

DESCRIPTIONS AND RECORDS OF FULGOROIDEA
FROM AUSTRALIA AND THE SOUTH
PACIFIC ISLANDS. No. I.

By

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The material dealt with in the following paper forms part of three lots of material submitted to me for identification; first, a collection belonging to the Australian Museum, Sydney; second, material belonging to the British Museum (Natural History) and, third, a small collection made by Dr. P. A. Buxton.

The Polynesian area presents some interesting problems in distribution. An expedition from Honolulu is at present at work in the eastern portion of this area. The line of migration has been largely from west to east, as the insect fauna gets poorer as we proceed east. Our knowledge of the insect fauna of the richer western islands is very meagre and records from that area will be of interest for comparison with Samoa and further east. The proximity of these islands to Australia and the comparatively easy access to them should make the problem of their insect fauna of particular interest to Australian entomologists. To build up a collection from these islands should be the ambition of at least one Australian museum.

CIXIIDÆ.

Aka tasmani sp. n.

(Fig. 1.)

♂. Length, 3.8 mm.; tegmen, 3.3 mm.

No spines on the hind tibiæ; the two median frontal carinæ near together, distinct till near the apex. The width of vertex at base a little greater than the length in the middle; the median longitudinal Y carina distinct only on the base, the fork missing. The five carinæ on mesothorax distinct. The *Sc* + *R* forking near base, the *Cu* fork about middle, all veins unbranched, except the tip of *Cu*_{1a}. The texture of head, nota and tegmina between veins finely rugose.

Dark brown; lighter over carinæ and in middle of pronotum. Tegmina light brown, veins darker; basal half of costa light, three or four lighter marks on apical half of costal margin. Legs light banded with slightly darker marks.

The anal segment truncate at apex and produced into a short, triangular spine at each apical corner. The three spines at apex of perianthium differ from those