Genera Insectorum

Dirigés par

P. Wytsman

Homoptera

Fam. Cicadidae

Subfam. Cicadinæ

by W. L. Distant

With 7 coloured plates

1912

Prix : Fr. 34.00

En vente chez V. Verteneuil & L. Desmet, Imprimeurs-Éditeurs, 60-62, rue T'Kint, Bruxelles

Prospectus gratis et franco sur demande.

Direction scientifique : M. P. Wytsman, Zoologiste, Quatre-Bras, Tervueren (Belgique).
HOMOPTERA

FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ
HOMOPTERA

FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ

by W. L. DISTANT

WITH 7 COLOURED PLATES

1840, Westwood (Intro. Mod. Class. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 426) for this family of Homopterous insects, used the name Cicadidae, which as he stated corresponds with the Cicada manni-
fera Linn., the Chantenses 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 — Reticelles and Oticelles, 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, Cicadidae, 1906 and which had previously (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.) appeared in sections.

Cicadariae. Packard (nee Latreille), Guide Study Ins. ed. 5, p. 533 (1876).
Characters. — The general characters of the Cicadidae 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 incisions 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 ramifications, 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 medially; third to seventh pairs placed in the sternites, not in the pleura.

The Cicadidae 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). 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 Reamur, Gouneau and Solier, Dugès, Laidous, 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, opercula. These appendages in shape, length, and direction frequently supply the most reliable differentiation for species, and in the Dundubiastra 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 Grauminia, or completely exposed as in the Ticiarinae. 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, Asilidae (Diptera), Chalcididae, 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 quinula Pall, found
in the Eastern Palearctic Region and in India, has been recorded as appearing in swarms at intervals of about six years.

The full synonomy 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. Cicadinae.  
      a'. Tympanal coverings imperfect, more or less exposing orifices ........................... Subfam. Geaniæ.  
   B. Tympanal coverings absent ........................................... Subfam. Tibicinæ.

**SUBFAM. CICADINÆ**


**DIVISION POLYNEURARIA**


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**

1. 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.

c. Lateral pronotal margins medially angulately expanded, the angular apices reaching base of basal cell of tegmina.

e. Lateral pronotal margins a little prominent, but not medially angulately expanded and not reaching basal cell of tegmina.

f. Head not frontally produced, more or less truncate and deflected in front of eyes.

f'. Membranal margin to wings normal, narrow.

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).

h. Head not produced, deflected in front of eyes.

2. Head (including eyes) only about or little more than two-thirds the width of base of mesonotum.

C. Pronotal lateral margins amplituated 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.

j. Costal membrane of tegmina always as broad or broader than costal area.

D. Pronotal lateral margins strongly angulately amplituated, 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. Tegmina with numerous, always more than eight, apical areas.

a. Tegmina semihyaline, only more or less reticulately veined on opical area; opercula not quite reaching middle of abdomen.

b. Tegmina opaque, venation on apical half dense and furcate; opercula not extending beyond basal segment.


1. Genus IOBA, Distant


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 coxae; 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.

1. *I. leopardina.*

2. *I. horizontalis.*

3. *I. stormsi.*

4. *I. veligera.*

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

**2. Genus MUANSA, Distant**


**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 tibiae 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 coxae; 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. 1, Figs. 2b, c.

**3. Genus SADAKA, Distant**


**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 coxae; tegmina with the basal cell short and broad; uniar 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.

1. *S. virescens*.


2. *S. hyalina*.


3. *S. radiata*.


4. *S. ?dimidiata*.


**4. Genus KOMA, Distant**


**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 coxae; tegmina with the basal cell short and broad; uniar veins well separated at their bases.

**Type.** — *K. bomifrons*, Karsch.

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

1. *K. bomifrons*.


**5. Genus MUNZA, Distant**


**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. latilicuia*, Stål.

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

1. *M. latilicuia*. — Pl. i, Figs. 5a, b.

2. *M. trimenii*.

3. *M. furva*.

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

4. *M. basimaculata*.

5. *M. revelli*.

6. **Genus PLATYLEURA, AMYOT & SERVILLE**


**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 ampiated or laminately medially angulate; anterior femora not prominently spined; metasternum with a central elevated plate-like process, which is centrally sulcate and posteriorly somewhat sinuate or 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.

*Plociopalastria*. Stål was regarded as distinct from *Platyleura* by the slightly greater width of the head.
including eyes; this form being more dominant in the Oriental Region, while the character of typical *Platyleura* is a marked feature in the Ethiopian species.


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

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*.

   *Platyleura quadraticollis*, Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 124 (1874); Distant, Ins. Transvaal, p. 172, t. 17, f. 9a, b (1906).

2. *P. bufo*.

   *Pecelopalsiria bufo*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 5, t. 8, f. 204, b (1889).

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

3. *P. spicata*.


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

4. *P. clara*.

   *Oxypleura basistigma*, Walker, ibidem, p. 33.

5. *P. polydorus*. — Pl. 1, Figs. 6a, b.


6. *P. brevis*.

   *Oxypleura patreulius*, Stål, ibidem, p. 90.

7. *P. niveonotata*.


8. *P. hyaloptera*.


9. *P. centralis*.


10. *P. canicollis*.

    *Pecelopalsiria canicollis*, Distant Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 6, t. 8, f. 184, b (1886).

11. *P. calypso*.


12. *P. lineatella*.

FAM. CICADIDÆ


15. P. cervina.
   *Platyplena strumosa*, Walker, ibidem, p. 7 (1856).


a. Tegmina and wings with their bases narrowly infuscate.

17. P. truncaticeps.

18. P. attenuata.

19. P. plagiata.

20. P. es.


22. P. mackinnoni.

B. Tegmina semiopaque, or at least opaquely coloured on basal area.

c. Wings semiopaque, opaquely coloured on basal area.

23. P. rutherfordi.

24. P. contracta.

25. P. strumosa.
   *Tettigonia strumosa*, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyn. p. 34, 7 (1803).


27. P. afzeliana.

28. P. marshalli.

29. P. bettoni.

30. P. severini.
31. *P. basialba*.  

32. *P. nobilis*.  
*Platypleura gemina*, Walker, ibidem. p. 23 (1850).  

33. *P. insignis*.  

34. *P. badia*.  

35. *P. ridleyana*.  

36. *P. hampsoni*.  

37. *P. octoguttata*.  

38. *P. capitata*.  
*Oxypleura subsulata*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 25 (1850); Stoll, Cig. f. 130 (1874).

39. *P. hampsoni*.  

40. *P. celebica*.  

41. *P. affinis*.  

43. *P. sativigera*.  

44. *P. watsoni*.  

45. *P. basi-viridis*.  

Brit. India.  
India; Sumatra: Java.  
Burma: Tenasserim.  
Tenasserim.  
Malacca; Borneo.  
China, Japan. Borneo?  
India, Ceylon.  
India, Ceylon.  
Nilgiri Hills.  
Assam.  
India, China.  
Nicobar Islands.  
Philippine Islands, Celebes.  
Burma, Tenasserim.  
India.
46. **P. sphinx**.


47. **P. arminops**.


Noualhier and Martin, Miss. Pavie, p. 178, t. 11, f. 2 (1904).

48. **P. harwarandi**.


C. Tegmina and wings opaque, or nearly totally opaquely coloured.

49. **P. westwoodi**.


50. **P. mira**.


51. **P. hilpa**.


52. **P. semusta**.


53. **P. ciliaris**.


*Pecilopsaltria ciliaris*. Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 16, t. 1, f. 48, b (1886);

Stoll, Cig. f. 147.

54. **P. andamana**.


55. **P. laticeps**.


56. **P. saraphina**.


57. **P. melanias**.


58. **P. striudula**.


*Cicada nigrolineata*. De Geer, Mém. Vol. 3, p. 219, t. 35, f. 1 (1781); Stoll, Cig. f. 15.


59. **P. murchisoni**.


60. **P. adomna**.


61. **P. hiriptenuis**.


62. P. divisa.


63. P. mahaga.


64. P. liberiana.


65. P. plumosa.


66. P. kirta.


67. P. volhieri.


68. P. albicera.


69. P. haglundii.


70. P. signifera.


71. P. decora.


72. P. devata.


The following species I have not seen.

73. P. tepperi.


74. P. carlinii.


7. Genus Yanga, Distant


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 coxae; 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.

1. *Y. antiope.*

2. *Y. andriana.*

3. *Y. pemba*.  

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

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

5. *Y. guttulata.*

   *Yanga grandifidi*, Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1903), p. 192, t. 11, f. 3 a, b.

7. *Y. bovieri.*

8. *Y. handlirschi.*  

   c. Wings piceous, with their margins white.


10. *Y. hova.*

---

1) *Yanga seychellensis*, nov. spec. — df. Head pronotum and mesonotum obscure ochraceous or brownish-ochraceous; head with lateral lines to front and a transverse spot above the insertion of antennae, vertex with the area at the occelli, a slightly curved transverse spot before eyes, four basal spots (those near the eyes largest), pronotum with the anterior margin, the fuscous and two small central spots before base, mesonotum with two oblongal 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 pilous; 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 the angle; costal membrane of tegmina prominently arched at base and dilated, about as wide or a little wider than costal area; head flattened produced, not truncate, almost as long as pronotum; face transversely striate; rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxae; opercula short outwardly and posteriorly convex, slightly overlapping between the posterior coxae, posterior tibial with three spines on inner and two spines on outer margins.

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

3) Ent. spec. 25 mill.; q, 31 mill.  
Exp. teg. 9, 41 mill.; 9, 41 mill.  
Ent. spec. 25 mill.; q, 31 mill.  
Hub. Soc. Ent. Lond.; 7; Malhe (Brit. Astr.)

Allied to *Y. pemba*, Distant.
11. *Y. brancki*. — Pl. 1, Figs. 7a, b.


B. Tegmina and wings hyaline.

12. *Y. pulverea*.

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


8. **Genus KONGOTA, Distant**


**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 ampliately 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 tuberculose, 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. 1, Figs. 8a, b.


2. *K. muiri*.


9. **Genus UMJABA, Distant**


**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 ampliately and posteriorly, but not medially, and not reaching base of basal cell of tegmina; mesonotum slightly longer than pronotum; anterior femora tuberculose 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. connexens*, Butler.
Geographical distribution of species. — Madagascar.

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

2. *U. alluaudi*.
   Madagascar.

10. Genus *Pycna*, Amyot & Serville


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 tubercularly 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 coxæ; 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; uhal 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*.
   *Gicoda strix*, Brullé, Rég. Anim. t. 95, f. 1 (1836).
   Madagascar.

2. *P. madagascariensis*.
   Madagascar.

3. *P. gigas*.

B. Tegmina semiopaque; wings excluding outer margins opaque.

4. *P. repanda*.

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

C. Tegmina and wings with their apical areas semihyaline.

6. *P. semilucra*.

7. *P. sylvia*.
8. *P. hecuba*.  

9. *P. neareii*.  

10. *P. elliotti*.  

11. *P. tanga*.  
*Platypleura* (*Pynea*; tanga), Strand, Ent. Rundsch. (1910), p. 158.

12. *P. natalensis*.  

13. *P. quanza*.  

14. *P. vitticollis*.  

15. *P. aliiorii*.  

16. *P. beccarii*.  

II. Genus UGADA, Distant


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 amputated 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*.  
*Titicconia limbata*, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 678, 3 (1775).  
*Cicada africana*, Pallot de Beauvois, Ins. p. 132; Hém. t. 20, f. 3, 4 (1805);  
Stoll, Cig. t. 94.

2. *U. mutti*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 1 a, b, c.  

B. Lateral angles to pronotum moderately prominent and acute.

3. *U. grandicollis*.  
*Platypleura coulae*, Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 35, p. 93, t. 3, f. 11 (1890); Stoll, Cig. t. 57.

E. Africa, Uganda.

Nyasaland.

B, E. Africa.

Germ. E. Africa, Beena, Transvaal.

Natal.

Angola, Abyssinia.

N. E. Africa, Hanssch.

Abyssinia.

Somaliland.
4. *U. stalina*.
   W. Africa.

5. *U. limbalis*.
   E. Africa.

   W. Africa.

7. *U. inquinata*.
   Nyasaland.

8. *U. tigina*.
   *Cicada tigina*, Palisot de Beauvois, Ins. p. 133, Hém. t. 20, f. 6 (1805).
   W. Africa.

   W. Africa.

12. **Genus ANGAMIANA, Distant**


**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. aethera*, Distant.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — India, Tonkin.

1. *A. aethera*.
   India.

2. *A. floridula*.
   — Pl. 2, Figs. 12a, b, c.
   China and Tonkin frontier.

13. **Genus POLYNEURA, Westwood**


**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 fuscate, reticulate towards apex, all the areas numerous and ill-defined.

**Type.** — *P. ducalis*, Westwood.
Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental Region.

1. P. ducales. — Pl. 2, Figs. 13a, b, c.


India, Burma, Cochin China, Chinese Tibet.

DIVISION TACUARIA


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, Tosea 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 Graiptopsaltria.

B. Lateral margins of the pronotum anteriorly subampliated and somewhat toothed.


14. Genus TACUA, Amyot & Serville


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 amplified 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.

Cicada indica, Donovan, Ins. Ind. Hem. t 2, f. 3 (1800-03).

15. Genus TOSENA, AMYOT & SERVILLE


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 then 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. mearsianna.*
   

a'. Tegmina with a pale transverse fascia.

b'. Wings black.

2. *T. fasciata.*
   


3. *T. melanoptera.*
   


4. *T. montivaga.*
   

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

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

   

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

7. *T. dives.*
   


   a'. Tegmina and wings broadly bicolorous.

8. *T. sibylla.*
   

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

B. Tegmina semiopaque.

   
16. Genus Graptopealtria, Stål


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 coxae; pronotum with the lateral margins irregularly convex, not prominently amplified or laminately expanded; anterior femora robustly spined; tympana practically covered; ocelli 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.


Division Thopharia


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; ocelli in male very small, not reaching base of metasternum; lateral margins to pronotum almost truncate; tegmina and wings talar-like, semi-hyaline.

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

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

17. Genus Thophia, Amyot & Serville


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. saccula*, Fabricius.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — Australia.

1. *T. saccula*.

*Tettigonia saccula*, Fabricius, Syst. Rhym. p. 34, t. 9 (1803).


2. *T. sessilia*.


*Thopha septima*, Buckton, The Home University Mag., etc. (Haslemere), Vol. 1, p. 371 (1898).

3. *T. colorata*.


4. *T. nigricans*.


**18. Genus ARUNTA, Distant**


**Characters.** — Head transverse, moderately truncate in front of eyes, between eyes much narrower than base of mesonotum; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; 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 t alc-like, tegmina with eight apical areas.

**Type.** — *A. perulata*, Guérin.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — Australia.

1. *A. perulata*.


2. *A. intermedia*.


*Thopha*, n. sp. Walker, ibidem, Vol. 4, t. 1, f. 6 (1852).


**DIVISION CYCLOCHILARIA**


**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.
HOMOPTERA

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.

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.

a''. Head distinctly shorter than pronotum.

b. Head (including eyes) only about as broad as base of mesonotum; abdomen about as broad as long.

1. Genus Cyclochila.

2. Genus Psaltoda.


19. Genus CYCLOCHILA, AMYOT & SERVILLE


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. australasia, Amyot & Serville.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

1. C. australasia. — Pl. 3, Figs. 19a, b, c.


2. C. viridis.


20. Genus PSALTODA, STÅL


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. marven*, 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. marven*.


2. *P. argentata*.


3. *P. pictitasis*.


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

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


5. *P. flavescens*.


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

6. *P. harrisii*.


_Geometrica siekora_, Boisduval, Voy. Astrolabe, p. 613, t. 10, f. 7 (1832).


7. *P. plebeia*.


N. S. Wales.

8. *P. pulchra*.


Queensland.

9. *P. funifera*.


Port Darwin.

21. Genus Neopsaltoda, Distant


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 strictly 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 coxae; 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.


22. **Genus HENICOPSALTRIA, Stål**


**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; tympanal coverings somewhat large; opercula not or very slightly passing base of abdomen; rostrum passing posterior coxae; 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. cydonii*, Guérin.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — Australia.

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


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


FAM. CICADIDÆ

Division CICADARIA


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. (1879), 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 Chrysemista 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.
      b'. Lateral margins of pronotum without an anterior lobe.
   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.
      c'. Eyes circular, as long as broad, moderately exserted upwardly.
         a''. Head (including eyes) little more than two-thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum.
   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.
II. Metasternum elevated at middle and furnished with a posterior process directed backwards.

1. Genus Macrotristria.
2. Genus Rihana.
5. Genus Cacama.
7. Genus Cryptotympana.

23. Genus MACROTRISTRIA, Stål

Character. — 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 coxae; 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 infuscate.

