FULGOROIDEA OF FIJI

BY
R. G. FENNAH

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Fulgoroidea of Fiji

By R. G. FENNAH

DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE, WINDWARD AND LEWWARD ISLANDS
BRITISH WEST INDIES

INTRODUCTION

This report deals with fulgoroid Homoptera collected in the Fiji Islands by E. H. Bryan, Jr., J. M. Valentine, N. L. H. Krauss, E. C. Zimmerman, and others between 1924 and 1941 and on Rotuma by H. St. John in 1938. The Fijian material examined comprises some 1,347 specimens collected on 30 islands and has provided the foundation for a study of species formation in the archipelago. My thanks are due to the trustees of Bernice P. Bishop Museum and Mr. Zimmerman for the opportunity of examining the collections. The assistance of Dr. W. E. China of the British Museum (Natural History) is also gratefully acknowledged.

HISTORY

In 1858, Walker described a tropiduchid, Vanua respicienda (Cixius), from Ovalau and a ricanid, Euricania aperiens (Pochasia), from "Nauai," presumably Naija. Seven years later, Stål described Euricania tristicula (Ricania) from Viti Levu. In 1906 and 1907, Kirkaldy published two reports based in large part on collections made by Muir, in which he described or recorded 56 true species. In 1901, Melichar described the flatid, Euphanta acuminata, and a few color variants of material of Euricania tristicula from Viti Levu, Fiji; in 1906, the isiss Tylana intrusa from Upolu, Samoa, and Ovalau, Fiji. The name is here applied to the Fiji material, which agrees well with the description. A second isiss, T. orientalis, reported both from the "Indischer Archipel" and Ovalau must apparently be considered as non-Fijian or sunk in synonymy with T. intrusa. In 1913, Muir described the Derbidae, Nesocore crocata, N. coccinea, Paralyricen jeponsi, and P. knowlesi; in 1917, the Delphacidae, Dicranotropis cognata, Kelisia kirkaldyi, and Delphacodes lacteipennis; in 1922, the derbid genus, Anomaloderbe, based on the new species pembertonii; and in 1931, the tropiduchid, Rhinodictya granulata. The records of occurrence of Tylana picea (Walker) (Melichar, Abh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien 3 : 205, 1906) and Scolypepa australis (Walker) [Kirkaldy, Hawaiian Sugar Plant. Assoc., Expt. Sta., Ent. Bull. 1(9) : 449, 1906] are considered erroneous.

In the present report, 52 genera and 177 species are listed as belonging to the Fijian fauna. Of these, 44 genera and 144 species have been examined in
the Bishop Museum collections and include four genera and 98 species which are new. Four species, three of them new, are listed from Rotuma. The types of all new species and topotypes of a number of Kirkaldy’s species are in the collection of Bishop Museum.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The genera listed below include 14 which have not as yet been recorded outside the Fiji Islands. Of the remainder most have been found in Samoa, the Philippines, the East Indies and Australia, and some in the intervening New Hebrides and New Caledonia.

The species are largely endemic in Fiji. Of those which occur elsewhere, two belong in the Cixiidae, 20 in the Delphacidae, three in the Derbidae, and one (though probably endemic) in the Meenopidae. The distribution of species for which accurate locality records are available is given below in Table 1. The almost complete absence of collections from Vanua Levu, Koro, Taveuni, and the Yasawa Group precludes any close study of the fulgoroid zoogeography of the islands. It is, however, permissible to conclude from available data that the Lakemba Islands (comprising, in the locality labels, the islands Bacon, Tavunasisti, Lakemba, Vanua Vatu, Aiwa, Oneata, Mothe, Kono, Wanga, Kambara, Vangasa, Fulanga, and Ongea) have a fulgoroid fauna distinct from that of Viti Levu, Ovalau, and Kandavu. This fauna is closely allied with that of the adjacent Exploring Isles, which, of the islands visited, include Wailangilala, Avea, Vekai, Kanatha, Vanua Mba-lavu, Thikombia-i-Lau, Munia, Vatu Vara, Mango, Katafanga, and Tuvutha.

Table 1. Distribution of Fijian Fulgoroidea

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<th>VANUA LEvu</th>
<th>ROTUMA</th>
<th>LAKEBRA</th>
<th>VITI LEvu</th>
<th>Ovalau</th>
<th>KANDAVU</th>
<th>WARAVU</th>
<th>Moela</th>
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* Described as new.
Table 1. Distribution of Fijian Fulgoroidea—Continued

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<th>Konaiyu</th>
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* Described as new.
### Table 1. Distribution of Fijian Fulgoroidea—Continued

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Table 1. Distribution of Fijian Fulgoroidea—Continued

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Where it is obvious that members of a genus have morphologically diverged pari passu in their respective localities, it is reasonable to consider that they have developed as the result of the successful colonization of one or more of the islands by a single ancestral species. Where markedly distinct species occur side by side in the same island and occupy the same habitat, those of *Phacioccephalus*, for example, it is not improbable that they represent the modified offspring of more than one successful immigrant species.

**TAXONOMIC METHOD**

Where a series was available from a single locality, comparisons were made to determine the extent of morphological variation within it. For the most part,
a high degree of uniformity is found. In view of this, it is considered that constant differences between series call for taxonomic recognition.

When long homogeneous series have been found to occur side by side in various localities of a single island, and to differ constantly from each other in characters of recognized “specific” value in Fulgoroidea (such as size, bodily proportions, tegminal venation, form of the genitalia, and color), they have been accepted as representing different species. Viti Levu species of Phactiocephalus or Nesocore may be cited as examples. Where a species A is known to live alongside a species B in one island and both differ in like degree and in the same characters from a form C on another island, C has been accorded the status of a true species. (An example is furnished by Placcia bicornis described below.) Where only one phenotype (an apparently homogeneous series of individuals) is known from any one island and such phenotypes differ from one another to an equal degree, suggesting that they are all the modified descendants of a single species which immigrated into the Fiji Islands, they unquestionably represent one another geographically. The concept which they collectively represent may be a clearly defined unit within the genus, and ex hypothesi represents the fragmentation of a single ancestral phenotype. It remains to be settled whether each such unit is of subspecific, specific, or superspecific rank. If the characters which separate the various island phenotypes show no modifications which can be regarded as intergrading between two series, and if the males of one phenotype ignore the females of another, yet mate with those of their own, these phenotypes must be recognized as true species. Only the resident worker, however, is in a position to make the last observation, which is one of the crucial tests of reproductive isolation (the other being the production of fertile offspring), and in its absence the assessment of taxonomic status is of necessity guided largely by probability.

The Fijian forms of Capelopterus provide an example of this problem. The aedeagal armature in this genus abounds in points of instability and numerous differences are noted between males from different islands. Nevertheless, in males from Ovalau the aedeagus is found to conform rigidly to a single pattern, hence the representatives of the genus on various islands are reported as distinct species. In making these dispositions, I consider that these species are to be regarded as members of an artenkreis.

It is in the Tropiduchidae that the most complete range of phenotypic divergence is displayed. In the Fijian material of this group the form of the adult female is stable within the genus in all external characters; that of the male varies in the shape of the anal segment and aedeagus and, especially, of the right and left lateral processes of the hind margin of the pygofer. Individual males from a single locality show some degree of variation in the shape
of the processes of the pygofer, whereas they agree in other characters. If island phenotypes which share a common structure of the tenth abdominal (anal) segment are grouped together, the aedengal structure and the general facies of the processes of the pygofer are so similar that, allowing for a little genotypic, or individual, variation, it can be accepted that the evolutionary distance separating these forms is very short. By contrast, when comparison is made between phenotypes with markedly differently shaped anal segments, the shape of the aedeagus and the facies of the lateral processes also are substantially divergent. Two such phenotypes occur in Nandarivatu, Viti Levu. This fact, when considered in conjunction with the magnitude of the differences observed in the male genitalia, leaves no reasonable doubt that reproductive isolation is complete, and that these phenotypes are true species. The commoner of these, to which Kirkaldy’s name *vitiensis* has been applied, is closely approached by a phenotype on Ovalau (Walker’s *Cixius respiciendus*), of which the male genitalia may be described as a close caricature of those of *vitiensis*, but not of the other species from Viti Levu. This phenotype is beyond doubt the geographical representative on Ovalau of *vitiensis*, although it could not be mistaken for the Viti Levu form where both are available for comparison. The species *respiciendus* is accordingly reported below as a true *rassenkreis*, and the identity of its component members is preserved by according to them subspecific names after characterizing their differences. With this example as a basis of reference, it has been found that the tropiduchid fauna includes two other *rassenkreise* in the material examined, and with further collecting it may well prove that other species recognized below have their geographical representatives in other islands of the group. The extent to which the Fijian Fulgoroidea, whatever their family, occur throughout the group as *rassenkreise* will only be known with further collecting. It may well be considerable. I believe that the derbid species *Levu vitiensis* Kirkaldy is a *rassenkreis*; the differences between island phenotypes, however, are subtle and difficult to describe clearly.

The degree of genotypic, or individual, variation observed in series from one island is of interest in revealing the plasticity of the species. In the tegmina the area suffused with fuscous is subject to considerable variation between individual specimens of some species from a single island. In *Nesochlamys*, for example, the contrast between extreme forms is so marked as to have led to the erection by Kirkaldy of two monotypic genera (*Nesocharis kalyxso* and *Nesochlamys vitiensis*). Genitalic differences between individuals are uncommon, though, as already noted, they occur in *Vama*. Perhaps the most notable example is provided by the delphacid *Sogata furcifera* Horvath, which even within the relatively narrow limits of the Lau Islands shows as great variation in the U-shaped concavity on the dorsal margin of the diaphragm and in the
degree of production of the apical angles of the genital styles as that found in
the most divergent forms yet examined from anywhere in its world-wide range.

The way in which genera are formed is perhaps most clearly shown by the
tropiduchid genera Vanua, Macrovanua (described below), and Rhinodictya,
with the addition of the non-Fijian Leptovanna and Peggioga. These forms,
conventionally recognized as genera, differ in the length of the frontal carinae,
in the shape of the vertex, and by correlation of structure in that of the pronotum,
and in details of the tegminal venation. They agree in all other characters
above the specific level, including a bizarre structure—a compound and
extremely asymmetrical plate formed by fusion of the genital styles. A plate
of this precise form is known only in these and a few other genera which
belong to the Australasian area. If these forms are correctly interpreted as
genera, then the concept defined by a tricarinate frons and a compound asym-
metrical genital style must be a supergenus. Alternatively, if these be taken as
the generic characters then the clearly differing species groups with the above
names must be subgenera. The inter-relationship and status of these genera
are remarkably similar to that of the Caribbean Cyphoceratops, Chasmace-
phala, and Paralysidria. I have not examined the Samoan issid, Neololitis
tiridis Muir, but if it is retained as something more than a species of Lollius
Melichar, the two genera will stand in similar relationship.

**KEY TO FAMILIES OF FULGOROIDEA**

1. Second post-tarsal segment not very small in relation to first, armed with a row
   of spines at apex; apex truncate or emarginate. 2

   Second post-tarsal segment small in relation to first, devoid of spines at apex or
   with a single spine at each side; apical margin usually rounded or subconical. 10

2. Anterior claval vein bordered with conspicuous secretory pores or tubercles. 3

   Anterior claval vein not tuberculate; if granules present, then along all veins
   of corium. 4

3. Labium with apical segment much longer than wide, rounded or conical at apex,
   median ocellus generally present on frons; the sixth, seventh and eighth
   abdominal tergites bearing tracts of wax-secreting pores. Male genitalia
   with a tubular phallobase; ovipositor reduced or absent. Meenopilidae

   Labium with apical segment about as broad as long, abruptly truncate and flat-
   tened at apex, no median ocellus on frons; ninth tergite of male fused with
   anal segment and not with pygofer. Ovipositor with valvulae short or re-
   duced, pregenital sternite usually produced. Derbidae

4. The sixth, and often seventh and eighth, abdominal tergites bearing tracts of
   wax-secreting pores. Male genitalia with a tubular phallobase, ovipositor
   with valvulae small or reduced. Kimmaridae

   Tracts of wax-secreting pores absent from abdominal tergites, or, if present,
   then anal area of hind wings with reticulate venation. Fulgoridae

5. Anal area of hind wings with dense network of irregular veins. Phallobase of male
   in form of a tubular membranous sac; phallus reduced to a sclerotized ring
   with simple appendages; ovipositor with valvulae short and stout. Fulgoridae

   Anal area of wings not reticulate.
6. Tegmina with claval suture not quite reaching margin (clavus open); united claval veins entering apex. Ovipositor with an accessory lobe below first valvulae at base. 

Tegmina with claval suture reaching margin (clavus closed); united claval veins entering commissure near apex.  

7. Base of abdomen slightly produced laterally on each side into one or two short broad processes, each hollowed out into three hemisperoidal depressions. Tegmina relatively long and narrow, tectiform in repose. Aedeagus with a short simple, widely tubular phallobase. 

Base of abdomen devoid of lateral processes. Tegmina usually overlapping distally in repose, rarely long and tectiform. Aedeagus much retracted into body, phallobase tubular, not short, usually with complete armature. 

8. Post-tibiae with a long mobile spur at apex. In most genera a transverse carina on genae below antennae. Aedeagus tubular, sometimes withdrawn into a crypt, if long, often recurved and membranous distally; ovipositor long, curved, ensiform. 

Post-tibiae without a mobile spur.  

9. Vertex often markedly produced before eyes; if not, disk of frons with submedian longitudinal carinae or tegulae absent and claval suture of tegmina obscure. Median ocellus absent from frons. Aedeagus with phallobase in form of a tubular membranous sac. Ovipositor never ensiform, valvulae usually short; if prolonged then porrect, not curved. 

Vertex rarely much produced before eyes, disk of frons without submedian longitudinal carinae, carinate at lateral margins and usually medially. Median ocellus often present. Tegulae present. Tegmina with claval suture distinct. Aedeagus tubular, often membranous and recurved distally, or expanded and complex. Ovipositor with valvulae long, curved, ensiform or if short, narrow and porrect beneath a vertical ovate tract of wax-secreting pores on hind surface of ninth segment. 

10. Second post-tarsal segment with a spine on each side, apical margin rounded or subconical. 

Second post-tarsal segment small, devoid of spines.  

11. Adult with antennal flagellum segmented. Lateral ocelli not outside lateral carinae of frons; clypeus shallowly rounded with lorae (mandibular sclerites) broadly visible from front. Tegmina leathery. Genital styles narrow or fused into a broad lobate plate, aedeagus sac-like with supporting sclerites. Ovipositor with valvulae reduced or absent. 

Adult with antennal flagellum not distinctly segmented. Lateral ocelli outside lateral marginal carinae of frons, usually anteroventral of eyes; lorae forming a distinct angle with clypeus, little visible from front. 

12. Mesonotum with posterior angle separated from disk by a transverse groove; post-trochanter usually directed caudad. Aedeagus usually tubular, laterally compressed, with distal portion membranous and more or less retracted within basal portion. 

Mesonotum without a transverse groove between posterior angle and disk; post-trochanter directed ventrad; aedeagus with a distinct phallobase. 

13. Tegmina with pustules (secretory pores) in basal half of clavus and often between R and M basally; costal vein submarginal,costal area traversed by numerous veinlets. 

Tegmina not as above. 

14. Disk of mesonotum longer than broad; tegmina with basal cell relatively large; ocelli present. 

Disk of mesonotum usually broader than long; tegmina with basal cell very small or obscure; ocelli present or absent. 

15. Flattidae 

Achilixiidae 

Dictyopharidae 

Tettigometridae 

Tropiduchidae 

Flegidae 

Issidae
15. Tegmina with costal vein at margin throughout, or margin thickened below and flanged; hind tibiae unarmed, clypeus not carinate. Acanaloniiidae

16. Tegulae small, adpressed, partly overlapped by pronotum; post-tibiae with five spines at apex, abdominal spiracles large and exposed; eighth and ninth abdominal tergites concealed below seventh. Gengidae

17. Mesonotum normally relatively long, convex, a pair of incomplete carinae often present anteriorly laterad of lateral discal carinae; post-trochanters normally rocking in an oblique (mesoventrad-laterodorsad) plane, basal metatarsal joint normally shorter than second plus third. Ricaniiidae

18. Vertex not three times as broad as long in middle line; head with eyes normally narrower than pronotum; clypeus usually carinate medially or laterally near base; rostrum with apical joint extremely short, rarely even twice as long as broad, not expanded distally. Lophoidae

Vertex fully three times as broad as long in middle; head with eyes as wide as pronotum; clypeus normally ecarinate; rostrum with apical joint more than twice as long as broad, often dilated and obliquely truncate distally. Eurybrachyiidae

**FAMILY CIXIIDAE SPINOLO**

**KEY TO GENERA OF CIXIIDAE OF AUSTRALASIA (ADAPTED FROM MUIR)**

1. A subterminal process present on genae (subfamily Bothrocerinaceae) .......................... 41

No process on genae below antennae (subfamily Cixiinae) .......................... 2

2. Tegmina with Sc, R and M arising separately from basal cell, not united, tegmina steeply tectiform .......................... 3

Tegmina with Sc, R and M not arising separately from basal cell, Sc and R or all three united in a common stem; tegmina steeply or shallowly tectiform .......................... 4

3. Procoxae with outer margin straight ........................................ Andea Stål

Procoxal with outer margin considerably produced and rounded .................................... Parandes Muir

4. Tegmina with Sc and R united for part of length, M arising from basal cell or from base of Sc+R but not forming a common stem .......................... 5

Tegmina with M arising from Sc+R some distance from base, forming a distinct common stem Sc+R+M .......................... 34

5. A long slender process on each side at base of abdomen. Tegmina steeply tectiform .......................... 6

Base of abdomen without processes. Tegmina steeply or shallowly tectiform .......................... 13

6. Median carina of frons distinct ........................................ Benna Walker

Median carina of frons absent or indistinct ........................................ Beania Melichar

7. Tegmina steeply tectiform with apical margins contiguous when at rest; ovipositor usually ensiform, with valvulae elongate, distally upcurved; ninth segment of abdomen in female posteriorly rounded or flattened .......................... 8

Tegmina shallowly tectiform with apical margins not contiguous when at rest; ovipositor with valvulae proper, often rather short; posterior surface of ninth abdominal segment of female flattened .......................... 16

8. Vertex generally much produced in front of eyes, conical in outline or at least twice as long in middle line as broad at apex .......................... 9
9. Clypeus without lateral carinae; frons with median carina absent or developed only in apical half..................................................................................................................Gelastocephalus Kirkaldy
Clypeus carinate laterally; medial carina on frons distinct.................................................................10

10. Length of vertex in middle line much greater than width at base, anterior marginal carina acutely angulate......................................................................................................................Nesocharis Kirkaldy
Length of vertex less than width at base..................................................................................................Nothocaris Muir

11. A transverse carina across vertex basad of apical marginal carina, base of vertex truncate or shallowly concave; frons wider than long.........................................................................Leptolamia Metcalf
Vertex devoid of a transverse carina basad of anterior marginal carina..................................................12

12. Vertex distinctly angulate marginate at apex.................................................................................Kirbyana Distant
Vertex truncate at apex, or nearly so........................................................................................................13

13. Vertex longer in middle line than wide at apex..............................................................................Dystheatisas Kirkaldy
Vertex wider at apex than long in middle line..........................................................................................14

14. Base of frons visible from above, tegmina three times as long as broad..............................................Epaustraloma*
Base of frons not visible from above, tegmina much less than three times as long as broad..............15

15. Frons at widest part about 1.4 times width at base; apical margin of tegmina distinctly oblique..........................................................................................................................Ptoleria Stål
Frons at widest part about 2.5 times width at base; apical margin of tegmina broadly rounded..........................................................................................................................Australoma Kirkaldy

16. Mesonotum with five carinae..............................................................................................................17
Mesonotum with less than five carinae........................................................................................................20

17. Frons and clypeus devoid of median carina.....................................................................................Hutia Myers
Frons with a median carina, sometimes developed only in part..............................................................18

18. Median carina of frons obscure at base, forked about middle; vertex without a transverse carina..........................................................................................................................Malpha Myers
Median carina of frons simple or forked basad of middle........................................................................19

19. Vertex with an angular transverse carina basad of anterior marginal carina which it touches to cut off two areolatae in lateroapical areas; post-tibiae with less than 20 spines apically...........................................Oliurus Stål
Vertex with subapical transverse carina not touching apical margin; post-tibiae with about 20 small spines along apex.............................................................................................................Nesopompe Kirkaldy

20. Antennae as long as frons, second segment much longer than wide..................................................Solonaima Kirkaldy
Antennae much shorter than frons, second segment at most only a little longer than wide..................21

21. Clypeus convex, inflated, without a median carina...........................................................................Semo White
Clypeus with a median carina..................................................................................................................22

22. Carina between vertex and frons obsolete, median carina of frons absent or present only in part..................................................................................................................................................23
Carina between vertex and frons and median carina of frons distinct..............................................24

23. Frons less than 1.5 times as broad as long in middle; pronotum posteriorly angulate marginate; tegmina with M1+ forked basad of subapical transverse veins...........................................................................................................Kuvera Distant
Frons about twice as broad as long in middle when viewed anteriorly at a right angle to face; posterior margin of pronotum rounded concave; tegmina with M1+ forked at or distad of subapical transverse veins........................................Betacixius Matsumura

24. Median carina of frons forking in apical half....................................................................................Aka White
Median carina of frons not as above......................................................................................................25

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* Asterisks in keys indicate genera and species described as new in this paper.
25. Vertex without a transverse carina based on anterior marginal carina

26. Vertex with a transverse carina based on anterior marginal carina

27. Vertex much broader than long, truncate at apex; tegmina broad...Mundopa Distant

28. Vertex as long as broad or relatively longer

29. Vertex produced before eyes for more than half its median length, anterior margin deeply rounded convex...Carolus Kirkaldy

30. Vertex produced before eyes for less than half its median length, anterior margin angulate...Colvanalia Muir

31. Pronotum carinate at lateral margins between eye and tegula...Calamister Kirkaldy

32. Lateral margins of pronotum not carinate; lateral carinae of disk following hind margin of eyes laterad...Cajeta Stål

33. Transverse carina of vertex straight or slightly convex...Koroana Myers

34. Transverse carina of vertex angular, sometimes touching anterior marginal carina at middle...Macrocixius Matsumura

35. Procoxae large, profemora and protibiae short and thick...Myndus Stål

36. Procoxae not large, front legs slender...Cixius Laterille

37. Post-tibiae with conspicuous spines...Trititeana Myers

38. Post-tibiae without spines, or spines, if present, very small...Iolania Kirkaldy

39. Frons with disk depressed, lateral margins foliaceous...Trititeana Myers

40. Frons with disk not depressed, lateral margins not foliaceous...Leades Jacobi

41. Frons without median carina; clypeus devoid of lateral carina...Gelastocephalus Kirkaldy

42. Vertex subtriangular with apex strongly convex, no median ocellus on frons...Euryplepsia Muir

43. Vertex five-sided with apex subtruncate or obtusely angulate, frons with median ocellus...Euryplepsia Muir

44. Vertex and frons medially carinate...Tarberus Jacobi

45. Vertex much broader than long, carinate medially on anterior and posterior compartments of disk; pronotal disk very short...Leades Jacobi

46. Vertex not as above, at most only a little broader than long...Innbindus Jacobi

47. Frons about as broad as long, lateral margins very strongly curved at level of antennae, vertex relatively elongate. Tegmina with Sc+R forked at or distal of middle...Myndus Stål

48. Frons a little longer than broad, lateral margins moderately incurved at level of antennae, vertex slightly broader than long, if at all; tegmina with Sc+R forked in basal third...Innbindus Jacobi

49. Tegmina with Sc and R not united at base or scarcely so...Borysthenes Stål

50. Sc and R united basally in a long stalk...Euryplepsia Muir

51. Sc+R forked considerably before stigma, M leaving Sc+R nearer to base, Sc+R not thickened...Stenophlepsia Muir
Genus *Andes* Stål


1. *Andes vitiensis* (Kirkaldy).


Anal segment of female parallel-sided, twice as long as broad, anal foramen at apex. Ovipositor complete, long, curved dorsad, with a large wax-bearing plate above it.

Four males and eight females from Viti Levu: Tholo-i-Suva, June 21, 29, 1924, Bryan; Nandarivatu, Aug. 1 to Sept. 6, 1938, Zimmerman; Belt Road, 45-50 miles west of Suva, July 26, 1938, Zimmerman. One male from Ovalau: Andubangda, alt. 1,300-1,800 ft., July 15, 1938, Zimmerman.

Genus *Epaustraloma*, new genus

Vertex transverse, not extending before eyes, basal margin truncate, width at this level fully twice length in middle line, apex almost as wide as base, lateral margins carinate, only slightly raised, slightly convergent distally, disk only slightly depressed, anterior margin carinate, forming an angle of about 50 degrees at apex; frons with clypeus rhomboidal; frons broader than long in middle line (about 1.1:1), base as wide as apex, margins laterally foliate, median carina strongly present, median ocellus absent; clypeus short, strongly carinate medially and laterally; head in profile with vertex smoothly curving into frons, not at all angulate; antennae short, second segment subglobose. Pronotum short, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin subrectangulately excave, lateral carinae of disk not attaining hind margin of pronotum but curved laterad behind eyes, no carinae between eye and tegula, lateral pronotal lobes forming an acute angle exteriorly, mesonotal disk narrow, tricarinate. Tegmina about 3.1 times as long as wide, apex at M₄+₅, apical margin posterior to this strongly oblique, shallowly curved, Sc+R and Cuₑ forked at basal third, M arising from basal cell and forked at nodal line.

Anal segment of female very short, tubular. Ovipositor complete, curved dorsad.

Type species, *Epaustraloma simois*, new species.

*Epaustraloma simois*, new species (fig. 1, a-d).

Testaceous; disk of clypeus, apical portion of disk of frons, mesonotum in lateral fields and a little inside lateral carinae of disk, sometimes entirely, ventral half of pronotum, mesoscutum, and mesoscapula longitudinally dark fuscous castaneous. Tegmina hyaline more or less suffused fuscous or dark fuscous castaneous, costal cell, distal portion of apical cells of Sc, R, and M hyaline, not infuscate; area between second claval vein and commissural margin pallid yellow to pale fuscous, veins fuscous but second claval vein pallid. Wings slightly infuscate, veins fuscous.

Aedeagus with a spine at base directed obliquely ventro-caudal, a longer spine on right decurved at apex, with a small spine at its base, a spine at middle on right directed ventro-caudad and mesad, a small spine dorsally near middle; flagellum produced in a short point distally.

Male: length 3.5 mm, tegmen 5.0 mm; female: length 3.5 mm, tegmen 5.5 mm.

Two males and three females from Viti Levu: ridge west of Nandarivatu, alt. 2,800 ft., beating shrubs, Sept. 11, 1938, holotype male; alt. 3,600 ft., Sept.
6, 1938; Tholo-i-Suva, alt. 500 ft., beating shrubs, July 25, 1938; all by Zimmerman.

This species differs so markedly in the characters of the head from the genotypes of Proteria Stål and Australoma Kirkaldy that I feel it necessary to erect a genus for it. It is nearest to Australoma, but the frons is visible from above, the anterior margin of the vertex is angulate, the disk, unlike that of A. austrina Kirkaldy, is not deeply depressed, the frons is broader than long; in austrina it is longer than broad. The mesonotal disk is more than three times the combined length of vertex and pronotum; in austrina it is three times as long. The tegmina are 3.1 times as long as wide, 2.5 in austrina. The venation is similar. The Samoan species baumanensis Muir and wilkesi Muir belong to this genus.

![Figure 1](image)

**Figure 1.** — *Epaustraloma simois*; a, frons and clypeus; b, vertex and pronotum; c, aedeagus; d, anal segment, pygofer, and genital style, right side.

**Genus Oliarus Stål**


Vertex longer to level of basal angle than broad across base (2:1), carinae meeting rectangulately apically.

One male from Viti Levu: Nandarivatu, October 1937, holotype, J. M. Valentine.


Vertex longer than broad across base (1.5:1), carinae meeting at apex in a subacute curve, not angulately.

Two males and 10 females from Viti Levu: ridge west of Nandarivatu, alt. 2,800-3,000 ft., Sept. 3-11, 1938; Lami quarry near Suva, alt. 10-250 ft., July 24, 1938; Tholo-i-Suva, July 27, 1938; all by Zimmerman. One female from Vana Mbalavu: Buthalevu, alt. 200-300 ft., Aug. 10, 1938, Zimmerman.

The last-mentioned specimen differs from the remainder in having the base of the tegmina and a broad band from the costal margin across the forks of Sc+R and Cu, to commissural margin brownish fuscous. No taxonomic significance is attached to this, as a precisely similar variant is found in the West Indian *Vincentia interrupta* Uhler from St. Vincent.


Vertex as broad across base as long from apex to level of basal angle. Female: length 7.5 mm.

One female from Viti Levu: Tailevu, Korovou, at light, August 1937, Valentine.

Genus *Oliarius* (Nesopompe) Kirkaldy


One female from Kandavu: Kaivala, April 29, 1941, Krauss.

Genus *Urvillea* Kirkaldy


Anal segment of female greatly dilated laterally, broader than long, and almost as broad as abdomen, shallowly decurved laterally, apical margin convex. Anal segment of male very large, asymmetrical. Pygofer with a tapering lobe on left and a fold directed mesad. Aedeagus with a complex biramous process on right side, flagellum comprising a
rectangular membranous lobe and two long spines, one curving almost through a circle, the other through 180 degrees.

![Diagram of a, anal segment, pygofer, and right genital style; b, aedeagus, right side; c, aedeagus, dorsal view.](image)

One male and two females from Viti Levu: Tailevu, August 1937, Valentine; Belt Road, 16 to 18 miles west of Suva, beating shrubs, July 22, 1938, Zimmerman.

This genus is quite distinct from Oliurus (s.s.).

Genus **Myndus** Stål


Ovipositor long, complete. Anal segment of female short, porrect, sides deflexed, apical angles incurved to meet below anal style. Anal foramen at apex of segment.

Four females from Viti Levu: Belt Road, 9 and 42 miles west of Suva, July 22, 23, 1938; ridge west of Vatuthere, alt. 2,600-3,000 ft., Sept. 8, 1938; Tholo-i-Suva, alt. 500-600 ft., July 21, 1938; all by Zimmerman. One female from Mango: south of Marona, alt. 200-300 ft., Aug. 14, 1938, Zimmerman.

2. **Myndus xanthus**, new species (fig. 3, c, d).

Vertex 1.36 times as broad across base as long in middle line, apex 0.66 width of base. Stramineous; frons, vertex, pronotum yellow, mesonotum a little darker. Tegmina sordid hyaline on corium, clear on membrane; costal cell at apex, a spot near apex of
clavus and distal half of apical cells fuscous, veins yellowish brown. Wings hyaline, veins fuscous.

Aedeagus with a broad sinuate spine below at apex, directed ventrocephalad; two short spines on left at base of flagellum. Flagellum with two short spines and one long spine distally on left; two short spines in basal half on right, a short spine on right directed cephalad. Male: length 3.2 mm.; tegmen, 4.0 mm.

Figure 3.—a, b, *Myndus citiensii*; a, frons and clypeus; b, vertex and pronotum. c, d, *M. santhus*: c, aedeagus; d, anal segment, pygofer, and genital style.

Four males from Viti Levu: west slope of Mt. Victoria, Tholo North [now in Mba], alt. 3,000 ft., beating, Sept. 16, 1938, holotype; Nandarivatu, on ridge west of Vatuthere, alt. 2,000-3,000 ft., Sept. 8, 1938; all by Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by its broad vertex, the shape of the genitalia, and the coloration. Both this and the species which follow may belong to *Innoubindus* but the venation is somewhat different.

3. *Myndus personatus*, new species (fig. 4, a-c).

