

On new Oriental Homoptera.

branches and without the minute tooth at the base found in *Schizonycha*.

The male has the abdomen more tumid beneath, and the hind femora of the female are shorter and thicker than those of the male.

By M. de Charmoy's desire the beetle has been named in honour of Mr. G. Smith, late acting Governor of Mauritius, in recognition of his interest in and support of the work of investigation.

This insect was very naturally ascribed to *Schizonychia*, a great African genus to which it has a very great affinity, but it seems to me extremely doubtful if that genus is really represented in the Mascarene region. *Schizonychia hova*, Coq., appears to belong to *Honacheilus*, and the quite insufficiently described *S. glabra*, Brenske, may belong to that genus also. The genus *Phytalus* represents in Tropical America the African *Schizonychia* (a few species of which are also found in Tropical Asia), and the two genera have the closest affinity. Our insect differs from *Schizonychia* and agrees with *Phytalus* in the following points:—The front margin of the clypeus does not form a continuous curve, but is notched in the middle, and the elytra have a well-defined elevated strip bordering the suture and an ill-defined narrow costa at a short distance from it. The antennæ are very short and consist of nine instead of ten joints. The same number is found in certain species of *Schizonychia* (which have been separated under the name of *Atys*), but this has been produced by the fusion of the fourth and fifth joints into a long rod. In *Phytalus* the seventh joint seems to disappear and the structure of the antennæ is very inconstant, even the number of joints composing the club being variable.

XLVIII.—New Genera and Species of Oriental Homoptera.
By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. Cicadidæ.

Matu rama, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum greenish ochraceous; lateral margins of front, two central linear fasciæ to vertex—almost enclosing the ocelli,—two spots on each lateral margin of vertex and inner margins of eyes, pronotum with two central longitudinal fasciæ, united anteriorly and posteriorly, 31*

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roots being then completely destroyed. They are capable of moving from place to place, and a single hole has been repeatedly cleared of them at short intervals. They are found from 4 to 12 inches below the surface of the ground. The larva when full-grown is about 25 mm. in length, with the head large, the succeeding (thoracic) segments wider and the abdominal segments narrower. Previous to pupation it forms an elliptical cell in the soil. The beetle emerges in August. It is nocturnal in its habits, remaining concealed beneath the ground by day and flying at night to feed upon the leaves of trees and shrubs. It does not appear to eat the leaves of sugar-cane, but is believed to have a special liking for those of Liberian coffee. The life-cycle is believed to be completed in a year. These particulars are taken from M. de Charmoy's official report and from his letters to me.

The specific characters of the beetle are as follows:—

Phytalus smithi.

Læte rufus, elytris, abdomine femoribusque fulvis, cylindricus sat elongatus, nitidus, corpore subtus breviter et rare piloso; capite haud magno, omnino rugose punctato, clypeo brevi bilobato, a fronte sulco profundo diviso; antennis utriusque sexus similibus, 9-articulatis, articulis 2-6 brevibus, clava brevissima; pronoto medio brevi, sat grosse punctato, lateribus fere obsolete crenatis, medio fortiter curvatis, haud angulatis, antice rectis, contractis, angulis omnibus obtusis; scutello punctato; elytris fortiter crebre punctatis, costa suturali sat lata, fere lævi, aliaque dorsali obliqua obsolete; pygidio eodem modo crebre punctato; corpore subtus crebre subtilius punctato, sed medio fere lævi; prosterno postice medio bidentato.

Long. 14-17.5 mm.; lat. 7-9 mm.

