

ON SOME AUSTRALIAN HOMOPTERA

by **W.-L. Distant.**

This paper refers to some Australian Homoptera, and the types of the new species described are mostly contained in the British Museum. We know comparatively little of these insects from Australia, excepting the *Cicadidæ* and *Membracidæ*, both of which families have been monographed by GODING and FROGGATT, while WESTWOOD, WALKER, STÅL, SIGNORET, the present writer and other entomologists have also from time to time described various genera and species. Some recent publication at Honolulu on this subject, as might be expected, has created considerable synonymy, some of which is here corrected.

Certain acrimonious strictures which accompanied these descriptions may be benevolently ignored, though in some cases contradiction is necessary.

Fam. **CERCOPIDÆ.**Genus **EOSCARTA.**

Eoscarta BREDD., *Soc. Ent.*, XVII, p. 58 (1902).

Euryaulax KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 380 (1906).

Type : *E. borealis* DIST. = *E. eos* BREDD.

EOSCARTA INCONSTANS.

Triecphora inconstans WALK., *List Hom.*, III, p. 673 (1851).

Euryaulax callitettigoides KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 381 (1906).

Hab. : Queensland (F.-P. DODD. — Brit. Mus.).

Genus **AUFIDUS.**

Aufidus STÅL, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, (3) I, p. 594 (1863).

Aufidellus KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 381 (1906).

Aufiterna KIRK., loc. cit., p. 382.

Aufidellus KIRK. cannot be separated from *Aufidus*. The type of STÅL's genus (*A. trifasciatus*) is in the British Museum, as is also a specimen of the species described by KIRKALDY as *A. australensis*. The differential and only characters given by this writer « pronotum posteriorly is almost evenly rounded and the costal margin is not arched basally », constitute (when the species is examined) only

very moderate specific differentiation. In his description of another proposed genus, *Aufiterna* (1), he writes « posterior margin emarginate, while it is truncate in *Aufidus* ». This is inaccurate; in the type of *Aufidus* (*A. trifasciatus*) the posterior pronotal margin is distinctly emarginate; neither did STÅL make that structural character a generic distinction. he simply writes « Thorax sexangularis ». On the other hand *Aufiterna* KIRK. is apparently only to be separated from *Aufidus* by the venation of the tegmina — « 3 discoidals (subapical), 4 apicals well marked, while there are another 5 small cells marked off on the costal cell ».

In the typical species all these characters are mere or less represented, and the divisions of the costal cell are inconstant even in the same species and even in the same specimen.

Fam. JASSIDÆ.

Subfam. LEDRINÆ.

KIRKALDY (*Rep. Exp. Stat Haw. Plant Assoc.*, Bull. III, p. 25 (1907)) writes « Distant has overlooked the fact that *Petalocephala* is a synonym of *Camptelasmus* ».

Camptelasmus SPIN. (*Mem. Mat. Fis. Soc. Ital. Sci. Modena*, XXV, Part I, p. 96 and 150), is described particularly as having « ocelli nulli ». STÅL (*Hem. Afr.*, IV, p. 103 (1866) in redescribing his genus writes « ocelli versus basin verticis positi, ab oculis quam inter se longius remoti ». He certainly also writes « Genus *Camptelasmus* Spin. *Petalocephalæ* affine videtur », but in 1870 (*Öfv. Vet. Ak. Förh.*, p. 732) he uses his genus *Petalocephala* as he had every reason to do. I therefore cannot see what « fact », has been overlooked.

Subfam. BYTHOSCOPINÆ

Genus IDIOCERUS.

Idiocerus LEWIS, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, I, p. 47 (1836).

Type, *I. adustus* HERR. SCH.

IDIOCERUS CUPREUS.

Bythoscopus cupreus WALK., *List Hom.*, III, p. 871 (1851).

Hab. : « Australia » (Brit. Mus.), Queensland; Peak Downs (coll. DIST.)

(1) KIRKALDY writes « this genus is more allied to *Polychaetophyes* » of which he refers the typical species to Pl. XXXIII, fig. 12 and 13, but no such an illustration can be traced.

