

of ants under a stone, but concluded that they were only *Monomorium carbonarium*, Smith, a determination later confirmed by Dr. Wheeler. On Baixo, the largest of the islands off Porto Santo, I could not find any ants at all.

The small islets off Porto Santo have long been famous for their snails, but Wollaston did not report from them any peculiar insects. I collected what I could, and was pleased to find some modified forms. On the small Ilheo de Nordeste occurs a race of *Helops lucifugus*, which I named *maritimus*, but the *Hadrus illotus*, Woll., from the same islet was so slightly modified that no special name was given to it.

On the I. de Cima was a very distinct large race (*cimensis*, Ckll.) of *Scarites abbreviatus*, Dej., but the *S. abbreviatus* on Baixo was like that of the main island. The weevils *Laprocerus morio*, Schön., from Cima and Baixo, and *L. (Atlantis) instabilis* (Woll.), from Cima, did not appear to present any special characters. *Calathus fimbriatus*, Woll., from Baixo (six specimens), are typical. *Harpalus gregarius*, Fauvel, from Cima, are racially different from the typical (Madeira) form, and have been described as subsp. *cimensis*, Ckll., but it is not clear that they can be separated from those on the main island of Porto Santo. Similarly, *Scarites abbreviatus portosanctanus*, Ckll., described from Baxio specimens, is really the Porto Santo form of the species. *Eurygnathus latreillii* (Laporte) was collected by Wollaston on Baixo, but was not different from the Porto Santo type. On Deserta Grande it is somewhat modified, larger and more parallel, opaque; prothorax rather wider, especially in front, with its edges more broadly recurved and its hind angles less distinctly punctured, while the elytral striæ are more perceptibly punctate. This Deserta race, made known by Wollaston, may be named subsp. *wollastoni*.

LXXIX.—On some Psyllidæ (*Hem.-Hom.*) from the
New World. By F. LAING, M.A., B.Sc.

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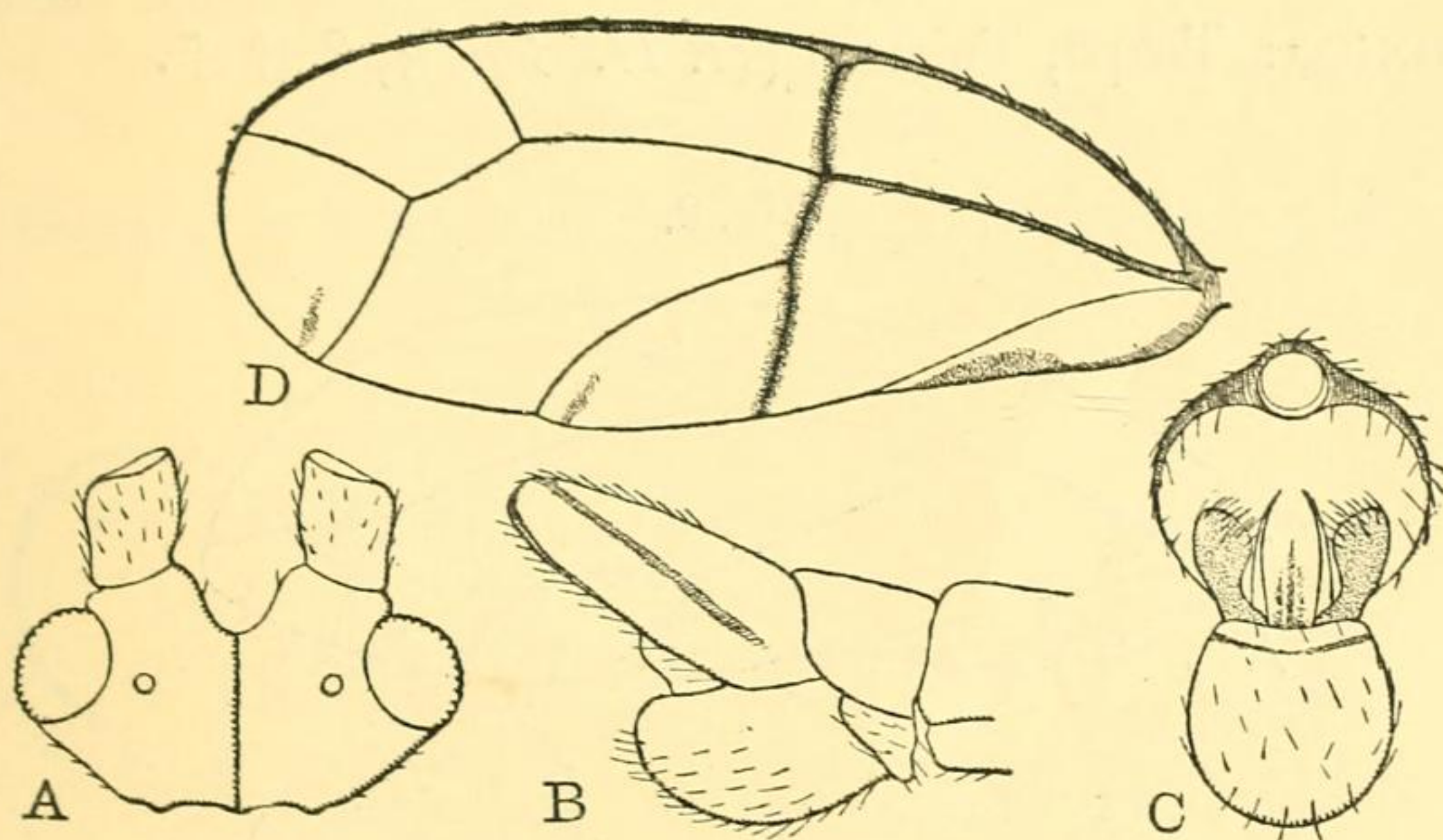
Synozza pulchra, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

