

2. *Pristiophorus nudipinnis*.

Pristiophorus nudipinnis, Günth. Cat. Fish. viii. p. 432 (1870); McCoy, Prodr. Zool. Vict. vi. 1881, p. 24, pl. lvi. fig. 2.

Pristiophorus owenii, Günth. l. c.

Hab. Victoria and Tasmania.

In the British Museum two specimens, types of the species and of *P. owenii* respectively, 1000 and 330 mm. in total length.

3. *Pristiophorus japonicus*.

Pristiophorus cirratus (non Latham), Schleg. Faun. Japon., Poiss. p. 305, pl. cxxxvii. (1850).

Pristiophorus japonicus, Günth. Cat. Fish. viii. p. 433 (1870); Jord. & Fowler, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxvi. 1903, p. 639.

Hab. Japan.

In the British Museum two specimens, 600 and 700 mm. in total length, including the type of the species.

14. PLIOTREMA.

Pliotrema, Regan, Ann. Natal Mus. i. 1906, p. 1.

A single species.

1. *Pliotrema warreni*.

Pliotrema warreni, Regan, Ann. Natal Mus. i. 1906, p. 1, pl. i.

Hab. South Africa.

In the British Museum two specimens, 730 and 810 mm. in total length, including the type of the species.

VIII.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XLIV. (concluded from vol. i. p. 531). By W. L. DISTANT.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. Jassidæ.

Subfam. TETTIGONIELLINÆ.

Genus PROPETES.

Propetes, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 797 (1851).

Type, *P. compressa*, Walk.

“Head large, conical, with a longitudinal furrow, not pointed: abdomen compressed towards the base: fore shanks widening towards the tips” (*Walker*).

Vertex about as long as breadth between eyes, somewhat flattened and anteriorly deflected, apical margin broad and truncate, centrally longitudinally sulcate for its entire length; face broad, centrally flattened and slightly foveately depressed, the margins shortly, strongly, transversely carinate; pronotum quadrangular, as long as broad at base, slightly narrowed before the posterior angle, the lateral margins almost straight; scutellum considerably longer than broad, posteriorly acuminate, transversely impressed before apical area, which is gibbous, cordate, the extreme apex slender; tegmina narrow, subhyaline, the costal margin concavely sinuate before apical area, a transverse discal vein at about one third from base, four apical cells, three ante-apical cells (on one tegmen of the type the middle ante-apical cell possesses three transverse veins, in the other tegmen these are absent); anterior tibiae somewhat broadly compressed and foliaceous, sulcate above; abdomen compressed towards the base.

Allied to *Lissoscarta*, Stål, from which it differs by the longer and sulcated vertex, the flattened (not convex) face, the much more dilated anterior tibiae, &c.

Propetes compressa.

Propetes compressa, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 797 (1851).

Tettigonia compressa, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) iii. p. 516, pl. xxi. fig. 9 (1855).

Hab. Amazons.

GENUS DIEDROCEPHALA.

Diedrocephala, Spin. Mem. Mat. Fis. Soc. Ital. Sci. xxv. p. 97. n. 332 (1852); Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 78 (1869); Ball, Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. viii. p. 63 (1901).

Type, *D. variegata*, Fabr.

Stål (*supra*) has clearly defined this genus from the salient characters of the type—"Capite sulco instructo; tegminibus apice truncatis vel sinuato-truncatis."

Diedrocephala ignifer.

Ciccus ignifer, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 804 (1851).

Vertex much longer than breadth between the eyes, the lateral margins oblique, very slightly sinuate, narrowed to apex, which is truncately rounded, strongly centrally longitudinally sulcate.

Hab. Colombia.

Diedrocephala cleora, sp. n.

Vertex and pronotum black; pronotum with a large white spot, the posterior half of which is a little wider and more or less convex behind, this spot commences on anterior margin, reaching or passing the middle of disk; scutellum white, a large triangular spot at each basal angle, narrowly connected on basal margin, black; body beneath and legs greyish white; tegmina purplish, a large semicircular spot on middle of claval suture, a rounded spot near claval apex, and the costal area much more or less angularly widened interiorly, white, apex black, preceded and margined with a transverse ochraceous spot; vertex flat, about as long as breadth between eyes, subangularly anteriorly produced, centrally, obscurely, longitudinally, linearly sulcate, the margins distinctly reflexed; face with the disk longitudinally flattened, the lateral areas transversely ridged; scutellum transversely impressed near middle.

Long., incl. tegm., $9\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Cachabé (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *D. flavoguttata*, Latr.

Diedrocephala estella, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum black; vertex with narrow lateral and apical margins and a central linear spot at apex ochraceous; lateral margins of pronotum very narrowly and obscurely paler; head beneath, sternum, and legs pale ochraceous; apices of the tarsi black; abdomen beneath dark ochraceous, the connexivum testaceous; tegmina purplish black, the apical area sanguineous, with its posterior margin black, and a small pale ochraceous costal spot at its inner margin; inner claval margin narrowly paler or castaneous.

Var.—Body beneath paler and more greyish; apical area of tegmina pale brownish ochraceous, not sanguineous.

Vertex broad, about as long as breadth between eyes, subconically rounded anteriorly, centrally longitudinally sulcate; face centrally longitudinally flattened, the lateral areas transversely striate; pronotum very finely transversely wrinkled in some specimens on its anterior area, a short pale longitudinal line; apices of tegmina subtruncately rounded.

Long., incl. tegm., 9 mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Cachabé (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *D. notanda*, Fowl., but with the vertex more rounded and much less angulate anteriorly; colour-markings of the tegmina different.

Diedrocephala zea, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum black; basal two-thirds of pronotum pale stramineous; head beneath, sternum, and legs pale stramineous; face (excluding a spot before clypeus) black; anterior and intermediate tibiae and the apices of the tarsi black; abdomen mutilated in typical specimen; tegmina black, with two broad, transverse, very pale stramineous fasciae, one before and the other beyond middle; vertex a little longer than breadth between eyes, the disk concave, centrally longitudinally linearly sulcate, subangularly rounded anteriorly; face centrally broadly flattened, the lateral areas transversely striate; pronotum very finely transversely wrinkled.

Long., incl. tegm., 14 mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Cachabé (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

In structure allied to *D. præstantior*, Fowl.

Diedrocephala mitra, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum stramineous; lateral margins of vertex, ocelli, anterior, posterior, and lateral margins of pronotum, and apex of scutellum castaneous or piceous brown; head beneath, sternum, and legs ochraceous; abdomen beneath reddish ochraceous; base and lateral margins of face black; apices of first and second joints of posterior tarsi reddish; tegmina castaneous, with three large stramineous spots, the first elongate in basal area of clavus, sometimes apically enlarged inwardly, the second subsemicircular near apex of clavus, extending from claval suture to about middle of tegmen, the third smaller, paler, and more or less angulate in apical area; vertex long and angularly produced, its margins oblique, its apex truncately rounded, much longer than breadth between eyes, finely, centrally, longitudinally, linearly sulcate; the lateral margins reflexed, the apex subspatulate; face broadly centrally flattened, the lateral areas transversely striate; pronotum finely transversely wrinkled; scutellum finely transversely impressed before apical area.