So far as can be understood from the descriptions Kirkaldy has not redescribed this species in his recent writings on the genus.

Idiocerus Geoffroyi n. sp. — Head and pronotum pale ochraceous; scutellum black, with the lateral margins, apex, a central longitudinal line and an oblique line crossing each lateral area pale testaceous; sternum and legs pale ochraceous, metasternum and abdomen beneath piceous, apical segment with an ochraceous spot on each side; tegmina greyish-white, crossed beyond middle by a broad transverse fuscous fascia, extreme apex fuscous; posterior femora, excluding apices, black or fuscous.

Var.—Vertex, and three longitudinal fasciæ to pronotum sanguineous; upper half of head beneath sanguineous with four small pale spots.

Long. incl. tegm 5 to 6 mill.

Hab. : Queensland; Peak Downs (coll. DISTANT.)

Genus BYTHOSCOPIUS

Bythoscopus Germ. in *Silberm. Rev. Ent.*, I, p. 180 (1833).

Type, *B. lanio* Linn.

Bythoscopus viridipes sp. n. — Stramineous; pronotum, scutellum, and tegmina slightly greyishly tomentose; eyes and ocelli carmine-red; the tarsi and apices of the tibiæ bright emerald green, the posterior legs less prominently so in this respect; pronotum finely transversely wrinkled; scutellum with a dark spot near each basal angle, and an arcuate impression before apical area which is straightly transversely wrinkled; tegmina finely obscurely punctate; posterior tibiæ somewhat broad, curved and thickly finely spinulose.

Length incl. tegm., 6 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Queensland (F.-P. DODD. — Brit. Mus.)

KIRKALDY has proposed a new genus *Eurinoscopus* as « the Australian representative of *Bythoscopus* » differing, it is said, by a slight divergence in venation in the tigmata, but which he has neglected to figure in his otherwise somewhat fully illustrated paper. I can certainly find no structural difference in the species above described from GERMAR'S genus.

Genus IPO.

Ipo KIRKALDY, *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 464 (1906).

Type, *I. pellucida* FABR.

IPO PELLUCIDA.

Cicada pellucida FABR., *Entom. Syst.*, IV, p. 41, 60 (1794).

Ipo ambita KIRK. *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 465 (1906).

Hab. : Queensland (E.-P. DODD. — Brit. Mus.)

The type of *pellucida* FABR., is in the Banksian collection of the British Museum which also possesses six specimens which judging from KIRKALDY'S dimensions and short description of his species, clearly also apply to *I. ambita*. It is a species variable in colour and markings; the scutellum is sometimes « pale castaneous » but in most of the specimens before me it has its disk piceous, while its apex is in any case distinctly pale flavescent; a large dark spot is usually found in each basal angle; the pronotum also varies in different specimens from testaceous to piceous; in several examples there is a distinct whitish longitudinal line to vertex and pronotum.

IPO CONFERTA.

Ipo conferta KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 465, Pl. XXII, fig. 10-11 (1906).

Hab. Queensland (E.-P. DODD — Brit. Mus.)

It is very difficult to identify this species with certitude. In his description KIRKALDY writes « smaller than the type » and gives the Length as « 6 1/4 mill. »; But by the side of his enlarged figure is given a dimensional line which measures 9 mill. Five specimens from Queensland now before me measure 6 to 6 1/4 mill. It would seem from his descriptions and dimensions that KIRKALDY, as *I. conferta* has probably given the figure of his *I. ambita* = *pellucida* Fabr.

Genus TROCNADA.

Trocnada WALK., *Ins. Saund Hom.*, p. 103, (1858).

Abelterus Stål, *Öfv. Vet. Ak. Förh.*, 1865, p. 157.

Type, *I. dossigera* WALK.

TROCNADA DORSIGERA WALK.

Trocnada dorsigera WALK., *Ins. Saund. Hom.*, p. 104 (1858).

Abelterus incarnatus Stål, *Öfv. Vet. Ak. Förh.*, 1865, p. 158.

