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VIII.—*Rhynchotal Notes.*—XLVIII. By W. L. DISTANT.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. Fulgoridæ.

Subfam. Issinæ.

The genera and species described and referred to in this paper are contained in the Rhynchotal collection of the British Museum.

GALAPAGOSANA, gen. nov.

Vertex longer than pronotum, triangular, longitudinally centrally carinate; face smooth, very obscurely carinate, angulate at base, triangularly excavate before clypeus, which is smooth; pronotum moderately short, convex in front, a little concave behind, with a longitudinal tuberculous ridge a little before the inner margins of each eye; mesonotum considerably longer than pronotum, discally flattened and obliquely depressed, centrally finely longitudinally sulcate, and the margins of the flattened surface on each side finely ridged; tegmina gibbously rounded at costal margin, broadly rounded at apices, which are slightly directed upwardly, clavus with transverse veins, a little gibbous near base,

remaining surface of tegmina reticulately veined ; posterior tibiæ unspined.

Type, *G. rostrifer*, Butl.

A genus in shape resembling *Hypencylus*, Fowl., which, however, is not an Issid, but a Flatid, very closely allied to *Cyphopterum*, Amyot.

Galapagosana rostrifer.

Issus rostrifer, Butl. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1877, p. 90.

Hab. Galapagos Archipelago ; Charles Island (Brit. Mus.).

This species is not recorded in Melichar's 'Monographie der Issiden.'

Genus *Issus*.

Issus, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 99 (1803) ; Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 184 (1906).

Type, *I. coleopteratus*, Geoffr.

Issus coleopteratus.

Cicada coleopterata, Geoffr. Hist. Ins. i. p. 418 (1764).

Issus coleopteratus, Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 189 (1906) (for synonymy).

Issus bimacula, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 364 (1851).

Although no locality is affixed to the type of Walker, he had subsequently placed an Algerian specimen with it. Stål (1862) pointed out that *I. maurus*, Walk., is also a synonym of *I. coleopteratus*, Geoffr.

Genus *Lollius*.

Lollius, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 209 (1866) ; id. Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 763.

Type, *L. australicus*, Stål.

Lollius vittatus.

Hysteropterum vittatum, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 128 (1868).

Hab. New Guinea.

Lollius invarius.

Hysteropterum invarium, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 128 (1868).

Hab. Mysol.

Lollius minax.

Hysteropterum minax, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 127 (1868).

Hab. Ceram.

Lollius morosus.

Hysteropterum morosum, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 125 (1868).

Hab. Morty Island.

Lollius lœve.

Hysteropterum lœve, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 125 (1868).

Hab. Ceram.

Lollius tumidulus.

Hysteropterum timidulum, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 125 (1868).

Hab. Ceram.

Lollius mouhoti, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous, mottled and spotted with piceous or fuscous; vertex with a large dark fuscous spot before each lateral margin; face fuscous brown, transversely piceous before clypeus, which is piceous, with its base ochraceous; pronotum finely speckled with fuscous brown; mesonotum with larger irregular fuscous-brown spots; body beneath paler and less darkly suffused than above; legs much mottled with fuscous brown; tegmina ochraceous, finely mottled with brownish, a large inner basal fascia to clavus, central longitudinal disk to corium, and small costal and apical marginal spots piceous; the dark discal coloration is broken near costa, exhibiting two ochraceous spots, one near middle and the other beyond it; vertex concave, about as long as broad, the anterior margin centrally a little angularly prominent, the lateral margins upwardly laminately ridged; face moderately concave at base, the basal angles acute, the lateral margins obliquely directed outwards for two-thirds their length and then inwardly oblique to clypeus, centrally carinate and becoming broadly bifurcately carinate at about one-fourth from base; pronotum with the anterior margin centrally roundly produced between the posterior areas of the eyes, the posterior margin a little subobliquely

recurved on each side; tegmina with the apical margins broad and truncate.

Long., incl. tegm., 13 mm.

Hab. Cambodia; Chantaban (*Mouhot*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *L. furcifer*, Stål.