Vertex 1.3 times as broad across base as long in middle line; apex nine-thirteenthths width of base.

Pallid or dark testaceous; vertex, pronotum, and mesonotum castaneous, basal half of frons piceous except on median carina. Tegmina hyaline, sometimes with an oblique band from base of costa to middle of clavus, commissural margin of clavus, and a band from stigma to apex of clavus fuscous. Wings hyaline, veins fuscous.

Aedeagus with a long spine below, markedly sinuate near its base; two subequal spines on left at base of flagellum. Flagellum with a spine on left in basal third and a tapering pointed submembranous process distally; on right, a long straight spine directed ventro-cephalad, and a pair of subequal spines, one curved dorsad, the other, ventrad.

Male: length, 2.8 mm., tegmen, 3.5 mm.; female: length, 3.2 mm., tegmen, 3.8 mm.

This species is distinguished by the proportions of the head, the genitalia, and coloration. Two females from Viti Levu lack the piceous bar across the basal portion of the frons.

![Figure 4](image)

**Figure 4.**—a-c, *Myndus personatus*: a, aedeagus, left side; b, aedeagus, right side; c, anal segment, pygofer, and genital style. d, e, *M. pica*: d, aedeagus; e, anal segment, pygofer, and genital style.

4. **Myndus pica**, new species (fig. 4, d, e).

Vertex 1.1 times as broad across base as long in middle line; apex 0.75 width of base.

Clypeus, legs, and lower side of body pallid yellow; frons, genae near antennae fusco-castaneous. Tegmina hyaline, a broad oblique band from base of costa to commissural margin just distad of apex of clavalus and apical cells of membrane dark fusco-castaneous, veins concorlors; sometimes a fusco-castaneous band across base of clavalus. Wings infuscate, veins dark.

Aedeagus with a spine below at middle directed caudal, a slender sinuate spine at apex directed ventro-cephalad, a spine on left at base of flagellum, flagellum with a straight slender spine on right at base and a longer curved slender spine near apex, membrane produced in two long filaments at apex.

Male: length, 2.5 mm., tegmen, 3.5 mm.; female: length, 3.7 mm., tegmen, 4.0 mm.

This species is distinguished by the proportions of the vertex, the genitalia, and the coloration.

5. **Myndus antenor**, new species (fig. 5, a).

Vertex as long in middle line as broad across extreme base; apex one-half width of base.

Testaceous; disk of frons basally on each side of median carina, procoxae, all femora, and prothoracic reddish fuscous; mesonotum castaneous. Tegmina hyaline, a spot overlying M and Cu at base, a spot in middle and another at apex of commissural margin of clavus, an irregular narrow line from apex of subcostal cell to apex of clavus, subapical transverse veins, apices of all veins at margin and last cubital cell on margin fuscous.

Wings hyaline, veins concolorous.

Female: length, 3.7 mm, tegmen, 4.5 mm.

One female from Viti Levu: Nandarivatu, alt. 3,600 ft., Sept. 5, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the proportions of the vertex, the size, and the coloration.

![Images](a, Myndus antenor, vertex. b-e, M. ulysses: b, vertex; c, aedeagus, left side; d, aedeagus, right side; e, anal segment, pygofer, and genital style.

6. **Myndus ulysses**, new species (fig. 5, b-e).

Vertex slightly broader across extreme base than long in middle line (1.1:1), apex about half the width between basal angles.

Paler reddish brown, lower side of body testaceous. Tegmina hyaline; stigma, costal and apical margin round to apex of clavus, veins Sc, R, and M at apex narrowly fuscous, veins in corium yellowish or fuscous.

Aedeagus with a slender spine ventrally at apex directed ventro-cephalad, a moderately long sinuate spine on left at base of flagellum, and a shorter, downward-curved spine on right side in a corresponding position; flagellum with two diverging spines on left about at middle, and a short spine curved ventrad at apex; overlying this and a little basad of it a pair of short spines directed cephalad.

Male: length, 2.5 mm, tegmen, 3.8 mm; female: length, 3.0 mm, tegmen, 3.9 mm.
Three males and two females from Viti Levu: Nandarivatu, alt. 3,600 ft., Sept. 5, holotype male, and Sept. 6, 1938, Zimmerman. A female from Moala collected by R. H. Beck, July 9, 1924, is placed here, but in the absence of a male is not considered as belonging in the paratype series.

Genus **Dystheatias** Kirkaldy


Lateral margins of frons foliate and oblique, curved through 70 degrees, clypeus with lateral margins strongly foliate, disk of frons and clypeus strongly curved. Length of vertex in middle line twelve-thirteenth of width across truncate base. Anal segment of male with lower margin convex, upcurved distally.

![Diagram of Dystheatias beecheyi](image)

**Figure 6.** a-c, *Dystheatias beecheyi*: a, vertex in profile; b, left side of frons and clypeus (dotted line); c, lateral portion of eighth abdominal segment of female. b, d, e, *D. cylindrica*: b, left side of frons and clypeus (solid line); d, vertex in profile; e, lateral portion of eighth abdominal segment. f, *D. vitiensis*: anal segment of male.

Three males and 16 females from Viti Levu: ridge west of Nandarivatu, alt. 2,800 ft., Sept. 11, 12, 1938; Belt Road, 40-50 miles west of Suva, July 26, 1938; Mt. Victoria, Mba (Tholo North), alt. 3,000-4,000 ft., Sept. 13, 1938; Lami Quarry near Suva, alt. 10-250 ft., July 24, 1938; all by Zimmerman. Two females from Ovalau: Draiba trail, alt. 600-1,000 ft., July 8, 9, 1938, Zimmerman.

2. **Dystheatias vitiensis** (Kirkaldy) (fig. 6, f).

One female from Ongea, Aug. 2, 1924, Bryan. Two males and two females from Viti Levu: ridge west of Nandarivatu, alt. 2,800 ft., Sept. 11, 1938; Tholo-i-Suva, alt. 500-600 ft., July 21, 1938; all by Zimmermann. Two females from Ovalau: Thawathi, alt. between 600 and 900 ft., July 12, 1938, Zimmermann.

3. **Dystheetias aeneas**, new species (fig. 7, a-d).

Vertex broader across truncate base than long in middle line (1.2:1), lateral carinae of frons curved through 70 degrees.

Stramineous yellow; frons, vertex, and mesonotum testaceous, one or two darker marks near base of frons. Tegmina yellow hyaline, veins and apical margin at apex of veins sometimes faintly interrupted with pale fuscous. Sometimes a faint fuscous transverse bar a little distal of Sc+R and Cu forks.

Anal segment of male slightly asymmetrical, deep at sides, left ventroapical angle slightly produced. Aedeagus with two subequal diverging spines on right, a curved spine on upper surface of flagellum, membrane of flagellum tapering to a point.

Male: length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 2.8 mm.; female: length, 3.2 mm., tegmen, 5.0 mm.

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**Figure 7.**—a-d, **Dystheetias aeneas**: a, frons and clypeus; b, male genitalia, left side; c, anal segment of male, right side; d, aedeagus, right side. e-g, **D. smaragdus**: e, frons and vertex; f, aedeagus, left side; g, anal segment, pygofer, and genital style.

Two males and three females from Viti Levu: ridge west of Nandarivatu, alt. 2,600-3,000 ft., Sept. 9-11, 1938, alt. 3,700 ft., Sept. 10, 1938; Navai-Nasongai trail, alt. 3,400 ft., beating, Sept. 12, 1938, holotype male; all by Zimmermann.
This species is distinguished by the proportions of the head, the shape of the genitalia, and the coloration.

4. **Dystheatias smaragdus**, new species (fig. 7, e-g).

Vertex slightly broader across truncate base than long in middle line (1.1:1), lateral carinae of frons curved through 50 degrees.

Green to greenish testaceous; vertex, disk of pronotum, disk and upper part of sides of mesonotum, protibiae, and tarsi, slightly, fuscous. Legs yellow or testaceous. Tegmina hyaline green or testaceous yellow, stigma and a spot just distal of apex of clavus, commissural margin of clavus, and a row of short interruptions on posterior claval vein fuscos.

Anal segment of male symmetrical with lower margins strongly convex. Aedeagus with three spines on right distally, flagellum with margin sclerotised, extending in a spine subangulately curved mesad and to left, apical portion of flagellum membranous, long and tapering to a point.

Male: length, 2.5 mm., tegmen, 4.5 mm.; female: length, 3.5 mm., tegmen, 5.4 mm.

Nine males and 10 females from Viti Levu: Mt. Victoria, Mba (Tholo North), alt. 4,341 ft., Sept. 13, 1938, holotype male and one paratype, Zimmerman; alt. 3,000-4,000 ft., Sept. 10, 1938, one paratype, Y. Kondo.

This species is distinguished by the proportions of the head, the shape of the genitalia, and the coloration.

![Figure 8](image)

**Figure 8.**—**Dystheatias nigricosta:** a, frons and clypeus; b, aedeagus, right side; c, aedeagus, left side; d, anal segment, pygofer, and genital style.

5. **Dystheatias nigricosta**, new species (fig. 8, a-d).

Vertex broader across truncate base than long in middle line (1.5:1), lateral carinae of frons curved through 50 degrees. Apical margin of tegmen mostly oblique.

Testaceous, sometimes suffused greenish; pronotum behind eyes and lateral fields of mesonotum castaneous fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, slightly tinged yellow toward commissural margin, costal vein to stigma piceous, part of stigma, apices of veins of Sc, R, and first branch of M fuscous piceous. Wings hyaline, veins fuscous.
Anal segment of male deep at sides, lower margin obtusely angulate at middle where it is produced in a short spine. Aedeagus with a minute tooth ventrally at basal third, a sinuate process on right at base of flagellum, forking distally into two unequal spines; flagellum moderately sclerotised, subtruncate at apex with one angle narrowly produced.

Male: length, 3.0 mm., tegmen, 5.2 mm.

Two males from Viti Levu: Navai-Nasongo trail, summit, alt. 3,400 ft., heath shrubs, Sept. 12, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the proportions of the head, the shape of the genitalia, and the coloration.

Figure 9.—a-d, Dystheatias ensicauda: a, frons and clypeus; b, anal segment of male, left side; c, anal segment of male, right side; d, anal segment of male, posterior view. e-g, D. fuscata: e, frons and clypeus; f, anal segment of male, left side; g, anal segment of male, right side.

6. Dystheatias ensicauda, new species (fig. 9, a-d).

Vertex broader across truncate base than long in middle line (1.1:1), lateral carinae of frons curved through 50 degrees.

Testaceous; frons, vertex, and mesonotum reddish brown. Tegmina yellowish hyaline, veins concolorous, stigma pallid yellow, veins granulate.

Anal segment of male asymmetrical, left side shallow, lower margin slightly convex, right side deep, expanding distally, lower margin straight, apical margin on right side truncate, a slender spinose process directed ventrad at apical angle on right side.

Male: length, 3.0 mm., tegmen, 4.5 mm.
One male from Moala: Naro, alt. 500-800 ft., August 24, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the proportions of the head, the shape of the genitalia, and the coloration.

7. **Dystheatias fuscata** Kirkaldy (fig. 9, e-g).


Vertex longer in middle line than broad across truncate base (1.2:1), lateral carinæ of frons curved through 90 degrees.

Testaceous; base of frons, sides of head, pronotum, and mesonotum castaneous; vertex, disk of pronotum, and mesonotum pallid to creamy white, abdomen slightly infuscate. Tegmina hyaline, infuscate; stigmal area hyaline or pale, veins of M and Cu distally, apical margin between apices of veins, posterior claval vein and area between it and commissural margin, pallid or creamy white, the latter area sometimes interrupted by a piceous spot at level of junction of claval veins. Veins with fuscosus granules bearing yellowish setae. Wings infuscate, veins darker.

Anal segment of male asymmetrical, tectiform, sides deep, ventral margin of right side shallowly convex, that of left side markedly concave, ventro-apical angle of left side more produced ventrad than that on right.

Male: length, 2.7 mm., tegmen, 4.0 mm.; female: length, 3.0 mm., tegmen, 4.3 mm.

Two males and 10 females from Viti Levu: Belt Road, 16-18 miles west of Suva, July 22, 1938; ridge west of Nandarivatu, alt. 2,800 ft., Sept. 11, 1938; Nandarivatu, Aug. 31 to Sept. 6, 1938. One female from Mango: one mile south of Marona, beating shrubs, Aug. 14, 1938. One female from Vanua Mbavu: Bavatu, Aug. 16, 1938. All by Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the proportions of the head, the shape of the genitalia, and the coloration. The Vanua Mbavu specimen has the vertex proportionately a little longer than the specimens from Viti Levu.

8. **Dystheatias lacon**, new species (fig. 10, a-b).

Vertex broader across truncate base than long in middle line (1.1:1), lateral carinæ of frons curved through 90 degrees. Apical margin of tegmina mostly oblique.

Frons, clypeus, rostrum, lateral lobes of pronotum, and whole of under surface of thorax and abdomen stramineous; vertex, dorsal portion of pronotum, mesonotum, abdominal tergites, and valves of ovipositor uniformly fuscosus, legs slightly suffused fuscosus. Tegmina yellowish hyaline or uniformly suffused fuscosus, veins and granules concolorous. Wings very slightly infuscate, veins dark.

Female: length, 3.5 mm., tegmen, 5.2 mm.


This species is distinguished by the proportions of the head, the shape of the apical margin of the tegmina, and the coloration.

Vertex broader across truncate base than long in middle line (1.1:1), lateral carinae of frons curved through 50 degrees. Frons with basal margin angulately emarginate, pronotal disk very short. Apical margin of tegmina almost symmetrically rounded.

Stamineous; three spots along each lateral carina of mesonotum and a spot near posterior margin of lateral fields of mesonotum fuscos pictceous. Tegmina hyaline, slightly yellowish in membrane, veins concolorous, in corium faintly interrupted with fuscos. Wings hyaline, veins darker.

Female: length, 3.2 mm., tegmen, 5.0 mm.

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**Figure 10.** a, b, *Dystheatias lacun*: a, frons and clypeus; b, apical portion of tegmen. c-e, *D. cleon*: c, frons and clypeus; d, vertex and pronotum; e, apical portion of tegmen.

One female from Vanua Mbalavu: Bavatu, Aug. 16, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species very closely resembles females of *D. aeneas*, but differs in the angle at which the vertex meets the frons, the total absence of a median carina on the vertex (indicated in *aeneas*), the shape of the vertex and the proportionately shorter pronotal disk, the distinctly greater convexity of
the curve at the base of the costa, and the coloration, especially of the meso-
notum.

10. Dystheatias clymene, new species (fig. 6, b, d, e).

Vertex in profile meeting frons subroundedly, not sharply angulate. Frons with lateral
margins forming a smooth curve below level of antennae, not subangulately bent; lateral
margins of clypeus in anterior view slightly convex. Posterior margin of sides of eighth
abdominal segment of female distinctly concave.

Testaceous; most of frontocephal suture, antennae, and lateral fields of pronotum
pallid stramineous; mesonotum except at scutellum and most of abdomen uniformly
brownish fuscous, legs with faintest indication of brown transverse bands on pro-
and mesotibiae near base and apex and at base of first post-tarsal joint. Tegmina hyaline, uni-
formly tinged brown; veins densely granulate, almost uninteruptedly brown, apical margin
between veins hyaline to pallid.

Female: length, 2.5 mm., tegmen, 4.2 mm.

One female from Rotuma: Soluaka, Aug. 29, 1938, holotype, H. St. John.

This species resembles D. beecheyi, but is well-distinguished in the vertex
in profile not forming a clearly defined angle with the frons, in the lateral
margins of the frons being smoothly curved and not subangulately bent below
the level of the antennae, and in the sides of the clypeus being slightly con-
 vex, not straight. The hind border of the ventrolateral portion of the eighth
segment is concave, not straight as in beecheyi. The uniform brown hue of
the tegmina is not found in beecheyi, and though even the palest forms of
the latter have the veins strongly and regularly spotted with brown, in clymene
they are almost uniformly brown. The coloration of the head and thorax
also is more subdued in clymene.

![Figure 11](image)

**Figure 11.—Nesochlamys kalypso:** a, frons and clypeus; b, vertex and pronotum.

Genus Nesochlamys Kirkaldy

1. *Nesochlamys kalypso* (Kirkaldy) (fig. 11, a, b).


Ovipositor long, complete, curved upward distally. Tegmina largely infuscate, with pallid areas near stigma and in clavus.


*Nesochlamys kalypso* (Kirkaldy) subspecies *insulicola*, new subspecies.

As in typical subspecies, but distinguished by the constant presence of a fuscosus suffusion in the middle and at the apex of the clavus, a narrow oblique pale spot overlying the basal vein of the stigma, and another larger spot distal of the stigmal cell, this latter spot sometimes divided by a fuscosus vein.

Three males and three females from Mango: one mile south of Marona, Aug. 14, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

In the Viti Levu specimens, the whole of the area near the stigma is pale, even though the fuscosus area on the remainder of the tegmen is variable. *N. vitiensis* is merely a dark form of *kalypso*.

**FAMILY DELPHACIDAE LEACH**

**KEY TO GENERA OF DELPHACIDAE OF AUSTRALASIA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS (ADAPTED FROM MUİR)**

1. Post-tibial spur subulate, circular or angulate in cross section, acute at apex, devoid of teeth laterally (Asiracinæ) ................................................................. 4

   Post-tibial spur cultrate or laminate, thick, convex on each side or concave on inner surface with teeth on hind margin (Delphacinae) ................................................................. 2

2. Post-tibial spur cultrate, solid ................................................................. 3

   Post-tibial spur laminate or foliaceous, sometimes tectiform, with or without teeth along posterior margin (Delphacini) ................................................................. 33

3. Post-tibial spur with inner and outer surfaces convex, with distinct teeth on posterior margin (Aholini) ................................................................. 12

   Post-tibial spur with inner surface concave; no teeth along posterior margin (Tropiocephalini) ................................................................. 21

4. Anal angle of tegmina subquadrate; frons 1.5 times broader at widest part than at base ................................................................. *Ostama* Walker

   Anal angle of macropterous tegmina deeply rounded; frons not as above ................................................................. 5
5. Both segments of antennae cylindrical or nearly so............................................7  
First segment of antennae cylindrical, shorter than second; second segment elongate-ovate and considerably flattened, at least basally............................................6

6. Frons with a single median carina only..............................................................Punana Muir  
Frons with two longitudinal submedian carinae, no median carina............................................Ugypoma*  

7. Frons with two longitudinal submedian carinae, no median carina............................................8
Frons with median carina only, forked or simple............................................................10

8. Second segment of antennae more than three times length of first.............................9  
Second segment of antennae less than three times length of first...........................................Ugypus Guérin-Méneville

9. Vertex quadrate, relatively short.................................................................Perimecesera Muir  
Vertex three times as long as broad.................................................................Jugodina Schumacher

10. First segment of antennae less than half length of second, latter slightly flattened........Melanesia Kirkaldy  
First and second segments of antennae subequal, cylindrical..............................................11

11. Median carina of frons simple........................................................................Eucanyra Crawford  
Median carina of frons forked.......................................................................................Ugypo's Guérin-Méneville

12. Antennae with first segment broader than long, second segment short, thick, often subovoid.................................................................13
Antennae with first segment distinctly longer than broad, second segment cylindrical or only slightly enlarged at middle..........................................................15

13. Frons with two submedian longitudinal carinae, approximated basally, distally or both, but not united.................................................................Leialoha Kirkaldy
Frons with a single median carina simple or at most forked only at extreme base.................................................................14

14. Form slender, elongate.................................................................Nesodyras Kirkaldy, subgenus Nesodyras Kirkaldy
Form relatively broad and robust........................................................................Nesodyras Kirkaldy, subgenus Nesothoe Kirkaldy

15. Head considerably elongated, longer than thorax and abdomen combined...........Dictyophorodelphax Swezey  
Head not elongate..............................................................................................................16

16. Frons with two submedian longitudinal carinae........................................................17
Frons with a single median carina, simple or forked..........................................................18

17. Basal segment of antennae much shorter than second, clypeus flat in profile........Aloha Kirkaldy
Basal segment of antennae as long as second, clypeus convex in profile............................Nesoretias Kirkaldy

18. Mesonotum with disk rounded and separated from scutellum by a depression........20
Mesonotum with disk flattened, no distinct depression between disk and scutellum........19

19. Basal segment of antennae longer than second; rostrum reaching to base of abdomen.........................................................................................18
Basal segment of antennae shorter than second; rostrum scarcely attaining posttrochanters.........................................................................................20

20. Antennae with second segment twice as long as first; vertex with mediolateral carinae uniting at apex of head.........................................................Protopsyde Kirkaldy
Antennae with second segment about 1.6 times length of first; vertex with mediolateral carinae united basad of apex of head.........................................................Vizcaya Muir

21. Lateral carinae of vertex and frons foliately raised................................................22
Lateral carinae of vertex and frons not foliately...............................................................23

22. Antennae with first segment flattened, foliaceous, longer than second....................Purohita Distant²
Antennae with first segment not foliaceous, subequal to second.....................................Lanaphora Muir

* If Tropidoeophthalma, Holzworthella Jacobl belongs here, being separated from Purohita by the strong median carina on vertex and the first antennal segment being only a little longer than the second.
23. Antennae with first segment smoothly cylindrical, if at all flattened then longer than broad with lateral margins subparallel..........................25
Antennae with first segment only a little longer than wide, broader at apex than at base ..................................................24

24. Frons broader at base than at apex........................................Beilocera Muir
Frons narrower at base than at apex.....................................Bambuchatus Muir

25. Vertex triangular with sides more or less curved, sometimes elongate...............26
Vertex quadrato ...............................................................27

26. Vertex three times as long as pronotum and mesonotum combined, flattened laterally........................................Pseudembolophora Muir
Vertex much shorter, flattened dorsally..................................Tropidorepha Stål

27. Antennae longer than frons, if only slightly, frons with lateral carinae straight, subparallel, clypeus in profile not bent at a right angle to face...............29
Antennae not longer than frons............................................28

28. Lateral carinae of frons arcuate or subparallel; antennae with first segment not two-thirds as long as second; clypeus in profile slightly curved...........30
Lateral carinae of frons arcuate; antennae with first joint two-thirds as long as second; clypeus in profile bent at right angle to frons...............Arcofasciae Muir

29. Antennae slightly longer than frons, first segment slightly flattened, about as long as second..............................................Sogatopsis Muir
Antennae much longer than frons, first segment distinctly shorter than second...........

30. Vertex triangular, frons four times as long as broad................................Conocraea Muir
Vertex not triangular, frons shorter......................................31

31. Median carina of frons forked at base; tegmina with Sc+R forked basad of nodal line..........................................................Upachara Distant
Median carina of frons not forked; tegmina with Sc+R not forked basad of nodal line.........................................................32

32. Frons less than twice as long as broad, lateral margins arcuate; tegmina with Sc+R fork near level of union of claval veins..........................Pundaluoya Kirkaldy
Frons twice as long as broad, lateral margins straight, diverging distad; tegmina with Sc+R fork distad of union of claval veins.........................Zuleika Distant

33. Mesonotum with five carinae...........................................34
Mesonotum with less than five carinae....................................35

34. Head in profile semicircular; antennae terete................................Paranda Melichar
Head in profile not semicircular; antennae with first segment compressed, dilated, obliquely triangular; second segment slightly longer than first..............36

35. Antennae with one or both segments distinctly flattened..........................35
Antennae cylindrical or at most only slightly flattened, or at least mostly slender......37

36. Frons with median carina forked near level of lower margin of eyes..................Perkinsiella Kirkaldy
Frons with median carina forked at extreme base..........................Brachycerae Muir

37. Femora and tibiae of first and second pairs of legs compressed and foliaceous Phylodinus Van Duzee, Peliades Jacobi

38. Carinae of head obscure, vertex little broader than long, second segment of antennae about twice as long as first, first segment of post-tarsus longer than second and third combined...............................Anectopia Kirkaldy
Carinae of head distinct....................................................39

39. Frons with two submedian longitudinal carinae, vertex quadrato, lateral carinae of pronotum not reaching hind margin......................Crimonorphus Curtis
Frons with a single median carina, simple or forked........................................40

40. Mediolateral carinae of vertex converging apically, continued separately onto frons where they unite (median carina of frons forked)...................41
Mediolateral carinæ of vertex uniting on vertex; union sometimes indistinct, continued onto frons as a single carina ....... 48
41. Basal segment of antennæ longer than broad .......... 42
   Basal segment of antennæ as broad as long .......... 44
42. Vertex longer than broad ........................................... 43
   Vertex as broad as long ........................................... 43
   Peregrinus Kirkaldy ................................................ 43
43. Median carina of frons simple .................................. 45
   Meganellus Fieber .............................................. 45
   Median carina of frons furcate ................................ 46
   Tarophagus Zimmerman ...................................... 46
44. Vertex distinctly longer than broad ....................... 45
   Vertex as broad as long or broader ....................... 46
45. Post-tibial spur with 12-13 small teeth ................. 47
   Stenocephalus Fieber .......................................... 47
   Kelisia Fieber ................................................ 47
46. Frons with median carina simple or forked not more than one-third from base ...........
   Delphacodes Fieber ........................................... 48
47. Frons with median carina forked more than one-third from base .................................... 47
48. Median carina of frons forked near middle ............... 48
   Dianthos Fieber ............................................... 48
   Median carina of frons forked near apex ............... 49
   Lemononitidae Kirkaldy .................................... 49
49. Lateral carinæ of pronotal disk straight or converging posteriorly, attaining posterior margin or nearly so .......................................................... 50
   Lateral carinæ of pronotal disk curved, diverging posteriorly, not reaching posterior margin ......... 50
50. Head including eyes distinctly wider than pronotum; posterior edge of eyes reaching nearly to posterior angle of pronotum; vertex only slightly produced before eyes, apically truncate ...................................... 50
   Smicrodus Kirkaldy ........................................... 50
51. Antennæ with second segment not twice as long as first .................................................. 51
   Antennæ with second segment more than twice as long as first ........................................... 52
52. Lateral carinæ of pronotal disk parallel in apical half, angulate at middle and diverging in basal half; lateral carinæ of mesonotal disk diverging basally ............................................................... 52
   Gelastodelphax Kirkaldy ...................................... 52
53. Length from apex of vertex to tip of mesoscutellum at least twice width of head
   including eyes ......................................................... 53
   Stenocephalus Fieber .......................................... 53
   Length from apex of vertex to tip of mesoscutellum at about 1.5 times width of head
   with eyes ................................................................ 53
54. Apex of head in profile angular .................................. 54
   Hapodelphax Kirkaldy ........................................... 54
55. Apex of head in profile rounded, not angular ............... 55
   Kelisia Fieber ................................................ 55
   Mediolateral carinæ of vertex meeting before its apex, vertex markedly produced
   beyond eyes ............................................................. 55
   Sardia Melichar ................................................... 56
   Mediolateral carinæ of vertex meeting at its apex ........ 56
56. Vertex distinctly longer than broad, narrower at apex than at base .................................... 56
   Chloriona Fieber ............................................... 57
   Vertex not or only slightly longer than broad ........... 57
57. Frons almost as broad as long .................................. 58
   Frons longer than broad ......................................... 58
58. Apex of head in profile angular, median carina of frons and mesonotum distinct ............... 58
   Eouryxas Muir ................................................... 59
   Apex of head in profile rounded, median carina of frons and mesonotum feebly or
   cuneate ................................................................. 59
59. Frons much longer than broad (about 2.5:1) ............... 60
   Nilaparvata Distant ............................................. 60
   Frons longer than broad but not greatly so ............... 60
   Delphacodes Fieber ............................................. 60
Genus *Ugyops* Guérin-Méneville

*Ugyops* Guérin-Méneville, Voyage aux Indes Belanger 1: 477, 1834. Haplo-
type, *Ugyops perchelionii* Guérin-Méneville, op. cit.


Two males and two females from Viti Levu: Navai Mill near Nandarivi-
vatu, Sept. 7, 1938; Mt. Victoria, Mba (Tholo North), Sept. 16, 1938; Belt
Road, 42-44 miles west of Suva, July 23, 1938; all by Zimmerman. One male
from Ovalau: Thawathi, alt. 600-800 ft., July 12, 1938, Zimmerman.

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 12.—a-c, Ugyops demeter: a, hind margin of pygofer, postero-ventrolateral
view; b, anal segment, left side; c, medioventral process of pygofer. d-g, U. zimmermanii:
d, vertex; e, posterior ventral margin of pygofer; f, genital style; g, anal segment of male.
h, i, U. necaposus: h, anal segment, posterior view; i, hind margin of pygofer, postero-
ventrolateral view.**

2. *Ugyops demeter*, new species (fig. 12, a-c).

Vertex with sublateral carinae meeting at level of anterior margin of eyes, slightly
convex laterad, distal of transverse carina at middle, which is strongly developed; frons
with submedian carinae rather closely approximated, distinctly united at base and apex,
distinct to frontoclypeal suture. Antennae with second segment exactly twice as long
as first.

Anal segment of male asymmetrical, ventral margin of right side sinuate, sometimes
concave, with a short process at middle, that of left broadly and deeply concave with a long
stout spine at middle directed ventrally and slightly incurved, apical portion distal of anal
foramen strongly deflexed, apical margin deeply notched at middle, lateroapical angles
rounded. Pygofer in middle line 1.4 times as long as broad with a notch on lateral margins
at level of lower margin of anal segment, its lower lip slightly produced in a blunt point,
 medioventral process prominent and trough-like, deeply and evenly concave on posterior margin.

Testaceous, marked red or fuscous. Three distinct transverse bands distally on frons and spots basally fuscous and red; two bands on second antennal segment, pronotum and mesonotum between carinae, two bands on pro- and mesotibiae, posterior abdominal ventrites, medioventral process of pygofer and apex of anal segment dark fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, veins stramineous interrupted with fuscous.

Male: length, 5.2 mm.; tegmen, 5.0 mm.; female: length, 6.5 mm., tegmen, 6.0 mm.


The ventral margin of the right side of the anal segment in some specimens is almost symmetrical with that of the left, whereas in others it is less deeply concave in its distal portion. In the males from Ovalau, I recognize two forms which are here regarded as subspecies.

**Ugyops demeter** Fennah subspecies *laticauda*, new subspecies.

As in typical subspecies, but with anal segment of male broadest at level of insertion of anal style, ventral margins convex distad from this point, lateral margins of pygofer shallowly notched.


This subspecies differs from the typical subspecies of *demeter* from Viti Levu in the shape of the apical margin of the anal segment.

**Ugyops demeter** Fennah subspecies *angusticauda*, new subspecies.

As in typical subspecies, but with anal segment broadest a little basad of insertion of anal style, ventral margins deeply concave distad from this point, lateral margins of pygofer deeply notched.


This subspecies differs from the typical subspecies in the greater symmetry and more trilobate form of the anal segment. It is possible that longer series will show intergrades between the above forms.
3. **Ugyops zimmermani**, new species (fig. 12, d-g).

Vertex longer than wide, the submedian carinæ apposed at apex, transverse carina moderately distinct; frons with the two submedian carinæ united at base and before apex. Macropterous, Sc+R fork at basal quarter, much basad of Cu₁ fork.

Testaceous to light brown; carinæ of head orange, a series of spots or sometimes transverse bars on vertex and frons, pronotum interruptedly on disk and at sides, mesonotum between and outside carinæ, two bands on second antennal segment, and on pro- and mesostomial fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, veins palid, interrupted with fuscous on corium and infuscate near apex.

Anal segment distally expanded in profile to form a horn-like process. Pygofer with lateral margins produced in a short slender process, medioventral process broad, shallowly excavate; genital styles elongate-triangular, widening distally, notched at middle of inner margin.

Male: length, 5.8 mm, tegmen, 5.5 mm.


This species seems to be near *U. wilkei* Muir, but differs in the coloration and genitalia.

4. **Ugyops astrolabei**, new species (fig. 13, a-e).

