

On the Genus *Ilburnia* White (Homoptera, Delphacidae).

BY F. MUIR.

(PRESENTED BY W. M. GIFFARD.)

*Ilburnia* White 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc., Lond. p. 471. subgenus of *Liburnia* Stal.

*Nesosydne* Kirkaldy 1907. Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc. I. p. 161.

In the British Museum collection there are two female specimens under the name of *Ilburnia ignobilis* White, collected by Wollaston on Diana's Peak, St. Helena. The type is in good condition but the second specimen, which is smaller and darker and represents another species, is without tegmina. The shape of the tibial spur places them among the Alohini and there is no structural difference to separate them from *Nesosydne* Kirkaldy. *Delphax simulans* Walker, collected by Darwin in the Galapagos Islands, also has to come into the same genus although it is not quite typical. This makes the present known geographical distribution for this genus, Hawaiian Islands, with many species, Galapagos Islands, with one species, and St. Helena, with two species. *I. ignobilis* White and *I. simulans* (Walker) are redescribed below.

Unfortunately the name *Nesosydne*, so well known to our local collectors, will have to give place to *Ilburnia*.

*Ilburnia ignobilis* White.

Head much narrower than thorax; vertex slightly longer than width of the base, apex narrower than base; length of face a little more than twice the width, slightly narrowed between the eyes, median carina simple; clypeus tricarinate; antennae long, reaching to apex of clypeus, terete, joints subequal in length, second slightly thicker than the first. Pronotum and mesonotum tricarinate, lateral carinae of pronotum diverging, straight, reaching hind margin. Tegmina not reaching to the middle of abdomen, truncate at apex. Legs long, slender, first hind tarsus longer than second and third together, spur nearly as long as first tarsus, nar-

row, cultrate, thick, convex on both surfaces, or very slightly flattened on inner surface, nine large teeth on hind margin.

Yellow or light brown, darker between carinae of head and thorax, nearly black between carinae of face, two broken, darker medio-lateral stripes down abdomen. Tegmina hyaline, yellowish, veins, concolorous with membrane, granules small, sparse, with yellow hairs.

Length 4.6 mm.; tegmen 1.7 mm.

One female from Diana's Peak, St. Helena (*Wollaston*).

The second specimen under this name from the same locality represents another species but is not in good enough condition to describe.

*Ilburnia simulans* (Walker).

*Delphax simulans* Walker, List of Hom. Insects II. p. 355 (1851).

Male. Head slightly narrower than thorax; vertex slightly longer than width at base, perceptibly narrowed to apex, carinae normal; length of face nearly double the width, narrowest between eyes, broadest slightly distad of middle, median carina simple; antennae reaching to apex of face, terete, first joint about half the length of the second; pronotum tricarinate, lateral carinae straight, diverging posteriorly, reaching hind margin, mesonotum tricarinate. Legs comparatively short, first hind tarsus sub-equal to the second and third together, spur small, about two-thirds the length of first tarsus, cultrate, thick, both surfaces convex or with the inner surface very slightly flattened, ten small teeth along the hind margin.

The form of the tibial spur places this species in *Ilburnia* of the Alohini, otherwise it would be best placed in *Kelisia*.

Head, thorax and legs light brown, carinae and antennae lighter, abdomen dark brown. Tegmina reaching half way down the abdomen, hyaline, light brown, a dark brown mark at the apex of clavus, slightly brownish over basal area of tegmen.

Length 2.2 mm.; tegmen 1.3 mm.

Two specimens from James Island, Galapagos Islands (*C. Darwin*).

Female similar to the male but the abdomen slightly lighter.

Length 2.6 mm.; tegmen 1.3 mm.

Three specimens, one from Charles Island and two from James Island. (*C. Darwin*.)

There is one specimen from James Island without an abdomen which I believe to be a male. Two nymphs from James Island, dark brown, marked with light down the middle of abdomen and on head and thorax, with two median facial carinae and the antennae are short, the first joint about as long as wide.

### Notes on Collection of Hawaiian Insects on Island of Maui.

BY D. T. FULLAWAY AND W. M. GIFFARD.

Notwithstanding the very rainy weather which prevailed on the Island of Maui during last June, several short collecting trips were made on the slopes of Haleakala, the Wailuku Commons and in the western part of the Island. Altogether attempts were made to collect on five separate days, but the continuous rain, drizzle and fog on the mountain and in the valleys were such that the vegetation and collecting outfits were thoroughly saturated most of the time. Because of this, much inconvenience in collecting and losses in insects were sustained and results were less satisfactory than they might have otherwise been. During the entire period a total of twelve hours actual collecting was all that could be obtained.

The most favorable locality on this visit was Olinda, along the pipe line, at an elevation of 4200 feet. There is a fair automobile road up to within a mile of the lower end of the trail, the latter extending for some distance into an interesting forest region. The further along this trail the weather and other conditions allow one to tramp and collect the more interesting it becomes. Unfortunately the weather did not permit us to penetrate very far from our headquarters although two attempts were made. Even under the existing conditions there were collected several very interesting species of Carabids including *Baryneus sharpi*, *Atelothrus*, *Metromenus*, *Metrothorax* (two species) and others undeterminable, *Plagithmysus pennatus*, and *finschi*, *Clytarlus vestitus*, *Proterhinus lecontei*,