

a large spot occupying the whole sutural region reddish-testaceous; legs testaceous. Length 9.5 mm. Of the build of *Q. rufipes* Grav., but in other respects entirely different. Head black and of the same shape as in *Q. rufipes*, with large eyes occupying nearly the whole of the sides, impunctate, except for two punctures near the inner margin of the eye anteriorly and three posteriorly, and one on either side of the neck on the posterior margin. Antennae shorter and stouter than in *Q. rufipes*, the first three joints testaceous, the last two or three reddish, the intermediate joints infuscate; the 2nd and 3rd joints are of equal length, the 4th a little longer than broad, the 5th scarcely, the 6th to the 10th distinctly transverse, but not increasing in width, the 11th oblong-oval. Mandibles pitchy, palpi reddish-testaceous. Thorax with two punctures on either side of the middle line, another lateral, and one at the anterior angles; ground-sculpture finely strigose, as on the head. Scutellum pitchy, sparingly and superficially punctured, sparsely pubescent. Elytra brown, the apex and the reflexed lateral margins yellow-testaceous, a large oval sutural spot extending from the scutellum to the posterior margins reddish-testaceous; sculpture consisting of an oblique row of moderately large but superficial punctures, three or four in number, extending from the humeral angles towards the posterior margins, external to the sutural spot, and a pair on either side of the suture, and exceedingly fine and rather close general puncturation; pubescence sparing. Abdomen pitchy-red, the margins of the segments reddish-testaceous, finely and sparingly punctured; pubescence scanty, yellow.

*Hab.* CEYLON, Kandy (*G. E. Bryant*).

Females only obtained.

*Acylophorus longiceps*, n. sp.

Black, shining, abdomen iridescent; head narrow; thorax with two large punctures on either side of the middle of the disc; antennae and legs pitchy. Length 7 mm. More robust than *A. glaberrimus* Herbst, of Europe, with much narrower head, more slender antennae, more rounded sides to the thorax, and more rugulose puncturation of the elytra. Head narrow, oval, longer than broad, the eyes large, not prominent; puncturation very fine and sparse; no visible ground-sculpture. Antennae with 1st joint very long and gently curved, the 2nd to the 8th longer than broad, gradually decreasing in length, 9th as long as broad, the 10th scarcely transverse, the 11th short, oval. Thorax transverse, the anterior angles obtusely rounded, the posterior angles obsolete, the strongly rounded sides passing insensibly into the base; disc with two rather large punctures on either side of the middle and one or two very small ones behind the anterior angles, otherwise impunctate and without ground-sculpture. Scutellum punctured and pubescent. Elytra transverse, scarcely as long as the thorax (measured along the suture), coarsely, closely, rugulose punctured; pubescence long and greyish. Abdomen moderately coarsely, but not very closely, punctured; pubescence long and stiff; anal styles pitchy.

*Hab.* BORNEO, Mt. Merinjak, Sarawak (*G. E. Bryant*).

NOTES ON THE DERBIDAE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM  
COLLECTION.—I. ZORAIDINAE.

BY FREDERICK MUIR, F.E.S.

Elsewhere\* I have made tentative and partial attempts to classify the *Derbidae*, based upon Oriental and Malayan forms. Through the courtesy of the authorities of the British Museum and the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, I have been able to examine a number of genera and species hitherto unknown to me, except through inadequate descriptions, among them species from Africa and South America. This has enabled me to correct some errors in my former work, and to commence the preparation of a more satisfactory classification of the genera of the family. The following is a list of genera of the *Zoraidinae*, followed by a list of species of that subfamily in the British Museum collection, and some remarks and descriptions of new species and genera.

ZORAIDINAE.

Tegmina long and narrow; wings very small or not more than half the length of the tegmina, narrow, costal and posterior margins subparallel or converging to a pointed apex, the cubital and claval areas greatly reduced with the cubital and claval veins missing or greatly reduced, the posterior basal area proportionally large and corrugated and used as a stridulating organ; shoulder keels and subantennal processes absent or very small. (*Zoraidinae*.)

List of Genera.

