

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXI.

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LXXI.—*New Genera and Species of Rhynchota*
 (Homoptera). By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. Cicadidæ.

Pycna neavei, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous; head with a transverse fascia near base of front, continued across anterior angles of vertex, a transverse fascia to vertex enclosing the ocelli and two rounded spots on each side before eyes, black; pronotum with a transverse fascia near anterior margin, a central longitudinal fascia widened posteriorly, the fissures, lateral and posterior margins (the last very narrowly), and an oblique fascia on lateral membrane near posterior angles, black; mesonotum and abdomen above castaneous; pronotum with three elongate black spots and a rounded spot before each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation, black; mesonotal margins and the tympanal coverings ochraceous; the last two abdominal segments cretaceously tomentose; body beneath and legs ochraceous, the opercula paler in hue, space between face and eyes with transverse black streaks, longitudinal sulcation to face black; femora more or less annulated and marked with black, tibiæ castaneous, tarsi piceous; apex of rostrum black; tegmina hyaline, about basal half opaque, fuscous, with piceous spots and a hyaline spot beyond middle of radial area, costal membrane ochraceous with a black spot at a short distance from base, beyond the basal opaque area the transverse veins at the bases of apical areas are broadly piceous on each side, the longitudinal veins to apical areas with a piceous spot before and a smaller spot at their apices; wings hyaline, with the basal two-thirds brownish ochraceous, opaque, the veins of the same colour;

head (including eyes) only about or little more than two-thirds the width of base of mesonotum; pronotal lateral margins ampliate, the angular apices reaching base of basal cell of tegmina, these margins are rounded anteriorly, truncate at middle, thence oblique to basal margin, basal marginal area transversely wrinkled; abdomen in male as long as pronotum and mesonotum together, including the basal cruciform elevation; rostrum reaching the basal segment of abdomen; opercula in male short, transverse, not passing the basal abdominal segment, slightly rounded laterally and posteriorly, not meeting internally; anterior femora with two strong spines near apices, posterior tibiae with some long spines on each side beyond middle.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 26, ♀ 27 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 81, ♀ 87 mm.

Hab. Nyasaland; between Ft. Mangoche and Chikala Boma, about 4000 ft. (*S. A. Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

A species allied to *P. hecuba*, Dist.

Dundubia helena, sp. n.

Body and legs brownish ochraceous; apical spot to front of head, lateral and posterior margins of pronotum, posterior margin of metanotum, tympanal coverings, narrow posterior segmental margins to abdomen above, opercula, and abdomen beneath, pale ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation brownish or pale ochraceous; head 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; lateral margins of the pronotum distinctly toothed; abdomen very little longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; opercula in male long, extending to base of sixth abdominal segment, strongly concavely narrowed on each side near base and thence convexly amplified; rostrum scarcely reaching the posterior coxæ; second apical area of the tegmina little more than half the length of the first.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 35 mm.; exp. tegm. 88 mm.

Hab. N. India; Dehra Dun (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *D. mannifera*, Linn., but differing in the shape of the opercula, which are strongly concavely narrowed on each side near base; the second apical area to the tegmina is very short, distinctly shorter than the corresponding area in *D. mannifera*.

Meimuna cassandra, sp. n.

Head black, with the following ochraceous markings—a spot at apex of front and lateral striations to same, lateral margins of vertex, inner margins to eyes, and suffusions at area of ocelli; pronotum ochraceous, two central fasciæ, an elongate spot on each side of disk, the fissures, and lateral posterior margins, black; mesonotum ochraceous, with five longitudinal black fasciæ, the three central shortest and connected posteriorly, the lateral fasciæ longest and broadest and containing a basal ochraceous spot, a large transverse black spot in front of the cruciform elevation; abdomen above black, the posterior segmental margins pale ochraceous, two lateral brownish spots before middle; tympanal coverings very pale ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; transverse striations and central sulcation (excluding base) to face, a transverse spot between face and eyes, posterior areas of cheeks, lateral areas of clypeus, and central spots to the last two abdominal segments, black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation fuscous, tegmina with the basal veins to the second and third apical areas lightly infusate; head (including eyes) about as broad as base of mesonotum, area of the ocelli distinctly centrally sulcate; lateral margins of the pronotum distinctly, acutely toothed before middle; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; opercula reaching the third abdominal segment, their outer margins subparallel, inwardly widest but not meeting near posterior coxæ, inner margins oblique, apices narrowly rounded.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 28 mm.; exp. tegm. 72 mm.

Hab. N. India; near Dehra Dun (Brit. Mus.).

