

to be found in *Periplaneta* and *Blabera* on the second abdominal segment; here the secondary transverse line* is interrupted in the middle, and only an indistinct demarcation of the median shield is to be recognized.

The peculiarities of the formation of the ventral plates above described in *Phyllotromia* are in correspondence with the remarkable condition of the ventral coverings of the abdomen of *Machilis*, in which paired duplicatures which may be raised for half their length are united by flat anterior median shields.

Thus we get a fresh proof of the relationship of the Cockroaches with the Thysanura, which at the same time indicates that the ventral plates of the Hexapoda do not represent sternal shields of the same class any more than they correspond to the ventral shields of the Chilopoda, but that they are produced by the amalgamation of paired abdominal leg-rudiments flattened into plates with an unpaired median shield.

XXXV.—Description of a new Genus of the Homopterous Family Cicadidæ. By W. L. DISTANT.

IN a collection of Rhynchota made in the Naga Hills by Mr. William Doherty, and which has just reached my hands, I was surprised and delighted to find another gorgeous addition to our knowledge of the Indian Cicadidæ, which again requires fresh generic subdivision. It is allied to the genus *Polyneura*; and as I have already passed that portion of the family in my Monograph, I describe it here and will subsequently figure it in the Appendix to my work.

ANGAMIANA, gen. nov.

Body robust and elongate, broad and somewhat flattened. Head small, including eyes much narrower than pronotum, and narrower than base of mesonotum; ocelli much wider apart from eyes than from each other; face convex, slightly prominent above. Pronotum with the lateral and posterior margins very broad, the lateral margins strongly amplified and obscurely angulated. Anterior femora distinctly and

* This fine transverse line, which divides the ventral shields of the abdomen into ventral plates and anterior shields, only originates later from the coalescence of delicate transverse wrinkles of the chitinous skin which is still soft.

robustly spined. Tympana covered; opercula broad, obtusely angulated, not reaching the middle of the abdomen. Tegmina with the apical third more or less reticulately veined, the apical areas numerous, generally twelve or thirteen in number.

This genus is allied to *Polyneura*, from which it differs by the much narrower head, the semihyaline and not opaque tegmina, and the different reticulation in the venation of same; the pronotal margin and the size of the opercula are also distinctive characters.

Angamiana atherea, n. sp.

Body black; eyes castaneous; anterior, lateral, and posterior margins of pronotum (the first narrowly), and an abbreviated, central, narrow, longitudinal fascia to same, posterior margin of metanotum, head beneath (excluding face), sternum, and opercula pale greenish ochraceous; legs and rostrum black. Body more or less clothed with greyish pile, especially at the lateral margins of the mesonotum and the base and segmental margins of the abdomen.

Tegmina semihyaline and of a pale shining bronzy hue, the venation darker and either ochraceous or greenish, the costal membrane pale greenish; the extreme base and the veins enclosing the postcostal area black; the veins enclosing the two uppermost apical areas, the terminal vein of the lower ulnar area, and the outer margin dark bronzy. Wings pale bluish green, becoming pale bronzy towards apex, the outer margin dark bronzy.

The opercula are broad and divergent, their outer margins convex, their inner margins oblique, their apices obtusely angulated and not reaching the middle of the abdomen. The rostrum about reaches the posterior coxæ.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 46, ♀ 40-42 millim.; exp. tegm. ♂ ♀ 124-132 millim.

Hab. Continental India, Naga Hills (*Doherty*).

XXXVI.—Diagnosis of a new Cynopterus from Borneo.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Cynopterus spadiceus, sp. n.

Closely allied to *C. latidens*, Dobs., with which it shares the characteristic structure of the teeth, but distinguished by its larger size, much shorter fur, especially on the under surface of the body, the presence of tufts of coarse yellow hairs