

| | ♂ (type). | ♀ (paratype). |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | mm. | mm. |
| Length of body | 19 | 26.5 |
| „ head | 4 | 5 |
| „ pronotum | 4 | 5.5 |
| „ elytra | 8.5 | 11 |
| „ hind femora | 11 | 14 |

Described from one male and two females from Tzaneen, Transvaal, 10. xii. 1918. The second paratype female is almost as dark-coloured above as the male, but without a distinct lateral fascia on the head, pronotum, and pleuræ; the lateral lobes of the pronotum are uniformly buff-coloured; the elytra are also uniformly coloured, without scapular stripe, the scapular area being callous but unicolorous with the rest of the elytra. The coloration in this species seems to be rather inconstant, but it is very well defined by its morphological characters, and very easily separated from the only known species of the genus, *Paraparga strigosa*, Bol., by its shortened elytra.

LXIII.—*An interesting new Grasshopper from Mount Everest.* By B. P. UVAROV, F.E.S.

THOUGH the Mount Everest Expedition of 1921 brought home only two specimens of grasshoppers, one of them proved to be extremely interesting and representing a new genus, which is described below. Another specimen is a *Bryodema* sp. which cannot at present be named specifically, as it is a female, while the species nearest to it—*Bryodema holdereri*, Krauss,—described from Kuku-Nor in Mongolia, is known in the male sex only.

HYPERNEPHIA, gen. nov.

♀. Superficially not unlike the genus *Conophyma*, but differing in many characters.

Antennæ 17-jointed, distinctly longer than the head and pronotum taken together, in the apical half compressed and very slightly dilated. Head thick. Frontal ridge in profile feebly reclinate, convex near the clypeus and practically straight in the rest; seen from the front it is broad, flat, with the margins obtuse, not at all raised, subparallel, suddenly and completely convergent at the fastigium, obliterate near

the clypeus. Lateral facial keels obtuse, in the upper part obliterate. Fastigium of the vertex somewhat sloping, forming a rounded angle with the frontal ridge, slightly impressed, with the margins scarcely raised, acutangularly convergent in front. Temporal foveolæ placed obliquely, elongate, not reaching the apex of the fastigium. All ocelli undeveloped. Eyes comparatively small, very broad-oval; with the fore lower angle acute; their height much less than the subocular distance; the distance between the eyes about half as broad again as the frontal ridge below antennæ. Pronotum short and thick, subcylindrical, its disc feebly tectiform; the median keel very low, linear, interrupted by the third sulcus only, while two other sulci are undeveloped; lateral keels scarcely perceptible, irregular, somewhat divergent behind; hind margin obtusangularly excised, exposing the short mesonotum. Prosternum only slightly swollen, but not armed. Mesosternum very broad, with the interspace transverse. Elytra rudimentary, very short and narrow. No abdominal tympanum. Hind femora comparatively narrow, gradually narrowed towards the apex, without a distinct filiform part. Hind tibiæ with seven to eight outer spines, without an apical one, and with nine or ten inner spines including the apical one. Valvæ of the ovipositor short and thick, lower ones without teeth.

Genotype: *Hypernephia everesti*, sp. n.

Hypernephia everesti, sp. n.

♀. Dark brown, indistinctly marmorated with blackish, dull, but practically smooth. Face somewhat shining, though rugulose; frontal ridge flat, sparsely but rather coarsely punctured, with an indistinct impression at the place of the median ocellum, slightly narrowed below it, widened and disappearing farther downwards. Fastigium of the vertex somewhat longer than broad, pentagonal, with the apical angle acute; its hind lateral margins short, not reaching the middle of the eyes. Disc of the pronotum only a little longer than it is broad behind; prozona twice as long as metazona; lateral keels very feeble, irregular, parallel in the front third, then slightly divergent towards the typical sulcus, which is very feeble, and more divergent, but broken and very irregular in metazona. Lateral lobes of the pronotum higher than long; their lower margin very widely rounded just behind the middle, with its fore half ascending and forming a widely rounded obtuse angle with the fore margin; hind angle about 90°, rounded; their surface uneven, convex.

in metazona, impressed in the lower third of the prozona, with some short and low longitudinal carinulæ between the transverse sulci which are scarcely developed but still perceptible. Elytra extending a little beyond the middle of the metanotum, four or five times as long as at the base, broad, narrowed towards the rounded apex. Abdomen with a low, linear, median keel. Hind femora probably olivaceous in life; hind tibiæ pale brown (reddish in life?).

Length of body 14 mm.; pronotum 3 mm.; elytra 1.5 mm.; hind femur 8.5 mm.

The type is labelled "Mt. Everest Exped. Up to 18,500 ft., July, 1921." It is in the British Museum collection.

The exact systematic position of this curious insect is not yet clear. It evidently has nothing to do with *Conophyma*, which it resembles so closely at first sight, because it has no outer apical spine of the hind tibiæ, and belongs therefore to another division. The absence of the prosternal spine seems even to indicate that it is a member of either Acridinæ (=Truxalinæ) or Locustinæ (=Ædipodinæ), but I am more inclined to include it in Catantopinæ judging by all other characters, though a definite solution may be arrived at only after the male sex is described.

It is a great pity that only one specimen has been brought by the Expedition, though the insects are undoubtedly not uncommon on the Alpine pastures. It is worth drawing the attention of all future collectors on high altitudes in Central Asia that their Orthopterous fauna is wholly unexplored, and collecting of small, wingless, larvæ-like grasshoppers is especially desirable, as they are usually strictly localized, and their extensive study may throw some light on the origin and history of the Palæarctic fauna.

LXIV.—*On some Fijian Psyllidæ (Homoptera).*

By F. LAING, M.A., B.Sc.

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THROUGH the kindness of Dr. G. A. K. Marshall, Director of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, I have been able to examine a collection of Psyllidæ from Fiji. Three undescribed species appear to be present, and descriptions of them are given herewith.



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