It is of the tawny-red colour of the common *P. obsoletus*, Bl., and many of other species, the head, prothorax, and scutellum being of a deeper red than the other parts, smooth and rather shining, with only very short and scanty hairs upon the lower surface. The general form and sculpture are also very much as in *P. obsoletus*, but the clypeus is a little more notched in the middle of the front margin and much more sharply divided from the forehead, and the elytra are rather more strongly punctured. The antennæ consist of nine joints, of which the scape forms fully a third of the total length, the second joint is globular, the third to the sixth short and diminishing progressively in length, the last three forming a very short club, not longer in the male than the female. The claws are cleft into two nearly equal

and an inner lateral marginal line, black; mesonotum with two central obconical spots denoted by their dark margins, a central sagittiform spot, a more or less obscure and sub-obsolete sublateral fascia, and a rounded spot before each anterior angle of the cruciform basal elevation, black; abdomen above more or less testaceous brown; head beneath, sternum, and legs virescent, abdomen beneath testaceous brown; opercula in male virescent, their posterior and lateral margins picceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with the costal membrane greenish ochraceous, stig-matal spot black, apices of the first and second radial areas intuscaed; venation of tegmina and wings more or less picceous; pronotum with the lateral margins very slightly convex, sinuate before the posterior lateral angles, which are moderately, lobately produced; tympanal coverings picceous, their outer margins a little sinuate, the posterior angles alone projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen; opercula short, transverse, scarcely extending beyond the base of the abdomen, their lateral margins visible from above, their posterior lateral angles rounded, their posterior margins oblique; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Length, excl. tegm., ♂ and ♀ 17 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 55, ♀ 63 mm.

Hab. Bhutan (Brit. Mus.).

Very distinct from *M. kama*, Dist., the only other described species of the genus; tegmina proportionally shorter and almost unspotted, &c.

Tettigia orientalis, sp. n.

♂. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum dull ochraceous; lateral marginal lines to front (not meeting centrally), a transverse line at anterior angles of vertex, area of the ocelli, narrow posterior margins of eyes, inner linear basal and lateral margins of pronotum, the margins of two ob-conical spots to mesonotum, and three spots near each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation (the outermost largest and triangular, the two innermost transverse), black; abdomen above pale testaceous, sparingly greyishly pilose, posterior margins of the segments very narrowly black; head beneath, sternum, and legs dull ochraceous; face with two central series of transverse black striations; cheeks streaked with black; abdomen beneath pale testaceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation brownish, the tegmina with the costal membrane dull ochraceous, the

apical veins to the first and second ulnar areas and the apices to the longitudinal veins to the apical areas slightly infuscated; tympanal coverings narrower but scarcely shorter than tympanal cavities; lateral margins of the pronotum moderately amplate and sinuate, distinctly but obtusely biangulate; opercula in male short, about reaching the anterior margin of the second abdominal segment, the apices marginally sinuate and obliquely directed inwardly, the apices narrowly rounded, the inner margins widely separated.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 35 mm.; exp. tegm. 102 mm.

Hab. Cochin China (Brit. Mus.).

The largest species of the genus at present described.

ONOMACRITUS, gen. nov.

Head transverse, much shorter than the breadth between eyes, eyes large and upwardly prominent, as seen beneath distinctly exerted, 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 amplate, concavely sinuate before the lateral angles, which are roundly angulate 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.

Allied to *Tettigia*, but differing in the short transverse head, the elongate and narrow tegmina, &c.

Onomacritus sumatranus, sp. n.

Body above dull ochraceous, thickly, shortly, greyishly pilose; area of the ocelli, a small central spot at base of pronotum and a smaller spot in front of and on each side of same, black; mesonotum with the margins of two small anterior obconical spots and a large spot occupying the posterior halves of the lateral areas castaneous, a central discal line and a small spot in front of each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation black; head beneath, sternum,

legs, and rostrum pale ochraceous; abdomen beneath pale castaneous; about posterior half of face and two small spots on anterior half, greater part of cheeks, a transverse fascia between face and eyes, apex of rostrum, sixth abdominal segment, and disk of anal segment, black; tegmina and wings talc-like, subhyaline, the veins ochraceous or piceous, tegmina crossed before middle by a transverse fasciate series of three prominent piceous spots, the transverse veins at bases of apical areas and the apices of the longitudinal veins to same more or less infuscate, costal membrane ochraceous; opercula transverse, rounded, not reaching apex of first abdominal segment; rostrum passing middle of second abdominal segment; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 20 mm.; exp. tegm. 54 mm.