1. *M. angularis*.

2. *M. hillieri*.

3. *M. occidentalis*.

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 infuscate.

4. *M. nigronervosa*.

5. *M. doddi*.

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

6. *M. sylvana*.


8. *M. sylvanella*.

9. *M. dorsalis*.

10. *M. intersecta*.
    *Fidicina intersecta*, Walker, ibidem, p. 98 (1850).

11. *M. extrema*.

12. *M. nigrosignata*.
24. Genus RIHANA, Distant

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

2. R. coronata.
   Cicada coronata, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 3, p. 52 (1889);
   Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 95, t. 12, f. 116a,b (1891).

3. R. tagalica.
   Cicada tagalica, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 96, t. 6, f. 84a,b (1891).

4. R. timorensis.

B. Opercula not half the length of abdomen.
   b. Tegmina and wings fuscescent.

5. R. polyhymnia.
   Cicada polyhymnia, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 97, t. 12, f. 48a,b (1892).

   c. Tegmina and wings clear, hyaline.

6. R. pontiana.
   Cicada pontiana, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), Vol. 1, p. 298 (1888);
   Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 97, t. 5, f. 74a,b (1892).

7. R. germana.
   t. 4 f. 3a,b (1888).

8. R. bimaculata.
   Cig. f. 132.


C. Opercula not extending beyond base of abdomen.

10. *R. atra*.

_Rhina atra_, Distant, Entomologist 1900, p. 207.

11. *R. seminiger*.


12. *R. umbrosa*.


D. Opercula almost reaching base of apical abdominal segment.


Species known to writer by the female sex only

15. *R. semperi*.


_Cryptotympana tondana_, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. 93, t. 13, f. 13a, b (1891).

Species _Ethiopicanæ_

Tegmina more or less spotted.

17. *R. nigrans*.


18. *R. martini*.


19. *R. hova*.


Species _Americanae_

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

20. *R. bicosta*.


22. *R. bicolour._—_Pl. 4, Figs. 24a, b, c._


23. *R. digiti._


24. *R. bonhotei._


25. *R. hermidiana._


27. *R. radis*.  


29. *R. intermedia*.  

30. *R. transversa*.  

31. *R. mesochlora*.  

32. *R. ornata*.  

33. *R. paphias*.  

34. *R. vitripennis*.  

35. *R. intermedia*.  

36. *R. crucifera*.  

37. *R. olympus*.  

38. *R. tibicen*.  


40. *R. grossa*.  

FAM. CICADIDÆ

New Mexico.

Mexico.

Honduras.

Central America.

Jamaica.

Mexico.

N. America, Costa Rica.

Mexico.

N. America.

N. America.

N. America.

N. America, Mexico.

1) Smith and Grossbeck (1907) have investigated the N. American species hitherto and usually referred to as *R. tibicen*, Linnæus 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. Bot this paper must be consulted and seriously studied.
HOMOPTERA

Cicada roncensis, Walker, ibidem, p. 106.

Fidicina litterata, Walker, ibidem, p. 91.

B. Tegmina more or less spotted towards apical areas.

41. R. superba.

42. R. virginiana.

43. R. belizensis.

44. R. swalei.

45. R. bakeri.

46. R. fusipennis.

Species unknown to the compiler

47. R.? aurifer.


49. R.? hieroglyphica.

25. Genus CICADA, LINNAEUS

   Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 614 (1861); Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 6 (1865); Distant (part.)
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 meso-
notum including the cruciform elevation, lateral margins not ampliated; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tympana covered; opercula variable in
length; rostrum reaching posterior coxae; 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. — Palaearctic, Ethiopian, Australasian and American
regions.
Species Palæarcticæ

1. C. fliebaja,
   Cicada fliebaja, Scopoli, Ent. Carn. p. 117, 345 (1763); Melichar, Cicad. Mitt.-Europ. p. 5, t. 1, f. 6, 7 (1866).

2. C. bihamata.
   Cicada bihamata, Motschulsky, Ent. Ent. p. 24 (1861); Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 95, t. 12, f. 8a,b (1891).

3. C. lecchi.

4. C. sinensis.

5. C. fiammata.

6. C. andreusi.

Species Australasianæ

7. C. kuruwuduaea.

8. C. kuanesi.

9. C. graminæa.

Species Æthiopicanae

10. C. pulvérulentæ.

Species Americanæ

11. C. nigriventrís.

12. C. erraticæ.

13. C. palliddæ.

    Cicada delicatæ, Osborn, Ohio Naturalist, Vol. 6, p. 498 (1906).

15. C. reperta.

16. C. viridisfasciæ.
17. *C. robusta*.


*Cicada robusta*, var. t. 2, f. 34.6 (1881).

18. *C. montezuma*.


*Cicada radii*, var. t. 2, f. 24.6 (1881).

19. *C. hilaris*.


f. 10a.b (1881).

20. *C. cinerifera*. — Pl. 4, Figs. 25a, b, c.


21. *C. dorata*.


22. *C. hitroglyphica*.


Species unknown to the compiler

23. *C. toronja*.

*Cicada toronja*, Breddin, Hom. Celebes, p. 100 (1901).


24. *C. diataca*.


25. *C. maculigena*.


26. *C. egregia*.


27. *C. sublaqueata*.


28. *C. obtusa*.


29. *C. repetita*.


26. Genus ANTANKARIA, Distant


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 coxa; anterior femora strongly toothed beneath; opercula in type not passing the base of metasternum; tegmina and wings tale-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.

27. Genus CACAMA, Distant


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 coxae; 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, subquadriangular.

Type. — C. mauro, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central America.

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

2. C. dissimilis.

3. C. longirostris.

28. Genus ORIA, Distant


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 coxae 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. boliviensis, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Bolivia.

1. O. boliviensis. — Pl. 4, Figs. 28a, b, c.
29. Genus Cryptotympana, Stål


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 amphilite; abdomen in male about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, the tympanal orifices 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 Palaearctic Region.

A. Tegmina pale hyaline.

a. Tegmina with about basal third opaque, black.

1. C. pustulata.
   Tettigonia atroa, Fabricius, ibidem, p. 267, 22 (1787).
   Cryptotympana pustulata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 80, t. 11, f. 100.b
   (1891); Stoll, Cig. f. 116.

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

2. C. aquila.

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

3. C. corvus.

4. C. viridipennis.

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

5. C. intermedia.

6. C. suluensis.

Malayan, Archipelago, China, Japan, Australia?

Malaya, Corea.

India.

Sumatra.

India, Malaya.

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

8. *C. acuta*.


9. *C. edwardsi*.


10. *C. demissitia*.


11. *C. recta*.


12. *C. facialis*.


13. *C. sinensis*.


14. *C. varicolor*.


15. *C. insularis*.


16. *C. limborgi*.


17. *C. exalbida*.


18. *C. vesta*.


d. tegmina wholly hyaline.

19. *C. immaculata*.

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

India, Malaya.

India.

Sumatra.

India.

Sumatra, China, Japan.

China.

Sumbawa, Ceylon.

Andaman Isles.

Terassemerir.

India.

India, Siam.

Java.

---

1) Cryptotympana lombokensis, nov. spec. — C. Body above black; an ochraceous spot on each side of anterior pronotal margin, a little before eyes, posterior pronotal margin viridesc; posterior margins of metaturnum and the cruciform elevation viridesc or ochraceous; face and sternum plecous, the latter with ochraceous streaks and white pubescence; opercula ochraceous their bases white pubescence; abdomen beneath pale testaceous; notum black, its base ochraceous; legs ochraceous, the anterior tibiae and tarsi, broad streaks to anterior and intermediate femora, and coaxal spots. black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the veins fumose; tegmina with the costal membranes in the end of radial area, the basal cell, and basal veins viridesc, post-costal membrane, a spot at spines of the first and second anal area and a streak beneath base of clivinal area, blak; wings with the margins of the abdominal area black, the basal veins viridesc, 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 spines roundly angulate rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; face strongly transversely ridged, centrally longitudinally obsolete on its anterior half.

long. excl. tegm. 38 millim., Exp. tegm. 116 millim., Hyb. Lombok and Flores (Frohster — Brit. Mus.).

This species is somewhat allied to *C. acuta* Sign., from which it may be structurally differentiated by the broader spines of the opercula. In some specimens the viridesc markings are replaced by ochraceous.
B. Tegmina lightly infuscate.

20. *C. epithesia.*


21. *C. diomeden.*

*Cryptotympana diomedea,* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 85, t. 11, f. 3a,b (1891).

22. *C. mandarina.*

*Fidicina operculata,* Carreno (MS.?).
*Cryptotympana mandarina,* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 86, t. 11, f. 7a,b (1891).

23. *C. niassana.*


C. Tegmina darkly infuscate.

24. *C. holsti.* — Pl. 4, Figs. 29a, b, c.


25. *C. accipiter.*

*Cryptotympana accipiter,* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 84, t. 13, f. 10a,b (1891).

26. *C. fumipennis.*

*Cryptotympana fumipennis,* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 84, t. 11, f. 47a,b (1891).

**Division HETEROPSALTRIARIA**


**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**


**Characters.** — Head about as long as breadth 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 coxae; 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.
FAM. CICADIDÆ.

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ.
FAM. CICADIDÆ.

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ.
Thopa sessiliba Dist.

Cyclochila australasiae A.S.

Macrothymbia goldingi Dist.

Pauletia aurora Dist.

Tarum spectans Illiger

FAM. CICADIDÆ.

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ.
FAM. CICADIDÆ.

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ
FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. CICADINÆ
In JTapTtsa meeki Dist.
*J*ata*MeruLeL* Dist.
*Laugudia dohertyi* Dist.
*Matua kama* Dist.
*Dohuma nigra* Walk.

*Pomponia merula* Dist.

**FAM. CICADIDÆ**

**SUBFAM. CICADINÆ**
Type. — *H. aliena*, Jacobi.

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


Division DUNDUBIARIA


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 Palaearctic 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 . .

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 . . . . . . . . . .

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 . . . . . . . . . .

II. Second ventral segment in ♀ alone provided with lateral tubercles; opercula short . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

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 margin of the lobes of vertex; rostrum scarcely reaching the posterior coxae . . . . . . . . . .

D. Head with the front not twice as broad at base as length of anterior margin of the lobes of vertex; rostrum reaching, sometimes passing, the posterior coxae; 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.

1. Genus Leptopsaltria.

2. Genus Purana.


5. Genus Dundubia.
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 looking broad, either just or longly passing middle of abdomen, well separated, and not overlapping. more or less conceavely sinuate on each side at basal area, their apices rounded or obliquely truncate.
i. Greatest breadth of tegmina about a third of length.

f'. Anterior margins of vertex of head almost at right angles to front.
v'. Greatest breadth of tegmina more than one-third of length.
g'. Head (including eyes) only about two-thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum.
v'. Head much shorter than breadth between eyes.
h'. Opercula in looking 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.

h". Opercula in looking broad, their inner margins contiguous, nearly equally broad throughout, their apices broad, the outer margins very obsoletely sinuate.

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, concave sinuate on each side near base, their apices rounded or obtusely acute, occupying lateral abdominal areas, and always well separated at their inner margins.

j'. Head distinctly shorter than breadth between eyes.
k'. Pronotum measured centrally distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins moderately dentate.

v'. Opercula elongate, broad, nearly meeting at their inner margins, sinuate at their basal areas.

m. Anal abdominal segment in looking apically acutely dentate or with a broad obtuse process on each side.

v". Opercula obliquely divergent, sometimes very short.

m'. Anal abdominal segment in looking apically unarmed.

v"'. 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 looking longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.

p. Tympanic coverings of normal shape and size.

p'. Tympanic coverings very large, nearly meeting inwardly.
FAM. CICADIDÆ

31. Genus LEPTOPSALTRIA, Stål


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; gene internally at apex near base of lore furnished with a tubercle or tumescence; abdomen moderately long and robust, anterior femora distinctly and robustly spined; rostrum extending beyond the posterior coxae; tegmina 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 Palearctic Region.

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

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

2. *L. mascula*.

3. *L. samia*.

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

4. *L. andamanensis*.

5. *L. taipinensis*.

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

4. *L. andamanensis*.

5. *L. taipinensis*.

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

4. *L. andamanensis*.

5. *L. taipinensis*.
6. _L. kaphoensis._

7. _L. watanabei._

8. _L. apicalis._

32. Genus PURANA, Distant


**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 coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline.

**Type.** — _P. tigrina_, Walker,

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

1. **P. tigrina.**

2. **P. conspicua.** — Pl. 5, Figs. 32a, b, c.

3. **P. tigroides.**

4. **P. morrissi.**

5. **P. pigmentata.**

6. **P. pryeri.**

7. **P. guttularis.**
   _Leptopsaltria guttularis_, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 37, t. 12, f. 204b (1889).
8. *P. davidii*.

9. *P. nubilitinae*.
   Leptopaltiria nubilitinae, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 33, t. 8, f. 17a, b (1889).

f. Opercula in male longer than broad, their apices obtusely angulate.

10. *P. carmente*.
   Leptopaltiria carmentae, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 37, t. 8, f. 2a, b (1889).

11. *P. jacobsoni*.
   *Purana jacobsonii*, Distant, Tijdschr. v. Entomol. (in litt.).

12. *P. barbosa*.

13. *P. celebensis*.

14. *P. confictitas*.

15. *P. hirundo*.

33. Genus MAUA, DISTANT


**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 coxa; tegmina and wings hyaline.

**Type.** — *M. quadriruberculata*, Signoret.

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

1. *M. quadriruberculata*.
   Leptopaltiria quadriruberculata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 31, t. 8, f. 6a, b (1889).

2. *M. affinis*. — Pl. 5, Figs. 33a, b, c.
   Java, Philippines, China.

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

3. *M. albiguttata*.
   Leptopaltiria albiguttata, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 36, t. 8, f. 8a, b; t. 10, f. 4a, b (1889).

Java, Borneo.

Java, Borneo.

Java.

Sulu, Islands.

Celebes.

Java, Borneo.
**34. Genus TANNA, DISTANT**


**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 coxae; 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*. — PI. 5, Figs. 34a, b, c. [Japan]

2. *T. bhutanensis*.

3. *T. insignis*.

4. *T. pallida*.

**35. Genus DUNDUBIA, AMYOT & SERVILLE**


**Characters.** — Body long and robust; head somewhat triangular 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 ampliated 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 coxae; 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. manuifera*, Linnaeus.
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. manutera.

*Cicada mamiifera*, Linneæus, Mon. Ad. Frid. p. 84, excl. syn. (1754).
*Dundubia uigrimaculata*, Walker, Heded., p. 63 (1835).
*Dundubia obtusa*, Walker, ibidem.
*Dundubia varia*, Walker, (see Germ.) ibidem, p. 48.
*Dundubia manutera*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 39, t. 4, f. 17a,b, var. 10a,b (1889).


2. D. helena.


b. Opercula in male about reaching middle of abdomen, their apices angularly rounded.
3. D. arata. — Pl. 4, Figs. 35a, b, c.

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.

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


*Dundubia meller*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 40, t. 12, f. 9a,b (1889).
7. D. rafflesi.


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


36. Genus COSMOPSALTRIA, Stål


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 coxae; 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.


6. *C. alticola*, — Pl. 5, Figs. 36a, b, c.


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


11. *C. fratercula*, nov. spec. 1).

1) Cosmopsaltria fratercula, nov. spec. — f. 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 fumosa, anterior tibia (excluding base), tarsi, and apices of intermediate and posterior tibia testaceous or black; tegmina and wings hyaline; venation mostly ochraceous, the first with the costa membrane ochraceous, the posterior margin of basal half of cell 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. 4.3 millim. Exp. tegm. 56 millim.

Hab. Tonkin (Brit. Mys.).

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

13. *C. andersoni.*  

14. *C. tonkiniana.*  

*Cosmoscarta tonkiniana*, Jacobi, ibidem, t. 21, f. 1.

Species not seen by the compiler


*Platylomia haritana* (inc.)


*Meimuna ogasawarensis* (inc.)

17. *C. ? oshimensis.*  

37. Genus FATIMA, DISTANT


**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; tympanal coverings in male projecting a little beyond the lateral abdominal margins; rostrum passing the posterior coxae; opercula in male broad, just or longiy passing the middle of the abdomen, either concavely sinuate on each side or slightly and obliquely truncate, their apices rounded or obliquely truncate; tegmina and wings sub-hyaline, the first broad, their greatest breadth more than one-third of their length.

**Type.** — *F. capillata*, Distant.

**Geographical distribution of the species.** — Papuan Islands.

1. *F. capillata.* Figs. 37a, b, c.  

