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NEW SPECIES AND GENERA OF *CERCOPIDAE* IN JAPAN, KOREA AND FORMOSA, WITH A LIST OF THE KNOWN SPECIES

By

SHONEN MATSUMURA

(With Plates I-III)

Since the author published his "Monographie der Cercopiden Japans" in 1903, numerous specimens of this insect-group have been collected from all parts of Japan and the neighbouring districts. After studying these insects thoroughly, the author is convinced that our faunistic region may be perhaps the richest one in the world, housing altogether 152 species under 48 genera, as far as the author's investigation goes. In this paper 41 new species and 28 new genera are described. We know only 32 species (after A. PUTON) under 5 genera from Europe, and 24 species (after E. P. VAN DUZEE) under 6 genera from North America. It is a great wonder that we have such a large number of species in our faunistic region. Even the vast territories of British India are not so rich as Japan with its territories, for there only 136 species inhabit under 22 genera according to the investigation of the late W. DISTANT.

The insects which are now in his disposal, may not be a complete collection, perhaps many other interesting Cercopids may be found still in the mountainous regions of Japan, Korea and Formosa. In Korea this group of insects has remained almost untouched and it may afford a very hopeful field for future study. Dr. SHUCHI ISSIKI presented to the author many interesting insects which were collected mostly in the mountainous region of Formosa. Also Mr. TADAO KANO brought many interesting Cercopids from Formosa. For these friends the author's sincere gratitude must be expressed. In compiling this paper Prof. TOKUICHI SHIRAKI, Dr. HIROMICHI KONO and Dr. CHIHISA WATANABE much helped the author, to whom his cordial thanks must be tendered; the author acknowledges also the kindness of Mr. SHINJI MITSUHASHI in assisting with this paper. It must not be forgotten to mention the kindness of Mr. TAKAHISA SAWAMOTO who has taken much pains in photographing these tiny insects; to him the author's great indebtedness is acknowledged.

A TABULAR KEY TO THE CERCOPIDAE OF
JAPAN, KOREA AND FORMOSA

Synopsis of Subfamilies

1. Anterior margin of pronotum rounded or angular; eyes moderately transverse 2
- Anterior margin of pronotum straight; eyes as long as broad *Cercopinae*
2. Scutellum strongly elevated, posteriorly compressed, armed with a long apical spine *Machaerotinae*
- Scutellum flat or depressed, posteriorly not compressed, armed with no long apical spine *Aphrophorinae*

Subfamily **APHROPHORINAE**

Synopsis of Genera

1. Rostrum 3-jointed (*Aphrophorini*) 2
- Rostrum 2-jointed (*Ptylini*) 18
2. Hind tibia with 4 spines *Sinophora* MELICH. 3
- Hind tibia with 2 spines 3
3. Rostrum reaches beyond hind coxae 4
- Rostrum reaches not beyond hind coxae 11
4. Pronotum with 3 longitudinal keels 5
- Pronotum with 1 longitudinal keel 7
5. Hind margin of tylus distinct *Todophora* MATS. (n.g.) 6
- Hind margin of tylus obsolete 6
6. Anterior edge of vertex on both sides transversely furrowed
..... *Jembrana* DIST.
- Anterior edge of vertex on both sides not transversely furrowed ...
..... *Awafukia* MATS.
7. Eyes round *Kitaptyelus* MATS. (n.g.) 8
- Eyes oval 8
8. Vertex at anterior edge on each side with a transverse furrow ... 9
- Vertex at anterior edge on each side with no transverse furrow ... 10
9. Frons tumid *Jembropsis* MATS. (n.g.)
- Frons in middle longitudinally flat
..... *Ariptyelus* MATS. (n.g.)
10. Rostrum reaches beyond hind femora
..... *Nokophora* MATS. (n.g.)

