

PARC NATIONAL DE L'UPEMBA  
I. MISSION G. F. DE WITTE  
en collaboration avec  
W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL  
et R. VERHEYEN (1946-1949).  
Fascicule 37

NATIONAAL UPEMBA PARK  
I. ZENDING G. F. DE WITTE  
met medewerking van  
W. ADAM, A. JANSSENS, L. VAN MEEL  
en R. VERHEYEN (1946-1949).  
Aflevering 37

## CICADELLIDÆ (HEMIPTERA HOMOPTERA)

BY

JOHN WILLIAM EVANS (Sydney)

Although numerous leafhoppers have been described from the African continent, there is no work available containing a general account of the fauna and giving an indication of its relationship with those of other geographical areas.

Accordingly, while the principal purpose of this paper is to provide an account of the cicadellids of the « Parc National de l'Upemba », the opportunity is taken, at the same time, to provide brief information of a general nature relating to the composition and geographical relationships of the leafhopper fauna of Africa as a whole.

Excepting for the *Typhlocybinæ*, which have not been studied, and the *Euscelinæ*, to which only a limited amount of attention has been devoted, references are provided to previously described species though it is possible that the lists given may, in some instances, be incomplete.

As the collection submitted contained 44.853 specimens, many species were represented by long series from different localities. It is regretted that the very limited time available to the author has not permitted a comprehensive study of the collection as a whole. All that has been possible has been the selection of small series of the various contained species. Even these have not been given such detailed attention as is really desirable.

It is hoped, nevertheless, that this work, though admittedly incomplete, will at least serve the purpose of making better known the composition and faunal relationships of the leafhoppers of southern and tropical Africa.

Those species which are represented only in the collection from the « Parc National Albert », are listed also in this paper. The types of new species, are, except when otherwise stated, in the « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge ».

Unless otherwise mentioned, all the specimens recorded in this paper were collected by the « Mission G. F. DE WITTE ».

All the localities between [ ] are outside the Park's boundaries. Also the species mentioned between [ ] are not from the « Parc National de l'Upemba ».

### DISTRIBUTION.

So little is yet known about the local distribution of African cicadellids or of the nature of their food plants that only broad generalisations are possible.

As all are plant feeders and many are known to be restricted to a narrow range of plants, it is appropriate to relate their distribution to the major botanical zones.

According to HUTCHINSON (1946), Africa comprises four major zones of plant distribution. These are the Mediterranean, Tropical, Sub-Tropical and Cape Regions.

The Mediterranean Region will not be considered. Its special interest lies in the presence of representatives of the *Melicharellinæ* which are restricted to the Eremian Sub-Region. Otherwise, its relationships are with the European fauna.

The tropical leafhopper fauna is characterised by the occurrence of genera, most of which occur also and are more richly represented in the Oriental Region (e.g. *Petaloccephala*, *Signoretia*, *Mileewa*, *Neodartus*, *Cœlidia*).

There are also a few tropical genera (e.g. *Auropenthimia*) which, so far as is known, have no representatives elsewhere than in Africa.

The principal feature of interest of the sub-tropical zone is the presence of some very distinctive endemic genera (e.g. *Coloborrhis*, *Camptelasmus*, *Gcaleka*, *Aletta*). These would all seem to represent earlier evolutionary developments than their tropical counterparts in the same sub-families.

The Cape fauna, if it is understood to consist of such part of the fauna as is represented also only in other southern land masses, is represented in the *Cicadellidæ*, by a single tribe of the *Ulopinæ*, the *Cephalelini*. It is possible, however, that some other distinctive genera, the species of which have a wide distribution within Africa, may also be of « Cape » origin.

As well as those genera which can be associated with the major botanical zones, there are in Africa many species belonging to genera with a cosmo-

politan distribution (e.g. *Hecalus*, *Macropsis*, *Idiocerus*, *Penthimia*, *Eurinoscopus*); also a few relict species belonging to the ulopid tribes, the *Megophthalmi* and the *Ulopi*.

A striking characteristic of the leaf-hopper fauna as a whole is the absence of any groups, above the level of genera, which can be regarded as essentially African in facies.

## HYLICIDÆ.

This family lies outside the scope of this paper in that its representatives are not comprised in the family *Cicadellidæ*. Nevertheless, it merits mention if only for the purpose of drawing attention to a most interesting group of leaf-hoppers about which very little indeed is known.

No Hylicids are contained in the G. F. DE WITTE collection, but since four species are known from tropical Africa, it is probable that the group is represented in the fauna of the National Parks. Elsewhere the family is confined to the Oriental region.

The species in question are as follows :

[***Wolfella caternaulti*** SPINOLA.]

1852, Mem. Nat. Fis. Soc. Ital. Sci. Modena (Tavola Sinottica), vol. 25, (1), pp. 97, 160.

[***Wolfella spinolae*** HAGLUND.]

1899, Öfv. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Förh., vol. 56, p. 56.

[***Kareskia lata*** (MELICHAR).]

1905, Wien. ent. Zeit., vol. 24, p. 299.

1912, Ergeb. zweite deutsch. Zentr. Afr. Exped., p. 117.

[***Kareskia pugionata*** MELICHAR.]

1912, Ergeb. zweite deutsch. Zentr. Afr. Exped., p. 117.

The principal structural features of Hylicids which distinguish them from the *Cicadellidæ* have been described and illustrated previously (EVANS, 1946).

## CICADELLIDÆ.

### ULOPINÆ.

The *Ulopinæ* are represented in Africa <sup>(1)</sup> by representatives of all three component tribes, the *Ulopinini*, *Megophthalmini* and *Cephalelini* (EVANS, 1947, a, b).

It has already been mentioned that all are relict species. Those in one genus, *Coloborrhis* GERMAR, are of particular interest, since, while they have retained certain ancestral features, they have also developed others which serve to distinguish them from all other Ulopids (EVANS, 1953).

None occurs in the G. F. DE WITTE collection, but *C. corticina* GERMAR has been recorded by LALLEMAND (1939) from several localities within the Belgian Congo. Particulars of the Ulopids which have been described from southern and tropical Africa will be found in EVANS, 1947 a and 1947 b.

A new species of *Odomas* JACOBI [*O. jacobii* EVANS] occurs in the G. F. DE WITTE collection from the « Parc National Albert ».

### LEDRINÆ.

#### LEDRINI.

The following have previously been described from Africa :

*Thalasia brunneipennis* GERMAR (1836); *T. obtusa* (WALKER) (1851); *Camptelasmus caffer* SPINOLA (1850); *P. wahlbergi* STÅL (1855); *Tituria antica* (WALKER) (1858); *T. laboulbenii* (SIGNORET) (1858); *P. viticollis* (STÅL) (1864); *P. sjöstedti* HAGLUND (1899); *Confucius cameroni* DISTANT (1910); *Ledropsis zombana* DISTANT (1910); *Petaloccephala platyops* JACOBI (1910); *Pachyledra kamerunensis* SCHUMACHER (1912); *Turitia uniformis* SCHUMACHER (1912); *Petaloccephala convexifrons* SCHUMACHER (1912); *P. raniceps* JACOBI (1912); *P. fasciifrons* MELICHAR (1914); *P. gibber* NAUDÉ (1926); *C. hyalinus* EVANS (1947).

I have suggested previously (EVANS, 1951) that the *Ledrini* may comprise more than one natural tribal grouping and that very probably a study would disclose the need for separation of forms which are brown in colour, rugose and with reticulate tegminal venation, from others which are predominantly green in colour, smooth and with more normal venation.

There are in Africa, especially in South Africa, several species of small *Petaloccephala*-like ledrids, ranging in size between 4 and 7,5 mm. They are mostly not markedly pitted and the venation of their tegmina is not

(1) All distribution references relate only to tropical and southern Africa.

reticulate. These forms are of interest since they represent a truly African development, unlike the larger species which are essentially Oriental in origin. For the time being, it is proposed to regard these small forms as belonging to the genus *Camptelasmus* SPINOLA and the large ones as representatives of the genus *Petalocephala* STÅL.

In regard to the nomenclature of other African ledrids, METCALF (1951) has drawn attention to the fact that the generic name *Tituria* STÅL is preoccupied and has proposed the new name *Epiclinata* METCALF, while Dr. CHINA has advised me that *Camptelasmus hyalinus* EVANS is a synonym of *C. gibber* (NAUDÉ) (syn. nov.).

### CAMPTELASMUS SPINOLA.

#### *Camptelasmus flavidus* n. sp.

(Fig. 1.)

Length 6,5 mm. Face, pale brownish-yellow. Crown, twice the length of the pronotum, with six longitudinal orange stripes on a yellowish-green background. Pronotum and scutellum with a continuation of the coronal colour pattern. Tegmen, golden brown with a dark brown spot at the apex of the claval suture.

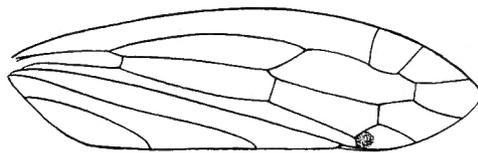


FIG. 1. — *Camptelasmus flavidus* n. sp., tegmen.

Type ♂: Buye-Bala, affl. g. Muye, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.750 m, 8-16.IV.1948.

*C. flavidus* occurs also in South Africa and is a component more of the sub-tropical than of the tropical fauna of the Continent. It differs from *C. mitellata* (NAUDÉ) in its larger size and in coloration.

### PETALOCEPHALA STÅL.

Four species of *Petalocephala* occur in the collection. One of these, which is represented by specimens of both sexes, I have been unable to identify with any named species, but have refrained from describing as it is of no special interest and nothing is to be gained by adding to the multiplicity of species in a genus which is already overloaded and in need of critical revision.

1. — **Petalocephala platyops** JACOBI.

*Petalocephala platyops* JACOBI, 1910, Sjöst. Kilim.-Meru Exp., vol. 12, (7), p. 97.

Munoi, bifurc. Lupiala, 860 m, 6-15.XI.1948; gorges de la Pelenge, 1.150 m, 10.V.1941.

