

XXIII. *Descriptions of four new species of the genus Fulgora.* By W. L. DISTANT, F.E.S.

[Read November 4th, 1891.]

PLATE XX.

ON returning from the Transvaal, among other insects which I found had been sent to me during my absence, I had the pleasure to discover four new species of the genus *Fulgora*, or the true so-called "lantern flies," descriptions of which I now beg to lay before the Society.

Fulgora karenia, n. sp. (Pl. XX., figs. 2, 2a).

Head and cephalic process, thorax above and beneath, and the femora, castaneous; tibiæ, tarsi, and the abdomen above and beneath, pitchy; posterior margins of the abdominal segments and base of the abdomen above ochraceous. Tegmina black, thickly covered with the reticulated venation, which is ochraceous, and with the following ochraceous markings, *viz.*, three macular transverse fasciæ on basal half, followed by a transverse series of three small spots widely separated, a broad transverse fascia near apical area, between which and apex are a few small scattered spots. Wings very pale bluish, the apex and outer margin, narrowing to anal angle, very broadly black. The cephalic process is long, slender, unicolorous, or very faintly paler at apex, which is not thickened, and concavely ascendant. Long. from eyes to apex of abdomen, 25 millim. Cephalic process at angle from eyes to apex, 20 millim. Exp. tegm., 84 millim.

Hab. Burma, Karen Hills (*Doherty*).

This species is allied to the Bornean *F. intricata*, Walk., from which it differs by the longer, more slender, and not apically thickened cephalic process, and by the broad transverse fascia near the apical area of the tegmina.

Fulgora pythica, n. sp. (Pl. XX., figs. 3, 3a).

Cephalic process green, minutely spotted with creamy white, its apex ochraceous; thorax above and beneath, legs, and abdomen

above, dull obscure castaneous; abdomen beneath pitchy. Tegmina with the basal half blackish, thickly covered with the reticulated venation, which is ochraceous, remaining tegminal area wholly ochraceous; the dark reticulated basal half containing four transverse series of obscure darkly margined spots, followed on the ochraceous area by a transverse series of six small but very prominent white spots, the lower two of which are somewhat fused; apical area with scattered pale spots. Wings bluish green, the apex and outer margin, narrowing to the anal angle, very broadly black. Long. from eyes to apex of abdomen, 25 millim. Cephalic process at angle from eyes to apex, 19 millim. Exp. tegm., 84 millim.

Hab. ?.

This species is allied to *F. pyrorhyncha*, Don = *F. amplexens*, Atkins, from which it differs by the shorter and more slender cephalic process, and by the transverse series of white spots to the tegmina.

As this species is figured, I describe it, though unlocalised, a course I should not have otherwise pursued.

Fulgora effusa, n. sp. (Pl. XX., figs. 4, 4a).

Cephalic process dark ochraceous, its apical half olivaceous; thorax above and beneath, and legs, dark ochraceous; abdomen pitchy brown. Tegmina dull ochraceous, thickly covered with the reticulated venation, which is pale stramineous; on basal two-thirds of tegmina are four transverse series of pale creamy spots, and some ten small spots of the same colour are scattered on the apical area. Wings bluish, with the apex and outer margin, narrowing to anal angle, very broadly blackish. The cephalic process is distinctly constricted a little beyond middle, and is then thickened and ascendant. Long. from eyes to apex of abdomen 20 millim. Cephalic process at angle from eyes to apex, 12 millim. Exp. tegm., 70 millim.

Hab. Borneo.

This species is somewhat allied to *F. whiteheadi*, Dist., from which it differs by the more dilated apex of the cephalic process, and by the bicolouration of the same. The transverse pronotal fascia in *F. whiteheadi* is absent in *F. effusa*, and the colour of the spots and ground surface of the tegmina is also different.

Fulgora bullata, n. sp. (Pl. XX., figs. 1, 1 a).