Hab. : Sydney (Brit. Mus.), « North Australia » (fide STAL).

Genus EURYMELOIDES.

Eurymela Div. B. SIGN., *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (2) VIII, p. 508 (1850).

Eurymeloides ASHM., *Entomol. Amer.*, V, p. 126, (1889); KIRK., *Rep.*

Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., Pt. IX, p. 351 (1906).

Eurymelias KIRK., loc. cit., *Bull.*, III, p. 25 (1907).

KIRKALDY has with justice complained of the indication, not description, given by ASHMEAD of this genus; this however does not entitle him to claim the genus by a somewhat longer description. He also correctly points out that ASHMEAD stated no type for his genus. KIRKALDY however has unfortunately given two types; in the first reference (supra) at p. 354, he writes of *E. bicincta* ERICHS. « (the type of the genus) », to the second reference where he proposes a new name he writes « type *hyacinthus* KIRK ».

EURYMELOIDES VARIA.

Eurymela varia WALK., *List. Hom.*, III. p. 644. (1851).

Eurymeloides bicinctellus KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 352 (1906).

Hab. : Besides the localities given by WALKER, the Brit. Museum possesses the species from Queensland, where it was collected by M^r F.-P. DODD.

EURYMELOIDES OCELLATA.

Eurymela ocellata SIGN., *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (2) VIII, p. 511, Pl. XVII, f. 13 (1850).

Eurymeloides cumulosus KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 351 (1906).

This is a variable species; the tegmina have the white basal fascia either spotted with black or unicolorous. A similar remark applies to the subapical fascia which sometimes encloses a large oval transverse spot as in SIGNORET'S figure, or is incomplete, or narrowed into a unicolorous transverse fascia. The pale spots on the commissure are always present.

Hab. : West Australia; Freemantle (Brit. Mus.). N. S. Wales; Sydney (Brit. Mus.). Queensland (F.-P. DODD. — Brit. Mus.).

It is probable that *E. ornatus* KIRK. may be a variety of this species.

Eurymeloides testaceus sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum, sternum and legs ochraceous, abdomen beneath pale stramineous, scutellum a little darker and more testaceous in hue than pronotum; head beneath pale testaceous; with dark wrinkles, a narrow basal margin and the cheeks pale ochraceous, tarsi piceous; tegmina black, the veins and the base pale testaceous, an indistinct transverse fascia before middle which reaches disk of clavus where its margins are only visible, another fascia just before apical area principally denoted by its margins, and three small spots on each side of claval suture creamy-white; scutellum with some longitudinal depressions on basal half, transversely impressed before apical area

which is a little foveate; pronotum with an indistinct central longitudinal carination.

Long. incl. tegm. ♀. 8 mill.

Hab. : Queensland (F.-P. DODD. — Brit. Mus.).

A species to be placed near *E. ocellata* SIGN.

Eurymeloides Walkeri sp. n. — Head, pronotum and scutellum ochraceous; vertex with four prominent black spots which are sometimes more or less connected; pronotum with the anterior margins medially interrupted and not reaching lateral angles and two central longitudinal fasciæ not reaching basal margin, black; scutellum with three large basal black spots, one triangular at each basal angle, and the central connected with a small discal triangular black spot (in a second specimen all these spots are fused); head beneath with two large subquadrate black basal spots and with a smaller spot of the same colour beneath each eye, face with the margins and a central line black; body beneath and legs ochraceous, a subapical annulation to femora and the tibiæ and tarsi black, small spots to posterior tibiæ and base of posterior tarsi ochraceous; tegmina black, a transverse spot not quite crossing disk of clavus, a central arcuate spot, a large costal spot before apex and above which are two smaller spots, some small indistinct spots on the claval suture, and sometimes the upper claval margin greyish white.

Long. incl. tegm. ♀. 7 1/2 mill.

Hab. : W. Australia; Albany (J. J. WALKER. — Brit. Mus.).

A small species to be placed near *E. hyacinthus* KIRK.

