

NEW SPECIES OF QUEENSLAND CERCOPIDÆ (HOMOPTERA).

BY HENRY HACKER, F.E.S.

(Plate XLII.)

CERCOPINÆ.

CLOVIA LOXOSEMA new sp. (Figure 1).

Female.—Head twice as wide as long, triangular, rounded apically, almost flat dorsally, finely punctate; pronotum anteriorly finely punctate, posteriorly more coarsely punctate-striate; scutellum finely punctate-striate; frons pitted down the centre, becoming smooth towards clypeus; clypeus pyriform, convex, smooth centrally; tegmina finely punctate.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum luteous; the head has three transverse brown stripes—the first following the outline of vertex, strongly arched, median and basal stripes less curved; the pronotum has four transverse stripes—the first slightly convex, the second straight, the third concavely curved, the fourth widened angularly at each side on the posterior border; ventral surface luteous, base and apex of frons blackish brown, with about seven brown oblique stripes on each side; clypeus black; rostrum flavescent, apex fuscous, extending to the meso-coxæ; tegmina fuscous, lighter apically; a broad pale stripe from costa before middle extends obliquely across corium and clavus, terminating near base; a curved pale stripe extends from just beyond middle of costal margin to apex of tegmen; another pale stripe runs parallel to the first mentioned, from the middle of corium to the posterior margin of clavus; the cubital and anal veins after passing this stripe continue pale; all light parts on tegmina more or less suffused with scarlet vermilion, which is brightest on the first-mentioned oblique stripe; legs fulvous, posterior pair flavescent. Length 13 mm., exp. 17 mm.

Male.—Tegmina uniformly fuscous, with all the above-mentioned pale markings bright scarlet vermilion; frons, excepting the extremities, luteous; oblique ridges concolorous.

Habitat.—National Park, Mount Tambourine, Q.; Tooloom, N.S.W. (H. Hacker).

Types in the Queensland Museum, Ho. 3027.

Described from twelve females and two males.

EOSCARTA CHINAI new sp. (Figure 2).

Female.—Head posteriorly declivous, apically flat, shape (excluding the eyes) semicircular, centrally longitudinally carinate; ocelli red, about twice as far from the eyes as from each other; outside the ocelli are two sulci, more separated anteriorly; frons smooth, anteriorly swollen, projecting crescent shaped beyond vertex when viewed from above, somewhat flattened along centre, with a row of obscure transverse ridges on each side; pronotum transversely punctate-striate, widest at base of tegmina; a central longitudinal carina, most distinct anteriorly, on each side of which is a smooth callose spot; scutellum as wide as long, finely transversely striate; tegmina rather narrow, subparallel, finely punctured; a groove at base below costa, in a line with which, just before middle, is a round embossed spot.

Head fuscous, lighter on sides of anterior margin, and posteriorly between ocelli and eyes; pronotum fuscous, lighter on each lateral angulation; scutellum and abdomen dorsally dark brown, pygofer lighter; frons black, apically fuscous; clypeus and rostrum light brown; legs brown, posterior pair yellowish brown, tarsi and tips of spines blackish, ventral surface of abdomen brown; tegmina fuscous, covered with fine light pubescence; a long triangular whitish patch on anterior border past middle, continuing to apex, nervures brown; wings hyaline, iridescent, nervures brown. Length of head and body 6 mm., exp. 14 mm.

Habitat.—National Park, Q. (H. Hacker).

Type in Queensland Museum, Ho. 3028.

Described from one female.

This species has been named after W. E. China, of the British Museum, to whom we are indebted for much assistance in identifying specimens.

PTYELUS HOMOCHROUS new sp. (Figure 3).

A large robust brown species, clothed with fine golden pubescence.

Female.—Head about four times wider than long, somewhat angularly rounded, anterior margin of vertex acute, centrally carinate, behind which is a large triangular impression; ocelli further from each other than from the eyes, in a shallow transverse sulcus; between each ocellus and eye is a small callose spot; pronotum finely punctate-striate, anteriorly rugate; a central sulcus, at the bottom of which is an impressed line, continuing on middle of pronotum as a feeble carina, which does not reach the posterior border; anteriorly, on each side of sulcus, are several obscure callose spots; scutellum longer than wide, finely transversely striated; frons moderately convex, on each side of which are eleven transverse ridges without pubescence; clypeus short, not passing anterior coxæ, centrally smooth; rostrum two-jointed, reaching meso-coxæ; tegmina with level surface, minutely punctured, elongate, anterior margins moderately arcuate; wings hyaline, dusky towards apical and posterior borders.