2. — **Petalocephala sjöstedti** HAGLUND.

*Petalocephala sjöstedti* HAGLUND, 1899, Öfv. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Förh., vol. 56, p. 49.

Lusinga (Kamalongeru), 22.VI.1945; riv. Mitoto, affl. Lusinga, 9.VII.1945; riv. Kagomwe, affl. Lusinga, 1.700 m, 12.VII.1945; riv.

3. — **Petalocephala minuta** SCHUMACHER.

*Petalocephala minuta* SCHUMACHER, 1912, Wien. ent. Zeit., vol. 31, p. 245.

Lusinga, Mukana, 1.810 m, 21.VI.1945.

## HECALINÆ.

## HECALINI.

The following have been described previously from Africa :

*Hecalus afzelii* (STÅL) (1854); *H. paykulli* STÅL (1864); *H. grandis* DISTANT (1910); *H. durbanensis* DISTANT (1910); *H. scutellatus* DISTANT (1910); *H. alienus* MELICHAR (1912); *H. rubens* MELICHAR (1912); *Parabolocratus tænio-notus* JACOBI (1904); *P. unicolor* JACOBI (1910); *P. virescens* DISTANT (1910); *P. ferrugineus* MELICHAR (1914); *Annidion pulcherrima* KIRKALDY (1905); *Parabolitus anceps* NAUDÉ (1926).

## HECALUS STÅL.

1. — **Hecalus afzelii** (STÅL).

*Petalocephala afzelii* STÅL, 1854, Öfv. Vet. Ak. Förh., vol. 11, p. 251.

*Hecalus afzelii* (STÅL), 1866, Hem. Africana, vol. 4, p. 114.

Mukana, 1.810 m, 22.IV.1949; Kaswabilenga, 680 m, 16.VII.1948; Kilwezi, 750 m, 16-21.VIII.1948.

2. — **Hecalus durbanensis** DISTANT.

*Hecalus durbanensis* DISTANT, 1910, Ins. Transvaal, p. 238.

Kaziba, 1.140 m, 6.II.1948; Kaswabilenga, riv. Lufira, 700 m, 16.IX.1947.

3. — **Hecalus grandis** DISTANT.

*Hecalus grandis* DISTANT, 1910, Ins. Transvaal, p. 239.

Lusinga, Mukana, 1.810 m, 28.V.1945.

This species has been recorded previously from the Congo by MELICHAR (1912).

4. — **Hecalus scutellatus** DISTANT.

*Hecalus scutellatus* DISTANT, 1910, Ins. Transvaal, p. 238.

Mabwe, 585 m, 3-12.I.1949; Lusinga, Mukana, 1.810 m, 28.V.1945.

*Hecalus rubens*, which was described from the Belgian Congo, is not represented in the collection.

In addition to the new species of *Hecalus* described below, another, [*H. ledrellus*] is being described from the « Parc National Albert » and as well a new species of *Parabolocratus* [*P. lippensi*].

5. — **Hecalus stenospatulatus** n. sp.

(Fig. 2.)

Length 12,5 mm. Width of head, across the eyes, 2,8 mm. Torpedo-shaped. General coloration pale yellowish-brown mottled with dark brown. Crown of head, widest across the eyes, shovel shaped, narrowing

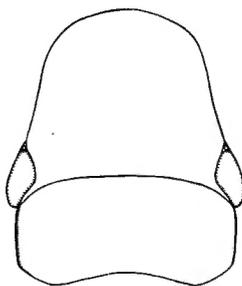


FIG. 2. — *Hecalus stenospatulatus* n. sp.  
head and pronotum (♀).

apically; apex up-turned. Ocelli separated from the eyes by a distance equal to one third of the length of the outer edge of the eyes. Two small black markings close to the hind margin of the crown. Paired black markings occur also on the pronotum and scutellum in alignment with those on the crown. Tegmen short, pale yellowish-brown sparsely mottled with brown alongside the veins, reaching a little beyond the hind margin of the 8th abdominal segment.

Type ♀ : Kaziba, 1.140 m, 19.II.1948.

*H. stenospatulatus* differs from *H. afzelii* in having a longer and differently-shaped crown.

### PARABOLOCRATUS FIEBER.

#### 1. — *Parabolocratus unicolor* JACOBI.

*Parabolocratus unicolor* JACOBI, 1910, Sjöst. Kilim.-Meru Exp., 12, (7), p. 97.

Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 15.II.1948; Kaswa-bilenga, 700 m, 17.X.1947.

#### 2. — *Parabolocratus virescens* DISTANT.

*Parabolocratus virescens* DISTANT, 1910, Ins. Transvaal, p. 239.

Lusinga, 1.760 m, 27.IV.1949; Lubanga, affl. dr. Senze, affl. dr. Lufira, 1.750 m, 5.IV.1948; Masombwe, 1.120 m, 6-9.VII.1948; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 15-27.II.1948; Bowa, affl. dr. Kalule-Nord, près Kiamalwa, 1-3.III.1949; Kankunda, 1.300 m, 14-28.XI.1947; Lukawe, affl. dr. Lufira, 700 m, 6-9.X.1947; Buye-Baal, 1.750 m, 1-7.IV.1948.

#### 3. — *Parabolocratus lippensi* EVANS.

*Parabolocratus lippensi* EVANS, 1955, Expl. Parc Nat. Albert, Mission G. F. DE WITTE (1932-1935), fasc. 84 (in press).

[Kenia, 1.700 m, 28.III.1947.]

### PARABOLOCRATALIS n. gen.

This genus is created to contain a number of species of pale green leaf-hoppers which though closely related to species in the genus *Parabolocratus* FIEBER differ in being generally narrower in proportion to their length and in having a more foliaceous crown. The tegmen is narrower than in *Parabolocratus* spp. and lacks the costal cross veins usually developed in species in the related genus. As in most of the *Hecalini*, marked sexual dimorphism occurs.

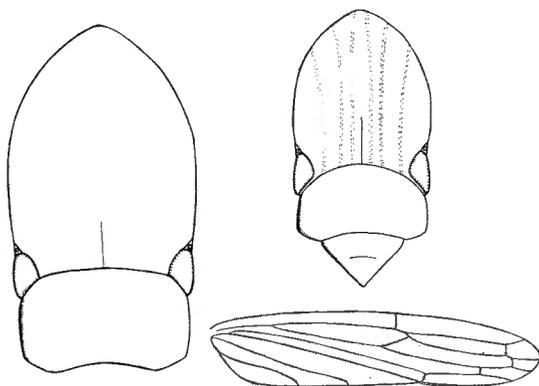
#### 1. — *Parabolocratalis viridis* n. sp. (Type species.)

(Figs. 3-5.)

Length ♂, 7 mm; width of head across eyes, 1,8; ♀ 11 mm; width of head across eyes, 2,2 mm.

Head, pronotum and scutellum of ♂, pale green. Crown with 3 pairs of narrow longitudinal pale coffee-coloured brown stripes, marginally narrowly black with a white outer border. Ocelli in contact with the eyes. Pronotum and scutellum pale green, mottled with pale coffee brown.

Head, pronotum and scutellum of ♀ pale apricot yellow (in dried specimen), with a median white longitudinal stripe on the crown. Tegmen, pale hyaline green, brown or apricot, extending in the ♂ beyond the apex of the abdomen. In the ♀ the ovipositor extends 1,5 mm beyond the apices of the folded tegmina.



FIGS. 3-5. — *Parabolocratalis viridis* n. sp.

3. Head and pronotum (♀).      4. Head and pronotum (♂).  
5. Tegmen.

Type ♂ : Kiamokoto-Kiwakishi, 1.070 m, 4-16.X.1948.

Allotype ♀ : Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 8-14.II.1948.

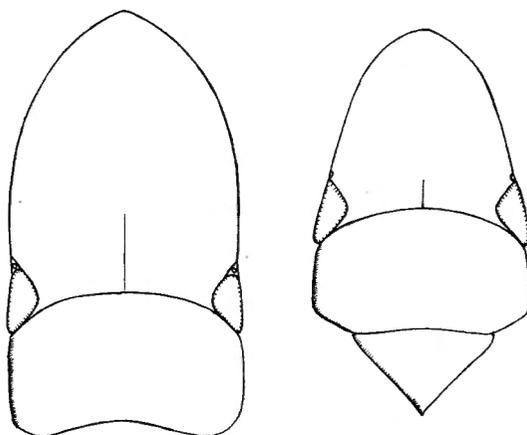
5 paratypes : Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 8-14.II.1948; Kiamokoto-Kiwakishi, 1.070 m, 4-16.X.1948.

## 2. — *Parabolocratalis platalis* n. sp.

(Figs. 6, 7.)

Length ♀, 10,3 mm. Width of head across eyes, 2 mm. ♂, length 7,8 mm. General coloration, pale green. Face of head, medially raised, laterally flat, the raised portion narrowing posteriorly. Crown (♀) foliaceous, slightly more than twice the length of the pronotum; eyes almost in alignment with the outer margin of the crown; ocelli close to, but not in contact with, the eyes.

Tegmen hyaline; ovipositor reaching slightly beyond the apex of the folded tegmina.



FIGS. 6, 7. — *Parabolocratalis platalis* n. sp.  
6. Head and pronotum (♀). 7. Head and pronotum (♂).

Type ♀ : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 18.IV.1949.

Allotype ♂ : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 10.IV.1947.

12 paratypes : Mukana (Lusinga), 1.810 m, 15.III.1948; [Kenia, 1.700 m, 28.III.1947]; Buye-Bala, 1.750 m, 24-31.III.1948; Kamitungulu, 1.700 m, 3.IV.1947.

*P. platalis* differs from the type species in the shape of the crown. Lubanga, affl. Senze, 1.750 m, 5.IV.1948.

3. — ***Parabolocratalis lusingæ*** n. sp.

(Fig. 8.)

Length 12 mm. Width of head, across eyes, 1,8 mm. General coloration, pale green. Face of head similar to that as described for

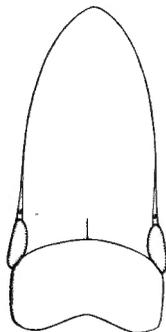


FIG. 8. — *Parabolocratalis lusingæ* n. sp.,  
head and pronotum (♀).

