V.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XXIX. By W. L. DISTANT.

Subfam. *CICADINÆ* (continued from vol. xiv. p. 430).

Division DUNDUBIARIA.

This division is composed almost entirely of Oriental, Malayan, and Australasian species, save a few derived from the extreme east of the Palæarctic Region, which, as well known, possesses a strong Oriental affinity.

The lateral margins of the pronotum are distinctly angulated or toothed; the 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 hoped that the following proposed generic revision will considerably assist specific determination.

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 *Leptopsaltria*.
 - B. Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum.
 - a. Head as long as space between eyes.
 - b. Tympanal coverings in ♂ broader at base than long.
 - c. Abdomen moderately conical, gradually attenuated posteriorly, in ♂ considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation *Purana*.
 - aa. Head as long or a little longer than space between eyes.
 - bb. Tympanal coverings in ♂ as long as breadth at base, or sometimes broader than long.
 - cc. Abdomen broad, about as broad at apex as at base; in ♂ not longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation *Maua*.
- II. Second ventral segment in ♂ alone provided with lateral tubercles; opercula short. *Tanna*.
- III. Ventral segments without tubercles; opercula short or sometimes very long, and very variable in shape.
 - C. Head with the front large and convex, about twice as broad at its base as the anterior margins of the lobes of vertex; rostrum scarcely reaching the posterior coxæ *Dundubia*.

- D. Head with the front not twice as broad at base as anterior margins of the lobes of vertex ; rostrum reaching, sometimes passing, the posterior coxæ ; opercula long, at least reaching centre, and sometimes apex, of abdomen.
- d. Abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
- e. Head as long as breadth between eyes.
- f. Lateral margins of head obliquely continuous to front or very slightly sinuate.
- g. Head (including eyes) as wide as base of mesonotum.
- h. Opercula in ♂ broad, either just or longly passing middle of abdomen, well separated, and not overlapping, more or less concavely sinuate on each side at basal area, their apices rounded or obliquely truncate.
- i. Greatest breadth of tegmina about a third of length *Cosmopsaltria.*
- ff. Anterior margins of vertex of head almost at right angles to front.
- ii. Greatest breadth of tegmina more than one third of length *Fatima.*
- gg. Head (including eyes) only about two thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum *Sawda.*
- ee. Head much shorter than breadth between eyes.
- hh. Opercula in ♂ about twice as broad at apex than at base, their inner margins concave, widening to basal area, outer margins sinuate near centre, their apices broad and overlapping .. *Ayesha.*
- hhh. Opercula in ♂ broad, their inner margins contiguous, nearly equally broad throughout, their apices broad, the outer margins very obsoletely sinuate. *Haphsa.*
- dd. Abdomen considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
- i. Head (including eyes) about as wide or a little wider than base of mesonotum.
- j. Head about as long as breadth between eyes.
- k. Pronotum measured centrally almost as long as mesonotum excluding cruciform elevation, its lateral margins always distinctly, strongly, and generally acutely toothed.
- l. Opercula elongate, concavely sinuate on each side near base, their apices rounded or obtusely acute, occupying lateral abdominal areas, and always well separated at their inner margins. *Platylomia.*
- jj. Head distinctly shorter than breadth between eyes.
- kk. Pronotum measured centrally distinctly

- shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins moderately dentate.
- II. Opercula elongate, broad, nearly meeting at their inner margins, sinuate at their basal areas.
- m. Anal abdominal segment in ♂ apically acutely dentate* or with a broad obtuse process † on each side. *Diceropyga.*
- III. Opercula obliquely divergent, sometimes very short.
- mm. Anal abdominal segment in ♂ apically unarmed *Meimuna.*
- III. Opercula short and transverse.
- n. Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, its length about or nearly equal to space between eyes.
- o. Abdomen in ♂ longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
- p. Tympanal coverings of normal shape and size *Pomponia.*
- pp. Tympanal coverings very large, nearly meeting inwardly *Dokuma.*
- oo. Abdomen in ♂ short, about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation.
- ppp. Tympanal coverings of normal shape and size *Aola.*
- pppp. Tympanal coverings very globose and projecting beyond the lateral margins of the abdomen. *Oncotympana.*
- nn. Head (including eyes) considerably wider than base of mesonotum; abdomen long; length of head equal to space between eyes *Champaka.*

Genus LEPTOPSALTRIA.

Leptopsaltria, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 5 (1866); Berl. ent. Zeit. x. p. 170 (1866).

Type, *L. tuberosa*, Sign. (*Cicada*).

PURANA, gen. nov.