In superficial appearance strongly resembling *M. opalifera*, Walk., from Corea and Japan, but differing very much in the shape of the opercula in the male, in Walker's species these being narrowed and angulated at apices.

Khimbya immsi, sp. n.

Body and legs ochraceous; two transverse black lines (not meeting medially) on anterior margin of front, two linear black transverse spots (sometimes indistinct) on each marginal area of vertex before eyes, the interior margins of which are also black; mesonotum with four ill-defined obconical spots and four minute black spots on its anterior margin; abdominal segments above with transverse darker suffusions; bases of metasternum and first abdominal segment beneath black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation, costal

membrane and extreme base of tegmina, and upper inner margin of abdominal area to wings, ochraceous; head considerably shorter than space between eyes; pronotum with the lateral margins sinuate, obtusely and subangularly prominent before middle; tympana imperfectly covered, the flaps shorter and narrower than tympanal cavities; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxæ; opercula in male inwardly obliquely divergent, extending to about the apex of third abdominal segment, their apices somewhat broadly rounded.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 23–27 mm.; exp. tegm. 67–74 mm.

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

This species, which was sent me by Dr. A. D. Imms, Forest Zoologist to the Government of India, can be separated from the other Indian species of the genus as yet described by the broader apices of the opercula and the non-infusate transverse veins to tegmina.

Fidicina sawyeri, sp. n.

♀. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum more or less olivaceous; head with a transverse black fascia in front of and enclosing the ocelli; mesonotum with two short, anterior, obscure spots only denoted outwardly by their black margins, a spot at each anterior angle and a transverse central spot at anterior margin of the cruciform elevation black; abdomen above black, palely pilose, the middle of the three basal segments olivaceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, central sulcation to face, apex of rostrum, and spines to anterior femora, black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation olivaceous or piceous, both yellowish green on basal area (including basal cell of tegmen) and bright sanguineous at posterior base of tegmen and occupying upper two-thirds of abdominal area to wings; metasternum transversely elevated and anteriorly produced to about the intermediate coxæ; head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum; eyes not porrect; head centrally, longitudinally compressed, and also longitudinally impressed before eyes; lateral margins of the pronotum a little sinuate near base, obliquely recurved at the basal lateral angles.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 33 mm.; exp. tegm. 108 mm.

Hab. Brazil; near Rio de Janeiro (*E. E. Sawyer*, Brit. Mus.).

This species is intermediate between *F. sericans*, Stål, and *F. rosa-cordis*, Walk.; the tegmina are unspotted as in *sericans*, and the basal area of the wings has the beautiful markings of Walker's species. A female specimen only being available, it is impossible to give the differential characters of the opercula.

Odopœa degiacomii, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum black; a spot at apex of front, a spot on each lateral margin, and a broken irregular basal fascia to vertex testaceous, the latter containing a small black spot on each side; pronotum with the lateral and basal margins, posterior lateral margins of mesonotum, the cruciform elevation, and abdomen above and beneath, testaceous; head beneath, sternum, legs, tympanal coverings, and opercula black; anterior central spot to face, a marginal spot between face and eyes, anterior margins of cheeks, rostrum, coxæ, a subapical annulation to anterior femora, apices of all the femora, a subbasal annulation to the intermediate tibiæ, the whole of the posterior tibiæ (excluding base), and the posterior tarsi, testaceous; tegmina and wings creamy hyaline, the venation black or fuscous; tegmina with the costal membrane and costal area, basal cell, the oblique vein at apex of radial area, and the transverse veins at bases of apical areas distinctly black; wings with the inner and outer margins of abdominal area, and a narrow posterior margin, distinctly black; tympanal coverings outwardly complete, the orifices only exposed inwardly; opercula in male short, transverse, not extending beyond base of abdomen, and almost meeting inwardly; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; head (including eyes) about equal in width to base of mesonotum; pronotum with the lateral areas broadly, subangularly produced.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 37 mm.; exp. tegm. 101 mm.

Hab. Brazil; Santos (coll. Dr. de Giacomi).

The nearest ally of this distinct species is *O. strigipennis*, Walk., from Haiti.

UHLEROIDES, gen. nov.

♂. 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 ampliate 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 coxæ ; face 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.

I name this genus after my friend Dr. P. R. Uhler, who sent me the species on which it is founded. It is placed in my division *Zammararia* and differs from all other genera of that group by the greatly produced tympanal coverings.

Uhleroides cubensis, sp. n.