Vertex much longer than wide, the submedian carinæ broadly fused at apex, transverse carina moderately distinct, frons with the two submedian carinæ parallel to apex. Second segment of antennæ much longer than first. Sc+R fork near basal third, somewhat basad of Cu₁ fork. Macropterous.

Yellow; carinæ of vertex, pronotum, and mesonotum, hind femora and abdomen fuscous; legs otherwise testaceous, a band between submedian frontal carinæ and procoxae red.

Pygofer with lateral margins produced in a short blunt process, medioventral process prominent, tapering distally, strongly convex at apex. Genital styles slightly incurved distally, broadest at base, truncate at apex with inner angles produced.

Male: length, 5.6 mm, tegmen, 5.2 mm.

One male from Kambaru, Aug. 24, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

This species seems to be near *U. rufus* Muir.

5. **Ugyops laui**, new species (fig. 14, a-d).

Vertex longer than wide, the submedian carinæ separate at apex, transverse carina obscure, frons with submedian carinæ united at apex, slightly convex. Brachypterous.

Testaceous to stramineous; intercarinal areas of frons fuscous-piceous. Tegmina hyaline, veins stramineous, sometimes interrupted fuscous with transverse veins fuscous.

Anal segment slightly asymmetrical, apical margin transverse, left apical angle slightly produced ventrad. Pygofer with lateral margin angulate in profile at middle produced in a short blunt point, medioventral process broad, shallowly excavated on hind margin. Genital styles with outer margin straight, inner margin strongly concave, less so distally, apical margin very oblique.

Male: length, 4.5 mm, tegmen, 3.0 mm.; female: length, 4.5 mm, tegmen, 3.0 mm.

Fifteen males, 11 females, and two mutilated specimens from Vanua Masi, Sept. 5, 1924, holotype male. One male and one female from Wailangilala, Sept. 29, 1924. One male from Fulanga, Aug. 5, 1924. One male from
Navutu-i-loma, Aug. 10, 1924. One female from Ongea, July 31, 1924. All by Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the shape of the head, the genitalia, and the coloration.

Figure 13.—Ugyops astrolabei: a, vertex and pronotum; b, head, side view; c, frons, clypeus, and antenna; d, male genitalia, left side; e, male genitalia, ventral view.

6. Ugyops necopinus, new species (fig. 12, h, i).

Vertex with sublateral carinae meeting in middle at level of anterior margin of eyes, transverse carina at middle distinct; frons with submedian carinae united at base and apex; antennae cylindrical, second segment 1.9 times length of first. Anal segment with ventrolateral margins convex throughout, apical margin slightly asymmetrical, with right lato-apical angle shortly produced. Pygofer with lateral margins notched at level of lower edge of anal segment, the lower lip of the notch distinctly produced in a short spinose process, medioventral process with posterior margin truncate, not excavate. Genital styles similar to those of U. bianor.

Stramineous; markings similar to those of U. bianor, but second segment of antennae lightly infuscate but not banded.

Male: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 4.3 mm.; female: length, 5.2 mm., tegmen, 4.3 mm.

Twelve brachypterous males and three brachypterous females from Lau Islands: Vekai, Sept. 9, 1924, holotype male; Wangava, Aug. 21, 1924; Ongea, July 27, Aug. 1, 1924; Namuka, Aug. 13, 1924; Vanua Masi, Sept.
5, 1924; Avea, Sept. 22, 1924; Oneata, Aug. 18, 1924; Vanua Vatu, Sept. 13, 1924; all by Bryan. Oneata, Aug. 21, 1938; Vanua Mbalavu, Aug. 7, 1938; Moala, Aug. 25, 1938; Muniia, alt. 800-900 ft., beating shrubs, Aug. 3, 1938; all by Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the shape of the pygofer and anal segment and by the coloration. The holotype is from Vekai.

![Figure 14](image)

**Figure 14.—a-d, Ugyops laui:** a, vertex; b, anal segment of male, posterior view; c, genital style; d, posterior ventral margin of pygofer. e-h, *U. bianor*: e, frons and antenna; f, vertex; g, genital style; h, male genitalia, ventral view.


Vertex broader at apex than at truncate basal margin (1.3:1), intermediate carinae united a little distad of anterior margin of eyes, transverse carina at middle feebly indicated, frons with submedian carinae separate from base, weakly convex, not quite uniting distally and obsolete before attaining frontoclypeal suture; antennae cylindrical, second segment 1.8 times length of first. Tegmina with Sc-R forked at basal third. Anal segment with ventral margin entire, not excavate, and not deflexed distally. Genital styles as figured. Pygofer with medioventral process posteriorly truncate, not excavate, lateral margins not produced but forming a small groove at level of lower margin of anal segment.

Stramineous; about seven interrupted transverse bars on each side of frons reddish brown, a mottling on lateral portions of vertex and a spot on genae before eyes red; two
bands on second antennal segment, an oblique stripe across lateral fields of pronotum, two bands on tibiae, and basal joints of tarsi lightly infuscate. Tegmina hyaline, veins stramineous, lightly infuscate across tegmen on veins at level of Sc+R fork and in three places on posterior claval veins.

Male: length, 3.7 mm., tegmen, 3.7 mm.

One male from Rotuma: Oinata, Aug. 23, 1938, holotype, H. St. John.

Genus *Ugyopana*, new genus

Vertex longer than broad, a pair of oblique carinae arising at basal angles and uniting in middle at apex, joined near their midpoint by a short transverse carina, apical margin of vertex convex, carinate, posterior margin about level with middle of eyes, truncate. Frons longer than broad (1.5:1) with a callus medially at base from which arise two longitudinal carinae, slightly convex, becoming feeble distally and united at apex, lateral margins carinate; clypeus with carinae feebly present. Antennae with second segment three times as long as first, first cylindrical, broadening distally, second shallowly convex, flattened. Pronotum in middle line a little shorter than vertex; mesonotum with intermediate carinae markedly convex.

Tegmina reaching a little beyond abdomen, apical margin acutely rounded between M₃ and M₅+6. Sc forked in basal quarter, basal of Cu fork, with six branches to margin, R with two veins at apex, M with four, Cu with five. Veins granulate, piliferous. Post-tibiae with three spines and an awl-shaped spur.

Type species, *Ugyopana cassia*, new species.

![Figure 15](image-url)

**Figure 15.** a-d, *Ugyopana cassia*: a, frons and clypeus; b, vertex; c, antenna; d, male genitalia, ventral view. e, f, *Diranotropis sacleAGON*: e, male genitalia; f, apex of aedeagus, in slightly oblique view.
1. **Ugyopana cassia**, new species (fig. 15, a-d).

   Testaceous; a few transverse spots on base of frons and genae, an intercalinal suffusion on vertex, pronotum and mesonotum fuscous, the first darkest. Tibiae sometimes twice ringed with fuscous. Tegmina hyaline with veins rather sparsely interrupted fuscous, or with a broad fuscous band overlying M, Cu, and first claval vein, and tapering across membrane to margin at M.

   Anal segment tubular, expanded ventrolaterally, anal foramen at extreme apex. Pygopher with lateral margin produced in a short point at middle and ventrally in a rather long tapering process just outside of genital styles; the margin between these concave. Styles widest at base, crescentic, flattened distally where they meet in middle line.

   Male: length, 6.1 mm., tegmen, 5.2 mm.; female: length, 7.0 mm., tegmen, 6.7 mm.

   One male and two females from Viti Levu: Lami Quarry, near Suva, July 24, 26, 1938; Belt Road, 40-50 miles west of Suva, beating shrubs, July 26, 1938. One male from Vanua Mbulavu: Buthalevu, alt. 200-300 ft., Aug. 10, 1938, holotype. One male from Mungi, alt. 800-900 ft., Aug. 3, 1938. All by Zimmerman.

   This genus differs from *Ugyops* in the shape of the antennae and of the frons, in the more acutely curved apical margin of the tegmina and in their greater number of distal veins, as well as in the facies of the genitalia. It differs from *Punana* Muir and *Onkelos annulatus* Distant in having two carinae on the frons and a vertex longer than broad. The general facies of the genitalia is similar to that of *Punana*.

**Genus Melanescia** Kirkaldy


   Five of the females from Viti Levu and one from Ovalau have the coloration of variety *striigata* Kirkaldy; only one male from Viti Levu shows any appreciable infusion of the corium, but in the females various intermediate forms occur.

**Genus Sardia** Melichar


1. Sardia pluto (Kirkaldy).
   One male from Ongea, July 28, 1924, Bryan.

Genus Sogata Distant


The present assignments of species to Sogata are provisional on taxonomic grounds. The name Liburnia is not available for nomenclatorial reasons. Stål erected Embolophora in 1853 with haplotype E. monoceros. When he proposed Liburnia in 1866, he either proposed the name as a substitute for Embolophora or gave a name to a generic concept embracing Embolophora Stål and Delphax auctt. not Fabricius. No type was designated for Liburnia at the time of its proposal. Consequently, if the first interpretation is placed on Stål's action, then, by the application of Article 30(f) of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, monoceros Stål becomes the type of Liburnia which sinks in synonymy with Embolophora. Alternatively, if the second interpretation is placed on Stål's action, then, as laid down in Article 28, the new generic concept must take the oldest valid generic or subgeneric name of its components. As the components are Delphax auctt. (not Fabricius) and Embolophora Stål, the oldest valid name is Embolophora. In either case, the generic name Liburnia proposed by Stål in 1866 must be suppressed as a synonym of Embolophora.

The elevation of Stål's species group (aa)—or its taxonomic residue—to generic status calls for the application of a generic name. Liburnia Muir, 1917 et auctt. is not available as it is a primary homonym of Liburnia Stål, 1866, which is itself invalid as a result of the operation of Article 28. A name for the generic concept based on Delphax viticollis Fabricius, which is at least provisionally suitable, is Chloriona Fieber, 1866. Direct holotype comparison by me has revealed that Muir unsusceptingly redescribed Delphax viticollis Fabricius under the name Chloriona turneri.

1. Sogata furcifera (Horváth).

2. **Sogata paludum** (Kirkaldy).


One macropterous and four brachypterous males and one brachypterous female from Fulanga, Aug. 5, 6, 1924, Bryan. One brachypterous and five macropterous males and two brachypterous females from Yangasa Levu, Aug. 9, 1924, Bryan. One brachypterous male and two brachypterous females from Mango, 1 mile south of Marona, alt. 200 ft., Aug. 14, 1938, Zimmerman. One brachypterous and 10 macropterous males and four brachypterous females from Wailangilala, Sept. 29, 1924, Bryan. Two brachypterous males and two brachypterous females from Kimbombo, Aug. 28, 1924, Bryan. One macropterous male from Ongea, July 28, 1924, Bryan.

3. **Sogata eupompe** (Kirkaldy).


One male from Wakaya, Oct. 17, 1924, Bryan. One male from Kandavu: Kaivala, April 29, 1941, Krauss.

**Genus Dicranotropis** Fieber


One male from Mothe, Aug. 16, 1924, Bryan.

2. **Dicranotropis ucalegon**, new species (fig. 15, e, f).

Frontal carinae forking very slightly basad of level of ocelli.

Testaceous stramineous; frons and genae shading into pale fuscous testaceous basally, vertex, pronotum behind eyes and lateral fields of mesonotum fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, a faint suffusion between M and Cu distally in corium, darker at transverse line, and overlying posterior three apical cells, fuscous.

Anal segment of male short, lateroapical angles produced ventrally in a short curved spine. Pygofer with dorsal angles not produced, sides oblique, no medioventral process, diaphragm large, closely investing styles at their base. Styles with a small spine in middle
of inner margin, and a short incurved spine on inner angle at apex, outer angle dilated in a semicircular lobe. Aedeagus slightly decurved, apex arrowhead-shaped.

Macropterous male: length, 20 mm., tegmen, 28 mm.

Three macropterous males from Viti Levu: Nandarivatu, at light, Aug. 31, 1938, holotype and two paratypes, Zimmerman.

Genus **Phylodinus** Van Duzee


The specimens agree perfectly with Muir’s description and the male genitalia with his figures.

Genus **Peregrinus** Kirkaldy


1. **Peregrinus maidis** (Ashmead), Psyche 5: 323, 1890.


Genus **Perkinsiella** Kirkaldy


Genus *Tarophagus* Zimmerman


   
   One brachypterous male from Ovalau, Oct. 20, 1924, Bryan. There is also a brachypterous male from Raiatea, Society Islands, Feb. 1, 1925, G. P. Wilder, which is worth including for the record.

Genus *Delphacodes* Fieber


1. *Delphacodes lazulis* (Kirkaldy).
   
   
   One brachypterous male from Viti Levu: Suva Bay, June 9, 1924, Bryan.

2. *Delphacodes disonymos* (Kirkaldy).
   
   
   One macropterous male and one brachypterous female from Komo, Aug. 20, 1924, Bryan. Five brachypterous females from Bacon Island, Sept. 5, 1924, Bryan.

3. *Delphacodes matanitu* (Kirkaldy).
   
   
   A series of 41 specimens, two macropterous, of both sexes from Yangasa Levu, Aug. 9, 1924. Five brachypterous males from Wailangilala, Sept. 29, 1924. One brachypterous male from Namuka, Aug. 13, 1924. Two macropterous females from Mothe, Aug. 16, 1924. Eight brachypterous males and three brachypterous females from Fulanga, Aug. 5, 1924. All by Bryan.

4. *Delphacodes dilpa* (Kirkaldy).
   
   
Family Meenoplidae Fieber

Key to Australasian Genera of Meenoplidae (Adapted from Muir)

1. Frons with a distinct median carina ........................................ Phaconeura Kirkaldy
   Frons devoid of a median carina ........................................... 2

2. Clypeus devoid of lateral carinae .......................................... Nisia Melichar
   Clypeus with lateral carinae distinct .................................... 3

3. Tegmina greatly broadened apically, usually with eight or nine apical areoles ......................................................... Kermesia Melichar
   Tegmina not greatly broadened apically, usually with seven apical areoles ......................................................... Suva Kirkaldy

Genus Nisia Melichar


1. Nisia atrovenosa (Lethierry) (fig. 16, a-e).

![Figure 16](image)

**Figure 16**—a-c, *Nisia atrovenosa*: a, anal segment, pygofer, and genital style; b, genital style, posterior view; c, aedeagus, left side. d, *Suva koebelii*, genitalia. e, *S. cretacea*: male genitalia. f, *S. fuscomarginata*, tegmen.

One male and two females from Viti Levu: Tailevu, Korovou, Aug. 27, 1937; Naivithula, Aug. 26, 1937; all by Valentine.
The genitalia differ from Singh-Pruthi's figure (Ent. Soc. London, Trans., pl. 30, fig. 261, 1925) and until those of the type species have been examined, it is best to regard the Viti Levu representative as a subspecies.

_Nisia atrovenosa_ (Lethierry) subspecies _levuana_, new subspecies.

Size and coloration as in typical subspecies. Anal segment in profile deflexed at apex. Pygofer with dorso-lateral angles produced and rounded. Aedeagus with a stout prorate median flange below, with two straight equal submembranous tube-like processes, one overlying the other throughout its length directed caudal. Genital styles curved near base, thence more or less straight, not constricted in distal quarter.

Genus _Suva_ Kirkaldy


   Two males and two females from Viti Levu: Bula near Sovi, April 21, 1941, Krauss.

2. _Suva cretacea_, new species (fig. 16, e).
   Tegmina 2.07 times as long as wide. Testaceous pallid; base of frons and mesonotum slightly darker. Tegmina hyaline, powdered pure white, veins pallid. Wings hyaline, powdered white.
   Male: length, 1.8 mm.; tegmen, 3.3 mm.; female: length, 2.0 mm.; tegmen, 3.4 mm.
   Two males and three females from Viti Levu: Mt. Korombamba, alt. 3,000-4,000 ft., Aug. 1, 1938, holotype male; Mt. Victoria, Sept. 13, 1938; Nandarivatu, Sept. 8, 1938; all by Zimmerman.

3. _Suva fuscomarginata_, new species (fig. 16, f).
   Tegmina 2.4 times longer than broad. Testaceous; base of frons, pronotum and mesonotum slightly infuscate. Tegmina hyaline, powdered white, veins pallid; a spot in stigmal cell, apical branches of _Sc_ and _Cu_ and veins of _M_ at margin, a quadrate spot distad of apex of clavus and commissural margin fuscosus. Wings hyaline, powdered white. Length, 2.2 mm.; tegmen, 3.4 mm.
   One mutilated specimen from Viti Levu: ridge west of Vatuthere, alt. 2,600-3,000 ft., beating shrubs, Sept. 8, 1938, Zimmerman.
   This species differs from the preceding one, which it generally resembles, in the tegminal proportions and the coloration.

**Family Derbidae Spinola**

**Key to Subfamilies and Tribes of Derbidae**

1. Tegmina long and relatively narrow; wings reduced or not more than half length of tegmina, with cubital and anal areas greatly reduced (Zoraïdinae) ................. **2**
2. Tegmina not very long; wings almost invariably more than half length of tegmina, with cubital and anal areas not reduced (Derbinae) ........................................ **3**
2. Eyes in front not reaching to base of clypeus; subcostal cell long, sometimes very narrow

Eyes in front reaching to base of clypeus; subcostal cell very short or absent

Sikaianini

3. Tegmina with veins of Cu reaching hind margin; clavus closed distally, or if narrowly open then claval vein reaching no farther than last cubital vein

Clavus open distally; tegmina with veins of Cu not reaching hind margin but meeting produced claval vein which extends to last apical cell

Ottoecerini

4. Cu in tegmen with four or more veins reaching hind margin (Zeugma Westwood) Australian

Cu in tegmen with less than four veins reaching hind margin

Derbini

5. Cu in tegmen simple or branched, reaching margin direct, not joining with basal median sector

Cu in tegmen joined with basal median sector for some distance forming a polygonal or rhomboidal cell; sometimes a triangular cell near base of first median sector; tegmina broad

Cencrini

Rhotani

KEY TO AUSTRALASIAN GENERA OF ZORAIIDINI

1. Antennae shorter than frons, arista apical, one to three cubital veins reaching hind margin, valvulae of ovipositor reduced or absent

Antennae as long as face or longer, arista subapical, four to six cubital veins reaching hind margin, valvulae of ovipositor not reduced

Lyda Westwood

2. Tegmina with none of the sectors of M forked

Tegmina with second or third sector of M forked

Diestrombus Uhler

3. Head as wide as thorax or wider

Head narrower than thorax

Diastrombus Uhler

4. Basal cell of media narrow; wings about half as long as tegmina, rounded at apex

Basal cell of media broad; wings much less than half as long as tegmina, acute at apex

Shizuka Matsumura

5. Second segment of antennae at least three times as long as broad

Second segment of antennae short, about twice as long as broad

Proutista Kirkaldy

6. Head in profile rounded at apex, not conically produced between eyes

Head in profile conically produced

Helicta Stål

7. Vertex longer in middle line than broad across base; rostrum with apical segment regularly cylindrical, not distinctly broader than apex of subapical segment

Vertex broader across base than long in middle line; rostrum with apical segment asymmetrically produced on one side, markedly broader than apex of subapical segment

Monochorkynchus Muir

8. Tegmina with Sc+R forked near base; wings acute at apex

Tegmina with Sc+R forked near or distal of middle; wings rounded at apex

Acanthoscerana Metcalf

9. Second antennal segment with a triangular subapophine flange laterally near apex

Second antennal segment not furnished with a process

Pamendanga Distant

10. Vertex broader than long, frons wide, antennae large, flat

Vertex not broader than long, frons narrow or linear

Poggia Kirkaldy

11. Hind margin of tegmina not so produced, serrate

Hind margin of tegmina not so produced, serrate

Loafa Muir

12. Head in profile produced conically before eyes

Head in profile rounded, not conically produced

Pseudohelicita Muir

13. Pronotum with posterior margin transverse

Pronotum with posterior margin angularly excavate

Neodiestrombus Muir

Shiratina Matsumura belongs here, but the frons is very narrow between the eyes.
KEY TO AUSTRALASIAN GENERA OF SIKAIANINI

1. Tegmina with Cu united with M for some distance from base........Distantinia Muir
   Tegmina with Cu arising from base, not united with M; basal cell of media present. 2
2. Basal cell of media broad and short, not reaching to middle of tegmen.................. 3
   Basal cell of media very narrow, reaching to about middle of tegmen................. Leomelicharia Muir

3. Antennae much shorter than head and thorax combined, cylindrical, slightly constricted near middle.......................... Sikaiana Distant
   Antennae as long as head and thorax combined, or nearly so........................ Muiria Kirkaldy

Genus Sikaiana Distant


1. Sikaiana flammeivittata, new species (fig. 17, a-d).

   Pallid yellowish; eyes piceous, antennae orange brown, a small spot on its second segment at base of arista, a small spot on side of head before eyes, a broad band on each side sublaterally on pronotum and mesonotum, and laterally on abdomen, orange red. Tegmina vitreous, basal half of costal cell transluscent yellowish, a band from base along cell Sc+R, extending distal of middle to include costal margin to apex, orange red, veins concolorous with membrane. Wings hyaline, anterior veins orange red.

   Female: length, 2.0 mm., tegmen, 4.9 mm.

   ![Diagram](image)

   **Figure 17.**—Sikaiana flammeivittata: a, head in profile; b, vertex and pronotum; c, tegmen; d, pregenital sternite of female.

One female from Viti Levu: Belt Road, 48-50 miles west of Suva, beating shrubs, July 26, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species differs from the description of S. nesiope Kirkaldy in almost every detail of coloration.
KEY TO AUSTRALASIAN GENERA OF OTIOCERINI

1. Media not arising from radius or arising basad of Sc+R fork .................................................. 2
   Media separating from R distal of Sc+R fork ................................................................................. 25
2. First median sector arising before apical third of tegmen ................................................................. 3
   Median sectors confined to apical third of tegmen .............................................................................. 20
3. First joint of antennae short, at most as wide as long .......................................................... 19
   First joint of antennae more than twice as long as broad .................................................................. 4
4. Sc+R fork at or basad of middle of tegmen, subcostal cell long ...................................................... 5
   Sc+R fork distad of middle of tegmen, subcostal cell short .............................................................. 17
5. Subantennal process and lateral keels of pronotum absent or very small ........................................ 6
   Subantennal process well-developed ............................................................................................... 11
6. Head in profile not angulate at junction of vertex and frons, latter not wider at base than at apex .... 7
   Head in profile angulate at apex or frons wider at base than at middle ........................................... 9
7. Margin of head in profile subparallel to eye, head not markedly produced .................................... 4
   Margin of head in profile not subparallel to eye, head distinctly produced before eyes .................. 8
8. Antennae not reaching as far as apex of head (female) ................................................................. 3
   Antennae reaching as far as apex of head ......................................................................................... 2
9. Frons at base at least as wide as at apex, head in profile produced before eyes ............................ 8
   Frons at base narrower than at apex ............................................................................................... 10
10. Vertex in profile simous ............................................................................................................... 11
    Vertex in profile not simous .......................................................................................................... 12
11. Lateral carinae of pronotum absent or reduced ........................................................................... 13
    Lateral carinae of pronotum well-developed .................................................................................. 14
12. Frons and frons in profile rounded, vertex not ascending distad ...................................................... 15
    Frons and frons in profile pointed, vertex ascending distad ............................................................ 16
13. Vertex in profile curved upward and backward ............................................................................ 17
    Vertex in profile curved upward but not backward ......................................................................... 18
14. Subantennal process spathulate, attached to gena by a slender stalk .............................................. 19
    Subantennal process not spathulate, broadly attached to gena ....................................................... 20
15. Head not considerably produced before eyes ............................................................................... 21
    Head considerably produced before eyes ...................................................................................... 22
16. Lateral carinae of frons not contiguous, vertex truncate at apex .............................................. 23
    Lateral carinae of frons contiguous, vertex acutely angular or notched at apex ............................. 24
17. Head in profile angulate at junction of vertex and frons ............................................................... 25
    Vertex in profile curving into frons, not angulate at junction ......................................................... 26
18. Costal margin entire ..................................................................................................................... 27
    Costal margin more or less simous, interrupted by an angular projection; a distinct area between costa and margin in basal third of tegmen ......................................................... 28
19. Subantennal process absent ......................................................................................................... 29
    Subantennal process present ......................................................................................................... 30
20. Vertex twice as long as pronotum and mesonotum combined .................................................... 31
    Vertex not so long ........................................................................................................................... 32
21. Tegmina with subcostal cell short, antennae large ........................................................................ 33
    Tegmina with subcostal cell long .................................................................................................... 34
22. Vertex produced before eyes for nearly twice length of an eye .................................................... 35
    Vertex produced before eye for scarcely length of an eye .............................................................. 36
23. Head in profile angulate or narrowly rounded at junction of vertex and frons, produced before eye for more than width of an eye ............................................................ 37

   Pyrhoneura Kirkaldy

   Swaeyeia Kirkaldy

   Narcocera Kirkaldy

   Nesocera Kirkaldy

   Nesoneura Kirkaldy, subgenus of Pyrhoneura

   Paralynia Kirkaldy

   Banksiella Kirkaldy

   Neodendrokhara Kirkaldy

   Dendrokhara Kirkaldy

   Leptiaeocera Kirkaldy

   Interamna Walker
Head in profile with vertex curving into frons, not produced before eyes for so much as width of an eye........................................................................................................24

24. Head as wide as thorax or nearly so, vertex truncate at apex, lateral carinae of frons very large, not contiguous on frons.................................................. *Megatropis* Muir

Head narrower than thorax, vertex triangular, lateral carinae of frons large, contiguous on frons........................................................................................................ *Nicerta* Walker

25. Subantennal process absent or very small...............................................................................................................................26

Subantennal process present............................................................................................................................................... *Mysidioides* Matsumura

26. Antennae longer than frons...............................................................................................................................................................27

Antennae shorter than frons............................................................................................................................................................

27. Tegmina with clavus very narrowly open, Sc and R dilated at apex, vertex elongate, mesonotum with a vertical flange on line of each obsolete lateral carina.......................................................................................................................... *Anomaloderbe* Muir

Tegmina not as above; vertex relatively short; mesonotum without vertical laminae on lateral carinae.................................................. *Platocera* Muir

28. Antennae with second segment cylindrical, frons wider at apex than at base, which is linear........................................................................................................................................ *Heronax* Kirkaldy

Antennae with second segment branched near base, appendage strongly curved; frons at least as wide at base as at apex.................................................. *Harpanor*, new genus

Genus *Flaccia* Stål


A female from Viti Levu, Belt Road, 42-44 miles west of Suva, alt. 300 ft., July 23, 1938, Zimmerman, agrees with both Kirkaldy's description and figures and with Muir's figure of the female genitalia. The figures are of this specimen.

The above nomenclatorial dispositions result from the fact that *Flaccia* Stål, though described in 1866, remained without species until 1924, when Muir assigned to it the described species *inthurni* Kirkaldy together with the name *conspersa* which seems to have been a label name in the Stål collection. If this is so, Kirkaldy's specific name has priority, though his generic name must be suppressed.

2. *Flaccia bicornis*, new species (fig 19, a-c).

Vertex tapering distally, apex narrowly truncate and transversely carinate, lateral margins narrow. Frontal carinae separate at base, contiguous at one-fourth from base, then diverging, disk of frons reaching to level of middle of eyes, head in profile obtusely angulate at apex. Tegmina 2:17 times as long as broad; margin not sinuate. Fuscous; carinae and margins, legs except profemora and pro- and mesotibiae at apex, and ventrites of abdomen tawny.

Tegmina yellowish hyaline, powdered with white, with fuscous markings as in the genotype, though rather more extensive, veins yellow. Wings hyaline, powdered white, veins inconcolorous to stramineous.
Seventh abdominal sternite of female curved, devoid of a transverse carina, hind margin produced, convex distally, postero-lateral angles strongly produced into lobes, each about twice as long as broad, slightly swollen at apex.

Aedeagus in ventral view slightly constricted just distal of the bulbous base with a flange projecting along the right side, bending mesad one-fourth from apex; flagellum reflected forward, terminating in a straight spine almost half as long as remainder of flagellum.

Male: length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 7.4 mm.; female: length, 4.3 mm., tegmen, 8.0 mm.

Eight males and 10 females, and one mutilated specimen from Tuvutha, Sept. 9, 1924, holotype male, Bryan.

The species is distinguished by the shape of the head, in which it approaches *Paralytrops*, the shape and proportions of the tegmina (which are relatively broader than in the genotype), the coloration, and the genitalia.


Vertex tapering distally, rather abruptly narrowed near apex, where carinae become almost contiguous, being joined by a minute transverse carina. Lateral carinae of frons narrowly separated at base, contiguous one-third from base, thence diverging, disk of frons in facial view reaching to level of middle of eyes. Tegmina 2.7 times as long as broad, apical margin not sinuate.

Testaceous, margins pale yellow; an oblique stripe above eyes, mesonotum, pro- and mesothorax at apex, ventrites of abdomen anteriorly fuscos. Tegmina translucent, obscurely infuscate with more distinct marks on Sc, M, Cu, and claval in basal third of
tegmen, and in apical cells of Sc, R, and M₃; costal and apical margin, R, M, and Cu
distal of middle of tegmen orange red. Wings hyaline, powdered white, veins fuscous.

Pygofer with dorso-lateral angles not produced. Aedeagus in ventral view not con-
stricted near base, flange of right side bending mesad about one-eighth from apex, flag-
egellum reflected cephalad, tapering to a slightly decurved point at apex, not spinose.

Male: length, 5.7 mm., tegmen, 9.8 mm.

One male from Viti Levu: Belt Road, 15 miles west of Suva, alt. 250 ft.,
July 22, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the shape of the genitalia.

4. F. tumidifrons, new species (fig. 18, e-h).

Vertex tapering distally, truncate at apex. Lateral carinae of frons separated through-
out, though concave and convergent between eyes. Disk of frons distinctly tumid between
ocelli, forming a broad transverse ridge. Tegmina 2.5 times as long as broad, apical
margin not sinuate.

Stramineous to testaceous; an oblique line above eye, pro- and mesotibiae apically
fuscous, seventh sternite piceous, membrane red. Tegmina subopaque, stramineous to
ochraceous, weakly infuscate in four or five small spots in basal half of corium, across
transverse veins and in apical cells of R, M, and M₃, and Cu₃.

Seventh abdominal sternite of female relatively narrow, devoid of a transverse carina
or with carina one-fourth from apical margin, apical margin shallowly convex, postero-
lateral angles produced obliquely laterad, slightly concave on distal margin and convex
on latero-proximal.

Dorsolateral angles of pygofer distinctly produced in a triangular lobe. Aedeagus
in ventral view slightly constricted just distad of bulbous base, lateral flange trough-like,
curved inward one-third from apex. Flagellum reflected anteriorly, bearing a sub-
symmetrical pair of short, stout, slightly curved spines enclosing the bifid limb of the
flagellum; limb on left, short, broad, abruptly tapering with distal angles unequally produced in two minute spines; the other on right comprising a lanceolate process overlying a trapezoidal plate as broad as long, tapering abruptly to bluntly rounded apex. Genital styles with lower distal angles rounded, not at all pointed.

Male: length, 4.0 mm., tegmen, 8.0 mm.; female: length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 8.8 mm.

Six males and six females from Viti Levu: Tailevu, Korovou, July 1937, Valentine; Suva Bay, June 16, 1923, Swezey; Vunindawa, May 3, 1941, holotype male, Krauss. One female on Ovalau: Draiba trail, alt. 800-1,000 ft., July 8, 1938, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the shape of the frontal disk and of the genitalia, the proportions of the tegmina, and the coloration.

**Figure 20.** *Flaccia oediceras*: a, frons; b, head in profile; c, apical portion of tegmen; d, anal segment, pygofer, and genital style.

5. *Flaccia oediceras*, new species (fig. 20, a-d).

