

LXXXV.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Oriental Homoptera.* By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. Fulgoridæ.

Subfam. CIXIINÆ.

Oliarus indica, sp. n.

Head black, the margins of the vertex ochraceous; pronotum and mesonotum black, the margins of the first and the central carinations and lateral margins of the latter ochraceous; abdomen above black, the segmental margins more or less ochraceous; face black, its central carination and lateral margins ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous or brownish ochraceous; tegmina creamy white, subhyaline, with bronzy-brown suffusions, these consist of a narrow basal fascia, a broader and more irregular fascia before middle, but neither reaching costal nor inner areas, and an oblique fascia extending from middle of apical margin, where it is broadest, and terminating a little beyond claval apex, the veins and stigma are also fuscous brown; wings subhyaline, the veins fuscous brown; vertex longer than broad, the lateral margins strongly elevated; pronotal margins moderately prominent; mesonotum with longitudinal ridges; face obtusely angulated near middle.

Long., excl. tegm., 5 mm.; exp. tegm. 19 mm.

Hab. "India" (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *O. caudatus*, Walk., but differing in the more angulated margins of the face, suffusions to tegmina, different coloration, &c.

Oliarus greeni, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and mesonotum black; margins of vertex and pronotum ochraceous, the longitudinal ridges to mesonotum concolorous or faintly testaceous; abdomen above black, ochraceous at base; face and clypeus mostly black, their margins and central ridge ochraceous; sternum and legs more or less ochraceous, the latter streaked with piceous; abdomen beneath black, the base, segmental margins, and anal appendages ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline with black markings, of which there are three spots in transverse series about one-third from base, all the transverse veins beyond middle, the stigma, an apical spot beyond it, about five smaller subapical spots, and minute

spots at the apices of the longitudinal veins to apical areas; wings with the veins darker but unspotted; vertex longer than broad, the margins strongly ridged, face longer than breadth before clypeus, gradually and somewhat convexly widened to base of clypeus, the margins and central ridge strongly developed; mesonotum with five longitudinal ridges; tegmina about twice as long as broad.

Long., excl. tegm., 4–5 mm.; exp. tegm. 11–15 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Kandy, Eppawela (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

To be placed near *O. stigma*, Motsch.

Oliarus annandalei, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, the vertex between the marginal ridges black; pronotum ochraceous, with a transverse piceous foveate line on each side; mesonotum shining black, the longitudinal ridges concolorous; abdomen above black, the posterior segmental margins ochraceous; face black, the marginal and central ridges ochraceous; sternum black; abdomen beneath and legs ochraceous, femora more or less streaked with piceous; tegmina hyaline, a broad bronzy-brown fascia near base and a little more than apical third fuscous brown; wings hyaline, the veins a little darker; vertex longer than broad, the marginal ridges strongly developed; pronotum very short, especially at middle, marginal ridges strongly developed; mesonotum with five discal longitudinal ridges; posterior tibiae with a distinct submedial spine; tegmina about three times longer than broad, the stigma elongately triangular, ochraceous, its inner margin black.

Long., excl. tegm., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 12 mm.

Hab. Lower Bengal; Port Canning (*Annandale*, Ind. Mus.).

Oliarus hodgarti, sp. n.

Allied to the preceding species, *O. annandalei*, but with the vertex shorter and broader; tegmina shorter and comparatively broader, less than three times longer than broad and without a broad basal bronzy fascia; face a little narrower and the lateral margins less convexly rounded.

Long., excl. tegm., 4 mm.; exp. tegm. $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Goalbathan (*R. Hodgart*). Bandel, Hooghly District (*C. Paiva*). Chapra (*Mackenzie*, Brit. Mus.). Sara Ghat, River Ganges (*J. T. Jenkins*). Kurseong (*E. Himalayas*).

In some specimens the fuscous apical area to the tegmina is almost obliterated, but the veins there are then distinctly infuscated.

Oliarus simlæ, sp. n.

Body above black, margins of vertex and pronotum, lateral margins and central-longitudinal ridges to mesonotum, and posterior segmental margins to abdomen ochraceous; face black, about posterior half, the lateral margins, and the central carination ochraceous; body beneath and legs black or piceous; rostrum (excluding apex), base of abdomen, posterior segmental margins, tibiæ, tarsi, and apices of femora more or less ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the former with more than half of the venation dull ochraceous, somewhat thickly covered with longly setose granules, veins of the apical area mostly black, stigma elongate, black; vertex elongate, distinctly longer than broad, its lateral margins strongly elevated; mesonotum with five central ridges; face nearly twice as long as broad, the central and lateral ridges acute; tegmina about three times as long as broad.

