

carbonate. No magnesium is present: the ash is at least 93% CaO. I examined the residue after treatment with acid, and found evidence of protein, but in the amounts which I took no carbohydrate or uric acid. A doubtful phosphate reaction was present."

Dr. Lamborn wrote later, 29th May, 1935: "The plant on which I found them—a species of *Bauhinia*—must be a lime-lover, for at the place where it grows abundantly the Public Works department has a lime-kiln."

A new genus and species of MACHAEROTIDAE (Homoptera) from Nyasaland. By W. E. CHINA, M.A. (Dept. Entomology, British Museum (Nat. Hist.)).

[Communicated by Professor HALE CARPENTER.]

The family MACHAEROTIDAE Baker is represented in Africa by two genera, *Neuromachaerota* Schmidt with *N. vossleri* Schmidt, and *N. obscurior* Jac., both from Tanganyika Territory, and *Enderleinia* Schmidt, with *E. bispina* Schmidt, Togo, and *E. fumipennis* Schmidt, Kamerun.

There is also another genus, *Pseudomachaerota* Mel., in Madagascar represented by *P. olivacea* Mel. All these genera belong to the subfamily HINDOLINAE Baker (= ENDERLEINIINAE Schmidt). The MACHAEROTINAE, and MAXUDEINAE have so far not been recorded from Africa. The HINDOLINAE have been divided by Baker into two tribes the Hindolini and the Hindoloidesini (1927, *Philipp. J. Sci.*, 32: 531-533). The three African and Mascarene genera all belong to the former. It is therefore of some interest to find that the Hindoloidesini are also represented in Africa by a new genus described herewith.

Aphrosiphon gen. n.

Clastopteroid in form, that is the body short and compact with the tegmina apically, behind clavus, bent across apex of body and overlapping. Apex of head broadly rounded on to a strongly convex face. Head including eyes as broad as the anterior margin of pronotum, but no broader, moderately produced in front of eyes, rounded at apex, the frons strongly swollen, smooth and shining. Eyes very large, the vertex broad, obscurely wrinkled; the ocelli nearly twice as far from the eyes as from one another; clypeus short, shaped like an inverted pear, smooth. Rostrum reaching to base of hind coxae. Pronotum six-sided, the anterior margin slightly angularly produced in middle between eyes; antero-lateral margins distinctly shorter than posterior margins, slightly, narrowly reflexed; posterior margin deeply emarginate; disc smooth and shining with some very obscure transverse wrinkles and very fine, very sparse and obscure punctures. No middle keel whatsoever. Scutellum without an erect spinous appendage, triangular, longer than broad, the greater part elevated, with the disc of elevation more or less level, not hollowed out, somewhat wrinkled but smooth; the lateral margins of elevation more or less carinate; the apex of scutellum not elevated, more or less acute, the extreme apex slightly prominent. Tegmina glassy, the veins margined with a row of very fine punctures; apical third of tegmen beyond apex of clavus folded over at right angles, over end of short abdomen; apical membranous appendix large and longitudinally crinkled, resembling the membrane of a Heteropteron; corium with three apical cells and three subapical cells; costal margins somewhat opaque and obscurely finely punctured; the two veins of clavus fused in middle for about one-third their length; clavus broad, its apex truncate, the vein of claval commissure curved round to apex of claval suture; terminal appendix of clavus short and broad. Venation of hind-wings as in

Enderleinia, etc. Hind tibiae with one large spine near middle and one small one half-way between the large spine and the base of tibia. Abdomen short and thick the genital segments vertical, strongly compressed along line of body.

Genotype: *Aphrosiphon bauhiniae* sp. n.

Differs from *Enderleinia* and *Neuromachaerota* in the elasto-pteroid folding of the apices of tegmina, in the venation of the tegmina, and in the apically blunt clavus. It also differs in the smooth shining feebly wrinkled pronotum, and the more or less level disc of scutellum. Differs from *Hindoloides* Dist., in the strongly elevated scutellum, longer antero-lateral margins of pronotum and distinct venation of tegmina.