MONIANA, gen. nov.

Vertex longer than broad, internally a little foveate, the margins ridged, the apical margin appearing prominent by the exposure of the base of face; face obliquely straightly widening towards clypeus, the disk strongly tricarinate, the central carination slender, straight, the sublateral carinations more robust and united at base; clypeus transversely ridged on basal area, beyond which it is centrally longitudinally ridged; pronotum short, anteriorly subconically produced between the eyes, the central disk subfoveately flattened; mesonotum with two oblique central carinations; tegmina laterally deflected, about one and a half times as long as broad, the apex roundly truncate, claval suture reaching apex of inner margin; legs moderate.

This genus, which is only represented in the National Collection by a badly-pinned specimen, is allied to *Lollius*, from which it differs by the totally different structure of the face.

Moniana andrewsi.

Issus (?) andrewsi, Kirby, Monogr. Christmas Isld. p. 138 (1900).

Hab. Christmas Island.

Genus TYLANA.

Tylana, Stål, Rio Jan. Hem. ii. p. 67 (1862).

Type, *T. cristata*, Fabr.

Tylana composita.

Issus compositus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 152 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

Tylana truncata.

Hysteropterum truncatum, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 93 (1858); Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 154 (1906).

Hab. Java.

Tylana lineolata.

Issus lineolatus, Walk. Journ. Entomol. i. p. 308 (1862).

Hab. Australia, Moreton Bay (Brit. Mus.).

Tylana angustifrons.

Lollius angustifrons, Kirk. Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc. Bull. i. pt. ix. p. 439 (1906).

? *Tylana conspurcata*, Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 203 (1906).

Hab. Queensland; Kuranda (Dodd, Brit. Mus.).

Closely allied to *T. lineolata*, Walk.

Tylana acutipennis.

Lollius acutipennis, Kirk. Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc. Bull. i. pt. ix. p. 439 (1906).

Tylana acutipennis, Melich. (part.) Monogr. Issiden, p. 200 (1906).

The British Museum possesses specimens collected by Mr. Dodd at Kuranda, Queensland, the locality given by Kirkaldy. Structurally and dimensionally these examples agree with Kirkaldy's description, but the colour is mostly virescent, or sometimes ochraceous, with the legs ochraceous, characters not mentioned in the somewhat short differential description.

Tylana confinis, sp. n.

— *confinis*, Walk., MS.

Ochraceous, mottled with brownish and fuscous; vertex with a few brownish speckles; pronotum with an anterior marginal line of dark punctures and a piceous suffusion at base; mesonotum with the basal angles broadly piceous, containing a small central pale spot; face and clypeus somewhat thickly finely speckled with fuscous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, posterior legs mostly piceous brown; abdomen beneath (excluding basal segment) finely speckled with brown; tegmina ochraceous, basal third of costal and subcostal area and the apical margin fuscous, extreme costal and apical margins finely spotted with piceous; vertex with the lateral margins strongly and sharply ridged; face concave, lateral margins ridged, base concave, tricarinate; outer margin of clavus a little darkly convexly nodulose near apex of mesonotum, costal margin obliquely widened for about one half from base and then straight to apex, which is broadly transverse; tibiæ strongly sulcate.

Long., incl. tegm., 8½ mm.

Hab. Sumatra (Wallace, Brit. Mus.).

Tylana rufa, sp. n.*rufa*, Walk., MS.

Very pale brownish ochraceous; eyes greyish white; vertex and pronotum paler than the mesonotum and more or less speckled with pale brown; mesonotum with about six pale longitudinal ridges; pronotum with three somewhat obscure ridges, the central ridge straight, the two others oblique; body beneath pale ochraceous; face and legs thickly, abdomen more sparingly speckled with brownish; tegmina obscure greyish, darker on basal area, with the veins prominent and slightly tinted with reddish, the costal and apical margins finely spotted with brownish; face tricarinate, its base moderately concave; pronotum roundly produced anteriorly between the posterior area of the eyes, its basal margin a little rounded; tegmina widened on posterior half, its apical margin broadly subtruncate, its costal margin oblique to a little before middle and then nearly straight and slightly sinuate to apex, posterior claval margin gibbously rounded near base.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.*Hab.* Malay Archipelago; Gilolo (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).**PARATYLANA**, gen. nov.

