesonotum greyish ochraceous, with four obconical castaneous spots, the two central ones shorter; abdomen above ochraceous, the anterior margins of the last four segments castaneous, a castaneous spot on each side of the anterior margin of the apical segment; body beneath and legs ochraceous, face testaceous, abdomen beneath shaded with brownish; tegmina and wings hyaline, talc-like; tegmina with the venation as far as the apical areas stramineous, veins and transverse veins of the apical areas fuscous, costal margin fuscous, costal area stramineous; wings with the veins pale stramineous, the outer marginal and tips of the apical veins palely fuscous; head with the front prominent, in breadth considerably narrower than lateral margins of vertex; vertex with three longitudinal impressions; face prominent, globose, strongly transversely striate, centrally longitudinally interrupted; opercula in male somewhat obliquely directed inwardly, their posterior margins truncate, well separated internally; rostrum only just passing the intermediate coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 18, ♀ 15 mm.; exp. tegm. 49–50 mm.

Hab. N. T., S. Australia (*H. J. Hillier*, Brit. Mus.).

Burbunga albofasciata, sp. n.

♀. Body above pale ochraceous; pronotum with four silvery-white, sericeous, longitudinal fasciæ, the two central shorter and not extending beyond the anterior margin of the basal cruciform elevation, the two outermost longer and at lateral margins; abdomen above with three similar discal fasciæ; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, lateral margins of the sternum and abdomen sericeously white; tegmina and wings hyaline, talc-like; tegmina with the costal area and veins stramineous, the veins defining the posterior margin of the radial area, the veins defining the second ulnar area, and almost the whole venation defining the apical areas, fuscous; wings with the venation stramineous, the outer and upper venation more or less fuscous; head with front prominent, in breadth considerably narrower than lateral margins of vertex; vertex with three longitudinal incisions; pronotum with two central discal ridges enclosing a flattened somewhat darker fascia; face strongly produced, laterally compressed, strongly transversely striate, narrowly longitudinally interrupted at middle; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀, 15 mm.; exp. tegm. 46 mm.

Hab. N. T., S. Australia; Alexandria (*W. Stalker*, Brit. Mus.).

Division CHLOROCYSTARIA.

Bæturia varicolor, sp. n.

Virescent; posterior margins of the abdominal segments above a little darker; disk of abdomen beneath, tibiæ (excluding bases), and the tarsi sanguineous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation greenish or ochraceous, tegmina with the costal area more or less ochraceous and with eight apical areas; wings with six apical areas.

Var. *a*.—Head, pro- and mesonota pale testaceous; abdomen above testaceous, abdomen beneath and costal area of tegmina sanguineous.

Var. *b*.—Body above and costal area of tegmina sanguineous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; tibiæ, tarsi, and discal posterior marginal abdominal segments sanguineous.

♂. Tympana entirely exposed; opercula elongate, oblique, not reaching base of abdomen, and only inwardly covering the cavities; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex piceous; face somewhat elongate, lateral areas oblique,

strongly transversely striate, centrally finely longitudinally sulcate; abdomen moderately inflated.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 19-20, ♀ 18 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 47-49, ♀ 54 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Bæturia modesta, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Virescent or ochraceous, probably virescent in fresh or living specimens; ocelli red; tibiae and tarsi more or less testaceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation virescent or ochraceous.

♂. Uniformly ochraceous in typical specimen; front anteriorly transversely subangulate, and centrally sulcate between the ocelli; pronotum with a central, flattened, longitudinal, concolorous, fasciate impression, which neither reaches the anterior nor posterior margin, the lateral posterior angles somewhat broadly posteriorly produced; face with the lateral areas oblique, strongly transversely striate, narrowly longitudinally sulcate; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; opercula very small, oblique, apically subangulate, scarcely extending halfway across the cavities, and leaving the posterior and interior areas widely exposed.

♀. Uniformly virescent in typical specimen.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 15, ♀ 12 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 40, ♀ 38 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *B. varicolor*, Dist., but a smaller species; the opercula in the male much shorter and smaller and the cavities much more exposed.

Mardalana suffusa, sp. n.

Vertex, pro- and mesonota virescent; anterior margin of front, a transverse spot to vertex near anterior margins of eyes, surrounding area to each ocellus, two central longitudinal fasciæ to pronotum and the furrows and lateral margins, four obconical spots to mesonotum, the lateral longest, extending whole length of mesonotum, the central short and meeting two slightly curved fasciæ which start from two spots in front of cruciform elevation, purplish brown; head beneath, sternum, and legs virescent, posterior area of the face, coxæ, and femora more or less spotted with purplish brown; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation dull virescent or brownish ochraceous, tegmina with the costal area virescent streaked with testaceous, extreme bases of both tegmina and wings ochraceous.

♂. Abdomen somewhat strongly inflated, pale greenish ochraceous, the margins of the abdominal segments testaceous brown.