Hab. Sumatra; Deli (Brit. Mus.).

Terpnosia versicolor, sp. n.

♂. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum virescent; lateral striations to front (not meeting anteriorly), area of the ocelli, narrow anterior and posterior margins to pronotum, the fissures and broad lateral marginal areas, the margins of two anterior obconical spots to mesonotum, on each side of which is a broad percurrent longitudinal fascia, and a spot in front of each anterior angle of the cruciform basal elevation, castaneous brown; abdomen above ochraceous, the posterior segmental margins virescent; head beneath, sternum, legs, and opercula virescent; cheeks and tibiae more or less suffused with castaneous brown; abdomen beneath brownish testaceous, disk of anal segment purplish brown; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation and costal membrane of the former more or less virescent; opercula in male short and transverse, not extending beyond basal segment of abdomen; head deflected anteriorly, front not prominent, its length about equal to breadth between eyes; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 19 mm.; exp. tegm. 55 mm.

Hab. Burma; Ruby Mines (Doherty, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *T. collina*, Dist.

Terpnosia oberthuri, sp. n.

♂. Closely allied in colour and markings to the preceding species *T. versicolor*, but the tegmina with the transverse veins at the apices of the ulnar areas and the apices of the longitudinal veins to apical areas distinctly infuscated; the

opercula much less truncate and more oblique, and in consequence of this being considerably wider apart than in *T. versicolor*.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 12 mm.; exp. tegm. 55 mm.

Hab. Bhutan (Brit. Mus.).

Near *T. punila*, Dist., a Bornean species.

Cicodatra inconspicua, sp. n.

♂. Head piceous, anterior angles of vertex dull ochraceous; pronotum brownish ochraceous, a central reversed triangular piceous spot with a central ochraceous line, the basal marginal area piceous; mesonotum brownish ochraceous, with two anterior obsolete central obconical spots, on each side of which is a percurrent submarginal piceous fascia, and a large piceous spot before the cruciform basal elevation; abdomen above pale brownish with piceous shadings, the posterior segmental margins pale ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation, costal membrane, and basal claval streak to the first and anal marginal area of the latter ochraceous; a small transverse piceous spot above apex of radial area and a similar spot at apex of clavus to tegmina; opercula somewhat long, reaching the posterior margin of the basal abdominal segment, obliquely directed inwardly, their apices thus not very far apart, outwardly moderately convex, a little sinuate on each side near base, their apices subangulately rounded; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 8 mm.; exp. tegm. 35 mm.

Hab. Brit. India; Nilow (Brit. Mus.).

A small species, somewhat intermediate between *C. raja*, Dist., and *C. striata*, Walk., but much smaller than either and to be distinguished by the distinct characters of the opercula.

Fam. Fulgoridæ.

Subfam. Flatinxæ.

Melicharia obtusangula, sp. n.

Body and legs pale dull ochraceous; tegmina creamy white with a very pale ochraceous tint, especially at costal membrane, extreme base, and claval area; wings pale creamy white; head (including eyes) a little narrower than pronotum, vertex centrally and laterally carinate, the anterior margin subtruncate, medially slightly angulate; face broad, with a central carination extending about halfway from base, the lateral margins broadly reflexed; clypeus

elongate; tegmina about one and a half times as long as broad, apical angle moderately rounded, posterior angle obtusely rounded, not rectangular; posterior tibiae with two spines, the apical spine short.

Long., excl. tegm., 5½ mm.; exp. tegm. 16-17 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Weligama (*Bainbrigge-Fletcher*), Mt. Lavinia (*Green*, Brit. Mus.), Trivandrum (*Atkinson Coll.*).

Differs from *M. lactifera*, Walk., by the obtusely rounded posterior angle of the tegmina.

Hilavrita discolorata, sp. n.

