NEW UPPER PERMIAN HOMOPTERA FROM THE BELMONT BEDS

(HOMOPTERA: INSECTA)

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(Figures 1-5)

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The five wings of Upper Permian Homoptera which are described and figured here are all of particular interest. Four are of insects belonging to the Family Archescytinidae and the fifth is of a Cercopoid.

The wings of Archescytinids, which are the only Homoptera recorded from Lower Permian strata in Kansas, exhibit many primitive features. Thus, the fore and hind wings are similar in shape and venation, the venation has a simple basic pattern of arrangement and the clavus is small. Their occurrence, together with their probable derivatives, the Scytinopteridae, in Upper Permian beds in New South Wales is not unexpected, as both families are already known to occur in Upper Permian strata in Russia. A single wing (*Austroscytina imperfecta* Evans) formerly ascribed to this Family, only doubtfully belongs to it (Evans 1956).

The Cercopoid is ascribed to the Family Eoscarterellidae, and represents the first member of this Superfamily to be recorded from strata of Permian age.

The types and single other specimen described are in the collection of the Australian Museum.

ARCHESCYTINIDAE

Eoscytina gen. nov.

The forewing is considerably wider towards the apex than at the base. R, from near its base as far as its separation with R1a and R1b, is parallel with the costal margin. Rs arises from R approximately midway between the junction of R with M and the forking of R1. The number of branches of M are unknown, but are probably four. Cu1 is steeply bent at its point of apposition to R + M. Cu1a is angulate, joined to M by a cross-vein and greater in length than the basal straight portion of Cu1. Cu1b meets the hind margin of the forewing at a considerable distance from the apex of Cu2. The clavus is small and the anal veins form a Y-vein. Type species, *Eoscytina migdisovae* sp. nov.

Eoscytina resembles other genera of the Archescytinidae in the size of the clavus, the steep basal bend of Cu1 and in the apical separation of Cu1b and Cu2. It differs in the proportional length of Cu1a to the rest of Cu1 and in the apparent absence of Sc lying closely apposed to R. It resembles even more closely the wings of certain Homoptera in the family Boreoscytidae (Bekker-Migdisova 1949), but differs from them in having Rs simple and not branched.