EURYMELOIDES PULCHRA.

Eurymela pulchra SIGN., *Ann Soc Ent Fr.*, (2) VIII, p. 508, t. XVII, f. 10 (1850).

Eurymela discifera WALK., *List Hom.*, III, p. 641 (1851).

EURYMELOIDES LINEATA.

Eurymela lineata SIGN., *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (2) VIII, p. 509, t. XVII, f. 11 (1850).

Eurymela decisa WALK., *List Hom.*, III, p. 643 (1851).

EURYMELOIDES MARMORATA.

Eurymela marmorata BURM., *Gen. Ins. Rhynch.*, Trib. IV. Fam. 5 (1838-1846).

Bythoscopus nigro-cæneus WALK., *List Hom.*, III, p. 867 (1851).

Eurymela (Eurymela) marmorata KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.* Pt. IX, p. 356 (1906).

EURYMELOIDES TERMINALIS.

Eurymela terminalis WALK., *List Hom.*, III, p. 642 (1851).

Hab. : Adelaïde (Brit. Mus.).

EURYMELOIDES LIVIDA.

Eurymela livida WALK., *List Hom.*, III, p. 642 (1851) ;

Hab. : N. S. Wales ; Port Stephen (Brit. Mus.).

EURYMELOIDES AMPLICINCTA.

Eurymela amplicincta WALK., *Ins. Saund. Hom.*, p. 84 (1858).

Hab. : N. S. Wales (Brit. Mus.).

EURYMELOIDES PERPUSILLA.

Eurymela perpusilla WALK., *Ins. Saund. Hom.*, p. 83 (1858).

Hab. : Tasmania.

Eurymeloides atromaculatus sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum, sternum and legs pale castaneous, abdomen beneath pale sanguineous, the anal segment and genitalia ochraceous; vertex finely mottled with ochraceous, the anterior margin black; pronotum finely mottled with ochraceous, the basal margin stramineous, and with two central black spots near anterior margin; scutellum with a black angulate spot near each basal angle; margins of head beneath, face and clypeus pale ochraceous, basal area, a large elongate spot before each eye, an elongate spot on each side of face, a spot at apex of clypeus, and lateral transverse sternal spots, black; anterior femora, excluding base, piceous, all the tibiæ piceous with small ochraceous spots; tegmina black, an oblique fascia extending from about middle of costa to near apex of scutellum, a transverse fascia before apical area and two or three small spots on claval suture, creamy-white, base and base of costal margin ochraceous; pronotum with an obscure central carination.

Long. incl. tegm. ♀, 7 mill.

Hab. : N. S. Wales (Brit. Mus.).

Eurymeloides insignis sp. n. — Vertex, pronotum, body beneath and legs ochraceous; scutellum with the basal area pale castaneous, the apical area ochraceous; tibiæ piceous, their basal areas pale ochraceous, tarsi black, apex of posterior tibiæ and base of posterior tarsi pale ochraceous; tegmina black, the whole of claval area and base of costal margin ochraceous, two broad transverse greyish white fasciæ, the first near middle, just encroaching on the clavus and with the veins concolorous, the second fascia before apical area, broader, a little less white and with the veins darker, and reaching claval apex, the black apical area with some small obscure ochraceous spots; scutellum strongly angularly transversely

impressed before apical area; pronotum with a transverse impression near each eye; face laterally rather strongly angulate.

Long. incl. tegm. 7 mill.

Hab. : Queensland (F. P. Dodd. — Brit. Mus.).

Eurymeloides zonatus sp. n. — Vertex and pronotum ochraceous, wrinkled and mottled with castaneous; vertex with two central piceous spots separated by a pale line; pronotum with some irregular and obscure darker markings, the more prominent of which is a longitudinal piceous line before and behind each eye; scutellum black, lateral margins — excluding base and apex narrowly ochraceous; head beneath and face piceous mottled with ochraceous, cheeks pale castaneous with pale ochraceous margins and reticulate markings; sternum piceous; abdomen beneath and legs ochraceous; tibiæ darker with small pale spots; tegmina piceous brown, crossed by two pale transverse greyish fasciæ, the first before middle, the second before apical area, both fasciæ narrowing interiorly, the dark space between the pale fasciæ and the dark apical area more or less irrorated with small pale greyish spots and three spots of the same colour on claval suture; scutellum coarsely punctate on basal area, profoundly transversely impressed before apical area.

