

## A NEW SPECIES OF *BHOORIA* DISTANT (JASSIDAE-RHYNCHOTA).

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Dr. Hem Singh Pruthi, Imperial Entomologist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, while he was in charge of the Insect Section in the Zoological Survey of India, suggested to me a study of the Subfamily Tettigoniellinae of the Jassidae (Rhynchota). Among the material studied I have come across a unique form which does not agree with any of the published descriptions. The late Dr. G. Horvath of the National Museum of Hungary at Budapest, to whom the specimen was sent for comparison with the material described by the late Dr. Melichar and deposited in the Budapest Museum, was of the opinion that it constituted a new genus of the subfamily Proconiinae. Subsequently the insect was sent to Mr. W. E. China at the British Museum (Natural History) in London for comparison with the type of *Bhooria modulata* which according to Distant<sup>1</sup> "has considerable affinity with the Tettigoniellinae, but the structure of the face, according to my view, locates it in the Gyponinae." I also requested Mr. W. E. China kindly to see whether the anterior tibiae are furrowed in *B. modulata* as on this character in addition to others the late Dr. Melichar<sup>2</sup> established his Section Proconiaria of the Cicadellidae. In reply Mr. China wrote as follows:—

"The specimen sent is specifically distinct from *Bhooria modulata*, although for the present it can be referred to the same genus. It differs from *B. modulata* in the shape of the head and in the colour pattern of head, pronotum and tegmina. Your species runs down to the genus *Conogonia* Bredd. in Melichar's Monograph of the Cicadellidae. This genus is based on a genotype from New Guinea. It is not represented in the British Museum, and for the present it is preferable to refer your species to *Bhooria* Dist. *B. klossi* Dist. from Dutch New Guinea is not congeneric with *B. modulata*. The anterior tibiae in *B. modulata* are not furrowed, but they are distinctly flattened along the upper side. In spite of this the genus goes into the Cicadellinae and not the Proconiinae. Distant placed it in the Gyponidae but the lateral sutures of face are continued on to dorsal side of head so that it is a Cicadellid."

As unfortunately there is a single specimen available in the collection before me I follow Mr. China's suggestion and describe it here as a new species of *Bhooria* Dist., in spite of the fact that the anterior tibiae are furrowed.

I have to express my gratitude to Dr. Bains Prashad, Director, Zoological Survey of India, for his kindness in revising my manuscript, and to Dr. Hem Singh Pruthi for his valuable help and suggestions.

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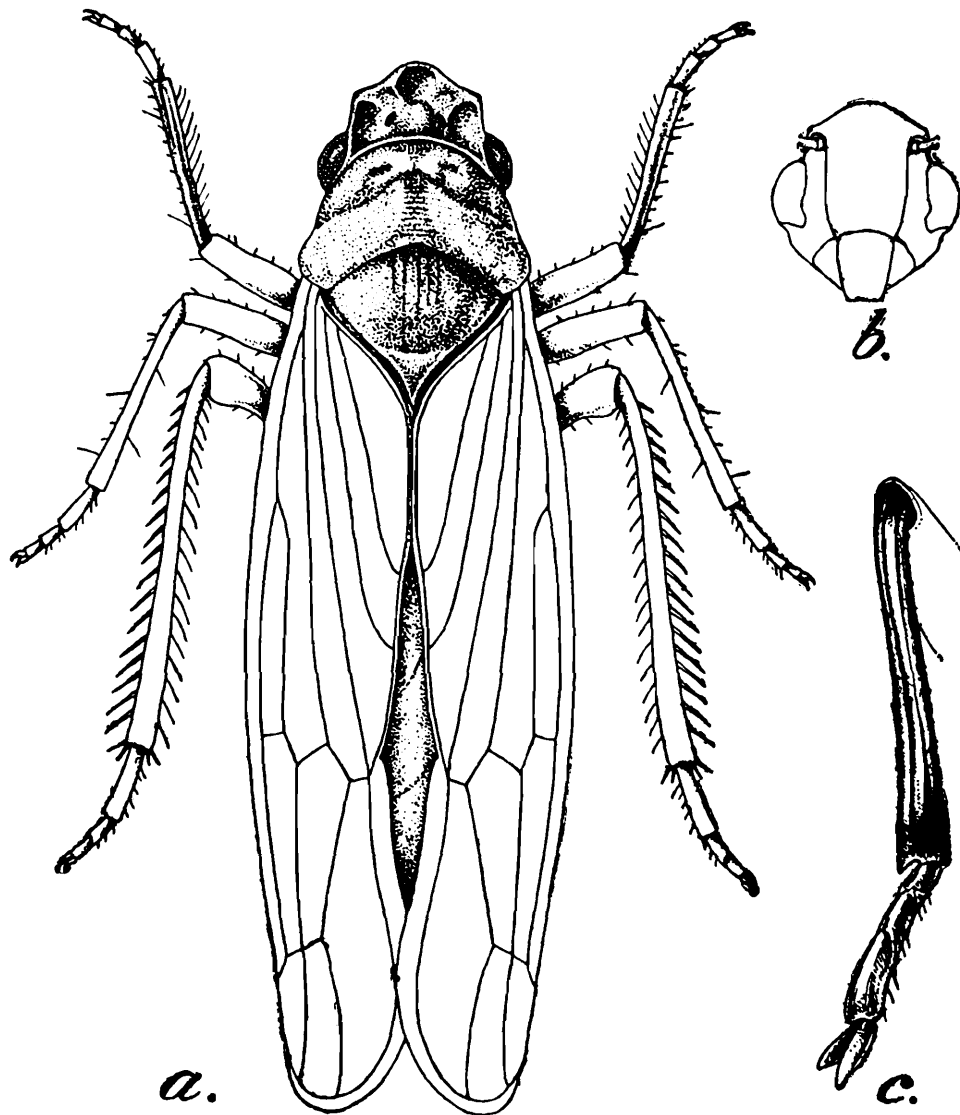
<sup>1</sup> *Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynchota-Homoptera*, IV, p. 256 (1908).