*P. platalis*. Crown three times the length of the pronotum. Ovipositor extending beyond the folded tegmina.

Type ♀ : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 3.VII.1947.

*P. lusingæ* closely resembles *P. platalis*; but differs in the proportionate length of the crown to the pronotum.

4. — **Parabolocratalis elongatus** n. sp.

(Fig. 9.)

Length 13 mm. Width of head across eyes, 2 mm. General coloration (dried specimen) pale brown. The crown of the head is more than 3 times the length of the pronotum and is narrower across the eyes than the width of its widest part. Tegmen brachypterous, hyaline, venation

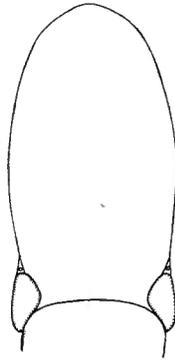


FIG. 9. — *Parabolocratalis elongatus* n. sp., head (♀).

indistinct. The abdomen extends beyond the folded tegmina for a length equal to that of each tegmen.

Type ♀ : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 10.IV.1947.

**PARADORYDIINI.**

Representatives of this tribe occur elsewhere in North Africa, India and Australia.

The following have been described previously from Africa :

*Mapochia collaris* DISTANT (1910); *M. gracilis* SCHUMACHER (1912); *Mesodorydium famelicum* MELICHAR (1914); *Paradorydium elongatum* (NAUDÉ) (1926); *P. auranticum* (NAUDÉ) (1926); *P. quadrigonum* (NAUDÉ) (1926); *P. spatulum* (NAUDÉ) (1926); *P. angolensis* EVANS (1947).

**PARADORYDIUM** KIRKALDY.

There are in the present collection 7 specimens of *Paradorydium* sp. of which five are males and two females and which, in spite of difference in size and some slight difference in coloration, almost certainly belong to a single species. This is described below as new.

***Paradorydium upembæ* n. sp.**

(Fig. 10.)

Length ♂♂, 7, 7, 8,2, 11, 11 mm; ♀♀, 8,5, 10 mm. General coloration, bright yellow, pale or dark brown. Face of head, fronto-clypeus flat anteriorly; posterior to the antennal depressions slightly convex, and narrowing to a median keel. Crown apically slightly upturned and narrowly spoon-shaped, with a median keel which does not extend as far as the apex. Head, laterally flat near the eyes, thence proximally roundly carinate and distally sharply carinate. Tegmen colourless hyaline; costal margin sometimes white.



FIG. 10. — *Paradorydium upembæ* n. sp.,  
head and pronotum.

Ventral lobes of 7th abdominal segment in ♀ completely separate basally, narrowing and turned inwards apically.

Type ♂ : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 18.VII.1949.

Allotype ♀ : Kalumengongo, 1.780 m, 21.I.1948.

5 paratypes : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 15.III.1947; Karibwe, affl. Lusinga, 1.700 m, 8-10.III.1947; Buye-Bala, 1.750 m, 25-31.III.1948; [Kenia, 1.700 m, 28.III.1947].

*P. upembæ* resembles *P. elongatum* (NAUDÉ) in the shape of the paired ventral abdominal lobes in the ♀, but differs in its larger size and has the sides of the head in part convex and not entirely sharply carinate.

## APHRODINÆ.

## APHRODINI.

The following have been described previously from Africa :

*Acocephala viticollis* STÅL (1855); *A. punctigera* STÅL (1855); *Gcaleka laticephala* NAUDÉ (1926); *G. acuta* NAUDÉ (1926); *Postumus hyalinus* EVANS (1947).

*Acocephalus punctigera* is the type species of the genus *Titia* STÅL, a genus which I have formerly (1947, a) included among the *Ledrini* and more lately (1951) transferred to the *Aphrodini*.

All the species listed above were described from localities in South Africa. The one described below as new is hence the first representative of this tribe to be recorded from tropical Africa.

## APHRODES CURTIS.

**Aphrodes flavigera** n. sp.

(Fig. 11.)

Length 4,8 mm. Width of head, across the eyes, 0,6 mm. Face of head, fronto-clypeus and the area surrounding the eyes, very dark brown. Maxillary plates and genæ buff mottled with brown. Hind margin of the face, bearing the ocelli, pale buff. Crown pitted, pale buff with three

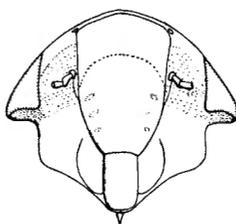


FIG. 11. — *Aphrodes flavigera* n. sp.,  
face of head.

brown markings on the anterior margin, slightly longer medially than the pronotum. Pronotum and scutellum, pitted, concolorous with the crown. Tegmen, not reaching as far as the apex of the abdomen (as happens in the case of the ♂), pale hyaline buff marked with an irregular brown pattern; veins raised in relief. Body beneath, brown with buff markings.

Type ♀ : Kiamokoto-Kiwakishi, 1.070 m, 4-16.XI.1948.

3 paratypes : Buye-Bala, 1.750 m, 1-7.IV.1948; Buye-Bala, affl. g. Muye, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.750 m, 8-16.IV.1948; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 8.II.1948.

*A. flavigera* differs from *A. nervosus* (SCHRANK) in its considerably smaller size, in the facial, instead of dorsal, position of the ocelli and in the character of having the veins of the tegmen raised in relief.

### SIGNORETINI.

Two specimens of a *Signoretia* sp. occur in the collection from the « Parc National de l'Upemba » and six from the « Parc National Albert ». This is a genus which has representatives in India, Ceylon, Malaya and the East Indies.

There is considerable variation in the extent of the crown and its colour markings in the several specimens; but all are believed to be representatives of a single species which was described originally from East Africa. A second species, *S. pacifica* (WALKER) (1858) is also known from Africa.

### SIGNORETIA STÅL.

#### *Signoretia karaseki* MELICHAR.

*Signoretia karaseki* MELICHAR, 1905, Wien. ent. Zeit., vol. 24, p. 279.

Kalule-Nord, rive g. face Musinga-Kalenge, 1.050 m, 28.II-3.III.1949; Kankunda, 1.300 m, 16-19.XI.1947.

### NIRVANIIDÆ.

Five species, placed in different genera, have been described previously from Africa. They are as follows :

*Hododæcus acuminifrons* JACOBI (1910), *Narecho pallioviridis* JACOBI (1910), *Pseudobalbillus protudens* JACOBI (1912), *Atritona paradoxa* MELICHAR (1944) and *Kosasia typica* DISTANT (1910). *K. typica* and *A. paradoxa* are synonyms of *H. acuminifrons* (new synonymy).

Two species are represented in the collection from the « Parc National de l'Upemba » and one, belonging to a new genus, [*Afronirvana abrupta*] from the « Parc National Albert ». The headquarters of this sub-family is in the Oriental region. It is also well represented in Australia and sparsely in Central America.

**HODODÆCUS** JACOBI.**Hododæcus acuminifrons** JACOBI.

*Hododæcus acuminifrons* JACOBI, 1910, Sjöst. Kilim.-Meru Exp., 12, p. 126.

*Kosasia typica* DISTANT, 1910, Ins. Transvaal, p. 240.

*Atritona paradoxa* MELICHAR, 1914, Acta. Soc. ent. Bohem., vol. 11, p. 5.

This a widely distributed species which occurs in South Africa, including the Cape Province, East Africa and central tropical Africa. It can be recognised by the produced head, which is ventrally keeled, and by the possession of a brick-red median dorsal stripe which extends from the front of the crown to the apex of the scutellum. Another characteristic feature is that the tegmina are partially mottled with brown spots. This species is figured in EVANS, 1947 under the incorrect name of *Hododæcus typicus*.

Lubanga, affl. Senze, 1.750 m, 5.IV.1948; rég. confl. Mubale-Munte, 1.480 m, 1-6.V.1947; Lusinga, 1.760 m, 22.IV.1949; [Kenia, affl. dr. Lusinga, 1.585 m, 15.V.1949].

**NARECHO** JACOBI.**Narecho flavus** n. sp.

(Fig. 12.)

Length 6 mm. Width of head across the eyes, 1 mm. General coloration yellow or orange. Face of head medially flattened, posteriorly

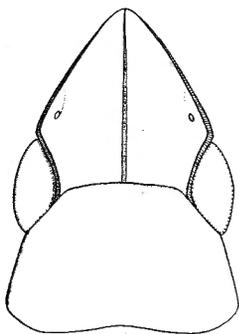


FIG. 12. — *Narecho flavus* n. sp.,  
head and pronotum.

keeled. Crown sharply separated from the face, with an apical rim-like margin and a median keel. Tegmen concolorous with the head and thorax and with an apical dark brown marking of varying extent.

Type ♂ : [Kenia, affl. dr. Lusinga, 1.585 m, 5.V.1949].

36 paratypes : Kabwe-sur-Muye, 1.320 m, 21-25.V.1948; Lusinga, 1.760 m, 17.III.1947; Buye-Bala, 1.750 m, 1-7.IV.1948; [riv. Dipidi, 1.700 m, 22.IV.1947]; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 8-14.II.1948; riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 6.V.1947; gorges de la Pelenge, 1.150 m, 10-14.VI.1947; Lubanga, affl. Senze, 1.750 m, 5.IV.1948; confl. Mubale-Munte, 1.480 m, 1-6.V.1947.

Parc National Albert : mont Sesero, près Bitashimwa (bambous), 2.000 m, 1-2.VIII.1934; lac Mokoto : Lukulu, 1.600 m, 15.VIII.1935 (coll. H. DAMAS); Rutshuru (riv. Musugereza), 1.100 m, 8.VII.1935; Mayumbe (volc. Nyamuragira), 2.100 m, 14-26.VI.1935; Kalondo, 1.750 m, 6-9.VII.1935 (coll. H. DAMAS).

*N. flavus* differs from the type species *Narecho pallioviridis* JACOBI in colour, being yellow and not green and in the development of an apical tegminal marking.