Vertex tapering distally, truncate at apex. Lateral carinae of frons subparallel, very narrowly separate throughout, subcontiguous near eyes. Disk of frons entirely flat. Antennae with second segment enlarged, 1.5 times as wide as in males of *tunidisfrons*, eyes deeply emarginate. Tegmina 2.2 times as long as broad.

Testaceous; vertex except at margins, sides of head, mesonotum except carinae, brown to fuscous. Tegmina yellowish hyaline, slightly infuscate at forks of veins, M and Cu between their first forks and transverse subapical line, and distal half of first claval vein and apical margin extensively marked with red. Wings hyaline, veins concolorous.

Pygofer with dorsolateral angles slightly produced in a convex lobe. Aedeagus tubular, reflexed in a flagellum. A spine at left ventrally at base of flagellum, slightly curved. Flagellar lobe longitudinally furred, on one side broad, tapering cephalad to a point in profile, on the other distally truncate with apical angles minutely pointed, and laterally with a curved groove.
Two males from Viti Levu, Tholo-i-Suva, alt. 500-600 ft., July 21, 1938, holotype male; July 25, 1938; both by Zimmerman.
This species is readily distinguished by the swollen antennae, the shape of the genitalia, and the coloration of the tegmina.

Genus Paralyricen Muir


Vertex in dorsal view distinctly triangular, tapering to apex, lateral margins narrow, not thickened. Aedeagus tubular, in ventral view strongly sinuate, a shagreen area distally. Flagellum reflexed, curved slightly to left, with a pair of short unequal slightly divergent spinose processes at apex.

![Paralyricen knowlesi](image)

Figure 21.—Paralyricen knowlesi: a, frons; b, vertex; c, head in profile; d, apical portion of tegmen; e, pregenital sternite of female.

Two males and two females from Viti Levu: Bulu near Sovi, April 21, 1941, Krauss.

2. Paralyricen astyanax, new species (fig. 22, a-d).
Vertex in dorsal view not triangular, lateral margins parallel except at base, distally thickened.
Stramineous; head sometimes suffused reddish brown with disk of frons and of clypeus, except for median carina, fuscous. Tegmina sordid hyaline, powdered white,
lightly suffused fuscous over transverse veins and in apical cells R and M, veins yellowish, apical margin narrowly red. Wings hyaline, powdered white, veins orange to brown. Anal segment short, ventral margin in profile obtusely convex and angulate at middle, distal angles not produced. Pygofer with dorsolateral angles produced, strongly tapering to a point; medioventral process shortly triangular, about 2.5 times wider across base than long. Aedeagus tubular, curved upward and hollowed out dorsally distally, apex reflected cephalad, armed with a pair of broad lobes, unequal and tapering to a point, enclosing two lobes in middle line, one above the other, the dorsal broad, expanding distally, produced in two unequal spines at apex, the ventral of about same length in form of a straight, parallel-sided lamina truncate at apex. Genital styles expanding distally, apical margin subtruncate, oblique, lower angle rectangulate-acute, dorsal margin with a slight eminence at middle bearing a short spine directed laterad.

Male: length, 3.5 mm., tegmen, 6.0 mm.

Seven males from Ongea, July 27, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the shape of the head dorsally and in profile and by the genitalia, coloration, and size.

**Figure 22.**—a-d, Paralyricen astyanax: a, vertex and pronotum; b, anal segment of male; c, medio-ventral process of pygofer; d, apex of genital style. e-h, F. sphaeromma: e, frons; f, head in profile; g, apical portion of tegmen; h, pregenital sternite of female.

3. **Paralyricen sphaeromma**, new species (fig. 22, e-h).

Vertex in dorsal view rather narrowly triangular, tapering distally, lateral margins not thickened. Ocelli large, hemispherically protuberant.

Testaceous; sides of head before eyes, base of clypeus at sides, mesonotum and abdomen subcastaneous. Tegmina sordid hyaline, slightly infuscate at transverse veins, in R and M at apex and in subapical cells of M4+5 and Cu1, veins concolorous to orange. Wings hyaline, veins yellowish. Seventh abdominal sternite of female with a transverse carina at middle, slightly convex cephalad; hind margin shallowly and evenly convex, lateral angles slightly tumid.

Female: length, 4.2 mm., tegmum, 7.0 mm.
A single female, holotype, from Viti Levu, Matawailevu, Aug. 3-11, 1937, H. St. John.

This species is distinguished by shape of head and pregenital sternite, by size, and coloration. It is readily separable from *P. knorlesi* by the larger and protuberant ocelli.

4. **Paralyricen vespillo**, new species (fig. 23, a-d).

Vertex rather narrowly triangular, tapering to narrowly truncate apex, lateral margins not at all thickened; disk of frons minute, as broad across apex as long in middle line. Tegmina with apical margin sinuate, apical veinlets of M+1 strongly sinuate.

Fuscous; all carinae and margins, sides of head below subantennal process, a patch on side of clypeus, middle portion and apex of hind tibiae and apices of tarsal joints, sternites of abdomen, tawny. Seventh abdominal sternite piceous, scarlet at base, a transverse band notched at middle and distal margins pallid testaceus. Tegmina translucent, infuscate with dark fuscous markings as in other species, veins prominent, yellow, costal and apical margin narrowly red. Wings hyaline, veins brown.

Seventh abdominal sternite of female with a median transverse carina, apical margin shallowly convex, ventrolateral lobes of eighth segment in posterior view relatively narrow, about three times as long as broad, tapering dorsally to a slender point.

Female: length, 4.0 mm., tegmen, 9.0 mm.

![Figure 23](image)

**Figure 23**—a-d, *Paralyricen vespillo*: a, frons; b, head in profile; c, apical portion of tegmen; d, pregenital sternite of female. e-h, *P. similis*: e, frons; f, head in profile; g, apical portion of tegmen; h, pregenital sternite of female.

One female from Viti Levu: Tailevu, Aug. 1937, holotype, Valentine.

This species is distinguished by its size, the shape of the head and apical margin of the tegmina and genitalia, and by its coloration. It differs from the following species in the shorter visible portion of frontal disk and in the distinctly narrower ventrolateral portions of the eighth abdominal segment.
5. *Paralyricen similis*, new species (fig. 23, e-h).

Vertex rather narrowly triangular, tapering to pointed apex, lateral margins not thickened; disk of frons markedly longer in middle line than broad across apex. Tegmina with apical margin slightly sinuate, apical veins of M_{1r} distinctly sinuate.

Testaceous; sides of head, intercarinal areas of mesonotum, post-tibiae and tarsi subapically fuscous. Abdomen infuscate laterally and dorsally in male. Tegmina translucent, brownish yellow, lightly suffused fuscous distally over transverse veins and in cells of M_{1r} and Cu. Seventh sternite fuscous, membrane at its base scarlet.

Seventh abdominal sternite of female with a transverse and slightly angulate carina at middle, distal margin shallowly convex. Ventrolateral lobes of eighth abdominal segment in posterior view drop-shaped, broad below and tapering rapidly to a short point dorsally, height not more than twice width across base.

Aedeagus of male scarcely sinuate in ventral view, flagellum reflected cephalad and terminated in a stout, bluntly pointed spine process.

Male: length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 2.7 mm.; female: length, 4.1 mm., tegmen, 8.0 mm.


This species is distinguished by the shape of the head and genitalia and by its coloration. It is very like *P. vespillo* but has a relatively longer frontal disk, broader ventrolateral lobes on the eighth abdominal segment, and a generally lighter coloration.

Genus *Harpanor*, new genus

Vertex longer than broad (1.7:1), lateral margins straight, tapering distally, apical margin concave, lateral margins raised; frons narrow but distinct, about as broad at base as at apex, narrowest at level of lower margin of eyes; clypeus medially carinate. Head in profile with vertex straight, meeting shallowly curved frons at an angle of 70 degrees; antennae in male not longer than head, second segment with two subequal cylindrical limbs, one straight, expanding distally, truncate at apex, where arista is attached, the other U-shaped, arising near the base and curved upward. No subbenthalian process. Pronotum very short, angulately convex anteriorly, posterior margin angulately excavate with a distinct acute notch in middle line, hollowed out laterally behind eyes, lateral lobes broadly rounded ventrally; mesonotum convex, broader than long, carinae obsolete, a pair of small wartlike eminences near middle on traces of lateral carinae. Legs long and slender.

Tegmina with Sc-R+M fork at about basal fifth, R+M fork at middle, R two-branched at apex, M_{1r} five-branched, M_{2r} two-branched. Wings only a little shorter than tegmina, stridulatory area well-developed, slightly bullate.

Anal segment of male long with a large vertical process medially on lower surface. Genital styles each with four spine processes, one mediadorsally, one apically, and two ventrally.

Type species, *Harpanor fuligo*, new species.

This genus differs from *Archara*, *Cyclometopum*, and *Heronax* in the shape of the head and antennae, and from *Interamma* in venation. It is close to *Megatropis flexicornis* Muir but larger and differently colored. It differs in venation from *coccineolinea* Muir, type of *Megatropis*, which in this character is indistinguishable from *Interamma ascendens* Walker.
1. **Harpanor fuligo**, new species (fig. 24, a-f).

Fuscous; margins of head and carinse of elytrons almost piceous, all surfaces powdered pruinose. Tegmina smoky, powdered pruinose; middle areas of cells somewhat paler; veins dark fuscous, except those in costal cell, and in Sc and M between ultimate transverse line of veinlets and margin, which are pallid. Wings smoky, darker distally, veins fuscous.

Anal segment moderately long, distal margin transverse, apical angles produced in long, slender processes, decurved through 90 degrees, a large vertical conical process directed ventrad, arising from lower surface directly below anal foramen. Aedeagus tubular, reflected distally in a flagellum, this flagellum with a delicate elongate membranous lobe on left, a longer lobe on right obliquely bisected with a narrow membranous band, a simple spine directed dorsad in middle. Genital styles expanded distally, a short outwardly curved spinose process at middle of dorsal margin, an incurved spinose process at apex, two short incurved spinose processes ventrally near middle.

Male: length, 4.0 mm., tegmen, 6.5 mm.

One male from Viti Levu: Nandarivatu, alt. 3,600 ft., beating shrubs, Sept. 6, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

![Figure 24](image)

**Figure 24.**—*Harpanor fuligo*: a, head, anterior view; b, head, profile; c, vertex; d, tegmen; e, anal segment and genital style; f, aedeagus.

**Genus Kamendaka** Distant

1. **Kamendaka nigrospersa**, new species (fig. 25, a-d).

Yellowish to red; a narrow line on side of head before eyes, three spots on mesonotum and a spot on pleurite below each tegula, prothorax, a spot on basal third and at apex of post-tibiae, picuous. Tegmina golden yellow, four small spots in basal third, linear marks in apical cells of Sc and M and two spots in subapical cells of M, fuscous, a broad curved band of pink following nodal line; veins orange to red, apical margin narrowly red. Wings hyaline, veins concolorous.

Female: length, 2.8 mm., tegmen, 4.6 mm.

![Diagram of Kamendaka nigrospersa](image)

**Figure 25.—a-d, Kamendaka nigrospersa**: a, vertex; b, head in profile; c, tegmen; d, ventral view of female genitalia. e-g, *K. rubrinervis*: e, head in profile; f, vertex; g, tegmen.

Three females from Viti Levu: Tholo-i-Suva, June 28 (holotype), 29, 1924, Bryan; Nandarivatu, October 1937, Valentine. One specimen from Ovalau: Draiba trail, alt. 600-800 ft., July 9, 1938, Zimmerman.

2. **Kamendaka rubrinervis**, new species (fig. 25, e-g).

Anal segment of male about twice as long as broad, lateral margins subparallel in basal half, slightly concave in distal half, apical angles broadly rounded, apical margin shallowly excavate. Pygofer with dorsolateral angles prominently produced to form a triangle, angle slightly acute, medioventral process about 1.3 times as long as broad, margins slightly tapering distally, apical margin about semicircularly convex. Aedeagus tubular, curved shallowly dorsal distally, a curved flagellum at apex reflected cephalad above aedeagus for two-thirds of its length; flagellum expanding distally, curved to right; a moderately long and slender spinose process at base on right, profile of dorsal margin with two triangular eminences, the first formed by a vertical triangular sclerite on the left side, the second by a similar but more symmetrical plate on the right side. Genital styles thin, of subequal width throughout, tapering to an acute point at apex, dorsal margin at middle with
a small spine curved laterad apically, basad of this a long shallowly convex submembranous eminence, a large narrowly triangular lobe on inner surface near base directed medially.

Reddish orange, underside of body stramineous; keels of frons, a suffusion on genae, lateral fields of mesonotum, and pleurites, fusco-sanguineous. Tegmina hyaline, slightly smoky, a broad band from costa to commissural margin at basal third, distal veins of Sc+R and M and distal transverse veins orange yellow, remaining veins and portions of margin red. Wings hyaline, powdered white, veins concolorous.

Male: length, 4.5 mm, tegmen, 60 mm.

One male from Viti Levu: Nandrivatu, alt. 2,700 ft., at light, Sept. 9, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished from the preceding by its size and coloration.

Genus **Pyrrhoneura** Kirkaldy


   Anal segment rather long, considerably and slightly asymmetrically expanded in basal half; length scarcely exceeding basal width, sides distally curving into rounded apical margin. Pygofer asymmetrical, left posterior margin produced in dorsal half in a shallow lobe drawn out at middle in a sharp point, corresponding portion of right margin not or obliquely lobate, shallowly convex. Aedeagus cylindrical, asymmetrical, curved upward distally, dorsal margin of left side expanded distally in a shallow convex lobe with a minute excisional lobe at middle in a sharp point, corresponding portion of right margin not or obliquely lobate, shallowly convex. Aedeagus at apex reflected in a short flagellum giving off two slender sinuately decurved spines, that of left side two-thirds length of aedeagus, that of right distinctly shorter. Genital styles long, very narrow, feebly expanded distally and smoothly curved dorsad, longitudinally sulcate in distal half; apical margin rounded; a shallow convex lobe on dorsal margin bearing a small stout curved process directed laterad at its apex. Pregenital sternite introverted in middle submarginally, apical margin broadly and evenly convex, interrupted by a narrow parallel-sided incision in middle line.

Two males, five females, and two mutilated specimens from Viti Levu:

The intensity of the infuscation and the development or suppression of the hyaline areas, with perhaps the exception of that between the median fork and the claval apex, are variable. No definite subspecies have been recognized.

2. **Pyrrhoneura charonea**, new species (fig. 26, a, b).

   Width across base of vertex, excluding margins, 1.5 times length in middle. Frons with carinac not contiguous in basal half, vertex in profile rounding into frons, lateral carinae of pronotum subfoliaceous. Tegmina fully three times as long as maximum width.
Seventh sternite shallowly convex, apical margin convex, not reflexed, slightly indented at middle, a slight eminence in middle line just distal of middle, surface between this and hind margin flat, not introverted along middle line.

Fuscous; claspers, rostrum, and legs straw-colored. Tegmina uniformly dark fuscous, powdered with white; veins dark red, of a brighter hue apically.

Female: length, 3.5 mm., tegmen, 5.5 mm.

One female from Aavea, Sept. 22, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the shape of the seventh abdominal sternite and by coloration.

3. **Pyrrhoreura poecila**, new species (fig. 26, d).

Anal segment moderately long, scarcely twice as long as broad across base; in profile margins straight, parallel, apex truncate, slightly oblique. Pygofer with lateral margins distinctly convex in dorsal half, very slightly excavate in ventral half, a slight submarginal protuberance mediately to ventrally. Aedeagus cylindrical, curved upward distally and reflected cephalad, terminating in a pair of long slender spiny processes extending cephalad, decurved apically. Genital styles gradually expanding distally, tapering in distal quarter to pointed apex, a large quadrate lobe in middle of dorsal margin giving off a slender oblique process lobe dorsocaudally. Prenatal sternite of female distinctly introverted in middle line submarginally, apical margin triangularly produced, cleft in middle line, apical lobes acute.

Testaceous pallid; mesonotum testaceous brown, antennae, lateral lobes of pronotum, tegulae, abdomen, and dorsal lobe of genital styles orange red or red. Tegmina fuscous, corium distinctly variegated ochraceous especially in Cu and claval areas, apical margin and two small submarginal spots pallid yellow; veins red, all except those of Cu pallid near margin; wings faintly infumè, veins red.

Male: length, 2.0 mm., tegmen, 3.8 mm.; female: length, 2.0 mm., tegmen, 3.9 mm.

Four males and one female from Ovalau: Draiba trail, alt. 800-1,000 ft., July 8, 1938, allotype female; Thawathi, July 12, 1938, holotype male; all by Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished from *P. saccharicida* by the shape of the frons and from other species by the color and the genitalia of both sexes.
Genus *Nesocore* Kirkaldy


**KEY TO SPECIES OF NESOCORE**

1. Carinae on face not contiguous. .......................... 9
   Carinae on face contiguous, if only basally .............. 2
   Total length with folded tegmina more than 5.9 mm. .... 3
   Total length with folded tegmina less than 5.9 mm ....... 4

2. Disk of frons extending almost to level of upper margin of eyes. Lau *subfulva* .......................... 5
   Disk of frons minute, not attaining level of eyes. Viti Levu *clitoria* .............................. 6

3. Total length less than 5 mm. Viti Levu *pygmaea* .......... 7
   Total length more than 5 mm. ................................ 8

4. Tegmina and body cretaceous. Tegmina and body more or less colored .... 9
   Tegmina and body cretaceous. ................................ 10

5. Pregenital sternite of female with 2 points. Viti Levu *candida* .... 11
   Pregenital sternite rounded. Viti Levu *nivea* ............ 12

6. Head, pleurites, and veins of tegmina bright red. Viti Levu *coccinea* Muir 13
   These parts at most dark red or not red. .......... 14
   Body stramineous, tegmina pallid, apical margin and upper veins red, wings pallid. Viti Levu *elutriata* .... 15
   Body reddish fuscous, tegmina smoky, veins red orange; wings clouded fuscous. Viti Levu *purpurigena* .... 16
   Tegmina infuscate in posterior half, wings milky hyaline. Viti Levu *fidelica* Kirkaldy Tegmina irregularly suffused fuscous, wings fuscous .......... 17

   One male from Viti Levu: Lami Quarry, near Suva, July 24, 1938, Zimmerman.

2. *Nesocore subfulva*, new species (fig. 27, b, c).
   Lateral carinae of frons contiguous only at base, disk of frons in facial view extending narrowly to level of upper margin of eyes. A pair of small vertical flanges on mesonotum near apex of lateral carinae, which elsewhere are obsolete, and a round callus on each hind margin.
   Ochrous fuscous; tegmen yellowish hyaline, a diffuse faint fuscous cloud overlying M and Cu to apex, a dark spot in M near apex, apical veinlets orange.
   Seventh sternite with posterior margin produced submedially into a pair of short acute points.
   Female: length, 3.2 mm., tegmen, 4.8 mm.
   One female from Tuvutha, Sept. 10, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

3. *Nesocore clitoria*, new species (fig. 27, d, e).
   Lateral carinae of frons contiguous to near apex, disk of frons minute. Mesonotum with lateral carinae not more prominent than median.
   Pale fuscous; head before eyes tawny, tinged red, clypeus, lower part of body, fore and middle legs stramineous, seventh sternite dark fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, slightly infuscate, darker in distal half, R and M between middle of tegmen and transverse vein-
lets, and apical margin red, veins otherwise yellow to pallid; a spot in M at transverse line picaceous. Wings slightly fuscos, veins red.

Seventh sternite about as long as broad, equilaterally triangular, narrowly cleft at apex with an ovate depression basad of cleft.

Female: length, 3.1 mm., tegmen, 5.0 mm.

One female from Viti Levu: Belt road, 16-18 miles west of Suva, beating shrubs, July 22, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by its coloration, the shape of the seventh sternite, and its size.

![Figure 27.](image)

Nesocore coccinea, vertex. b, c, N. subfulva: b, vertex; c, pregenital sternite of female. d, e, N. clioria: d, vertex and pronotum; e, pregenital sternite of female.

4. Nesocore pygmaea, new species (fig. 28, a, b).

Lateral carinae of frons contiguous to base of antennae, disk of frons small but distinct, mesonotal carinae feebly developed in apical half.

Testaceus. Sides of head above eyes, vertex, lateral carinae of frons at base, a line on pronotum behind eyes, and lateral fields of mesonotum fuscos. Tegmina hyaline, powdered with white, slightly infuscate over most of surface; a picaceous spot in M at transverse line, M and Cu, distad of middle red, veins otherwise concolorous. Wings slightly infuscate, veins red.

Seventh sternite more than twice as broad as long, apical margin sinuately convex, subtruncate medially, marginal area broadly tumid, narrowly interrupted by cleft-like depression medially.

Female: length, 2.1 mm., tegmen, 3.1 mm.

One female from Viti Levu: Tholo-i-Suva, alt. 500-600 ft., July 21, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by its coloration, the shape of the seventh sternite, and its size.
5. **Nesocore candida**, new species (fig. 28, c, d).

Lateral carinae of frons contiguous only in basal half, disk of frons in facial view extending almost to level of middle of eyes. Lateral margins of pronotum eleven-sixteenths length of eye, mesonotal carinae distinct in apical half. Stramineous, powdered white; tegmina hyaline, powdered white, a small area near node, membrane distal of transverse veins, a spot on transverse veins in M, and a small spot at apex of clavus fuscos, veins inconspicuous. Wings hyaline, powdered white, veins inconspicuous.

Seventh abdominal sternite subequilaterally triangular with a longitudinal cleft-like groove at apex, with margin terminating in a small point at each side of it.

Female: length, 2.3 mm., tegmen, 4.0 mm.

One female from Viti Levu: Tholo-i-Suva, June 28, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by coloration and by shape of seventh abdominal sternite.

![Figure 28](image_url)

**Figure 28.**—a, b, *Nesocore pygnaea*: a, vertex and pronotum; b, pregenital sternite of female. c, d, *N. candida*: c, vertex; d, pregenital sternite of female.

**Nesocore nivea**, new species (fig. 29, a, b).

Lateral carinae of frons contiguous only in basal half, disk of frons in facial view extending to level of upper margin of eyes. Lateral margins of pronotum fourteen-sixteenths length of eye. Mesonotal carinae distinct in apical half. Stramineous, powdered white; head, apart from clypeus and antennae, suffused brownish-purple. Tegmina hyaline, powdered white; a spot at transverse veins in M and a pale narrow suffusion inside apical margin fuscous. Wings hyaline, powdered white, veins inconspicuous.

Seventh abdominal sternite broadly subtriangular, apical margin produced with the sides meeting at apex at right angles, slightly truncate in middle line, submarginal area flattened, not tumid, margin not pointed on each side of distal median notch.

Female: length, 2.8 mm., tegmen, 4.8 mm.

One female from Viti Levu: Tholo-i-Suva, alt. 500-600 ft., July 21, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by its coloration and the shape of the seventh sternite. It is also readily separable from *candida* by the longer frontal disk and by the relatively longer carinae on the pronotum between the eyes and tegulae.
7. **Nesocore elutria**, new species (fig. 29, e, d).

Lateral carinate of frons contiguous to level of base of antennae, narrow disk of frons in facial view slightly longer than broad; mesonotal carinae distinct in apical half.

Testaceous stramineous, mesonotum castaneous. Tegmina hyaline, very faintly suffused with fuscos in cell Cu, and across M fork, a picaceous spot in M at transverse line, apical veinlets and margin red, veins otherwise yellowish. Wings hyaline, powdered white, veins concolorous.

Seventh sternite of abdomen more than twice as broad as long, subhomboidal, distal margins straight, oblique, converging to meet at apex in an angle of 125 degrees, separated by a narrow but deep cleft which extends cephalad as a trough. Hind marginal area tumid.

Female: length, 2.1 mm., tegmen, 4.0 mm.

![Figure 29](image)

**Figure 29.**—a, b, *Nesocore nivea*: a, vertex and pronotum; b, pregenital sternite of female. c, d, *N. elutria*: c, vertex and pronotum; d, pregenital sternite of male. e, f, *N. purpurigena*: e, vertex and pronotum; f, pregenital sternite of female.

One female from Viti Levu: Lami Quarry near Suva, alt. 10-250 ft., beating shrubs, July 24, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by its size, its coloration, and the shape of the seventh sternite. The last is somewhat like that in *N. pygmaea*, but the apex is less truncate, while the marginal area is less tumid than in *pygmaea*. *N. elutria* is also separated from *pygmaea* by size and tegminal coloration.
8. **Nesocore purpurigena**, new species (fig. 29, e, f).

Lateral carinae of frons contiguous to level of lower margin of eye; mesonotal carinae distinct in apical half. Fusceous, suffused reddish, sides of head reddish purple, mesonotum fuscous, darker laterally. Tegmina hyaline, infuscate except in cells C, Sc, and portions of R, a dark spot in M at transverse line, veins vermillon red. Wings slightly infuscate, veins red.

Seventh abdominal sternite large, twice as broad as long, hind margin strongly and sinuously convex, marginal area distinctly flattened, a short narrow cleft medially at apex with margins forming a very slight point at edge of cleft.

Female: length, 2.8 mm., tegmen, 4.5 mm.

One female from Viti Levu: alt. 500 ft., Tholo-i-Suva, beating, July 25, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by its size, its coloration, and the shape of seventh abdominal sternite in the female.

Genus **Swezeyia** Kirkaldy


**KEY TO AUSTRALASIAN GENERA OF CENCHREINI**

1. Subanntenal process absent or very small................................................. 2

Subanntenal process well-developed ..................................................... 7

2. Pronotum with lateral carinae absent or feebly developed.......................... 3

Pronotum with lateral carinae well-developed........................................ 5

3. Frons and vertex in profile meeting at an angle........................................ 4

Frons and vertex in profile forming a curve........................................... 6

Dawnaria Distant

4. Subcostal cell long................................................................. 5

Subcostal cell short............................................................................. 6

Goneokara Muir

5. Frons with lateral carinae contiguous in basal half................................. 7

Frons with lateral carinae not contiguous.............................................. 6

Tempora Matsumura

6. Length of vertex subequal to width at base......................................... 8

Length of vertex much exceeding width at base, vertex narrow.................. 9

Phaciocephalus Kirkaldy

7. ................................................................. 8

Basiloecephalus Kirkaldy

8. ................................................................. 9
7. Pronotum with lateral carinae absent or feebly developed........................................ 8
8. Pronotum with lateral carinae strongly developed.................................................. 12
9. Tegmina with subcostal cell long................................................................. 10
10. Tegmina with subcostal cell short............................................................. 9
9. Frons with a median carina................................................. Eocenchrea Muir
10. Frons without a median carina............................................... Herpsis Stål
11. Frons and vertex in profile meeting at an angle, subantennal process forming a
carina below antennae.............................................. Cylcomotopus Muir
12. Frons and vertex in profile forming a curve, subantennal process semicircular;
antennae ovate, not reaching to apex of head.............................................. Lamenia Stål
11. Tegmina long, distally pointed, wider at middle than across middle of clavus;
subcostal cell beginning slightly before middle of tegmen................................ Neocyclopara Muir
12. Tegmina with costal and commissural margins subparallel, rounded-truncate at
apex, not much wider at middle than across middle of clavus, subcostal cell
beginning relatively near to base.......................................................... Herpsis Stål

Genus Phaciecephalus Kirkaldy


KEY TO FIJIAN SPECIES OF PHACIECEPHALUS

1. Tegmina marked with red or orange at least in area of claval suture.............................................. 2
2. Tegmina not as above................................................................. 3
3. Tegmina with two golden-yellow spots on commissural margin, red hue brilli-
ant; pygofer and pregenital sternite pallid.............................................. Miltodias Kirkaldy
4. Tegmina duller, markings orange with commissural margin of clavus pallid, or
fusco-ash with crimson area overlying claval suture; pygofer and pregenital
sternite pallid........................................................................ Nesocephes Kirkaldy
5. Tegmina grayish white, Sc and first claval vein dark fuscos, M and basal part
of C1 paler fuscos; mesonotum outside disk fuscos.............................................. Marpisia*
6. Tegmina with yellowish or fuscos-piceous ground color.................................................. 4
7. Tegmina with costal cell creamy white, remainder fuscos-piceous, sometimes
with red veins........................................................................ Pullatus Kirkaldy
8. Tegmina not as above........................................................................ 5
9. Clypeus fuscos at apex, at least on sides.................................................. 6
10. Clypeus pallid at apex or its median carina fuscos........................................... 7
11. Pronotum sublaterally fuscos, fuscos band on tegmina not connected with com-
missural margin........................................................................ Vitiensis Kirkaldy
12. Pronotum pallid, tegminal fuscos band touching commissural margin near
middle........................................................................ Nesocephes Kirkaldy
13. Median carina of clypeus fuscos, first claval vein narrowly in fuscos, fuscos
band on tegmina absent from clavus, not touching commissural margin
.................................................................................. Troas*
14. Clypeus wholly pale, first claval vein pallid except near apex, fuscos band on
tegmina touching commissural margin near apex of clavus.................................................................. Minyrias Kirkaldy

Stramineous yellow; apex of clypeus, carinae of frons at base, side of head before
eyes, pronotum behind eye and mesonotum in same line, tibiae at apex fuscos, legs otherwise.
Fennah—Fulgoroidea of Fiji

wise sordid stramineous. Pygofer and pregenital sternite fuscescent. Tegmina hyaline, powdered white; a band of equal width throughout, extending from mesonotal margin of clavus to apex in R and M and including junction of Sc-I-R and M, fuscescent, sometimes replaced by tawny orange over claval suture. Commisural marginal area pallid in clavus, yellow distal of clavus, not invaded at any point by fuscescent. Wings hyaline, powdered white.


This species is distinguished by the coloration, especially by the complete separation of the longitudinal band on the tegmina from the commissural margin.


Pallid stramineous; upper half of head, middle of pronotum, upper half of antennal chamber and middle of mesonotum golden yellow; pro- and mesothorax and postfemora at apex, post-tibiae at base, infuscate. Eyes, pronotum laterad of middle, lateral fields and base of mesonotum orange red. Tegmina translucent, pallid cream; a broad suffusion in costal cell near base fuscescent, extreme basal area of clavus and an area between posterior claval vein and margin golden yellow; remainder of tegmen posterior to M orange red.


The Ovalau specimen is distinctly brighter than those from Viti Levu, the color being scarlet rather than reddish orange and invading the basal portion of the frons. The pygofer and pregenital sternite of all specimens are pallid stramineous.


Testaceous; vertex and sides of head above eyes, apex of clypeus and rostrum, pronotum on each side of median carina and inside antennal chamber, mesonotum and tegulae, forelegs and mesothorax, sternites of abdomen and genitalia fuscescent. Tegmina dark fuscescent; costal cell pallid or yellowish, veins sometimes orange red, with intercalary areas of M, Cu and clavus invaded from veins with khaki. Wings smoky, veins fuscescent.

Male: length, 3.0 mm., tegmen, 4.5 mm.; female: length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 6.0 mm.


This is the largest of the species before me and is readily recognizable by its somber colors.

Yellowish stramineous; carinae of frons at base, a triangular area in posterolateral angles of pronotum, including margin, lateral angles and posterolateral margins of mesonotum and apex of scutellum, profemora subapically, all tibiae apically, and apical segment of pro- and mesosterni fuscous to fuscous pigous; mesonotum otherwise orange brown. Pygofer and pregenital sternite fuscous. Tegmina yellowish hyaline, powdered white, anterior half appearing gray; a spot at angle of clavus and vein Sc fuscous pigous; a curved fuscous band of subequal width throughout but basally darkest where overlying veins, beginning just posterior to junction of Sc+R and M, invading anterior portion of clavus and reaching commissural margin near apex of clavus, hence curving over Cu, M to cells R, and M; at margin, costal margin in Sc and last apical cell of Cu fuscous; interval areas between M and Cu, and Cu and claval suture orange fuscous. Wings hyaline, powdered white.

