

V. *Homoptera* (Membracidae and Jassidae) collected in the Lagos district by W. A. Lamborn. By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. MEMBRACIDAE.

NEOXIPHISTES, gen. nov.

THIS genus possesses all the characters of *Xiphistes* (found in both the Oriental and Ethiopian Regions), but differing in the length of the posterior pronotal process, which is very long, considerably passing the apex of the tegmina. In *Xiphistes* it about reaches the apex of the interior margin of the tegmina.

Type. *Neoxiphistes lagosensis*, Dist.

Neoxiphistes lagosensis, sp. n.

Piceous; the central pronotal ridge, apices of the pronotal angles, and about apical half of the posterior pronotal process, castaneous; tegmina subhyaline with the venation black; pronotum finely rugose, centrally strongly longitudinally carinate, anterior angles robust, tricarinate, obliquely divergent, about as long as breadth of pronotum at their bases, beyond the central longitudinal carination are shorter and less pronounced carinations proceeding from the outer and inner basal margins of the produced angles: the posterior pronotal process is nearly as long as the whole body including the tegmina, and extends considerably beyond the tegminal apices, it is also tricarinate or three-cornered; legs brownish-ochraceous, femora (excluding apices), and the tarsal claws, black.

Long. incl. lat. pronot. angl. and post. pronot. proc. 8 to 10 mm.

Hab. Oni, near Lagos (W. A. Lamborn—Oxford and Brit. Muss.).

See also p. 497.

Genus LEPTOCENTRUS.

Leptocentrus, Stål, Hem. Afr., iv., pp. 87 and 90 (1866);

id. Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1869, p. 281; Dist., Faun.

Brit. Ind., Rhynch. Hom., iv., p. 28 (1907).

Rabduchus, Buckt., Monogr. Membrac., p. 251 (1903).

Leptocentrus altifrons.

Centrotus altifrons, Walk., List. Hom., ii, p. 608 (1851).

Centrotus Bos, Sign., in Thoms., Arch. ent., ii, p. 336 (1858).

Leptocentrus Bos, Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 90 (1866).

Rabduchus gnomon, Buckt., Monogr. Membrac., p. 251, Pl. lvii, figs. 4, a, b, (1903).

This species, which was found at Lagos by Mr. Lamborn, has had its nomenclature unduly complicated. Stål, at the time of writing his "Hemiptera Africana," ignored all the work of Walker, even to placing his species as synonyms of other species described subsequently (*supra*). Buckton has redescribed both genus and species. His types are now before me. The one figured by him (not this type) has the pronotal posterior process a little raised.

See also pp. 494-7.

Anchon decoratum, sp. n.

Head and pronotum black; pronotum with a central longitudinal castaneous carinate line and with a cretaceous sericeous line on each side behind and before the base of each lateral process, posterior pronotal process dark castaneous, sometimes black; scutellum more or less greyishly sericeous; tegmina black, sometimes very dark castaneous, a small pale spot near apex of clavus, and a large transverse subapical ochraceous spot extending about half across the apical area from costal margin; body beneath piceous, lateral margins of sternum greyishly sericeous; legs ochraceous or pale castaneous; pronotal lateral processes recurved and divergent, their apical areas moderately flattened and broadened a little but distinctly inwardly ampliate before apex which is acute, the posterior process is obliquely raised at base and there apically furnished with a short outwardly directed spine, then sinuately and obliquely directed to apex and to a little before tegminal apex.

Long. 5 to 5½ mm. Exp. pronot. proc. 4½ to 5 mm.

Hab. Oni, near Lagos; forest (W. A. Lamborn—Oxford and Brit. Muss.).

See also p. 498.

Anchon relatum, sp. n.

Closely allied to and resembling the preceding species *A. decoratum*, Dist., but differing in the following characters. The pronotal apices are considerably more acute and the apical areas are not

ampliated inwardly; the apical area of the posterior process is concavely sinuate and its apex horizontal (in *A. decoratum* the apical area is a little convex and the apex depressed over the apical angle of the tegmen); the tegmina are dark castaneous, with the oblique apical area paler, the apical margin black, and with a somewhat large black spot beyond apex of clavus.

Long. 6 mm. Exp. pronot. proc. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Oni, near Lagos (W. A. Lamborn—Oxford Mus.).
See also p. 467.

BENINIA, gen. nov.

Face subtriangular, apically concavely excavate before clypeus; ocelli almost on a level with the upper margins of the eyes and about as far from each other as from eyes; pronotum shorter than the tegmina, without lateral processes, but centrally, anteriorly produced upward in an almost erect process, the apex of which is bilobed, the posterior process is long, somewhat slender, sinuately adpressed to the tegminal suture, its apex deflected, narrowly subacute and slightly passing the inner tegminal angle; tegmina extending beyond the abdominal apex, their apices subacute, their apical areas provided with apical and subapical cells; tibiae slightly dilated.

Allied to *Congellana*, Dist. (Div. *Hypsauchenaria*), but differing in the completely distinct structure of the pronotal posterior process.

Type. *B. lamborni*, Dist.

Beninia lamborni, sp. n.

Body and legs dark castaneous; tegmina shining ochraceous, base narrowly suffused with castaneous; pronotum finely rugulose, longitudinally tricarinate on disk, central carination straight and continued along the posterior process, the outer carinations short and roundly posteriorly curved inward, the discal erect process apically obliquely transversely bilobed, each lobe upwardly convexly laminate with the margins distinctly paler, posterior process tricarinate.

Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Oni, near Lagos (W. A. Lamborn—Oxford and Brit. Mus.). The type and one paratype were captured on *Triumfetta cordifolia* in the forest $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Oni, Jan. 27, 1912, and two paratypes 1 mile E. under conditions otherwise the same.