- Rostrum reaches just beyond hind coxae
..... *Peuceptyelus* SAHL.
- 11. Pronotum with 1 keel 12
- Pronotum with more than 1 keel 16
- 12. Tylus long, upturned *Hiraphora* MATS. (n.g.)
- Tylus short, not upturned 13
- 13. Pronotum broader than head with eyes 14
- Pronotum not broader than head with eyes
..... *Aphrophora* GERM.
- 14. Hind margin of tylus obsolete
..... *Macrofukia* MATS. (n.g.)
- Hind margin of tylus distinct 15
- 15. Frons at upper part globosely elevated
..... *Awaphora* MATS. (n.g.)
- Frons at upper part depressed *Nagaphora* MATS. (n.g.)
- 16. Pronotum with 5 longitudinal keels
..... *Megafukia* MATS. (n.g.)
- Pronotum with 3 longitudinal keels 17
- 17. Tylus at hind margin distinct, on each side at anterior edge with
a transverse furrow *Yezophora* MATS. (n.g.)
- Tylus at hind margin obsolete, on each side at anterior edge with
no transverse furrow *Miphora* MATS. (n.g.)
- 18. Clypeus slightly passing apices of anterior coxae 19
- Clypeus reaching but not passing apices of anterior coxae 20
- 19. Lateral margins of pronotum straight 22
- Lateral margins of pronotum rounded
..... *Okiptyelus* MATS. (n.g.)
- 20. Pronotum with a longitudinal keel in the middle
..... *Kotophora* MATS. (n.g.)
- Pronotum with no longitudinal keel in middle 21
- 21. Lateral margins of pronotum about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of longitudinal
axis of eye *Poophilis* STÅL
- Lateral margins of pronotum about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of longitudinal
axis of eye *Euclovia* MATS.
- 22. Vertex much elongated *Philagra* STÅL
- Vertex not elongated 23
- 23. Frons globosely elevated 24
- Frons not globosely elevated 27
- 24. Vertex at anterior edge with a transverse furrow on each side

- *Philaenus* AM. SERV.
- Vertex at anterior edge with no transverse furrow on each side 25
25. Pronotum broader than vertex with eyes
 *Mesoptylus* MATS.
- Pronotum not broader than vertex with eyes 26
26. Tegmina broad, globosely elevated
 *Lepyronia* AM. SERV.
- Tegmina narrow, not globosely elevated
 *Ptyelus* AM. SERV.
27. Vertex longer than pronotum; tegmina parallel to near apices
 *Nagaclovia* MATS. (n.g.)
- Vertex not longer than pronotum; tegmina in middle much broader 28
28. Tylus longer than the rest of vertex
 *Betaclovia* MATS. (n.g.)
- Tylus shorter than the rest of vertex *Clovia* STÅL

Subfam. **CERCOPINAE**

Synopsis of Genera

1. Anterior legs elongate; anterior femora much passing lateral margins of body *Tadascarta* MATS. (n.g.)
- Anterior legs moderately elongate; anterior femora only slightly passing lateral margins of body 2
2. Frons in middle with a longitudinal furrow 3
- Frons in middle with no longitudinal furrow 4
3. Frons compressed, with lateral sides of furrow ridged
 *Eoscartopsis* MATS. (n.g.)
- Frons not compressed, with lateral sides of furrow not ridged
 *Eoscartoides* MATS. (n. g.)
4. Tegmina at apices with some foveate cells 5
- Tegmina at apices with no foveate cells 7
5. Tegmina at apices with 3 large foveate cells
 *Kuscarta* MATS. (n.g.)
- Tegmina at apices with more than 3 foveate cells 6
6. Tegmina at costa near apices with broad excavation
 *Horiscarta* MATS. (n.g.)

- Tegmina at costa near apices with no excavation
..... *Kotozata* MATS. (n.g.)
- 7. Frons in middle longitudinally keeled or ridged 8
- Frons in middle not longitudinally keeled or ridged. 9
- 8. Frons with a longitudinal ridge. *Baibarana* MATS. (n.g.)
- Frons with more than a longitudinal keel 9
- 9. Frons with 5 longitudinal keels *Kanozata* MATS. (n.g.)
- Frons with 3 longitudinal keels *Triecphora* AM. SERV.
- 10. Pronotum at hind margin truncate or sinuate 11
- Pronotum at hind margin obtusely produced so far as to conceal
scutellum *Okiscarta* MATS. (n.g.)
- 11. Pronotum at hind margin truncate *Cosmoscarta* STÅL
- Pronotum at hind margin sinuate *Kanoscarta* MATS. (n.g.)

Subfam. **MACHAEROTINAE**

Synopsis of Genera

- 1. Scutellum very prominently raised, furnished with a long apical
spine 2
- Scutellum not prominently raised, furnished with no long apical
spine 3
- 2. Claval veins united into one near apex; head long, upturned
..... *Asimachaerota* MATS. (n.g.)
- Claval veins not united into one near apex; head short, not
upturned *Machaerota* BURM.
- 3. Clavus at apex truncate; veins obsolete, with broad corial appendix
..... *Hindoloides* DIST.
- Clavus at apex not truncate; veins distinct, with no corial appendix 4
- 4. Scutellum long, its apex reaching abdominal end
..... *Taihorina* SCHUM.
- Scutellum moderate, its apex not reaching abdominal end 5
- 5. Vertex with eyes much broader than pronotum
..... *Makiptyelus* MATS. (n.g.)
- Vertex with eyes not broader than pronotum
..... *Machaeropsis* DIST.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW GENERA
AND NEW SPECIES

Asichaerota n. g.

