at rest, many of the insects must resemble pieces of dry twigs. Stål divides the
genus into three subgenera, which may be distinguished as follows*:

Pronotum with a very long, slender, recurved anterior process, and a
long, more or less curved, posterior process, the whole pronotum
often forming about three fourths of a circle . . . . Subgen. Sphongophorus, i. sp.
Pronotum with the anterior process stout, very long, and recurved;
posterior process furnished with an erect knob, beyond which
the anterior process, which is usually simple underneath, con-
siderably projects . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Subgen. Cladonota, Stål.
Pronotum with the anterior process stout, shorter than in Cladonota,
sometimes erect; posterior process armed at about or behind
middle with an erect horn or knob, beyond which the anterior
process, which is always furnished with a knob or large tooth,
does not project . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Subgen. Lobocludisca, Stål.

To these three a fourth is here added:—

Subgeneri Lobocludiscae valde affinis, sed processu antico pronoti
postice simplici, semper curvato et ad clavam processus inter-
medii extenso, hac interdum maxime inflatâ . . . . Subgen. Lecythifera, subg. nov.

The subgenus Lecythifera chiefly differs from Lobocludisca in having the posterior
side of the anterior process simple, in which point it resembles Cladonota, from which
it differs in the fact that the anterior process does not extend beyond the interme-
diate process. In the slender form of one or two of its species it is allied to S. ballista;
one of them, L. inflata, has the club of the intermediate process enormously inflated,
but it is in other points so closely allied to the other species that it can hardly be
separated off as a distinct genus on this one point alone.

The Old-World genus Hypsauchenia, although it resembles Sphongophorus in some
respects externally, is really very distinct, for the legs are not foliaceous and the
tegmina are very differently veined.

1. Sphongophorus ballista. (Tab. II. figg. 18, 18 a, 18 b; 19, 19 a, 19 b;
20, 20 a, 20 b.)

Sphongophorus claviger, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1864, p. 68.

* I have made very little use of subgenera in the Membracidæ: in the case of Sphongophorus, however, I
have preferred to retain the division into subgenera, at all events for the present, as, in the first place, they
lead too closely one into the other to be separated generically, and, in the second place, almost every other
species might be described as a new genus.