

LXXV.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XXXVII.

By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. Cicadidæ.

POLYNEURARIA.

Platypleura lineatella, sp. n.

♀. Body and legs very pale tawny brown; head with a very obscure piceous fascia between the eyes; pronotum with the central anterior edge of the posterior margin and the lateral dilated areas pale ochraceous; mesonotum with sub-obsolete traces of ill-defined obconical spots; abdomen above thickly palely pilose, with a central segmental longitudinal series of black spots, the segmental margins and the anal segment also black; body beneath and legs concolorous; tegmina and wings subhyaline, talc-like, the venation greenish ochraceous, their extreme bases and the basal cell of tegmina ochraceous.

Long., excl. tegm., 22 mm.; exp. tegm. 72 mm.

Hab. Sunda Islands; Satawar (*Eberit*).

I am compelled to found this species on a female specimen, in order that it may find a place in my catalogue. The lateral margins of the pronotum are broadly angularly ampliate, and the rostrum extends beyond the middle of the abdomen; the head (including eyes) is about as wide as the mesonotum; the apical segment of the abdomen beneath has a small fuscous spot on each side.

Platypleura lindiana, sp. n.

Body and legs dull dark obscure ochraceous; head with a basal fascia to front, a transverse line at each anterior angle of vertex, a linear transverse fascia between eyes, and inner margins of eyes black; pronotum with a transverse fascia near anterior margin and a central longitudinal fascia black; mesonotum with four anterior obconical spots, of which the two central ones are shortest, a central lanceolate spot, and a small spot near each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation black; abdomen above with the bases of the segments broadly black; head beneath with a broad black transverse fascia between the eyes; tegmina pale subhyaline, nearly basal half pale tawny, radial area containing two large pale spots, beneath which are other two pale spots in the fourth uhlar area; the remaining subhyaline area with small subobsolete darker spots, the transverse veins at the bases of the first, second,

third, fourth, fifth, and seventh apical areas infuscated, and a double series of small submarginal fuscous spots placed one on each side of the longitudinal veins to apical areas; wings very pale ochraceous, about apical third hyaline, the outer margin of the ochraceous area slightly tinged with fuscous; opercula short, transverse, their anterior angles well separated; rostrum passing posterior coxæ, its apex piceous; lateral margins of pronotum ampliate and broadly angulated; head (including eyes) about as wide as mesonotum.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 16½ mm.; exp. tegm. 56 mm.

Hab. B. East Africa; Lindl.

Belonging to the group of species represented by *P. Afzeli*, Sahl.

Platypleura mira.

Platypleura mira, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiv. p. 333 (1904).
Platypleura lactiana, MS., Paris Mus.

Since describing the male (*supra*) I have seen the other sex, also contained in the Paris Museum.

♀. Differs from ♂ in the tint of the tegmina, the ground-colour of which is greyish brown and not brownish ochraceous; the two oblique piceous fasciæ are also deeper and brighter in hue, and the outer one distinct and not fused with the dark markings on the apical area.

Platypleura Murchisoni, sp. n.

♂. Head, thorax, body beneath, and legs pale tawny; abdomen black, the tympana pale tawny; body somewhat thickly, finely, greyishly pilose; mesonotum with four anterior obconical spots, denoted by their black margins, the two central ones much the shorter, and with two small, rounded, black spots in front of the cruciform elevation; tegmina very pale tawny, obscurely mottled with paler or greyish suffusions; the radial area greyish with two very pale fuscous spots, the innermost preceded by a similar spot on costal membrane, the outer halves of the first to third uhlar areas and the whole of the apical areas greyish, semiopaque, with very obscure pale tawny macular mottlings, principally on the longitudinal veins, and a double series of small outer submarginal fuscous spots placed one on each side of the longitudinal veins to apical areas; wings pale ochraceous, the apical area and the subposterior margin pale tawny brown, apex of anal area and posterior and apical margins greyish, semiopaque; head (including eyes) about as wide as

mesonotum, lateral margins of the pronotum ampliate and convex; opercula short, transverse, their inner margins slightly overlapping, their posterior margins broadly convex; rostrum reaching basal segment of abdomen.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 22 mm.; exp. tegm. 65 mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Murchison Range (C. R. Jones, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *P. stridula*, Linn.