Long., incl. tegm., 12 mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Cachabé (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus DRÆCULACEPHALA.

Dræculacephala, Ball, Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. viii. p. 66 (1901).

Type, *D. mollipes*, Say.

Dræculacephala mollipes.

Tettigonia mollipes, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. vi. p. 312 (1831); Fowl. (part.) Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch. Hom. ii. p. 273, t. xviii. fig. 15 (1900).

Diedrocephala mollipes, Van Duz. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 278 (1894).

Dræculacephala mollipes, Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. viii. p. 67, t. vii. fig. 1 (1901).

Tettigonia antica, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 771 (1851).

Tettigonia minor, Walk. loc. cit. p. 772; Van Duz. Ent. News, v. p. 156 (1894).

Tettigonia producta, Walk. loc. cit.; Van Duz. loc. cit.

Tettigonia acuta, Walk. loc. cit. p. 773; Van Duz. loc. cit.

Fowler, in following Signoret, has included *T. innotata*, Walk., with the above species. The unique type of *T. innotata*, however, is now headless, and therefore of questionable identity.

Dræculacephala septemguttata.

Tettigonia 7-guttata, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 773 (1851); Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) ii. p. 727, t. xxi. fig. 15 (1854).

Diedrocephala septemguttata, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 233 (1858); Van Duz. Ent. News, v. p. 156 (1894); id. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 280 (1894).

Dræculacephala mollipes, var. *7-guttata*, Ball, Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. viii. p. 68 (1901).

Dræculacephala angulifera.

Tettigonia angulifera, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 771 (1851); Sign. (part.) Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) ii. p. 727, t. xxi. fig. 14 (1854).

Diedrocephala angulifera, Van Duz. Ent. News, v. p. 156 (1894); id. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 279 (1894).

Tettigonia mollipes (part.), Fowl. Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch. ii. p. 273 (1900).

Dræculacephala angulifera, Ball, Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. viii. p. 69, t. vii. fig. 4 (1901).

Signoret included the *T. antica*, Walk., as a synonym of this species instead of *D. mollipes*, Say, and Fowler treated *angulifera* as = *mollipes*.

Genus HELOCHARA.

Helochara, Fitch, Hom. N.Y. State Cab. p. 56 (1851); Ball, Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. viii. p. 62 (1901).

Type, *H. communis*, Fitch.

Helochara communis.

Helochara communis, Fitch, Hom. N.Y. State Cab. p. 56 (1851); Van Duz. (part.) Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 280 (1894); Ball (part.), Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. viii. p. 62, t. vi. fig. 1 (1901).
Tettigonia similis, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 769 (1851).

The type of *T. similis*, Walk., conclusively proves that it is a synonym of *H. communis*, Fitch, while the type of *T. herbida*, Walk., equally shows that it has no affinity with this species. Signoret was perfectly correct in his identification of these species. Walker mixed up the unlocalized type of his *T. herbida* with specimens of his following species, *T. similis*=*H. communis*, while his descriptions are faulty, he apparently having confused his descriptions as well as his specimens. The types, however, settle the question, as they did when Signoret long ago examined them (*cf.* remarks under *Kolla herbida*, 'Annals,' 1908, vol. i. p. 530).

Under the name *T. mollipes* there is a specimen of *H. communis* collected at Ventanas, Mexico, by Forrer.

Genus ONCOMETOPIA.

Oncometopia, Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 60 (1869).
Proconia, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 571 (1843), nec Lep. & Serv.

Type, *O. undata*, Fabr.

Oncometopia fuscipennis.

Oncometopia fuscipennis, Fowl. Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch. Hom. ii. p. 230, t. xiv. fig. 16 (1899).
Oncometopia aspernea, Bredd., MS.

Fowler's figure, as compared with his type, is unsatisfactory; the colour of the tegmina and the margins of the abdomen are altogether misleading, as can be seen by a comparison with his description. Breddin's specimens are from Ecuador.

Oncometopia batesi, sp. n.

Vertex castaneous, with an oblique ochraceous ovate spot on each side of the apical margin (these spots are connected and concolorous with the face beneath); pronotum ochraceous, anterior margin (broadly) and posterior margin (narrowly) castaneous, the first sinuate behind; scutellum castaneous, with a discal piceous quadrate spot and a small obscure spot of the same colour near each basal angle, apical area ochraceous; abdomen above black, the lateral margins

and apex ochraceous; face, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; tegmina with about basal half purplish brown, here and there tinged with violaceous, apical half extending inwardly and occupying apex of clavus pale yellowish white, a cretaceous white spot (inconstant) on costal margin near apex of the darker coloration; vertex deflected, as long as breadth between eyes, broadly rounded anteriorly; face broad, centrally, longitudinally, smoothly subdepressed, the lateral areas transversely striate; anterior tibiæ sulcate; pronotum (excluding anterior marginal area) finely rugulose and coarsely punctate.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 13 mm.; exp. tegm. 26 mm.

Hab. Amazons (Bates, Brit. Mus.).

Oncometopia insignis, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum lilacinous; a small transverse central spot near apex of vertex, the margins of the ocelli, narrow anterior and posterior margins of pronotum and two oblique spots on its anterior area proceeding from behind the eyes, and anterior margin (angulated posteriorly) and apex of scutellum, black; abdomen above black, large marginal spots, apical segmental margin and anal appendage lilacinous; body beneath black; more than basal halves of face and cheeks, lateral areas of sternum, large lateral marginal spots to abdomen, posterior segmental margins, and a large spot on each side of apical segment, lilacinous; legs lilacinous, bases of femora, apices of tibiæ, and the tarsi more or less piceous; tegmina lilacinous, minutely spotted with greyish, apex (posteriorly widened inwardly to apex of clavus) very pale ochraceous, preceded by a transverse fuscous fascia not extending through the lower apical cell; wings hyaline, the veins, apex, and posterior margin fuscous; vertex as long as breadth between eyes, broadly rounded in front, a very short central incised line at base; face centrally broadly longitudinally subdepressed and reticulately wrinkled, the lateral areas transversely striate, anterior tibiæ sulcate; pronotum (excluding anterior marginal area) transversely wrinkled, on anterior area two small central foveate depressions.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 12 mm.; exp. tegm. 21 mm.

Hab. Rio Grande do Sul (Ihering, Brit. Mus.).

To be placed near *O. personata*, Sign.

Oncometopia hamleti, sp. n.