2. *F. loria.*  

38. Genus SAWDA, DISTANT


**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 coxae; 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.


**39. Genus AYESHA, DISTANT**


**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 coxae; 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. spatulata*, Stål.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — Malayan Archipelago, Corea.


FAM. CICADIDÆ

40. Genus HAPHSÀ, Distant


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 coxae; opercula in male broad, their inner margins contiguous, nearly equally broad throughout, their apices convex, their outer margins very obtusely sinuate; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type. — H. nicomache, Walker.

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

1. H. nicomache.

2. H. velitaris.

3. H. crassa.

4. H. meeki. — Pl. 7, Figs. 40a, b, c.

41. Genus PLATYLOMIA, Stål


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 coxae; 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 vena 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 Himalayas.

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.*
   Cosmopsaltria *spinosa*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 52, t. 4, f. 7a, b (1860).

2. *P. distancing.*

3. *P. juvenc.*

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

4. *P. amicta.*
   Cosmopsaltria *amicta*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 43, t. 8, f. 44, b (1890).

5. *P. vibrans.*

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.


7. *P. diana.*

8. *P. majuscula.*

9. *P. larus.*

10. *P. nagorasingha.*

11. *P. bocki.*

12. *P. meyeri.*

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 fuscous black; mesonotum with the margins of two oblique spots, a curved line on each lateral area, three spots in front of anal cruciform elevation, 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 faciated with castaneous-brown, body beneath and legs, pale brownish-ochraceous; anterior stridulations to face and a central apical spot to same, apex of rostrum, anterior tibia and tarsi, spines of anterior femora, spine of intermediate and posterior tibia and the tarsi, and the segmental margins to the abdomen between piceous or castaneous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the vasculation more or less ochraceous, the former with the costal membrane ochraceous, the spines of the soral areas slightly infuscated; head as long as breadth between eyes; pronotum about as long as mesonotum excluding cruciform elevation, the pronotum with its lateral margins arched with a distinct tooth; opercula long, narrow, widely separated, reaching the base of the last abdominal segment, outwardly concavely sinuate near base, their extreme spine subacute; abdomen above finely pilose. Long exot. teg. c. 34 millim. Exp. teg. c. 98 millim.
   Hab. — Hungary, lahd. of N. Bornei (Brit. Mus.).
   A species to be placed near *P. vibrans* Walk., but with the operculs distinctly differentiated.
13. *P. umbraata.*


*b.* Opercula in male wider on apical area than at base.

14. *P. assamensis.*


15. *P. flavida.*


*Cosmopsaltria flavida,* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 52, t. 5, f. 154,8 (1890).

16. *P. bivocalis.*


17. *P. hainanensis.*


18. *P. radha.*


*Cosmopsaltria radha,* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 54, t. 4, f. 93,8 (1890).

19. *P. similis.*


20. *P. fuscineca.*

*Cosmopsaltria fuscineca,* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 102, t. 15, f. 21 (1892).

21. *P. spiculata.*


22. *P. virescens.*


23. *P. saturata.*

*Dundubia saturata,* Walker, List Hom. Suppl. p. 6 (1888).


24. *P. brevis.*


25. *P. insignis.*


26. *P. fuliginosa.*


*Cosmopsaltria fuliginosa,* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 50, t. 6, f. 164,6 (1890).

27. *P. nigra.*


28. *P. albomaculata.* — Pl. 6, Figs. 4 a, b, c.


42. **Genus DICEROPEGA, Stål**


**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 coxa; 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. obtecta*, Fabricius.

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

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

1. *D. obtecta*.

   *Tettigonia obtecta*, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyn. p. 35 (1803).

2. *D. pacifichorda*.


3. *D. pigafetta*.


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

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

5. *D. atrla.*


6. *D. opercularis*.

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

7. *D. insularis*.

   *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*.

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

9. *D. maculata*.


10. *D. minakasse*.


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*.

12. *D. stuartl.*


15. *D. reedens.*


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

16. *D. alvina.*


18. *D. brunennis.*


19. *D. albostrata.*


*Cosmopsaltria ornaticeyts*, Breddin, ibidem, p. 107 (1901).


43. Genus MEIMUNA, DistANT


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

---

1) *Diceryopyga novae-guineae*, 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 fuscous 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 fascia 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 antennae and eyes, two small central spots to clypeus, irregular lines to femora, oblique annulations to tibia, and the anterior and intermediate tarsi, black; subbasal annulations to tibia 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 spines rounded, their inner margins distinctly separated; male abdominal segments in male apically centrally dentate and with a long slightly curved denticate process on each side.

Long, excl. tegm. c. 20 millim. Exp. tegm. 92 millim.

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

Allied to *D. alvina*, dist. from the Solomon Islands but differing in the longer and broader front to the head, the longer and narrower opercula; different markings to the body and legs, etc. From *D. impar*, Wall. 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 coxae; 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.


*d*. Opercula in male scarcely reaching or slightly passing middle of abdomen.


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

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


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


9. *M. mongolica*.  


**44. GENUS POMPONIA, Stål**


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 amputate 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 coxae; 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.*


*Dundubia cinctimanan,* Walker, Ibidem, p. 49.


*Dundubia ruina,* Walker, Ibidem, p. 64; Stoll, Cigales, t. 36.

2. *P. piceata.*


3. *P. imperatoria.*


4. *P. intermedia.*


5. *P. merula. — Pl. 7, Figs. 4-4a, b, c.*


6. *P. gigantea.*


7. *P. diffusa.*


India, Malay Peninsula, Malayan Archipelago, Japan, China, Formosa.

Tonkin.

Malaya.

Tenasserim.

Borneo, Java.

N. Guinea.

Borneo.

---

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.

6. Greatest width of opercula about or little more than a third of their length.

6. Third apical area to tegmina shorter than fourth

B. Opercula broader than long

P. imperatoria.

P. intermedia.

P. merula.
8. *P. adusta.*


9. *P. gracilis.*


10. *P. lactea.*


11. *P. picta.*


B. Tegmina with only the transverse veins at bases of second and third apical areas infuscated.

12. *P. solitaria.*


13. *P. thalia.*


14. *P. surya.*

*Pomponia surya,* Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1902, p. 671, t. 30, f. 22.b

15. *P. promiscua.*


45. Genus DOKUMA, Distant


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 coxa; tegmina with the 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.


2. *D. consobrina.*

46. Genus AOLA, Distant


Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, its length about equal to breadth between eyes; front prominence, 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 coxae; 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.


47. Genus ONCOTYMPANA, Stål


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 coxae; 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.


B. Opercula in male overlapping internally.

4. O. expansa.

5. O. maculaticollis.

6. O. obnubila.

7. O. fusca.

8. O. virescens.

9. O. stratoria.

10. O. vividicincta.

48. Genus MATA, Distant


**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 orificies 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 coxae; 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.

2. *M. rama.*

49. Genus CHAMPAKA, Distant


**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 coxae; 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.


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

**Division LAHUGADARIA**


**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**


**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 coxae; 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) Ghamasa *harveyi*, nov. spec. — C1. Body above dark castaneous; eyes posterior and lateral margins of pronotum, and the cruciform elevation ochraceous; body beneath paler castaneous very thinly, shortly greyish pilose; legs more or less dark castaneous, the tarsi ochraceous; rostrum ochraceous; tegmina dull ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venter 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 coxae; anterior femora strongly spined beneath.

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

Differing from *C. viridimaculata*, Dist. the only other described species of the genus by the non-entuated basal veins to the apical area 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.
INDEX

Pages

abdilla, Dist. 48
absemilis, Dist. 12
accifer, Dist. 36
acciaper, Walk. 36
acuta, Sign. 35
acutipespus, Butl. 8
acutipespus, Dist. 51
acutipespes, Walk. 51
adoma, Dist. 11
adoste, Walk. 54
aerata, Dist. 43
aetherea, Dist. 17
affinis, Dist. 41
affinis, Fabr. 10
aficana, Palis. 16
afretii, Stål. 9
agatha, var. Moult. 44
alacris, Stål. 29
albata, var. Dist. 19
aligera, Walk. 12
aliguttera, Dist. 41
aligutterata, Walk 41
albistigma, Dist. 42
albistigma, Walk. 42
albamacula, Dist. 49
albostrinta, Dist. 51
albura, Bredd. 53
alticola, Dist. 44
alluaudi, Dist. 15
aluna, Dist. 51
amicta, Dist. 48
andamana, Dist. 11
andamana, Dist. 11
andamanensis, Dist. 39
andersoni, Dist. 45
andrewsi, Dist. 31
andriana, Dist. 13
Angamiana (genus), Dist. 17
angularis, Frogg. 26
angularis, Germ. 26
angusta, var. Butl. 15
Antankaria (genus), Dist. 32
antinorii, Leth. 10
antipa, Karsch. 13
Aola (genus), Dist. 55
apicalis, Mats. 40
aquila, Dist. 34
aquilla, Walk. 34
arcauta, Walk. 34
argentata, Germ. 23
argyrea, var. Mel. 14
armata, Ol. 16
arminops. Noulah. 11
Arunta (genus), Dist. 21
assamensis, Atk. 10
assamensis, Dist. 49
atkinsoni, Dist. 9
atra, Dist. 28
atra, Dist. 50
atra, Sign. 34
atra, Fabr. 34
atrofasciata, Kirk. 31
atrofasciata, Guér. 27
attenuata, Dist. 5
auletes, Germ. 29
aurifera, Say. 30
aurora, Dist. 23
australisine, Am. & Serv. 22
Ayshna (genus), Dist. 46
azteca, Kirk. 31
badia, Dist. 10
bakeri, Dist. 30
basimacula, Walk. 7
bangueyesis, Dist. 48
barbosae, Dist. 44
basilis, Sign. 9
basilischa, Dist. 10
basilischa, Walk. 10
basifolia, Walk. 15
basimacula, 7
basirps, Walk. 33
bassettgawa, Walk. 8
basi-viridis, Walk. 10
basi-viridis, Walk. 9
beccari, Leth. 16
belizensis, Dist. 30
bettoni, Dist. 9
bermudiana, Ver. 28
bhuatanensis, Dist. 42
biandata, Walk. 50
bicolor, Walk. 35
bicosta, Walk. 28
bicornia, Walk. 25
bicornia, Walk. 28
bhamata, Motch. 51
bilaqueta, Uhler. 30
bimaculata, Ol. 27
bimucusara, Dist. 55
bivocalis, Mats. 49
black cicada, Frogg. 23
locki, Dist. 48
boliviana, Dist. 33
bombifrons, Karsch. 6
bonhotel, Dist. 28
bonaensis, Dist. 51
bouvieri, Dist. 13
brancsiki, Dist. 14
brasilensis, Kirk. 32
brevis, Dist. 49
brevis, Walk. 8
buddha, Kirk. 54
bueno, Walk. 34
bueno, Dist. 8
buño, Walk. 8
bulgara, Dist. 28
Cacama (genus), Dist. 33
calyptos, Dist. 8
calyptos, Kirby 8
cameroni, Butl. 16
canescens, Dist. 8
canescens, Walk. 8
canicularis, Harr. 29
capresis, Am. & Serv. 11
capresis, var. L. 11
capitata, Dist. 45
carmenta, Dist. 41
carmente, Walk. 41
capitata, Ol. 10
carlins, Dist. 12
cassandra, Dist. 52
centenaria, Drury 11
centroleneus, Walk. 11
centralis, Dist. 8
cervina, Walk. 9
Champaka (genus), Dist. 56
chlorogaster, Dist. 50
chlorogaster, Boisd. 50
chloromerom, Walk. 29
chloronata, Walk. 11
Chremistica (subgen.), Stål (part.). 30
Chremistica (subgen.), Stål (part.). 30
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>FAM. CICADIDÆ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Cricidae (subgen.), Stål</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Cricada (genus), L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Cricada (subgen.), Stål (part.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Cricadaria (division), Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CICADINÆ (subfam.), Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ciliaris, Butl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ciliaris, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>cinctimaus, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>cinctifera, Uhl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>cercoscripta, Jac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>clara, Am. &amp; Serv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>clupealis, Karsch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>cavebs, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>cavebes, Stål.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>conestia, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>colorata, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>colorata, Stål</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>confinis, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>confusa, Karsch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>comacies, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>communata, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>conspicua, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>contracta, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>convergens, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>corvus, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>corvus, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Cosmopsaltria (genus), Stål</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>coronata, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>crassa, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>crassa, Dist. (cont.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>crassa, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>crucifera, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Cryptotympana (genus), Stål</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Cyclochila (genus), Am. &amp; Serv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Cyclochilaria (division), Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>daica, Bredd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>davidii, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>daveis, Smith &amp; Grossb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>decora, Germ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>delicata, Oeb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>delinata, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>demissilis, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>depicia, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>deusta, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>deusta, Stål</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>deusta, Thubn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>diana, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Diceroprocta (genus), Stål</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Diceroprocta (subgen.), Stål (part.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Diceropyga (genus), Stål</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>dichroa, Boisd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>didyma, Boisd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>digueti, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>dimidiata, Karsch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>dionemus, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>dissimilis, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>distans, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>distanti, Montl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>distincta, Atk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>dives, Westw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>divisa, Germ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>doddi, Asht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>dohertyi, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>doharl, Schmidt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Dokuma (genus), Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>dorsalis, Asht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>dorsata, Say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>doryca, Boisd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>doryca, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Domboi Drummer, Frogg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>duarum, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>ducalis, Westw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Dundubia, Am. &amp; Serv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Dundubiania (division), Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>durga, dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>edwardsi, Kirk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>egregia, Uhl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>eliotii, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>clypura, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>emanatura, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>episthesia, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>erratica, Oeb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>esa, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>euterpe, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>evanescens, Butl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>exalbida, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>extrema, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>expansa, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>eydouxi, Guér.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>fascialis, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>fascialis, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>fasciata, Fabr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>fasciata, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>fasciata, Stål</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Fatima (genus), Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>fessa, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>fenestrata, Uhl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>fereire, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>ficulaea, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>figurata, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>flammata, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>flava, Asht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>flavescens, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>flavescens, Frogg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>flava, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>floridula, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>fratercula, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>frazini, Fabr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>froggatti, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>flavida, Guér.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>falicosa, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>full, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>famifennis, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>tumipennis, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>tumipennis, Asht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>fulviga, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>fulvula, Oeb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>furla, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>fuscangulis, Butl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>fusiipennis, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>fusca, Oeb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>fusca, Oeb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>fuscata, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>gamamedica, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>gemina, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>germana, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>gestroi, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>gigantea, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>gigas, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>gracina, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Green Monday, Frogg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>graminea, Mel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>graminina, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>grandicollis, Germ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>grandidieria, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Graetpsaltria (genus), Stål</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>grossa, Fabr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>guttularia, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>guttularia, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>guttulata, Sign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>haglundii, Stål</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>hainanensis, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>hampsoni, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>handlirschii, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Hapha (genus), Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>harmandi, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>harisi, Leach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>harveyi, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>heathi, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>hecuba, Dist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I1OM0PTERA