One female from Viti Levu: ridge west of Nandarivatu, alt. 2,600-3,000 ft., Sept. 9, 1938, Zimmerman. One female from Ovalau: Andubangda, alt. 1,000-1,500 ft., July 18, 1938, Zimmerman.

The species is distinguished by its coloration.


Pallid stramineous; sides of clypeus at apex, frontal carinae, portions of pleurites, mesonotum lateral of disk, apical ventrites of abdomen, and genitalia fuscous.

Tegmina hyaline, sparsely powdered white, portion adjacent to commissural margin creamy white to yellowish; a fuscous band, slightly broadening distally, from mesonotum margin of clavus to apical margin in all cells of R and M; an oblique fuscous band arising at junction of Sc+R and M entering the above one-fourth from base and emerging to cross clavus to commissural margin; apical margin narrowly red.

One male from Ovalau: Draiba trail, alt. 600-800 ft., July 9, 1938, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by its coloration and tegmental pattern. The pallid pronotum readily separates it from the preceding species. The tegmental pattern, as noted by Kirkaldy, is the same as in *miltodias*, which, however, differs in color and in the sublaterally pigmented pronotum.


Viti Levu specimens: pallid cream, median carina of clypeus, lateral carinae of mesonotum yellow; pronotum behind eyes, lateral fields of mesonotum, profemora and tibiae, fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, powdered white in anterior half, infuscate in a longitudinal band to apex along M, with an orange-red adjoining band on corium between this and first claval vein, posterior area of tegmen from base to apex dull yellow. Infuscate areas of body and tegmina sometimes replaced with pale orange yellow.

Matuku specimens: coloration generally more vivid, fuscous areas confined to distal half of tegmental band, posterior portion of tegmen sometimes white, not yellow.

Vanua Maalauu specimens: carinae of frons narrowly fuscous. Tegmina dark fuscous at base of clavus, and in a narrow band overlying M in front of orange-red area of M-Cu on corium, infuscation in M in membrane dark, pale areas of tegmen grayish hyaline.

Pygofer and pregenital sternite in all specimens dark fuscous.

It is evident from the above series that *P. nesodreptias* is a polytypic species.

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 30.—a, b, Phaciocephalus troas: a, frons and clypeus; b, tegmen. c, d, P. marphias: c, head and thorax; d, tegmen.**

7. **Phaciocephalus troas**, new species (fig. 30, a, b).

Testaceous yellow; median carina of clypeus, but not sides at apex, fuscous. Tegmina yellowish hyaline; clavus and veins near commissural margin golden yellow; first claval vein, claval suture except at base, a slightly curved band overlying Cu, basally, then M3+4, and finally M5+6 near apical margin, fuscous, costal margin near apex narrowly dark. Wings hyaline, powdered white, veins inconspicuous except M and Cu, which are piceous. Pygofer with dorsolateral angles obtuse, not produced, medioventral process distinctly subangulately produced caudal and thickened dorsoventrally. Aedeagal flagellum with a spine, decurved at apex, at its base on each side; medially below a long slender spine slightly curved upward; lying above basal portion of aedeagus dorsally a short lobe terminated in a pair of plicate slender filaments. Pregenital sternite of female
produced distally in a subrectangular lobe, as long as broad across its base, slightly narrowed apically.

Male: length, 3.0 mm., tegmen, 5.0 mm.; female: length, 3.0 mm., tegmen, 5.0 mm.

Three males and two females from Viti Levu: Tholo-i-Suva, alt. 500 ft., beating, July 25 (holotype), 27, 1938; Mt. Korombamba, alt. 800-1,200 ft., beating shrubs, Aug. 1, 1938; alt. 2,600-3,000 ft., on ridge west of Nandarivatu, Sept. 9, 1938; Belt Road, 40-50 miles west of Suva, July 26, 1938; all by Zimmermann.

In the material before me, the pregenital sternite of the female is pallid whereas the subrectangular posterior portion is fuscous. The species is distinguished by fuscous median carina of elyptus and by terminal coloration.

8. **Phaeoccephalus marpsias**, new species (fig. 30, c, d).

Stramineous; lateral carinae of frons, pronotum behind eyes, lateral fields of mesonotum, tibiae at apex, apical joint of pro- and mesoars sia dark fuscous. Tegmina milky, Sc+R in basal half and clavol veins at base narrowly piceous, a marginal cloud in apical cells of R and M,+f fuscous, whole tegmental area posterior to M suffused yellowish with veins fuscous, veins otherwise pallid, apical margin and apex of elyptus orange.

Pygofer with medioventral process longer than broad, distally rounded.

Male: length, 2.6 mm., tegmen, 4.0 mm.

One male from Viti Levu: Navai Mill, near Nandarivatu, alt. 2,500 ft., beating, Sept. 17, 1938, holotype, Zimmermann.

This species is distinguished by the coloration.

**Genus Lamenia Stål**


1. **Lamenia caliginea** (Stål).


One male from Rotuma: Soluara, Aug. 11, 1938, H. St. John.

**Key to Australasian Genera of Rhotanini**

1. Tegmina with a triangular cell present at base of first median sector.......................... 2
2. Tegmina without a triangular cell at base of first median sector...**Sumangala Distant**

2. Frons with lateral carinae not contiguous.............................................................. **Decora Dammerman**

3. Frons with lateral carinae contiguous to apex or near it...................................... **Muralysirica Metcalf, Levu Kirkaldy**

3. Pronotum with lateral carinae well-developed.......................................................... 4
4. Pronotum with lateral carinae feeble or absent...................................................... **Rhotana Walker**

**Genus Levu Kirkaldy**


Ovalau specimens: anal segment very short, in profile broader than long, anal style short and broad. Pygofer with lateral margins produced in a convex lobe at middle. Aedeagus cylindrical, curved upward distally, reflected anteriorly in a short flagellum, which is straight on lower margin, convex on upper with sides straight or weakly convex. Genital styles moderately long, expanding distally, apex truncate, apical angles rounded, dorsal margin with two processes directed obliquely dorso-caudal, both minutely spinose at apex, the distal process much longer than basal.

Matuku specimens: as above, but lateral margins of pygofer less produced at middle. Aedeagus with sides of flagellum strongly convex. Genital styles with apical margin convex; forming a single smooth curve with ventral margin; distal dorsal process in side view slightly sinuate and more closely approximated throughout its length to dorsal margin.

![Figure 31](image)

*Figure 31.—Levu vitiensis: a, frons and clypeus; b, tegmen; c, male genitalia, right side.*


In the specimens from Viti Levu, the transverse veins of the tegmina are pallid, except in one or two where the whole of the venation is narrowly infuscate. In the Lau Islands, infuscation of the transverse veins and the apical forks of R and M is normal, whether the longitudinal veins are infuscate or not. The material does not show sufficient variation to warrant recognition of distinct forms.

As regards nomenclature, Kirkaldy was at liberty to treat his barbaric generic name Levu as belonging to any gender he wished; there is accordingly no evidence that his trivial name stands in need of emendation.

**FAMILY ACILIDAE STål**

**KEY TO GENERA OF ACILIDAE OF AUSTRALASIA**

1. Width of vertex not more than two-thirds width of pronotum
   2. Width of vertex more than two-thirds width of pronotum
   3. Metathoracic wings notched at Cn; post-tibiae with six spines; medioventral process of pygofer paired and detached from margin; pregenital sternite of female large, elongate triangular
      4. Rhotala Walker
         Not as above
      5. Vertex with disk depressed, or with three broad sublongitudinal sulci
         6. Achilles Kirby
            Vertex with disk not depressed, anterior marginal carinae obsolete, second segment of antennae projecting laterad beyond eyes
            7. Bunduica Jacobi
               Vertex not as above
               8. Margins of frons and clypeus not foliate, one carina at lateral margin of pronotum
               9. Margins of frons and clypeus foliate, two carinae at lateral margin of pronotum
            10. Basal width of vertex not twice length in middle; clypeus with frons forming a shallow curve in profile
                 11. Faventia Stål
                    Basal width of vertex twice length in middle; clypeus with frons strongly convex in profile
                 12. Booneta Distant
                    Basal width of vertex more than twice as broad as long, anterior margin transverse
                 13. Catonidia Uhler
                         Vertex not more than twice as broad as long, anterior margin angulate at apex
                 14. Anepio Kirkaldy
                         Width of vertex measured at base of middle line at least twice length along middle, usually more, posterior margin not deeply excavate, base of frons visible from above, frons relatively broad throughout, no areoles sublaterally between vertex and frons
                         Width of vertex not twice length along middle; lateroapical areoles present or absent
                 15. Pyrrhylia Kirkaldy
                         Vertex with anterior margin broadly and evenly rounded, distinctly depressed just inside anterior margin; frons with two pale transverse bands
                         Vertex with anterior margin truncate or obtusely angulate at apex
10. Vertex about six times as broad as long in middle; tegmina with foliate elevations on M, Cu, and claval veins. *Tropiphlepsia* Muir

Vertex and tegmina not as above. ................................. 11

11. Frons with disk markedly impressed in apical third, with a transverse pallid band .................................

*Aratylia* Kirkaldy

Frons with disk not depressed, with two pallid transverse bands or none ................................. 12

12. Tegmina with Sc and R together with only three veins at margin, M1+2 forking at apical transverse line, CuA strongly convex before this line. .................................

*Plectoderoides* Matsumura

Venation not as above ................................. 13

13. Frons with two pallid transverse bands. ................................. *Benella* Kirkaldy

Frons devoid of such bands, pronotum very narrow behind eyes, lateral carinae not attaining hind margin, a transverse callus between frons and vertex .................................

*Aganodeca* White

14. Vertex with median carina prominent and apical transverse carina obsolete .................................

*Akotropis* Matsumura

Vertex distinctly transversely carinate at apex ................................. 15

15. Vertex with a single distinct carina across apex. ................................. 16

Vertex with two or more transverse carinae at apex, usually enclosing a more or less distinct triangular facet on each side at base of frons. ................................. 21

16. Vertex elongate triangular or rounded at apex, produced before eyes for about half their length, median carina of frons not visible in dorsal view. .................................

Vertex five- or six-sided, not produced before eyes for more than half their length, usually less, median carina of frons visible in dorsal view. ................................. 19

17. Lateral carinae of frons foliaceous at their junction basally, forming a cornice above disk; frons not mediately carinate at base; tegmina with a large round callus in costal cell near node ................................. *Deferunda* Distant

Lateral carinae of frons not as above; frons carinate at base; tegmina devoid of callus at stigma. ................................. 18

18. Pronotum with supernumerary carinae and areoles outside disk. .................................

*Betatropis* Matsumura

Pronotum devoid of such areoles, posterior margin of vertex truncate. .................................

*Callichlamys* Kirkaldy

19. Median carina of vertex at base as high as lateral margins or nearly so, tegulae curved, not carinate, vertex acutely angulate at apex. ................................. *Salenia* Kirkaldy

Median carina of vertex, if present, weak; disk of vertex distinctly depressed, without an impression on each side of middle line; tegulae often carinate or strongly angulately bent. ................................. 20

20. Vertex not deeply impressed in middle, median carina of pronotum one third as long as lateral carinae; anterior third of mesonotal disk separated by a transverse ridge of callus from posterior two-thirds and of different texture; tegmina with a broad precostal area in basal half. ................................. *Kempiana* Muir

Vertex deeply impressed in middle, median carina of pronotum one half as long as lateral carinae of disk; mesonotal disk and tegmina not as above .................................

*Franciscus* Kirkaldy

21. Lateroapical areoles of vertex feebly demarcated on their frontal margin, each traversed horizontally by a more or less distinct carina arising from lateral margin. ................................. *Eurynomeus* Kirkaldy

Lateroapical areoles, whether distinct or feebly developed, not traversed horizontally by a carina. ................................. 22

22. Lateroapical facets of vertex obscure, a broad callus in position of each .................................

*Aganodeca* White

Lateroapical facets of vertex not replaced by callus. ................................. 23

23. Vertex distinctly mediately carinate throughout, disk scarcely depressed if at all, lateral margins of vertex not subfoliate or raised higher than median carina. ................................. 24
Vertex medially carinate only at base, apical margin transverse making outline of vertex subrectangular, lateral margins somewhat raised; head in profile subangular at apex....Callinesia Kirkaldy

24. Pronotum not markedly narrow or constricted behind eyes, usually devoid of areollets outside disk, lateral discal carinae not concave, not twice as long as median pronotal carina.............................................25
Pronotum much narrowed or constricted behind eyes, usually with areollets, lateral discal carinae concave, at least twice as long as median carina..............26

25. Vertex curving downward anteriorly; lateral discal carinae of pronotum convex, median pronotal carina not half as long as vertex in middle line; tegmina with apical cells of M subequal to subapical cells or longer........Cynthia Kirkaldy
Vertex with disk in one plane; lateral discal carinae of pronotum straight, oblique; tegmina with apical cells of M not nearly as long as subapical, Sc and R with about seven branches at apex..................Usana Distant

26. Anterior half of vertex in profile straight, rectangulately meeting frons.........
Anterior half of vertex in profile slightly decurved, almost rounding into frons at apex.................................................................Phenelia Kirkaldy

27. Lateroapical facets of vertex as broad as long, anterior margin of pronotal disk transverse.............................................Nephelia Kirkaldy
Lateroapical facets of vertex longer than broad; anterior margin of pronotal disk convex.............................................................Argeleva Kirkaldy

**Genus Callichlamys Kirkaldy**


![Figure 32.—*Nephelia trisect*: a, frons and clypeus; b, vertex and pronotum; c, tegmen; d, head.](image-url)
Genus *Nephelia* Kirkaldy


Genus *Eurynomeus* Kirkaldy


![Diagram](image)

**Figure 33.** *Eurynomeus argo*: a, medioventral process of pygofer; b, genital style; c, apex of penial appendages; d, one of paired serrate processes of periantrium; e, left side of periantrium, ventral view.

1. **Eurynomeus argo**, new species (fig. 33, a-e).

   Apical margin of vertex acutely angular, median carina distinct, disk not depressed, with a small impression on each side of middle line, laterobasal transverse carinae of frons feebly.

   Frons, underside of body and legs testaceous; vertex, basal two-thirds of mesonotal disk and a spot at middle of each posterior mesonotal margin fuscous, remainder of thorax ochraceous. Tegmina fuscous, lightly sprinkled pallid.

   Anal segment short, apical margin transverse, medioventral process of pygofer completely bifid, each limb obliquely truncate apically. Periantrium with a pair of porrect lobes, rounded distally, bearing five short teeth on margin, penis with paired limbs each of subequal width to near apex then abruptly tapered into a short lobe rounded at tip. Genital styles narrow, apical process pointed dorsad, a broader lobe, curved cephalad, just basad of it on dorsal margin, a long curved spine on inner face near base.

   Male: length, 4.0 mm, tegmen, 5.0 mm.
One male from Viti Levu, ridge west of Nandarivatu, alt. 2,800 ft., beating shrubs, Sept. 11, 1938, holotype. Zimmerman.
This species differs from the Samoan E. granulatus Muir in the shape of the anal segment, the genital styles, the tip of the medioventral process of the pygofer, the apex of the penial limbs, and the lower aedeagal processes.

**FAMILY TROPIDUCHIDAE Stål**

**KEY TO PACIFIC TROPIDUCHIDAE**

1. Tegmina with a definite costal area traversed by veinlets........................................... 2
   Tegmina without a costal area......................................................................................... 12

2. Vertex distinctly longer than pronotum and mesonotum combined................................. 3
   Vertex not longer than pronotum and mesonotum combined.......................................... 4

3. Frons with a pair of oblique carinae distally between median carina and lateral margins
   Rhinodictyla Kirkaldy
   Frons with only median carina on disk................................................................. Peaggiola Kirkaldy
   Frons with a pair of oblique carinae between median carina and lateral margins...... 5
   Frons without oblique carinae..................................................................................... 8

4. Vertex longer than broad............................................................................................. Macrovana*  
   Vertex not longer than broad...................................................................................... 6

5. Tegmina greenish-translucent; apex of clavus distal of middle...................................... 7
   Tegmina hyaline, veins fuscous; apex of clavus not distal of middle......................... Lavora Muir
   Tegmina with a pair of facets, or small areas bounded by carinae lateroapically
   Vanua Kirkaldy
   Tegmina without such lateroapical facets.................................................................... Leptovanua Melichar

8. Tegmina with many irregular anastomosing veins on corium........................................... Montroslavera Signoret
   Tegmina with only main sectors on corium.................................................................. 9

9. Vertex turbinate; tegmina with apical cells regular and only as long as width of costal area
   Daradacelia Fennah
   Vertex transverse; tegmina with apical cells not regular or longer than width of costal area....................................................................................................................... 10

10. Tegmina with apical cells about as long as subapical; costal area with 26-32 veinlets
    Thaumantia Melichar
    Tegmina with apical cells not equal to subapical; costal area with not more than 20 veinlets.................................................................................................................. 11

11. Tegmina with Sc fork basad of union of claval veins; costal area with about 11 transverse veins; distance from apical margin to apical transverse line of cross veins 1.5 times that from apical transverse line to nodal line...................................................... Peltodictyla Kirkaldy
    Tegmina with Sc fork distad of union of claval veins; costal area with about 20 veins; distance from apical margin to apical transverse line less than 1.5 times that from apical transverse veins to nodal line................................................................. Piciara Walker

12. Frons not twice as long as broad; anterior margin of pronotal disk transverse
   Tambinia Stål
   Frons at least twice as long as broad; anterior margin of pronotal disk acutely convex...................................................................................................................... Swezeyaria Metcalf

**Genus Vanua Kirkaldy**

—Cixius respiciens Walker, List Hom., Addenda, 322, 1858.
KEY TO SPECIES OF VANUA

1. Aedeagus with a long dorsal flagellum directed caudad. Ongea; Mango; Oneta .......................................................... paphia*
   Aedeagus not as above......................................................... 2

2. Aedeagus with a long flagellum at apex directed cephalad. Viti Levu; Ovalau; respicienda (Walker)...........................................
   Aedeagus not as above................................................................ 3

3. Anal segment of male symmetrical or practically so................................. 4
   Anal segment of male asymmetrical, a spine on left distally......................... 6

4. Anal segment of male distally tumid. Namuka; Komo............................. deiopsea*
   Anal segment not distally tumid.................................................................. 5

5. Left process of lateral margin of pygofer foliate, a stout porrect flagellum at
   apex of aedeagus directed dorso-cephalad. Viti Levu............................. sambucina*
   Aedeagus without a flagellum dorsally at apex. Matuku.............................. delamia*

6. Anal segment of male not tumid ventrally at base, apex of aedeagal flagellum
   truncate with spine at one apical angle. Avea; Vanua Mbalavu................... pleone*
   Anal segment tumid ventrally at base, apex of aedeagal flagellum oblique, passing
   insensibly into apical spine. Ongea; Matuku; Oneta................................. taygete*

**Figure 34.** Vanua respicienda: a-d, subspecies serrata: a, anal segment of male; b,
right process of pygofer (Ovalau); c, left process of pygofer; d, aedeagus (Viti Levu).

*Vanua respicienda* (Walker) subspecies *vitiensis* Kirkaldy (fig. 34, e-h).

*Cixius respiciendus* Walker, List Horn., Addenda, 322, 1858.

Anal segment relatively short, not quite symmetrical, tapering from anal foramen to
rounded apex on right of middle line, three times as long as greatest width. Pygofer
asymmetrical, dorsolateral process of left side slightly longer than broad, with its distal
angles produced in short tapering processes, the upper process membranous, the lower
sclerotised and spinose. Process of right side a broad, stout, subcylindrical spine, di-
rected caudad and deflected through 90 degrees to point ventrad. Aedeagus tubular, in an
elongate spiral, with a triangular lobe on ventral surface at apex, this lobe minutely
denticulate on basal margin. A slender flagellum, 0.75 times as long as aedeagus, arising dorsally at apex and directed anteriorly, curved and distally denticulate on left margin.

Male: length, 5.3 mm., tegmen, 7.9 mm.

Two males from Viti Levu: Nandrivatu, alt. 2,600-3,000 ft., Sept. 2, 9, 1938, Zimmerman.

Both the species and subspecies are distinguished by the male genitalia. Two other males from Viti Levu are added here, although the processes on the margins of the pygofer differ in shape. These processes seem to be relatively plastic.

**Vanua respicienda** (Walker) subspecies **serrata**, new subspecies (fig. 34, a-d).

Anal segment moderately long, 2.8 times as long as greatest width, not deflected distad of anal foramen, tapering to pointed apex, which lies very slightly to right of middle line. Pygofer asymmetrical, upper margin of left side slightly produced in a broad tapering lobe inflected mesally, margin of right side produced in a quadrate lobe nearly three times as wide as long, each corner subrectangular and with a very short spine. Aedeagus long, tubular, sinuate, a short membranous lobe ventrally at apex, its distal margin evenly rounded and minutely denticulate. A slender flagellum arising dorsally at apex, slightly curved, extending cephalad for 0.75 length of aedeagus, denticulate to subspinose along left side.

Male: length, 8.1 mm., tegmen, 8.7 mm.

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 35.—** *Vanua respicienda*: a-d, subspecies **flagellata**: a, anal segment of male; b, left process of pygofer (Ovalau); c, right process of pygofer; d, aedeagus (Ovalau). e-h, subspecies **hastata**: e, anal segment of male, dorsal view; f, left process of pygofer; g, right process of pygofer; h, aedeagus (Ovalau).
Two males from Viti Levu: Singatoka, Nov. 2, 1937, Valentine; Mt. Komokomba, alt. 1,300 ft., beating shrubs, Aug. 1, 1938, holotype male, Zimmerman.

This subspecies is distinguished by the male genitalia, and is the Viti Levu type of *V. resicienda* (Walker).

**Vanua resicienda** subspecies *flagellata*, new subspecies (fig. 35, a-d).

Anal segment long, symmetrical, distal portion not deflexed, markedly shorter than basal, lateral margins tapering distad of anal foramen to rounded apex. Pygofer asymmetrical with two processes on left side, the lower triangular, the upper more than twice as long, slender and tapering to a point. Process of right side subquadrate, broader than long, distally truncate, lower angle terminating in a short deflexed spine. Aedeagus long, slender, tubular, sinuate in distal third, a short ensiform lobe arising at apex, distally serrate at margins, reflected anteriorly beneath aedeagus; a long flagellum arising dorsally near apex serrate, extending cephalad for whole length of aedeagus.


This subspecies is distinguished by the male genitalia.

**Vanua resicienda** subspecies *hastata*, new subspecies (fig. 35, e-h).

As preceding; left processes of pygofer unequal, the dorsal short, pointed, the ventral five times as long, tapering, curved downward, process of right side a stout decurved spine. Aedeagus as in preceding but sinuate near base and with a slightly larger ensiform lobe, in this subspecies slightly S-shaped.

One male from Ovalu, Draiba trail, alt. 800-1,000 ft., July 18, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This subspecies is distinguished by the genitalia.


Anal segment long, narrow, almost symmetrical, not at all deflexed distad of anal foramen, distal portion subquadral to basal, sides gradually converging distad of anal foramen to rounded apex. Pygofer asymmetrical, left and right margins bearing a process. Aedeagus long, distally acuminate, bearing dorsally an aciculate denticulate flagellum attached in its basal half, the anterior part spatulate, the posterior part acuminate.

Male: length 6.8 mm., tegmen 8.0 mm.; female: length 8.0 mm., tegmen 8.8 mm.

**Vanua paphia** subspecies *paphia*, new subspecies (fig. 36, d-f).

Pygofer with process of left side short, much broader than long, its upper angle produced in a shallow broad lobe, its lower angle subspinoso, produced for the same distance; process of right side short and very broad in posterior view in form of a crescentic plate with a short spine on inner face at middle. Aedeagus long, basal pigmented portion 0.25 times longer than compound genital style; only slightly twisted; flagellum 0.66 length of basal portion of aedeagus; dorsal process of aedeagus attached at its basal third with posterior limb as long as lower flagellum and of same shape, anterior portion spatulate, margin serrulate except dorsally in part.

Three males, three females, and one mutilated specimen from Ongea, July 28, 1924, July 30, 1924, holotype male and two paratypes, Bryan.
Vanua paphia subspecies bicuspida, new subspecies (fig. 36, a-c, g).

Left dorsolateral process of pygofer a long porrect spine 0.25 length of aedeagus. Process of right an auriculate plate, crescentic in posterior view. Aedeagus as above but with dorsal process attached 0.75 from base, caudal portion distinctly shorter than aedeagal flagellum, scarcely twice as long as anterior portion of process.

![Diagram of Vanua paphia subspecies bicuspida](image)

**Figure 36.**—*Vanua paphia*: a-c, subspecies bicuspida: a, anal segment of male; b, left process of pygofer, from right side (Mango); c, right process of pygofer (Mango). d-g, subspecies paphia: d, right process of pygofer (Ongca); e, left process of pygofer (Ongca); f, aedeagus (Ongca). g, subspecies bicuspida: aedeagus (Mango).

One male and nine females from Mango: Sept. 18, 1924, Bryan; one mile south of Marona, Aug. 14, 1938, holotype male, and one paratype, Zimmermann.

3. *Vanua deiopeia*, new species (fig. 37, a-b).

Anal segment rather long, symmetrical, deflexed in apical third through 45 degrees, apical portion slightly tumid, apical margin transverse, apical angles minutely pointed. Pygofer asymmetrical, dorsolateral process of left side short, broad, subtrapezoidal, its dorsal margin convex, apex bluntly pointed; process of right side subquadrate, about 1.25 times as long as broad, slightly bent ventrad, lower angle of apical margin produced in a short spine. Aedeagus long, tubular, not siminate or twisted, flagellum 0.66 length of basal pigmented portion of aedeagus, longitudinally shallowly channelled above, minutely denticulate on lower margin. Dorsally at base of flagellum two processes forming a single limb attached to aedeagus at its middle, anterior portion subtubular, narrow, slightly curved ventrad, rounded distally, posterior portion lamelliform, about 2.5 times as long as wide, regularly toothed on upper margin.

Male: length, 6.0 mm., tegmen, 7.3 mm.; female: length, 6.5 mm., tegmen, 7.5 mm.

Two males from Nammka, Aug. 13, 1924, Bryan. One male, holotype, and one female from Komo, Aug. 20, 1924, Bryan.
4. Vanua sambucina, new species (fig. 37, e-h).

Anal segment symmetrical, not decurved, about 2.5 times as long as greatest breadth, tapering evenly from anal foramen to rounded apex. Pygoper asymmetrical, produced on left side in a short wide lobe not longer than broad, pointed and deflexed at apex, and on right side in a more slender tubular process, shagreen below, directed caudad and in distal half slightly upward. Aedeagus long slender, tubular, twisted along axis through 270 degrees, terminating distally in a minute hyaline lobe bearing five teeth on apical margin. An aciculate process arising subapically directed to right, and giving off a minute finger-like lobe one-third from its apex; a much shorter slender spinose process arising on left of aedeagus slightly basad of former, directed obliquely ventro-cephalad.

Male: length, 6.0 mm., tegmen, 8.5 mm.

![Figure 37](image)

Two males from Viti Levu: Nandarivatu, alt. 3,700 ft., Sept. 10, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman; Mt. Victoria, Mba (Tholo North), alt. 3,000 ft., Sept. 16, 1938, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the male genitalia.

5. Vanua deidamia, new species (fig. 38, a-d).

Anal segment long, symmetrical or almost so, deflexed through 25 degrees distally, anal foramen at apical third, lateral margins distally converging to truncate apex. Pygoper asymmetrical, dorsolateral process of left side extending farther caudad than that of right, a little longer than broad, slightly deflexed, its apical margin rounded, with lower angle produced into a short point; process of right side broad, longer than broad, deflexed near base to point ventrad, margins slightly converging to bluntly rounded apex, which is distinctly shagreen. Aedeagus moderately long, not markedly slender, longitudinally channelled above, not membranous or twisted, terminating in a short spine which arises at apex of an elongate triangular plate lying adpressed to ventral surface of aedeagus at apex, the left margin of this plate minutely serrate. Aedeagal process attached to aedeagus three-fourths from base, anterior portion spatulate, serrate along most of margin, posterior portion of approximately similar shape and ornamentation, but only three-fourths as long and half as wide.

Male: length, 6.1 mm., tegmen, 7.1 mm.
One male from Matuku, July 4, 1924, holotype, Bryan. The Matuku series includes seven females and a nymph.

This species is distinguished by the shape of the male genitalia.

**Figure 38.—a-d, Vanua deidamia: a, anal segment of male; b, aedeagus; c, right process of pygofer; d, left process of pygofer. e-g, V. tagete: e, anal segment of male and left process of pygofer; f, right process of pygofer; g, aedeagus.**

### 6. Vanua pleone, new species (fig. 39, a-g).

Anal segment rather long, asymmetrical, lateroapical angles spinose, that of left side produced farther than that on right, slightly curved mesad. Pygofer asymmetrical, produced in a broad simple lobe dorsolaterally on left side, this lobe with dorsal margin convex, ventral margin concave, apex bluntly pointed, on right side at a slightly lower level a thin subquadrate lobe, broader than long with apical margin truncate-convex, slightly curved to lie against aedeagus. Aedeagus slender, tubular, tapering distally into an oblongate membranous minutely serrate flagellum. A sublaminate serrate process attached dorsally at mid-point, posteriorly directed caudad, tapering to a point distally, less than half length of flagellum which it overlies, anteriorly arcuate, directed cephalad, expanding distally to bluntly rounded apex.

Male: length, 5.7 mm., tegmen, 6.8 mm.; female: length, 6.2 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

Two males from Avea, Sept. 22, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

**Vanua pleone** subspecies obliqua, new subspecies (fig. 39, c, e, g).

As in typical subspecies but distinguished by genitalic characters figured.

Figure 39.—Vanua pleone: a, anal segment of male; b, aedeagus (pleone); c, aedeagus (obliqua); d, left process of pygofer (pleone); e, left process of pygofer (obliqua); f, right process of pygofer (pleone); g, right process of pygofer (obliqua).

7. Vanua taygete, new species (fig. 38, e-g).

As in preceding, but anal segment very tumid below at base, distally with apical spine of right side obsolete, that of left prominent. Pygofer with left dorsolateral process triangular, acutely pointed distally, directed caudad, not oblique; process of right side distinctly longer than broad, slightly deflexed, distal margin sinuate. Aedeagus as in pleone but with apex of flagellum oblique, not truncate, dorsolateral process distinctly short, attached at middle, as in pleone but posterior lobe slightly longer than and three times as wide as anterior.

Male: length, 6.2 mm., tegmen, 7.3 mm.; female: length, 7.1 mm., tegmen, 8.1 mm.

One male from Matuku, July 8, 1924, holotype, Bryan. One male and one female from Oneata, July 19, 1924, Bryan. One male from Ongea, July 31, 1924, Bryan.

The species is close to pleone but distinguished by the genitalia.

Vanua species.


Genus Rhinodictya Kirkaldy

   Vertex slightly more than 2.1 times as long in middle line as wide at anterior margin of eyes in profile with dorsal margin curved upward distally. Tegmina with intervenal granules prominent, 14 in subcostal cell and as many in cell R nine in cell Cu in corium.
   Female: length, 9.0 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

   One female from Viti Levu: Tailevu, Aug. 1937, holotype, Valentine.

   This species is distinguished by the shape of the vertex and by the density of the tegmental granulation, which is distinctly more marked than in the following species.

2. **Rhinodictya cuneolus**, new species (fig. 40, a-c).
   Vertex twice as long in middle line as wide at anterior margin of eyes, in profile with dorsal margin straight.
   Anal segment moderately short, slightly deflexed distally, slightly asymmetrical, anal foramen at apical third, apical margin rounded. Pygofer asymmetrical, left dorsolateral process a pigmented spine half as long as aedeagus, twisted near apex, right dorsolateral process a stout spatulate lobe, curved laterad distally. Aedeagus rather long, slender, tubular, membranous along one side, apex furnished with a minute subcircular hyaline lobe with five teeth along margin; a long flagellum arising dorsally near apex extending anteriorly in a curve for two-thirds length of aedeagus, much expanded in a membrane in basal half, less so distally, apex rounded, margin serrulate.
   Male: length, 7.0 mm., tegmen, 6.5 mm.; female: length, 8.0 mm., tegmen, 6.8 mm.

