

# A NEW FOSSIL HOMOPTERON FROM KIMBLES HILL, BELMONT (UPPER PERMIAN).

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(Plate xl and Figure 1.)

The single fossil wing described below is the only one of any special interest, belonging to the sub-order Homoptera, which has been brought to light as a result of recent search in Upper Permian strata in New South Wales.

Division AUCHENORRHYNCHA.

Family PERMOGLYPHIDAE.

*Stenoglyphis*, gen. nov.

The tegmen is long and narrow and has a circular lobe at the base; the costal space is narrow and  $R_s$  is undivided. The first branching of  $M$  occurs in the proximal half of the tegmen;  $M_1$  has four branches, and  $M_2$ ,  $M_3$  and  $M_4$  are all undivided.  $Cu_1$  is short and  $Cu_{1a}$ , which meets the margin of the tegmen only slightly beyond its centre, is bent. Reticulate cross-veins occur between several of the principal veins, and the clavus (which is unknown) extends for only a third of the total length of the tegmen.

*Stenoglyphis kimblensis*, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1 and Plate.)

*Length of tegmen*, 36 mm.; greatest width, 10 mm. The venation is obscure towards the apex of the tegmen; this may be due to incomplete preservation, or it may represent the actual condition of the tegmen, the weakness of the veins being associated with the apical overlap of the folded tegmina.

*Holotype tegmen*—F.41206 (positive impression)

F.41207 (negative impression) found by Mr. O. Le M. Knight at Kimbles Hill, Belmont, New South Wales.

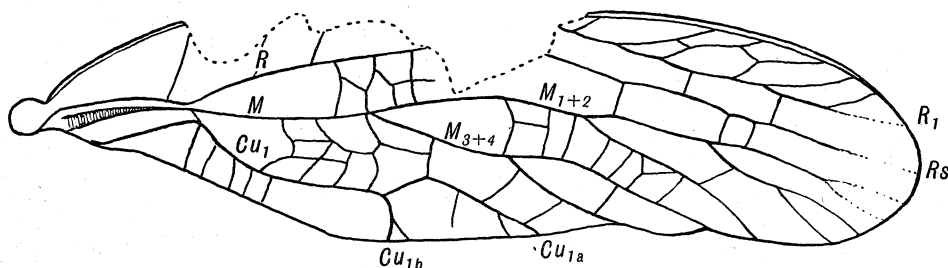


Fig. 1.

## Discussion.

With a few exceptions, such as *Eochiliocyclus angustata* Davis (1942) and *Stanleyana pulchra* Evans (1943), the tegmina of all Upper Permian Auchenorrhyncha have a characteristic feature in common. This feature is the steep bend in the proximal part of  $Cu_1$  and the close approximation, without actual fusion, of the bases of the three principal veins.