Vertex ochraceous, with irregular black linear markings

which enclose six ochraceous spots—two quadrate and central, one large and irregular before each eye, and one smaller on each side of apical margin; eyes black, with ochraceous basal margins; pronotum ochraceous, an oblique spot on each lateral area, and an angulate spot behind each eye, three spots in transverse series near middle, a central spot at base, and very narrow basal margin black, some irregular linear purplish markings on disk and near margins; scutellum ochraceous, with black markings enclosing two central spots and one near each basal angle; abdomen above piceous brown, margins of the segments black, lateral marginal spots and the anal appendage pale ochraceous; face, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; face with black markings enclosing a basal roundish spot; apex of clypeus, central spot to sternum, abdominal segmental markings, and apices of tibiae and tarsi black; tegmina pale yellowish grey, somewhat closely covered with small purplish circular rings, a black spot on disk before middle, another near apex of clavus, and a third nearly crossing tegmina at about one-third from apex, these black spots are largely broken up by paler ones, apical area posteriorly extending to apex of clavus pale ochraceous, with a posterior and a marginal fuscous spot, and preceded by a short central black line; wings pale fuliginous, the veins darker, the disk more or less hyaline; vertex about as long as breadth between eyes, broadly rounded in front; face broadly, centrally, longitudinality smooth, the lateral areas transversely striate; anterior tibiae sulcate; pronotum somewhat foveately depressed on each lateral area.

Var.—Tegmina with the ground-colour pale carmine-red, not yellowish grey, but with the markings similar.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 12 mm.; exp. tegm. 25 mm.

Hab. Brazil; Constancia and Tejuca (*Hamlet Clark*, Brit. Mus.); Therseopolis (Brit. Mus.); Larges (Coll. Dist.).

Oncometopia venosula, sp. n.

Oncometopia venosula, Bredd., MS.

Body black or piceous black; an elongate spot on the lateral margins of scutellum, lateral margins of the abdomen above, and abdomen beneath (excluding apex) brownish ochraceous; tegmina dark purplish black to the commencement of the anteapical cells, remaining area and apex of clavus palely infuscate, the veins black, and inwardly suffused with pale purplish; wings hyaline, the veins black, about basal third dark fuscous, extreme posterior and apical margins fuscous; vertex about as long as breadth between eyes,

broadly rounded anteriorly, a fine central longitudinal incised line on its basal area; pronotum finely wrinkled, more or less foveately depressed on lateral areas; face centrally longitudinally broadly granulose, the lateral areas strongly transversely striate.

Var. a.—Abdomen wholly black or piceous black.

Var. b.—Vertex, pronotum, scutellum, apex of abdomen above, and body beneath and legs ochraceous.

Long., excl. tegm., $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 24–27 mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Archidona (*Haensch*, Brit. Mus.); Bolivia (*Steinbach*, Brit. Mus.); Peru (Brit. Mus.).

I have fixed as type the specimen received as Breddin's co-type, and named *O. venosula*, an apparently MS. name.

Oncometopia virescens, sp. n.

Vertex, scutellum, abdomen above, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; pronotum and a spot at each basal angle of scutellum olivaceous green; apex of face and the clypeus black; tegmina dull olivaceous as far as the apical area and obliquely truncately terminating a little before the transverse veins defining the apical cells, between its outer margin and the transverse veins defining the anteapical cells the colour is darker and more purplish, apical area (extending inwardly to apex of clavus) pale ochraceous; wings pale fuliginous, the disk hyaline, and the extreme basal area piceous; vertex smooth, as long as breadth between eyes, its apical margin subtruncate; face broadly longitudinally centrally flattened and finely granulose, the lateral areas transversely striate; pronotum finely wrinkled, foveately depressed on each lateral area; scutellum a little depressed near middle and with a subapical dark spot.

Var.—Abdomen above black, the lateral margins spotted with ochraceous; scutellum without the spots at basal angles.

Long., excl. tegm., 14 mm.; exp. tegm. 27 mm.

Hab. Peru (Brit. Mus.).

The varietal form is represented by an unlocalized specimen from the "Fry Collection" now in the British Museum, and is probably from Southern Brazil.

Oncometopia brasiliensis, sp. n.

Vertex ochraceous, the lateral and basal areas very pale castaneous; pronotum castaneous, mottled with ochraceous, which colour is more pronounced on its anterior area; scutellum ochraceous, its basal margin castaneous; abdomen

above black, the apex and lateral margins ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; tegmina castaneous, mottled with ochraceous, this dark coloration extending to a little before the basal transverse veins of the apical cells, the larger of the ochraceous mottlings are costal and macular, very distinct on clavus and forming a spot above apex of clavus, apical area extending inwardly to claval apex, ochraceous; vertex about as long as breadth between eyes, somewhat truncately rounded anteriorly; pronotum finely wrinkled, strongly foveately depressed on each lateral area; scutellum transversely linearly impressed behind middle; face broadly, centrally, longitudinally flattened and finely granulose, the apical areas transversely striate.

Long., excl. tegm., 14 mm.; exp. tegm. 27 mm.

Hab. Brazil (Brit. Mus.).

The specimen from which this species is described was presented by the late Mr. Wm. Wilson Saunders, and was probably procured by one of his South-American collectors.

Oncometopia capito, sp. n.

Vertex lilacinous, two small central oblique spots near apex and an annulation to each ocellus, which is obliquely connected with the lateral margin and longitudinally with the basal margin, black, eyes ochraceous; pronotum black, the posterior half thickly and finely mottled with greyish, the anterior half more sparingly but more largely mottled with ochraceous; scutellum lilacinous, a short longitudinal line enclosing basal angles, a short central transverse impression and the apex black; abdomen above black, lateral marginal spots, posterior margin of apical segment, and anal segment (excluding base) lilacinous; body beneath lilacinous; three small spots on basal margin of face, central apical area of face and clypeus, disk of sternum, and segmental margins and central spots to abdomen black; legs ochraceous, tibiae somewhat lilacinous; tegmina dull dark brownish, thickly irrorated with small pale ochraceous or greenish spots, the apical area extending inwardly to claval apex ochraceous; wings hyaline, the veins black, apex and posterior margin fuliginous; vertex as long as breadth between eyes, truncately rounded in front, foveately depressed before eyes; face centrally broadly longitudinally depressed and finely granulose, lateral margins transversely carinate; pronotum foveately depressed on each lateral area.

Long., excl. tegm., 11 mm.; exp. tegm. 19 mm.

Hab. South Brazil; Therseopolis (Brit. Mus.); Larges (Coll. Dist.).

Oncometopia tomentosa, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum brownish ochraceous, the vertex, anterior area of pronotum, and scutellum more or less pale violaceously tomentose; abdomen above bluish black, the segmental margins brownish, the lateral and apical margins greyishly tomentose; body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous and more or less thickly greyishly tomentose; tegmina very pale testaceous, somewhat thickly sprinkled with small greyish dots, more prominently so on costal and claval areas, the apical cells ochraceous and practically unspotted; wings fuliginous, the veins black; vertex shorter than breadth between eyes, truncately rounded in front, medially a little depressed; face centrally broadly flattened where it is finely granulose and with a faint central longitudinal line, lateral areas strongly transversely striate, the sides of the face and cheeks thickly greyishly tomentose; pronotum coarsely punctate and wrinkled; anterior tibiæ sulcate.