## TETTIGELLINÆ.

### TETTIGELLINI.

The following have formerly been described from Africa :

*Tettigella signoreti* (STÅL), 1855; *Tettigella actiosa* (STÅL), 1855; *Pæcilocardia nigrinervis* (STÅL), 1866; *Tettigella mitrata* (GERSTAECKER), 1892; *Pæcilocardia sorora* (MELICHAR), 1905; *Pæcilocardia collina* (JACOBI), 1910; *Kolla albida* (WALKER), 1851; *Pæcilocardia cosmopolita* SIGNORET (1853); *Tettigella schonlandi* (DISTANT), 1910; *Tettigella nigrifrons* (DISTANT), 1917; *Tettigella bimaculata* (MELICHAR), 1908; *Pæcilocardia elongatula* (MELICHAR), 1951; *Kolla semipellucida* (JACOBI), 1912; *Barampulana princeps* (DISTANT), 1910.

### PÆCILOCARDA METCALF.

*Pæcilocardia* METCALF is a new name for *Pæciloscarta* MELICHAR and it is probable that species additional to those given above (which are listed in MELICHAR, 1951) should be correctly placed in this genus. It is doubtful whether either *T. signoreti* STÅL or *T. actiosa* STÅL, both of which are possibly restricted to South Africa, are congeneric with the type species of the genera of either *Tettigella* CHINA and FENNAH or *Pæcilocardia*.

*T. mitrata* GERSTAECKER is a synonym of *P. nigrinervis* STÅL.

Three species are represented in the « Parc National de l'Upemba » collection and two, *Pæcilocardia sorora* (MELICHAR) and *P. grisea* EVANS, in that from the « Parc National Albert ».

1. — **Pæcilocarda nigrifrons** (DISTANT).

*Tettigoniella nigrifrons* DISTANT, 1917, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), 20, p. 190.

This species, which is closely allied to *P. nigrinervis* and *P. cosmopolita* and which may be a synonym of the latter, is variable in colour. The tegmen may be green with black veins, or almost entirely bluish-black or grey. The crown of the head and the coloration of the head and thorax are likewise variable.

Kaziba, 1.140 m, 24.II.1948; Munoi, bifurc. Lupiala, 890 m, 6-15.VI.1948.

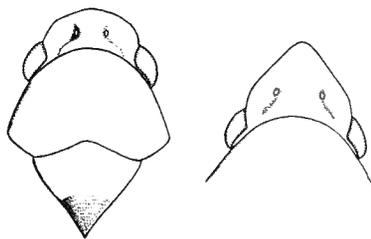
**KOLLA** DISTANT.**Kolla albida** (WALKER).

*Tettigonia albida*, 1851, List. Hom., III, p. 234.

Mabwe, lac Upemba, 585 m, 1-12.VIII.1947; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 15-26.II.1948; Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 3-4.XI.1947.

**TETELLOIDES** n. gen.

The face of the head is evenly convex, and the fronto-clypeus is not inflated. The crown, which does not form an uninterrupted curved surface with the face is, in the ♂ of even length throughout its width, and in the ♀ wider in the centre than against the eyes. The pronotum is wider posteriorly than anteriorly and is declivous. The type species differs from *Pæcilocarda* spp. in the shape of the crown and pronotum.



FIGS. 13, 14. — *Tetelloides rubigella* n. sp.  
13. Head and thorax (♂). 14. Crown of head (♀)

**Tetelloides rubigella** n. sp. (Type species.)

(Figs. 13, 14.)

Length ♂ 8 mm. Width of head across the eyes, 1,7 mm.

Length ♀ 9 mm. Width of head across the eyes, 1,8 mm.

General coloration brownish-pink. Face of head, pale buff; muscle impressions pale brown. Crown of head, pronotum and scutellum buff, mottled with pale reddish brown or brownish pink. Tegmen, hyaline-colourless with pink veins, suffused with dull pink to a varying extent.

Type ♂ : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 4.V.1949.

Allotype ♀ : Munoi, bifurc. Lupiala, 890 m, 6-15.VI.1948.

8 paratypes : riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 10.V.1947; riv. Munte, 1.480 m, 16.V.1947; Munoi, bifurc. Lupiala, 890 m, 22-24.VI.1948; Lusinga, 1.760 m, 11-18.VII.1947.

### MILEEWANINI.

Two named African species belong to this tribe, *Mileewa typhlocyboides* (SIGNORET) (1854) and *M. rhodesiana* (DISTANT) (1910). Neither of these is represented in the present collection. Two new species are described below and three [*M. nigra*, *M. picturata* and *M. hyalinata*] are described from the « Parc National Albert ». The tribe occurs elsewhere only in the Oriental region.

### MILEEWA DISTANT.

#### 1. — *Mileewa nigra* EVANS.

*Mileewa nigra* EVANS, 1955, Expl. Parc Nat. Albert, Miss. G. F. DE WITTE (1932-1935), fasc. 84 (in press).

[Lufwa, affl. dr. Lufwa, 1.700 m, 16.I.1948]; rég. confl. Mubale-Munte, 1.480 m, 1-6.V.1947; Munoi, bifurc. Lupiala, 890 m, 6-15.VI.1948.

#### 2. — *Mileewa unifasciata* n. sp.

Coloration black; scutellum yellow; tegmen black with a large median colourless fascia.

Length 5,5 mm. Width of head across the eyes, 0,8 mm.

Face of head pale yellow with two or three posteriorly placed brown muscle impressions. Crown, anteriorly concolorous with the hind part of the face, the remainder black. Pronotum black. Scutellum bright yellow. Tegmen dark bluish-black lightly mottled with brown and with two prominent hyaline fasciæ, the largest lying midway along the hind margin of the tegmen; the other, which is more distally placed lies against the costal margin.

Thorax, ventral surface and legs concolorous with the face.

Type ♂ : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 3.VII.1947.

10 paratypes : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 22.IV.1949; rég. confl. Mubale-Munte, 1.480 m, 13-18.V.1947; Kanonga, 675 m, 17-22.II.1949; Mukana (Lusinga), 1.810 m, 15.III.1948.

Parc National Albert : Mayumbu (volc. Nyamuragira), 2.400 m, 14-26.VI.1935; Kalondo, 1.750 m, 6-9.VIII.1935; Rutshuru (riv. Rodahira), 1.200 m, 1.VII.1935; vers Rweru (volc. Mikenno), 2.400 m, 12.VII.1934.

### 3. — *Mileewa pallida* n. sp.

Length 6,2 mm. Width of head across the eyes, 1 mm.

Face pale yellow. Crown pale or dark brown with 5 yellow spots, one at the apex of the coronal suture, two near the ocelli and two against the hind margin of the crown; pale yellow antero-laterally. Pronotum pale or dark brown mottled with lighter brown. Scutellum concolorous with the pronotum narrowly margined with yellow posteriorly. Tegmen, purplish-black proximally, especially the clavus and with pale mottlings. A costal fascia is always present and there may be one of varying size at the apex of the claval suture. Thorax and abdomen, ventral surface, yellow.

Type ♂ : Karibwe, Lusinga, 1.700 m, 8-10.III.1947.

41 paratypes : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 11-18.VII.1947; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 15-27.II.1948; Kamitungulu, affl. g. Lusinga, 1.700 m, 16.IV.1947; riv. Kamitunu, affl. Lusinga, 1.760 m, 10.VII.1945; Kabwe-sur-Muye, 1.320 m, 13-14.V.1948; Mukana, 1.810 m, 14.IV.1947.

Parc National Albert : Rutshuru, 1.250 m, 4.VII.1935; vers Rweru, volc. Mikenno, 2.400 m (bambous), 3.VII.1934; Nzulu (Sake), 1.500 m, 1-14.II.1934; Tshamugussa (Bweza), 2.250 m (bambous), 19.VIII.1934; Nyongera (près Rutshuru), Butumba, 1.218 m, 17.VII.1935; Rwindi, 1.000 m, 20-24.XI.1934.

## AGALLIINÆ.

The following have been described previously from Africa :

*Agallia harrarensis* MELICHAR (1911); *Agallia usambarensis* MELICHAR (1908); *Agallia cuneata* COGAN (1916); *Agallia nigrasterna* COGAN (1916); *Nehela ornata* DISTANT (1914); *Pachynus bimaculicollis* STÅL (1864); *Pachynus nigrofuscus* MELICHAR (1905); *Pachynus quadriocellatus* MELICHAR (1908); *Pachynus punctatissimea* MELICHAR (1908).

A study of the present collection and of additional material in the British Museum suggests that all African leafhoppers belonging to this sub-family are representatives of the genus *Igerna* KIRKALDY of which I have already stated (EVANS, 1953) *Agalliota* OMAN, appears to be a synonym.

There are six species represented in the collections from the « Parc National de l'Upemba » and the « Parc National Albert » and with some hesitation I have associated five of these with named species. Owing to the wide range of colour pattern variation found within a species, combined at the same time with a remarkable similarity of pattern development between different species, a more detailed study of this group is desirable than the time available to the present author has allowed. The two species recorded from the « Parc National Albert », but not from the « Parc National de l'Upemba », are *I. nigrofuscus* (MELICHAR) and *I. quadriocellatus* (MELICHAR). In addition a new species *Igerna flavonervosa* is described from the former.

#### IGERNA KIRKALDY.

##### 1. — *Igerna bimaculicollis* (STÅL).

*Pachynus bimaculicollis* STÅL, 1864, Hem. Africana, vol. 4, p. 127.

*Igerna bimaculicollis* (STÅL) EVANS, 1953, Mém. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, E, vol. 4, p. 281.

This species has been figured in JACOBI (1910) and EVANS (1953).

Kanonga, 700 m, 17-22.III.1949; Lusinga, 1.760 m, 12-17.XII.1947.

##### 2. — *Igerna usambarensis* (MELICHAR).

*Agallia usambarensis* MELICHAR, 1908, Prag. Cas. Ceske. Spol., vol. 5, p. 1.

A large, sturdy, species having two large spots on the crown and two on the pronotum, yellowish in colour and with dark veins.

