British Museum (Natural History)

EXOTIC HOMOPTERA

SERIES No. 3

(BUGS)

5 Cards in Colour

Set E 35

One Shilling

a

b

EXOTIC HOMOPTERA

(a) *Fulgora spinolae* (b) *Fulgora delesserti*

Natural size

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

Produced by W. F. Sedgwick, Limited

POST CARD

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR
CORRESPONDENCE

(FOR ADDRESS ONLY)

EXOTIC HOMOPTERA
Fulgora sultana
Natural size
BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

POST CARD

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR
CORRESPONDENCE

(FOR ADDRESS ONLY)

a

b

EXOTIC HOMOPTERA

(a) *Fulgora oculata*

(b) *Fulgora siderea*

Natural size

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

POST CARD

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR
CORRESPONDENCE

(FOR ADDRESS ONLY)

a

b

EXOTIC HOMOPTERA

(a) *Cathedra serrata*

(b) *Phrictus quinquepartitus*

Natural size

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

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EXOTIC HOMOPTERA

Hemisciera maculipennis

Natural size

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BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY).

EXOTIC HOMOPTERA.

SERIES No. 3.

(BUGS).

The Homoptera, together with the Heteroptera, form the order Rhynchota (Bugs), distinguished from all other insects by having piercing and sucking mouth parts as well as an incomplete metamorphosis. All the insects figured in this set belong to the Fulgoridae, with the exception of the Cicada on the last card. Many members of this family, including the species figured, have the crown of the head produced in front to form a variously shaped process. This was formerly believed to be luminous; those insects with an inflated process were called "Lantern-flies," and those with a narrow horn-like one "Candle-flies." These names are still used, although it is now generally agreed that the insects have no luminous properties. Very little is known

about the life history of this group. The insects live on the trunks and boughs of trees, sometimes in thorny jungle, and are often difficult to capture as they immediately jump off and take to flight when disturbed.

E 191 (a). *Fulgora spinolae*.

This species is a native of North India and Indo-China. Its brilliant yellow hind-wings are in striking contrast to the blue ones of the following species.

E 191 (b). *Flguorad clesserti*.

A South Indian "Candle-fly." The head is curved upwards, and so appears much shorter in the photograph than is really the case.

E 192 (a). *Fulgora oculata*.

Except that it is found in Malaya, nothing is known of this delicately coloured species.

E 192 (b). *Fulgora siderea*.

This beautiful "Candle-fly" is a native of Borneo.

E 193. *Fulgora sultana*.

One of the largest of the "Candle-flies," which inhabits North Borneo. The white waxy secretion seen on the body and hind-wings is commonly produced in this family.

E 194 (a). *Cathedra serrata*.

This extraordinary "Candle-fly," with a peculiar serrate head process and "blind" eye-spots on the hind-wings, is found in Brazil.

E 194 (b). *Phrictus quinquepartitus*.

Another "Candle-fly" with a strangely shaped head. It is found on mossy tree trunks in the Central American jungle. In life the veins of the fore-wings are moss-green, and with its wings closed over its back, the insect resembles the mossy bark on which it rests. It is very sluggish and allows itself to be picked off a tree without attempting to fly away.

E 195. *Hemisciera maculipennis*.

This insect is a Cicada and not a "Candle-fly." The males in the family Cicadidae produce a shrill singing noise, but the females are mute. The present species occurs in the Amazon basin in Brazil, and is remarkable for the extreme contrast in colouring of the fore- and hind-wings. The wing veins are much darker than is indicated in the photograph.

Set E 35.

August, 1925.