Long. incl. tegm. 6 mill.

Hab. : N. S. Wales (Brit. Mus.)

Genus EURYMELA.

Eurymela LEP. ET. SEW. *Enc. Méth.*, X. p. 603 (1825); SIGN., *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (2) IX, p. 502 (1850).

Eurymelops KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 354 (1906).

KIRKALDY has proposed a new name for the Division A. of SIGNORET, (*Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (2) IX, p. 503, not p. 497 as written by KIRKALDY).

EURYMELA DISTINCTA.

Eurymela distincta SIGN., *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (2) IX, p. 506 (1850); STÅL, *Öfv Vet.-Ak. Förh.* 1862, p. 495.

Eurymela speculum WALK., *List Hom.*, III, p. 641 (1851),

Eurymela lubra KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 356 (1906).

KIRKALDY writes of his proposed *E. lubra* : « Allied to *E. distincta* from which it apparently differs principally by the red abdomen, etc. » This is the normal character of the species. SIGNORET certainly describes *la couleur uniforme* but then he is as certainly

describing the upper surface of an unexpanded specimen, but KIRKALDY should have been in no doubt. as he states (supra p. 356) *distincta* SIGN. = *speculum* WALK. and WALKER describes the abdomen as « bright red ».

Eurymela subnigricans sp. n. — Vertex, pronotum and scutellum black; central basal margin of vertex, lateral and posterior margins of pronotum, and lateral margins and apex of scutellum narrowly dull dark red; head beneath, face and clypeus black, cheeks pale ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, the abdomen pale testaceous, tibiæ, tarsi and apices of femora black; tegmina black with a short discal transverse fascia before middle commencing at claval suture and not reaching costal margin and a narrow transverse fascia before apical area much widened on costal margin pale yellowish-white, margins narrowly dull dark red; pronotum strongly transversely wrinkled; scutellum coarsely punctate on basal area, with an angulate opaque spot near each basal angle, strongly transversely impressed before apical area which is transversely wrinkled; basal area of head beneath granulate, face moderately smooth and shining, centrally longitudinally and laterally punctate.

Long. incl. tegm. ♀ 12 mill.

Hab. : N. S. Wales; Rose Bay (FROGGATT. — Brit. Mus.)

Allied to *E. distincta* SIGN.

EURYMELA ATRA.

Eurymela atra WALK., *List Hom.*, III, p. 645 (1851).

Eurymela maura SIGN. (nec FABR.), *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (2) VIII, p. 507 (1850).

The species identified by SIGNORET as *maura* FABR. is the *atra* WALK. The type of *maura* FABR. is in the Banksian collection of the British Museum, and has the sternum and abdomen sanguineous as described by FABRICIUS. WALKER'S type has the posterior margin of the pronotum, and the margins of the tegmina reddish testaceous.

E. atra is one of the smaller species of *Eurymela*. *E. maura* FABR. is a *Eurymeloides*.

EURYMELA SEMIFASCIA.

Eurymela semifascia WALK., *List Hom.*, III, p. 643 (1851).

Eurymela [*Eurymela*] *rubrolimbata* KIRK, *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 354 (1906).

Hab. : S. Australia (BAKEWELL. — Brit. Mus.), Melbourne (Brit. Mus.), Tasmania (Brit. Mus.)

Eurymela Pascoei sp. n. — Head and pronotum ochraceous ; face with two central subbasal black spots ; pronotum with a transverse, arcuate black macular fascia on each discal lateral area, sometimes united at anterior margin ; scutellum black, with a small spot at each basal angle, narrow lateral margins and the apex ochraceous ; body beneath and legs ochraceous, the tibiæ, tarsi, and apices of femora black ; tegmina with the basal third ochraceous, remaining area sanguineous, with two transverse fasciæ and the apical area black, the first fascia near apex of scutellum not reaching costal area, the second crossing apex of clavus and almost reaching costal margin ; above thickly finely punctate, face with the apex conically produced.