Buye-Bala, 1.750 m, 24-31.III.1948; Lusinga, 1.760 m, 21.IV.1947; Karibwe, affl. Lusinga, 1.700 m, 8-10.III.1947; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 4-12.II.1948.

##### 3. — *Igerna flavovenosa* EVANS.

*Igerna flavovenosa* EVANS, 1955, Expl. Parc Nat. Albert, Miss. G. F. DE WITTE (1932-1935), fasc. 84 (in press).

Kankunda, 1.300 m, 22-24.XI.1947; Kanonga, affl. dr. Fungwe, 700 m, 17-22.II.1949; Kamitungulu, 1.700 m, 3.IV.1947; Kalumengongo, 1.780 m, 21.I.1948; Mukana, 1.810 m, 22-23.IV.1949; rég. confl. Mubale-Munte, 1.480 m, 1-6.V.1947.

##### 4. — *Igerna quadriocellatus* (MELICHAR).

*Pachynus quadriocellatus* MELICHAR, 1908, Prag. Cas. Ceske. Spol., vol. 5, p. 1.

Lusinga, 1.760 m, 11-18.VII.1947; Mbuye-Bala, 1.750 m, 24-31.III.1948; riv. Kande, affl. dr. Lufira, 700 m, 25.IX.1947; [riv. Dipidi, 1.700 m, 10.I.1948]; Kankunda, 1.300 m, 22-24.XI.1947; Kaziba, 1.140 m, 24.II.1948.

5. — *Igerna quadripunctulus* (MELICHAR).

*Pachynus quadripunctulus* MELICHAR, 1908, Prag. Cas. Ceske. Spól., vol. 5, p. 1.

Kanonga, affl. dr. Fungwe, 700 m, 17-22.II.1949; Lusinga, 1.760 m, 18.IV.1949; riv. Kande, affl. g. Lupiala, affl. dr. Lufira, 700 m, 25.IX.1947; Kankunda, 1.300 m, 14-28.XI.1947.

## MACROPSINÆ.

## MACROPSINI.

The following have previously been described from Africa :

*Pediopsis nigrosignata* STÅL (1864); *Macropsis simplex* JACOBI (1910); *Pediopsis sexpunctata* MELICHAR (1911); *Pediopsis æthiopica* MELICHAR (1911); *Macropsis viridula* MELICHAR (1911); *Macropsis capensis* COGAN (1916); *Macropsis octopunctata* CHINA; *M. pondænsis* CHINA; *M. turneri* CHINA; *M. brunnea* CHINA (1925).

In addition, *Pachyopsis chlorophana* MELICHAR, a species originally described from Ceylon, has been recorded from Africa (MELICHAR, 1905). All these species would appear to be congeneric and to belong to the genus *Macropsis* LEWIS.

Six species are represented in the collection from the two National Parks. Of these, two are described as new; one below, and the other *Macropsis nigraflavida* from the « Parc National Albert ». Three species, in each case represented by a single specimen, have not been named. In addition, *Macropsis simplex* JACOBI is recorded from the « Parc National Albert ».

## MACROPSIS LEWIS.

*Macropsis kanongensis* n. sp.

(Fig. 15.)

Length 5,5 mm. Width of head across the eyes, 1,3 mm.

Face of head, apple green, eyes red. Crown narrowly developed against the eyes. Pronotum declivous, together with the scutellum, concolorous with the face of the head. Tegmen whitish-hyaline; veins sometimes partly brown, especially the apices of 1A and 2A and Cu<sub>2</sub>, or speckled with brown. Thorax and abdomen ventral surface, apple green; legs pale yellowish brown.

Type ♀ : Kanonga, 700 m, 17-22.II.1949.

8 paratypes : même localité; Kilwezi, 750 m, 6-7.IV.1948.  
 Parc National Albert : île Nyamaranga, lac Kivu, 1.470 m, 9.X.1935 (coll.  
 H. DAMAS).

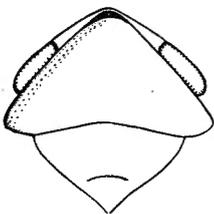


FIG. 15. — *Macropsis kanongensis* n. sp.,  
 head and thorax.

*M. kanongensis* resembles *M. simplex* but is larger and differently coloured.

### NIONIINI.

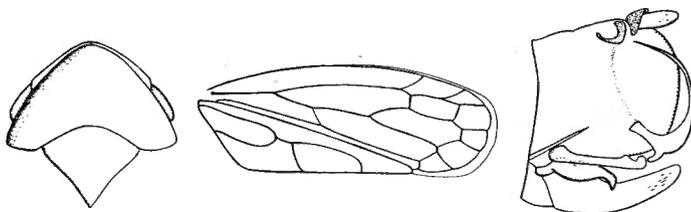
#### MAGENTIUS PRUTHI.

##### *Magentius congoensis* n. sp.

(Figs. 16-18.)

Length 4,6 mm. Width of head across the eyes, 1,2 mm.

Face, shining black, punctate. Crown not developed. Pronotum rugose, shining black, with a few short brown shining hairs, anteriorly arched in front of the eyes. Scutellum, black rugose. Tegmen shining black; veins in relief; a deep parchment brown hyaline transverse fascia across the ante-apical cells; appendix apically parchment brown.



FIGS. 16-18. — *Magentius congoensis* n. sp.  
 16. Crown of head and thorax. 17. Tegmen. 18. Male genitalia.

Type ♂ : Lusinga, Mukana, 1.810 m, 29.V.1945.

3 paratypes : même localité; Lubanga, affl. dr. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.750 m, 5.IV.1948; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 8-14.II.1948.

*M. congoensis* differs from the type species, *M. clavatus* PRUTHI in being smaller; in having the pronotum more extensively produced anteriorly and the anal veins fused medially.

This is the second species to be described in this genus of which the type species was described from South India. It has been figured in PRUTHI (1930) and EVANS (1947).

The specimen from Kaziba is pubescent and has projecting golden, dark brown hairs occurring densely on the pronotum and scutellum and sparsely on the tegmen.

### IDIOCERINÆ.

The following have been described from Africa :

*Idiocerus haupti* MELICHAR (1908); *I. funereus* MELICHAR (1911); *I. citrinus* MELICHAR (1914); *I. hewitti* COGAN (1916); *I. cuneiformis* NAUDÉ (1926); *Rotifunkia guttifera* CHINA (1926).

Four specimens occur in the collection, of which two, represented by single specimens, are probably new, but are not described, also two specimens of the following species :

### IDIOCERUS LEWIS.

#### *Idiocerus citrinus* MELICHAR.

*Idiocerus citrinus* MELICHAR, 1914, Cas. Ceske Spol. Ent., vol. 11, p. 3.

Lusinga, 1.760 m, 18.VII.1947; 10.IV.1947.

### COELIDIINÆ.

The following have been described from Africa :

*Palicus conspersifrons* STÅL (1864); *Cœlidia lineoliger* STÅL (1855); *Cœlidia fuscovaria* STÅL (1855, 1864); *Equeefa castelnavi* DISTANT (1910); *Equeefa albicosta* NAUDÉ (1926); *Cœlidia aubei* SIGNORET (1859); *Palicus constrictus* JACOBI (1910); *Palicus conjunctus* MELICHAR (1904); *Palicus africanus* MELICHAR (1904); *Jassus limus* JACOBI (1912); *Jassus centroafricanus* JACOBI (1912); *Jassus piceolus* MELICHAR (1905); *Jassus flavostriatus* MELICHAR (1905); *Jassus maculinervis* STÅL (1866); *Jassus variabilis* HAGLUND (1899).

It would seem that all African representatives of this sub family belong to two genera, *Cœlidia* GERMAR (*Jassus* auct.) and *Aletta* METCALF (the last is a new name for *Palicus* STÅL of which *Equeefa* DISTANT is a synonym).

Whether the two species described by MELICHAR from Somaliland truly belong to *Aletta* is uncertain since he states that *Palicus* has a close relationship to the European genus *Allygus* (FIEBER).

Species in the genus *Cœlidia* have a trans-tropical distribution and in Africa form part of the fauna derived from the Oriental region. Those in the genus *Aletta* are, on the other hand, endemic South African forms

which occur also in the tropical regions of the continent. They are of particular interest since unlike *Cœlidia* spp. their representatives all retain vein *M1+2*.

Species in both genera show various stages of tegminal development and may comprise fully winged, sub-brachypterous and brachypterous forms.

Four species of *Cœlidia* occur in the collection from the « Parc National de l'Upemba » and one, *Cœlidia centroafricanus* (JACOBI) in that from the « Parc National Albert ». It is possible that a critical examination would show that *C. variabilis* is a synonym of *C. aubei*.

Two new species of *Aletta* are described. One of these is from Southern Africa and not from the Congo, but is included in order to be able to draw attention to a structural feature not apparent in the Congo representative.

### CÆLIDIA GERMAR.

#### 1. — *Cœlidia variabilis* (HAGLUND).

*Jassus variabilis* HAGLUND, 1899, Öfv. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Förh., vol. 56, p. 55.

Lusinga, 1.760 m, 9-17.XII.1947; Kanonga, 675 m, 17-22.II.1949; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 15-26.II.1948; Buye-Bala, 1.750 m, 1-7.IV.1948.

#### 2. — *Cœlidia aubei* SIGNORET.

*Cœlidia aubei* SIGNORET, 1858, Thoms. Arch. ent., vol. 2, p. 342.

Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 8-14.II.1948; riv. Bowa, affl. dr. Kalule-Nord, près Kiamalwa, 1.050 m, 3.III.1949; Buye-Bala, 1.750 m, 1-7.IV.1948; Mukana, 1.810 m, 22-23.IV.1949; Lusinga, 1.760 m, 18.IV.1949.

#### 3. — *Cœlidia piceolus* (MELICHAR).

*Jassus piceolus* MELICHAR, 1905, Wien. ent. Zeit., vol. 24, p. 302.  
Riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 9.V.1937.