Long., excl. tegm., 11 mm. ; exp. tegm. 20 mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Chimbo (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

Oncometopia fowleri, sp. n.

Tettigonia speculifera, Sign. (nec Walk.) Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) ii. p. 483, t. xvii. fig. 1 (1854).

Oncometopia speculifera, Fowl. Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch. Hom. ii. p. 233, t. xiv. fig. 25 (1899).

Hab. Mexico.

Walker's unlocalized species is a much larger insect, differently spotted on the vertex and pronotum; face longer and more deflected before clypeus than in *O. fowleri*, its basal half black, apical half castaneous, and the lateral carinate areas ochraceous.

Oncometopia peruviansis, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum ochraceous; vertex with two central spots in longitudinal sequence, which are delineated by black margins, the apical one rounded, the basal spot angulate, oblique black striæ on lateral apical areas; pronotum with reticulate castaneous lines delineating spots, of which one on each lateral area and one central are rounded, and between these on each side is a long subquadrate spot almost divided by a transverse castaneous line; scutellum with castaneous lines and shadings on basal half delineating a small spot at each basal angle, a transverse

spot at base immediately followed by two oblique spots, and an angulate spot occupying the apical area; abdomen above testaceous; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; apical area of face and the clypeus shining black, clypeus with an ochraceous spot on each side of base; lateral areas of segmental margins blackish or the whole ventral surface pale concolorous; tegmina castaneous, the veins and a number of irregular spots ochraceous, the spots irregular in shape and size, but not extending to the apical cells, which are dull ochraceous and unspotted; wings pale bronzy, the apical and posterior margins infusate; vertex as long as breadth between eyes, broadly rounded in front, a short incised longitudinal line at base; face broadly centrally longitudinally flattened, finely and obscurely granulose, the lateral areas transversely striate; pronotum almost smooth, neither punctate nor striate; anterior tibiæ sulcate.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 26 mm.

Hab. Peru (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

Oncometopia personata.

Tettigonia personata, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) ii. p. 364, t. xii. fig. 14 (1854).

Aulacizes magnifrons, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 238 (1858).

Hab. Brazil.

Genus STICTOSCARTA.

Stictoscarta, Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 61 (1869).

Type, *S. sulcicollis*, Germ.

Stictoscarta marcia, sp. n.

Vertex dull ochraceous, cruciformly banded with black, the central longitudinal line broadened apically and basally, the transverse line immediately in front of the ocelli; pronotum ochraceous, a central longitudinal line, a narrow irregular transverse fascia near anterior margin, a waved transverse fascia on basal area (sometimes continued to base), and a longitudinal line on each lateral area connecting the two transverse fasciæ, castaneous; scutellum greenish ochraceous, with two large spots at basal angles which are narrowly fused on basal margin and again transversely connected near middle, black; abdomen above testaceous; body beneath pale ochraceous; face mottled with piceous; clypeus castaneous; legs more or less brownish; tegmina

dull ochraceous, sparingly and irregularly suffused with castaneous brown, the veins also of that colour; wings pale bronzy, the veins darker; vertex considerably shorter than breadth between eyes, anteriorly rounded, centrally foveately depressed at apex, and with a central longitudinal incised line; clypeus strongly angularly elevated; pronotum about or almost twice as long as scutellum, finely rugulose and very coarsely punctate, the basal margin somewhat strongly sinuate, lateral margins moderately oblique, the pronotum narrowing anteriorly.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 35 mm.

Hab. Amazons; Nanta (Brit. Mus.); Ecuador; Cuenca (Brit. Mus.).

Stictoscarta linearis.

Aulacizes linearis, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 791 (1851).

Tettigonia atomaria, Sign. (part.) Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) iii. p. 57 (1855).

Signoret placed *linearis*, Walk., and *atomaria*, Walk., as synonyms and under the latter name. This is incorrect. *A. atomaria*, Walk., = *adpersa*, Fabr., and is a *Cælopola*.

Genus AMBLYDISCA.

Amblydisca, Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 61 (1869); Fowl. (part.), Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch. Hom. ii. p. 209 (1898).

Type, *A. rubriventris*, Sign.

Amblydisca ezba, sp. n.

Piceous brown, finely mottled with ochraceous; vertex with the lateral and apical margins ochraceous; lateral margins of pronotum narrowly dull ochraceous; scutellum with two large piceous spots, one at each basal angle, the apical area dull ochraceous; body beneath and legs fuscous brown; face and central ridge to clypeus dull ochraceous; abdominal segmental margins and base of anal segment black; tegmina piceous or fuscous brown, crossed before middle by an oblique series of three small ochraceous spots and beyond middle by a more obscure curved series of similar spots, all these spots more or less margined with black; wings blackish; vertex about as long as breadth between eyes, apically narrowed, upturned, broadly foveately depressed, rounded in front; pronotum scarcely longer than scutellum, rugulose, obscurely punctate, anteriorly narrowed, the lateral margins oblique, the disk with three obscure

longitudinal ridges, the lateral areas foveately depressed, basal margin moderately sinuate; clypeus angularly elevated.

Long., incl. tegm., 16 mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Cachabé (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

A species allied to *A. coriacea*, Stål, but differing by the longer and upturned vertex.

Amblydisca cirta, sp. n.

Vertex pale dull ochraceous, with a broad, central, longitudinal, piceous fascia, which is broadest between the ocelli and narrows to apex; pronotum pale yellowish, sparingly darkly punctate, two transverse piceous lines on anterior area which laterally broaden into spots behind the inner margins of eyes, a central longitudinal line and a curved longitudinal line on each lateral area, all centrally connected with an undulating transverse line, testaceous; scutellum black, with three large pale ochraceous spots in central longitudinal series; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, abdomen beneath with a violaceous hue; face with the central depression piceous, transversely connected by the same colour with the lateral margins before middle; clypeus (excluding base) and large spots to prosternum purplish black; tegmina purplish, largely suffused with ochraceous, veins ochraceous, outside clavus the ochraceous suffusions exhibit more or less distinctly four irregular transverse macular fasciæ, apical cells distinctly paler; vertex considerably shorter than breadth between eyes, anteriorly obtusely angulate, centrally foveately depressed on apical area; face broadly centrally flattened and slightly depressed, lateral areas transversely striate; clypeus centrally angularly elevated; pronotum about as long as scutellum, the basal margin strongly centrally angularly sinuate, somewhat densely coarsely punctate, anteriorly narrowed, the lateral margins oblique; tegmina coarsely punctate, the claval area more densely so.

Long., incl. tegm., ♀ $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Cuenca (Brit. Mus.).

Amblydisca luridescens.

Aulacizes luridescens, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 240 (1858).

Hab. Venezuela.