♂. Body more or less pale brownish ochraceous ; head with central margin and longitudinal line to front, area of ocelli, and two obliquely transverse lines between ocelli and eyes, black ; pronotum with a central fascia broadened anteriorly, the fissures, inner lateral margins, two discal longitudinal spots and a spot at centre of inner basal margin, black ; mesonotum with the margins of two central obconical spots, a more broken sublateral fascia on each side, a central fascia before the cruciform elevation and a spot before each anterior angle of same, black ; tympana pale ochraceous, their apical angles margined with fuscous ; head beneath, sternum, legs, and rostrum pale ochraceous ; anterior margins between face and eyes, anterior striations to face and apex of rostrum, black ; abdomen beneath piceous, the lateral margins broadly ochraceous ; tegmina and wings hyaline, venation ochraceous or piceous ; tegmina with the costal membrane and postcostal area ochraceous, the transverse veins at the apices of the three upper ulnar areas and the apices of the longitudinal veins to apical areas infusate ; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., 20 mm. ; exp. tegm. 64 mm.

Hab. Cuba (Brit. Mus.).

TUGELANA, gen. nov.

Head short and broad, including eyes about as broad as base of mesonotum, vertex more than twice 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 roundly 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 coxæ; 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 Gæaninæ, 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 *Platyleura*.

Tugelana butleri, sp. n.

♂. Body and legs ochraceous; lateral areas of the abdomen above very broadly fuscous; two black punctures on each side of ocelli; mesonotum with indications of four darker obconical spots; tegmina pale brownish ochraceous, opaque, the venation and costal membrane paler ochraceous, a prominent dull milky white spot crossing the two upper ulnar areas, and some more obscure pale suffusions on the apical areas; wings bright ochraceous, the apical areas more or less apically infusate, the membrane creamy white; vertex incised between the ocelli; legs longly pilose; posterior tibiæ spined on each side beyond middle, other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 15 mm.; exp. tegm. 48 mm.

Hab. Zululand; Maputa.

Dr. E. A. Butler received this species from one of his correspondents and kindly placed the same in the National Collection; the species bears his name.

Quintilia pomponia, sp. n.

♀. Head black, anterior margin of front with some obscure yellow spots, ocelli testaceous; pronotum brownish

ochraceous, somewhat thickly pilose, with a broad central black fascia widened anteriorly and posteriorly and enclosing a central longitudinal ochraceous line, obscure black oblique fasciæ on each lateral area, and the posterior margin also more or less suffused with black; mesonotum black, with two obconical spots margined with ochraceous and with more or less well-defined ochraceous suffusions; abdomen above black, pilose, the posterior margins of the segments faintly narrowly paler; body beneath black, strongly palely pilose, disk of abdomen ochraceous, with central black spots; legs black or piceous; coxæ, trochanters, bases of femora and basal annulations to intermediate and posterior tibiæ, ochraceous; face and rostrum black, the lateral areas of the first strongly palely pilose, basal annulation to the latter ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, narrowly ochraceous at base; tegmina with the costal membrane and basal cell ochraceous, apical vein to radial area, apical vein to lower ulnar area, basal vein to second apical area, and a spot near middle of lower vein to third ulnar area infuscate; wings with the bases of the apical areas (excluding sixth), a large spot near inner apex of abdominal area, and two more obscure basal spots, black or fuscous; head (including eyes) narrower than base of mesonotum; posterior angles of pronotum broadly ampliate; mesonotum (including cruciform elevation) about as long as head and pronotum together; abdomen robust, longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tegmina about three times as long as broad.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 19 mm.; exp. tegm. 49 mm.

Hab. North India; near Dehra Dun (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *Q. subvitta*, Walk., but a larger species; tegmina and wings with considerably less fuscous markings, the two upper ulnar tegminal areas longer, the second not only longer but much more attenuated anteriorly, basal cell distinctly broader, lateral margins of pronotum more angulate anteriorly; abdomen longer than in corresponding sex of *Q. subvitta*.

JAFUNA, gen. nov.

Head long, porrect, about as long as the pronotum, front porrectly produced, triangular, the apex subacute, longitudinally sulcate, vertex prominent at its anterior lateral angles, centrally longitudinally incised, the ocelli nearer to each other than to eyes; eyes longer than broad; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, more or less centrally longitudinally incised, the posterior lateral angles moderately backwardly

produced; abdomen in male long, somewhat globular, apically attenuated, much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana entirely exposed; rostrum scarcely reaching the intermediate coxæ; face compressed, centrally flattened, the sides transversely striate; antennæ robust and prominent; opercula in male scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen, outwardly oblique, apically roundly truncate, not meeting internally; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina three times as long as broad, basal cell much longer than broad, second ulnar area subquadrate, apical areas eight; wings with five apical areas.

