

CICADIDÆ

by W. L. Distant.

Since I completed my synonymic catalogue of the genera and species belonging to this Family, several new species and genera have reached my hands. Some of these are here described. Coloured figures of all the species at present known to inhabit the Transvaal will be given in my next part of « *Insecta Transvaaliensia* » now in the press, and I hope subsequently to figure all the described genera of Cicadidæ in another work.

Subfamily CICADINÆ.

Division CICADARIA.

***Cryptotympana suluensis* sp. n.** — ♂. Head, pronotum and mesonotum brownish-ochraceous; head with the lateral areas of front and a transverse fascia to vertex which does not quite reach eyes but encloses the ocelli, black; pronotum with two central linear fasciæ diverging anteriorly, and the centre of the anterior and inner posterior margins black; mesonotum with four anterior obconical spots of which the two outermost are small and a spot on each side of the cruciform elevation, black; abdomen above piceous, the tympanal coverings and lateral areas brownish-ochraceous; body beneath and legs dark ochraceous; posterior two thirds of central sulcation to face, the anterior tibiæ and bases of intermediate tibiæ, black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation stramineous; tegmina with the costal membrane and basal cell ochraceous, the postcostal area piceous, the transverse veins at bases of second and third apical areas infuscated; extreme bases of both tegmina and wings ochraceous, the first somewhat basally streaked with piceous; opercula just passing basal abdominal segment, a little overlapping internally for about basal third, thence oblique to apices which are very broadly subangulate, lateral margins nearly straight.

♀. Tegmina and wings somewhat broadly basally suffused with ochraceous, body above more piceous, the markings to head and thorax more obscure, the posterior margin of pronotum prominently ochraceous.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂-♀ 38 mill. Exp. tegm. 115 mill.

Hab. Sulu Archipelago (Paris Mus.), Celebes (Stockh. Mus.).

This species is allied to *C. intermedia* Sign. and *C. sinensis* Dist. From the first it differs by the less oblique and more apically rounded opercula, the stramineous, not piceous basal suffusion to tegmina and wings and the infuscated transverse veins to the

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head, pronotum and the lateral areas of the mesonotum not quite reaching the two central linear areas; anterior and inner margins of the anterior obconical area with a spot on each side above piceous, the mesonotum ochraceous; body two thirds of central area of intermediate coloration stramineous; mesonotum ochraceous, the bases of second and third tegmina and wings marked with piceous; a little overlapping the anterior margin to apices which are nearly straight. Mesonotum suffused with piceous markings to head and pronotum prominent.

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(Stockh. Mus.).

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Division DUNDUBARIA.

Hannsa Meeki sp. n. — ♂. Front of head black with large anterior and posterior ochraceous spots; vertex pale castaneous with piceous macular markings; pronotum brownish ochraceous, with a central pale longitudinal ochraceous fascia which is margined on each side with black, the fissures and sublateral margins also black; mesonotum ochraceous with four large piceous obconical spots, the two central ones connected with the cruciform elevation by two piceous elongate spots, the two outermost percurrent; abdomen very dark castaneous, the posterior segmental margins rather longly greyish pilose; face, sternum, and legs ochraceous; face with a broad central black fascia which bifurcates near base enclosing an ochraceous spot; a spot on each side of clypeus, apex of rostrum, apices of coxae and trochanters, apices of tibiae, and anterior and intermediate tarsi, black; opercula and base of abdomen castaneous, bases and apices of opercula black; tegmina and wings hyaline, tegmina with the basal venation ochraceous spotted with black, remaining venation piceous, costal membrane ochraceous, transverse veins at bases of second, third, fifth, and eighth apical areas infuscated and marginal fuscous spots at apices of longitudinal veins of fifth to eighth apical areas; wings with the venation piceous, that of lower half of basal area mostly ochraceous; the whole body is more or less greyish pilose; front of head a little broader and less produced than in other described species of the genus; opercula in male long and broad, reaching apical abdominal segment; rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxae; face very finely centrally sulcate, the transverse striations also fine but well pronounced.

Length, excl. tegm. ♂ 26 mill. Exp. tegm. 97 mill.

Locality: Brit. New Guinea, Owgarra (A. S. Meek. — Brit. Mus.).

Subfamily GÆANINÆ.

Division CICADATRARIA.

Dunduba apicata sp. n. — ♂. Body and legs ochraceous; head with a somewhat broken transverse fascia between the eyes centrally connected with the posterior margin by two short lines, black;

pronotum with two central black spots, the furrows, and a sublateral marginal line black; mesonotum with two anterior central black margined spots, and a sublateral fascia on each side, black; anterior margin of anal segment above dull cretaceous, disk of anal segment beneath dull piceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, tegmina with a fuscous spot at apex, the costal membrane and postcostal area ochraceous, venation to both tegmina and wings fuscous; eyes prominent, moderately exserted; posterior segmental margins distinctly prominently ridged; anal appendage furcately developed into a short slender internally channelled process on each side; abdomen beneath tuberculate on each side of second and third abdominal segments, the tubercles of the latter very small; opercula small not reaching base of abdomen; anterior femora with two strong spines.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 12 mill. Exp. tegm. 32 mill.