See also p. 465.

AWANIA, gen. nov.

Body oblong-ovate; head with two prominent, porrect subacute tubercles at base of head just beneath the anterior margin of the pronotum, and above the ocelli which are about as far apart from each other as from eyes, the tubercles are very plainly seen from above; pronotum convexly gibbous, the lateral angles obsoletely subprominent, the central longitudinal carination acute and continued along the posterior process which is somewhat slender beyond the base, tricarinate, concavely sinuate, and extending beyond the claval apex of the tegmen, it is also well separated from the tegminal suture, its apex acute; tegmina more than twice as long as broad, with four long apical cells and two subapical cells; legs moderately long, the tibiae not prominently dilated, the posterior tibiae outwardly shortly, closely robustly serrate. Scutellum complete and visible beneath the raised posterior pronotal process.

I place this genus in my division *Gargararia*, and its principal characteristic is found in the porrect prominent tubercles at the base of head.

Type. *A. typica*, Dist.

Awania typica, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath and legs black, the greater part of the intermediate tibiae and the basal areas of the tarsi, pale castaneous; tegmina shining pale ochraceous, the base and the venation black; head and pronotum subrugulose and coarsely punctate; the posterior pronotal process is also coarsely punctate on each lateral area; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Oni, near Lagos, 1912 (*W. A. Lamborn—Oxford Mus.*). The unique type was the prey of an Asilid fly captured by Mr. Lamborn.

Fam. JASSIDAE.

Sub-family BYTHOSCOPINAE.

OSSANA, gen. nov.

Head with the vertex broad and narrow, including eyes which are broader than long, reaching the anterior angles of the pronotum but not so broad as the posterior pronotal angles, front including face almost or about as long as broad, ocelli on face between the eyes, nearer to eyes than to each other; clypeus slightly broadened posteriorly, its apex truncate; pronotum moderately convex, about

three times as long as vertex and about as long as scutellum, anterior margin slightly rounded, almost truncate, posterior margin almost truncate, the posterior angles slightly roundly prominent; scutellum triangular, its apex acute; tegmina about twice as long as broad, passing the apex of abdomen, apical areas three; legs of moderate length, posterior tibiae long, slightly curved, strongly spinulose.

Type. *O. bicolor*, Dist.

Ossana bicolor, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum shining black; body beneath, legs, and tegmina ochraceous; vertex of head in some specimens entirely black, in others more or less suffused with ochraceous; scutellum in some specimens entirely black, in others with the anterior margin more or less suffused with ochraceous; pronotum finely transversely wrinkled; scutellum distinctly transversely incised before apex; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Oni, near Lagos (W. A. Lamborn—Oxford and Brit. Muss.).

See also pp. 470–1.

Nehela ornata, sp. n.

Black; posterior margin of pronotum, a curved transverse fascia near apex of scutellum, two short discal transverse lines crossing tegminal suture—one before and the other near middle—a spot on suture a little before apex, and the legs pale ochraceous; anterior and intermediate tarsi, posterior tibiae, and apices of posterior tarsi, black; head with the vertex short, as broad as the anterior margin of the pronotum, rounded, slightly angulate; face dilated, subtriangular, apex produced, laterally before eyes, sinuate; ocelli between eyes, about as far apart from eyes as from each other; pronotum very finely transversely wrinkled.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Oni, near Lagos (W. A. Lamborn—Oxford and Brit. Muss.).

This species differs from the type of the genus described by Buchanan White from the Island of St. Helena in having the vertex of the head more rounded and less angulately produced. I have not considered that this is alone, at least for the present, sufficient to justify the proposition

of a new genus, though the hemipterous fauna of St. Helena has not hitherto been shown to have much affinity with that of tropical Africa.

See also pp. 459–67.

VI. Homoptera (Psyllidae and Coccidae) collected in the
Lagos District by W. A. Lamborn. By Prof. R.
NEWSTEAD, F.R.S.

PLATE XXIX.

PSYLLIDAE.

Rhinopsylla lamborni, sp. nov.

Length 3·9–4·2 mm.; greatest width of thorax, 1·4–1·50 mm.; width at vertex of head, ·58–·75 mm.; length of fore-wing 4·5–5 mm.

Head slightly birostrate in front; face lobes wanting; eyes hemispherical, prominent; wings with the upper and lower branches of the cubitus very long, stigma wanting; hind tibiae in ♀ (fig. 1d) and middle tibiae in ♂ (fig. 1e) very strongly pectinated distally; meso-sternites with a lateral and distal horn-like tubercle. General colour ochraceous buff; thorax striped.

FEMALE.—*Head*, inclusive of the eyes, as broad as the thorax; posterior margin of vertex arcuate; front with a sharply defined median suture on either side of which is a deep punctate depression. *Antennae* long and slender, of ten segments, the third incrassate and strongly punctate when seen in optical section in cleared specimens. *Thorax* slightly arched and finely punctate; pronotum clearly defined and normally not depressed below the head. *Abdomen* markedly attenuated distally; pygidium (fig. 1a) with the circum-genital glands (fig. 1b) arranged in curiously contorted double lines. *Legs* with the hind tibiae very strongly pectinated, the teeth black, and each with a faint lateral tooth. *Wings* (fig. 1c) hyaline, nearly twice as long as broad, costa strongly arched; there is a small infuscated, submarginal, spinose area between the radius and the upper fork of the upper cubitus, and a similar marginal infuscation between the four succeeding veins; branches of the upper and lower cubitus very long. *Colour* ochraceous-buff or ochraceous; pronotum with a well-defined and relatively broad dark-brown margin;



Distant, William Lucas. 1914. "Homoptera (Membracidae and Jassidae) collected in the Lagos district by W.A. Lamborn." *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 1913, 515–520.

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