Head, body, and legs dark brown tinged with green; legs pubescent, spines and tarsal claws blackish; tegmina brown, darker along anterior border; eyes black; ocelli light red. Length of head and body 13 mm., exp. 32 mm.

Male.—Similar to female but smaller, length of head and body 10 mm., exp. 22 mm.; tegmina darker at base.

Habitat.—Brisbane, Q. One female on Acacia, 25th March, 1925; one male, Brisbane, 5th November, 1918. One male, Toooloom, N.S.W. (H. Hacker).

Types in Queensland Museum, Ho. 3029.

Described from three specimens.

The greenish tinge seems to be present only on recently captured specimens; in the male, captured in 1918, it is entirely absent, the colour being pure brown.

PHILAGRA FULVIDA new sp. (Figure 4).

Female.—Head as long as wide, slightly ascendant, compressed apically, with a dorsal carina, and a lateral one running to each eye, in front of which they become strong acute ridges; frons elongate, centrally smooth, with a number of oblique ridges on each side; clypeus smooth, rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum and scutellum punctate, the latter more finely; tegmina closely and finely punctured, amongst which are scattered many large impressed punctures; widest one-third from base, narrowing apically, costal margin strongly arcuate; entire dorsal surface covered with a fine golden pubescence.

Colour fulvescent; apex of cephalic prolongation, large punctures on tegmina, and two oblique fascia through centre of tegmina, fuscous; space on tegmina enclosed by fasciæ, an obscure fascia at apex of clavus, central stripe on frons and clypeus, luteous; wings dusky brown, iridescent, darker on apical margin; abdomen reddish brown; ovipositor blackish.

Length 11 mm., exp. 18 mm.

Male.—Differs from the female in its smaller size—length 8.5 mm., exp. 15 mm.—and its shorter almost wedge-shaped head, about as wide as long.

Habitat.—National Park (3,000 ft.), and Mt Tambourine, Q. (H. Hacker).

Types in Queensland Museum, Ho. 3030.

Described from nine females and sixteen males.

Easily distinguished from *P. parva* Stål by the shorter and stouter cephalic prolongation, the large dark punctures, and the differently shaped fasciæ on tegmina.

PHILAGRA CONCOLOR new sp. (Figure 5).

Female.—Head produced, somewhat tapering, inclined upward, acutely pointed, with carina as in *P. fulvida*; frons and clypeus have a smooth light central ridge, sides of frons have a series of oblique ridges; punctures on head, pronotum, and tegmina somewhat finer than in *P. fulvida*; tegmina finely punctured with larger scattered punctures among them; the whole dorsal surface is the same shade of fulvo-olivaceous, excepting the tapering apex of head, and the extreme tips of tegmina, which are fuscous; apical half of rostrum, anterior tarsi, intermediate claws, tips of spines and the claws on posterior legs, blackish; abdomen reddish brown, anal style and ovipositor fuscous. Length 10.5 mm., exp. 16 mm.

Male.—Head slightly shorter and stouter than in the female; size smaller—length 9 mm., exp 14 mm.

Habitat.—National Park, Mapleton, Southport, Q.; Tooloom, N.S.W. (H. Hacker); Mt. Tambourine, Q. (W. H. Davidson).

Types in the Queensland Museum, Ho. 3031.

Described from eight females and ten males.

Close to *P. fulvida*, but differs in the immaculate tegmina, without any indication of either light or dark fascia; the more tapering prolongation of head, and slightly finer puncturation.

BATHYLLUS ALBICINCTUS (Er.).

Erichson's description is from a male. The female is without the basal pronotal white stripe, the head, pronotum, and scutellum being pale brown, unicolorous; tegmina pale brown; the curved white fascia does not enter the clavus, as in the male, but in some specimens is indicated by a small white spot near the apex; apical half of tegmina white, reticulate; nervures on apical part white, narrowly bordered on each side with light brown.