   One male and one female from Moala: Vunou, Aug. 23, 1938; Naroi, alt. 1.000 ft., beating shrubs, Aug. 24, 1938, holotype male; both by Zimmerman.

   This species is distinguished by the shape of the vertex and by the male genitalia.

3. **Rhinodictya belone**, new species (fig. 40, d-g).
   Vertex 2.8 times as long in middle line as wide at anterior margin of eyes; in profile with dorsal margin straight.
   Anal segment moderately short, not deflexed distally, nearly three times as long as broad, anal foramen at apical third, distal margin truncate, apical angles rounded. Pygofer asymmetrical, left dorsolateral process spinose, porrect caudal, three times as long as broad at base, right dorsolateral process lobate, strongly tapering distally, twisted in apical portion. Aedeagus slender, tubular, a flagellum arising dorsally at apex, extending cephalad for nearly 0.75 length of aedeagus, expanded on each side laterally in a broad membrane coarsely serrate at margins.
   Male: length, 7.8 mm., tegmen, 6.9 mm.
Two males from Vanua Mbalavu: Mvana, beating shrubs, Aug. 9, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the shape of the vertex and by the male genitalia.

![Diagram of insect parts](image)

**Figure 40.** a–c, *Rhinodictya cuneolus*: a, left process of pygofer; b, right process of pygofer; c, aedeagus. d–g, *R. kelone*: d, anal segment of male; e, left process of pygofer; f, right process of pygofer; g, aedeagus. h–k, *R. granulata*: h, anal segment of male; i, left process of pygofer; j, right process of pygofer; k, aedeagus.


Vertex three times as long in middle line as wide at anterior margin of eyes; in profile with dorsal margin straight. Anal segment symmetrical, slightly decurved, anal foramen scarcely distal of middle, lateral margins tapering to acutely pointed apex. Pygofer with left dorsolateral process a pigmented spine more than half as long as aedeagus, expanded and slightly sinuate distally, right dorsolateral process narrow, pigmented, markedly sinuate, curved mesad at apex, apex rounded. Aedeagus moderately long, tubular, partly membranous, furnished with a minute hyaline lobe apically with nine teeth on its margin; a flagellum arising dorsally at apex and extending in a curve cephalad for 0.75 length of aedeagus, expanded basally in a membrane coarsely serrate at margin, distally narrower and finely serrulate, apical margin rounded.

Male: length, 8.0 mm., tegmen, 6.7 mm.; female: length, 8.5 mm., tegmen, 6.9 mm.

One male and one female redescribed from Viti Levu: Tailevu, Korovou, July 1937, Valentine.
Genus *Macrovanua*, new genus

Vertex conical, about a fifth longer in middle line than broad across base, strongly medially carinate throughout, lateral margings straight, tapering to apex which is acutely rounded, posterior margins acutely excavate, apex of emargination distal of anterior margin of eyes; frons with lateral carinae diverging strongly on basal third, then gradually to below level of antennae, thence incurved to suture, median carina strongly developed throughout, two oblique carinae beginning on disk at level of middle of eyes converging to meet in middle at apex; clypeus laterally and medially carinate, the median carina broader than that on frons. Post-tibiae trispinose.

Tegmina with apical margin strongly oblique, acutely rounded in M, costal area present with 24 oblique veinlets, Sc+R forked at basal third, intervenal areas of corium strongly granulate, about 26 apical cells distal of Sc, seven to eight irregular ranks of transverse veinlets in membrane.


*Macrovanua* differs from *Vanua* Kirkaldy in the shape of the head, the position of the fork of Sc+R, and in the number of costal veinlets, transverse veinlets, and apical cells.

1. *Macrovanua demissa* (Fennah).


One female from Tuvutha, Sept. 11, 1924, Bryan, and one female from Vanua Mbalau, Loma Loma, alt. 200-500 ft., Aug. 5, 1938, Zimmerman must be referred to this Taveuni species in the absence of males.

**FAMILY ISSIDAE SPINOLA**

**KEY TO ISSIDAE OF THE PACIFIC**

1. Tegmina usually strongly convex, thickened, smooth, with venation obscure and clavus not marked off from corium by a suture...
   - *Hemisphaerius* Schaum
   - Tegmina not as above, and with clavus separated from corium by a suture...
   - ...2

2. Frons as broad as long, Sc uniting with R to form a loop...
   - *Sarima* Melichar
   - Frons longer than broad, venation not as above...
   - ...3

3. Vertex hexagonal with posterior median shallowly re-entrant...
   - *Lollitus* Still
   - Vertex quadrato...
   - ...4

4. Vertex square; disk of frons tricarinate...
   - *Atyana* Melichar
   - Vertex broader than long; frons with only two carinae, these enclosing an oval disk...
   - *Capelopterum* Melichar

**Genus Capelopterum** Melichar


The Fijian species have the frons 1.7 times longer than broad.
1. *Capelopterum phormio*, new species (fig. 41, a-c).

Fuscous. Tegmina ochraceous with large fuscous areas.

Anal segment short, apical margin shallowly concave, latero-apical angles decurved and pointed, in profile dorsal margin distad of inner end of anal foramen very obtusely angled (130°) to basal portion, ventral margin relatively straight, shallowly convex in basal half, shallowly concave in distal half. Pygofer with lateral margin slightly convex.

Aedeagus U-shaped in profile, tubular; dorsal margin raised on each side at base in a broad sinuate lobe. Peritremum bifid laterally at apex, ventral distal margin produced in two parallel slightly curved slender spines, each subtended by a narrow lamina three-fifths as long; laterodorsally a pair of spines similar to preceding but rather stouter, more pigmented and sclerotised, dorsally a pair of very delicate broad foliate lobes each with its apical margin broadly rounded; overlying these at their base a horseshoe-shaped sclerite with a single porrect spine at its middle, this spine slightly more than one-third length of the paired spines. Penis tubular, terminating in a pair of thin subchelate lobes with the tips crossed, a pair of stout spines ventrally near apex, strongly curved mesad in distal half.

Genital styles broad, strongly curved, sharply tapering distally, constricted subapically, apical lobe triangular, with narrowest angle directed cephalad.

Male: length, 3.5 mm., tegmen, 4.0 mm.; female: length, 3.9 mm., tegmen, 5.0 mm.

One male and three females from Viti Levu: Tailevu, August 1937, Sept. 2, 1937, holotype male, Valentine.

Figure 41.—a-c, *Capelopterum phormio*: a, male genitalia with side of aedeagus visible; b, dorsolateral margin of aedeagus near base; c, aedeagus in distal half. d-f, *C. lyco*: d, male genitalia, with basolateral margin of aedeagus near base; e, dorsolateral margin of aedeagus near base; f, aedeagus in distal half. g-j, *C. dolabra*: g, anal segment of male; h, dorsolateral angle of pygofer; i, genital style; j, aedeagus.
This species is more prominently marked with yellow on the veins and parts of the corium than the other species, but the male genitalia afford the most reliable criteria for distinguishing them.

2. *Capelopterum lyco*, new species (fig. 41, d-f).

Tegmina translucent, green.

Anal segment short, margins of anal foramen tapering distally to acutely rounded apex; in profile dorsal margin distal of inner end of anal foramen inclined to basal portion (130°), ventral margin deeply excavate near base and produced in a blunt lobe near middle. Pygofer with lateral margin slightly convex. Aedeagus U-shaped in profile, tubular; dorsal margin greatly produced laterally in basal half in a pair of large triangular lobes, directed obliquely laterad distally and broadly rounded at distal angle. Periandrium bifid distally, ventral apical margin bearing a pair of stout spinous spines directed dorsal; laterodorsally two pairs of vertical spines, those of each side closely approximated at base, the inner pair curved mesad in distal third, the outer pair curved cephalad in distal half, dorsal margin terminating in a pair of stout triangular lobes bluntly pointed at apex, with a long S-shaped spine arising at middle between them, directed caudad. Penis with a pair of slender spines ventrolaterally in apical third, slightly curved, directed anteriorly below aedeagus. Genital styles as in preceding but with apex of distal process in profile knobbed, a triangular lamina on its inner face directed antero-mesad.

Male: length, 4.0 mm., tegmen, 4.5 mm.; female: length, 4.8 mm., tegmen, 5.0 mm.


This species is distinguished by shape of male genitalia.

3. *Capelopterum dolabra*, new species (fig. 41, g-j).

Of same general appearance as *lyco*. Male generally green; female pitch brown.

Anal segment short with distal portion inclined to basal at 105 degrees, lateral margins distal of foramen tapering to broadly rounded apex. Pygofer with lateral margins weakly sinuate. Aedeagus tubular, U-shaped in profile, dorsolateral margin at base produced on each side in a large lobe, boldly sinuate and semicircularly rounded at apex; periandrium cleft laterally distally, ventral margin with a pair of stout vertical spines curved anteriorly at apex; laterodorsally on each side a pair of spines approximated at base, the outer pair porrect, vertical, the inner pair slightly longer, extending dorsal and curving mesad to cross one another near middle, dorsal margin terminating in a pair of broad lobes, each with distal margin cleft medially and with surface minutely punctulate; a median spinose process arising between them from a semicircular sclerite, directed dorsal, hinged at base, a membranous vesica in middle line basad of this spine. Penis with a pair of long spinose processes ventrolaterally, curved, extending anteriorly below aedeagus.

Genital styles with apical process in profile knobbed, a triangular lamina on inner face directed obliquely mesad.

Male: length, 4.0 mm., tegmen, 4.5 mm.; female: length, 4.7 mm., tegmen, 5.0 mm.

Three males and two females from Ovalau: Thawathi, alt. 600-700 ft., beating dead branches, July 12, 16 (holotype male), 1938; Andubangda, alt. 1,200-1,800 ft., beating dead branches, July 15, 1938; Draiba, July 7, 1938; all by Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by shape of male genitalia.
4. Capelopterum tanaquil, new species (fig. 42, a-e).

Pale brown. Tegmina translucent, green, those of female lightly speckled fuscous.

Anal segment short, distal portion inclined to basal at 110 degrees, lateral margins distad of foramen parallel, apical margin transverse, ventral margins not produced, ventral surface markedly tumid at base. Pygofer with lateral margins weakly sinuate. Aedeagus tubular, U-shaped in profile, distally broad in relation to length, dorsolateral margins in basal half produced in a broad lobe with most of margin apparently beveled, sharply rectangulate at its apical point; periantrum bifid distally, ventral margin terminating in a pair of porrect spines directed dorsad, a pair of elongate membranous tongues between them in middle line, dorsolaterally on each side at apex a pair of spines approximated basally, the outer pair a fifth shorter than the inner, porrect dorsad; the inner very slightly curved, directed dorsally and mesad, dorsal margin terminating in a broad lobe on each side of middle line, beset with minute pustules in marginal area, apical margin of each lobe cleft, a short straight spine medially arising from a broad sclerotised arch, with a middle flange below spine; basad of spine a membranous process more than half as long as spine, lateral sclerites bearing apical spine produced anteriorly to form a blunt tooth at middle of dorsal margin.

Penis with a pair of long spines ventrolaterally curving cephalad below aedeagus. Genital styles as in previous species.

Male: length, 4.8 mm., tegmen, 4.5 mm.; female: length, 4.1 mm., tegmen, 4.7 mm.

**Figure 42.**—a-e, *Capelopterum tanaquil*: a, anal segment of male; b, dorsolateral angle of pygofer; c, dorsolateral margin of aedeagus near base; d, distal portion of aedeagus; e, genital style of male. f-h, *C. vaesum*: f, male genitalia with dorsolateral margin of aedeagus visible; g, dorsolateral margin of aedeagus near base; h, distal portion of aedeagus. i-k, *C. setis*: i, male genitalia with dorsolateral margin of aedeagus visible; j, dorsolateral margin of aedeagus near base; k, distal portion of aedeagus.
Seven males and one female from Moala, Naroi, alt. 500-800 ft., beating shrubs, Aug. 24, 1938, holotype male, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the shape of the male genitalia and differs from dolabra in the relative length of the median dorsal spine, and in the shape of the vesica, which is compressed, not bladderlike.

5. Capelopterum vacuna, new species (fig. 42, f-h).

Fuscous-piceous. Tegmina piceous with greenish-brown areas.

Anal segment short with distal portion inclined to basal at 110 degrees, deflexed margin shorter than basal, lateral margins distal of anal foramen convergent, meeting acutely at apex, ventral margins shallowly concave in distal two-thirds, deeply rounded excavate in basal third. Pygofer with lateral margins distinctly convex in upper half, straight or slightly concave ventrolaterally. Aedeagus tubular, U-shaped in profile, dorsal margins in basal half strongly expanded in a rectangular lobe with upper margin sinuate; periangrium sinuately cleft distally, ventral margin terminating in a pair of sinuate spines directed dorso-caudal and lateral, each with a bulbous protuberance externally at base, a pair of narrow membranous tongues midway between them, dorsolaterally on each side a pair of spines of subequal length, the outer spine, directed dorso-cephalad, the inner strongly curved mesad in distal quarter, dorsal margin membranous, deeply cleft on each side of middle, a broad transverse saddle-shaped sclerite subapically giving off caudad in middle line a spinose process slender at base, much swollen and bent rectangulally at middle and sinuate near pointed apex; penis with a pair of slender curved spines ventrolaterally, extending cephalad close below periangrium. Genital styles broad, tapering in a vertical process with a thin triangular flange directed mesad on its inner face.

Male: length, 4.1 mm., tegmen, 4.8 mm.; female: length, 4.7 mm., tegmen, 5.8 mm.

One male and two females from Tuvutha, Sept. 11, 1924, holotype male, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by shape of male genitalia.

6. Capelopterum zetes, new species (fig. 42, i-k).

Pale brown. Tegmina translucent, green.

Anal segment short with distal portion inclined to basal at 105 degrees, deflexed lateral margins distal of anal foramen longer than basal, converging to meet at rounded-acute apex. Pygofer as in preceding species. Aedeagus tubular, U-shaped, dorsolateral margins in basal half expanded in a broad sinuate lobe with two eminences, the upper pointed, the lower rounded; periangrium cleft on each side apically, ventral margin terminating in a pair of greatly swollen spines narrowing rather abruptly to pointed apex, two median membranous lobes between them narrow and short; dorsolaterally on each side near apex a pair of subequal spines, the outer slightly swollen in basal half, curved mesad distally, the inner more swollen in basal two-thirds, curved mesad distally; dorsal margin terminating in a broad sinuate membranous lobe reflected ventrally mesad near lateral margins, subapically a transverse stout saddle-shaped sclerite giving off medially a short porrect spine. Penis with a slender sinuate spine ventrolaterally on each side directed cephalad.

Male: length, 3.7 mm., tegmen, 4.3 mm.; female: length 4.0 mm., tegmen, 5.0 mm.

Four males and one female from Vanua Mbulavu: Mvana, Aug. 9, 1938; Buthavu, alt. 200-300 ft., Aug. 10, 1938, holotype male; Bavatu, Aug. 16, 1938; all by Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the shape of the male genitalia.
7. Capelopterum ranula, new species (fig. 43, a, b).

Testaceous. Tegmina testaceous with veins tinged red.

Anal segment short with distal portion inclined to basal at 145 degrees, distal inclined portion longer than basal, lateral margins distal of anal foramen strongly convex, converging to narrow excavate apical margin, ventral margin in profile sinuate rounding into dorsal margin apically. Pygofer with lateral margins oblique, shallowly convex in dorsal half. Aedeagus tubular, U-shaped in profile, dorsal margin at base expanded in a convex lobe rectangulately emarginate at middle; periantrium deeply cleft laterally at apex, ventral margin terminating in two pairs of spines, a slender outer pair and a swollen, though distally slender, inner pair; a slender spine on each side dorsoapically, dorsal margin membranous, cleft medially, supported basad by an arched sclerite giving off a minute spine caudad at middle; penis with a pair of stout spines ventrolaterally directed mesad in distal third. Genital styles generally similar to those of the preceding species, but inner flange at apex more oblique cephalad.

Male: length, 3.5 mm., tegmen, 4.1 mm.

Two males from Thikombia, Sept. 26, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the shape of the genitalia.

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8. Capelopterum betulus, new species (fig. 43, c-e).

Fuscous, speckled testaceous. Tegmina fuscous, veins testaceous.

Anal segment short, with distal portion inclined to ventral at 130 degrees; deflexed lateral margin distal of anal foramen longer than basal, convex, incurved distally, apical margin short, semicircularly excavate. Pygofer with lateral margin weakly sinuate, very
shallowly convex in dorsal half. Aedeagus tubular, U-shaped in profile, dorsolateral margin at base expanded in a broad convex lobe with two indentations, the upper shallowly, the lower more deeply excavate; periantridium deeply cleft laterally at apex; ventral margin terminating in a pair of slender spines, directed dorsad and curved anteriorly in distal fourth, and a pair of narrow membranous lobes two-thirds as long; a slightly curved spine arising on each side laterodorsally, directed upward, dorsal margin membranous, cleft medially and toward sides; subapically a rather narrow semicircular sclerite devoid of median process; penis with a pair of short stout spines arising ventrolaterally near apex, swollen and directed anteriorly in their basal half, slender and directed mesad in distal half. Genital styles as in preceding species but with flange on inner face at apex acutely pointed at tip.

Male: length, 3.0 mm., tegmen, 3.5 mm.; female: length, 3.8 mm., tegmen, 4.3 mm.

One male and one female from Fulanga, Aug. 5, 1924, holotype male, Bryan. The collection also includes a single nymph taken on Kandavu: Solo Tavine, April 23, 1941, Krauss.

This species is distinguished by shape of male genitalia.

Genus **Tylana** Stål

Subgenus *Atylana* Melichar


   Anal segment short, basal portion scarcely longer than depth of anal foramen, distal part slightly deflexed; lateral margins distad of anal foramen converging sharply to rounded apex, ventral margins in profile deeply rectangularly excavate at middle. Pygofer with lateral margins oblique, straight. Aedeagus tubular, U-shaped in profile, periantridium with a short vertical fingerlike lobe in middle of dorsal margin and cleft laterally at apex for two-thirds of its length, ventral margin produced distally in a pair of straight spines; dorsal margin membranous, deeply cleft on each side of middle line, dorsal surface sclerotised and produced on each side in a narrow lobe acutely chowed at middle. Penis terminating in four acute submembranous lobes, a pair on each side of middle line; laterally a pair of sickle-shaped spines directed dorso-caudal, a boomerang-shaped process, smooth and spissate at inner tip, attached laterally near base. Genital styles rather broad, slightly tapering distally with a constriction below apex.

Two males and two females from Moala: Naroi, seashore, sweeping, Aug. 25, 1938, Zimmerman and one female from Kandavu: Tiliwa, April 30, 1941, Krauss, agree with the description. The genitalia are described to enable a comparison to be made with the type.


   Anterior margin of vertex subtruncate, not forming a sharper angle than 155 degrees at apex, with an impression on disk on each side of middle line. Frons longer than broad (1.2: 1), lateral margin near clypeus at an angle of 51 degrees to lateral margins in basal half, median carina indistinct. Tegmina with Sc and R simple to apex; M with 4 branches at margin, Cu, with 2 branches; claval veins united basad of middle of clavus, so that their common stalk equals or exceeds length of separate limb of postcubital (first claval) vein. Characters otherwise as in *T. intrusa* Melichar.
Light testaceous with stramineous mottling; fore and middle legs testaceous, vertex, pronotum, mesonotum, and abdomen stramineous. Tegmina yellowish hyaline, minute flecks in costal area and submarginal cells of apex, an indistinct, much broken line from humeral elevation to claval suture and thence to sutural angle, a few flecks on a line between middle of costa and apex of clavus piceous brown; veins concolorous. Wings hyaline, veins concolorous.

Female: length, 5.2 mm., tegmen, 5.0 mm.

One female from Rotuma: Oinata, Aug. 23, 1938, holotype, St. John.

This species is distinguished by the coloration and by the proportions given. It differs from T. intrusa Melichar, which it generally resembles, in its much paler hue, in having the anterior margin of the vertex markedly less angulate, the frons relatively broader in relation to its length, in the stronger degree of curvature of its lateral margins distally, in the apparently greater simplicity in the apical venation of the tegmina near Cu owing to the lesser prominence of transverse veinlets, and in the position of the junction of the claval veins.

Genus Sarima Melichar

1. Sarima erythrocyclus, new species (fig. 44, d-g).

Frorns with median carina absent or obsolete in basal half. Testaceous; vertex with anterior margin finely piceous, frons testaceous or green, area between basal carina of frons and apical margin of vertex, and a more or less complete oval band on distal half of frons, basal ring of antennae, and suffusions on pleurites, red, less commonly brown, clypeus, base of femora and middle area of abdominal sternites castaneous piceous. Tegmina translucid brown or red, except in basal half of costal and subcostal cells, margin yellowish or green, veins yellowish or green. Wings smoky, veins concolorous.

Anal segment of male narrow, distal margin transverse. Aedeagus tubular, only slightly curved, a pair of slender spines arising at apex directed dorso-caudal then bent upward through 90 degrees, a very short stout triangular process on each side in apical third, a pair of spines arising just below these, tapering distally, extending cephalad lateroventrally, abruptly curved dorsal in apical fifth. Genital styles subequilaterally triangular, produced distally in a broad subtruncate lobe.

Male: length, 4.6 mm., tegmen, 4.8 mm.; female: length, 4.8 mm., tegmen, 5.0 mm.

One male and one female from Ovalau: Andubangda, alt. 1,500-2,000 ft., July 15, 1938, holotype male, Zimmerman. Four females from Viti Levu: Mt. Korombamba, Aug. 1, 1938; Nandarivatu, Sept. 9, 1938; Vatutheke, alt. 2,600 ft., Sept. 8, 1938; Belt Road, 18 miles west of Suva, July 22, 1938; all by Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the genitalia and the coloration.

Genus Lollius Stål


1. Lollius pyrrhoceras, new species (fig. 44, h, i).

Head with anterior angles of vertex rectangulate in profile, frons medially produced in an obtuse point at base, median carinula present in basal half. Pronotum carinate between eyes and tegulae, two subcrescentic callosities in each lateral field and a minute callosity near each lateral angle of mesonotum. Post tibiae bispinose.

Testaceous, heavily sprinkled brown, antennae reddish brown, a band across apex of frons, across genae below antennae, and the callosities in the lateral pronotal fields pallid, abdomen testaceous, tarsi and inner face of postfemora fuscous. Tegmina translucent-testaceous, sprinkled with pallid spots, C and Sc pale yellowish; costal and apical margin sparsely and minutely interrupted with fuscous, remaining veins yellow sprinkled with orange. Wings pale anteriorly, fuscous posteriorly, veins reddish.

Anal segment of male subelongate, widest at basal third, tapering distally to pointed apex. Aedeagus curved through 90 degrees, greatly expanded dorsal in apical half in a lobe forming the quadrant of a circle; a small spine at each side at base; a pair of spines on each side distal of middle, the upper short and slightly curved, the lower longer and angularly bent twice near apex; penis tubular, laterally excavate at apex, lower lip greatly produced, upcurved, distally forming a delicate membrane supported on two parallel arms. Genital styles broadest near base, simutely tapering distally, rectangulately curved dorsal distally in a stout process minutely beaked at tip.

Male: length, 7.2 mm., tegmen, 7.7 mm.

Two males from Viti Levu: Belt Road, west of Suva, July 26, 1938; 16 miles west of Suva, beating shrubs, July 29, 1938, holotype male; both by Zimmerman.
Fennah—Fulgoroidea of Fiji

Family Ricaniidae Stål

Key to Genera of Pacific Ricaniidae

1. Claval veins united at middle of clavus.............................................. 2
   Claval veins united basad of middle.............................................. 3

2. Sc and R arising from same point on margin of basal cell, veinlets of costal area 
   comparatively widely separated............................................... Ricania subgenus Ricanaula Melichar
   Sc and R united in a stalk, costal area with veinlets comparatively close............... Euricania Melichar

3. Three sectors arising from basal cell, radius forked.......................... Armacia Stål
   Four sectors arising from basal cell, radius simple.......................... Plesiia Stål

Genus Plesiia Stål


Key to Fijian Species of Plesiia

1. Membrane of subcostal cell distinct, as wide as a vein or wider.................. 2
   Membrane of subcostal cell not distinct or at most very narrow, veins contiguous or nearly so.................................................. 9

2. Costal and subcostal cells with pallid spots, lateral carinae of head prominent, sub-
   foliate to base................................................................. 3
   Costal and subcostal cells without pallid spots, lateral carinae of frons not sub-
   foliate to base...................................................................... 5

3. Shortest vein to margin from first subapical cell shorter than narrowest width of 
   costal area; apical veins infuscate at margin. Viti Levu.................................................. circe*
   Shortest vein to margin from first subapical cell longer than narrowest width of 
   costal area; apical veins, except Sc and R, not infuscate at margin................. 4

4. Shortest width of first subapical cell twice narrowest width of costal area. Costal 
   cell nine times as long as maximum combined width of costal area and costal 
   cell. Ovalau........................................................................ cassiopeia*
   Shortest width of first subapical cell not twice narrowest width of costal area. 
   Costal cell ten times as long as maximum combined width of costal area and 
   costal cell. Vanua Mbalavu..................................................................... artemis*

5. Costal margin and veins of stigmal area fuscescent, pallid markings in costal area 
   sublinear, confined to veinlets. Fregenital sternite of female devoid of medio-
   ventral process. Kamaraba.................................................. naias*
   Costal margin, veins of node and stigmal area pallid, markings in costal area not 
   narrowly linear......................................................................... 6

6. Shortest marginal vein from first subapical cell not exceeding narrowest width of 
   costal area. Medioventral process of preglenal sternite of female about 1.5 
   times as long as broad at base.................................................. 7
   Shortest marginal vein from first subapical cell exceeding narrowest width of cos-
   tal area...................................................................................... 8

7. Shortest width between first subapical cell and anterior margin less than a third 
   of that of first subapical cell. Ongea................................................ thetis*
   Shortest width to margin nearly half that of first subapical cell. Tuvutia........................ io*

8. Costal area with six or seven pallid marks; aedeagus with a long spine on left 
   side. Oneata........................................................................ medusa*
   Costal area with four or five such marks; aedeagus with spines of left side both 
   short. Tavunasithi..................................................................... nereia*
9. Length of costal cell 7.5 times greatest width of costal area plus costal cell. Mothe\____________danae* 
Costal cell relatively longer.................................................................................................10
Costal cell 9.5 to 10.5 times as long as greatest combined width of costal area and 
costal cell ........................................................................................................................................11
Costal area relatively longer, 11 to 15 times as long.................................................................12
Costal area and cell with round hyaline spots. Mango......................................................deianira* 
Costal area and cell yellowish translucent, not spotted; first subapical cell nearly 
touching apical margin. Yangasa .................................................................................................archusa* 
Costal cell with hyaline spots..................................................................................................13
Costal cell yellowish hyaline, not spotted..................................................................................17
Paleth spots in costal cell bold and distinct; veins of M not distinctly infuscate at 
margin. Namukula..........................................................iphibeneia* 
Spots in costal cell brownish yellow or indistinct....................................................................14
Costal cell, measured to its distal bend, 10 or 11 times as long as greatest width 
of costal area plus costal cell........................................................................................................16
Costal cell 12 times as long as maximum combined width of costal area and cell, 
or if shorter, species with a transverse dark band on frons................................................................15
Antennae small, concealed in anterior view by frons, frons not banded. Vatu 
Vara .............................................................................................................................................antigone*
Antennae of moderate size, not wholly concealed in anterior view; frons with a 
transverse fuscoous band. Ovalau..............................................................calypso* 
Subcostal cell distinctly widened in basal fifth. Kandavu..................................................cassandra* 
Subcostal cell not widened in basal fifth, sides parallel. Thikobha, Katafanga..............andromeda*
Subcostal cell at least as long as narrowest width of costal area; costal cell 12 to 13 times as long as maximum combined width of costal 
area and costal cell......................................................................................................................18
Shortest vein from first subapical cell shorter than narrowest width of costal area; 
costal cell not 12 times as long as maximum combined width of costal area 
and costal cell, usually 10 or 11 times as long. Moala, Navutu, Aiwa.................................eurydice*
Aedeagus with two spinoce processes. Viti Levu............................................................niobe* 
Aedeagus with four spinoce processes......................................................................................19
Both spines of right side subparallel to lateral margin, not crossing over middle 
margin. Viti Levu, Matuku..........................................................galatea* 
One spine of right side of aedeagus curved mesally and extending beyond left lateral 
margin. Ovalau..........................................................................................................................scylla*

1. *Pleista cice*, new species (fig. 45, a-d).

Froms broader than long (1.7:1). Tegmina with costal cell (measured in a straight line 
from base to anterior end of distal transverse vein) 6.8 to 9 times as long as maximum 
width of costal area plus costal cell; subcostal cell with membrane distinct, at its base 
as wide as length of vertex in middle line, distally half this width. Shortest width 
between first sub-apical cell and margin not exceeding narrowest width of costal area 
(including anterior margin and costal vein).

Pygofer with dorsolateral angles subrectangular, evenly rounded. Anal segment 
as broad as long, distally convex. Aedeagus with two pairs of spines arising dorsally 
and ventrally respectively, laterotropically directed anteriorly; the upper and lower 
spines of left side twice as long as their counterparts on the right. Shorter spine on right 
curved mesally, longer spine on left distinctly sinuate. Genital styles with angle between 
dorsal margin and apical margin 55 degrees.

Anal segment of female longer than broad (1.3:1), apical margin transverse or 
excavate, anal style not exceeding margin. Medioventral process on seventh sternite 
triangular, bluntly pointed, twice as broad across base as long in middle line. Third 
valvulae with 23 or 24 strongly pigmented pointed teeth on apical margin in two more 
or less alternated series, nine small teeth in distal row, 14-15 large teeth in proximal.
Testaceous, ochraceous, or green marked with fuscous, variable. Head and pronotum usually pale, slightly sprinkled fuscous, or pronotum pale with lateral lobes fuscous picaceous, mesonotum darker with two pallid spots in each lateral field and a feeble U-shaped pale band on posterior third of disk. Abdominal tergites usually fuscous with four pale creamy or green areas sublaterally. Tegmina hyaline, costal area, costal and subcostal cells and their veins, apical cells of Sc and R, a suffusion along both sets of transverse veins, a bar across middle of clavus and a spot at its apex, distal portion of posterior claval cell strongly infuscate or sepia brown. Seven spots in costal area, smaller round spots in costal and subcostal cells, and veins at margin hyaline or pallid.

Male: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 7.5 mm.; female: length, 6.0 mm., tegmen, 9.0 mm.

Figure 45.—a-d, Plestia circe: a, anal segment and pygofer; b, aedeagus, dorsal view; c, genital style; d, apical portion of tegmen of abnormal specimen. e-g, P. cassiopeia: e, posterior margin of pygofer; f, aedeagus, dorsal view; g, genital style. h-j, P. medusa: h, anal segment and posterior margin of pygofer; i, aedeagus, dorsal view; j, genital style.

Redescribed from four males and four females taken on Viti Levu: Bulu near Sovi, April 21, 1941, Krauss; Belt Road, 42-44 miles west of Suva, alt. 300 ft., July 23, 1938, Zimmerman; Tailevu, Korovou, August 1937, Valentine.

Among the material is a somewhat aberrant female specimen with intense infuscation and brilliantly distinct pallid spots; the lateral areas of the pronotum are infuscate, and the mesonotal disk with its transverse band very dis-
tinct. The tegmina distad of the stigmal area and in the apical veins of Sc and R have supernumerary incomplete transverse veins. The variation is of no taxonomic significance. The male aedeagal characters are entirely concordant in three mounts.