Closely allied to *Grypomaechaerota* SCHMIDT, but differs from the latter in the following characters:

Vertex much shorter than the pronotum, at the anterior border distinctly upturned. Ocelli more widely separated from each other than from the eyes. Face in the middle longitudinally elevated like a boat-keel and not furrowed longitudinally. Tegmina with 9 cells at the apical region, at the costa near the apex with numerous small cross-veins, the middle cell being not surrounded by a forked-vein, the claval veins united into one near the apex. The first and second joints of the hind tarsi not provided with a circlet of spinules, but with 2 long spinous appendages.

Genotype—*Asichaerota taiheisana* MATS. (n. sp.)

Asichaerota taiheisana n. sp.

Allied to *Machaerota takeuchii* KATO from Japan, which may belong also to this genus, but differs from it as follows:

♀. Body much smaller. Pronotum in the disc with 2 large brownish patches which extend to near the hind margin; a white patch at the base of the scutellar elongation, outwardly diffused and becomes much narrower, and below this patch coloured brownish. Tegmina with the veins largely fuscous, the netted veins at the apical region being brownish. Ovipositor at the basal part brownish, the anal tube oblong, somewhat constricted at the base; the anal style slender and pointed at the apex, being somewhat shorter than the tube, curving downwardly.

Length—7 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One female specimen was collected at Mt. Taihei (6. VII, 1926) in the Prov. Taichu by TADAO KANO.

Makiptyelus MATS. * (n. g.)

Allied to *Hindola* KIRK., but differs from the latter as follows:

Head much narrower than the pronotum; vertex distinctly broader than long; tylus at the apex roundly produced; lobes of the vertex near the base distinctly depressed, at the anterior third with a transverse ridge, and from there the triangular apex is reclined forwardly. Eyes nearly round,

* Applied Entomology, Vol. I, p. 419, pl. 12, f. 20 (1916)

shorter than the axis of the eye. Ocelli distinctly nearer to each other than to the eyes, situated just midway between the hind margins of the tylus and vertex. Frons strongly tumid, in the middle with a short longitudinal spindle-shaped depression in the male, but in the female not foveated. Rostrum reaches the middle coxae. Pronotum sexangular, near the anterior margin with 4 deep pits in a transverse row, anteriorly roundly arched, at the middle and the lateral sides longitudinally furrowed, the lateral margins slightly ridged; laterally obtuse-angularly much produced, at the hind margin angularly excavated. Scutellum scarcely shorter than the pronotum, longitudinally depressed, at the apex sharply narrowly elongated, reaching beyond the middle of the abdomen. Tegmina at the apices conically produced broadly; veins granulated; with 3 long cells in the clavus; at the costa near the base strongly sinuated, along the costal area depressed. The hind tibia with one spine in the middle.

Genotype—*Makiptyelus dimorphus* MATS.

This resembles also *Taihorina* SCHUMACHER, but differs from the latter as follows:

Eyes round; ocelli nearer to each other than to the eyes; frons in the middle with a spindle-shaped furrow (δ); pronotum in the middle with a longitudinal furrow, the lateral sides longer than the longitudinal axis of the eye; scutellum shorter, not reaching the abdominal end, the elongation of the scutellum longitudinally furrowed, being about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of scutellum; tegmina subhyaline, the veins distinct, etc.

***Baibarana* n. g.**

Vertex flat, inclined forwardly, on each side of the central keel with a broad longitudinal elevation, which diverges somewhat towards the margin; tylus nearly twice as broad as long; eyes oval; ocelli very close to each other, about 3 times as distant from the eyes as from each other, situated midway between the tylus and the hind margin; at the anterior border narrowly edged, with no transverse furrow. Frons longitudinally ridged in the middle, on each side at the upper half with a longitudinal furrow, the transverse sulci being not distinct; clypeus narrower; rostrum short, two-jointed, scarcely reaching the middle coxae. Pronotum at the hind half globosely elevated, with no middle keel; at the anterior margin nearly straight, the lateral margins nearly as long as the longitudinal axis of the eye; posteriorly divergent and slightly curved, at the lateral angles being much broader than the head with the eyes; at the hind margin nearly straight, in the middle scarcely excavated. Scutellum as long as

the breadth at the base, in the middle moderately depressed. Tegmina about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, coriaceous, with numerous granules, some of them being confluent, building some lines; veins not conspicuous, especially those on the apical region; at the apex broadly conically rounded. Hind wing with 2 parallel veins at the apex. The hind tibia with one large spine below the middle.

Genotype—*Baibarana uchidai* Mats. (n. sp.)

This resembles somewhat *Eoscarta* BREDD., but the frons is not furrowed, being ridged longitudinally in the middle.