Hab.—Peel Island, Moreton Bay (W. A. T. Summerville), October. Occurring in numbers on a creeping vine growing near the beach.

MACHÆROTINÆ.**POLYCHÆTOPHYES PERKINSI** new sp. (Figure 6).

Female.—Head transverse, triangularly produced, extending in front of eyes about the width of one; ocelli in centre of vertex, close to each basal corner of frons, which is on the dorsal part of head; frons dorsally about one-third the width of vertex, widening slightly and swollen ventrally; pronotum wider than head, coarsely but shallowly transversely wrinkled; scutellum triangular, longer than wide, finely striated, apex acute; tegmina nitid, coarsely punctured; nervures forming raised ridges on surface; wings hyaline, iridescent, apical half with minute hairs.

Head dorsally, anterior border of pronotum, scutellum, and pleura yellow; pronotum, excepting anterior border, pale green; front below a straight line level with eyes, clypeus, legs, and abdomen, black; tegmina nitid, varying from castaneous to nigriceous (according to maturity), the blackish tegmen viewed by transmitted light is castaneous with an opaque triangular patch at base of costal area, and two obscure paler spots arranged diagonally just beyond. Length of head and body 6 mm., exp. 15 mm.

Habitat.—Stanthorpe, Q. (F. A. Perkins).

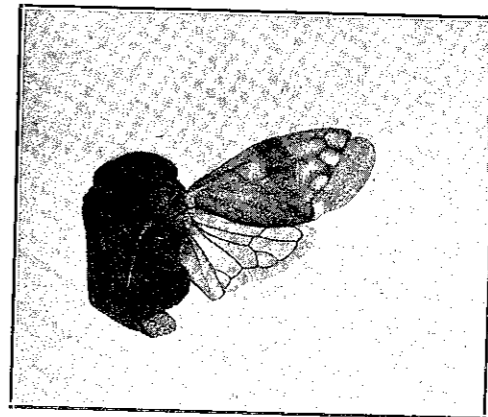
Types in the Queensland Museum, Ho. 3032.

Described from two females.

POLYCHÆTOPHYES APPENDICULATA new sp. (Text-figure 1).

A brown species distinguished by a large rounded appendix on each tegmen, which in repose is bent around the posterior extremity, overlapping.

Female.—Eyes black, narrowly bordered with light brown; clypeus rounded, swollen, with transverse parallel brown stripes; rostrum light brown, tip darker, reaching to intermediate coxæ; pronotum large, declivous at sides,



Text-figure 1.

strongly transversely striated, posterior margin deeply excavated in the middle; scutellum twice as long as wide, more finely striated; tegmina pale yellowish brown, subhyaline; a brown fascia crosses tegmen about centre, darkest on costa; a few cross-veins in costal cell; nervures light basally, becoming darker towards apex of tegmen, where they are cut off by an oblique line, beyond which is a rounded, parallel-sided appendix; clavus pale basally, the remainder brown, claval vein forks about middle.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum reddish brown, tip of scutellum whitish; abdomen dorsally black, the two basal segments centrally whitish, ventral surface and genitalia brown; legs brown, posterior tibiae, spines and claws blackish.

Length (wings closed) 5 mm., breadth 3 mm.

Hab.—Bunya Mountains, Q. (3,000 ft.), December (H. Hacker).

Type in the Queensland Museum, *Ho.* 3051.

Described from one female.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XLII.

Fig. 1.—*Clovia lozosema* n. sp., ♀ (Upper) ♂ (Lower), x 3.

Fig. 2.—*Eoscarta chinai* n. sp., ♀, x 4.

Fig. 3.—*Ptyelus homochrous* n. sp., ♀ x 1.8.

Fig. 4.—*Philagra fulvida* n. sp., ♀ (Upper), ♂ (Lower), x 3.

Fig. 5.—*Philagra concolor* n. sp., ♀ (Upper), ♂ (Lower), x 3.5.

Fig. 6.—*Polychætophyes perkinsi* n. sp., ♀ ♀, x 3.5.