Long., excl. tegm., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 14 mm.

Hab. Simla (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *O. caudatus*, Walk., but differing principally by the narrower and longer face and vertex.

Oliarus kurseongensis, sp. n.

Closely allied in general appearance to the preceding species, *O. simlæ*, but differing in the broader vertex (in that respect more like *O. caudatus*, Walk.), the narrower and black face, the central ridge and lateral margins of which are alone testaceous, and in the two discal transverse veins of the tegmina situate almost in a line with the commencement of the stigma, being both almost perpendicular and in a line with one another, not angulated as in *O. simlæ*, and more especially by a perfectly straight and continuous transverse vein on the disk of the apical area a little before the bases of the apical cells.

Long., excl. tegm., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 12–12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. E. Himalayas; Kurseong (Ind. Mus.).

Oliarus nuwaræ, sp. n.

Resembling the two previous species, *O. simlæ* and *O. kurseongensis*, in general appearance, but differing in the following structural characters:—Vertex longer than broad,

thus resembling *O. similæ*; face (excluding central and lateral marginal ridges) wholly black, thus resembling *O. kurseongensis*: the most salient differences in the three species are found in the venation of the tegmina; in *O. nuwaræ* there are three discal transverse veins a little beyond middle, in *O. similæ* two, the lowermost faint, in *O. kurseongensis* there are two, and in addition a perfectly straight and continuous transverse vein on the disk of the apical area.

Long., excl. tegm., 4 mm.; exp. tegm. 12 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Nuwara Eliya, Peradeniya (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

Oliarus binghami, sp. n.

Body above castaneous; margins of vertex and pronotum, posterior margins of mesonotum, and posterior abdominal segmental margins ochraceous; head beneath (including face), sternum, and legs pale castaneous or brownish ochraceous; abdomen beneath of the colour and markings of the upper surface; tegmina greyish white, subopaque, the venation brownish, and with the following fuscous-brown markings—three narrow spots in costal membrane, three somewhat long curved linear spots beneath costal membrane and a little beyond base, and some larger maculate markings on apical area, consisting of a spot at end of stigma, a transverse fascia before apex, apical margin and a large internal fasciate spot beneath stigma, which is bifurcate towards inner margin and there enclosing a pale spot; wings very pale fuliginous with the veins darker; vertex foveate with a central carination, the margins strongly ridged; margins of pronotum strongly ridged; mesonotum with five central carinations; face centrally and medially strongly ridged.

Long., excl. tegm., 6 mm.; exp. tegm. 18 mm.

Hab. Rangoon (*Bingham*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *O. stigma*, Motsch.

Mnemosyne cingalensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum piceous, the carinate margins of vertex and the carinations to mesonotum testaceous, the margins of pronotum ochraceous; abdomen above brownish ochraceous, the segmental margins paler; body beneath pitchy brown, the legs brownish ochraceous; tegmina milky white, subopaque, and with fuscous-brown spots and markings, these consist principally of three double sets

of small spots in costal membrane, the stigma, and a broad irregular longitudinal suffusion from base to apex, the venation also fuscous brown; wings very pale fuliginous, the veins darker; vertex longer than broad, the margins strongly carinate; margins to pronotum carinate; mesonotum with five central longitudinal carinations; face centrally and marginally strongly carinate, the central carination bifurcate at apex; clypeus centrally and marginally carinate; female with a long central abdominal apical appendage; posterior tibiae with a distinct spine near middle.

Long., excl. tegm., $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 18 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Trincomalee (Green, Brit. Mus.).

ADZAPALA, gen. nov.