General colour very dark shining brown. Antennæ very dark brown to black, with narrow silvery rings at the base of

segments IV., V., and VI. Vertex flavous, pronotum darker, dorsulum and mesonotum flavous, remainder of body dark shining brown. Tegmen with a narrow dark brown or smoky stripe margining the radius and cubitus transversely across the whole wing, and another dark streak on clavus. Legs flavous.

Head strongly birostrate, somewhat concave between post-ocelli, which are situated on a ridge two-thirds the distance from median suture; margin behind eyes oblique; eyes not prominent; no frontal ocellus. Antennæ quite as long as the body, hairy. Dorsulum arched in front, running to margin in a bifid point; mesonotum broad, slightly concave

Fig. 1.


Synoza pulchra, sp. n.

A, head; B, ♂ genitalia, lateral view; C, ♂ genitalia, posterior view; D, tegmen.

in middle; pseudonotum with two large, conspicuous, broad-based protuberances, sliced obliquely at apex. Tegmen slightly more than twice as long as broad. Genitalia of ♂ with anal valve strongly developed, forming a hood inside which the claspers lie hid; an accessory pair of slender, sharp-pointed forceps lying interior to the principal pair.

Total length 3.6 mm.; length of tegmen 3.8 mm.

MEXICO: Chilpancingo, Guerrero, 4600 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

The genus *Synoza* was founded by Enderlein (*Zool. Jahrb.* xli. 1918, p. 479) for the Peruvian species *cornutiventris*, with which the Mexican species seems to be congeneric.

The tegminal characters are sufficient to separate the two species. Enderlein, in his generic diagnosis, omitted to classify his genus. The characters of the head clearly place it in the Carsidarinae.

Freysuila cedrelæ, Schw.

PANAMA: Bugaba, 800-1500 feet (*G. C. Champion*).

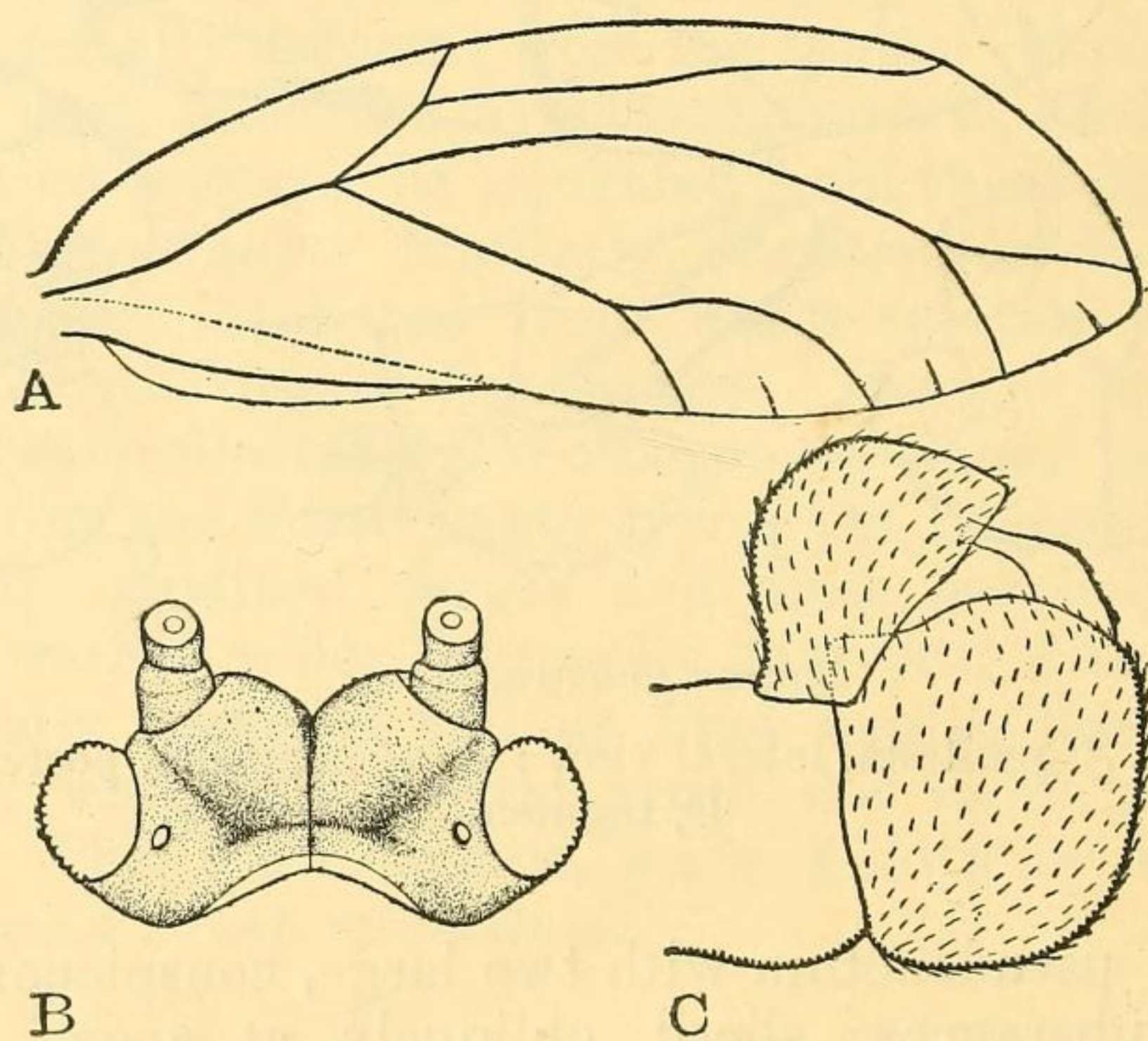
Carsidara gigantea, Crawf.

