

GENUS OF SPECIES.	CLIMATAL ZONES.								APPROXIMATE RANGE OF ALTITUDE IN FEET.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
43. <i>Dalchini sarpedon</i>									200-7500
44. <i>Zetites erypylus</i>	2	3	4						200-3000
45. <i>Z. bathycles</i> E.	2	3	3						200-3000
46. <i>Z. agamemnon</i>	2	3	4*						200-7500
47. <i>Dabasa gyas</i> E.			4						6000-7000
48. <i>Meandrusa euan</i> E.					5	6			8000-12,000
49. <i>Papilio machaon</i>									
TENOPALPINE.									
50. <i>Tenopalpus imperialis</i> E.			4	5					6000-10,000
THAIDINE.									
51. <i>Armandia taidralis</i> E.			4						5000-5500
PARNASSINE.									
52. <i>Parnassius hardwicki</i>				6	7	8			10,000-18,000
53. <i>P. jaquemoni</i>				7	7	8			15,000-18,000
54. <i>P. acco</i>				7	7	8			
55. <i>P. charltonus</i> W.				7	7	8			
56. <i>P. actius</i> W.				7	7	8			
57. <i>P. stoliczkanus</i> W.				7	7	8			

ON A NEW SPECIES OF *ZEUTHUS* (EUMENIDÆ)
FROM BORNEO.

By P. CAMERON.

Zeuthus etchellsii, sp. nov.

Black: the clypeus except round the top and sides, the mandibles except the teeth, a small spot over the antennæ on the inner side and a line on the under side of the antennal scape, yellowish-white; wings fuscous-violaceous, the nervures black; the second abscissa of the cubitus bends downwards at the base and receives the second recurrent nerve at the apex of the bent-down part; the second transverse cubital nerve is broadly, roundly curved, the third cubital cell is above, the apex broadly, but not deeply curved inwardly. The base of the first and of the second abdominal segment more shortly, distinctly narrowed; the petiole is almost as long as the following segments united; it is flat above, closely, but not very strongly punctured; the base is more or less finely, closely longitudinally striated; the base of the thorax is broadly rounded, laterally, the

centre transverse, keeled, the sides of the metathorax rounded at the apex. The third joint of the antennæ is as long as the scape, and fully one-quarter longer than the fourth. Metanotum short, sharply oblique, its centre without a distinct furrow. Head closely, the thorax more strongly, but not so closely punctured; the pubescence dense, longer on the head than on the thorax. There is a small tooth on either side of the apex of the first abdominal segment on the ventral side; the apex above is transverse and is not narrowed. ♂. Total length 21 mm.

Kuching, Borneo, July (John Hewitt).

There are no distinct grooves on the mesonotum nor on the scutellum; down the middle of the latter is a fine keel. The base of the metapleuræ is smooth, the base and apex of this part with a crenulated border. Palpi pale testaceous. There is a smooth, shining, triangular space on the sides of the metanotum at the base. The front is raised and transverse above the antennæ. The furrow separating the scutellum is narrow and moderately deep.

Allied to *Z. hero*, de Haan, and *Z. dolosus*, Bing.

This fine species is dedicated to my late housekeeper, Mary Etchells, in grateful remembrance of many years' faithful service.

1909

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF
CICADIDÆ.

By W. L. DISTANT.

Rihama atra, sp. n.

♂. Body and legs black; eyes, coxal spots, basal joint of rostrum, and extreme apices of femora and bases of tibiae ochraceous; ocelli and a central spot to clypeus (sometimes absent) sanguineous; tegmina hyaline, costal membrane black, venation piceous, basal cell hyaline with its upper half piceous, a basal claval streak pale emerald-green; wings hyaline, extreme base black and spotted with emerald-green, a streak of the same colour occupying the greater part of the inner or anal cell; head longer than half the breadth between eyes, including eyes broader than base of mesonotum; face moderately prominent, the transverse striations robust, centrally longitudinally finely sulcate; opercula not quite reaching basal joint of abdomen, moderately convex, their outer margins reflexed, their inner margins contiguous for about one-third from base and then obliquely directed to apices which are rounded, their surface coarsely wrinkled; posterior lateral margin of the metasternum brownish-ochraceous or piceous brown; posterior tibiae with two slender spines beyond middle.

♀. Body beneath and legs paler, more or less brownish-ochraceous or piceous-brown; basal segment of abdomen above distinctly

posteriorly margined with brownish-ochraceous. Long. excl. tegm. ♂. 23 to 30, ♀. 26 millm. Exp. tegm. ♂. 91 to 94, ♀. 89 millm.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Manilla (C. S. Banks).
Allied to *R. bimaculata*, Oliv.

Rihma seminiger, sp. n.