Body and legs brownish ochraceous, the mesonotum distinctly darker; tegmina brownish ochraceous, moderately greyishly tomentose, the basal disk and claval area with blackish granules, the longitudinal veins piceous; wings pale fuliginous, the veins piceous; head (including eyes) a little narrower than pronotum; face a little longer than broad, centrally carinate; pronotum rugosely granulate; mesonotum raised, obsoletely tricarinate; tegmina about one and a half times as long as broad, the apical and posterior angles rounded, costal membrane slightly wider than radial area.

Long., excl. tegm., 4 mm.; exp. tegm. 11-14 mm.

Hab. Bengal, Yusa (*C. S. M.*), Bombay (*Brit. Mus.*).

Allied to *H. fatua*, Melich., but smaller, no indications of dark spots on tegmina, which are distinctly narrower and proportionally more elongate.

Hilavrita obliqua, sp. n.

In general coloration closely allied to the preceding species *H. discolorata*, but differing widely in the shape of the tegmina, which have the apical angle broadly rounded and the apical margin strongly oblique to the posterior angle, the tegmina are also nearly twice as long as broad from base to apical angle, and in these characters differing from all other species of the genus yet described.

Long., excl. tegm., 4½ mm.; exp. tegm. 12 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Hambantota (*Bainbrigge-Fletcher*, Brit. Mus.).

FORCULUS, gen. nov.

Head twice as long as the pronotum, slightly ascendent anteriorly, anterior margin angularly rounded, lateral margins slightly sinuate, eyes large, at base of head overlapping the anterior angles of the pronotum; face longer than broad, concave, its anterior margin convex, angularly widened on

each side before eyes; clypeus about half as long as face, with a slight central longitudinal ridge; pronotum a little more than twice as broad as long, its anterior margin truncate between eyes and oblique behind eyes; mesonotum strongly tricarinate, posteriorly angulate, a little more than twice as long as pronotum; legs somewhat short and robust; femora longitudinally sulcate, compressed, posterior femora with a somewhat long and very distinct slender spine at apices; tibiae moderately compressed, sulcate, posterior femora with three spines on apical area; basal joint of tibiae short and thickened; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; tegmina elongate, widest at basal area, where the costal margin is strongly convexly arched, distinctly narrowed on apical third, costal membrane and about apical half strongly transversely veined, clavus more faintly transversely veined, very obsoletely granulate, apex of tegmen roundly truncate; wings broader than tegmina, posteriorly dilated at anal area, two transverse veins on apical areas.

Allied to the Neotropical genus *Cyarda*, Walk., and to be placed near the beginning of the Division *Selzaria*.

Forculus peculiaris, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum dull brownish ochraceous with darker mottlings; apex of mesonotum shining, greyish white; abdomen above greenish ochraceous, some of the segmental margins narrowly sanguineous; head beneath, sternum, and legs dull pale brownish ochraceous, concave disk of face more piceous; abdomen beneath greenish ochraceous; tegmina shining brownish ochraceous, costal membrane and apex more or less marked with olivaceous green; wings pale fuliginous with the veins darker; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., 8 mm.; exp. tegm. 22 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Hambantota, Madulsima (*Bainbrigge-Fletcher*, Brit. Mus.).

Selzia pusana, sp. n.

Body and legs pale castaneous brown, disk of mesonotum black; tegmina brownish ochraceous; wings fuliginous with the veins darker; head (including eyes) narrower than pronotum, centrally moderately depressed, lateral margins distinctly ridged; face a little longer than broad, centrally longitudinally carinate, the lateral margins strongly ridged; pronotum centrally bicarinate; mesonotum discally tricarinate; tegmina about twice as long as broad, costal

margin arched at base, very slightly sinuate before apex, apical angle obtusely rounded, the posterior angle moderately roundly posteriorly produced, costal membrane very slightly narrower than radial area at base of each, tegmina transversely veined from a little beyond middle to the apical cells.

Long., excl. tegm., 5 mm.; exp. tegm. 14½-15 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Palamow (*D. P. S.*, Brit. Mus.).