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

* As in type, *D. obtecta*, Fabr.

† As in *D. chlorogaster*, Boisd.

between the apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, tubercles on the second and third ventral segments large and prominent; opercula small; tympanal coverings in male broader at base than long; rostrum reaching or a little passing posterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type, *P. tigrina*, Walk. (*Dundubia*).

MAUA, gen. nov.

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 coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type, *M. quadrituberculata*, Sign. (*Cicada*).

Maua affinis, sp. n.

Closely allied to *M. quadrituberculata*, Sign., from which it differs by having the outer margins of the opercula almost straight and not convexly sinuate, and by the tegmina, which have the transverse veins at the bases of the second, third, and fourth apical areas infuscated, and also having a small fuscous spot at the apex of each longitudinal vein to the apical areas.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 35–39 mm.; exp. tegm. 101–123 mm.

Hab. Borneo (Paris and Stockh. Muss.).

TANNA, gen. nov.

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*.

Head (including eyes) narrower than base of mesonotum and about as long as space between eyes; lateral margins of pronotum angularly sinuate, but not prominently toothed;

abdomen much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana covered; opercula small, not or scarcely extending beyond base of abdomen; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline.

Type, *T. japonensis*, Dist. (*Pomponia*).

Genus DUNDUBIA.

Dundubia, Amy. & Serv. Hist. des Hém. p. 470 (1843).

Type, *D. mannifera*, Linn. (*Cicada*).

Genus COSMOPSALTRIA.

Cosmopsaltria, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 5 (1866); Berl. ent. Zeit. x. p. 170 (1866).

Type, *C. doryca*, Boisd. (*Cicada*).

FATIMA, gen. nov.

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

Type, *F. capitata*, Dist. (*Cosmopsaltria*).

SAWDA, gen. nov.

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

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

Type, *S. mimica*, Dist. (*Cosmopsaltria*).

Sawda Gestræi, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum olivaceous; area of the ocelli, two central fasciæ to pronotum (between which the colour is ochraceous), a central lanceolate spot to mesonotum, on each side of which is a posteriorly angulated spot (margined with ochraceous), and a spot in front of each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation, black; there is also a sub-lateral fuscous streak on each side of the mesonotum; abdomen purplish brown; body beneath, rostrum, and legs very pale olivaceous; undersides of femora and the tarsi black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation pale fuscous; tegmina with the transverse veins at the bases of the apical areas broadly infuscated and a fuscous spot at the apex of each longitudinal vein to the apical areas; the venation at apex of radial area ochraceous; opercula broad, their margins narrowly black and greyishly tomentose, their apices reaching the base of fourth abdominal segment, their outer margins sinuate, but only slightly concave.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 45 mm.; exp. tegm. 140 mm.

Hab. New Guinea: Haveri (*Loria*, Genoa Mus.).

AYESHA, gen. nov.

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

Type, *A. spathulata*, Stål (*Cosmopsaltria*).

HAPHSA, gen. nov.

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

Type, *H. nicomache*, Walk. (*Dundubia*).

Haphsa crassa, sp. n.

Body stout, broad, piceous; head with spots at apex of front and the lateral margins of vertex and two spots at base pale ochraceous; pronotum with a central longitudinal fascia, on each side of which are curved discal fasciæ, anterior narrow margin (broken centrally), and the lateral and posterior margins ochraceous (the posterior margin contains a black spot on each side); mesonotum with two long branching discal fasciæ, commencing at the anterior angles of the cruciform elevation, two short central anterior lines, and the lateral margins ochraceous; cruciform elevation ochraceous, centrally black, and with a black spot on each of the anterior prolongations; abdomen above black, more or less ochraceously tomentose; head beneath, sternum, and opercula very pale testaceous and shortly pilose; abdomen beneath piceous, more or less ochraceously pilose, with a central pale, macular, ochraceous fascia; legs black, the tibiæ (excluding bases and apices) castaneous; coxæ, trochanters, and femora streaked and spotted with pale ochraceous; face black, a basal spot and the transverse striations ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation fuscous, the first with the transverse veins at the bases of the second, third, fifth, and seventh apical areas infuscated (sometimes only the second and third infuscated); in one specimen there are minute fuscous spots at the apices of the longitudinal veins to apical areas, but in others these are obsolete. Abdomen short and broad, in male about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; length of head considerably shorter than space between eyes; opercula broad, their inner margins contiguous, nearly equally broad throughout, their

apices broadly subtruncate and reaching the penultimate abdominal segment; rostrum ochraceous, its apex black, and reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 34-38 mm.; exp. tegm. 97-110 mm.

