

sideration. There are those in which the typical styliform columella is present; others in which the septa stop short and expose a broad tabulate area in the centre; in others the septa extend inwards along the superior face of the tabulæ, a portion of the septa coalesce and assume a more or less fasciculate aspect, and the central septum of each fascicle extends to the centre and unites with similarly arranged septa from the opposite side of the corallum to form a pseudo-columella, similar to the septal arrangement of *Lithostrotion junceum*, Ure. If the section exposed is on the plane of the tabulæ, the columella is not observable, demonstrating that the septa and columella are developed between the tabulæ in this variety. In some of the corallites on the same slab the columella is tubular, somewhat similar to the tubular columella which characterizes some of the species of the genus *Cyathaxonia*. Thus we have three distinct characteristics exemplified in the structural details of the central area in this group of corallites, each of which, if sectioned singly, would demonstrate structural characters which have been regarded as having specific distinction. In the type of the genus the compound corallum, the styliform columella, the tabulæ forming the floor in the central area, and the sparse vesicular tissue in the outer area are the distinguishing characteristics by which the genus can at all times be recognized.

In some of the corallites development is by fission, whilst in others it is by calicular gemmation, demonstrating that it is not only difficult to define specific distinction, but that we are not in a position to dogmatize as to specific identity, unless all the varieties can be examined and compared.

XL.—*Descriptions of new Species of Oriental Cicadidæ.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

ALL the species here described will be figured in my monograph of Oriental Cicadidæ.

Tosena depicta, n. sp.

Head and thorax above black; head with a spot at apex of front and a spot at each anterior angle of vertex, two central spots on anterior margin of pronotum, the posterior margin

of pronotum, four spots in transverse series on mesonotum, and the posterior margin of mesonotum ochraceous; the centre of basal cruciform elevation black. Abdomen above reddish ochraceous, with a central, longitudinal, narrow, dorsal, fuscous fascia. Head beneath, sternum, a lateral fascia to opercula, and legs black; a spot at apex and one on each side of apex of face; coxæ, apices of femora and tibiæ, tarsi (excluding base), rostrum (excluding apex) ochraceous. Body beneath ochraceous, the basal segment blackish.

Tegmina dark olivaceous, the costal membrane and the venation reddish ochraceous, with a transverse and slightly oblique greyish-white fascia near centre, not extending above the base of the second ulnar area; posterior basal margin narrowly reddish ochraceous. Wings black, the basal area reddish ochraceous, with its posterior margin black.

The rostrum reaches the apex of the basal abdominal segment and the tegmina have their apices considerably attenuated.

Long. excl. tegm. 36 millim., exp. tegm. 90 millim.

Hab. Borneo.

The smallest species of *Tosena* hitherto described.

Cosmopsaltria albostrigata, n. sp.

♂. Head and thorax above ochraceous; head with the anterior margin of front, the area of the ocelli, a small central spot on anterior and posterior margins of pronotum, and a small spot behind each eye black; mesonotum with two obconical linear basal spots, which have a broken linear fascia on each side, and a spot near apex of each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation black. Abdomen above pale castaneous, with the posterior segmental margins ochraceous, and with two dorsal sublateral white fasciæ extending from base to about two thirds of the abdominal length. Body beneath and legs ochraceous. Tegmina and wings pale hyaline, the venation ochraceous inclining to fuscous; tegmina with the costal membrane ochraceous and the transverse veins at the bases of the second and third apical areas very narrowly infuscated.

The opercula are short and somewhat broad, concave a little beyond base, their apices broadly rounded and about reaching the apex of the second abdominal segment.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 30 millim., exp. tegm. 80 millim.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

This species has the elongated and posteriorly attenuated abdomen so strongly represented in some of the Polynesian

and Australian species of the genus, such as *C. distans*, Walk., and *C. Stuarti*, Dist.

Cryptotympana epithesia, n. sp.

Allied to *C. diomedea*, Walk., from which it differs by its smaller size and more hyaline tegmina and wings, but principally by the totally different structure of the opercula, which in the male of *C. epithesia* are narrowed posteriorly and are obliquely wide apart at apices, which about reach the penultimate segment of the abdomen.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 44 millim., exp. tegm. 134 millim.

Hab. Borneo.

Prasia princeps, n. sp.

♀. Pale olivaceous green. Head with the apex of the front and the eyes infuscated; ocelli and lateral margins of pronotum more or less ochraceous; anterior tibiæ and tarsi brownish.

Tegmina very pale ochraceous or olivaceous and subhyaline; the costal membrane and the venation ochraceous. Wings pale hyaline.

Allied to *P. faticina*, Stål, but differs by its much greater size and distinct coloration, and also by the different arrangement of the venation in the tegmina.

Long. excl. tegm., ♀ 28 millim., exp. tegm. 90 millim.

Hab. North-eastern Celebes.

Tibicen tigrinus, n. sp.

Ochraceous; a transverse fascia between the eyes, a broad marginal fascia to pro- and mesonotum, a spot on each side of basal cruciform elevation, and two longitudinal dorsal fasciæ on abdomen dark castaneous or blackish. Tegmina and wings pale hyaline, the first with the costal membrane and basal area of venation ochraceous, remaining venation and an apical spot fuscous; wings with the venation fuscous. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; apex of abdomen spotted with black.

The rostrum just passes the intermediate coxæ; the anterior femora are armed beneath with four spines—two central long and prominent, one short and obscure near base, and one short placed just in front of the apical longest spine.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 13 millim., exp. tegm. 31 millim.

Hab. Kulluur. Calc. Mus.



Distant, William Lucas. 1888. "XL.—Descriptions of new species of Oriental Cicadidæ." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 2, 323–325. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938809460932>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/81046>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938809460932>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/62840>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.