HOMOPTERA

helena, Dist. 43
hemipectera, Guér. 10
Henicopsaltria (genus), Stål 24
Heteropsaltria (division), Dist. 56
Heteropsaltria (genus), Jac. 36
hieroglyphica, Dist. 32
hieroglyphica, God. & Frogg. 30
hieroglyphica, Say 32
hieroglyphicalis, Kirk. 30
hilaris, Dist. 32
hilleri, Dist. 26
hilpa, Walk. 11
hilpa, Dist. 11
hirta, Karsch 12
hirtipennis, Germ. 11
hirtipennis var. d, Stål 12
hirundo, Walk. 41
holsti, Dist. 36
hoppoenois, Mats. 40
hori, Dist. 12
horsfieldi, Dist. 32
hove, Dist. 13
hove, Dist. 28
horuduadua, Dist. 31
hyalina, Dist. 6
hyalina-limbata, Sign. 10
hyaloptera, Stål 8
ida, Moult. 44
immaculata, Walk. 43
immaculata, Oli. 35
immaculata, Walk. 34
impar, Dist. 51
impar, Walk. 51
imperatoria, Westw. 53
indicis, Don. 15
inermis, Stål 44
iniquinata, Dist. 17
inignis, Dist. 10
insignis, Dist. 49
insignis, Dist. 42
insularis, Dist. 35
insularis, Dist. 50
insularis, Walk. 50
interclusa, Walk. 21
intermerata, Walk. 43
intermedia, Dist. 29
intermedia, Walk. 53
intermedia, Sign. 34
intermedia, Dist. 34
intersecta, Walk. 26
interna, Walk. 15
invaria, Walk. 34
loba, genus, Dist. 4
jacobsoni, Dist. 44
jacquemi, Dist. 44
japonensis, Dist. 42
japonica, Horv. 42
johnnys, Walk. 32
junctivitta, Dist. 30
junctivitta, Walk. 50
juno, Dist. 48
kaempferi, Fabr. 10
kaempferi, Dist. 10
kama, Dist. 56
kareisana, Mats. 45
kelsali, Dist. 24
khadiga, Dist. 52
knowlesi, Dist. 31
Koma (genus), Dist. 6
Kongota (genus), Dist. 14
lactea, Dist. 54
Lauguda (genus), Dist. 57
Laugadaria (division), Dist. 57
lata, Dist. 44
lara, Dist. 48
lara, Walk. 48
lata, Walk. 44
laticolor, Walk. 48
laticopa, Karsch 11
laticlavia, Stål 7
laticollis, Mel. 5
laticosta, Asht. 22
lactiloma, var. Dist. 44
lactiloma, var. Walk. 44
leechi, Dist. 31
leika, Kirk. 5
leopardina, Dist. 5
Leptopsaltria (genus), Stål 39
liberiana, Dist. 12
limba, Karsch 17
limbata, Fabr. 16
limbata, Walk. 5
limbaticollis, Stål 5
limbimacula, Karsch 17
limborghi, Dist. 35
limpida, Karsch 9
limida, Dist. 9
lineata, Dist. 53
lineatella, Walk. 8
lineata, Walk. 51
lineae, Smith & Grossb. 29
literata, Walk. 30
longirostris, Dist. 33
longica, Dist. 9
lorius, Dist. 45
lutulenta, Dist. 51
lyricen, De Geer 29
mackinnoi, Dist. 9
Maurotristria (genus), Stål 25
maculaticollis, Dist. 50
maculaticollis, Motsch. 36
maculifera, Stål 26
madagascariensis, Stål 15
madagascariensis, Dist. 33
makhaga, Dist. 12
mahoni, Dist. 55
maja, Dist. 43
mandarina, Dist. 36
mannifera, Dist. 43
margarita, Walk. 30
margarita, Say 29
martini, Dist. 28
nuxmoporia, Fabr. 11
marshalli, Dist. 9
mascula, Dist. 39
Mata (genus), Dist. 57
Maua (genus), Dist. 41
maura, Dist. 33
mearesiana, Westw. 19
meedii, Dist. 47
Meimuna (genus), Dist. 51
melania, Dist. 11
melanoptera, Dist. 53
melanoptera, Dist. 19
melanoptera, White 19
mellea, Dist. 43
melpomene, Walk. 49
membranacea, Karsch 12
merula, Dist. 53
mesochlora, Walk. 29
meyeri, Dist. 48
micron, Dist. 52
micron, Walk. 52
mimica, Dist. 40
minahassae, Dist. 50
mitus, Walk. 29
mira, Dist. 11
mixta, Kirby 28
moericus, Germ. 23
mongolica, Dist. 32
montezuma, Dist. 32
montivaga, Dist. 19
Munsa, Dist. 5
Munza, Dist. 6
Murchisoni, Dist. 11

Ochracea, Dist. 27

Ochthoece, Dist. 27
Occlusa, Jac. 7
Ogasaarcinsia, Mats. 45
Oleata, var. Dist. 32
Oleacea, Dist. 31
Olivacea, Germ. 22
Olymposa, Walk. 29

Oncotympana (genus), Stil 55
Ooza, Dist. 44
Or tons (genus), Dist. 33
Orna, Walk. 29
Orni, Fabr. 31
Opalifera, Dist. 52
Opcularis, Dist. 50
Opcularis, Ol. 29
Opcularis, Walk. 50
Opcularata, Carrero 36
Opcularissima, Dist. 28
Opcularissima, Dist. 28
Opcularissima, Dist. 46

Oxypleura (subgen.), Am. & Serv. 7

Oxythoece, Dist. 27
Octoguttata, Fabr. 10
Oculata, Jac. 7
Ogasawarcinsia, Mats. 45
Oleata, var. Dist. 32
Oleacea, Dist. 31
Olivacea, Germ. 22
Olymposa, Walk. 29

Oncotympana (genus), Stil 55
Ooza, Dist. 44
Or tons (genus), Dist. 33
Orna, Walk. 29
Orni, Fabr. 31
Opalifera, Dist. 52
Opcularis, Dist. 50
Opcularis, Ol. 29
Opcularis, Walk. 50
Opcularata, Carrero 36
Opcularissima, Dist. 28
Opcularissima, Dist. 28
Opcularissima, Dist. 46

Oxypleura (subgen.), Am. & Serv. 7

Padda, var. Dist. 44
Pallida, Dist. 42
Pallida, Dist. 31
Pallidiventricis, Dist. 55
Pallidiventricis, Stil 55
Passa, Walk. 8
Patmolis, Stil 8
Pembana, Dist. 13
Pendillatix, Walk. 7
Feringweyl, Dist. 7
Perulata, Guér. 21
Phacocephala, Dist. 44
Phacochirha, Walk. 44
Phacolovis, Walk. 15
Picaeta, Dist. 53
Pigadetiae, Dist. 50
Picta, Walk. 54
Pictibasis, Walk. 23
Pimentata, Dist. 40
Pylaga, Walk. 23
Plagiata, Karsch 9
Platyleura (genus), Am. & Serv. 7
Platygastrer, Asht. 42
Platylomia (genus), Stil 47
Plebega, God. 23
Plebega, Scop. 31
Plumosa, Germ. 12

Pesticochlora, Walk. 50
Poliopteralia (subgen.) 7
Polita, Dist. 9
Polita, Walk. 9
Polyneura (genus), Westw. 17
Polydorus, Stil. 8
Polydorus, Walk. 8
Polyhymnia, Dist. 27
Polyhymnia, Walk. 27

Polyneuraria (division), Dist. 3
Pomponia (genus), Stil 53
Ponticiana, Dist. 27
Prausa, Walk. 26
Pratt, Dist. 46
Procellens, Dist. 17
Procellens, Stil 17
Promiscua, Dist. 54
Pruinosa, Say 29
Pryers, Dist. 40
Psaldota (genus), Stil 22
Psophis, Walk. 29
Pulchra, Asht. 23
Pulvereia, Dist. 31
Pulverulentia, Dist. 14
Punctigera, Walk. 14
Purana (genus), Dist. 40
Pustulata, Fabr. 33
Pygmaea, Dist. 24
Pyrospits, Mats. 31
Pygmea, Jac. 7
Quadricollis, Butl. 8
Quadrituberculata, Dist. 42
Quadrituberculata, Sign. 41
Quanza, Dist. 16
Quandlandica, Kirk. 31

Radiha, Dist. 49
Radiata, Karsch 6
Rafflesi, Dist. 43
Rama, Dist. 56
Ramifera, Walk. 53
Recedens, Dist. 51
Recedens, Walk. 51
Recta, Dist. 35
Recta, Dist. 35
Recta, Walk. 33
Reducta, Walk. 7
Repanda, L. 15
Repanda, var. assamensis, Dist. 10
Reperta, Uhl. 31
Reperta, Uhl. 32

FAM. CICADIDÆ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>res, Hald.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>saccata, Fabr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resonans, Walk.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sadaco (genus), Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reticularis, Uhl.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>samia, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revolli, Dist.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>samula, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridleyana, Dist.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>sanguiflua, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rimana (genus), Dist.</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>saturas, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robertsonii, Fitch.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>saturas, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robusta, Dist.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Sawda (genus), Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roepsorghii, Atl.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sayi, Smith &amp; Grossb,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ratana, Dist.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>scitula, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rudis, Dist.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>seebohmi, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rudis, Walk.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>semilera, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rudis, Karsch</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>semicilia, Germ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rudis, var. Dist.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>seminiger, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufvena, Walk.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>semilucida, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufferfordi, Dist.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>sempere, Stil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>saccata, Fabr.</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>semusia, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sadaco (genus), Dist.</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>seraphina, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samia, Walk.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>serva, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samula, Dist.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>serva, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanguiflua, Walk.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>sessiloba, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saturas, Dist.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>severini, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saturas, Walk.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>vexguttata, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawda (genus), Dist.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>seychellenisia, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sayi, Smith &amp; Grossb,</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>sharpi, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scitula, Dist.</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>sibylla, Stil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seebohmi, Dist.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>signifera, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semilera, Dist.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>similheta, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semicilia, Germ.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>similaris, Smith &amp; Grossb,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seminiger, Dist.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>similis, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semilucida, Walk.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>simplex, Walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sempere, Stil</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>sinensis, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semusia, Dist.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>sinensis, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seraphina, Dist.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>sobria, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serva, Dist.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>sobrina, Stil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serva, Walk.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>sobrina, Stil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sessiloba, Dist.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>solidaria, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>severini, Dist.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>Tacua (genus), Am. &amp; Serv.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vexguttata, Walk.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td><strong>Tacuaria (division)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seychellenisia, Dist.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>tagalika, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharpi, Dist.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>tagalika, Stil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sibylla, Stil</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>taipinensis, Mats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signifera, Walk.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>tanga, Strand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similheta, Dist.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>sobria, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similaris, Smith &amp; Grossb,</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>sobrina, Stil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similis, Dist.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>solidaria, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simplex, Walk</td>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>Taena (genus), Dist.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinensis, Dist.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>tayoyaya, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinensis, Dist.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>tepperi, Godd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sobria, Walk.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Terpsichore, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sobrina, Stil</td>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>Tethraria (division)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tethraria (division)</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>tibicen, L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tienta, Karsch</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>tigrina, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tigrina, Walk</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>tignica, Palis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tigridiales, Walk.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>timorensis, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tigrides, Walk.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td><strong>Tosena (genus), Am. &amp; Serv.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>townsendia, Uhl.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>totransva, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transversa, Walk.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>trimeni, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trianguriasa, Dist.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>truncaticeps, Sign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truncatius, Dist.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>tuberosa, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truncatius, Sign.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>tuberosa, Sign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ugada (genus), Dist.</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>umbra, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umbrosa, Dist.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>urania, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variegatea, Fabr.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>varia, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varia, Walk.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>veliger, Jac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varicolor, Dist.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>velataris, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variegata, Fabr.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>vesta, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varia, Walk.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>vibranis, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varia, Walk.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>vibrans, Walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>velata, Dist.</td>
<td>33</td>
<td><strong>viera, Sign.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vires, Dist.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>virescens, Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virescens, Dist.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td><strong>virescens, Dist.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FAM. CICADIDÆ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>virescens, Karsch</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>vitripennis, Say</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>watanahei, Mats.</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virescens, Ol.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>viticollis, Jæ.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>watsoni, Dist.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virgulata, Dist.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>viridis, Fabr.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>westwoodi, Dist.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viridifascia, Dist.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>viridicincta, Stål</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>westwoodi, Stål</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viridipennis, Dist.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>vomerigera, Bredd.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Yanga (genus), Dist.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vitiensis, Dist.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>wahlbergi, Stål</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**EXPLANATION OF PLATES**

**Plate 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fig.</th>
<th>1a, b.</th>
<th>Ioba limbaticollis, Stål.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2b, c.</td>
<td>Muansa clypealis, Karsch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3a, b.</td>
<td>Sadaka hyalina, Distant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4a, b.</td>
<td>Roma bombifrons, Karsch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5a, b.</td>
<td>Munza laticlavia, Stål.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6a, b.</td>
<td>Platypleura polydorus, Walker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7a, b.</td>
<td>Yanga brancsihi, Distant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8a, b.</td>
<td>Kongota punctigera, Walker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9a, b.</td>
<td>Umjaba evanescens, Butler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plate 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fig.</th>
<th>10a, b, c.</th>
<th>Pycna caelestia, Distant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11a, b, c.</td>
<td>Ugada mutti, Distant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12a, b, c.</td>
<td>Angamiana floridula, Distant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13a, b, c.</td>
<td>Polyneura ducaleis, Westwood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15a, b, c.</td>
<td>Toseva sebohmi, Distant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16a, b, c.</td>
<td>Graptopsaltria tienta, Karsch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18a, b, c.</td>
<td>Arunta perforata, Guérin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plate 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fig.</th>
<th>14a, b, c.</th>
<th>Tacua speciosa, Illiger.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17a, b, c.</td>
<td>Thopha sessiliba, Distant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19a, b, c.</td>
<td>Cyclochila australasia, Amyot &amp; Serville.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20a, b, c.</td>
<td>Psaloda aurora, Distant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23a, b, c.</td>
<td>Macrotristria godingi, Distant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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. Henicoptaltria fullo, Walker.
— 24a, b, c. Rhinaea bicornis, Walker.
— 25a, b, c. Cicada cinctifera, Uhler.
— 26a, b, c. Antankaria madagascarensis, Distant.
— 28a, b, c. Oriia boliviana, Distant.
— 29a, b, c. Cryptotympana holstii, Distant.
— 35a, b, c. Dundubia aerata, Distant.

Plate 5

Fig. 22a, b, c. Henicopsaltria alioi, Walker.
— 24a, b, c. Rihana bicornis, Walker.
— 26a, b, c. Cicada cinctifera, Uhler.
— 28a, b, c. Oriia boliviana, Distant.
— 29a, b, c. Cryptotympana holstii, Distant.
— 35a, b, c. Dundubia aerata, Distant.

Plate 6

Fig. 27a, b, c. Cacana maura, Distant.
— 30a, b, c. Heteropsaltria aliena, Jacobi.
— 31a, b, c. Lepisalisria tuberosa, Signoret.
— 32a, b, c. Parasa conspicua, Distant.
— 33a, b, c. Mana affinis, Distant.
— 34a, b, c. Tanua japonica, Distant.
— 36a, b, c. Cosmopsaltria alticola, Distant.
— 39a, b, c. Ayesha spathulata, Stål.

Plate 7

Fig. 37a, b, c. Fatima capitata, Distant.
— 38a, b, c. Sacoda gestroi, Distant.
— 41a, b, c. Platyomia alboaculata, Distant.
— 42a, b, c. Diceropyga junctivitta, Walker.
— 43a, b, c. Meimuna gamameda, 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 homa, Distant.
— 50a, b, c. Lahugada dokeiryi, Distant.

South Norwood, London S. W. 15th October 1912.
En vente chez V. Verteneuil & L. Desmet, Imprimeurs-Éditeurs, 60-62, rue T’Kint, Bruxelles
Prospectus gratis et franco sur demande.

Direction scientifique : M. P. Wytsman, Zoologiste, Quatre-Bras, Tervueren (Belgique).
HOMOPTERA

FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ
HOMOPTERA
FAM. CICADIDÆ
SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ

by W. L. DISTANT

WITH 3 COLOURED PLATES

SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ


This subfamily is to be recognized by the presence of tympanal coverings which are however imperfect, and more or less exposing orifices.

Division Cicadatraria


In this division the tympanal coverings are rounded anteriorly, not angulate — either completely covering the orifices anteriorly and exposing them interiorly or the reverse, or smaller, exposing them both anteriorly and interiorly; the lateral margins of the pronotum are not convexly ampliate nor medially angulate; the tegmina and wings are hyaline, sometimes maculate.

The genera composing this division are confined to the Palarctic, Oriental, and Malayan regions and represented in Japan.
1. Abdomen in ♀ not intercalate beneath.
   A. Tympanal coverings narrower, but scarcely shorter than tympanal cavities.
      a. Lateral margins of pronotum moderately ample.
      b. Head shorter than pronotum.
      c. Abdomen longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
      d. Head almost as long as breadth between eyes.
   e. Tegmina ample, nearly three times as long as broad.
      d'. Head about half as long as breadth between eyes.
   f. Tegmina narrow, more than three times as long as broad.
      a'. Lateral margins of pronotum straight, not ample.
   g. Head as long as pronotum.
      c'. Abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.

B. Tympanal coverings both narrower and shorter than tympanal cavities.
   a. Wings with five optical areas.
   b. Wings with six apical areas.
   d. Opercula in ♀ short and transverse, not or scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen.
   e. Head deflected anteriorly, front not prominent.
   f. Pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum.
   g. Length of head about equal to breadth between eyes; abdomen in ♀ longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
   h. Greatest width of tegmina only one-third of length, broader than wings.
      h'. Greatest width of tegmina considerably more than one-third of length, but scarcely broader than wings.
   g'. Length of head less than width between eyes; abdomen in ♀ about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
   h''. Tegmina in ♀ more than three times as long as broad.
      h'''. Tegmina in ♀ a little more than twice or less than three times as long as broad.
   d'. Opercula in ♀ short but well developed, at least reaching apex of second abdominal segment.
   d'''. Opercula in ♀ extending beyond the middle of abdomen.
   e'. Head not deflected anteriorly, the front very prominent.
   f'. Pronotum as long as mesonotum.

C. Tympanal coverings shorter, but not narrower, than tympanal cavities.
   e''. Head with the front prominent, its lateral margins at right angles with anterior margins of vertex.
   i. Lateral margins of pronotum ample, narrowed anteriorly.
   k. Abdomen beneath strongly channelled near lateral margins.
      i'. Lateral margins of pronotum convex anteriorly, medially concavely sinuate.