Platypleura Ridgwayana, sp. n.

♀. Body and legs pale castaneous brown; posterior abdominal segmental margins somewhat broadly olivaceous green; tegmina hyaline, the costal membrane ochraceous, the venation (excluding that of basal cell) testaceous red, about basal half more or less opaque, a large quadrangular black spot before middle of radial area and a smaller fuscous spot near its extremity, an oblong spot at bases of first and second ulnar areas, two similar spots at base of third ulnar area, a spot at base of the long sixth and of the seventh and eighth apical areas, two spots in fourth ulnar area, the innermost of which is very large, and a spot at apex of fifth ulnar area, dark fuscous or piceous; a fuscous fascia crossing bases of first to fifth apical areas connected with an irregular apical fascia of the same colour, a double series of fuscous marginal spots on the longitudinal veins to apical areas; wings piceous, with the venation testaceous-red, the base broadly opaque creamy yellow, the apical half of anal area and more than posterior margin pale hyaline; head (including eyes) about as wide as mesonotum, lateral margins of the pronotum broadly ampliate and obtusely angulate; rostrum about reaching the middle of abdomen.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 17½ mm.; exp. tegm. 52-56 mm.

Hab. Straits of Malacca; Ding Ding Islands (H. N. Ridley, Brit. Mus.). North Borneo (*Banguay*, Paris Mus.).

Platypleura Harmandi, sp. n.

Head ochraceous; a large spot at base of front, a transverse fascia between eyes and the inner margin of eyes black; pronotum brownish ochraceous, slightly obscurely piceous on anterior and posterior margins, two small obsolete piceous spots before middle of posterior margin; mesonotum ochraceous, with four anterior obconical spots, of which the two central are shortest, a central discal lanceolate spot, a discal spot to cruciform elevation, and a small spot in front of each

anterior angle to same, black; abdomen and tympana piceous, thickly finely ochraceously tomentose on the segmental margins; head beneath, sternum, and opercula thickly finely tawny pilose; legs tawny brown; abdomen beneath brown, its lateral margins cretaceously tomentose; face with the central sulcation and transverse striae black and between face and eyes a fascia of the same colour; tegmina very pale tawny brown, becoming paler and greyish on the upper half of radial area, in the upper ulnar area, and particularly so in the apical areas; wings orange-yellow, about apical half dark castaneous, containing two pairs of orange-yellow spots placed near anterior and posterior margins. Head (including eyes) about as wide as mesonotum; lateral margins of pronotum ampliate and broadly angulate; opercula short, rounded, not quite meeting centrally and not passing base of abdomen; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 16 mm.; exp. tegm. 47 mm.

Hab. Cochinchina; Lakhon (*Harmand*, Paris Mus.). Allied to *P. armihops*, Nouall.

Kongola Muiri, sp. n.

♀. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum ochraceous, the latter inclining to olivaceous; front of head with a large discal spot anteriorly connected with two narrow, lateral, marginal fasciæ, black; vertex with a short transverse fascia on each side of base of front and a discal transverse fascia passing through the area of the ocelli and connected with the eyes at lateral margins black; pronotum with a central lanceolate fascia not extending behind the middle, a short curved fascia on each side of disk, all the fissures, two small rounded spots at centre of posterior margin, and the posterior lateral margins black; mesonotum with a narrow, central, longitudinal fascia, two short curved fasciæ at anterior margin, a transverse series of four spots in front of cruciform elevation, a spot on anterior angles of same, and a transverse spot on each side of it, black; abdomen above black, a large basal spot and the segmental margins pale castaneous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, inclining to virescent; waved fasciæ between the eyes crossing anterior portion of face, margin of face before clypeus, apical annulations to femora, basal annulations and apices to tibiae, and apices of tarsi black; tegmina brownish ochraceous, a little paler on costal membrane and apical area, with piceous spots and suffusions, a double subapical marginal series of piceous spots being very

distinct, and between the outermost are a series of larger obscure ochraceous spots, in the radial area a piceous spot at base, and three central, longitudinal, piceous fasciæ; wings orange-yellow, the five upper radial areas with castaneous ray-like fasciæ, and a narrow submarginal fascia of the same colour.