2. *Plestia cassiopeia*, new species (fig. 45, e-g).

Frons broader than long (1.5:1). Tegmina with costal cell 9.2 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell. Subcostal cell with membrane distinct, at its base as wide as length of vertex in middle line, distally about half this width, shortest width between first subapical cell and margin exceeding narrowest width of costal area. Pygofer with dorsolateral angles obtuse, very broadly and evenly rounded. Anal segment as broad as long, distal margin truncate. Aedeagus with dorsal and ventral pairs of spines, those on right as long as aedeagus, incurved slightly distally, those left shorter, the upper spine shorter and directed anteromesad. Genital styles with 110 degree angle between dorsal margin and apical margin. Green to testaceous, marked with fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, costal area, costal cell and subcostal cell, base of first apical cell and apical cells of Sc+R fuscous, with paler spots on costal area, cell and subcostal cell. Transverse veins and veins at margin not infuscate.

Male: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

One male from Ovalau: Draiba trail, alt. 800-1,000 ft., July 8, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is near *circe* but is definitely separated by the genitalia.


Frons broader than long (1.6:1). Tegmina with costal cell 10.8 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell. Subcostal cell with membrane narrow but distinct, basally as wide as length of vertex in middle line, distally half this width. Shortest width between first subapical cell and margin exceeding narrowest width of costal area. Anal segment of female as broad as long, excurved slightly on distal margin, anal style slightly exceeding margin. Medioventral process on seventh sternite 1.2 times as long as broad, narrowing distally, rounded at apex. Third valvulae of ovipositor with 10 short spines in a double row on dorsal margin and 11 or 12 stout spines in a single row on apical margin.

Greenish testaceous, marked with fuscous. Tegminal coloration as in *P. cassiopeia*.

Female: length, 7.0 mm., tegmen, 10.0 mm.


This species is distinguished by the proportions given and by the relatively long process on the seventh sternite.


Frons broader than long (1.6:1). Tegmina with costal cell nine times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell. Subcostal cell with membrane distinct, at its base as wide as length of vertex in middle line, distally about half this width. Shortest width between first subapical cell and margin not exceeding narrowest width of costal area.

Anal segment of female longer than broad (1.1:1), distal margin slightly convex, anal style attaining margin. No medioventral process on seventh sternite. Third valvulae of ovipositor not strongly sclerotised, with 12 or 13 peglike teeth in a single row along apical margin.
Testaceous, marked with fuscous. Frons, vertex, lateral lobes of pronotum, and abdominal tergites infuscate. Tegmina hyaline, costal area, cell and subcostal cell, apical cells of Sc+R, middle and apical portion of clavus fuscous, transverse veins and veins at margin clouded, slightly infuscate; six to eight wedge-shaped spots in costal area pallid, faint pale-brown spots in costal cell.

Female: length, 5.0 mm, tegmen, 8.5 mm.

One female from Kambara, Aug. 13, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

This species is well-distinguished by the combination of characters given.

5. Plestia thetis, new species.

Frons broader than long (1.7:1). Tegmina with costal cell nine times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell. Subcostal cell with membrane distinct, at its base wider than length of vertex in middle line, distally about equal to length of vertex at middle. Shortest width between first subapical cell and margin not exceeding narrowest width of costal area, this width three-elevenths maximum width of first subapical cell.

Anal segment of female as long as broad, distal margin slightly convex. Mediaventral process on seventh sternite 1.7 times as long as broad, sides slightly converging distally, apex broadly rounded. Third valvulae of ovipositor with 14 small teeth in a double row on dorsal margin, 24 pointed, heavily pigmented teeth on apical margin, 11 of them stout, the remainder minute and not quite lying in the same row, but very slightly distal.

Testaceous to ochraceous, marked with fuscous. Frons in distal two-thirds, mesonotum except for a transverse band, and abdominal tergites fuscous. Tegmina with costal area and cell and subcostal cell, apical veins of Sc and R, middle and apex of clavus fuscous, transverse veins and veins at apical margin clouded fuscous; seven spots in costal area and apices of veins pallid, some pale brown spots in costal cell.

Female: length, 5.0 mm, tegmen, 7.6 mm.

Three females from Ongea, July 28 (holotype), 31, Aug. 2, 1924, Bryan.

6. Plestia io, new species (fig. 47, d).

Frons broader than long (1.7:1). Tegmina with costal cell nine times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell. Subcostal cell with membrane distinct, width at its base 1.5 times length of vertex in middle, distally about half this width. Shortest width between first subapical cell and anterior margin shorter than narrowest width of costal area, this width five-elevenths maximum width of first subapical cell.

Pygofer with dorsolateral angles obtuse, moderately curved. Anal segment as broad as long, distal margin convex. Aedeagus with four spinose processes distally, the inner pair short and directed mesially, that on right side curved through 180 degrees, that on left oblique, outer spine of right side curved, directed cephalad, scarcely extending for half length of aedeagus, outer spine of left side slender, curved mesad then cephalad, almost as long as aedeagus. Genital styles with 115 degree angle between dorsal and apical margin.

Palilid greenish yellow to testaceous; a band across middle of frons, vertex, mesonotum except for two transverse bands brown, a narrow band near fronto-clypeal suture and lateral lobes of pronotum fuscous-piceous. Tegmina hyaline, costal area, cell and subcostal cell, apical cells of Sc and R, and transverse veins, middle and apex of clavus dark brown; about six spots in costal area, veins at apex and a few transverse veins in clavus pallid.

Male: length, 5.5 mm, tegmen, 7.5 mm.

One male from Tuvutha, Sept. 10, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

This species is readily separated from P. thetis, which it most closely resembles, in the degree of separation of the first subapical cell from the anterior margin of the tegmen.
7. *Pleistia medusa*, new species (fig. 45, h-f).

Frons broader than long (1.5:1). Tegmina with costal cell about eight times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell. Subcostal cell with membrane distinct, as wide at base as long as vertex in middle line, distally half this width. Shortest width between first subapical cell and anterior margin exceeding narrowest width of costal area.

Pygofer with dorsolateral angles obtuse, broadly and evenly rounded. Anal segment as broad as long, distal margin truncate. Aedeagus with dorsal and ventral pairs of spines, all curved mesad, upper left curved at right angles to axial line of aedeagus and posteriorly at apex, upper right of about same length directed antero-mesad, lower left slightly longer directed anteromesad, attaining middle line, lower right as long as aedeagus, distally simuate, incurved to middle line then overlying it distally. Genital styles with 110 degree angle between dorsal and apical margins.

Anal segment of female slightly longer than broad, shallowly convex at apex, anal style attaining margin, medioventral process of seventh sternite 2.4 times as long as wide at middle, sides very slightly tapering to rounded apex. Third valvulae of ovipositor with 24 spines on apical margin with the inner row of 13 teeth stout and larger than the outer.

Testaceans, marked with brown. A band across frons, and on genae between ocelli and antennae, lateral fields of pronotum, mesonotum, and abdominal tergites brown. Tegmina hyaline; costal area, cell, subcostal cell, apical cells of Sc and R, apex and posterior margin of claval brown; about five spots in costal area pallid; transverse veins not clouded with fuscous.

Male: length, 4.2 mm., tegmen, 6.3 mm.; female: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

Six males, two females, and three specimens with abdomens missing, from Oneata, Aug. 18 and 19 (holotype male), 1924, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the body proportions, and by the male and female genitalia. The long medioventral process in the pregenital sternite of the abdomen of the female is not equaled in any other of the Fijian species.

8. *Pleistia nereis*, new species (fig. 46, a-c).

Frons broader than long (1.6:1). Tegmina with costal cell 8.5 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell. Subcostal cell with membrane distinct, at base longer than vertex in middle line (1.2:1), distally rather less than half this width; shortest width between first subapical cell equal to or scarcely less than narrowest width of costal area.

Pygofer with dorsodorsolateral angles obtuse, subangulately rounded through 115 degrees. Anal segment about as broad as long, distal margin convex. Aedeagus with dorsal and ventral pairs of spinose processes, dorsal rather short, curved strongly mesad to meet in middle line, lower spine of left side half length of aedeagus, lying close against it laterally, lower spine of right side distinctly longer than aedeagus, slender, directed cephalad then curved obliquely ventrocaudally apically. Genital styles with 110 degree angle between dorsal margin and apical margin.

Testaceans marked brown or fuscous. A band across frons, vertex, mesonotum and abdominal tergites fuscous. Tegmina hyaline; costal area, cell and subcostal cell, apical cells of Sc and R, transverse veins and veins at apical margin, a band across middle of claval and a few spots near apex brown.

Male: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

One male from Tavunasisi, Aug. 28, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the proportions given and the genitalia.

Frons broader than long (1.7:1). Tegmina with costal cell 7.6 times as long as maximum width of costal area and costal cell combined. Subcostal cell with membrane narrow but distinct, width at base four-fifths of length of vertex in middle, distally half this width; shortest width between first subapical cell and margin equal to or slightly greater than narrowest width of costal area.

Pygofer with dorsolateral angles broadly and evenly rounded. Anal segment about as broad as long, distal margin convex. Aedeagus with dorsal and ventral pairs of spinose processes, dorsal pair rather short, both curved anteromesad but that on left curved again obliquely caudad, lower spine of right side one-third longer than upper spine, directed anteromesad and attaining middle line, lower spine of left side directed cephalad, three-fourths as long as aedeagus, slightly curved ventrad distally, lying parallel to lateral margin. Genital styles with 110 degree angle between dorsal margin and apical margin.

Testaceous, marked brown or fuscous; a band across frons, vertex, mesonotum except for a transverse band, and tergites of abdomen fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, costal area, costal and subcostal cells, apical cells of S and R, apical veins at margin, a band across middle of clavus and five or six spots in distal portion of posterior cell of clavus brown.

Costal area with seven pallid spots.

Male: length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 6.0 mm.

One male from Mothe, Aug. 16, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the proportions given and the genitalia.


Frons broader than long (1.6:1). Tegmina with costal cell 10.5 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell; subcostal cell developed only at extreme base,
where it is about half length of vertex in middle line, and at apex; shortest width between first subapical cell and margin very slightly exceeding narrowest width of costal area.

Anal segment of female longer than broad, distal margin slightly excavate; mediolventral process on posterior margin of seventh sternite about as long as broad across base, sides slightly converging distally, apex rounded. Third valvulae with nine obsolete teeth on dorsal margin, 16 teeth on apical margin, comprising a basal row of 11 stouter teeth and an alternating short row of five small teeth; teeth not pigmented.

Testaceous or ochraceous-fuscous. Frons, except at basal angles, and vertex dark testaceous, mesonotum except for a transverse bar in each lateral field outside disk at middle, and a U-shaped bar across disk in basal third, and tergites of abdomen fuscous. Tegmina hyaline; costal area, costal and subcostal cells, apical cells of Sc and R, transverse veins, apical veins at margin, a bar across middle of clavalus and at its apex fuscous or light brown; a row of about six round spots in costal area and about 12 smaller spots in costal cell, veins in stigmal area and on margin palid, membrane adjoining hyaline.

Female: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 8.0 mm.


This species is distinguished by the proportions given, the very clear spots on the tegmina, and the genitalia.


Median carina of frons very distinct on basal three-fourths, lateral carinae near base as high as lateral margins at same level. Frons broader than long (1.6:1). Tegmina with costal cell 10 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell; subcostal cell not developed, Sc+R and M contiguous; shortest width between first subapical cell and margin shorter than narrowest width of costal area.

Stramineous; frons minutely pitted, the pits infuscate; basal angles, vertex, two spots in each lateral field of mesonotum, a longitudinal stripe on each side of middle line of mesonotum fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, costal area and costal cell transparent yellow, clavalus slightly suffused yellowish near base. Costal margin, costal vein and Sc+R stramineous, remaining veins fuscous.

Length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

A specimen with abdomen missing taken on Yuvutha in the Yangasa Cluster, Aug. 11, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

The length given above is approximate, being the distance from the vertex to the apex of the clavalus when the tegmina are in repose; the possible error, to judge by other species, is unlikely to exceed 0.5 mm. The species is distinguished from P. detaina by the color of the tegmina, and from the following P. iphilgenia by the proportions of the costal cell. It is obviously closely related to the other species which have the same tegminal coloration.


Frons broader than long (1.6:1); tegmina with costal cell 11 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell; subcostal cell not developed, or obsolete so at extreme base, Sc+R and M contiguous, shortest width between first subapical cell and margin subequal to or slightly shorter than narrowest width of costal area.

Mediobasal process of seventh sternite of female slightly broader across base than long in middle line (1.1:1), lateral margins irregular, converging distally to rounded apex. Third valvulae of ovipositor with nine teeth in an irregular double row on dorsal margin and eight or nine stout heavily pigmented teeth in a single row on apical margin.
Testaceous; lateral and apical submargins of frons, vertex, mesonotum, except for two spots in each lateral field, and tergites of abdomen fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, costal area, costal cell, apical cells of Sc and R, a few spots in distal portion of posterior claval cell brown to fuscous, about six transverse veins in costal area and Sc and R at apex pallid, the membrane adjoining hyaline; stigma area opaque, ochraceous, about 14 paler brown spots in costal cell.

**Female:** length, 6.5 mm., tegmen, 9.0 mm.

One female from Namuka, Aug. 12, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the proportions given, the coloration, and the genitalia.

### 13. *Plestia antigone*, new species (fig. 46, d-f).

Frons broader than long (1.5:1); antennae entirely concealed by lateral margins of frons in anterior view, eyes almost entire, with only a small dark spot above antennae. Tegmina with costal cell 12 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell; subcostal cell not developed or absolutely so at extreme base, Sc+R and M contiguous; shortest width between first subapical cell and margin longer than narrowest width of costal area. Pygofer with dorsolateral angles obtuse, rounded but not broadly so. Anal segment about as broad as long. Aedeagus with dorsal and ventral pairs of spinose processes, spines of left side longer than those of right, subequal, the longer incurved at apex, as long as aedeagus, lower spine of right side two-thirds length of aedeagus, upper spine of about same length, rectangularly bent mesal at its middle. Genital styles with 135 degree angle between dorsal and apical margins.

Testaceous, marked with fuscous; some speckling on margins of frons, vertex, and mesonotum fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, costal area, cell and subcostal cell, apical cells of Sc and R, veins at apex, a few spots in distal portion of posterior cell of clavus brown; about seven spots in costal area, 12 in costal cell, Sc and R at apical margin hyaline.

**Male:** length, 6.5 mm., tegmen, 9.0 mm.

One male from Vatu Vara, Oct. 2, 1924, holotype, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by proportions and genitalia.

### 14. *Plestia calypso*, new species (fig. 47, a-b).

Frons broader than long (about 1.6:1); median carina distinct on basal three-fourths, antennae of moderate size, not concealed by lateral margins of frons in anterior view, eyes very slightly emarginate below. Tegmina with costal cell 9.5-10 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus cell. Subcostal cell not developed or only absolutely so at extreme base, Sc+R and M contiguous; shortest width between first subapical cell and margin longer than narrowest width of costal area.

Pygofer with dorsoapical angles obtuse, rounded. Anal segment about as broad as long, apical margin transverse, slightly excavate medially. Aedeagus with dorsal and ventral pairs of spinose processes, the lower spines of each side equal, extending cephalad for three-fourths length of aedeagus, left upper spine moderately short, strongly curved mesad then rectangularly bent to point to base of upper spine of right side, the latter being straight, extending anteromesally for four-fifths of length of aedeagus. Genital styles with 130 degree angle between dorsal and apical margins.

Testaceous-greenish; a band across frons on genae below eyes, lateral lobes of pronotum, mesonotum except for two transverse bands, and tergites of abdomen dark fuscous. Tegmina hyaline; costal area, cell, and subcostal cell brown; apical cells of Sc and R, two bars across clavus and spots in posterior cell of clavus, a suffusion over transverse veins and veins at apical margin fuscous; six spots in costal area, veins of Sc and R at apical margin hyaline.

**Male:** length, 6.0 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.
One male from Ovalau: Draiba trail, alt. 600-800 ft., beating, July 9, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by its proportions, coloration, and genitalia.

**Figure 47.**—a-b, *Plescia calypsoe*: a, aedeagus, dorsal view; b, genital style. c, *Plescia galatea*: aedeagus. d, P. nip.: aedeagus. e, *P. danae*: aedeagus.

15. **Plescia cassandra**, new species.

Fronts broader than long (1.4: 1), median carina present on basal three-fourths. Tegmina with costal cell 11 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus cell. Subcostal cell obsolescent present throughout length, extremely narrow, slightly widened in basal fifth, but Sc+R and M not contiguous. Shortest width between first subapical cell and margin equal to or slightly exceeding narrowest width of costal area.

Anal segment as long as broad, apical margin excavate, style surpassing apical margin.

Medioventral process of seventh sternite slightly longer than broad at base, lateral margins converging distally, apex more or less acute. Third valvulae of ovipositor with about nine small teeth in two rows on dorsal margin, apical margin with nine stout, acute, heavily pigmented teeth widely spaced in a single row.

Testaceus; some speckling on margins of frons, lateral lobes of pronotum, vertex, and mesonotum fusco, abdominal tergites fusco, picaceous. Tegmina hyaline, costal area and cell brown, apical cells of Sc and R and a spot at apex of claval suture fusco, claval veins overlain with yellowish suffusion; about seven spots in costal area and veins of Sc and R at apex hyaline.

Female: length, 5.5 mm., tegmen, 8.0 mm.

Two females from Kandavu: Ndavingeile, April 27, 1941, holotype, Krauss.

This species is distinguished by the proportions, coloration, and genitalia.

Frons broader than long (1.5:1), median carina finely present on basal three-fourths. Tegmina with costal cell 11 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus costal cell. Subcostal cell obsolete, not widened in basal fifth, Sc+R and M closely parallel throughout length, not quite contiguous. Shortest width between first subapical cell and margin longer than narrowest width of costal area.

Anal segment of female as broad as long, apical margin truncate or very slightly excavate. Medioventral process of pygofer about as long in middle line as broad across base, lateral margins converging distally to rounded apex. Third valva of ovipositor with eight or nine small teeth in a double row on dorsal margin, 10 or 11 stout heavily pigmented spines in a single row on apical margin.

Testaceous; apical margin of frons, lateral lobes of pronotum, mesonotum, except for two spots laterally, infuscate. Tegmina hyaline, costal area and cell translucent brown, Sc and R, including their apical cells, a spot adjoining apex of clavalus and a few spots in distal portion of posterior claval cell fuscous; veinlets of costal area and stigma ochraceous, a series of spots in costal cell and veins of Sc and R at apex yellowish translucent.

Female: length, 7.0 mm., tegmen, 10.0 mm.

One female from Thikombia, Sept. 26, 1924, holotype, Bryan. One female from Katafanga, Sept. 9, 1924, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the proportions, coloration, and genitalia.

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 48.** a-c, **Plestia eurydice**: a, anal segment and posterior margin of pygofer; b, aedeagus, dorsal view; c, genital style. d-f, **P. niobe**: d, pygofer; e, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view; f, genital style.

17. **Plestia eurydice**, new species (fig. 48, a-c).

Frons broader than long (1.5:1), median carina distinct on basal three-fourths. Tegmina with costal cell 9-11.6 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus cell. Subcostal cell absent, Sc+R and M contiguous. Shortest width between first subapical cell and margin slightly less than narrowest width of costal area.
Anal segment slightly longer than broad, distal margin convex. Pygofer with dorso-lateral angles acute, produced, rounded at apex. Aedeagus with dorsal and ventral pairs of spines, lower spines of each side very short, less than a fourth length of aedeagus, extending cephalad parallel to lateral margins, dorsal spines subequal, evenly curved through 270 degrees to cross in middle line and point caudad, distinctly narrowed in apical fourth. Genital styles with 135 degree angle between dorsal and apical margins.

Anal segment of female longer than broad, apical margin convex. Medioventral process on seventh sternite obsolete. Third valvulae with 12 small teeth in a double row on dorsal margin, 27 larger teeth in a close double row on apical margin.

Pale green to testaceous; tegmina hyaline, costal area and cell translucent yellow, their veins, including veinlets, pallid yellow; remaining veins of tegmina fuscous.

Male: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.; female: length, 5.5 mm., tegmen, 7.5 mm.


This species is distinguished by the proportions, tegminal coloration, and genitalia.

18. *Plestia galatea*, new species (fig. 47, c).

Frons broader than long (1.5:1); antennae not concealed by margins of frons in anterior view; median carina distinct on basal three-fourths. Tegmina with costal cell 12.3 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus cell. Subcostal cell obsolescently present, its margins parallel at base, Sc+R not quite contiguous. Shortest width between first sub-apical cell and margin equal to narrowest width of costal area.

Anal segment of female as broad as long, broadest about middle, apical margin markedly concave, style surpassing margin. Medioventral process on seventh sternite scarcely as long as broad across base, lateral margins converging to rounded apex. Third valvulae with eight rather small teeth in a double row on dorsal margin and eight large heavily pigmented teeth in a single line on apical margin.

Anal segment as broad as long, apical margin sinuate-truncate. Pygofer with dorsal-lateral angles subrectangularly rounded, very slightly produced, with dorsal margin just basad slightly concave. Aedeagus with dorsal and ventral pairs of spines, those of right side as long as aedeagus; the lower spine longer than the upper, sinuate near apex, the upper directed anteromesad and attaining middle line only at its apex; spines of left side two-thirds length of aedeagus, the lower subparallel to lateral margin, the upper angulately bent through 70 degrees to reach middle line. Genital styles with 125 degree angle between dorsal and apical margins.

Testaceous; apical submargin of frons and slight speckling laterobasally, inner portion of lateral lobes of pronotum, three bands across mesonotum and posttemora fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, costal area and cell brown, subcostal cell and apical cells of Sc and R and a few spots near apex of posterior cell of clavus fuscous; about eight transverse veinlets in costal area, stigmata area and veins of Sc and R at apex ochraceous.

Male: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.; female: length, 6.0 mm., tegmen, 9.0 mm.

One male and one female from Matuku, July 7 (holotype male) and 8, 1924, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the proportions, the tegminal coloration, and the genitalia. It is perhaps nearest to *P. andromeda*. Two females taken on Mola, one on July 13, 1924, by Bryan and one at Vunu, Aug. 23, 1938, by Zimmerman, are placed here.
Plastia galatea subspecies levuana, new subspecies.

As in typical subspecies, but distinguished by median carina of frons being very distinct in its basal two-thirds and lateral margins of frons a little less produced at level of antennae.

One female from Viti Levu: Tailevu, August 1937, holotype, Valentine.

It is possible that the males of the Tailevu form will prove quite distinct from the Matuku type.


Proportions and coloration as in P. galatea. Genitalia differing in aedeagus.

Aedeagus with dorsal and ventral pairs of spines, lower spine of right side stout, distally sinuate, as long as aedeagus, lying parallel to lateral margin, upper spine of right side slender, directed cephalad in basal third then markedly and evenly curved mesad, crossing middle line and left margin until at apex it crosses tip of lower spine of left side, lower spine of left side two-thirds length of aedeagus, incurred at apex, upper spine angulately bent at middle to point to right, but not attaining right lateral margin.

Male: length, 5.5 mm., tegmen, 8.0 mm.; female: length, 6.0 mm., tegmen, 9.0 mm.

One male and one female from Ovalua: near Levuka, alt. 10 ft., July 10, 1938, holotype male, Zimmerman; Wainiloka, alt. 100-200 ft., July 11, 1938, Kondo.

This species is distinguished by shape of processes of aedeagus from P. galatea which it closely resembles.

20. Plastia niobe, new species (fig. 48, d-f).

Frons broader than long (scarce 1.5:1), median carina distinct on basal three-fourths. Tegmina with costal cell 13 times as long as maximum width of costal area plus cell. Subcostal cell absent, Sc+R and M contiguous. Shortest width between first subapical cell and margin slightly exceeding narrowest width of costal area.

Anal segment of male as broad as long, apical margin convex. Pygofer with dorsolateral angles broadly rounded, dorsal margin slightly concave basad of angles.

Aedeagus relatively broad and short, with a more or less symmetrical ventral pair of spinose processes arising ventrally and curved almost through 180 degrees candolaterad then straight obliquely cephalad, a transverse sclerotised bar with distal margin strongly sinuate across ventral surface distad of spines. Genital styles with apical processes rather long, 145 degree angle between dorsal and apical margins.

Testaceous-orange; clypeus, inner portion of lateral lobes of pronotum, femora, and tergites of abdomen deep fuscous; mesonotum slightly clouded fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, costal area and cell and basal portions of apical cells of Sc and R translucent yellow, stigmal area opaque, ochraceous, distal portion of apical cells of Sc and R fuscous, costal margin, vein and Sc+R translucent yellow, all other veins deep fuscous.

Male: length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 7.5 mm.

One male from Viti Levu, Mt. Korombamba, alt. 1,300 ft., Aug. 1, 1938, holotype, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the proportions, coloration, and genitalia. It is very distinct from the other species described from Viti Levu and appears to be rather isolated.
Genus Euricaria Melichar


KEY TO FIJIAN SPECIES OF EURICARIA

1. Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin not straight, sutural angle rounded, not rather subangulate; genital styles of male longer than postfemora... 2
   Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, not or scarcely convex, sutural angle subangulate, not rounded, genital styles shorter than postfemora

2. Genital styles in posterior view enclosing a broad oval. Avea, Aiwa, Thikombia, Vanna Mbalau...lactoria*
   Genital styles parallel in their middle portion in posterior view, Mango...licitia*

3. Ovipositor with 30-44 spines on apical margin......................................................................................... 4
   Ovipositor with 45-55 spines on apical margin......................................................................................... 6

4. Pygofer with a vertical shallow sulcus laterally, dorsolateral margins of pygofer strongly oblique, inclined caudad and laterad, styles markedly decurved at tip, Moala, Vanna Vatu...procilla*
   Pygofer without such a sulcus................................................................................................................ 5

5. Pygofer with a slight but definite obliquity or groove across dorso-lateral angle... 6
   Pygofer with dorso-lateral angles without such a groove across their base.... 7

6. Genital styles in posterior view enclosing a fusiform opening with both ends symmetrical. Ongoa...cyane*
   Genital styles enclosing an opening with ends not symmetrical. Wakaya...stereope*

7. Genital styles not closely approximated distally, space between more or less U-shaped. Fulanga...furina*
   Genital styles less widely separated at base, approximated distally, enclosing a drop-shaped space. Ovaleau..............dion*

8. Length of genital styles 2.6 times maximum width between them in posterior view ............................................ 9
   Proportions not as above.......................................................................................................................... 10

9. Length of genital styles 6.5 times their narrowest width. Totoya...cliduchus*
   Length of styles 5.6 times narrowest width, Matuku...progne*

10. Length of styles more than 3.0 times the maximum width of the space between them
    Length of styles exactly or less than 3 times this width............................................................................ 11

11. Styles less than 3.3 times maximum width separating them......................................................................... 12
    Styles more than 3.6 times this width. Tuvunha..............moneta*

12. Styles with length of apical process, measured from level of dorsal margin, much exceeding narrowest width of limb of style, basal ventral eminence fully as long as half width of limb. Namuka, Kandavu...................stereope*
    Styles with length of apical process not exceeding narrowest width of limb of style, basal ventral eminence small, not as long as half width of limb. Walaya

13. Styles five times as long as narrowest width, basiposterior portion of tegmina with many transverse tawny stripes. Vitri Levu...tristicula Stål

14. Genital style 7.3 times as long as its narrowest width. Oneata..............opora*
    Genital style 5.6 times as long as its narrowest width. Namuka, Kandavu...camilla*

Tegmina with the basiposterior area abundantly barred with yellowish brown. Anal segment of male with ventral margin strongly convex, apical angles subacutely rounded. Pygofer with dorsal margin sloping obliquely ventrocaudal, broadly rounding into lateral margin and without a submarginal groove. Genital styles five times as long as narrowest width, in profile narrowly produced ventrad at base.

![Figure 49](image)


Six males and nine females from Viti Levu: Suva Bay, June 22, 1924, Bryan; Nandarivatu, October 1937, Valentine; Sept. 3, 1938, Zimmerman; Tailevu, August 1937, Valentine; Belt Road, 42-44 miles west of Suva, July 23, 1938, Zimmerman; Natubakula near Singatoka, April 19, 1941, Krauss; Bulu near Sovi, April 21, 1941, Krauss.

Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin rounded; sutural angle rounded, not distinctly angulate.

Fuscous-piceous; legs fuscous. Tegmina uniformly fuscous except tawny costal margin and hyaline stigma.

Anal segment of male with ventral margin very shallowly convex, apical angles produced and rounded. Pygofer with dorsal margin straight, meeting lateral margin at 90 degrees. Genital styles slender, longer than postfemora, in posterior view enclosing a broadly oval space.

Male: length, 3.7 mm; tegmen, 5.8 mm; female: length, 6.0 mm; tegmen, 7.0 mm.


This species is distinguished by the coloration and the genitalia.


Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin rounded; sutural angle rounded.

Fuscous-piceous. Tegmina uniformly fuscous; costal margin interrupted tawny, stigmatic area hyaline.

Anal segment of male with ventral margins shallowly convex, apical angles produced and rounded. Pygofer with dorsal margin straight, meeting lateral margin at 90 degrees. Genital styles slender, longer than postfemora, in posterior view parallel for most of length, enclosing an elongate-fusiform space.

Male: length, 4.2 mm; tegmen, 6.0 mm; female: length, 6.0 mm; tegmen, 7.5 mm.

Six males, four females, and one mutilated specimen from Mango: Sept. 8, 1924, holotype male, Bryan; one mile south of Marona, alt. 200-300 ft., Aug. 14, 1938, one paratype male, Zimmerman.

This species is distinguished by the coloration and the shape of genitalia.


Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, sutural angle distinctly subangulate.

Fuscous-piceous, legs paler; tegmina fuscous, costal margin slightly interrupted yellow, stigma and sometimes one or two small spots hyaline.

Anal segment as in preceding species. Pygofer with dorsal margin straight or slightly concave, meeting lateral margins at 90 degrees or subacutely, an oblique groove from its base to lateral margin, sides with a shallow submarginal sulcus. Genital styles shorter than postfemora, tip of apical process devurred distally.

Ovipositor with 35-40 spines on apical margin of third valvulae.

Male: length, 5.0 mm; tegmen, 6.0 mm; female: length, 6.2 mm; tegmen, 8.0 mm.

Four males and three females from Moala: July 10 and 13 (holotype male), 1924, Bryan; one mile west of Naroi, alt. 0-500 ft., Aug. 25, 1938, Zimmerman. Four males and two females from Vanua Vatu, Sept. 13, 1924, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the coloration and the shape of the genitalia.

  Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, sutural angle distinctly subangulate.
  Fuscous-piceous, legs paler; tegmina fuscous-piceous, occasionally broadly hyaline along nodal line, stigma hyaline.
  Anal segment as in preceding species. Pygofer with dorsal margin straight or nearly so, a slight oblique groove across dorsolateral angle, a shallow submarginal sulcus laterally. Genital styles shorter than postfurca.
  Ovipositor with 43 spines on apical margin of third valvulae.
  Male: length, 4.2 mm., tegmen, 6.0 mm.; female: length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

  Four males, including holotype, and two females from Ongea, July 30, 1924, Bryan.

  This species is distinguished by coloration and shape of genitalia.

6. *Euricana dinon*, new species (fig. 49, b).

  Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, sutural angle distinctly subangulate.
  Fuscous-piceous, legs paler. Tegmina fuscous-piceous, occasionally with two hyaline areas, one large and one small, stigma hyaline.
  Anal segment as in preceding species. Pygofer with dorsal margin somewhat oblique, subangulately rounding into lateral margin. Genital styles shorter than postfurca, in profile with a prominent projection ventrally at base.
  Ovipositor with 32 spines on posterior margin of third valvulae.
  Male: length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 5.6 mm.; female: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 6.5 mm.

