

- 1898.—Lepidoptera Heterocera from Northern China, Japan, and
 Corea: Pt. I. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1898, pp. 261-379).
 [Sphingæ and Bombycæ.]
 New Species of *Syntomis* from China (Entom. xxxi. pp. 152-
 164).
- 1899.—Lepidoptera Heterocera from Northern China, Japan, and
 Corea: Pt. II. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1899, pp. 99-219).
 [Bombycæ.]
- 1900.—Lepidoptera Heterocera from Northern China, Japan, and
 Corea: Pt. III. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1900, pp. 9-161).
 [Cymatophoridæ and Noctuidæ.]
 Lepidoptera Heterocera from Northern China, Japan, and
 Corea: Pt. IV. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1900, pp. 511-
 663). [Noctuidæ.]

FURTHER NOTES ON SINHALESE RHYNCHOTA.

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Fam. TETIGONIIDÆ.

Tribe GYPONINI [= subf. GYPONINA, Stål.].

This tribe has been in a chronic state of fluctuation as regards its components; at present, however, it may be regarded as distinguished by the generally flat and horizontal vertex, two basal ocelli, antennæ remote from the eyes, jugs usually considerably expanded, posterior lobe of intermediate coxæ without an acute spine.

EOGYPONA, gen. nov.*

Closely allied to the American *Gypona*, Germ. Head clypeate, not foliaceous, subhorizontal, slightly inclined upwards apically, subhemispherical, subangular apically, lightly carinate medianly longitudinally; frons: basal half tumid, widely but superficially sulcate medianly longitudinally, the apical half consists simply of a narrow carina. The antennæ are situated about midway between the lateral margins of the head and the frons; the first segment of the peduncle is not so wide compared with the second, as in *Gypona*. Rostrum very short, reaching to midway between anterior and interior coxæ. The genæ are greatly expanded dorsally and ventrally. Head, thorax, and elytra somewhat closely punctured. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, posterior margin slightly roundly excavate; antero-lateral margin slightly longer than postero-lateral, these two forming an obtuse angle with one another. Scutellum large, subequilateral; base of metanotum rounded. Elytra: claval

* "*Eogypona*" perhaps more correctly, but the form given exceeds in euphony.

suture strongly marked, neuration of corium very much as in *Gypona glauca* (Fabr.), but there is no membrane. The second apical area of the wings is quadrangular. Posterior femora apically bispinose, tibiæ externally with five strong short spines, tarsi short and stout. There is a somewhat elevated *transverse carina* extending across the sterna, separating the anterior and posterior lobes of the intermediate coxæ. Connexivum ventral, subvertical, strongly developed. Type, *E. kirbyi*, Kirkaldy,

This genus is distinguished from its American ally by the form of the head and of the antennæ.

1. *E. KIRBYI* (Kirkaldy).

†*Gypona* (?) *kirbyi*, Kirk., 1900, Entom. p. 294.

†*Gypona striata*, Kirby, 1891, nec Burmeister, 1835.

In the female the 6th abdominal segment is convexly rounded apically, and not excavated as in most species of *Gypona*. The head is shorter and squarer than in *E. walkeri*, being 5-angulate, while in *walkeri* it is triangulate.

E. WALKERI (Kirkaldy).

†*Gypona* (?) *walkeri*, Kirk., 1900, Entom. p. 294.

†*Gypona prasina*, Walk., nec Burm.

In the female the 6th abdominal segment is straight apically, the 7th being enormously long in proportion to the others.

Fam. FULGORIDÆ.

EODELPHAX, gen. nov.*

Belongs to subf. Asiracinae (Delphacinae of authors). Vertex nearly square, depressed inwardly, the lateral margins forming a sharp carina extending alongside the inner margin of the eyes as far as the intero-posterior angle of the latter, which extends posteriorly almost as far as to the base of the pronotum. These carinae are continued forward to the apex of the head, forming a right angle there; the part of the vertex anterior to these carinae is depressed inwards, declivous, and rounded marginally. Vertex feebly carinate medianly longitudinally. Frons long-oval, truncate at each end, carinate (with clypeus) medianly; clypeus long, triangular. Antennæ prominent, very large, first segment compressed and dilated, obliquely triangular, the interior side longer than the exterior; second segment slightly longer than the first, compressed, very tuberculate. Eyes latero-ventrally deeply grooved medianly to admit the cariniform first segment of the antennæ during repose. Rostrum reaching to posterior coxæ. Pronotum slightly narrower apically than the base of the head,

* "*Eos*" in this combination and in "*Eogypona*" has reference to "dawn" as applied to the Oriental Region, not as supposing an ancestral form, as in *Eohippus*, &c.

expanded broadly about as far as the exterior margins of the eyes, feebly tricarinate; scutellum longer than head and pronotum together, feebly 5-carinate. Tegmina extending far beyond apex of abdomen, the majority of the nervures somewhat closely granulate. Legs simple, posterior tibiæ trispinose. Type, *E. serendiba*, Kirkaldy.

Somewhat closely related to *Pundaluoya*, Kirkaldy.

E. SERENDIBA, sp. n.

Subfuscous, hyaline, tegmina obscurely marked with dark brown, three small spots on the interior margin of the clavus, and some irregular ones on the membrane. The legs—especially femora—antennæ, &c., chequered with blackish brown. Venter dirty stramineous. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

♀. Only the first (apparent) ventral segment is entire, the ovipositor extending backwards as far as the apex of the (apparent) third.

Pundaluoya, October, 1898 (E. E. Green).