Mexico City (*H. H. Smith*), 1 ♂ and 2 ♂ ♂.

Carsidara dugesii, Lw.

MEXICO: Teapa, Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), 2 ♂ ♂.

Fig. 2.



Rhinopsylla nigra, sp. n.

A, tegmen; B, head; C, ♂ genitalia.

Rhinopsylla nigra, sp. n. (Fig. 2.)

General colour dull black, with a little fulvous about the wing-insertions, on the tarsi, and thoracic sternites; ventral surface of abdomen dirty white, dorsal surface with a wide

white median longitudinal stripe on the last three or four segments.

Head, with eyes, not quite so wide as thorax, slightly birostrate, a deep sulcus starting from median line running for a short distance parallel with posterior margin and then widening out obliquely towards base of antennæ; lateral ocelli markedly elevated. Dorsulum longer than wide, mesonotum rather narrow, the whole dorsal surface from head to scutellum coarsely punctate. Tegmen hyaline, not quite three times as long as broad. Genitalia ♂, small, anal valve strongly arched, forceps small, thick at base, slender and black apically.

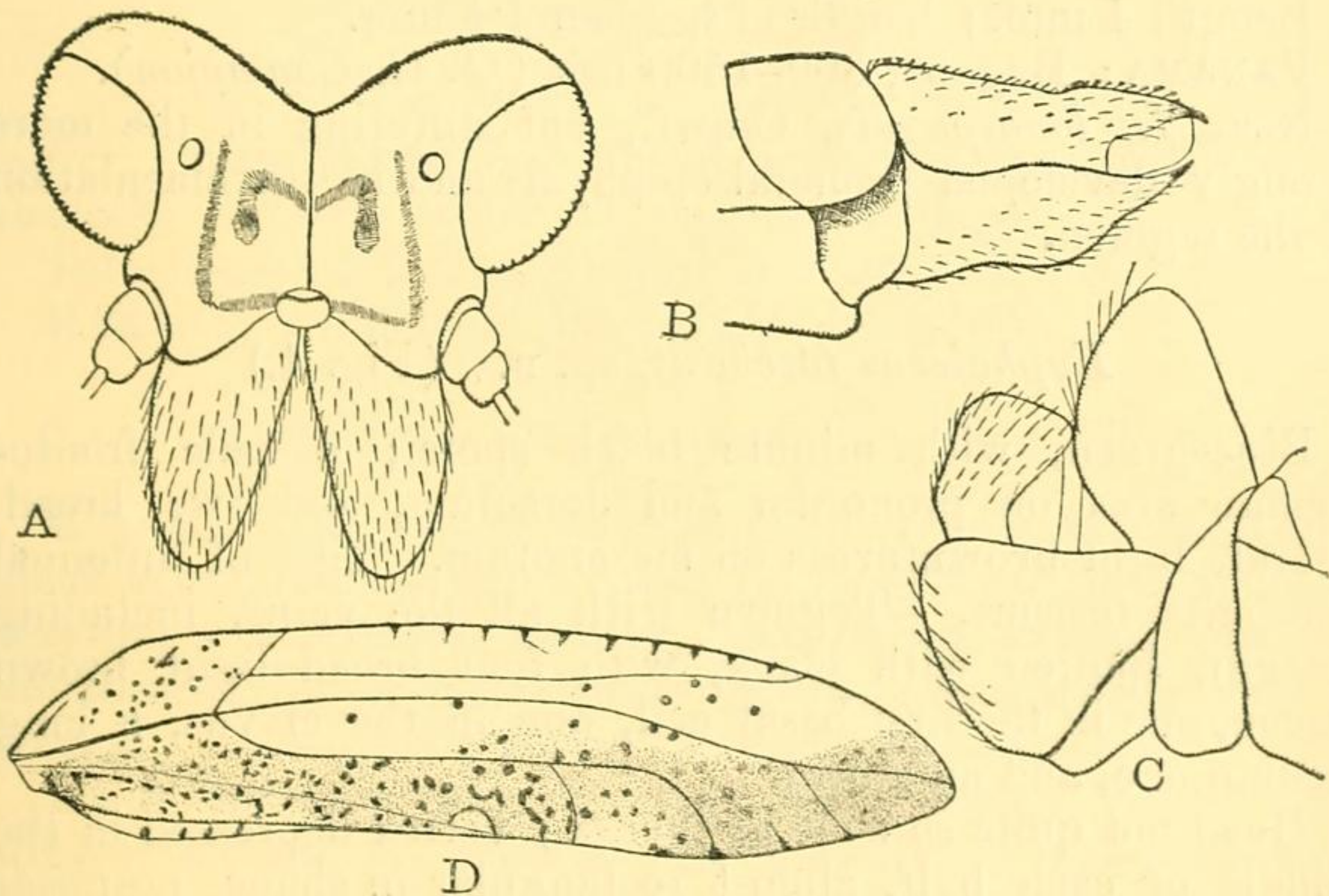
Length 1.8 mm.; length of tegmen 2.6 mm.

