

HOMOPTERA

FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ

by W. L. DISTANT

WITH 7 COLOURED PLATES

IN 1840, Westwood (*Introd. Mod. Class. Ins.* Vol. 2, p. 420) for this family of Homopterous insects, used the name Cicadidæ, which as he stated corresponds with the *Cicadæ mannifera* Linn., the *Chanteuses* of Latreille, and the *Stridulantia* of Burmeister. He did not however subdivide the family. In 1843, Amyot and Serville (*Hist. Nat. Ins. Hémipt.* p. 458) employed the family name *Stridulantes*, and these writers may be regarded as the first to really break up and generically arrange the family so far as material at that time was available for study. They arranged the genera in two Tribes — *Réticelles* and *Octicelles*, but this grouping does not fall in with the more modern views of classification. In 1850, Walker (*List. Hom. Ins.* Pt. 1) described a large number of species, many of which were subsequently proved to be synonyms, but he did nothing to revise the classification or to propose a new one. In 1866, Stål (*Hem. Afr.* Vol. 4) under the family name *Stridulantia*, gave a " *Conspectus generum* ", many of the genera being afterwards (*Berl. Ent. Zeit.* 1866, and *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1861) more fully described and species allotted to the same. In 1870, Stål (*Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Forh.*) used the family name *Cicadina* in his description and enumeration of Philippine Homoptera. The arrangement here used is one which, I suggested in my *Synonymical Catalogue of Homoptera*, Pt. 1, *Cicadidæ*, 1906 and which had previously (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*) appeared in sections.

Stridulantes. Latreille, *Fam. Nat. Règne An.* p. 426 (1825); Amyot & Serville, *Hém.* p. 458 (1843).

Stridulantia. Burmeister, *Handb. Ent.* 2, I, pp. 102-170 (1835); Stål, *Hem. Afr.* Vol. 4, p. 1 (1866).

Cicadidæ. Westwood, *Intr. Mod. Class. Ins.* Vol. 2, p. 422 (1840); Distant, *Mon. Orient. Cicad.* p. 1 (1889).

Cicadariæ. Packard (*nec* Latreille), *Guide Study Ins.* ed. 5, p. 533 (1876).

Characters. — The general characters of the Cicadidæ may be described as follows : Ocelli three in number and placed on the disk of vertex of head; antennæ short, inserted close to eyes and composed of seven joints (this includes the two joints of the peduncle or basal joint), the flagellum consists of five joints, and, according to Hansen, on the underside of the first and second joints there is a very large number of sensory organs, and on the last three joints he has found a few of the smaller examples of these organs; head short, broad, and transverse, terminating beneath in an elongated rostrum composed of three joints; thorax large, pronotum short and transverse, with two oblique discal incisures or furrows on each side, mesonotum (by some writers referred to as scutellum) very large and terminating posteriorly in a small basal cruciform elevation (which has sometimes been referred to as the metathoracic cross); abdomen consisting of six segments and an anal appendage; anterior femora incrassated and nearly always more or less spinose beneath; tegmina and wings usually hyaline, sometimes opaque, their venation distinct and usually furcate in ramification, but occasionally reticulate. To these characters may be added those given by Hansen, viz. : no empodium; second pair of abdominal spiracles placed in a transverse ventral furrow, looking anteriorly and medianly; third to seventh pairs placed in the sternites, not in the pleura.

The Cicadidæ possess a distinctive attribute in their loud stridulation, which is however confined to the males. The sound given forth varies in intensity, but is scarcely to be represented as a musical production; it has been differently described by travellers in various parts of the world as resembling a railway-whistle, a knife-grinder, razor-grinder etc., while some field-naturalists maintain that the noise is distributed with the power of a ventriloquist, that it is difficult to locate the insects by their cries: my own experience, both in the Ethiopian and Oriental Regions scarcely confirms this conclusion 1). The structure and mechanism of the sound-producing apparatus have been studied and described by a number of entomologists and other naturalists of whom we may mention the names of Réamur, Goureaux and Solier, Dugès, Landois, Mayer, Carlet, and John C. Galton. Of these perhaps Carlet has given us the best information, or at all events, the foundation on which others have worked. The sound-producing apparatus is covered beneath by two flaps, which, as pointed out by Westwood, are, in fact, the dilated sides of the metasternum; these have been sometimes incorrectly referred to as « drums », but are really covering-flaps, or as they are usually called, and here alluded to, opercula. These appendages in shape, length, and direction frequently supply the most reliable differentiation for species, and in the *Dundubiarina* exhibit the most striking variety. The real drums or tympana are laterally situate near the upper surface of the base of the abdomen, and are either concealed by tympanal coverings as in the *Cicadina*, partially concealed as in the *Gæanina*, or completely exposed as in the *Tibicina*. The females are provided with a strongly developed ovipositor, by which they are enabled to pierce the branches of trees and there deposit their eggs, which in some cases amount to a very large number.

These insects are victims to many enemies and are apparently defenceless creatures. Among their persecutors may be mentioned species of *Mantis* (Orthoptera), spiders, dragon-flies, hornets, wasps, *Asilidæ* (Diptera), Chalcididæ, and many birds; they have also been found to be devoured by Trout (Pisces) both in Japan and New Zealand, and are used as food by some of the primitive races of mankind. In India a large number are devoured by a lizard (*Calotes versicolor*).

Their life-histories are still little known, and should prove to be of the most interesting character. One Nearctic species, *Tibicina septemdecim*, in its immature condition lives beneath the surface of the ground for a period of some seventeen years; another species, *Psalmocharias quærula* Pall. found

1) I have dealt with this subject at greater length in the preface to my *Monograph of Oriental Cicadidæ* and in my *Insecta Transvaaliensia*, vol. 1, pp. 168-170.

in the Eastern Palæarectic Region and in India, has been recorded as appearing in swarms at intervals of about six years.

The full synonymy of the Genera and Species will be found in my. *Synonymic Catalogue of Homoptera, Part. I. Cicadidæ* (1906); I have here reduced it to a smaller compass, but always referring (if possible) to where a figure has been given.

SYNOPSIS OF SUBFAMILIES

A. Tympanal coverings present.

a. Tympanal coverings entirely concealing tympanal orifices Subfam. CICADINÆ.

a'. Tympanal coverings imperfect, more or less exposing orifices Subfam. GÆANINÆ.

B. Tympanal coverings absent Subfam. TIBICININÆ.

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ

Cicadinæ. Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 3 (1889).

DIVISION POLYNEURARIA

Polyneuraria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) Vol. 14, p. 293 (1904).

Characters. — Lateral margins of the pronotum amplified and more or less angularly produced. Head (including eyes) about as wide or wider than base of mesonotum, or sometimes little more than two-thirds of its width; costal membrane of tegmina sometimes much arched and dilated, the apical cells usually eight in number, but sometimes smaller in size and much more numerous; tegmina varying in hue from pale hyaline to dark opaque.

This Division according to present knowledge is confined to the Ethiopian, Oriental and Malayan Regions. A species of the genus *Platypleura* has also been recorded from North Australia. Thirteen genera can be now enumerated.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

I. Tegmina with eight apical areas.

1. Head (including eyes) about as wide or wider than base of mesonotum.

A. Costal membrane of tegmina not prominently dilated nor arched at base.

a. Head frontally produced, not truncate, above about as long as pronotum (excluding its posterior margin).

b. Pronotum with its posterior margin only a little less in length than that of its vertex; its lateral margins medially angulately expanded, the angular apices reaching to or nearly to the apex of basal cell of tegmina

1. Genus IOBA.

c. Pronotum with its posterior margin little more than half the length of its vertex; its lateral margins medially angulately expanded, the angular apices only reaching to about middle of basal cell of tegmina

2. Genus MUANSA.

- d. Pronotum with its posterior margin not more than half the length of its vertex.
- e. Lateral pronotal margins medially angulately expanded, the angular apices reaching base of basal cell of tegmina 3. GENUS SADAKA.
- e'. Lateral pronotal margins a little prominent, but not medially angulately expanded and not reaching basal cell of tegmina 4. GENUS KOMA.
- a'. Head not frontally produced, more or less truncate and deflected in front of eyes.
- f. Outer and posterior membranar margin to wings very broad, about one-third their length 5. GENUS MUNZA.
- f'. Membranar margin to wings normal, narrow. 6. GENUS PLATYPLEURA.
- B. Costal membrane of tegmina prominently arched at base and dilated, about as wide or wider than costal area.
- g. Head frontally produced, not truncate, about as long as pronotum (excluding its posterior margin) 7. GENUS YANGA.
- g'. Head not produced, deflected in front of eyes 8. GENUS KONGOTA.
- 2. Head (including eyes) only about or little more than two-thirds the width of base of mesonotum.
- C. Pronotal lateral margins amplified or angulated, the angular apices not or only reaching base of basal cell of tegmina.
- h. Costal membrane of tegmina prominently arched at base and dilated.
- i. Costal membrane of tegmina much narrower than costal area 9. GENUS UMJABA.
- i'. Costal membrane of tegmina always as broad or broader than costal area 10. GENUS PYCNA.
- D. Pronotal lateral margins strongly angulately amplified, the angular apices reaching the middle or near apex of basal cell of tegmina.
- h'. Costal membrane not prominently arched at base and only moderately dilated 11. GENUS UGADA.
- II. Tegmina with numerous, always more than eight, apical areas.
- a. Tegmina semihyaline, only more or less reticulately veined on apical area; opercula not quite reaching middle of abdomen 12. GENUS ANGAMIANA.
- a'. Tegmina opaque, venation on apical half dense and furcate; opercula not extending beyond basal segment 13. GENUS POLYNEURA.

I. GENUS IOBA, DISTANT

Ioba. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 295 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) wider than the base of the mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but with the lateral margins of the vertex a little oblique on each side and the front prominently produced; pronotum transverse, its posterior margin only a little less in length than the vertex, the lateral margins strongly and angulately produced on each side, the angulations medial, their apices when the tegmina are expanded reaching near or to about the end of the basal cell; mesonotum about as long as the pronotum; anterior femora with one or more distinct spines, posterior and sometimes intermediate tibiae spined on apical areas; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcated; tympana covered; opercula short, broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the

posterior coxæ; tegmina with the basal cell broad, irregular, with four, or sometimes five, angles; ulnar veins widely separated at their bases; interior ulnar area somewhat broadened at apex.

Type. — *I. leopardina*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ethiopian Region.

a. Wings with base and inner apical margin dark fuscous or black.

1. *I. leopardina*.

East Africa.

Pecilopsaltria leopardina, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 630;
Waterhouse, Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 128, f. 2.

2. *I. horizontalis*.

Congo; Mashonaland.

Platypleura horizontalis, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 92, t. 4,
f. 20 (1890).

3. *I. stormsi*.

Tanganyika Region.

Pecilopsaltria stormsi, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 37, p. 76 (1893).

a'. Wings with only the base fuscous or ochraceous.

4. *I. veligera*.

N. E. and E. Africa.

Platypleura veligera, Jacobi, Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 19, p. 766, t. 44, f. 1 (1904).
Platypleura laticollis, Melichar, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 54, p. 25
(1904).

a''. Wings nearly wholly black.

5. *I. limbaticollis*. — Pl. I, Figs. 1a, b.

W. Africa.

Platypleura limbaticollis, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1), Vol. 3, p. 571
(1863).

Oxypleura limbata, Walker, (nec Fabricius), List. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 23 (1850).

2. GENUS MUANSA, DISTANT

Muansa. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 295 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) slightly wider than base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but frontally produced, about as long as pronotum (excluding its posterior margin); pronotum transverse, its posterior margin little more than half the length of vertex, the lateral margins strongly and angulately produced, angular apices reaching to about middle of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum a little longer than pronotum; anterior femora with one or more distinct spines, posterior tibiæ with a few slender spines on apical areas; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcated; tympana practically covered; opercula short, broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina with the basal cell broad, ulnar veins well separated at their bases.

Type. — *M. clypealis*, Karsch.

Geographical distribution of species. — The only species at present recorded is found in the Cameroons and Congo.

1. *M. clypealis*. — Pl. I, Figs. 2b, c.

Cameroons; Congo.

Platypleura clypealis, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 93, t. 3, f. 3
(1890).

3. GENUS SADAKA, DISTANT

Sadaka. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 296 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but frontally produced, about as long as pronotum (excluding its posterior margin); pronotum

moderately transverse, its posterior margin half the length of vertex, the lateral margins medially angularly produced, angular apices reaching base of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum about as long as pronotum; anterior femora with one or more distinct spines on under surface; posterior tibiae with a few slender spines on apical areas; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympana covered; opercula short, broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina with the basal cell short and broad; ulnar veins well separated at their bases.

By the hyaline and non-opaque tegmina and wings this genus resembles the subgen. *Oxypleura* (*Platypleura*), from which it is at once separable by the frontally produced head.

Type. — *S. virescens*, Karsch.

Geographical distribution of species. — At present only recorded from West Africa.

a. Tegmina and wings pale hyaline.

1. *S. virescens*. W. Africa.

Platypleura virescens, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 104, t. 3, f. 5 (1890).

2. *S. hyalina*. — Pl. I, Figs. 3a, b. French Guinea.

Sadaka hyalina, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 191.

a'. Tegmina and wings with brownish spots and suffusions.

3. *S. radiata*. W. Africa.

Platypleura radiata, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 104, t. 4, f. 19 (1890).

4. *S. ?dimidiata*. W. Africa.

Platypleura dimidiata, Karsch, Ent. Nachr. Vol. 19, p. 172 (1893).

4. GENUS KOMA, DISTANT

Koma. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 296 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) wider than base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but frontally produced, about as long as pronotum (excluding its posterior margin); pronotum slightly shorter than mesonotum, its posterior margin about half the length of vertex, the lateral margins moderately dilated, slightly angulated, but not reaching basal cell of tegmina; anterior femora with one or more distinct spines on under surface; posterior tibiae with a few slender spines on apical areas; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympana large; opercula short, broad, in type the margins oblique; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina with the basal cell short and broad; ulnar veins well separated at their bases.

Type. — *K. bomifrons*, Karsch.

Geographical distribution of species. — Widely distributed from Zanzibar to Mashonaland.

1. *K. bomifrons*. — Pl. I, Figs. 4a, b. Zanzibar, Mashonaland.

Platypleura bomifrons, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 102, t. 4, f. 14 (1890).

5. GENUS MUNZA, DISTANT

Munza. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 297 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) a little wider than base of mesonotum, subtruncate and deflected in front of eyes; pronotum transverse, about as long as mesonotum, its posterior margin a

little more than half the length of its vertex, its lateral margins dilated and a little angulated, but not reaching the basal cell of tegmina; anterior femora not spined; posterior tibiae longly spined on their apical halves; metasternum a little elevated and centrally sulcate; tympanal coverings somewhat small; opercula short, broad, their lateral and posterior margins a little oblique and sinuate; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina with the basal cell broadened apically; wings with the outer and posterior membrane very broad, about one third their length.

Type. — *M. laticlavata*, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — Found in most of the areas of the Ethiopian Region.

a. Wings with their basal areas black.

1. *M. laticlavata*. — Pl. I, Figs. 5a, b.

S. Africa, Damaraland.

Platypleura laticlavata, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1858), p. 320.

Platypleura penicillata, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 2 (1858).

Pæcilopsaltria peringueyi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 9, p. 314 (1892).

2. *M. trimeni*.

S. Africa, Bushman Land.

Pæcilopsaltria trimeni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 9, p. 313 (1892).

3. *M. furva*.

Transvaal, German, E. Africa, S. Congo.

Pæcilopsaltria furva, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 19, p. 126 (1897).

Munza furva, Distant, Ins. Transvaal, Vol. 1, p. 171, t. 17, f. 2a, b (1906).

Munza oculata, Jacobi, Sjöstedt, Kilimanj. Exped. Hom. t. 1, f. 2 (1910);
ibidem, Sitzber. Ges. Naturf. (1910), p. 300.

a'. Wings with their basal areas ochraceous or brownish-ochraceous.

4. *M. basimacula*.

S. & Centr. Africa, Congo.

Platypleura basimacula, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 10 (1850).

Platypleura reducta, Walker, ibidem, p. 11 (1850).

Munza basimacula, Distant, Ins. Transvaal, Vol. 1, p. 171, t. 17, f. 3a, b (1906).

Munza pygmaea, Jacobi, Sjöstedt, Kilimanj. Exped. Hom. t. 1, f. 3 (1910);
ibidem, Sitzber. Ges. Naturf. (1910), p. 301.

5. *M. revoili*.

Somaliland.

Munza revoili, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 192, t. 11, f. 5a, b.

6. GENUS PLATYPLEURA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Platypleura. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 465 (1843).

Subgen. **Oxypleura**. Amyot & Serville, ibidem, p. 469 (1843).

Subgen. **Pæcilopsaltria**. Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 2 (1866).

Characters. — Body robust, somewhat short; abdomen in male about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; head broad, truncate anteriorly, including eyes a little or scarcely broader than base of mesonotum, ocelli about twice and sometimes thrice the distance from eyes as from each other, face moderately convex not prominent above; pronotum with the lateral margins amplified or laminately medially angulate; anterior femora not prominently spined; metasternum with a central elevated plate-like process, which is centrally sulcated and posteriorly somewhat sinuately truncate; tympana practically concealed by the tympanal flaps or coverings; opercula in male short, broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; tegmina and wings either hyaline or more or less opaquely coloured, tegmina with the basal cell a little longer than broad, the costal membrane only moderately dilated or arched at base, apical areas eight in number.

Oxypleura, Amyot & Serville, merely includes species with hyaline non-opaque tegmina and wings: *Pæcilopsaltria*, Stål was regarded as distinct from *Platypleura* by the slightly greater width of the head

including eyes; this form being more dominant in the Oriental Region, while the character of typical *Platypleura* is a marked feature in the Ethiopian species.

Type. — Genus *Platypleura* — *P. stridula*, Linnæus; subgen. *Oxypleura* — *O. clara*, Amyot & Serville; subgen. *Pæcilopsaltria* — *P. octoguttata*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ethiopian, Oriental, Malayan and Eastern Palearctic Regions. Goding and Froggatt have described a species (which I have not seen) from Northern Australia as belonging to *Platypleura*. They however describe it as similar to the Madagascar species *P. guttula*, Signoret, which I place in my genus *Yanga*.

A. Tegmina and wings hyaline (*Oxypleura*, Amyot & Serville).

a. Tegmina and wings immaculate, or in a few cases slightly spotted.

b. Pronotum very wide, the lateral angles prominent and acute.

1. *P. quadraticollis*.

Platypleura quadraticollis, Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 194 (1874); Distant, Ins. Transvaal, p. 172, t. 17, f. 9a,b (1906).

Lake N'Gami, Transvaal.

2. *P. bufo*.

Oxypleura bufo, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 27 (1850).

Pæcilopsaltria bufo, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 5, t. 8, f. 20a,b (1889).

Platypleura bufo, Distant, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 59 (1906).

Brit. India.

b'. Pronotum of ordinary width, the lateral angles acutely spinous.

3. *P. spicata*.

Platypleura spicata, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 192.

Madagascar.

b''. Pronotum of ordinary width, the lateral angles acute but not spinous.

4. *P. clara*.

Oxypleura clara, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 469 (1843).

Oxypleura passa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 28 (1850).

Oxypleura basistigma, Walker, ibidem, p. 30.

W. Africa, Nubia.

5. *P. polydorus*. — Pl. I, Figs. 6a, b.

Oxypleura polydorus, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 32 (1850).

Platypleura polydorus, Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 23 (1866).

W. E. & S. Africa.

6. *P. brevis*.

Platypleura brevis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 19 (1850); Dist. Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 172, t. 17, f. 4a,b (1906).

Platypleura simplex, Walker, loc. cit. p. 22.

Cicada newosticta, Schaum, Ber. Akad. Berl. (1853), p. 359; Peters. Reise nach Mossamb. Ins. p. 55, t. 2, f. 12 (1862).

Oxypleura sobrina, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1855), p. 89.

Oxypleura patruelis, Stål, ibidem, p. 90.

W. E. & S. Africa.

7. *P. niveonotata*.

Platypleura (Oxypleura) niveonotata, Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 197 (1874).

Lake N'Gami.

8. *P. hyaloptera*.

Platypleura hyaloptera, Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 20 (1866).

Senegal.

9. *P. centralis*.

Platypleura centralis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 19, p. 128 (1897).

Mashonaland.

10. *P. canescens*.

Oxypleura canescens, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 83 (1867).

Platypleura (Oxypleura) acutipennis, Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 195 (1874).

Pæcilopsaltria canescens, Distant Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 6, t. 8, f. 18a,b (1889).

Malay Archipelago.

11. *P. calypso*.

Oxypleura calypso, Kirby, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1888), p. 553.

Pæcilopsaltria calypso, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 6, t. 10, f. 3a,b (1889).

Christmas Island.

12. *P. lineatella*.

Platypleura lineatella, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 668 (1905).

Sunda Islands.

13. *P. longula*.
Platypleura longula, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 332 (1904).
 Delagoa Bay.
14. *P. atkinsoni*.
Platypleura atkinsoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 181 (1912).
 Tenasserim.
15. *P. cervina*.
Platypleura cervina, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 16 (1850).
Platypleura straminea, Walker, ibidem, p. 17 (1850).
Pæcilopsaltria cervina, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 8, t. 5, f. 12a, b (1889).
 Bengal.
16. *P. polita*.
Oxypleura polita, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 29 (1850).
Pæcilopsaltria polita, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 7, t. 1, f. 16a, b (1889).
Platypleura polita, Distant, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch, Vol. 3, p. 61, f. 33 (1906).
 Brit. India.
- a'. Tegmina and wings with their bases narrowly infusate.
17. *P. truncaticeps*.
Oxypleura truncaticeps, Signoret, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6), Vol. 4, p. 57 (1884).
 Nigeria.
18. *P. attenuata*.
Platypleura attenuata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 554 (1905).
 N. Nigeria.
19. *P. plagiata*.
Platypleura plagiata, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 105, t. 3, f. 9 (1890).
 E. Africa.
20. *P. esa*.
Platypleura esa, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 194.
 Somaliland.
21. *P. testacea*.
Zammara testacea, Walker, Ins. Saund., Homopt. p. 4 (1858).
 Muscat.
22. *P. mackinnoni*.
Platypleura mackinnoni, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 667, t. 29, f. 1a, b.
 India.
- B. Tegmina semiopaque, or at least opaquely coloured on basal area.
- c. Wings semiopaque, opaquely coloured on basal area.
23. *P. rutherfordi*.
Platypleura Rutherfordi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 11, p. 173, t. 12, f. D (1883).
Platypleura circumscripta, Jacobi, Sjöstedt, Kilimand. Exped. Hom. t. 1, f. 1a (1910); Sitzber. Ges. Naturf. (1910), p. 299.
 W. & Centr. Africa.
24. *P. contracta*.
Oxypleura contracta, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 31 (1850).
Platypleura limpida, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 97, t. 4, f. 13 (1890).
Oxypleura basalis, Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (1891), p. 471.
 W. Africa.
25. *P. strumosa*.
Tettigonia strumosa, Fabricius, Syst. Rhynch. p. 34, 7 (1803).
 W. Africa.
26. *P. afzelii*.
Platypleura afzelii, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. (1854), p. 241.
Platypleura strumosa, Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 19 (1866) (*non* Hem. Fabr. Vol. 2, p. 3, 1869); Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 11, p. 172, t. 2, f. C (1883).
Platypleura ærea, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 632.
 W. Africa.
27. *P. lindiana*.
Platypleura lindiana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 668 (1905).
 Brit. E. Africa.
28. *P. marshalli*.
Pæcilopsaltria Marshalli, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 19, p. 127 (1897); Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 172, t. 17, f. 7a-b (1906).
 Mashonaland; Zambesi; Transvaal.
29. *P. bettoni*.
Platypleura Bettoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 334 (1904).
 Zanzibar, Brit. E. Africa.
30. *P. severini*.
Pæcilopsaltria severini, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 37, p. 76 (1893).
 Congo.

