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HOMOPTERA

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P. WYTSMAN

HOMOPTERA

FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ

by W. L. DISTANT

WITH 7 COLOURED PLATES

1912

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JN 1840, Westwood (*Introd. Mod. Class. Ins.* Vol. 2, p. 420) for this family of Homopterous insects, used the name Cicadidæ, which as he stated corresponds with the *Cicadæ manni- fera* Linn., the *Chanteuses* of Latreille, and the *Stridulantia* of Burmeister. He did not however subdivide the family. In 1843, Amyot and Serville (*Hist. Nat. Ins. Hémipt.* p. 458) employed the family name *Stridulantes*, and these writers may be regarded as the first to really break up and generically arrange the family so far as material at that time was available for study. They arranged the genera in two Tribes — *Réticelles* and *Octicelles*, but this grouping does not fall in with the more modern views of classification. In 1850, Walker (*List. Hom. Ins. Pt. 1*) described a large number of species, many of which were subsequently proved to be synonyms, but he did nothing to revise the classification or to propose a new one. In 1866, Stål (*Hem. Afr. Vol. 4*) under the family name *Stridulanitia*, gave a “*Conspectus generum*”, many of the genera being afterwards (*Berl. Ent. Zeit.* 1866, and *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1861) more fully described and species allotted to the same. In 1870, Stål (*Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Forh.* used the family name *Cicadina* in his description and enumeration of Philippine Homoptera. The arrangement here used is one which I suggested in my *Synonymical Catalogue of Homoptera*, Pt. 1, *Cicadidæ*, 1906 and which had previously (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*) appeared in sections.

Stridulantes. Latreille, Fam. Nat. Règne An. p. 426 (1825); Amyot & Serville, Hém. p. 458 (1843).

Stridulantia. Burmeister, Handb. Ent. 2, I, pp. 102-170 (1835); Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 1 (1866).

Cicadidæ. Westwood, Intr. Mod. Class. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 422 (1840); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 1 (1889).

Cicadariae. Packard (*nec* Latrèille), Guide Study Ins. ed. 5, p. 533 (1876).

Characters. — The general characters of the Cicadidæ may be described as follows : Ocelli three in number and placed on the disk of vertex of head; antennæ short, inserted close to eyes and composed of seven joints (this includes the two joints of the peduncle or basal joint), the flagellum consists of five joints, and, according to Hansen, on the underside of the first and second joints there is a very large number of sensory organs, and on the last three joints he has found a few of the smaller examples of these organs; head short, broad, and transverse, terminating beneath in an elongated rostrum composed of three joints; thorax large, pronotum short and transverse, with two oblique discal incisures or furrows on each side, mesonotum (by some writers referred to as scutellum) very large and terminating posteriorly in a small basal cruciform elevation (which has sometimes been referred to as the metathoracic cross); abdomen consisting of six segments and an anal appendage; anterior femora incrassated and nearly always more or less spinose beneath; tegmina and wings usually hyaline, sometimes opaque, their venation distinct and usually furcate in ramification, but occasionally reticulate. To these characters may be added those given by Hansen, viz. : no empodium; second pair of abdominal spiracles placed in a transverse ventral furrow, looking anteriorly and medianly; third to seventh pairs placed in the sternites, not in the pleura.

The Cicadidæ possess a distinctive attribute in their loud stridulation, which is however confined to the males. The sound given forth varies in intensity, but is scarcely to be represented as a musical production; it has been differently described by travellers in various parts of the world as resembling a railway-whistle, a knife-grinder, razor-grinder etc., while some field-naturalists maintain that the noise is distributed with the power of a ventriloquist, that it is difficult to locate the insects by their cries; my own experience, both in the Ethiopian and Oriental Regions scarcely confirms this conclusion 1). The structure and mechanism of the sound-producing apparatus have been studied and described by a number of entomologists and other naturalists of whom we may mention the names of Réamur, Goureau and Solier, Dugès, Landois, Mayer, Carlet, and John C. Galton. Of these perhaps Carlet has given us the best information, or at all events, the foundation on which others have worked. The sound-producing apparatus is covered beneath by two flaps, which, as pointed out by Westwood, are, in fact, the dilated sides of the metasternum; these have been sometimes incorrectly referred to as « drums », but are really covering-flaps, or as they are usually called, and here alluded to, opercula. These appendages in shape, length, and direction frequently supply the most reliable differentiation for species, and in the Dundubiaria exhibit the most striking variety. The real drums or tympana are laterally situate near the upper surface of the base of the abdomen, and are either concealed by tympanal coverings as in the Cicadinae, partially concealed as in the Gæaninae, or completely exposed as in the Tibicininae. The females are provided with a strongly developed ovipositor, by which they are enabled to pierce the branches of trees and there deposit their eggs, which in some cases amount to a very large number.

These insects are victims to many enemies and are apparently defenceless creatures. Among their persecutors may be mentioned species of *Mantis* (Orthoptera), spiders, dragon-flies, hornets, wasps, *Asilidae* (Diptera), Chalcididæ, and many birds; they have also been found to be devoured by Trout (Pisces) both in Japan and New Zealand, and are used as food by some of the primitive races of mankind. In India a large number are devoured by a lizard (*Calotes versicolor*).

Their life-histories are still little known, and should prove to be of the most interesting character. One Nearctic species, *Tibicina septemdecim*, in its immature condition lives beneath the surface of the ground for a period of some seventeen years; another species, *Psalmocharias querula* Pall. found

1) I have dealt with this subject at greater length in the preface to my *Monograph of Oriental Cicadidae* and in my *Insecta Transvaalensis*, vol. 1, pp. 168-170.

in the Eastern Palæaretic Region and in India, has been recorded as appearing in swarms at intervals of about six years.

The full synonymy of the Genera and Species will be found in my, *Synonymic Catalogue of Homoptera, Part. I. Cicadidæ* (1906); I have here reduced it to a smaller compass, but always referring (if possible) to where a figure has been given.

SYNOPSIS OF SUBFAMILIES

A. Tympanal coverings present.

- a. Tympanal coverings entirely concealing tympanal orifices Subfam. CICADINÆ. p. 3
 - a'. Tympanal coverings imperfect, more or less exposing orifices Subfam. GEANINÆ.
- B. Tympanal coverings absent Subfam. TIBICININÆ.

S U B F A M . C I C A D I N Æ

Cicadinæ. Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 3 (1889).

DIVISION POLYNEURARIA

Polyneuraria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) Vol. 14, p. 293 (1904).

Characters.—Lateral margins of the pronotum ampliated and more or less angularly produced. Head (including eyes) about as wide or wider than base of mesonotum, or sometimes little more than two-thirds of its width; costal membrane of tegmina sometimes much arched and dilated, the apical cells usually eight in number, but sometimes smaller in size and much more numerous; tegmina varying in hue from pale hyaline to dark opaque.

This Division according to present knowledge is confined to the Ethiopian, Oriental and Malayan Regions. A species of the genus *Platypleura* has also been recorded from North Australia. Thirteen genera can be now enumerated.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

I. Tegmina with eight apical areas.

1. Head (including eyes) about as wide or wider than base of mesonotum.

- A. Costal membrane of tegmina not prominently dilated nor arched at base.
 - a. Head frontally produced, not truncate, above about as long as pronotum (excluding its posterior margin).
 - b. Pronotum with its posterior margin only a little less in length than that of its vertex; its lateral margins medially angulately expanded, the angular apices reaching to or nearly to the apex of basal cell of tegmina 1. Genus IOBA.
 - c. Pronotum with its posterior margin little more than half the length of its vertex; its lateral margins medially angulately expanded, the angular apices only reaching to about middle of basal cell of tegmina 2. Genus MUANSA.

- d. Pronotum with its posterior margin not more than half the length of its vertex.
- e. Lateral pronotal margins medially angulately expanded, the angular apices reaching base of basal cell of tegmina
- e'. Lateral pronotal margins a little prominent, but not medially angulately expanded and not reaching basal cell of tegmina
- a'. Head not frontally produced, more or less truncate and deflected in front of eyes.
- f. Outer and posterior membranal margin to wings very broad, about one-third their length
- f'. Membranal margin to wings normal, narrow.
- B. Costal membrane of tegmina prominently arched at base and dilated, about as wide or wider than costal area.
- g. Head frontally produced, not truncate, about as long as pronotum (excluding its posterior margin)
- g'. Head not produced, deflected in front of eyes
2. Head (including eyes) only about or little more than two-thirds the width of base of mesonotum.
- C. Pronotal lateral margins ampliated or angulated, the angular apices not or only reaching base of basal cell of tegmina.
- h. Costal membrane of tegmina prominently arched at base and dilated.
- i. Costal membrane of tegmina much narrower than costal area.
- i'. Costal membrane of tegmina always as broad or broader than costal area
- D. Pronotal lateral margins strongly angulately ampliated, the angular apices reaching the middle or near apex of basal cell of tegmina.
- h'. Costal membrane not prominently arched at base and only moderately dilated
- II. Tegmina with numerous, always more than eight, apical areas.
- a. Tegmina semihyaline, only more or less reticulately veined on apical area; opercula not quite reaching middle of abdomen
- a'. Tegmina opaque, venation on apical half dense and furcate; opercula not extending beyond basal segment
3. Genus SADAKA.
4. Genus KOMA.
5. Genus MUNZA.
6. Genus PLATYPLEURA.
7. Genus YANGA.
8. Genus KONGOTA.
9. Genus UMJABA.
10. Genus PYCNA.
11. Genus UGADA.
12. Genus ANGAMIANA.
13. Genus POLYNEURA.

I. GENUS IOBA, DISTANT

IoBa. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 295 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) wider than the base of the mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but with the lateral margins of the vertex a little oblique on each side and the front prominently produced; pronotum transverse, its posterior margin only a little less in length than the vertex, the lateral margins strongly and angulately produced on each side, the angulations medial, their apices when the tegmina are expanded reaching near or to about the end of the basal cell; mesonotum about as long as the pronotum; anterior femora with one or more distinct spines, posterior and sometimes intermediate tibiæ spined on apical areas; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcated; tympana covered; opercula short, broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the

posterior coxae; tegmina with the basal cell broad, irregular, with four, or sometimes five, angles; ulnar veins widely separated at their bases; interior ulnar area somewhat broadened at apex.

Type. — *I. leopardina*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ethiopian Region.

a. Wings with base and inner apical margin dark fuscous or black.

1. *I. leopardina*. East Africa.

Pecilopsaltria leopardina, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 630;
Waterhouse, Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 128, f. 2.

2. *I. horizontalis*. Congo; Mashonaland.

Platypleura horizontalis, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 92, t. 4,
f. 20 (1890).

3. *I. stormsi*. Tanganyika Region.

Pecilopsaltria stormsi, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 37, p. 76 (1893).

a'. Wings with only the base fuscous or ochraceous.

4. *I. veligera*. N. E. and E. Africa.

Platypleura veligera, Jacobi, Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 19, p. 766, t. 44, f. 1 (1904).
Platypleura laticollis, Melichar, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 54, p. 25
(1904).

a''. Wings nearly wholly black.

5. *I. limbaticollis*. — PI. I, Figs. 1a, b. W. Africa.

Platypleura limbaticollis, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1), Vol. 3, p. 571
(1863).

Oxypleura limbata, Walker, (nec Fabricius), List. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 23 (1850).

2. GENUS MUANSA, DISTANT

Muanza, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 295 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) slightly wider than base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but frontally produced, about as long as pronotum (excluding its posterior margin); pronotum transverse, its posterior margin little more than half the length of vertex, the lateral margins strongly and angulately produced, angular apices reaching to about middle of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum a little longer than pronotum; anterior femora with one or more distinct spines, posterior tibiae with a few slender spines on apical areas; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcated; tympana practically covered; opercula short, broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina with the basal cell broad, ulnar veins well separated at their bases.

Type. — *M. clypealis*, Karsch.

Geographical distribution of species. — The only species at present recorded is found in the Cameroons and Congo.

1. *M. clypealis*. — PI. I, Figs. 2b, c. Cameroons; Congo.

Platypleura clypealis, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 93, t. 3, f. 3
1890.

3. GENUS SADAKA, DISTANT

Sadaka, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 296 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but frontally produced, about as long as pronotum (excluding its posterior margin); pronotum

moderately transverse, its posterior margin half the length of vertex, the lateral margins medially angularly produced, angular apices reaching base of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum about as long as pronotum; anterior femora with one or more distinct spines on under surface; posterior tibiæ with a few slender spines on apical areas; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympana covered; opercula short, broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina with the basal cell short and broad; ulnar veins well separated at their bases.

By the hyaline and non-opaque tegmina and wings this genus resembles the subgen. *Oxypleura* (*Platypleura*), from which it is at once separable by the frontally produced head.

Type. — *S. virescens*, Karsch.

Geographical distribution of species. — At present only recorded from West Africa.

a. Tegmina and wings pale hyaline.

1. *S. virescens*. W. Africa.

Platypleura virescens, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 104, t. 3, f. 5
(1890).

2. *S. hyalina*. — PI. I, Figs. 3a, b. French Guinea.

Sadaka hyalina, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 191.

a'. Tegmina and wings with brownish spots and suffusions.

3. *S. radiata*. W. Africa.

Platypleura radiata, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 104, t. 4, f. 19
(1890).

4. *S. ?dimidiata*. W. Africa.

Platypleura dimidiata, Karsch, Ent. Nachr. Vol. 19, p. 172 (1893).

4. GENUS KOMA, DISTANT

Koma. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 295 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) wider than base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but frontally produced, about as long as pronotum (excluding its posterior margin); pronotum slightly shorter than mesonotum, its posterior margin about half the length of vertex, the lateral margins moderately dilated, slightly angulated, but not reaching basal cell of tegmina; anterior femora with one or more distinct spines on under surface; posterior tibiæ with a few slender spines on apical areas; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympana large; opercula short, broad, in type the margins oblique; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina with the basal cell short and broad; ulnar veins well separated at their bases.

Type. — *K. bomifrons*, Karsch.

Geographical distribution of species. — Widely distributed from Zanzibar to Mashonaland.

1. *K. bombifrons*. — PI. I, Figs. 4a, b. Zanzibar, Mashonaland.

Platypleura bombifrons, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 102, t. 4,
f. 14 (1890).

5. GENUS MUNZA, DISTANT

Munza. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 297 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) a little wider than base of mesonotum, subtruncate and deflected in front of eyes; pronotum transverse, about as long as mesonotum, its posterior margin a

little more than half the length of its vertex, its lateral margins dilated and a little angulated, but not reaching the basal cell of tegmina; anterior femora not spined; posterior tibiæ longly spined on their apical halves; metasternum a little elevated and centrally sulcate; tympanal coverings somewhat small; opercula short, broad, their lateral and posterior margins a little oblique and sinuate; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina with the basal cell broadened apically; wings with the outer and posterior membrane very broad, about one third their length.

Type. — *M. laticlavia*, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — Found in most of the areas of the Ethiopian Region.

a. Wings with their basal areas black.

1. *M. laticlavia*. — Pl. I, Figs. 5a, b.

S. Africa, Damaraland.

Platypleura laticlavia, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1858), p. 320.

Platypleura penicillata, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 2 (1858).

Pœcilosaltria peringuayi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 9, p. 314
(1892).

2. *M. trimeni*.

S. Africa, Bushman Land.

Pœcilosaltria trimeni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 9, p. 313
1892.

3. *M. furva*.

Transvaal, German, E. Africa, S. Congo.

Pœcilosaltria furva, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 19, p. 126 (1897).

Munza furva, Distant, Ins. Transvaal, Vol. 1, p. 171, t. 17, f. 2a, b (1906).

Munza oculata, Jacobi, Sjöstedt, Kilimanj. Exped. Hom. t. 1, f. 2 (1910);
ibidem, Sitzber. Ges. Naturf. (1910), p. 300.

a'. Wings with their basal areas ochraceous or brownish-ochraceous.

4. *M. basimacula*.

S. & Centr. Africa, Congo.

Platypleura basimacula, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 10 (1850).

Platypleura reducta, Walker, ibidem, p. 11 (1850).

Munza basimacula, Distant, Ins. Transvaal, Vol. 1, p. 171, t. 17, f. 3a, b (1906).

Munza pygmaea, Jacobi, Sjöstedt, Kilimanj. Exped. Hom. t. 1, f. 3 (1910);
ibidem, Sitzber. Ges. Naturf. (1910), p. 301.

5. *M. revoili*.

Somaliland.

Munza revoili, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 192, t. 11, f. 5a, b.

6. GENUS PLATYPLEURA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Platypleura, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 465 (1843).

Subgen. **Oxypleura**, Amyot & Serville, ibidem, p. 469 (1843).

Subgen. **Pœcilosaltria**, Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 2 (1866).

Characters. — Body robust, somewhat short; abdomen in male about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; head broad, truncate anteriorly, including eyes a little or scarcely broader than base of mesonotum, ocelli about twice and sometimes thrice the distance from eyes as from each other, face moderately convex not prominent above; pronotum with the lateral margins amplified or laminately medially angulate; anterior femora not prominently spined; metasternum with a central elevated plate-like process, which is centrally sulcate and posteriorly somewhat sinuately truncate; tympana practically concealed by the tympanal flaps or coverings; opercula in male short, broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; tegmina and wings either hyaline or more or less opaquely coloured, tegmina with the basal cell a little longer than broad, the costal membrane only moderately dilated or arched at base, apical areas eight in number.

Oxypleura, Amyot & Serville, merely includes species with hyaline non-opaque tegmina and wings: *Pœcilosaltria*, Stål was regarded as distinct from *Platypleura* by the slightly greater width of the head

including eyes; this form being more dominant in the Oriental Region, while the character of typical *Platypleura* is a marked feature in the Ethiopian species.

Type. — Genus *Platypleura* — *P. stridula*, Linnæus; subgen. *Oxypleura* — *O. clara*, Amyot & Serville; subgen. *Pæcilosaltria* — *P. octoguttata*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ethiopian, Oriental, Malayan and Eastern Palæartic Regions. Goding and Foggatt have described a species (which I have not seen) from Northern Australia as belonging to *Platypleura*. They however describe it as similar to the Madagascar species *P. guttula*, Signoret, which I place in my genus *Yanga*.

- A. Tegmina and wings hyaline (*Oxypleura*, Amyot & Serville).
 - a. Tegmina and wings immaculate, or in a few cases slightly spotted.
 - b. Pronotum very wide, the lateral angles prominent and acute.

1. <i>P. quadraticollis</i> .	Lake N'Gami, Transvaal.
	<i>Platypleura quadraticollis</i> , Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 194 (1874); Distant, Ins. Transvaal, p. 172, t. 17, f. 9a,b (1906).
2. <i>P. bufo</i> .	Brit. India.
	<i>Oxypleura bufo</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 27 (1850). <i>Pæcilosaltria bufo</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 5, t. 8, f. 20a,b (1889). <i>Platypleura bufo</i> , Distant, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 59 (1906).
	<i>b'</i> . Pronotum of ordinary width, the lateral angles acutely spinous.
3. <i>P. spicata</i> .	Madagascar.
	<i>Platypleura spicata</i> , Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 192.
	<i>b''</i> . Pronotum of ordinary width, the lateral angles acute but not spinous.
4. <i>P. clara</i> .	W. Africa, Nubia.
	<i>Oxypleura clara</i> , Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 469 (1843). <i>Oxypleura passa</i> , Walker, List. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 28 (1850). <i>Oxypleura basistigma</i> , Walker, ibidem, p. 30.
5. <i>P. polydorus</i> . — Pl. I, Figs. 6a, b.	W. E. & S. Africa.
	<i>Oxypleura polydorus</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 32 (1850). <i>Platypleura polydorus</i> , Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 23 (1866).
6. <i>P. brevis</i> .	W. E. & S. Africa.
	<i>Platypleura brevis</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 19 (1850); Dist. Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 172, t. 17, f. 4a,b (1906). <i>Platypleura simplex</i> , Walker, loc. cit. p. 22. <i>Cicada neurosticta</i> , Schaum, Ber. Akad. Berl. 1853, p. 359; Peters, Reise nach Mossamb. Ins. p. 55, t. 2, f. 12 (1862). <i>Oxypleura sobrina</i> , Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1855), p. 89. <i>Oxypleura patruelis</i> , Stål, ibidem, p. 90.
7. <i>P. niveonotata</i> .	Lake N'Gami.
	<i>Platypleura (Oxypleura) niveonotata</i> , Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 197 (1874).
8. <i>P. hyaloptera</i> .	Senegal.
	<i>Platypleura hyaloptera</i> , Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 20 (1866).
9. <i>P. centralis</i> .	Mashonaland.
	<i>Platypleura centralis</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 19, p. 128 (1897).
10. <i>P. canescens</i> .	Malay Archipelago.
	<i>Oxypleura canescens</i> , Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 83 (1867). <i>Platypleura (Oxypleura) acutipennis</i> , Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 195 (1874). <i>Pæcilosaltria canescens</i> , Distant Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 6, t. 8, f. 18a,b (1889).
11. <i>P. calypso</i> .	Christmas Island.
	<i>Oxypleura calypso</i> , Kirby, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1888), p. 553. <i>Pæcilosaltria calypso</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 6, t. 10, f. 3a,b (1889).
12. <i>P. lineatella</i> .	Sunda Islands.
	<i>Platypleura lineatella</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 668 (1905).

FAM. CICADIDÆ

13. *P. longula.* Delagoa Bay.
Platypleura longula, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 332 (1904).
14. *P. atkinsoni.* Tenasserim.
Platypleura atkinsoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 181 (1912).
15. *P. cervina.* Bengal.
Platypleura cervina, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 16 (1850).
Platypleura straminea, Walker, ibidem, p. 17 (1850).
Pæcilosaltria cervina, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 8, t. 5, f. 12a, b (1889).
16. *P. polita.* Brit. India.
Oxypleura polita, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 29 (1850).
Pæcilosaltria polita, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 7, t. 1, f. 16a, b (1889).
Platypleura polita, Distant, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch., Vol. 3, p. 61, f. 33 (1906).
- a'. Tegmina and wings with their bases narrowly infuscate.
17. *P. truncaticeps.* Nigeria.
Oxypleura truncaticeps, Signoret, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6), Vol. 4, p. 57 (1884).
18. *P. attenuata.* N. Nigeria.
Platypleura attenuata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 554 (1905).
19. *P. plagiata.* E. Africa.
Platypleura plagiata, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 105, t. 3, f. 9 (1890).
20. *P. esa.* Somaliland.
Platypleura esa, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 194.
21. *P. testacea.* Muscat.
Zammara testacea, Walker, Ins. Saund., Homopt. p. 4 (1858).
22. *P. mackinnoni.* India.
Platypleura mackinnoni, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 667, t. 29, f. 1a, b.
- B. Tegmina semiopaque, or at least opaquely coloured on basal area.
- c. Wings semiopaque, opaquely coloured on basal area.
23. *P. rutherfordi.* W. & Centr. Africa.
Platypleura Rutherfordi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 11, p. 173, t. 12, f. D (1883).
Platypleura circumscripta, Jacobi, Sjöstedt, Kilimand. Exped. Hom. t. 1, f. 1a (1910); Sitzber. Ges. Naturf. (1910), p. 299.
24. *P. contracta.* W. Africa.
Oxypleura contracta, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 31 (1850).
Platypleura limpida, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 97, t. 4, f. 13 (1890).
Oxypleura basalis, Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (1891), p. 471.
25. *P. strumosa.* W. Africa.
Tettigonia strumosa, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 34. 7 (1803).
26. *P. afzeli.* W. Africa.
Platypleura afzelii, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. (1854), p. 241.
Platypleura strumosa, Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 19 (1866) (*nec* Hem. Fabr. Vol. 2, p. 3, 1869); Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 11, p. 172 t. 2, f. C (1883).
Platypleura ærea, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 632.
27. *P. lindiana.* Brit. E. Africa.
Platypleura lindiana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 668 (1905).
28. *P. marshalli.* Mashonaland; Zambesi; Transvaal.
Pæcilosaltria Marshalli, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 19, p. 127 (1897); Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 172, t. 17, f. 7a-b (1906).
29. *P. bettoni.* Zanzibar, Brit. E. Africa.
Platypleura Bettoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 334 (1904).
30. *P. severini.* Congo.
Pæcilosaltria severini, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 37, p. 76 (1893).

31. *P. basialba*. Brit. India.
Oxypleura basialba, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 26 (1850).
Pæcilosaltria basialba, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 9, t. 8, f. 19a, b (1889).
32. *P. nobilis*. India; Sumatra; Java.
Cicada nobilis, Germar, in Thon, Ent. Arch. Vol. 2 (2), p. 2 (1830).
Cicada hemiptera, Guérin, Voy. Bélang. Ind. p. 500 (1834).
Platypleura semilucida, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 20 (1850).
Platypleura gemina, Walker, ibidem, p. 21 (1850).
Platypleura nobilis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 21, t. 1, f. 13a, b (1889).
33. *P. insignis*. Burma; Tenasserim.
Platypleura insignis, Distant, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 48, p. 39, t. 2, f. 2 (1879).
34. *P. badia*. Tenasserim.
Platypleura badia, Distant, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. (2a), Vol. 6, p. 453, t. 4, f. 6a, b (1888).
c'. Wings opaque, or with only the outer margins hyaline.
35. *P. ridleyana*. Malacca; Borneo.
Platypleura Ridleyana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 670 (1905).
36. *P. kæmpferi*. China, Japan, Borneo ?
Tettigonia kæmpferi, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Vol. 4, p. 23, 25 (1794).
Platypleura kæmpferi, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 20, t. 1, f. 14a, b (1889).
Platypleura hyalino-limbata, Signoret, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6), Vol. 1, p. 42 (1881).
Platypleura fuscangulata, Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 189 (1874).
37. *P. octoguttata*. India, Ceylon.
Tettigonia octoguttata, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 515, 22-23 (1798); Coqueb. Ill. Icon. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 34, t. 9, f. 1 (1799).
Oxypleura sanguiflava, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 24 (1850).
38. *P. capitata*. India, Ceylon.
Cicada capitata, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 754, 34, t. 112, f. 10 (1790).
Oxypleura subrufa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 25 (1850); Stoll, Cig. f. 103.
39. *P. hampsoni*. Nilgiri Hills.
Pæcilosaltria Hampsoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 226 (1887); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 11, t. 1, f. 8a, b (1889).
40. *P. assamensis*. Assam.
Platypleura assamensis, Alkinson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 53, p. 212 (1884).
Platypleura repanda, var. *assamensis*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 20, t. 1, f. 11a, b (1889).
41. *P. cælebs*. India, China.
Platypleura cælebs, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3), Vol. 1, p. 573 (1863).
Pæcilosaltria cælebs, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 12, t. 1, f. 12a, b (1889).
42. *P. affinis*. Nicobar Islands.
Tettigonia affinis, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. Vol. 22, p. 37 (1803).
Platypleura nicobarica, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), Vol. 19, p. 311 (1877).
Pæcilosaltria nicobarica, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 12, f. 3a, b (1889).
var. Platypleura distincta, Atkinson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 53, p. 233 (1885).
43. *P. fulvigera*. Philippine, Islands, Celebes.
Platypleura fulvigera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 9 (1850); Waterh. Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 152, f. 6.
44. *P. watsoni*. Burma, Tenasserim.
Pæcilosaltria Watsoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 20, p. 18 (1897); Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 63, f. 34 (1906).
45. *P. basi-viridis*. India.
Platypleura basi-viridis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 18 (1850).
Pæcilosaltria basi-viridis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 8, t. 9, f. 6a, b (1889).

46. *P. sphinx*. India.
Platypleura sphinx, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 13 (1850).
Pæcilosaltria sphinx, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 13, t. 8, f. 16a, b, c
(1889).
47. *P. arminops*. Siam.
Platypleura arminops, Noualhier, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, p. 253 (1896);
Noualhier and Martin, Miss. Pavie, p. 178, t. 11, f. 1, 2 (1904).
48. *P. harmandi*. Cochin China.
Platypleura Harmandi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 670
(1905).
- C. Tegmina and wings opaque, or nearly totally opaquely coloured.
49. *P. westwoodi*. Ceylon.
Platypleura westwoodi, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3), Vol. 1, p. 571 (1863).
Pæcilosaltria westwoodi, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 15, t. 1, f. 18a, b
(1889).
50. *P. mira*. Laos.
Platypleura mira, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 333 (1904);
Vol. 14, p. 669 (1905).
51. *P. hilpa*. China, Tongkin.
Platypleura hilpa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 6 (1850).
Platypleura fenestrata, Uhler, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. (1861), p. 282.
Pæcilosaltria hilpa, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 15, t. 1, f. 6a, b (1889).
52. *P. semusta*. China.
Pæcilosaltria semusta, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 227
(1887); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 14, t. 1, f. 10a, b (1889).
53. *P. ciliaris*. Cochin China, Malayan Archipelago.
Cicada ciliaris, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, Vol. 1, p. 436, 12 (1758).
Cicada ocellata, De Geer, Mém. Vol. 3, p. 220, t. 33, ff. 2, 3 (1773).
Cicada varia, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 756 (1790).
Tettigonia marmorata, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 38 (1803).
Platypleura arcuata, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 1 (1858).
Platypleura catocaloides, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 82 (1867).
Pæcilosaltria ciliaris, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 16, t. 1, f. 4a, b (1889);
Stoll, Cig. f. 147.
54. *P. andamana*. Andaman Islands.
Platypleura andamana, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1878), p. 174.
Platypleura roepstorffii, Atkinson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 53, p. 214 (1885).
Pæcilosaltria andamana, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 17, t. 1, f. 9a, b (1889).
55. *P. laticeps*. Senegal.
Platypleura laticeps, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 98, t. 4, f. 22
(1890).
56. *P. seraphina*. French Guinea.
Platypleura seraphina, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 193.
57. *P. melania*. Nigeria, Congo.
Platypleura melania, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 334 (1904).
58. *P. stridula*. S. Africa.
Cicada stridula, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, Vol. 1, p. 436 (1758).
Cicada catenata, Drury, Ill. Nat. Hist. Vol. 2, p. 69, t. 37, f. 2 (1773).
Cicada nigro-linea, De Geer, Mém. Vol. 3, p. 219, t. 33, f. 1 (1783); Stoll,
Cig. f. 15.
var. *Cicada capensis*, Linnæus, Mus. Lud. Ulr. p. 158, 5 (1764).
Cicada stridula, Blanchard, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hém. p. 165 (1840).
Platypleura stridula, var. b. Stål, Hém. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 13 (1866).
59. *P. murchisoni*. Transvaal.
Platypleura Murchisoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 669
(1905); Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 173, t. 17, f. 14a, b (1906).
60. *P. adouma*. Congo.
Platypleura adouma, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 668, t. 29, f. 2a, b.
61. *P. hirtipennis*. S. Africa.
Cicada hirtipennis, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 80, t. 25 (1834).
Platypleura capensis, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hem. p. 466, (1843), excl. syn.
Platypleura chloronata, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 8 (1850).

62. <i>P. divisa.</i>	S. Africa.
<i>Cicada divisa</i> , Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 80, t. 23 (1834).	
63. <i>P. makaga.</i>	Congo.
<i>Platypleura makaga</i> , Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 668, t. 29, f. 4a, b.	
64. <i>P. liberiana.</i>	Liberia.
<i>Platypleura liberiana</i> , Distant, Entomologist (1912), p. 200.	
65. <i>P. plumosa.</i>	S. Africa.
<i>Cicada plumosa</i> , Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 81, t. 26 (1834).	
<i>Platypleura hirtipennis</i> , var. <i>a</i> , Stål, Hém. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 16 (1866).	
<i>Platypleura ciliaris</i> , Butler (part.) Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 185 (1874).	
66. <i>P. hirta.</i>	Transvaal.
<i>Platypleura hirta</i> , Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 100, t. 4, f. 16 (1890).	
67. <i>P. wahlbergi.</i>	S. Africa.
<i>Platypleura wahlbergi</i> , Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Forh. (1885), p. 89.	
68. <i>P. albigera.</i>	S. Africa.
<i>Platypleura albigera</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 12 (1850).	
<i>Platypleura membranacea</i> , Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 92, t. 3, f. 10 (1890).	
69. <i>P. haglundi.</i>	S. Africa.
<i>Platypleura Haglundi</i> , Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 14 (1866); Dist. Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 173, t. 17, f. 6 (1906).	
70. <i>P. signifera.</i>	S. Africa, Transvaal.
<i>Platypleura signifera</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 7 (1850); Waterh. Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 152, f. 5.	
71. <i>P. decora.</i>	S. Africa.
<i>Cicada decora</i> , Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 79, t. 24 (1834), excl. syn.	
<i>Platypleura deusta</i> , Stål (part.) Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 17 (1866).	
<i>Platypleura assimilis</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 19, p. 128 (1897).	
72. <i>P. deusta.</i>	S. Africa.
<i>Tettigonia deusta</i> , Thunberg, Hem. Rostr. Cap. Vol. 1, p. 6 (1822).	
<i>Platypleura deusta</i> , Distant, Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 174, t. 17, f. 11 (1906).	
The following species I have not seen.	
73. <i>P. ?tepperi.</i>	North Australia.
<i>Platypleura tepperi</i> , Godding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 568, t. 18, f. 5a (1904).	
74. <i>P. carlinii.</i>	Somaliland.
<i>Platypleura testacea</i> , Carlini, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2), Vol. 12, p. 537 (1892) (nom. praeocc. Walker).	
<i>Platypleura carlinii</i> , Distant, n. nom. Syn. Cat. Hom. Pt. 1, Cicad. p. 17 (1906).	

7. GENUS YANGA, DISTANT

Yanga. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 297 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) as wide or a little wider than base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but with the lateral margins of the vertex a little oblique on each side, the front produced, about as long as the pronotum (excluding its posterior margin); pronotum transverse, its posterior margin about half the length of vertex, the lateral margins strongly and angulately produced on each side, their apices extending to a little more than the base of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum a little longer than pronotum; anterior femora with a basal and subapical spinous tubercle; posterior tibiæ with a few spines on apical area; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympanal coverings

moderate in size; opercula short and broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina with the costal membrane much arched at base and dilated, about as broad or broader than the costal area, basal cell short and broad, ulnar veins widely separated at their bases.

Type. — *Y. hova*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Eastern Ethiopian Region.

A. Tegmina and wings opaque.

a. Wings piceous or piceous-brown.

1. *Y. antiopa*. Madagascar.

Platyplectron antiopa, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 88, t. 3, f. 2 (1890).

2. *Y. andriana*. Madagascar.

Platyplectron andriana, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 476, t. 16, f. 2 (1899).

3. *Y. pembana*. Pemba Island.

Platyplectron pembana, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1899), p. 477.

4. ***Y. seychellensis, nov. spec. I.***

b. Wings ochraceous, more or less shaded with piceous-brown.

5. *Y. guttulata*. Madagascar, Nossi Bé,

Platyplectron guttulata, Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3), Vol. 8, p. 178, t. 4, f. 1 (1860).

6. *Y. grandidieri*. Madagascar.

Yanga grandidieri, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 195, t. 11, f. 3a, b.

7. *Y. bouvieri*. Madagascar.

Yanga bouvieri, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 194, t. 11, f. 2a, b.

8. *Y. handlirschi*. Madagascar.

Pecilopsaltria Handlirschi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 19, p. 282 (1897).

c. Wings piceous, with their margins white.

9. *Y. heathi*. Madagascar.

Platyplectron Heathi, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1899), p. 475, t. 16, f. 1.

d. Wings piceous, their apical areas more or less white.

10. *Y. hova*. Madagascar.

Pecilopsaltria hova, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1901), p. 591, t. 16, f. 2.

1) ***Yanga seychellensis, nov. spec.*** — ♂. Head pronotum and mesonotum obscure ochraceous or brownish-ochraceous; head with lateral lines to front and a transverse spot above the insertion of antennæ, vertex with the area of the ocelli, a slightly curved transverse spot before eyes, four basal spots (those near the eyes largest), pronotum with the anterior margin, the fissures and two small central spots before base, mesonotum with two obconical spots on anterior margin, a larger spot on each side, and a rounded spot near each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation, black; abdomen above black, somewhat thickly greyishly pilose, the head and thorax more sparingly pilose; face ochraceous, clypeus and cheeks black, thickly greyishly pilose; sternum and legs ochraceous; abdomen piceous, greyishly pilose; tegmina pale obscure olivaceous, the veins ochraceous, all the cellular areas more or less streaked or suffused with black or piceous, the whole area greyishly pilose, but from about base to middle the pile, especially near the veins is long and white, the basal half thus contrasting in colour with the apical half; wings black, the veins testaceous-red, the posterior membrane transversely paler near anal angle; costal membrane of tegmina prominently arched at base and dilated, about as wide or a little wider than costal area; head frontally produced, not truncate, almost as long as pronotum; face transversely striate; rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxae; opercula short outwardly and posteriorly convex, slightly overlapping between the posterior coxae, posterior tibiae with three spines on inner and two spines on outer margins.

2. The basal whitish area to the tegmina a little less pronounced than in the ♂, but in both sexes on the under surface of the tegmina, the whitish area above is replaced by testaceous-red beneath.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂, 24 millim.; ♀, 27 millim. Exp. tegm. ♂, 84 millim.; ♀, 92 millim.

Hab. Seychelles Islds.; Mahe (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *Y. pembana*, Dist.

11. *Y. brancsiki*. — PI. I, Figs. 7a, b.

Nossi Bé.

Pacilopsaltria brancsiki, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. II, p. 52
(1893); Brancsik, Jahr. Nat. Ver. Trenčs. Kom. p. 251 (1893).

B. Tegmina and wings hyaline.

12. *Y. pulverea*.

Madagascar.

Platypleura pulverea, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1882), p. 335, t. 15,
f. 1, 1a, b
var. *Platypleura argyrea*, Melichar, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 15, p. 108, pl. 1 (1896).

8. GENUS KONGOTA, DISTANT

Kongota. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 298 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, anteriorly subtruncate, deflected in front of eyes; pronotum transverse, its posterior margin about half the length of its vertex, the lateral margins ampliately and subangulately produced, their apices extending to about the base of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum about as long as pronotum; anterior femora basally and subapically tuberculously spinous; posterior tibiae with a few spines on apical area; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympanal coverings moderate in size; opercula short and broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina with the costal membrane much arched at base and dilated, broader than the costal area, basal cell very broad; ulnar veins widely separated at their bases.

Type. — *K. punctigera*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — S. E. Africa.

1. *K. punctigera*. — PI. I, Figs. 8a, b.

Natal.

Platypleura punctigera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 14 (1850).
Platypleura subfolia, Walker, ibidem, p. 15 (1850).

2. *K. muiri*.

Natal.

Kongota Muiri, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 671 (1905).

9. GENUS UMJABA, DISTANT

Umjaba. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 298 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) only about two thirds the width of base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but obliquely deflected in front of eyes; pronotum transverse, its posterior margin about half the length of its vertex, the lateral margins amplified, a little angulated anteriorly and posteriorly, but not medially, and not reaching base of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum slightly longer than pronotum; anterior femora tuberculously angulated near base and apex; posterior tibiae with a few spines on their apical areas; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympanal coverings broad; opercula short, broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum just passing the posterior coxae; tegmina with the costal membrane much arched at base, but very much narrower than the costal area which is broadly dilated, basal cell very broad, ulnar veins widely separated at their bases.

Type. — *U. evanescens*, Butler.

Geographical distribution of species. — Madagascar.1. *U. evanescens*. — PI. I, Figs. 9a, b.*Platypleura evanescens*, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 9, p. 389 (1882).2. *U. alluaudi*.*Umjaba alluaudi*, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 196, t. 11, f. 1a, b.

Madagascar.

Madagascar.

10. GENUS PYCNA, AMYOT & SERVILLE**Pycna**. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hem. p. 463 (1843).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) only about two-thirds the width of base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but obliquely deflected in front of eyes; pronotum transverse, the posterior margin about half the length of its vertex, the lateral margins amplified, but not angulated, and scarcely extending over the base of tegmina; mesonotum about as long as pronotum; anterior femora tuberculously angulated near base and apex, posterior tibiæ spinous on apical area; metasternum a little elevated and centrally sulcate; tympana well covered; abdomen short and robust; opercula short, very broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina with the costal membrane much arched at base, dilated, and always as broad or very much broader than the costal area; basal cell very broad; ulnar veins widely separated at their bases.

Type. — *P. strix*, Brullé.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ethiopian and Oriental Regions; also found in China.

A. Tegmina and wings opaque.

1. *P. strix*.

Madagascar.

Cicada stryx, Brullé, Règn. Anim. t. 95, f. 1 (1836?).*Pycna strix*, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hem. p. 463 (1843).2. *P. madagascariensis*.

Madagascar.

Platypleura madagascariensis, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1879), p. 217, t. 5, f. 9, 9a.var. *Platypleura augusta*, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 9, p. 389 (1882).3. *P. gigas*.

Madagascar.

Platypleura gigas, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 107, t. 3, f. 4, 4a.*Platypleura rufa*, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 98, t. 4, f. 21 (1890).

B. Tegmina semiopaque; wings excluding outer margins opaque.

4. *P. repanda*.

India, Burma.

Cicada repanda, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. Vol. 1 (2), p. 707, 17 (1767).*Platypleura phalaenoides*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 4 (1850).*Platypleura interna*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 4, p. 1119 (1852).5. *P. celestia*. — PI. 2, Figs. 10a, b, c.

China.

Pycna celestia, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 335 (1904).

C. Tegmina and wings with their apical areas semihyaline.

6. *P. semiclarata*.

S. Africa, Transvaal, Zulu-land, Natal, Cape Colony.

Cicada semiclarata, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 82 (1834).*Platypleura basifolia*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 15 (1850); Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. (1862), p. 480.*Pycna semiclarata*, Distant, Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 174, t. 17, f. 5 (1906).7. *P. sylvia*.

Transvaal.

Platypleura sylvia, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 3, p. 81 (1899).*Pycna sylvia*, Distant, Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 175, t. 17, f. 12 (1906).