1. Genus Tettigia.
2. Genus Onomacritus.
5. Genus Rustia.
FAM. CICADIDÆ

3

1. Abdomen beneath obliquely recurved near lateral margins ... 14. Genus Basa.

2. Abdomen in ♂ tuberculate beneath on second and third abdominal segments.
   a. Head about as long as half the width between eyes; wings with six apical areas ...
   a'. Head as long as width between eyes; wings with five apical areas. 9. Genus Calcagninus.

51. Genus Tettigia, Amyot


Characters. — Head including eyes as broad as base of mesonotum, shorter than pronotum, margins of front a little discontinuous with the lateral margins of vertex, pronotum with the lateral margins moderately ampiolate, sinuate, widened posteriorly; mesonotum including cruciform elevation about as long as head and pronotum together; abdomen somewhat robust, a little longer in length than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings narrower but scarcely shorter than tympanal cavities; opercula short, not or slightly extending beyond base of abdomen; tegmina about three times as long as broad, eight apical areas; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — T. ornii, Linnaeus.

Geographical distribution of species. — Palæarctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, Australasian and neotropical Regions; Cochin China, Madagascær, and Central America.

1. T. ornii.
   Tettigonia punctata, Fabricius, Suppl. p. 516, 24 (1798).

2. T. orientalis.

3. T. interrupta. — Pl. 1, Fig. 1 a, b.

4. T. burkei.
   Tettigia variagata, Goding & Froggatt, loc. cit., p. 504, pl. 18, ff. 9, 94 (1904).

5. T. pennata.

6. T. barbara.
52. Genus Onomacritus, Distant


Characters. — Head transverse, much shorter than the breadth between eyes, eyes large and upwardly prominent, as seen beneath distinctly exerted, lateral margins of vertex and front almost continuous; face broad, narrowing to clypeus, an obscure central tubercle near anterior margin, clypeus strongly centrally ridged, only a little shorter than face; pronotum considerably longer than head, a little shorter than mesonotum, the lateral margins a little amphipne, concavely sinuate before the lateral angles, which are roundly prominent and a little upturned, slightly and obscurely angulate before the concave sinuation; abdomen much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tympanal coverings narrower but scarcely shorter than tympanal cavities; rostrum passing the base of abdomen; opercula in male small and transverse, widely separated internally; tegmina elongate, narrow, more than three times as long as broad; wings only half as long as tegmina, but nearly as broad, six apical areas, their basal margins almost at right angles with each other.

Type. — O. sumatranus, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Sumatra.

1. O. sumatranus. — Pl. 1, Figs. 2a, b.


53. Genus Tamasa. Distant


Characters. — Body moderately short, abdomen not longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings both narrower and shorter than tympanal cavities; head shorter than pronotum, which is slightly shorter than mesonotum.

A genus intermediate between Tettigia and Terpnusia. From Tettigia it is separable by the structure of the tympanal coverings, which are both narrower and shorter than tympanal cavities, and by the short abdomen; from Terpnusia it also differs by the short and opaque abdomen, the greater width of the head between eyes = to width of base of mesonotum, and by the tympanal coverings being subanulate anteriorly.

Type. — T. tristigma, Germar.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

1. T. tristigma. — Pl. 1, Figs. 3a, b.

54. Genus EMATHIA, Stål


Characters. — Head about as long as pronotum, including eyes about as wide as base of mesonotum, vertex longer than front, its lateral margins discontinuous, that of vertex not in line with that of front; pronotum a little shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins straight, not ampliate, its posterior angles moderately ampliante; mesonotum with the disk convex; abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings incomplete, narrower but scarcely shorter than the tympanal cavities, which are thus inwardly exposed; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxae; opercula in male small, narrow, not extending beyond basal abdominal segment; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas and the basal cell not twice as long as broad.

Type. — E. agrata, Stål.

Geographical distribution of species. — British India.

1. E. agrata. — PI. 1, Figs. 43a, b.

55. Genus RUSTIA, Stål


Characters. — Head a little shorter than pronotum, including eyes about as wide as base of mesonotum, its lateral margins discontinuous, lateral margins of vertex not in line with those of front, the vertical angles globosely produced, eyes somewhat pedunculate, ocelli much farther apart from eyes than from each other; pronotum as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins nearly straight, a little sinuate, its posterior angles slightly recurved; abdomen longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings very small, both narrower and shorter than the tympanal cavities; opercula in male very small, not covering the cavities; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with the basal cell much longer than broad, apical areas eight, wings with five apical areas.

Type. — R. dentivitta, Walker.

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

1. R. dentivitta. — PI. 1, Figs. 5a, b.
56. Genus TERPNOSIA, DISTANT


Characters. — Head about as long as breadth between eyes, deflected anteriorly, front not prominent; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins sinuate, with the posterior angles moderately lobulate produced; abdomen in male longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings both narrower and shorter than tympanal cavities; opercula in male short and transverse, usually not or scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen 1); anterior femora spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first usually more or less maculate, with eight apical areas, and the basal cell longer than broad; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — T. psecas, Walker.

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

A. Opercula in male not extending beyond base of abdomen.

1. T. psecas. — Pl. 1, Figs. 6a, b.  

2. T. mawi.  

3. T. confusa.  
   Terpnosia confusa, Distant, loc. cit. (1905).

4. T. sripat.  

5. T. ransonnellii.  
7. *T. clav.*  
*Terpnosia clav.* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 141, t. 9, f. 5a, b (1892).

8. *T. abdullah.*  

*Terpnosia glyceri* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 139, t. 15, f. 5a, b (1892).  
Stoll, Cfg. f. 58.

10. *T. nigricosta.*  

11. *T. andersoni.*  
*Terpnosia andersoni* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 141, t. 9, f. 13a, b (1892).

12. *T. madhava.*  
*Terpnosia madhava* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 141, t. 9, f. 22a, b (1892).


15. *T. versicolor.*  

*Pomponia pumila* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 73, t. 13, f. 8a, b (1891).

17. *T. oberthuri.*  

18. *T. translucida.*  

B. Opercula in male extending beyond base of abdomen.

*Terpnosia maculipes* Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 140, t. 15, f. 7a, b (1892).

20. *T. ganea.*  


57. Genus Cicadatra, Amyot


HOMOPTERA

Characters. — Head (including eyes) narrower than base of mesonotum, its length less than width between eyes, but about as long as pronotum; pronotum much shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins more or less obliquely straight, its posterior lateral angles a little amplified; mesonotum convex; abdomen in male as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings both narrower and shorter than tympanal orifices; opercula in male short and transverse, not extending beyond the base of abdomen; anterior femora spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first sometimes a little maculate, its greatest width more than a third of length, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — C. atrus, Olivier.

Geographical distribution of species. — Palaearctic, just entering British India.

1. C. atrus.


Glinda striata, MS. Mus. Berolin.


2. C. platyptera.


3. C. lineola.


4. C. tenebrosa.


5. C. hyalina.

Tettigonia hyalina, Fabricius, Suppl. Ent. p. 516 (1798).

Glinda varicosa, MS. Mus. Berolin.


6. C. ochrasta.


7. C. alhageos.


Glinda glaucirhiza, var. alhageos, Puton, Cat. Hém. p. 67 (1856).


8. C. segetum.


9. C. burriana.


10. C. xanti.


11. C. striata.

58. Genus PSALMOCHARIAS, N. nom.


Characters. — Head about as long as space between eyes, lateral margins of front somewhat at right angles to lateral margins of vertex, eyes scarcely projecting beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum; pronotum shorter than the mesonotum, its lateral margins more or less oblique, the posterior angles being obliquely dilated; abdomen longer than the space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana largely exposed, the flaps being a little shorter and very much narrower than the tympanal orifices; rostrum just passing the intermediate coxae; opercula in male small, transverse, not extending beyond base of abdomen; anal appendages large.

Type. — P. quarula, Pallas.

Geographical distribution of species. — Palaearctic Regions and British India.

1. P. quarula.

Psalmocharias, N. W. India.

2. P. flavicollis. — Pl. I, Figs. 8a, b.


3. P. viridifiava, nov. spec. 1.

4. P. rugifenis.


5. P. acheri.


Notes:

P. viridifiava, nov. spec. — O. Head, pronotum and mesonotum flavescence; area of the occelli, narrow anterior and broad posterior margins, and a central longitudinal suture (broadened anteriorly and posteriorly) in pronotum, a large triangulated spot on disk and the cruciform elevation in mesonotum, venesecent abdomen above testaceus, venesecent at base and with two black spots on apical segment; body beneath ochraceous, margins of sternum, coxae and legs more or less venesecent; tegmina and wings hyaline, extreme bases of both testaceus, costal membrane of the first and the venation of both, venesecent; head deflected anteriorly, front not prominent; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum; greatest width of tegmina considerable more than one third of length, but scarcely scarcely shorter than wings; length of head about equal to breadth between eyes.

Long excl. tegm. 5.3 mm. Exp. tegm. 7.6 mm. Habitat. — India, India.

P. rugifenis — The head, pronotum and mesonotum are venesecent, the tegmina and wings are hyaline, the costal membrane of the first and the venation of both are venesecent; the head is deflected anteriorly, the front is not prominent, the pronotum is distinctly shorter than the mesonotum; the greatest width of the tegmina is considerably more than one third of the length, but the tegmina are not more than wings; the length of the head is approximately equal to the breadth between eyes.

Long excl. tegm. 5.3 mm. Exp. tegm. 7.6 mm. Habitat. — India, India.

P. acheri — The head, pronotum and mesonotum are venesecent, the tegmina and wings are hyaline, the costal membrane of the first and the venation of both are venesecent; the head is deflected anteriorly, the front is not prominent, the pronotum is distinctly shorter than the mesonotum; the greatest width of the tegmina is considerably more than one third of the length, but the tegmina are not more than wings; the length of the head is approximately equal to the breadth between eyes.

Long excl. tegm. 5.3 mm. Exp. tegm. 7.6 mm. Habitat. — India, India.

Considerable confusion exists as to this species. It was some time since presented to the British Museum, by Dr de Giacomi, who had purchased it from a dealer under the name of Cicadetta psalmodiana. Horvath, Dr Horvath however has renounced any knowledge of the species and I therefore describe it under its name by which it may have been distributed elsewhere.
6. *P. lacteipennis.*


7. *P. semenovi.*


59. **Genus CALCAGNINUS, Distant**


**Characters.** — Head (including eyes) about as broad as base of mesonotum, its length about half the width between eyes. ocelli not quite twice the distance from eyes as from each other; pronotum wish the lateral margins sometimes slightly ampliated and more or less distinctly toothed, or nearly straight with only the posterior angles amplified; abdomen longer than space between the apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings rudimentary, only covering the tympanal orifices at base; second and third ventral segments in male furnished with a well-developed tubercle near each lateral margin; anterior femora distinctly spined beneath; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first usually slightly maculate and possessing eight apical areas; wings with six apical areas.

**Type.** — *C. picturatus,* Distant.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — Oriental Region.

1. *C. picturatus.*


2. *C. nilgiriensis.* — Pl. 1, Figs. 9a, b.


60. **Genus GUDABA, Distant**


**Characters.** — Head (including eyes) about as broad as base of mesonotum, its length about equal to the space between eyes, front prominent; pronotum about as long as broad, its lateral margins obliquely straight, its posterior lateral margins angulated; abdomen somewhat cylindrical, longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings very much shorter and narrower than the tympanal orifices, second and third ventral segments in male furnished with a tubercle near each lateral margin, that on the second segment longest; opercula in male short, transverse, not passing basal abdominal segment; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with eight, wings with five apical areas.

**Type.** — *G. marginata,* Distant.
Geographical distribution of species. — India, Burma, Cochin-China.

1. *G. marginata.* — Pl. 1, Figs. 10a, b. India.


2. *G. apicata.*


3. *G. maculata.*


61. Genus KHIMBYA, Distant


Characters. — Head deflected before eyes, the front scarcely visible above, its length much shorter than space between eyes, margins of front and vertex subobliquely continuous; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins sinuate, but not dentate; abdomen much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana imperfectly covered, flaps shorter and narrower than tympanal cavities; rostrum not quite reaching posterior coxae; opercula in male inwardly obliquely divergent, extending to a little more than a third of the abdomen; anterior femora with at least two spines on their under surface; tegmina broad, their greatest breadth considerably more than a third of their length, apical areas eight, basal cell much longer than broad.

_Type._ — K. evanescens, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — British India.

1. *K. evanescens._ — Pl. 1, Figs. 11a, b. India.


_Pomponia evanescens_, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 72, t. 10, f. 13a, b (1890).


2. *K. immixt._


3. *K. cuneata._


4. *K. siti._


5. *K. diminuta._


62. Genus LETHAMA, Distant

Characters. — Head horizontal, as long as space between eyes, not anteriorly deflected, front very prominent, margins of front and vertex obliquely subcontinuous; pronotum as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins oblique, sinuate, obscurely dentate; abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana imperfectly covered, the flaps shorter and narrower than the tympanal cavities; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora armed beneath with two or three strong spines; opercula extending to more than half the length of the abdomen, sinuate, wide apart and on the lateral abdominal areas; tegmina broad, their greatest breadth more than one-third of their length, apical areas eight, basal cell much longer than broad.

Type. — L. locusta, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — British India.
1. L. locusta. — Pl. 1, Figs. 12a, b. India.
Diatalabia locusta, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad., p. 44, l. 6, f. 14b (1884).

63. Genus KAMALATA, Distant


Characters. — Head moderately deflected in front of eyes, its length about equal to space between eyes, its lateral margins discontinuous, the lateral margins of vertex being more or less at right angles to those of front, its width between eyes being distinctly narrower than base of mesonotum; face globose; pronotum a little shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins somewhat angularly sinuate, broad and laminate on posterior half; abdomen broad, robust, and moderately inflated, above somewhat laterally oblique on each side, beneath strongly channelled near each lateral margin; tympanal coverings about as broad but shorter than the tympanal cavities, their length variable, either very short as in K. pancherina or about half the length of cavities as in K. javanensis; opercula in male short, transverse, not extending beyond base of abdomen; rostrum considerably passing the posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first maculate, variable in length, about as long as body, as in K. pancherina, or longer than body, as in K. javanensis, basal cell longer than broad; apical areas eight.

Type. — K. pancherina, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Sumatra, Java.
1. K. pancherina. — Pl. 2, Figs. 13a, b. Sumatra.
2. K. javanensis.

64. Genus BASA, Distant


Characters. — Head with front prominent and produced, its lateral margins at right angles with anterior margins of vertex, its breadth between eyes much narrower than base of mesonotum, its
length about equal to that of pronotum; pronotum a little shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins convex anteriorly and concavely sinuate before posterior angles, which are amplified; abdomen much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, its lateral areas obliquely depressed above; beneath with the disk somewhat flat and the marginal areas obliquely directed upward; tympanal flaps shorter, but not narrower than tympanal cavities; opercula transverse and just passing base of abdomen; anterior femora strongly spined beneath near apex; anterior tibiae longer than femora, anterior tarsi more than half the length of tibiae; tegmina and wings long and narrow, greatest width of the first only equal to a third of length, its basal cell much longer than broad, fourth ulnar area much compressed at base of third, apical areas eight.

**Type.** — *B. singularis*, Walker.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — British India.

1. *B. singularis*. — Pl. 11, Figs. 14a, b.  
   *Pomponia singularis*, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 72, t. 6, f. 49, b (1890).  

Incertae sedis

65. **Genus TRIGLENA, Fieber**


**Characters.** — This genus, without the examination of the type, or a typical specimen (which so far as I am aware or can learn, no entomologist knows) is insufficiately described by its respected founder. Horváth rightly fastens on its principal points — Elytris areis apicalibus septem — alis areis apicalibus tribus instructis *, but he places it with genera which I think may probably prove to be not its closest allies.

**Type.** — *T. virescens*, Fieber.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — Smyrna.

1. *T. virescens*.  

**Division FIDICINARIA**


**Characters.** — This division is represented by a series of Neotropical genera, in all of which the tympanal orifices are more or less exposed; the tympanal flaps are always well developed and are usually somewhat angulate at their apices; the tegmina and wings are hyaline, sometimes maculate, but never opaque, and they always possess eight apical areas; the lateral margins of the pronotum have sometimes their posterior angles lobately produced, but they are never convexly ampliate nor medially angulate.