♂. Body above black; eyes, posterior margin of pronotum, the narrow margins to two central obovate spots to mesonotum, the base of the cruciform elevation and the lateral margins of the metanotum, dull, obscure olivaceous; a large transverse lateral spot on each side of the second abdominal segment and a round spot on each side of base of anal segment cretaceous-white; head beneath, sternum and opercula thickly greyish pilose; face with the transverse ridges black and with a central longitudinal ochraceous fascia which is centrally attenuated and also longitudinally continued on clypeus; opercula with their inner margins (broadly) and their outer and posterior margins (narrowly) black; abdomen beneath black, the abdominal segmental margins obscure olivaceous, a spot on each side of the second abdominal segment and one on each side of the sixth segment cretaceous-white; legs black, apices of femora and bases of tibiae more or less ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, in some lights with a pale bluish reflection, the venation either piceous or brownish-olivaceous; tegmina with the costal membrane and basal cell brownish-olivaceous, the extreme base virescent; length of head more than half the breadth of space between eyes; face broadly, moderately prominent; opercula broad, not extending beyond base of abdomen, their posterior margins broadly rounded, their inner margins a little overlapping, their lateral margins nearly straight; rostrum slightly passing the intermediate coxæ, ochraceous, centrally, longitudinally and apically black. Long. excl. tegm. ♂. 30 millm. Exp. tegm. 97 millm.

Hab. India; Nilgiri Hills (H. L. Andrewes, Brit. Mus.).
Allied to *R. atræ*, Dist., from the Philippines.

Terpnosis mauri, sp. n.

Head, pronotum and mesonotum virescent; head with broad anterior lateral margins to vertex, two large transverse anterior spots to front area of the ocelli, and two small spots on each side between the ocelli and eyes, black; eyes brownish-ochraceous or piceous-brown; pronotum with two central longitudinal fasciæ, widened anteriorly and posteriorly and more divergent in front than behind, on each side of these a curved discal spot, and the furrows black; mesonotum with two short anterior obovate ochraceous spots the margins of which are black, a broad curved sublateral fascia on each side and an irregular cruciform spot in front of the basal cruciform elevation black, anterior angles of the cruciform elevation also black; abdomen above virescent or greenish-ochraceous, with a double discal segmental series of large spots, a lateral series of smaller spots and the apical area black; head beneath, sternum, legs and opercula virescent; base and two central longitudinal fasciæ (united posteriorly) to face, central fascia to clypeus, apex of rostrum, spines to anterior

femora, apices of tibiae, and the tarsi black; abdomen beneath pale ochraceous, base (narrowly) and apex (broadly) black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation piceous; tegmina with the apical veins to the second and third ulnar areas infuscated, a small black and ochraceous spot at apex of radial area; face elongate, prominently transversely ridged on each side; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; length of head about equal to breadth between eyes; tympanal coverings narrower and shorter than tympanal cavities; opercula in male short, oblique, not quite reaching base of abdomen, the lateral margins moderately sinuate; anterior femora with three strong spines beneath. Long. excl. tegm. ♂. 26 millm. Exp. tegm. 68 to 70 millm.

Hab. China; Prov. Shen-se, Sin-ling (Wilfred A. Maw, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *T. stipata*, Walk., from Ceylon.

ON TWO NEW GENERA (ONE REPRESENTING A
NEW TRIBE) FROM BORNEO.

By P. CAMERON.

EUTANYGORMUS, gen. nov.

♂. Antennæ probably thirteen-jointed, the last (probably two closely amalgamated) thicker than the others, closely shortly pilose, the other joints of the flagellum fringed with longish stiff hair; they are placed shortly above the middle of the face. Eyes oval, malar space almost two-thirds of their length. Clypeus small, separated from the face by a wide semicircular depression. Pronotum twice the length of the mesonotum, not quite twice longer than wide, roundly narrowed in front. Mesonotum wider than long; parapsidal furrows distinct, running from the outer basal edge obliquely to the tegulae; it is large, flat. Metanotum flat to the apex, which has a short steep slope; the lower part of the metapleuræ with an oblique furrow, which becomes gradually widened towards the apex. Abdomen flat, shorter than the thorax, the first segment almost sessile, as long as the following two united. Legs moderately stout, the hind femora normal, not much longer than the hind coxæ. Stigmal branch large, thickened, longish ovoid; there is no post-marginal vein; the margin nerve short compared with the submarginal, it being about one-third of its length; from near the base of the apical third of the submarginal a stout nerve runs obliquely to the posterior part of the wing. The hind wings have nervures as in the anterior, except that there is no stigmal branch. The head and thorax are more or less striated; the mandibles apparently edentate, the apex broad, oblique. Ocelli in a curve. Head seen from the front longer than wide. The abdominal sutures are transverse.

The female has the antennæ short, stout, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth, the flagellum densely pilose; its apex does not reach to the tegulae when turned back. There is a long, thin