8. *P. hecuba*. E. Africa, Uganda.
Pycna hecuba, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 670, t. 29, f. 6a,b.
Platypleura graueri, Melichar, Act. Soc. Ent. Bohem. (1908), p. 59, f. 2.
9. *P. neavei*. Nyasaland.
Pycna neavei, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 640 (1912).
10. *P. elliotti*. B. E. Africa.
Pycna elliotti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 20, p. 425 (1907).
11. *P. tanga*. Germ. E. Africa, Beira, Transvaal.
Platypleura (Pycna) tanga, Strand, Ent. Rundsch. (1910), p. 158.
12. *P. natalensis*. Natal.
Pycna natalensis, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 197, t. 11, f. 4a,b.
13. *P. quanza*. Angola, Abyssinia.
Platypleura quanza, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1899), p. 476, t. 16, f. 3.
14. *P. vitticollis*. N. E. Africa, Hauasch.
Platypleura vitticollis, Jacobi, Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 19, p. 767, t. 44, ff. 2, 2a
 (1904).
15. *P. antinorii*. Abyssinia.
Platypleura antinorii, Lethierry, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 16, p. 296
 (1880); Jacobi, Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 19, p. 765, f. A (1904).
16. *P. beccarii*. Somaliland.
Platypleura beccarii, Lethierry, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 16, p. 297
 (1881).

III. GENUS UGADA, DISTANT

Ugada. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 290 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) only about two thirds the width of base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but obliquely deflected in front of eyes; pronotum transverse, the posterior margin a little more than half the length of its vertex, the lateral margins strongly amplified and medially angulated, their apices reaching to middle or near end of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum about as long as pronotum; anterior femora tuberculately angulate near apex, posterior tibiae spined on apical area; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympana well covered; opercula short and broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching or passing the posterior coxae; tegmina with the costal membrane not prominently arched at base, only moderately dilated, basal cell moderately short and broad; ulnar veins widely separated at their apices.

Type. — *U. limbata*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ethiopian Region.

A. Lateral angles to pronotum very prominent and strongly acute.

1. *U. limbata*. W. Africa.
Tettigonia limbata, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 678, 3 (1775).
Cicada armata, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 748 (1790).
Cicada africana, Palisot de Beauvois, Ins. p. 132; Hém. t. 20, ff. 3, 4 (1805);
 Stoll, Cig. f. 94.

2. *U. nutti*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 11a, b, c. Taganyika.
Ugada Nutti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 336 (1904).

B. Lateral angles to pronotum moderately prominent and acute.

3. *U. grandicollis*. W. Africa.
Cicada granicollis (err. impr.), Germar, in Thon, Ent. Arch. Vol. 2 (2),
 p. 1 (1830).
Platypleura cameroni, Butler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1876), p. 679.
Platypleura confusa, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 95, t. 3, f. 11
 (1890); Stoll, Cig. f. 57.

4. <i>U. stalina.</i>	W. Africa.
<i>Platypleura stalina</i> , Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 193 (1874).	
5. <i>U. limbalis.</i>	E. Africa.
<i>Platypleura limbalis</i> , Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 96, t. 3, f. 8 (1890).	
6. <i>U. præcellens.</i>	W. Africa.
<i>Platypleura præcellens</i> , Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1863), p. 572. <i>Ugada præcellens</i> , Distant, ibidem (1904), p. 669, t. 29, f. 5.	
7. <i>U. inquinata.</i>	Nyasaland.
<i>Platypleura inquinata</i> , Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 631; Waterh. Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 128, f. 3.	
8. <i>U. tigrina.</i>	W. Africa.
<i>Cicada tigrina</i> , Palisot de Beauvois, Ins. p. 133, Hém. t. 20, f. 6 (1805).	
9. <i>U. limbimacula.</i>	W. Africa.
<i>Platypleura limbimacula</i> , Karsch, Ent. Nachricht. Vol. 19, p. 170 (1893).	

12. GENUS ANGAMIANA, DISTANT

Angamiana. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 5, p. 234 (1890).

Characters. — Head small, including eyes much narrower than pronotum and narrower than base of mesonotum, ocelli much wider apart from eyes than from each other, front much depressed; pronotum longer than mesonotum, its lateral and posterior margins very broad, the first strongly ampliated and obscurely angulated; abdomen longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, above with its lateral areas oblique; tympanal orifices completely covered; opercula broad, obtusely angulated, not reaching the middle of abdomen; tegmina semihyaline, with the apical third more or less reticulately veined, the apical areas numerous, generally twelve or thirteen in number.

Type. — *A. ætherea*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — India, Tonkin.

1. <i>A. ætherea.</i>	India.
<i>Angamiana ætherea</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 5, p. 235 (1890); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 100, t. 13, f. 1a, b (1892).	
2. <i>A. floridula.</i> — Pl. 2, Figs. 12a, b, c.	China and Tonkin frontier.
<i>Angamiana floridula</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 299 (1904).	

13. GENUS POLYNEURA, WESTWOOD

Polyneura. Westwood, Arcan. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 92 (1842).

Characters. — Head including eyes about as wide as base of mesonotum, but narrower than pronotum, ocelli further apart from eyes than from each other, front obliquely depressed; pronotum longer than mesonotum, its lateral margins ampliated and medially shortly angulate; abdomen longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal orifices completely covered; opercula short and broad; meso- and metasterna centrally sulcate; tegmina opaque with the venation dense and furcate, reticulate towards apex, all the areas numerous and ill-defined.

Type. — *P. ducalis*, Westwood.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region.

- P. ducalis*. — PI. 2, Figs. 13a, b, c.
Polyneura ducalis, Westwood. Arcan. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 92, t. 24, f. 2 (1842).
 India, Burma, Cochin China, Chineese Tibet.

DIVISION TACUARIA

Tacuaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 300 (1904).

Characters. — Lateral margins of the pronotum convex, but not angularly produced, sometimes simply moderately convex or anteriorly subampliated and somewhat toothed; tegmina and wings more or less opaquely coloured : in one species, *Tosena splendidula*, Distant, the tegmina with hyaline spaces.

This division is represented in the Oriental and Malayan Regions, Formosa, China and Japan.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

14. GENUS TACUA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Tacua. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hem. p. 461 (1843).

Characters.— Body very robust and somewhat long; head broad, truncate anteriorly, including eyes as broad as anterior lateral margins of pronotum; ocelli a little farther apart from eyes than from each other; face broad and convex, but somewhat compressed; pronotum with the lateral margins convex, but not prominently ampliated or laminately expanded; anterior femora distinctly and robustly spined; metasternum centrally and longitudinally sulcate; tympana covered; opercula long, extending a little beyond the middle of abdomen, their margins subparallel and slightly overlapping at centre; tegmina opaque, apical areas eight, interior ulnar area somewhat widened at apex; wings, excluding margins, opaque.

Type. — *T. speciosa*, Illiger.

Geographical distribution of species. — Malayan Region.

- I. *T. speciosa*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 14a, b, c.** Malaya.
Tettigonia speciosa, Illiger, in Wiedemann, Arch. Zool. Vol. I, p. 145, 38, t. 2
 (1800).
Cicada indica, Donovan, Ins. Ind. Hem. t 2, f. 3 (1800-03).

15. GENUS TOSENA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Tosena. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 462 (1843).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) equal in width to base of mesonotum, about as long as pronotum, front prominent but obliquely depressed, ocelli twice the distance from eyes as from each

other; pronotum as long as mesonotum, lateral margins more or less ampliated and more or less distinctly toothed; abdomen in male long, very much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, somewhat convex above, tympanal orifices covered; metasternum elevated; opercula in male short and broad; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings opaque, the first with eight apical areas.

Type. — *T. fasciata*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental & Malayan Regions, Formosa.

A. Tegmina opaque.

a. Tegmina unicolorous.

b. Wings reddish-ochraceous.

1. *T. mearesiana*.

Cicada mearesiana, Westwood, Arcan. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 98, t. 25, f. 1 (1842).

a'. Tegmina with a pale transverse fascia.

b'. Wings black.

2. *T. fasciata*.

Tettigonia fasciata, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 265, 2 (1787).

Tosena fasciata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 26, t. 2, ff. 1 & 2a, b (1889).

3. *T. melanoptera*.

Cicad. (T.) melanoptera, White, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 17, p. 331 (1846).

Tosena melanoptera, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 27, t. 2, f. 5a, b (1889).

var. *Tosena albata*, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1878), p. 175; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 27, t. 2, f. 4a, b (1889).

4. *T. montivaga*.

Tosena montivaga, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 28, t. 13, f. 6a, b (1889).

5. *T. seebohmi*. — PI. 2, Figs. 15a, b, c.

Tosena Seebohmi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 301 (1904).

b''. Wings black with the basal areas reddish-ochraceous.

6. *T. depicta*.

Tosena depicta, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 2, p. 323 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 28, t. 3, f. 11a, b (1889).

b'''. Wings reddish-ochraceous with the apical areas black.

7. *T. dives*.

Cicada dives, Westwood, Arcan. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 98, t. 25, f. 2 (1842).
Huechys transversa, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 40 (1858).

a''. Tegmina and wings broadly bicolorous.

8. *T. sibylla*.

Gæana sibylla, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1863) (3), Vol. 1, p. 576.
Tosena sybilla, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 29, t. 9, f. 9a, b (1889).

B. Tegmina semiopaque.

9. *T. splendida*.

Tosena splendida, Distant, Ent. Month. Mag. Vol. 15, p. 76 (1878); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 30, t. 2, f. 6a, b (1889).

India.

Malaya.

India, Burma.

India.

Formosa.

Borneo.

India.

Malay Peninsula.

India, Burma.

16. GENUS GRAPTOPSALTRIA, STÅL

Graptopsaltria. Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 3 (1866).

Characters. — Body robust, attenuated posteriorly; head, including eyes, narrower than the anterior lateral margins of the pronotum; ocelli wider apart from eyes than from each other; rostrum extending to about posterior coxae; pronotum with the lateral margins irregularly convex, not prominently amplified or laminately expanded; anterior femora robustly spined; tympana practically covered; opercula short, broad, not extending beyond basal segment of abdomen; tegmina opaque, apical areas eight, transverse vein at the base of the second apical area much curved, interior ulnar area not distinctly widened at apex; wings opaque, apical areas six.

Type. — *G. colorata*, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — China, Japan.

1. *G. colorata*. Japan.

Graptopsaltria colorata, Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 10, p. 169 (1866);
Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 25, t. 2, f. 8a,b (1889).

2. *G. tienta*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 16a, b, c. China.

Graptopsaltria tienta, Karsch, Ent. Nachr. Vol. 20, p. 57 (1894).

DIVISION THOPHARIA

Thopharia. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 301 (1904).

Characters. — Tympana in male very strongly developed and sac-like, projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen and extending to about half its length; opercula in male very small, not reaching base of metasternum; lateral margins to pronotum almost truncate; tegmina and wings talc-like, semihyaline.

The representatives of this division are apparently confined of the Australian Continent.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

- A. Pronotum very broad, its breadth equaling length of both pro- and mesonotum (including the cruciform basal elevation).
 - a. Head between eyes as broad as base of mesonotum 1. Genus THOPHA.
- B. Pronotum moderately broad, its breadth considerably less than length of both pro- and mesonotum (including the cruciform basal elevation).
 - b. Head between eyes much narrower than base of mesonotum 2. Genus ARUNTA.

17. GENUS THOPHA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Thopha. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 471 (1843); Goding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 571 (1904).

Characters. — Head short, broad, equal in width to apex of pronotum; eyes more or less pedunculated, prominent; ocelli four times more distant from eyes than from each other; apex of clavus acuminate; front destitute of a longitudinal sulcus; pronotum with the lateral margins almost truncate or slightly convex, widened forwardly; tegmina vitreous, basal area not twice longer than broad,

interior ulnar area broadened towards apex; ulnar veins distant at base; wings vitreous, with six apical areas; opercula short, transverse; tympanal coverings very strongly developed and sac-like, projecting beyond the lateral abdominal margins in male.

Type. — *T. saccata*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

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|---|----------------|
| 1. <i>T. saccata</i> . | Australia. |
| <i>Tettigonia saccata</i> , Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 34, 9 (1803). | |
| <i>Cicada saccata</i> , Guérin, Mag. Zool. p. 80, t. 238 (1838). | |
| "The Double Drummer", Froggatt, Agric. Gaz. N. S. Wales, Vol. 14, p. 340, 419, f. 3 (1903). | |
| 2. <i>T. sessilis</i> . — Pl. 3, Figs. 17a, b, c. | Australia. |
| <i>Thopha sessilis</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 9, p. 314 (1892). | |
| <i>Thopha stentor</i> , Buckton, The Home University Mag., etc. (Haslemere), Vol. 1, p. 371 (1898). | |
| 3. <i>T. colorata</i> . | S. Australia. |
| <i>Thopha colorata</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 20, p. 411 (1907). | |
| 4. <i>T. nigricans</i> . | N. Queensland. |
| <i>Thopha nigricans</i> , Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. (1910) p. 415. | |

18. GENUS ARUNTA, DISTANT

Arunta. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 302 (1904).

Characters. — 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. — *A. perulata*, Guérin.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

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|---|------------|
| 1. <i>A. perulata</i> . — Pl. 2, Figs. 18a, b, c. | Australia. |
| <i>Cicada perulata</i> , Guérin, Voy. "Coquille", Zool. Vol. 2 (2), p. 180, t. 10, f. 5, 5a (1830). | |
| 2. <i>A. interclusa</i> . | Australia. |
| <i>Thopha interclusa</i> , Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 5 (1858). | |
| <i>Thopha</i> , n. sp. Walker, ibidem, Vol. 4, t. 1, f. 6 (1852). | |
| <i>Arunta flava</i> , Ashton, Rec. Australian Mus. Vol. 9, p. 76, pl. 7, figs 1, 2 (1912). | |

DIVISION CYCLOCHILARIA

Cyclochilaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 302 (1904).

Characters. — 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.

This division is found in both Australia and Tasmania.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

- A. Lateral margins of pronotum moderately convexly amplified; head (including eyes) almost as wide as anterior margin of pronotum; abdomen beneath moderately convex 1. Genus CYCLOCHILA.
- B. Lateral margins of pronotum not convexly 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.
- a'. Head about as long as pronotum 2. Genus PSALTODA.
- a''. Head distinctly shorter than pronotum 3. Genus NEOPSALTODA.
- b. Head (including eyes) only about as broad as base of mesonotum; abdomen about as broad as long 4. Genus HENICOPSLALTRIA.

19. GENUS CYCLOCHILA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Cyclochila. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 470 (1843).

Characters. — Head about long as breadth between eyes, including eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum but almost as wide as its anterior margin, ocelli close together near middle of vertex, very much more remote from eyes than from each other; face longer than broad, moderately globose; pronotum about as long as mesonotum including the cruciform elevation, its lateral margins moderately convexly amplified; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, beneath moderately convex; opercula short, not passing base of abdomen; tegmina about or nearly three times longer than broad, basal cell scarcely longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings more than half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

Type. — *C. australasiae*, Amyot & Serville.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

1. *C. australasiae*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 19a, b, c. Australia.

Cyclochila australasiae, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 470 (1843); McCoy, Prodr. Zool. Victoria, decad. v. p. 57, t. 50, f. 4 (1880).
Cicada olivacea, Germar, in Thon, Ent. Arch. Vol. 2, Hft. 2, p. 1 (1830).
Sound organs, Lucas, Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict. Vol. 23, p. 173-78, plate (1887).
“*The Green Monday*”, Froggatt, Agric. Gaz. N. S. Wales, Vol. 14, p. 337, f. 1-8 (1903).

2. *C. virens*. — Queensland.

Cyclochila virens, Distant, Entomologist, Vol. 39, p. 148 (1906).
Cyclochila laticosta, Ashton, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (N. S.), Vol. 24, p. 221, pl. 49, f. 1a, b (1912).

20. GENUS PSALTODA, STÅL

Psaltoda. Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 613 (1861).

Characters. — Head including eyes a little wider than anterior margin of pronotum, more than half as long as space between eyes and about as long as pronotum, ocelli on middle of vertex and much farther apart from eyes than from each other, face longer than broad, strongly globose; pronotum

shorter than mesonotum including the cruciform elevation, the lateral margins not convexly ampliated but considerably narrowed anteriorly; mesonotum with its base narrower than head including eyes; abdomen considerably longer than broad, beneath more or less obliquely depressed from base to apex; opercula short, not or scarcely passing base of abdomen; tympana covered; tegmina about three times as long as broad, basal cell longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings more than half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

Type. — *P. mærens*, Germar.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

A. Tegmina with the transverse veins at bases of upper apical areas distinctly infuscated.

a. Abdomen above black or piceous.

1. *P. mærens*. Australia, Tasmania.

Cicada mærens, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 67 (1834); McCoy, Prodr. Zool. Vict. decad. v. p. 53, t. I, f. 1-2 (1880). «Black Cicada or Red Eye», Froggatt, Agric. Gaz. N. S. Wales, Vol. 14, pp. 340 and 421, f. 2 (1903).

2. *P. argentata*. Australia.

Cicada argentata, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 66 (1834). *Cicada plaga*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 109 (1850).

3. *P. pictibasis*. Australia.

Cicada pictibasis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 31 (1858).

b. Abdomen above more or less reddish-achraceous or testaceous.

4. *P. aurora*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 20a, b, c. Australia.

Psaltoda aurora, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 644.

5. *P. flavescens*. Australia.

Psaltoda flavescens, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 55 (1892).

B. Tegmina with the transverse veins at bases of upper apical areas not, or very slightly, infuscated.

6. *P. harrisii*. Australia.

Tettigonia Harrisii, Leach, Zool. Miscell. Vol. 1, p. 89, t. 39, f. 2 (1814). *Cicada dichroa*, Boisduval, Voy. Astrolabe, p. 613, t. 10, f. 7 (1832). *Fidicina subguttata*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 95 (1850).

7. *P. plebeia*. N. S. Wales.

Psaltoda plebeia, Goding and Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, (1904), p. 589.

8. *P. pulchra*. Queensland.

Psaltoda pulchra, Ashton, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (N. S.), Vol. 24, p. 222, pl. 50, f. 3a,b (1912).

9. *P. fumipennis*. Port Darwin.

Psaltoda fumipennis, Ashton, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (N. S.), Vol. 24, p. 222, pl. 49, f. 2a,b (1912).

21. GENUS NEOPSALTODA, DISTANT

Neopsaltoda, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1910, p. 415.

Characters. — Head including eyes much broader than base of mesonotum, medial length about half the breadth between eyes, front prominent, at somewhat right angles with the lateral margins of the vertex which are straightly oblique; eyes somewhat large and prominent, extending

beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum; pronotum with the medial length about half as long as breadth at base, the anterior margin arcuate thus narrowing towards lateral margins which are rounded, posterior margin subtruncate; mesonotum including cruciform elevation nearly as long as broad; abdomen short and broad, but longer than greatest breadth, second segment very broad, dilated at lateral margins and lobately continued on each side beneath, the true tympanal coverings entire; opercula somewhat short, broader than long, overlapping internally, their apices broadly rounded; rostrum passing the intermediate coxae; tegmina and wings subhyaline; tegmina about two and a half times as long as greatest breadth, apical areas eight; wings about twice as long as broad, apical areas six; abdomen beneath more or less oblique depressed from near base to apex.

Type. — *N. crassa*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Queensland.

1. *Neopsaltoda crassa* — Pl. 4, Figs. 21a, b, c. Queensland.
Neopsaltoda crassa, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. (1910), p. 416.

22. GENUS HENICOPSALTRIA, STÅL

Henicopsaltria. Stål, Hém. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 7 (1866).

Characters. — Head including eyes about as broad as base of mesonotum and about as long as pronotum and as breadth between eyes; ocelli much closer together than to eyes, on disk of vertex; face longer than broad, moderately globose; pronotum shorter than mesonotum including the basal cruciform elevation, lateral margins not convexly amplified but considerably narrowed anteriorly; abdomen about or almost as broad as long, and very slightly longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana concealed, the coverings somewhat large; opercula not or very slightly passing base of abdomen; rostrum passing posterior coxae; abdomen beneath more or less obliquely depressed from base to apex; tegmina about three times as long as broad, basal cell longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings about half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

Type. — *H. eydouxi*, Guérin.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

A. Abdomen without transverse white fasciæ; tegmina usually with some of the veins infuscate but not maculate.

1. *H. eydouxi*. Australia.
Cicada Eydouxii, Guérin, Voy. « Coquille », Zool. Vol. 2 (2), p. 181 (1830).
Psaltoda flavescens, Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (1895), p. 530.
« The Mottled Grey Cicada », Froggatt, Agr. Gaz. N. S. Wales, Vol. 14,
p. 420-421, f. 1 (1903).

2. *H. kelsalli*. Queensland.
Henicopsaltria kelsalli, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. (1910), p. 416.

B. Abdomen more or less transversely spotted or fasciated with white; tegmina distinctly maculate.

3. *H. fullo*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 22a, b, c. Australia.
Fidicina fullo, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 96 (1850).

4. *H. pygmaea*. Australia.
Henicopsaltria pygmaea, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 303
(1904).

5. *H. nubivena*. Australia.
Fidicina nubivena, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 17 (1858).

DIVISION CICADARIA

Cicadaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, pp. 329 et 425 (1904).

Characters. — In this division the lateral margins of the pronotum are more or less convex, but not toothed; the tegmina and wings are quite clear, as in many species of the genus *Cicada*, or semi-opaque, as represented in the genus *Cryptotympana*; the head is broad and (including eyes) always a little, and generally considerably, wider than base of mesonotum.

Stål (Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 714, proposed some subgenera, but on characters which, I venture to think, are insufficient and of a transient character. Thus his « nodo apicali scutelli », which I take to be the cruciform elevation at the base of the mesonotum, is described as typical of *Chremistica* in being « transverso, convexo ». But this, though characteristic of the species he refers to, is not constant in the larger generic purview to which I am inclined, and the same remarks apply to the characters on which his subgenus *Diceroprocta* is founded. Had Stål subsequently revised the whole family with the skilled acumen displayed in his « Enumeratio Hemipterorum », there is a great probability that he would have shared these views.

The Cicadaria are Cosmopolitan in distribution.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

I. *Metasternum not, or very slightly, elevated, and not provided with a posterior process.*

- A. *Length of head more than half the breadth of space between eyes; face usually very prominent.*
 - a. *Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum.*
 - b. *Lateral margins of pronotum with a distinct anterior lobe* 1. Genus MACROTRISTRIA.
 - b'. *Lateral margins of pronotum without an anterior lobe* 2. Genus RIHANA.
 - B. *Length of head about half the breadth of space between eyes, or sometimes very slightly longer; head moderately truncate in front of eyes, face not prominent.*
 - a. *Head (including eyes) about as wide as, or very little wider than base of mesonotum.*
 - c. *Eyes more or less oblique and porrect, longer than broad.* 3. Genus CICADA.
 - c'. *Eyes circular, as long as broad, moderately exserted upwardly* 4. Genus ANTANKARIA.
 - a''. *Head (including eyes) little more than two-thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum* 5. Genus CACAMA.
 - C. *Length of head not half the breadth of space between eyes.*
 - a'''. *Head (including eyes) very much broader than base of mesonotum; space between eyes almost equalling breadth at base of mesonotum; in front of eyes obliquely inclined, but not truncate* 6. Genus ORIA.
- II. *Metasternum elevated at middle and furnished with a posterior process directed backwards.* 7. Genus CRYPTOTYMPANA.

23. GENUS MACROTRISTRIA, STÅL

Macrotristria. Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 714, note.

Characters. — Length of head more than half the breadth between eyes, including eyes considerably broader than base of mesonotum; ocelli much more remote from eyes than from each other; face longer than broad, large and globose; pronotum about as long as mesonotum including the cruciform elevation and longer than head, the lateral margins with a distinct anterior lobe; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana concealed; opercula scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen; rostrum reaching or slightly passing the posterior coxae; tegmina three times as long as broad, basal cell longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings more than half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

Type. — *M. angularis*, Germar.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australasian Region.

A. Body above black, head and thorax spotted or marked with ochraceous; tegmina with the veins more or less strongly infuscate.

1. *M. angularis*.

Cicada angularis, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 68 (1834).
Macrotristria angularis, Froggatt, Agr. Gaz. N. S. Wales; Vol. 14, p. 418, f. 1 (1903); Misc. Publ. no. 643, p. 8, t. 2, f. 1 (1903).

Australia.

2. *M. hillieri*.

Macrotristria hillieri, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 20, p. 413 (1907).

S. Australia.

3. *M. occidentalis*.

Macrotristria occidentalis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 10, p. 438 (1912).

W. Australia.

B. Head and thorax above varying from brownish-ochraceous to virescent.

a. Tegmina with the transverse veins at bases of upper apical areas more or less distinctly infuscate.

4. *M. nigronervosa*.

Macrotristria nigronervosa, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 329 (1904).

Queensland.

5. *M. doddi*.

Macrotristria doddi, Ashton, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (N. S.), Vol. 24, p. 223, Pl. 50, f. 5a.b (1912).

Port Darwin.

a'. Tegmina with the transverse veins at bases of upper apical areas not or indistinctly infuscate.

6. *M. sylvara*.

Cicada sylvara, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1901), p. 591, t. 16, f. 1a.b.
Cicada sylvana, Goding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, (1904), p. 580.

Queensland.

7. *M. godingi*. — PI. 3, Figs. 23a, b, c.

Macrotristria godingi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 20, p. 412 (1907).

Queensland.

8. *M. sylvanella*.

Cicada sylvanella, Goding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (1904), p. 582.

Queensland.

9. *M. dorsalis*.

Macrotristria dorsalis, Ashton, Mem. Nat. Mus. Melbourne, No. 4, p. 30, pl. 4, fa, 1-2 (1912).

Queensland.

10. *M. intersecta*.

Fidicina intersecta, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 97 (1850).
Fidicina internata, Walker, ibidem, p. 98 (1850).
Fidicina prasina, Walker, ibidem, p. 100 (1850).
Cicada convergens, Walker, ibidem, p. 114 (1850).

Australia, Murray Island,
Duke York Island.

11. *M. extrema*.

Cicada extrema, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 56 (1892).

West Australia.

12. *M. nigrosignata*.

Macrotristria nigrosignata, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 673 pl. 29, f. 7.

West Australia.

24. GENUS RIHANA, DISTANT

Rihana. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 426 (1904).

Cicada, subgen. **Chremistica**. Stål (part.), Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 714, note.

Cicada, subgen. **Cicada**. Stål (part.), ibidem.

Cicada, subgen. **Diceroprocta**. Stål (part.), ibidem.

Characters. — Head distinctly longer than half the breadth between eyes, and including eyes wider than base of mesonotum; face more or less prominent, its lateral margins in line with lateral margins of vertex; eyes oblique, longer than broad; pronotum a little narrowed behind eyes, about or almost as long as mesonotum in front of cruciform elevation; abdomen not, or scarcely, longer than length between apex of face and base of cruciform elevation; other characters generally as in *Cicada*.

Type. — *R. ochracea*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — This genus includes a number of Eastern Palearctic, Oriental and American species and a few from Madagascar.

Species Orientales

A. Opercula about half the length of abdomen.

a. Tegmina and wings clear, hyaline.

1. *R. ochracea*. China, Formosa.

Fidicina ochracea, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 99 (1850).

Cicada ochracea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 96, t. 12, f. 13a, b (1891).

Cicada ferrifera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 115 (1850).

Dundubia fasciiceps, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1854), p. 242.

Cicada fasciiceps, Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. (1866), p. 171.

2. *R. coronata*. Sumatra.

Cicada coronata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 52 (1889);

Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 95, t. 12, f. 11a, b (1891).

3. *R. tagalica*. Philippines.

Cicada (Chremistica) tagalica, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 714.

Cicada tagalica, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 96, t. 6, f. 8a, b (1891).

4. *R. timorensis*. Timor.

Cicada timorensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 406 (1892).

B. Opercula not half the length of abdomen.

b. Tegmina and wings fuscous.

5. *R. polyhymnia*. Philippines.

Fidicina polyhymnia, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 94 (1850).

Cicada polyhymnia, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 97, t. 12, f. 4a, b (1892).

c. Tegmina and wings clear, hyaline.

6. *R. pontianaka*. Malaya.

Cicada pontianaka, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 298 (1888);

Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 97, t. 5, f. 7a, b (1892).

7. *R. germana*. Burma.

Cicada germana, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2), Vol. 6, p. 457,
t. 4 f. 3a, b (1888).

8. *R. bimaculata*. Cambodia, Tonkin, Malaya.

Cicada bimaculata, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 756 (1790).

Tettigonia viridis, Fabricius, Syst. Rhynq. p. 39, 28 (1803), excl. syn.

Cicada atrovirens, Guérin, Voy. Coq. Zool. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 182 (1830); Stoll,
Cig. f. 132.

9. *R. mixta*. Ceylon.
Dundubia mixta, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol 24, p. 128 (1891); Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 79, f. 40 (1906).
- C. Opercula not extending beyond base of abdomen.
10. *R. atra*. Philippine Islands.
Rihana atra, Distant, Entomologist (1909), p. 207.
11. *R. seminiger*. Nilgiri Hills.
Rihana seminiger, Distant, Entomologist (1909), p. 208.
12. *R. umbrosa*. Borneo.
Cicada umbrosa, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 330 (1904).
13. *R. numida*. China.
Rihana numida, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 8, p. 132 (1911).
- D. Opercula almost reaching base of apical abdominal segment.
14. *R. operculissima*. Lombok.
Cicada operculissima, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 20, p. 369 (1897).

Species known to writer by the female sex only

15. *R. semperi*. Philippines.
Cicada (Chremistica) semperi, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 715.
16. *R. tondana*. Tondono.
Fidicina tondana, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 92 (1867).
Cryptotympana tondana, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 93, t. 13, f. 13a, b (1891).

Species Aethiopianæ

- Tegmina more or less spotted.
17. *R. nigrans*. Madagascar.
Cicada nigrans, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 673, t. 30, f. 1a, b.
18. *R. martini*. Madagascar.
Rihana martini, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 198.
19. *R. hova*. Madagascar.
Rihana hova, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 198.

Species Americanæ

- A. Tegmina unspotted or with the transverse veins at bases of second and third apical areas infuscated.
20. *R. bicosta*. Mexico, Costa Rica.
Cicada bicosta, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 112 (1850); Dist. Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 7, t. 3, f. 1a, b (1881).
21. *R. bulgara*. Mexico.
Rihana operculissima, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 156 (1906), nom. præocc.
Rihana bulgara, Distant, n. nom. Cat. Rhynch. Fam. Cicad., p. 35 (1906).
22. *R. biconica*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 24a, b, c. Cuba.
Cicada biconica, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 120 (1850); Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1862), p. 484.
23. *R. digueti*. Lower California.
Rihana Digueti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 156 (1906).
24. *R. bonhotei*. Bahamas.
Cicada Bonhotei, Distant, Ent. Month. Mag. (2), Vol. 12, p. 71 (1901).
25. *R. bermudiana*. Bermudas.
Cicada Bermudiana, Verrill, Trans. Connect. Acad. Vol. 11, p. 736, t. 96, f. 1-2 (1902).

26. *R. townsendi*. New Mexico.
Cicada townsendi, Uhler, Ent. News Philad. (1905), p. 74.
27. *R. rufa*. Mexico.
Fidicina rufa, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 13 (1858).
Cicada rufa, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 8, t. 2, f. 20a, b (1881).
28. *R. ruatana*. Honduras.
Tympanoterpes ruatana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 8, p. 294 (1891); Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 42, t. 6, f. 13a, b (1900).
29. *R. euterpe*. ?
Cicada euterpe, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 157 (1850).
30. *R. transversa*. Central America.
Cicada transversa, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 15 (1858); Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 7, t. 2, f. 1a, b (1881).
Cicada alacris, Stål, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 25, p. 62 (1864).
31. *R. mesochlora*. Jamaica.
Cicada mesochlora, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 129 (1850).
32. *R. ornea*. Mexico.
Cicada ornea, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 137 (1850); Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 7, t. 3, f. 3a, b (1881).
33. *R. psophis*. Mexico.
Cicada psophis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 153 (1850); Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 9, t. 2, f. 11a, b (1881).
34. *R. vitripennis*. N. America, Costa Rica.
Cicada vitripennis, Say, Journ. Acad. Philad. Vol. 6 (2), p. 236 (1830).
var. *Cicada nigrovittata*, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 9, t. 2, f. 6a, b (1881).
35. *R. intermedia*. Mexico.
Cicada intermedia, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 10 (1881).
36. *R. crucifera*. Mexico.
Cicada crucifera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 196 (1850); Dist. Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 9, t. 3, f. 6a, b (1881).
37. *R. olympusa*. N. America.
Fidicina olympusa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 101 (1850).
Cicada milvus, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 11 (1858).
38. *R. tibicen* 1). N. America.
Cicada tibicen, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. Vol. 10 (1), p. 436, 20 (1758).
Cicada linnei, Smith & Grossbeck, Ent. News Philad. (1907), p. 121, 127.
Cicada opercularis, Olivier, Enc. Méth. p. 749 (1790); Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 7 (1881).
Tettigonia variegata, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 19, 10 (1794).
Cicada lyrica, De Geer, Mém. (5), Vol. 3, p. 212, t. 32, f. 23 (1773).
Cicada fulvula, Osborn, Ent. News. Vol. 17, p. 322 (1906).
Cicada similaris, Smith & Grossbeck, Ent. News Philad. (1907), p. 121-125.
Thopha chloromera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 43 (1850).
Cicada pruinosa, Say, Journ. Acad. Philad. Vol. 4, p. 330 (1825).
Cicada Sayi, Smith & Grossbeck, Ent. News Philad. (1907), p. 121, 124.
39. *R. canicularis*. N. America.
Cicada canicularis, Harris, Ins. Mass. injur. Veget. p. 175 (1841); id. p. 217, f. 88 (1862); Emmons, Agric. New York (5), Vol. 5, p. 152, t. 9, f. 5 (1854).
? *Cicada davisi*, Smith & Grossbeck, Ent. New. Philad. (1907), p. 121-127.
40. *R. grossa*. N. America, Mexico.
Tettigonia grossa, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 678 (1775).
Cicada marginata, Say, Journ. Acad. Philad. Vol. 4, p. 330 (1825).
Cicada auletes, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 65 (1834).
Cicada resh, Haldeman, Salt Lake Exped. p. 369, t. 9, f. 17 (1852).

1) Smith and Grossbeck (1907) have investigated the N. American species hitherto and usually referred to as *R. tibicen*, Linn. and *R. canicularis*, Harris and have made great alteration in the synonymy and described several forms included in it as new species. I have included these here but without seeing the material I have adhered to the old formula. But this paper must be consulted and seriously studied.

Cicada sonora, Walker, List Hom. Vol. I, p. 105 (1850).
Cicada resonans, Walker, ibidem, p. 106.
Fidicina literata, Walker, ibidem, p. 91.
Cicada marginalis, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 1128 (1852).
Fidicina figurata, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 19 (1858).

B. Tegmina more or less spotted towards apical areas.

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| 41. <i>R. superba</i> . | N. America. |
| <i>Cicada superba</i> , Fitch, First Rep. Ins. New York, p. 41 (1856) | |
| 42. <i>R. virgulata</i> . | Mexico. |
| <i>Rihana virgulata</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 426 (1904);
Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 140, f. (1905). | |
| 43. <i>R. belizensis</i> . | B. Honduras. |
| <i>Rihana belizensis</i> , Distant, Pomona College Journ. Ent. (2), Vol. 4, p. 346
(1910). | |
| 44. <i>R. swalei</i> . | ? |
| <i>Rihana Swalei</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 427, f. (1904). | |
| 45. <i>R. bakeri</i> . | Mexico. |
| <i>Rihana bakeri</i> , Distant, Pomona College Journ. Ent. Vol. 3, p. 568 (1911). | |
| 46. <i>R. fusipennis</i> . | Jamaica. |
| <i>Fidicina fusipennis</i> , Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 8 (1858).
<i>Cicada reticularis</i> , Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 157. | |

Species unknown to the compiler

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| 47. <i>R. ? aurifera</i> . | N. America. |
| <i>Cicada aurifera</i> , Say, Journ. Acad. Philad. Vol. 4, p. 332 (1825); Uhler,
Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 153. | |
| 48. <i>R. ? bilaqueta</i> . | Brazil. |
| <i>Cicada bilaqueta</i> , Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1903), p. 7. | |
| 49. <i>R. ? hieroglyphica</i> . | N. W. Australia. |
| <i>Cicada hieroglyphica</i> , Goding & Froggart, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales,
(1904), p. 581.
<i>Cicada hieroglyphicalis</i> , Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. Vol. 41, p. 391 (1910). | |

25. GENUS CICADA, LINNÆUS

Cicada. Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Vol. I, p. 434 (1758); Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 473 (1843); Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. I, p. 614 (1861); Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 6 (1866); Distant (part.) Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 6 (1881); Orient. Cicad. p. 93 (1891).

Subgen. **Cicada**. Stål (part.), Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 714, note.

Subgen. **Chremistica**. Stål (part.), ibidem.

Subgen. **Diceroprocta**. Stål (part.), ibidem.

Characters. — Head about half as long as space between eyes, or sometimes very slightly longer, moderately truncate in front of eyes; ocelli more remote from eyes than from each other, eyes more or less oblique and porrect, longer than broad; face not prominent; pronotum shorter than mesonotum including the cruciform elevation, lateral margins not ampliated; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tympana covered; opercula variable in length; rostrum reaching posterior coxae; tegmina three times or less than three times longer than broad, basal cell longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings more than half as long as tegmina, apical areas six.

Type. — *C. plebeja*, Scopoli.

Geographical distribution of species. — Palæarctic, Ethiopian, Australasian and American regions.

Species Palæarcticæ

1. *C. plebeja*.
Cicada plebeja, Scopoli, Ent. Carn. p. 117, 345 (1763); Melichar, Cicad. Mitt.-Europ. p. 5, t. 1, ff. 6, 7 (1896).
Tettigonia fraxini, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 40 (1803).
Tettigonia orni, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 680, 12 (1775).
Tettigonia obscura, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 36, 14 (1803).
2. *C. bihamata*.
Cicada bihamata, Motschulsky, Etud. Ent. p. 24 (1861); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 95, t. 12, f. 8a,b (1891).
3. *C. leechi*.
Cicada Leechi, Distant, Entomologist, Vol. 23, p. 90 (1890); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 94, t. 13, f. 2a,b (1891).
4. *C. sinensis*.
Cicada sinensis, Distant, Entomologist, Vol. 23, p. 90 (1890); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 95, t. 13, f. 3a,b (1891).
Cicada atrofasciata, Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. Vol. 41, p. 391 (1910).
5. *C. flammata*.
Cicada flammata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 99, t. 13, f. 15 (1892).
Cicada pyropæ, Matsumura, Annot. Zool. Japon. Vol. 5, p. 53, t. 3, f. 4 (1904).
6. *C. andrewsi*.
Cicada Andrewsi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 330 (1904).

Species Australasianæ

7. *C. kuruduadua*.
Cicada kuruduadua, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 645; Waterh. Aid Ident. Ins. 1, t. 100.
8. *C. knowlesi*.
Cicada knowlesi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 20, p. 413 (1907).
9. *C. graminea*.
Cicada graminea, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 428 (1904).
Cicada queenslandica, Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. Vol. 41, p. 391 (1910).

Species AEthiopianæ

10. *C. pulverulenta*.
Cicada pulverulenta, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 199; Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (1909), p. 41, Pl. 4, f. 8a,b.

Species Americanæ

11. *C. nigriventris*.
Cicada nigriventris, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 21 (1858).
Fidicina oleacea, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 8, p. 294 (1891).
Cicada oleacea, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 42, t. 6, f. 17a,b (1900).
12. *C. erratica*.
Cicada erratica, Osborn, Ohio Naturalist, Vol. 6, p. 497 (1906); Newell, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agricult. Bur. (1906), Ent. No. 60, p. 53, f. 1.
13. *C. pallida*.
Cicada pallida, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 8, t. 2, f. 7a,b (1881).
Cicada azteca, Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. Vol. 41, p. 391 (1910).
14. *C. delicata*.
Cicada delicata, Osborn, Ohio Naturalist, Vol. 6, p. 498 (1906).
15. *C. reperta*.
Cicada reperta, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 177.
16. *C. viridifascia*.
Cicada viridifascia, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 121 (1850).
Cicada sordidata, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 175.

17. <i>C. robusta</i> .	Mexico.
<i>Cicada robusta</i> , Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 10;	
<i>Cicada alacris</i> , var. t. 2, f. 3a,b (1881).	
18. <i>C. montezuma</i> .	Mexico.
<i>Cicada montezuma</i> , Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 8;	
<i>Cicada rufis</i> , var. t. 2, f. 2a,b (1881).	
19. <i>C. hilaris</i> .	Mexico.
<i>Cicada hilaris</i> , Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 9, t. 2, f. 10a,b (1881).	
20. <i>C. cinctifera</i> . — PI. 4, FIGS. 25a, b, c.	N. America.
<i>Cicada cinctifera</i> , Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1862), p. 156	
21. <i>C. dorsata</i> .	N. America.
<i>Cicadata dorsata</i> , Say, Journ. Acad. Philad. Vol. 4, p. 331 (1825);	
<i>Cicada robertsonii</i> , Fitch, First Rep. Ins. New York, p. 41 (1856);	
<i>Thopha varia</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 42 (1850);	
<i>Fidicina crassa</i> , Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 10 (1858).	
22. <i>C. hieroglyphica</i> .	N. America, Mexico.
<i>Cicada hieroglyphica</i> , Say, Compl. Writ. Vol. 2, p. 371 (1860);	
<i>Cicada johannis</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 149 (1850);	
<i>Cicada sexguttata</i> , Walker, ibidem, p. 154;	
<i>Tettigia hieroglyphica</i> , Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 11, t. 3, f. 2a,b (1881).	