#### 4. — *Cœlidia maculinervis* (STÅL).

*Jassus maculinervis* STÅL, 1866, Hem. Africana, 4, p. 119.  
*Jassus maculinervis* STÅL, 1878, Spanberg, Öfv. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Förh., vol. 34 (8), p. 3.  
*Jassus maculinervis* STÅL, 1905, MELICHAR, Wien. ent. Zeit., vol. 24, p. 279.

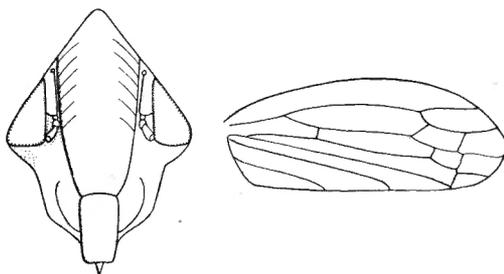
Riv. Lupiala, 850 m, 24.X.1947; Munoi, bifurc. Lupiala, 890 m, 6-15.VI.1948; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 4-12.II.1948; Ganza, 860 m, 12-18.VI.1949; Kabwe-sur-Muye, 1.320 m, 13-14.V.1945.

**ALETTA METCALF.**

1. — ***Aletta joannæ*** n. sp.

(Figs. 19, 20.)

Length 5,2 mm. Width of head across the eyes, 1,2 mm. Face of head, black, mottled with pale yellowish-brown. Crown arrow-shaped, apically blunt; extension of the fronto-clypeus on the crown, lightly longitudinally ridged; vertex smooth. Ocelli on the crown in alignment with the anterior external angle of the eyes. Crown, pronotum and scutellum very dark brown mottled with reddish brown and white. Two median



FIGS. 19, 20. — *Aletta joannæ* n. sp.  
19. Face of head. 20. Tegmen.

white stripes extend from the crown to the apices of the claval sutures. Tegmen coriaceous, apically rounded; veins white in part; the costal border as far as the radius, white.

Type ♂ : Mukana, 1.810 m, 22.IV.1949.

*A. joannæ* differs from *A. albicosta* (DISTANT) in colour and in having the crown more apically acute.

2. — [***Aletta pulchra*** n. sp.]

(Fig. 21.)

Length 6 mm. Width of head across the eyes, 1,1 mm. Face of head, yellowish-testaceous, eyes red. Crown, arrow-shaped, the length of each eye greater than the distance between the eyes and the apex of the crown. In front of the eyes, on the sides of the crown, are a pair of large orange markings situated on the fronto-clypeus. There is another orange

marking between the eyes. Pronotum concolorous with the crown, with a narrow median longitudinal apricot-buff stripe; behind the eyes, on each side is a considerably wider stripe; narrow lateral angles of pronotum, white. Scutellum, small, pale-parchment colour. Tegmen fully developed, with complete venation, not extending as far as the apex of the abdomen. Clavus deep orange-buff with two large, china-white fasciæ, one extending between the claval suture and 2A, the distal one extending from the suture to the hind margin of the tegmen. Remainder of tegmen hyaline apricot-buff; veins white.

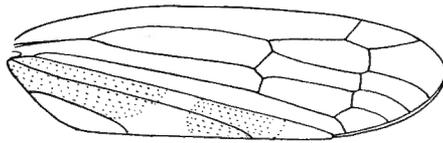


FIG. 21. — *Aletta pulchra* n. sp., tegmen.

Type ♀ : [Port St. John, Pondoland, VII.1923, R. E. TURNER], in the collection of the British Museum.

*Aletta pulchra* differs from other described species of *Aletta* in having fully developed tegmina and complete venation and also in its striking colour pattern.

## JASSINÆ.

### JASSINI.

The following have been described previously from Africa :

*Bythoscopus subolivaceus* STÅL (1855, 1866); *Bythoscopus drakensteini* NAUDÉ (1926); *B. segregatus* NAUDÉ (1926); *B. cederanus* NAUDÉ (1926); *Jassus brunomaculatus* EVANS (1947); *Jassus compactus* EVANS (1947); *Macropsis serena* MELICHAR (1904); *Ossana bicolor* DISTANT (1914).

In a footnote (1947 a, p. 257) to the descriptions of some new species placed in the genus *Jassus* FABRICIUS, I stated that possibly they were not congeneric with the type species, *J. lanio* LINNÉ. An opportunity to give further attention to the generic placing of species in this tribe has arisen in the course of the present study. It would seem that two, or if *Ossana* DISTANT is accepted as a distinct genus, three genera, have described representatives in the African fauna. One of these genera is *Jassus*, the other is *Eurinoscopus* KIRKALDY. Of the species listed above, *J. compactus* is correctly placed, while the others, with the doubtful exception of *Ossana bicolor*, are all transferred to the genus *Eurinoscopus*. *Ossana* is almost certainly a synonym of *Eurinoscopus* and *Stragania* STÅL of *Jassus*.

Species in the two genera can be readily differentiated by characters shown in figure 22 of EVANS, 1947 a. *Jassus* spp. have strongly developed antennal ledges and narrower maxillary plates with the outer edges sinuate. In *Eurinoscopus* spp. the antennal ledges are short and weak and the maxillary plates wide and evenly rounded. The tegmina of *Jassus* spp. which are steeply tectiform, are wide and corrugated, may have additional costal cross veins, and have a narrow appendix. Those of *Eurinoscopus* spp. are not steeply tectiform, are narrow, lack additional costal cross veins and have a wide appendix. A new species of *Jassus* is represented in the « Parc National de l'Upemba » collection and four species of *Eurinoscopus*. A further species, *E. drakensteini* NAUDÉ and a new species, *E. rutshurensis* are recorded from the « Parc National Albert ». A new genus and species from Elisabethville is also described below.

#### **JASSUS** FABRICIUS.

##### ***Jassus acutus* n. sp.**

Length 8 mm. Width of head across eyes, 2,2 mm. General coloration green. Face of head, with the ante-clypeus raised above the level of the lora, green. Crown nearly transverse, of even width throughout. Pronotum, declivous, green. Tegmen hyaline green, lacking additional costal veinlets.

Type ♀ : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 9-17.XII.1947.

6 paratypes : même localité; [riv. Dipidi, 1.700 m, 10.I.1948]; Kaziba, 1.140 m, 1-6.II.1948; Mukana, 1.810 m, 22-23.IV.1943.

*J. acutus* differs from *J. lanio* in its larger size and in having a more declivous pronotum. It differs from *J. compactus* in size being smaller, in coloration and in having the crown and face of the head forming one curved surface.

#### **EURINOSCOPUS** KIRKALDY.

##### 1. — ***Eurinoscopus brunomaculatus* (EVANS).**

*Jassus brunomaculatus* EVANS, 1947, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., vol. 98, p. 257.

Lusinga, 1.760 m, 10.IV.1947; Mukana, 1.810 m, 15.III.1948; Kalumengongo, 1.780 m, 18.IV.1947.

2. — **Eurinoscopus cederanus** (NAUDE).

*Bythoscopus cederanus* NAUDÉ, 1926, S. Afr. Dept. Agric., Ent. Mem., 4, p. 20.

Lusinga, 1.760 m, 11-18.VII.1947; riv. Kamituno, affl. Lusinga, 11.VII.1945; Mukana, 1.810 m, 14.IV.1947; Lubanga, affl. Senze, 1.750 m, 5.IV.1948; [riv. Dipidi, 1.700 m, 19.I.1948].

3. — **Eurinoscopus segregatus** (NAUDE).

*Bythoscopus segregatus* NAUDÉ, 1926, S. Afr. Dept. Agric., Ent. Mem., 4, p. 20.

Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 15-27.II.1948.

4. — **Eurinoscopus subolivaceus** (STÅL).

*Bythoscopus olivaceus* STÅL, 1855, Öfv. Svensk. Akad. Förh., vol. 12, p. 99.

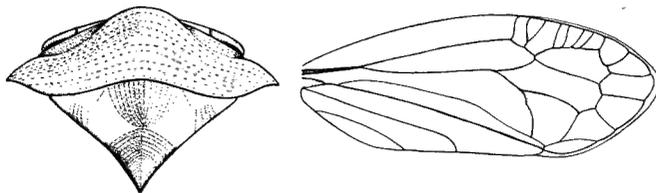
*Macropsis subolivaceus* STÅL, 1866, Hem. Africana, 4, p. 127.

Riv. Kamitungulu, affl. g. Lusinga, 1.700 m, 16.IV.1947; [Lufwa, affl. dr. Lufira, 1.700 m, 16.I.1948].

**JASSULUS** n. gen.

(Figs. 22, 23.)

The face of the head is in two planes; the clypeus is raised above the lora and the maxillary plates are narrow with their outer edges sinuate. The antennal ledges are prominent and are directed medio-anteriorly. The



FIGS. 22, 23. — *Jassulus brunneus* n. sp.  
22. Crown of head and thorax. 23. Tegmen.

crown is narrow, and wider against the eyes than in the centre. The pronotum is steeply declivous, the anterior portion is at right angles to the scutellum and it is finely transversely striated. The scutellum, anterior to the transverse furrow is longitudinally striated; posterior to the furrow it is prominently raised into a crest and coarsely transversely striated. The

tegmen is wide and the surface is corrugated, and has minute spines arising both from small, and from prominent, pimplelike bases; the latter occur especially on the veins. The hind tibiæ, which are quadrilateral in section, are strongly spined.

*Jassulus* resembles *Jassus* in the shape of the head but differs from all other known *Jassinæ* genera in the character of the crestlike scutellum.

[***Jassulus brunneus*** n. sp.] (Type species.)

Length 6,8 mm. Width of head, 2,5 mm. Head yellowish, mottled with reddish-brown. Pronotum, anteriorly concolorous with the crown, posteriorly darker in colour. Tegmen hyaline brown, the bases of the spines, dark brown, or brown with a transverse white fascia extending from the costal to the anal margin.

Type ♂ : [Élisabethville, Belgian Congo], in the collection of the British Museum.