Allied to *Tylana*, but with the vertex and face much narrower, the latter elongate, much longer than wide, slightly widened before clypeus, the lateral margins strongly ridged, and with a sublateral longitudinal ridge on each side which are more or less united near base and before clypeus; other characters generally as in *Tylana*.

Type, *P. herbida*, Walk.

The *Tylana laterata*, Melich., will be included in this genus.

Paratylana herbida.*Issus herbidus*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 121 (1868).*Tylana herbida*, Melich. (part.) Mon. Issiden (Homopt.), p. 206 (1906).*Hab.* Mysol.*Paratylana biplaga*.*Issus biplaga*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 122 (1868).*Tylana herbida*, Melich. (part.) Mon. Issiden (Homopt.), p. 206 (1906).*Issus semifascia*, Walk., MS.*Hab.* Morty and Aru.

Walker had previously described a species of *Issus* from Hong Kong as *Issus biplaga* (List Hom. ii. p. 367, 1851).

Paratylana dimidiata.

Issus dimidiatus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 123 (1868).
Tylana herbida, Melich. (part.) Mon. Issiden (Homopt.), p. 206 (1906).

Hab. Mysol.

Paratylana bifascia.

Issus bifascia, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 123 (1868).
Tylana herbida, Melich. (part.) Mon. Issiden (Homopt.), p. 206 (1906).

Hab. New Guinea.

Paratylana picea.

Issus piceus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 123 (1868).
Tylana picea, Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 205 (1906).

Hab. Aru, New Guinea.

NEOTYLANA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Paratylana* by the narrow face and vertex, but with the face obliquely directed inwardly, and not outwardly as in *Paratylana*. Vertex with the lateral margins strongly ridged; face nearly three times as long as broad, at base extended a little above the eyes, where it is very slightly narrowed, lateral margins strongly ridged, two central longitudinal ridges more or less meeting near base and apex; clypeus centrally ridged; pronotum anteriorly conically produced between the eyes, the basal margin centrally sinuate, the disk longitudinally depressed; pronotum tricarinate; tegmina short, broad, the costal margin convex, the apical margin obliquely truncate, posterior margin of clavus gibbously rounded near base.

Type, *N. marginalis*, Walk.

Neotylana marginalis.

Hysteropterum marginale, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 46 (1858);
 Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 151 (1906).

Hab. Africa; "Cape Coast."

Genus NARAYANA.

Narayana, Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. iii. p. 349 (1906).
Capelopterum, Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 210 (1906).

Genus ISSOSCEPA.

Issoscepa, Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 214 (1906).

Type, *I. nodipennis*, Germ.

Issoscepa mutilatus.

Hysteropterum mutilatum, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 94 (1858).

Amphiscepa (?) mutilatum, Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 154 (1906).

Hab. Amazons.

Genus NILALOHITA.

Nilalohita, Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. iii. p. 358 (1906).

Type, *N. curculioides*, Dist.

Nilalohita lineata.

Issus lineatus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 154 (1857); Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 315 (1906).

Hab. Borneo; Sarawak (Wallace). Singapore (Ridley).

MAHANORONA, gen. nov.

Head (including eyes) distinctly narrower than pronotum, vertex subquadrate, its margins ridged; face about twice as long as broad, its base rounded, not emarginate, strongly ampliately rounded before clypeus, centrally longitudinally tricarinate, the carinations united at base, the two lateral carinations not reaching clypeus, the lateral margins ridged; clypeus centrally longitudinally carinate, its lateral margins laminatione recurved; pronotum subangularly produced between eyes, where it is centrally longitudinally carinate; mesonotum slightly longer than pronotum, centrally longitudinally carinate, and with a curved carinate line commencing on each lateral margin at about one-third from base and meeting near the anterior margin; rostrum considerably passing the posterior coxae; legs long, posterior tibiæ with five spines, anterior tibiæ not dilated; tegmina convexly oblique, a little longer than the abdomen, about twice as long as broad, the costal margin somewhat concavely sinuate near middle, radial vein bifurcating at a short distance from base, upper longitudinal vein bifurcating near middle; between the longitudinal veins, which are prominent, are situate a number of irregular transverse veinlets which give the tegmina a reticulate character.