MEXICO: Vera Cruz, Orizaba (*F. DuCane Godman and H. H. Smith*).

Leuronota magna, sp. n. (Fig. 3.)

General colour pale green with sienna-brown on vertex

Fig. 3.



Leuronota magna, sp. n.

A, head; B, ♀ genitalia; C, ♂ genitalia; D, tegmen.

laterally, the dorsulum, the mesonotum laterally, and, to a less extent, on abdominal tergites. Legs greenish yellow,

except for the black spines at the tips of hind tibiæ. Antennæ yellow, with tip black. Tegmen maculated with brown, and a large, broad, pale brown fascia stretching from tip right back around posterior margin to the base.

Head (with eyes) quite as wide as thorax, scarcely deflexed; vertex punctate, with a deep fovea on each side of median line, arched, with many long white hairs; genal cones in same plane as vertex, almost as long as vertex, divergent, conical, rather sharply pointed, narrowed at base, the whole with many whitish hairs. Pronotum with a very strong median forward epiphysis and two smaller lateral ones; dorsulum slightly arched, punctate, shield-shaped, with a very small median epiphysis and two small lateral ones; whole of thorax with sparse white hairs. Tegmen very long and narrow, nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than broad, roughly parallel-sided. Hind tibiæ with a spur at base. Female with genital segment of medium length, both dorsal and ventral margins parallel at base, with the ventral valve obtuse-angled at apex; both valves with numerous short, fine, whitish hairs. Male with anal valve large, obtuse, claspers about half the size, obtuse, truncate.

Length 4 mm.; length of tegmen 4.4 mm.

PANAMA: Bugaba, 800–1500 feet (*G. C. Champion*).

Near *L. longipennis*, Crawf., but differing in the more strongly developed pronotal epiphysis and in the maculation of the tegmen.

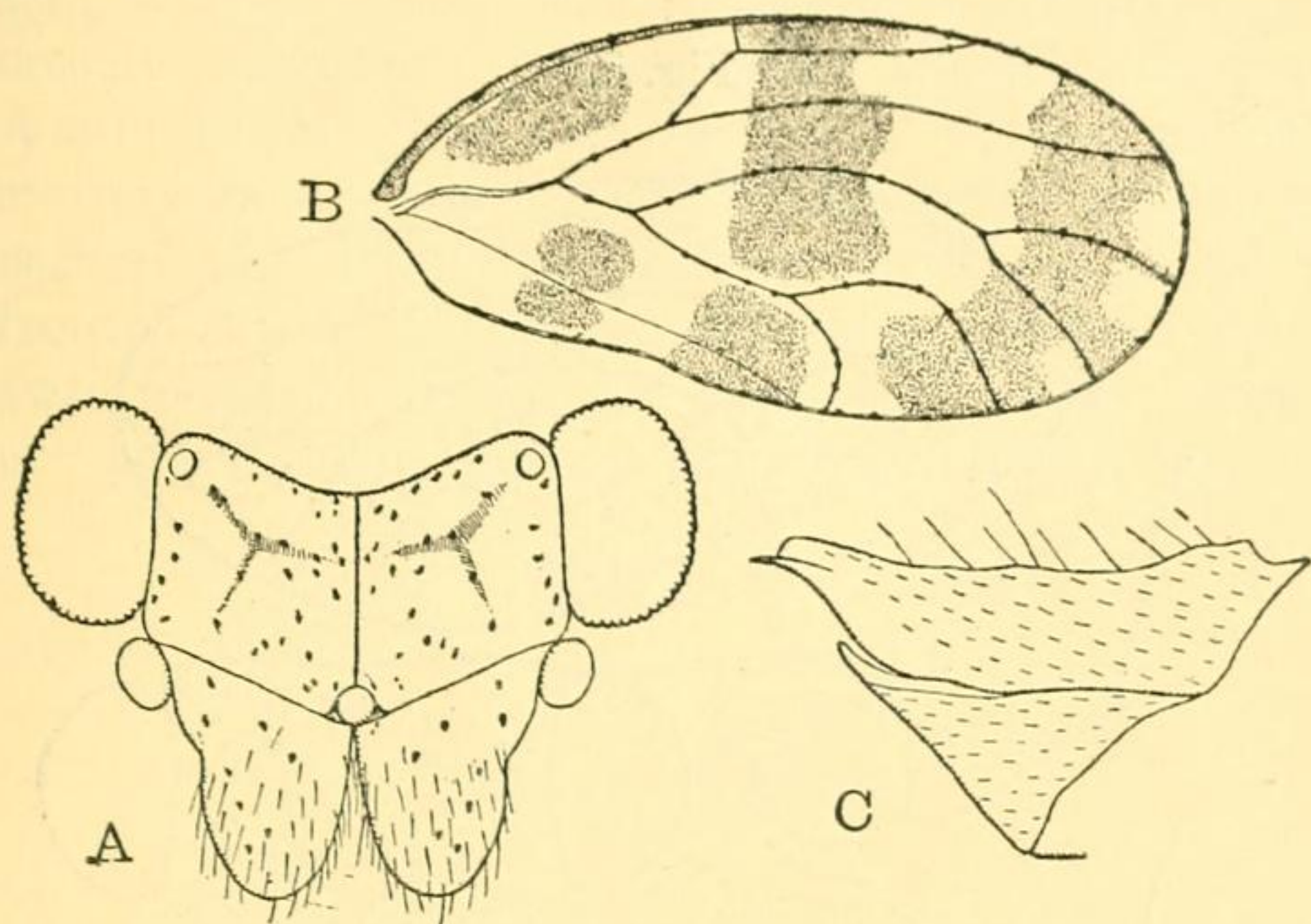
Euphalerus fasciatus, sp. n. (Fig. 4.)