Head moderately large and prominent, eyes large, longer than broad, vertex longer than broad, distinctly concave, the lateral margins carinate; face large, posteriorly about as broad as long, centrally longitudinally carinate, the carination anteriorly bifurcate, the anterior margin about half the breadth of the posterior margin, a distinct transverse incision level with the posterior margins of the eyes, before clypeus distinctly concave, an ocellus on each side near posterior margin; clypeus large and broad, almost as long as face, centrally carinate; pronotum very short, strongly straightly angulate; mesonotum large, considerably longer than head and pronotum together, with five central carinations; abdomen broad and robust; posterior tibiae strongly spined near middle; tegmina more than twice as long as broad, distinctly angulately sinuate beyond clavus, claval vein not extending much beyond the middle of clavus, stigma large, inwardly convexly rounded, two waved series of transverse veins, one beyond middle, the other nearer apex, thus defining respectively apical and anteapical cells, apical margin rounded; wings shorter and at base about as broad as tegmina, two oblique discal transverse veins beyond middle.

This genus by the five carinations to the tegmina is allied to both *Oliarus* and *Mnemosyne*, from both of which it differs by the structure of the face and the sinuate tegmina beyond the apex of clavus.

Adzapala greeni, sp. n.

Vertex dull ochraceous, eyes piceous; pro- and mesonota piceous, the carinations to the latter testaceous; abdomen above fuscous brown, the lateral areas ochraceous; face

greenish ochraceous, a broad transverse piceous fascia between the eyes, and the clypeus also of the latter colour; body beneath almost entirely piceous, the legs ochraceous, femora (excluding apices) piceous; tegmina hyaline, the veins brownish with minute setose piceous spots, the transverse veins prominently fuscous brown, costal margin with transverse piceous spots, basal area and the area of the inner transverse veins more or less bronzy brown; wings slightly pale fuliginous, the veins darker.

Long., excl. tegm., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Trincomalee (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

ADOLENDA, gen. nov.

Vertex somewhat triangular, the margins strongly ridged, the angles of the face visible from above; face long and slender, narrowest between eyes and distinctly projecting above them, the margins strongly ridged, a distinct ocellus before clypeus, which is short and strongly, centrally, and laterally ridged; pronotum very short, the lateral areas a little ampliate, the posterior margin strongly angularly emarginate; mesonotum a little longer than head and pronotum together, tricarinate, the lateral carinations oblique; abdomen moderately broad and robust; legs slender, posterior tibiæ unarmed; tegmina three times as long as broad, costal membrane broad and unveined, at its apex a cell enclosing stigma, beneath this three distinct subapical cells, beyond these a central longitudinal cell reaching apex, on each side of which are connected oblique cells, claval vein not reaching apex of clavus; wings broader and shorter than tegmina, two transverse veins on disk and two apical triangular cells.

Allied to the Neotropical genus *Æcleus*, Stål.

Adolenda typica, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and mesonotum brownish ochraceous, margins of vertex and pronotum, and margins and carinations to mesonotum, dull ochraceous; abdomen above piceous, narrowly ochraceous at base; head, sternum, and legs ochraceous; abdomen beneath piceous; tegmina hyaline, the veins piceous and with the following fuscous-brown spots: a stigmal spot, two below costal membrane, the outermost connected with a short curved fascia which extends submarginally round posterior half of vertex, and three spots on inner margin, the basal one largest; wings hyaline, the veins darker.

Long., excl. tegm., 4 mm.; exp. tegm. 11 mm.

Hab. Simla (Brit. Mus.).

Anila versicolor, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and mesonotum black ; lateral margins of vertex, margins of pronotum, and posterior margins of metanotum pitchy brown ; abdomen above ochraceous, transverse basal and apical fasciæ black ; face and sternum black ; abdomen beneath and legs ochraceous ; tegmina hyaline with fuscous and ochraceous shadings, the first consisting of a basal fascia, stigma and a subapical transverse fascia, darkest anteriorly and posteriorly, the ochraceous shadings consist of a broad transverse fascia before middle and a more broken fascia beyond middle ; wings hyaline, the venation and apex distinctly infusate ; vertex as long as broad, the lateral margins raised and laminate ; face longer than broad, truncate anteriorly (where it is narrowest) and concavely emarginate posteriorly (where it is broadest) ; clypeus moderately convex, centrally and laterally carinate ; posterior tibiæ with two spines ; tegmina veined as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., 4 mm. ; exp. tegm. 13 mm.

Hab. Lebong, 4500 feet (*F. M. Howlett*, Brit. Mus.).

COMMOLENDA, gen. nov.