Hab. Yun-nan (Paris and Brit. Mus.).

Genus PLATYLOMIA.

Platylomia, Stål (nom., nec descrip.), (Efv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 708, note.

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

Type, *P. spinosa*, Fabr. (*Tettigonia*).

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

Platylomia assamensis, sp. n.

Allied to *P. umbrata*, Dist. (Mon. Orient. Cicad. tab. v. figs. 11 a, b), and differing principally by the size and shape of the opercula, which just pass the posterior margin of the penultimate abdominal segment, with their apices suddenly obtusely angulate; the tegmina are shorter, and thus apparently broader, and are without the marginal spots at the apices of the longitudinal veins to the apical areas and the infuscated transverse veins at the bases of fifth and seventh apical areas; the markings of the mesonotum are similar to those of *P. umbrata*, but there is also a distinct black elongate spot on each lateral area.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 40 mm.; exp. tegm. 111 mm.

Hab. Assam (*Atkinson Coll.*, Brit. Mus.).

• *Platylomia virescens*, sp. n.

Body above shining piceous, more or less greyishly pubescent; anterior margin of pronotum and posterior segmental margins pale castaneous; posterior margin of pronotum greenish or ochraceous; mesonotum with traces of two sub-obsolete basal obconical spots; abdomen beneath and legs castaneous, anterior and intermediate tibiæ and tarsi piceous; sternum ochraceously tomentose; opercula ochraceous, finely greyishly tomentose; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation castaneous, basal streaks to both bright, shining green; tegmina with the transverse veins at the apices of the upper two ulnar areas broadly infuscated, and a small fuscous spot at the apices of the longitudinal veins to apical areas. Body long and slender; opercula in ♂ terminating in a long slender outwardly curved prolongation reaching the base of the sixth abdominal segment, moderately concavely sinuate on each side near base; rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 55, ♀ 46 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ ♀ 122-140 mm.

Hab. Borneo: Sarawak (A. Everitt, Brit. Mus.); Philippines (Paris & Brit. Mus.).

In general appearance this species much resembles, or, to use a somewhat loose term, "mimics," *Champaka viridimaculata*, Dist.

Platylomia albomaculata, sp. n.

♂. Body and legs very dark piceous brown; abdomen above with a double series of cretaceous spots on each lateral area, the innermost very small, the outer marginal series much larger, a large cretaceous spot on each side of the last abdominal segment; eyes, apices of intermediate and posterior femora, and the posterior tarsi flavescent, posterior tibiæ (excluding bases and apices) castaneous; tegmina and wings transparent talc-like, the venation fuscous, extreme bases of both virescent; tegmina with the transverse veins at the bases of the second and third apical areas distinctly infuscated, and with a series of small marginal spots at the apices of the longitudinal veins to apical areas. Opercula somewhat narrow, convexly sinuate on each side near base, the inner and apical margins moderately convexly rounded, their apices reaching the middle of the fourth abdominal segment; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; face strongly tumid, centrally longitudinally sulcate, and strongly transversely striate.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 40 mm.; exp. tegm. 102 mm.

Hab. Philippines (Brit. Mus.).

Genus DICEROPYGA.

Diceropyga, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 708, note.

Type, *D. obtecta*, Fabr. (*Tettigonia*).

Diceropyga boninensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum greenish, or, in faded specimens, ochraceous; head with transverse striations to front, a spot at anterior angles of vertex, area of the ocelli continued obliquely to lateral margins, and a spot at inner margins of eyes black; pronotum with a central black longitudinal fascia, widened anteriorly and posteriorly, and centrally longitudinally pale ochraceous, the incisures, some spots on lateral marginal areas, and the extreme lateral and posterior margins black; mesonotum with two obconical pale ochraceous spots, the inner margins and lateral areas of which are black, connected with a black spot extending from their apices to cruciform elevation, an irregular black longitudinal fascia on each lateral area, broken anteriorly with pale ochraceous; a small black spot on the anterior and posterior margins of the cruciform elevation; abdomen above black, posterior segmental margins greenish or ochraceous, with macular ochraceous markings which do not extend to the apical third; head beneath, sternum, legs, and opercula pale greenish or ochraceous, the last narrowly margined with black and more or less cretaceously tomentose; abdomen beneath brownish ochraceous; face blackly transversely striate on basal and apical areas, the central sulcation black, with an ochraceous spot at base and apex; tegmina and wings hyaline, venation mostly fuscous brown; tegmina with the costal membrane and area greenish or ochraceous, the transverse veins at the apices of the two upper ulnar areas infuscated. Opercula reaching the apex of the third ventral segment, their apices a little narrowed and rounded, concavely sinuate at outer margins on basal area, convexly oblique at inner margins; anal abdominal segment in male obscurely apically dentate; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀ 26-33 mm.; exp. tegm. 86-92 mm.