Allied to *Nilalohita*, Dist., from which it differs by the tricarinate and basally rounded non-emarginate face, carinate clypeus, the non-dilated anterior tibiæ, and different venation to tegmina.

Mahanorona cowani, sp. n.

Body above brownish ochraceous, speckled and marked with black; vertex with two prominent black spots on each lateral margin; clavus with a prominent transverse black spot at about one-third from base; tegmina more densely spotted with black before and after middle, the latter more piceous than black; face black, the lateral margins and the two outer central carinations more or less spotted with ochraceous, the posterior margin broadly ochraceous; clypeus, rostrum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous, speckled and spotted with black or piceous; a large black spot on each side of prosternum and a similar spot on each side of metasternum; two annulations to anterior and intermediate coxæ, three more or less distinct annulations to anterior and intermediate femora and tibiæ, apex of posterior femora and all the tarsi more or less purplish brown or piceous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., incl. tegm., 11 mm.

Hab. Madagascar; Mahanoro (*Cowan*, Brit. Mus.).

MINCOPIUS, gen. nov.

Head (including eyes) distinctly narrower than pronotum, vertex subquadrate, foveately depressed, the lateral margins ridged, the apex truncate; face about twice as long as broad, tricarinate, the central carination straight and robust, the lateral ones curved and not quite reaching base, basal margin angularly sinuate, posterior margin rounded before clypeus, which is broad and not carinate; pronotum moderately short, transverse, anteriorly subconically produced between the eyes, basal margin truncate, the posterior lateral angles slightly rounded; mesonotum longer than pronotum, broadly triangular, centrally finely carinate; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxæ; legs moderately long, posterior tibiæ with two spines, anterior tibiæ distinctly compressed and dilated; tegmina convexly oblique, a little longer than the abdomen, the costal margin a little concavely sinuate near middle, radial vein bifurcating at a short distance from base, upper longitudinal vein bifurcating slightly farther on; the apical halves of tegmina possess numerous transverse veins, giving a subreticulate appearance.

This genus is allied to *Nilalohita*, Dist., from which it can be at once separated by the posterior tibiæ, which are armed with two, and not five spines.

Mincopius andamanensis, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous, speckled and marked with darker brown; tegmina with the veins reddish and with some moderately indistinct angulate dark brown markings at and behind middle; clypeus black, its lateral margins flavous; sternum and base of abdomen pale and more stramineous than above, remainder of abdomen a little darker than above; legs speckled with castaneous; pronotum finely granulose; mesonotum centrally subtriangularly depressed; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., incl. tegm., $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Andaman Islands (*G. Rogers*, Brit. Mus.).

DINDINGA, gen. nov.

Head with eyes about as broad as pronotum, the eyes very large and long, directed backward and almost covering the whole lateral margins of the pronotum, vertex not extending beyond the anterior margins of the eyes, subquadrate, its lateral margins somewhat strongly ridged; face very much longer than broad, obliquely directed for a little more than half its length from base, and strongly and horizontally recurved to base of clypeus, very slightly wider towards apex than at base, the lateral margins strongly ridged; clypeus triangular; pronotum short, anteriorly triangularly produced between eyes, and with a central longitudinal impression; mesonotum a little longer than pronotum, centrally longitudinally impressed, the margins of the impression ridged; anterior femora flattened, laminately dilated both above and beneath for nearly their entire length; anterior tibiæ laminately and somewhat convexly widened beneath for nearly their entire length; intermediate femora simple; posterior femora much shorter than posterior tibiæ, slightly bent, widened apically; posterior tibiæ with two spines; tegmina longer than broad, the costal margin slightly but distinctly sinuate near middle, clavus extending to about middle of corium, claval vein not reaching apex, middle longitudinal vein bifurcating at about one-fourth from base, apical area somewhat thickly transversely veined.