Hab. : Cochinchina; Lakhon (Harmand, Paris Mus.).

Division FIDICINARIA.

Proarna inconspicua sp. n. — ♂. Body and legs pale virescent; eyes fuscous; ocelli red; tegmina and wings somewhat wrinkled and talc-like, the venation prominent and pale virescent; tegmina with the costal membrane ochraceous; head with the front centrally depressed, the face very broadly centrally longitudinally sulcate, the transverse ridges well developed, vertex centrally sulcate at area of ocelli; pronotum with a central longitudinal fasciate impression, the fissures sharply developed; mesonotum with four very obscure obconical spots which are only denoted by their slightly darker margins; rostrum just passing the intermediate coxæ, its apex fuscous; anterior femora armed beneath with two spines; opercula small, not reaching base of abdomen; tarsi pale testaceous; tegmina elongate, narrow, about three times as long as greatest breadth.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 12 mill. Exp. tegm. 33 mill.

Hab. : Argentine; Gob. Misiones (S. Venturi, Brit.-Mus.).

Apparently most closely allied to *P. prægracilis* Berg, from Bolivia.

Division ZAMMARARIA.

Odopœa Venturii sp. n. — ♀. Body above black; head with a transverse ochraceous fascia crossing in front of eyes and along anterior margin of vertex, pronotum with the anterior, posterior, and sublateral margins, and a central longitudinal fascia,

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spot, the latter also inwardly, outwardly and laterally
marginally with black, the disk is also suffused with brownish
annulations on each side of central fascia and marked with a curved
black spot; mesonotum with two central anterior obconical spots
denoted by their pale margins and ochraceous apices, a
longitudinal spot in front of each anterior angle of the cruciform
annulation and a central spot to disk of same and two longitu-
dinal fasciae on lateral margins, ochraceous; body beneath black;
margins of face, base of rostrum, longitudinal streaks and apices to
femora, subbasal annulation to intermediate tibiae, posterior tibiae
excluding bases and apices, intermediate and posterior coxae and
trochanters (excluding central spots) and a sublateral fascia to
prosternum, ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first
with the costal membrane, postcostal area and the venation
ochraceous, the last becoming piceous on apical area, costal vein
black, a spot on the venation to the second, third and fourth ulnar
areas, the last at its apex, transverse veins at bases of apical areas
and spots near apices of longitudinal veins to apical areas, fuscous;
wings with the venation ochraceous becoming piceous near apex,
margins of anal area piceous; lateral margins of pronotum pro-
duced, not prominently angulate but angularly rounded; rostrum
slightly passing the intermediate coxae; face not profoundly
centrally sulcate, the transverse lateral ridges prominent.

Long. excl. tegm. ♀ 25 mill. Exp. tegm. 75 mill.

Hab. : Argentine; Prov. Salta (S. Venturi, Brit. Mus.).

Division MOGANNIARIA.

Mogannia binotata sp. n. — ♀. Head above pale greenish-
ochraceous, margins of front, anterior margins of vertex and broad
basal margin black; pronotum pale greenish-ochraceous, its
anterior and posterior margins emerald-green; mesonotum black
with two large discal green spots which do not reach the anterior
margin and are notched anteriorly; abdomen above brownish-
ochraceous, centrally black at base, posterior margin of fifth
segment greyishly pilose; body beneath and legs testaceous-red;
tip of face, upper surfaces of anterior femora, coxal spots, and
basal lateral margins and apical area of abdomen black; tegmina
and wings hyaline; tegmina slightly bronzy-green at base, the
costal membrane sanguineous, the venation beyond basal area
fuscous; wings with the venation fuscous, paler near base, base
of anal area fuscous; front conically but not acutely produced;
rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; posterior tibiae with three

Length, 1.5 mm. Head, 1.5 mm. Body, 1.5 mm.
Hab. : Argentina; Gob. Rio Negro (Coll. Dist.)
Allies to *M. crassipes*.

Subfamily TIBICININÆ.

Division TETTIGADERARIA.

Tettigades varivenosa sp. n. — ♂. Body above black; head with the margins of vertex — both lateral and adjoining front, a small spot behind front, and an oblique transverse fascia behind each eye, ochraceous; pronotum with the margins and a series of about six small irregular discal spots, ochraceous; mesonotum with two discal antler-like fasciæ proceeding from the angles of the cruciform elevation and a small spot on each lateral margin, ochraceous; margins of the metanotum, tympanal cavities, posterior segmental margins, and the whole of the apical segment and anal appendage ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; face, a fascia between face and eyes, clypeus, sternal spots, longitudinal streaks to femora, anterior tibiæ, bases of intermediate and posterior tibiæ, the tarsi, and a large basal spot to abdomen, black or piceous; tegmina and wings finely wrinkled and pale shining talc-like, tegmina with the venation ochraceous, a fasciate line in costal membrane, an inner marginal line to clavus and the venation of the apical areas (the last more or less) black; wings with the venation ochraceous, lower vein of third ulnar area, and the venation (more or less) of apical third, black.