Allied to *Rhinopsalta*, Melich., but differing by the tegmina possessing eight apical areas, not seven as in Melichar's genus; head with the front not acutely produced.

Jafuna melichari, sp. n.

Body and legs greenish ochraceous; head with the margins of front, the antennæ, lateral margins of pronotum, and posterior segmental margins to abdomen, black; apices of tibiæ and the tarsi carmine-red, the latter apically black; opercula pale green, with their margins again distinctly paler; tegmina and wings hyaline, the veins greenish on basal, piceous on apical areas; a distinct black foveate spot near each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation, these anterior angles being also black; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., 16 mm.; exp. tegm. 42 mm.

Hab. Madagascar; Tamatave (Brit. Mus.).

BIJAURANA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Taipinga*, Dist. (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xvi. p. 210 (1905)), but the tegmina with only seven apical areas, the first and seventh areas about equal in length; front very much shorter than vertex, which is distinctly longitudinally sulcate at base; pronotum a little longer than head, the lateral margins oblique, slightly sinuate, the posterior angles moderately, subangularly ampliate; abdomen longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana entirely exposed; opercula in male about reaching base of abdomen, not meeting internally, apical margins obliquely rounded; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Bijaurana typica, sp. n.

Body and legs dull ochraceous; ocelli red; eyes piceous;

mesonotum with more or less distinct indications of four obconical darker spots; tegmina and wings hyaline, the former with the venation ochraceous, the costal margin narrowly black, the latter with the veins ochraceous, the upper half of the abdominal area and the outer margin of same palely infusate, opaque; head (including eyes) a little narrower than base of mesonotum; rostrum piceous, reaching the intermediate coxæ; face somewhat compressed, longer than broad, distinctly, finely, centrally sulcate, the transverse striations somewhat obscure.

Long., excl. tegm., $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 29 mm.

Hab. Nepal; Bijaura (Ind. & Brit. Muss.).

Bijaurana sita, sp. n.

♂. Head almost totally black, ocelli red; pronotum dull ochraceous with some piceous suffusions; mesonotum ochraceous, with four large black obconical spots, the two central spots shortest; abdomen above ochraceous, a central fascia and marginal segmental spots pitchy brown; body beneath and legs ochraceous, space between face and eyes, rostrum, and a central basal spot to abdomen piceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, both marked as in the preceding species (*B. typica*); pronotum centrally distinctly and somewhat broadly longitudinally sulcate, by which character—apart from coloration—it principally differs from *B. typica*.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 12 mm.; exp. tegm. 29 mm.

Hab. India; United Provinces (Brit. Mus.).

A female specimen from Nepal, belonging to the Indian Museum, may prove to be the other sex of this species.

Melampsalta zenobia, sp. n.

Body above black, shortly greyishly pilose; lateral margins of vertex, margins and a central fascia to pronotum, margins and a large discal anteriorly triangulated spot to mesonotum, cruciform elevation, tympana, and posterior segmental margins, testaceous red; body beneath and legs reddish testaceous; face (excluding margins), cheeks, bases of tibiæ, tarsi (more or less), and a central spot at base of abdomen, black; opercula ochraceous, greyishly pilose; rostrum not extending beyond the intermediate coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation reddish or fuscous; wings with the margins of the abdominal area more or less fuscous.

Long., excl. tegm., 15–15½ mm.; exp. tegm. 36 mm.

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Hab. Nepal ; Gowchar, Thankote, Nagorkote (Ind. & Brit. Muss.).

Allied to *M. literata*, Dist., but differing in the narrower and more elongate face, different coloration and markings, &c.

Fam. Fulgoridæ.

Subfam. *ISSINÆ*.

DELHINA, gen. nov.

Head (including eyes) very slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, vertex concave, transverse, broader than long, lateral margins strongly amplately ridged, anterior margin a little sinuate ; face with the greatest breadth about equal to greatest length, the anterior margin strongly concave, the disk moderately convex and tricarinate, the lateral margins amplately ridged and narrowing towards clypeus ; clypeus about as long as the lateral margins of face, tumid and very distinctly centrally carinate ; pronotum a little shorter than vertex of head, the base truncate, the anterior margin convexly rounded between the eyes ; mesonotum subtriangular, somewhat faintly tricarinate and with a short carination near each anterior angle ; abdomen broad, slightly tumid above, flattened beneath ; posterior tibiæ with two strong spines, posterior tarsi with the basal joint longest ; tegmina as long as greatest length of body, considerably narrowed towards apex, costal margin arched and convex at basal area, costal membrane broad, transversely, obliquely, somewhat reticulately veined, longitudinal veins more or less reticulately connected towards apical area, claval veins more or less transversely connected ; wings much broader than tegmina, the margins convex, a moderately deep fissure on apical margin near apex, reticulately veined.