Amblydisca amida, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum castaneous; abdomen above ochraceous; body beneath and legs castaneous brown,

more or less greyishly tomentose; clypeus with a golden-yellow spot on each lateral area, this spot is very distinct in some specimens and almost obsolete in others; tegmina pale castaneous brown, the apical cells ochraceous, claval area (excluding apex) and a large, broad, longitudinal, fasciate spot above clavus, which is interrupted near base, greyish white, thickly and minutely speckled with pale castaneous brown (in some specimens these pale areas are fused); three pale greyish-white spots before apex, two placed one above the other and the larger and more oblique beyond them; wings pale bronzy brown, the apical area darker; vertex about as long as breadth between eyes, centrally, broadly, longitudinally foveately impressed, more narrowly rounded at apex; face broadly longitudinally flattened and slightly depressed, the lateral areas transversely striate; clypeus centrally angularly elevated; pronotum about as long as scutellum, posterior margin centrally angularly sinuate, anteriorly narrowing, the lateral margins oblique, distinctly somewhat thickly punctate.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 20 mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Cachabé and Paramba (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

Amblydisca ofella, sp. n.

Vertex ochraceous, the basal angles more or less purplish; pronotum and scutellum castaneous; abdomen above more or less testaceous, the margins of the segments a little darker; body beneath pale brownish ochraceous; face pale ochraceous; apex of the central raised angulation to clypeus and the tibiae and tarsi black; femora castaneous; tegmina dull ochraceous, the apical margin narrowly black, costal and posterior claval margins very narrowly piceous, disk above clavus with small greyish-white spots; wings pale bronzy; vertex short, broad, shorter than breadth between eyes, truncately rounded at apex, broadly foveately impressed on disk, a little hollowed and outwardly ridged before eyes; pronotum about as long as scutellum, the sides moderately anteriorly narrowed, transversely grooved near anterior margin; face centrally broadly longitudinally flattened, lateral areas transversely ridged; tegmina in male elongate, normal in female, short and broad.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 15, ♀ 16 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 35, ♀ 28 mm.

Hab. Bolivia; Toungas de la Paz (Brit. Mus.); Peru; Chandramayo and R. Toro (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *A. superciliaris*, Jacobi.

ABANA, gen. nov.

Vertex as long as breadth between eyes, anteriorly narrowed, apically obtusely rounded, centrally longitudinally depressed; face long, globose, the base angularly produced, centrally, broadly, longitudinally flattened, the lateral areas transversely striate; clypeus centrally angularly elevated; pronotum nearly twice as long as scutellum, convex, anteriorly narrowed, lateral margins oblique, anterior margin convexly rounded, posterior margin concavely sinuate; scutellum posteriorly acute; tegmina not longer than abdomen, in female not covering the anal appendage; anterior tibiae sulcate.

Allied to *Stictoscarta*, but differing by the angularly produced vertex, the more elongate face, longly produced anal appendage in female, &c.

Type, *A. dives*, Walk.

Amblydisca gigas, Fowl., belongs to this genus.

Abana dives.

Aulacizes dives, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 791 (1851).

Vertex ochraceous, basal margin angularly widened on each side and thus enclosing the ocelli, black or bluish black; pronotum dark castaneous, more piceous, and sometimes shaded with bluish on anterior marginal area, a broad transverse ochraceous fascia crossing middle, sometimes centrally interrupted; scutellum piceous; abdomen above dark indigo-blue; body beneath ochraceous; apical area of face, cheeks, clypeus, disk and a sublateral fascia on each side of mesosternum, and the segmental margins bluish black or castaneous; legs castaneous, anterior and intermediate femora beneath more or less flavescent; tegmina castaneous, the veins margined with minute greyish speckles; wings fuscous brown, the veins darker, sometimes distinctly paler on basal area.

Structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Var. a.—Pronotum uniformly castaneous, the transverse pale fascia absent.

Long., excl. tegm., 16 mm.; exp. tegm. 33 mm.

Hab. Colombia; Cali (Brit. Mus.). Ecuador; Cachabé and Paramba (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

Considerable confusion has attached to this species; Signoret (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) i. p. 672, 1853) has placed it as a synonym of *T. cærulescens*, Fabr., and given the habitat as "N. Hollande." He has also figured (t. xxi.

fig. 16) the species of Fabricius, which is quite distinct from Walker's species and evidently belongs to another genus. Signoret also mentions that it is contained in the "Coll. Banks" under the name of *cæruleopennis*, Fabr. The Banksian Collection in the British Museum contains no such species, and Fabricius described both his *cæruleopennis* and *cærulescens* as "Dom. de Billardiere." Walker's type is unlocalized, but is certainly Neotropical, as proved by other specimens.

Abana tissa, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum dark castaneous; abdomen above bluish black; body beneath and legs castaneous; cheeks, inner area of prosternum, disks and lateral margins of meso- and metasterna, and the margins to the abdominal segments beneath flavescent; tegmina castaneous, with three short longitudinal flavescent fasciæ on disk above the claval suture; wings pale fuscous, the veins black; vertex as long as breadth between eyes, obtusely rounded in front, anteriorly narrowed, apically centrally foveately depressed and with a central longitudinal incised line on basal area; face elongate, centrally broadly longitudinally flattened and obscurely striate, a short central ridge at the base, lateral areas transversely striate; clypeus centrally angularly elevated; pronotum coarsely granulose; scutellum transversely laterally striate on apical area, where it is also centrally depressed; tegmina more or less strongly granulose at margins of the veins, more coarsely so on claval area.

Long., excl. tegm., 18 mm.; exp. tegm. 32 mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Cachabé (Rosenberg, Brit. Mus.).

Abana drusilla, sp. n.

Vertex greyish, the basal margin angularly enlarged on each side and almost enclosing the ocelli, black; pronotum and scutellum ochraceous, the former a little narrowly piceous on anterior margin; body beneath pale greyish or flavescent; face (excluding about basal half) and clypeus umber-brown; inner margins of cheeks, disk of sternum, curved longitudinal fasciæ to lateral areas of meso- and metasterna, and broad segmental margins to abdomen beneath, black or piceous black; legs yellowish; tegmina ochraceous, on nearly apical half piceous between the veins; vertex about as long as breadth between eyes, centrally slightly longitudinally depressed; face centrally broadly flattened and finely longitudinally striate, the lateral areas

somewhat finely transversely striate; clypeus obtusely centrally angularly elevated; tegmina somewhat regularly granulose at margins of veins.

Long., incl. tegm., ♀ 20 mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Cachabé (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus CÆLOPOLA.

Cælopola, Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. pp. 61 & 65 (1869).

Type, *C. adspersa*, Fabr.

Cælopola adspersa.

Cicada adspersa, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 61. 2 (1803).

Aulacizes atomaria, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 792 (1851).

Tettigonia atomaria, Sign. (part.) Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) iii. p. 57 (1855).

Cælopola adspersa, Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 65 (1869).

Cælopola canaliculata.

Cicada canaliculata, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 63. 8 (1803).

Aulacizes viridivitta, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 794 (1851).

Tettigonia canaliculata, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) iii. p. 230 (1855).

Aulacizes triplaga, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 100 (1858).

Cælopola canaliculata, Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 66 (1869).

Signoret's figure (t. xii. fig. 5, 1855) is not typical.

Genus AULACIZES.

Aulacizes, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 571 (1843).