<sup>2</sup> *Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici*, XXI, p. 197 (1924). It may be brought to notice here that Mr. China has published in *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (9) XX, pp. 281-283 (1927) a list of the preoccupied names, etc., of some of the genera dealt with by Melichar in his "Monographie der Cicadellinen".

My thanks are also due to Mr. W. E. China and the late Dr. G. Horvath for their kindness in comparing the new form. The illustrations accompanying this paper have been executed by Babu B. N. Bagchi.

**Bhooria subrotundata**, sp. nov.

The vertex is produced anteriorly into a short, broadly rounded process. It is ochraceous in colour, nearly twice as broad as long and has the margins somewhat thickened. The lateral margins are concave and somewhat sinuate; they are of a black colour, the black being more extensively diffused on either side of the apical extremity. The vertex is swollen from the middle of the posterior margin to a point three-eighths from the apex of the anterior margin and from this point the tumescence obliquely diverges and meets the anterior margin. The foveate apical and



*Bhooria subrotundata*, sp. nov. ♂

a. Dorsal view,  $\times 12$ ; b. Face,  $\times 12$ ; c. Anterior tibia,  $\times 28$ .

the lateral areas of the vertex are sanguineous in colour; the former is small and rounded and the latter are large and ovate. The ocelli are distinct and the inter-ocellar distance is equal to the distance between each eye and ocellus. The pitch-black face is slightly convex; the frons is much longer than broad and furnished with thick, widely

separated transverse striae in the lateral areas ; its upper region is broadly rounded but it is posteriorly moderately narrowed to the clypeus. The clypeus is pitch-black, depressed at the sides and strongly protuberant. The pronotum is ochraceous, broader than long, much longer than the vertex and declivous anteriorly but somewhat depressed a little beyond the middle. The anterior area is marked with darker wavy ochraceous streaks and has two shallow impressions. The anterior margin is black and strongly rounded. The concave posterior margin is brownish-black in colour ; the dark marking is triangularly produced in the middle for about two-thirds the length of the pronotum and there are two elongate sanguineous spots one on either side of the central dark marking situated in the posterior area of the pronotum. The lateral margins are oblique and sinuate and have the posterior angles rounded. The disc is finely wrinkled transversely. The scutellum is triangular, depressed, densely but finely punctured and medially furnished with a series of four longitudinal shallow impressions that extend from the anterior margin to about the basal two-thirds and meeting the deep transverse impression. It is ochraceous in colour with traces of sanguineous markings in the centre at the anterior area. The abdomen is long and slender and the lateral margins project over the edge of the abdomen beneath. The dorsal surface of the abdomen including the anal segment is shining black in colour. The tegmina are long and narrow, brownish-yellow in colour with a central longitudinal brownish streak which terminates before the apical area. The claval area is slightly broader than the apical area. The apical area is narrowly rounded and subhyaline with the inner margins brownish. The veins are thick and prominent except at the claval area where they are thin but distinct, and there are four apical cells, the lowermost longest and broadest [terminology *vide* Distant]<sup>1</sup>. The wings are somewhat shorter than the tegmina and are distinctly broadened posteriorly at the anal area. They are fuliginous with the veins much darker. The legs are long and slender and the posterior tibiae are thickly and finely spinulose. The anterior tibiae are sulcate. The anterior coxae are black and the intermediate and the posterior femora are black except at the extremities.

*Remarks.*—This species differs from *Bhooria modulata* Dist. in having distinctly furrowed anterior tibiae, in the shape and structure of the head, in the venation of the tegmina and in the colour pattern of the head, pronotum, abdomen and tegmina.

*Length.*—♂ 8.8 mm.

Holotype No. 5327/H7 in the collection of the Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

*Locality.*—Gangtok, 6,000 feet, Sikkim, Eastern Himalayas (*Col. F. M. Bailey*, May, 1928).

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1. *Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynchota-Homoptera*, IV, p. 256 (1908).