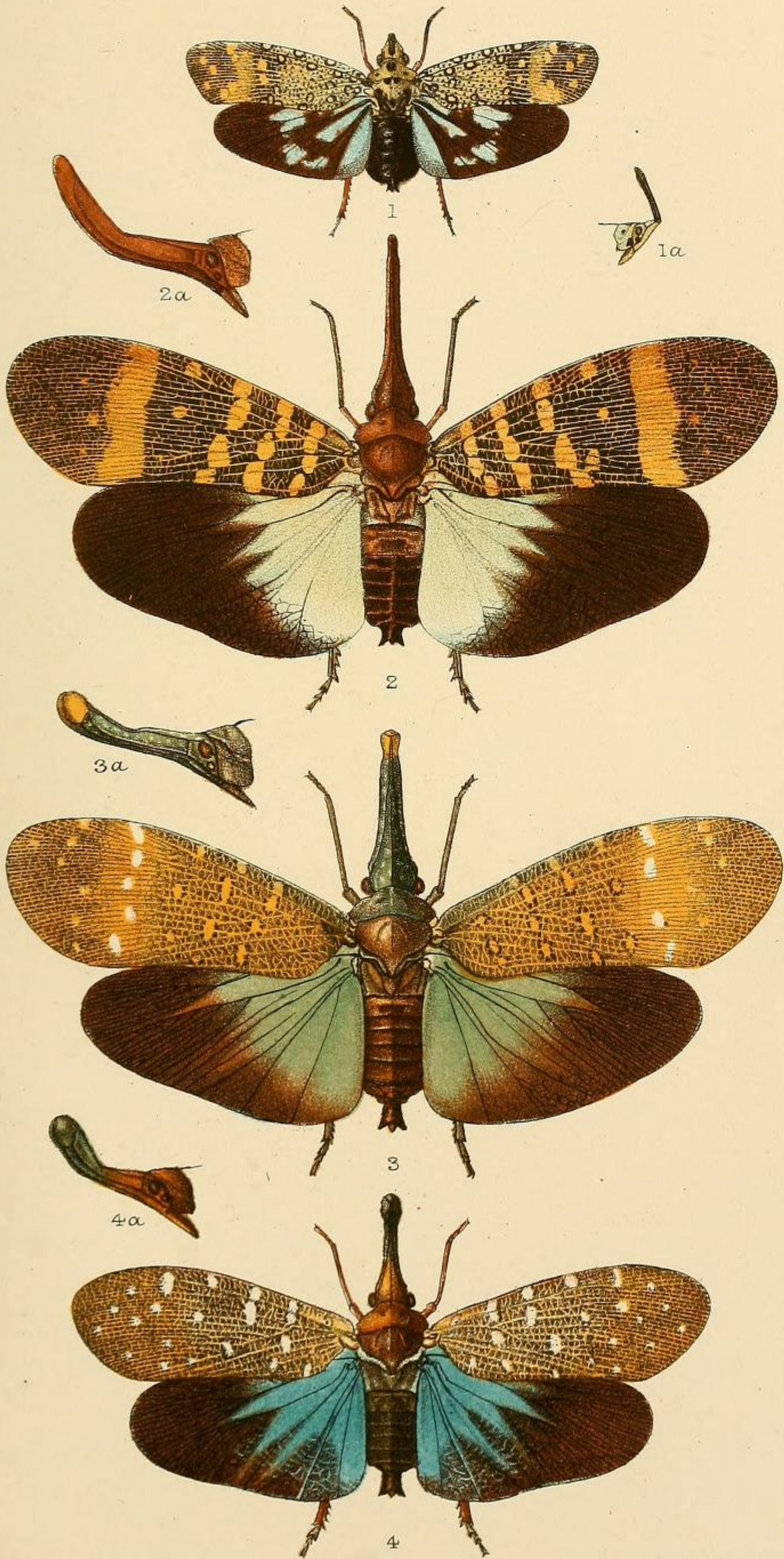
Cephalic process black, with its base pale greenish ochraceous; head and thorax above pale greenish ochraceous; pronotum with three black spots, the central largest and somewhat duplex; mesonotum with two central black spots on anterior margin, two black spots on each lateral margin, and a similar spot at apex; abdomen above black; face, rostrum, sternum, and coxæ ochraceous; legs red, bases and apices of anterior and intermediate tibiæ, apices of posterior tibiæ, and the tarsi, black; abdomen beneath black, the apex and posterior segmental margins ochraceous. Tegmina greenish ochraceous, an irregular transverse fascia beyond centre, and the apex pitchy, the first containing six, the last some eight ochraceous spots, the basal area somewhat thickly covered with small black spots, and with scattered rounded and black margined spots. Wings bluish green, with the apex broadly black, the posterior margin narrowly of the same colour, and with discal black streaks and patches. The cephalic process is slender and almost perpendicular. Long. from eyes to apex of abdomen, 12 millim. Cephalic process at angle from eyes to apex, 6 millim. Exp. tegm., 44 millim.

Hab. Burma, Ruby Mines (*Doherty*).

This species is allied to *F. gemmata*, West., from which it differs by the black and perpendicular cephalic process, and the different colour and pattern of the tegmina.

 EXPLANATION OF PLATE XX.

- FIG. 1. *Fulgora bullata*; 1 a, cephalic process.
 2. „ *karenia*; 2 a, „
 3. „ *pythica*; 3 a, „
 4. „ *effusa*; 4 a. „



West, Newman }
Horace Knight } chr. lith.

New species of the Genus Fulgora.