

thorax) punctured. Hind body slender, elongate, convex, the margins of the basal segments rather broad, those of the apical quite fine; the punctuation and pubescence are very dense and fine, the terminal segment ends with two long setæ, and there are three or four elongate setæ on the preceding segment. The male has on the terminal ventral segment a very narrow elongate excision, and on the preceding segment a large, deep, and broad depression, with raised margins, which apparently are minutely serrate or setose.

Ashinoyu, 18th March, 1880; one example.

[To be continued.]

XLIX.—*Descriptions of new Species of Rhynchota collected on or near the Kina Balu Mountain, North Borneo.* By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following descriptions refer to the principal novelties contained in a small collection of Rhynchota collected by Mr. John Whitehead in that interesting zoological and botanical locality, the Kina Balu Mountain. I have deliberately localized this paper as *on or near Kina Balu*, as a large portion of the collection showed such affinities to the fauna of the surrounding area that it is more than probable that many of the species (apart from those here described) if collected on the mountain must have been found at a low altitude.

Kina Balu appears to be the metropolis for the Eastern Fulgoridæ, and I have never seen a collection made in a similarly limited area contain such a number of the pseudo "lantern-flies" as this one made by Mr. Whitehead. The following are the species:—

Pyrops nobilis, *Westw.*
Fulgora sultana, *Adams.*
—— gigantea, *Butl.*
—— subocellata, *Guér.*

Fulgora pyrorhyncha, *Don.*
—— intricata, *Walk.*,
var. stellata, *Butl.*
—— Whiteheadi, *Dist.*

The remainder of the collection calls for little comment.

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. Coreidæ.

Prionolomia nigrovittata, n. sp.

Cinnamomeous; antennæ, a central longitudinal line to

pronotum, margins of scutellum (narrowly), outer margins of clavus (broadly), sternal sutures, lateral margins of mesonotum, metanotum, and abdomen, and the posterior tibiæ blackish; membrane dark brown.

Antennæ with a little less than the apical half of fourth joint ochraceous; first and fourth joints subequal in length, second joint a little longer than third. Pronotal angles strongly, upwardly, and sublunately produced, their apices subacute, their margins finely serrate. Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

♂. Posterior femora strongly incrassated, with three small but distinct black tubercles above, a strong black spine beneath at about centre and two smaller subapical spines of the same colour; tibiæ flattened and channelled, and inwardly toothed at about one third from apex.

Long. 27 millim., exp. pronot. angul. 13 millim.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. Cicadidæ.

Leptopsaltria mascula, n. sp.

♂. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum greenish ochraceous; head with the margins of front, anterior margins of vertex, inner margins of eyes, and the area of the ocelli black; pronotum and mesonotum with the following black markings:—pronotum with two central longitudinal fasciæ, widened anteriorly and rounded and united posteriorly, the incisures, a large spot on lateral margins and three spots on posterior margin, the central one smallest and linear; mesonotum with five fasciæ, one central, widened and somewhat cordate posteriorly, an abbreviated one on each side, followed by another completely crossing disk, two small spots in front of the cruciform elevation. Abdomen castaneous, the segmental margins pitchy and a spot of the same colour at base. Head and thorax beneath, legs and opercula greenish ochraceous, face with black striæ, head spotted with black, apices of the tibiæ and tarsi blackish. Abdomen beneath castaneous, with the tubercles and apex black. Tegmina and wings pale hyaline, the venation ochraceous; tegmina with the apex slightly infuscated, a small black and ochraceous spot at base of upper ulnar area and the transverse veins at bases of second and third apical areas darkly infuscated.

The rostrum reaches the posterior coxæ, the opercula are angulated, the outer and posterior margins nearly straight.

♂. Long. excl. tegm. 28 millim., exp. tegm. 78 millim.

Allied to *L. samia*, Walk.

Cosmopsaltria montivaga, n. sp.

Allied to *C. lauta*, Dist., but differing by its larger size, broader and more robust body, the absence of the sublateral fascia of the pronotum, and the presence of an oblique black pronotal spot behind the eyes; the markings of the mesonotum smaller and the sublateral fascia curved and not extending to anterior margin. Opercula broader at base, not so concave internally, much more narrowly black at apex and inner margin, and crossed at centre by a transverse dark castaneous fascia.

Long. 40 millim., exp. tegm. 120 millim.

Pomponia viridimaculata, n. sp.

♂. Body above castaneous; ocelli, eyes, and posterior margin of pronotum ochraceous; mesonotum very dark castaneous, with two obscure contiguous obconical spots at anterior margin; face, anterior margins of head beneath, and legs blackish; apices of the femora ochraceous, posterior tibiae castaneous, their bases and apices blackish.

Tegmina and wings pale hyaline, the venation brownish ochraceous; tegmina with the costal membrane pale castaneous, the transverse veins at the bases of the second and third apical areas, and the apex of the longitudinal vein defining the upper apical area, broadly and darkly infuscated, and a distinct bright green basal streak; wings with the inner claval margin green, with a fuscous streak, the outer claval margin fuscous.

Body elongate, the face very robust and rounded; the rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; opercula short, obliquely rounded outwardly, obliquely straight inwardly.

Long. ♂ 52–55 millim., exp. tegm. 135 millim.

Pomponia Græcina, n. sp.

♀. Allied to *P. fusca*, Oliv., but differing by having the two central fasciæ of the pronotum much more diverted anteriorly, the two central obconical spots on the mesonotum much more contiguous, and all the tegminal macular markings on the transverse veins at bases of apical areas and at the apices of the longitudinal veins of the apical areas larger and more infuscated. The rudimentary opercula, as compared with those of the same sex of *P. fusca*, are convex and rounded externally and not moderately angulated.

♀. Long. 31 millim., exp. tegm. 110 millim.

Fam. Fulgoridæ.

Fulgora Whiteheadi, n. sp.

Thorax above, head, and cephalic process olivaceous; pronotum, excluding anterior margin, ochraceous; body and legs fuscous, the abdominal segmental margins above olivaceous. Tegmina olivaceous brown, the venation and reticulations olivaceous, excepting on apical area, where they are ochraceous, and ornamented with a number of small ochraceous rounded spots, situate in more or less irregular transverse series, each containing about four spots, those on apical area smallest; wings bright dark blue, the apical area and outer margin broadly black, this dark coloration inwardly deeply sinuate. Cephalic process somewhat short, ascending, broadened and flattened for apical half.

Long. from eyes to apex, abdomen 19–22 millim.; cephalic process from eyes to apex 10 millim.; exp. tegm. 63–71 millim.

This species is allied to *F. Delessertii*, Guér., from which it differs by the paler colour, different arrangement, and smaller size of the spots on the tegmina, the deeply sinuate internal margin of the black area of the wings, but chiefly by the shape of the cephalic process, which is widened and flattened at apex.

L.—*Note on a remarkably large Specimen of Luidia from the Island of Mauritius.* By Prof. F. JEFFREY BELL, M.A.

THE Trustees of the British Museum have recently purchased from M. de Robillard, the well-known collector in the island of Mauritius, two large specimens of *Luidia Savignii*. Both of these have nine arms, and the larger specimen is remarkable for having all the arms complete, and none of them bear any mark of injury or repair. Throughout its life, therefore, the creature was able to give its sole attention to its growth, and it succeeded in developing a disk of 95 millim. in diameter and nine perfect arms, of which the longest measures 370 millim. and the shortest 350 millim. This specimen is therefore more than twice as large as M. de Lorient's "deux individus de grande taille," whose "diamètre total atteint 320 mm." It is, I think, well to put on record the dimensions of what is, I fancy, the as yet largest known Asterid;