XIII. Intermediate Nerves—XXI. By W. T. Distant.

...
The position and body mass of the bone is affected by a number of factors, including the position of the articulations and the orientation of the ligaments. When the bone is loaded, the body mass is increased, which results in a greater force exerted on the bone. This force then affects the healing process of the bone.

Over time, the bone adapts to the new position, leading to a change in the shape and structure of the bone. This process is influenced by the bone's own internal biological processes and by external factors such as mechanical loading.

In conclusion, the position and body mass of the bone are crucial factors in determining the bone's response to mechanical loading. Understanding these factors is essential for developing effective strategies for bone health and injury prevention.
aw, i'm late. it's now 9:00 am. i need to get dressed and head to the office. i've been working from home for the past few weeks, but i'm ready to get back to the office. i have a lot of work to do and i'm excited to see my colleagues again.

i walked into the office and headed straight to my desk. i opened my email and saw a few messages waiting for me. i quickly replied to them and then sat down to work on my project.

the project had been in the works for a while, and i was getting close to finishing it. i had been working on it for about six months and i was feeling a bit burnt out. but i knew that the deadline was coming up and i needed to push through.

i spent the next few hours working diligently, typing away on my keyboard and doodling on my whiteboard. i was making good progress, but i still had a lot to do.

as the day went on, i began to feel a bit tired. my eyes felt heavy and my head started to ache. i took a few deep breaths and tried to stay focused, but it was getting harder to concentrate.

i decided to take a break and go for a walk outside. the weather was nice, and i enjoyed the fresh air. i walked for about 15 minutes and then headed back to my desk.

i resumed my work, but i was still struggling to stay focused. i decided to take another break and go for another walk. i was starting to feel a bit down and i thought a change of scenery might help.

after my second break, i returned to my desk and continued working. i was making good progress, but i was starting to feel tired again. i decided to take one last break and then call it a day.

i packed up my things and headed home. i was looking forward to spending some time with my family and relaxing. it had been a long day, but i was glad to have finally finished my project.
Mr. W. L. Distant on Homoptera.

B. Pronotum moderately broad, its breadth considerably less than length of both pro- and mesonotum (including the cruciform basal elevation).
   a. Head between eyes much narrower than base of mesonotum .................................. \textit{Arunta}.

Genus \textit{Thopa}.

Type, \textit{T. saucata}, Fabr. (\textit{Tettigonia}).

\textbf{Arunta}, gen. nov.

Head transverse, moderately truncate in front of eyes, between eyes much narrower than base of mesonotum; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum moderately broad, its breadth considerably less than length of both pro- and mesonotum (including the basal cruciform elevation); tympana very largely developed and sac-like, their apices obliquely extending beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen and to about half its length; opercula very small, not extending to base of metasternum, placed wide apart, and with their apical margins convex; anterior femora incrassated and spined; posterior tibiae with a few lateral fine spines; tegmina and wings talc-like, tegmina with eight apical areas.

Type, \textit{A. perulata}, Guér. (\textit{Cicada}).

Division \textbf{Cyclochilaria}.

Abdomen broad, unsymmetrical, medially widened and distinctly abbreviated posteriorly, in the male sex (principally) obliquely depressed on each side, its greatest width almost double that of head between eyes; opercula not extending beyond base of metasternum.

\textbf{Synopsis of Genera}.

A. Lateral margins of pronotum moderately concave-ly amplified; head (including eyes) almost as wide as anterior margin of pronotum; abdomen beneath moderately convex .................................. \textit{Cyclochila}.

B. Lateral margins of pronotum not convex-ly amplified, but considerably narrowed anteriorly; head (including eyes) wider than anterior margin of pronotum; abdomen beneath more or less obliquely depressed from base to apex.
   a. Head (including eyes) broader than base of mesonotum; abdomen considerably longer than broad. \textit{Psaltoda}.
   b. Head (including eyes) only about as broad as base of mesonotum; abdomen about as broad as long .................................. \textit{Henicopsaltaria}.

Genus \textbf{Cyclochilila}.

Type, \textit{C. australasia}, Donov. (\textit{Tettigonia}).

Genus \textbf{Psaltoda}.

Type, \textit{P. macrens}, Germ. (\textit{Cicada}).

Genus \textbf{Henicopsaltaria}.

Type, \textit{H. Eydouzi}, Guér. (\textit{Cicada}).

\textit{Henicopsaltaria pygmaea}, sp. n.

♂. Body ochreous brown, abdomen castaneous; pronotum with a central ochraceous line, on each side of which is a narrow black fascia, extending from anterior margin to near middle; mesonotum with two obscure, central, oblongal spots on anterior margin, the cruciform elevation ochraceous; abdomen above with the following greyish-white markings, viz.: a small spot at inner angle of each tympanal covering, a broad anterior fascia (broken centrally) to second segment, a broad anterior fascia (broken centrally) to second segment, and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment. Tegmina and the anterior margin of anal segment.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum granulose; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tympanal coverings prominent; abdomen beneath more or less obliquely depressed from base to apex; abdomen finely pilose; opercula rounded, not extending beyond the anterior margin of the first abdominal segment; tegmina only a little longer than the body.

Long., excl. tegm., 14 mm.; exp. tegm. 39 mm.

\textit{Hab.} S.W. Australia (\textit{Higgins}).

Allied to \textit{H. fullo}, Walk.