Species unknown to the compiler

23. <i>C.?</i> <i>toradja</i> .	Celebes.
<i>Cicada toradja</i> , Breddin, Hém. Celebes, p. 100 (1901);	
<i>Cosmopsaltria toradja</i> , Sharp, Zool. Record. Ins. (1902), p. 270.	
24. <i>C.?</i> <i>daiaca</i> .	Borneo.
<i>Cicada daiaca</i> , Breddin, Abh. Senck. Ges. Frankfurt, Vol. 25, p. 180 (1900).	
25. <i>C. maculigena</i> .	Madagascar.
<i>Cicada maculigena</i> , Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3), Vol. 8, p. 181 (1860);	
<i>Cicada stigmosa</i> , Stål, Hém. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 54 (1866) 1).	
26. <i>C. egregia</i> .	Brazil.
<i>Cicada egregia</i> , Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1903), p. 5.	
27. <i>C. sublaqueata</i> .	Brazil.
<i>Cicada sublaqueata</i> , Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1903), p. 9.	
28. <i>C. obtusa</i> .	Brazil.
<i>Cicada obtusa</i> , Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Nat. Sc. (1903), p. 11	
<i>Cicada brasiliensis</i> , Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. Vol. 41, p. 391 (1910).	
29. <i>C. reperta</i> .	N. America.
<i>Cicada reperta</i> , Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 177	

26. GENUS ANTANKARIA, DISTANT

Antankaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 429 (1904).

Characters. — Length of head about half the breadth between eyes and (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum; eyes circular, globular, moderately directed upward; pronotum a little narrowed behind eyes, about as long as mesonotum in front of the cruciform elevation; abdomen longer than space between apex of face and base of cruciform elevation; rostrum reaching posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly toothed beneath; opercula in type not passing the base of metasternum; tegmina and wings talc-like.

Type. — *A. madagascariensis*, Distant.

¹⁾ Dr. Handlirsch tells me this species is not to be found under either name in the Vienna Museum, where Signoret's collection is now located.

Geographical distribution of species. — Madagascar.

1. *A. madagascariensis*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 26a, b, c. Madagascar.
Cicada madagascariensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 57
(1892).
Antankaria madagascariensis, Distant, ibidem, (7), Vol. 14, p. 429 (1904).

27. GENUS CACAMA, DISTANT

Cacama. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 429 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) little more than two thirds the breadth of mesonotum, anteriorly depressed, its length only a little more than half the breadth between eyes; pronotum considerably shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins obliquely sinuate; mesonotum somewhat convexly gibbous; abdomen short, broad, convex above, its length equal to the space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, the lateral margins a little angulate at posterior segmental angles; tympana completely covered, lateral margins of the tympanal coverings subparallel to the abdominal margins; rostrum reaching or passing the posterior coxae; metasternum very large; opercula about half the length of abdomen above, broad, their apical margins convexly rounded, their lateral margins almost straight; tegmina and wings (excepting base) hyaline, the first broad, their greatest width a little less than half their length, apical areas eight in number, the two lowermost small, subquadangular.

Type. — *C. maura*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central America.

1. *C. maura*. — Pl. 5, Figs. 27a, b, c. Mexico, Yucatan.
Proarna maura, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 13,
t. 2, f. 5a, b (1881).
2. *C. dissimilis*. Mexico.
Cicada dissimilis, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 10
(1881).
3. *C. longirostris*. Mexico.
Proarna longirostris, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1,
p. 13, t. 2, f. 4a, b (1881).

28. GENUS ORIA, DISTANT

Oria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 429 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) very much wider than base of mesonotum, its length not quite half the breadth between eyes, lateral margins almost obliquely straight, very slightly sinuate; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins moderately rounded, its posterior margin waved or broadly sinuate; abdomen narrowed posteriorly in both sexes; the tympana covered, tympanal coverings in male about as long as broad; rostrum extending about halfway between the intermediate and posterior coxae and terminating in the grooved anterior area of the metasternal process; opercula small, scarcely extending beyond the basal segment of the abdomen; tegmina and wings hyaline, a little opaque at base.

Type. — *O. boliviiana*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Bolivia.

1. *O. boliviiana*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 28a, b, c. Bolivia, Tapajos.
Cicada boliviiana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 331 (1904).
Fidicina basispes, Walker (part.) List Hom. Suppl. p. 15 (1858).

29. GENUS CRYPTOTYMPANA, STÅL

Cryptotympana. Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 613 (1861); Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 6 (1866); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 83 (1891); Faun. B. I. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 80 (1906).

Characters. — Head broad, more or less transversely truncate between the eyes, including which it is a little broader than the base of mesonotum, its length only slightly more than half the breadth between eyes, ocelli about twice the distance from eyes as from each other, front slightly prominent; pronotum about as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins oblique, the posterior angles a little ampliate; abdomen in male about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, the tympanal orifices concealed by the tympanal coverings; opercula in male well developed, varying in shape and size; metasternum elevated at middle and furnished with a posterior process directed backward; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina hyaline or semi-opaque, basal cell longer than broad; apical areas eight.

Type. — *O. pustulata*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region, Malayan Archipelago (probably not extending eastward beyond the Philippines), and the extreme eastern portion of the Palæartic Region.

A. Tegmina pale hyaline.

a. Tegmina with about basal third opaque, black.

1. *C. pustulata*.

Tettigonia pustulata, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 266, 11 (1787).
Tettigonia atrata, Fabricius, ibidem, p. 267, 22 (1787).
Cicada nigra, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 750, 17 (1790).
Cicada atra, Signoret, Rev. Mag. Zool. (1849), p. 406, t. 10, f. 1.
Fidicina bubo, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 82 (1850).
Cryptotympana pustulata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 86, t. 11, f. 10a, b (1891); Stoll, Cig. f. 118.

Malayan Archipelago, China, Japan, Australia?

a' Tegmina with about basal third and costal area opaque, black.

2. *C. aquila*.

Malaya, Corea.

Fidicina aquila, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 84 (1850).
Cryptotympana aquila, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 85, t. 11, f. 9a, b (1891).

b. Tegmina with less than basal fourth opaque, black.

3. *C. corvus*.

India.

Fidicina corvus, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 86 (1850).
Cryptotympana corvus, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 87, t. 10, f. 11a, b (1891).
Fidicina invarians, Walker, Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 11 (1858).

4. *C. viridipennis*.

Sumatra.

Cryptotympana viridipennis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 8, p. 133 (1911).

c. Tegmina with the dark opaque coloration scarcely extending beyond basal cell.

5. *C. intermedia*.

India, Malaya.

Cicada intermedia, Signoret, Rev. Mag. Zool. p. 407, t. 10, f. 2 (1849).
Cryptotympana intermedia, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 88, t. 11, f. 1a, b (1891).

Fidicina immaculata, Walker (nec Olivier) List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 90 (1850).

6. *C. suluensis*.

Sulu, Celebes.

Cryptotympana suluensis, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 1, p. 148 (1906).

7. *C. lombokensis*, nov. spec. 1).8. *C. acuta*.*Cicada acuta*, Signoret, Rev. Mag. Zool. (1849), p. 409, t. 10, f. 3a.*Cicada vicina*, Signoret, ibidem, p. 410, t. 10, f. 4.*Fidicina nivifera*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 80 (1850); Vol. 4, t. 1, f. 2 (1852).*Fidicina bicolor*, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 1121 (1852).*Fidicina timorica*, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 91 (1867).9. *C. edwardsi*.*Cryptotympana edwardsi*, Kirkaldy, Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc. Vol. 14, p. 55 (1902).10. *C. demissitia*.*Cryptotympana demissitia*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 89, t. 13, f. 11a, b (1891).11. *C. recta*.*Fidicina recta*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 79 (1850).*Cryptotympana recta*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 89, t. 10, f. 10a, b (1891).12. *C. facialis*.*Cicada facialis*, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 30 (1858).*Cryptotympana facialis*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 90, t. 11, f. 11a, b (1891).*Fidicina nigrofuscata*, Motschulsky, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 39, p. 185 (1866).13. *C. sinensis*.*Cryptotympana sinensis*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 415 (1887); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 90, t. 11, f. 6a, b (1891).14. *C. varicolor*.*Cryptotympana varicolor*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 430 (1904).15. *C. insularis*.*Cryptotympana insularis*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 416 (1887); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 91, t. 11, f. 2a, b (1891).16. *C. limborgi*.*Cryptotympana limborgi*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 296 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 91, t. 10, f. 7a, b (1891).*Cryptotympana recta*, Distant (nec Walker), J. A. S. Beng. Vol. 48, p. 40, t. 2, f. 4 (1879).17. *C. exalbida*.*Cryptotympana exalbida*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 92, t. 13, f. 12a, b (1891).18. *C. vesta*.*Cicada vesta*, Distant. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 673, t. 30, f. 4a, b.

d. Tegmina wholly hyaline.

19. *C. immaculata*.*Cicada immaculata*, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 752 (1790); Stol. Cig. f. 39.

India, Malaya.

India.

Sumatra.

India.

Siam, China, Japan.

China.

Sumbawa, Ceylon.

Andaman Isles.

Tenasserim.

India.

India, Siam.

Java.

1) *Cryptotympana lombokensis*, nov. spec. — ♂. Body above black; an ochraceous spot on each side of anterior pronotal margin, a little before eyes, posterior pronotal margin virescent; posterior margins of metanotum and the cruciform elevation virescent or ochraceous; face and sternum piceous, the latter with ochraceous streaks and white pubescence; opercula ochraceous their bases whitely pubescent; abdomen beneath pale testaceous; rostrum black, its base ochraceous; legs ochraceous, the anterior tibiae and tarsi, broad streaks to anterior and intermediate femora, and coxal spots, black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the veins fuscous; tegmina with the costal membrane to the end of radial area, the basal cell, and basal veins virescent, post-costal membrane, a spot at apices of the first and second ulnar areas and a streak beneath base of claval area, black; wings with the margins of the abdominal area black, the basal veins virescent; opercula about reaching the posterior margin of the fourth abdominal segment, their lateral margins nearly straight only slightly sinuate, their inner margins divergent and obliquely sinuate, their apices roundly angulate rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; face strongly transversely ridged, centrally longitudinally sulcate on its anterior half.

Long. excl. tegm. 38 millim. Exp. tegm. 116 millim.

Hab. Lombok and Flores (Fruhstorfer — Brit. Mus.).

This species is somewhat allied to *C. acuta* Sign. from which it may be structurally differentiated by the broader apices of the opercula. In some specimens the virescent markings are replaced by ochraceous.

B. Tegmina lightly infuscate.

20. *C. epithesia*. Borneo.
Cryptotympana epithesia, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 2, p. 325
 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 85, t. 11, f. 5a, b (1891).
21. *C. diomedea*. Sumatra.
Fidicina diomedea, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 18 (1858).
Cryptotympana diomedea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 85, t. 11, f. 3a, b
 (1891).
22. *C. mandarina*. China.
Fidicina operculata, Carreño (MS. ??).
Cryptotympana mandarina, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 86, t. 11, f. 7a, b
 (1891).
23. *C. niasana*. Nias Islands.
Cryptotympana niasana, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1909), p. 392.

C. Tegmina darkly infuscate.

24. *C. holsti*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 29a, b, c. Formosa.
Cryptotympana Holsti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 331
 (1904).
25. *C. accipiter*. Philippines.
Fidicina accipiter, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 83 (1858).
Cryptotympana accipiter, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 84, t. 13, f. 10a, b
 (1891).
26. *C. fumipennis*. Siam, Malaya.
Fidicina fumipennis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 17 (1858).
Cryptotympana fumipennis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 84, t. 11, f. 4a, b
 (1891).

DIVISION HETEROPSALTRIARIA

Heteropsaltria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 386 (1905).

Characters. — This division, at present represented by a single genus, is to be distinguished from the Cicadaria by the distinct venation of the tegmina, the radial area being very large and broad, considerably more than half the whole length of tegmina, which has thus caused the shortening of the three upper ulnar areas.

30. GENUS HETEROPSALTRIA, JACOBI

Heteropsaltria. Jacobi, Sitzber. Ges. Naturf. Berl. (1902), p. 73.

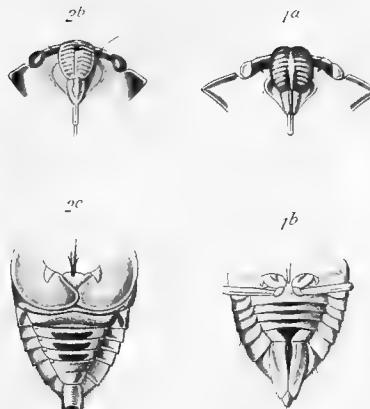
Characters. — Head about as long as breath between eyes, a little shorter than pronotum, including eyes slightly broader than anterior margin of pronotum; ocelli distinctly more remote from eyes than from each other; face longer than broad, moderately prominent; pronotum shorter than mesonotum including the basal cruciform elevation, the lateral margins distinctly broadly angulate near base; abdomen shorter than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana concealed; opercula short, transverse, not passing base of abdomen; rostrum passing the intermediate coxae; tegmina broad, but not more than twice as long as broad, basal cell longer than broad, radial area large and broad, considerably longer than half the whole length of tegmen, thus causing the shortening of the three upper ulnar areas; apical areas eight; wings narrower but more than half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

GENERAL INSECTORUM

HOMOPTERA



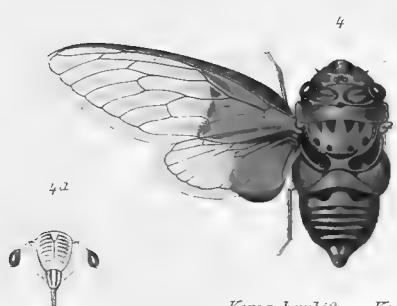
Muansa cyrpealis Karsch.



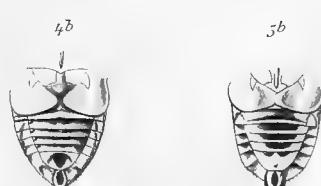
Joba limbaticollis Stål.



Munza laticlavia Stål.



Koma bombifrons Karsch.



3



Sadaka hyalina Dist.



Munza laticlavia Stål.



Platypleura polydorus Walk.



3^a

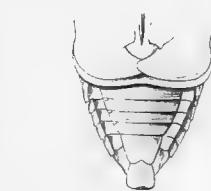
Kongota punctigera Walk.



3^b



6^a



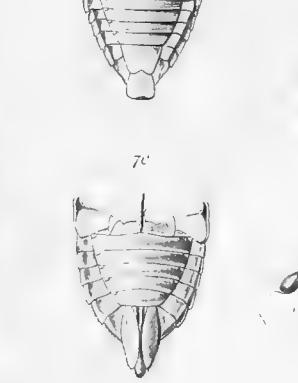
6^c



8^a



Umgaba evanescens Butl.



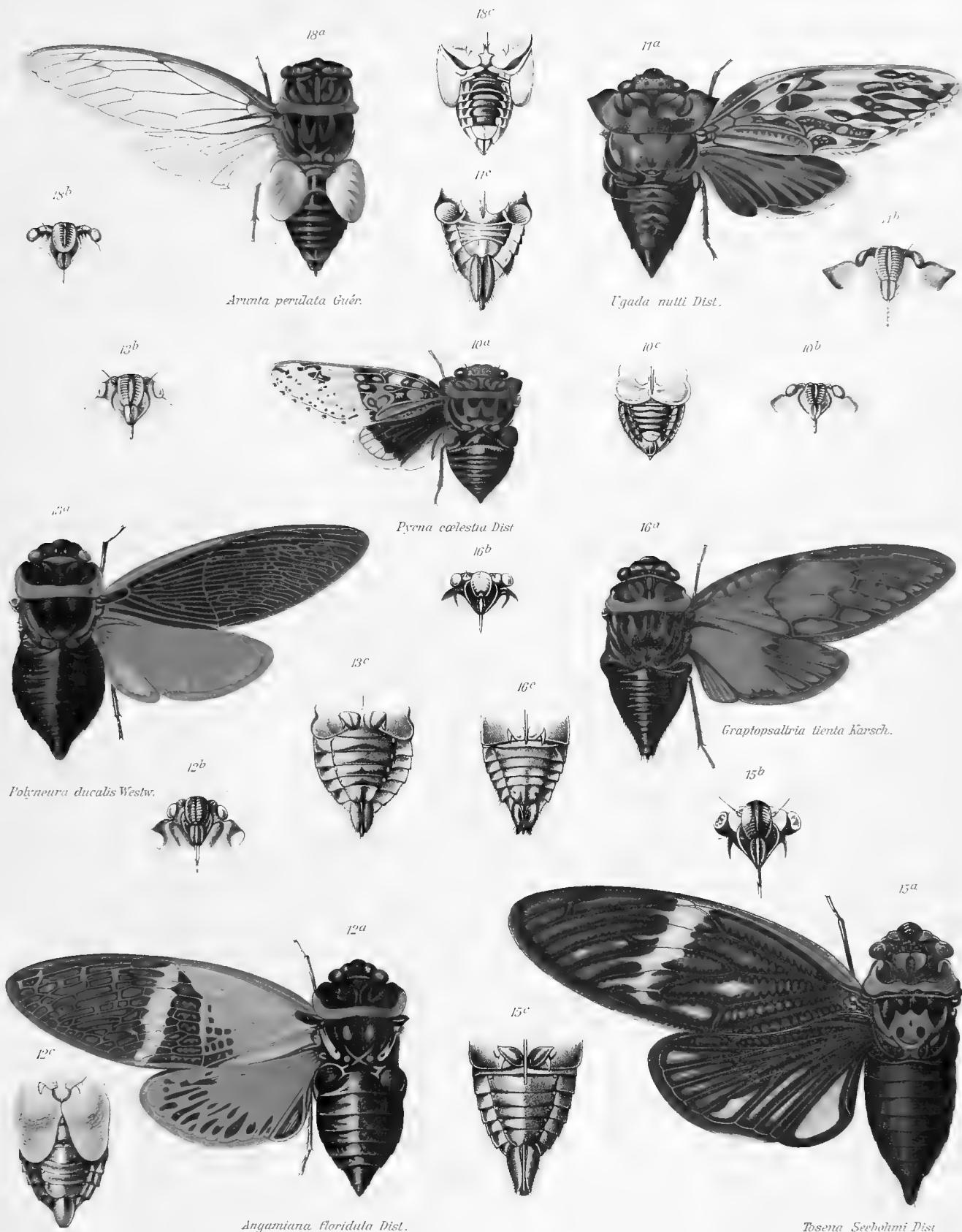
7^c



Yingia straminea Dis.

FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ

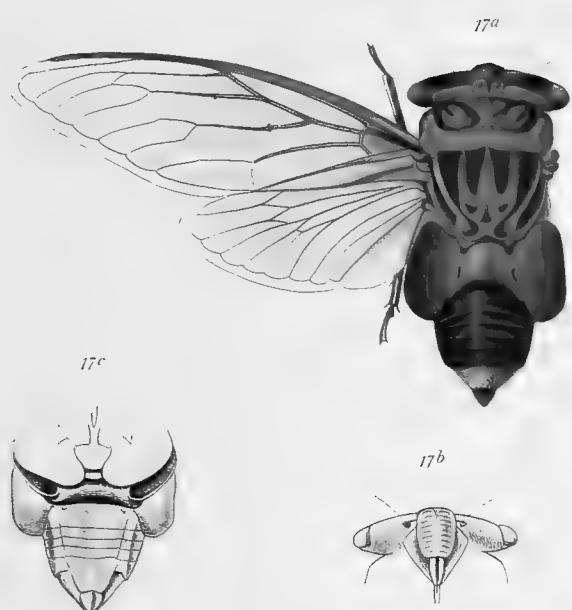


FAM. CICADIDÆ

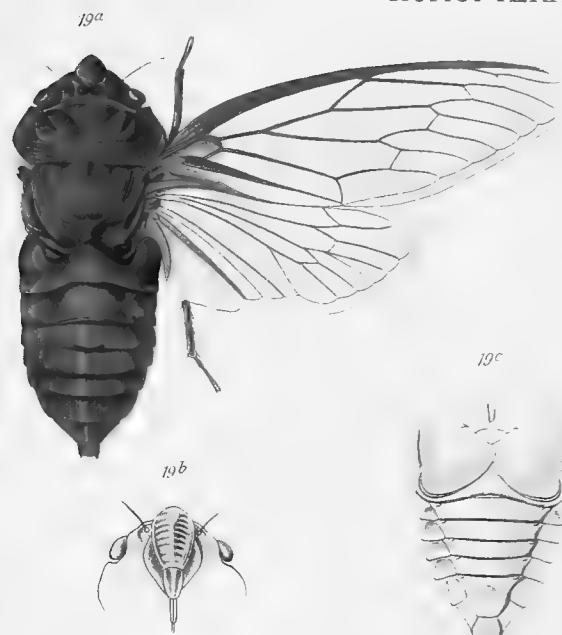
SUBFAM. CICADINÆ

GENERA INSECTORUM

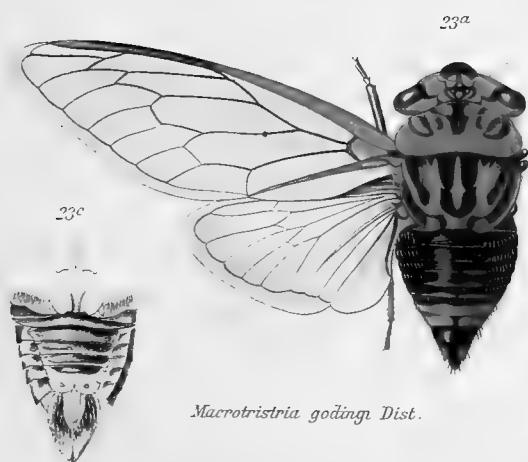
HOMOPTERA



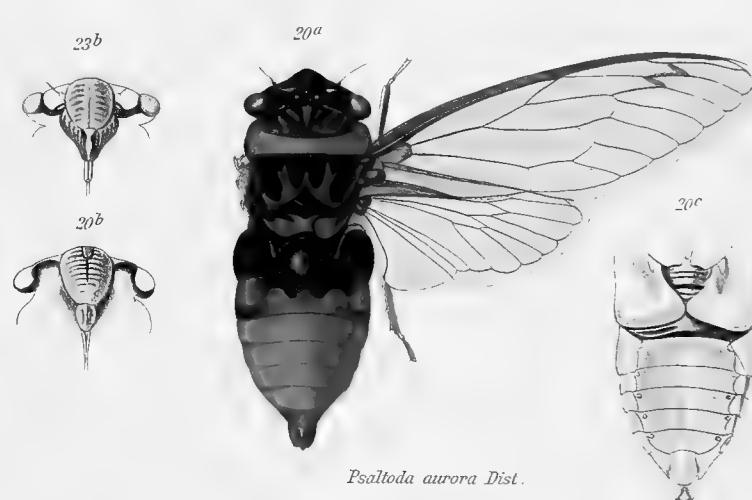
Thopha sessiliba Dist.



Cyclochila australasiae A.S.



Macrotristria goddingi Dist.



Psaltoda aurora Dist.

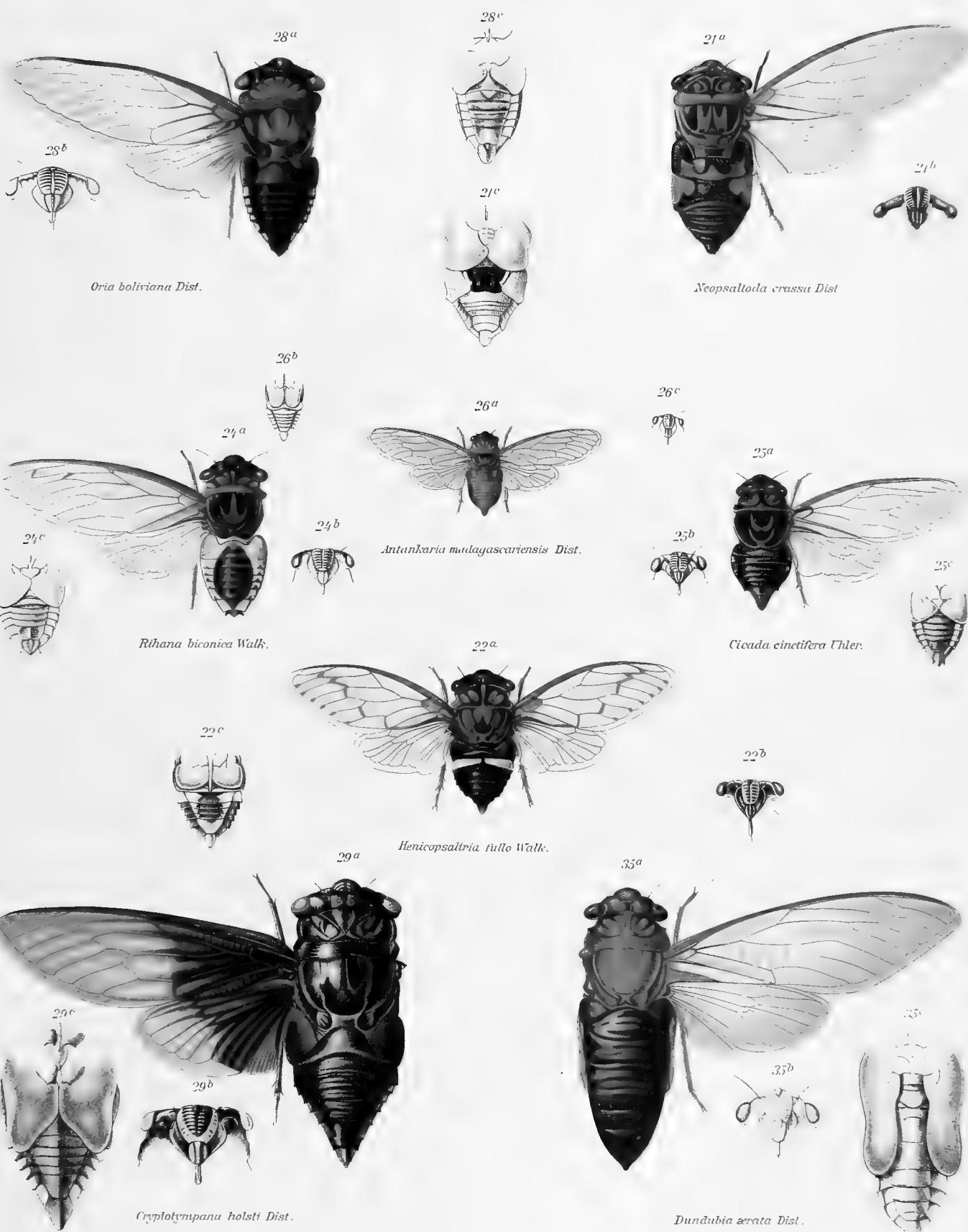


Tacua speciosa Illiger

FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ

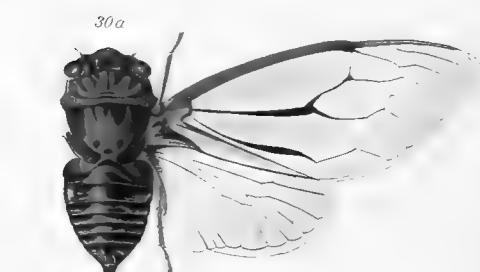
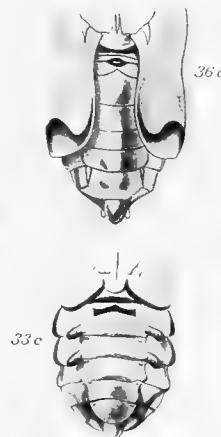
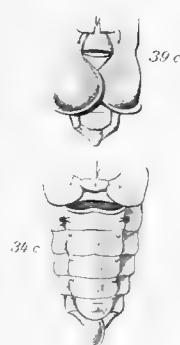




FAM. CICADIDÆ

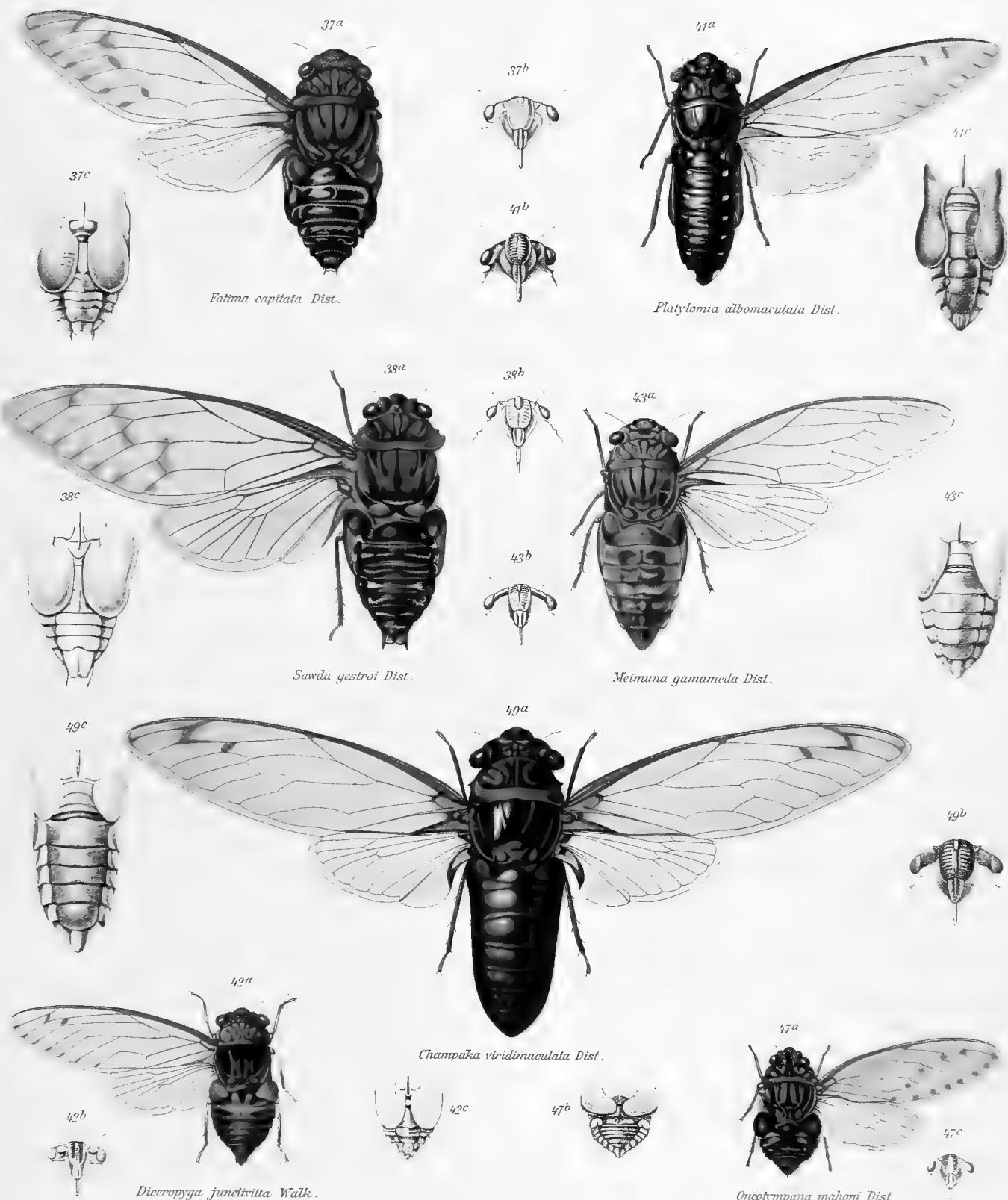
SUBFAM. CICADINÆ



*Leptopsaltria tuberosa* Syn.*Cacama maura* Dist.*Purana conspicua* Dist.*Heteropsaltria aliena* Jacobi*Maura affinis* Dist.*Cosmopsaltria alticola* Dist.*Tanna japonensis* Dist.*Ayresha spathulata* Stal.

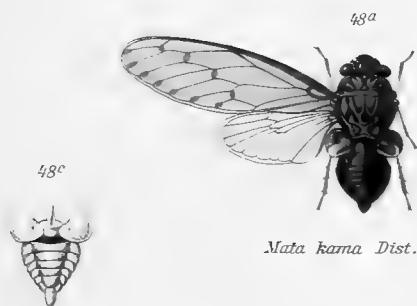
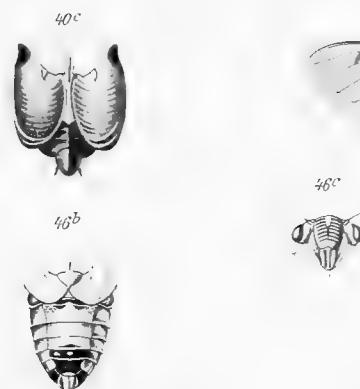
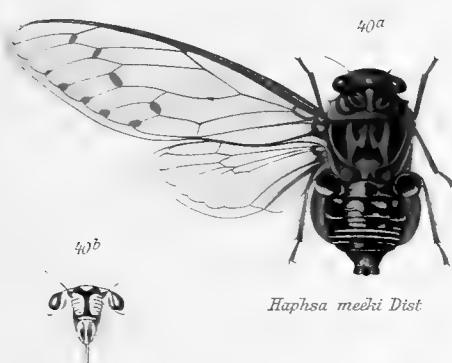
FAM. CICADIDÆ

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Type. — *H. aliena*, Jacobi.

Geographical distribution of species. — At present only known from the Salomon Islands.

I. *H. aliena*. — Pl. 5, Figs. 30a, b, c. Salomon Islands.

Heteropsaltria aliena, Jacobi, Sitzber. Ges. Naturf. Berl. (1902), p. 76 (f. p. 73).

DIVISION DUNDUBIARIA

Dundubiarria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 58 (1905).

Characters. — Lateral margins of the pronotum distinctly angulated or toothed; tegmina and wings hyaline, sometimes spotted, but never opaque; the opercula vary much in length and shape and in some genera reach the maximum of development.

This division is a very homogeneous one, but at the same time one of the most difficult to readily analyze. It is composed almost entirely of Oriental, Malayan, and Australian species, save a few derived from the extreme east of the Palæarctic Region, which, as well known, possesses a strong Oriental affinity.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

- I. Second and third ventral segments in ♂ with distinct lateral tubercles; opercula short.
 - A. Head (including eyes) considerably narrower than base of mesonotum
 - B. Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum.
 - a. Head as long as space between eyes.
 - b. Tympanal coverings in ♂ broader at base than long.
 - c. Abdomen moderately conical, gradually attenuated posteriorly, in ♂ considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation
 - a'. Head as long or a little longer than space between eyes.
 - b'. Tympanal coverings, in ♂ as long as breadth at base, or sometimes broader than long.
 - c'. Abdomen broad, about as broad at apex as at base; in ♂ not longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
 - II. Second ventral segment in ♂ alone provided with lateral tubercles; opercula short
 - III. Ventral segments without tubercles; opercula short or sometimes very long, and very variable in shape.
 - C. Head with the front large and convex, about twice as broad at its base as the length of anterior margins of the lobes of vertex; rostrum scarcely reaching the posterior coxae
 - D. Head with the front not twice as broad at base as length of anterior margins of the lobes of vertex; rostrum reaching, sometimes passing, the posterior coxae; opercula long, at least reaching centre, and sometimes apex, of abdomen.
 - d. Abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
 - e. Head as long as breadth between eyes.
1. Genus LEPTOPSALTRIA.
2. Genus PURANA.
3. Genus MAUA.
4. Genus TANNA.
5. Genus DUNDUBIA.

- f. *Lateral margins of head obliquely continuous to front or very slightly sinuate.*
- g. *Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum.*
- h. *Opercula in ♂ broad, either just or longly passing middle of abdomen, well separated, and not overlapping, more or less concavely sinuate on each side at basal area, their apices rounded or obliquely truncate.*
- i. *Greatest breadth of tegmina about a third of length*
- f'. *Anterior margins of vertex of head almost at right angles to front.*
- i'. *Greatest breath of tegmina more than one-third of length*
- g'. *Head (including eyes) only about two-thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum*
- e'. *Head much shorter than breadth between eyes.*
- h'. *Opercula in ♂ about twice broader at apex than at base, their inner margins concave, widening to basal area, outer margins sinuate near centre, their apices broad and overlapping*
- h''. *Opercula in ♂ broad, their inner margins contiguous, nearly equally broad throughout, their apices broad, the outer margins very obsoletely sinuate*
- d'. *Abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.*
- i. *Head (including eyes) about as wide or a little wider than base of mesonotum.*
- j. *Head about as long as breadth between eyes.*
- k. *Pronotum measured centrally almost as long as mesonotum excluding cruciform elevation, its lateral margins always distinctly, strongly, and generally acutely toothed.*
- l. *Opercula elongate, concavely sinuate on each side near base, their apices rounded or obtusely acute, occupying lateral abdominal areas, and always well separated at their inner margins.*
- j'. *Head distinctly shorter than breadth between eyes.*
- k'. *Pronotum measured centrally distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins moderately dentate.*
- l'. *Opercula elongate, broad, nearly meeting at their inner margins, sinuate at their basal areas.*
- m. *Anal abdominal segment in ♂ apically acutely dentate or with a broad obtuse process on each side*
- l''. *Opercula obliquely divergent, sometimes very short.*
- m'. *Anal abdominal segment in ♂ apically unarmed.*
- l'''. *Opercula short and transverse.*
- n. *Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, its length about or nearly equal to space between eyes.*
- o. *Abdomen in ♂ longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.*
- p. *Tympanal coverings of normal shape and size.*
- p'. *Tympanal coverings very large, nearly meeting inwardly . . .*
6. Genus COSMOPSALTRIA.
7. Genus FATIMA.
8. Genus SAWDA.
9. Genus AYESHA.
10. Genus HAPHSIA.
11. Genus PLATYLOMIA.
12. Genus DICEROHYGA.
13. Genus MEIMUNA.
14. Genus POMPONIA.
15. Genus DOKUMA.

- o'. Abdomen in ♂ short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
- p''. Tympanal coverings of normal shape and size 16. Genus AOLA.
- p'''. Tympanal coverings very globose and projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen 17. Genus ONCOTYMPANA.
- p'''''. Tympanal coverings with their outer margins sinuate, the posterior angles only projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen 18. Genus MATA.
- n'. Head (including eyes) considerably wider than base of mesonotum; abdomen long; length of head equal to space between eyes. 19. Genus CHAMPAKA.

31. GENUS LEPTOPSALTRIA, STÅL

Leptopsaltria. Stål (part.), Hém. Afr. Vol 4, p. 5 (1866); (part.), Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 10, p. 170 (1886); Atkinson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 53, p. 227 (1885); Vol. 55, p. 157 (1886); Distant, (part), Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 31 (1889); Faun. B. I. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 89 (1906).

Characters. — Head (including eyes), considerably narrower than base of mesonotum, ocelli not quite twice the distance from eyes as from each other, front somewhat conical and subprominent; pronotum with the lateral margins moderately amplified and more or less distinctly toothed or angulated; genae internally at apex near base of loræ furnished with a tubercle or tumescence; abdomen moderately long and robust; anterior femora distinctly and robustly spined; rostrum extending beyond the posterior coxae; tympana covered; opercula short; second and third abdominal segments in the male furnished with a well-developed tubercle near each lateral margin; tegmina and wings hyaline, venation normal, tegminal apical areas eight in number.

Type. — *L. tuberosa*, Signoret.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and extreme eastern portion of the Palæartic Region.

a. Opercula in male small, wide apart, longitudinal, their apices broadly convex.

1. *L. tuberosa*. Pl. 5, Figs. 31a, b, c. India, Java, Japan.
Cicada tuberosa, Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2), Vol. V, p. 299 (1847).
Leptopsaltria tuberosa, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 34, t. 8, f. 7a,b (1889).

b. Opercula in male small, moderately separated, subtransverse, their apices obliquely subtruncate.

2. *L. mascula*. Borneo.
Leptopsaltria mascula, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 420 (1889); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 32, t. 10, f. 1a,b (1889).

3. *L. samia*. India.
Dundubia samia, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 77 (1850).
Leptopsaltria samia, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 32, t. 8, f. 11a,b (1889).

c. Opercula in male wide apart, oblique, their apical margins obliquely subtruncate.

4. *L. andamanensis*. Andaman, Irlands.
Leptopsaltria andamanensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 370 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 34, t. 10, f. 12a,b (1889).

5. *L. taipinensis*. Formosa.
Leptopsaltria taipinensis, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan (1907), p. 95.

6. *L. hoppoensis.* Formosa.
Leptopsaltria hoppoensis, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan (1907), p. 96.
7. *L. watanabei.* Formosa
Leptopsaltria watanabei, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan (1907), p. 96.
8. *L. apicalis.* Formosa.
Leptopsaltria apicalis, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan (1907), p. 95.

32. GENUS PURANA, DISTANT

Purana. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 60 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum and as long as space between eyes; face prominent and convex, its base almost at right angles to the anterior lateral angles of vertex; pronotum narrowed anteriorly, its lateral margins angulated or toothed; mesonotum much longer than pronotum; abdomen moderately conical above, gradually attenuated posteriorly, in male considerably longer than the space between the apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tubercles on the second and third ventral segments large and prominent; opercula small; tympanal coverings in male broader at base than long; rostrum reaching or a little passing posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type. — *P. tigrina*, Walker,

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region. Malayan Archipelago.

a. Opercula in male small, wide apart, apices convexly angulated.

1. *P. tigrina.* India, Malay Peninsula.

Dundubia tigrina, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 69 (1850).
Leptopsaltria tigrina, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 35, t. 10, f. 6a,b (1889).

2. *P. conspicua.* — PI. 5, Figs. 32a, b, c. Borneo.

Purana conspicua, Distant, Rec. Ind. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 316, pl. 21, f. 7a,b (1910).

b. Opercula in male small, wide apart, apices convexly rounded.

3. *P. tigroides.* India.

Dundubia tigroides, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 5 (1858).
Leptopsaltria tigroides, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 35, t. 12, f. 18a,b (1889).

c. Opercula in male wide apart and somewhat irregularly rectangular in shape.

4. *P. morrisi.* India.

Leptopsaltria morrisi, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 101, t. 15, f. 19a,b (1892).

5. *P. pigmentata.* Cambodia, Siam, Cochin-China.

Purana pigmentata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 555 (1905).

d. Opercula in male somewhat near each other, their apices convexly angulated.

6. *P. pryeri.* Borneo.

Leptopsaltria pryeri, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881) p. 633; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 35, t. 8, f. 12a,b (1889).

e. Opercula in male broad, transverse, somewhat near together, inner margins oblique, apices subtruncately rounded.

7. *P. guttularis.* Burma, Borneo, Philippines.

Cicada guttularis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 29 (1858).
Leptopsaltria guttularis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 37, t. 12, f. 20a,b (1889).