Long. incl. tegm. ♀ 10 to 11 mill.

Hab. : Sydney (PASCOE coll. — Brit Mus.)

Eurymela bunda sp. n. — Testaceous-red ; face united with an irregular transverse fascia between the eyes black, apical projection of face testaceous-red ; pronotum black with two long transverse spots on anterior margin testaceous red ; scutellum black, apical margins and apex testaceous-red ; body beneath and legs testaceous-red, lateral spots to pro- and mesosterna, apex of abdomen beneath (more or less) tibiæ, tarsi, and apices of femora black ; tegmina with two transverse black undulating fasciæ, one before and the other beyond middle, apical area brownish-ochraceous ; wings violaceous-black ; pronotum excluding the pale anterior transverse spots transversely striate ; scutellum with the disk foveately depressed, basal area with a fine central longitudinal and two oblique lateral impressions ; vertex scarcely visible from above.

Long. ♀, 12 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Queensland ; Peak Downs (coll DIST.)

EURYMELA BICOLOR.

Eurymela bicolor BURM., *Gen. Ins., Eurymela*, N° 1 (1838-1846) ; SIGNORET, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (2) VIII, p. 503, Pl. XVII, f. 7 (1850).

Of this variable and widely spread Australian species the British Museum possesses a specimen from New Georgia, Solomon Islands taken during the cruise of H. M. S. « Penguin ».

Eurymela Tasmani sp. n. — Vertex, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath and legs black ; eyes and narrow posterior margin to pronotum pale ochraceous ; bases of femora pale testaceous (body beneath and legs imperfectly seen in carded specimen) ; tegmina greyish white with the margins narrowly dull red, basal fourth, apical area, subcostal margin broadened inwardly and apex of clavus black ; pronotum finely transversely wrinkled ; scutellum coarsely punctate on

basal area with two small foveations before apical area which is opaque.

Long. incl. tegm. 7 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Tasmania; Launceston (J. J. WALKER).

Subfam. TETTIGONIELLINÆ.

Genus TETTIGONIELLA.

Tettigoniella JACOBI, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, XIX, p. 778 (1904); DIST., *Faun. B. Ind., Rhynch.*, IV, p. 201 (1907).

Type *T. viridis* Linn.

TETTIGONIELLA PASIPHAE.

Tettigonia pasiphae KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 320 (1906).

Tettigonia mysolica WALK. M. S.

Tettigonia candida WALK. M. S.

I can trace no descriptions of WALKER for the two species (supra) which were standing under those names in the collection of the British Museum. Those specimens and one collected by M^r DODD in Queensland seem to agree with most points and the size of KIRKALDY'S description which is however obscure. On the first line of that description KIRKALDY describes the ocelli as black, on the third line they are stated to be « greenish-brown ». The vertex is also said to be « as long or a trifle longer than the pronotum »; the vertex is shorter than the pronotum, and the ocelli are black in agreement with KIRKALDY'S first statement.

Hab. : Mysol, New Guinea (WALLACE). Wetter near Timor (DOHERTY). Queensland (DODD). All the specimens I have seen are in the Brit. Museum collection.

Subfam. GYPONINÆ.

Genus PENTHIMIA.

Penthimia GERM., *Mag. Ent.*, IV, p. 46 (1821).

Type, *P. atra* FABR.

PENTHIMIA AUSTRALIS.

Scaris australis WALK., *List Hom. Suppl.*, p. 253 (1858); KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 457 (1906). (Reference to WALK. given by KIRK., as p. 267, to be excluded).

Hab. : Queensland; Moreton Bay (Brit. Mus.); Peak Downs (coll. DIST.).