Long., excl. tegm., 23 mm.; exp. tegm., 73 mm.

Hab. Natal; Durban (*F. Muir*, Brit. Mus.).

This is the second described species in the genus, and is not to be confused with *K. punctigera*, Walk.; the type specimen being a female the structural characters of the opercula cannot be described.

Fam. Fulgoridæ.

Subfam. Fulgorinæ.

Genus PHRICTUS.

Phictus, Spin. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. viii. p. 216 (1839).

Phictus auro-maculatus, sp. n.

Body above dull brownish ochraceous; head above with two small spots on disk of vertex, the lateral angular areas of same, and the lateral marginal areas black; pronotum (excluding disk) suffused with black or piceous; mesonotum with three-large black spots; abdomen above (excluding segmental and lateral margins and a broken, longitudinal, central fascia) black; body beneath, -rostrum, and legs black or piceous; cephalic process beneath ochraceous; coxal and sternal spots and a lateral abdominal series of spiracular spots somewhat silvery white; tegmina with about basal two thirds brownish ochraceous, with the thickly reticulate venation piceous, that on the costal membrane virescent, divided by transverse black spots, the whole speckled with small distinct yellow spots, apical area brownish ochraceous, with a few scattered, irregular, piceous spots; wings with about basal half bright yellow, with some scattered small white spots and two oblique black maculate fasciæ; anal area fuscous brown, with the fine reticulate venation greyish; the apical area black, speckled with small bluish spots; cephalic process prominently angulate on each side in front of eyes, and then narrowed before apex, which is broadly widened and somewhat upwardly raised, the two central longitudinal ridges

are crenulate, the anterior apical transverse ridge angularly sinuate, and centrally united with the carinate anterior margin by a longitudinal ridge, beneath including face having its margins entire, centrally ridged on its dilated anterior area, where the margins are also carinate, its surface finely rugulose; posterior tibiae with five long spines; rostrum reaching middle of abdomen.

Long., excl. tegm., 27-30 mm.; exp. tegm., 65-67 mm.

Hab. Bolivia (*L. Steinbach*, Brit. Mus.).

The cephalic process is shorter than in any of the previously described species and the coloration is very distinct.

Genus EPICTUS.

Epicetus, Spin. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. viii. p. 249 (1839).

Epicetus bolivianus, sp. n.

Head above, pronotum, and mesonotum testaceous brown; abdomen above castaneous, its apex somewhat testaceous; body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous; tegmina pale amber-brown, a little more than basal half, only reaching costal margin at extremity, dark fuscous brown, margins with scattered minute fuscous striae and a few also on apical area; wings with about basal two thirds purplish red, here and there slightly suffused with pale fuscous, the posterior margin and irregularly margined with fuscous, the posterior margin of anal area greyish, apical area having; vertex longer than broad, moderately convex, the area bounded by the carinations lose, centrally tricarinate, the area bounded by the carinations quadrangular; mesonotum very finely rugulose, tricarinate, the central carinations very much waved and almost meeting anteriorly; rostrum slightly passing the middle of abdomen; legs marginally longly pilose, posterior tibiae with seven spines.

Long., excl. tegm., 23 mm.; exp. tegm., 58 mm.

Hab. Bolivia (*L. Steinbach*, Brit. Mus.).

Apart from the different coloration, this species may be distinguished from *E. platylina*, Germ., by the quadrangular carinate area of the pronotum; in Germar's species it is anteriorly convexly rounded.