8. <i>P. davidi.</i>	Kiang-si.
Purana <i>Davidi</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 555 (1905).	
9. <i>P. nebulilinea.</i>	Sumatra, Borneo.
Dundubia <i>nebulilinea</i> , Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 84 (1867).	
Leptopsaltria <i>nebulinea</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 33, t. 8, f. 17a, b (1889).	
f. Opercula in male narrow, elongate, wide apart, their apices obtusely angulate.	
10. <i>P. carmente.</i>	Java, Borneo.
Dundubia <i>carmente</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 71 (1850).	
Leptopsaltria <i>nigrescens</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 50 (1889).	
Leptopsaltria <i>carmente</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 37, t. 8, f. 2a, b (1889).	
11. <i>P. jacobsoni.</i>	Java.
Purana <i>jacobsoni</i> , Distant, Tijdschr. v. Entomol. (in litt.).	
12. <i>P. barbosæ.</i>	Sulu, Islands.
Leptopsaltria <i>barbosæ</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 37, t. 5, f. 14a, b (1889).	
13. <i>P. ? celebensis.</i>	Celebes.
Leptopsaltria <i>celebensis</i> , Breddin, Hem. Celebes, p. 103 (1902).	
14. <i>P. ? conifacies.</i>	?
Cicada <i>conifacies</i> , Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 35 (1858).	
15. <i>P. ? hirundo.</i>	?
Cicada <i>hirundo</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 152 (1850).	

33. GENUS MAUA, DISTANT

Maua. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 61 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum and as long or a little longer than space between eyes; face prominent and elongately convex, not in a line with vertex; pronotum narrowed anteriorly, its lateral margins angulated or toothed; mesonotum much longer than pronotum; abdomen broad, its apex about or almost as broad as base, in male not or scarcely longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tubercles on the second and third ventral segments very large and prominent, opercula small; tympanal coverings in male sometimes as long as, sometimes shorter than, breadth at base; rostrum reaching, generally considerably passing, the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type. — *M. quadriflava*, Signoret.

Geographical distribution of species. — Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, China.

a. Opercula in male longer than broad, their apices broadly obliquely subtruncate.

1. *M. quadriflava.* Java, Philippines, China.

Cicada quadriflava, Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2), Vol. 5, p. 297 (1847).

Leptopsaltria quadriflava, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 31, t. 8,
f. 6a, b (1889).

2. *M. affinis.* — PI. 5, FIGS. 33a, b, c. Borneo.

Maua affinis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 61 (1905).

b. Opercula in male longer than broad, their apical angles obtusely angulate.

3. *M. alboguttata.* Malaya.

Dundubia alboguttata, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 1, p. 83
(1856).

Leptopsaltria alboguttata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 36, t. 8, f. 8a, b;
t. 10, f. 4a, b (1889).

- c. Opercula in male broader than long, their apices obliquely subtruncate.
4. *M. albistigma*. China.
Dundubia albistigma, Walker, List. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 58 (1850).
Leptopsaltria albistigma, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 33, t. 10, f. 15a, b
(1889).
5. *M. platygaster*. Borneo.
Maua platygaster, Ashton Journ. Straits Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc. (1910), p. 156.
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6. *M. dohrni*. Sumatra.
Maua dohrni, Schmidt, Stett. Ent. Zeit (1912), p. 66.

34. GENUS TANNA, DISTANT

Tanna. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 61 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) narrower than base of mesonotum and about as long as space between eyes; lateral margins of pronotum angularly sinuate, but not prominently toothed; abdomen much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered; opercula small, not or scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Closely allied to *Leptopsaltria*, from which it differs by only having a lateral tubercle on the second and not on the third ventral segment, in other respects resembling the genus *Pomponia*.

Type. — *T. japonensis*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — India, Malayan Archipelago, Japan.

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|---|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>T. japonensis</i> . — Pl. 5, Figs. 34a, b, c. | Japan. |
| <i>Pomponia japonensis</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 102, t. 15, f. 22 (1892).
<i>Leptopsaltria japonica</i> , Horváth, Termes. Füzetek, Vol. 15, p. 136 (1892). | |
| 2. <i>T. bhutanensis</i> . | Bhutan. |
| <i>Tanna bhutanensis</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 182 (1912). | |
| 3. <i>T. insignis</i> . | Java. |
| <i>Tanna insignis</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 157 (1906). | |
| 4. <i>T. pallida</i> . | Borneo, Sulu Islands. |
| <i>Tanna pallida</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. p. 158 (1906). | |

35. GENUS DUNDUBIA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Dundubia. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 470 (1843).

Characters. — Body long and robust; head somewhat triangularly elongate, about as long as pronotum, the front large and convex, about twice as broad at its base as the length of the anterior margins of the lobes of vertex, ocelli a little farther apart from eyes than from each other; pronotum almost as long as mesonotum, the lateral margins not prominently amplified but distinctly toothed; abdomen a little longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana completely covered; opercula in male long and extending beyond middle of abdomen; rostrum scarcely reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora spined; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with the venation normal, the apical areas eight in number, the basal cell twice as long as broad.

Type. — *D. manifera*, Linnæus.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and Malayan Regions; also found in North Australia.

a. Opercula in male reaching, or nearly reaching penultimate abdominal segment, concavely sinuate on each side near base and thence convexly amplified; apices narrowed and obtusely rounded.

1. *D. manifera*.

India, Malaya, N. Australia.

- Cicada manifera*, Linnæus, Mus. Ad. Frid. p. 84, excl. syn. (1754).
Tettigonia vaginata, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 266 (1787).
Cicada virescens, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 747 (1790).
Dundubia immacula, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 50 (1850).
Dundubia nigrimacula, Walker, ibidem, p. 63 (1850).
Dundubia sobria, Walker, ibidem.
Dundubia varians, Walker, (nec Germ.), ibidem, p. 48.
Dundubia manifera, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 39, t. 4, f. 17a, b, var. 10a, b (1889).
Fidicina confinis, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 92 (1867); Stoll, Cig. f. 35.
var. a. *Cephaloxys terpsichore*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 239 (1850).
Dundubia manifera, var. *terpsichore*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 39, t. 12, f. 1a, b (1889).

2. *D. helena*.

N. India

- Dundubia helena*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 641 (1912).

b. Opercula in male about reaching middle of abdomen, their apices angularly rounded.

3. *D. ærata*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 35a, b, c.

Borneo.

- Dundubia ærata*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 292 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 42, t. 6, f. 7a, b (1889).

c. Opercula in male extending beyond middle of abdomen, sometimes very narrow, concave at each side near base; apices broadly convex.

4. *D. emanatura*.

India.

- Dundubia emanatura*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 51 (1889); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 41, t. 8, f. 3a, b (1889).

5. *D. rufivena*.

Malaya.

- Dundubia rufivena*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 59 (1850); Dist. Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 40, t. 6, f. 6a, b (1889).

6. *D. mellea*.

Borneo.

- Dundubia mellea*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 40, t. 12, f. 9a, b (1889).

7. *D. rafflesii*.

Java.

- Dundubia rafflesii*, Distant, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1883), p. 188; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 41, t. 4, f. 4a, b (1889).

d. Opercula in male elongate and narrow, reaching penultimate abdominal segment, acutely pointed at apices.

8. *D. intemerata*.

India, Malay, Peninsula.

- Dundubia intemerata*, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 1, p. 84 (1856); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 42, t. 4, f. 1a, b (1889).

36. GENUS COSMOPSALTRIA, STÅL

Cosmopsaltria. Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 5 (1866).

Characters. — Body moderately long and robust, head as long as breadth between eyes, and including eyes as wide as base of mesonotum, with the front not twice as broad at base as anterior margins of the lobes of vertex, lateral margins obliquely continuous to front or very slightly sinuate;

pronotum about as long as head, its lateral margins scarcely amplified, but distinctly toothed or angulated; mesonotum slightly longer than pronotum; abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered; opercula in male broad, either just or longly passing middle of abdomen, well separated and not overlapping, more or less concavely sinuate on each side at basal areas, their apices rounded or obliquely truncate; rostrum reaching, sometimes passing, the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline; greatest breadth of tegmina about a third of length, venation normal, basal cell much longer than broad.

Type. — *C. doryca*, Boisduval.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and Malayan Regions; also recorded from Corea and Japan.

A. Opercula in male broadly margined with piceous.

1. *C. doryca*.

Cicada doryca, Boisduval, Voy. Astrol. Vol. 2, p. 609, Hém. t. 10, f. 3 (1835).

2. *C. lata*.

Dundubia lata, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 87 (1867).

Cosmopsaltria lata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 60, t. 7, f. 4a, b (1890).

3. *C. duarum*.

Dundubia duarum, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 1, p. 141 (1857).

Cosmopsaltria lauta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 48, t. 5, f. 8 (1889).

var. Dundubia latilinea, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 85 (1867).

var. Cosmopsaltria padda, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 229 (1887).

var. Cosmopsaltria latilinea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 48, t. 4, f. 15a, b (1889).

4. *C. ida*.

Cosmopsaltria ida, Moulton, Journ. Str. Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc. (1911), p. 139.

5. *C. montivaga*.

Cosmopsaltria montivaga, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 421 (1889); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 49, t. 12, f. 12a, b (1890).

var. Cosmopsaltria agatha, Moulton Sarawak, Mus. Journ. Vol. 1, p. 187 (1911).

6. *C. alticola*. — **Pl. 5, Figs. 36a, b, c.**

Cosmopsaltria alticola, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 200.

7. *C. phaeophila*.

Dundubia phaeophila, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 52 (1850).

Cosmopsaltria phaeophila, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 68, t. 12, f. 21a, b (1890).

8. *C. inermis*.

Cosmopsaltria (Cosmopsaltria) inermis, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 708; Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 49, t. 6, f. 15a, b (1890).

B. Opercula in male unicolorous, not margined with piceous.

9. *C. oopaga*.

Cosmopsaltria oopaga, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 640; Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 46, t. 5, f. 9a, b (1889).

10. *C. jacoona*.

Cosmopsaltria jacoona, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 295 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 47, t. 5, f. 3a, b (1889).

II. *C. fratercula*, nov. spec. I.

¹⁾ **Cosmopsaltria fratercula**, nov. spec. — ♂. Head, pronotum and mesonotum brownish-ochraceous; abdomen above testaceous; posterior margins of pronotum and the tympana, ochraceous, sternum, rostrum, legs and opercula, ochraceous; face and abdomen beneath brownish-ochraceous; apex of rostrum, streaks to anterior femora, anterior tibiae (excluding base), tarsi, and apices of intermediate and posterior tibiae piceous or black; tegmina and wings hyaline mostly ochraceous, the first with the costal membrane ochraceous, the posterior margin of basal half of claval area, narrowly black; head with the front not twice as broad at base as length of anterior margins of the lobes of vertex; opercula long, almost reaching abdominal apex, narrowed near base, thence broadened to beyond middle and subacute at apex; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.

Long excl. tegm. ♂, 37 millim. Exp. tegm. 96 millim.

Hab. Tonkin (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *C. jacoona*, Dist. from which it diffens in the much longer and differently shaped opercula.

Papua.

Timor, Bouru.

Malay, Peninsula, Borneo.

Borneo.

Borneo.

Borneo.

Malayan, Archipelago, Co-
rea.

Philippines, Yokohama.

Burma.

Johore, Borneo.

12. *C. feæ.*
Cosmopsaltria feæ, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 101, t. 15, f. 20 (1892).
13. *C. andersoni.*
Cosmopsaltria Andersoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 11, p. 170 (1883); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 46, t. 5, f. 6a, b (1889).
14. *C. tonkiniana.*
Cosmopsaltria tonkiniana, Jacobi, Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 21, p. 429 (1905).
Cosmoscarta tonkiniana, Jacobi, ibidem, t. 21, f. 1.

Species not seen by the compiler

15. *C. ? karēisana.*
Cosmopsaltria karēisana, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan. (1907), p. 9S.
Platylomia karēisana?
16. *C. ? ogasawarensis.*
Cosmopsaltria ogasawarensis, Matsumura, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 1, p. 29 (1905).
Mcimuna ogasawarensis?
17. *C. ? oshimensis.*
Cosmopsaltria oshimensis, Matsumura, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 1, p. 30 (1905).

37. GENUS FATIMA, DISTANT

Fatima. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 62 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about equal in breadth to base of mesonotum, as long as breadth between eyes, its lateral margins very irregular, the anterior lateral margins of the vertex being almost at right angles to the face; pronotum little more than half the length of mesonotum; abdomen above as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; anal abdominal segment in male apically acutely dentate on each side; tympana covered, the tympanal coverings in male projecting a little beyond the lateral abdominal margins; rostrum passing the posterior coxae; opercula in male broad, just or longly passing the middle of the abdomen, either concavely sinuate on each side or slightly and obsoletely sinuate, their apices rounded or obliquely truncate; tegmina and wings subhyaline, the first broad, their greatest breadth more than one third of their length.

Type. — *F. capitata*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of the species. — Papuan Islands.

1. *F. capitata*. — Pl. 6, Figs. 37a, b, c.
Cosmopsaltria capitata, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2a), Vol. 6, p. 523 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 60, t. 7, f. 6a, b (1890).
2. *F. loriæ.*
Cosmopsaltria loriæ, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2a), Vol. 17, p. 378 (1897).

38. GENUS SAWDA, DISTANT

Sawda. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 62 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about two thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum, and very slightly longer than breadth between eyes, its lateral margins discontinuous, the anterior margins of vertex being almost at right angles to front; mesonotum only slightly longer than pronotum; abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered,

the flaps a little broader than long; rostrum just passing the posterior coxae; opercula long, their apices broad; tegmina and wings hyaline, their greatest width more than one third of their length; anterior femora tuberculously spined beneath; anal abdominal segment in male apically acutely dentate on each side.

Type. — *S. mimica*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Papuan Islands. Fiji.

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| 1. <i>S. gestroi</i> . — Pl. 6, Figs. 38a, b, c. | N. Guinea. |
| <i>Sawda Gestroi</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 63 (1905). | |
| 2. <i>S. froggatti</i> . | Aru Islands. |
| <i>Sawda froggatti</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 8, p. 390 (1911). | |
| 3. <i>S. mimica</i> . | N. Guinea. |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria mimica</i> , Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2 ^a), Vol. 17, p. 379 (1897). | |
| 4. <i>S. pratti</i> . | Brit. N. Guinea. |
| <i>Sawda Pratti</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 556 (1905). | |
| 5. <i>S. sharpi</i> . | Brit. N. Guinea. |
| <i>Sawda Sharpi</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 557 (1905). | |
| 6. <i>S. ? vitiensis</i> . | Fiji. |
| <i>Sawda ? vitiensis</i> , Distant, Entomologist (1906), p. 12. | |

39. GENUS AYESHA, DISTANT

Ayesha. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 63 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) as wide or a little wider than base of mesonotum, much shorter than breadth between eyes, lateral margins obliquely continuous to face or very slightly sinuate, eyes large and oblique; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins angulated anteriorly; mesonotum moderately convexly tumid; abdomen short, not longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings about as long as broad; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; opercula in male long, about twice as broad at apex as at base, inner margins concave, widening to basal area, outer margins sinuate near centre, their apices broad overlapping; tegmina and wings hyaline, greatest width of tegmina about one third their length.

Type. — *A. spathulata*, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — Malayan Archipelago, Corea.

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| 1. <i>A. spathulata</i> . — Pl. 5, Figs. 39a, b, c. | Philippines, Borneo, Celebes. |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria</i> (<i>Cosmopsaltria</i>) <i>spatulata</i> , Stål. Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 709. | |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria spatulata</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 61, t. 6, f. 3a, b (1890). | |
| <i>Cicada elopurina</i> , ♀, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 297 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 98, t. 12, f. 5a, b (1892). | |
| <i>Dundubia lelita</i> , Kirkaldy, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 14, p. 54 (1902). | |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria vomerigera</i> , Breddin, Hém. Celebes, p. 105 (1901). | |
| 2. <i>A. serva</i> . | Corea. |
| <i>Dundubia serva</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 60 (1850). | |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria serva</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 60, t. 9, f. 3a, b (1890). | |
| 3. <i>A. operculissima</i> . | Borneo. |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria operculissima</i> , Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 641; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 61, t. 5, f. 5a, b (1890). | |

40. GENUS HAPHSÀ, DISTANT

Haphsa. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 64 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as broad as mesonotum, considerably shorter than breadth between eyes, lateral margins obliquely sinuate from eyes to apex; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum, subacutely toothed before middle of lateral margins; abdomen short, not longer than space between head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered, tympanal flaps about as long as broad; rostrum reaching or passing the posterior coxae; opercula in male broad, their inner margins contiguous, nearly equally broad throughout, their apices convex, their outer margins very obsoletely sinuate; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type. — *H. nicomache*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region, Yunnan and New Guinea.

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| 1. <i>H. nicomache</i> . | India. |
| <i>Dundubia nicomache</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 67 (1850). | |
| <i>Cicada delineata</i> , Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 17 (1858). | |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria nicomache</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 57, 4, f. 12a, b
(1890). | |
| 2. <i>H. velitaris</i> . | Burma. |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria velitaris</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 20, p. 18 (1897). | |
| <i>Haphsa velitaris</i> , Distant, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 100 (1906). | |
| 3. <i>H. crassa</i> . | Yun-nan. |
| <i>Haphsa crassa</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 64 (1905). | |
| 4. <i>H. meeki</i> . — Pl. 7, Figs. 40a, b, c. | New Guinea. |
| <i>Haphsa meeki</i> , Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 50, p. 149 (1906). | |

41. GENUS PLATYLOMIA, STÅL

Platylomia. Stål (*nom. nec descript.*), Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 708, note; Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 65 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide or a little wider than base of mesonotum, about or almost as long as breadth between eyes; pronotum centrally about or almost as long as mesonotum (excluding basal cruciform elevation), its lateral margins always distinctly, sometimes strongly, and generally acutely toothed; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana completely covered; rostrum reaching or passing the posterior coxae; opercula more or less elongate, concavely sinuate on each side of basal area, their apices rounded or subacute, occupying lateral abdominal areas, always well separated and seldom reaching disk; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation sometimes fuscously spotted.

I use Stål's name for this genus, as the type he proposed (*Cic. flava*, Guér.) is included in it. His description, however, cannot be accepted, as, evidently referring to Guérin's figure only, he states, « ramo venæ ulnaris interioris recto vel leviter curvato », a character given by that artist and not found in the species.

Type. — *P. spinosa*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and Malayan Regions; also found in Tonkin and Hainan.

- A. Opercula in male about reaching middle of abdomen.
 - a. Opercula in male about, or almost, as wide at base as on disk of apical area.
 - 1. *P. spinosa*.
Tettigonia spinosa, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 266, 6 (1787).
Cosmopsaltria spinosa, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 52, t. 4, f. 7a, b (1890).
Cosmopsaltria abdulla, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 639.
 - 2. *P. distantii*.
Platylomia distantii, Moulton, Sarawak, Mus. Journ. Vol. 1, p. 184 (1911).
 - 3. *P. juno*.
Platylomia juno, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 200.
 - a'. Opercula in male wider on disk of apical area than at base.
 - 4. *P. amicta*.
Dundubia amicta, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 51 (1889).
Cosmopsaltria amicta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 43, t. 8, f. 4a, b (1890).
 - 5. *P. vibrans*.
Dundubia vibrans, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 54 (1850).
Dundubia lateralis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 61 (1850).
Cosmopsaltria vibrans, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 50, t. 4, f. 2a, b (1890).
- B. Opercula in male extending beyond middle of abdomen.
 - b. Opercula in male about, or almost, as wide at base as on disk of apical area.
 - 6. **P. bangueyensis, nov. spec. 1).**
 - 7. *P. diana*.
Platylomia diana, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 201.
 - 8. *P. majuscula*.
Dundubia majuscula, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Gen. (2a) Vol. 6, p. 521 (1888).
Cosmopsaltria majuscula, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 47, t. 7, f. 8a, b (1889).
 - 9. *P. larus*.
Dundubia larus, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 7 (1858).
Cicada « The Knife-Grinder », *Emerson Tennent*, Nat. Hist. Ceyl. p. 432 (1861).
Cosmopsaltria larus, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 44, t. 5, f. 1a, b and var. t. 4, f. 13 (1889).
 - 10. *P. nagarasingna*.
Dundubia nagarasingna, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 635.
Cosmopsaltria nagarasingna, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 44, t. 4, f. 14a, b (1889).
 - 11. *P. bocki*.
Dundubia Bocki, Distant, Ent. Month. Mag. Vol. 19, p. 159 (1882).
Cosmopsaltria bocki, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 45, t. 4, f. 11a, b (1889).
 - 12. *P. meyeri*.
Cosmopsaltria meyeri, Distant, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1883), p. 189, t. 25, f. 2a, b.

1) **Platylomia bangueyensis, nov. spec.** — Head, pronotum and mesonotum pale brownish-ochraceous; vertex with the area of the ocelli and a small spot on each side of same, black; pronotum with the margins of a central fascia and the fissures black; mesonotum with the margins of two obconical spots, a curved line on each lateral area, three spots in front of basal cruciform elevation, viz a small rounded spot before each anterior angle, and a longer straight spot between them, black; abdomen above ochraceous or greenish-ochraceous, the segments irregularly transversely fasciated with castaneous-brown; body beneath and legs, pale brownish-ochraceous; anterior striations to face and a central apical spot to same, apex of rostrum, anterior tibiae and tarsi, apices of anterior femora apices of intermediate and posterior tibiae and the tarsi, and the segmental margins to the abdomen beneath piceous or castaneous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation more or less ochraceous, the former with the costal membrane ochraceous, the apices of the ulnar areas slightly infuscate; head as long as breadth between eyes; pronotum about as long as mesonotum excluding cruciform elevation, the pronotum with its lateral margins armed with a distinct tooth; opercula long, narrow, widely separated, reaching the base of the last abdominal segment, outwardly concavely sinuate near base, their extreme apices subacute; abdomen above finely pilose.

Long excl. tegm. ♂, 34 millim. Exp. tegm. 98 millim.

Hab. Banguey Isld. off N. Borneo (Brit. Mus.).

A species to be placed near *P. vibrans* Walk., but with the opercula distinctly differentiated.

13. *P. umbrata*. India, Burma.
Cosmopsaltria umbrata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 293
 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 53, t. 5, f. 11a, b (1890).
- b'*. Opercula in male wider on apical area than at base.
14. *P. assamensis*. Assam.
Platylomia assamensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 65 (1905).
15. *P. flava*. Sumatra, Java.
Cicada flava, Guérin, Voy. Ind. Orient. Bélang. Zool. p. 498, t. 3, f. 1
 (1834).
Cosmopsaltria flava, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 52, t. 5, f. 15a, b (1890).
16. *P. bivocalis*. Formosa.
Comopsaltria bivocalis, Matsumura, Ann. Zool., Japan (1907), p. 97.
17. *P. hainanensis*. Hainan, Tonkin.
Cosmopsaltria hainanensis, Distant, Entomologist, p. 247 (1901).
18. *P. radha*. India, Burma.
Dundubia radha, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 634.
Cosmopsaltria radha, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 54, t. 4, f. 9a, b (1890).
19. *P. similis*. India.
Dundubia similis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 292 (1888).
Cosmopsaltria similis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 45, t. 5, f. 10a, b (1889).
20. *P. ficalnea*. Burma.
Cosmopsaltria ficalnea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 102, t. 15, f. 21 (1892).
21. *P. spiculata*. Cambodia.
Dundubia spiculata, Noualhier, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris (1896), p. 254;
 Noualhier & Martin, Miss. Pavie, Vol. 3, p. 178, t. 11, f. 3 (1904).
22. *P. virescens*. Philippines, Borneo.
Platylomia virescens, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 66 (1905).
23. *P. saturata*. India.
Dundubia saturata, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 6 (1858).
Cosmopsaltria saturata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 54, t. 5, f. 17a, b (1890).
24. *P. brevis*. N. India.
Platylomia brevis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 182 (1912).
25. *P. insignis*. Bhutan.
Platylomia insignis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 183 (1912).
26. *P. fuliginosa*. Malayan, Archipelago.
Dundubia fuliginosa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 60 (1850).
Dundubia melpomene, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 76 (1850).
Cosmopsaltria fuliginosa, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 50, t. 6, f. 16a, b
 1890.
27. *P. nigra*. Philippines.
Cosmopsaltria nigra, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 292 (1888);
 Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 51, t. 6, f. 9a, b (1890).
Dundubia spinosa, Walker (nec Fabricius.) List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 47 (1850).
28. *P. albomaculata*. — Pl. 6, Figs. 41a, b, c. Philippines.
Platylomia albomaculata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 66
 (1905).

42. GENUS DICEROPOYGA, STÅL

Diceropyga. Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 708, note.

Characters. — Head distinctly shorter than breadth between eyes, including eyes about as wide as base of mesonotum, ocelli close together at centre of vertex; face longer than broad, sides somewhat obliquely rounded; rostrum reaching posterior coxae; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins moderately dentate; mesonotum including basal cruciform elevation about as long as head and

pronotum together; abdomen as long or longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, anal abdominal segment in male apically acutely dentate or with a broad obtuse process on each side; tympana completely covered; opercula elongate, broad, nearly meeting at their inner margins, more or less sinuate at their basal areas; tegmina and wings hyaline, tegmina about three times as long as broad, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas; anterior femora spined beneath.

Type. — *D. obtecta*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Malayan Archipelago; South Sea Islands.

A. Opercula in male not, or only slightly, concavely constricted near base.

a. Opercula in male extending over at least two-thirds the length of abdomen.

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|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>D. obtecta</i> . | Amboina, Papua. |
| <i>Tettigonia obtecta</i> , Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 35 (1803).
<i>Cosmopsaltria obtecta</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 67, t. 5, f. 13a,b
(1890).
<i>Dundubia bicaudata</i> , Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 9 (1858).
<i>Dundubia subapicalis</i> , Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 87
(1867). | |
| 2. <i>D. paeциlochloра.</i> | New Hebrides. |
| <i>Dundubia paeциlochloра</i> , Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 11 (1858).
<i>Dundubia connata</i> , Walker, ibidem, p. 13 (1858). | |
| 3. <i>D. pigafettae.</i> | Ternate, Bouro. |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria pigafettae</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 371
(1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 67, t. 8, f. 10a,b (1890). | |
| 4. <i>D. junctivitta</i> . — PI. 6, Figs. 42a, b, c. | Ternate. |
| <i>Dundubia junctivitta</i> , Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 89
(1867).
<i>Cosmopsaltria junctivitta</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 66, t. 10, f. 2a,b
(1890). | |
| 5. <i>D. atra</i> . | New Guinea. |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria atra</i> , Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Gen. (2a), Vol. 17, p. 380 (1897). | |
| 6. <i>D. opercularis</i> . | Celebes. |
| <i>Dundubia opercularis</i> , Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 7 (1858).
<i>Cosmopsaltria opercularis</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 63, t. 5, f. 16a,b
(1890). | |
| 7. <i>D. insularis</i> . | Celebes. |
| <i>Dundubia insularis</i> , Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 8 (1858).
<i>Cosmopsaltria insularis</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 64, t. 9, f. 12a,b
(1890). | |
| a'. Opercula in male extending to, or near, apex of abdomen. | |
| 8. <i>D. chlorogaster</i> . | Celebes, Santa Cruz, Islands. |
| <i>Cicada chlorogaster</i> , Boisduval, Voy. Astrol. Vol. 2, p. 614, Hém. t. 10, f. 4
(1835).
<i>Cosmopsaltria chlorogaster</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 65, t. 7, f. 5a,b
(1890). | |
| 9. <i>D. maculosa</i> . | Celebes, Goram. |
| <i>Dundubia maculosa</i> , Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 9 (1858).
<i>Cosmopsaltria gemina</i> , Distant, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. (2a), Vol. 6, p. 522 (1888);
Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 66, t. 7, f. 3a,b (1890). | |
| 10. <i>D. minahassae</i> . | Malayan Archipelago. |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria minahassae</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 294
(1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 58, t. 6, f. 17a,b (1890).
<i>Dundubia doryca</i> , Walker, (nec Boisduval) List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 47 (1850). | |
| B. Opercula in male distinctly concavely sinuate outwardly at base. | |
| b. Opercula in male extending over at least two-thirds the length of abdomen. | |
| 11. <i>D. distans</i> . | South Sea Islands. |
| <i>Dundubia distans</i> , Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 10 (1858). | |

	<i>Dundubia subfascia</i> , Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 11 (1858).	
	<i>Dundubia lineifera</i> , Walker, ibidem, p. 12 (1858).	
12. <i>D. stuarti</i> .	<i>Cosmopsaltria stuarti</i> , Distant, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1882), p. 125, pl. 7, f. 2a,b.	Fiji.
13. <i>D. impar</i> .	<i>Dundubia impar</i> , Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 86 (1867). <i>Cosmopsaltria impar</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 64, t. 10, f. 16a,b (1890).	N. Guinea.
14. <i>D. lutulenta</i> .	<i>Cosmopsaltria lutulenta</i> , Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2a), Vol. 6, p. 522 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 63, t. 7, f. 7a,b (1890).	N. Guinea.
15. <i>D. recedens</i> .	<i>Dundubia recedens</i> , Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 85 (1867). <i>Cosmopsaltria recedens</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 66, t. 10, f. 14a,b (1890).	N. Guinea.
	b'. Opercula in male only extending to about half the length of abdomen.	
16. <i>D. aluana</i> .		Solomon Islands.
	<i>Diceropyga aluana</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 557 (1905).	
17. <i>D. novæ-guinæ, nov. spec. 1</i> .		
18. <i>D. boninensis</i> .		Bonin Islands, Yokohama.
	<i>Diceropyga boninensis</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 67 (1905).	
19. <i>D. albostriata</i> .	<i>Cosmopsaltria albostriata</i> , Distant, ibidem (6), Vol. 2, p. 324 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 65, t. 8, f. 1a,b (1890).	Philippines.
20. <i>D. ? multisignata</i> .		Celebes.
	<i>Cosmopsaltria multisignata</i> , Breddin, Hem. Celeb. p. 106 (1901).	
21. <i>D. ? ornaticeps</i> .		Celebes.
	<i>Cosmopsaltria ornaticeps</i> , Breddin, ibidem, p. 107 (1901).	
22. <i>D. ? acutipennis</i> .		?
	<i>Cicada acutipennis</i> , ♀, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 20 (1858). <i>Diceropyga ? acutipennis</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 553 (1905).	
23. <i>D. ? nodosa</i> .		?
	<i>Cicada nodosa</i> , ♀, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 162 (1850). <i>Diceropyga ? nodosa</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 553 (1905).	

43. GENUS MEIMUNA, DISTANT

Meimuna. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 67 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as broad as base of mesonotum, shorter than

1) *Diceropyga novæ-guinæ, nov. spec.*. — Head, pronotum and mesonotum ochraceous; head with the margins of the front, area of the ocelli, a narrow central fascia widened and amplified on each side at base, and anterior angles of vertex, black, a large spot on each lateral margin between eyes and anterior black angles, pale castaneous; pronotum with the fissures and two imperfect, central, longitudinal, sinuate lines, black; mesonotum with a central, longitudinal, percurrent line, on each side of which is a shorter line about reaching middle, followed by a small anterior marginal spot and a broken submarginal fasciate line, and a spot near each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation, black; abdomen above ochraceous, the segments more or less transversely suffused with testaceous; head beneath, sternum, legs and opercula, pale ochraceous; face with the anterior striations and a transverse curved spot near posterior margin, apex of rostrum, a transverse fascia between base of antennæ and eyes, two small central spots to clypeus, irregular lines to femora, subapical annulations to tibiae, and the anterior and intermediate tarsi, black; subbasal annulations to tibiae castaneous; opercula very narrowly outwardly margined with black; abdomen beneath ochraceous, the basal area of the ultimate segment, black; head distinctly shorter than breadth between eyes; opercula in male elongate, moderately broad, not quite reaching the base of the fourth abdominal segment, their apices rounded, their inner margins distinctly separated; anal abdominal segment in male apically shortly centrally dentate and with a long slightly curved dentate process on each side.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂, 28 millim. Exp. tegm. 90 millim.

Hab. New-Guinea; Ekeikei (Pratt — Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *D. aluana*, Dist. from the Solomon Islands but differing in the longer and broader front to the head, the longer and narrower opercula; different marking to the body and legs, etc. From *D. impar*, Walk. it is to be distinguished by the longer tegmina and different markings to same.

breadth between eyes, lateral margins obliquely continuous to face or very slightly sinuate; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins distinctly and generally acutely toothed before middle; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered, tympanal flaps about as long as broad; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; opercula obliquely divergent, sometimes very short; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type. — *M. tripurasura*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and Malayan Regions; Corea, China and Japan.

A. Opercula in male with their inner margins obliquely straight and narrowed to apices.

a. Opercula in male extending to at least two-thirds the length of abdomen.

1. *M. tripurasura*. India.

Dundubia tripurasura, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881) p. 635.

Cosmopsaltria tripurasura, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 55, t. 4, f. 8a,b (1890).

a'. Opercula in male scarcely reaching or slightly passing middle of abdomen.

2. *M. durga*. India.

Cosmopsaltria durga, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881) p. 637, Mon.

Orient. Cicad. p. 56, t. 4, f. 6a,b (1890).

3. *M. opalifera*. Corea, Japan.

Dundubia opalifera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 56 (1850).

Cosmopsaltria opalifera, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 56, t. 5, f. 2a,b (1890).

4. *M. gamameda*. — Pl. 6, Figs. 43 a, b, c. Ceylon.

Cosmopsaltria gamameda, Distant, Entomologist (1902), p. 256.

B. Opercula in male with their inner margins nearly straight, but not narrowed to apices.

5. *M. khadiga*. Malay, Peninsula.

Cosmopsaltria khadiga, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 671, t. 30.
f. 9a,b.

C. Opercula in male with their inner margins convexly oblique, their apices narrowed and more or less angulated.

c. Opercula in male reaching penultimate abdominal segment.

6. *M. tavoyana*. Burma, Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula.

Dundubia tavoyana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 292 (1888).
Cosmopsaltria tavoyana, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 55, t. 5, f. 4a,b (1890).

c'. Opercula in male reaching to about or a little less than two-thirds the length of abdomen.

7. *M. cassandra*. N. India.

Meimuna cassandra, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 642 (1912).

8. *M. silhetana*. India.

Cosmopsaltria silhetana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 295 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 62, t. 6, f. 1a-b (1890).

9. *M. mongolica*. China.

Cosmopsaltria mongolica, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 638; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 62, t. 4, f. 3a,b (1890).

10. *M. microdon*. India.

Dundubia microdon, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 55 (1850).

Cosmopsaltria microdon, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 57, t. 4, f. 16a,b (1890).

11. *M. ? alfura.*

Cosmopsaltria alfura, Breddin, Abh. Senck. Ges. Frankf. Vol. 25, p. 177,
t. 9, f. 12 (1900).

Celebes.

12. *M. ? didyma.*

Cicada didyma, Boisduval, Voy. Astrol. p. 615, Hém. t. 10, f. 8 (1835).

Carteret.

44. GENUS POMPONIA, STÅL

Pomponia. Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 6 (1866).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, its length about or nearly equal to space between eyes, ocelli much farther apart from eyes than from each other, front anteriorly convex and slightly prominent; pronotum with the lateral margins moderately ampliate and sinuate, the posterior angles dilated, a little shorter than mesonotum; mesonotum with the disk moderately convex; abdomen in male longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings complete; opercula in male short and transverse; rostrum passing posterior coxae; anterior femora spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first usually more or less maculate, basal cell longer than broad, apical areas eight.

Type. — *P. fusca*, Olivier.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region, China and Japan.

A. Tegmina more or less spotted with fuscous, at least always on apices of longitudinal veins at apical margins.

1. *P. fusca.*

Cicada fusca, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 749 (1790).
Pomponia fusca, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 70, t. 7, f. 10a, b (1890).
Dundubia linearis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 48 (1850).
Dundubia cinctimanus, Walker, ibidem, p. 49.
Dundubia ramifera, Walker, ibidem, p. 53.
Dundubia urania, Walker, ibidem, p. 64; Stoll, Cigales, f. 36.

India, Malay Peninsula,
Malayan Archipelago,
Japan, China, Formosa.

2. *P. piceata.*

Pomponia piceata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 558 (1905).

Tonkin.

3. *P. imperatoria.*

Cicada imperatoria, Westwood, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 9, p. 118 (1842);
Arcan. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 14, t. 51 (1845).

Malaya.

4. *P. intermedia.*

Pomponia intermedia, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 68
(1905); Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 112, f. 49 (p. 113) (1906).

Tenasserim.

5. *P. merula*. — Pl. 7, Figs. 44a, b, c.

Pomponia merula, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 68 (1905) 1).

Borneo, Java.

6. *P. gigantea.*

Pomponia gigantea, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2a), Vol. 17, p. 380
(1897).

N. Guinea.

7. *P. diffusa.*

Pomponia diffusa, Breddin, Abh. Senck. Ges. Frankf. Vol. 25, p. 179 (1900).

Borneo.

1) The structural differences of the three species (3. 4. 5.) are expressed in the following synopsis:

A. Opercula about as long as broad.

a. Greatest width of tegmina much more than a third of their length.

b. Third apical area to tegmina about as long as fourth.

a'. Greatest width of tegmina about or little more than a third of their length.

b'. Third apical area to tegmina shorter than fourth

P. imperatoria.

P. intermedia.

P. merula.

B. Opercula broader than long

8. <i>P. adusta.</i>	Java.
<i>Cicada adusta</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 102 (1850).	
<i>Pomponia buddha</i> , Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. (1909), p. 391.	
9. <i>P. græcina.</i>	Borneo.
<i>Pomponia græcina</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 421 (1889);	
Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 70, t. 10, f. 8a, b (1890).	
10. <i>P. lactea.</i>	Malaya, Sikkim.
<i>Leptopsaltria lactea</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 229 (1887).	
<i>Pomponia lactea</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 71, t. 7, f. 18a, b (1890).	
11. <i>P. picta.</i>	Sumatra, Borneo, Java.
<i>Dundubia picta</i> , Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 90 (1867).	
<i>Pomponia picta</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 71, t. 7, f. 11a, b (1890).	
B. Tegmina with only the transverse veins at bases of second and third apical areas infuscated.	
12. <i>P. solitaria.</i>	Narkondam Island.
<i>Pomponia solitaria</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 295 (1888);	
Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 74, t. 7, f. 17a, b (1891).	
13. <i>P. thalia.</i>	India, Java.
<i>Dundubia thalia</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 72 (1850).	
<i>Pomponia thalia</i> , Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 10, p. 171 (1866); Distant.	
Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 75, t. 9, f. 4a, b (1891).	
<i>Cicada sphinx</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 164 (1850).	
<i>Pomponia horsfieldi</i> , Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 37, p. 77 (1893).	
14. <i>P. surya.</i>	India.
<i>Pomponia surya</i> , Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 671, t. 30, f. 2a, b	
15. <i>P. promiscua.</i>	Sumatra, Engano, Java.
<i>Pomponia promiscua</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 230	
(1887); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 75, t. 9, f. 14a, b (1891).	

45. GENUS DOKUMA, DISTANT

Dokuma. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 69 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum, its length about equal to breadth between eyes; pronotum considerably shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins distinctly angularly toothed; mesonotum with a transverse tumidity at and extending beyond the cruciform elevation; abdomen in male considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana very large, a little convex, nearly meeting inwardly, and between them the prolonged metanotum appears as a longitudinal subconical process; opercula small, between their inner margins a short subglobose metasternal process; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with eight apical areas, the basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — *D. nigristigma*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Philippine Islands.

1. <i>D. nigristigma</i> . Pl. 7, Figs. 45a, b, c.	Philippines.
<i>Dundubia nigristima</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 57 (1850).	
<i>Pomponia nigristigma</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 77, t. 9, f. 7a, b	
(1891).	
2. <i>D. consobrina</i> .	Philippines.
<i>Dokuma consobrina</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 182	
(1906).	

46. GENUS AOLÀ, DISTANT

Aola. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 69 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, its length about equal to breath between eyes; front prominent, its lateral margins more or less continuous with those of vertex; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins prominently toothed; abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of front and base of cruciform elevation; tympana entirely covered, the flaps broader than long; opercula short, just reaching the first abdominal segment, and not covering the lateral margins of the tympanal flaps; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas and the basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — *A. bindusara*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — India, Tenasserim, Burma.

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|---|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>A. bindusara</i> . — Pl. 7, Figs. 46a, b, c.
<i>Pomponia bindusara</i> , Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 642; Mon.
Orient. Cicad. p. 76, t. 9, f. 11a, b (1891). | Tenasserim, Burma. |
| 2. <i>A. scitula</i> .
<i>Pomponia scitula</i> , Distant, Ann. Mus. Genova (2 ^a), Vol. 6, p. 456 (1888);
Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 74, t. 7, f. 19a, b (1891). | India, Tenasserim, Burma. |

47. GENUS ONCOTYMPANA, STÅL

Oncotympana. Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 710.

Characters. — Head (including eyes) nearly as wide or distinctly narrower than base of mesonotum, its length about or nearly equal to space between eyes; pronotum considerably shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins a little convex, its posterior angles amplified; mesonotum large, convex; abdomen in male short, broad, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings very globose and projecting beyond the lateral abdominal margins; opercula in male short, transverse, with their disks a little convex; anterior femora spined beneath; rostrum passing the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first usually more or less maculate, apical areas eight, venation normal.

Type. — *O. pallidiventris*, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region, Malayana (apparently not east of the Philippines), China and Japan.