  Three males and six females from Ovalau: Oct. 20, 1924, Bryan; Draiba trail, alt. 600-800 ft., sweeping grasses, July 8, 1938, holotype male, Zimmerman.

  This species is distinguished by coloration and shape of genitalia.

7. *Euricana furina*, new species (fig. 49, c).

  Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, sutural angle not rounded, subangulate.
  Fuscous-piceous, legs paler. Tegmina dark fuscous, stigma and two small spots hyaline.
  Anal segment as in preceding species. Pygofer with dorsal margin markedly oblique, subangulately meeting lateral margins. Genital styles shorter than postfurca, in profile with a slight projection ventrally at base.
  Ovipositor with 40 teeth on hind margin of third valvulae.
  Male: length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 5.8 mm.; female: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

  Three males and one female from Fulanga, Aug. 6, 1924, holotype male, Bryan.

8. *Euricana cliduchus*, new species (fig. 49, d).

  Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, sutural angle not rounded, subangulate.
  Fuscous-piceous; legs paler. Tegmina fuscous, stigma and sometimes two spots in distal half hyaline.
  Anal segment as in preceding species. Dorso-lateral margins of pygofer slightly oblique, meeting lateral margins angulately, a shallow submarginal sulcus present. Genital styles shorter than postfurca, 2.6 times as long on ventral margin as the maximum width between them in ventral view, length of styles 6.5 times narrowest width.
Ovipositor with 50 teeth on hind margin of third valvulae.
Male: length, 4.0 mm., tegmen, 5.7 mm.; female: length, 6.0 mm., tegmen, 7.8 mm.

Five males and five females from Totoya, July 15, 1924, holotype male, one paratype, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the coloration and the shape of the genitalia.

   Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, sutural angle obtusely sub-angulate.
   Fuscos-piceous; tegmina fuscos, stigma and sometimes two areas in distal half hyaline.
   Anal segment as in preceding species. Pygofer with dorsal margin straight, meeting lateral margin in a slightly obtuse angle, a submarginal sulcus present laterally. Genital styles shorter than postfemora, length along ventral margin 2.6 times maximum width of space between them in posterior view, each 5.6 times as long as its narrowest width.
   Ovipositor with 49 spines on posterior margin of third valvulae.
   Male: length, 4.5 mm., tegmen, 5.5 mm.; female: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

Ten males and eight females from Matuku, July 4, 1924, holotype male and two paratypes, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the coloration and the shape of the genitalia.

10. **Euricana camilla**, new species (fig. 49, f).
    Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, sutural angle obtusely sub-angulate.
    Fuscos-piceous; tegmina fuscos, stigma hyaline, a few paler bars in basiposterior area.
    Anal segment as in preceding species. Pygofer with dorsal margin straight, oblique, meeting lateral margin at slightly obtuse angle, a submarginal sulcus present laterally. Genital styles shorter than postfemora, measured along ventral margin 3.1 times as long as the maximum width of space between them in posterior view; each 5.6 times as long as its narrowest width.
    Ovipositor with 45 spines on posterior margin of third valvulae.
    Male: length, 4.4 mm., tegmen, 5.5 mm.; female: length, 5.5 mm., tegmen, 7.0 mm.

Six males and two females from Namuka, Aug. 12, 1924, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the coloration and the shape of the genitalia.

**Euricana camilla** subspecies **kandavuana**, new subspecies.

As in typical subspecies from Namuka, but distinguished by tegmina being fuscos-piceous and bearing four hyaline spots, well-developed or small.

Six males from Kandavu: Ndavingeila, April 27, 1942, Krauss; Yawi, April 28, 1941, Krauss.

11. **Euricana moneta**, new species (fig. 49, g).
    Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, sutural angle obtusely sub-angulate.
Fuscos-priseous. Tegmina fuscous, stigma hyaline. 
Pygofer with dorsal margin straight, meeting lateral margin in a slightly obtuse angle, an obsolete oblique groove from base of dorsal margin to lateral margin across dorso-apical angle, lateral submarginal sulcus feebly present. Genital styles shorter than postfemora, a little more than 3.6 times as long as maximum width of space between them in posterior view; each 5.5 times as long as its narrowest width. 
Ovipositor with 50 spines on posterior margin of third valvulae. 
Male: length, 5.0 mm., tegmen, 6.0 mm.; female: length, 5.5 mm., tegmen, 7.3 mm.

Eight males and three females from Tuvutha, Sept. 11, 1924, holotype male and one paratype, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the coloration and the shape of the genitalia.

12. Euricania opora, new species (fig. 49, h).
Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, sutural angle obtusely sub-rectangular.
Fuscos-priseous. Tegmina fuscous; stigma and two spots in distal half, the posterior often large, hyaline, a few interruptions near base of costal margin and transverse veins in clavus tawny.
Pygofer with dorsal margin straight, oblique, meeting lateral margin in a slightly obtuse angle, an obsolete diagonal groove cutting off dorsolateral angle, submarginal sulcus feebly present laterally. Genital styles shorter than postfemora, 3.1 times as long as maximum width of space between them in posterior view; each 2.3 times as long as its narrowest width, in profile with a prominent projection at base.
Ovipositor with about 49 spines on posterior margin of third valvulae. 
Male: length, 4.8 mm., tegmen, 5.8 mm.; female: length, 6.2 mm., tegmen, 7.1 mm.

Twenty-three males and 12 females from Oneata, Aug. 18, 1924, holotype male and two paratypes, Bryan.

13. Euricania sirenia, new species (fig. 49, i).
Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, sutural angle obtusely subangular.
Fuscos-priseous, legs a little paler. Tegmina fuscos; stigma hyaline, sometimes a few transverse veins in basiposterior area tawny.
Anal segment as in preceding species. Pygofer with dorsal margin concave, meeting lateral margin subrectangulately in a slight eminence, oblique groove across dorsolateral angle obsolete, lateral submarginal sulcus feebly present.
Genital styles shorter than postfemora, three times as long as maximum width of space between them, each 6.5 times as long as its narrowest width.
Ovipositor with 50 spines on posterior margin of third valvulae. 
Male: length, 4.0 mm., tegmen, 5.5 mm.; female: length, 6.3 mm., tegmen, 7.2 mm.

One male and one female from Mothe, Aug. 14, 1924, holotype male, Bryan.

This species is distinguished by the coloration and the shape of the male genitalia.

Tegmina with posterior portion of apical margin straight, sutural angle obtusely subangular.
Fuscos-priseous, legs paler. Tegmina fuscos; stigma and two small spots distally, hyaline, an interrupted transverse band on basal third tawny yellow.
Anal segment as in preceding species. Pygofer with dorsal margin slightly oblique, meeting apical margin rectangulately in a slight eminence, partly marked off by a slight vertical groove, no oblique groove diagonally from base of dorsal margin to lateral margin, lateral sulcus obsolete. Genital styles shorter than post femora, 3.1 times as long as maximum width of space between them; each five times as long as its narrowest width.

Male: length, 4.3 mm., tegmen, 5.5 mm.

Two males from Wakaya, Oct. 17, 1924, holotype male, Bryan. This species is distinguished by coloration and genitalia.

**Family Flatidae Spinola**

**Key to Genera of Pacific Flatidae**

1. Vertex very short; ocelli well-separated from eyes; apical cells of tegmina alternately twice or three times as long as broad.................. *Sepheza* Melichar
   Vertex not very short; ocelli only narrowly separated from eyes; apical cells of tegmina not as above.................................................. 2

2. Vertex as long as broad, disk convex distal of eyes.................................. *Colgar* Kirkaldy
   Vertex broader than long, disk flattened distal of eyes.......................... 3

3. Vertex pointed at apex, frons carinate throughout; transverse veinlets on corium rectangulate with main sectors, apical cells three to five times as long as broad .................................................. *Euphanta* Stål
   Vertex rounded at apex, frons carinate only basally; tegmina with transverse veinlets on corium irregular in direction, apical cells varying between 1.5 and 5 times as long as broad.................................................. *Siphtanta* Stål

A single member of this family, *Euphanta acuminata* Melichar, has been recorded from Ovalau, Fiji.
INDEX

A
Acanaloniidae 14
Acanthocerana 48
Achilidae 7-8, 13, 74-78
Achilliidae 13
Achillus 74
aescuminata, Daphnia 3, 9, 116
aeneas, Dysthectias 6, 25-26, 29
Aganadeea 75
Aka 15
Akotropis 75
Aloha 32
Alohini 31
Andes 14, 19; vitiensis 5, 17;
undulatus 17
andromeda, Phestia 9, 98, 107,
108
Anectopia 33
Aneipo 74
angusta, Vama 88
annulatus, Onkeleos 41
Anomaloderbe 51;
pecbertoni 3, 7
anteor, Myndus, 6, 23
antigone, Phestia 8, 98, 103,
105
aperiens, Eucretia 3, 9
arborea, Plantasmatocera 67
Arachra 88
Arcofacies 33
arethusa, Phestia 8, 98, 104
Argeleusa 76
argo, Eurygomeus 8, 77-78
Aristyllis 75
Arnacia 97
artemis, Phestia 8, 97, 100
Arunta 67; rubrovenosa 67
ascendens, Interamna 58
Asiracinae 31
astrocladis, Ugyops 6, 37, 38
astyanax, Paralypriae 7,
53-56
atrovenosa, Nisia 6; subsp.
levana 47
atrovenosa, Menopelus 46
Atyana, 88, 94-95
austrialae, Eurygomeus 77
australicus, Lollis 96
australis, Scolytopa 3
Australoma 15, 18; australis
18; baumannensis 18;
willesi 18
aestiva, Australoma 18
B
Bambucicletus 33
Banksiella 50
Basilecephasus 67
baumannensis, Australoma 18
beecheyi, Dysthectias 6, 24,
30; var. fuscata 28
Belocera 33
bene, Rhodohyta 8, 86-87
Bennia 75
Bennia 14
Bennia 14
Betacixius 15
Betatropis 7
betulus, Capelicopterum 8,
93-94
bianor, Ugyops 6, 38, 99-40
bicorneis, Flaccia 7, 10, 31-53
bicemata, Nepheila 8, 77
Booleta 74
Borystheca 16
Borysthecinus 14
Brachyconus 33
Brixia 16
Borioca 74
C
Cajeta 16
Calamister 16
caliginea, Delphax 72;
Lamania 7, 72
Callichiamyus 75, 76; muri 7,
76; undulata 7, 76
Callinesia 76; ornata 8;
pulchra 8; pusilla 8;
venusta 8
calypso, Phestia 98, 105-106
camilla, Eurygomeus 9, 110, 111,
114, subsp. kandavuana
114
canida, Nesocore 7, 63, 65
Capelicopterum 8, 10, 88-94;
betulus 8, 93-94; dohnni
88; dolabra 8, 89, 90, 92;
Lyco 8, 90, 90; phormio 8,
89-90; ranula 8, 93; tanamu-
quil 8, 91-92; vacuna 8, 91,
92; zeles 8, 91, 92
cardinia, Tylana 8, 94-95
Carlos 16
cassandra, Phestia 9, 98, 106
cassia, Ugyopana 6, 40, 41
cassiopeia, Phestia 8, 97, 99,
100
Catonidia 74
Cencheini 48, 67
charonea, Pyrrohylaeus 7,
61-62
Chasmacephala 12
Chloroma 34, 42; turneri 42
circe, Phestia 8, 97, 98-100
chitarista, Pyrrohylaeus 9
Cixiidae 5-6, 13, 14-31
Cixidae 14
Cixius 3, 16; respiciens
11, 75, 79; walkeri 18
eleon, Dysthectias 6, 29-30
eiduculus, Eurygomeus 9, 110,
111, 113-114
clitoria, Nesocore 7, 63-64
clymena, Dysthectias 6, 24,
30
cocinea, Nesocore 3, 7, 63,
64
coccineolina, Megatrops
58
cognata, Dieranotropis 3, 6,
43
Colgar 116
Colvanalia 16
Conocraeua 33
conspera, Flaccia 51
cretacea, Swa 6, 46, 47
Crimomorphus 33
croea, Nesocore 3, 9, 63
cunelous, Rhodohyta 8,
86, 87
cyane, Eurygomeus 9, 110, 113
Cyclometopus 58, 68
Cyphoceratops 12
Cynthia 76
D

danae, Plesiota 8, 98, 103, 106
Daradacella 78
Dawnaria 67
Decora 72
Deferunda 75
denamira, Plesiota 8, 98,
103-104
depidamia, Vanua 8, 79, 83-84
depoeia, Vanua 8, 79, 82, 83
Delphiacidae 3, 5, 6, 13, 31-45
Delphacinae 31
Delphacini 31
Delphacodes 34, 45; pilpa 6,
45; disynonymos 6, 45;
dypoe 6; lapteopiennis 3,
9; lazulis 6, 45; matanitu
6, 45
Delphax 42; caligineca 72;
dilpa 45; disynonymos 45;
cupome 43; furcifera 42;
hamata 43; lazulis 45;
maidis 44; matanitu 45;
mulsani 45; viticollis 42
demeter, Ugyope 6, 35-36;
subsp. angusticula 36;
subsp. laticula 36
demissa: Macrovanua 8, 88;
Vanua 88
Dendrokara 50
Derbidae 3, 5, 7, 12, 47-74
Derbinae 47
Derbini 48
Dicranotrops 34, 43-44;
cognata 3, 6, 43; koebelei
9; pseudomaidis 9; ucal-
egon 6, 40, 43-44
Dictyopharidae 13
Dictyophorodelphax 32
dilpa, Delphax 45
dinon, Euriacan 9, 110,
111, 113
Disstrombus 48
disynonymos: Delphacodes 6,
45; Delphax 45; Sogata 6
Distantinia 49
dohertyi, Sogata 42
dohuni, Capelopterum 88
dolabra, Capelopterum 8,
89, 90, 92
dypoe, Delphacodes 6
Dysthebias 15, 24-30:
aenea 6, 25-26, 29
beecheyi 6, 24, 30, var.
fuscata 28; cleon 6, 29-30;
clymea 6, 24, 30; ensi-
cauda 6, 27-28; fuscata 6,
27, 28; lacon 6, 28, 29;
nigricosta 6, 26-27; sma-
ragus 6, 25, 26; vitiensis
6, 24-25
E
elutriata, Nescorea 7, 63, 66
Embolorpha 42: monoeroes
42
ensicauda, Dysthebias 6,
27-28
Eocencrea 68
Eodelphax 33
Eoeyrsas 34
Epastraloma 15, 17-18;
simos 5, 17-18
Epitotocerus 50
erythrocyclus, Sarina 8,
95, 96
Eucanayra 32
Eumetopina 34
Euphanta 116: acuminata 3,
9, 116
cupome: Delphax 43;
Sogata 6, 43
Euriacan 97, 110-116:
apieris 3, 9; camilla 9,
110, 111, 114, subsp. kand-
davuna 114; cliduchus 9,
110, 111, 113-114; cyanea 9,
110, 113; dinon 9, 110, 111,
113; furin 9, 110, 111,
113; laetoria 9, 110, 112;
licinia 9, 110, 112; moneta
9, 110, 111, 114-115; opora
9, 110, 111, 115; procilla 9,
110, 112; progne 9, 110,
111, 114; sirenia 9, 110,
111, 115; sterope 9, 110,
115-116; triscita 3, 9,
110, 111
Eurybrachyidae 14
eurydice, Plesiota 9, 98,
107-108
Eurynomeus 75, 77-78:
argos 8, 77-78; australiae
77; granularus 78
Euryphileps 16
F
Faventia 74
felis, Oliarius 5, 19
Ficarasa 78
flidicina, Nescorea 7, 63
Flocia 50, 51-55: bicornis
7, 10, 51-52, 53; compersa
51; imthurni 7, 51, 52;
edeceras 7, 54-55;
pvrrhonneura 7, 52-53;
tumidifrons 7, 52, 53-54
flameavittata, Sikaiana 7,
49
Flata musiva 20
Flatidae 9, 13, 116
flexicornia, Megatropis 58
Francesca 75
Fulgidera 12
fuligo, Harpanor 7, 58, 59
furcifera: Delphax 42;
Sogata 6, 11, 42-43
furina, Euriacan 9, 110,
111, 113
fuscata, Dysthebias 6, 27
fuscomarginata, Suva 6, 46,
47
G
galatea, Plesiota 9, 98, 106,
108, 109, subsp. levuana
109
Gelastocephalus 15, 16
Gelastodelphax 34
Gengidae 14
Gonekara 67
granulata, Rhinodictya 3,
8, 86, 87
granulatus, Eurynomeus 78
H
Hadeodelphax 42; pluto 42
halosydne, Levu 7
hamata, Delphax 43
Hapodelphax 34
Harpanor 51, 58-59: fuligo
7, 58, 59
Helcita 48
Hemisphaerius 88
Heronax 51, 58
Herps 68
Holofassa 32
Huffia 15
hyalinata, Sikaiana 49
I
Ilburnia 32
illibata, Sarima 95
imthurni: Placcia 7, 51-52; Lyricen 51
Inobindus 16, 21
insignissima, Nesoniphias 7
insulicola, Niphaphodite 7
Interamna 50, 58: ascended 58
interrupta, Vincetia 19
intrusa, Tylana 3, 8, 94, 95
io, Plesia 8, 101, 106
Iolania 16
Iphigenesa, Plesia 8, 98, 104-105
Issidae 8, 13, 80-96

J
jepsoni, Paralyricen 3, 9, 55
Jugodina 32

K
Kaha 30
kalypo: Nesocharis 11, 31; Nesocharmys 6, 30, 31, subsp. insulicola 31
Kamendaka 50, 59-61: nigrospersa 7, 60; rubinervis 7, 60-61; spectra 59
Kampulakara 50
Keltia 34: kirkaldyi 3; paludum 43
Kempiana 75
Kermesia 46
Kinnaridiae 12
Kirbyana 15
kirkaldyi: Keltia 3; Phylolithinus 6; Soga 6
knowlesi, Paralyricen 3, 7, 55, 57
koebelei: Dicranotropis 9; Suva 6, 46, 47
Koroana 16
Kuranda 50
Kuvera 15

L
laczyn, Dystheasias 6, 28, 29
lacteipennis, Delphacodes 3, 9
laetica, Oliarius 5, 18-19
laetoria, Euricamia 9, 110, 112
Lamenia 68, 72: caliginea 7, 72
Lanaphora 32
laui, Ugyops 6, 37-38, 39
Lavora 78
lazulis, Delphax 45
Leades 16
Leialoha 32
Leimonomide 34
Leiroessa vitiensis 17
Leomelicharia 49
Leptaleocera 50
Leptolamia 15
Leptovanana 12, 78
Levu 72-74: talosyndactylis 7, vitiensis 7, 11, 72-74
Liburnia 42
Licinia, Euricamia 9, 110, 112
Lollius 12, 88, 96: australicus 96; pyrrhoceras 8, 95, 96
Lophopidae 14
Losabaniasis 48
Iubra, Oliarius var. vitiensis 5, 19
lugens, Nilaparvata 6
lyco, Capelopterum 8, 89, 90
Lydda 48
Lyricen 51: imthurni 51
lyricen, Swezeya 6, 67

M
Macrocixius 16
Macrovanua 12, 78, 88: demissa 8, 88
maidi: Delphax 44; Perigrinis 6, 44
Makula 50
Malaxa 33
Malpia 15
marginata, Ricana 97
marpsias, Phacocephalus 7, 68, 71, 72
matanu: Delphacodes 6, 45; Delphax 45
medusa, Plesia 8, 97, 99, 102
Meenopilidae 5, 6, 12, 46-47
Meenopus atrovenosus 46
Megamelus 34
Megatropis 51, 58: cocciineolinea 58; flexicornis 58
Melanesia 32, 41: pacifica 6, 41; strigata 41
melenesica, Urvilleana 5, 19-20
melidias, Phacocephalus 7, 68, 69, 70
minyaris, Phacocephalus 7, 68, 70
moneta, Euricamia 9, 110, 111, 114-115
monoceros, Embolophora 42
Monochorbychus 48
Montrouzierea 78
Muilyricen 72
muii, Callichiamy 7, 76
Muiri 49: striulida 7
mulicula, Delphax 45
Mundopa 16
musiva, Flata 20
Myndus 16, 20-24: antenor 6, 23; personatus 5, 21-22; pica 5, 22-23; ulysse 6, 23-24; vitiensis 5, 20, 21
xanthus 5, 20-21
Myxidoides 51

N
naia, Plesia 8, 97, 100-101
neocoupinus, Ugyops 6, 35, 38-39
Neocamama 48
Neocyclokarara 68
Neodendrockara 50
Neodiostrombus 48
Neolamania 68
Neolotius viridis 12
Nephelea 76, 77: bicucata 8, 77; tristis 7, 76, 77
nercis, Plesia 8, 97, 102, 103
nervatis, Phyllobius 44
neslope, Sikaiana 7, 49
Nesocharis 15: kalypo 11, 31
Nesochlamys 11, 30-31: kalypo 6, 30, 31, subsp. insulicola 31; vitiensis 11, 30, 31
Nesecore 9, 10, 50, 63-67: candida 7, 63, 65; clitoria 7, 63-64; cocciina 3, 7, 63, 64; crocea 3, 9, 63; elu-
triata 7, 63, 66; fidicina 7, 63; nivea 7, 63, 65, 66; purpurigena 7, 63, 66, 67; pygmaea 7, 63, 64, 65, 66; subfulva 7, 63, 64; nesodreptias, Phaciocephalus 7, 68, 70-71
Nesodryas 32
nesogonias, Phaciocephalus 7, 68, 70
Nesokala 30
Nesoneura 50
Nesoniaphs 50; insigne-sima 7
Nesophantasma 67; vitiensis 67
Nesopompe 5, 15, 19
Nesorestias 32
Nesothee 32
Nicerta 51
nigricosta, Dystheatias 6, 26-27
nigroprospera, Kamendaka 7, 60
Nilaparvata 34; lugens 6
niobe, Plesiia 9, 98, 107, 109
Niphaphodite insulicola 7
Nisia 46-47; atrovenosa 6, subsp. levana 42
nivea, Nesocore 7, 63, 65, 66
Nogodinidae 14
Nothocaris 15
Nothorestias 32

O
ocellus, Pochaia 110
ochrias, Sogata 6
oedericas, Flaccia 7, 54-55
Oliurus 15, 18-19, 20; felis 5, 19; Inaertis 5, 18-19; lubra var. vitiensis 5, 19; saccharicola 5; tasmatici 5, 19
Okelos annullatus 41
opora, Eucariana 9, 110, 111, 115
orientalis, Tyana 3
ornata, Callinesia 8
Ostama 31
Otiocerini 48, 50

P
pacificus, Melanesia 6, 41
pacificus, Stenocranus 6
peiminosa, Rhindictya 8, 56
paladum, Sogata 6, 43
paladum, Kelisia 43
paphia, Vanua 8, 79, 81, 82, subsp. bicuspitata 82, subsp. paphia 81, 82
Parahydriena 12
Paralyricen 50, 52, 55-58: astyamex 7, 55-56; jepsoni 3, 9, 55; knowlesi 3, 7, 55, 57; similis 7, 57, 58
paterocoma 7, 56-57
papilio 7, 57, 58
Pamendanga 48
Paranda 33
Parandes 14
Peggia 48
Peggiloga 12, 78
Pelaiades 33
Pelodicitya 78
pembertoni, Anomaloderbe 3 percheronii, Ugyops 35
Peregrinus 34, 44; maida 6, 44
Perimececcera 32
Perkiniella 33, 44; pseudo-maidas 9; saccharicida 9, 44; vitiensis 6, 44
personatus, Myndus 5, 21-22
Phaciocephalus 9, 10, 67, 68-72; marpsias 7, 68, 71, 72; miltoides 7, 68, 69, 70
minyrias 7, 68, 70; nesodreptias 7, 68, 70-71; nesogonias 7, 68, 70; pulatus 7, 68, 69; troas 7, 68, 71-72; vitiensis 7, 68-69
Phaconeura 46
Phantasmatocera 67; arborea 67
Phendia 76
phornio, Capelopterus 8, 89-90
Phyllopus 33, 44; kirikaldy 6; nervation 44, saueteri 6, 44
pica, Myndus 5, 22-23
pica, Tyana 3
Platocera 51
Plectoderoides 75
pleone, Vanua 8, 79, 84, 85, subsp. obliqua 84, 85
Plestia 97-109; andromeda 9, 98, 107, 108; antigone 8, 98, 103, 105; arcthosa 8, 98, 104; artemis 8, 97, 100; calypso 9, 98, 105-105; cassandra 9, 98, 106; casiopeia 8, 97, 99, 100; ciri 8, 97, 98-100; danae 8, 98, 103, 106; deianira 8, 98, 103-104; eurydice 9, 98, 107-108; galatea 9, 98, 106, 108, 109; subsp. levana 109; io 8, 101, 106
iphigenia 8, 98, 104-105; medusa 8, 97, 99, 102; naia 8, 97, 100-101; nereis 8, 97, 102, 103; niobe 9, 98, 107, 109; scylla 9, 98, 109; thetis 8, 97, 101
pluto: Hagedelpha 42; Sardia 6, 42
Pochaia 3: ocellus 110
pocilla, Pyrrhohennea 7, 62
procella, Eucariana 9, 110, 112
progne, Eucariana 9, 110, 111, 114
proserpinia, Tarophagus 6, 45
Proterosyne 32
Proutista 48
Pseudembolectopa 33
Pseudobolbitica 48
pseudomaidias: Dicranotropis 9; Pernskiiella 9
Ptoleia 15, 18
pulchra, Callinesia 8
pullatus, Phacoecephalus 7, 68, 69
Punana 32, 41
Pundahaya 33
Purchita 32
purpurigena, Nesocore 7, 63, 66, 67
pusilla, Callinesia 8
pygmaea, Nesocore 7, 63, 64, 65, 66
pyrrhohennea, Lollus 8, 95, 96
Pyrrhohennea 50, 61-62: charonea 7, 61-62; citharista 9; pocilla 7, 62; rubida 9; saccharicida 7, 61, 62; vitiensis 7
Fennah—Fulgoroidea of Fiji

pyrrhoneura, Flaccia 7, 52-53
Pyrrhylis 74
Q
quaesitrix, Rhinodictya 85
Quirosia vitiensis 24
R
ranula, Capelopterum 8, 93
rescicienda, Vanua 3, 8, 11, 79, subsp. flagellata 80, 81, subsp. hastata 80, 81, subsp. serrata 79, 80-81, subsp. vitiensis 79-80
resciendus, Cixius 11, 78, 79
Rhinosaur 12, 78, 85-87: belone 8, 86-87; cuneolus 8, 86, 87; granulata 3, 8, 86, 87; paeminosa 8, 86; quaesitrix 85
Rhotala 74
Rhotana 72
Rhotanini 48, 72
Ricania 3, 97: marginata 97
Ricaniiidae 8-9, 14, 97-116
Ricanula 97
rostrata, Sardia 41
rubida, Pyrrhoneura 9
rubrinervis, Kamendaka 7, 60-61
rufus, Ugyops 37
S
saccharicida: Perkinsiella 9, 44; Pyrrhoneura 7, 61, 62
saccharicola, Oliarum 5
Salesina 75
sambucina, Vanua 8, 79, 83
Sardia 34, 41-42: pluto 6, 42; rostrata 41
Sarina 88, 95-96: erythro-yclos 8, 95, 96; illibata 95
saunteri, Phyllodimus 6, 44
Scylopopa australis 3
scylla, Plestia 9, 98, 100
Semo 15
Sephena 116
Shirakia 48
Shizuka 48
Sikaiana 49: flameivittata 7, 49; hyalinata 49; nesioph 7, 49
Sikaianini 48
similis, Paralyricon 7, 57, 58
simois, Epiaustral 6, 17-18
Siphanta 116
sirenia, Euricania 9, 110, 111, 115
smaragdus, Dystheatias 6, 25, 26
Smicrrotadphox 34
Sogata 34, 42-43: disynemos 6; dohertyi 42; eupompe 6, 43; furcifera 6, 11, 42-43; kirkaldyi 6; ochrias 6; paludum 6, 43
Sogatospis 33
Solomina 15
spectra, Kamendaka 59
spheeroma, Paralyricon 7, 56-57
Stenocranus 34: pacificus 6
Stenophlepsia 16
stereope, Euricania 9, 110, 115-116
stridula, Muiria 7
strigata, Melanesia 41
subulata, Nesocore 7, 63, 64
Sumangala 72
Suva 46, 47: cretacea 6, 46, 47; fuscomarginata 6, 46, 47; koebeli 6, 46, 47
Swezyaria 78
Swezyia 50, 67: lyricen 7, 67
T
Tambinia 78
tanaquil, Capelopterum 8, 91-92
Tarberus 15, 16
Tarophong 34, 45: proser-pina 6, 45
tasmani, Oliarum 5, 19
taygete, Vanua 8, 79, 84, 85
Tempora 67
Tettigometridae 13
Thaumantia 78
thetis, Plestia 8, 97, 101
Tiritana 16
tristicula, Euricania 9, 110, 111
tristia, Nepheila 7, 76, 77
trons, Phaeocephalus 7, 68, 71-72
Tropidocephala 33
Tropidocephalini 31
Tropiduchidae 8, 10-12, 13, 79-88
Tropiophelipsia 75
tumidifrons, Flaccia 7, 52, 53-54
turneri, Chloriona 42
Tyiana 94-95: caricinias 8, 94-95; intrusa 3, 8, 94, 95; orientalis 3; picea 3
U
ucalegon, Dicranotropis 6, 40, 43-44
Ugyopana 32, 40-41: cassia 6, 40, 41
Ugyops 32, 35-40, 41: astro-label 6, 37, 38; bianor 6, 38, 39-40; demeter 6, 35-36, subsp. angusticauda 36, subsp. laticea 36; laui 6, 37-38, 39; necopo-nus 6, 35, 38-39; per-cheronii 35; rufus 37; vitiensis 6; wilkesi 37; zimmermanni 6, 35, 37
ulysses, Myndus 5, 23-24
undulata, Callichlamys 7, 76
undulatus, Andes 17
Upachara 33
Usana 76
Urvilea 19-20: melanesica 5, 19-20
V
vacuna, Capelopterum 8, 91, 92
Vanua 8, 11, 12, 78-85, 88: angusta 88; deidamia 8, 79, 83-84; deiopeia 8, 79, 82, 83; demissa 88; paphia 8, 79, 81, 82, subsp. bicusc-pichata 82, subsp. paphia 81, 82; pleone 8, 79, 84, 85, subsp. obliqua 84, 85; res-picienda 3, 8, 11, 79, subsp. flagellata 80, 81, subsp.
hastata 80, 81, subsp. serrata 79, 80-81, subsp. 
vitiensis 79-80; sambucina 8, 79, 83; taygete 8, 
79, 84, 85; vitiensis 78 
Vekunta 67 
venusta, Callinesia 8 
vespillo, Paralyricen 5, 57, 58 
Vincentia interrupta 19 
viridis, Neolollus 12 
vitiensis: Andes 5, 17; Dys-
theseia 6, 24-25; Leirio-
essa 17; Levu 7, 11, 72-74; 
Myndus 5, 20, 21; Nesoo-
chlamys 11, 30, 31; Neso-
phantasma 67; Perkini-
ellela 6, 44; Phactoroecephalus 
7, 68-69; Pyrrhoneura 7; 
Qiroisla 24; Ugyops 6, 35; Vamua 78 
vitticollis, Delphax 42 
Vivaha 50 
Vizcaya 32 
W 
walkeri, Cixius 18 
willkosi: Australoma 18; 
Ugyops 37 
X 
xanthus, Myndus 5, 20-21 
Z 
zeses, Capelopterus 8, 91, 92 
Zeugma 48 
zimmermani, Ugyops 6, 35, 37 
Zoraida 48 
Zoraidinae 47 
Zoraidini 48 
Zuleika 33