♀. Resembling ♂. But with the upper surface of the anal appendage (excluding its apex) black.

Tegmina broad, only a little more than twice as long as broad, broader than wings; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; lateral margins of pronotum subangularly rounded.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ and ♀ 21 mill. Exp. tegm. 62 to 65 mill.

Hab. : Argentina; Gob. Rio Negro (S. Venturi, Brit. Mus.).

MENDOZANA gen. nov.

♀. Head including eyes much wider than base of mesonotum, very broad and narrow, the front not projecting, its margins and those of vertex continuous, front about as long as vertex immediately behind it where the ocelli are placed; face moderately globose, strongly longitudinally sulcate, the lateral transverse stria-

mesonotum, slightly longer than mesonotum, not angulate but not angulate nearly straight and rounded; mesonotum moderately convex, cruciform; rostrum longer than broad; rostrum passing the intersegmental space; tegmina slightly narrower than wings at base, about half times as long as greatest breadth, basal cell twice as broad, postcostal area moderately wide and distinct, costal areas eight; wings a little lobately produced near anal area, postcostal areas six.

Types: *M. platypleura* Dist.

This genus is allied to *Chonosia* Dist. from which it principally differs by the non-produced, broad, narrow, and continually margined head.

Chonosia mendocana platypleura sp. nov. — ♀. Head black, a transverse basal spot on each side of ocelli, and the basal half of sulcation in face, ochraceous; pronotum black, its anterior margin (very narrowly), its posterior margin (more broadly and irregularly), and a spot at anterior angles of lateral margins, ochraceous, and a large transverse castaneous discal spots divided by a longitudinal central black fascia which is broadly widened posteriorly; mesonotum black, with two central obsolete obconical spots, an ochraceous spot in front of each anterior angle of the cruciform disk, the disk of which is also ochraceous; abdomen above black, the posterior segmental margins ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; a large spot at inner margin of each eye, apex of rostrum, some sternal spots, and a spot on each side of apical abdominal segment, black; tegmina and wings moderately angulate and talc-like, tegmina with about basal half of venation ochraceous, remainder piceous, costal membrane (excluding basal cell, a spot beneath it, large basal spot in clavus, and streaks at base, piceous, the anal area greyish opaque remaining beyond middle with an angulate fuscous margin.

Length, excl. tegm. ♀ 20 mill. Exp. tegm., 63 mill.

Locality: Argentine; Prov. Catamaros (S. Venturi, Brit. Mus.).

Division CARINETARIA.

Carineta cearana sp. n. — ♀. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum reddish-brown; head with the ocelli margined with black; pronotum with a broad central longitudinal black fascia which is broadest anteriorly but not reaching anterior margin and is angulate on each side, the centre of the lateral margins narrowly black, and a black spot near each posterior angle; mesonotum with

four obconical spots only denoted by their black margins which are outwardly faint or broken, the two central spots smallest, a black spot in front of cruciform elevation; abdomen piceous-brown, more palely pilose, and with an oblique subbasal patch of green pile on each side; head beneath (excluding face), clypeus and sternum thickly greyish pilose; face ochraceous with a broad central black fascia and a black spot near base of each antenna; legs ochraceous, longitudinal streaks to femora, apices of tibiae and the tarsi piceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation fuscous more or less ochraceous at basal areas, a somewhat large piceous spot on tegmina near apex of clavus and a similar spot on wings at apex of abdominal area, costal membrane to tegmina brownish-ochraceous; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; femora incrassate with three spines on inner margin, the innermost longest.

Long. excl. teg. ♀ 20 mill. Exp. tegm. 62 mill.

Hab. : Brazil, Ceara (Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *C. basalis* Walk.

Division TAPHURARIA.

Burbunga Hillieri sp. n. — ♂. Head pale castaneous, greyish pilose, lateral margins of vertex and a basal medial spot ochraceous; pronotum pale ochraceous, unicolorous; mesonotum pale ochraceous; with four obconical castaneous spots, the central spots smallest, greyish pilose especially between the spots and on margins, cruciform elevation ochraceous; abdomen above pale castaneous-brown with the posterior segmental margins dull ochraceous; body beneath pale castaneous-brown; sternum, opercula, and tibiae excluding bases and apices pale dull ochraceous; tegmina and wings pale shining talc-like, the first with the costal membrane, postcostal area, and basal venation ochraceous, remaining venation fuscous, the transverse veins at bases of second and third apical areas prominently infuscate; wings with the venation of the lower basal area ochraceous, remaining venation fuscous; head with the front prominent, in breadth considerably narrower than lateral margins of vertex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae its apex piceous; sternum thickly shortly greyish pilose; tegmina about three times as long as broad.

Long. excl. tegm. 17 mill. Exp. tegm. 54 mill.

Hab. : South Australia, Killalpanima (H. T. Hillier, Brit. Mus.).