- a<sup>1</sup>. Eyes in front not reaching to the base of clypeus; subcostal cell long, sometimes very narrow . . . . . (ZORAIDINI).  
 b<sup>1</sup>. Antennae shorter than face, ovate, clavate or subclavate, arista apical; 1 to 3 cubital veins reaching the hind margin; female genital styles abortive.  
 c<sup>1</sup>. None of the median sectors furcate.  
 d<sup>1</sup>. Head as wide as thorax or wider . . . . . DIOSPOLIS.  
 d<sup>2</sup>. Head narrower than thorax.  
 e<sup>1</sup>. Basal median cell narrow; wings about half the length of the tegmina, apex rounded . . . . . PROUTISTA.  
 e<sup>2</sup>. Basal median cell broad; wings considerably less than half the length of tegmina, apex acute.  
 f<sup>1</sup>. Mesonotum with three distinct carinae. . . . . CAMMA.  
 f<sup>2</sup>. Mesonotum without carinae, or carinae very indistinct. . . . . DIOSTROMBUS.  
 e<sup>2</sup>. Third median sector, sometimes apparently the second, furcate.  
 g<sup>1</sup>. Face in profile round, not greatly produced between the eyes. . . . . PAMENDANGA.  
 g<sup>2</sup>. Face in profile conically produced . . . . . HELCITA.

\* Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station, Entomological Bull. 12 (1913); Philippine Journ. Sci. D, xii, 2, pp. 49-104 (1917).

- ♂<sup>2</sup>. Antennae as long as face or longer, cylindrical or flattened, arista sub-apical; 4 to 6 cubital veins reaching the hind margin; female genital styles normal.
- h<sup>1</sup>. Vertex quadrate, broader than long; face wide; antennae large, flat ..... MINDANA.
- h<sup>2</sup>. Vertex not broader than wide; face narrow or linear.
- k<sup>1</sup>. Hind margin of tegmen angularly produced between the apex of clavus and the cubital veins.
- l<sup>1</sup>. Hind margin of tegmen serrate..... LOSBANOSIA.
- l<sup>2</sup>. Hind margin of tegmen not serrate . . . ZORAIDOIDES.
- k<sup>2</sup>. Hind margin of tegmen not angularly produced between the apex of clavus and cubital veins.
- m<sup>1</sup>. Costal margin produced on the basal fourth.  
..... PEGGIA.
- m<sup>2</sup>. Costal margin not produced on basal fourth.
- n<sup>1</sup>. Face in profile produced conically between the eyes.  
..... PSEUDOHELICITA, g. n.
- n<sup>2</sup>. Face in profile round, not produced conically.
- o<sup>1</sup>. Hind margin of pronotum straight, not emarginate.  
..... NEODIOSTROMBUS, g. n.
- o<sup>2</sup>. Hind margin of pronotum angularly emarginate.  
..... ZORAIDA.
- a<sup>2</sup>. Eyes in front reaching to the base of the clypeus; subcostal cell very short or absent; female genital styles abortive . . . (SIKAIANINI).
- p<sup>1</sup>. Cubitus arising from the base of the tegmen, basal median cell present.
- q<sup>1</sup>. Basal median cell broad and short, not reaching half-way along tegmen.
- r<sup>1</sup>. Antennae much shorter than thorax and head together, cylindrical, slightly constricted about middle . . . SIKAIANA.
- r<sup>2</sup>. Antennae as long as head and thorax together, or nearly so.  
..... MUIRIA.
- q<sup>2</sup>. Basal median cell very narrow, reaching to about middle of tegmen.  
..... LEOMELICHARIA.
- p<sup>2</sup>. Cubitus arising from media some distance from base.  
..... DISTANTINIA.

*List of Species in the British Museum Collection.*

- DIOSPOLIS Westwood = *Philadelphia* Kirkaldy.  
*D. (Cicada) \*elongata* Fabr. = *P. pandani* Kirk.; *D. annetti*, sp. n.
- PROUTISTA Kirkaldy = *Afakia* Kirkaldy = *Arfaka* Distant.  
*P. (Derbe) fritillaris* Boh.; *P. (Phenice) australis* Dist.;  
*P. (Arfaka) decisa* Dist.; *P. pseudodecisa*, sp. n.; *P. (Phenice) moesta* Westw. = *Thracia albipes* Walk. = *Derbe maculata* Westw.

