

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, considerably 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. *Lobocladisca*, Stål.

To these three a fourth is here added :—

Subgeneri *Lobocladiscæ* valde affinis, sed processu antico pronoti postice simplici, semper curvato et ad clavam processus intermediæ extenso, hac interdum maxime inflatâ . . . . Subgen. *Lecythifera*, subg. nov.

The subgenus *Lecythifera* chiefly differs from *Lobocladisca* 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 intermediate 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*.)

*Hypsauchenia ballista*, Germ. Rev. Ent. Silb. iii. p. 231<sup>1</sup>.

*Hypsauchenia ballista*, Am. et Serv. Hist. Nat. des Ins. Hémipt. p. 535<sup>2</sup>.

*Sphongophorus ballista*, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 261<sup>3</sup>.

*Sphongophorus claviger*, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1864, p. 68<sup>4</sup>.

*Sphongophorus apicalis*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xxvi. p. 273 (1869)<sup>5</sup>.

\* I have made very little use of subgenera in the Membracidae: 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.