Blue-green, with minute black spots; a pale fronto-median area on pronotum and dorsulum, and two broad, lateral, light brown areas on mesonotum. Tips of antennal segments fuscous. Tegmen with all the veins, including margin, spotted with black, with four broad light brown fasciæ, one in the first basal cell, one in the clavus, a long median one, and an apical.

Head not quite so wide as thorax; vertex depressed in the middle of each half, almost rectangular in shape, posterior margin not very deeply arcuate; genal cones almost as long and in same plane as vertex, slightly divergent, outer margin curving strongly outwards near antennal insertion so as to give the impression of a hollow, the whole covered with rather long whitish hairs. Antennæ $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the width of the head. Thorax strongly arched. The first abdominal

tergite with a marked median ridge and a lateral, posteriorly situated protuberance. Female genitalia with dorsal valve

Fig. 4.



Euphalerus fasciatus, sp. n.

A, head ; B, tegmen ; C, ♀ genitalia.

rather obtusely pointed, almost truncate, longer than the ventral. Tegmen about twice as long as broad.

Total length 2.2 mm. ; length of tegmen 3 mm.

MEXICO: Vera Cruz, Atoyac (H. H. Smith).

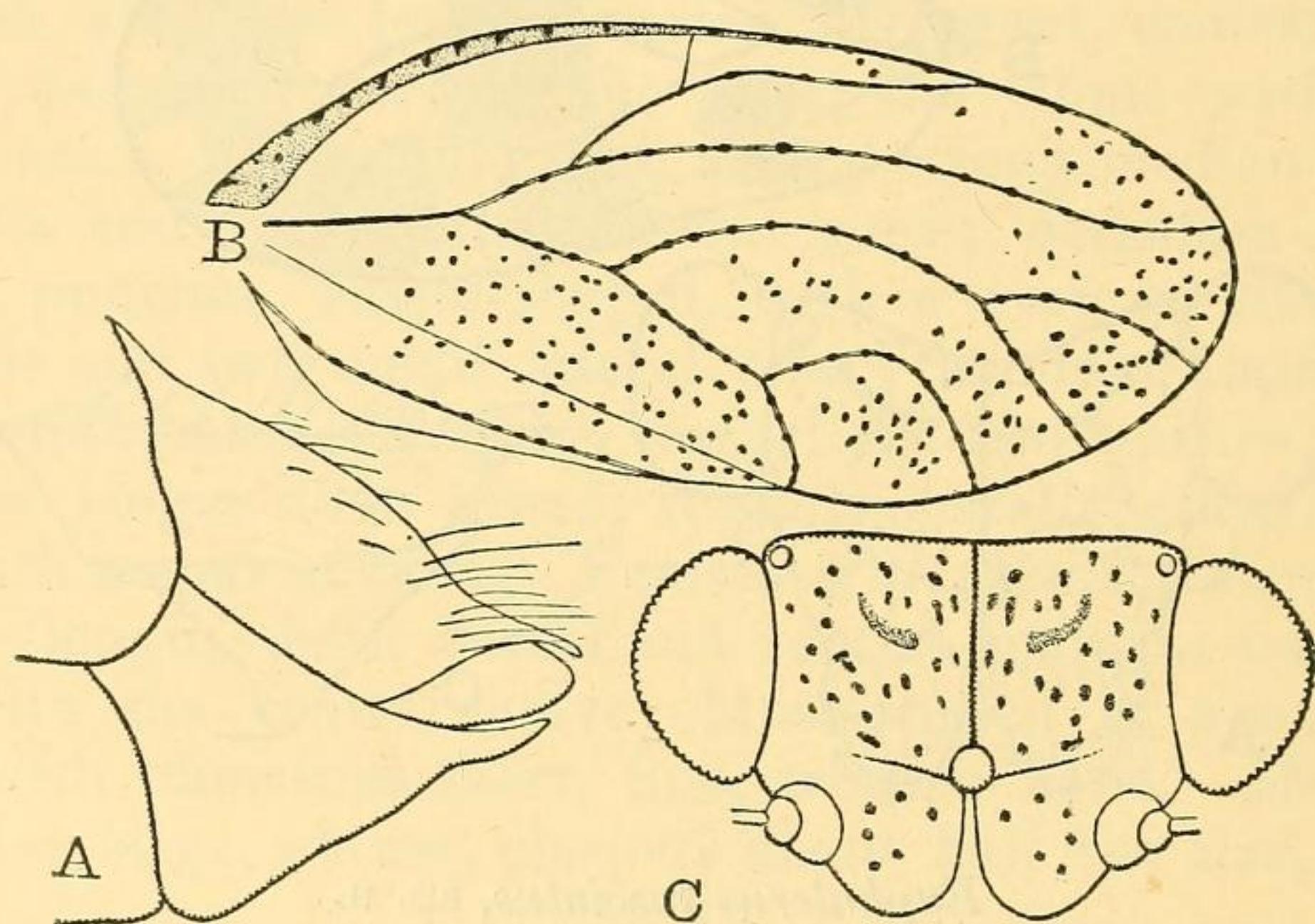
Euphalerus championi, sp. n. (Fig. 5.)