\* The generic names within brackets indicate the genus the species was originally described under

- CAMMA Distant.  
*C. (Phenice) abdominalis* Dist.; *C. (Thracia) biclavata* Westw.; *C. (Phenice) lunulata* Dist.; *C. (Thracia) dilatata* Westw.
- DIOSTROMBUS Uhler = *Drona* Distant.  
*D. (Derbe) carnosus* Westw.; *D. (Drona) pennata* Dist.;  
*D. (Drona) grahami* Dist.; *D. (Derbe) lanius* Stål;  
*D. (Drona) gowdeyi* Dist.
- PAMENDANGA Distant = *Paraproutista* Muir.  
*P. (Phenice) majuscula* Dist.; *P. (Phenice) nealei* Dist.;  
*P. (Phenice) superba* Dist.; *P. (Derbe) punctativentris* Kirby;  
*P. (Phenice) pullata* Dist.; *P. (Phenice) ferruginea* Dist.;  
*P. rubilinea* Dist.; *P. (Thracia) fasciata* Walk.; *P. (Thracia) abscissa* Walk.; *P. pseudoabscissa*, sp. n.; *P. distantis*, sp. n.;  
*P. grahami*, sp. n.
- HELICITA Stål = *Jada* Distant.  
*H. wahlbergi* Stål; *H. (Derbe) nitagalensis* Kirby.
- LOSBANOSIA Muir.  
*L. (Zoraida) vuilleti* Dist.
- ZORAIDOIDES Distant.  
*Z. malabarensis* Dist.
- PSEUDOHELICITA, gen. n.  
*P. (Zoraida) walkeri* Dist.
- NEODIOSTROMBUS, gen. n.  
*N. (Thracia) basalis* Walk.
- ZARAIDA Kirkaldy.  
a<sup>1</sup>. Six cubital veins reaching the hind margin of the tegmina.  
..... Subgenus *Neozoraida* nov.  
*Z. ugandensis* Dist.; *Z. motschoulskyi* Dist.; *Z. gilva* Dist.;  
*Z. (Thracia) obsoleta* Kirby; *Z. fletcheri* Dist.;
- a<sup>2</sup>. Four cubital veins reaching hind margin of the tegmina.  
b<sup>1</sup>. Antennae flat and thin ..... Subgenus *Peggiopsis* Muir.  
*Z. (Thracia) punctipennis* Walk.; *Z. (Thracia) nivifera* Walk.;  
*Z. (Thracia) rufifinis* Walk.; *Z. spectra* Dist.; *Z. singaporensis*, sp. n.;
- b<sup>2</sup>. Antennae cylindrical or only slightly flattened, not thin.  
..... Subgenus *Zoraida* Kirk.  
c<sup>1</sup>. Wings one-third to one-half the length of tegmina.  
*Z. niasensis* Dist.; *Z. distantis*, sp. n.; *Z. (Derbe) sinuata* Boh.; *Z. (Thracia) pterophoroides* Westw.; *Z. picturata* Dist.;

*Z. evansi* Dist.; *Z. (Thracia) costalis* Walk.; *Z. (Thracia) scutellaris* Walk.; *Z. (Thracia) sexnotata* Walk. = *Z. cydista* Dist.; *Z. borneensis* Dist.; *Z. erythrae* Dist.; *Z. cyanoptera* Dist.; *Z. eupocila* Dist.; *Z. consanguinea* Dist.; *Z. (Thracia) fuscipennis* Walk.; *Z. rufivena* Dist.; *Z. ridleyi*, sp. n.; *Z. kirkaldyi*, sp. n.; *Z. (Thracia) cumulata* Walk.; *Z. insulicola* Kirk.; *Z. patterni* Dist.; *Z. (Thracia) varipennis* Walk.; *Z. aburiensis*, sp. n.; *Z. (Thracia) essingtonia* Westw.; *Z. (Thracia) albida* Walk.;

c<sup>2</sup>. Wings one-seventh to one-tenth the length of the tegmina.