Vertex a little broader than long, centrally and laterally carinate, not extending beyond eyes, the frontal angles of the face visible above ; face as long as greatest breadth, widened towards clypeus, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin somewhat strongly emarginate, centrally carinate, the margins amply reflexed and ridged, an ocellus on each side of posterior margin ; clypeus shorter than face, centrally and laterally ridged ; pronotum exceedingly short, strongly waved and ridged ; mesonotum longer, but not twice as long as pronotum and vertex together, tricarinate ; abdomen moderately robust ; tegmina less than twice as long as greatest breadth, costal margin distinctly waved, moderately but distinctly broadened towards apices which are rounded, claval vein not reaching apex ; wings a little shorter and broader than tegmina ; posterior tibiæ unarmed.

Allied to the genus *Kirbyana* from Ceylon.

Commolenda deusta, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, mesonotum, face, and sternum fuscous brown ; legs ochraceous ; abdomen black, the apical area and narrow segmental margins ochraceous ; wings hyaline, the veins thickly covered with small dark granules, basal half

with numerous small fuscous spots, of which the largest one is above the clavus, on apical half several waved fuscous lines, the apices of the apical veins also fuscous; wings hyaline, the veins darker.

Long., excl. tegm., 3 mm.; exp. tegm. 11 mm.

Hab. Central India (Brit. Mus.).

A single specimen thus labelled is my only knowledge of this species.

PARAMICRIXIA, gen. nov.

Head much shorter than the anterior margin of the pronotum, vertex short and narrow, a little widened anteriorly, the apices of the lateral margins prominent; face moderately long and narrow, gradually widening to clypeus, the lateral margins strongly ridged; clypeus shorter than face, centrally ridged; pronotum short but broad, centrally ridged, the lateral angles distinctly spined; mesonotum about as long as pronotum and vertex together, tricarinate, the central carination straight, the sublateral ones more or less curved; abdomen short and broad; legs somewhat slender, posterior tibiæ not spined; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina only slightly more than twice as long as broad, the apex subconically rounded, costal membrane large and distinct, at its apex and beneath stigma is a somewhat rounded cell, its inner margin connected by sinuate transverse veins to the posterior margin near claval apex, three apical cells beyond stigma and two cells caused by vein-bifurcation on apical margin; wings about as broad as but shorter than tegmina, two apical cells caused by vein-bifurcation.

This peculiar genus finds its ally in the Mexican *Micrixia*, Fowl.

Paramicrixia diaphana, sp. n.

Body above bronzy black; lateral margins of vertex testaceous; body beneath black; apex of clypeus, rostrum, basal area of abdomen, and the femora more or less ochraceous, tibiæ piceous; lateral margins of face testaceous, a little greyish before clypeus; tegmina and wings hyaline and unmarked, save by the dark venation and the very narrow piceous margins, the margin at the stigmatal area is slightly more pronounced.

Long., excl. tegm., 3 mm.; exp. tegm. 9 mm.

Hab. Bengal (Brit. Mus.).

The British Museum possesses a single specimen of this interesting species.

Mundopa vagans, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and mesonotum black, abdomen above pale piceous with the segmental margins paler; face black, the lateral margins paler; clypeus black; sternum and abdomen beneath ochraceous with piceous suffusions; legs ochraceous, femora more or less suffused with piceous; tegmina fuscous brown, the veins darker, the stigma piceous with its basal margin greyish white, before the apical area a series of about four discal elongate, very obscure greyish-white spots; wings fuscous brown, the veins darker; vertex with the lateral margins amplately and apically subacute; face longer than broad, the lateral margins laminately raised and with a distinct basal ocellus.

Long., excl. tegm., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 8 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Galle (*Bainbrigge Fletcher*, Brit. Mus.).
Calcutta (*Annandale*, Ind. Mus.).

Mundopa regina, sp. n.

Head and thorax black; head somewhat greyishly tomentose; vertex and pronotum with the lateral and basal margins testaceous; abdomen above dark testaceous; face black, more or less greyishly tomentose, the anterior and lateral margins testaceous; body beneath piceous, the legs fuscous; tegmina pale piceous, the veins black, the basal area obliquely cinnamomeous, the costal membrane piceous, the costal and apical margins greyishly tomentose, a short discal linear streak before the apical area greyish brown; wings pale piceous, the veins black; lateral margins of the vertex amplately raised and apically subacute; face elongate, the margins almost parallel, not posteriorly amplify, with a central longitudinal ridge and the lateral margins strongly amplately carinate, a distinct ocellus at its posterior margin; tegmina about twice as long as broad, costal margin distinctly, slightly beyond middle, shortly concavely sinuate.