A. Opercula in male well separated, or not quite meeting internally.

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| 1. <i>O. pallidiventris</i> .
<i>Pomponia (Oncotympana) pallidiventris</i> , Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870),
p. 710, t. 8, f. 21
<i>Pomponia pallidiventris</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 78, t. 6, f. 14a, b (1891). | Philippines. |
| 2. <i>O. melanoptera</i> .
<i>Pomponia melanoptera</i> , Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 672, t. 30,
f. 3a, b | India. |
| 3. <i>O. mahoni</i> . — Pl. 6, Figs. 47a, b, c.
<i>Oncotympana Mahoni</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 183
(1906). | India. |

B. Opercula in male overlapping internally.

4. <i>O. expansa.</i>	India.
<i>Carineta expansa</i> , Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 26 (1858).	
<i>Pomponia expansa</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 79, t. 6, f. 13a,b (1891).	
5. <i>O. maculaticollis.</i>	China, Japan.
<i>Cicada maculaticollis</i> , Motschulsky, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 39, p. 185 (1866).	
<i>Pomponia maculaticollis</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 80, t. 6, f. 11a,b (1891).	
6. <i>O. obnubila.</i>	India.
<i>Pomponia obnubila</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 296 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 81, t. 6, f. 10a,b (1891).	
7. <i>O. fuscata.</i>	N. China.
<i>Oncotympana fuscata</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 558 (1905).	
8. <i>O. virescens.</i>	Tibet, Yunnan.
<i>Oncotympana virescens</i> , Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 201.	
9. <i>O. stratoria.</i>	Yunnan.
<i>Oncotympana stratoria</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 559 (1905).	
10. <i>O. viridicincta.</i>	Philippines.
<i>Pomponia (Oncotympana) viridi-cincta</i> , Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 711; Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 79, f. 2 (1891).	

48. GENUS MATA, DISTANT

Mata. Distant, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 119 (1906).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, distinctly shorter than space between eyes; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins a little convex, sinuate before the posterior lateral angles, which are moderately lobately produced; abdomen in male short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal orifices completely covered, tympanal coverings with their outer margins sinuate, the posterior angles only projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen; metasternum prolonged in a broad, oblong, laminate process between the opercula, which are short, transverse, and not extending beyond the base of abdomen, their lateral margins visible from above; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first maculate; tegmina very long and narrow, more than three times longer than broad, with eight apical areas and the basal cell longer than broad; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *M. kama*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — British India, Java.

1. <i>M. kama</i> . — Pl. 7, Figs. 48 a, b, c.	India, Malaya.
<i>Pomponia kama</i> , Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 643; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 78, t. 6, f. 12a,b (1891).	
2. <i>M. rama</i> .	Bhutan.

Mata rama, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 459 (1912).

49. GENUS CHAMPAKA, DISTANT

Champaka. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 70 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum, its length about equal to breadth between eyes, lateral margins of front and vertex almost obliquely in line;

pronotum about as long as head, its lateral margins armed with a distinct medial spine; mesonotum moderately tumid; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered, tympanal coverings broader than long; opercula short, just reaching basal abdominal segment, laterally oblique and thus exposing the marginal areas of the cavities; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first considerably longer than the body and with its greatest breadth considerably less than a third of its length; apical areas eight; basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — *C. viridimaculata*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Borneo.

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| 1. <i>C. viridimaculata</i> . — Pl. 6, Figs. 49a, b, c. | Borneo. |
| Pomponia viridimaculata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 421
(1889); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 73, t. 10, f. 9a, b (1891). | |
| 2. C. harveyi, nov. spec. 1. | Borneo. |

DIVISION LAHUGADARIA

Lahugadaria. Distant., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 304 (1905).

Characters. — This division is primarily divergent from *Dundubiaria* by the non-dentate lateral margins of the pronotum; the tympana are completely covered, the tympanal flaps broader than long; the opercula short, somewhat globose, wider than abdominal margin, and distinctly visible from above.

50. GENUS LAHUGADA, DISTANT

Lahugada. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 304 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) considerably narrower than base of mesonotum, its length about equal to space between eyes, its lateral margins discontinuous, the lateral margins of front being almost at right angles to those of vertex; pronotum almost as long as mesonotum, narrowed anteriorly, the posterior angles prominent and rounded; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of front and base of cruciform elevation; tympana completely covered, tympanal coverings broader than long; opercula short, somewhat globose, wider than abdominal margin, and distinctly visible from above; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas and the basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — *L. dohertyi*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Assam.

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| 1. <i>L. dohertyi</i> . — Pl. 7, Figs. 50a, b, c. | Assam. |
| Pomponia dohertyi, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 77, t. 13, f. 9a, b (1891). | |

¹⁾ **Champaka harveyi, nov. spec.** — ♂. Body above dark castaneous; eyes posterior and lateral margins of pronotum, and the cruciform elevation ochraceous; body beneath paler castaneous very thickly, shortly greyish pilose; legs more or less dark castaneous, the tarsi ochraceous; rostrum ochraceous; opercula dull ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation of both and the costal and post-costal membranes and basal cell of the first brownish-ochraceous or piceous; head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum, its length about equal to breadth between eyes; pronotum about as long as head, its lateral margins armed with a distinct medial spine; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings broader than long; opercula short, just reaching basal abdominal segment, laterally oblique, apices subacute; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly spined beneath.

Long excl. tegm. ♂, 50 millim. Exp. tegm. 130 millim.

Hab. Dutch Borneo; Balakpappan (Henry Harvey, Brit. Mus.).

Differing from *C. viridimaculata*, Dist. the only other described species of the genus by the non-infuscated basal veins to the apical areas of the tegmina, and the absence of the greenish basal markings to both tegmina and wings; the apices of the opercula are also distinctly subacute.

INDEX

Pages	Pages	Pages			
<i>abdulla</i> , Dist.	48	<i>aquila</i> , Walk.	34	<i>bihamata</i> , Motsch.	31
<i>absimilis</i> , Dist.	12	<i>arcuata</i> , Walk.	11	<i>bilaqueta</i> , Uhler.	30
<i>accipiter</i> , Dist.	36	<i>argentata</i> , Germ.	23	<i>bimaculata</i> , Ol.	27
<i>accipiter</i> , Walk.	36	<i>argyrea</i> , var. Mel.	14	<i>bindusara</i> , Dist.	55
<i>acuta</i> , Sign.	35	<i>armata</i> , Ol.	16	<i>bivocalis</i> , Mats.	49
<i>acutipennis</i> , Butl.	8	<i>arminops</i> , Noualh.	11	<i>black cicada</i> , Frogg.	23
<i>acutipennis</i> , Dist.	51	Arunta (genus), Dist.	21	<i>bocki</i> , Dist.	48
<i>acutipennis</i> , Walk.	51	<i>assamensis</i> , Atk.	10	<i>boliviiana</i> , Dist.	33
<i>adouma</i> , Dist.	11	<i>atkinsoni</i> , Dist.	49	<i>bombifrons</i> , Karsch.	6
<i>aduste</i> , Walk.	54	<i>atra</i> , Dist.	28	<i>bonhotei</i> , Dist.	28
<i>aerata</i> , Dist.	43	<i>atra</i> , Dist.	50	<i>boninensis</i> , Dist.	51
<i>aetherea</i> , Dist.	17	<i>atra</i> , Sign.	34	<i>bouvieri</i> , Dist.	13
<i>affinis</i> , Dist.	41	<i>atrata</i> , Fabr.	34	<i>brancsiki</i> , Dist.	14
<i>affinis</i> , Fabr.	10	<i>atrofasciata</i> , Kirk.	31	<i>brasiliensis</i> , Kirk.	32
<i>africana</i> , Palis.	16	<i>atrovirens</i> , Guér.	27	<i>brevis</i> , Dist.	49
<i>afzeli</i> , Stål.	9	<i>attenuata</i> , Dist.	9	<i>brevis</i> , Walk.	8
<i>agatha</i> , var. Moult.	44	<i>auletes</i> , Germ.	29	<i>buddha</i> , Kirk.	54
<i>alacris</i> , Stål.	29	<i>aurifera</i> , Say.	30	<i>bubo</i> , Walk.	34
<i>albata</i> , var. Dist.	19	<i>aurora</i> , Dist.	23	<i>bufo</i> , Dist.	8
<i>albigera</i> , Walk.	12	<i>australasiae</i> , Am. & Serv.	22	<i>bufo</i> , Walk.	8
<i>albiguttata</i> , Dist.	41	Ayesha (genus), Dist.	46	<i>bulgara</i> , Dist.	28
<i>albiguttata</i> , Walk.	41	<i>azteca</i> , Kirk.	31	Cacama (genus), Dist.	33
<i>albistigma</i> , Dist.	42	<i>badia</i> , Dist.	10	<i>calypso</i> , Dist.	8
<i>albistigma</i> , Walk.	42	<i>bakeri</i> , Dist.	30	<i>calypso</i> , Kirby	8
<i>albomaculata</i> , Dist.	49	<i>basimacula</i> , Walk.	7	<i>cameroni</i> , Butl.	16
<i>albostriata</i> , Dist.	51	<i>bangueyensis</i> , Dist.	48	<i>canescens</i> , Walk.	8
<i>albura</i> , Bredd.	53	<i>barbosae</i> , Dist.	41	<i>canicularis</i> , Harr.	20
<i>alticola</i> , Dist.	44	<i>basalis</i> , Sign.	9	<i>capensis</i> , Am. & Serv.	11
<i>alluaudi</i> , Dist.	15	<i>basialba</i> , Dist.	10	<i>cafensis</i> , var. L.	11
<i>aluana</i> , Dist.	51	<i>basialba</i> , Walk.	10	<i>capitata</i> , Dist.	45
<i>amicta</i> , Dist.	48	<i>basifolia</i> , Walk.	15	<i>carmente</i> , Dist.	41
<i>andamana</i> , Dist.	11	<i>basimacula</i> , Dist.	7	<i>carmente</i> , Walk.	41
<i>andamana</i> , Dist.	11	<i>basispes</i> , Walk.	33	<i>capitata</i> , Ol.	10
<i>andamanensis</i> , Dist.	39	<i>basi-stigma</i> , Walk.	8	<i>carlinii</i> , Dist.	12
<i>andersoni</i> , Dist.	45	<i>basi-viridis</i> , Dist.	10	<i>cassandra</i> , Dist.	52
<i>andrewsi</i> , Dist.	31	<i>basi-viridis</i> , Walk.	10	<i>catenata</i> , Drury	11
<i>andriana</i> , Dist.	13	<i>becarri</i> , Leth.	16	<i>catocaloides</i> , Walk.	11
Angamiana (genus), Dist.	17	<i>belizensis</i> , Dist.	30	<i>centralis</i> , Dist.	8
<i>angularis</i> , Frogg.	26	<i>bettoni</i> , Dist.	9	<i>cervina</i> , Walk.	9
<i>angularis</i> , Germ.	26	<i>bermudiana</i> , Ver.	28	Champaka (genus), Dist.	56
<i>angusta</i> , var. Butl.	15	<i>bhutanensis</i> , Dist.	42	<i>chlorogaster</i> , Dist.	50
Antankaria (genus), Dist.	32	<i>bicaudata</i> , Walk.	50	<i>chlorogaster</i> , Boisd.	50
<i>antinorii</i> , Leth.	16	<i>bicolor</i> , Walk.	35	<i>chloromera</i> , Walk.	29
<i>antiopa</i> , Karsch.	13	<i>biconica</i> , Walk.	28	<i>chloronata</i> , Walk.	11
Aola (genus), Dist.	55	<i>bicosta</i> , Walk.	28	Chremistica (subgen.), Stål	
<i>apicalis</i> , Mats.	40			(part.).	30
<i>aquila</i> , Dist.	34				

Pages		Pages		Pages
chremistica (subgen.), Stål	27	Diceropyga (genus), Stål	49	flammata, Dist.
Cicada (genus), L.	30	dichroa, Boisd.	25	flava, Asht.
Cicada (subgen.), Stål (part.).	30	didyma, Boisd.	53	flavescens, Dist.
Cicadaria (division), Dist.	25	digueti, Dist.	28	flavescens, Frogg.
CICADINÆ (subfam.), Dist.	3	dimidiata, Karsch.	6	flavida, Dist.
<i>ciliaris</i> , Butl.	12	<i>diomedia</i> , Dist.	36	floridula, Dist.
<i>ciliaris</i> , Dist.	11	dissimilis, Dist.	33	fratercula, Dist.
<i>ciliaris</i> , L.	11	distans, Walk.	50	fraxini, Fabr.
<i>cinctimanus</i> , Walk.	53	distanti, Moul.	48	froggatti, Dist.
<i>cinctifera</i> , Uhl.	32	<i>distincta</i> , Atk.	10	flavida, Guér.
<i>circumscripta</i> , Jac.	9	dives, Westw.	19	fuliginosa, Dist.
<i>clara</i> , Am. & Serv.	8	divisa, Germ.	12	fuliginosa, Walk.
<i>clypealis</i> , Karsch.	5	doddi, Asht,	26	fullo, Walk.
<i>coelebs</i> , Dist.	10	dohertyi, Dist.	57	<i>fumipennis</i> , Dist.
<i>coelebs</i> , Stål.	10	dohrni, Schmidt	42	<i>fumipennis</i> , Walk.
<i>coelestia</i> , Dist.	15	Dokuma (genus), Dist.	54	<i>fumipennis</i> , Asht.
<i>colorata</i> , Dist.	21	<i>dorsalis</i> , Asht.	26	fulvigera, Walk.
<i>colorata</i> , Stål	21	<i>dorsata</i> , Say	32	fulvula, Osb.
<i>confinis</i> , Walk.	44	<i>doryca</i> , Boisd.	44	furva, Dist.
<i>confusa</i> , Karsch.	19	<i>doryca</i> , Walk.	50	<i>fuscangulis</i> , Butl.
<i>conifacies</i> , Walk.	41	<i>Double Drummer</i> , Frogg.	28	<i>fusipennis</i> , Walk.
<i>connata</i> , Walk.	50	<i>duarum</i> , Walk.	44	<i>fusca</i> , Ol.
<i>consobrina</i> , Dist.	54	<i>ducalis</i> , Westw.	18	<i>fusca</i> , Dist.
<i>conspicua</i> , Dist.	40	Dundubia , Am. & Serv.	42	<i>fuscata</i> , Dist.
<i>contracta</i> , Walk.	9	Dundubiaria (division). Dist.	37	
<i>convergens</i> , Walk.	26	durga, dist.	52	gamameda, Dist.
<i>corvus</i> , Dist.	34	edwardsi, Kirk.	35	<i>gemina</i> , Walk.
<i>corvus</i> , Walk.	34	<i>egregia</i> , Uhl.	32	germania, Dist.
Cosmopsaltria (genus), Stål	43	<i>elliotti</i> , Dist.	16	gestroi, Dist.
<i>coronata</i> , Dist.	27	<i>elopurina</i> , Dist.	46	<i>gigantea</i> , Dist.
<i>crassa</i> , Dist.	27	<i>emanatura</i> , Dist.	43	<i>gigas</i> , Dist.
<i>crassa</i> , Dist.	47	<i>epithesia</i> , Dist.	36	<i>graecina</i> , Dist.
<i>crassa</i> , Walk.	32	<i>erratica</i> , Osb.	31	<i>Green Monday</i> , Frogg.
<i>crucifera</i> , Walk.	29	<i>esa</i> , Dist.	9	<i>graueri</i> , Mel.
Cryptotympana (genus), Stål	34	<i>euterpe</i> , Walk.	29	<i>graminea</i> , Dist.
Cyclochila (genus), Am. & Serv.	22	<i>evanescens</i> , Butl.	15	<i>grandicollis</i> , Germ.
Cyclochilaria (division), Dist.	21	<i>exalbida</i> , Dist.	35	<i>grandidieri</i> , Dist.
daiaca, Bredd.	32	<i>extrema</i> , Dist.	26	Graptopsaltria (genus), Stål
davidi, Dist.	41	<i>expansa</i> , Walk.	56	<i>grossa</i> , Fabr.
davisi, Smith & Grossb.	29	<i>eydouxi</i> , Guér.	24	<i>guttularis</i> , Dist.
decora, Germ.	12	<i>facialis</i> , Dist.	35	<i>guttularis</i> , Walk.
delicata, Osb.	31	<i>facialis</i> , Walk.	35	<i>guttulata</i> , Sign.
<i>delineata</i> , Walk.	47	<i>fasciata</i> , Fabr.	19	
<i>demissitia</i> , Dist.	35	<i>fasciata</i> , Dist.	9	
depicta, Dist.	19	<i>fasciceps</i> , Stål	27	
<i>deusta</i> , Dist.	12	Fatima (genus), Dist.	45	
<i>deusta</i> , Stål	12	<i>feae</i> , Dist.	45	
<i>deusta</i> , Thunb.	12	<i>fenestrata</i> , Uhl.	11	
<i>diana</i> , Dist.	48	<i>ferrifere</i> , Walk.	27	
Diceroprocta (genus), Stål.	27	<i>ficulnea</i> , Dist.	49	
Diceroprocta (subgen.), Stål (part).	30	<i>figurata</i> , Walk.	30	
				hecuba, Dist.

Pages		Pages		Pages	
helena, Dist.	43	<i>invarians</i> , Walk.	34	literata, Walk.	30
<i>hemiptera</i> , Guér.	10	Loba (genus), Dist.	4	<i>longirostris</i> , Dist.	33
Henicopsaltria (genus), Stål	24	<i>jacobsoni</i> , Dist.	41	<i>longula</i> , Dist.	9
Heteropsaltria (division), Dist.	56	<i>jacoona</i> , Dist.	44	<i>loriae</i> , Dist.	45
Heteropsaltria (genus), Jac.	36	<i>japonensis</i> , Dist.	42	<i>luttulenta</i> , Dist.	51
<i>hieroglyphica</i> , Dist.	32	<i>japonica</i> , Horv.	42	<i>lyricen</i> , De Geer	29
<i>hieroglyphica</i> , God. & Frogg.	30	<i>johannis</i> , Walk.	32	<i>mackinnoni</i> , Dist.	9
<i>hieroglyphica</i> , Say	32	<i>junctivitta</i> , Dist.	50	Macrotristria (genus), Stål	25
<i>hieroglyphicalis</i> , Kirk.	30	<i>junctivitta</i> , Walk.	50	<i>maculaticollis</i> , Dist.	56
<i>hilaris</i> , Dist.	32	<i>juno</i> , Dist.	48	<i>maculaticollis</i> , Motsch.	56
<i>hillieri</i> , Dist.	26	<i>kaempferi</i> , Fabr.	10	<i>maculigena</i> , Sign.	32
<i>hilpa</i> , Walk.	11	<i>kaempferi</i> , Dist.	10	<i>madagascariensis</i> , Dist.	15
<i>hilpa</i> , Dist.	11	<i>kama</i> , Dist.	56	<i>madagascariensis</i> , Dist.	35
<i>hirta</i> , Karsch	12	<i>karensana</i> , Mats.	45	<i>makaga</i> , Dist.	12
<i>hirtipennis</i> , Germ.	11	<i>kelsalli</i> , Dist.	24	<i>mahoni</i> , Dist.	55
<i>hirtipennis</i> , var. a, Stål	12	<i>khadiga</i> , Dist.	52	<i>majuscula</i> , Dist.	48
<i>hirundo</i> , Walk.	41	<i>knowlesi</i> , Dist.	31	<i>mandarina</i> , Dist.	36
<i>holsti</i> , Dist.	36	Koma (genus), Dist.	6	<i>mannifera</i> , Dist.	43
<i>hopoensis</i> , Mats.	40	Kongota (genus), Dist.	14	<i>mannifera</i> , L.	43
<i>horizontalis</i> , Karsch	5	<i>lactea</i> , Dist.	54	<i>marginalis</i> , Walk.	30
<i>horsfieldi</i> , Dist.	54	Lahugada (genus), Dist.	57	<i>marginata</i> , Say	24
<i>hova</i> , Dist.	13	Lahugadaria (division), Dist.	57	<i>martini</i> , Dist.	28
<i>hova</i> , Dist.	28	<i>lata</i> , Dist.	44	<i>marmorata</i> , Fabr.	11
<i>huruduadua</i> , Dist.	31	<i>larus</i> , Dist.	48	<i>marshalli</i> , Dist.	9
<i>hyalina</i> , Dist.	6	<i>larus</i> , Walk.	48	<i>mascula</i> , Dist.	39
<i>hyalino-limbata</i> , Sign.	10	<i>lata</i> , Walk.	44	Mata (genus), Dist.	57
<i>haloptera</i> , Stål	8	<i>lateralis</i> , Walk.	48	Maua (genus), Dist.	41
<i>ida</i> , Moult.	44	<i>laticeps</i> , Karsch	11	<i>maura</i> , Dist.	33
<i>immacula</i> , Walk.	43	<i>laticlavia</i> , Stål	7	<i>mearesiana</i> , Westw.	11
<i>immaculata</i> , Ol.	35	<i>laticollis</i> , Mel.	5	<i>meeki</i> , Dist.	47
<i>immaculata</i> , Walk.	34	<i>laticosta</i> , Asht.	22	Meimuna (genus), Dist.	51
<i>impar</i> , Dist.	51	<i>latilinea</i> , var. Dist.	44	<i>melania</i> , Dist.	11
<i>impar</i> , Walk.	51	<i>latilinea</i> , var. Walk.	44	<i>melanoptera</i> , Dist.	55
<i>imperatoria</i> , Westw.	53	<i>leechi</i> , Dist.	31	<i>melanoptera</i> , Dist.	19
<i>indica</i> , Don.	18	<i>lelita</i> , Kirk.	46	<i>melanoptera</i> , White	19
<i>inermis</i> , Stål	44	<i>leopardina</i> , Dist.	5	<i>mellea</i> , Dist.	43
<i>inquinata</i> , Dist.	17	Leptopsaltria (genus), Stål	39	<i>melpomene</i> , Walk.	49
<i>insignis</i> , Dist.	10	<i>liberiana</i> , Dist.	12	<i>membranacea</i> , Karsch	12
<i>insignis</i> , Dist.	49	<i>limbalis</i> , Karsch	17	<i>merula</i> , Dist.	53
<i>insignis</i> , Dist.	42	<i>limbata</i> , Fabr.	16	<i>mesochlora</i> , Walk.	29
<i>insularis</i> , Dist.	35	<i>limbata</i> , Walk.	5	<i>meyeri</i> , Dist.	48
<i>insularis</i> , Dist.	50	<i>limbaticollis</i> , Stål	5	<i>microdon</i> , Dist.	52
<i>insularis</i> , Walk.	50	<i>limbimacula</i> , Karsch	17	<i>microdon</i> , Walk.	52
<i>interclusa</i> , Walk.	21	<i>limborgi</i> , Dist.	35	<i>mimica</i> , Dist.	40
<i>intemerata</i> , Walk.	43	<i>limpida</i> , Karsch	9	<i>minahassae</i> , Dist.	55
<i>intermedia</i> , Dist.	29	<i>lindiana</i> , Dist.	9	<i>milvus</i> , Walk.	29
<i>intermedia</i> , Dist.	53	<i>linearis</i> , Walk.	53	<i>mira</i> , Dist.	11
<i>intermedia</i> , Sign.	34	<i>lineatella</i> , Dist.	8	<i>mixta</i> , Kirby	25
<i>intermedia</i> , Dist.	34	<i>lineifera</i> , Walk.	51	<i>moerens</i> , Germ.	23
<i>intersecta</i> , Walk.	26	<i>linnei</i> , Smith & Grossb.	29	<i>mongolica</i> , Dist.	52
<i>interna</i> , Walk.	15			<i>montezuma</i> , Dist.	32
				<i>montivaga</i> , Dist.	19

	Pages		Pages		
montivaga, Dist.	44	<i>ochracea</i> , Dist.	27	pœciloclora, Walk.	56
morrisi, Dist.	40	<i>octoguttata</i> , Fabr.	10	Pœcilosaltria (subgen.)	7
<i>Mottled Grey Cicada</i> , Frogg.	24	<i>oculata</i> , Jac.	7	<i>polita</i> , Dist.	9
Muansa (genus), Dist.	5	<i>ogasawarensis</i> , Mats.	45	<i>polita</i> , Walk.	9
muiri, Dist.	14	<i>olacris</i> , var. Dist.	32	Polyneura (genus), Westw.	17
multisignata, Bredd.	51	<i>oleacea</i> , Dist	31	<i>Polydorus</i> , Stål.	-
Munza (genus), Dist	6	<i>olivacea</i> , Germ.	22	<i>polydorus</i> , Walk.	-
murchisoni, Dist.	11	<i>olympusa</i> , Walk.	29	<i>polyhymnia</i> , Dist.	27
		Oncotympana (genus), Stål	55	<i>polyhymnia</i> , Walk.	27
nagarasingna, Dist.	48	<i>oopaga</i> , Dist.	44	Polyneuraria (division), Dist.	3
natalensis, Dist.	16	Oria (genus), Dist.	33	Pomponia (genus), Stål	53
neavei, Dist	16	<i>ornaticeps</i> , Bredd.	51	<i>pontianaka</i> , Dist.	27
nebulinea, Dist.	41	<i>ornea</i> , Walk.	29	<i>frasina</i> , Walk.	26
nebulilinea, Walk.	41	<i>orni</i> , Fabr.	31	<i>pratti</i> , Dist.	46
Neopsaltoda (genus), Dist.	23	<i>opalifera</i> , Dist.	52	<i>præcellens</i> , Dist.	17
<i>neurosticta</i> , Schaum	8	<i>opalifera</i> , Walk.	52	<i>præcellens</i> , Stål	17
<i>niveonotata</i> , Butl.	8	<i>opercularis</i> , Dist.	50	<i>promiscua</i> , Dist.	54
<i>nivifera</i> , Walk.	35	<i>opercularis</i> , Ol.	29	<i>pruinosa</i> , Say	29
<i>niasana</i> , Dist.	36	<i>opercularis</i> , Walk.	50	<i>pyreri</i> , Dist.	40
<i>nicobarica</i> , Butl.	10	<i>operculata</i> , Carreno	36	Psaltoda (genus), Stål	22
<i>nicobarica</i> , Dist.	10	<i>operculissima</i> , Dist.	28	<i>psophis</i> , Walk.	29
<i>nicomache</i> , Dist.	47	<i>operculissima</i> , Dist.	28	<i>pulchra</i> , Asht.	23
<i>nicomache</i> , Walk.	47	<i>operculissima</i> , Dist.	46	<i>pulvrea</i> , Dist.	14
<i>nigra</i> , Dist.	49	Oxypleura (subgen.), Am. &		<i>pulverulenta</i> , Dist.	31
<i>nigra</i> , Ol.	34	Serv.	7	<i>punctigera</i> , Walk.	14
<i>nigrans</i> , Dist.	28			Purana (genus), Dist.	40
<i>nigrescens</i> , Dist.	41	<i>padda</i> , var. Dist.	44	<i>pustulata</i> , Fabr.	34
<i>nigricans</i> , Dist.	21	<i>pallida</i> , Dist.	42	Pyena (genus), Am. & Serv.	15
<i>nigrimacula</i> , Walk.	43	<i>pallida</i> , Dist.	31	<i>pygmaea</i> , Dist.	24
<i>nigristigma</i> , Walk.	54	<i>pallidiventris</i> , Dist.	55	<i>pyrofa</i> , Mats.	31
<i>nigriventris</i> , Walk.	31	<i>pallidiventris</i> , Stål	55	<i>Pygmaea</i> , Jac.	7
<i>nigriventris</i> , var. Dist.	20	<i>passa</i> , Walk.	8		
<i>nigrofusata</i> , Motsch.	35	<i>fatruelis</i> , Stål	8	<i>quadraticollis</i> , Butl.	-
<i>nigrolinea</i> , De Geer	11	<i>pembana</i> , Dist.	13	<i>quadrituberculata</i> , Dist.	41
<i>nigronervosa</i> , Dist.	26	<i>penicillata</i> , Walk.	7	<i>quadrituberculata</i> , Sign.	41
<i>nigrosignata</i> , Dist.	26	<i>peringueyi</i> , Dist.	7	<i>quanza</i> , Dist.	10
<i>nodosa</i> , Dist.	51	<i>perulata</i> , Guér.	21	<i>queenslandica</i> , Kirk.	31
<i>nodosa</i> , Walk.	51	<i>phaeophila</i> , Dist.	44		
<i>novae guinæae</i> , Dist.	51	<i>phaeophila</i> , Walk.	44	<i>radha</i> , Dist.	49
<i>nobilis</i> , Dist.	10	<i>phalaenoides</i> , Walk.	15	<i>radiata</i> , Karsch	6
<i>nobilis</i> , Germ.	10	<i>piceata</i> , Dist.	53	<i>rafflesi</i> , Dist.	43
<i>nubivena</i> , Walk.	24	<i>pigafettæ</i> , Dist.	50	<i>rama</i> , Dist.	50
<i>numida</i> , Dist.	28	<i>picta</i> , Walk.	54	<i>ramifera</i> , Walk.	53
<i>nutti</i> , Dist.	16	<i>pictibasis</i> , Walk.	23	<i>recedens</i> , Dist.	51
		<i>pigmentata</i> , Dist.	40	<i>recedens</i> , Walk.	51
<i>obtecta</i> , Dist.	50	<i>plaga</i> , Walk.	23	<i>recta</i> , Dist.	35
<i>obtecta</i> , Fabr.	50	<i>plagiata</i> , Karsch	9	<i>recta</i> , Dist.	35
<i>obnubila</i> , Dist.	56	Platypleura (genus), Am. & Serv.	7	<i>recta</i> , Walk.	35
<i>obscura</i> , Fabr.	31	<i>platygaster</i> , Asht.	42	<i>reducta</i> , Walk.	7
<i>obtusa</i> , Uhl.	32	Platylomia (genus), Stål	47	<i>repanda</i> , L.	15
<i>ocellata</i> , De Geer	11	<i>plebeia</i> , God.	23	<i>repanda</i> , var. <i>assamensis</i> , Dist.	10
<i>occidentalis</i> , Dist.	26	<i>plebega</i> , Scop.	31	<i>reperta</i> , Uhl.	31
<i>ochracea</i> , Walk.	27	<i>plumosa</i> , Germ.	12	<i>reperta</i> , Uhl.	32

HOMOPTERA

	Pages		Pages		Pages
resh, Hald.	29	sonora, Walk.	30	terpsichore, Walk.	43
resonans, Walk.	30	sordidata, Uhl.	31	terpsichore, var. Dist.	43
reticularis, Uhl.	30	sound organs, Luc.	22	testacea, Carl.	12
revoili, Dist.	7	spathulata, Dist.	46	testacea, Walk.	9
ridleyana, Dist.	10	spatulata, Stål	46	thalia, Stål	54
Rihana (genus), Dist	27	speciosa, Illig.	18	thalia, Walk.	54
robertsonii, Fitch.	32	splendida, Dist.	19	Thopharia (division)	20
robusta, Dist.	32	sphinx, Walk.	11	Thopha (genus), Am. & Serv.	20
roepstorffii, Atk.	11	sphinx, Walk.	54	tibicen, L.	29
ruatana, Dist.	29	sphinx, Dist.	11	tienta, Karsch	20
rudis, Dist.	29	spicata, Dist.	8	tigrina, Dist.	40
rudis, Walk.	29	spiculata, Noualh.	49	tigrina, Palis.	17
rudis, Karsch	15	spinosa, Dist.	48	tigrina, Walk	40
rudis, var. Dist.	32	spinosa, Walk.	49	tigroides, Dist.	40
rufivena, Walk.	43	spinosa, Fabr.	48	tigroides, Walk.	40
rutherfordi, Dist.	9	stalina, Butl.	17	timorensis, Dist.	27
		stentor, Buckt.	21	timorica, Walk.	35
saccata, Fabr.	21	stigmosa, Stål	32	tondana, Dist.	28
Sadaka (genus), Dist.	5	stormsi, Dist.	5	tondana, Walk.	28
samia, Walk.	39	straminea, Walk.	9	tonkiniana, Jac.	45
samia, Dist.	39	stratoria, Dist.	56	toradja, Bredd.	32
sanguiflua, Walk	10	stridula, Blanch.	11	toradja, Sharp	32
saturata, Dist.	49	stridula, L.	11	Tosena (genus), Am. & Serv.	18
saturata, Walk.	49	stridula, var. b, Stål	11	townsendi, Uhl.	29
Sawda (genus), Dist.	45	strix, Am. & Serv.	15	transversa, Walk.	19
Sayi, Smith & Grossb.	29	strix, Brullé	15	transversa, Walk.	29
scitula, Dist.	55	strumosa, Fabr.	9	trimeni, Dist.	7
seebohmi, Dist.	19	strumosa, Stål	9	tripurasura, Dist.	52
semiclarata, Dist.	15	stuarti, Dist.	51	truncaticeps, Sign.	9
semiclarata, Germ.	15	subapicalis, Walk.	50	tuberosa, Dist	39
seminiger, Dist.	28	subfascia, Walk.	51	tuberosa, Sign.	39
semilucida, Walk.	10	subguttata, Walk.	23		
semperi, Stål	28	sublaqueata, Uhl.	32	Ugada (genus), Dist.	16
semusta, Dist.	11	subfolia, Walk.	14	umbrata, Dist.	49
seraphina, Dist.	11	subrufa, Walk	10	umbrosa, Dist.	28
serva, Dist.	46	suluensis, Dist.	34	urania, Walk.	53
serva, Walk.	46	superba, Fitch	30	Umjaba (genus), Dist.	14
sessiliba, Dist.	21	surya, Dist.	54	vaginata, Fabr.	43
severini, Dist.	9	swalei, Dist.	30	varia, Ol.	11
sexguttata, Walk.	32	sybilla, Dist.	19	varians, Walk.	43
seychellensis, Dist.	13	sylvana, God. & Frogg.	26	varicolor, Dist.	35
sharpi, Dist.	46	sylvara, Dist.	26	variegata, Fabr.	29
sibylla, Stål	29	sylvia, Dist.	15	varia, Walk.	32
signifera, Walk.	12				
silhetana, Dist.	52	Tacua (genus), Am. & Serv.	18	veligera, Jac.	5
similaris, Smith & Grossb.	29	Tacuaria (division)	18	velitaris, Dist.	47
similis, Dist.	49	tagalica, Dist.	27	vesta, Dist.	35
simplex, Walk	8	tagalica, Stål	27	vibrans, Dist.	48
sinensis, Dist.	35	taipinensis, Mats.	39	vibrans, Walk.	48
sinensis, Dist.	31	tanga, Strand	16	vicina, Sign.	53
sobria, Walk.	43	Tanna (genus), Dist.	42	virens, Dist.	22
sobrina, Stål	8	tavoyana, Dist.	52	virescens, Dist.	56
solitaria, Dist.	54	tepperi, Godd.	12	virescens, Dist.	49

Pages	Pages	Pages			
virescens, Karsch	6	vitripennis, Say	29	watanabei, Mats.	4
virescens, Ol.	43	vitticollis, Jac.	16	watsoni, Dist.	10
virgulata, Dist.	30	viridis, Fabr.	27	westwoodi, Dist.	11
viridimaculata, Dist.	57	viridicincta, Stål	56	westwoodi, Stål	11
viridifascia, Walk.	31	vomerigera, Bredd.	46	Yanga (genus), Dist.	12
viridipennis, Dist.	34				
vitiensis, Dist.	46	wahlbergi, Stål	12		

EXPLANATION OF PLATES 1)

PLATE 1

- Fig. 1a, b. *Ioba limbaticollis*, Stål.
 — 2b, c. *Muansa clypealis*, Karsch.
 — 3a, b. *Sadaka hyalina*, Distant.
 — 4a, b. *Roma bombifrons*, Karsch.
 — 5a, b. *Munza laticlavia*, Stål.
 — 6a, b. *Platypleura polydorus*, Walker.
 — 7a, b, c. *Yanga brancsiki*, Distant.
 — 8a, b. *Kongota punctigera*, Walker.
 — 9a, b, c. *Umjaba evanescens*, Butler

PLATE 2

- Fig. 10a, b, c. *Pycna cælestia*, Distant.
 — 11a, b, c. *Ugada nutti*, Distant.
 — 12a, b, c. *Angamiana floridula*, Distant.
 — 13a, b, c. *Polyneura ducalis*, Westwood.
 — 15a, b, c. *Tosena seebohmi*, Distant.
 — 16a, b, c. *Graptopsaltria tienta*, Karsch.
 — 18a, b, c. *Arunta perulata*, Guérin.

PLATE 3

- Fig. 14a, b, c. *Tacua speciosa*, Illiger.
 — 17a, b, c. *Thopha sessilis*, Distant.
 — 19a, b, c. *Cyclochila australasiae*, Amyot & Serville.
 — 20a, b, c. *Psaltoda aurora*, Distant.
 — 23a, b, c. *Macrotristria godingi*, Distant.

1) All the drawings which constitute the material of these plates were made by Mr. Horace Knight of London.

PLATE 4

- Fig. 21a, b, c. *Neopsalioda crassa*, Distant.
 — 22a, b, c. *Henicopsaltria fullo*, Walker.
 — 24a, b, c. *Rihana biconica*, Walker.
 — 25a, b, c. *Cicada cinctifera*, Uhler.
 — 26a, b, c. *Antankaria madagascariensis*, Distant.
 — 28a, b, c. *Oria boliviana*, Distant.
 — 29a, b, c. *Cryptotympana holsti*, Distant.
 — 35a, b, c. *Dundubia aerata*, Distant.

PLATE 5

- Fig. 27a, b, c. *Cacama maura*, Distant.
 — 30a, b, c. *Heteropsaltria aliena*, Jacobi.
 — 31a, b, c. *Leptosaltria tuberosa*, Signoret.
 — 32a, b, c. *Purana conspicua*, Distant.
 — 33a, b, c. *Maua affinis*, Distant.
 — 34a, b, c. *Tanna japonensis*, Distant.
 — 36a, b, c. *Cosmopsaltria alticola*, Distant.
 — 39a, b, c. *Ayesha spathulata*, Stål.

PLATE 6

- Fig. 37a, b, c. *Fatima capitata*, Distant.
 — 38a, b, c. *Sacoda gestroi*, Distant.
 — 41a, b, c. *Platylomia albomaculata*, Distant.
 — 42a, b, c. *Diceropyga junctivitta*, Walker.
 — 43a, b, c. *Meimuna gamameda*, Distant.
 — 47a, b, c. *Oncotympana mahoni*, Distant.
 — 49a, b, c. *Champaka viridimaculata*, Distant.

PLATE 7

- Fig. 40a, b, c. *Haphsa meeki*, Distant.
 — 44a, b, c. *Pomponia merula*, Distant.
 — 45a, b, c. *Dokuma nigristigma*, Walker.
 — 46a, b, c. *Aola bindusara*, Distant.
 — 48a, b, c. *Mata kama*, Distant.
 — 50a, b, c. *Lahugada dohertyi*, Distant.

GENERALIA INSECTORUM

DIRIGÉS PAR

P. WYTSMAN

HOMOPTERA

FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ

by W. L. DISTANT

WITH 3 COLOURED PLATES

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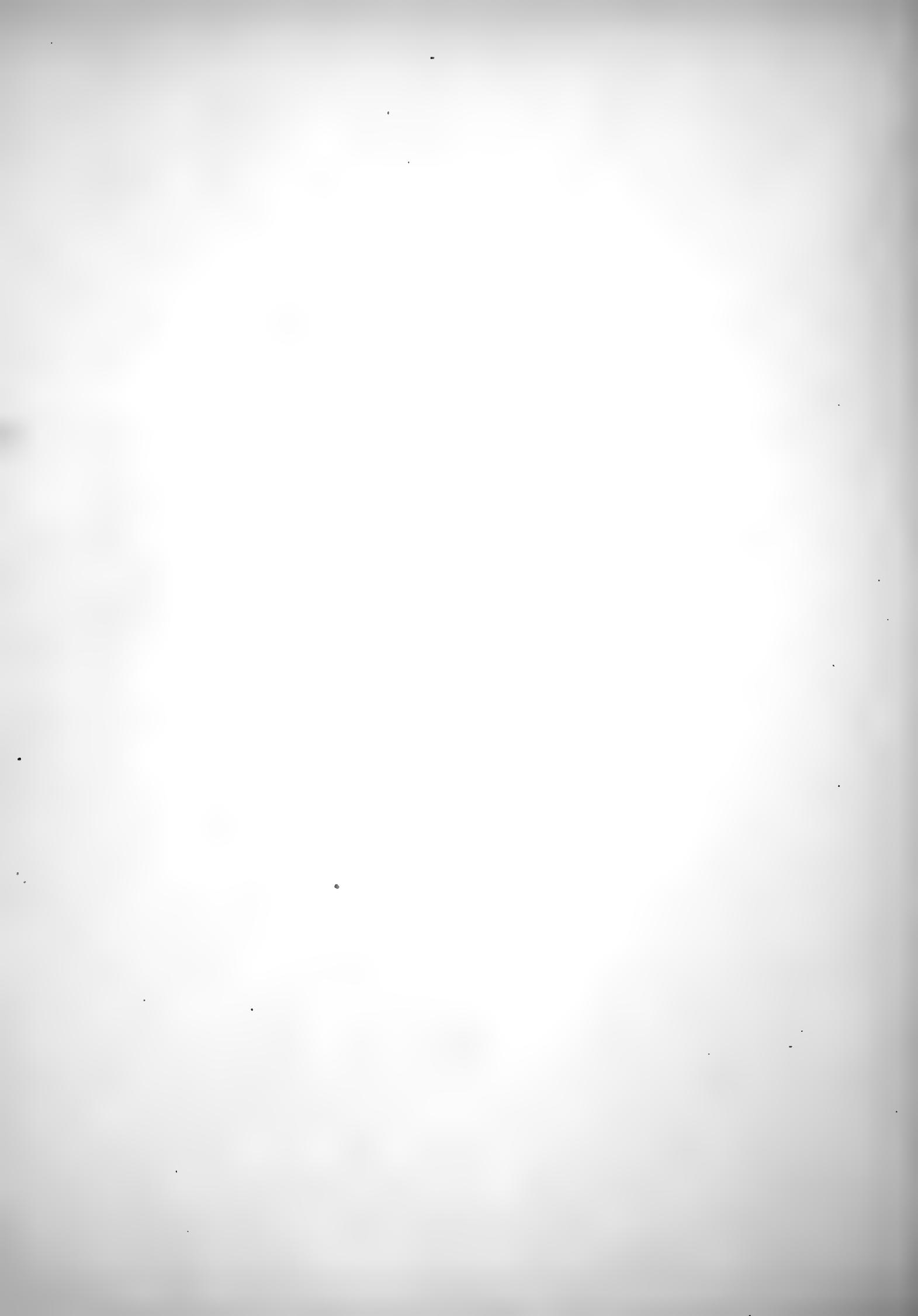
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HOMOPTERA

FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ



HOMOPTERA

FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ

by W. L. DISTANT

• WITH 3 COLOURED PLATES

SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ

Gæaninæ. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) Vol. 15, p. 304 (1905); Horváth, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Hung. p. 602 (1912) (part).