The *Fidicinaria* are composed of Neotropical genera of which some species are found in the Southern Nearctic Region.
SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

1. Metasternum with a moderately elevated transverse central plate, which is not anteriorly angularly produced.

A. Head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum; eyes scarcely projecting beyond anterior angle of pronotum.
   a. Vertex of head at area of ocelli distinctly longer than front.
   b. Posterior angles of pronotum a little prominent, but not lobately produced.
   c. Tegmina with transverse vein at base of second apical area more or less vertical.
      a'. Vertex of head at area of ocelli often only very slightly longer than front.
      c'. Tegmina with transverse vein at base of second apical area strongly oblique.

1. Genus PROARNA.

B. Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum; eyes projecting beyond anterior angles of pronotum.
   a. Posterior angles of pronotum more or less lobately produced.
   d. Tympanal coverings large and only moderately internally deficient.
   e. Tegmina with transverse vein at base of second apical area more or less vertical.
   f. Vertex of head at area of ocelli about as long as front.
      f'. Vertex of head at area of ocelli much longer than front.
      d'. Tympanal coverings only developed on lateral areas.
      e'. Tegmina with transverse vein at base of second apical area strongly oblique.

4. Genus TYMPANOTERPES.

2. Metasternum transversely elevated and anteriorly angularly or subangulary produced.

C. Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum; eyes porrect.

D. Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum; eyes porrect, more or less styloate.
   g. Pronotum about as long as mesonotum; tympanal coverings in $\mathcal{E}$ with their inner margins strongly concave.
   g'. Pronotum shorter than mesonotum; tympanal coverings in $\mathcal{E}$ not concave interiorly.

2. Genus OLLANTA.

3. Genus PACARINA.

5. Genus ARIASA.

6. Genus FIDICINA.

7. Genus HEMISCIERA.

8. Genus MAJEORONA.

66. Genus PROARNA, Stål


Characters. — Head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum, eyes scarcely projecting beyond anterior angles of pronotum, vertex of head at area of ocelli distinctly longer than front; pronotum a little shorter than mesonotum, the posterior angles a little prominent but not lobately produced; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; metasternum with a moderately elevated transverse central plate, which is not anteriorly angu-
larly produced; tegmina about three times as long as broad, the transverse vein at base of second apical area more or less vertical; wings about half the length of tegmina, the latter with eight apical areas, the basal cell longer than broad.

**Type.** — *P. hilaris*, Germar.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — The whole of the Neotropical Region, Antilles, and Southern portion of the Nearctic Region.

Some confusion may arise in separating this genus from *Tympanoteres*, Stål (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), Vol. 1, p. 614, 1861), in which the founder had previously placed several of the species which he afterwards included in *Proarna*, and which again subsequently, in «Conспектus generum» (Hem. Afr. Vol. 4, p. 7, 1866), he separates primarily by the moderately erect or curved and non-oblique transverse vein at the base of the second apical vein to the tegmina.

1. *P. hilaris*.

*Cicada subtructa*, Walker, List Hom. Vol. 1, p. 147 (1850) (excl. habitat) 1;

2. *P. germari*.

*Cicada fusosbrida*, Walker, loc. cit. Suppl. p. 23 (1858).
*Proarna germari*, Distant (n. nom.), Syn. Cat. Hom. Cicadidæ, p. 86 (1906);
Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 6, f. 1 (1907).

3. *P. strigiocollis*.

*Proarna strigiocollis*, Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 6, f. 2 (1907).

4. *P. pulvera*.

Stoll, Cig. f. 72.

5. *P. grisa*.

*Tetrigona grisa*, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Vol. 4, p. 17 (3) (1794); Syst. Rhyn., p. 34 (4) (1803).

6. *P. albida*.

*Proarna albida*, Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. Vol. 1, p. 12, t. 5, f. 94, h (1881);
Stoll, Cig. f. 125.

7. *P. insignis*.


8. *P. guttulosa*.


9. *P. salloti*.


1) Walker erroneously gave «Sillet» as the habitat of this synonym.
10. *P. bufo*.


11. *P. championi*.


12. *P. bargi*.


13. *P. squamigera.* — *Pl. 2, Figs. 15a, b.*


*Proarna venosa*, Uhler, Ent. Amer., Vol. 4, p. 82 (1888).

15. *P. chariclo*.


16. *P. dactyliocephala*.


17. *P. inconspicua*.


18. *P. capistrata*.


19. *P. heidemanni*.


20. *P. uruguayensis*.


21. *P. montevideensis*.


22. *P. praegracilis*.


23. *P. valvata*.

*Proarna valvata*, Uhler, Ent. Amer., Vol. 4, p. 84 (1888).

67. Genus OLLANTA, Distant


**Characters.** — Head (including eyes) broader than base of mesonotum, eyes projecting beyond anterior angles of pronotum, vertex at area of ocelli about or almost as long as front; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its posterior angles labellately produced, its lateral margins obliquely narrowed anteriorly, very slightly sinuate; mesonotum moderately convex; abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tympanal coverings large, their apices subacute, anteriorly but not inferiorly covering cavities; rostrum reaching posterior coxae; epercula small, transverse, only about reaching base of abdomen; face moderately globose; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas.

**Type.** — O. mexicana, Distant.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — Mexico and Central America.

1. *O. mexicana.* — *Pl. 2, Figs. 16a, b.*


2. *O. modesta*.


68. Genus Pacarina, Distant


Characters. — Head (including eyes) broader than base of mesonotum; eyes projecting beyond anterior angles of pronotum; vertex at area of ocelli much longer than front; pronotum with the posterior angles moderately lobately produced, its lateral margins oblique, slightly sinuate, its length shorter than that of mesonotum; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings distinct but inwardly concavely narrowed and exposing the tympanal cavities; face convex, a little broader than the space between it and eyes; opercula about reaching base of abdomen, their lateral margins oblique, their posterior margins a little rounded; anterior femora armed with two strong spines beneath; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; tegmina and wings hyaline; apical areas eight.

Type. — P. signifera, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central America, Mexico and Texas.

1. P. signifera. — Pl. 2, Fig. 174a, b. Central America, Texas.
   T. signifera, loc. cit. p. 47 (1858).
   Pacarina signifera, Distant, loc. cit. p. 142 (1905).

   Pacarina schumannii, Distant, loc. cit. p. 142 (1905).

69. Genus Tympanoterpes, Stål


Characters. — Head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum, eyes scarcely projecting beyond anterior angles of pronotum, vertex of head at area of ocelli often only very slightly longer than front; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, the posterior angles a little prominent but not lobately produced; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; metasternum with a moderately elevated transverse central plate, which is not anteriorly angularly produced; tegmina usually less than about three times as long as broad, the transverse vein at base of second apical area strongly oblique; wings about half the length of tegmina which have eight apical areas and the basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — T. serricosta, Germar 1).

Geographical distribution of species. — Tropical America.

1. T. serricosta. Brazil, Argentina.

2. T. arechavaletae. Argentina, Uruguay.
   Waterhouse, Aid Idem. Ins. t. 168, f. 3e, 8.

1) Of the species Stål originally stated were representative of his genus Tympanoterpes, he subsequently (in 1861) removed a no small proportion to his genus Proarna. The Cicada serricosta, Germar, must be taken as the type.
HOMOPTERA

3. T. cordubensis. — Pl. 2, Figs. 18a, b. 


4. T. perplexa.


5. T. alboapicata.


6. T. elegans.


70. Genus ARIASA, DISTANT


Characters. — Head (including eyes) wider than base of mesonotum, the eyes projecting beyond anterior pronotal angles, vertex at area of occelli as long as or only a little shorter than front; posterior angles of pronotum more or less sublobately produced; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana largely exposed, the flaps only upwardly developed on the lateral areas; face large and globose; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; opercula short, not passing base of abdomen; abdomen beneath prominently channeled at each lateral margin; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas, basal cell a little longer than broad.

Type. — A. colombiur, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Neotropical Region.

1. A. colombiur. — Pl. 2, Figs. 19a, b.


Ariasa colombiur, Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 9, f. 7 (1907).

2. A. nigrovittata.


3. A. albiplica.


4. A. nigrovittata.


5. A. torrida.


6. A. dipyxilon.


7. A. marginata.


Stoll, Cig. f. 100.

71. Genus FIDICINA, AMYOT & SERVILLE

Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, eyes not porrect; head broad, vertex between eyes three times broader than long, front obliquely depressed; pronotum about equal in length to that of mesonotum, about half as long as broad at base, posterior angles more or less obtusely angulate; abdomen short, shorter than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; metasternum transversely elevated and anteriorly angularly or subangularly produced; tegmina about two and a half, sometimes three times as long as broad; wings about half as long as tegmina; which have eight apical areas and the basal cell a little longer than broad.

Type. — *F. mannifera*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Tropical America.

A. Tegmina and wings moderately opaquely coloured at base, and more or less strongly maculate.

1. *F. mannifera.*


*Cicada* (Fidicina) *plebeia*, Linnaeus, var. *Tettigonia mannifera*, Fabricius,


*Merian*, Ins. Surinam, pl. 49 (1720).

Stoll, Clg. f. 126.


B. Tegmina and wings a little or slightly opaquely coloured at base.

a. Tegmina and wings unsotted.

2. *F. picta.*


3. *F. pronoe.*


4. *F. passerculus.*


5. *F. dreyeri.*


*Cicada molina*, Walker, loc. cit. p. 128 (1850).


7. *F. brisia*.

8. *F. bogotana*.
   *F. bogotana*, Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 11, f. 9 (1907).

9. *F. rubricata*.

10. *F. amana*.

11. *F. cachla*.

12. *F. viridifemur*.

13. *F. steindachneri*.
    f. 14, b, c, d (1902).


15. *F. innestabilis*.

   a'. Tegmina maculata.

16. *F. sciras*.
    *Fidicina sciras*, Jacobi, Hom. Andina, Pt. 1, p. 11, f. 10 (1907).

   C. Tegmina and wings prominently, opaquely, and generally more or less brilliantly coloured
   at base.

   b. Tegmina unsotted.

17. *F. opalina*.

18. *F. funea*.
    t. 4, f. 44, b (1893).

19. *F. pullata*.

20. *F. rosa-cordis*.

21. *F. sawyeri*.

22. *F. roberti*.

23. *F. latetenuavis*.

24. *F. sericous*, — *Pl. 2, Figs. 20a, b*.

British Guiana; Amazons.

Colombia, Ecuador, Peru. Amazons.

Brazil.

Costa Rica.

Costa Rica.

Brazil.

Venezuela; Brazil.

Venezuela, Colombia.

Brazil.

Panama.

Argentina.

Brazil.

Rio Janeiro.

Central Brazil.

Amazons.

Brazil, Rio Janeiro.
FAM. CICADIDÆ

25. *F. chlorogena.*


27. *F. mülleri.*

28. *F. bonaerensis.*

29. *F. bicolor.*


31. *F. explanata.*

32. *F. vitellina.*

33. *F. parvula.*

72. Genus HEMISCIERA, AMYOT & SERVILLE


Characters. — Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum; eyes porrect, more or less stylate, length of head about equal to half its breadth between eyes, and distinctly shorter than pronotum which is about equal in length to mesonotum; abdomen a little shorter than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tympanal coverings in male with their inner margins strongly concave; metasternal plate well developed, centrally longitudinally impressed and anteriorly produced on each side; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly spinel beneath; opercula in male small, transverse, not extending beyond base of abdomen, tegmina about two and a half times as long as broad, with eight apical areas and the basal cell about as long as broad.

Type. — *H. maculipennis,* Laporte.

Geographical distribution of species. — Amazonian area of South America.

1. *H. maculipennis.* — Pl. 2, Figs. 21a, b. Amazons.


2. *H. durhami.*

73. Genus MAJEORONA, Distant


Characters. — Head (including eyes) considerably broader than base of mesonotum; eyes-protruberant, more or less stylyte; length of head above about equal to half its breadth between eyes and about or almost as long as pronotum, which is distinctly shorter than mesonotum; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; the tympanal orifices exposed interiorly, the flaps almost as long as and covering the lateral areas, not prominently concave interiorly; metasternal plate well developed, centrally longitudinally impressed and anteriorly produced on each side; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tarsi three-jointed; opercula in male small, transverse, not extending beyond base of abdomen; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas and the basal cell longer than broad.

Type. — M. aper, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Neotropical Region.


Division ZAMMARARIA


Characters. — In this division the pronotal margins are amplified and usually medially angulate; the tympanal orifices are more or less exposed — little in Odopca and very largely in Zammararia; the tegmina and wings (with the exception of some species of Odopca) are hyaline and usually more or less spotted.

The Zammararia are entirely confined to Tropical and Subtropical America, including Cuba.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

A. Tympanal coverings outwardly complete, the orifices only exposed outwardly.
   a. Pronotum shorter than mesonotum.
      b. Head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum. 1. Genus Odopca.
      a'. Pronotum as long as mesonotum.
         c. Head (including eyes) narrower than base of mesonotum. 2. Genus Mirania.
         d. Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum. 3. Genus Zammaria.
            d'. Head (including eyes) only about two thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum. 4. Genus Orellana.
            d". Head (including eyes) more than two thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum. 5. Genus Uhlerodius.
74. Genus ODOPŒA, Stål


**Characters.** — Head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum, ocelli a little wider apart from eyes than from each other, eyes prominent, a little passing the anterior pronotal angles; face more or less longitudinally sulcate; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, the lateral margins angularly ampliate; mesonotum (including basal cruciform elevation) almost as long as head and pronotum together; abdomen broad, centrally ridged, the lateral areas more or less oblique, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; opercula short, broad, not extending beyond base of abdomen; tympanal coverings outwardly complete, the orifices only exposed inwardly; tegmina three or more than three times as long as broad, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

**Type.** — *O. dilatata,* Fabricius.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — Tropical America, Antilles.

A. Tegmina more or less maculate.

1. *O. dilatata.*

2. *O. venturii.*

3. *O. funesta.*

4. *O. strigipennis.*

5. *O. degiacomii.* — *Pl. 2, Figs. 23a, b.*


7. *O. jamaicensis.*

8. *O. perspicua.*

B. Tegmina unspotted.


10. *O. diriangani.*

11. *O. azteca.*
75. Genus MIRANHA, Distant


Characters. — Head (including eyes) a little narrower than base of mesonotum; the front moderately prominent, but only about half the length of vertex; lateral margins of vertex a little convex; pronotum about as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins amplitae and medially angulate; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, its lateral areas above moderately oblique, the tympanal orifices inwardly covered but outwardly exposed; abdomen beneath with the disk oblique on each side, but with the lateral margins broadly subreflected; rostrum passing the posterior coxae; opercula small, transverse; tarsi three-jointed; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas, and the basal cell considerably longer than broad.

Type. — *M. imbellis*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central America.

1. *M. imbellis*. — Pl. 2, Figs. 25a, b.


1. t. 1, f. 3a, b (1851).

76. Genus ZAMMARA, AMYOT & SERVILLE


Characters. — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, ocelli farther removed from eyes than from each other, eyes prominent but scarcely projecting beyond the anterior pronotal angles, vertex strongly depressed before base of front; face longer than broad, narrowly sulcate; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, the lateral margins angularly amplitae; mesonotum about as long as head and pronotum together; metanotum exposed; abdomen short; tympanal coverings outwardly complete, the orifices very widely exposed internally; opercula short, oblique; rostrum reaching or slightly passing the posterior coxae; tegmina usually three times as long as broad, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *Z. tympanum*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — Neotropical Region.

A. Tegmina more or less maculate.

1. *Z. tympanum*.

**FAM. CICADIDÆ**


2. **Z. smaragdina**.
   

3. **Z. calochroma**.
   

4. **Z. streptus**.
   

5. **Z. iulicata**. — Pl. 2, Figs. 26a, b.
   

B. Tegmina unsrotted.

6. **Z. luculenta**.
   

7. **Z. eximia**.
   
   *Cicada (Zammara) eximia*, Erichson, in Schomb. Reise, p. 616 (1848).

---

**77. GENUS ORELLANA, DISTANT**


**Characters.** — Head (including eyes) only two thirds the width at base of mesonotum, its length about equal to that of pronotum, vertex nearly twice the length of front; pronotum about twice as broad as long, its lateral margins broadly amplicated and medially angulate; mesonotum a little longer than pronotum and (including basal cruciform elevation) about as long as pronotum and head together; abdomen short, broad, about as long or sometimes shorter than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanic coverings outwardly complete and covering lateral areas, but the orifices widely exposed internally; opercula in male small, transverse, not passing base of abdomen; face broader than the space between it and eyes; tegmina and wings hyaline, more or less maculate; tegmina with eight apical areas; tarsi two-jointed.

**Type.** — *O. columbia*, Distant.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — Neotropical Region.

1. **O. columbia**.
   

2. **O. nigripilosa**.
   

3. **O. brevis**. — Pl. 3, Figs. 27a, b.
   

