

Mogannia distinguenda, sp. n.

Body above bright emerald-green, eyes blackish; body beneath ochraceous; face and anterior legs pale castaneous, intermediate and posterior legs ochraceous; base of face emerald-green; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with the costal area to just beyond apex of radial area sanguineous, veins on basal half emerald-green, remaining venation more or less fuscous; wings pale hyaline, narrowly sanguineous at base, the venation greenish on about basal half, remainder fuscous; head conically produced in front, eyes and ocelli fuscous; opercula and lateral areas of sternum with a pale greenish tint; abdomen beneath with a central longitudinal carination; opercula small, not covering the cavities, which are dark fuscous.

Long, excl. tegm., ♂, 14; exp. tegm. 40 mm.

Hab. Indo-China; Haut Mekong, Muong Sing (*R. V. de Salvaza*).

Mogannia obliqua.

Mogannia obliqua, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 39 (1858).

Hab. Indo-China; Haut Mekong, Muong Sing.

A single specimen of this species, not uncommon in India, Burma, Malay Peninsula, and Java, has now been received from Indo-China.

XLVII.—*New or little-known Tipulidæ (Diptera).—II. Ethiopian Species.* By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, Ph.D., Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.

THE crane-flies described in this instalment were included in material sent to me for study by Dr. Hugh Scott of the University Museum, Cambridge, and Rev. J. A. Reis of the Cameron. Dr. Scott has requested that the types of the new species described from the material submitted by him be deposited in the British Museum. The other types are preserved in the collection of the author. I am indebted to Prof. Lamb, Dr. Scott, and Reverend Reis for the loan of this material.

Dicranomyia marshalli, sp. n.

Wings very long and narrow, vein *Sc* short; general *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist.* Ser. 9. Vol. v. 23

joint of the antennæ is dark. The sides of the pronotum and elytra are also tinged with red and some specimens (probably immature) are entirely red.

The tibiae and tarsi are very slender, as in allied forms, and the claws also are slender and strongly curved, with large basal lobes from the sides of which the claws are separated only by narrow intervals. The antennæ are also slender, but the 7th, 8th joints are a little thicker, the 8th rather longer than the 7th, the 9th joint is a little thicker, and the three forming the club very loosely attached to one another.

XLVI.—Cicadidæ from Indo-China.

By W. L. DISTANT.

IN my last enumeration of the species belonging to the Homopterous family Cicadidæ received from Indo-China by the efforts of Mons. R. Vitalis de Salvaza (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9) iii. p. 43, 1919) no fewer than seventy-six species had been recorded. I am now enabled, by the continued assistance of the same entomologist, to add three more species to the list, thus bringing up the total to seventy-nine.

Mogannia aliena, sp. n.

♀. Head and abdomen black; pronotum castaneous, posterior margin ochraceous; mesonotum castaneous, with two central obconical spots on anterior margin and the lateral margins (more or less) black; abdomen above black, more or less ochraceously pilose; body beneath black; legs more or less castaneous; lateral areas of pro- and mesonota and abdomen (especially on lateral areas) ochraceously pilose; anterior area of head above thickly longly ochraceously pilose, eyes dull dark ochraceous; tegmina pale hyaline, the venation and costal area pale castaneous; an oblique dark castaneous fascia, enclosing a transverse, waved, pale, linear fascia commencing at upper end of radial area and terminating on claval area; wings hyaline, the veins pale, castaneous; the anterior area of head prominent.

Long, excl. tegm., ♀, 20; exp. tegm. 44 mm.

Hab. Indo-China; Tonkin (*R. V. de Salvaza*).

Allied to *M. formosana*, Mats.