31. *P. basialba*.
Oxypleura basialba, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 26 (1850).
Pæcilopsaltria basialba, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 9, t. 8, f. 19a,b (1889). Brit. India.
32. *P. nobilis*.
Cicada nobilis, Germar, in Thon, Ent. Arch. Vol. 2 (2), p. 2 (1830).
Cicada hemiptera, Guérin, Voy. Bélanger, Ind. p. 500 (1834).
Platypleura semilucida, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 20 (1850).
Platypleura gemina, Walker, ibidem, p. 21 (1850).
Platypleura nobilis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 21, t. 1, f. 13a,b (1889). India; Sumatra; Java.
33. *P. insignis*.
Platypleura insignis, Distant, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 48, p. 39, t. 2, f. 2 (1879). Burma; Tenasserim.
34. *P. badia*.
Platypleura badia, Distant, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. (2a), Vol. 6, p. 453, t. 4, f. 6a,b (1888). Tenasserim.
- c'. Wings opaque, or with only the outer margins hyaline.
35. *P. ridleyana*.
Platypleura Ridleyana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 670 (1905). Malacca; Borneo.
36. *P. kæmpferi*.
Tettigonia kæmpferi, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Vol. 4, p. 23, 25 (1794).
Platypleura kæmpferi, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 20, t. 1, f. 14a,b (1889).
Platypleura hyalino-limbata, Signoret, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6), Vol. 1, p. 42 (1881).
Platypleura fuscangulis, Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 189 (1874). China, Japan, Borneo?
37. *P. octoguttata*.
Tettigonia octoguttata, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 515, 22-23 (1798);
Coqueb. Ill. Icon. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 34, t. 9, f. 1 (1799).
Oxypleura sanguiflua, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 24 (1850). India, Ceylon.
38. *P. capitata*.
Cicada capitata, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 754, 34, t. 112, f. 10 (1790).
Oxypleura subrufa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 25 (1850); Stoll, Cig. f. 103. India, Ceylon.
39. *P. hampsoni*.
Pæcilopsaltria Hampsoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 226 (1887); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 11, t. 1, f. 8a,b (1889). Nilgiri Hills.
40. *P. assamensis*.
Platypleura assamensis, Alkinson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 53, p. 212 (1884).
Platypleura repanda, var. *assamensis*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 20, t. 1, f. 11a,b (1889). Assam.
41. *P. cælebs*.
Platypleura cælebs, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3), Vol. 1, p. 573 (1863).
Pæcilopsaltria cælebs, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 12, t. 1, f. 12a,b (1889). India, China.
42. *P. affinis*.
Tettigonia affinis, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. Vol. 22, p. 37 (1803).
Platypleura nicobarica, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), Vol. 19, p. 311 (1877).
Pæcilopsaltria nicobarica, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 12, f. 3a,b (1889).
var. *Platypleura distincta*, Atkinson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 53, p. 233 (1885). Nicobar Islands.
43. *P. fulvigeræ*.
Platypleura fulvigeræ, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 9 (1850); Waterh. Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 152, f. 6. Philippine, Islands, Celebes.
44. *P. watsoni*.
Pæcilopsaltria Watsoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 20, p. 18 (1897); Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 63, f. 34 (1906). Burma, Tenasserim.
45. *P. basi-viridis*.
Platypleura basi-viridis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 18 (1850).
Pæcilopsaltria basi-viridis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 8, t. 9, f. 6a,b (1889). India.

46. *P. sphinx*.
Platypleura sphinx, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 13 (1850).
Pecilopsaltria sphinx, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 13, t. 8, f. 16a, b, c (1889). India.
47. *P. arminops*.
Platypleura arminops, Noualhier, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, p. 253 (1896);
Noualhier and Martin, Miss. Pavie, p. 178, t. 11, f. 1, 2 (1904). Siam.
48. *P. harmandi*.
Platypleura Harmandi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 670 (1905). Cochin China.
- C. Tegmina and wings opaque, or nearly totally opaquely coloured.
49. *P. westwoodi*.
Platypleura westwoodi, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3), Vol. 1, p. 571 (1863).
Pecilopsaltria westwoodi, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 15, t. 1, f. 18a, b (1889). Ceylon.
50. *P. mira*.
Platypleura mira, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 333 (1904);
Vol. 14, p. 669 (1905). Laos.
51. *P. hilpa*.
Platypleura hilpa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 6 (1850).
Platypleura fenestrata, Uhler, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. (1861), p. 282.
Pecilopsaltria hilpa, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 15, t. 1, f. 6a, b (1889). China, Tongkin.
52. *P. semusta*.
Pecilopsaltria semusta, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 227 (1887); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 14, t. 1, f. 10a, b (1889). China.
53. *P. ciliaris*.
Cicada ciliaris, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, Vol. 1, p. 436, 12 (1758).
Cicada ocellata, De Geer, Mém. Vol. 3, p. 220, t. 33, ff. 2, 3 (1773).
Cicada varia, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 756 (1790).
Tettigonia marmorata, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 38 (1803).
Platypleura arcuata, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 1 (1858).
Platypleura catocaloides, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 82 (1867).
Pecilopsaltria ciliaris, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 16, t. 1, f. 4a, b (1889);
Stoll, Cig. f. 147. Cochin China, Malayan Archipelago.
54. *P. andamana*.
Platypleura andamana, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1878), p. 174.
Platypleura roepstorffii, Atkinson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 53, p. 214 (1885).
Pecilopsaltria andamana, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 17, t. 1, f. 9a, b (1889). Andaman Islands.
55. *P. laticeps*.
Platypleura laticeps, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 98, t. 4, f. 22 (1890). Senegal.
56. *P. seraphina*.
Platypleura seraphina, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 193. French Guinea.
57. *P. melania*.
Platypleura melania, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 334 (1904). Nigeria. Congo.
58. *P. stridula*.
Cicada stridula, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, Vol. 1, p. 436 (1758).
Cicada catenata, Drury, Ill. Nat. Hist. Vol. 2, p. 69, t. 37, f. 2 (1773).
Cicada nigro-linea, De Geer, Mém. Vol. 3, p. 219, t. 33, f. 1 (1783); Stoll,
Cig. f. 15. S. Africa.
var. *Cicada capensis*, Linnæus, Mus. Lud. Ulr. p. 158, 5 (1764).
Cicada stridula, Blanchard, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hém. p. 165 (1840).
Platypleura stridula, var. b. Stål, Hém. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 13 (1866).
59. *P. murchisoni*.
Platypleura Murchisoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 669 (1905); Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 173, t. 17, f. 14a, b (1906). Transvaal.
60. *P. adouma*.
Platypleura adouma, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 668, t. 29, f. 2a, b. Congo.
61. *P. hirtipennis*.
Cicada hirtipennis, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 80, t. 25 (1834).
Platypleura capensis, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hem. p. 466, (1843), excl. syn.
Platypleura chloronata, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 8 (1850). S. Africa.

62. *P. divisa*. S. Africa.
Cicada divisa, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 80, t. 23 (1834).
63. *P. makaga*. Congo.
Platypleura makaga, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 668, t. 29, f. 4a, b.
64. *P. liberiana*. Liberia.
Platypleura liberiana, Distant, Entomologist (1912), p. 200.
65. *P. plumosa*. S. Africa.
Cicada plumosa, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 81, t. 26 (1834).
Platypleura hirtipennis, var. *a*, Stål, Hém. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 16 (1866).
Platypleura ciliaris, Butler (part.) Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 185 (1874).
66. *P. hirta*. Transvaal.
Platypleura hirta, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 100, t. 4, f. 16 (1890).
67. *P. wahlbergi*. S. Africa.
Platypleura wahlbergi, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1885), p. 89.
68. *P. albigera*. S. Africa.
Platypleura albigera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 12 (1850).
Platypleura membranacea, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 92, t. 3, f. 10 (1890).
69. *P. haglundii*. S. Africa.
Platypleura Haglundii, Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 14 (1866); Dist. Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 173, t. 17, f. 6 (1906).
70. *P. signifera*. S. Africa, Transvaal.
Platypleura signifera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 7 (1850); Waterh. Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 152, f. 5.
71. *P. decora*. S. Africa.
Cicada decora, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 79, t. 24 (1834), excl. syn.
Platypleura deusta, Stål (part.) Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 17 (1866).
Platypleura absimilis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 19, p. 128 (1897).
72. *P. deusta*. S. Africa.
Tettigonia deusta, Thunberg, Hem. Rostr. Cap. Vol. 1, p. 6 (1822).
Platypleura deusta, Distant, Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 174, t. 17, f. 11 (1906).

The following species I have not seen.

73. *P. ?tepperi*. North Australia.
Platypleura tepperi, Godding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 568, t. 18, f. 5a (1904).
74. *P. carlinii*. Somaliland.
Platypleura testacea, Carlini, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2), Vol. 12, p. 537 (1892) (nom. præocc. Walker).
Platypleura carlinii, Distant, n. nom. Syn. Cat. Hom. Pt. 1, Cicad. p. 17 (1906).

7. GENUS YANGA, DISTANT

Yanga. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 297 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) as wide or a little wider than base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but with the lateral margins of the vertex a little oblique on each side, the front produced, about as long as the pronotum (excluding its posterior margin); pronotum transverse, its posterior margin about half the length of vertex, the lateral margins strongly and angulately produced on each side, their apices extending to a little more than the base of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum a little longer than pronotum; anterior femora with a basal and subapical spinous tubercle; posterior tibiae with a few spines on apical area; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympanal coverings

moderate in size; opercula short and broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina with the costal membrane much arched at base and dilated, about as broad or broader than the costal area, basal cell short and broad, ulnar veins widely separated at their bases.

Type. — *Y. hova*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Eastern Ethiopian Region.

A. Tegmina and wings opaque.

a. Wings piceous or piceous-brown.

1. *Y. antiopa*.

Madagascar.

Platypleura antiopa, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 88, t. 3, f. 2 (1890).

2. *Y. andriana*.

Madagascar.

Platypleura andriana, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 476, t. 16, f. 2 (1899).

3. *Y. pembana*.

Pemba Island.

Platypleura pembana, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1899), p. 477.

4. *Y. seychellensis*, nov. spec. 1).

b. Wings ochraceous, more or less shaded with piceous-brown.

5. *Y. guttulata*.

Madagascar, Nossi Bé,

Platypleura guttulata, Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3), Vol. 8, p. 178, t. 4, f. 1 (1860).

6. *Y. grandidieri*.

Madagascar.

Yanga grandidieri, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 195, t. 11, f. 3a,b

7. *Y. bouvieri*.

Madagascar.

Yanga bouvieri, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 194, t. 11, f. 2a,b.

8. *Y. handlirschi*.

Madagascar.

Pecilopsaltria Handlirschi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 19, p. 282 (1897).

c. Wings piceous, with their margins white.

9. *Y. heathi*.

Madagascar.

Platypleura Heathi, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1899), p. 475, t. 16, f. 1.

d. Wings piceous, their apical areas more or less white.

10. *Y. hova*.

Madagascar.

Pecilopsaltria hova, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1901), p. 591, t. 16, f. 2.

1) *Yanga seychellensis*, nov. spec. — ♂. Head pronotum and mesonotum obscure ochraceous or brownish-ochraceous; head with lateral lines to front and a transverse spot above the insertion of antennæ, vertex with the area of the ocelli, a slightly curved transverse spot before eyes, four basal spots (those near the eyes largest), pronotum with the anterior margin, the fissures and two small central spots before base, mesonotum with two obconical spots on anterior margin, a larger spot on each side, and a rounded spot near each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation, black; abdomen above black, somewhat thickly greyish pilose, the head and thorax more sparingly pilose; face ochraceous, clypeus and cheeks black, thickly greyish pilose; sternum and legs ochraceous; abdomen piceous, greyish pilose; tegmina pale obscure olivaceous, the veins ochraceous, all the cellular areas more or less streaked or suffused with black or piceous, the whole area greyish pilose, but from about base to middle the pile, especially near the veins is long and white, the basal half thus contrasting in colour with the apical half; wings black, the veins testaceous-red, the posterior membrane transversely paler near anal angle; costal membrane of tegmina prominently arched at base and dilated, about as wide or a little wider than costal area; head frontally produced, not truncate, almost as long as pronotum; face transversely striate; rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxæ; opercula short outwardly and posteriorly convex, slightly overlapping between the posterior coxæ, posterior tibiae with three spines on inner and two spines on outer margins.

♀. The basal whitish area to the tegmina a little less pronounced than in the ♂, but in both sexes on the under surface of the tegmina, the whitish area above is replaced by testaceous-red beneath.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂, 24 millim.; ♀, 27 millim. Exp. tegm. ♂, 84 millim.; ♀, 92 millim.

Hab. Seychelles Islds.; Mahe (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *Y. pembana*, Dist.

11. *Y. brancsiki*. — Pl. I, Figs. 7a, b.

Nossi Bé.

Pacilopsaltria brancsiki, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 11, p. 52 (1893); Brancsik, Jahr. Nat. Ver. Trencs. Kom. p. 251 (1893).

B. Tegmina and wings hyaline.

12. *Y. pulverea*.

Madagascar.

Platypleura pulverea, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1882), p. 335, t. 15, f. 1, 1a, b

var. *Platypleura argyrea*, Melichar, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 15, p. 108, pl. 1 (1896).

8. GENUS KONGOTA, DISTANT

Kongota. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 298 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, anteriorly subtruncate, deflected in front of eyes; pronotum transverse, its posterior margin about half the length of its vertex, the lateral margins amply and subangulately produced, their apices extending to about the base of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum about as long as pronotum; anterior femora basally and subapically tuberculously spinous; posterior tibiae with a few spines on apical area; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympanal coverings moderate in size; opercula short and broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina with the costal membrane much arched at base and dilated, broader than the costal area, basal cell very broad; ulnar veins widely separated at their bases.

Type. — *K. punctigera*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — S. E. Africa.

1. *K. punctigera*. — Pl. I, Figs. 8a, b.

Natal.

Platypleura punctigera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 14 (1850).

Platypleura subfolia, Walker, ibidem, p. 15 (1850).

2. *K. muiri*.

Natal.

Kongota Muiri, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 671 (1905).

9. GENUS UMJABA, DISTANT

Umjaba. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 298 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) only about two thirds the width of base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but obliquely deflected in front of eyes; pronotum transverse, its posterior margin about half the length of its vertex, the lateral margins amplified, a little angulated anteriorly and posteriorly, but not medially, and not reaching base of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum slightly longer than pronotum; anterior femora tuberculously angulated near base and apex; posterior tibiae with a few spines on their apical areas; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympanal coverings broad; opercula short, broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum just passing the posterior coxae; tegmina with the costal membrane much arched at base, but very much narrower than the costal area which is broadly dilated, basal cell very broad, ulnar veins widely separated at their bases.

Type. — *U. evanescens*, Butler.

Geographical distribution of species. — Madagascar.

1. *U. evanescens*. — Pl. 1, Figs. 9a, b.

Platypleura evanescens, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 9, p. 389 (1882).

Madagascar.

2. *U. alluaudi*.

Umjaba alluaudi, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 196, t. 11, f. 1a, b.

Madagascar.

10. GENUS PYCNA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Pycna, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hem. p. 463 (1843).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) only about two-thirds the width of base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but obliquely deflected in front of eyes; pronotum transverse, the posterior margin about half the length of its vertex, the lateral margins amplified, but not angulated, and scarcely extending over the base of tegmina; mesonotum about as long as pronotum; anterior femora tuberculously angulated near base and apex, posterior tibiae spinous on apical area; metasternum a little elevated and centrally sulcate; tympana well covered; abdomen short and robust; opercula short, very broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina with the costal membrane much arched at base, dilated, and always as broad or very much broader than the costal area; basal cell very broad; ulnar veins widely separated at their bases.

Type. — *P. strix*, Brullé.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ethiopian and Oriental Regions; also found in China.

A. Tegmina and wings opaque.

1. *P. strix*.

Cicada stryx, Brullé, Règn. Anim. t. 95, f. 1 (1836?).

Pycna strix, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hem. p. 463 (1843).

Madagascar.

2. *P. madagascariensis*.

Platypleura madagascariensis, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1879), p. 217, t. 5, f. 9, 9a.

var. *Platypleura angusta*, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 9, p. 389 (1882).

Madagascar.

3. *P. gigas*.

Platypleura gigas, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 107, t. 3, f. 4, 4a.

Platypleura rudis, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 98, t. 4, f. 21 (1890).

Madagascar.

B. Tegmina semiopaque; wings excluding outer margins opaque.

4. *P. repanda*.

Cicada repanda, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Vol. 1 (2), p. 707, 17 (1767).

Platypleura phalenoides, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 4 (1850).

Platypleura interna, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 4, p. 1119 (1852).

India, Burma.

5. *P. caelestia*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 10a, b, c.

Pycna caelestia, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 335 (1904).

China.

C. Tegmina and wings with their apical areas semihyaline.

6. *P. semiclara*.

Cicada semiclara, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 82 (1834).

Platypleura basifolia, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 15 (1850); Stål, Oefv.

Vet.-Ak. Förh. (1862), p. 480.

Pycna semiclara, Distant, Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 174, t. 17, f. 5 (1906).

S. Africa, Transvaal, Zululand, Natal, Cape Colony.

7. *P. sylvia*.

Platypleura sylvia, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 3, p. 81 (1899).

Pycna sylvia, Distant, Ins. Transv. Vol. 1, p. 175, t. 17, f. 12 (1906).

Transvaal.

8. *P. hecuba*.
Pycna hecuba, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 670, t. 29, f. 6a,b.
Platypleura graueri, Melichar, Act. Soc. Ent. Boheman (1908), p. 59, f. 2. E. Africa, Uganda.
9. *P. neavei*.
Pycna neavei, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 640 (1912). Nyasaland.
10. *P. elliotti*.
Pycna elliotti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 20, p. 425 (1907). B. E. Africa.
11. *P. tanga*.
Platypleura (Pycna) tanga, Strand, Ent. Rundsch. (1910), p. 158. Germ. E. Africa, Beira, Transvaal.
12. *P. natalensis*.
Pycna natalensis, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 197, t. 11, f. 4a,b. Natal.
13. *P. quanza*.
Platypleura quanza, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1899), p. 476, t. 16, f. 3. Angola, Abyssinia.
14. *P. vitticollis*.
Platypleura vitticollis, Jacobi, Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 19, p. 767, t. 44, ff. 2, 2a (1904). N. E. Africa, Hausch.
15. *P. antinorii*.
Platypleura antinorii, Lethierry, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 16, p. 296 (1880); Jacobi, Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 19, p. 765, f. A (1904). Abyssinia.
16. *P. beccarii*.
Platypleura beccarii, Lethierry, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 16, p. 297 (1881). Somaliland.

11. GENUS UGADA, DISTANT

Ugada. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 299 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) only about two thirds the width of base of mesonotum, not truncate anteriorly, but obliquely deflected in front of eyes; pronotum transverse, the posterior margin a little more than half the length of its vertex, the lateral margins strongly amplified and medially angulated, their apices reaching to middle or near end of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum about as long as pronotum; anterior femora tuberculately angulate near apex, posterior tibiae spined on apical area; metasternum elevated and centrally sulcate; tympana well covered; opercula short and broad, their apices more or less convexly rounded; rostrum reaching or passing the posterior coxae; tegmina with the costal membrane not prominently arched at base, only moderately dilated, basal cell moderately short and broad; ulnar veins widely separated at their apices.

Type. — *U. limbata*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ethiopian Region.

A. Lateral angles to pronotum very prominent and strongly acute.

1. *U. limbata*.
Tettigonia limbata, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 678, 3 (1775). W. Africa.
Cicada armata, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 748 (1790).
Cicada africana, Palisot de Beauvois, Ins. p. 132; Hém. t. 20, ff. 3, 4 (1805);
 Stoll, Cig. f. 94.
2. *U. nutti*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 11a, b, c. Taganyika.
Ugada Nutti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 336 (1904).

B. Lateral angles to pronotum moderately prominent and acute.

3. *U. grandicollis*.
Cicada graneicollis (err. impr.), Germar, in Thon, Ent. Arch. Vol. 2 (2), p. 1 (1830). W. Africa.
Platypleura cameroni, Butler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1876), p. 679.
Platypleura confusa, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 95, t. 3, f. 11 (1890); Stoll, Cig. f. 57.

4. *U. stalina*. W. Africa.
Platypleura stalina, Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 193 (1874).
5. *U. limbalis*. E. Africa.
Platypleura limbalis, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 96, t. 3, f. 8 (1890).
6. *U. præcellens*. W. Africa.
Platypleura præcellens, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1863), p. 572.
Ugada præcellens, Distant, ibidem (1904), p. 669, t. 29, f. 5.
7. *U. inquinata*. Nyasaland.
Platypleura inquinata, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 631; Waterh. Aid Ident. Ins. Vol. 2, t. 128, f. 3.
8. *U. tigrina*. W. Africa.
Cicada tigrina, Palisot de Beauvois, Ins. p. 133, Hém. t. 20, f. 6 (1805).
9. *U. limbimacula*. W. Africa.
Platypleura limbimacula, Karsch, Ent. Nachricht. Vol. 19, p. 170 (1893).

12. GENUS ANGAMIANA, DISTANT

Angamiana. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 5, p. 234 (1890).

Characters. — Head small, including eyes much narrower than pronotum and narrower than base of mesonotum, ocelli much wider apart from eyes than from each other, front much depressed; pronotum longer than mesonotum, its lateral and posterior margins very broad, the first strongly amplified and obscurely angulated; abdomen longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, above with its lateral areas oblique; tympanal orificies completely covered; opercula broad, obtusely angulated, not reaching the middle of abdomen; tegmina semihyaline, with the apical third more or less reticulately veined, the apical areas numerous, generally twelve or thirteen in number.

Type. — *A. ætherea*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — India, Tonkin.

1. *A. ætherea*. India.
Angamiana ætherea, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 5, p. 235 (1890); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 100, t. 13, f. 1a, b (1892).
2. *A. floridula*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 12a, b, c. China and Tonkin frontier.
Angamiana floridula, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 299 (1904).

13. GENUS POLYNEURA, WESTWOOD

Polyneura. Westwood, Arcan. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 92 (1842).

Characters. — Head including eyes about as wide as base of mesonotum, but narrower than pronotum, ocelli further apart from eyes than from each other, front obliquely depressed; pronotum longer than mesonotum, its lateral margins amplified and medially shortly angulate; abdomen longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal orificies completely covered; opercula short and broad; meso- and metasterna centrally sulcate; tegmina opaque with the venation dense and furcate, reticulate towards apex, all the areas numerous and ill-defined.

Type. — *P. ducalis*, Westwood.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region.1. *P. ducalis*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 13a, b, c.*Polyneura ducalis*, Westwood. Arcan. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 92, t. 24, f. 2 (1842).

India, Burma, Cochin China, Chinese Tibet.

DIVISION TACUARIA**Tacuaria.** Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 300 (1904).

Characters. — Lateral margins of the pronotum convex, but not angularly produced, sometimes simply moderately convex or anteriorly subampliated and somewhat toothed; tegmina and wings more or less opaquely coloured: in one species, *Tosena splendidula*, Distant, the tegmina with hyaline spaces.

This division is represented in the Oriental and Malayan Regions, Formosa, China and Japan.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA**A. Lateral margins of the pronotum somewhat convex, but even.****a. Head (including eyes) equal in width to that between anterior lateral angles**

of pronotum. 1. Genus TACUA.

b. Head (including eyes) narrower than width between anterior lateral angles

of pronotum. 2. Genus GRAPTOSALTRIA.

B. Lateral margins of the pronotum anteriorly subampliated and somewhat toothed. 3. Genus TOSENA.**14. GENUS TACUA, AMYOT & SERVILLE****Tacua.** Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hem. p. 461 (1843).

Characters. — Body very robust and somewhat long; head broad, truncate anteriorly, including eyes as broad as anterior lateral margins of pronotum; ocelli a little farther apart from eyes than from each other; face broad and convex, but somewhat compressed; pronotum with the lateral margins convex, but not prominently ampliated or laminately expanded; anterior femora distinctly and robustly spined; metasternum centrally and longitudinally sulcate; tympana covered; opercula long, extending a little beyond the middle of abdomen, their margins subparallel and slightly overlapping at centre; tegmina opaque, apical areas eight, interior ulnar area somewhat widened at apex; wings, excluding margins, opaque.

Type. — *T. speciosa*, Illiger.**Geographical distribution of species.** — Malayan Region.1. *T. speciosa*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 14a, b, c.*Tettigonia speciosa*, Illiger, in Wiedemann, Arch. Zool. Vol. 1, p. 145, 38, t. 2 (1800).

Malaya.

Cicada indica, Donovan, Ins. Ind. Hem. t. 2, f. 3 (1800-03).**15. GENUS TOSENA, AMYOT & SERVILLE****Tosena.** Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 462 (1843).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) equal in width to base of mesonotum, about as long as pronotum, front prominent but obliquely depressed, ocelli twice the distance from eyes as from each

other; pronotum as long as mesonotum, lateral margins more or less amplified and more or less distinctly toothed; abdomen in male long, very much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, somewhat convex above, tympanal orifices covered; metasternum elevated; opercula in male short and broad; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings opaque, the first with eight apical areas.