Columbia

Antigua, Ecuador

Colombia
78. Genus UHLEROIDES, Distant


**Characters.** — _♂_. Head slightly shorter than pronotum, front considerably shorter than vertex, lateral margins of both nearly continuous and both centrally, longitudinally finely sulcate; ocelli a little farther apart from eyes than from each other, vertex impressed between ocelli and eyes, the latter scarcely projecting beyond the anterior pronotal angles; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, the lateral margins moderately amplylate but not angulate; mesonotum shorter than head and pronotum together; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings globose and projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen, outwardly complete, the orifices only exposed inwardly; opercula not extending beyond base of abdomen, laterally and apically rounded, not meeting internally; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; free longer than broad, lateral margins a little sinuate near base, finely centrally sulcate on posterior half, strongly transversely striate, the lateral margins a little broadly reflexed; tegmina three times as long as broad, hyaline, eight apical areas, basal cell longer than broad; wings about half as long as tegmina, six apical areas; anterior femora armed with two spines beneath.

**Type.** — _U. cubensis_, Distant.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — Cuba.

1. _U. cubensis_. — Pl. 2, Figs. 24a, b.


---

**Division HAMZARIA**


**Characters.** — This division, at present including only two genera, has much affinity with the Neotropical division Zammararia. The pronotal margins are amplylated; the tympanal coverings only concealing about half of the tympanal orifices; the tegmina and wings almost wholly opaque.

Although the condition of the tympanal orifices allies this division to the _Zammararia_, with which the dilated pronotal margins also agree, the genera on which it is founded, could, apart from the tympanal characters, be easily confused with the genus _Platyclea_ belonging to the subfamily Cicadinae.

The _Hamzaria_ are at present only known from the Malayan & South African areas.

**SYNOPSIS OF GENERA**

A. _Tegmina_ three times as long as broad . . . . . . . . . . . . 1. _Genus Hamza._
   a. Tympanal orifices longly and largely inwardly exposed.
      a'. Head between eyes scarcely more than twice as broad as long.

B. _Tegmina_ a little more than twice as long as broad . . . . . . . . 2. _Genus Tugelana._
   b. Tympanal orifices moderately inwardly exposed.
      b'. Head between eyes three times as broad as long.
GENERA INSECTORUM

HOMOPTERA

Tettigia interrupta Walk.

Oncocerus samoaltrinita Dist.

Tamassa triotloma Germ.

Ethisia acrota Stål.

Calcagninus miiigirensis Vist.

Psilomachius floricollis Horv.

Galeospana nitidirana Dist.

Leptogyrus exuressens Walk.

FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ
FAM. CICADIDÆ

SUBFAM. GÆANINÆ.
79. Genus HAMZA, Distant


Characters. — Body short, broad; head including eyes about as wide as the anterior margin of the mesonotum; ocelli placed nearer to each other than to eyes; pronotum with the lateral margins amplified, obtusely angulated near middle; anterior femora distinctly tuberculately spined; metasternum slightly elevated, broadly centrally sulcate and sinuately truncated; tympana only about half covered by the dilated and expanded lateral areas of the basal abdominal segment; opercula short, broad, their apices convexly rounded; tegmina about three times as long as broad, the basal cell broad, with at least four angles, ulnar veins widely separated at their bases.

Type. — H. bouruensis, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — The only species at present known is from the Malayan Archipelago.
1. H. bouruensis. — Pl. 3, Figs. 28a, b. Bouru, Amboina.


80. Genus TUGELANA, Distant


Characters. — Head short and broad, including eyes about as broad as base of mesonotum, between eyes three times as broad as long, ocelli farther apart from eyes than from each other, eyes obliquely directed backward; face a little longer than broad, very broadly longitudinally sulcate, lateral areas transversely striate; pronotum almost as long as mesonotum, the lateral margins roundedly ampliate, twice as broad at base as long, the fissures profound, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin very slightly sinuate at middle; abdomen in male about as long as space between the apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana partly exposed, the coverings being a little shorter and considerably narrower inwardly; rostrum reaching the posterior cocce; opercula in male scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen, not meeting inwardly, obliquely transverse, laterally and apically rounded; anterior femora incrassated, with two short but broad teeth at apex; tegmina more than twice as long as broad, opaque, basal cell slightly longer than broad, ulnar areas moderately elongate, apical areas eight, the uppermost long and narrow; wings a little more than half the length of tegmina, apical areas six.

This is one of the few Ethiopian genera belonging to the subfamily Gæanariae, and may be placed near the genus Hamza; like that genus, apart from the tympanal structural characters, it has a superficial resemblance to the genus Platypleura.

Type. — T. bulleri, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — At present only known from South Africa.
1. T. bulleri. — Pl. 3, Figs. 29a, b. S. Africa, Zululand.


Division Gæanaria

Characters. — This division, at present represented by four Eastern genera, is to be principally recognized by the following characters: — The tegmina and wings are opaque and generally more or less brilliantly coloured; the lateral margins of the pronotum are neither amplylated nor dilated; the tympanal orifices are largely exposed, the tympanal coverings being a little narrower and much shorter than the orifices, and with their anterior margins convex.

The Gæanæ are found in British India, Burma, Indo-China, China & Sumatra.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA.

A. Tegmina with the venation normal; apical areas right.
   a. Greatest breadth of tegmina more than one third of their length.
   b. Head longer than pronotum, front somewhat produced.
      b'. Head not longer than pronotum, front horizontally produced
   a'. Greatest breadth of tegmina only about one third of their length
B. Tegmina with the venation reticulate, unlar and apical areas broken up into
   many cellular divisions

   1. Genus Gæana
   2. Genus Talaina

81. Genus Gæana, Amyot & Serville


Characters. — Body long and moderately slender in the male, much shorter in the female; head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum, longer than pronotum, front somewhat produced, ocelli about twice the distance from eyes as from each other; pronotum with the lateral margins very slightly convex, the posterior lateral angles moderately lobately produced; abdomen in male long, moderately slender, in the female only about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings in male small, both narrower and much shorter than the tympanal orifices; opercula in male small, transverse, not passing base of abdomen; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings opaque, the first with their outer margins somewhat convexly rounded, their greatest breadth more than one third their length,

Type. — G. maculata, Drury.

Geographical distribution of species. — India, Burma, Indo-China, China, Sumatra

1. G. maculata.
   var. a, Distant, loc. cit. p. 104 (1892).
   var. consors.

2. G. stellata. — Pl. 3, Figs. 30a, b
   var. a, Distant, loc. cit. p. 105 (1894).

3. G. sulphurea.
4. *G. vestita*.

5. *G. hageni*.


7. *G. paviei*.

8. *G. festiva*.
Cicada thalassina, Guérin & Percheron, Gen. Ins. Hem. t. 2 (1835).
Genana consobrina, White, MS.
var. a, Distant, loc. cit. p. 107.
var. b, Distant, loc. cit. t. 3, f. 194, b.

9. *G. sultana*.

10. *G. vitalisi*.

11. *G. annamensis*.

12. *G. electa*.

Yunnan.
Sumatra.
North India.
Cambodia.
India, Sumatra.
Annam.
Indo-China.
Annam.
Tonkin.

82. Genus TAONA, Distant


**Characters.** — Q. Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum and as long as pronotum, the front not obliquely deflected but horizontally produced in front of and a little below the anterior margin of the vertex; ocelli somewhat close together near middle of vertex; face prominent, somewhat compressed, strongly transversely ridged; clypeus strongly compressed and reaching the anterior coxae; pronotum about as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins nearly straight; rostrum reaching the posterior coxa; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings opaque, tegmina with their greatest breadth more than one third their length. apical areas eight, the apical margin oblique, the apex subangulate.

**Type.** — *T. versicolor*, Distant.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — At present only known from China.

1. *T. versicolor*, PI. 3, Figs. 32a, b.


China; Prov. Shen-Se.

83. Genus BALINTA, Distant


**Characters.** — Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum and as long as pronotum, obliquely depressed in front of eyes; pronotum about as long as mesonotum. its lateral
HOMOPTERA

margins sinuate, the posterior angles moderately dilated; abdomen in male much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings both shorter and narrower than the tympanal orifices, which are most exposed inwardly; opercula in male small and transverse, widely separated, and not extending beyond base of abdomen; rostrum reaching posterior coxa; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings opaque; tegmina with their greatest breadth about one third their length and with eight apical areas.

Type. — B. octornotata, Westwood.

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

1. B. octornotata.


var. a. Distant, loc. cit. p. 108.

var. b. Distant, loc. cit. t. 3, f. 13a, b.


2. B. auriginea. — PI. 3, Figs. 31a, b.


3. B. teudricosa. — PI. 3, Figs. 33a, b.


var. a. Distant, loc. cit. p. 108.

4. B. pulchella. — PI. 3, Figs. 33a, b.


5. B. deliuenda. — PI. 3, Figs. 33a, b.


6. B. kershawi.


84. Genus TALAINA, Distant


Characters. — Q. Head (including eyes) a little narrower than base of mesonotum, about as long as breadth between eyes, front globose and prominent, shorter than vertex; pronotum about as long as mesonotum, its lateral margins a little convex, angularly incised before posterior angles which are amplitated; abdomen somewhat cylindrical, longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings small and lateral; anterior femora robustly spined beneath; tegmina tach-like, semi-opaque, the apical half with the venation reticulate and forming a mass of small cellular areas, sometimes the ulnar areas are crossed by transverse veins, basal cell about twice as long as broad; wings with the posterior margin deeply sinuate near the abdominal area; apical areas six, sometimes broken up by transverse veins into a more numerous and reticulate series.

Type. — *T. binghami*, Distant.

Geographical distribution of species. — Burma, Tonkin, China.

1. *T. binghami*. — PI. 3, Figs. 33a, b.

FAM. CICADIDÆ

2. *T. chinensis*.

3. *T. distantii*.

**DIVISION PSITHYRISTRIARIA**


**Characters.** — Head (including eyes) considerably narrower than base of mesonotum, tympanal coverings as long as but very much narrower than the orifices, which are thus inwardly exposed; abdomen longer than the space between the apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with the venation abnormal; apical areas eight, the lower one very small; ulnar areas much compressed, broad, especially the two lowermost.

According to our present knowledge the *Psithyristriaria* are confined to the Philippine Islands.

**85. Genus PSITHYRISTRIA** ¹, Stål


**Characters.** — * Corpus oblongum. Caput disco thoracis nonnihil angustius, parviusculum: vertice oculis circiter duplo latiore; fronte modice tumescente, in parte faciis rugis transversis medio interruptis instructa, parte basali faciei circiter dimidio angustiore, a supra visi ante juga leviter prominula et jugis nonnihil latiore; clypeo apice imo anguste rotundato, lectiformi; facie apice angulum acutum formante. Ocelli in triangulum æquilaterum dispositi, posteriores ab oculis quam inter se circiter duplo longius remoti. Rostrum basin coxarum pecticarum nonnihil superans. Thorax postice quam antice multo latius, antice capite paullo latius, marginibus lateralis carinatis, inermibus. Pone medium nonnihil sinuatus; limbo postico angustiusculo. Abdomen maris capite, thorace scelilloque simul summis longius, abdomen feminæ partibus illis corporis longitudine subæquali; segmento dorsali primo maris utrimque pone tympana in lobum, tympana tota haud tegentem, ampliato; segmento dorsali ultimo maris apice utrimque in spinam producit et medio lobo acute triangulari. Saepè aegre distinguendo, instructo; segmento ventrali ultimo maris obovato; segmento dorsali ultimo feminæ apice in dentem acutum prominulo; segmento ventrali ultimo feminæ apice versus medium sensim paullo producto et medio sinu parvo angulato instructo. Opercula parva, brevia. Oblique transversa, subreniformia, posterius obtuse rotundata distantia. Tegmina vitrea, nitida, costa simplici, haud dilatata; costa venaque radiali contiguis; areola basali basin versus ampliata, venam unicum ulnarem emittente; areis apicalibus octo, octava basin versus angustata, apice vel pone medium latissima; area ulnari inteiore iata, ultra medium sensim ampliata. Alæ areis apicalibus sex elongatis. Pedes mediocres, femoribus anticis subitus spinis duabus magnis, una nutante subbasali, altera erecta fere media, et interdum ante hanc denticulo obsoletissimo armatis; tarsis, praesertim anticis, longiusculis - (Stål).

**Type.** — *P. specularis*, Stål.

**Geographical distribution of species.** — Philippine Islands.

¹ I only know this genus by Stål's descriptions and figures of the species he described.
2. *P. crasimpennis*.


3. *P. nodinervis*.


4. *P. tenuinervis*.


5. *P. simplicinervis*.


**Division Moganniaria**


**Characters.** — Tegmina and wings hyaline, the tegmina spotted or in part more or less brilliantly coloured; body ovate, more or less attenuated anteriorly and posteriorly; head with the front more or less triangularly produced; tympanal flaps present, but incomplete, the tympanal orifices in part exposed.

Two genera are here included in this division, one Neotropical and the other Oriental in distribution.

**Synopsis of Genera**

A. Anterior femora not spined beneath.
   a. Body short and robust; abdomen shorter than pronotum and mesonotum together; head frontally narrowed and produced.
   b. Lateral margins of pronotum dentate.

B. Anterior femora spined beneath.
   a'. Body robust; abdomen a little shorter or almost as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; head strongly conically produced.
   b'. Lateral margins of pronotum oblique, not dentate.

2. **Genus Pachypsaltria**, Stål


**Characters.** — Head including eyes a little more than half the width of base of mesonotum, the front subconically produced, about as long as vertex, head obliquely depressed, eyes oblique, slightly passing the anterior pronotal angles; face moderately globose, not longitudinally sulcate; rostrum passing the posterior coxae; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its posterior margin nearly twice as broad as anterior margin, the lateral margins dentately sinuate; mesonotum shorter than head and pronotum together, convex; abdomen short, about as long as head and pronotum together; tympanal orifices inwardly exposed; opercula short, broad, scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen; body pilose, marginally longly so; anterior femora not spined beneath; tegmina more than twice longer than broad, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

**Type.** — *P. cincto-maculata*, Stål.
Geographical distribution of species. — Neotropical Region.

1. *P. cinclomaculata.* — Pl. 3, Figs. 35a, b.

87. Genus MOGANNIA, AMYOT & SERVILLE


Characters. — Body short, broad, robust; head conically produced, including eyes much narrower than base of mesonotum, as long or slightly longer than pronotum, front as long or slightly longer than vertex; pronotum narrower anteriorly than posteriorly, the lateral margins oblique, not ampliated, the posterior lateral angles a little lobately rounded; abdomen a little shorter, or almost as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympanal coverings small and rudimentary; anterior femora spined beneath; opercula in male small, usually obliquely convex and not completely covering the cavities; tegmina with their basal halves usually more or less brilliantly coloured, sometimes opaque, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

Type. — *M. conica*, Germar.

Geographical distribution of species. — Oriental and Malayan Regions; China, Formosa, India, Malayan, Archipelago, China.

1. *M. conica.*

2. *M. formosana.*

3. *M. casar.*

4. *M. minuta.*

5. *M. nasalis.*


7. *M. cyanea.*

8. *M. funabris.*

Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador.
HOMOPTERA

9. *M. sancta*.

10. *M. effecta*.
   Meganapia effecta, Walker, MS.

11. *M. horsfieldi*.

12. *M. obliqua*.

13. *M. sesioides*.

14. *M. heles*.

15. *M. binotata*. — *Pl. 3, Figs. 36a, b.*

16. *M. maoltonii*.

17. *M. viridis*.
   Meganapia viridis, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 110, t. 14, f. 8a, b (1892).

18. *M. dorie*.

INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abdullah, Dist. (g. Terepinast)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acheri, Dist. (g. Psalmocharaxia)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agrote, Stål (g. Enotria)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alibhos, Walk. (g. Procora)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aldegondae, Kuhl (g. Fidicina)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alliagesos, Melich. (g. Cicadatra)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alibepicata, Dist. (g. Tympanoterpes)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alibida, Ol. (g. Procora)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alibifica, Walk. (g. Arietis)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amazonesis, Dist. (g. Fidicina)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amaza, Walk. (g. Psalmocharaxia)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andersoni, Dist. (g. Terepinast)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angulosa, Walk. (g. Odopea)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ammanensis, Dist. (g. Guna)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amansitata, Dist. (g. Rustata)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sasa (genus), Distant</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basisopes, Walk. (g. Hemisacta)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berti, Dist. (g. Procora)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicolor, Ol. (g. Fidicina)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binghami, Dist. (g. Talainga)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binotata, Dist. (g. Mogannia)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bogotana, Dist. (g. Fidicina)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonairensis, Berg (g. Fidicina)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bovllia, Dist. (g. Magovana)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brasiliannorum, Kirk. (g. Arloa)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevis, Dist. (g. Ordiana)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevis, Walk. (g. Fidicina)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>briza, Walk. (g. Fidicina)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frizo, Stål (g. Fidicina)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frisa, Walk. (g. Procora)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cambodia.