Robust, of a general pale greenish-yellow speckled with black spots, including femora. Tegmina with black spots on nervures and around margin, and brown maculæ on the membrane, the spots most numerous towards apex and on clavus. Legs a little darker in colour than the body.

Head deflexed, not as broad as thorax ; vertex very slightly arcuate on posterior margin, flat except for slight hollow in centre of each half ; genal cones slightly divergent on apical half, short, broadly rounded at apex, less than half length of vertex, continuing in plane of vertex, hirsute. Thorax broad, strongly arched ; dorsulum with two faint medio-lateral points on hind margin. Tegmen subhyaline, with a very strongly developed subcosta ; pterostigma open,

nervures raised from membrane, slightly more than twice as long as broad. Female with genital segment about one-third the length of the abdomen, swollen about one-third from the tip, with a row of long white hairs on the ridge.

Fig. 5.



Euphalerus championi, sp. n.

A, ♀ genitalia; B, tegmen; C, head.

Length 4 mm.; length of tegmen 3.5 mm.

GUATEMALA: San Isidro, 1600 feet (*G. C. Champion*).

Near *E. nidifex*, Schwarz, but distinguished by its larger and more robust size and shape of ♀ genitalia.

PARACOMECA, gen. nov.

Head slightly deflexed; vertex more or less quadrate, flat; genal cones slightly descending, well developed, subconical, slightly divergent. Thoracic segments long and narrow. Tegmen with radius, medius, and cubitus arising from one point, *Rs* meeting the median and fusing with it for some little distance before curving towards the costa, the median curving well towards posterior margin so as to make the second marginal cell very long and narrow; apex pointed.

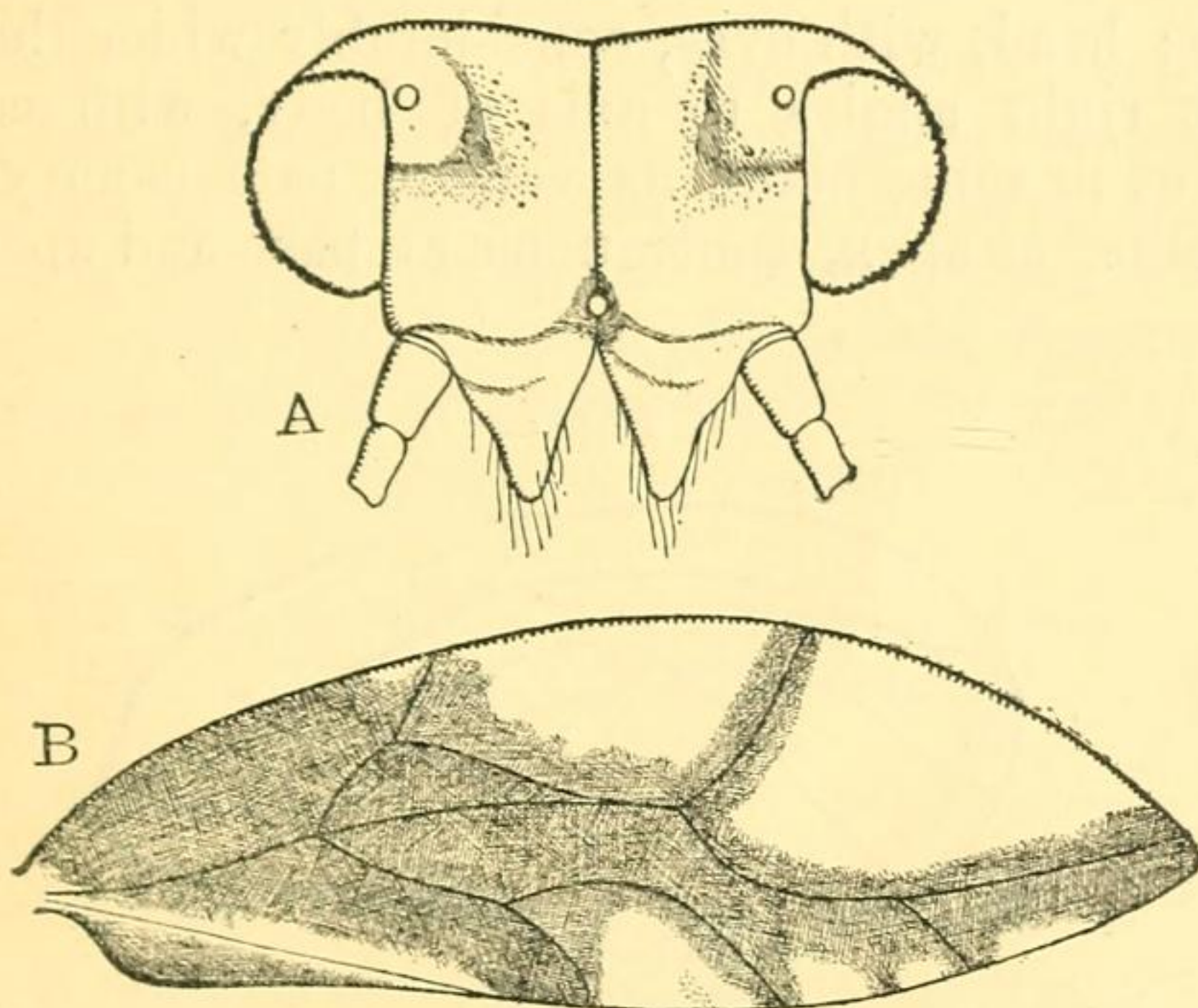
Genus belonging to the Triozinæ.