Type, *D. oculata*, Dist.

Allied to *Prosonoma*, Melich., from which it differs by the

large eyes almost entirely covering the lateral margins of the pronotum, the two-, not three-spined posterior tibiæ, the different shape of the face, which, regarded from the sides, has a broad obtusely porrect appearance.

Dindinga oculata, sp. n.

Dull reddish; extreme apices of the anterior and intermediate femora, lower base of the anterior tibiæ, posterior tibiæ (excluding base and generally apex), and disk of sternum (more or less) pale greenish ochraceous; head with the vertex sometimes greenish ochraceous; pronotum and base of face more or less granulose; tegmina mostly rugulose between the veins, which are very distinct; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 8-9 mm.

Hab. Dinding Islands (*H. N. Ridley*, Brit. Mus.). Perak (*Doherty*, Coll. Dist.).

FORTUNIA, gen. nov.

Vertex a little less than twice as long as broad, directed obliquely downward, rugosely granulose above to a transverse carination between the eyes, behind which it is much less or very slightly granulose, and before which it is longitudinally tricarinate, the lateral carinations curved, the lateral areas large and flatly produced downward on each side; face small, almost horizontal; clypeus large, globose; rostrum very robust, reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum somewhat short, anteriorly convexly produced between the posterior areas of the eyes, granulose, centrally longitudinally carinate, the margins finely ridged; mesonotum slightly longer than the pronotum, granulose, tricarinate, the central carination straight, the lateral ones oblique; legs more or less longitudinally grooved, anterior tibiæ strongly grooved but not dilated, posterior tibiæ with two strong spines placed beyond the middle; tegmina convexly oblique, about twice as long as broad, thickly and coarsely reticulate, the costal margin concavely sinuate at about one-fourth from base, the upper longitudinal vein bifurcating near base, the radial vein bifurcating near middle.

Type, *F. byrrhooides*, Walk.

This genus is allied to *Prosonoma*, Melich., especially by the peculiar structure of the head; it differs by the non-dilated anterior tibiæ, the bispined posterior tibiæ, the centrally carinate pronotum and mesonotum, &c.

*Fortunia byrrhooides.**Issus byrrhooides*, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 89 (1858).*Hab.* North China (*Fortune*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus TRIENOPA.

Trienopa, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) viii. p. 188 (1860).*Eriphyle*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1861, p. 208.Type, *T. flavigula*, Sign.*Trienopa retracta.*— *retractus*, Walker, MS.

A specimen thus labelled and derived from "Cape Coast" is in the British Museum. It has not been described by Walker, is allied to *longifrons*, Walk. (of which it is probably a pale variety), but is only represented by a single example in moderate condition.

It has nothing to do with the *Issus retractus*, Walk. (Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 152, 1857), from Borneo, which belongs to the genus *Tetrica*, Stål.

Genus TETRICA.

Tetrica, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 208 (1866); Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. iii. p. 339 (1906).Type, *T. fusca*, Stål.*Tetrica retracta.**Issus retractus*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 152 (1857).*Hab.* Borneo.*Tetrica ovalis.**Issus ovalis*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 154 (1857).*Hab.* Borneo.*Tetrica literosa.**Issus literosus*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 154 (1857).*Hab.* Borneo.*Tetrica nanulum.**Hysteropterum nanulum*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 126 (1868).*Hab.* Morty Island.

Genus THABENA.

Thabena, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 208 (1866); id. Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. 1870, p. 761; Melich. Mon. Isaiden, p. 294 (1906).

Type, *T. stålī*, Melich.

Thabena patula.

Issus patulus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 153 (1857).
Issus iners, Walk. loc. cit.

Hab. Borneo.

Genus SARIMA.