***Aphrosiphon bauhiniae* sp. n.**

♀. Sordid yellow, palest on disc of pronotum and scutellum, shading to pale brown in places. The following areas are shining dark brown to black:—Basal half of frons (*i.e.* part visible from above), a stripe between the ocelli, rostrum,

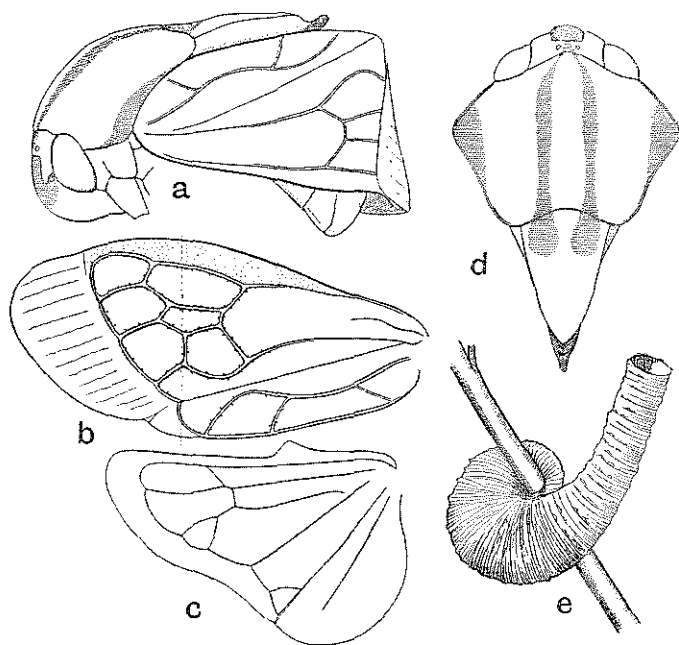


FIG. 1.—*Aphrosiphon bauhiniae* gen. et sp. n. a.—lateral view showing folding over of apices of tegmina and elevated scutellum; b.—Tegmina flattened to show venation; c.—hind-wing; d.—dorsal view of head, pronotum and scutellum showing colour pattern; e.—Larval calcareous tube on *Bauhinia* twig.

two moderately wide longitudinal stripes on pronotum diverging from middle of anterior margin, thence more or less parallel, the lateral angles of pronotum broadly and the postero-lateral margin narrowly, two badly delimited spots at base of scutellum continued from ends of two parallel median stripes on pronotum, mesopleura, anterior lateral angle of metapleuron, bases of femora (rather pale), apical two-thirds of tibiae and genital segments. Tegmina glassy, veins pale brown. Total length 5.5 mm. Width across humeral angles 3.5 mm.

♂ (probably teneral) similar to ♀, but the dark brown markings on frons and

pronotum absent; the base of scutellum largely suffused with brown; the femora and tibiae entirely dark brown to black except for extreme apex of anterior femur. Total length 5 mm. Width across humeral angles 3 mm.

Habitat NYASALAND: Fort Johnson, 3 ♀♀ and 1 ♂.

"On *Bauhinia*" (W. A. Lamborn).

The calcareous larval tube is similar to that produced by species of *Machaerota* and *Hindoloides*. It is about 0.4 inches long, placed at right angles to the twig. Its base is greatly thickened and it narrows to the apex.

My thanks are due to Prof. Hale Carpenter for enabling me to study this interesting species.

A record of the first male of *Triglyphus primus* Loew (SYRPHIDAE) taken in Britain. By L. PARMENTER.

On June 30th, 1935, I caught a male *Triglyphus primus* on the glass roof of the verandah of my house at Thornton Heath, Surrey. The only previous record of this species in Great Britain is of a female taken by Capt. C. Diver in July 1929 in Kensington (Aubertin and Diver, 1933, *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, 69: 188). It appears to be rare in Europe and has been taken in Austria, Denmark and Italy. The life-history of the species is unknown, but the larvae of the allied genera, *Paragus*, *Pipiza* and *Pipizella*, are aphidiphagous.