By the shape of the tegmina this species comes nearest to *S. lignaria*, Walk., from China, but differs by the less reticulate venation to same; from the other Indian species it is to be recognized by the almost non-sinuate and more rounded apical tegminal margin.

Ketumala sinuata, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, mesonotum, face, and legs pale castaneous brown, abdomen and sternum paler and more ochraceous; tegmina brownish ochraceous, the claval suture paler; wings fuliginous with the veins darker; head narrower than pronotum, vertex obscurely centrally carinate, the lateral margins strongly ridged; face about as long as broad, with a short central longitudinal carination; pronotum strongly anteriorly produced, with a short obscure central carination near anterior margin; tegmina about twice as long as broad, costal margin arched at base, distinctly annulate before apex, apical margin truncate, costal membrane much wider than radial area.

Long., excl. tegm., 4 mm.; exp. tegm. 15 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Weligama (*Bainbrigge-Fletcher*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *K. bisecta*, Kirby, but the tegmina a little more elongate, considerably more sinuate before apex, and paler in coloration.

Ketumala farinosa, sp. n.

Body, legs, and tegmina dull pale ochraceous, the latter distinctly greyish tomentose; wings pale fuliginous with the veins darker; head (including eyes) narrower than pronotum; vertex broad, the lateral margins strongly ridged, obscurely centrally carinate; face about as broad as long, almost percurrently centrally carinate; pronotum strongly anteriorly produced; mesonotum discally tricarinate; tegmina about or nearly twice as long as broad, costal margin arched at base, moderately sinuate before apex, apical margin truncate, costal membrane much wider than radial area, clavus thickly finely granulose.

Long., excl. tegm., 5 mm.; exp. tegm. 15 mm.
Hab. Ceylon; Hambantota (*Bainbrigge-Fletcher*, Brit. Mus.).

By the percurrently carinate face and the greyish tomentose tegmina this species is distinctly recognized.

PARAKETUMALA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Ketumala*, Dist., but differing by the face being percurrently carinate and the tegmina distinctly transversely veined on apical area as in *Seliza*.

The second character prevents its inclusion in *Ketumala* or the allied genera, whilst from *Seliza* it is separated by the short and broad face and the non-produced posterior angles of the tegmina.

Paraketumala anomala, sp. n.

Body and legs brownish ochraceous; tegmina dull pale ochraceous, more or less greyish tomentose; wings pale fuliginous with the veins darker; head (including eyes) narrower than pronotum, vertex narrow, broad, anteriorly subtruncate, the anterior apices of the lateral margins a little prominent, the lateral margins strongly ridged; face about as broad as long, centrally percurrently carinate, its lateral margins amply ridged, a little narrowed towards clypeus, which is centrally carinate and obliquely striate on each lateral area; pronotum with very fine longitudinal ridges; posterior tibiae with two spines beyond middle and an apical spine; tegmina about twice as long as broad, costal margin arched at base, very slightly sinuate before apex, apical margin roundly truncate, posterior angle not produced, costal membrane much wider than radial area, the first closely transversely veined, a curved line proceeding from end of radial area to about apex of clavus, defining narrow elongate longitudinal marginal cellular areas, preceding these areas the disk is for a short distance transversely or reticulately veined.

Exp. tegm. 15 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Pusa (*G. S. M.*, Brit. Mus.).

Paranotus limbatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum virescent; abdomen above more bluish green; body beneath and legs virescent; tibiae more or less suffused with castaneous, tarsi castaneous; tegmina virescent, costal and apical margins and posterior margin from end of clavus to apex narrowly sanguineous;

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wings pale bluish grey; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., 6 mm.; exp. tegm. 19 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Horton Plains (Green, Brit. Mus.).

Paranotus maculosus, sp. n.