Penthimia reticulata sp. n. — Vertex black, anterior margin and ocelli red; eyes ochraceous; pronotum castaneous, lateral margins united before anterior margin broadly black; scutellum with the basal area black, the apical area castaneous; face black, basal margin broadly sanguineous and the lateral margins spotted with the same colour; sternum and femora black, apices of femora and the whole of the tibiæ and tarsi sanguineous, posterior tibiæ broadly striped with black; tegmina dull testaceous, the veins black, giving a blackly reticulate appearance, especially on the claval area, apical area paler and more brownish ochraceous, costal margin for about half its length dull reddish; abdomen mutilated in type; vertex broad, short, transverse, in length scarcely half the breadth between eyes; pronotum concavely sinuate at basal margin, its basal lateral angles subprominently subacute; scutellum with the basal area obscurely granulose.

Lang. incl. tegm. 6 mill.

Hab. : Queensland; Peak Downs.

Genus HARANGA.

Haranga DIST., *Faun. B. I.; Rhynch.*, IV, p. 248 (1907).

Type, *H. orientalis* WALK.

HARANGA SCUTELLARIS.

Haranga scutellaris DIST., *Faun B. I.; Rhynch.*, IV, p. 249 (1907).

This species recorded from Assam and Ceylon I have now received from N. S. Wales.

Genus THAUMATOSCOPUS

Thaumatoscopus KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 462 (1906),

Type, *T. galeatus* KIRK.

THAUMATOSCOPUS GALEATUS.

Thaumatoscopus galeatus KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 462 (1906).

The British Museum possesses a specimen of this species collected by Mr DODD in Queensland, which agrees with the description but not with the figure which is said to represent it (Tab. XXIII, f. 9). Another outline figure (T. XXX, f. 8) to which reference is also made appears to be correct.

Genus VULTURNUS KIRK.

Vulturinus KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. N. p. 463 (1906), Type, *V. vulturinus* KIRK.

KIRKALDY'S original description of this genus is simply « Closely allied to *Thaumatoscopus*, but head only slightly foliaceous anteriorly; cells of tegmina irrorate ». The determination of some of the species therein included makes its identification possible.

The British Museum possesses examples (apparently) of both the *V. vaedulcis* and *V. vappa* KIRK., which were collected by Mr. DODD in Queensland and attached to the same card as though known to be the sexes of one species.

I have kept them separate until we possess further information, but Mr DODD'S opinion may be correct.

Subfam. TASSINÆ including ACOCEPHALINÆ.

Genus TARTESSUS.

Tartessus STÅL, *Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh.*, 1865, p. 156.

Type, *T. ferrugineus* WALK.

TARTESSUS FULVUS.

Bythoscopus fulvus WALK., *List Hom*, III, p. 866 (1851); STÅL, *Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh.*, 1862, p. 494.

Bythoscopus latifrons WALK., loc. cit., p. 869.

Bythoscopus transversus WALK., loc. cit. p. 869.

Bythoscopus semicitrinus WALK., *Ins. Saund. Hom.*, p. 105 (1858) *excl. habitat*.

Bythoscopus signifrons WALK., loc. cit. p. 106.

Tartessus subniger SIGN., *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, (5) X, p. 350, Pl. IX, f. 75 (1880).

Tartessus syrtidis KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Pt. IX, p. 341, Pl. XXIV, f. 9 (1906) (1).

Hab. : Queensland (F. P. DODD; Brit. Mus.), N. S. Wales and Moreton Bay (Brit. Mus.), Tasmania (Brit. Mus.).

The type of *B. semicitrinus* WALK. has no locality attached, so that the habitat « Amazon Regions » given by WALKER must have been one of inference only. This common species is of a varietal nature; in *transversus* and *latifrons* WALK., and *subniger* SIGN. the face and cheeks are wholly black, excepting transverse lateral ochraceous striæ to the face; in other specimens the tegmina are without the pale markings. KIRKALDY has recently sank his proposed *T. syrtidis* as a var. of this species, but it is an absolute synonym.

It is probable that *T. iphis* KIRK. and *T. io* KIRK. are also simple varieties of this species.