Type, *A. quadripunctata*, Germ.

Aulacizes phalæsia, sp. n.

Vertex and pronotum stramineous; an arcuate line at base of vertex, a transverse fasciate subanterior line to pronotum, and the basal margin of same castaneous; scutellum castaneous; abdomen above sanguineous; head beneath, sternum, and legs pale ochraceous; abdomen beneath dull sanguineous; clypeus usually more or less piceous; tegmina subhyaline, talc-like, the veins and apical margin yellowish green, extreme base, a transverse line near base, a transverse fasciate line beyond middle, and a broad subapical margin which posteriorly extends inward to apex of clavus, dark purplish; wings pale bronzy, the veins purplish, extreme base sanguineous; vertex shorter than breadth between eyes, centrally longitudinally foveately depressed, the apex truncately rounded; face broadly longitudinally flattened and depressed,

the lateral areas strongly transversely striate; pronotum strongly transversely striate, little more than half as long as broad at base, slightly narrowing anteriorly, the lateral margins moderately oblique.

Var.—Tegmina without the transverse lines, and the subapical marginal fascia much narrowed.

Long., excl. tegm., $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 23 mm.

Hab. Colombia (Brit. Mus.). Bolivia; Toungas de la Paz (Brit. Mus.).

Aulacizes cleasa, sp. n.

Vertex and pronotum pale greyish stramineous, the first with a small central spot at apex and the ocelli black, the latter with the basal margin, a central longitudinal fascia not reaching anterior margin, and a short transverse line on each side before middle dark purplish; scutellum stramineous; abdomen above reddish ochraceous, its apex stramineous; body beneath and legs pale flavescent, abdomen beneath dark shining stramineous; tarsi ochraceous, the claws piceous; tegmina pale brownish testaceous, with five large dark shining stramineous spots, the three smaller near base, one near middle above clavus, and the fifth subapical, the apical cells dull hyaline; wings hyaline, the veins and apical area pale brownish; vertex almost as long as breadth between eyes, centrally, longitudinally, somewhat narrowly impressed, its apex subtruncately rounded; face broadly, centrally, longitudinally depressed, the lateral areas transversely striate, the basal margin a little sinuate, the central black spot above visible beneath; pronotum strongly transversely striate, more than half as long as broad at base.

Long., excl. tegm., 10 mm.; exp. tegm. 21 mm.

Hab. Bolivia (*J. Steinbach*, Brit. Mus.).

Aulacizes æmilia, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum shining black; margins of eyes and three transverse spots on each lateral area of the pronotum pale ochraceous or stramineous; head beneath and sternum black; legs and abdomen beneath sanguineous; apex of abdomen and anal appendage black; rostrum ochraceous; tegmina pale bronzy brown, much marked and spotted with pale ochraceous or stramineous, these markings are as follows:—the greater part of inner claval area, above clavus a marginal series of irregular spots, and a large transverse spot before apex; vertex elongate, longer than breadth between eyes, from a little above ocelli broadly longitudinally

foveate, narrowed in front of eyes and subconically rounded at apex; face elongate, subglobose, broadly longitudinally flattened on disk, the lateral areas finely transversely striate, near base shortly, distinctly, foveately depressed; pronotum scarcely longer than vertex, closely transversely striate, the lateral margins nearly straight, somewhat obscurely transversely impressed behind eyes; scutellum slightly gibbous at base, broadly, strongly, transversely depressed near middle.

Long., incl. tegm., ♀ 13 mm.

Hab. Bolivia; Toungas de la Paz (Brit. Mus.).

Aulacizes alalia, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum black; vertex with some greyish linear spots between eyes and ocelli; pronotum with transverse series of irregular, macular, virescent lines from a little beyond base to apex; abdomen above sanguineous, the apex more or less black; head beneath and sternum black, legs and abdomen beneath sanguineous, the anal segment black; tegmina brownish testaceous, thickly sprinkled with small pale annulations, a large pale stramineous spot at base; wings hyaline, the veins piceous, the apex and outer margin fuscous; vertex elongate, longer than breadth between eyes, broadly foveately depressed for half its apical length, a central incised longitudinal line on basal area; face elongate, profoundly foveate at base, after which it is centrally, broadly, longitudinally flattened, the lateral areas finely transversely striate; pronotum scarcely longer than vertex, closely transversely striate; scutellum broadly transversely depressed a little behind middle.

Long., excl. tegm., 10–12 mm.; exp. tegm. 19–21 mm.

Hab. Bolivia; Toungas de la Paz (Brit. Mus.).

By the elongate vertex and slender form allied to the preceding species, *A. æmilia*.

Aulacizes maculata.

Aulacizes maculata, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 793 (1851).

Aulacizes terminalis, Walk. loc. cit.

Tettigonia affinis, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) iii. p. 227 (1855).

Aulacizes affinis, Fowl. Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch. Hom. ii. p. 217 (1899).

Signoret having placed a number of distinct genera under *Tettigonia* was thus led to treat as preoccupied many specific names. The *A. maculata*, Walk., is not preoccupied in *Aulacizes*. The *Ciccus maculatus*, Walk., to which Signoret refers belongs to the genus *Acrocampsia*, Stål, and = *A. pallipes*, Fabr.

Aulacizes insistans.

Proconia insistans, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 232 (1858).

Aulacizes obtusa, Walk. loc. cit. p. 239.

Hab. Rio Janeiro.

Aulacizes annuligera.

Proconia annuligera, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 232 (1858).

Hab. Rio Janeiro.

Aulacizes conspersa.

Aulacizes conspersa, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 792 (1851).

Var. *Proconia persistans*, Walk. loc. cit., Suppl. p. 231 (1858).

Hab. Rio Janeiro.

MAREBA, gen. nov.

Vertex broad, robust, as long as breadth between eyes and as long as the pronotum, centrally longitudinally depressed, a distinct foveation near each ocellus, subconically produced in front, narrowing from eyes to apex; face elongate, longitudinally broadly flattened and depressed from near base to clypeus; clypeus scarcely or not elevated; pronotum rugulose and coarsely punctate, the basal margin somewhat prominently concavely sinuate in front of scutellum, narrowing from base to apex, the lateral margins oblique; scutellum subtriangular, its apex slenderly acutely produced; tegmina short and broad, scarcely longer than abdomen, their apices rounded; legs somewhat short and robust, the anterior tibiæ sulcate.

Type, *M. eresia*, Dist.

Allied to *Aulacizes*, and including the *Aulacizes insignior*, Fowl. The figure of the latter species in the 'Biologia' is structurally inexact, being much too elongate; it represents the tegmina as being nearly twice as long as the vertex, pronotum, and scutellum taken together, whereas in the unique type they are only about one-fourth longer.

Mareba eresia, sp. n.