Allied to the preceding species *P. limbatus*, but differing in the following tegminal characters: more convexly arched at base, the apex less angulate and a little more rounded, the reddish margins more pronounced, more castaneous in hue and extending along claval margin, on disk three more or less well-defined sets of small pale brownish spots situate between the veins; head, face, body beneath, and legs ochraceous, the tibiae and tarsi being only faintly darker.

Long., excl. tegm., 6 mm.; exp. tegm. 17 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Patipola (Green, Brit. Mus.).

Atracis facialis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; abdomen above ochraceous, greyishly tomentose; head, thorax, and face more or less finely mottled with fuscous, the mesonotum with larger picaceous spots; tegmina pale ochraceous, more or less finely mottled with picaceous; wings finely greyishly tomentose; head (including eyes) narrower than pronotum, vertex longer than broad, in front of eyes distinctly foveate, the apex narrowed and roundly angulate; face much longer than broad, the anterior angles of the lateral margins only obtusely prominent, the lateral angles behind anterior third ampliatedly ridged; clypeus obliquely finely carinate on lateral areas; pronotum slightly shorter than vertex of head, the disk distinctly elevated and laterally ridged behind eyes, the lateral areas depressed and marginally ridged; mesonotum about or almost as long as head and carinate; tegmina a little more than twice as long as broad, the costal membrane quite three times as broad as radial area, costal margin slightly waved and uneven, apical margin roundly truncate.

Long., excl. tegm., 9 mm.; exp. tegm. 20 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Wellawaya (Green, Brit. Mus.).

By the tegmina allied to *A. niethneri*, Stål, but a smaller species and the shape of the face very distinct; tegmina narrower, &c.

Atracis atkinsoni, sp. n.

Body and legs dull ochraceous; apical half of vertex and

apical half of face more or less spotted with black; mesonotum with a black spot near each anterior angle, its disk mutilated in type; tegmina greyish white mottled with ochraceous and fuscous, the fuscous shadings being distinctly confluent on apical and basal areas and transversely linear on costal membrane; wings greyish white, subhyaline, the apex ochraceous; vertex longer than broad, foveate, the lateral margins strongly ampliatedly broadly angulate, the lateral margins strongly ampliatedly ridged; face much longer than broad, the lateral margin ampliatedly ridged, the posterior half considerably broader, the anterior half obscurely centrally carinate; tegmina about twice as long as broad, the costal margin slightly waved and uneven, costal membrane a little more than twice as broad as radial area, which is strongly waved, a few small discal tubercles on apical third.

Long., excl. tegm., 7 mm.; exp. tegm. 34 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Pundaluoya (Atkinson Coll., Brit. Mus.).

By the shape of tegmina and face allied to *A. moelleri*, Dist.

Atracis haragamensis, sp. n.

Body above pale virescent, vertex and thorax more or less mottled with castaneous; abdomen above paler, a central line and posterior lateral fasciæ virescent; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, anterior margin of face picaceous; tegmina pale virescent, more or less finely mottled with fuscous; wings greyish white, subhyaline, the veins pale ochraceous, vertex longer than broad, foveate, the apex broadly angulate, the lateral margins strongly ridged; face much longer than broad, shortly broadly carinate on anterior area, gradually widening to area of eyes and thence more regularly continued to clypeus, the lateral margins ampliatedly ridged; tegmina with the lateral areas finely obliquely carinate; tegmina about twice as long as broad, the costal margin very strongly waved and sinuate, the costal membrane more than three times as broad as radial area, apical margin roundly truncate, absolutely finely tuberculous on apical third.

Long., excl. tegm., 9 mm.; exp. tegm. 30 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Haragam (Green, Brit. Mus.).

This species by the strongly sinuate costal margin of the tegmina is allied to *A. perplexa*, Walk., and *A. cretacea*, Dist.

Atracis greeni, sp. n.