Allied to *Gelastyra*, Kirk. (*Cibyra*, Stål).

Delhina eurybrachydoides, sp. n.

Head and pronotum pale fuscous brown ; pronotum with distinct darker longitudinal fasciæ, about five in number ; abdomen above testaceous red ; body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous ; femora more or less annulated with piceous ; abdomen beneath with segmental transverse black fasciæ ; tegmina dull ochraceous, much mottled with piceous, these suffusions appearing as a short, broad, oblique fascia near base, extending from costa to about middle of tegmen ; wings golden yellow, apical margin on each side of fissure

broadly piceous ; face moderately piceous, more ochraceous towards the clypeus, and there with a small piceous spot on each side ; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; exp. tegm. 25 mm.

Hab. Eastern Himalayas (Brit. Mus.).

Subfam. *RICANIINÆ*.

Ricanoptera variegata, sp. n.

Vertex of head, pronotum, and mesonotum blackish, more or less thickly covered with greenish or greenish-ochraceous pubescence ; abdomen above, body beneath, and legs ochraceous ; tegmina with about the basal fourth greenish pubescent, central area greyish suffused with blackish and containing a prominent central black spot, apical area more distinctly piceous, costal margin ochraceous spotted with black ; wings very pale fuliginous, the veins a little darker ; posterior tibiæ with two spines ; vertex of head narrow, transverse, its anterior angles shortly spinous before eyes ; pronotum centrally carinate ; mesonotum tricarinate, the outer carinations bifurcate anteriorly.

Long., excl. tegm., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; exp. tegm. 17 mm.

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

Allied to *R. opaca*, Dist.

Gætulia montana, sp. n.

Body and legs dull virescent or greenish ochraceous ; anterior margin of vertex narrowly piceous ; abdomen above with a transverse fascia before middle, followed by a broken longitudinal fascia, piceous ; legs and rostrum more ochraceous than virescent ; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation fuscous, the tegmina with a somewhat large and distinct fuscous marginal spot at end of costal membrane, the wings with a distinct fuscous spot at apex of abdominal area ; anterior margin of vertex angulate, the apices of its lateral margins angularly prominent ; mesonotum distinctly longitudinally tricarinate ; face much longer than broad, the lateral margins nearly subparallel ; tegmina with the costal membrane distinctly arched and broad, narrowed at base and apex.

Long., excl. tegm., 5 mm. ; exp. tegm. 17 mm.

Hab. E. Himalayas ; Kurseong, 5000 ft. ; Darjiling, 6000 ft. (Brit. & Ind. Muss.).

Allied to *G. nigrovenosa*, Melich., but the face longer

and its lateral margins nearly straight, not widened towards clypeus; the fuscous spot to wings sometimes absent.

Synonymical Note.

Genus *TAMBUSANA*.

Tambusa, Dist. Insect. Transvaal. p. 216 (1908), nom. præocc.
Tambusana, n. nom.

LXXII.—*Two new Species of Palarus from S. Africa.*

By Dr. H. BRAUNS.

THE following two *Palarus* species form amongst the known South-African species, and together with *P. comberi*, Turner, a distinct group.

Mr. Turner, in "Notes on Fossorial Hymenoptera.—IV.," Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. vii., May 1911, divides the species of *Palarus* known to him with certainty into five groups, according to the apical abdominal segment of the males. *P. pentheri* he assumes to form a sixth group.

With the better knowledge of the females I think it will be possible to form more natural groups than such preliminarily based on males only.

The affinities of the South-African species are, taking both sexes into consideration:—

1. *Palarus o'neili*, Br., and *Palarus pentheri*, Br.
2. *Palarus latifrons*, Kohl.
3. *Palarus handlirschi*, Br., and *Palarus turneri*, Br.

Group 3 is nearest related to *P. latifrons*, Kohl. The main characters of this group are:—

♂.—Seventh tergite broadly subtruncate or rounded at apex and without spines.

♀ ♂.—First tergite *not* sharply edged on the sides, without sharp dentiform tubercle. Eyes on the vertex very narrowly separated in both sexes. Abdomen hardly constricted, not at all in the females. Cellula radialis of the fore wings without appendix, the apex triangularly pointed or subtruncate. Habitus, especially the female, of *Tachytes*.

♀ *P. handlirschi*, m.—Pygidium very sharply pointed; surface of the pygidial area finely and nearly regularly



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