Type. — *T. fasciata*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental & Malayan Regions, Formosa.

A. Tegmina opaque.

a. Tegmina unicolorous.

b. Wings reddish-ochraceous.

1. *T. mearesiana*.

India.

Cicada mearesiana, Westwood, Arcan. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 98, t. 25, f. 1 (1842).

a'. Tegmina with a pale transverse fascia.

b'. Wings black.

2. *T. fasciata*.

Malaya.

Tettigonia fasciata, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 265, 2 (1787).

Tosena fasciata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 26, t. 2, ff. 1 & 2a,b (1889).

3. *T. melanoptera*.

India, Burma.

Cicada (T.) melanoptera, White, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 17, p. 331 (1846).

Tosena melanoptera, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 27, t. 2, f. 5a,b (1889).

var. *Tosena albata*, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1878), p. 175; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 27, t. 2, f. 4a,b (1889).

4. *T. montivaga*.

India.

Tosena montivaga, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 28, t. 13, f. 6a,b (1889).

5. *T. seebohmi*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 15a, b, c.

Formosa.

Tosena Seebohmi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 301 (1904).

b''. Wings black with the basal areas reddish-ochraceous.

6. *T. depicta*.

Borneo.

Tosena depicta, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 2, p. 323 (1888);

Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 28, t. 3, f. 11a,b (1889).

b'''. Wings reddish-ochraceous with the apical areas black.

7. *T. dives*.

India.

Cicada dives, Westwood, Arcan. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 98, t. 25, f. 2 (1842).

Huechys transversa, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 40 (1858).

a''. Tegmina and wings broadly bicolorous.

8. *T. sibylla*.

Malay Peninsula.

Gæana sibylla, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1863) (3), Vol. 1, p. 576.

Tosena sybilla, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 29, t. 9, f. 9a,b (1889).

B. Tegmina semiopaque.

9. *T. splendida*.

India, Burma.

Tosena splendida, Distant, Ent. Month. Mag. Vol. 15, p. 76 (1878); Mon.

Orient. Cicad. p. 30, t. 2, f. 6a,b (1889).

16. GENUS GRAPTOSALTRIA, STÅL

Graptopsaltria. Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 3 (1866).

Characters. — Body robust, attenuated posteriorly; head, including eyes, narrower than the anterior lateral margins of the pronotum; ocelli wider apart from eyes than from each other; rostrum extending to about posterior coxæ; pronotum with the lateral margins irregularly convex, not prominently amplified or laminately expanded; anterior femora robustly spined; tympana practically covered; opercula short, broad, not extending beyond basal segment of abdomen; tegmina opaque, apical areas eight, transverse vein at the base of the second apical area much curved, interior ulnar area not distinctly widened at apex; wings opaque, apical areas six.

Type. — *G. colorata*, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — China, Japan.

1. *G. colorata*.

Graptopsaltria colorata, Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 10, p. 169 (1866);
Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 25, t. 2, f. 8a,b (1889).

Japan.

2. *G. tienta*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 16a, b, c.

Graptopsaltria tienta, Karsch, Ent. Nachr. Vol. 20, p. 57 (1894).

China.

DIVISION THOPHARIA

Thopharia. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 301 (1904).

Characters. — Tympana in male very strongly developed and sac-like, projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen and extending to about half its length; opercula in male very small, not reaching base of metasternum; lateral margins to pronotum almost truncate; tegmina and wings talc-like, semihyaline.

The representatives of this division are apparently confined of the Australian Continent.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

A. Pronotum very broad, its breadth equalling length of both pro- and mesonotum (including the cruciform basal elevation).

a. Head between eyes as broad as base of mesonotum 1. Genus THOPHA.

B. Pronotum moderately broad, its breadth considerably less than length of both pro- and mesonotum (including the cruciform basal elevation).

b. Head between eyes much narrower than base of mesonotum 2. Genus ARUNTA.

17. GENUS THOPHA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Thopha. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 471 (1843); Goding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 571 (1904).

Characters. — Head short, broad, equal in width to apex of pronotum; eyes more or less pedunculated, prominent; ocelli four times more distant from eyes than from each other; apex of clavus acuminate; front destitute of a longitudinal sulcus; pronotum with the lateral margins almost truncate or slightly convex, widened forwardly; tegmina vitreous, basal area not twice longer than broad,

interior ulnar area broadened towards apex; ulnar veins distant at base; wings vitreous, with six apical areas; opercula short, transverse; tympanal coverings very strongly developed and sac-like, projecting beyond the lateral abdominal margins in male.

Type. — *T. saccata*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

1. *T. saccata*. Australia.
Tettigonia saccata, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 34, 9 (1803).
Cicada saccata, Guérin, Mag. Zool. p. 80, t. 238 (1838).
«The Double Drummer», Froggatt, Agric. Gaz. N. S. Wales, Vol. 14, p. 340, 419, f. 3 (1903).
2. *T. sessiliba*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 17a, b, c. Australia.
Thopha sessiliba, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 9, p. 314 (1892).
Thopha stentor, Buckton, The Home University Mag., etc. (Haslemere), Vol. 1, p. 371 (1898).
3. *T. colorata*. S. Australia.
Thopha colorata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 20, p. 411 (1907).
4. *T. nigricans*. N. Queensland.
Thopha nigricans, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. (1910) p. 415.

18. GENUS ARUNTA, DISTANT

Arunta. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 302 (1904).

Characters. — Head transverse, moderately truncate in front of eyes, between eyes much narrower than base of mesonotum; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum moderately broad, its breadth considerably less than length of both pro- and mesonotum (including the basal cruciform elevation); tympana very largely developed and sac-like, their apices obliquely extending beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen and to about half its length; opercula very small, not extending to base of metasternum, placed wide apart, and with their apical margins convex; anterior femora incrassated and spined; posterior tibiae with a few lateral fine spines; tegmina and wings talc-like, tegmina with eight apical areas.

Type. — *A. perulata*, Guérin.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

1. *A. perulata*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 18a, b, c. Australia.
Cicada perulata, Guérin, Voy. «Coquille», Zool. Vol. 2 (2), p. 180, t. 10, f. 5, 5a (1830).
2. *A. interclusa*. Australia.
Thopha interclusa, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 5 (1858).
Thopha, n. sp. Walker, ibidem, Vol. 4, t. 1, f. 6 (1852).
Arunta flava, Ashton, Rec. Australian Mus. Vol. 9, p. 76, pl. 7, figs 1, 2 (1912).

DIVISION CYCLOCHILARIA

Cyclochilaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 302 (1904).

Characters. — Abdomen broad, unsymmetrical, medially widened and distinctly abbreviated posteriorly, in the male sex (principally) obliquely depressed on each side, its greatest width almost double that of head between eyes; opercula not extending beyond base of metasternum.

This division is found in both Australia and Tasmania.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

- A. *Lateral margins of pronotum moderately convexly amplified; head (including eyes) almost as wide as anterior margin of pronotum; abdomen beneath moderately convex* 1. Genus CYCLOCHILA.
- B. *Lateral margins of pronotum not convexly amplified, but considerably narrowed anteriorly; head (including eyes) wider than anterior margin of pronotum; abdomen beneath more or less obliquely depressed from base to apex.*
- a. *Head (including eyes) broader than base of mesonotum; abdomen considerably longer than broad.*
- a'. *Head about as long as pronotum* 2. Genus PSALTODA.
- a''. *Head distinctly shorter than pronotum* 3. Genus NEOPSALTODA.
- b. *Head (including eyes) only about as broad as base of mesonotum; abdomen about as broad as long* 4. Genus HENICOPSALTRIA.

19. GENUS CYCLOCHILA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Cyclochila. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 470 (1843).

Characters. — Head about long as breadth between eyes, including eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum but almost as wide as its anterior margin, ocelli close together near middle of vertex, very much more remote from eyes than from each other; face longer than broad, moderately globose; pronotum about as long as mesonotum including the cruciform elevation, its lateral margins moderately convexly amplified; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, beneath moderately convex; opercula short, not passing base of abdomen; tegmina about or nearly three times longer than broad, basal cell scarcely longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings more than half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

Type. — *C. australasiæ*, Amyot & Serville.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

1. *C. australasiæ*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 19a, b, c. Australia.
Cyclochila australasiæ, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 470 (1843); McCoy, Prodr. Zool. Victoria, decad. v. p. 57, t. 50, f. 4 (1880).
Cicada olivacea, Germar, in Thon, Ent. Arch. Vol. 2, Hft. 2, p. 1 (1830).
Sound organs, Lucas, Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict. Vol. 23, p. 173-78, plate (1887).
 « *The Green Monday* », Froggatt, Agric. Gaz. N. S. Wales, Vol. 14, p. 337, f. 1-8 (1903).
2. *C. virens*. Queensland.
Cyclochila virens, Distant, Entomologist, Vol. 39, p. 148 (1906).
Cyclochila laticosta, Ashton, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (N. S.), Vol. 24, p. 221, pl. 49, f. 1a, b (1912).

20. GENUS PSALTODA, STÅL

Psaltoda. Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 613 (1861).

Characters. — Head including eyes a little wider than anterior margin of pronotum, more than half as long as space between eyes and about as long as pronotum, ocelli on middle of vertex and much farther apart from eyes than from each other, face longer than broad, strongly globose; pronotum

shorter than mesonotum including the cruciform elevation, the lateral margins not convexly amplified but considerably narrowed anteriorly; mesonotum with its base narrower than head including eyes; abdomen considerably longer than broad, beneath more or less obliquely depressed from base to apex; opercula short, not or scarcely passing base of abdomen; tympana covered; tegmina about three times as long as broad, basal cell longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings more than half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

Type. — *P. mærens*, Germar.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

A. Tegmina with the transverse veins at bases of upper apical areas distinctly infuscated.

a. Abdomen above black or piceous.

1. *P. mærens*.

Australia, Tasmania.

Cicada mærens, Germar in Silberman, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 67 (1834); McCoy, Prodr. Zool. Vict. decad. v. p. 53, t. I, f. 1-2 (1880).
«Black Cicada or Red Eye», Froggatt, Agric. Gaz. N. S. Wales, Vol. 14, pp. 340 and 421, f. 2 (1903).

2. *P. argentata*.

Australia.

Cicada argentata, Germar in Silberman, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 66 (1834).
Cicada plaga, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 109 (1850).

3. *P. pictibasis*.

Australia.

Cicada pictibasis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 31 (1858).

b. Abdomen above more or less reddish-achraceous or testaceous.

4. *P. aurora*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 20a, b, c.

Australia.

Psaltoda aurora, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 644.

5. *P. flavescens*.

Australia.

Psaltoda flavescens, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 55 (1892).

B. Tegmina with the transverse veins at bases of upper apical areas not, or very slightly, infuscated.

6. *P. harrisi*.

Australia.

Tettigonia Harrisi, Leach, Zool. Miscell. Vol. 1, p. 89, t. 39, f. 2 (1814).
Cicada dichroa, Boissduval, Voy. Astrolabe, p. 613, t. 10, f. 7 (1832).
Fidicina subguttata, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 95 (1850).

7. *P. plebeia*.

N. S. Wales.

Psaltoda plebeia, Goding and Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, (1904), p. 589.

8. *P. pulchra*.

Queensland.

Psaltoda pulchra, Ashton, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (N. S.), Vol. 24, p. 222, pl. 50, f. 3a, b (1912).

9. *P. fumipennis*.

Port Darwin.

Psaltoda fumipennis, Ashton, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (N. S.), Vol. 24, p. 222, pl. 49, f. 2a, b (1912).

21. GENUS NEOPSALTODA, DISTANT

Neopsaltoda, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1910, p. 415.

Characters. — Head including eyes much broader than base of mesonotum, medial length about half the breadth between eyes, front prominent, at somewhat right angles with the lateral margins of the vertex which are straightly oblique; eyes somewhat large and prominent, extending

beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum; pronotum with the medial length about half as long as breadth at base, the anterior margin arcuate thus narrowing towards lateral margins which are rounded, posterior margin subtruncate; mesonotum including cruciform elevation nearly as long as broad; abdomen short and broad, but longer than greatest breadth, second segment very broad, dilated at lateral margins and lobately continued on each side beneath, the true tympanal coverings entire; opercula somewhat short, broader than long, overlapping internally, their apices broadly rounded; rostrum passing the intermediate coxæ; tegmina and wings subhyaline; tegmina about two and a half times as long as greatest breadth, apical areas eight; wings about twice as long as broad, apical areas six; abdomen beneath more or less oblique depressed from near base to apex.

Type. — *N. crassa*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Queensland.

1. *Neopsaltoda crassa* — Pl. 4, Figs. 21a, b, c.

Queensland.

Neopsaltoda crassa, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. (1910), p. 416.

22. GENUS HENICOPSALTRIA, STÅL

Henicopsaltria. Stål, Hém. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 7 (1866).

Characters. — Head including eyes about as broad as base of mesonotum and about as long as pronotum and as breadth between eyes; ocelli much closer together than to eyes, on disk of vertex; face longer than broad, moderately globose; pronotum shorter than mesonotum including the basal cruciform elevation, lateral margins not convexly amplified but considerably narrowed anteriorly; abdomen about or almost as broad as long, and very slightly longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana concealed, the coverings somewhat large; opercula not or very slightly passing base of abdomen; rostrum passing posterior coxæ; abdomen beneath more or less obliquely depressed from base to apex; tegmina about three times as long as broad, basal cell longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings about half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

Type. — *H. eydouxii*, Guérin.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

A. Abdomen without transverse white fasciæ; tegmina usually with some of the veins infuscate but not maculate.

1. *H. eydouxii*.

Australia.

Cicada Eydouxii, Guérin, Voy. « Coquille », Zool. Vol. 2 (2), p. 181 (1830).

Psaltoda flavescens, Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (1895), p. 530.

« The Mottled Grey Cicada », Froggatt, Agr. Gaz. N. S. Wales, Vol. 14, p. 420-421, f. 1 (1903).

2. *H. kelsalli*.

Queensland.

Henicopsaltria kelsalli, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. (1910), p. 416.

B. Abdomen more or less transversely spotted or fasciated with white; tegmina distinctly maculate.

3. *H. fullo*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 22a, b, c.

Australia.

Fidicina fullo, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 96 (1850).

4. *H. pygmaea*.

Australia.

Henicopsaltria pygmaea, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 303 (1904).

5. *H. nubivena*.

Australia.

Fidicina nubivena, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 17 (1858).

DIVISION CICADARIA

Cicadaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, pp. 329 et 425 (1904).

Characters. — In this division the lateral margins of the pronotum are more or less convex, but not toothed; the tegmina and wings are quite clear, as in many species of the genus *Cicada*, or semi-opaque, as represented in the genus *Cryptotympana*; the head is broad and (including eyes) always a little, and generally considerably, wider than base of mesonotum.

Stål (Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 714, proposed some subgenera, but on characters which, I venture to think, are insufficient and of a transient character. Thus his "nodo apicali scutelli", which I take to be the cruciform elevation at the base of the mesonotum, is described as typical of *Chremistica* in being "transverso, convexo". But this, though characteristic of the species he refers to, is not constant in the larger generic purview to which I am inclined, and the same remarks apply to the characters on which his subgenus *Diceroprocta* is founded. Had Stål subsequently revised the whole family with the skilled acumen displayed in his "Enumeratio Hemipterorum", there is a great probability that he would have shared these views.

The Cicadaria are Cosmopolitan in distribution.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

- I. *Metasternum* not, or very slightly, elevated, and not provided with a posterior process.
 - A. Length of head more than half the breadth of space between eyes; face usually very prominent.
 - a. Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum.
 - b. Lateral margins of pronotum with a distinct anterior lobe 1. Genus *MACROTRISTRIA*.
 - b'. Lateral margins of pronotum without an anterior lobe 2. Genus *RIHANA*.
 - B. Length of head about half the breadth of space between eyes, or sometimes very slightly longer; head moderately truncate in front of eyes, face not prominent.
 - a'. Head (including eyes) about as wide as, or very little wider than base of mesonotum.
 - c. Eyes more or less oblique and porrect, longer than broad. 3. Genus *CICADA*.
 - c'. Eyes circular, as long as broad, moderately exerted upwardly 4. Genus *ANTANKARIA*.
 - a". Head (including eyes) little more than two-thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum 5. Genus *CACAMA*.
 - C. Length of head not half the breadth of space between eyes.
 - a". Head (including eyes) very much broader than base of mesonotum; space between eyes almost equalling breadth at base of mesonotum; in front of eyes obliquely inclined, but not truncate 6. Genus *ORIA*.
- II. *Metasternum* elevated at middle and furnished with a posterior process directed backwards. 7. Genus *CRYPTOTYMPANA*.

23. GENUS *MACROTRISTRIA*, STÅL

Macrotristria. Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 714, note.

Characters. — Length of head more than half the breadth between eyes, including eyes considerably broader than base of mesonotum; ocelli much more remote from eyes than from each other; face longer than broad, large and globose; pronotum about as long as mesonotum including the cruciform elevation and longer than head, the lateral margins with a distinct anterior lobe; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana concealed; opercula scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen; rostrum reaching or slightly passing the posterior coxæ; tegmina three times as long as broad, basal cell longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings more than half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

Type. — *M. angularis*, Germar.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australasian Region.

A. Body above black, head and thorax spotted or marked with ochraceous; tegmina with the veins more or less strongly infusate.

1. *M. angularis*. Australia.
Cicada angularis, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 68 (1834).
Macrotristria angularis, Froggatt, Agr. Gaz. N. S. Wales; Vol. 14, p. 418, f. 1 (1903); Misc. Publ. no. 643, p. 8, t. 2, f. 1 (1903).
2. *M. hillieri*. S. Australia.
Macrotristria hillieri, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 20, p. 413 (1907).
3. *M. occidentalis*. W. Australia.
Macrotristria occidentalis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 10, p. 438 (1912).

B. Head and thorax above varying from brownish-ochraceous to virescent.

a. Tegmina with the transverse veins at bases of upper apical areas more or less distinctly infusate.

4. *M. nigronevosa*. Queensland.
Macrotristria nigronevosa, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 329 (1904).
5. *M. doddi*. Port Darwin.
Macrotristria doddi, Ashton, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (N. S.), Vol. 24, p. 223, Pl. 50, f. 5a, b (1912).

a'. Tegmina with the transverse veins at bases of upper apical areas not or indistinctly infusate.

6. *M. sylvana*. Queensland.
Cicada sylvana, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1901), p. 591, t. 16, f. 1a, b.
Cicada sylvana, Goding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, (1904), p. 580.
7. *M. godingi*. — Pl. 3, Figs. 23a, b, c. Queensland.
Macrotristria godingi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 20, p. 412 (1907).
8. *M. sylvanella*. Queensland.
Cicada sylvanella, Goding & Froggatt, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (1904), p. 582.
9. *M. dorsalis*. Queensland.
Macrotristria dorsalis, Ashton, Mem. Nat. Mus. Melbourne, No. 4, p. 30, pl. 4, fa, 1-2 (1912).
10. *M. intersecta*. Australia, Murray Island,
Duke York Island.
Fidicina intersecta, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 97 (1850).
Fidicina internata, Walker, ibidem, p. 98 (1850).
Fidicina prasina, Walker, ibidem, p. 100 (1850).
Cicada convergens, Walker, ibidem, p. 114 (1850).
11. *M. extrema*. West Australia.
Cicada extrema, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 56 (1892).
12. *M. nigrosignata*. West Australia.
Macrotristria nigrosignata, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 673 pl. 29, f. 7.

24. GENUS RIHANA, DISTANT

Rihana. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 426 (1904).

Cicada, subgen. **Chremestica**. Stål (part.), Oefv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. (1870), p. 714, note.

Cicada, subgen. **Cicada**. Stål (part.), ibidem.

Cicada, subgen. **Diceroprocta**. Stål (part.), ibidem.

Characters. — Head distinctly longer than half the breadth between eyes, and including eyes wider than base of mesonotum; face more or less prominent, its lateral margins in line with lateral margins of vertex; eyes oblique, longer than broad; pronotum a little narrowed behind eyes, about or almost as long as mesonotum in front of cruciform elevation; abdomen not, or scarcely, longer than length between apex of face and base of cruciform elevation; other characters generally as in *Cicada*.

Type. — *R. ochracea*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — This genus includes a number of Eastern Palearctic, Oriental and American species and a few from Madagascar.

Species Orientales

A. Opercula about half the length of abdomen.

a. Tegmina and wings clear, hyaline.

1. *R. ochracea*.

China, Formosa.

Fidicina ochracea, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 99 (1850).

Cicada ochracea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 96, t. 12, f. 13a,b (1891).

Cicada ferrifera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 115 (1850).

Dundubia fasciceps, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1854), p. 242.

Cicada fusciceps, Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. (1866), p. 171.

2. *R. coronata*.

Sumatra.

Cicada coronata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 52 (1889);

Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 95, t. 12, f. 11a,b (1891).

3. *R. tagalica*.

Philippines.

Cicada (Chremestica) tagalica, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 714.

Cicada tagalica, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 96, t. 6, f. 8a,b (1891).

4. *R. timorensis*.

Timor.

Cicada timorensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 406 (1892).

B. Opercula not half the length of abdomen.

b. Tegmina and wings fuscous.

5. *R. polyhymnia*.

Philippines.

Fidicina polyhymnia, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 94 (1850).

Cicada polyhymnia, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 97, t. 12, f. 4a,b (1892).

c. Tegmina and wings clear, hyaline.

6. *R. pontianaka*.

Malaya.

Cicada pontianaka, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 298 (1888);

Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 97, t. 5, f. 7a,b (1892).

7. *R. germana*.

Burma.

Cicada germana, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2), Vol. 6, p. 457,

t. 4 f. 3a,b (1888).

8. *R. bimaculata*.

Cambodia, Tonkin, Malaya.

Cicada bimaculata, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 756 (1790).

Tettigonia viridis, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 39, 28 (1803), excl. syn.

Cicada atrovirens, Guérin, Voy. Coq. Zool. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 182 (1830); Stoll,

Cig. f. 132.

9. *R. mixta*.

Dundubia mixta, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 24, p. 128 (1891); Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 79, f. 40 (1906).

Ceylon.

C. Opercula not extending beyond base of abdomen.

10. *R. atra*.

Rihana atra, Distant, Entomologist (1909), p. 207.

Philippine Islands.

11. *R. seminiger*.

Rihana seminiger, Distant, Entomologist (1909), p. 208.

Nilgiri Hills.

12. *R. umbrosa*.

Cicada umbrosa, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 330 (1904).

Borneo.

13. *R. numida*.

Rihana numida, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 8, p. 132 (1911).

China.

D. Opercula almost reaching base of apical abdominal segment.

14. *R. operculissima*.

Cicada operculissima, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 20, p. 369 (1897).

Lombok.

Species known to writer by the female sex only

15. *R. semperi*.

Cicada (Chremistica) semperi, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 715.

Philippines.

16. *R. tondana*.

Fidicina tondana, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 92 (1867).
Cryptotympana tondana, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 93, t. 13, f. 13a,b (1891).

Tondono.

Species Æthiopicanae

Tegmina more or less spotted.

17. *R. nigrans*.

Cicada nigrans, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 673, t. 30, f. 1a,b.

Madagascar.

18. *R. martini*.

Rihana martini, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 198.

Madagascar.

19. *R. hova*.

Rihana hova, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 198.

Madagascar.

Species Americanæ

A. Tegmina unspotted or with the transverse veins at bases of second and third apical areas infuscated.

20. *R. bicosta*.

Cicada bicosta, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 112 (1850); Dist. Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 7, t. 3, f. 1a,b (1881).

Mexico, Costa Rica.

21. *R. bulgara*.

Rihana operculissima, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 156 (1906), nom. præocc.

Mexico.

Rihana bulgara, Distant, n. nom. Cat. Rhynch. Fam. Cicad., p. 35 (1906)

22. *R. biconica*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 24a, b, c.

Cicada biconica, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 120 (1850); Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1862), p. 484.

Cuba.

23. *R. digueti*.

Rihana Diguetti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 156 (1906).

Lower California.

24. *R. bonhotei*.

Cicada Bonhotei, Distant, Ent. Month. Mag. (2), Vol. 12, p. 71 (1901).

Bahamas.

25. *R. bermudiana*.

Cicada Bermudiana, Verrill, Trans. Connect. Acad. Vol. 11, p. 736, t. 96, f. 1-2 (1902).

Bermudas.