♀. Abdomen normal, not inflated, dull virescent, a broad obscure, dark, central, longitudinal fascia above, and a narrower and more distinct, longitudinal, central, purplish-brown fascia beneath.

♂ ♀. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex purplish brown; face strongly transversely striate, centrally, narrowly, longitudinally sulcate; tegmina with eleven, wings with five apical areas.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 25, ♀ 20 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 60, ♀ 62 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Division MELAMPSALTARIA.

Melampsalta Froggatti, sp. n.

♀. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum black, shortly greyish pilose; vertex with the ocelli, a short basal longitudinal sulcation between them, and a spot near middle of lateral margins purplish red, anterior margin of front more or less reddish; pronotum with a central longitudinal fascia not reaching base, the furrows and extreme posterior margin, testaceous; mesonotum with two faint obconical spots margined with purplish at middle of anterior margin, the lateral margins and cruciform elevation also purplish red; abdomen above somewhat purplish red; head beneath black, face and clypeus purplish red, face with the basal margin and two central longitudinal fasciæ united posteriorly black; body beneath and legs purplish red; apex of rostrum black; disk of abdomen beneath piceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, talc-like, with their bases purplish red, the tegmina with a slightly pale ochraceous tint, costal area and the venation ochraceous, base of costal area purplish red; face globose, centrally sulcate for half its length, its lateral areas strongly transversely striate, rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀, 13 mm.; exp. tegm. 40 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.); Cairns (Colls. Froggatt and Dist.).

Melampsalta hermansburgensis, sp. n.

Body virescent, inclining here and there to ochraceous; legs ochraceous (in fresh and living specimens probably uniformly virescent); tegmina and wings hyaline, talc-like,

bases of both narrowly ochraceous, venation and the costal area of tegmina ochraceous.

♀. Body very robust; front somewhat subangularly prominent; ocelli purplish red; pronotum with two central longitudinal lines, which broaden outwardly a little anteriorly and very widely so posteriorly; between these lines on anterior disk the surface is deepened or sulcate; face globose, strongly, centrally, longitudinally sulcate, lateral areas robustly transversely striate; rostrum slightly passing the intermediate coxæ; tegmina with the bases of the upper vein to lower ulnar area and the lower vein to radial area fused for less than the length of basal cell.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀, 17-18 mm.; exp. tegm. 50 mm.

Hab. N. T., S. Australia; Hermansburg (*H. J. Hillier*, Brit. Mus.).

Melampsalta kewelensis, sp. n.

♀. Vertex and front black; a central longitudinal fascia to front, lateral margins of vertex, and a basal spot between the ocelli pale ochraceous; pronotum brownish ochraceous, mottled with piceous, a broad, central, hourglass-shaped, black fascia, containing a central, elongate, pale ochraceous spot, anterior, posterior, and lateral margins pale ochraceous, sublateral and subbasal margins black; mesonotum black, with two central longitudinal fasciæ, the anterior halves of which are narrow, the posterior halves widened, notched, and continued to basal cruciform elevation, and a large oblong spot on each lateral margin, pale ochraceous; cruciform elevation pale ochraceous; abdomen above black, the segmental margins and the apical segment pale ochraceous, the latter with three longitudinal black fasciæ; head beneath black; a basal spot and margins to face, a transverse basal line between face and eyes, and apex of clypeus, pale ochraceous; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; coxæ and legs spotted or streaked with black; tegmina hyaline, talc-like, the venation dull ochraceous, postcostal margin, upper margin of basal cell, and base of posterior claval margin black; wings hyaline, the venation ochraceous; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina with the upper vein to lower ulnar area and the lower vein of radial area fused for about the length of basal cell.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀, 17 mm.; exp. tegm. 40 mm.

Hab. Victoria; Kewel (*Hill*).

Allied to *M. Waterhousei*, Dist.

Melampsalta murrayensis, sp. n.

♂. Vertex, front, pronotum, and mesonotum black; a small central elongate spot between and a similar one in front of ocelli, a central longitudinal line on anterior half of pronotum, and two linear discal spots to mesonotum, dull ochraceous; lateral posterior margins of pro- and mesonota, and base of cruciform elevation, pale ochraceous; abdomen orange-yellow, above with two transverse basal fasciæ and three longitudinal segmental series of four spots each, one series central, the other two lateral; head beneath and sternum black; legs ochraceous, femora and coxæ strongly streaked with black; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; opercula small, rounded, not extending inwardly beyond the posterior coxæ, not backwardly beyond the base of abdomen; tegmina with the bases of lower vein to radial area and upper vein to lower ulnar area fused for less than the length of basal cell.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂, 11 mm.; exp. tegm. 30 mm.

Hab. Victoria; N.W. Murray River (*C. French, Jun.*).

Melampsalta sulcata, sp. n.