Above brownish ochraceous; body beneath somewhat pale ochraceous; central longitudinal disk of the face black; legs piceous, apices of the femora castaneous, posterior tibiæ ochraceous; more than apical third of the tegmina piceous black, with small obscure ochraceous spots, the apical

margin narrowly ochraceous; vertex and face as described in generic diagnosis; pronotum finely rugulose and coarsely punctate; tegmina coarsely thickly punctate, less so but much more wrinkled on the black apical area; tegmina scarcely one-fourth longer than the vertex, pronotum, and scutellum taken together.

Long., incl. tegm., 15 mm.

Hab. Ecuador; Cachabé (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

TELETUSA, gen. nov.

Vertex shorter than breadth between eyes, broad, the apex subtruncate, centrally, broadly, longitudinally foveate from apex almost to basal margin, ocelli near base, closer to eyes than to each other; face somewhat long and rounded, the disk broadly centrally depressed, moderately foveate, lateral areas strongly transversely striate; clypeus at right angles with the face, slightly compressed; pronotum longer than vertex, arched, the lateral margins sinuate but almost parallel, posterior margin a little sinuate before scutellum, posterior angles slightly rounded and inwardly posteriorly oblique; scutellum about as long as pronotum, its apical area (sometimes as in type) adorned with tufts of long hairs; legs of moderate length, the anterior tibiæ broadly dilated and broadly sulcate, posterior tibiæ somewhat longly spinulose; tegmina somewhat longly passing the apex of the abdomen, a little valvate behind apex of clavus, posterior costal area with four or five transverse veins, apparently inconstant in number.

Type, *T. paraguayensis*, Dist.

By the structure of the head allied to *Aulacizes*, but widely differing by the dilated anterior tibiæ, the transversely veined posterior portion of the costal area, &c.

a. *Apical area of the scutellum adorned with tufts of long hairs.*

Teletusa paraguayensis, sp. n.

Vertex dull brownish ochraceous, anterior margin broadened at the lateral angles, shining black, the central foveation piceous at base; pronotum and scutellum piceous brown, the latter with the apical area adorned with tufts of long black hairs and margined on each side with a metanotal fasciate stramineous spot; abdomen above dull black, the margins of the last two segments obscurely stramineous; body beneath and legs black; central area of the face and an apical annulation to the posterior tibiæ brownish ochraceous, anal

segment dark castaneous; tegmina bronzy brown, a narrow transverse fascia near base above claval area and a broad transverse fascia before apex subhyaline; wings subhyaline, the veins piceous, structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 9 mm.; exp. tegm. 20 mm.

Hab. Paraguay; San Bernardino (*K. Fiebrig*, Brit. Mus.).

b. *Apical area of the scutellum not hirsute.*

Teletusa peruviansis, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum black, sparingly finely pilose; a small spot on vertex near each ocellus and lateral margins and two small transverse spots near anterior margin of pronotum stramineous; apical area of scutellum margined on each side with a metanotal fasciate stramineous spot; abdomen above black, a transverse stramineous spot on the lateral margins of second segment, the posterior margins of the last two segments obscurely narrowly stramineous; head beneath, sternum, and legs black; a lateral longitudinal fascia on each side of face, a broad subapical annulation to the intermediate and posterior tibiae, and the abdomen beneath stramineous, the latter with some large spots on the connexivum, and the anterior margin of the third segment, black, in many specimens the abdomen beneath is black, with only the two basal segments stramineous; tegmina with the basal half pale brownish, the apical half subhyaline, all the veins piceous; wings hyaline, with the veins piceous; anterior tibiae broadly dilated and broadly sulcate.

Long., excl. tegm., 7 mm.; exp. tegm. 18 mm.

Hab. Peru (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

Teletusa neotropicalis, sp. n.

Vertex black, ocelli very narrowly margined with ochraceous; pronotum testaceous, the lateral margins narrowly stramineous, the anterior margin broadly black and containing two transverse stramineous spots; scutellum black, its apical area margined on each side with a metanotal fasciate testaceous spot; head beneath, sternum, and legs black; a lateral longitudinal fascia on each side of face, posterior margin of prosternum, a broad subapical annulation to intermediate and posterior tibiae, and the abdomen beneath stramineous, the latter strongly marked with black on the posterior half and on the connexivum; tegmina with more than the basal half ochraceous, remaining area subhyaline, with the veins piceous, near middle the costal area is more

or less suffused with piceous; anterior tibiæ broadly dilated and broadly sulcate.

Long., incl. tegm., ♂ 10 mm.

Hab. Peru (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus DICHROPHLEPS.

Dichrophleps, Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 62 (1869).

Type, *D. aurea*, Fabr.

Dichrophleps aurea.

Cicada aurea, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 63. 10 (1803).

Proconia cingulifera, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 99 (1858).

Genus HOMALODISCA.

Homalodisca, Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 63 (1869).

Type, *H. triquetra*, Fabr.

Homalodisca triquetra.

Cicada triquetra, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 63 (1803).

Homalodisca triquetra, Ball, Iowa Acad. Sci. viii. p. 47, t. ii. fig. 1 (1901).

To the synonymy given by Ball (*suprà*), add:

Proconia excludens, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 98 (1858).

This carries the distribution of the species as far south as Venezuela.

Genus PHERODES.

Pherodes, Fowl. Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch. Hom. ii. p. 225 (1899).

Type, *P. flammeicolor*, Fowl.

Pherodes sagittarius.

Ciccus sagittarius, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 245 (1858).

Hab. Amazons.

Genus ACROCAMPSA.

Acrocampsia, Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 66 (1869).

Type, *A. pallipes*, Fabr.

*Acrocampsia dorsivitta.**Ciccus dorsivitta*, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 802 (1851).*Tettigonia dorsivittata*, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) iii. p. 517 (1855).

The figure given by Signoret (t. xxi. fig. 10) represents a species with the apices of the tegmina rounded; in Walker's species they are truncate.

*Acrocampsia excavata.**Proconia excavata*, Lep. & Serv. Encycl. Méth. x. p. 611 (1825).*Ciccus rufifacies*, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 802 (1851).*Ciccus intermedius*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 803.*Ciccus cinctipes*, Walk. loc. cit.*Tettigonia excavata*, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) iii. p. 518 (1855),excl. *C. fulvofasciatus*, Gray, and *C. pervirgatus*, Am. & Serv.Genus *Ciccus*.*Ciccus*, Latr. Règn. Anim. ed. ii. v. p. 221 (1829).Type, *C. latreillei*, Dist.

Latreille gave as type for this genus the *C. adspersa*, Fabr. *Ciccus* was afterwards more fully described by Amyot and Serville, who employed the same species for type, and this was figured by the latter writers and also by Blanchard. This species, however, is not the *C. adspersa*, Fabr., which has been accurately fixed by Stål, and is the type of his genus *Cælopola*. The species thus erroneously identified requires a new name.

Ciccus latreillei, n. nom.*Ciccus adspersa*, Latr. (nec Fabr.) Règn. Anim. ed. ii. v. p. 221 (1829).*Tettigonia adspersa*, Burm. (nec Fabr.) Handb. Ent. ii. 1, p. 119 (1839);

Blanch. Hist. Nat. Ins. iii. p. 192, t. xiv. fig. 6 (1840); Sign. (part.)*

Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) iii. p. 767, t. xxiii. fig. 2 (1855).