**PENTHIMIINI.**

The following have been described from Africa :

*Penthimia vinula* STÅL (1855); *P. robusta* MELICHAR (1914); *P. bella* STÅL (1855); *P. zampa* DISTANT (1910); *P. escaleræ* DISTANT (1910); *P. æthiopica* DISTANT (1910); *P. ochræa* NAUDÉ (1926); *P. maculata* EVANS (1947); *Jafar javeti* (SIGNORET) (1858); *Penthimidia exima* HAGLUND (1899); *Auropenthimia aburensis* EVANS (1947); *Thaumatopoides caffra* EVANS (1947). *Penthimia bella* and *P. vinula* belong to the genus *Neodartus* MELICHAR.

The following have been recorded from the « Parc National Albert », but not from the « Parc National de l'Upemba » : *Auropenthimia aburensis* EVANS, *Neodartus bella* (STÅL), *Penthimia robusta* MELICHAR.

Recently (1953) I stated that *Vulturnus* KIRKALDY was a synonym of *Neodartus* MELICHAR. KIRKALDY (1907) separated his genus into two divisions, one having the apex of the head blunt and the other having the apex foliaceous. In 1937, I erected a new genus *Neovulturnus* EVANS to contain those species included in the former division and it is hence this latter genus and not *Vulturnus* KIRKALDY that is a synonym of *Neodartus* (new synonymy).

**NEODARTUS** MELICHAR.

***Neodartus vinula*** (STÅL).

*Penthimia vinula* STÅL, 1864, Hem. Africana, vol. 4, p. 108.

A long series of specimens having a somewhat variable colour pattern have been ascribed to this species. With all, the head and thorax are black and the tegmen yellowish finely mottled with black and with a complete

or broken white or whitish fascia. Some specimens have the tegmen almost entirely black or entirely dark hyaline testaceous.

[Masombwe, 1.120 m, 6-9.VII.1948]; Kabwekanono, 1.815 m, 8.III.1948 ?; Mukana-Lusinga, 1.810 m, 6.III.1948 ?; Kafwe, affl. dr. Lufwa, 1.780 m, 5.III.1948; Kiamokoto-Kiwakishi, 1.070 m, 4-16.X.1948; Kankunda, affl. g. Lupiala, 1.300 m, 14-20.XI.1947; Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 4-12.II.1948.

### PENTHIMIA GERMAR.

#### *Penthimia testudinea* n. sp.

Length 5,8 mm. Width of head, across the eyes, 2,2 mm. Face of head, black, eyes brown. Crown pale yellow with a transverse black stripe. Pronotum yellow with four transverse black stripes, almost parallel-sided. Scutellum marked with a yellow and black pattern. Tegmen hyaline-testaceous with black markings on the clavus and against the costal margin towards the apex. Thorax and abdomen, ventral surface, black with chestnut brown markings.

Type ♀ : Kaziba, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 8.II.1948.

*P. testudinea* resembles *P. maculata* in size and general appearance, but differs in the shape of the pronotum, which in the latter is considerably wider posteriorly than anteriorly and in the striking striped pattern of the crown and pronotum.

### NEODARTELLUS n. gen.

(Fig. 24.)

The face of the head is flattened and triangular in shape; the crown is shovel-shaped and the ocelli are on the disc of the crown slightly nearer to

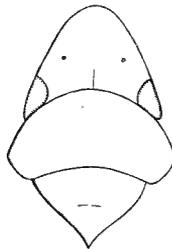


FIG. 24. — *Neodartellus maculatus* n. sp.,  
head and thorax.

the lateral margins of the head on each side than to the coronal suture. The pronotum which is on the same plane as the crown is declivous. The

tegmina overlap apically. *Neodartellus* differs from *Neodartus* in having a produced spatulate head, and from *Vulturinus* KIRKALDY in having the crown longer than wide and the face flattened but not concave.

[*Neodartellus maculatus* n. sp.] (Type species.)

Length 5 mm. Width of head, across the eyes, 1,1 mm. Face of head, black. Crown and pronotum black. Scutellum black with three pale lateral spots on each side; also an apical one. Tegmen brown, evenly mottled with oval, white spots; midway is a complete transverse fascia, obscurely iridescent blue and on the area of the tegmen crossed by the fascia there are in addition to small white markings, three larger oval markings of which two are situated on the clavus. Appendix and that part of the tegmen associated with the apical overlap, hyaline testaceous; venation obscure. Thorax and abdomen, ventral surface, black.

Type ♂ : [Masombwe, 1.120 m, 9.VII.1948].

### SELENOCEPHALINI.

The following have been described from Africa :

*Selenocephalus compactus* GERSTAECKER (1873); *S. irroratus* MELICHAR (1911); *S. clypeocarinatus* MELICHAR (1911); *S. strigulatus* MELICHAR (1905); *S. solidus* MELICHAR (1914); *S. robustus* JACOBI (1910); *S. monticola* JACOBI (1910); *S. lacteisparsus* JACOBI (1910); *S. planescens* NAUDÉ (1926); *S. varius* SIGNORET (1858); *S. bacteriphora* DE BERGEVIN (1926); *S. usambaræ* MELICHAR (1905); *S. nitens* (STÅL) (1866); *Penthimia tenebrosa* DISTANT (1910); *Distantia maculithorax* JACOBI (1910); *Distantia frontalis* SIGNORET (1879); *Citorus decurtatus* STÅL (1854); *Drabescus natalensis* DISTANT (1910).

Twelve species are represented in the collection from the two National Parks. The following new species are being described from the « Parc National Albert » : *Selenocephalus brunneoflavus* and *S. pseudonigrus*. In addition a single specimen of *Drabescus natalensis* DISTANT is recorded from the « Parc National Albert ». This genus has a wide distribution and is the sole one belonging to the tribe to occur in Australia (Queensland). It is also represented in Fiji and in the Oriental region. It may be recognized by the following characteristics : the crown is wider in the centre than against the eyes, the ocelli are placed at some distance from the eyes; the pronotum is transversely ridged and slightly declivous; the tegmina are long and largely colourless-hyaline and have sparsely placed prominences on the veins.

**SELENOCEPHALUS** GERMAR.1. — **Selenocephalus robustus** JACOBI.

*Selenocephalus robustus* JACOBI, 1910, Sjöst. Kilim.-Meru Exp., 12, (7), j. 97.

Ganza, 860 m, 20.V-4.VI.1949.

This species, together with *Selenocephalus tenebrosa* (DISTANT), though undoubtedly belonging to the Selenocephalini, is not congeneric with the type species of the genus *Selenocephalus* GERMAR [*Selenocephalus obsoletus* (GERMAR)]. It is not, however, proposed to create a new genus at the present time for the reception of these two species. Both are robust penthimiid-looking insects.

2. — **Selenocephalus tenebrosa** (DISTANT).

*Penthimiia tenebrosa* DISTANT, 1910, Ins. Transvaal, p. 235.

A single specimen, Kanonga, 675 m, 17-22.II.1949.

3. — **Selenocephalus compactus** GERSTAECKER.

*Selenocephalus compactus* GERSTAECKER, 1873, Baron C. CLAUS DECKENS Reisen in Ost Afrika, 1859-1865, (3), 2, p. 433.

Riv. Kagomwe, affl. Lusinga, 1.700 m, 12.VII.1945.

4. — **Selenocephalus usambaræ** MELICHAR.

*Selenocephalus usambaræ* MELICHAR, 1905, Wien. ent. Zeit., vol. 24, p. 279.

Ganza, 860 m, 12.VI.1949.

5. — **Selenocephalus planescens** NAUDÉ.

*Selenocephalus planescens* NAUDÉ, 1926, S. Afr. Dept. Agric., Ent. Mem., 4, p. 41.

Kiamakoto-Kiwakishi, 1.070 m, 4.X.1948; Kankunda, 1.300 m, 14-28.XI.1947.

6. — **Selenocephalus variabilis** n. sp.

Length 9 mm. Width of head, across the eyes, 2,2 mm.

Face of head pale green or pale brown, the transverse muscle impressions pale brown; ocelli not in contact with the eyes. Crown pale green or pale brown with two small black spots against the anterior margin, close to but not in contact with the eyes. A smaller median black spot may also

be present, situated at the apex of the coronal suture. The crown is either of even width throughout or very slightly wider in the centre than against the eyes. Pronotum entirely brown or entirely pale green or with an irregular mottled whitish pattern, or with a pair of yellow longitudinal stripes. Scutellum, concolorous with the crown. Tegmen very pale hyaline green with, or without, the apices of the anal veins and of  $Cu_1$ , brown; or hyaline brown with broad streaky whitish markings; costal area always colourless.

Type ♀ : Kaziba, affl. g. Senze, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 15.II.1948.

20 paratypes : Lusinga, 1.760 m, 18.XII.1947; Buye-Bala, 1.750 m, 1-7.IV.1948; Mabwe (lac Upemba), 585 m, 4.IX.1947; [Grande Kafwe, affl. dr. Lufwa, affl. dr. Lufira, 1.780 m, 17.III.1948]; Mukana, 1.810 m, 22-23.IV.1949; Kiamokoto-Kiwakishi, 1.070 m, 4-16.X.1948; Kankunda, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.300 m, 22-24.XI.1947.

Parc National Albert : Kanyabayongo (Kabasha), 1.760 m, 7.XII.1934.

*S. variabilis* resembles *S. planescens* NAUDÉ in colour, but differs in size, being larger, and in having the crown of even width throughout and not widest in the centre.

#### 7. — *Selenocephalus kankundensis* n. sp.

Length 7,5 mm. Width of head, across the eyes, 2,2 mm.

Face of head pale brownish-yellow; narrowly black against the hind margin, or yellow with extensive black markings. Ocelli in contact with the eyes; marginal rim of the head pale yellowish. Crown of even width throughout. Crown, pronotum and scutellum coloured similarly to the crown, either pale brown or pale whitish-brown evenly marked with a pattern of pale short black « scribbles ». Thorax and abdomen, ventral surface, brown or black with brown markings.

Type ♀ : Kankunda, 1.300 m, 22.XI.1947.

