

variations, as a necessary condition for the production of divergent races and species, he has pointed out one process by which segregation is produced in nature. This one process is geographical or local separation under different environments. It may be the result of migration or of geological and other changes in the environment; but, in either case, there is the preservation of different variations through diversity of natural selection due to the difference in the environments, and the independent propagation of the same variations due to their geographical or local separation. We have in this process an important cause of segregation resulting in divergent evolution; but no one can maintain that this is the only cause producing segregation and divergence, unless he ignores the fact that, in some cases, the isolated portions of a species, while exposed to the same environment, acquire divergent habits in the use of the environment, producing diversity of natural selection; and that, in other cases, without exposure to different environments, the very process producing the isolation brings together those of one kind, preventing them from crossing with those of other kinds, as when individuals of a special colour prefer to pair together. In the former cases indiscriminate separation is transformed into segregation; and in the latter cases the isolation is segregative from the first, while in both classes of cases the divergence is without exposure to different environments.

Osaka, Japan.

XXI.—Description of a new Genus of Oriental Cicadidæ.

By W. L. DISTANT.

TALAINGA, gen. nov.

♀. Body somewhat elongate, the abdomen cylindrical. Head with the front globose and prominent, including outer margins of eyes about as broad as base of mesonotum; ocelli about twice as far apart from eyes as from each other. Pronotum with the lateral margins amplified, deeply notched about centre, and then more broadly amplified at posterior lateral margins. Anterior femora robustly spined. Tegmina tale-like, semiopaque, the whole apical area with the venation reticulate and forming a mass of small cell-like areas; in some specimens the ulnar areas are also crossed by transverse veins; interior ulnar area about same width at apex as at

base; basal cell about twice as long as broad. Wings with the outer margin deeply sinuate near abdominal area; apical areas six, in some specimens broken up by transverse veins into a more numerous and reticulated series.

This diagnosis is founded on two female specimens, the structure of the abdomen implying that the tympana are uncovered in the male, thus locating the genus in my subfamily Tibiceninæ. *Talainga* is allied to *Gæana*, from which it is at once distinguished by the reticulated tegmina &c.

*Talainga Binghami*, n. sp.

♀. Body and legs black; eyes ochraceous, their posterior margins pale sanguineous; pronotum with the lateral margins and a curved spot on lateral areas behind eyes pale sanguineous, posterior margin—excepting extreme centre—narrowly ochraceous. Abdomen above with the marginal segments more or less greyishly pilose.

Tegmina tale-like, semiopaque, very pale ochraceous, the venation black and margined with the same colour, the apical area being thus composed of numerous small, black-margined, cellular areas; the costal membrane ochraceous, the basal cell shaded with black. Wings pale bluish green, the venation more or less concolorous, excepting that delimitating the more or less reticulated apical areas; posterior margin blackish from apex to the sinuation near abdominal area. Long. excl. tegm., ♀ 23–26 millim., exp. tegm. 70–77 millim.

*Hab.* Burma, Kr. Hills (*Bingham*).

This beautiful genus is a great acquisition to our knowledge of the Eastern Cicadidæ. The type of coloration distinctly resembles that of *Tosena splendida*, Dist., which is also found in Burma, a country that has produced some of the handsomest insects of the whole family, and is still likely to contain many Cicadcan novelties.

*Talainga Binghami* will be subsequently figured in my 'Monograph of Oriental Cicadidæ.'

XXII.—Descriptions of two new Species of *Acraea* from Mombasa. By H. GROSE SMITH.

*Acraea crystallina*.

*Male*.—*Upperside*. Both wings devoid of scales except at the apex of anterior wings, where they are narrowly brownish