

SYNONYMICAL NOTES ON SOME RECENTLY
DESCRIBED AUSTRALIAN *CICADIDÆ*.

BY W. L. DISTANT.

(Communicated by W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S.)

Since Goding & Froggatt published their monographic revision of the Australian Cicadidæ, the path has been cleared for other workers in that continent. Mr. Howard Ashton has recently published descriptions of new species; but, as a large proportion of these have been previously described, I am sure Mr. Ashton will be glad to have these errors corrected.

CYCLOCHILA VIRENS.

Cyclochila virens Dist., Entomologist, 1906, p.148.

Cyclochila laticosta Asht., Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict.(N.S.), xxiv., p.221, Pl.xlix., fig.1a, b, 1912.

ARUNTA INTERCLUSA.

Thopha interclusa Walk., List Hom., Suppl. p.5(1858).

Thopha n.sp. Walk., List Hom., iv., t.1, f.6(1852).

Arunta flava Asht., Rec. Aust. Mus., ix., p.76, Pl.vii., figs. 1, 2 (1912).

My reasons for regarding *A. flava* Asht., as a synonym of *A. interclusa* Walk., are as follows. Ashton's description accords with Walker's type, from which he says it differs "in its lighter colour, smaller size, less produced front to head, powdered white penultimate segment, and unspotted tegmina." The measurements given by Ashton, represent those of Walker's type; the head is not less produced (judging by Ashton's figure); *A. interclusa* has the anal segment powdered white, and also the tegmina unspotted.

Ashton's figures are somewhat difficult to reconcile with his description; he gives the expanse of tegmina as "90 mm.," which agrees with that of Walker's type, but his figures expand, ♂ 110,

♀ 97 mm., which is probably the responsibility of the artist. The tympanal coverings in the ♂ figured, are clearly inexact, and do not agree with the description.

It is probable that Mr. Ashton has confused Walker's species.

LEMBEJA BRUNNEOSA.

Lembeja brunneosa Dist., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1910, p.418.

Lembeja australis Asht., Rec. Austr. Mus., ix., p.77, Pl.vii., f.3 (1912).

Prasia vitticollis Asht., Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict.(N.S.), xxiv., p.228, Pl. li., f.4a, b, 1912 (the female of *Lembeja brunneosa*).

I had previously described this species from North Queensland, in 1910, which Mr. Ashton had overlooked, as he states that his *L. australis* is the first species of the genus described from Australia.

MELAMPSALTA CONVERGENS.

Cicada convergens Walk., List Hom., i., p.114(1850).

Melampsalta cylindrica Asht., Mem. Nat. Mus. Melb., No.4, p.31, Pl. iv., fig.1(1912).

Genus FROGGATTOIDES.

Froggattoides Dist., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1910, p.417.

Larrakeeya Asht., Rec. Austr. Mus., ix., p.77(1912).

FROGGATTOIDES TYPICUS.

Froggattoides typicus Dist., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1910, p.418.

Larrakeeya pallida Asht., Rec. Austr. Mus., ix., p.78, Pl. vii., f.4(1912).

The typical form was sent to me by my friend, Mr. Froggatt, who had received it from North Queensland. Mr. Ashton has localised his specimen as "Lawler, Western Australia."

By a clerical error, the name of this genus was published as *Froggattoids*. I now amend it.



Distant, William Lucas. 1913. "Synonymical notes on some recently described Australian Cicadidae." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 37, 600–601. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.22362>.

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