26. *R. townsendi*.
Cicada townsendi, Uhler, Ent. News Philad. (1905), p. 74. New Mexico.
27. *R. rudis*.
Fidicina rudis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 13 (1858). Mexico.
Cicada rudis, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 8, t. 2, f. 20a,b (1881).
28. *R. ruatana*.
Tympanoterpes ruatana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 8, p. 294 (1891); Honduras.
Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 42, t. 6, f. 13a,b (1900). ?
29. *R. euterpe*.
Cicada euterpe, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 157 (1850)
30. *R. transversa*.
Cicada transversa, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 15 (1858); Distant, Biol. Central America.
Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 7, t. 2, f. 1a,b (1881).
Cicada alacris, Stål, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 25, p. 62 (1864).
31. *R. mesochlora*.
Cicada mesochlora, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 129 (1850). Jamaica.
32. *R. ornea*.
Cicada ornea, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 137 (1850); Distant, Biol.-Centr.-Mexico.
Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 7, t. 3, f. 3a,b (1881).
33. *R. psophis*.
Cicada psophis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 153 (1850); Distant, Biol.-Mexico.
Centr. Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 9, t. 2, f. 11a,b (1881).
34. *R. vitripennis*.
Cicada vitripennis, Say, Journ. Acad. Philad. Vol. 6 (2), p. 236 (1830). N. America, Costa Rica.
var. *Cicada nigriventris*, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 9, t. 2, f. 6a,b (1881).
35. *R. intermedia*.
Cicada intermedia, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 10 Mexico.
(1881).
36. *R. crucifera*.
Cicada crucifera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 196 (1850); Dist. Biol. Centr.-Mexico.
Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 9, t. 3, f. 6a,b (1881).
37. *R. olympusa*.
Fidicina olympusa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 101 (1850). N. America.
Cicada milvus, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 11 (1858).
38. *R. tibicen* 1).
Cicada tibicen, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ed. Vol. 10 (1), p. 436, 20 (1758). N. America.
Cicada linnei, Smith & Grossbeck, Ent. News Philad. (1907), p. 121, 127.
Cicada opercularis, Olivier, Enc. Méth. p. 749 (1790); Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 7 (1881).
Tettigonia variegata, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 19, 10 (1794).
Cicada lyricen, De Geer, Mém. (5), Vol. 3, p. 212, t. 32, f. 23 (1773).
Cicada fulvula, Osborn, Ent. News. Vol. 17, p. 322 (1906).
Cicada similis, Smith & Grossbeck, Ent. News Philad. (1907), p. 121-125.
Thopha chloromera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 43 (1850).
Cicada pruinosus, Say, Journ. Acad. Philad. Vol. 4, p. 330 (1825).
Cicada Sayi, Smith & Grossbeck, Ent. News Philad. (1907), p. 121, 124.
39. *R. canicularis*.
Cicada canicularis, Harris, Ins. Mass. injur. Veget. p. 175 (1841); id. p. 217, N. America.
f. 88 (1862); Emmons, Agric. New York (5), Vol. 5, p. 152, t. 9, f. 5 (1854).
? *Cicada davisi*, Smith & Grossbeck, Ent. New. Philad. (1907), p. 121-127.
40. *R. grossa*.
Tettigonia grossa, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 678 (1775). N. America, Mexico.
Cicada marginata, Say, Journ. Acad. Philad. Vol. 4, p. 330 (1825).
Cicada auletes, Germar in Silbermann, Rev. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 65 (1834).
Cicada resh, Haldeman, Salt Lake Exped. p. 369, t. 9, f. 17 (1852).

1) Smith and Grossbeck (1907) have investigated the N. American species hitherto and usually referred to as *R. tibicen*, Linn. and *R. canicularis*, Harris and have made great alteration in the synonymy and described several forms included in it as new species. I have included these here but without seeing the material I have adhered to the old formula. But this paper must be consulted and seriously studied.

- Cicada sonora*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 105 (1850).
Cicada resonans, Walker, ibidem, p. 106.
Fidicina literata, Walker, ibidem, p. 91.
Cicada marginalis, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 1128 (1852).
Fidicina figurata, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 19 (1858).

B. Tegmina more or less spotted towards apical areas.

41. *R. superba*. N. America.
Cicada superba, Fitch, First Rep. Ins. New York, p. 41 (1856).
42. *R. virgulata*. Mexico.
Rihana virgulata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 426 (1904);
Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 140, f. (1905).
43. *R. belizensis*. B. Honduras.
Rihana belizensis, Distant, Pomona College Journ. Ent. (2), Vol. 4, p. 346
(1910).
44. *R. swalei*. ?
Rihana Swalei, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 427, f. (1904).
45. *R. bakeri*. Mexico.
Rihana bakeri, Distant, Pomona College Journ. Ent. Vol. 3, p. 568 (1911).
46. *R. fusipennis*. Jamaica.
Fidicina fusipennis, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 8 (1858).
Cicada reticularis, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 157.

Species unknown to the compiler

47. *R. ? aurifera*. N. America.
Cicada aurifera, Say, Journ. Acad. Philad. Vol. 4, p. 332 (1825); Uhler,
Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 153.
48. *R. ? bilaqueta*. Brazil.
Cicada bilaqueta, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1903), p. 7.
49. *R. ? hieroglyphica*. N. W. Australia.
Cicada hieroglyphica, Goding & Froggart, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales,
(1904), p. 581.
Cicada hieroglyphicalis, Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. Vol. 41, p. 391 (1910).

25. GENUS CICADA, LINNÆUS

- Cicada**. Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Vol. 1, p. 434 (1758); Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 473 (1843);
Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 614 (1861); Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 6 (1866); Distant (part.)
Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 6 (1881); Orient. Cicad. p. 93 (1891).
Subgen. **Cicada**. Stål (part.), Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 714, note.
Subgen. **Chremistica**. Stål (part.), ibidem.
Subgen. **Diceroprocta**. Stål (part.), ibidem.

Characters. — Head about half as long as space between eyes, or sometimes very slightly longer, moderately truncate in front of eyes; ocelli more remote from eyes than from each other, eyes more or less oblique and porrect, longer than broad; face not prominent; pronotum shorter than mesonotum including the cruciform elevation, lateral margins not amplified; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tympana covered; opercula variable in length; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ; tegmina three times or less than three times longer than broad, basal cell longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings more than half as long as tegmina, apical areas six.

Type. — *C. plebeja*, Scopoli.

Geographical distribution of species. — Palæarctic, Ethiopian, Australasian and American regions.

Species Palæarcticæ

1. *C. plebeja*. Palæarctic Region.
Cicada plebeja, Scopoli, Ent. Carn. p. 117, 345 (1763); Melichar, Cicad. Mitt.-Europ. p. 5, t. 1, ff. 6, 7 (1896).
Tettigonia fraxini, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 40 (1803).
Tettigonia orni, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 680, 12 (1775).
Tettigonia obscura, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 36, 14 (1803).
2. *C. bihamata*. Japan.
Cicada bihamata, Motschulsky, Etud. Ent. p. 24 (1861); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 95, t. 12, f. 8a,b (1891).
3. *C. leechi*. China.
Cicada Leechi, Distant, Entomologist, Vol. 23, p. 90 (1890); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 94, t. 13, f. 2a,b (1891).
4. *C. sinensis*. China.
Cicada sinensis, Distant, Entomologist, Vol. 23, p. 90 (1890); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 95, t. 13, f. 3a,b (1891).
Cicada atrofasciata, Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. Vol. 41, p. 391 (1910).
5. *C. flammata*. Japan.
Cicada flammata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 99, t. 13, f. 15 (1892).
Cicada pyropea, Matsumura, Annot. Zool. Japon. Vol. 5, p. 53, t. 3, f. 4 (1904).
6. *C. andrewsi*. Japan.
Cicada Andrewsi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 330 (1904).

Species Australasianæ

7. *C. kuruduadua*. Fiji Islands.
Cicada kuruduadua, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 645; Waterh. Aid Ident. Ins. 1, t. 100.
8. *C. knowlesi*. Fiji Islands.
Cicada knowlesi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 20, p. 413 (1907).
9. *C. graminea*. Queensland.
Cicada graminea, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 428 (1904).
Cicada queenslandica, Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. Vol. 41, p. 391 (1910).

Species Æthiopicanæ

10. *C. pulverulenta*. Madagascar, Seychelles.
Cicada pulverulenta, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 199; Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (1909), p. 41, Pl. 4, f. 8a,b.

Species Americanæ

11. *C. nigriventris*. Mexico.
Cicada nigriventris, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 21 (1858).
Fidicina oleacea, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 8, p. 294 (1891).
Cicada oleacea, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 42, t. 6, f. 17a,b (1900).
12. *C. erratica*. N. America, Louisiana.
Cicada erratica, Osborn, Ohio Naturalist, Vol. 6, p. 497 (1906); Newell, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agricult. Bur. (1906), Ent. No. 60, p. 53, f. 1.
13. *C. pallida*. Mexico.
Cicada pallida, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 8, t. 2, f. 7a,b (1881).
Cicada azteca, Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. Vol. 41, p. 391 (1910).
14. *C. delicata*. N. America, Louisiana.
Cicada delicata, Osborn, Ohio Naturalist, Vol. 6, p. 498 (1906).
15. *C. reperta*. N. America.
Cicada reperta, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 177.
16. *C. viridifascia*. N. America.
Cicada viridifascia, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 121 (1850).
Cicada sordidata, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 175.

17. *C. robusta*. Mexico.
Cicada robusta, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 10;
Cicada alacris, var. t. 2, f. 3a,b (1881).
18. *C. montezuma*. Mexico.
Cicada montezuma, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 8;
Cicada rudis, var. t. 2, f. 2a,b (1881).
19. *C. hilaris*. Mexico.
Cicada hilaris, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 9, t. 2,
f. 10a,b (1881).
20. *C. cinctifera*. — **Pl. 4, Figs. 25a, b, c.** N. America.
Cicada cinctifera, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 156.
21. *C. dorsata*. N. America.
Cicadada dorsata, Say, Journ. Acad. Philad. Vol. 4, p. 331 (1825).
Cicada robertsonii, Fitch, First Rep. Ins. New York, p. 41 (1856).
Thopha varia, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 42 (1850).
Fidicina crassa, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 10 (1858).
22. *C. hieroglyphica*. N. America, Mexico.
Cicada hieroglyphica, Say, Compl. Writ. Vol. 2, p. 371 (1869).
Cicada johannis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 149 (1850).
Cicada sexguttata, Walker, ibidem, p. 154.
Tettigia hieroglyphica, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1,
p. 11, t. 3, f. 2a,b (1881).
- Species unknown to the compiler**
23. *C. ? toradja*. Celebes.
Cicada toradja, Breddin, Hém. Celebes, p. 109 (1901).
Cosmopsaltria toradja, Sharp, Zool. Record, Ins. (1902), p. 279.
24. *C. ? daiaca*. Borneo.
Cicada daiaca, Breddin, Abh. Senck. Ges. Frankfurt, Vol. 25, p. 180
(1900).
25. *C. maculigena*. Madagascar.
Cicada maculigena, Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3), Vol. 8, p. 181 (1860).
Cicada stigmata, Stål, Hém. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 54 (1866) 1).
26. *C. egregia*. Brazil.
Cicada egregia, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1903), p. 5.
27. *C. sublaqueata*. Brazil.
Cicada sublaqueata, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1903), p. 9.
28. *C. obtusa*. Brazil.
Cicada obtusa, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Nat. Sc. (1903), p. 11.
Cicada brasiliensis, Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. Vol. 41, p. 391 (1910).
29. *C. reperta*. N. America.
Cicada reperta, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sc. (1892), p. 177.

26. GENUS ANTANKARIA, DISTANT

Antankaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 429 (1904).

Characters. — Length of head about half the breadth between eyes and (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum; eyes circular, globular, moderately directed upward; pronotum a little narrowed behind eyes, about as long as mesonotum in front of the cruciform elevation; abdomen longer than space between apex of face and base of cruciform elevation; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ; anterior femora strongly toothed beneath; opercula in type not passing the base of metasternum; tegmina and wings talc-like.

Type. — *A. madagascariensis*, Distant.

1) Dr. Handlirsch tells me this species is not to be found under either name in the Vienna Museum, where Signoret's collection is now located.

Geographical distribution of species. — Madagascar.

1. *A. madagascariensis*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 26a, b, c.

Madagascar.

Cicada madagascariensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 10, p. 57 (1892).

Antankaria madagascariensis, Distant, ibidem, (7), Vol. 14, p. 429 (1904).

27. GENUS CACAMA, DISTANT

Cacama. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 429 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) little more than two thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum, anteriorly depressed, its length only a little more than half the breadth between eyes; pronotum considerably shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins obliquely sinuate; mesonotum somewhat convexly gibbous; abdomen short, broad, convex above, its length equal to the space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, the lateral margins a little angulate at posterior segmental angles; tympana completely covered, lateral margins of the tympanal coverings subparallel to the abdominal margins; rostrum reaching or passing the posterior coxæ; metasternum very large; opercula about half the length of abdomen above, broad, their apical margins convexly rounded, their lateral margins almost straight; tegmina and wings (excepting base) hyaline, the first broad, their greatest width a little less than half their length, apical areas eight in number, the two lowermost small, subquadrangular.

Type. — *C. maura*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central America.

1. *C. maura*. — Pl. 5, Figs. 27a, b, c.

Mexico, Yucatan.

Proarna maura, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 13, t. 2, f. 5a, b (1881).

2. *C. dissimilis*.

Mexico.

Cicada dissimilis, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 10 (1881).

3. *C. longirostris*.

Mexico.

Proarna longirostris, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 13, t. 2, f. 4a, b (1881).

28. GENUS ORIA, DISTANT

Oria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 429 (1904).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) very much wider than base of mesonotum, its length not quite half the breadth between eyes, lateral margins almost obliquely straight, very slightly sinuate; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins moderately rounded, its posterior margin waved or broadly sinuate; abdomen narrowed posteriorly in both sexes; the tympana covered, tympanal coverings in male about as long as broad; rostrum extending about halfway between the intermediate and posterior coxæ and terminating in the grooved anterior area of the metasternal process; opercula small, scarcely extending beyond the basal segment of the abdomen; tegmina and wings hyaline, a little opaque at base.

Type. — *O. boliviana*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Bolivia.

1. *O. boliviana*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 28a, b, c.

Bolivia, Tapajos.

Cicada boliviana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 331 (1904).

Fidicina basispes, Walker (part.) List Hom. Suppl. p. 15 (1858).

29. GENUS CRYPTOTYMPANA, STÅL

Cryptotympana. Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 613 (1861); Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 6 (1866); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 83 (1891); Faun. B. I. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 80 (1906).

Characters. — Head broad, more or less transversely truncate between the eyes, including which it is a little broader than the base of mesonotum, its length only slightly more than half the breadth between eyes, ocelli about twice the distance from eyes as from each other, front slightly prominent; pronotum about as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins oblique, the posterior angles a little ampliate; abdomen in male about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, the tympanal orificies concealed by the tympanal coverings; opercula in male well developed, varying in shape and size; metasternum elevated at middle and furnished with a posterior process directed backward; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina hyaline or semi-opaque, basal cell longer than broad; apical areas eight.

Type. — *O. pustulata*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region, Malayan Archipelago (probably not extending eastward beyond the Philippines), and the extreme eastern portion of the Palæartic Region.

A. Tegmina pale hyaline.

a. Tegmina with about basal third opaque, black.

1. *C. pustulata*.

Tettigonia pustulata, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 266, 11 (1787).

Tettigonia atrata, Fabricius, ibidem, p. 267, 22 (1787).

Cicada nigra, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 750, 17 (1790).

Cicada atra, Signoret, Rev. Mag. Zool. (1849), p. 406, t. 10, f. 1.

Fidicina tala, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 92 (1850).

Cryptotympana pustulata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 86, t. 11, f. 102, b (1891); Stål, Cig. f. 113.

Malayan, Archipelago, China, Japan, Australia?

a. Tegmina with about basal third and costal area opaque, black.

2. *C. apicalis*.

Fidicina apicalis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 31 (1850).

Cryptotympana apicalis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 87, t. 11, f. 102, a (1891).

Malaya, Corea.

b. Tegmina with less than basal third opaque, black.

3. *C. intermedia*.

Fidicina intermedia, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 89 (1850).

Cryptotympana intermedia, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 87, t. 11, f. 102, b (1891).

Fidicina invarians, Walker, Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 11 (1858).

India.

4. *C. viridipennis*.

Cryptotympana viridipennis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 8, p. 133 (1911).

Sumatra.

c. Tegmina with the dark opaque coloration scarcely extending beyond basal cell.

5. *C. intermedia*.

Cicada intermedia, Signoret, Rev. Mag. Zool. p. 407, t. 10, f. 2 (1849).

Cryptotympana intermedia, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 88, t. 11, f. 102, b (1891).

Fidicina immaculata, Walker (nec Olivier) List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 90 (1850).

India, Malaya.

6. *C. suluensis*.

Cryptotympana suluensis, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 1, p. 148 (1906).

Sulu, Celebes.

7. *C. lombokensis*, nov. spec. 1).

8. *C. acuta*.

India, Malaya.

Cicada acuta, Signoret, Rev. Mag. Zool. (1849), p. 409, t. 10, f. 3a.

Cicada vicina, Signoret, ibidem, p. 410, t. 10, f. 4.

Fidicina nivifera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 80 (1850); Vol. 4, t. 1, f. 2 (1852).

Fidicina bicolor, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 1121 (1852).

Fidicina timorica, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 91 (1867).

9. *C. edwardsi*.

India.

Cryptotympana edwardsi, Kirkaldy, Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc. Vol. 14, p. 55 (1902).

10. *C. demissitia*.

Sumatra.

Cryptotympana demissitia, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 89, t. 13, f. 11a,b (1891).

11. *C. recta*.

India.

Fidicina recta, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 79 (1850).

Cryptotympana recta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 89, t. 10, f. 10a,b (1891).

12. *C. facialis*.

Siam, China, Japan.

Cicada facialis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 30 (1858).

Cryptotympana facialis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 90, t. 11, f. 11a,b (1891).

Fidicina nigrofusca, Motschulsky, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 39, p. 185 (1866).

13. *C. sinensis*.

China.

Cryptotympana sinensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 415 (1887); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 90, t. 11, f. 6a,b (1891).

14. *C. varicolor*.

Sumbawa, Ceylon.

Cryptotympana varicolor, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 430 (1904).

15. *C. insularis*.

Andaman Isles.

Cryptotympana insularis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 416 (1887); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 91, t. 11, f. 2a,b (1891).

16. *C. limborgi*.

Tenasserim.

Cryptotympana limborgi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 296 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 91, t. 10, f. 7a,b (1891).

Cryptotympana recta, Distant (nec Walker), J. A. S. Beng. Vol. 48, p. 40, t. 2, f. 4 (1879).

17. *C. exalbida*.

India.

Cryptotympana exalbida, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 92, t. 13, f. 12a,b (1891).

18. *C. vesta*.

India, Siam.

Cicada vesta, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 673, t. 30, f. 4a,b.

d. Tegmina wholly hyaline.

19. *C. immaculata*.

Java.

Cicada immaculata, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 752 (1790); Stol. Cig. f. 39.

1) *Cryptotympana lombokensis*, nov. spec. — ♂. Body above black; an ochraceous spot on each side of anterior pronotal margin, a little before eyes, posterior pronotal margin virescent; posterior margins of metanotum and the cruciform elevation virescent or ochraceous; face and sternum piceous, the latter with ochraceous streaks and white pubescence; opercula ochraceous their bases whitely pubescent; abdomen beneath pale testaceous; rostrum black, its base ochraceous; legs ochraceous, the anterior tibiae and tarsi, broad streaks to anterior and intermediate femora, and coxal spots, black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the veins fuscous; tegmina with the costal membrane to the end of radial area, the basal cell, and basal veins virescent, post-costal membrane, a spot at apices of the first and second ulnar areas and a streak beneath base of claval area, black; wings with the margins of the abdominal area black, the basal veins virescent; opercula about reaching the posterior margin of the fourth abdominal segment, their lateral margins nearly straight only slightly sinuate, their inner margins divergent and obliquely sinuate, their apices roundly angulate rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; face strongly transversely ridged, centrally longitudinally sulcate on its anterior half.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂, 38 millim. Exp. tegm. 116 millim.

Hab. Lombok and Flores (Fruhstorfer — Brit. Mus.).

This species is somewhat allied to *C. acuta* Sign. from which it may be structurally differentiated by the broader apices of the opercula. In some specimens the virescent markings are replaced by ochraceous.

B. Tegmina lightly infusate.

20. *C. epithesia*. Borneo.
Cryptotympana epithesia, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 2, p. 325 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 85, t. 11, f. 5a,b (1891).
21. *C. diomedea*. Sumatra.
Fidicina diomedea, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 18 (1858).
Cryptotympana diomedea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 85, t. 11, f. 3a,b (1891).
22. *C. mandarina*. China.
Fidicina operculata, Carreno (MS. ??).
Cryptotympana mandarina, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 86, t. 11, f. 7a,b (1891).
23. *C. niasana*. Nias Islands.
Cryptotympana niasana, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1909), p. 392.

C. Tegmina darkly infusate.

24. *C. holsti*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 29a, b, c. Formosa.
Cryptotympana Holsti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 14, p. 331 (1904).
25. *C. accipiter*. Philippines.
Fidicina accipiter, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 83 (1850).
Cryptotympana accipiter, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 84, t. 13, f. 10a,b (1891).
26. *C. fumipennis*. Siam, Malaya.
Fidicina fumipennis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 17 (1858).
Cryptotympana fumipennis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 84, t. 11, f. 4a,b (1891).

DIVISION HETEROPSALTRIARIA

Heteropsaltriaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 386 (1905).

Characters. — This division, at present represented by a single genus, is to be distinguished from the Cicadaria by the distinct venation of the tegmina, the radial area being very large and broad, considerably more than half the whole length of tegmina, which has thus caused the shortening of the three upper ulnar areas.

30. GENUS HETEROPSALTRIA, JACOBI

Heteropsaltria. Jacobi, Sitzber. Ges. Naturf. Berl. (1902), p. 73.

Characters. — Head about as long as breath between eyes, a little shorter than pronotum, including eyes slightly broader than anterior margin of pronotum; ocelli distinctly more remote from eyes than from each other; face longer than broad, moderately prominent; pronotum shorter than mesonotum including the basal cruciform elevation, the lateral margins distinctly broadly angulate near base; abdomen shorter than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana concealed; opercula short, transverse, not passing base of abdomen; rostrum passing the intermediate coxæ; tegmina broad, but not more than twice as long as broad, basal cell longer than broad, radial area large and broad, considerably longer than half the whole length of tegmen, thus causing the shortening of the three upper ulnar areas; apical areas eight; wings narrower but more than half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

Type. — *H. aliena*, Jacobi.

Geographical distribution of species. — At present only known from the Salomon Islands.

1. *H. aliena*. — Pl. 5, Figs. 30a, b, c.

Salomon Islands.

Heteropsaltria aliena, Jacobi, Sitzber. Ges. Naturf. Berl. (1902), p. 76 (f. p. 73).

DIVISION DUNDUBIARIA

Dundubiarla. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 58 (1905).

Characters. — Lateral margins of the pronotum distinctly angulated or toothed; tegmina and wings hyaline, sometimes spotted, but never opaque; the opercula vary much in length and shape and in some genera reach the maximum of development.