Long., excl. tegm., 3 mm.; exp. tegm. 11 mm.

Hab. Travancore (Brit. Mus.).

Mundopa balteata, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and mesonotum black; margins of vertex and pronotum testaceous; abdomen above pitchy brown; face, clypeus, and body beneath pitchy black; legs pale ochraceous; tegmina bronzy brown, crossed near middle by a transverse greyish-white fascia, before this fascia and beneath the costal membrane the colour is considerably paler

than on the apical area ; margins of vertex amply raised and apically subacute ; face long and somewhat narrow, strongly centrally ridged, lateral margins strongly amply carinate ; mesonotum tricarinate.

Long., excl. tegm., 3 mm. ; exp. tegm. 8 mm.

Hab. Ceylon ; Nalanda (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

Borysthenes strigipennis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, mesonotum, body beneath, legs, and base of abdomen above ochraceous, more or less thickly greyish tomentose, apical half of abdomen above a little darker ; tegmina very pale ochraceous, the veins darker, and between many of the veins the colour is much darker ochraceous ; wings pale fuliginous, the veins darker ; vertex with a transverse impression between the eyes, the disk foveate and the lateral margins strongly carinate, its apex, seen from above, having the appearance of acute apical angles ; mesonotum with three longitudinal ridges.

Long., excl. tegm., 3 mm. ; exp. tegm. 10–11 mm.

Hab. E. Himalayas ; Kurseong (*Lynch*, Ind. Mus.).

Allied to *B. diversa*, Dist., from which it differs by the lesser and differently arranged macular markings of the tegmina, the more concave face, and less developed central ridge to same, &c.

Borysthenes suknanicus, sp. n.

Body above fuscous brown, more or less greyish tomentose, the head, pronotum, and mesonotum almost entirely suffused ; the abdominal segmental margins distinctly paler ; head beneath, sternum, and legs ochraceous ; abdomen beneath piceous, somewhat greyish tomentose ; tegmina creamy white, with fuscous-brown markings, of which there are two elongate spots in costal membrane, two smaller streaks beneath them (one linear, the other curved) beyond middle more completely fuscous brown, enclosing the following creamy-white markings : two elongate spots, an outer rounded, a more quadrate costal spot, and a curved subapical fascia ; wings creamy white, the veins fuscous brown, with suffusions of the same colour at apex, disk, and costal margin, the posterior marginal area is also faintly suffused with pale fuscous ; anterior angles of vertex prominent and robust, vertex transversely carinate between the eyes ; mesonotal carinations obscured by very thick tomentosity ; tegmina very broad, their maximum breadth greater than that of wings ; face centrally longitudinally

ridged, its lateral margins concavely sinuate, slightly convexly rounded before clypeus.

Long., excl. tegm., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. E. Himalayas; Sukna, 500 feet (*Annandale*).

Brixia plagosa, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, mesonotum, and abdomen above piceous; face, body beneath, and legs brownish ochraceous; tegmina pale bright ochraceous, the veins a little darker, stigma greyish brown, three transverse series of somewhat indistinct silvery spots more or less margined with castaneous, the first short and strongly oblique near base, the second longest and slightly oblique near middle, the third short and discal before apical area which is somewhat pale brownish, and is inwardly marked by an obscure, rounded, narrow, greyish fascia, margins of tegmina narrowly pale castaneous, and with the following castaneous spots: three on costal margin before stigma, the third longest, a larger spot beyond stigma, a large spot on inner margin a little beyond claval apex and a smaller one at apex of claval vein, a short transverse discal paler spot before apical margin; wings very pale fuliginous; face narrowing to apex, but not prominently compressed between the eyes, the lateral margins strongly carinate, and with a distinct medial ridge and basal ocellus; tegmina about twice as long as broad.

Long., excl. tegm., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 14 mm.

Hab. E. Himalayas; Kurseong, Sukna (*Annandale*).

Brixia inornata, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum dark castaneous; abdomen castaneous, strongly greyishly tomentose; face, sternum, and legs pale brownish ochraceous; abdomen beneath castaneous; tegmina pale greyish brown, the veins strongly fuscous brown, the stigma ochraceous, immaculate excepting some very small and obscure pale spots on the apical margin; wings obscure greyish, the veins darker; face long and narrow, strongly narrowed between the eyes, the lateral margins very strongly carinate; mesonotum tricarinate; tegmina more than twice as long as broad.