Sarima, Melich. Hom. Faun. Ceylon, p. 78 (1903).

Type, *S. illibata*, Melich.

Sarima sinensis.

Issus sinensis, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 367 (1851).

Hab. Hong Kong.

Genus TEMPSA.

Tempsa, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 208 (1866).

Type, *T. malaya*, Stål.

Tempsa angusta.

Issus angustus, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 92 (1858).

Hab. Borneo.

Tempsa rogersi, sp. n.

Dull ochraceous; vertex with a piceous spot on each lateral margin; pronotum with two small central spots and a larger transverse spot on each side behind eyes piceous; mesonotum with three large piceous spots, one near each basal angle and one near apex; face brownish, the lateral margins paler, with piceous spots, the spots on each side before clypeus larger and oblique; anterior and intermediate femora annulated with castaneous brown before apex, the anterior and intermediate tibiae annulated with castaneous brown near base and at apex; tegmina dull ochraceous, with the veins castaneous and with a series of small piceous spots on apical margin; vertex concave, with a very obscure central carination; pronotum with a central and mesonotum

with three carinations ; face centrally carinate, the clypeus globose at basal area and very strongly centrally carinate.

Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Andaman Islands (*G. Rogers*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus EUPILIS.

Eupilis, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 93 (1857).

Type, *E. albilineola*, Walk.

Eupilis hebes.

Eupilis hebes, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 162 (1857).

— *gradiens*, Walk., MS.

Hab. Borneo.

A specimen from Sarawak labelled “*gradiens*, Walk.” is in the National Collection, but I can find no trace of its description.

Genus GERGITHUS.

Gergithus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 756, note.

Type, *G. schaumi*, Stål.

Gergithus niger.

Hemisphærius niger, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 155 (1857) ; Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 76 (1906).

Hab. Malay Peninsula.

Genus HEMISPÆRIUS.

Hemisphærius, Schaum, in Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Enc. Wissensch. Künste, i. p. 71 (1850).

Type, *H. coccinelloides*, Burm.

Hemisphærius lativitta.

Hemisphærius lativitta, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 130 (1868).

Herophila lativitta, Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 57 (1906).

Hab. Morty Island.

Hemisphærius variabilis.

Hemisphærius variabilis, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xvi. p. 98, t. iv. fig. 21 (1875).

Gergithus variabilis, Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 65 (1906).

Hab. Japan.

MONGOLIANA, gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Hemisphærius*, but separated by the different structure of the face, which is a little longer than broad, with the lateral margins slightly convex and a little widened at middle (not obliquely widened from base to near clypeus as in *Hemisphærius*) ; the lateral margins are also inwardly bordered by a linear series of very small tubercles.

Type, *M. chilocorides*, Walk.

Mongoliana chilocorides.

Hemisphærius chilocorides, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 379 (1851).

Gergithus chilocorides, Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 67 (1906).

Hab. Hong Kong (Brit. Mus.).

Mongoliana recurrens.

Hemisphærius recurrens, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xvi. p. 98, t. iv. fig. 20 (1875); Melich. Mon. Issiden, p. 85 (1906).

Hab. China ; Fowchowfoo (*Lay*, Brit. Mus.).

IX.—*New Land and Freshwater Shells from West Africa.*

By H. B. PRESTON, F.Z.S.

[Plate IV.]

Ennea (Gulella) pallaryi, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Differing from *E. capitata*, Gld.*, from Liberia, in its more conical form, slightly more contracted base, and in the last two whorls being much narrower ; instead of bearing three teeth on the outer lip in addition to those on the columella and at the base, as in *E. capitata*, there are but two.

Alt. 11·75, diam. maj. 6·25 mm.

Aperture : alt. 2·75, diam. 2·25 mm.

Hab. Assinie.

In the year 1842 Reeve described in the Proc. Zool. Soc. a species *Achatina tincta*, which he figured in the same year in the 'Conchologia Systematica' ; this shell, which he says was in the Cuming Collection, cannot now be found, and as

* Bost. Proc. i. p. 158 (1843).