This division is a very homogeneous one, but at the same time one of the most difficult to readily analyze. It is composed almost entirely of Oriental, Malayan, and Australian species, save a few derived from the extreme east of the Palearctic Region, which, as well known, possesses a strong Oriental affinity.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

- I. *Second and third ventral segments in ♂ with distinct lateral tubercles; opercula short.*
 - A. *Head (including eyes) considerably narrower than base of mesonotum . . .* 1. Genus LEPTOPSALTRIA.
 - B. *Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum.*
 - a. *Head as long as space between eyes.*
 - b. *Tympanal coverings in ♂ broader at base than long.*
 - c. *Abdomen moderately conical, gradually attenuated posteriorly, in ♂ considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation . . .* 2. Genus PURANA.
 - a'. *Head as long or a little longer than space between eyes.*
 - b'. *Tympanal coverings, in ♂ as long as breadth at base, or sometimes broader than long.*
 - c'. *Abdomen broad, about as broad at apex as at base; in ♂ not longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation. . .* 3. Genus MAUA.
- II. *Second ventral segment in ♂ alone provided with lateral tubercles; opercula short . . .* 4. Genus TANNA.
- III. *Ventral segments without tubercles; opercula short or sometimes very long, and very variable in shape.*
 - C. *Head with the front large and convex, about twice as broad at its base as the length of anterior margins of the lobes of vertex; rostrum scarcely reaching the posterior coxæ . . .* 5. Genus DUNDUBIA.
 - D. *Head with the front not twice as broad at base as length of anterior margins of the lobes of vertex; rostrum reaching, sometimes passing, the posterior coxæ; opercula long, at least reaching centre, and sometimes apex, of abdomen.*
 - d. *Abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.*
 - e. *Head as long as breadth between eyes.*

- f. Lateral margins of head obliquely continuous to front or very slightly sinuate.
- g. Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum.
- h. Opercula in ♂ broad, either just or longly passing middle of abdomen, well separated, and not overlapping, more or less concavely sinuate on each side at basal area, their apices rounded or obliquely truncate.
- i. Greatest breadth of tegmina about a third of length 6. Genus COSMOPSALTRIA.
 - f'. Anterior margins of vertex of head almost at right angles to front.
 - i'. Greatest breadth of tegmina more than one-third of length 7. Genus FATIMA.
 - g'. Head (including eyes) only about two-thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum 8. Genus SAWDA.
 - e'. Head much shorter than breadth between eyes.
 - h'. Opercula in ♂ about twice broader at apex than at base, their inner margins concave, widening to basal area, outer margins sinuate near centre, their apices broad and overlapping 9. Genus AYESHA.
 - h''. Opercula in ♂ broad, their inner margins contiguous, nearly equally broad throughout, their apices broad, the outer margins very obsoletely sinuate 10. Genus HAPHSA.
 - d'. Abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
- i. Head (including eyes) about as wide or a little wider than base of mesonotum.
- j. Head about as long as breadth between eyes.
- k. Pronotum measured centrally almost as long as mesonotum excluding cruciform elevation, its lateral margins always distinctly, strongly, and generally acutely toothed.
- l. Opercula elongate, concavely sinuate on each side near base, their apices rounded or obtusely acute, occupying lateral abdominal areas, and always well separated at their inner margins. 11. Genus PLATYLOMIA.
 - j'. Head distinctly shorter than breadth between eyes.
 - k'. Pronotum measured centrally distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins moderately dentate.
 - l'. Opercula elongate, broad, nearly meeting at their inner margins, sinuate at their basal areas.
- m. Anal abdominal segment in ♂ apically acutely dentate or with a broad obtuse process on each side 12. Genus DICEROPYGA.
 - l''. Opercula obliquely divergent, sometimes very short.
- m'. Anal abdominal segment in ♂ apically unarmed. 13. Genus MEIMUNA.
 - l'''. Opercula short and transverse.
- n. Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, its length about or nearly equal to space between eyes.
- o. Abdomen in ♂ longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
- p. Tympanal coverings of normal shape and size. 14. Genus POMPONIA.
 - p'. Tympanal coverings very large, nearly meeting inwardly 15. Genus DOKUMA.

- o'. Abdomen in ♂ short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
- p". Tympanal coverings of normal shape and size 16. Genus AOLA.
- p'''. Tympanal coverings very globose and projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen 17. Genus ONCOTYMPANA.
- p'''''. Tympanal coverings with their outer margins sinuate, the posterior angles only projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen 18. Genus MATA.
- n'. Head (including eyes) considerably wider than base of mesonotum; abdomen long; length of head equal to space between eyes. 19. Genus CHAMPAKA.

31. GENUS LEPTOPSALTRIA, STÅL

Leptopsaltria. Stål (part.), Hém. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 5 (1866); (part.), Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 10, p. 170 (1886); Atkinson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Vol. 53, p. 227 (1885); Vol. 55, p. 157 (1886); Distant, (part), Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 31 (1889); Faun. B. I. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 89 (1906).

Characters. — Head (including eyes), considerably narrower than base of mesonotum, ocelli not quite twice the distance from eyes as from each other, front somewhat conical and subprominent; pronotum with the lateral margins moderately amplified and more or less distinctly toothed or angulated; genæ internally at apex near base of loræ furnished with a tubercle or tumescence; abdomen moderately long and robust; anterior femora distinctly and robustly spined; rostrum extending beyond the posterior coxæ; tympana covered; opercula short; second and third abdominal segments in the male furnished with a well-developed tubercle near each lateral margin; tegmina and wings hyaline, venation normal, tegminal apical areas eight in number.

Type. — *L. tuberosa*, Signoret.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and extreme eastern portion of the Palæartic Region.

a. Opercula in male small, wide apart, longitudinal, their apices broadly convex.

1. *L. tuberosa*. Pl. 5, Figs. 31a, b, c. India, Java, Japan.

Cicada tuberosa, Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2), Vol. V, p. 299 (1847).

Leptopsaltria tuberosa, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 34, t. 8, f. 7a,b (1889).

b. Opercula in male small, moderately separated, subtransverse, their apices obliquely subtruncate.

2. *L. mascula*. Borneo.

Leptopsaltria mascula, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 420

(1889); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 32, t. 10, f. 1a,b (1889).

3. *L. samia*. India.

Dundubia samia, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 77 (1850).

Leptopsaltria samia, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 32, t. 8, f. 11a,b (1889).

c. Opercula in male wide apart, oblique, their apical margins obliquely subtruncate.

4. *L. andamanensis*. Andaman, Islands.

Leptopsaltria andamanensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1,

p. 370 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 34, t. 10, f. 12a,b (1889).

5. *L. taipinensis*. Formosa.

Leptopsaltria taipinensis, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan (1907), p. 95.

6. *L. hoppoensis*. Formosa.
Leptopsaltria hoppoensis, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan (1907), p. 96.
7. *L. watanabei*. Formosa.
Leptopsaltria watanabei, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan (1907), p. 96.
8. *L. apicalis*. Formosa.
Leptopsaltria apicalis, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan (1907), p. 95.

32. GENUS PURANA, DISTANT

Purana. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 60 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum and as long as space between eyes; face prominent and convex, its base almost at right angles to the anterior lateral angles of vertex; pronotum narrowed anteriorly, its lateral margins angulated or toothed; mesonotum much longer than pronotum; abdomen moderately conical above, gradually attenuated posteriorly, in male considerably longer than the space between the apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tubercles on the second and third ventral segments large and prominent; opercula small; tympanal coverings in male broader at base than long; rostrum reaching or a little passing posterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type. — *P. tigrina*, Walker,

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region. Malayan Archipelago.

a. Opercula in male small, wide apart, apices convexly angulated.

1. *P. tigrina*. India, Malay Peninsula.
Dundubia tigrina, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 69 (1850).
Leptopsaltria tigrina, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 35, t. 10, f. 6a,b (1889).
2. *P. conspicua*. — Pl. 5, Figs. 32a, b, c. Borneo.
Purana conspicua, Distant, Rec. Ind. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 316, pl. 21, f. 7a,b (1910).

b. Opercula in male small, wide apart, apices convexly rounded.

3. *P. tigroides*. India.
Dundubia tigroides, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 5 (1858).
Leptopsaltria tigroides, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 35, t. 12, f. 18a,b (1889).

c. Opercula in male wide apart and somewhat irregularly rectangular in shape.

4. *P. morrissi*. India.
Leptopsaltria morrissi, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 101, t. 15, f. 19a,b (1892).
5. *P. pigmentata*. Cambodia, Siam, Cochinchina.
Purana pigmentata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 555 (1905).

d. Opercula in male somewhat near each other, their apices convexly angulated.

6. *P. pryeri*. Borneo.
Leptopsaltria pryeri, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881) p. 633; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 35, t. 8, f. 12a,b (1889).

e. Opercula in male broad, transverse, somewhat near together, inner margins oblique, apices subtruncately rounded.

7. *P. guttularis*. Burma, Borneo, Philippines.
Cicada guttularis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 29 (1858).
Leptopsaltria guttularis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 37, t. 12, f. 20a,b (1889).

8. *P. davidi*. Kiang-si.
Purana Davidi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 555 (1905).
9. *P. nebulilinea*. Sumatra, Borneo.
Dundubia nebulilinea, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 84 (1867).
Leptopsaltria nebulinea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 33, t. 8, f. 17a,b (1889).
- f. Opercula in male narrow, elongate, wide apart, their apices obtusely angulate.
10. *P. carmente*. Java, Borneo.
Dundubia carmente, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 71 (1850).
Leptopsaltria nigrescens, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 50 (1889).
Leptopsaltria carmente, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 37, t. 8, f. 2a,b (1889).
11. *P. jacobsoni*. Java.
Purana jacobsoni, Distant, Tijdschr. v. Entomol. (in litt.).
12. *P. barbosa*. Sulu, Islands.
Leptopsaltria barbosa, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 37, t. 5, f. 14a,b (1889).
13. *P. ? celebensis*. Celebes.
Leptopsaltria celebensis, Breddin, Hem. Celebes, p. 103 (1902).
14. *P. ? confacies*. ?
Cicada confacies, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 35 (1858).
15. *P. ? hirundo*. ?
Cicada hirundo, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 152 (1850).

33. GENUS MAUA, DISTANT

Maua. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 61 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum and as long or a little longer than space between eyes; face prominent and elongately convex, not in a line with vertex; pronotum narrowed anteriorly, its lateral margins angulated or toothed; mesonotum much longer than pronotum; abdomen broad, its apex about or almost as broad as base, in male not or scarcely longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tubercles on the second and third ventral segments very large and prominent, opercula small; tympanal coverings in male sometimes as long as, sometimes shorter than, breadth at base; rostrum reaching, generally considerably passing, the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type. — *M. quadrituberculata*, Signoret.

Geographical distribution of species. — Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, China.

a. Opercula in male longer than broad, their apices broadly obliquely subtruncate.

1. *M. quadrituberculata*. Java, Philippines, China.
Cicada quadrituberculata, Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2), Vol. 5, p. 297 (1847).
Leptopsaltria quadrituberculata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 31, t. 8, f. 6a,b (1889).
2. *M. affinis*. — Pl. 5, Figs. 33a, b, c. Borneo.
Maua affinis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 61 (1905).

b. Opercula in male longer than broad, their apical angles obtusely angulate.

3. *M. albiguttata*. Malaya.
Dundubia albiguttata, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 1, p. 83 (1856).
Leptopsaltria albiguttata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 36, t. 8, f. 8a,b; t. 10, f. 4a,b (1889).

c. Opercula in male broader than long, their apices obliquely subtruncate.

4. *M. albistigma*. China.
Dundubia albistigma, Walker, List. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 58 (1850).
Leptopsaltria albistigma, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 33, t. 10, f. 15a,b (1889).
5. *M. platygaster*. Borneo.
Maua platygaster, Ashton Journ. Straits Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc. (1910), p. 156.
6. *M. dohrni*. Sumatra.
Maua dohrni, Schmidt, Stett. Ent. Zeit (1912), p. 66.

34. GENUS TANNA, DISTANT

Tanna. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 61 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) narrower than base of mesonotum and about as long as space between eyes; lateral margins of pronotum angularly sinuate, but not prominently toothed; abdomen much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered; opercula small, not or scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Closely allied to *Leptopsaltria*, from which it differs by only having a lateral tubercle on the second and not on the third ventral segment, in other respects resembling the genus *Pomponia*.

Type. — *T. japonensis*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — India, Malayan Archipelago, Japan.

1. *T. japonensis*. — Pl. 5, Figs. 34a, b, c. Japan.
Pomponia japonensis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 102, t. 15, f. 22 (1892).
Leptopsaltria japonica, Horváth, Termes. Füzetek, Vol. 15, p. 136 (1892).
2. *T. bhutanensis*. Bhutan.
Tanna bhutanensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 182 (1912).
3. *T. insignis*. Java.
Tanna insignis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 157 (1906).
4. *T. pallida*. Borneo, Sulu Islands.
Tanna pallida, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. p. 158 (1906).

35. GENUS DUNDUBIA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Dundubia. Amyot & Serville, Hist. Hém. p. 470 (1843).

Characters. — Body long and robust; head somewhat triangularly elongate, about as long as pronotum, the front large and convex, about twice as broad at its base as the length of the anterior margins of the lobes of vertex, ocelli a little farther apart from eyes than from each other; pronotum almost as long as mesonotum, the lateral margins not prominently amplified but distinctly toothed; abdomen a little longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana completely covered; opercula in male long and extending beyond middle of abdomen; rostrum scarcely reaching the posterior coxæ; anterior femora spined; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with the venation normal, the apical areas eight in number, the basal cell twice as long as broad.

Type. — *D. mannifera*, Linnæus.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and Malayan Regions; also found in North Australia.

a. Opercula in male reaching, or nearly reaching penultimate abdominal segment, concavely sinuate on each side near base and thence convexly amplified; apices narrowed and obtusely rounded.

1. *D. mannifera*.

India, Malaya, N. Australia.

Cicada mannifera, Linnæus, Mus. Ad. Frid. p. 84, excl. syn. (1754).

Tettigonia vaginata, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 266 (1787).

Cicada virescens, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 747 (1790).

Dundubia immacula, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 50 (1850).

Dundubia nigrimacula, Walker, ibidem, p. 63 (1850).

Dundubia sobria, Walker, ibidem.

Dundubia varians, Walker, (nec Germ.), ibidem, p. 48.

Dundubia mannifera, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 39, t. 4, f. 17a,b, var.

10a,b (1889).

Fidicina confinis, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 92

(1867); Stoll, Cig. f. 35.

var. a. *Cephaloxys terpsichore*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 239 (1850).

Dundubia mannifera, var. *terpsichore*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 39, t. 12,

f. 1a,b (1889).

2. *D. helena*.

N. India

Dundubia helena, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 641 (1912).

b. Opercula in male about reaching middle of abdomen, their apices angularly rounded.

3. *D. ærata*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 35a, b, c.

Borneo.

Dundubia ærata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 292 (1888);

Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 42, t. 6, f. 7a,b (1889).

c. Opercula in male extending beyond middle of abdomen, sometimes very narrow, concave at each side near base; apices broadly convex.

4. *D. emanatura*.

India.

Dundubia emanatura, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 51 (1889);

Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 41, t. 8, f. 3a,b (1889).

5. *D. rufivena*.

Malaya.

Dundubia rufivena, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 59 (1850); Dist. Mon. Orient.

Cicad. p. 40, t. 6, f. 6a,b (1889).

6. *D. mellea*.

Borneo.

Dundubia mellea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 40, t. 12, f. 9a,b (1889).

7. *D. rafflesi*.

Java.

Dundubia rafflesii, Distant, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1883), p. 188; Mon.

Orient. Cicad. p. 41, t. 4, f. 4a,b (1889).

d. Opercula in male elongate and narrow, reaching penultimate abdominal segment, acutely pointed at apices.

8. *D. intemerata*.

India, Malay, Peninsula.

Dundubia intemerata, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 1, p. 84

(1856); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 42, t. 4, f. 1a,b (1889).

36. GENUS COSMOPSALTRIA, STÅL

Cosmopsaltria. Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 5 (1866).

Characters. — Body moderately long and robust, head as long as breadth between eyes, and including eyes as wide as base of mesonotum, with the front not twice as broad at base as anterior margins of the lobes of vertex, lateral margins obliquely continuous to front or very slightly sinuate;

pronotum about as long as head, its lateral margins scarcely amplified, but distinctly toothed or angulated; mesonotum slightly longer than pronotum; abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered; opercula in male broad, either just or longly passing middle of abdomen, well separated and not overlapping, more or less concavely sinuate on each side at basal areas, their apices rounded or obliquely truncate; rostrum reaching, sometimes passing, the posterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline; greatest breadth of tegmina about a third of length, venation normal, basal cell much longer than broad.

Type. — *C. doryca*, Boisduval.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and Malayan Regions; also recorded from Corea and Japan.

A. Opercula in male broadly margined with piceous.

1. *C. doryca*.
Cicada doryca, Boisduval, Voy. Astrol. Vol. 2, p. 609, Hém. t. 10, f. 3 (1835). Papua.
2. *C. lata*.
Dundubia lata, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 87 (1867). Timor, Bouru.
Cosmopsaltria lata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 60, t. 7, f. 4a,b (1890).
3. *C. duarum*.
Dundubia duarum, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 1, p. 141 (1857). Malay, Peninsula, Borneo.
Cosmopsaltria lauta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 48, t. 5, f. 8 (1889).
var. *Dundubia latilinea*, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 85 (1867).
var. *Cosmopsaltria padda*, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 229 (1887).
var. *Cosmopsaltria latilinea*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 48, t. 4, f. 15a,b (1889).
4. *C. ida*.
Cosmopsaltria ida, Moulton, Journ. Str. Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc. (1911), p. 139. Borneo.
5. *C. montivaga*.
Cosmopsaltria montivaga, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 421 (1889); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 49, t. 12, f. 12a,b (1890). Borneo.
var. *Cosmopsaltria agatha*, Moulton Sarawak, Mus. Journ. Vol. 1, p. 187 (1911).
6. *C. alticola*. — Pl. 5, Figs. 36a, b, c.
Cosmopsaltria alticola, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 200. Borneo.
7. *C. phaeophila*.
Dundubia phaeophila, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 52 (1850). Malayan, Archipelago, Corea.
Cosmopsaltria phaeophila, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 68, t. 12, f. 21a,b (1890).
8. *C. inermis*.
Cosmopsaltria (Cosmopsaltria) inermis, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 708; Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 49, t. 6, f. 15a,b (1890). Philippines, Yokohama.

B. Opercula in male unicolorous, not margined with piceous.

9. *C. oopaga*.
Cosmopsaltria oopaga, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 640; Burma.
Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 46, t. 5, f. 9a,b (1889).
10. *C. jacoona*.
Cosmopsaltria jacoona, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 295 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 47, t. 5, f. 3a,b (1889). Johore, Borneo.
11. *C. fratercula*, nov. spec. 1).

1) *Cosmopsaltria fratercula*, nov. spec. — ♂. Head, pronotum and mesonotum brownish-ochraceous; abdomen above testaceous; posterior margins of pronotum and the tympana, ochraceous; sternum, rostrum, legs and opercula, ochraceous; face and abdomen beneath brownish-ochraceous; apex of rostrum, streaks to anterior femora, anterior tibiae (excluding base), tarsi, and apices of intermediate and posterior tibiae piceous or black; tegmina and wings hyaline the venation mostly ochraceous, the first with the costal membrane ochraceous, the posterior margin of basal half of claval area, narrowly black; head with the front not twice as broad at base as length of anterior margins of the lobes of vertex; opercula long, almost reaching abdominal apex, narrowed near base, thence broadened to beyond middle and subacute at apex; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.

Long excl. tegm. ♂, 37 millim. Exp. tegm. 96 millim.

Hab. Tonkin (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *C. jacoona*, Dist. from which it differs in the much longer and differently shaped opercula.

12. *C. fæa*. Burma.
Cosmopsaltria fæa, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 101, t. 15, f. 20 (1892).
13. *C. andersoni*. Mergui, Cambodia, Siam.
Cosmopsaltria Andersoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 11, p. 170 (1883); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 46, t. 5, f. 6a,b (1889).
14. *C. tonkiniana*. Tonkin.
Cosmopsaltria tonkiniana, Jacobi, Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 21, p. 429 (1905).
Cosmoscarta tonkiniana, Jacobi, ibidem, t. 21, f. 1.

Species not seen by the compiler

15. *C. ? karëisana*. Formosa.
Cosmopsaltria karëisana, Matsumura, Ann. Zool. Japan. (1907), p. 98.
Platylomia karëisana?
16. *C. ? ogasawarensis*. Bonin Island.
Cosmopsaltria ogasawarensis, Matsumura, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 1, p. 29 (1905).
Meimuna ogasawarensis?
17. *C. ? oshimensis*. Oshima.
Cosmopsaltria oshimensis, Matsumura, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 1, p. 30 (1905).

37. GENUS FATIMA, DISTANT

Fatima. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 62 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about equal in breadth to base of mesonotum, as long as breadth between eyes, its lateral margins very irregular, the anterior lateral margins of the vertex being almost at right angles to the face; pronotum little more than half the length of mesonotum; abdomen above as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; anal abdominal segment in male apically acutely dentate on each side; tympana covered, the tympanal coverings in male projecting a little beyond the lateral abdominal margins; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ; opercula in male broad, just or longly passing the middle of the abdomen, either concavely sinuate on each side or slightly and obsoletely sinuate, their apices rounded or obliquely truncate; tegmina and wings subhyaline, the first broad, their greatest breadth more than one third of their length.

Type. — *F. capitata*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of the species. — Papuan Islands.

1. *F. capitata*. — Pl. 6, Figs. 37a, b, c. Papua.
Cosmopsaltria capitata, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2a), Vol. 6, p. 523 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 60, t. 7, f. 6a,b (1890).
2. *F. loriæ*. N. Guinea.
Cosmopsaltria loriæ, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2a), Vol. 17, p. 378 (1897).

38. GENUS SAWDA, DISTANT

Sawda. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 62 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about two thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum, and very slightly longer than breadth between eyes, its lateral margins discontinuous, the anterior margins of vertex being almost at right angles to front; mesonotum only slightly longer than pronotum; abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered,

the flaps a little broader than long; rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ; opercula long, their apices broad; tegmina and wings hyaline, their greatest width more than one third of their length; anterior femora tuberculously spined beneath; anal abdominal segment in male apically acutely dentate on each side.

Type. — *S. mimica*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Papuan Islands. Fiji.

1. *S. gestroi*. — Pl. 6, Figs. 38a, b, c. N. Guinea.
Sawda Gestroi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 63 (1905).
2. *S. froggatti*. Aru Islands.
Sawda froggatti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 8, p. 390 (1911).
3. *S. mimica*. N. Guinea.
Cosmopsaltria mimica, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2a), Vol. 17, p. 379 (1897).
4. *S. pratti*. Brit. N. Guinea.
Sawda Pratti, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 556 (1905).
5. *S. sharpi*. Brit. N. Guinea.
Sawda Sharpi, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 557 (1905).
6. *S. ? vitiensis*. Fiji.
Sawda ? vitiensis, Distant, Entomologist (1906), p. 12.

39. GENUS AYESHA, DISTANT

Ayesha. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 63 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) as wide or a little wider than base of mesonotum, much shorter than breadth between eyes, lateral margins obliquely continuous to face or very slightly sinuate, eyes large and oblique; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins angulated anteriorly; mesonotum moderately convexly tumid; abdomen short, not longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings about as long as broad; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; opercula in male long, about twice as broad at apex as at base, inner margins concave, widening to basal area, outer margins sinuate near centre, their apices broad overlapping; tegmina and wings hyaline, greatest width of tegmina about one third their length.

Type. — *A. spathulata*, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — Malayan Archipelago, Corea.

1. *A. spathulata*. — Pl. 5, Figs. 39a, b, c. Philippines, Borneo, Celebes.
Cosmopsaltria (Cosmopsaltria) spathulata, Stål. Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 709.
Cosmopsaltria spathulata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 61, t. 6, f. 3a, b (1890).
Cicada elopurina, ♀, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 297 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 98, t. 12, f. 5a, b (1892).
Dundubia lelita, Kirkaldy, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 14, p. 54 (1902).
Cosmopsaltria vomerigera, Breddin, Hém. Celebes, p. 105 (1901).
2. *A. serva*. Corea.
Dundubia serva, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 60 (1850).
Cosmopsaltria serva, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 60, t. 9, f. 3a, b (1890).
3. *A. operculissima*. Borneo.
Cosmopsaltria operculissima, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 641; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 61, t. 5, f. 5a, b (1890).

40. GENUS HAPHSA, DISTANT

Haphsa. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 64 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as broad as mesonotum, considerably shorter than breadth between eyes, lateral margins obliquely sinuate from eyes to apex; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum, subacutely toothed before middle of lateral margins; abdomen short, not longer than space between head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered, tympanal flaps about as long as broad; rostrum reaching or passing the posterior coxæ; opercula in male broad, their inner margins contiguous, nearly equally broad throughout, their apices convex, their outer margins very obsoletely sinuate; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type. — *H. nicomache*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region, Yunnan and New Guinea.

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| 1. <i>H. nicomache</i> . | India. |
| <i>Dundubia nicomache</i> , Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 67 (1850). | |
| <i>Cicada delineata</i> , Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 17 (1858). | |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria nicomache</i> , Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 57, 4, f. 12a,b (1890). | |
| 2. <i>H. velitaris</i> . | Burma. |
| <i>Cosmopsaltria velitaris</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 20, p. 18 (1897). | |
| <i>Haphsa velitaris</i> , Distant, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 100 (1906). | |
| 3. <i>H. crassa</i> . | Yun-nan. |
| <i>Haphsa crassa</i> , Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 64 (1905). | |
| 4. <i>H. meeki</i> . — Pl. 7, Figs. 40a, b, c. | New Guinea. |
| <i>Haphsa meeki</i> , Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 50, p. 149 (1906). | |

41. GENUS PLATYLOMIA, STÅL

Platylomia. Stål (*nom. nec descript.*), Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 708, note; Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 65 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide or a little wider than base of mesonotum, about or almost as long as breadth between eyes; pronotum centrally about or almost as long as mesonotum (excluding basal cruciform elevation), its lateral margins always distinctly, sometimes strongly, and generally acutely toothed; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana completely covered; rostrum reaching or passing the posterior coxæ; opercula more or less elongate, concavely sinuate on each side of basal area, their apices rounded or subacute, occupying lateral abdominal areas, always well separated and seldom reaching disk; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation sometimes fuscously spotted.

