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PLATE LXXI.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME NEW FULGORIDÆ FROM COLOMBIA AND MEXICO.

FULGORA (EPISCIUS?) AMABILIS, *Westw.*

(Annals of Nat. Hist., April, 1842.)

(Plate 71, fig. 1.)

F. rostro (thoracis longitudine, supra plano, subconico apice subtruncato) capite pro- et meso- notis griseo-fuscis, metanoti et abdominis dorso testaceo maculis nigris; alis anticis brunneo-fuscis apice pallidioribus, fusco-nebulosis; posticis basi fulvis medio fuscis apice hyalinis.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$. Expans. alar. lin. $10\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Mexico. In Mus. Hope et nostr.

THIS elegant little insect, in its elongated flattened rostrum, agrees with the *Fulgora platyrhina* of Germar and my monograph published in the Linnæan Transactions, vol. xviii., (which the Marquis Spinola* and M. Serville† have separated as a distinct genus, under the name of *Episcius Spinolæ*). It differs from it, however, in its rostrum being more elongated, with both the upper and under surfaces more entire, and especially in the narrow, ordinary form of the fore wings. The structure of the anal appendages is also different. These differences are, probably, in this group, of not higher than specific value; and hence possibly the *Aphana corticina* of Burmeister (a Brazilian insect, measuring nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the expanse of the fore wings, quite distinct from the *Dilobura corticina* of Spinola, which measures only 22 lines in expanse), as well as Spinola's species (which M. Serville has named *D. Spinolæ*), and another closely-allied Brazilian insect in my own collection,‡ ought, probably, to be reduced into one group, distinguished by the elongated and flattened rostrum.§ This group is peculiar to the New World, for *Homalocephala*, the Old World type, (consisting of African and East Indian species,) the only other group with a flattened poirected forehead, can scarcely be said to have the

* Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1839, p. 252.

† Hist. Nat. Ins. Hemipt., 1843, p. 494.

‡ *Dilobura subocellata*, Westw. Albido-lutescens fronte subtus subtricarinato et nigro-marginato, capite et thorace supra rugosis, abdomine nitido segmentis basi utrinque nigro-maculatis, alis anticis albido-lutescentibus fusco subreticulatis maculisque rotundatis luteis, versus apicem alarum magis indistinctis, alis posticis albis, pedibus supra nigro-maculatis tibiis posticis extus 6-spinosis, spinis apicalibus haud inclusis.

Long. corp. lin. $9\frac{1}{2}$. Expans. alar. antic. lin. 30. (unc. $2\frac{1}{2}$).

Habitat in Brasilia interiori. Mus. Westw.

§ *Fulgora planirostris* of Donovan (Ins. N. Holl.), which Serville refers to the genus *Homalocephala*, belongs to the Cicadellideous, not to the Fulgorideous section of the family.

rostrum elongated, and it is also distinguished by having the costal portion of the fore wings not homogeneous, and shorter feet.

LYSTRA COMBUSTA, *Westw.*

(Plate 71, fig. 2.)

L. capite supra obscure carnosio margine antico parum elevato; pronoto obscure virescenti margine postico tenui fulvescenti, mesothoracis scutello metanotoque et basi abdominis nigris his sanguineo maculatis et abdomine sanguineo apice albo floccoso; pedibus castaneo-rufis obscuris, alarum anticarum dimidio basali rufescenti-fulvo, nigro reticulato maculis rotundatis concoloribus, pone medium fascia lata valde undulata et in medio postice angulato lutea; spatio apicali relicto nigro venis viridibus strigaeque tenui submarginali lutea, alis posticis fulvis basi sanguineis dimidio apicali fuscis.

Long. corp. lin. 10. Expans. alar. anticar. lin 30 (unc. $2\frac{1}{2}$).

Habitat in Colombia. In Mus. Hope.

CLADOPTERYX OBLIQUATA, *Westw.*

(Plate 71, fig. 3.)

C. luteo-fusca pronoto et abdomine albido irroratis, apice scutelli et metathoracis albidis, carina mediana abdominis virescenti, alis omnibus hyalinis, anticis fascia abbreviata triangulari substigmatica, macula apicali, alterisque tribus versus basin alarum ad marginem internum fuscis; tibiis posticis extus 5-dentatis: fronte subtus albido-irrorato fascia tenui ad basin labri ad latera mesosterni utrinque extensa, albida.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$. Expans. alar. anticar. lin. 16.

Habitat in Colombia. In Mus. D. Hope.

The name Cladodiptera, proposed by the Marquis Spinola (Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1839, p. 316), being grammatically incorrect, was altered by Serville and Amyot (Hist. Nat. Ins. Hémipt. p. 503), to Cladypha, with the remark that they would have employed the more correct name of Cladoptera, had it not been already employed by the former of them for a genus of Orthoptera. Such, however, is not the case, as there is no such genus of Orthoptera. I presume that the name Cladoxerus (*Serv.*) was the one here intended. I have, therefore, retained the name originally proposed, but altering its termination, in order to distinguish it from the ordinary names of the orders of insects.

This species differs from the type of the genus *Cl. macrophthalma* of Spinola, in being larger, that measuring only 11 lines in expanse, and in the broad continuous sub-stigmatical spot, the apical cloud, and the position of the spots on the inner margin, towards the base of the fore wings. That species is a native of Brazil.

The plant represented in the Plate is the Orchidaceous *Galeandra Baueri*, (*Batem.*) a native of Mexico.