India.

Java.

India, Malaya.

Malaya.

China, Formosa.

Borneo.

Borneo.

India, Malaya.

Malaya.
FAM. CICADIDÆ

bufo, Dist. (g. Proarna) 16
burriania, Horv. (g. Cicadatra) 8
butleri, Dist. (g. Tagelana) 27
cachia, Dist. (g. Fidicina) 20
cesar, Jacobi (g. Mogannia) 33
calcanamis (genus), Distant 10
calizobroma, Stål (g. Odopea) 23
calochroma, Walk. (g. Odopea) 23
capistrata, Dist. (g. Proarna) 16
carboea, Uhl. (g. Odopea) 23
cayanae, Kirk. (g. Hemiscitera) 21
cerisyi, Guér. (g. Tetriga) 4
championi, Dist. (g. Ollanta) 16
charicio, Walk. (g. Ollanta) 16
chinesis, Dist. (g. Psithyrus) 31
chir-center, Stål (g. Mogannia) 23
chlonia, Stål (g. Tetriga) 6
chlorogena, Walk. (g. Hemiscitera) 21
Cicadatra (gen.), Amyot & Serville 7
cilia, Walk. (g. Mogannia) 33
cinctomaculata, Stål (g. Mogannia) 33
daria, Misch. (g. Cicadatra) 7
dico, Walk. (g. Tetriga) 6
donata, Walk. (g. Tetriga) 6
collina, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 7
columbic, Dist. (g. Ariasa) 18
colombia, Dist. (g. Orellana) 23
completa, White (g. Fidicina) 19
conus, White (g. Gassna) 28
confusia, Dist. (g. Tetriga) 6
conica, Germ. (g. Mogannia) 33
conobina, White (g. Taonta) 29
crasuinervis, Stål (g. Psithyrus) 31
crowfooti, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 7
cubennis, Dist. (g. Ulbroeidae) 26
cunca, Walk. (g. Majorona) 22
cunesta, Dist. (g. Khimbya) 11
cuta, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 20
cyanea, Walk. (g. Mogannia) 33
dactyliophora, Berg. (g. Ollanta) 16
degiozomi, Dist. (g. Odopea) 23
delina, Dist. (g. Tulainga) 30
dentrivitta, Walk. (g. Rurita) 5
detrinacita, Walk. (g. Proarna) 11
dethis, Walk. (g. Proarna) 15
dilatata, Fabr. (g. Odopea) 23
dinonuta, Dist. (g. Khimbya) 11
diranani, Dist. (g. Odopea) 23
distanti, Jacobi (g. Psithyrus) 31
dipsilon, Walk. (g. Ariasa) 18
divisa, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
doddia, God. & Frogg. 20
dominggena, Uhl. (g. Odopea) 23
doria, Dist. (g. Mogannia) 34
dreuveni, Stål (g. Fidicina) 23
durhamus, Dist. (g. Hemiscitera) 21
Emathia (genus), Stål 5
eratos, Walk. (g. Odopea) 23
falsescens, Walk. (g. Khimbya) 11
exinia, Er. (g. Odopea) 23
exicretata, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
explanata, Uhl. (g. Hemiscitera) 21
festiva, Fabr. (g. Taonta) 29
Fidicina (genus), Amyot & Serville 18
Fideicaria (Division), Distant 13
flaviaselas, Dist. (g. Hemiscitera) 21
fusculos, Horv. (g. Psithyrus) 9
fusColla, Walk. (g. Hemiscitera) 21
formosana, Mats. (g. Mogannia) 33
fusurioid, Walk. (g. Proarna) 15
fumea, Dist. (g. Fidicina) 20
funeries, Stål (g. Mogannia) 33
funesta, Walk. (g. Odopea) 23
Gaana (genus), Amyot & Serville 28
Gæannaria (Division), Distant 27
gneasa, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 7
godezma, var. Kol. (g. Cicadatra) 8
germari, Dist. (g. Proarna) 15
glycirkor, Put. (g. Proarna) 8
grini, Kirby (g. Tetriga) 6
grisen, Fabr. (g. Proarna) 15
grisa, Germ. (g. Proarna) 15
Gud ba (genus), Distant 10
guttulosa, Walk. (g. Proarna) 15
hageni, Dist. (g. Taonta) 29
Hamza (genus), Distant 27
Hamzaria (Division), Distant 26
hebes, Walk. (g. Mogannia) 34
heidemanni, Dist. (g. Ollanta) 16
hemicyzina, Sign. (g. Mogannia) 33
Hemisciera (genus), Amyot & Serville 21
hershawi, Kirk. (g. Tulainga) 30
hilarius, Germ. (g. Proarna) 14
histroniotes, Uhl. (g. Psithyrus) 32
horsfieldii, Dist. (g. Mogannia) 34
hyalina, Fabr. (g. Cicadatra) 8
Hylinates, Brullé (g. Cicadatra) 8
illustrata, Am. & Serv. (g. Mogannia) 33
imbelliis, Walk. (g. Mirauna) 24
immis, Dist. (g. Khimbya) 11
inconspicua, Dist. (g. Ollanta) 9, 16
indicans, Walk. (g. Mogannia) 33
ignisera, Walk. (g. Mogannia) 33
innotabilis, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 20
insignis, Dist. (g. Proarna) 15
insignisera, Berg (g. Mirauna) 24
interrupta, Walk. (3. Tetriga) 3
interpuncta, God. & Frogg. (g. Tetriga) 3
intricata, Walk. (g. Odopea) 23
invaria, Walk. (g. Proarna) 15
jamaicensis, Dist. (g. Odopea) 23
javazensisi, Dist. (g. Khimbya) 11
jenkinsi, Dist. (g. Turronia) 6
Kamalata (genus), Distant 11
Khimbya (genus), Distant 11
kuwanda, God. & Frogg. (g. Tama) 5
laterina, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
lacteipennis, Dist. (g. Psithyrus) 10
lacteipennis, Put. (g. Fidicina) 20
Lethana (genus), Distant 11
lunela, Hag. (g. Cicadatra) 8
locusta, Walk. (g. Lethana) 12
lucasia, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 20
luculentia, Dist. (g. Odopea) 23
lutea, Dist. (g. Majorona) 22
maculata, Dist. (g. Khimbya) 11
maculata, Drury (g. Gassna) 28
maculipennis, Laporte (g. Hemiscitera) 21
maculipes, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 7
madhava, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 7
Majorona (genus), Distant 22
mandarina, Dist. (g. Mogannia) 33
mannifera, Fabr. (Fidicina) 10
marginata, Dist. (g. Khimbya) 11
marginata, Oliv. (g. Aristae) 18
mawi, Dist. (g. Tetriga) 9
melina, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
mexicana, Dist. (g. Ollanta) 16
minuta, Mats. (g. Mogannia) 33
Miranha (genus), Distant 24
modesta, Dist. (g. Ollanta) 16
Mogannia (genus), Amyot & Serville 23
HOMOPTERA

Moganniaria (Division), Distant 32
monteviennis, Berg (g. Proarna) 16
moultoni, Dist. (g. Moganniaria) 34
müller, Dist. (g. Hemisciera) 21
nasalis, White (g. Moganniaria) 33
niqgirisnius, Dist. (g. Callagrauina) 10
nigrocasta, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 7
nigripigada, Walk. (g. Orellana) 25
nigrorufa, Walk. (g. Arika) 18
nigrovittata, Dist. (g. Arika) 18
molinervis, Stål (g. Pachysaltria) 32
oberhuri, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 7
oliqua, Walk. (g. Moganniaria) 34
ochreata, Mel. (g. Cicadatra) 8
octonolata, Westv. (g. Talanga) 30
octonata, Walk. (g. Talanga) 30
Odosoga (genus), Stål 23
olivacea, Mel. (g. Psalmocharias) 9
Ollanta (genus), Dist. 16
Onomacracius (genus), Dist. 4
opalinia, Germ. (g. Fidicina) 20
Orellana (genus), Dist. 24
orientalis, Dist. (g. Tettigia) 3
orni, L. (g. Tettigia) 19
ovitipennis, Walk. (g. Proarna) 15
Pacarina (genus), Dist. 17
Pachysaltria (genus), Stål 32
pantherina, Dist. (g. Kamalata) 12
papavase, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
parvula, Jacobi (g. Hemisciera) 19
passac, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
passerculus, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
paviei, Novath. (g. Gama) 29
pedeculata, Stål (g. Rustia) 5
penata, Dist. (g. Tettigia) 3
perchevauc, Guér. (g. Gama) 29
persica, Kirk (g. Cicadatra) 8
persicula, Dist. (g. Odopaea) 23
persina, Stål (g. Fidicina) 19
phloeocola, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 20
physoc, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
picea, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
plita, Walk. (g. Balanta) 29
picturalis, Dist. (g. Gadoba) 10
pliathara, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
plicata, L. (g. Fidicina) 10
plebeja, L. (g. Hemisciera) 21
plena, Walk. (g. Odopaea) 23
poery, Guér. (g. Odopaea) 24
posidonias, Jacobi (g. Cicadatra) 7
Psalmocharias genus, Kirkaldy 6
psescas, Walk. (g. Terpsosia) 6
Psathyria (genus), Distant 31
Psathyriasini (Div.), Distant 31
praecralis, Berg. (g. Ollanta) 16
praecula, Walk. (g. Odopaea) 23
Proarna (genus), Stål 14
pronoe, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
pryeri, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 7
pulchella, Dist. (g. Balanta) 29
pulchella, Westv. (g. Gama) 28
pullata, Berg. (g. Fidicina) 20
pumilae, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 7
punctata, Fabr. (g. Tettigia) 3
punctipex, Sign. (g. Onomacracius) 4
pulilla, Berg. (g. Paracrinaria) 17
parony, Dist. (g. Psalmocharias) 10
rainbowii, Anh. (g. Tama) 5
rasta, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 9
rana, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
rano, Dist. (g. Terpsosia) 6
rannosneti, Dist. (g. Terpsosia) 6
recta, Walk. (g. Gama) 33
roberti, Dist. (g. Fidicina) 20
rosa-cordis, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 20
rubricata, Dist. (g. Fidicina) 20
rugipennis, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 20
Rustavelia (subgenus), Hortvath 7
Rustia (genus), Stål 6
sagrases, Guér. (g. Zamurana) 24
sallaci, Dist. (g. Proarna) 15
sankara, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 9
saucia, Novath. (g. Gama) 34
sawyerii, Dist. (g. Proarna) 20
sciras, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 20
segetum, Ramb. (g. Fidicina) 8
semenovii, Oshau. (g. Callagaussis) 10
semilenta, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
semilenta, Dist. (g. Fidicina) 20
sericaeus, Stål (g. Fidicina) 20
serricosta, Germ. (g. Tympanoterpes) 17
sessiones, Walk. (g. Moganniaria) 34
siquisiti, Stål (g. Odopaea) 23
simplicinervis, Stål (g. Pachysaltria) 32
singularis, Walk. (g. Triglena) 13
sita, Dist. (g. Rhymbya) 11
samarladina, Walk. (g. Odopaea) 23
samarlaguta, Walk. (g. Odopaea) 23
solanus, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 10
specificus, Stål (g. Hemisciera) 21
spinarco, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
spurrata, Walk. (g. Moganniaria) 34
squamigera, Uhl (g. Ollanta) 16
stellata, Dist. (g. Gama) 28
steinshneiher, Kuhl. (g. Fidicina) 20
strenaei, Stål (g. Psalmocharias) 9
strijata, Walk. (g. Terpsosia) 6
strenaeus, Am. & Serv. 25
striata, Walk. (g. Cicadatra) 8
stribicolis, Jacobi 15
stribipennis, Walk. (g. Odopaea) 23
subtincta, Walk. (g. Proarna) 14
sulcinosa, Walk. (g. Cicadatra) 8
suffusi, Walk. (g. Odopaea) 23
sulphurea, Hope (g. Gama) 28
suliana, Dist. (g. Uhleroides) 26
sumatranus, Dist. (g. Onomacracius) 4
symptomata, Blanch. (g. Hemisciera) 21
Tal inga (genus), Distant 31
Tamasa (genus), Distant 4
Taana (genus), Distant 20
tauri, Walk. (g. Hemisciera) 21
tenebroa, Fieb. (g. Cicadatra) 8
tenebroica, Dist. (g. Talanga) 30
tenninevis, Stål (g. Pachysaltria) 32
Terpsosia (genus), Distant 6
Tettigia genus, Amoy 3
thalassic, Guér. & Perch. (g. Gama) 20
tigrina, Dist. (g. Terpsosia) 6
tournouta, Walk. (g. Proarna) 15
torrida, Walk. (g. Arika) 18
translucida, Dist. (g. Cicadatra) 7
transversa, Germ. (g. Cicadatra) 8
Triglena (genus), Fieb. 13
tristigma, Germ. (g. Tama) 4
Tugelana (genus), Distant 27
Tympanoterpes (genus), Stål 17
typanum, Fabr. (g. Zamurana) 24
typanum, Petis. (g. Orellana) 25
Uhl-oides (genus), Distant 26
umbrelina, Walk. (g. Fidicina) 19
uruguayensia, Berg (g. Ollanta) 16
vacillans, Walk. (g. Odopaea) 23
vacuna, Oliv. (g. Cicadatra) 7
valvata, Uhl. (g. Ollanta) 16
variegata, God. & Frogg. (g. Tettigia) 3
venosa, Uhl. (g. Odopaea) 16
venturi, Dist. (g. Odopaea) 23
versinus, Stål (g. Moganniaria) 33
versicolor, Brullé (g. Hemisciera) 21
versicolor, Stål (g. Hemisciera, Orellana) 7, 25
FAM. CICADIDÆ

| Vinula, Stål (g. Fidicina) | Pages 19
| Virescens, Fieb. (g. Trigleua) | Pages 12
| Viridi, Fieb. (g. Cicadatra) | Pages 8
| Virius, MS. (g. Cicadatra) | Pages 8
| Viridiavus, Dist. (g. Psalmocharias) | Pages 9
| Viridiemur, Walk. (g. Fidicina) | Pages 20
| Viridis, Germ. (g. Calcaginus) | Pages 10
| Viridis, Sign. (g. Megauusia) | Pages 34

| Xanthicus, Walk. (g. Cicadatra) | Pages 19
| Xanthus, Stål (g. Cicadatra) | Pages 8
| Zammara (genus), Amyot & Serville | Pages 24
| Zammararia (Division), Distant | Pages 22
| Zircar, MS. (g. Cicadatra) | Pages 8

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE 1

Fig. 1a, b. Tettigia interrupta, Walker.
— 2a, b. Onomacrius sumatr anus, Distant.
— 3a, b. Tamasa tristigma, Germar.
— 4a, b. Emathia aegrotæ, Stål.
— 5a, b. Rustia dentivittæ, Walker.
— 6a, b. Ter pusia pœcas, Walker.
— 7a, b. Cecadatra raja, Distant.
— 8a, b. Psalmocharias flavicollis, Horváth.
— 9a, b. Calcaginius nilghiriensis, Distant.
— 10a, b. Cudaba marginata, Distant.
— 11a, b. Khimbya evanescent, Walker.
— 12a, b. Lethama locusta, Walker.

PLATE 2

Fig. 13a, b. Kamalata pantherina, Distant.
— 14a, b. Basa singularis, Walker.
— 15a, b. Proarna squamigeræ, Chler.
— 16a, b. Ollanta mexicana, Distant.
— 17a, b. Pacarina signifera, Walker.
— 18a, b. Tympanoterpes cordubensis, Berg.
— 19a, b. Ariass colombia, Distant.
— 20a, b. Fidicina sericata, Stål.
— 21a, b. Hemisceria maculipennis, Laporte.
— 22a, b. Majeronia bovillæ, Distant.
— 23a, b. Odopera degiocomii, Distant.
— 24a, b. Uhleroides cubensis, Distant.
— 25a, b. Miranha imbélis, Distant.
— 26a, b. Zammara intricata, Walker.
Plate 3

Fig. 27a, b. Orellana brevis, Distant.
— 28a, b. Hamza bournensis, Distant.
— 29a, b. Tugelana butleri, Distant.
— 30a, b. Geana stellata, Walker.
— 31a, b. Balinta auriginia, Distant.
— 32a, b. Taona versicolor, Distant.
— 33a, b. Tulainga binghami, Distant.
— 34a, b. Psilhrystria specularis, Stål.
— 35a, b. Pachypsaltola cinctomaculata, Stål.
— 36a, b. Moganuuia binotata, Distant.