I use Stål's name for this genus, as the type he proposed (*Cic. flavida*, Guér.) is included in it. His description, however, cannot be accepted, as, evidently referring to Guérin's figure only, he states, "ramo venæ ulnaris interioris recto vel leviter curvato", a character given by that artist and not found in the species.

Type. — *P. spinosa*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and Malayan Regions; also found in Tonkin and Hainan.

A. Opercula in male about reaching middle of abdomen.

a. Opercula in male about, or almost, as wide at base as on disk of apical area.

1. *P. spinosa*.

Tettigonia spinosa, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 266, 6 (1787).
Cosmopsaltria spinosa, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 52, t. 4, f. 7a,b (1890).
Cosmopsaltria abdulla, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 639.

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra,
 Borneo, Philippines.

2. *P. distanti*.

Platylomia distanti, Moulton, Sarawak, Mus. Journ. Vol. 1, p. 184 (1911).

Borneo.

3. *P. juno*.

Platylomia juno, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 200.

Se-Tchouen.

a'. Opercula in male wider on disk of apical area than at base.

4. *P. amicta*.

Dundubia amicta, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 51 (1889).
Cosmopsaltria amicta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 43, t. 8, f. 4a,b (1890).

India.

5. *P. vibrans*.

Dundubia vibrans, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 54 (1850).
Dundubia lateralis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 61 (1850).
Cosmopsaltria vibrans, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 50, t. 4, f. 2a,b (1890).

India, Malay Peninsula.

B. Opercula in male extending beyond middle of abdomen.

b. Opercula in male about, or almost, as wide at base as on disk of apical area.

6. *P. bangueyensis*, nov. spec. 1).

7. *P. diana*.

Platylomia diana, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 201.

Se-Tchouen.

8. *P. majuscula*.

Dundubia majuscula, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Gen. (2a) Vol. 6, p. 521 (1888).
Cosmopsaltria majuscula, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 47, t. 7, f. 8a,b (1889).

Celebes.

9. *P. larus*.

Dundubia larus, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 7 (1858).
Cicada « The Knife-Grinder », Emerson Tennent, Nat. Hist. Ceyl. p. 432 (1861).
Cosmopsaltria larus, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 44, t. 5, f. 1a,b and var. t. 4, f. 13 (1889).

India, Ceylon.

10. *P. nagarasingna*.

Dundubia nagarasingna, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 635.
Cosmopsaltria nagarasingna, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 44, t. 4, f. 14a,b (1889).

Burma, Tenasserim, Cochin-China.

11. *P. bocki*.

Dundubia Bocki, Distant, Ent. Month. Mag. Vol. 19, p. 159 (1882).
Cosmopsaltria bocki, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 45, t. 4, f. 11a,b (1889).

Sumatra.

12. *P. meyeri*.

Cosmopsaltria meyeri, Distant, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1883), p. 189, t. 25, f. 2a,b.

Celebes.

1) *Platylomia bangueyensis*, nov. spec. — Head, pronotum and mesonotum pale brownish-ochraceous; vertex with the area of the ocelli and a small spot on each side of same, black; pronotum with the margins of a central fascia and the fissures black; mesonotum with the margins of two obconical spots, a curved line on each lateral area, three spots in front of basal cruciform elevation, viz a small rounded spot before each anterior angle, and a longer straight spot between them, black; abdomen above ochraceous or greenish-ochraceous, the segments irregularly transversely fasciated with castaneous-brown; body beneath and legs, pale brownish-ochraceous; anterior striations to face and a central apical spot to same, apex of rostrum, anterior tibiae and tarsi, apices of anterior femora apices of intermediate and posterior tibiae and the tarsi, and the segmental margins to the abdomen beneath piceous or castaneous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation more or less ochraceous, the former with the costal membrane ochraceous, the apices of the ulnar areas slightly infuscate; head as long as breadth between eyes; pronotum about as long as mesonotum excluding cruciform elevation, the pronotum with its lateral margins armed with a distinct tooth; opercula long, narrow, widely separated, reaching the base of the last abdominal segment, outwardly concavely sinuate near base, their extreme apices subacute; abdomen above finely pilose.

Long excl. tegm. ♂, 34 millim. Exp. tegm. 98 millim.

Hab. Banguey Isld. off N. Borneo (Brit. Mus.).

A species to be placed near *P. vibrans* Walk., but with the opercula distinctly differentiated.

13. *P. umbrata*.
Cosmopsaltria umbrata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 293 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 53, t. 5, f. 11a,b (1890).
 India, Burma.
- b'. Opercula in male wider on apical area than at base.
14. *P. assamensis*.
Platylomia assamensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 65 (1905).
 Assam.
15. *P. flavida*.
Cicada flavida, Guérin, Voy. Ind. Orient. Bélég. Zool. p. 498, t. 3, f. 1 (1834).
Cosmopsaltria flavida, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 52, t. 5, f. 15a,b (1890).
 Sumatra, Java.
16. *P. bivocalis*.
Cosmopsaltria bivocalis, Matsumura, Ann. Zool., Japan (1907), p. 97.
 Formosa.
17. *P. hainanensis*.
Cosmopsaltria hainanensis, Distant, Entomologist, p. 247 (1901).
 Hainan, Tonkin.
18. *P. radha*.
Dundubia radha, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 634.
Cosmopsaltria radha, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 54, t. 4, f. 9a,b (1890).
 India, Burma.
19. *P. similis*.
Dundubia similis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 292 (1888).
Cosmopsaltria similis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 45, t. 5, f. 10a,b (1889).
 India.
20. *P. ficulnea*.
Cosmopsaltria ficulnea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 102, t. 15, f. 21 (1892).
 Burma.
21. *P. spiculata*.
Dundubia spiculata, Noualhier, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris (1896), p. 254;
 Noualhier & Martin, Miss. Pavie, Vol. 3, p. 178, t. 11, f. 3 (1904).
 Cambodia.
22. *P. virescens*.
Platylomia virescens, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 66 (1905).
 Philippines, Borneo.
23. *P. saturata*.
Dundubia saturata, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 6 (1858).
Cosmopsaltria saturata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 54, t. 5, f. 17a,b (1890).
 India.
24. *P. brevis*.
Platylomia brevis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 182 (1912).
 N. India.
25. *P. insignis*.
Platylomia insignis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 183 (1912).
 Bhutan.
26. *P. fuliginosa*.
Dundubia fuliginosa, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 60 (1850).
Dundubia melpomene, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 76 (1850).
Cosmopsaltria fuliginosa, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 50, t. 6, f. 16a,b (1890).
 Malayan, Archipelago.
27. *P. nigra*.
Cosmopsaltria nigra, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 292 (1888);
 Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 51, t. 6, f. 9a,b (1890).
Dundubia spinosa, Walker (nec Fabricius.) List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 47 (1850).
 Philippines.
28. *P. albomaculata*. — Pl. 6, Figs. 41a, b, c.
Platylomia albomaculata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 66 (1905).
 Philippines.

42. GENUS DICEROPYGA, STÅL

Diceropyga. Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 708, note.

Characters. — Head distinctly shorter than breadth between eyes, including eyes about as wide as base of mesonotum, ocelli close together at centre of vertex; face longer than broad, sides somewhat obliquely rounded; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins moderately dentate; mesonotum including basal cruciform elevation about as long as head and

pronotum together; abdomen as long or longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, anal abdominal segment in male apically acutely dentate or with a broad obtuse process on each side; tympana completely covered; opercula elongate, broad, nearly meeting at their inner margins, more or less sinuate at their basal areas; tegmina and wings hyaline, tegmina about three times as long as broad, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas; anterior femora spined beneath.

Type. — *D. oblecta*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Malayan Archipelago; South Sea Islands.

A. Opercula in male not, or only slightly, concavely constricted near base.

a. Opercula in male extending over at least two-thirds the length of abdomen.

1. *D. oblecta*. Amboina, Papua.

Tettigonia oblecta, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng. p. 35 (1803).

Cosmopsaltria oblecta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 67, t. 5, f. 13a,b (1890).

Dundubia bicaudata, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 9 (1858).

Dundubia subapicalis, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 87 (1867).

2. *D. pæcilochlora*. New Hebrides.

Dundubia pæcilochlora, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 11 (1858).

Dundubia connata, Walker, ibidem, p. 13 (1858).

3. *D. pigafetta*. Ternate, Bouro.

Cosmopsaltria pigafetta, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 371 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 67, t. 8, f. 10a,b (1890).

4. *D. junctivitta*. — Pl. 6, Figs. 42a, b, c. Ternate.

Dundubia junctivitta, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 89 (1867).

Cosmopsaltria junctivitta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 66, t. 10, f. 2a,b (1890).

5. *D. atra*. New Guinea.

Cosmopsaltria atra, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Gen. (2a), Vol. 17, p. 380 (1897).

6. *D. opercularis*. Celebes.

Dundubia opercularis, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 7 (1858).

Cosmopsaltria opercularis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 63, t. 5, f. 16a,b (1890).

7. *D. insularis*. Celebes.

Dundubia insularis, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 8 (1858).

Cosmopsaltria insularis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 64, t. 9, f. 12a,b (1890).

a'. Opercula in male extending to, or near, apex of abdomen.

8. *D. chlorogaster*. Celebes, Santa Cruz, lands.

Cicada chlorogaster, Boisduval, Voy. Astrol. Vol. 2, p. 614, Hém. t. 10, f. 4 (1835).

Cosmopsaltria chlorogaster, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 65, t. 7, f. 5a,b (1890).

9. *D. maculosa*. Celebes, Goram.

Dundubia maculosa, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 9 (1858).

Cosmopsaltria gemina, Distant, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. (2a), Vol. 6, p. 522 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 66, t. 7, f. 3a,b (1890).

10. *D. minahassæ*. Malayan Archipelago.

Cosmopsaltria minahassæ, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 294 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 58, t. 6, f. 17a,b (1890).

Dundubia doryca, Walker, (nec Boisduval) List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 47 (1850).

B. Opercula in male distinctly concavely sinuate outwardly at base.

b. Opercula in male extending over at least two-thirds the length of abdomen.

11. *D. distans*. South Sea Islands.

Dundubia distans, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 10 (1858).

Dundubia subfascia, Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 11 (1858).

Dundubia lineifera, Walker, ibidem, p. 12 (1858).

12. *D. stuarti*.

Cosmopsaltria stuarti, Distant, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1882), p. 125, pl. 7, f. 2a,b.

Fiji.

13. *D. impar*.

Dundubia impar, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 86 (1867).
Cosmopsaltria impar, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 64, t. 10, f. 16a,b (1890).

N. Guinea.

14. *D. lutulenta*.

Cosmopsaltria lutulenta, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (2a), Vol. 6, p. 522 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 63, t. 7, f. 7a,b (1890).

N. Guinea.

15. *D. recedens*.

Dundubia recedens, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 85 (1867).
Cosmopsaltria recedens, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 66, t. 10, f. 14a,b (1890).

N. Guinea.

b'. Opercula in male only extending to about half the length of abdomen.

16. *D. aluana*.

Diceropyga aluana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 557 (1905).

Solomon Islands.

17. *D. novæ-guinæ*, nov. spec. 1).

18. *D. boninensis*.

Diceropyga boninensis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 67 (1905).

Bonin Islands, Yokohama.

19. *D. albostrigata*.

Cosmopsaltria albostrigata, Distant, ibidem (6), Vol. 2, p. 324 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 65, t. 8, f. 1a,b (1890).

Philippines.

20. *D. ? multisignata*.

Cosmopsaltria multisignata, Breddin, Hem. Celeb. p. 106 (1901).

Celebes.

21. *D. ? ornaticeps*.

Cosmopsaltria ornaticeps, Breddin, ibidem, p. 107 (1901).

Celebes.

22. *D. ? acutipennis*.

Cicada acutipennis, ♀, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 20 (1858).

Diceropyga ? acutipennis, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 553 (1905).

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23. *D. ? nodosa*.

Cicada nodosa, ♀, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 162 (1850).

Diceropyga ? nodosa, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 553 (1905).

?

43. GENUS MEIMUNA, DISTANT

Meimuna. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 67 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as broad as base of mesonotum, shorter than

1) *Diceropyga novæ-guinæ*, nov. spec. — Head, pronotum and mesonotum ochraceous; head with the margins of the front, area of the ocelli, a narrow central fascia widened and amplified on each side at base, and anterior angles of vertex, black, a large spot on each lateral margin between eyes and anterior black angles, pale castaneous; pronotum with the fissures and two imperfect, central, longitudinal, sinuate lines, black; mesonotum with a central, longitudinal, percurrent line, on each side of which is a shorter line about reaching middle, followed by a small anterior marginal spot and a broken submarginal fasciate line, and a spot near each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation, black; abdomen above ochraceous, the segments more or less transversely suffused with testaceous; head beneath, sternum, legs and opercula, pale ochraceous; face with the anterior striations and a transverse curved spot near posterior margin, apex of rostrum, a transverse fascia between base of antennæ and eyes, two small central spots to clypeus, irregular lines to femora, subapical annulations to tibiae, and the anterior and intermediate tarsi, black; subbasal annulations to tibiae castaneous; opercula very narrowly outwardly margined with black; abdomen beneath ochraceous, the basal area of the ultimate segment, black; head distinctly shorter than breadth between eyes; opercula in male elongate, moderately broad, not quite reaching the base of the fourth abdominal segment, their apices rounded, their inner margins distinctly separated; anal abdominal segment in male apically shortly centrally dentate and with a long slightly curved dentate process on each side.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂, 28 millim. Exp. tegm. 90 millim.

Hab. New-Guinea; Ekeikei (Pratt — Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *D. aluana*, Dist. from the Solomon Islands but differing in the longer and broader front to the head, the longer and narrower opercula; different marking to the body and legs, etc. From *D. impar*, Walk. it is to be distinguished by the longer tegmina and different markings to same.

breadth between eyes, lateral margins obliquely continuous to face or very slightly sinuate; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins distinctly and generally acutely toothed before middle; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered, tympanal flaps about as long as broad; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; opercula obliquely divergent, sometimes very short; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type. — *M. tripurasura*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and Malayan Regions; Corea, China and Japan.

A. Opercula in male with their inner margins obliquely straight and narrowed to apices.

a. Opercula in male extending to at least two-thirds the length of abdomen.

1. *M. tripurasura*.

India.

Dundubia tripurasura, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881) p. 635.

Cosmopsaltria tripurasura, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 55, t. 4, f. 8a,b (1890).

a'. Opercula in male scarcely reaching or slightly passing middle of abdomen.

2. *M. durga*.

India.

Cosmopsaltria durga, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881); p. 637, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 56, t. 4, f. 6a,b (1890).

3. *M. opalifera*.

Corea, Japan.

Dundubia opalifera, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 56 (1850).

Cosmopsaltria opalifera, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 56, t. 5, f. 2a,b (1890).

4. *M. gamameda*. — Pl. 6, Figs. 43 a, b, c.

Ceylon.

Cosmopsaltria gamameda, Distant, Entomologist (1902), p. 256.

B. Opercula in male with their inner margins nearly straight, but not narrowed to apices.

5. *M. khadiga*.

Malay, Peninsula.

Cosmopsaltria khadiga, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 671, t. 30, f. 9a,b.

C. Opercula in male with their inner margins convexly oblique, their apices narrowed and more or less angulated.

c. Opercula in male reaching penultimate abdominal segment.

6. *M. tavoyana*.

Burma. Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula.

Dundubia tavoyana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 292 (1888).

Cosmopsaltria tavoyana, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 55, t. 5, f. 4a,b (1890).

c'. Opercula in male reaching to about or a little less than two-thirds the length of abdomen.

7. *M. cassandra*.

N. India.

Meimuna cassandra, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 642 (1912).

8. *M. silhetana*.

India.

Cosmopsaltria silhetana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 295 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 62, t. 6, f. 1a-b (1890).

9. *M. mongolica*.

China.

Cosmopsaltria mongolica, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 638; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 62, t. 4, f. 3a,b (1890).

10. *M. microdon*.

India.

Dundubia microdon, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 55 (1850).

Cosmopsaltria microdon, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 57, t. 4, f. 16a,b (1890).

11. *M. ? alfura*. Celebes.
Cosmopsaltria alfura, Breddin, Abh. Senck. Ges. Frankf. Vol. 25, p. 177,
t. 9, f. 12 (1900).

12. *M. ? didyma*. Carteret.
Cicada didyma, Boisduval, Voy. Astrol. p. 615, Hém. t. 10, f. 8 (1835).

44. GENUS POMPONIA, STÅL

Pomponia, Stål, Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 6 (1866).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, its length about or nearly equal to space between eyes, ocelli much farther apart from eyes than from each other, front anteriorly convex and slightly prominent; pronotum with the lateral margins moderately ampliate and sinuate, the posterior angles dilated, a little shorter than mesonotum; mesonotum with the disk moderately convex; abdomen in male longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings complete; opercula in male short and transverse; rostrum passing posterior coxæ; anterior femora spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first usually more or less maculate, basal cell longer than broad, apical areas eight.

Type. — *P. fusca*, Olivier.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region, China and Japan.

A. Tegmina more or less spotted with fuscous, at least always on apices of longitudinal veins at apical margins.

1. *P. fusca*. India, Malay Peninsula,
Cicada fusca, Olivier, Enc. Méth. Vol. 5, p. 749 (1790).
Pomponia fusca, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 70, t. 7, f. 10a,b (1890).
Dundubia linearis, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 48 (1850).
Dundubia cinctimanus, Walker, ibidem, p. 49.
Dundubia ramifera, Walker, ibidem, p. 53.
Dundubia urania, Walker, ibidem, p. 64; Stoll, Cigales, f. 36.
Malayan Archipelago,
Japan, China, Formosa.
2. *P. picta*. Tonkin.
Pomponia picta, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 558 (1905).
3. *P. imperatoria*. Malaya.
Cicada imperatoria, Westwood, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 9, p. 118 (1842);
Arcan. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 14, t. 51 (1845).
4. *P. intermedia*. Tenasserim.
Pomponia intermedia, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 68
(1905); Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 112, f. 49 (p. 113) (1906).
5. *P. merula*. — Pl. 7, Figs. 44a, b, c. Borneo, Java.
Pomponia merula, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 68 (1905) 1).
6. *P. gigantea*. N. Guinea.
Pomponia gigantea, Distant, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (23), Vol. 17, p. 380
(1897).
7. *P. diffusa*. Borneo.
Pomponia diffusa, Breddin, Abh. Senck. Ges. Frankf. Vol. 25, p. 179 (1900).

1) The structural differences of the three species (3. 4. 5.) are expressed in the following synopsis :

- A. Opercula about as long as broad.
- a. Greatest width of tegmina much more than a third of their length.
 - b. Third apical area to tegmina about as long as fourth. *P. imperatoria*.
 - a'. Greatest width of tegmina about or little more than a third of their length.
 - b'. Third apical area to tegmina shorter than fourth *P. intermedia*.
- B. Opercula broader than long *P. merula*.

8. *P. adusta*. Java.
Cicada adusta, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 102 (1850).
Pomponia buddha, Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. (1909), p. 391.
9. *P. græcina*. Borneo.
Pomponia græcina, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 421 (1889);
 Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 70, t. 10, f. 8a,b (1890).
10. *P. lactea*. Malaya, Sikkim.
Leptopsaltria lactea, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 229 (1887).
Pomponia lactea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 71, t. 7, f. 18a,b (1890).
11. *P. picta*. Sumatra, Borneo, Java.
Dundubia picta, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 10, p. 90 (1867).
Pomponia picta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 71, t. 7, f. 11a,b (1890).
- B. Tegmina with only the transverse veins at bases of second and third apical areas infuscated.
12. *P. solitaria*. Narkondam Island.
Pomponia solitaria, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 295 (1888);
 Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 74, t. 7, f. 17a,b (1891).
13. *P. thalia*. India, Java.
Dundubia thalia, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 72 (1850).
Pomponia thalia, Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 10, p. 171 (1866); Distant,
 Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 75, t. 9, f. 4a,b (1891).
Cicada sphinx, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 164 (1850).
Pomponia horsfieldi, Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 37, p. 77 (1893).
14. *P. surya*. India.
Pomponia surya, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 671, t. 30, f. 2a,b
15. *P. promiscua*. Sumatra, Engano, Java.
Pomponia promiscua, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 20, p. 230
 (1887); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 75, t. 9, f. 14a,b (1891).

45. GENUS DOKUMA, DISTANT

Dokuma, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 69 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum, its length about equal to breadth between eyes; pronotum considerably shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins distinctly angularly toothed; mesonotum with a transverse tumidity at and extending beyond the cruciform elevation; abdomen in male considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana very large, a little convex, nearly meeting inwardly, and between them the prolonged metanotum appears as a longitudinal subconical process; opercula small, between their inner margins a short subglobose metasternal process; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with eight apical areas, the basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — *D. nigristigma*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Philippine Islands.

1. *D. nigristigma*. Pl. 7, Figs. 45a, b, c. Philippines.
Dundubia nigristigma, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 57 (1850).
Pomponia nigristigma, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 77, t. 9, f. 7a,b
 (1891).
2. *D. consobrina*. Philippines.
Dokuma consobrina, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 182
 (1906).

46. GENUS AOLA, DISTANT

Aola. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 69 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, its length about equal to breadth between eyes; front prominent, its lateral margins more or less continuous with those of vertex; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins prominently toothed; abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of front and base of cruciform elevation; tympana entirely covered, the flaps broader than long; opercula short, just reaching the first abdominal segment, and not covering the lateral margins of the tympanal flaps; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas and the basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — *A. bindusara*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — India, Tenasserim, Burma.

1. *A. bindusara*. — Pl. 7, Figs. 46a, b, c.

Tenasserim, Burma.

Pomponia bindusara, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 642; Mon.

Orient. Cicad. p. 76, t. 9, f. 11a, b (1891).

2. *A. scitula*.

India, Tenasserim, Burma.

Pomponia scitula, Distant, Ann. Mus. Genova (2a), Vol. 6, p. 456 (1888);

Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 74, t. 7, f. 19a, b (1891).

47. GENUS ONCOTYMPANA, STÅL

Oncotympana. Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 710.

Characters. — Head (including eyes) nearly as wide or distinctly narrower than base of mesonotum, its length about or nearly equal to space between eyes; pronotum considerably shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins a little convex, its posterior angles amplified; mesonotum large, convex; abdomen in male short, broad, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings very globose and projecting beyond the lateral abdominal margins; opercula in male short, transverse, with their disks a little convex; anterior femora spined beneath; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first usually more or less maculate, apical areas eight, venation normal.

Type. — *O. pallidiventris*, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region, Malayana (apparently not east of the Philippines), China and Japan.

A. Opercula in male well separated, or not quite meeting internally.

1. *O. pallidiventris*.

Philippines.

Pomponia (Oncotympana) pallidiventris, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870).

p. 710, t. 8, f. 21

Pomponia pallidiventris, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 78, t. 6, f. 14a, b (1891).

2. *O. melanoptera*.

India.

Pomponia melanoptera, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1904), p. 672, t. 30,

f. 3a, b

3. *O. mahoni*. — Pl. 6, Figs. 47a, b, c.

India.

Oncotympana Mahoni, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 17, p. 183 (1906).

B. Opercula in male overlapping internally.

4. *O. expansa*. India.
Carineta expansa, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom. p. 26 (1858).
Pomponia expansa, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 79, t. 6, f. 13a,b (1891).
5. *O. maculaticollis*. China, Japan.
Cicada maculaticollis, Motschulsky, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 39, p. 185 (1866).
Pomponia maculaticollis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 80, t. 6, f. 11a,b (1891).
6. *O. obnubila*. India.
Pomponia obnubila, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 296 (1888); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 81, t. 6, f. 10a,b (1891).
7. *O. fuscata*. N. China.
Oncotympana fuscata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 558 (1905).
8. *O. virescens*. Tibet, Yunnan.
Oncotympana virescens, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1905), p. 201.
9. *O. stratoria*. Yunnan.
Oncotympana stratoria, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 16, p. 559 (1905).
10. *O. viridicincta*. Philippines.
Pomponia (Oncotympana) viridi-cincta, Stål, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. (1870), p. 711; Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 79, f. 2 (1891).