This subfamily is to be recognized by the presence of tympanal coverings which are however imperfect, and more or less exposing orifices.

DIVISION CICADATRARIA (vs. *Tidicinaria* p. 13, *Hemizone* p. 2)

Cicadatraria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) Vol. 15, p. 304 (1905); Faun. Brit. India, Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 122 (1906).

In this division the tympanal coverings are rounded anteriorly, not angulate — either completely covering the orifices anteriorly and exposing them interiorly or the reverse, or smaller, exposing them both anteriorly and interiorly; the lateral margins of the pronotum are not convexly ampliate nor medially angulate; the tegmina and wings are hyaline, sometimes maculate.

The genera composing this division are confined to the Palæarctic, Oriental, and Malayan regions and represented in Japan.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

- I.** Abdomen in ♂ not tuberculate beneath.
- A. Tympanal coverings narrower, but scarcely shorter than tympanal cavities.
 - a. Lateral margins of pronotum moderately ampliate.
 - b. Head shorter than pronotum.
 - c. Abdomen longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
 - d. Head almost as long as breadth between eyes.
 - e. Tegmina ample, nearly three times as long as broad 1. Genus TETTIGIA.
 - d'. Head about half as long as breadth between eyes.
 - e'. Tegmina narrow, more than three times as long as broad 2. Genus ONOMACRITUS.
 - a'. Lateral margins of pronotum straight, not ampliate.
 - b'. Head as long as pronotum.
 - c'. Abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation 4. Genus EMATHIA.
 - B. Tympanal coverings both narrower and shorter than tympanal cavities.
 - a. Wings with five apical areas 5. Genus RUSTIA.
 - b. Wings with six apical areas.
 - # d. Opercula in ♂ short and transverse, not or scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen.
 - e. Head deflected anteriorly, front not prominent.
 - f. Pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum.
 - g. Length of head about equal to breadth between eyes; abdomen in ♂ longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
 - h. Greatest width of tegmina only one-third of length, broader than wings.
 - h'. Greatest width of tegmina considerably more than one-third of length, but scarcely broader than wings 6. Genus TERPNOSIA.
 - g'. Length of head less than width between eyes; abdomen in ♂ about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
 - h''. Tegmina in ♂ more than three times as long as broad 3. Genus TAMASA.
 - h'''. Tegmina in ♂ a little more than twice or less than three times as long as broad 7. Genus CICADATRA.
 - # d'. Opercula in ♂ short but well developed, at least reaching apex of second abdominal segment 11. Genus KHMIBYA.
 - d''. Opercula in ♂ extending beyond the middle of abdomen.
 - e'. Head not deflected anteriorly, the front very prominent.
 - f'. Pronotum as long as mesonotum 12. Genus LETHAMA.
 - C. Tympanal coverings shorter, but not narrower, than tympanal cavities.
 - e''. Head with the front prominent, its lateral margins at right angles with anterior margins of vertex.
 - i. Lateral margins of pronotum ampliate, narrowed anteriorly.
 - k. Abdomen beneath strongly channelled near lateral margins 13. Genus KAMALATA.
 - i'. Lateral margins of pronotum convex anteriorly, medially concavely sinuate.

- k'. Abdomen beneath obliquely recurved near lateral margins 14. Genus BASA.
 2. Abdomen in ♂ tuberculate beneath on second and third abdominal segments.
 a. Head about as long as half the width between eyes; wings with six apical areas 9. Genus CALCAGNINUS.
 a'. Head as long as width between eyes; wings with five apical areas. 10. Genus GUDABA.

51. GENUS TETTIGIA, AMYOT

Tettigia. Amyot, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (1847), p. 152 (348); Kolenati, Mel. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 6 (1857); Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 23 (1866); Melichar, Cicad. Mitt.-Europ. p. 3 (1896); Goding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (1904), p. 593.

Characters. — Head including eyes as broad as base of mesonotum, shorter than pronotum, margins of front a little discontinuous with the lateral margins of vertex, pronotum with the lateral margins moderately ampliate, sinuate, widened posteriorly; mesonotum including cruciform elevation about as long as head and pronotum together; abdomen somewhat robust, a little longer in length than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings narrower but scarcely shorter than tympanal cavities; opercula short, not or slightly extending beyond base of abdomen; tegmina about three times as long as broad, eight apical areas; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *T. orni*, Linnæus.

Geographical distribution of species. — Palæarctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, Australasian and neotropical Regions; Cochin China, Madagascar, and Central America.

1. <i>T. orni</i> .	Palæarctic Region.
<i>Cicada orni</i> , Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10), p. 436, 17 (1758); Olivier, Enc. Méth. t. 5, p. 753 (1790); Germar, Mag. Ins. t. 4, p. 97 (1821); Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 481 (1843); Hagen, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 17, p. 29 (1856).	
<i>Tibicen orni</i> , Brullé, Exp. Morée, Zool. Vol. 2, p. 110 (1832).	
<i>Tettigonia orni</i> , Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 40, 35 (1803).	
<i>Tettigia orni</i> , Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 617 (1861); Melichar, Cicad. Mitt. Europ. p. 3, t. 1, ff. 3-5 (1896).	
<i>Tettigonia punctata</i> , Fabricius, Suppl. p. 516, 24 (1798).	
2. <i>T. orientalis</i> .	Cochin China; Siam.
<i>Tettigia orientalis</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 460 (1912).	
3. <i>T. interrupta</i> . — Pl. I, Figs. 1a, b.	Australia.
<i>Cicada interrupta</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 175 (1850).	
<i>Tibicen interruptus</i> , Goding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (1904), p. 602.	
<i>Tettigia australensis</i> , Kirkaldy, The Canad. Ent. (1909) p. 391.	
4. <i>T. burkei</i> .	Australia.
<i>Tibicen burkei</i> , Distant, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1882), p. 126, t. 7, f. 3a, b;	
Goding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (1904), p. 610.	
<i>Tettigia variegata</i> , Goding & Froggatt, loc. cit. p. 594, pl. 18, ff. 9, 9a (1904).	
5. <i>T. pennata</i> .	Guatemala.
<i>Tettigia pennata</i> , Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 11 t. 2, f. 12a, b (1881).	
6. <i>T. barbara</i> .	Algeria.
<i>Tettigia barbara</i> , Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 24 (1866); Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 107 (1890).	

7. *T. cerisyi*. Egypt.
Cicada cerisyi, Guérin, Icon. Règne Anim., Ins. p. 356 (1829-1838).
Tettigia cerisyi, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 108 (1890).
8. *T. punctipes*. Madagascar.
Cicada punctipes, Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3), Vol. 8, p. 180 (1860).
Tettigia punctipes, Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 25 (1866); Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 108 (1890).

52. GENUS ONOMACRITUS, DISTANT

Onomacritus. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 461 (1912).

Characters. — Head transverse, much shorter than the breadth between eyes, eyes large and upwardly prominent, as seen beneath distinctly exserted, lateral margins of vertex and front almost continuous; face broad, narrowing to clypeus, an obscure central tubercle near anterior margin, clypeus strongly centrally ridged, only a little shorter than face; pronotum considerably longer than head, a little shorter than mesonotum, the lateral margins a little ampliate, concavely sinuate before the lateral angles, which are roundly prominent and a little upturned, slightly and obscurely angulate before the concave sinuation; abdomen much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tympanal coverings narrower but scarcely shorter than tympanal cavities; rostrum passing the base of abdomen; opercula in male small and transverse, widely separated internally; tegmina elongate, narrow, more than three times as long as broad; wings only half as long as tegmina, but nearly as broad, six apical areas, their basal margins almost at right angles with each other.

Type. — *O. sumatranus*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Sumatra.

1. *O. sumatranus*. — Pl. I, Figs. 2a, b. Sumatra.
Onomacritus sumatranus, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 461 (1912).

53. GENUS TAMASA, DISTANT

Tamasa. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 386 (1905).

Characters. — Body moderately short, abdomen not longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings both narrower and shorter than tympanal cavities; head shorter than pronotum, which is slightly shorter than mesonotum.

A genus intermediate between *Tettigia* and *Terpnosia*. From *Tettigia* it is separable by the structure of the tympanal coverings, which are both narrower and shorter than tympanal cavities, and by the short abdomen; from *Terpnosia* it also differs by the short and opaque abdomen, the greater width of the head between eyes = to width of base of mesonotum, and by the tympanal coverings being subangulate anteriorly.

Type. — *T. tristigma*, Germar.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

1. *T. tristigma*. — Pl. I, Figs. 3a, b. Australia.
Cicada tristigma, Germar, in Silb. Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 69 (1834).
Tettigia tristigma, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (1861), p. 617; Goding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (1904), p. 594.

- Tibicen kuranda*, Goding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. N. S. Wales (1904),
p. 605.
Tibicen doddi, Goding & Froggatt, loc. cit. p. 602 (1904).
2. *T. rainbowi*, Ashton. Australia.
Tamasa rainbowi, Ashton, Rec. Austral. Sidney Mus. Vol. 9, p. 107, fig. 41.

54. GENUS EMATHIA, STÅL

Emathia. Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 8 (1866); Atkinson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 53, p. 229 (1885); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 133 (1892); Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 123 (1906).

Characters. — Head about as long as pronotum, including eyes about as wide as base of mesonotum, vertex longer than front, its lateral margins discontinuous, that of vertex not in line with that of front; pronotum a little shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins straight, not ampliate, its posterior angles moderately amplified; mesonotum with the disk convex; abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings incomplete, narrower but scarcely shorter than the tympanal cavities, which are thus inwardly exposed; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxae; opercula in male small, narrow, not extending beyond basal abdominal segment; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas and the basal cell not twice as long as broad.

Type. — *E. agrota*, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — British India.

1. *E. agrota*. — Pl. I, Figs. 4a, b. India.
Emathia agrota, Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 10, p. 172 (1866); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 133, t. 12, f. 3a, b (1892); Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhynch Vol. 3, p. 124, f. 54 (1906).
Tibicen aurengzebe, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 646.

55. GENUS RUSTIA, STÅL

Rustia. Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 8 (1866); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 125 (1892); Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 124 (1906).

Characters. — Head a little shorter than pronotum, including eyes about as wide as base of mesonotum, its lateral margins discontinuous, lateral margins of vertex not in line with those of front, the vertical angles globosely produced, eyes somewhat pedunculate, ocelli much farther apart from eyes than from each other; pronotum as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins nearly straight, a little sinuate, its posterior angles slightly recurved; abdomen longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings very small, both narrower and shorter than the tympanal cavities; opercula in male very small, not covering the cavities; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with the basal cell much longer than broad, apical areas eight, wings with five apical areas.

Type. — *R. dentivitta*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — India, Burma, Cambodia.

1. *R. dentivitta*. — Pl. I, Figs. 5a, b. India, Burma, Cambodia.
Cicada dentivitta, Walker, Journ. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 304 (1862).
Rustia pedunculata, Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 10, p. 383 (1866).

- Rustia dentivitta*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 125, t. 8, f. 14a, b (1892);
 Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 125, f. 55 (1906).
var. amussitata.
Tibicen amussitatus, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 573 (1888);
 Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 126, t. 12, f. 16a, b (1892).

2. *R. tigrina*. India, Burma.
Tibicen tigrinus, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 2, p. 325 (1888).
Rustia tigrina, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 126, t. 14, f. 19a, b (1892);
 Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 125 (1906).

56. GENUS TERPNOSIA, DISTANT

Terpnosia. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 9, p. 325 (note) (1892); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 138 (1892); Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 126 (1906).

Characters. — Head about as long as breadth between eyes, deflected anteriorly, front not prominent; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins sinuate, with the posterior angles moderately lobately produced; abdomen in male longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings both narrower and shorter than tympanal cavities; opercula in male short and transverse, usually not or scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen 1); anterior femora spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first usually more or less maculate, with eight apical areas, and the basal cell longer than broad; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *T. psecas*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and Malayan Regions, China & Japan.

A. Opercula in male not extending beyond base of abdomen.

1. *T. psecas*. — PI. I, Figs. 6a, b. India, Ceylon, Java.

Dundubia psecas, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 65 (1850).
Pomponia elegans, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 24, p. 130 (1891).
Terpnosia psecas, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 9, p. 325 (1892);
 Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 140 (1892); Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3,
 p. 126, f. 56 (1906).

2. *T. jenkinsi*. Bengal.

Terpnosia jenkinsi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 183 (1912).

3. *T. confusa*. India.

Terpnosia confusa, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 306
 (1905); Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 128 (1906).
Terpnosia psecas, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. t. 7, f. 21a, b (1892).

4. *T. mawi*. China.

Terpnosia mawi, Distant, The Entomologist (1909), p. 208

5. *T. stipata*. Ceylon.

Dundubia stipata, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 51 (1850).
Dundubia clonia, Walker, loc. cit. p. 66 (1850).
Dundubia chlonia, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1862), p. 480.
Terpnosia stipata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 139, t. 15, f. 6a, b (1892);
 Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 127 (1906).

6. *T. ransonneti*. Ceylon.

Pomponia Ransonnetti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 372
 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 72, t. 7, f. 20a, b (1890).
Pomponia greeni, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 24, p. 129, t. 5,
 f. 11 (1891).
Terpnosia ransonneti, Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 128
 (1906).

¹⁾ Except in *T. maculipes*, Walker, *T. ganesa*, Distant.

7. *T. clio*. India.
Dundubia clio, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 73 (1850).
Terpnosia clio, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 141, t. 9, f. 5a,b (1892).
8. *T. abdullah*. Malay, Peninsula, N. India.
Terpnosia abdullah, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 676, t. 30
f. 7a, b.
9. *T. vacua*. Japan.
Cicada vacua, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 757 (1790).
Terpnosia pryeri, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 139, t. 15, f. 5a,b (1892).
? *Cicada clara*, Motschulsky, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 39, p. 184 (1866).
Stoll, Cig. f. 58.
10. *T. nigricosta*. Japan.
Cicada nigricosta, Motschulsky, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 39, p. 184 (1866).
Terpnosia nigricosta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 138, t. 15, f. 4a,b (1892).
11. *T. andersoni*. China, W. Yunnan.
Terpnosia andersoni, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 141, t. 9, f. 13a,b (1892).
12. *T. madhava*. India.
Pomponia madhava, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 644.
Terpnosia madhava, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 141, t. 9, f. 2a,b (1892).
13. *T. crowfooti*. N. India.
Terpnosia crowfooti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 10, p. 439 (1912).
14. *T. collina*. India, Burma.
Pomponia collina, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 371 (1888).
Terpnosia collina, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 142, t. 7, f. 12a,b (1892).
15. *T. versicolor*. Burma.
Terpnosia versicolor, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 462 (1912).
16. *T. pumila*. Borneo.
Pomponia pumila, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 73, t. 13, f. 8a,b (1891).
17. *T. oberthuri*. Bhutan.
Terpnosia oberthuri, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 462 (1912).
18. *T. translucida*. Malaya.
Pomponia translucida, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 76, t. 13, f. 7a,b (1891).
- B. Opercula in male extending beyond base of abdomen.
19. *T. maculipes*. India.
Dundubia maculipes, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 70 (1850).
Terpnosia maculipes, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 140, t. 15, f. 7a,b (1892).
20. *T. ganesa*. India.
Terpnosia ganesa, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 675, pl. 30, f. 6a,b.
21. *T. posidonia*. Tonkin.
Terpnosia posidonia, Jacobi, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Berl. p. 22 (1902); Zool. Jahrb. p. 434 (1905); Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 12, p. 561
1913.
Cicada stipata, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 155 (1850), nom. præocc.
Terpnosia stipata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 553 (1905).
Terpnosia walkeri, Distant, Syn. Cat. Hom. Vol. 1 (Cicadidæ), p. 78 (1906)
nom. nov.

57. GENUS CICADATRA, AMYOT

- Cicadatra**. Amyot, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, Vol. 5, p. 153 (349) (1847); Fieber, Rev. Mag. Zool. (3), Vol. 4, p. 42 (1876); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 133 (1892); Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 132 (1906).
- Cicada**, subgen. **Cicadatra**. Kolenati, Melet. Ent. p. 9 (1857); Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, Vol. 30, p. 407 (1857).
- Tettigia**, subgen. **Cicadatra**. Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, p. 617 (1861).
- Cicadatra**, subgen. **Rustavelia**. Horváth, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Hung. (1912), p. 603.

Characters. — Head (including eyes) narrower than base of mesonotum, its length less than width between eyes, but about as long as pronotum; pronotum much shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins more or less obliquely straight, its posterior lateral angles a little amplified; mesonotum convex; abdomen in male as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings both narrower and shorter than tympanal orificies; opercula in male short and transverse, not extending beyond the base of abdomen; anterior femora spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first sometimes a little maculate, its greatest width more than a third of length, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *C. atra*, Olivier.

Geographical distribution of species. — Palaeartic, just entering British India.

1. *C. atra*.

- Cicada atra*, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 759 (1790).
Cicada concinna, Germar, Mag. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 98 (1821).
Cicada transversa, Germar, in Thon's Ent. Arch. Vol. 2, p. 7 (1830).
Tibicen vitreus, Brullé, Exp. Morée, Zool. Vol. 3, p. 110, t. 31, f. 11 (1832).
Tibicen hyalinatus, Brullé, loc. cit. p. 111, f. 12, ♀.
Cicada ziczac, MS. Mus. Berolin.
Cicadatra atra, Kolenati, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 30, p. 407, t. 5, f. 2 (1857), excl. syn.; Fieber, Rev. Mag. Zool. (3), Vol. 4, p. 53 (1876).
var. *aquila*, tau. *pallipes*, Fieber, loc. cit. Vol. 4, p. 53, 54, 55 (1876).

Palaeartic Region.

2. *C. platyptera*.

- Cicadatra platyptera*, Fieber, Rev. Mag. Zool. (3), Vol. 4, p. 43 (1876).

S. E. Palaeartic Region.

3. *C. lineola*.

- Cicada lineola*, Hagen, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 17, p. 66 (1856).
Tettigia (Cicadrata) lineola, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 617 (1861).
Cicadatra persica, Kirkaldy, The Canad. Ent. (1909) p. 391.

Syria, Persia.

4. *C. tenebrosa*.

- Cicadatra tenebrosa*, Fieber, Rev. Mag. Zool. (3), Vol. 4, p. 50 (1876).

S. E. Palaeartic Region.

5. *C. hyalina*.

- Tettigonia hyalina*, Fabricius, Suppl. Ent. p. 516 (1798).
Cicada virens, MS. Mus. Berolin.
Cicada (Cicadrata) hyalina and var. *geodesma*, Kolenati, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 30, p. 412, 414, t. 5, f. 6a, b (1857).
var. *virens*, Fieber, Rev. Mag. Zool. (3), Vol. 4, p. 59 (1876).

E. Europe.

6. *C. ochreata*.

- Cicadatra ochreata*, Melichar, Ann. Mus. Zool. St-Pétersb. Vol. 7, p. 80 (1902).

Persia.

7. *C. alhageos*.

- Cicadatra atra*, var. *alhageos*, Kolenati, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 30, p. 409, t. 5, f. 3a (1857).
Cicadatra glycyrhizæ, var. *alhageos*, Puton, Cat. Hém. p. 67 (1886).
Cicadatra atra, var. *glycyrrhizæ*, Kolenati, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 30, p. 410, t. 5, f. 3b (1857).
Cicadatra glycyrhizæ, Fieber, Rev. Mag. Zool. (3), Vol. 4, p. 57 (1876).
Cicada viridissima, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 28 (1858).
Cicadatra alhageos, Melichar, Ann. Mus. Zool. St-Pétersb. Vol. 7, p. 81 (1902).

E. Palaeartic Region.

8. *C. segetum*.

- Cicada segetum*, Rambur, Faun. Ent. Andal., Vol. 3, p. 199 (1839).

S. W. Europe.

9. *C. burriana*.

- Cicadatra (Rustavelia) burriana*, Horváth, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Hung. (1912), p. 606, f. 7.

Transcaucasia.

10. *C. xantes*.

- Cicada xantes*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 198 (1850).
Cicadatra xanthus, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1862), p. 485.
Cicadatra xantes, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 135, t. 15, f. 1a, b (1892).
Cicada subvenosa, Walker, Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 18 (1858).

India.

11. *C. striata*.

- Cicada striata*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 206 (1850).

India.

- Cicada anera*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 207 (1850).
Cicadatra striata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 135, t. 15, f. 2a,b (1892).
12. *C. sankara*. India.
Tibicen sankara, Distant, Trans Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 675, t. 30, f. 8a,b;
Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 132, f. 57 (p. 133) (1906).
13. *C. inconspicua*. India.
Cicadatra inconspicua, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 463 (1912).
14. *C. raja*. — PI. I, Figs. 7a, b. N. W. India.
Cicadatra raja, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 184 (1906).
15. *C. olivacea*. Caucasia.
Cicadatra olivacea, Melichar, Mitt. Kaukas. Mus. Vol. 7, p. 3, f. 1 (1913).

58. GENUS PSALMOCHARIAS, N. NOM.

Sena. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 307 (1905) (nom. præocc.).

Psalmocharias. Kirkaldy, The Entomologist, Vol. 41, p. 124 (1908) (n. nom.).

Characters. — Head about as long as space between eyes, lateral margins of front somewhat at right angles to lateral margins of vertex, eyes scarcely projecting beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum; pronotum shorter than the mesonotum, its lateral margins more or less oblique, the posterior angles being obliquely dilated; abdomen longer than the space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana largely exposed, the flaps being a little shorter and very much narrower than the tympanal orifices; rostrum just passing the intermediate coxae; opercula in male small, transverse, not extending beyond base of abdomen; anal appendages large.

Type. — *P. querula*, Pallas.

Geographical distribution of species. — Palæarctic Regions and British India.

- 1. *P. querula*.** Palæarctic, N. W. India.
Cicada querula, Pallas, Reise, t. 2, p. 729 (1773).
Cicada (Cicadatra) querula, var. *paliuri*, Kolenati, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 30 (1), pp. 410, 412, t. 5, f. 4 & t. 6, f. 5 (1857).
Cicada Steveni, Stal, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1854), p. 243.
Cephaloxys quadrimacula, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 238 (1850).
Cicada nigrosignata, MS. (Mus. Vienne).
Cicadatra querula, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 134, t. 12, f. 2a,b (1892);
Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 135, f. 58 (1906).
Stoll, Cig. f. 6.
2. *P. flavicollis*. — PI. I, Figs. 8a, b. Egypt.
Cicadatra flavicollis, Horváth, Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypte (1910), p. 114.
3. *P. viridiflava*, nov. spec. I. India.
4. *P. rugipennis*. India.
Cicada rugipennis, Walker, Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 17 (1858).
Cicadatra rugipennis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 135, t. 12, f. 7a,b (1892).
5. *P. acberi*. India.
Tibicen Acberi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 373 (1888).
Cicadatra acberi, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 136, t. 15, f. 3a,b (1892).

¹⁾ ***Psalmocharias viridiflava*, nov. spec.** — ♀. Head, pronotum and mesonotum fluorescent; area of the ocelli, narrow anterior and broad posterior margins, and a central longitudinal fascia (broadened anteriorly and posteriorly) to pronotum, a large triangulated spot on disk and the cruciform elevation to mesonotum, virescent; abdomen above testaceous, virescent at base and with two black spots on apical segment; body beneath ochraceous, margins of sternum, coxae and legs more or less virescent; tegmina and wings hyaline, extreme bases of both testaceous, costal membrane of the first, and the venation of both, virescent; head deflected anteriorly, front not prominent; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum; greatest width of tegmina considerably more than one third of length, but scarcely broader than wings; length of head about equal to breadth between eyes.

Long excl. tegm. 28 millim. Exp. tegm. 75 millim.

Hab. Turkestan? (Feds'henko, Brit. Mus.).

Considerable confusion exists as to this species. It was some time since presented to the British Museum, by Dr de Giacomi, who had purchased it from a dealer under the name of *Cicadetta viridiflava*. Horvath, Dr Horvath however has renounced any knowledge of the species and I therefore describe it under the name by which it may have been distributed elsewhere.

6. *P. lacteipennis.*

Persia.

Tibicina lacteipennis, Puton, Rev. d'Ent. Caen (1883), p. 45.*Tibicen puloni*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 67 (1892),
n. nom.7. ? *P. semenovi.*

C. Asia.

Tibicen semenovi, Oshanin, Rev. Russe d'Ent. (1906), p. 161.

59. GENUS CALCAGNINUS, DISTANT

Calcagninus. Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 31 (1889) & p. 136 (1892); Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 137 (1906).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as broad as base of mesonotum, its length about half the width between eyes, ocelli not quite twice the distance from eyes as from each other; pronotum with the lateral margins sometimes slightly amplified and more or less distinctly toothed, or nearly straight with only the posterior angles amplified; abdomen longer than space between the apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings rudimentary, only covering the tympanal orifices at base; second and third ventral segments in male furnished with a well-developed tubercle near each lateral margin; anterior femora distinctly spined beneath; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first usually slightly maculate and possessing eight apical areas; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *C. picturatus*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region.

1. *C. picturatus.*

India.

Leptosaltria picturata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 370
(1888).*Calcagninus picturatus*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 136, t. 8, f. 13a, b
(1892); Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 137, f. 59 (1906).2. *C. nilgiriensis.* — PI. I, Figs. 9a, b.

Nilgiri mts, India.

Leptosaltria nilgiriensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 228
(1887).*Calcagninus nilgiriensis*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 137, t. 8, f. 15a, b
(1892).

60. GENUS GUDABA, DISTANT

Gudaba. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 138 (1906).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as broad as base of mesonotum, its length about equal to the space between eyes, front prominent; pronotum about as long as broad, its lateral margins obliquely straight, its posterior lateral margins angulated; abdomen somewhat cylindrical, longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings very much shorter and narrower than the tympanal orifices, second and third ventral segments in male furnished with a tubercle near each lateral margin, that on the second segment longest; opercula in male short, transverse, not passing basal abdominal segment; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with eight, wings with five apical areas.

Type. — *G. marginata*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — India, Burma, Cochin-China.

1. *G. marginata*. — Pl. I, Figs. 10a, b. Burma.
Calcagninus marginatus, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 20, p. 19
(1897).
Gudaba marginata, Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 139,
f. 60 (1906).
2. *G. apicata*. Cochin-China.
Gudaba apicata, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 50, p. 149 (1906).
3. *G. maculata*. N. India.
Gudaba maculata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 10, p. 439 (1912).

61. GENUS KHIMBYA, DISTANT

Khimbya. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 307 (1905); Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 139 (1906).

Characters. — Head deflected before eyes, the front scarcely visible above, its length much shorter than space between eyes, margins of front and vertex subobliquely continuous; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins sinuate, but not dentate; abdomen much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana imperfectly covered, flaps shorter and narrower than tympanal cavities; rostrum not quite reaching posterior coxae; opercula in male inwardly obliquely divergent, extending to a little more than a third of the abdomen; anterior femora with at least two spines on their under surface; tegmina broad, their greatest breadth considerably more than a third of their length, apical areas eight, basal cell much longer than broad.

Type. — *K. evanescens*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — British India.

1. *K. evanescens*. — Pl. I, Figs. 11a, b. India.
Dundubia evanescens, Walker, Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 6 (1858).
Pomponia evanescens, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 72, t. 10, f. 13a, b (1890).
Khimbya evanescens, Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 139, f. 61 (p. 140) (1906).
2. *K. immisi*. Assam.
Khimbya immisi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 10, p. 642 (1912).
3. *K. cuneata*. Burma.
Pomponia cuneata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 20, p. 19 (1897).
Khimbya cuneata, Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 140 (1906).
4. *K. sita*. India.
Cosmopsaltria sita, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881) p. 636; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 58, t. 4, f. 5a, b (1890).
Khimbya sita, Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 141 (1906).
5. *K. diminuta*. India.
Dundubia diminuta, Walker, List. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 74 (1850); loc. cit. Vol. 4, t. 1, f. 1 (1852).
Cosmopsaltria diminuta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 59, t. 12, f. 14a, b (1890).
Khimbya diminuta, Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 141 (1906).

62. GENUS LETHAMA, DISTANT

Lethama. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 307 (1905); Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 142 (1906).

Characters. — Head horizontal, as long as space between eyes, not anteriorly deflected, front very prominent, margins of front and vertex obliquely subcontinuous; pronotum as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins oblique, sinuate, obscurely dentate; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana imperfectly covered, the flaps shorter and narrower than the tympanal cavities; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora armed beneath with two or three strong spines; opercula extending to more than half the length of the abdomen, sinuate, wide apart and on the lateral abdominal areas; tegmina broad, their greatest breadth more than one third of their length, apical areas eight, basal cell much longer than broad.

Type. — *L. locusta*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — British India.

1. *L. locusta*. — Pl. I, Figs. 12a, b. India.
Cephaloxys locusta, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 236 (1850).
Dundubia locusta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 41, t. 9, f. 1a, b (1889).
Lethama locusta, Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 142, f. 62
(1906).

63. GENUS KAMALATA, DISTANT

Kamalata. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 52 (1889); ibidem (7), Vol. 15, p. 308 (1905); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 124 (1892).

Characters. — Head moderately deflected in front of eyes, its length about equal to space between eyes, its lateral margins discontinuous, the lateral margins of vertex being more or less at right angles to those of front, its width between eyes being distinctly narrower than base of mesonotum; face globose; pronotum a little shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins somewhat angulately sinuate, broad and laminate on posterior half; abdomen broad, robust, and moderately inflated, above somewhat laterally oblique on each side, beneath strongly channelled near each lateral margin; tympanal coverings about as broad but shorter than the tympanal cavities, their length variable, either very short as in *K. pantherina* or about half the length of cavities as in *K. javanensis*; opercula in male short, transverse, not extending beyond base of abdomen; rostrum considerably passing the posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first maculate, variable in length, about as long as body, as in *K. pantherina*, or longer than body, as in *K. javanensis*, basal cell longer than broad; apical areas eight.

Type. — *K. pantherina*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Sumatra, Java.

1. *K. pantherina*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 13a, b. Sumatra.
Kamalata pantherina, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 52 (1889);
Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 124, t. 8, f. 9a, b (1892).
2. *K. javanensis*. Java.
Kamalata javanensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 308 (1905).

64. GENUS BASA, DISTANT

Basa. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 309 (1905); Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 143 (1906).

Characters. — Head with front prominent and produced, its lateral margins at right angles with anterior margins of vertex, its breadth between eyes much narrower than base of mesonotum, its

length about equal to that of pronotum; pronotum a little shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins convex anteriorly and concavely sinuate before posterior angles, which are ampliated; abdomen much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, its lateral areas obliquely depressed above; beneath with the disk somewhat flat and the marginal areas obliquely directed upward; tympanal flaps shorter, but not narrower than tympanal cavities; opercula transverse and just passing base of abdomen; anterior femora strongly spined beneath near apex; anterior tibiæ longer than femora, anterior tarsi more than half the length of tibiæ; tegmina and wings long and narrow, greatest width of the first only equal to a third of length, its basal cell much longer than broad, fourth ulnar area much compressed at base of third, apical areas eight.

Type. — *B. singularis*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — British India.

1. *B. singularis*. — Pl. III, Figs. 14a, b. India.
Dundubia singularis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 7 (1858).

Pomponia singularis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 72, t. 6, f. 4a, b (1890).
Basia singularis, Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 143, f. 63
(p. 144) (1906).

Incertæ sedis

65. GENUS TRIGLENA, FIEBER

Triglena. Fieber, Rev. Mag. Zool. (1876), p. 23; Distant, Syn. Cat. Hom. (1) Cicad. p. 84 (1906); Horváth, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Hung. (1912), p. 604.

Characters. — This genus, without the examination of the type, or a typical specimen (which so far as I am aware or can learn, no entomologist knows) is insufficiently described by its respected founder. Horváth rightly fastens on its principal points “Elytris areis apicalibus septem — alis areis apicalibus tribus instructis”, but he places it with genera which I think may probably prove to be not its closest allies.

Type. — *T. virescens*, Fieber.

Geographical distribution of species. — Smyrna.

1. *T. virescens*. Smyrna.
Triglena virescens, Fieber, Rev. Mag. Zool. p. 25 (1876).

DIVISION FIDICINARIA

Fidicinaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7). Vol. 15, p. 310 (1905).

Characters. — This division is represented by a series of Neotropical genera, in all of which the tympanal orifices are more or less exposed; the tympanal flaps are always well developed and are usually somewhat angulate at their apices; the tegmina and wings are hyaline, sometimes maculate, but never opaque, and they always possess eight apical areas; the lateral margins of the pronotum have sometimes their posterior angles lobately produced, but they are never convexly ampliate nor medially angulate.

The *Fidicinaria* are composed of Neotropical genera of which some species are found in the Southern Nearctic Region.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

1. Metasternum with a moderately elevated transverse central plate, which is not anteriorly angularly produced.

A. Head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum; eyes scarcely projecting beyond anterior angle of pronotum.

a. Vertex of head at area of ocelli distinctly longer than front.

→ b. Posterior angles of pronotum a little prominent, but not lobately produced.

→ c. Tegmina with transverse vein at base of second apical area more or less vertical

1. Genus PROARNA.

→ a'. Vertex of head at area of ocelli often only very slightly longer than front.

→ c'. Tegmina with transverse vein at base of second apical area strongly oblique

4. Genus TYMPANOTERPES.

B. Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum; eyes projecting beyond anterior angles of pronotum.

→ b'. Posterior angles of pronotum more or less lobately produced.

→ d. Tympanal coverings large and only moderately internally deficient.

→ e. Tegmina with transverse vein at base of second apical area more or less vertical.

→ f. Vertex of head at area of ocelli about as long as front

2. Genus OLLANTA.

→ f'. Vertex of head at area of ocelli much longer than front

3. Genus PACARINA.

→ d'. Tympanal coverings only developed on lateral areas.

→ e'. Tegmina with transverse vein at base of second apical area strongly oblique

5. Genus ARIASA.

2. Metasternum transversely elevated and anteriorly angularly or subangularly produced.

C. Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum; eyes not porrect .

6. Genus FIDICINA.

D. Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum; eyes porrect, more or less stylate.

g. Pronotum about as long as mesonotum; tympanal coverings in ♂ with their inner margins strongly concave

7. Genus HEMISCIERA.

g'. Pronotum shorter than mesonotum; tympanal coverings in ♂ not concave interiorly

8. Genus MAJEORONA.

66. GENUS PROARNA, STÅL

Proarna. Stål, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 25, p. 61 (1864); Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 7 (1866); Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 311 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum, eyes scarcely projecting beyond anterior angles of pronotum, vertex of head at area of ocelli distinctly longer than front; pronotum a little shorter than mesonotum, the posterior angles a little prominent but not lobately produced; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; metasternum with a moderately elevated transverse central plate, which is not anteriorly angu-

larly produced; tegmina about three times as long as broad, the transverse vein at base of second apical area more or less vertical; wings about half the length of tegmina, the latter with eight apical areas, the basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — *P. hilaris*, Germar.

Geographical distribution of species. — The whole of the Neotropical Region, Antilles, and Southern portion of the Nearctic Region.

Some confusion may arise in separating this genus from *Tympnorhynchus*, Stål (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 614, 1861), in which the founder had previously placed several of the species which he afterwards included in *Proarna*, and which again subsequently, in « Conspectus generum » (Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 7, 1866), he separates primarily by the moderately erect or curved and non-oblique transverse vein at the base of the second apical vein to the tegmina.

1. *P. hilaris*.

Antilles.

- Cicada hilaris*, Germar, in Silb. Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 69 (1834).
Cicada subinota, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 147 (1850) (excl. habitat 1);
 Atkinson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 53, p. 229 (1885).
Cicada albiflora, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 148 (1850).
Cicada tomentosa, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 22 (1858).
Odonaea tomentosa, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 168.

2. *P. germari*.

Central & S. America.

- Cicada grisea*, Germar, in Thon, Ent. Arch. Vol. 2 (2), p. 4 (1830); in Silb.
 Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 70 (1834) (nec Fabricius).
Cicada inuayia, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 151 (1850).
Cicada dexithea, Walker, loc. cit. p. 158 (1850).
Cicada fulvoviridis, Walker, loc. cit. Suppl. p. 23 (1858).
Cicada ovatipennis, Walker, Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 13 (1858).
Proarna germari, Distant (n. nom.), Syn. Cat. Hom. Cicadidæ, p. 86 (1906);
 Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 6, f. 1 (1907).

3. *P. strigicollis*.

Colombia.

- Proarna strigicollis*, Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 6, f. 2 (1907).

4. *P. pulvrea*.

S. America.

- Cicada pulvrea*, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Ent. p. 759 (1790); Germar, in Thon, Ent. Arch. Vol. 2 (2), p. 7 (1830).
Proarna pulvrea, Waterhouse, Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 168, f. 5a,b.
 Stoll, Cig. f. 72.

5. *P. grisea*.

S. America.

- Tettigonia grisea*, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Vol. 4, p. 17 (3) (1794); Syst. Rhynq. p. 34 (4) (1803).
Proarna grisea, Stål, Hem. Fabr. Pt. 2, p. 7 (1869).

6. *P. albida*.

Central & S. America.

- Cicada albida*, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 755 (1790).
Proarna albida, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 12, t. 3, f. 9a,b (1881).
 Stoll, Cig. f. 125.

7. *P. insignis*.

Central & S. America.

- Proarna albida*, var. *insignis*, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 12 (1881).
Proarna insignis, Distant, loc. cit. p. 141 (1905); Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 7, f. 3 (1907).

8. *P. guttulosa*.

S. America.

- Cicada guttulosa*, Walker, Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 20 (1858); Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Vol. 1, p. 8, f. 4 (1907).

9. *P. sallaei*.

Mexico.

- Proarna Sallaei*, Stål, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 25, p. 61 (1864).
Proarna sallaei, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 12, t. 1, f. 8a,b (1881).

¹⁾ Walker erroneously gave « Silhet » as the habitat of this synonym.

10. <i>P. bufo.</i>	Argentina, Bolivia.
<i>Proarna bufo</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 312 (1905); Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 9, f. 5 (1907).	
11. <i>P. championi.</i>	Central America.
<i>Proarna Championi</i> , Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 12, t. 2, f. 14a,b (1881).	
12. <i>P. bergi.</i>	Argentina.
<i>Tympanoteres Bergi</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 61 (1892).	
13. <i>P. squamigera</i> . — Pl. 2, Figs. 15a, b.	Antilles.
<i>Proarna squamigera</i> , Uhler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1895), p. 56.	
14. <i>P. venosa.</i>	Texas.
<i>Prunasis venosa</i> , Uhler, Ent. Amer. Vol. 4, p. 82 (1888). <i>Proarna venosa</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 8, p. 34 (1911).	
15. <i>P. chariclo.</i>	Antilles.
<i>Cicada chariclo</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 146 (1850).	
16. <i>P. dactyliophora.</i>	Argentina.
<i>Proarna dactyliophora</i> , Berg, Hem. Argent. p. 211 (1879).	
17. <i>P. inconspicua.</i>	Argentina.
<i>Proarna inconspicua</i> , Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 50, p. 150 (1906).	
18. <i>P. capistrata.</i>	Buenos Ayres.
<i>Proarna capistrata</i> , Distant, Ent. Month. Mag. Vol. 22, p. 60 (1885); Waterhouse, Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 168, f. 4a, b.	
19. <i>P. heidemanni.</i>	Argentina.
<i>Proarna Heidemanni</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 311 (1905).	
20. <i>P. uruguayensis.</i>	Montevideo.
<i>Proarna uruguayensis</i> , Berg, Anal. Soc. Cient. Argent. Vol. 14, p. 43 (1882).	
21. <i>P. montevideensis.</i>	Montevideo.
<i>Proarna montevideensis</i> , Berg, Anal. Soc. Cient. Argent. Vol. 14, p. 44 (1882).	
22. <i>P. praegracilis.</i>	Bolivia.
<i>Proarna praegracilis</i> , Berg, Anal. Soc. Cient. Argent. Vol. 12, p. 264 (1881).	
23. <i>P. valvata.</i>	Arizona.
<i>Proarna valvata</i> , Uhler, Ent. Amer., Vol. 4, p. 84 (1888).	

67. GENUS OLLANTA, DISTANT

Ollanta. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 313 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) broader than base of mesonotum, eyes projecting beyond anterior angles of pronotum, vertex at area of ocelli about or almost as long as front; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its posterior angles labately produced, its lateral margins obliquely narrowed anteriorly, very slightly sinuate; mesonotum moderately convex; abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tympanal coverings large, their apices subacute, anteriorly but not interiorly covering cavities; rostrum reaching posterior coxae; opercula small, transverse, only about reaching base of abdomen; face moderately globose; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas.

Type. — *O. mexicana*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Mexico and Central America.

1. <i>O. mexicana</i> . — Pl. 2, Figs. 16a, b.	Mexico.
<i>Ollanta mexicana</i> , Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 141, f. (1905).	
2. <i>O. modesta</i> .	Central America.
<i>Selymbria modesta</i> , Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 14, t. 3, f. 8a,b (1881). <i>Ollanta modesta</i> , Distant, loc. cit. Vol. 1, p. 141 (1905).	

68. GENUS PACARINA, DISTANT

Pacarina. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 314 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) broader than base of mesonotum; eyes projecting beyond anterior angles of pronotum; vertex at area of ocelli much longer than front; pronotum with the posterior angles moderately lobately produced, its lateral margins oblique, slightly sinuate, its length shorter than that of mesonotum; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings distinct but inwardly concavely narrowed and exposing the tympanal cavities; face convex, a little broader than the space between it and eyes; opercula about reaching base of abdomen, their lateral margins oblique, their posterior margins a little rounded; anterior femora armed with two strong spines beneath; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline; apical areas eight.

Type. — *P. signifera*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central America, Mexico and Texas.