Type, *P. fuscata*, sp. n.

Paracomeca fuscata, sp. n. (Fig. 6.)

Head dark brown, with a little paler brown on median line posteriorly, with eyes, about as wide as thorax, slightly deflexed, small; vertex quadrate, scarcely arcuate on posterior margin, a deep fovea near centre of each half; lateral ocelli scarcely elevated; genal cones slightly descending, short, not much more than half length of vertex, subconical, with numerous long whitish hairs. (Antennæ broken off on both specimens.) Pronotum rather broad, with a slight median frontal epiphysis; dorsulum long, narrow, a median pale brown longitudinal stripe continued from pronotum, remainder dark brown, faintly striated, a short, low, sharp,

Fig. 6.



Paracomeca fuscata, sp. n.

A, head; B, tegmen.

transverse ridge in the middle of lateral margin; mesonotum with 6-7 longitudinal pale brown striæ, remainder dark brown, very broad compared with length, rather deeply arcuate in front; scutellum trapezoidal, dark brown, with flavous margins. Wing-insertions pale brown to whitish. Tegmen with neuration as given for genus, with much black on base and centre and along the veins. Legs dark brown, with tarsi pale. Abdomen black-brown, rather shiny.

Length 2.4 mm.; length of tegmen 3.4 mm.

PARAGUAY: San Bernardino, on leaves on *Celtis* sp. (K. Fiebrig).

CARADOCIA, gen. nov.

Head deflexed, almost at right angles to body; lateral ocelli placed on the posterior margin of vertex, on low tubercles, situated some distance from lateral-posterior angles, almost in line with the inner margin of antennal insertions; genal cones conspicuous and well developed; pterostigma absent. Other characters as in *Psylla*.