48. GENUS MATA, DISTANT

Mata. Distant, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. Vol. 3, p. 119 (1906).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, distinctly shorter than space between eyes; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins a little convex, sinuate before the posterior lateral angles, which are moderately lobately produced; abdomen in male short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal orifices completely covered, tympanal coverings with their outer margins sinuate, the posterior angles only projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen; metasternum prolonged in a broad, oblong, laminate process between the opercula, which are short, transverse, and not extending beyond the base of abdomen, their lateral margins visible from above; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; anterior femora spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first maculate; tegmina very long and narrow, more than three times longer than broad, with eight apical areas and the basal cell longer than broad; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *M. kama*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — British India, Java.

1. *M. kama*. — Pl. 7, Figs. 48 a, b, c. India, Malaya.
Pomponia kama, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1881), p. 643; Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 78, t. 6, f. 12a,b (1891).
2. *M. rama*. Bhutan.
Mata rama, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), Vol. 9, p. 459 (1912).

49. GENUS CHAMPAKA, DISTANT

Champaka. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 70 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum, its length about equal to breadth between eyes, lateral margins of front and vertex almost obliquely in line;

pronotum about as long as head, its lateral margins armed with a distinct medial spine; mesonotum moderately tumid; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered, tympanal coverings broader than long; opercula short, just reaching basal abdominal segment, laterally oblique and thus exposing the marginal areas of the cavities; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first considerably longer than the body and with its greatest breadth considerably less than a third of its length; apical areas eight; basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — *C. viridimaculata*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Borneo.

1. *C. viridimaculata*. — Pl. 6, Figs. 49 a, b, c.

Borneo.

Pomponia viridimaculata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 421 (1889); Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 73, t. 10, f. 9a,b (1891).

2. *C. harveyi*, nov. spec. 1).

Borneo.

DIVISION LAHUGADARIA

Lahugadaria. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 304 (1905).

Characters. — This division is primarily divergent from *Dundubiaria* by the non-dentate lateral margins of the pronotum; the tympana are completely covered, the tympanal flaps broader than long; the opercula short, somewhat globose, wider than abdominal margin, and distinctly visible from above.

50. GENUS LAHUGADA, DISTANT

Lahugada. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), Vol. 15, p. 304 (1905).

Characters. — Head (including eyes) considerably narrower than base of mesonotum, its length about equal to space between eyes, its lateral margins discontinuous, the lateral margins of front being almost at right angles to those of vertex; pronotum almost as long as mesonotum, narrowed anteriorly, the posterior angles prominent and rounded; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of front and base of cruciform elevation; tympana completely covered, tympanal coverings broader than long; opercula short, somewhat globose, wider than abdominal margin, and distinctly visible from above; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas and the basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — *L. dohertyi*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Assam.

1. *L. dohertyi*. — Pl. 7, Figs. 50 a, b, c.

Assam.

Pomponia dohertyi, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 77, t. 13, f. 9a,b (1891).

1) **Champaka harveyi, nov. spec.** — ♂. Body above dark castaneous; eyes, posterior and lateral margins of pronotum, and the cruciform elevation ochraceous; body beneath paler castaneous very thickly, shortly greyish pilose; legs more or less dark castaneous, the tarsi ochraceous; rostrum ochraceous; opercula dull ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation of both and the costal and post-costal membranes and basal cell of the first brownish-ochraceous or piceous; head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum, its length about equal to breadth between eyes; pronotum about as long as head, its lateral margins armed with a distinct medial spine; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings broader than long; opercula short, just reaching basal abdominal segment laterally oblique, apices subacute; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; anterior femora strongly spined beneath.

Long excl. tegm. ♂, 50 millim. Exp. tegm. 130 millim.

Hab. Dutch Borneo; Balakpattan (Henry Harvey, Brit. Mus.).

Differing from *C. viridimaculata*, Dist. the only other described species of the genus by the non-infusated basal veins to the apical areas of the tegmina, and the absence of the greenish basal markings to both tegmina and wings; the apices of the opercula are also distinctly subacute.

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<i>hieroglyphica</i> , Dist.	32	japonica, Horv.	42	lyricen, De Geer	29
hieroglyphica, God. & Frogg.	30	johannis, Walk.	32	mackinnoni, Dist.	9
hieroglyphica, Say	32	junctivitta, Dist.	50	Macrotristria (genus), Stål	25
hieroglyphicalis, Kirk.	30	junctivitta, Walk.	50	maculaticollis, Dist.	56
hilaris, Dist.	32	juno, Dist.	48	maculaticollis, Motsch.	56
hillieri, Dist.	26	kaempferi, Fabr.	10	maculigena, Sign.	32
hilpa, Walk.	11	<i>kaempferi</i> , Dist.	10	madagascariensis, Dist.	15
<i>hilpa</i> , Dist.	11	kama, Dist.	56	madagascariensis, Dist.	35
hirta, Karsch	12	kareisana, Mats.	45	makaga, Dist.	12
hirtipennis, Germ.	11	kelsalli, Dist.	24	mahoni, Dist.	55
<i>hirtipennis</i> , var. <i>a</i> , Stål	12	khadiga, Dist.	52	majuscula, Dist.	48
hirundo, Walk.	41	knowlesi, Dist.	31	mandarina, Dist.	36
holsti, Dist.	36	Koma (genus), Dist.	6	<i>mannifera</i> , Dist.	43
hoppoensis, Mats.	40	Kongota (genus), Dist.	14	mannifera, L.	43
horizontalis, Karsch	5	lactea, Dist.	54	marginalis, Walk.	30
<i>horsfieldi</i> , Dist.	54	Lahugada (genus), Dist.	57	marginata, Say	29
hova, Dist.	13	Lahugadaria (division), Dist.	57	martini, Dist.	28
hova, Dist.	28	<i>lata</i> , Dist.	44	<i>marmorata</i> , Fabr.	11
huruduadua, Dist.	31	<i>larus</i> , Dist.	48	marshalli, Dist.	9
hyalina, Dist.	6	<i>larus</i> , Walk.	48	mascula, Dist.	39
<i>hyalino-limbata</i> , Sign.	10	<i>lata</i> , Walk.	44	Mata (genus), Dist.	57
hyaloptera, Stål	8	<i>lateralis</i> , Walk.	48	Maua (genus), Dist.	41
ida, Moul.	44	laticeps, Karsch	11	maura, Dist.	33
immacula, Walk.	43	laticlavata, Stål	7	mearesiana, Westw.	19
immaculata, Ol.	35	laticollis, Mel.	5	meeki, Dist.	47
<i>immaculata</i> , Walk.	34	<i>laticosta</i> , Asht.	22	Meimuna (genus), Dist.	51
impar, Dist.	51	<i>latilinea</i> , var. Dist.	44	melania, Dist.	11
impar, Walk.	51	<i>latilinea</i> , var. Walk.	44	melanoptera, Dist.	55
imperatoria, Westw.	53	leechi, Dist.	31	<i>melanoptera</i> , Dist.	19
<i>indica</i> , Don.	18	lelita, Kirk.	46	melanoptera, White	19
inermis, Stål	44	leopardina, Dist.	5	mellea, Dist.	43
inquinata, Dist.	17	Leptopsaltria (genus), Stål	39	<i>melpomene</i> , Walk.	49
insignis, Dist.	10	liberiana, Dist.	12	<i>membranacea</i> , Karsch	12
insignis, Dist.	49	limbalis, Karsch	17	merula, Dist.	53
insignis, Dist.	42	limbata, Fabr.	16	mesochlora, Walk.	29
insularis, Dist.	35	limbata, Walk.	5	meyeri, Dist.	48
<i>insularis</i> , Dist.	50	limbaticollis, Stål	5	microdon, Dist.	52
insularis, Walk.	50	limbimacula, Karsch	17	microdon, Walk.	52
interclusa, Walk.	21	limborgi, Dist.	35	mimica, Dist.	46
intemerata, Walk.	43	<i>limpida</i> , Karsch	9	minahassae, Dist.	50
intermedia, Dist.	29	lindiana, Dist.	9	milvus, Walk.	29
intermedia, Dist.	53	<i>linearis</i> , Walk.	53	mira, Dist.	11
intermedia, Sign.	34	lineatella, Dist.	8	mixta, Kirby	28
<i>intermedia</i> , Dist.	34	<i>lineifera</i> , Walk.	51	moerens, Germ.	23
intersecta, Walk.	26	linnei, Smith & Grossb.	29	mongolica, Dist.	52
<i>interna</i> , Walk.	15			montezuma, Dist.	32
				montivaga, Dist.	19

	Pages		Pages		Pages
montivaga, Dist.	44	ochracea, Dist.	27	pæcilochlora, Walk.	50
morrisi, Dist.	40	octoguttata, Fabr.	10	Pæcilopsaltria (subgen.)	7
Mottled Grey Cicada, Frogg.	24	oculata, Jac.	7	polita, Dist.	9
Muansa (genus), Dist.	5	ogasawarensis, Mats.	45	polita, Walk.	9
mui, Dist.	14	olacris, var. Dist.	32	Polyneura (genus), Westw.	17
multisignata, Bredd.	51	oleacea, Dist.	31	Polydorus, Stål.	8
Munza (genus), Dist.	6	olivacea, Germ.	22	polydorus, Walk.	8
murchisoni, Dist.	11	olympusa, Walk.	29	polyhymnia, Dist.	27
		Oncotympana (genus), Stål	55	polyhymnia, Walk.	27
nagarasingna, Dist.	48	oopaga, Dist.	44	Polyneuraria (division), Dist.	3
natalensis, Dist.	16	Oria (genus), Dist.	33	Pomponia (genus), Stål	53
neavei, Dist.	16	ornaticeps, Bredd.	51	pontianaka, Dist.	27
nebulinea, Dist.	41	ornea, Walk.	29	prasina, Walk.	26
nebulilinea, Walk.	41	orni, Fabr.	31	pratti, Dist.	46
Neopsaltoda (genus), Dist.	23	opalifera, Dist.	52	præcellens, Dist.	17
neurosticta, Schaum	8	opalifera, Walk.	52	præcellens, Stål	17
niveonotata, Butl.	8	opercularis, Dist.	50	promiscua, Dist.	54
nivifera, Walk.	35	opercularis, Ol.	29	pruinosa, Say	29
niasana, Dist.	36	opercularis, Walk.	50	pryeri, Dist.	40
nicobarica, Butl.	10	operculata, Carreno	36	Psaltoda (genus), Stål	22
nicobarica, Dist.	10	operculissima, Dist.	28	psophis, Walk.	29
nicomache, Dist.	47	operculissima, Dist.	28	pulchra, Asht.	23
nicomache, Walk.	47	operculissima, Dist.	46	pulverea, Dist.	14
nigra, Dist.	49	Oxypleura (subgen.), Am. &		pulverulenta, Dist.	31
nigra, Ol.	34	Serv.	7	punctigera, Walk.	14
nigrans, Dist.	28			Purana (genus), Dist.	40
nigrescens, Dist.	41	padda, var. Dist.	44	pustulata, Fabr.	34
nigricans, Dist.	21	pallida, Dist.	42	Pycna (genus), Am. & Serv.	15
nigrimacula, Walk.	43	pallida, Dist.	31	pygmaea, Dist.	24
nigristigma, Walk.	54	pallidiventris, Dist.	55	pyropa, Mats.	31
nigriventris, Walk.	31	pallidiventris, Stål	55	pygmaea, Jac.	7
nigriventris, var. Dist.	29	passa, Walk.	8		
nigrofusca, Motsch.	35	patruelis, Stål	8	quadraticollis, Butl.	8
nigrolinea, De Geer	11	pembana, Dist.	13	quadrituberculata, Dist.	41
nigronervosa, Dist.	26	penicillata, Walk.	7	quadrituberculata, Sign.	41
nigrosignata, Dist.	26	peringueyi, Dist.	7	quanza, Dist.	16
nodosa, Dist.	51	perulata, Guér.	21	queenslandica, Kirk.	31
nodosa, Walk.	51	phaeophila, Dist.	44		
novae guinae, Dist.	51	phæophila, Walk.	44	radha, Dist.	49
nobilis, Dist.	10	phalaenoides, Walk.	15	radiata, Karsch	6
nobilis, Germ.	10	piceata, Dist.	53	rafflesi, Dist.	43
nubivena, Walk.	24	pigafettae, Dist.	50	rama, Dist.	56
numida, Dist.	28	picta, Walk.	54	ramifera, Walk.	53
nutti, Dist.	16	pictibasis, Walk.	23	recedens, Dist.	51
		pigmentata, Dist.	40	recedens, Walk.	51
obtecta, Dist.	50	plaga, Walk.	23	recta, Dist.	35
obtecta, Fabr.	50	plagiata, Karsch	9	recta, Dist.	35
obnubila, Dist.	56	Platypleura (genus), Am. & Serv.	7	recta, Walk.	35
obscura, Fabr.	31	platygaster, Asht.	42	reducta, Walk.	7
obtusa, Uhl.	32	Platylomia (genus), Stål	47	repanda, L.	15
ocellata, De Geer	11	plebeia, God.	23	repanda, var. assamensis, Dist.	10
occidentalis, Dist.	26	plebega, Scop.	31	reperta, Uhl.	31
ochracea, Walk.	27	plumosa, Germ.	12	reperta, Uhl.	32

	Pages		Pages		Pages
resh, Hald.	29	sonora, Walk.	30	<i>terpsichore</i> , Walk.	43
resonans, Walk.	30	<i>sordidata</i> , Uhl.	31	<i>terpsichore</i> , var. Dist.	43
reticularis, Uhl.	30	sound organs, Luc.	22	<i>testacea</i> , Carl.	12
revoili, Dist.	7	<i>spathulata</i> , Dist.	46	<i>testacea</i> , Walk.	9
ridleyana, Dist.	10	spathulata, Stål	46	<i>thalia</i> , Stål	54
Rihana (genus), Dist.	27	speciosa, Illig.	18	<i>thalia</i> , Walk.	54
robertsonii, Fitch.	32	splendida, Dist.	19	Thopharla (division)	20
robusta, Dist.	32	sphinx, Walk.	11	Thopha (genus), Am. & Serv.	20
<i>roepstorffii</i> , Atk.	11	<i>sphinx</i> , Walk.	54	tibicen, L.	29
ruatana, Dist.	29	sphinx, Dist.	11	tienta, Karsch	20
rudis, Dist.	29	spicata, Dist.	8	<i>tigrina</i> , Dist.	40
rudis, Walk.	29	spiculata, Noualh.	49	<i>tigrina</i> , Palis.	17
<i>rudis</i> , Karsch	15	<i>spinosa</i> , Dist.	48	<i>tigrina</i> , Walk.	40
<i>rudis</i> , var. Dist.	32	<i>spinosa</i> , Walk.	49	<i>tigroides</i> , Dist.	40
rufivena, Walk.	43	spinosa, Fabr.	48	<i>tigroides</i> , Walk.	40
rutherfordi, Dist.	9	stalina, Butl.	17	timorensis, Dist.	27
		<i>stentor</i> , Buckt.	21	<i>timorica</i> , Walk.	35
saccata, Fabr.	21	<i>stigmosa</i> , Stål	32	<i>tondana</i> , Dist.	28
Sadaka (genus), Dist.	5	stormsi, Dist.	5	<i>tondana</i> , Walk.	28
samia, Walk.	39	<i>straminea</i> , Walk.	9	tonkiniana, Jac.	45
<i>samia</i> , Dist.	39	stratoria, Dist.	56	toradja, Bredd.	32
<i>sanguiflua</i> , Walk.	10	<i>stridula</i> , Blanch.	11	<i>toradja</i> , Sharp	32
<i>saturata</i> , Dist.	49	stridula, L.	11	Tosena (genus), Am. & Serv.	18
<i>saturata</i> , Walk.	49	<i>stridula</i> , var. <i>b</i> , Stål	11	townsendi, Uhl.	29
Sawda (genus), Dist.	45	<i>strix</i> , Am. & Serv.	15	<i>transversa</i> , Walk.	19
Sayi, Smith & Grossb.	29	<i>strix</i> , Brullé	15	<i>transversa</i> , Walk.	29
scitula, Dist.	55	strumosa, Fabr.	9	trimeni, Dist.	7
seebohmi, Dist.	19	<i>strumosa</i> , Stål	9	tripurasura, Dist.	52
<i>semiclara</i> , Dist.	15	stuarti, Dist.	51	truncaticeps, Sign.	9
<i>semiclara</i> , Germ.	15	<i>subapicalis</i> , Walk.	50	<i>tuberosa</i> , Dist.	39
seminiger, Dist.	28	<i>subfascia</i> , Walk.	51	<i>tuberosa</i> , Sign.	39
<i>semilucida</i> , Walk.	10	subguttata, Walk.	23		
semperi, Stål	28	sublaqueata, Uhl.	32	Ugada (genus), Dist.	16
semusta, Dist.	11	<i>subfolia</i> , Walk.	14	umbrata, Dist.	49
seraphina, Dist.	11	<i>subrufa</i> , Walk.	10	umbrosa, Dist.	28
<i>serva</i> , Dist.	46	suluensis, Dist.	34	urania, Walk.	53
<i>serva</i> , Walk.	46	superba, Fitch	30	Umjaba (genus), Dist.	14
sessiliba, Dist.	21	surya, Dist.	54		
severini, Dist.	9	swalei, Dist.	30	vaginata, Fabr.	43
<i>sexguttata</i> , Walk.	32	<i>sybilla</i> , Dist.	19	<i>varia</i> , Ol.	11
seychellensis, Dist.	13	<i>sylvana</i> , God. & Frogg.	26	<i>varians</i> , Walk.	43
sharpi, Dist.	46	sylvara, Dist.	26	varicolor, Dist.	35
sibylla, Stål	29	sylvia, Dist.	15	variegata, Fabr.	29
signifera, Walk.	12			<i>varia</i> , Walk.	32
silhetana, Dist.	52	Tacua (genus), Am. & Serv.	18	veligera, Jac.	5
similaris, Smith & Grossb.	29	Tacuaria (division)	18	velitaris, Dist.	47
similis, Dist.	49	<i>tagalica</i> , Dist.	27	vesta, Dist.	35
<i>simplex</i> , Walk.	8	tagalica, Stål	27	<i>vibrans</i> , Dist.	48
sinensis, Dist.	35	taipinensis, Mats.	39	<i>vibrans</i> , Walk.	48
sinensis, Dist.	31	tanga, Strand	16	<i>vicina</i> , Sign.	53
<i>sobria</i> , Walk.	43	Tanna (genus), Dist.	42	<i>virens</i> , Dist.	22
<i>sobrina</i> , Stål	8	tavoyana, Dist.	52	<i>virescens</i> , Dist.	56
solitaria, Dist.	54	tepperi, Godd.	12	<i>virescens</i> , Dist.	49

	Pages		Pages		Pages
<i>virescens</i> , Karsch	6	<i>vitripennis</i> , Say	29	<i>watanabei</i> , Mats.	40
<i>virescens</i> , Ol.	43	<i>vitticollis</i> , Jac.	16	<i>watsoni</i> , Dist.	10
<i>virgulata</i> , Dist.	30	<i>viridis</i> , Fabr.	27	<i>westwoodi</i> , Dist.	11
<i>viridimaculata</i> , Dist.	57	<i>viridicincta</i> , Stål	56	<i>westwoodi</i> , Stål	11
<i>viridifascia</i> , Walk.	31	<i>vomerigera</i> , Bredd.	46		
<i>viridipennis</i> , Dist.	34			Yanga (genus), Dist.	12
<i>vitiensis</i> , Dist.	46	<i>wahlbergi</i> , Stål	12		

EXPLANATION OF PLATES 1)

PLATE 1

- Fig. 1a, b. *Ioba limbaticollis*, Stål.
 — 2b, c. *Muansa clypealis*, Karsch.
 — 3a, b. *Sadaka hyalina*, Distant.
 — 4a, b. *Roma bombifrons*, Karsch.
 — 5a, b. *Munza laticlavata*, Stål.
 — 6a, b. *Platypleura polydorus*, Walker.
 — 7a, b, c. *Yanga brancsiki*, Distant.
 — 8a, b. *Kongota punctigera*, Walker.
 — 9a, b, c. *Umjaba evanescens*, Butler

PLATE 2

- Fig. 10a, b, c. *Pycna caelestia*, Distant.
 — 11a, b, c. *Ugada nutti*, Distant.
 — 12a, b, c. *Angamiana floridula*, Distant.
 — 13a, b, c. *Polyneura ducalis*, Westwood.
 — 15a, b, c. *Tosena seebohmi*, Distant.
 — 16a, b, c. *Graptopsaltria tienta*, Karsch.
 — 18a, b, c. *Arunta perulata*, Guérin.

PLATE 3

- Fig. 14a, b, c. *Tacua speciosa*, Illiger.
 — 17a, b, c. *Thopha sessiliba*, Distant.
 — 19a, b, c. *Cyclochila australasiae*, Amyot & Serville.
 — 20a, b, c. *Psaltoda aurora*, Distant.
 — 23a, b, c. *Macrotristria godingi*, Distant.

1) All the drawings which constitute the material of these plates were made by Mr. Horace Knight of London.

PLATE 4

- Fig. 21a, b, c. *Neopsaltoda crassa*, Distant.
 — 22a, b, c. *Henicopsaltria fullo*, Walker.
 — 24a, b, c. *Rihana biconica*, Walker.
 — 25a, b, c. *Cicada cinctifera*, Uhler.
 — 26a, b, c. *Antankaria madagascariensis*, Distant.
 — 28a, b, c. *Oria boliviana*, Distant.
 — 29a, b, c. *Cryptotympana holsti*, Distant.
 — 35a, b, c. *Dundubia ærata*, Distant.

PLATE 5

- Fig. 27a, b, c. *Cacama maura*, Distant.
 — 30a, b, c. *Heteropsaltria aliena*, Jacobi.
 — 31a, b, c. *Leptosalttria tuberosa*, Signoret.
 — 32a, b, c. *Purana conspicua*, Distant.
 — 33a, b, c. *Maua affinis*, Distant.
 — 34a, b, c. *Tanna japonensis*, Distant.
 — 36a, b, c. *Cosmopsaltria alticola*, Distant.
 — 39a, b, c. *Ayesha spathulata*, Stål.

PLATE 6

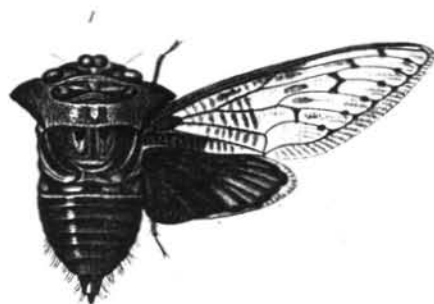
- Fig. 37a, b, c. *Fatima capitata*, Distant.
 — 38a, b, c. *Sacoda gestroi*, Distant.
 — 41a, b, c. *Platylomia albomaculata*, Distant.
 — 42a, b, c. *Diceropyga junctivitta*, Walker.
 — 43a, b, c. *Meimuna gamamedia*, Distant.
 — 47a, b, c. *Oncotympana mahoni*, Distant.
 — 49a, b, c. *Champaka viridimaculata*, Distant.

PLATE 7

- Fig. 40a, b, c. *Haphsa meeki*, Distant.
 — 44a, b, c. *Pomponia merula*, Distant.
 — 45a, b, c. *Dokuma nigristigma*, Walker.
 — 46a, b, c. *Aola bindusara*, Distant.
 — 48a, b, c. *Mata kama*, Distant.
 — 50a, b, c. *Lahugada dohertyi*, Distant.



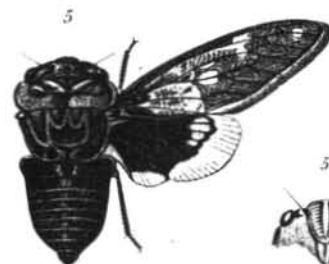
Muansa clypealis Karsch.



Ioba limbaticollis Stål.



Koma bombiformis Karsch.



Munza laticlavaria Stål.



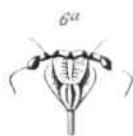
3



Sadaka hyalina Dist.



Platyleura polydorus Wulk.



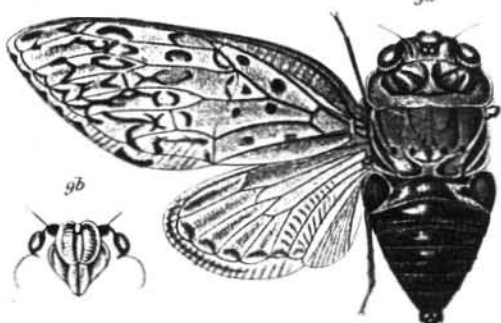
Kongota punctigera Walk.