Body and legs ochraceous; abdomen above with a central line and the posterior lateral areas virescent; tegmina dull

creamy, opaque, with fuscous linear markings, which are a little more prominent in the costal membrane and apical area, the basal area faintly suffused with pale fuscous; wings creamy white, subhyaline; head narrower than pronotum, vertex longer than broad, concave, more or less granulate, the lateral margins upwardly ridged, the apex angularly rounded; face much longer than broad, its anterior area speckled with fuscous, lateral margins finely ridged, moderately sinuate to eyes, thence a little convexly broadened to clypeus, which is obscurely centrally carinate; tegmina with the costal membrane about three times broader than radial area, the costal margin moderately sinuate, apical margin roundly truncate.

Long., excl. tegm., 9 mm.; exp. tegm. 26 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Paradeniya (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to the preceding species *A. haragamensis*, Dist., but differing by the less sinuate costal margin of tegmina and the different shape of the face, colour and markings of tegmina, &c.

Atracis sadayana, sp. n.

Body and legs ochraceous; mesonotum with a linear black fascia on each side; abdomen much mutilated in type, the base castaneous above; tegmina pale ochraceous with fuscous markings, of which the principal are an oblique broken fascia extending from apex of radial area to basal area of clavus, some irregular spots at and above apex of clavus and scattered minute spots round apical margin; wings dull greyish white, the veins ochraceous; head narrower than pronotum, vertex a little longer than broad, somewhat upwardly directed, moderately flat, but the lateral margins strongly ridged; face considerably longer than broad, the lateral margins subparallel and very strongly ridged, its disk smooth and moderately flattened; clypeus finely obliquely striate on each lateral area; pronotum distinctly centrally ridged; tegmina a little more than twice as long as broad, the costal margin moderately sinuate, the costal membrane at base a little more than three times broader than radial area, apical margin very roundly truncate.

Exp. tegm. 28 mm.

Hab. Assam; Sadeya (Brit. Mus.).

Atracis hainanensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum very pale virescent, very finely speckled with brownish; basal margin of vertex with two contiguous brownish spots; mesonotum with a linear

black fascia on each lateral area; abdomen above, body beneath, and legs more or less ochraceous; anterior margin of face piceous; tegmina pale virescent, with a broad slightly oblique broken fuscous fascia extending from apex of radial area to apical area of clavus, smaller and more obscure fuscous mottlings on costal membrane, apical area, and clavus; wings dull greyish, the veins somewhat ochraceous; vertex of head longer than broad, a little concave, apex narrowed and rounded, lateral margins strongly ridged; face considerably longer than broad, strongly sinuate anteriorly, thence obliquely widened to near posterior margins of eyes and afterwards slightly obliquely continued to clypeus, the lateral margins strongly ridged; clypeus obliquely striate on each lateral area; pronotum distinctly centrally carinate; tegmina about twice as long as broad, costal margin not or very slightly sinuate, costal membrane a little more than three times as broad as radial area, apical margin roundly truncate.

Long., excl. tegm., 12 mm.; exp. tegm. 31 mm.

Hab. Hainan; Mangrin (Brit. Mus.).

SYNONYMICAL NOTES.

Genus *NEOALARDUS*, n. nom.

Alardus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xii. p. 475 (1903), nom. preocc. (Busch, 1861).

Type, *N. typicus*, Dist. (*Alardus*).

Genus *BARUNOIDES*, n. nom.

Baruna, Dist. Faun. B. I., Rhyach. iii. p. 283 (1906), nom. preocc.

Type, *B. albognata*, Dist. (*Baruna*).

XLIX.—Descriptions of new Species of *Voluta*, *Latiaxis*, and *Calliostoma* from Japan. By G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S.

Voluta kirasei, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Testa fusiformis, crassiuscula, pallide fulvescens; anfractus 8, embryonales graciles, lævigati, sequentes convexi, longitudinaliter costati, spiritaliter conspicue rugoso-striati; sutura albo callosa; anfractus ultimus 3 longitudinalinis testæ æquans, superne concavo-constrictus, deinde convexus, basin versus attenuatus, undique transversim lirato-striatus; stris confertis, rugoso subgranulatis; apertura oblonga, mediocriter lata, utrinque acuminata, intus