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

By J. W. EVANS.

(Imperial Institute of Entomology, London.)

(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.

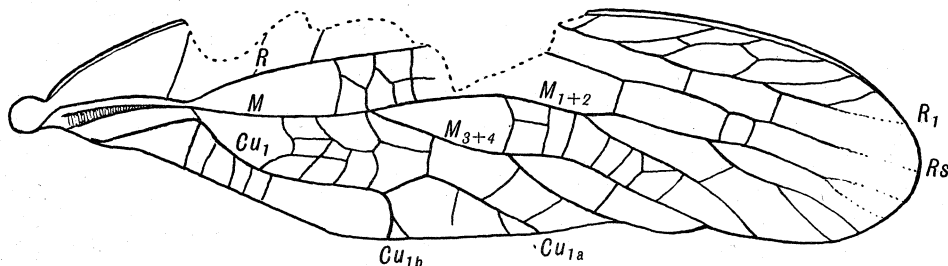


Fig. 1.

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.

The tegmen of *Stenoglyphis kimblensis*, while having the character mentioned above, is nevertheless quite unlike that of any other tegmen previously described from Upper Permian strata and is only temporarily referred to the Permoglyphidae. It resembles *Permoglyphis belmontensis* Tillyard (1926) in the narrowness of the costal space, in having reticulate cross-veins and in the presence of a basal pad. It differs from *P. belmontensis* in the shortness of the unbranched portion of the media, in the shortness of Cu_1 , and in the size of the clavus. Further, it is probable that *P. belmontensis* had tectiform tegmina, unlike *S. kimblensis*, which almost certainly had overlapping tegmina.

The most notable feature of the tegmen of *S. kimblensis* is its size, which exceeds that of any previously described Upper Permian Homopteron, although certain Prosbolids from the Upper Permian of Russia approach it in this respect.

References.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE XL.

Photograph of *Stenoglyphis kimblensis*, sp. nov. Kimbles Hill, Belmont, New South Wales.
Photo G. C. Clutton.