(1) Not Pl. IV. f. 75 as cited by KIRKALDY.

TARTESSUS RIVULARIS.

Bythoscopus rivularis WALK., *List. Hom.*, III, p. 865 (1851); STÅL, *Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh.*, 1862, p. 494.

Bythoscopus dorsalis WALK., loc. cit. p. 867 (1858).

Bythoscopus repletus WALK., *List Hom. Suppl.*, p. 267.

Tartessus ianassa KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc. Bull.*, III, p. 47 (1907).

Hab. : Australia, N. S. Wales (Brit. Mus.), Queensland (F. P. DODD — Brit. Mus.), Tasmania.

TARTESSUS AUSTRALIS.

Cœlidia australis WALK., *List Hom.*, III, p. 856 (1851).

Bythoscopus australis STÅL, *Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh.*, 1862, p. 494.

Hab. : « New-Holland » (Brit. Mus.)

The British Museum possesses three other species of *Tartessus* collected by Mr DODD in Queensland, which are distinct from any of WALKER'S species, and cannot unfortunately be identified by M^r KIRKALDY'S descriptions.

Genus THYMBRIS.

Thymbris KIRK., *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., Bull.*, III, p. 49 (1907).

Type, *T. inachis* KIRK.

THYMBRIS ? PUNCTIVENA.

Bythoscopus punctivena WALK., *Ins. Saund. Hom.*, p. 104 (1858).

Hab. : N. S. Wales (Brit. Mus.)

WALKER gave the habitat of this species as « Tasmania », but the unique type is distinctly labelled « N. S. Wales ». This may prove to be the *T. iphianassa* KIRK.

SYNONYMICAL NOTES.

Fam. **FULGORIDÆ.**

Subfam. DERBINÆ.

In the *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (7) XIX, p. 395 (1907) I described some Australian genera and species of *Derbinæ* stating at the same time the difficulty I experienced with a paper published by KIRKALDY at Honolulu on these insects, in which the indications given of his proposed new genera were practically unrecognizable

without figures as he had scarcely referred to the tegmina and wings so important in this subfamily. I therefore figured most of my genera, writing : « The figures here given will, however, prevent further confusion and if any synonymy is found to exist, which I doubt, it may induce M^r KIRKALDY in future to amplify his generic indications ». I am happy to say this has had the desired result, and with my figures he has been able to fix up some of his genera which he has so insufficiently indicated (cf. *Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc.*, Bull. III, pp. 163-178, 1907).

It is stated that *Basileocephalus* KIRK. = *Urabunna* DIST. and KIRKALDY remarks that I have neglected to notice the granulated anal vein of the clavus. This is a singular objection to make as his only description of the tegmina and wings was « Tegmina elongate, narrow. »

M^r KIRKALDY now figures a tegmen of his genus *Pyrrhoneura* and is quite right if that is to represent his genus in giving it preference over *Makula* DIST. In his generic indication he neither mentioned tegmina nor wings. The genus is now seen to have a wide range through Papua, Queensland and to the Fiji Islands.

By the figure given M^r KIRKALDY is enabled to say that his *Heronax* is synonymous with my *Fenuahala*. I mentioned at the time it appeared to have some affinity, but the only mention made by KIRKALDY of the important tegmina and wings was : « Allied to *Patara* WESTW. but the venation is different ». That difference was not described.

I now come to a method of description requiring a very decided protest. It is said that *Phantasmatocera* KIRK. = *Arunta* DIST., and the further remark is added « DISTANT has led himself astray by not noticing that it was not the generic type that was figured but a second species, which in fact is not congeneric ».

In his indication of his genus *Phantasmatocera* KIRKALDY simply refers to « Tegmina narrow, elongate », makes no reference to wings, and fully figures the characters of the second species he describes, which I of course accepted as typical. He now tells us this is not congeneric, and that I have led my self astray by supposing that it was. *Is this to be recognised as serious entomology?* Till he now figures what he regards as representing his genus, *Phantasmatocera* is a genus *sub judice*.