Genus *DIESTOSTEMMA*.*Diestostemma*, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 572 (1843).Type, *D. albipennis*, Fabr.*Diestostemma biolleyi*, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum pale brownish ochraceous; abdomen above pale ochraceous; body beneath and

* Signoret includes the *C. obliquus*, Walk., as a synonym, which seems to be a distinct species.

legs pale brownish ochraceous; central disks of face and clypeus very pale ochraceous; tegmina with the costal area, the veins to corium, and the posterior margin of clavus castaneous brown, the corium greyish, claval area very pale ochraceous, the margin of tegmen beyond apex of clavus piceous brown; wings hyaline; vertex about as long as breadth between eyes, obliquely narrowed to apex, discally flattened and almost smooth, depressed before ocelli, the lateral margins obscurely wrinkled, ocelli near eyes; face centrally, broadly, longitudinally flattened, a little foveately depressed, a more distinct central basal foveation, lateral areas transversely striate; pronotum about as long as vertex, rugulose, the anterior margin more rugose, the anterior margins very narrowly black, posterior margin strongly sinuate before scutellum; tegmina with the costal area granulose, the claval area thickly wrinkled and finely granulose, corium very finely granulose, its dark veins very prominent.

Long., excl. tegm., 16 mm.; exp. tegm. 32 mm.

Hab. Costa Rica; Cervantes, Atl. slopes and San José (*P. Biolley*, Coll. Dist.). Panama; Chiriqui (Brit. Mus.).

Diestostemma ptolyca, sp. n.

Vertex pale ochraceous, its base more or less testaceous brown; pronotum testaceous brown, its basal margin pale ochraceous; scutellum greyish, with testaceous-brown spots on disk and basal margin; head beneath, sternum, and legs stramineous, the abdomen beneath more greyish; tegmina greyish white, posterior claval and tegminal margins (narrowly) and an undulating subcostal line before middle chocolate-brown; vertex about as long as breadth between eyes, obliquely narrowed to apex, which is subconically rounded, a little flattened and depressed before ocelli, the lateral margins obscurely wrinkled; face centrally, longitudinally, broadly flattened and depressed, distinctly roundly foveate at centre of base, lateral areas strongly transversely striate; clypeus with a subcentral transverse impression; pronotum about as long as the vertex, rugulose, the anterior margin more rugose, posterior margin strongly sinuate before scutellum; tegmina very finely wrinkled and punctate.

Long., incl. tegm., 18 mm.

Hab. South Brazil; Theresopolis (Brit. Mus.).

Diestostemma stesilea, sp. n.

Vertex sanguineous, a large pale greyish spot near middle of each lateral margin and a much larger and more ochraceous-grey spot at base; pronotum obscure ochraceous, a central longitudinal carinate line and a broad sublateral fascia on each side sanguineous; scutellum sanguineous (imperfectly seen in type); abdomen above, body beneath, and legs pale ochraceous; face and clypeus sanguineous, the pale lateral spot on each side of vertex above continued and distinct on each side of face; vertex about as long as breadth between eyes, moderately narrowed to apex, which is rounded, ocelli near eyes; pronotum a little longer than vertex, rugulose, and in places coarsely granulose, a distinct transverse impression before anterior margin, strongly sinuate before scutellum; face broadly longitudinally flattened and depressed, roundly foveate at centre of base, the lateral areas transversely striate; tegmina greyish, with a pale flavescent tint, with a central, longitudinal, much waved, brownish line, very finely wrinkled and punctate, posterior claval and tegminal margins narrowly brownish; wings greyish, subhyaline.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 34 mm.

Hab. Bolivia (Brit. Mus.).

Genus PROCONIA.

Proconia, St.-Farg. & Serv. Enc. Méth. x. p. 610 (1825).

Germaria, Lap. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. i. p. 222 (1832).

Zyza, Kirk. Entomologist, xxxiii. p. 243 (1900).

Type, *P. marmorata*, Fabr.

The type given by St.-Farg. & Serv. for *Proconia* was *P. cristata*, Fabr.; that given by Laporte for *Germaria* was *G. cucullata*. As will be seen by the following synonymy, both these species are synonyms of *C. marmorata*, Fabr., and the two genera must also therefore be synonymous. Kirkaldy's proposed new name constitutes another synonym.

Proconia marmorata.

Cicada marmorata, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 61. 1 (1803).

Cicada cristata, Fabr. loc. cit. p. 62. 4.

Germaria cucullata, Lap. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. i. p. 223 (1832).

Tettigonia marmorata, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) iii. p. 765 (1855).

Germaria dorsicrista, Walk. Ins. Saund. p. 97 (1858).

Germaria marmorata, Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 59 (1869).

Zyza cucullata, Kirk. Entomologist, xxxiii. p. 243 (1900).

Genus ZYZZOGETON.

Zyzzogeton, Bredd. Soc. Entomol. xvi. p. 178 (1902).

Type, *Z. haenschi*, Bredd.

Zyzzogeton mazaria, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum dark purplish brown; a large triangular longitudinal fascia to vertex (broader at apex and narrower at base) pale ochraceous; pronotum with two spots on disk between the lateral angles and one on each lateral area ochraceous; abdomen above, body beneath, and legs chocolate-brown, basal margin of face ochraceous; tegmina pale olivaceous green, inner and costal margins (narrowly), apical margin (broadly), apex of claval area, and a discal spot before apex dark purplish brown; wings fuscous brown; vertex about half the length of pronotum, centrally, broadly, foveately impressed, apically subtruncate, ocelli much nearer to eyes than to each other; face centrally, longitudinally, broadly foveate, the lateral areas transversely striate; clypeus compressed, centrally angularly elevated; pronotum rugulose and punctate, the lateral angles broadly, obliquely, obtusely, angularly elevated, anterior margin ridged, basal margin strongly angularly sinuate before scutellum, lateral margins oblique, very slightly sinuate; scutellum with the apical area finely transversely wrinkled; corium distinctly and somewhat thickly punctate.

Long., excl. tegm., 18 mm.; exp. tegm. 38 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

Hab. Colombia (*R. Dagua*, Brit. Mus.). Ecuador; Paramba and Cachabé (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.). Peru (Brit. Mus.).

IX.—On *Trichoniscoides albidus* (*Budde-Lund*) and *T. sarsi*, *Patience* (*nom. nov.*). By ALEXANDER PATIENCE.

[Plate VI.]

Fam. Trichoniscidæ.

Gen. TRICHONISCOIDES, G. O. Sars.

I FIRST met with the species *Trichoniscoides albidus* (*Budde-Lund*) in company with *Trichoniscus pygmæus*, G. O. Sars, and *T. stebbingi*, Patience, in a field near Alexandra Park, Glasgow, in the autumn of 1906. Some time afterwards I



Distant, William Lucas. 1908. "Rhynchotal notes — XLIV (concluded)." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 2, 57–84.

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