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| 1. <i>P. signifera</i> . — Pl. 2, Fig. 17a, b. | Central America, Texas. |
| <i>Cicada signifera</i> , Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 22 (1858). | |
| <i>Proarna signifera</i> , Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 13,
t. 2, f. 21a, b (1881). | |
| <i>Pacarina signifera</i> , Distant, loc. cit. p. 142 (1905). | |
| 2. <i>P. schumannii</i> . | Mexico. |
| <i>Pacarina schumannii</i> , Distant, loc. cit. p. 142 (1905). | |

69. GENUS TYMPANOTERPES, STÅL

Tympanoterpes. Stål (part.), Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 614 (1861); Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 7 (1866); Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 312 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum, eyes scarcely projecting beyond anterior angles of pronotum, vertex of head at area of ocelli often only very slightly longer than front; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, the posterior angles a little prominent but not lobately produced; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; metasternum with a moderately elevated transverse central plate, which is not anteriorly angularly produced; tegmina usually less than about three times as long as broad, the transverse vein at base of second apical area strongly oblique; wings about half the length of tegmina which have eight apical areas and the basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — *T. serricosta*, Germar 1).

Geographical distribution of species. — Tropical America.

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| 1. <i>T. serricosta</i> . | Brazil, Argentina. |
| <i>Cicada serricosta</i> , Germar, in Silb. Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 62 (1834). | |
| <i>Tympanoterpes serricosta</i> , Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 615 (1861). | |
| <i>Fidicina pusilla</i> , Berg, Hem. Argent. p. 209 (1879). | |
| 2. <i>T. arechavaletæ</i> . | Argentina, Uruguay. |
| <i>Tympanoterpes Arechavaletæ</i> , Berg, Hem. Argent. Addend. p. 194 (1884);
Waterhouse, Aid Ident. Ins. t. 168, f. 3a,b. | |

¹⁾ Of the species Stål originally stated were representative of his genus *Tympanoterpes*, he subsequently (in 1864) removed a no small proportion to his genus *Proarna*. The *Cicada serricosta*, Germar, must be taken as the type.

3. *T. cordubensis*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 18a, b. Argentina.
Tympanoterpes cordubensis, Berg, Hem. Argent. Addend. p. 195 (1884).
4. *T. perpulchra*. Brazil.
Cicada perpulchra, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Forh. (1854) p. 243.
Tympanoterpes perpulchra, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 614 (1861).
5. *T. alboapicata*. Argentina.
Tympanoterpes alboapicata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15.
 p. 313 (1905).
6. *T. elegans*. Argentina, Brazil.
Tympanoterpes elegans, Berg, Anal. Soc. Cient. Argent. Vol. 14, p. 40
 (1882); Waterhouse, Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 168, f. 2a, b.

70. GENUS ARIASA, DISTANT

Ariasa. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 314 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) wider than base of mesonotum, the eyes projecting beyond anterior pronotal angles, vertex at area of ocelli as long as or only a little shorter than front; posterior angles of pronotum more or less sublobately produced; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana largely exposed, the flaps only upwardly developed on the lateral areas; face large and globose; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; opercula short, not passing base of abdomen; abdomen beneath prominently channelled at each lateral margin; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas, basal cell a little longer than broad.

Type. — *A. colombiae*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Neotropical Region.

1. *A. colombiae*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 19a, b. Colombia, Venezuela.
Tympanoterpes colombiae, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 60
 (1892).
Ariasa columbiæ, Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 9, f. 7 (1907).
2. *A. nigrorufa*. Venezuela.
Fidicina nigrorufa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 93 (1850).
3. *A. albiplica*.
Fidicina albiplica, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 16 (1858).
4. *A. nigrovittata*. Brazil, Bolivia.
Ariasa nigrovittata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 314
 (1905); Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 9, f. 8 (1907).
5. *A. torrida*. ?
Cicada torrida, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 151 (1850).
Ariasa querenda, Kirkaldy, The Canad. Ent. (1909), p. 391.
6. *A. diupsilon*. British Guiana.
Cicada diupsilon, Walker, List. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 138 (1850).
7. *A. marginata*. Brazil.
Cicada marginata, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 755 (1790).
Cicada viridis, Germar (nec Fabricius), in Thon. Ent. Arch. Vol. 2 (2),
 p. 7 (1830).
Ariasa brasiliatorum, Kirkaldy, The Canad. Ent. (1909), p. 391.
 Stoll, Cig. f. 100.

71. GENUS FIDICINA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Fidicina. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 472 (1843); Stål, Bidr. Rio Janeiro Trakt. Hemipterafauna (Vet. Akad. Handl. Vol. 2), p. 18 (1858); Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 614 (1861); Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 7 (1866); Distant (part.) Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 16 (1881).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, eyes not prorect; head broad, vertex between eyes three times broader than long, front obliquely depressed; pronotum about equal in length to that of mesonotum, about half as long as broad at base, posterior angles more or less obtusely angulate; abdomen short, shorter than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; metasternum transversely elevated and anteriorly angularly or subangularly produced; tegmina about two and a half, sometimes three times as long as broad; wings about half as long as tegmina; which have eight apical areas and the basal cell a little longer than broad.

Type. — *F. mannifera*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Tropical America.

A. Tegmina and wings moderately opaquely coloured at base, and more or less strongly maculate.

1. *F. mannifera*.

Neotropical Region.

- Tettigonia mannifera*, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 36, 13 (1803).
Cicada (Fidicina) plebeia, Linnæus, var. *Tettigonia mannifera*, Fabricius,
Erichson, in Schomb. Reise Guiana, Vol. 3, p. 616 (1848).
Fidicina rana, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 88 (1850).
Fidicina excavata, Walker, loc. cit. p. 92.
Fidicina divisa, Walker, loc. cit. Suppl. p. 16 (1858).
Merian, Ins. Surinam, pl. 49 (1726).
Stoll, Cig. f. 126.
var. *Fidicina umbrilinea*, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 19 (1858).

B. Tegmina and wings a little or slightly opaquely coloured at base.

a. Tegmina and wings unspotted.

2. *F. picea*.

Central America.

- Fidicina picea*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 81 (1850); Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 16, t. 1, f. 7a, b (1881).
Fidicina determinata, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 14 (1858).
Fidicina pertinax, Stål, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 25, p. 62 (1864).

3. *F. pronoe*.

Central America.

- Cicada pronoe*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 144 (1850).
Fidicina vinula, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1854), p. 242.
Cicada compacta, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 14 (1858).
Fidicina pronoe, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 16,
t. 1, f. 6a, b (1881).

4. *F. passerulus*.

Central America; Amazons.

- Cicada passerulus*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 125 (1850).
Cicada spinicosta, Walker, loc. cit. p. 126 (1850).
Cicada lacrines, Walker, loc. cit. p. 132 (1850).
Fidicina spinicosta, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1,
p. 17, t. 2, f. 15a, b (1883).

5. *F. drewseni*.

Argentina; Brazil.

- Cicada Drewseni*, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1854), p. 242.
Fidicina gastracanthophora, Berg, Hem. Argent. p. 206 (1879).

6. *F. viridis*.

Central & South America.

- Cicada viridis*, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 754 (1790) (excl. syn.).
Cicada semilata, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 122 (1850).
Cicada passer, Walker, loc. cit. p. 124 (1850).
Cicada brizo, Walker, loc. cit. p. 125 (1850).
Cicada melissa, Walker, loc. cit. p. 127 (1850).
Cicada melina, Walker, loc. cit. p. 128 (1850).
Cicada panyases, Walker, loc. cit. p. 133 (1850).
Cicada pidyes, Walker, loc. cit. p. 134 (1850).
Cicada physcoa, Walker, loc. cit. p. 135 (1850).
Cicada braure, Walker, loc. cit. p. 136 (1850).
Cicada soleunis, Walker, loc. cit. p. 143 (1850).

- Fidicina semilata*, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 17, t. 3, f. 7a, b (1883).
Fidicina brizo, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1862), p. 485.
 Stoll, Cig. f. 127.
7. *F. brisa*. British Guiana; Amazonas.
Cicada brisa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 131 (1850).
Fidicina amazona, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 58 (1892).
8. *F. bogotana*. Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Amazonas.
Fidicina bogotana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 58 (1892); Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 11, f. 9 (1907).
9. *F. rubricata*. Brazil.
Fidicina rubricata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 59 (1892).
10. *F. amæna*. Costa Rica.
Fidicina amæna, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 4, p. 112 (1899); Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 42, t. 6, f. 15a, b (1900).
11. *F. cachla*. Costa Rica.
Fidicina cachla, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 4, p. 112 (1899); Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 42, t. 6, f. 16a, b (1900).
12. *F. viridifemur*. Brazil.
Cicada viridifemur, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 123 (1850).
Fidicina aldegonda, Kuhlgatz, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 47, p. 266, t. 5, f. 1a, b, c, d (1902).
13. *F. steindachneri*. Venezuela; Brazil.
Fidicina steindachneri, Kuhlgatz, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 47, p. 269, t. 5, f. 2a, b, c, d (1902).
14. *F. cuta*. Brazil?
Cicada cuta, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 139 (1850).
Cicada lucastia, Walker, loc. cit. p. 140 (1850).
15. *F. innotabilis*. ?
Cicada innotabilis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 35 (1858).
- a'. Tegmina maculate.
16. *F. sciras*. Venezuela, Colombia.
Carineta sciras, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 241 (1850).
Fidicina sciras, Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 11, f. 10 (1907).
- C. Tegmina and wings prominently, opaquely, and generally more or less brilliantly coloured at base.
- b. Tegmina unspotted.
17. *F. opalina*. Brazil.
Cicada opalina, Germar, in Thon, Ent. Arch. Vol. 2 (2), p. 5 (1830).
Fidicina phaeochlora, Walker, Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 8 (1858).
18. *F. fumea*. Panama.
Fidicina fumea, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 17, t. 4, f. 4a, b (1883).
19. *F. pullata*. Argentina.
Fidicina pullata, Berg, Hem. Argent. p. 207 (1879).
20. *F. rosa-cordis*. Brazil.
Cicada rosa-cordis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 111 (1850).
21. *F. sawyeri*. Rio Janeiro.
Fidicina sawyeri, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 643 (1912).
22. *F. roberti*. Central Brazil.
Fidicina Roberti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 315 (1905).
23. *F. lacteipennis*. Amazonas.
Fidicina lacteipennis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 316 (1905).
24. *F. sericans*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 20a, b. Brazil, Rio Janeiro.
Fidicina sericans, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1854), p. 242.

25. <i>F. chlorogena.</i>	N. Brazil,
Fidicina chlorogena, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 88 (1850), ♂.	
Fidicina basispes, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 15 (1858), ♀.	
26. <i>F. flavibasalis.</i>	Ecuador.
Fidicina flavibasalis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 317 (1905).	
27. <i>F. mülleri.</i>	Brazil.
Fidicina Müllerri, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 9, p. 319 (1892).	
28. <i>F. bonaërensis.</i>	Argentina.
Fidicina bonaërensis, Berg, Hem. Argent. p. 208 (1879).	
29. <i>F. bicolor.</i>	Cayenne.
Cicada bicolor, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 748 (1790).	
Fidicina cayenensis, Kirkaldy, The Canad. Ent. (1909), p. 391.	
30. <i>F. ? plebeja.</i>	?
Cicada plebeja, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12), p. 707 (15) (1766).	
Fidicina plebeja, Stål, Hem. Fabr. Vol. 2, p. 116 (1869).	
31. <i>F. explanata.</i>	Brazil.
Fidicina explanata, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1903), p. 2.	
32. <i>F. vitellina.</i>	Brazil, Paraguay.
Cicada vitellina, Germar, MS. Coll. Germ. in Mus. Berol.	
Fidicina vitellina, Jacobi, Sitz. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berl. (1904), p. 155, f. 1.	
33. <i>F. parvula.</i>	Brazil.
Fidicina parvula, Jacobi, Sitz. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berl. (1904), p. 157.	

72. GENUS HEMISCIERA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Hemisciera. Amyot & Serville, Hist. des Hém. p. 466 (1843).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum, eyes porrect, more or less stylate, length of head about equal to half its breadth between eyes, and distinctly shorter than pronotum which is about equal in length to mesonotum; abdomen a little shorter than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tympanal coverings in male with their inner margins strongly concave; metasternal plate well developed, centrally longitudinally impressed and anteriorly produced on each side; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; opercula in male small, transverse, not extending beyond base of abdomen, tegmina about two and a half times as long as broad, with eight apical areas and the basal cell about as long as broad.

Type. — *H. maculipennis*, Laporte.

Geographical distribution of species. — Amazonian area of South America.

1. <i>H. maculipennis.</i> — Pl. 2, Figs. 21a, b.	Amazons.
Cicada maculipennis, Laporte, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. Vol. 1, p. 412 (1832).	
Cicada versicolor, Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hém. Vol. 2, pl. 5, f. 1 (1835).	
Cicada sumptuosa, Blanchard, Hist. Nat. Ins. Vol. 3, p. 165 (1840).	
Fidicina flosfolia, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 15 (1858).	
2. <i>H. durhami.</i>	Amazons.
Hemisciera Durhami, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 317 (1905).	
3. <i>H. ? taurus.</i>	?
Fidicina taurus, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 85 (1850).	

73. GENUS MAJEORONA, DISTANT

Majeorona. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 318 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum; eyes protuberant, more or less stylate; length of head above about equal to half its breadth between eyes and about or almost as long as pronotum, which is distinctly shorter than mesonotum; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; the tympanal orifices exposed interiorly, the flaps almost as long as and covering the lateral areas, not prominently concave interiorly; metasternal plate well developed, centrally longitudinally impressed and anteriorly produced on each side; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tarsi three-jointed; opercula in male small, transverse, not extending beyond base of abdomen; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas and the basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — *M. aper*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Neotropical Region.

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|--|---|
| 1. <i>M. aper</i> . | Cayenne. |
| | <i>Fidicina aper</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 87 (1850). |
| 2. <i>M. bovilla</i> . — PI. 2, Figs 22a, b. | Brazil. |
| | <i>Majeorona bovilla</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 318 (1905). |
| 3. <i>M. lutea</i> . | Brazil? |
| | <i>Majeorona lutea</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 185 (1906). |

DIVISION ZAMMARARIA

Zammararia. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 380 (1905).

Characters. — In this division the pronotal margins are amplified and usually medially angulate; the tympanal orifices are more or less exposed — little in *Odopaea* and very largely in *Zammara*; the tegmina and wings (with the exception of some species of *Odopaea*) are hyaline and usually more or less spotted.

The *Zammararia* are entirely confined to Tropical and Subtropical America, including Cuba.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

- A. Tympanal coverings outwardly complete, the orifices only exposed inwardly.
 - a. Pronotum shorter than mesonotum.
 - b. Head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum. 1. Genus *ODOPAEA*.
 - B. Tympanal coverings inwardly complete, the orifices only exposed outwardly.
 - a'. Pronotum as long as mesonotum.
 - c. Head (including eyes) narrower than base of mesonotum 2. Genus *MIRANHA*.
 - C. Tympanal coverings outwardly complete, the orifices very widely exposed internally.
 - d. Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum 3. Genus *ZAMMARA*.
 - d'. Head (including eyes) only about two thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum. 4. Genus *OELLANA*.
 - D. Tympanal coverings globose and projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen 5. Genus *UHLEROIDES*.

74. GENUS ODOPŒA, STÅL

Odopœa. Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 616 (1861); Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 1 (1866).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum, ocelli a little wider apart from eyes than from each other, eyes prominent, a little passing the anterior pronotal angles; face more or less longitudinally sulcate; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, the lateral margins angularly ampliate; mesonotum (including basal cruciform elevation) almost as long as head and pronotum together; abdomen broad, centrally ridged, the lateral areas more or less oblique, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; opercula short, broad, not extending beyond base of abdomen; tympanal coverings outwardly complete, the orifices only exposed inwardly; tegmina three or more than three times as long as broad, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *O. dilatata*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Tropical America, Antilles.

A. Tegmina more or less maculate.

1. *O. dilatata*.

Antilles.

- Tettigonia dilatata*, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 678 (4) (1775).
- Zammara plena*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 38 (1850).
- Zammara cuncta*, Walker, loc. cit. p. 39 (1850).
- Zammara praxita*, Walker, loc. cit. p. 40 (1850).
- Zammara erato*, Walker, loc. cit. p. 41 (1850).
- var. Zammara suffusa*, Walker, loc. cit. p. 37 (1850).
- Zammara vacillans*, Walker, loc. cit. Suppl. p. 3 (1858).
- Odopœa domingensis*, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 172.

2. *O. venturii*.

Argentina.

- Odopœa venturii*, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 50, p. 150 (1906).

3. *O. funesta*.

Jamaica, N. America?

- Zammara funesta*, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 2 (1858).

4. *O. strigipennis*.

Haiti.

- Zammara strigipennis*, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 3 (1858).

5. *O. degiacomii*. — PI. 2, Figs. 23a, b.

Santos.

- Odopœa degiacomii*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 641 (1912).

6. *O. caribæa*.

St. Domingo.

- Odopœa Caribæa*, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 169.

7. *O. jamaicensis*.

Jamaica.

- Odopœa jamaicensis*, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881) p. 629.

8. *O. perspicua*.

São Thomé; Brazil.

- Odopœa perspicua*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 380 (1905).

B. Tegmina unspotted.

9. *O. signoreli*.

Mexico.

- Odopœa signoreti*, Stål, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 25, p. 59 (1864); Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 5, t. 1, f. 10a, b (1881).

10. *O. dirianganii*.

Nicaragua.

- Odopœa dirianganii*, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 5, t. 3, f. 10a, b (1881).

11. *O. azteca*.

Mexico.

- Odopœa azteca*, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 4, t. 1, f. 4a, b (1881).

12. *O. poeyi*. Cuba.
Cicada (Platypleura) Poeyi, Guérin, in Sagra, Hist. fis. Cuba, Ins. p. 425,
t. 13, f. 16 (1857).
Odopœa Poeyi, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 169.
13. *O. walkeri*. Cuba.
Cicada walkeri, Guérin, in Sagra, Hist. de Cuba, p. 426 (1857).
Odopœa walkeri, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 168.
14. *O. sagræ*. Cuba.
Cicada sagræ, Guérin, in Sagra, Hist. fis. de Cuba, p. 426 (1857).
Odopœa sagræ, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Sc. (1892), p. 168.
15. *O. insignifera*. Argentina.
Odopœa insignifera, Berg, Hem. Argent. p. 203 (1879).

75. GENUS MIRANHA, DISTANT

Miranha. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol 15, p. 381 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) a little narrower than base of mesonotum, the front moderately prominent, but only about half the length of vertex, lateral margins of vertex a little convex; pronotum about as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins ampliate and medially angulate; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, its lateral areas above moderately oblique, the tympanal orifices inwardly covered but outwardly exposed; abdomen beneath with the disk oblique on each side, but with the lateral margins broadly subreflected; rostrum passing the posterior coxae; opercula small, transverse; tarsi three-jointed; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas, and the basal cell considerably longer than broad.

Type. — *M. imbellis*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central America.

1. *M. imbellis*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 25a, b. Central America.
Zammara imbellis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 2 (1858).
Odopœa imbellis, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 4,
t. 1, f. 5a, b (1881).

76. GENUS ZAMMARA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Zammara. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 468 (1843).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, ocelli farther removed from eyes than from each other, eyes prominent but scarcely projecting beyond the anterior pronotal angles, vertex strongly depressed before base of front; face longer than broad, narrowly sulcate; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, the lateral margins angularly ampliate; mesonotum about as long as head and pronotum together; metanotum exposed; abdomen short; tympanal coverings outwardly complete, the orifices very widely exposed internally; opercula short, oblique; rostrum reaching or slightly passing the posterior coxae; tegmina usually three times as long as broad, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *Z. tympanum*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Neotropical Region.

A. Tegmina more or less maculate.

1. *Z. tympanum*. Brazil.
Tettigonia tympanum, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 40 (36) (1803).

- Cicada tympanum*, Germar, in Silb. Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 69, f. 22 (1834);
 Perty, Del. Anim. Art. p. 176, t. 35, f. 1 (1830-34); Blanchard, Hist. Ins. Vol. 3, p. 167, Hém. t. 10, f. 1 (1840).
2. *Z. smaragdina*. N. Neotropical Region.
Zammara smaragdina, Walker, List. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 33 (1850); loc. cit.
 Vol. 4, t. 1, f. 4 (1852); Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 3, t. 1, f. 1a, b (1881).
Zammara angulosa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 34 (1850).
3. *Z. calochroma*. N. Neotropical Region.
Zammara calochroma, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 4 (1858) (Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 3, t. 1, f. 5a, b (1881)).
Zammara smaragdula, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 4 (1858).
Zammara callichroma, Stål, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 25, p. 57 (1864).
4. *Z. strebens*. Brazil.
Zammara strebens, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 469 (1843).
Cicada tympanum, Palisot de Beauvois, Ins. Hém. p. 132, t. 20, f. 5 (1805-21).
5. *Z. intricata*. — PI. 2, Figs. 26a, b. Guayaquil.
Zammara intricata, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 35 (1850); Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 12, f. 11 (1907).
- B. Tegmina unspotted.
6. *Z. luculenta*. ?
Zammara luculenta, Distant, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1883), p. 187, t. 25, f. 4a, b.
7. *Z. eximia*. British Guiana.
Cicada (Zammara) eximia, Erichson, in Schomb. Reise, p. 616 (1848).

77. GENUS ORELLANA, DISTANT

Orellana. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 381 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) only two thirds the width at base of mesonotum, its length about equal to that of pronotum, vertex nearly twice the length of front; pronotum about twice as broad as long, its lateral margins broadly ampliated and medially angulate; mesonotum a little longer than pronotum and (including basal cruciform elevation) about as long as pronotum and head together; abdomen short, broad, about as long or sometimes shorter than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings outwardly complete and covering lateral areas, but the orifices widely exposed internally; opercula in male small, transverse, not passing base of abdomen; face broader than the space between it and eyes; tegmina and wings hyaline, more or less maculate; tegmina with eight apical areas; tarsi two-jointed.

Type. — *O. columbia*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Neotropical Region.

1. *O. columbia*. Columbia
Zammara columba, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 628;
 Waterhouse, Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 128, f. 1.
2. *O. nigriplaga*. Antigua, Ecuador
Zammara nigriplaga, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 4 (1858); Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 13, f. 12 (1907).
3. *O. brevis*. — PI. 3, Figs. 27a, b. Colombia.
Orellana brevis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 382 (1905).
Zammara brevis, Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 13, f. 13 (1907).

78. GENUS UHLEROIDES, DISTANT

Uhleroides. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 644 (1912).

Characters. — ♂. Head slightly shorter than pronotum, front considerably shorter than vertex, lateral margins of both nearly continuous and both centrally, longitudinally finely sulcate; ocelli a little farther apart from eyes than from each other, vertex impressed between ocelli and eyes, the latter scarcely projecting beyond the anterior pronotal angles; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, the lateral margins moderately ampliate but not angulate; mesonotum shorter than head and pronotum together; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings globose and projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen, outwardly complete, the orifices only exposed inwardly; opercula not extending beyond base of abdomen, laterally and apically rounded, not meeting internally; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; face longer than broad, lateral margins a little sinuate near base, finely centrally sulcate on posterior half, strongly transversely striate, the lateral margins a little broadly reflexed; tegmina three times as long as broad, hyaline, eight apical areas, basal cell longer than broad; wings about half as long as tegmina, six apical areas; anterior femora armed with two spines beneath.

Type. — *U. cubensis*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Cuba.

- i. U. cubensis*. — **Pl. 2, Figs. 24a, b.** Cuba.
Uhléroides cubensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 645 (1912).

DIVISION HAMZARIA

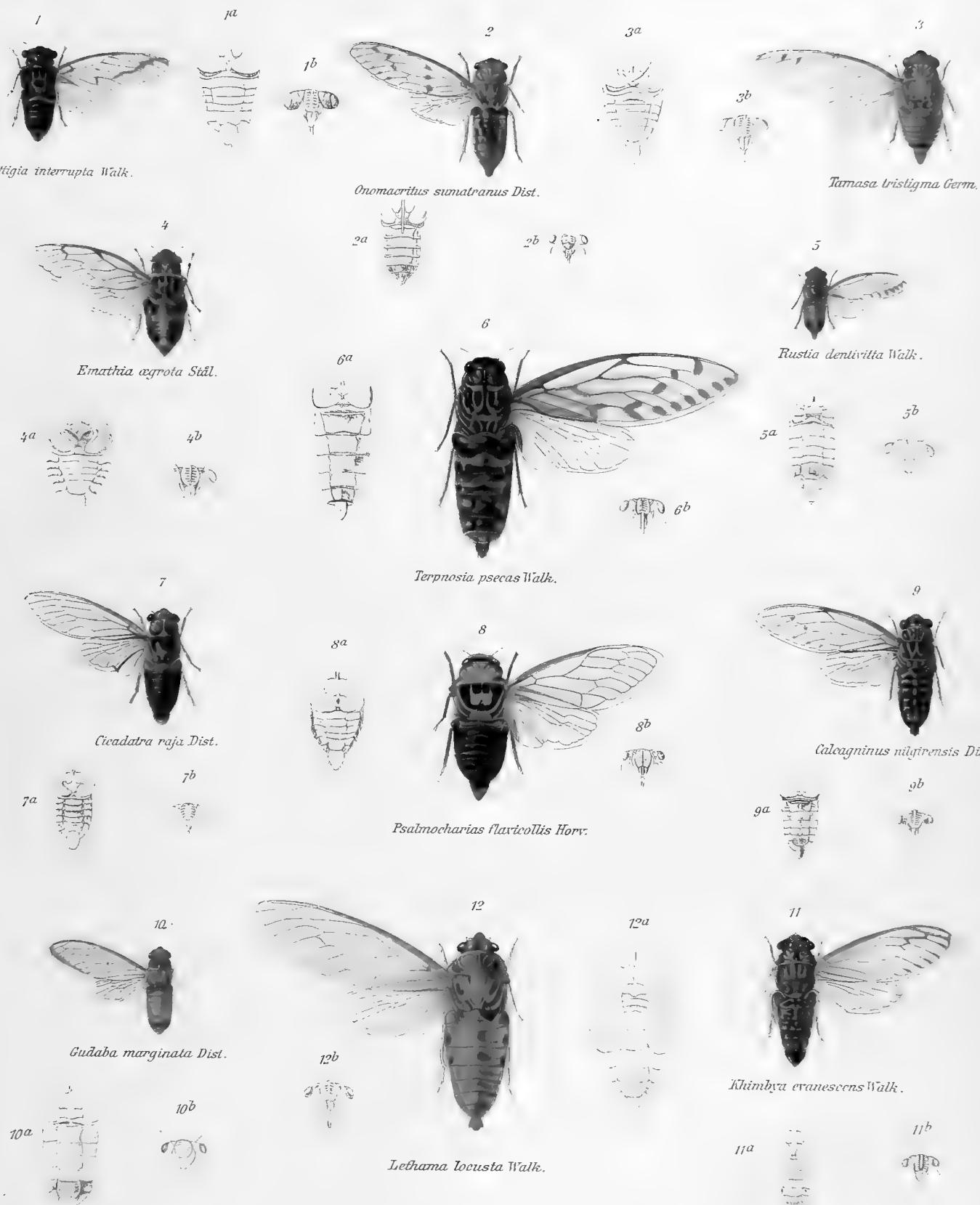
Hamzaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 382 (1905).

Characters. — This division, at present including only two genera, has much affinity with the Neotropical division *Zammararia*. The pronotal margins are ampliated; the tympanal coverings only concealing about half of the tympanal orifices; the tegmina and wings almost wholly opaque.

Although the condition of the tympanal orifices allies this division to the *Zammararia*, with which the dilated pronotal margins also agree, the genera on which it is founded, could, apart from the tympanal characters, be easily confused with the genus *Platypleura* belonging to the subfamily Cicadinae.

The *Hemzaria* are at present only known from the Malayan & South African areas.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA



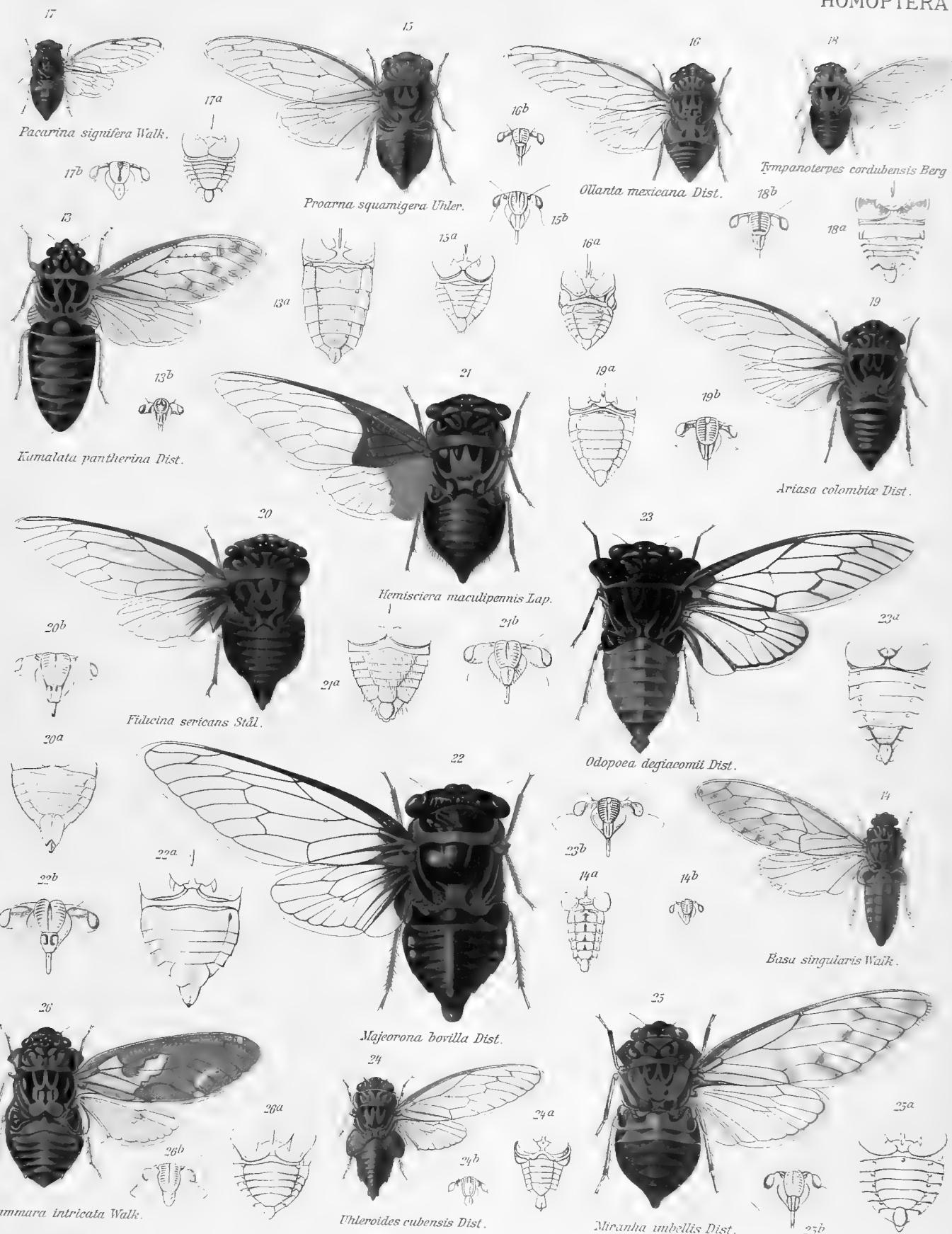
FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ



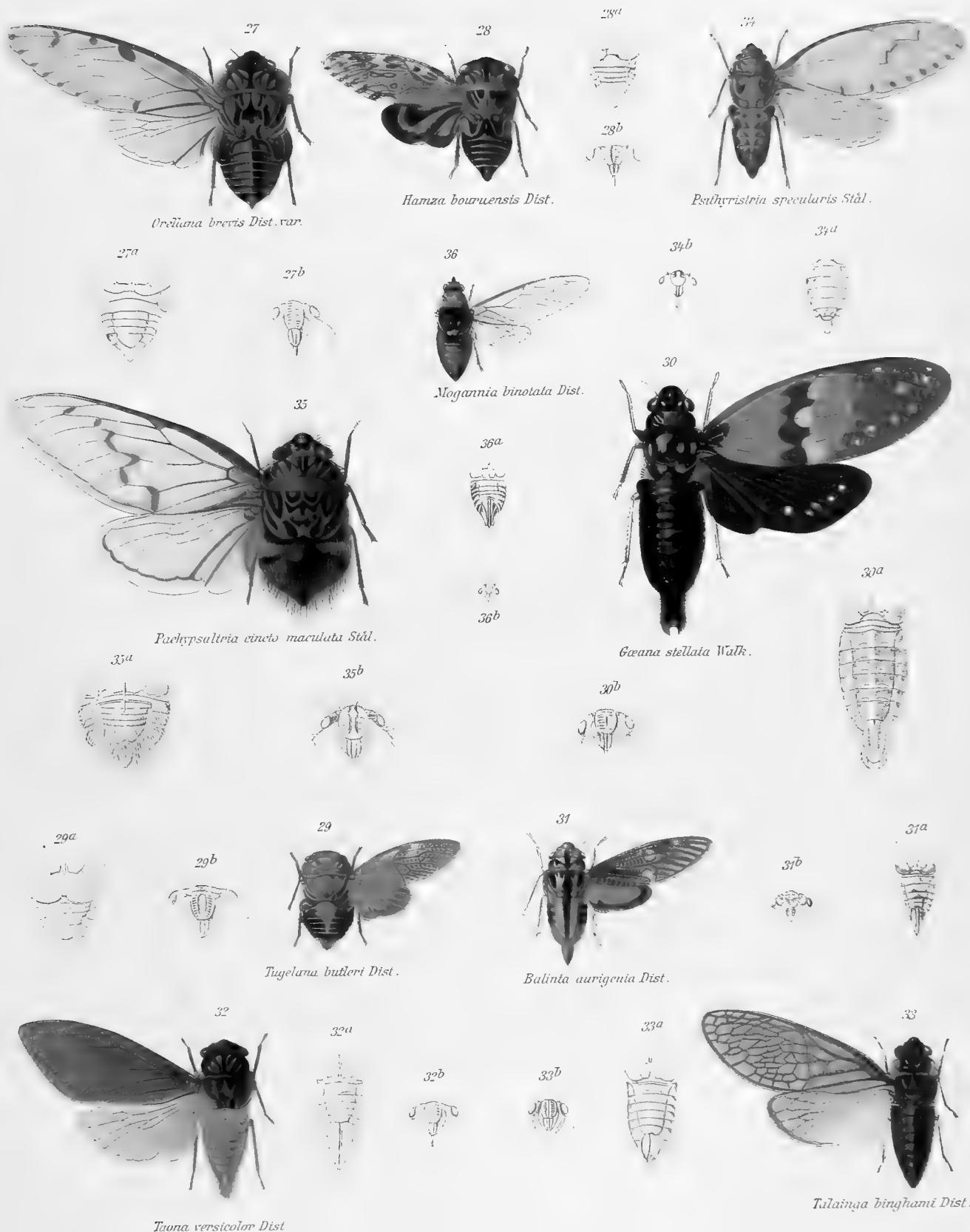
GENERA INSECTORUM

HOMOPTERA



FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ



FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ

79. GENUS HAMZA, DISTANT

Hamza. Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 674.

Characters. — Body short, broad; head including eyes about as wide as the anterior margin of the mesonotum; ocelli placed nearer to each other than to eyes; pronotum with the lateral margins amplified, obtusely angulated near middle; anterior femora distinctly tuberculate spined; metasternum slightly elevated, broadly centrally sulcate and sinuately truncated; tympana only about half covered by the dilated and expanded lateral areas of the basal abdominal segment; opercula short, broad, their apices convexly rounded; tegmina about three times as long as broad, the basal cell broad, with at least four angles, ulnar veins widely separated at their bases.

Type. — *H. bouruensis*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — The only species at present known is from the Malayan Archipelago.

1. *H. bouruensis*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 28a, b.

Bouru, Amboina.

Platypleura bouruensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 1, p. 97 (1898).

Hamza bouruensis, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 674, t. 30, f. 5a, b.

80. GENUS TUGELANA, DISTANT

Tugelana. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 645 (1912).

Characters. — Head short and broad, including eyes about as broad as base of mesonotum, between eyes three times as broad as long, ocelli farther apart from eyes than from each other, eyes obliquely directed backward; face a little longer than broad, very broadly longitudinally sulcate, lateral areas transversely striate; pronotum almost as long as mesonotum, the lateral margins roundly ampliate, twice as broad at base as long, the fissures profound, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin very slightly sinuate at middle; abdomen in male about as long as space between the apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana partly exposed, the coverings being a little shorter and considerably narrower inwardly; rostrum reaching the posterior cocæ; opercula in male scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen, not meeting inwardly, obliquely transverse, laterally and apically rounded; anterior femora incrassated, with two short but broad teeth at apex; tegmina more than twice as long as broad, opaque, basal cell slightly longer than broad, ulnar areas moderately elongate, apical areas eight, the uppermost long and narrow; wings a little more than half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

This is one of the few Ethiopian genera belonging to the subfamily Gæaninæ, and may be placed near the genus *Hamza*; like that genus, apart from the tympanal structural characters, it has a superficial resemblance to the genus *Platypleura*.

Type. — *T. butleri*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — At present only known from South Africa.

1. *T. butleri*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 29a, b.

S. Africa, Zululand.

Tugelana butleri, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 646 (1912).

DIVISION GÆANARIA

Gæanaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 383 (1905); Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 144 (1906).

Characters. — This division, at present represented by four Eastern genera, is to be principally recognized by the following characters : — The tegmina and wings are opaque and generally more or less brilliantly coloured; the lateral margins of the pronotum are neither amplified nor dilated; the tympanal orifices are largely exposed, the tympanal coverings being a little narrower and much shorter than the orifices, and with their anterior margins convex.

The *Gæanaria* are found in British India, Burma, Indo-China, China & Sumatra.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA.

A. *Tegmina with the venation normal; apical areas eight.*

- a. *Greatest breadth of tegmina more than one third of their length.*
- b. *Head longer than pronotum, front somewhat porrectly produced* 1. Genus **GÆANA**.
- b'. *Head not longer than pronotum, front horizontally produced* 2. Genus **TAONA**.
- a'. *Greatest breadth of tegmina only about one third of their length* 3. Genus **BALINTA**.

B. *Tegmina with the venation reticulate, ulnar and apical areas broken up into many cellular divisions* 4. Genus **TALAINGA**.

81. GENUS GÆANA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Gæana Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 463 (1843).

Characters. — Body long and moderately slender in the male, much shorter in the female; head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum, longer than pronotum, front somewhat porrectly produced, ocelli about twice the distance from eyes as from each other; pronotum with the lateral margins very slightly convex, the posterior lateral angles moderately lobately produced; abdomen in male long, moderately slender, in the female only about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings in male small, both narrower and much shorter than the tympanal orifices; opercula in male small, transverse, not passing base of abdomen; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings opaque, the first with their outer margins somewhat convexly rounded, their greatest breadth more than one third their length.

Type. — *G. maculata*, Drury.

Geographical distribution of species. — India, Burma, Indo-China, China, Sumatra

1. *G. maculata*.
India, Burma, China.

Cicada maculata, Drury, Ins. Vol. 2, p. 68, t. 37, f. 1 (1773); Blanchard,
Hist. Nat. Ins. Vol. 3, p. 165, Hém. t. 10, f. 3 (1840).

Gæana maculata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 104, t. 3, f. 17a, b (1892).
var. *a*, Distant, loc. cit. p. 104 (1892).
var. *cousors*.

Gæana cousors, White, MS ; Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 105, t. 3,
f. 20a, b (1892) ; Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 146, f. 64 (p. 145)
(1906).

2. *G. stellata*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 30a, b.
North India.

Huechys stellata, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 27 (1858).
Gæana stellata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 105, t. 3, f. 15a, b (1892).
var. *a*, Distant, loc. cit. p. 105 (1892).

3. *G. sulphurea*.
North India.

Cicada sulphurea, Hope, in Royle's Illustr. Bot. Himal. Introd. p. 54, t. 10,
f. 2 (1839).
Cicada pulchella, Westwood, Arc. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 34, t. 57, f. 1 (1842).
Gæana sulphurea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 105, t. 3, f. 22a, b (1892).

4. <i>G. vestita.</i>	Yunnan.
<i>Gæana vestita</i> , Distant, The Entomologist, Vol. 38, p. 121, f. (1905).	
5. <i>G. hageni.</i>	Sumatra.
<i>Gæana Hageni</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 50 (1889); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 106, t. 9, f. 8a, b (1892). var. <i>a</i> , Distant, loc. cit. p. 106.	
6. <i>G. atkinsoni.</i>	North India.
<i>Gæana Atkinsoni</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 49 (1889); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 107, t. 9, f. 10a, b (1892).	
7. <i>G. paviei.</i>	Cambodia.
<i>Gæana Paviei</i> , Noualhier, Bull. Mus. Paris (1896), p. 254; Noualhier & Martin, Miss. Pavie, p. 179, t. 11, f. 5 (1904).	
8. <i>G. festiva.</i>	India, Sumatra.
<i>Tettigouia festiva</i> , Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 41 (42) (1803). <i>Cicada thalassina</i> , Guérin & Percheron, Gen. Ins. Hem. t. 2 (1835). <i>Gæana consobrina</i> , White, MS. <i>Cicada percheronii</i> , Guérin, Ic. Règne An. Ins. p. 355 (1838). <i>Gæana festiva</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 106, t. 3, f. 18a, b (1892). var. <i>a</i> , Distant, loc. cit. p. 107. var. <i>b</i> , Distant, loc. cit. t. 3, f. 19a, b.	
9. <i>G. sultana.</i>	Annam.
<i>Gæana sultana</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 12, p. 562 (1913).	
10. <i>G. vitalisi.</i>	Indo-China.
<i>Gæana vitalisi</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 12, p. 287 (1913).	
11. <i>G. annamensis.</i>	Annam.
<i>Gæana annamensis</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 12, p. 562 (1913).	
12. <i>G. electa.</i>	Tonkin.
<i>Gæana electa</i> , Jacobi, Sitz. Ges. Naturf. Berlin, (1902), p. 20; Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 21, p. 432, t. 21, f. 2 (1905).	

82. GENUS TAONA, DISTANT

Taona. Distant, The Entomologist, Vol. 42, p. 91 (1909).