18 paratypes : Lufira, affl. dr. Lufira, 1.700 m, 16.I.1948; riv. Bowa, affl. dr. Kalule-Nord, près Kiamalwa, 1.050 m, 1-3.III.1949.

*S. kankundensis* resembles *S. griseus* (FABRICIUS) in shape and in colour pattern but differs, in that with the former species the anterior margin of the pronotum is more rounded than in *S. griseus*, in which it is almost transverse.

**KUTARA** DISTANT.1. — **Kutara brunescens** DISTANT.

*Kutara brunescens* DISTANT, 1908, Faun. Brit. Ind., 4, p. 308.

This species was described originally from Ceylon.

[Riv. Kenia, affl. dr. Lusinga, 1.585 m, 19.XII.1947]; riv. Kamitungulu, affl. g. Lusinga, 1.700 m, 16.IV.1947; Mukana, Lusinga, 1.810 m, 19.IV.1949.

**KRISNINI.**

The following have been described from Africa :

*Krisna strigicollis* (SPINOLA) (1852); *K. bipunctata* (MELICHAR) (1904); *K. reticulata* (MELICHAR) (1905); *K. uniformis* DISTANT (1910); *K. gravis* (STÅL) (1866); *Acostemma lucida* (SCHAUM) (1853); *Dardania granulosa* STÅL (1866); *Korana maculosa* DISTANT (1910).

The only representative of this tribe in the collections from the National Parks is *Acostemma prasina* (WALKER) from the « Parc National Albert ».

**EUSCELINÆ.**

This sub-family is represented in the collection by numerous species. It has been possible to identify only a limited number of these and only a few of special interest are described as new. In order for a proper study to be made of the *Euscelinæ* from the National Parks, it would be necessary to spend very much more time than has been available to the present author. This is because more than 100 species of this sub-family, which is the dominant one at the present day, have been described from Africa; it has a universal distribution and while those genera which have representatives in the Palæarctic and Nearctic regions have been the subjects of recent critical revisions, the same does not apply to such genera and species as occur elsewhere.

Unidentified species representative of the following, and other genera, occur in the collection : *Phlepsius* FIEBER, *Deltocephalus* BURMEISTER, *Goniagnathus* FIEBER, *Aconura* LETHIERRY, and *Circulifer* ZACHVATKIN.

The following are recorded in the paper dealing with the leafhoppers of the « Parc National Albert » : *Eutettix discigutta* WALKER, *Gunghuyana ugandensis* EVANS.

**EUSCELINI.****NEPHOTETTIX** MATSUMURA.**Nephotettix apicalis** (MOTSCHULSKY).

*Pediopsis apicalis* MOTSCHULSKY, 1859, Etud. ent., vol. 7, p. 110.

A species of wide distribution in the tropics.

Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 3.XI.1947; entre riv. Buye-Bala et riv. Katongo, 1.750 m, 27.IX.1948; Mabwe, rive Est lac Upemba, 585 m, 15.VIII.1947.

**PARALIMNUS** MATSUMURA.**Paralimnus albomaculatus** DISTANT.

*Paralimnus albomaculatus* DISTANT, 1908, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhyn., 4, p. 397.

Originally described from India.

Riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 10.V.1947; Kabwe-sur-Muye, affl. dr. Lufira, 1.320 m, 20-25.V.1948; gorges de la Pelenge, 1.150 m, 19.VI.1947; Munoi, bif. Lupiala, 890 m, 22-24.VI.1948; rég. confl. Mubale-Munte, 1.480 m, 1-6.V.1947.

**EUSCELIS** BRULLÉ.**Euscelis capicola** (STÅL).

*Athysanus capicola* STÅL, 1855, Öfv. Vet. Akad. Förh., vol. 92, p. 2.

*Thammotettix capicola* (STÅL), 1866, Hem. Africana, 4, p. 123.

*Euscelis capicola* (STÅL), NAUDÉ, 1926, S. Afr. Dept. Agric. Ent., Mem. 4, p. 66.

Mukana, Lusinga, 1.810 m, 6.III.1948; riv. Mubale, 1.480 m, 6.V.1947.

**PLATYMETOPIINI.****STYMPHALUS** STÅL.**Stymphalus rubrolineatus** STÅL.

*Stymphalus rubrolineatus* STÅL, 1866, Hemipt. Africana, 4, p. 121.

Mabwe, lac Upemba, 585 m, 1-12.VIII.1947; riv. Bowa, affl. dr. Kalule-Nord, près Kiamalwa, 1.050 m, 1-3.III.1949.

This species is figured in EVANS, 1947.

**PLATYRETUS** MELICHAIR.**Platyretus tricolor** WALKER.

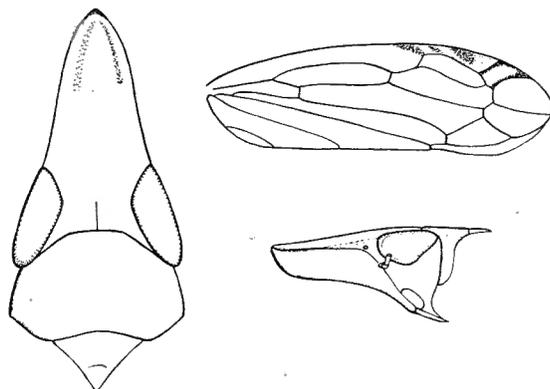
*Typhlocyba tricolor* WALKER, 1851, List. Homopt., III, p. 905.

Kaziba, sous-affl. dr. Lufira, 1.140 m, 8.II.1948.

**AFROLIMNUS** n. gen.

The anterior part of the face is steeply convex and the maxillary plates are wide, their outer margins being evenly rounded and not sinuate. The lora are kidney-shaped and anteriorly do not extend as far as the anterior border of the maxillary plates. The posterior quarter of the face is raised into a steep median ridge bordered by a flattened margin at right angles to the ridge. The ocelli are facial in position. The crown, which is produced between the eyes, is apically spoon-shaped and the length of each eye is greater than the distance between the eyes. The pronotum is wide laterally. The tegmina are long and narrow and have wide appendices. Vein *R1b* is at right angles to the costal edge.

*Afrolimnus* resembles *Metalimnus* RIBAUT in the shape of the head and pronotum but differs in the development of a posterior facial keel.



FIGS. 25-27. — *Afrolimnus ribauti* n. sp.

25. Head and thorax. 26. Tegmen. 27. Head and thorax, lateral aspect.

**Afrolimnus ribauti** n. sp.

(Figs. 25-27.)

Length 5 mm. Width of head, across the eyes, 0,7 mm. Face, pale buff with or without irregular brown markings. Crown with a pair of indistinct longitudinal orange stripes extending from the hind margin to the sides of the crown; these bend on each side in an external direction

midway between the anterior corner of each eye and the apex of the head. Pronotum whitish; in addition to having a continuation of the coronal orange stripes, there are a pair of short white longitudinal stripes behind each eye. Tegmen, pale brownish hyaline with characteristic dark brown markings on a white background in the costal area towards the apex. Ovipositor extending beyond the apices of the folded tegmina.

Type ♀ : riv. Mubale, 1,480 m, 9.V.1947.

3 paratypes : riv. Rwindi, 1,000 m, 9.II.1936 (Parc National Albert).

### STENOMIELLA n. gen.

The face, which is almost flat, is typically platymetopine in appearance. The antennal depressions are well developed, the ocelli marginal in position and the hind part of the face, which is narrowly produced, is medially carinate apically. The crown is arrow shaped and the anterior margin of the pronotum anteriorly arched. The tegmina are long and have wide appendices and a few transverse costal veinlets, additional to *R1A* and *R1b*, may be developed.

#### [*Stenomiella viridis* n. sp.]

(Fig. 28)

Length 7-10 mm. Width of head, across the eyes, 2 mm. Head greenish-yellow; antennæ not reaching as far as the edge of the face. Crown either of the shape shown in figure 28 or else of similar proportions to an

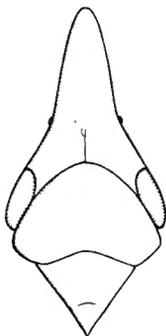


FIG. 28. — *Stenomiella viridis* n. sp.,  
head and thorax.

equilateral triangle. Pronotum and scutellum concolorous with the head. Tegmen yellowish hyaline, the apices of the anal veins and of *Cu*<sub>1</sub>, dark brown.

Type ♂ : [Kenia, affl. dr. Lusinga, 1,585 m, 8.V.1949].

1 paratype : Lusinga, 1,760 m, 12-17.XII.1947.

**XESTOCEPHALUS** VAN DUZEE.***Xestocephalus cirus*** n. sp.

(Fig. 29.)

Length 3,6 mm. Width of head, across the eyes, 0,6 mm.

Face deep coffee-brown anterior to the epistomal suture; posterior to the suture, coffee-brown mottled with dark brown. Crown pale buff mottled with coffee-brown; pronotum deep buff similarly mottled. Scutellum concolorous with the pronotum, lateral angles dark brown. Tegmen hyaline brownish-yellow. Tegmen hyaline brownish-yellow with irregular dark brown markings and with a whitish marking in the claval area. There is a large oval wax pad lying against the costal margin near to the proximal junction of R and M. Thorax and abdomen, ventral surface, marked with a pattern of light and dark brown.

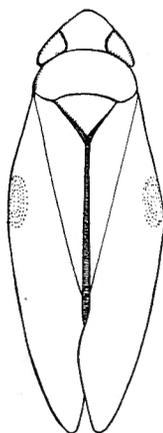


FIG. 29. — *Xestocephalus cirus* n. sp.

Type ♀ : Kaswabilenga, 700 m, 3-8.XI.1947.

Three other specimens of *Xestocephalus* sp. occur in the « Parc National de l'Upemba » collection from Lusinga and riv. Mubale and all are somewhat larger than the species described above. One, a ♂, which would seem to belong to another species, has an oval wax plate as found in *X. cirus*. *X. cirus* differs from *X. pulicarius* VAN DUZEE in that the head is more anteriorly produced and the colour pattern different.

**BALCLUTHINI, MACROSTELINI.**

Several species representative of these tribes occur in the collection. Time has not permitted their study.

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