Hab. Bonin Islands and Aluman? (*Holst*, Brit. Mus.).

MEIMUNA, gen. nov.

Head (including eyes) about as broad as base of mesonotum, shorter than breadth between eyes, lateral margins obliquely

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

Type, *M. tripurasura*, Dist. (*Dundubia*).

Genus POMPONIA.

Pomponia, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 6 (1866); Berl. ent. Zeit. x. p. 171 (1866).

Type, *P. fusca*, Oliv. (*Cicada*).

Pomponia merula, sp. n.

♂. Body dark castaneous; posterior and lateral margins of pronotum and the sternum more or less dull ochraceous; striations to front and face, and a central spot to first, area of the ocelli and a spot between them and eyes black; black markings on pro- and mesonota generally as in *P. imperatoria*, but posterior margin of pronotum immaculate; a spot between face and eyes, coxæ and femora beneath, tibiæ, more or less, and the opercula black; tegmina and wings pale smoky hyaline, the venation brownish ochraceous; tegmina with the base, costal membrane and area, and spots on transverse veins at apices of first, second, third, and fourth ulnar areas, and near the apex of each longitudinal vein to apical areas, fuscous brown; wings with extreme base and two narrow longitudinal basal streaks fuscous brown.

Allied to *P. imperatoria*, Westw., from which it differs principally by the black, more transverse, and a little shorter opercula, darker colour of the body above and beneath, distinctly narrower and more spotted tegmina, &c.

Long., excl. tegm., 67–72 mm.; exp. tegm. 188–194 mm.

Hab. Borneo, 4 ♂ specs. (*Sir H. Brooke, Lowe, Hose, & Everitt*, Brit. Mus.). North Borneo: Sandakan (*Pryer*, Coll. Dist.).

Pomponia intermedia, sp. n.

Allied to *P. imperatoria*, Westw., in colour and markings, but differing by the length of the third apical area to the tegmina, which is shorter than the fourth, while those areas are about equal in length in Westwood's species; the greatest

width of the tegmina is scarcely more than a third of their length; opercula ochraceous, narrowly margined with black and obliquely black at base, in shape and length resembling those of *D. imperatoria*. Allied to *P. merula* by the relative breadth and length of tegmina, and by having the third apical area to the same shorter than the fourth, but differing by the shape and length of the opercula.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 64 mm.; exp. tegm. 176 mm.

Hab. Tenasserim: Thaungyang Valley (*Col. Bingham*, Brit. Mus.).

The structural differences of the three species are expressed in the following synopsis:—

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

DOKUMA, gen. nov.

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

Type, *D. nigristigma*, Walk. (*Dundubia*).

AOLA, gen. nov.

Head (including eyes) about as wide as base of mesonotum, its length about equal to breadth between eyes; front prominent, its lateral margins more or less continuous with those of vertex; pronotum distinctly shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins prominently toothed; abdomen short, about as long as space between apex of front and base of cruciform elevation; tympana entirely covered, the flaps broader than

long; opercula short, just reaching the first abdominal segment, and not covering the lateral margins of the tympanal flaps; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with eight apical areas and the basal cell longer than broad.

Type, *A. bindusara*, Dist. (*Pomponia*).

Genus ONCOTYMPANA.

Oncotympana, Stål, Œfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 710.

Type, *O. pallidiventris*, Stål.

CHAMPAKA, gen. nov.

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

Type, *C. viridimaculata*, Dist. (*Pomponia*).

VI.—Further Descriptions of new Rhinolophi from Africa.

By KNUD ANDERSEN.

Rhinolophus Darlingi, sp. n.

Diagnosis.—Differs from all other South-African *Rhinolophi* by the combination of these two characters: cingula of the upper canine and p^4 in immediate contact with each other; forearm 46·7–47·7 mm.

Nose-leaves.—Extreme length 14–14·5 mm. Horseshoe covering almost the whole of the muzzle; no tooth-like projection on either side of the median notch; greatest width 8·1–8·5 mm. Sella naked, slightly constricted below the middle, broadly rounded off at summit; vertical height 4 mm.; breadth at base, at constriction, and at summit

Distant, William Lucas. 1905. "V.—Rhynchotal Notes.—XXIX." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 15, 58–70.

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