Characters. — ♀. Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum and as long as pronotum, the front not obliquely deflected but horizontally produced in front of and a little below the anterior margin of the vertex; ocelli somewhat close together near middle of vertex; face prominent, somewhat compressed, strongly transversely ridged; clypeus strongly compressed and reaching the anterior coxae; pronotum about as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins nearly straight; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings opaque, tegmina with their greatest breadth more than one third their length, apical areas eight, the apical margin oblique, the apex subangulate.

Type. — *T. versicolor*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — At present only known from China.

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| 1. <i>T. versicolor</i> . — Pl. 3, Figs. 32a, b. | China; Prov. Shen-Se. |
| <i>Taona versicolor</i> , The Entomologist, Vol. 42, p. 91 (1909). | |

83. GENUS BALINTA, DISTANT

Balinta. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 383 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum and as long as pronotum, obliquely depressed in front of eyes; pronotum about as long as mesonotum, its lateral

margins sinuate, the posterior angles moderately dilated; abdomen in male much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings both shorter and narrower than the tympanal orifices, which are most exposed inwardly; opercula in male small and transverse, widely separated, and not extending beyond base of abdomen; rostrum reaching posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings opaque; tegmina with their greatest breadth about one third their length and with eight apical areas.

Type. — *B. octonotata*, Westwood.

Geographical distribution of species. — India, Burma, China.

1. *B. octonotata*. India, Burma.

Cicada 8-notata, Westwood, Arc. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 34, t. 57, f. 2 (1842).

Huechys picta, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 28 (1858).

Gazana octonotata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 107, t. 3, f. 12a, b (1892).

var. a, Distant, loc. cit. p. 108.

var. b, Distant, loc. cit. t. 3, f. 13a, b.

Balinta octonotata, Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 148, f. 65
(p. 149) (1906).

2. *B. auriginea*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 31a, b.

Balinta auriginea, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 384 (1905).

3. *B. tenebricosa*.

Gazana tenebricosa, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2), Vol. 6, p. 454,
t. 4, f. 2a, b (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 108, t. 3, f. 14a, b (1892).

var. a, Distant, loc. cit. p. 108.

4. *B. fulchella*.

Balinta fulchella, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 12, p. 287 (1913).

5. *B. delinenda*.

Gazana delinenda, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 291 (1888);
Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 108, t. 3, f. 16a, b (1892).

Huechys octonotata, Walker (nec Westwood), List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 253 (1850).

6. *B. kershawi*.

China, Macao.

Balinta Kershawi, Kirkaldy, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. (1900), p. 180.

84. GENUS TALAINGA, DISTANT

Talainga. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 5, p. 166 (1890).

Characters. — ♀. Head (including eyes) a little narrower than base of mesonotum, about as long as breadth between eyes, front globose and prominent, shorter than vertex; pronotum about as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins a little convex, angularly incised before posterior angles which are ampliated; abdomen somewhat cylindrical, longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings small and lateral; anterior femora robustly spined beneath; tegmina talc-like, semi-opaque, the apical half with the venation reticulate and forming a mass of small cellular areas, sometimes the ulnar areas are crossed by transverse veins, basal cell about twice as long as broad; wings with the posterior margin deeply sinuate near the abdominal area; apical areas six, sometimes broken up by transverse veins into a more numerous and reticulate series.

Type. — *T. binghami*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Burma, Tonkin, China.

1. *T. binghami*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 33a, b. Burma.

Talainga Binghami, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 5, p. 167
(1890); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 109, t. 13, f. 4a, b (1892).

2. *T. chinensis*.
Talainga chinensis, Distant, The Entomologist, Vol. 33, p. 209, fig. (1900).
 China.
3. *T. distanti*.
Talainga Distanti, Jacobi, Sitz. Ges. Naturf. Berl. (1902), p. 21; Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 21, p. 432, t. 21, f. 3 (1905).
 Tonkin.

DIVISION PSITHYRISTRIARIA

Psithyristriaria, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 384 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) considerably narrower than base of mesonotum, tympanal coverings as long as but very much narrower than the orifices, which are thus inwardly exposed; abdomen narrowed posteriorly, a little longer than the space between the apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with the venation abnormal; apical areas eight, the lower one very small; ulnar areas much compressed, broad, especially the two lowermost.

According to our present knowledge the Psithyristriaria are confined to the Philippine Islands.

85. GENUS PSITHYRISTRIA¹⁾, STÅL

Psithyristria, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. p. 712 (1870).

Characters. — "Corpus oblongum. Caput disco thoracis nonnihil angustius, parviusculum; vertice oculis circiter duplo latio; fronte modice tumescente, in parte faciali rugis transversis medio interruptis instructa, parte basali faciei circiter dimidio angustiore, a supero visa ante juga leviter prominula et jugis nonnihil latio; clypeo apice imo anguste rotundato, lectiformi; facie apice angulum acutum formante. Ocelli in triangulum æquilaterum dispositi, posteriores ab oculis quam inter se circiter duplo longuis remoti. Rostrum basin coxarum pesticarum nonnihil superans. Thorax postice quam antice multo latius, antice capite paullo latius, marginibus lateralibus carinatis, inermibus. pone medium nonnihil sinuatis; limbo postico angustiusculo. Abdomen maris capite, thorace sculeolloque simul sumtis longius, abdomen feminæ partibus illis corporis longitudine subæquale; segmento dorsali primo maris utrimque pone tympana in lobum, tympana tota haud tegentem, ampliato; segmento dorsali ultimo maris apice utrimque in spinam producto et medio lobo acute triangulari, saepe ægre distinguendo, instructo; segmento ventrali ultimo maris obovato; segmento dorsali ultimo feminæ apice in dentem acutum prominulo; segmento ventrali ultimo feminæ apice versus medium sensim paullo producto et medio sinu parvo angulato instructo. Opercula parva, brevia, oblique transversa, subreniformia, posterius obtuse rotundata distantia. Tegmina vitrea, nitida, costa simplici, haud dilatata; costa venaque radiali contiguis; areola basali basin versus ampliata, venam unicam ulnarem emittente; areis apicalibus octo, octava basin versus angustata, apice vel pone medium latissima; area ulnari intiore lata, ultra medium sensim ampliata. Alæ areis apicalibus sex elongatis. Pedes mediocres, femoribus anticis subtus spinis duabus magnis, una nutante subbasali, altera erecta fere media, et interdum ante hanc denticulo obsoletissimo armatis; tarsis, præsertim anticis, longiusculis" (Stål).

Type. — *P. specularis*, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — Philippine Islands.

1. *P. specularis*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 34a, b.
Psithyristria specularis, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 712, t. 8, f. 16;
 Philippines.
Psithyristria specularis, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 712, t. 8, f. 16;
 Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 82, f. 3 (1891).

¹⁾ I only know this genus by Stål's descriptions and figures of the species he described.

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| 2. <i>P. crassinervis.</i> | Philippines. |
| <i>Psithyristria crassinervis</i> , Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 713, t. 8,
f. 17; Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 82, f. 4 (1891). | |
| 3. <i>P. nodinervis.</i> | Philippines. |
| <i>Psithyristria nodinervis</i> , Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 713, t. 8, f. 18;
Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 83, f. 5 (1891). | |
| 4. <i>P. tenuinervis.</i> | Philippines. |
| <i>Psithyristria tenuinervis</i> , Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 713, t. 8,
f. 19; Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 83, f. 6 (1891). | |
| 5. <i>P. simplicinervis.</i> | Philippines. |
| <i>Psithyristria simplicinervis</i> , Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 713, t. 8,
f. 20; Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 83, f. 7 (1891). | |

Division MOGANNIARIA

Moganniaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 385 (1905).

Characters. — Tegmina and wings hyaline, the tegmina spotted or in part more or less brilliantly coloured; body ovate, more or less attenuated anteriorly and posteriorly; head with the front more or less triangularly produced; tympanal flaps present, but incomplete, the tympanal orifices in part exposed.

Two genera are here included in this division, one Neotropical and the other Oriental in distribution.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

86. GENUS PACHYPSALTRIA, STÅL

Pachypsaltria. Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 616 (1861).

Characters. — Head including eyes a little more than half the width of base of mesonotum, the front subconically produced, about as long as vertex, head obliquely depressed, eyes oblique, slightly passing the anterior pronotal angles; face moderately globose, not longitudinally sulcate; rostrum passing the posterior coxae; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its posterior margin nearly twice as broad as anterior margin, the lateral margins dentately sinuate; mesonotum shorter than head and pronotum together, convex; abdomen short, about as long as head and pronotum together; tympanal orificies inwardly exposed; opercula short, broad, scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen; body pilose, marginally longly so; anterior femora not spined beneath; tegmina more than twice longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *P. ciucto-maculata*, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — Neotropical Region.1. *P. cinctomaculata*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 35a, b.*Cicada cinctomaculata*, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1854), p. 243.*Carineta ciliaris*, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 24 (1858).*Pachypsaltria cinctomaculata*, Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. I, p. 13, f. 14 (1907).

Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador.

87. GENUS MOGANNIA, AMYOT & SERVILLE**Mogannia.** Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 467 (1843).**Cephaloxys.** Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2), Vol. 5, p. 294 (1847).

Characters. — Body short, broad, robust; head conically produced, including eyes much narrower than base of mesonotum, as long or slightly longer than pronotum, front as long or slightly longer than vertex; pronotum narrower anteriorly than posteriorly, the lateral margins oblique, not amplified, the posterior lateral angles a little lobately rounded; abdomen a little shorter, or almost as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings small and rudimentary; anterior femora spined beneath; opercula in male small, usually obliquely convex and not completely covering the cavities; tegmina with their basal halves usually more or less brilliantly coloured, sometimes opaque, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *M. conica*, Germar.**Geographical distribution of species.** — Oriental and Malayan Regions; China, Formosa.1. *M. conica*.*Cicada conica*, Germar, in Thon, Ent. Arch. Vol. 2 (2), p. 3 (1830).

India, Malayan, Archipelago, China.

Mogannia illustrata, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 467, t. 9, f. 4 (1843).*Cephaloxys hemelytra*, Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2), Vol. 5, p. 295 (1847).*Mogannia indicans*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. I, p. 249 (1850).*Mogannia ignifera*, Walker, loc. cit. p. 249 (1850); loc. cit. Vol. 4, t. 2, f. 5 (1852).*Mogannia avicula*, Walker, loc. cit. Vol. I, p. 250.*Mogannia recta*, Walker, loc. cit. Suppl. p. 39 (1858).*Mogannia histrionica*, Uhler, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. (1861), p. 283.*Mogannia venutissima*, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1865), p. 154.*Mogannia conica*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 122, t. 14, f. 18a, b (1892).

Formosa.

2. *M. formosana*.*Mogannia formosana*, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan, (1907), p. 102.

Tonkin.

3. *M. cæsar*.*Mogannia cæsar*, Jacobi, Sitz. Ges. Naturf. Berl. (1902), p. 21; Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 21, p. 433, t. 21, f. 4 (1905).

Formosa.

4. *M. minuta*.*Mogannia minuta*, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan, (1907), p. 103.

China.

5. *M. nasalis*.*Cicada (Mogannia) nasalis*, White, Ann. Nat. Hist. Vol. 14, p. 426 (1844).*Mogannia nasalis*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 121, t. 14, f. 14a, b (1892).*Mogannia chinensis*, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1865), p. 155.6. *M. mandarina*.*Mogannia mandarina*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 385 (1905).

Hong Kong.

7. *M. cyanea*.*Mogannia cyanea*, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 40 (1858); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 121, t. 14, f. 15a, b (1892).

India, China.

8. *M. funebris*.*Mogannia funebris*, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1865), p. 155; Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2a), Vol. 6, p. 455, t. 4, f. 1a, b (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 122, t. 14, f. 17a, b (1892).

British India,

9. <i>M. saucia.</i>	Cambodia.
<i>Mogannia saucia</i> , Noualhier, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris (1896), p. 254; Noualhier & Martin, Miss. Pavie, p. 179, t. 11, f. 6 (1904).	
10. <i>M. effecta.</i>	India.
<i>Mogannia effecta</i> , Walker, MS.	
<i>Mogannia effecta</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 9, p. 316 (1892); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 122, t. 14, f. 16a, b (1892); Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 153, f. 67 (1906).	
11. <i>M. horsfieldi.</i>	Java.
<i>Mogannia horsfieldi</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 386 (1905).	
12. <i>M. obliqua.</i>	India, Malaya.
<i>Mogannia obliqua</i> , Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 39 (1858); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 119, t. 14, f. 10a, b (1892).	
13. <i>M. sesioides.</i>	Malaya.
<i>Mogannia sesioides</i> , Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 95 (1867); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 120, t. 14, f. 12a, b (1892).	
14. <i>M. hebes.</i>	China, Formosa.
<i>Cephaloxys hebes</i> , Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 38 (1858).	
<i>Mogannia hebes</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 121, t. 14, f. 13a, b (1892).	
<i>Mogannia spurcata</i> , Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 27 (1858).	
15. <i>M. binotata</i> . — PI. 3, Figs. 36a, b.	Borneo.
<i>Mogannia binotata</i> , Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 50, p. 151 (1906).	
16. <i>M. moultoni</i> .	Borneo.
<i>Mogannia moultoni</i> , Distant, Rec. Indian Mus. Vol. 5, p. 317, pl. 21, f. 6a, b (1910).	
17. <i>M. viridis.</i>	India, Malaya.
<i>Cephaloxys viridis</i> , Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2), Vol. 5, p. 294 (1847).	
<i>Cephaloxys rostrata</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 233 (1850).	
<i>Mogannia viridis</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 119, t. 14, f. 8a, b (1892).	
18. <i>M. dorica.</i>	Malaya.
<i>Mogannia Dorica</i> , Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2a), Vol. 6, p. 520 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 120, t. 14, f. 11a, b (1892).	

INDEX

Pages	Pages	Pages			
abdullah, Dist. (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	7	aper, Walk. (g. <i>Majeorona</i>)	22	Basa (genus), Distant	12
acberi, Dist. (g. <i>Psalmocharias</i>)	9	apicata, Dist. (g. <i>Gudaba</i>)	11	basispes, Walk. (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21
agrota, Stål (g. <i>Emathia</i>)	5	aquila, Fieb. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	bergi, Dist. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	16
albijlos, Walk. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	14	arechavaletae, Berg (g. <i>Tympanoterpes</i>)	17	bicolor, Ol. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	21
aldegondeæ, Kuhlg. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	Ariasa (genus), Distant	18	binghami, Dist. (g. <i>Talainga</i>)	30
alhageos, Melich. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	atkinsoni, Dist. (g. <i>Gæana</i>)	29	binotata, Dist. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	34
albeopicata, Dist. (g. <i>Tympanoterpes</i>)	18	atra, Ol. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	bogotoma, Dist. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20
albida, Ol. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15	aurengzebe, Dist. (g. <i>Emathia</i>)	5	bonaërensis, Berg (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	21
albiplica, Walk. (g. <i>Ariasa</i>)	18	auriginea, Dist. (g. <i>Balinta</i>)	30	bovilla, Dist. (g. <i>Majeorona</i>)	22
amazona, Dist. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	australensis, Kirk. (g. <i>Tettigia</i>)	3	brasiliorum, Kirk. (g. <i>Arivosa</i>)	18
amoena, Walk. (g. <i>Psalmocharias</i>)	9	avicula, Walk. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33	brevis, Dist. (g. <i>Orellana</i>)	25
anæa, Walk. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	9	azteca, Dist. (g. <i>Odopoea</i>)	23	braue, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19
andersoni, Dist. (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	7	Balinta (genus), Distant	24	brizo, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19
angulosa, Walk. (g. <i>Odopoea</i>)	23	barbarata, Stål (g. <i>Tettigia</i>)	3	briso, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20
annamensis, Dist. (g. <i>Gæana</i>)	29	barkei, Dist. (g. <i>Tettigia</i>)	3	bris, Walk. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	20
amussittata, Dist. (g. <i>Rustia</i>)	6				

Pages	Pages	Pages			
bufo, Dist. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	16	doddi, God. & Frogg.	5	hyalina, Fabr. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8
burriana, Horv. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	domingensis, Uhl. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	hyalinatus, Brullé (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8
butleri, Dist. (g. <i>Tugelana</i>)	27	doriae, Dist. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	34	illustrata, Am. & Serv. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33
cachla, Dist. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	drewseni, Stål (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	imbellis, Walk. (g. <i>Miranha</i>)	24
caesar, Jacobi (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33	durhamis, Dist. (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21	immsi, Dist. (g. <i>Khimbya</i>)	11
Calcagnimis (genus), Distant	10	effecta, Walk. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	34	inconspicua, Dist. (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	9, 16
<i>callichroma</i> , Stål (<i>Odopœa</i>)	23	electa, Jacobi (g. <i>Balinta</i>)	29	indicus, Walk. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33
<i>calochroma</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	elegans, Berg (g. <i>Ariasa</i>)	18	iguifera, Walk. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33
<i>capistrata</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	16	elegans, Kirby (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6	innotabilis, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20
<i>cariloea</i> , Uhl. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	Emathia (genus), Stål	5	insignis, Dist. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15
<i>cayennensis</i> , Kirk. (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21	erato, Walk. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	insignifera, Berg (g. <i>Miranha</i>)	24
<i>cerisyi</i> , Guér. (g. <i>Tettigia</i>)	4	evanescens, Walk. (g. <i>Thimbya</i>)	11	interrupta, Walk. (3. <i>Tettigia</i>)	3
<i>championi</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	16	eximia, Er. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	interruptus, God. & Frogg. (g. <i>Tettigia</i>)	3
<i>chariclo</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	16	excavata, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	intricata, Walk. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23
<i>chinensis</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Psithyristria</i>)	31	explanata, Uhl (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21	invaria, Walk. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15
<i>chinensis</i> , Stål (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33	festiva, Fabr. (g. <i>Taona</i>)	29	jamaicensis, Dist. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23
<i>chlonia</i> , Stål (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6	Fidicina (genus), Amyot & Serville	18	javanensis, Dist. g. <i>Kamalata</i>)	12
<i>chlorogena</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21	Fidicinaria (Division), Distant	13	jenkinsi, Dist. (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6
Cicadatra (gen.), Amyot & Serville	7	flavibasalis, Dist. (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21	Kamalata (genus), Distant	11
<i>ciliaris</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33	flavicolla, Horv. (g. <i>Psalmocharias</i>)	9	Khimbya (genus), Distant	11
<i>cinctomaculata</i> , Stål (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33	flosfolia, Walk. (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21	<i>kuandae</i> , God. & Frogg. (g. <i>Tamasa</i>)	5
<i>clara</i> , Motsch. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7	formosana, Mats. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33	<i>laerines</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19
<i>clio</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6	fulvoviridis, Walk. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15	lacteipennis, Dist. (g. <i>Psalmocharias</i>)	10
<i>clonia</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6	fumea, Dist. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	lacteipennis, Put. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20
<i>collina</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7	funebris, Stål (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33	Lethama (genus), Distant	11
<i>columbiae</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Ariasa</i>)	18	funesta, Walk. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	<i>lineola</i> , Hag. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8
<i>colombia</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Orellana</i>)	23	Gæana (genus), Amyot & Serville	28	<i>locusta</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Lethama</i>)	12
<i>compacta</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	Gæanaria (Division), Distant	27	<i>lucastia</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20
<i>consors</i> , White (g. <i>Gæana</i>)	28	ganesa, Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7	<i>luculenta</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23
<i>confusia</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6	geodesma, var. Kol. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	<i>lutea</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Majeorona</i>)	22
<i>conica</i> , Germ. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33	germari, Dist. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15	<i>maculata</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Khimbya</i>)	11
<i>consobrina</i> , White (g. <i>Taona</i>)	29	glycirrhæ, Put. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	<i>maculata</i> , Drury (g. <i>Gæana</i>)	28
<i>crassinervis</i> , Stål (g. <i>Pachysaltria</i>)	32	greeni, Kirby (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6	<i>maculipennis</i> , Laporte (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21
<i>crowfooti</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7	grisea, Fabr. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15	<i>maculipes</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7
<i>cubensis</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Uhleroides</i>)	26	grisca, Germ. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15	<i>madhava</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7
<i>cuncta</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Majeorona</i>)	22	Gud ba (genus), Distant	10	Majeorona (genus), Distant	22
<i>cuneata</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Khimbya</i>)	11	guttulosa, Walk. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15	<i>mandarina</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33
<i>cuta</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	hageni, Dist. (g. <i>Taona</i>)	29	<i>mannifera</i> , Fabr. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	10
<i>cyanea</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33	Hamza (genus), Distant	27	<i>marginata</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Khimbya</i>)	11
<i>dactyliophora</i> , Berg. (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	16	Hamzaria (Division), Distant	26	<i>marginata</i> , Oliv. (g. <i>Ariasa</i>)	18
<i>degiacomi</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	hebes, Walk. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	34	<i>mawi</i> , Ditt. (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6
<i>delinenda</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Talainga</i>)	30	heidemanni, Dist. (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	16	<i>melina</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19
<i>dentivitta</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Rustia</i>)	5	hemelytra, Sign. (g. <i>Magannia</i>)	33	<i>mexicana</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	10
<i>determinata</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	11	Hemisciera (genus), Amyot & Serville	21	<i>minuta</i> , Mats. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33
<i>dexithea</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15	hershawi, Kirk. (g. <i>Talainga</i>)	30	Miranba (genus), Distant	24
<i>dilatata</i> , Fabr. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	hilaris, Germ. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	14	<i>modesta</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	10
<i>diminuta</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Khimbya</i>)	11	histrionica, Uhl. (g. <i>Pachysaltria</i>)	32	Mogannia (genus), Amyot & Serville	25
<i>dirianzani</i> , Dist. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	horsfieldi, Dist. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	34		
<i>distanti</i> , Jacobi (g. <i>Psithyristria</i>)	31				
<i>diupsilon</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Ariasa</i>)	18				
<i>dirise</i> , Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19				

Pages	Pages	Pages			
Mogannia (Division), Distant	32	posidonia, Jacobi (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7	spurcata, Walk. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	34
montevidensis, Berg (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	16	Psalmocharias (genus), Kirkaldy	9	squamigera, Uhl (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	16
moultoni, Dist. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	34	psecas, Walk. (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6	stellata, Dist. (g. <i>Gaeana</i>)	28
mülleri, Dist. (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21	Psithyristria (genus), Distant	31	steindaehneri, Kuhlg. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20
nasalis, White (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33	Psithyristriaria (Div.), Distant	31	steveni, Stål (g. <i>Psalmocharias</i>)	9
nilgiriensis, Dist. (g. <i>Calcagninus</i>)	10	praegracilis, Berg. (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	16	stipata, Walk. (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6, 7
nigricosta, Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7	praxita, Walk. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	strepens, Am. & Serv.	25
nigripilosa, Walk. (g. <i>Orellana</i>)	25	Proarna (genus), Stål	14	striata, Walk. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8
nigrorufa, Walk. (g. <i>Ariasa</i>)	18	pronoe, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	strigicollis, Jacobi	15
nigrovittata, Dist. (g. <i>Ariasa</i>)	18	pryeri, Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7	strigipennis, Walk. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23
nodinervis, Stål (g. <i>Pachysaltria</i>)	32	pulchella, Dist. (g. <i>Balinta</i>)	29	subtincta, Walk. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	14
oberthuri, Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7	pullata, Westw. (g. <i>Gaeana</i>)	28	subvinosa, Walk. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8
obliqua, Walk. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	34	pumile, Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7	suffosa, Walk. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23
ochreata, Mel. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	punctata, Fabr. (g. <i>Tettigia</i>)	3	sulphurea, Hope (g. <i>Gaeana</i>)	28
octonotata, Westw. (g. <i>Talainga</i>)	30	punctipes, Sign. (g. <i>Onomacritus</i>)	4	sultana, Dist. (g. <i>Uhleroides</i>)	26
octonota, Walk. (g. <i>Talainga</i>)	30	pusilla, Berg (g. <i>Pacarina</i>)	17	sumatranus, Dist. (g. <i>Onomacritus</i>)	4
Odopœa (genus), Stål	23	putoni, Dist. (g. <i>Psalmocharias</i>)	10	sumptuosa, Blanch. (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21
olivacea, Mel. (g. <i>Psalmocharias</i>)	9	rainbowi, Asht. (g. <i>Tamasa</i>)	5	Tal inga (genus), Distant	31
Ollanta (genus), Distant	16	raja, Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	9	Tamasa (genus), Distant	4
Onomacritus (genus), Distant	4	rana, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	Taoana (genus), Distant	29
opalina, Germ. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	ransonneti, Dist. (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6	tauru, Walk. (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21
Orellana (genus), Distant	24	recta, Walk. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33	tenebrosa, Fieb. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8
orientalis, Dist. (g. <i>Tettigia</i>)	3	roberti, Dist. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	tenebricosa, Dist. (g. <i>Talainga</i>)	30
orni, L. (g. <i>Tettigia</i>)	3	rosa-cordis, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	tenninervis, Stål (g. <i>Pachysaltria</i>)	32
ovatipennis, Walk. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15	rubricata, Dist. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	Terpnosia (genus), Distant	6
Pacarina (genus), Distant	17	rugipennis, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	Tettigia genus, Amyot	3
Pachysaltria (genus), Stål	32	Rustavelia (subgenus), Horváth	7	thalassina, Guér. & Perch. (g. <i>Gaeana</i>)	29
pantherina, Dist. (g. <i>Kamalata</i>)	12	Rustia (genus), Stål	6	tigrina, Dist. (g. <i>Terpnosia</i>)	6
panyase, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	sagrae, Guér. (g. <i>Zammara</i>)	24	tomentosa, Walk. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15
parvula, Jacobi (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21	sallaei, Dist. (g. <i>Proarna</i>)	15	torrida, Walk. (g. <i>Ariasa</i>)	18
passer, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	sankara, Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	9	translucida, Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7
passerculus, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	saucia, Noualh. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	34	transversa, Germ. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8
paviei, Noualh. (g. <i>Gaeana</i>)	29	sawyeri, Dist. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	Triglenia (genus), Fieber	13
pedunculata, Stål (g. <i>Rustia</i>)	5	sciras, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	tristigma, Germ. (g. <i>Tamasa</i>)	4
pennata, Dist. (g. <i>Tettigia</i>)	3	segetum, Ramb. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	Tugelana (genus), Distant	27
percheronii, Guér. (g. <i>Gaeana</i>)	29	semenovi, Oshan. (g. <i>Calcagninus</i>)	10	Tympanoterpes (genus), Stål	17
persica, Kirk. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	semilata, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	tympanum, Fabr. (g. <i>Zammara</i>)	24
perspicua, Dist. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	semilata, Dist. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	tympanum, Palis. (g. <i>Orellana</i>)	25
pertinax, Stål (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	sericans, Stål (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	Uhleroides (genus), Distant	26
phaeochlora, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	serricosta, Germ. (g. <i>Tympanoterpes</i>)	17	umbrelina, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19
physcoa, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	sesioides, Walk. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	34	uruguayensis, Berg (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	16
picea, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	signoreti, Stål (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	vacillans, Walk. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23
picta, Walk. (g. <i>Balinta</i>)	29	simplicinervis, Stål (g. <i>Pachysaltria</i>)	32	vacua, Oliv. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7
picturalis, Dist. (g. <i>Gudaba</i>)	10	singularis, Walk. (g. <i>Triglenia</i>)	13	valvata, Uhl. (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	16
pidytus, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	sita, Dist. (g. <i>Khimbya</i>)	11	variegata, God. & Frogg. (g. <i>Tettigia</i>)	3
platyptera, Fieb. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	smaragdina, Walk. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	venosa, Uhl. (g. <i>Ollanta</i>)	16
plebeia, L. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	smaragdula, Walk. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	venturii, Dist. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23
plebeja, L. (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21	soleanis, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	venustissima, Stål (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	33
plena, Walk. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	23	specularis, Stål (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21	versicolor, Brullé (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21
poeyi, Guér. (g. <i>Odopœa</i>)	24	spinicosta, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	versicolor, Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i> , <i>Orel-</i>	
				<i>lana</i>)	7, 25

Pages	Pages	Pages			
vinula, Stål (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	viridis, Ol. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	19	xanthes, Walk. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8
virescens, Fieb. (g. <i>Triglena</i>)	12	viridissima, Walk. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	xanthus, Stål (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8
virens, Fieb. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	vitalisi, Dist. (g. <i>Gæana</i>)	29	Zammara (genus), Amyot & Serville	24
virens, MS. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	vitallina, Germ. (g. <i>Hemisciera</i>)	21	Zammara (Division), Distant	22
viridiflava, Dist. (g. <i>Psalmocharias</i>)	9	vitreus, Brullé (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8	ziczae, MS. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	8
viridifemur, Walk. (g. <i>Fidicina</i>)	20	walkeri, Dist. (g. <i>Cicadatra</i>)	7		
viridis, Germ. (g. <i>Calcagninus</i>)	19	walkerii, Guér. (g. <i>Zammara</i>)	24		
viridis, Sign. (g. <i>Mogannia</i>)	34				

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE I

- Fig. 1a, b. *Tettigia interrupta*, Walker.
 — 2a, b. *Onomacritus sumatranus*, Distant.
 — 3a, b. *Tamasa tristigma*, Germar.
 — 4a, b. *Emathia agrota*, Stål.
 — 5a, b. *Rustia dentivitta*, Walker.
 — 6a, b. *Terpnosia psecas*, Walker.
 — 7a, b. *Cecadastra raja*, Distant.
 — 8a, b. *Psalmocharias flavicollis*, Horváth.
 — 9a, b. *Calcagninus nilgiriensis*, Distant.
 — 10a, b. *Gudaba marginata*, Distant.
 — 11a, b. *Khimbya evanescens*, Walker.
 — 12a, b. *Lethama locusta*, Walker.

Pl. TE 2

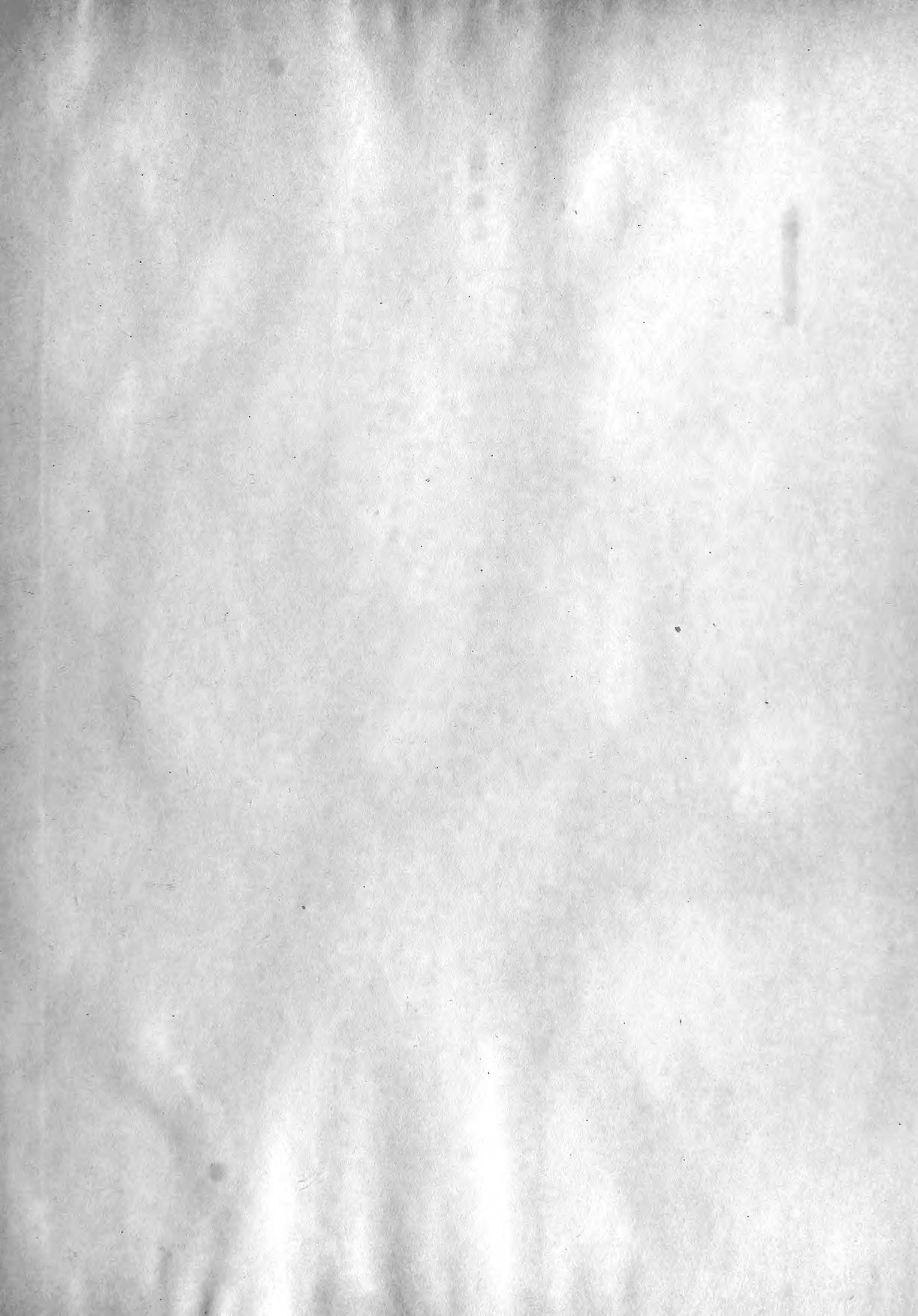
- Fig. 13a, b. *Kamalata pantherina*, Distant.
 — 14a, b. *Basa singularis*, Walker.
 — 15a, b. *Proarna squamigera*, Uhler.
 — 16a, b. *Ollanta mexicana*, Distant.
 — 17a, b. *Pacarina signifera*, Walker.
 — 18a, b. *Tympanotropes cordubensis*, Berg.
 — 19a, b. *Ariasa colombiae*, Distant.
 — 20a, b. *Fidicina sericans*, Stål.
 — 21a, b. *Hemisciera maculipennis*, Laporte.
 — 22a, b. *Majeorona bovilla*, Distant.
 — 23a, b. *Odopoea degiacomii*, Distant.
 — 24a, b. *Uhleroides cubensis*, Distant.
 — 25a, b. *Miranha imbellis*, Distant.
 — 26a, b. *Zammara intricata*, Walker.

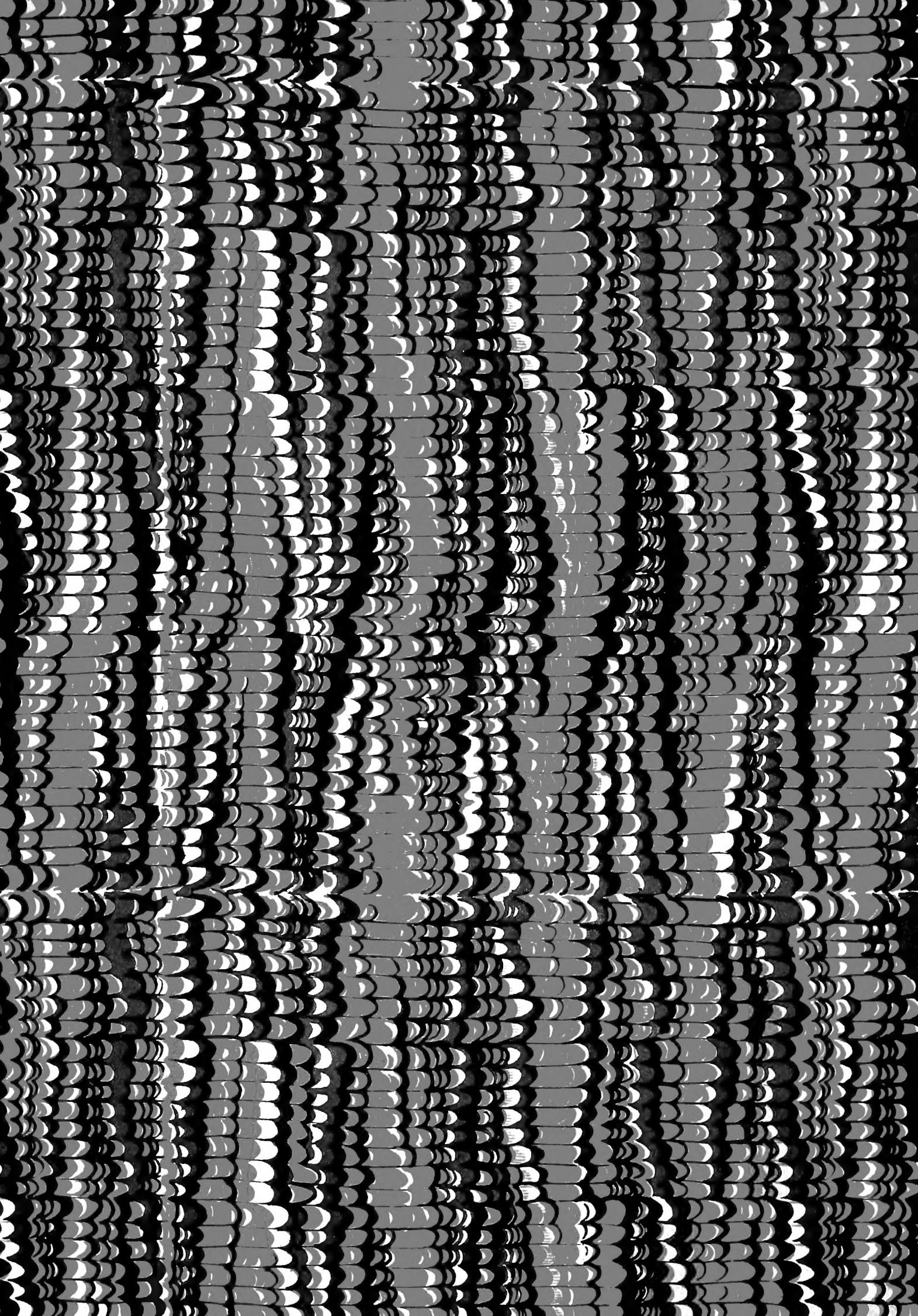
PLATE 3

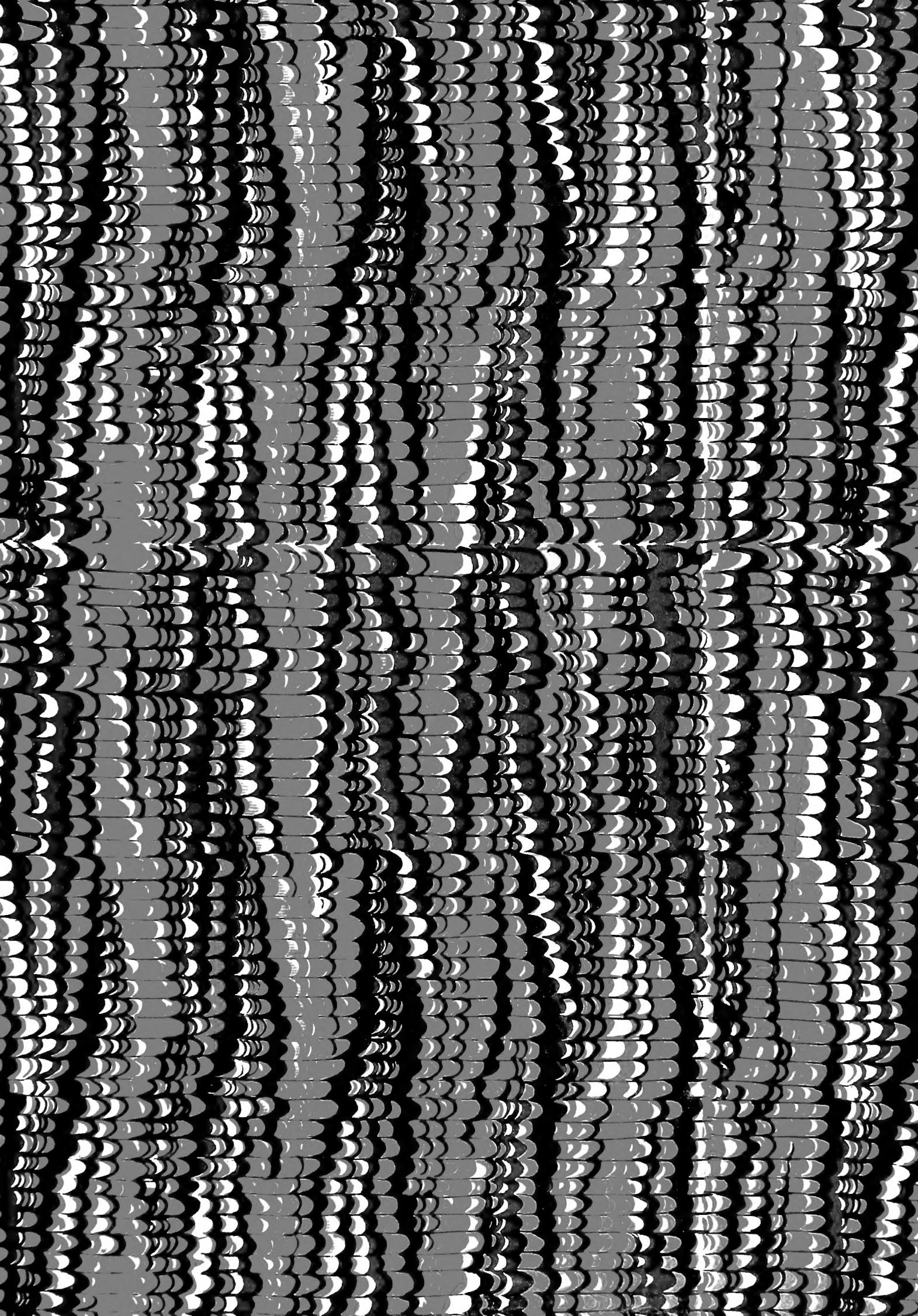
- Fig. 27a, b. *Orellana brevis*, Distant.
— 28a, b. *Hamza bournensis*, Distant.
— 29a, b. *Tugelana butleri*, Distant.
— 30a, b. *Gæana stellata*, Walker.
— 31a, b. *Balinta aurigenia*, Distant.
— 32a, b. *Taona versicolor*, Distant.
— 33a, b. *Talainga binghami*, Distant.
— 34a, b. *Psithyris tristria specularis*, Stål.
— 35a, b. *Pachysaltria cinctomaculata*, Stål.
— 36a, b. *Mogannia binotata*, Distant.
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