Long., excl. tegm., 5 mm.; exp. tegm. $16\frac{1}{2}$ –17 mm.

Hab. N.E. Himalayas; Kurseong (*Annandale*).

This species is to be recognized by the strongly darkly veined, but non-maculate or fasciate tegmina. Dr. Annandale captured two specimens of this distinct species.

Brixia elongata, sp. n.

Body above black or piceous; face black, the lateral margins brownish ochraceous; sternum and legs brownish ochraceous; abdomen beneath black, anal appendages brownish ochraceous; tegmina pale brownish ochraceous, the veins darker and minutely setosely maculate, considerably suffused with fuscous-brown markings, of which the principal ones are: a broad transverse basal fascia followed by an elongate spot on costal membrane, a broad transverse fascia before middle which encloses a small pale spot on costal membrane, the stigma and more or less the whole apical area, on which there are some obscure greyish spots, the apices of the apical veins are also shortly greyish, a greyish marginal spot a little beyond claval apex; wings pale fuliginous, the veins darker; tegmina long and narrow, nearly three times as long as broad; face long and narrow, compressed between the eyes.

Long., excl. tegm., 4 mm.; exp. tegm. 14–15 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Horton Plains, Pattipola (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

The salient and most distinctive character of this species is found in the long and narrow tegmina.

Brixia variolosa, sp. n.

Body piceous; lateral margins of mesonotum brownish ochraceous; posterior abdominal segmental margins greyish white; sternum and legs brownish ochraceous; tegmina fuscous brown, with numerous pale markings either ochraceous or greyish white, of which the principal ones are a transverse fascia a little beyond base, two contiguous transverse irregular fasciæ near middle, the innermost darker and more ochraceous, basal and inner margins of stigma, beneath which are seven pale spots followed by a more ochraceous spot near claval apex, on apical area three clusters of pale spots; wings fuliginous, the veins darker; face long, much narrowed between the eyes, the lateral margins strongly carinate or ridged; tegmina a little more than twice as long as greatest breadth, the costal margin distinctly sinuate; mesonotum tricarinate.

Long., excl. tegm., 5 mm.; exp. tegm. 15 mm.

Hab. E. Himalayas; Kurseong (*Annandale*).

The sinuation of the costal margin of tegmina, near base, is a distinctive character of this species.

Brixia geometrina, sp. n.

Body above dark castaneous brown; apical angles of

vertex, margins and carinations to pro- and mesonota, lateral margins of abdomen above, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; tegmina semi-opaque, greyish white, margins very narrowly, and the stigma ochraceous, an oblique basal fascia, a transverse spot in costal area, an irregular spot in clavus, a broad transverse fascia before middle, irregular subapical suffusions, a central transverse spot near apex and the apical margin fuscous, the broad transverse fascia contains two small pale spots, and the apices of the apical veins are distinctly ochraceous; wings pale subhyaline with the venation fuscous; tegmina with the costal margin near base slightly sinuate; face elongate, much narrowed between the eyes.

Long., excl. tegm., 5 mm.; exp. tegm. 17 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Pattipola (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to the previous species, *B. variolosa*, by the less sinuate costal margin near base.

[It may be well to state that I have transferred my entire entomological collections to the British Museum, and that the whole of my types—excluding those located elsewhere—are now contained in that institution.]

LXXXVI.—*Notes on the Family Masaridæ (Hymenoptera), with Descriptions of a new Genus and Three new Species.*
By GEOFFREY MEADE-WALDO, M.A.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

THE recent acquisition of three new species of these rare wasps is a matter for congratulation. Of the twenty-one species hitherto described in this genus the British Museum possesses nineteen, in each instance the type specimens. The remaining two species are in the Paris Museum.

The rarity of these insects is shown by the fact that such diligent collectors as Mr. R. E. Turner and his brother, the late Gilbert Turner, could only collect one specimen during a twenty years' residence in North Queensland, while Dr. Perkins, to whom the Museum is indebted for the species described below, has only received three specimens from Mr. F. P. Dodd at long intervals.

The three specimens received from Dr. Perkins are referable to three different species.