♂. Vertex and front black, greyishly pilose; basal lateral margins of vertex and a spot on lateral margins of vertex sanguineous; a longitudinal sulcation between the ocelli testaceous; pronotum testaceous, centrally longitudinally sulcate, submarginally narrowly piceous; mesonotum testaceous, with four obconical black spots—two small, central, and not extending far from anterior margin, and a larger one on each lateral area reaching the anterior angles of the cruciform elevation; abdomen above testaceous, the segmental margins sanguineous, a series of obscure fuscous segmental spots on each lateral area; body beneath and legs sanguineous, face with two central, broad, longitudinal, black fasciæ, united anteriorly; the cheeks and area between face and eyes black, thickly palely pilose; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, face medially longitudinally sulcate; opercula narrow, roundly obliquely directed inwardly, but widely separated; tegmina and wings hyaline, talc-like, their bases narrowly sanguineous, the venation dull greyish; tegmina with the bases of the lower vein to radial area and the upper vein to lower ulnar area fused for a little less than the length of basal cell.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂, 13 mm.; exp. tegm. 37 mm.

Hab. Cape York.

Melampsalta arenaria, sp. n.

♂. Vertex, front, and pronotum black, thickly somewhat longly pilose; lateral margins of vertex, a central longitudinal fascia to vertex and pronotum, on the latter widened posteriorly, and the lateral and posterior margins of pronotum pale ochraceous, on each side of the central fascia the whole pronotal lateral areas are more or less testaceous, with the furrows blackish; mesonotum black, with two central, longitudinal, angulated, pale ochraceous fasciæ, which are narrow at anterior margin and angularly widened before the anterior angles of the cruciform elevation, which is ochraceous, with its anterior angles black; abdomen above black, the segmental margins obscure brownish ochraceous; head beneath, sternum, and legs ochraceous; abdomen beneath dull obscure ochraceous; lateral margins and apex of face and apices of tarsal claws black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation and costal area of tegmina ochraceous; face with the lateral areas oblique and strongly transversely striate; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, its apex black; metasternum black; opercula short, broadly transverse, posteriorly subtruncate, not meeting but not very widely separated internally; the bases of the lower vein to radial area and the upper vein to lower ulnar area shortly fused and only for about one third the length of basal cell.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂, 15–17 mm.; exp. tegm. 31–37 mm.

Hab. Sydney (*H. Ashton*, on the sands).

Pauropsalta endeavourensis, sp. n.

♂. Vertex and front black, a spot at apex of front and the lateral margins of vertex pale ochraceous; ocelli red; pronotum reddish testaceous, with a central, longitudinal, pale ochraceous fascia margined with black, margins pale ochraceous, the furrows, a curved line on each lateral area, and a spot on lateral margin black; mesonotum black, two discal longitudinal fasciæ, which are inwardly angulated and dilated and almost meet at middle, testaceous, ochraceous near anterior margin; cruciform elevation and margins of metanotum pale ochraceous; abdomen above ochraceous, the segmental margins and a series of central and lateral spots more or less black and greyishly pilose; head beneath black, margins of face ochraceous; sternum, legs, and abdomen beneath ochraceous; spots to coxæ and sternum, femora (excluding apices), margins of metasternum, and a spot on each side of apical

segment piceous or black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation mostly fuscous, costal area to tegmina and veins to anal area of wings pale ochraceous; opercula short and posteriorly rounded; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; bases of the lower vein to radial area and upper vein to lower ulnar area fused for more than the length of basal cell.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 12, ♀ 14 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 32, ♀ 35 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Endeavour River.

Mr. Froggatt kindly sent me a male and a female specimen of this species.

Urabunana festiva, sp. n.

♂. Vertex of head and front black; a spot on each lateral margin of front, lateral margins of vertex, and a spot before each eye pale ochraceous; pronotum pale ochraceous, with a broad, central, longitudinal, shining black fascia, which inwardly contains a short pale discal streak, posterior margin narrowly inwardly black; mesonotum paler or more stramineous than the pronotum, with a broad, central, shining black, longitudinal fascia extending through the cruciform basal elevation, and a long obconical spot of the same colour on each lateral area; abdomen above stramineous, first and second segments (excluding lateral margins) and disks of the other segments (gradually decreasing in width towards apex) shining black; body beneath and legs very pale ochraceous; central area of face, anterior and posterior lateral margins of face, anterior tibiæ and tarsi, and the rostrum black; tegmina and wings hyaline, talc-like, the venation stramineous or pale virescent, postcostal margin and the outer margins to the apical areas black; opercula small and transverse; abdomen globose beneath; wings with four apical areas (in a male specimen now before me only three apical areas, which is clearly a malformation).

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀, 13 mm.; exp. tegm. 32 mm.

Hab. Victoria; Kewel (*Hill*).

LVIII.—*Description of a new Genus and Species of Cerambycidae from Natal.* By W. L. DISTANT.

Subfam. CERAMBYCINÆ.

GAHANIA, gen. nov.

♂. Head with front short, slightly concave from side to