*Z. ceylonica* Dist.; *Z. lankana* Dist.; *Z. (Thracia) ephemeralis* Walk.; *Z. histrionica* Dist.; *Z. (Thracia) limnobia* Walk.; *Z. flavocostata* Dist.; *Z. picta* Dist.

12. SIKAIANA Distant = *Iguvium* Distant.

*S. (Iguvium) albomaculata* Dist.

#### DIOSPOLIS Westwood.

I have examined the two female specimens of *Cicada elongata* Fabr., one of them without a head, in the Banks collection in the British Museum, upon which Westwood founded this genus, and they are synonymous with *Philadelphia pandani* Kirkaldy. On the right tegmen of one specimen and the left tegmen of the other there is an aberration of the neurulation, forming a small cell at the base of the fourth median sector; this has been figured by Westwood in both tegmina. The head and eyes are not figured wide enough.

#### *D. annetti*, sp. n.

Quite typical in structure, the face being slightly broader, especially the apical portion; wings one-third the length of the tegmina.

Bright yellow over clypeus between the carinae, face, vertex, middle of pronotum, and mesonotum; a broad mark down abdominal dorsum, over the lateral portions of abdominal tergites, and hind margin of abdominal sternites; lighter yellow over the antennae, lateral portions of pronotum, and legs; dark brown over rostrum, lateral portions of clypeus, genae, eyes, medio-lateral marks on pronotum, and lateral portions of mesonotum; black on basal portion of abdominal sternites, pregenital plates, and two broad medio-lateral bands down dorsum with a few small yellow spots in them. Tegmina light fuscous, darker over radial cell; seven dark spots in costal and subcostal apical cells; subcosta and radius light brown or yellowish; media and sectors, cubital and claval veins brown; wings slightly fuscous with brown veins.

Anal segment very short, anal style long, narrow; pregenital plate about as long as broad, in profile slightly concave, hind margin produced on lateral fourth; truncate in middle half; genital styles abortive.

Length 4.5 mm.; tegmen 8 mm.

*Hab.* NIGERIA (*Dr. Annett*, 1903).

One female, in the B.M. coll. This is the second species of the genus, the type being Australian.

#### PROUTISTA Kirkaldy.

This genus is quite distinct from *Phenice* Westw.; the latter does not belong to the *Zoraidinae*.

#### *P. pseudodecisa*, sp. n.

Light stramineous, red on clypeus and middle of pronotum, fuscous on apex of rostrum and tarsi; abdominal dorsum light fuscous and slightly mottled with light marks. Tegmina and wings hyaline, veins brown.

The medio-ventral process of the pygofer forming a small, acute spine, the lateral edges angular beside the anal segment and produced into an acute point; genital styles with the ventral edge entire, convex on the apical half, apex produced into a long point curved inward, dorsal edge produced into a small curved spine on the basal half, roundly produced in the middle and strongly concave to the apex.

Length 4.5 mm.; tegmen 7.8 mm.

*Hab.* AUSTRALIA, Stapleton, N.T. (*G. F. Hill*, x. 1913).

Three males, including the type, in the B.M. coll.

(To be continued.)

#### ON SOME CYNIPID OAK-GALLS NEW TO THE BRITISH FAUNA.

BY RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.L.S., AND J. W. H. HARRISON, D.Sc.

Our Cecidological researches have naturally led us to pay some attention to the gall-wasps of the British Oaks, but, believing that the *Cynipidae* had been so well worked in comparison with other gall-causers, such as the *Cecidomyiidae* or *Eriophyidae*, we must plead guilty to having somewhat neglected this branch in the past few years. It did not seem to us that many discoveries remained to be made in the gall-wasps, nor did we realize that one generation or another of those exhibiting that most peculiar phenomenon, an alternation of generations, remained to be discovered or proved. For instance, the placing together of *Andricus rhyzomae* and *A. nodifex* as the generations of one species in the following notes has yet to be proved: we have taken this step because of the analogies of *A. rhyzomae* with the other bark galls