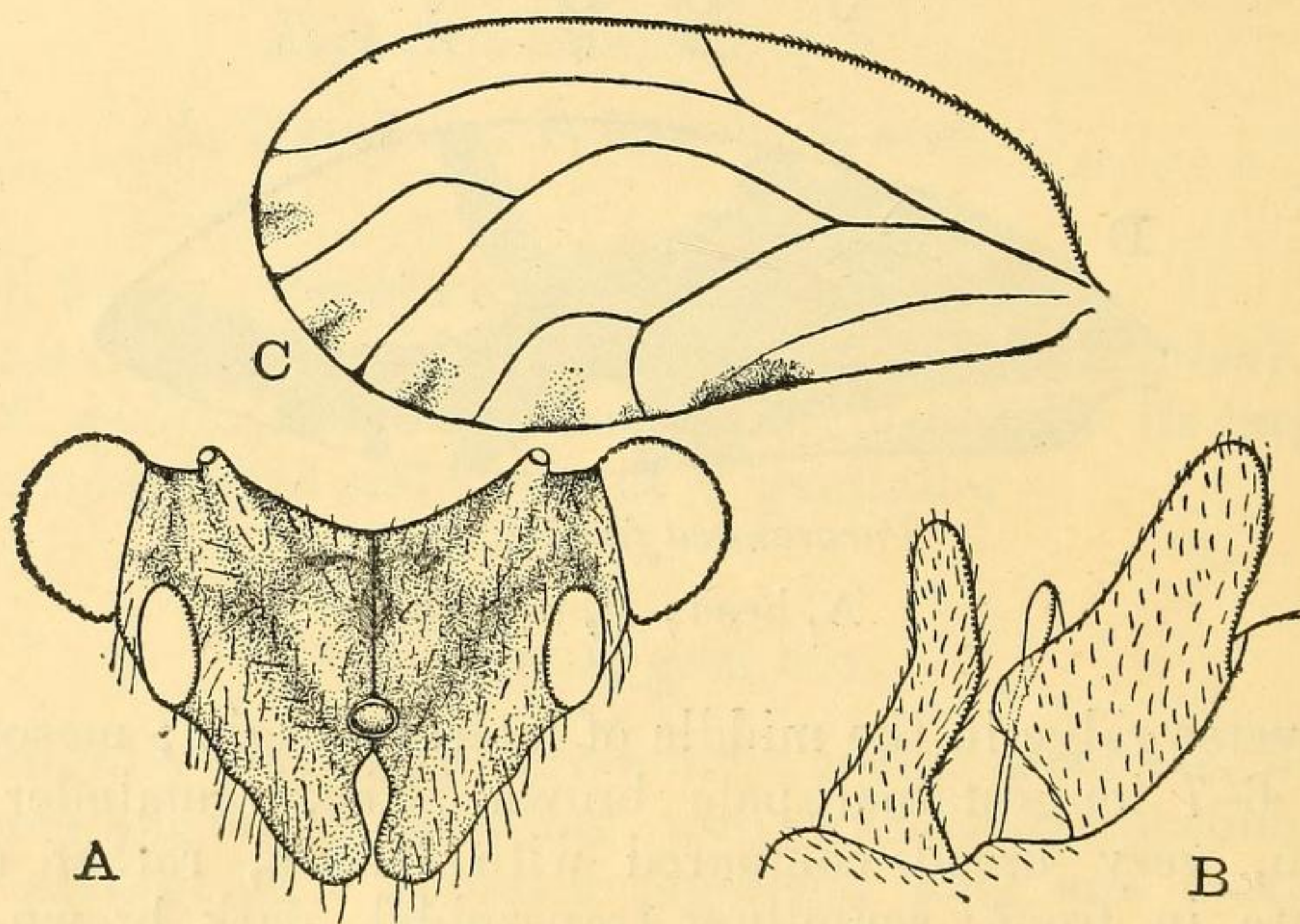
Type, *C. godmani*, sp. n.

This genus is similar in many respects to *Psylla* itself, but the position of the lateral ocelli gives the head a completely different facies to that found amongst the Psyllinæ.

Caradocia godmani, sp. n. (Fig. 7.)

Robust; head, with eyes, considerably wider than thorax, almost at right angles to axis of body, with conspicuous genal cones in same plane as vertex, pale canary-yellow in colour, obtuse at apex, contiguous at base and apex, leaving

Fig. 7.

*Caradocia godmani*, sp. n.

A, head; B, ♂ genitalia; C, tegmen.

a small fusiform space between, not separated off from vertex by any line or furrow; lateral ocelli remote from eyes, on conspicuous elevations; a brown stripe running from near the base of postocellar papillæ diagonally to near median

ocellus ; a dark brown marking, like a Maltese cross, lying across median line posteriorly ; whole head with many long whitish hairs. Eyes prominent. Antennæ as long as the whole insect with wings folded, pale yellowish green, with black apices. Thorax strongly arched ; pronotum with the yellow ground-colour, a median and a lateral brown spot, rather hairy ; dorsulum broader than long, with two lateral acute points, the posterior small, a medio-lateral triangular brown patch anteriorly and a lighter brown median area posteriorly ; mesonotum large, twice as broad as long, almost entirely dark brown except for a greenish-yellow patch medianly anteriorly, and laterally ; both dorsulum and mesonotum striate ; scutellum dark brown, punctate, with strongly developed greenish-yellow fronto-lateral horn-like processes. Legs pale brown, with darker colouring on femora. Tegmen hyaline, no pterostigma, the margin between *Rs* and cubitus with long black-brown marks, a black patch on clavus, length twice the breadth. Abdomen dark brown, with lighter brown on segmental margins. Male genitalia with anal valve large, base broad, apex subconical, external margin about twice the length of inner margin ; forceps rather long, narrow, rounded at apex, elbowed about one-third distance from apex.

Length 3.2 mm. ; length of tegmen 3.5 mm.

PANAMA : V. di Chiriqui, 25-4000 feet (*G. C. Champion*).

LXXX.—*On the Presence of an Abietinean Cone-Scale, Pityolepis durleyensis*, sp. n., in the Bournemouth Eocene Beds. By H. BANDULSKA, A.R.C.S., M.Sc., F.L.S.

AMONG the plant-remains found in the Eocene deposits of Bournemouth, conifers are extremely common, but up to the present no genus of the Abietinæ has been recorded. Gardner (1886, p. 135), in fact, says that the Abietinæ "formed no part of the inland flora of the Middle Eocene" at Bournemouth.

It therefore seems worth while to place on record the finding of an Abietinean cone-scale in beds belonging to the Bournemouth Fresh-water series at Durley Chine, Bournemouth.

PITYOLEPIS, Nath.

Pityolepis durleyensis, sp. n. (See text-figure.)

Asymmetrical, somewhat fan-shaped ; upper edge emarginate, raggedly crenulate on either side of the notch ; base

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