9c



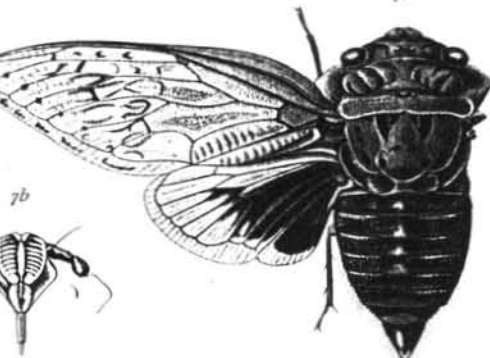
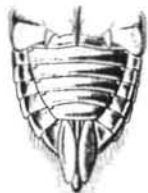
9a



Umjaba evanescens Butl.



7c



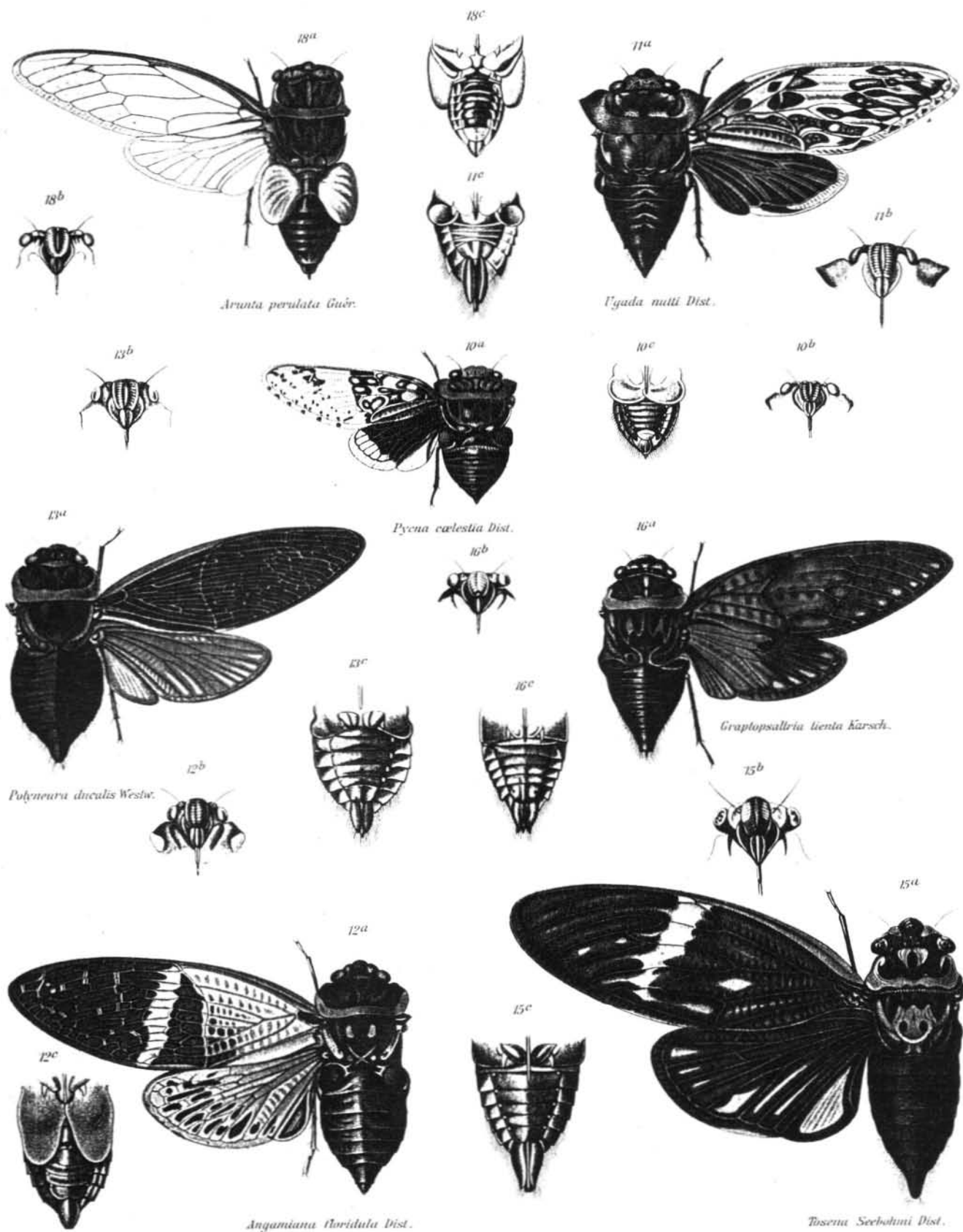
Yanga brunneicollis Dist.



7a

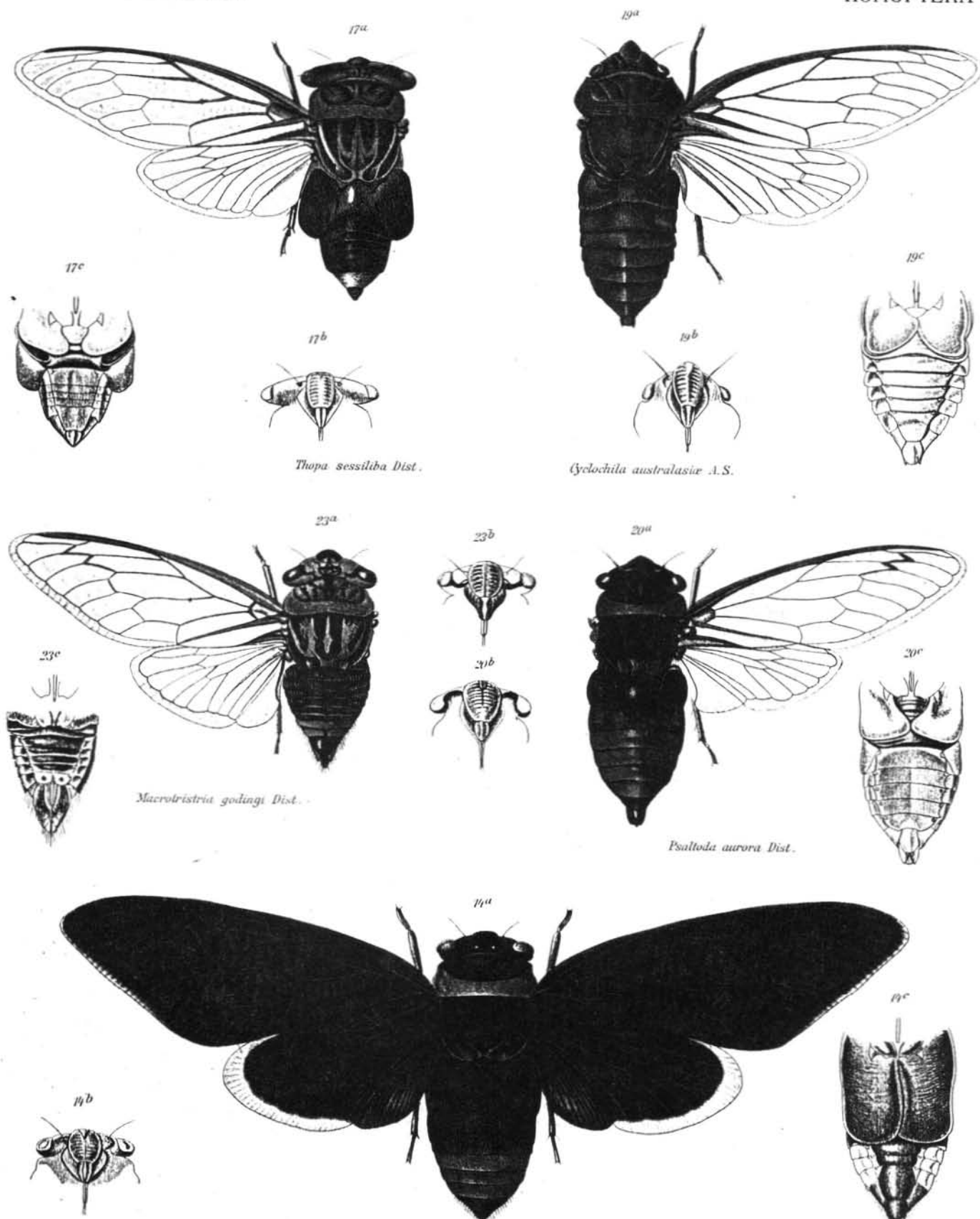
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SUBFAM. CICADINÆ



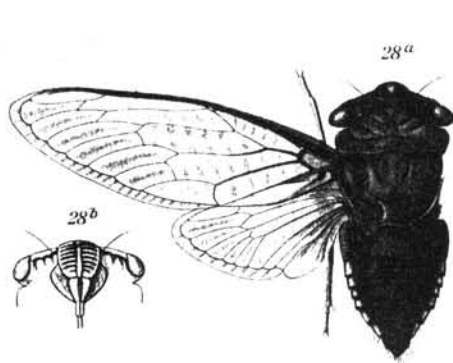
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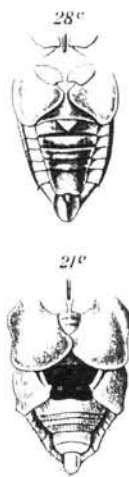


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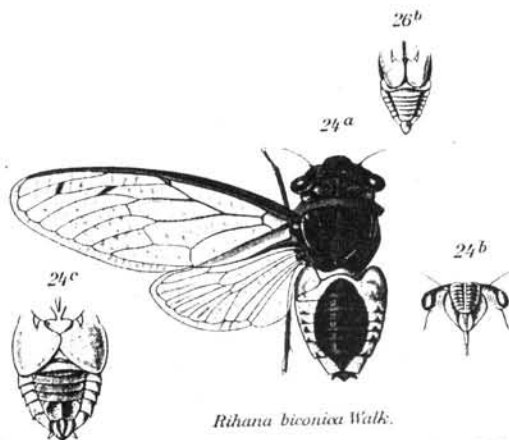
SUBFAM. CICADINÆ



Oria boliviana Dist.



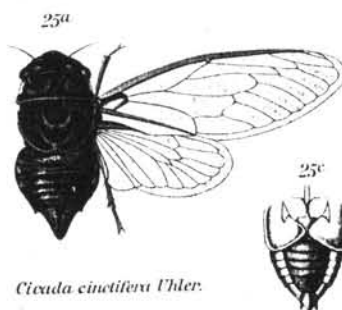
Neopsaltoda crassa Dist.



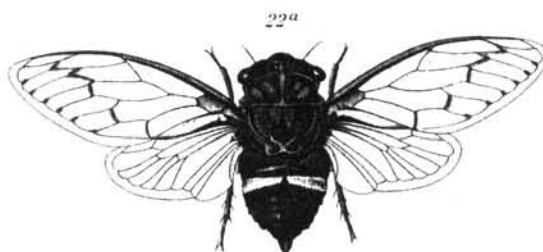
Rihana biconica Walk.



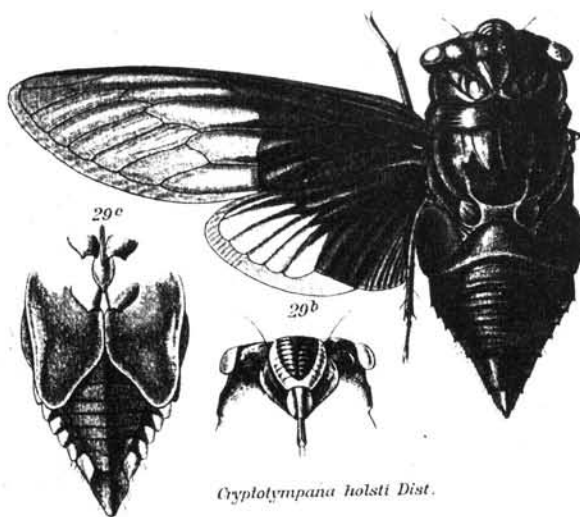
Antankaria madagascariensis Dist.



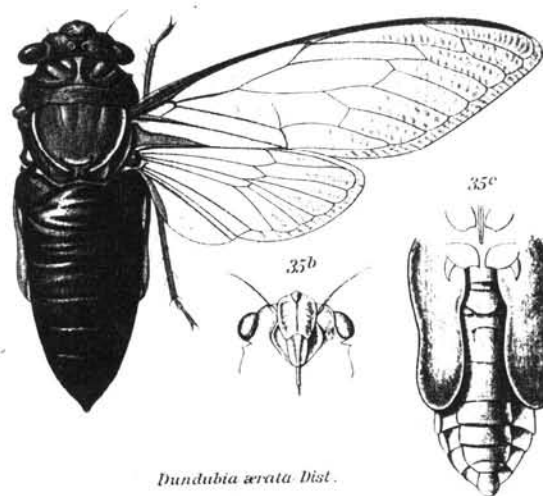
Cixida cinctifera Uhler.



Henicopsaltria fulva Walk.



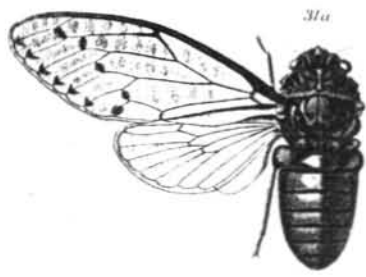
Cryptotympana holsti Dist.



Dundubia ærata Dist.

FAM. CICADIDÆ

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Leptopsaltria tuberosa Syn.



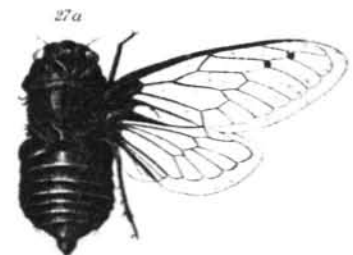
31c



27c

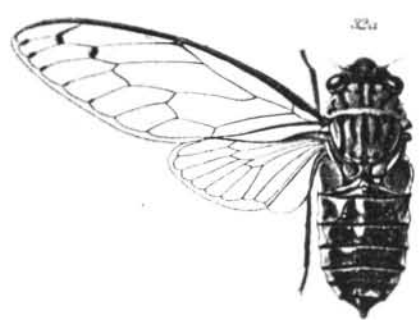


27b



27a

Cicada maura Dist.



Purana conspiciua Dist.



32b

32c



30c

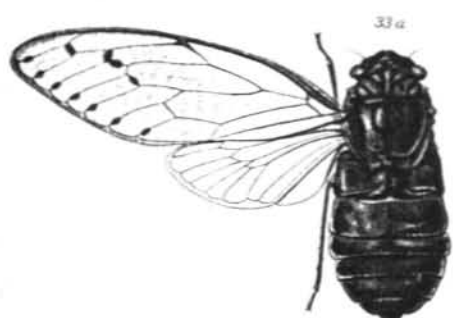


30b



30a

Heteropsaltria aliena Jacobi



Muta affinis Dist.

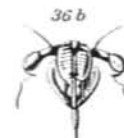


33b

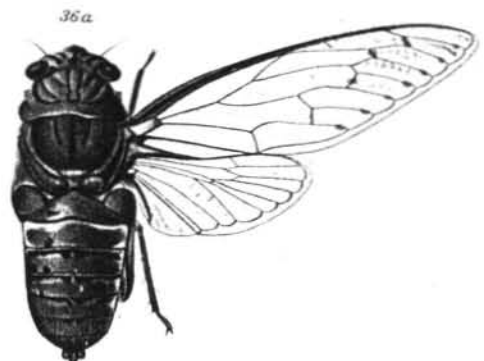
33c



36c

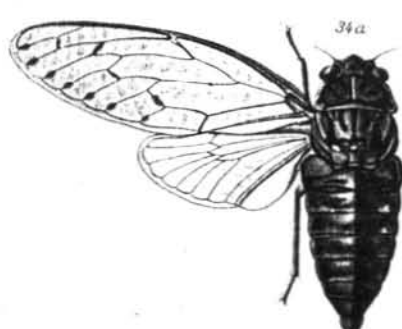


36b



36a

Cosmopsaltria alticola Dist.



Tunna japonensis Dist.



34b

34c



39c



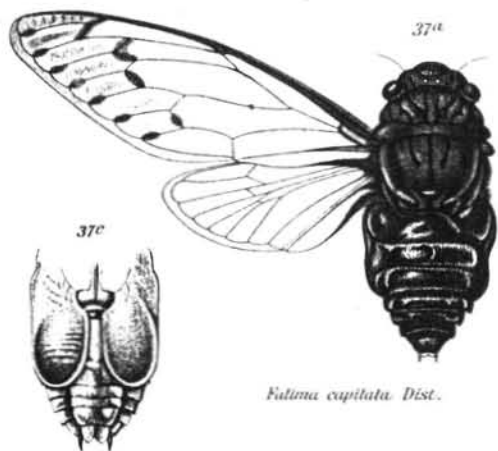
39b



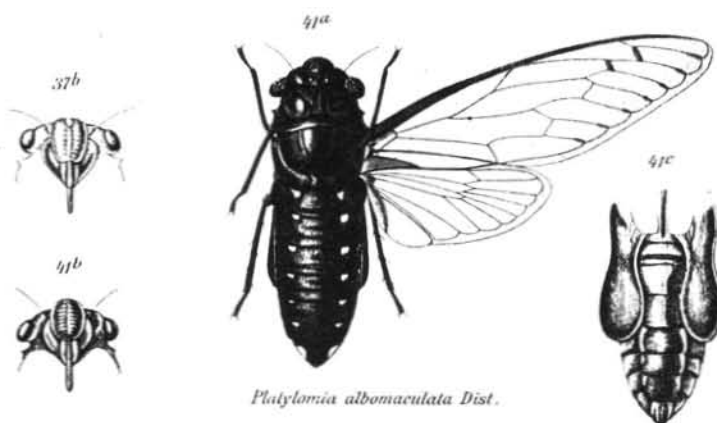
39a

Ayesha spathulata Stål.

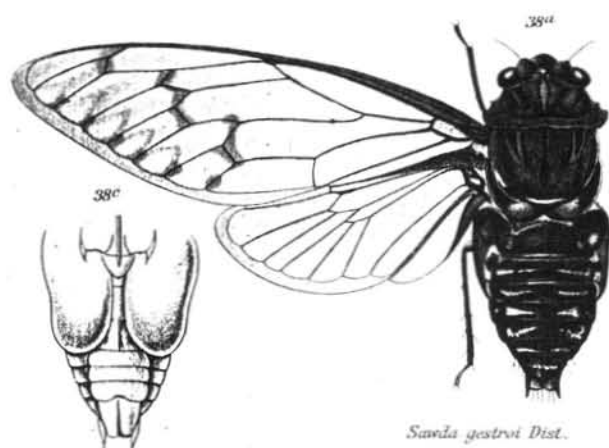
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SUBFAM. CICADINÆ



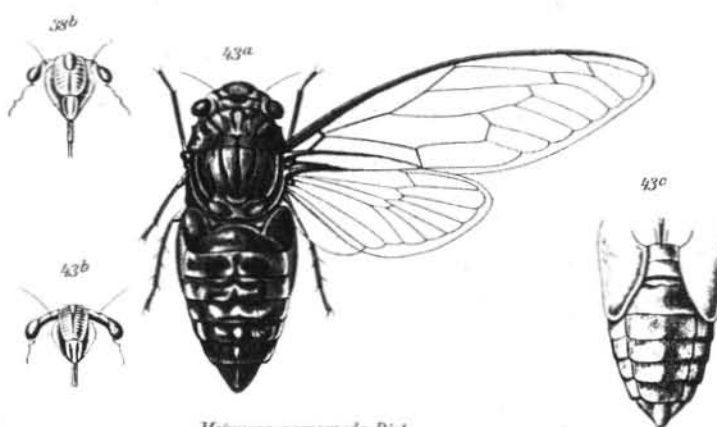
Fulima capitata Dist.



Platylomia albomaculata Dist.



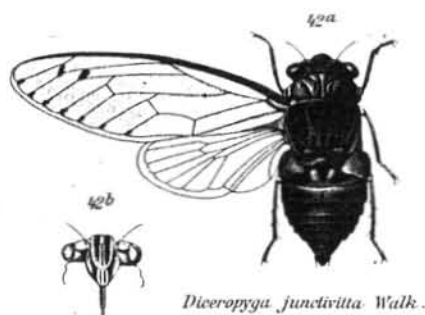
Sarda gestroi Dist.



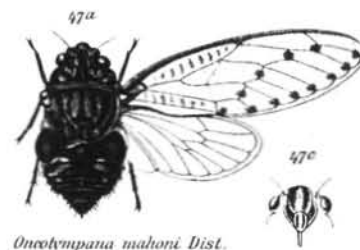
Meimuna gamamoda Dist.



Champaka viridimaculata Dist.

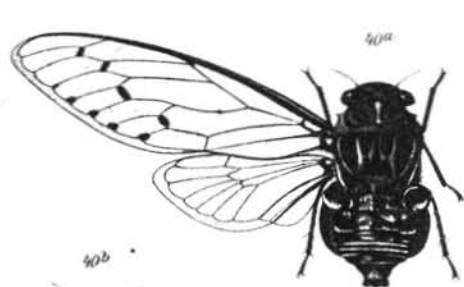


Diceropyga junctivitta Walk.

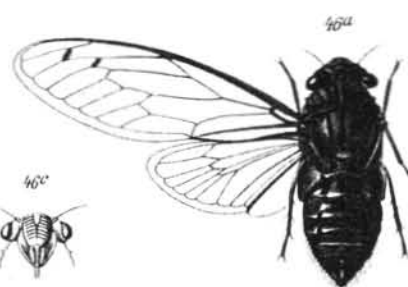


Oncotympana mahoni Dist.

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Haphsa meeki Dist.



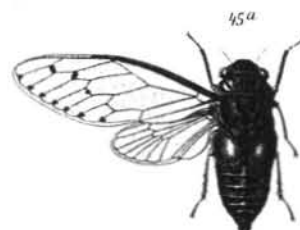
Aola bindusara Dist.



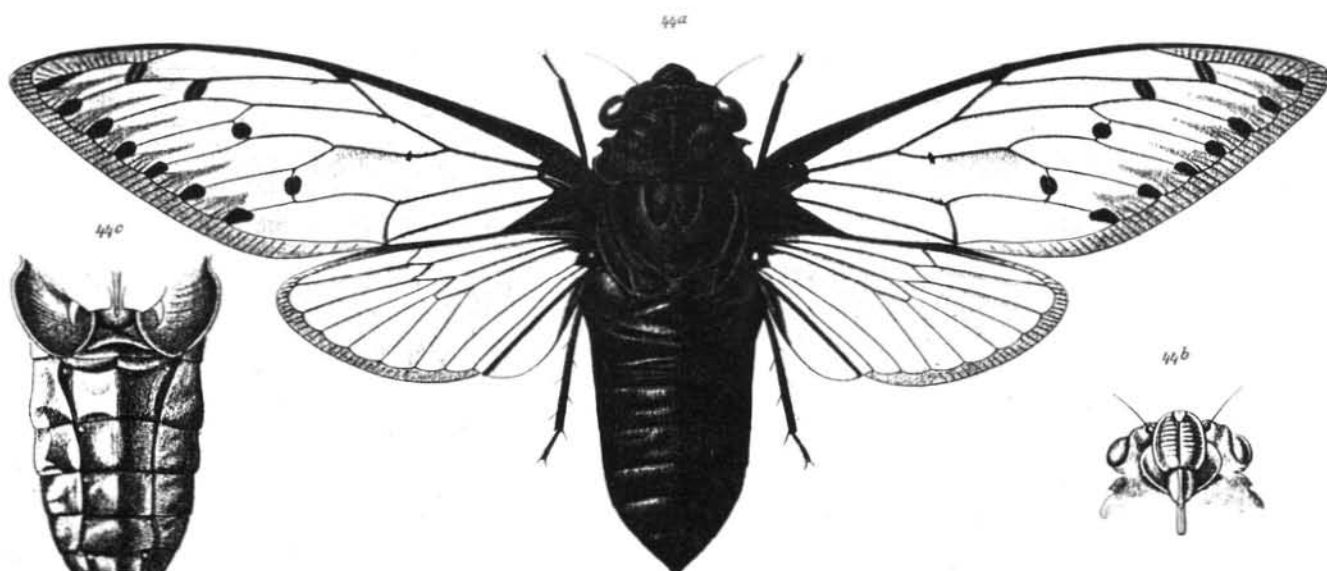
Lalugada doherlyi Dist.



Mata kama Dist.



Dokuma nigrisigma Walk.



Pomponia merula Dist.

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