Baibarana uchidai n. sp. (Pl. II, f. 4)

Pale olivaceous yellow, beneath testaceous; very finely grayish pubescent. Vertex at the anterior margin of the tylus narrowly fuscous, scarcely punctured. Frons at the upper part fuscous, being darker in colour at the antennal region. Pronotum at the anterior part not punctured, but at the lateral sides very finely punctured. Scutellum brownish, darker at the base and paler at the apex, very finely punctured. Tegmina olivaceous gray, the granules grayish white; the middle larger part and a broad obsolete band near the apex obscurely fuscous. Legs concolorous with the body, the claws fuscous. Abdomen somewhat brownish.

♂. Genital plates somewhat shorter than the foregoing segment, at the apices rounded, the penis brown, very long, semicircularly upturned.

♀. Genital segment somewhat upturned, the pygophors oval, the ovipositor somewhat protruding beyond the apex of the former.

Length—5 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. 3 (1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀) specimens were collected at Baibara (23. VII, 1925) by TOICHI UCHIDA.

Okiptyelus n. g.

Allied to *Poophylus* STÅL, but differs from the latter in the following points:

Vertex with the eyes somewhat narrower than the pronotum; tylus semicircular, the anterior margin being distinct; ocelli more apart from each other, so that they are much nearer to the eyes. Frons more elevated, in the middle longitudinally furrowed; clypeus slightly extended beyond the anterior coxae. Pronotum in the disc much more elevated, at the lateral sides very narrowly ridged, somewhat rounded, much shorter than the longitudinal axis of the eye. Scutellum longer, in the middle longitudinally furrowed, at the anterior border roundly arched. Tegmina about 3 times as

long as broad, the veins obsolete, the corium along the claval suture and the clavus with somewhat reticulated foveolae. Prosternum on each side globosely elevated. The hind legs with 2 large spines which are situated nearly equidistantly from both ends.

Genotype—*Okiptyelus yayeyamanus* MATS. (n. sp.)

Okiptyelus yayeyamanus n. sp. (Pl. II, f. 5)

♀. Ferruginous brown, with grayish hair, the vertex and the anterior part of the pronotum somewhat paler and the frons darker in colour; rostrum with the second joint fuscous. Pronotum near the hind margin on each side with 2 short oblique furrows, very minutely punctured. Scutellum transversely wrinkled, but not punctured. Tegmina with no marking. The hind legs somewhat paler in colour than the others; the anterior and middle tibiae somewhat darker in colour.

The genital segment at the dorsum apically infuscated; pygophors near the apices on each side with an oblique fuscous stripe; ovipositor and anal style fuscous.

Length—19 mm.

Hab.—Okinawa. 2 female specimens were collected by K. KUROIWA at Yayeyama Isles in June 1909. The biggest Cercopidspecies in the Japan-Empire.

Philaenus arisanus n. sp. (Pl. II, f. 6)

♂. Testaceous. Vertex at the anterior border broadly, at the hind margin of the tylus very narrowly, fuscous. Frons on the lateral sides with each a broad fuscous stripe which meets at the apex and where it is broader, and darker in colour, being somewhat arched. Pronotum much more rugulosely punctured than the vertex, in the middle longitudinally grooved, at the lateral margins infuscated. Scutellum very finely punctured and transversely wrinkled. Tegmina largely brownish testaceous, at the costa with 3 subhyaline whity patches, one of which at the base is linear, becoming somewhat broader towards the apex, one of the middle obconical, not reaching the suture, being bluntly rounded at the apex, the other at the apex oblong, placed obliquely; all these patches defined by fuscous bands, the suture broadly fuscous, the colour becoming much narrower towards the claval apex; at the apex of the corium with a fuscous spot which continues to the arched fuscous stripe, becoming much narrower; a pitchy black bar at the hind margin just beyond the claval apex. Legs largely brownish, the coxae and trochanters pale testaceous. The last

ventral segment of the abdomen a little longer than the foregoing, the genital plates nearly twice as long as the breadth, at the apex being rounded.

Length—7 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One male specimen was collected at Mt. Ari (2. VII, 1929) by TADA0 KANO.

This resembles somewhat *P. spumarius* L., but the body is much narrower.

***Philaenus karafutonis* n. sp.** (Pl. II, f. 5)

• Closely allied to *P. sachalinensis* MATS., but differs from the latter in the following characters:

Body somewhat darker gray. Vertex at extreme anterior margin fuscous. Frons at the anterior border with about 6 fuscous transverse lines; both ridges of the transverse furrow at the transit fuscous. The 3rd joint of the antennae fuscous brown. Tegmina in the male with a longitudinal zigzag broad fuscous marking, presenting 2 subhyaline whity patches on the costa; the whity patch of the inner side of the female larger, but does not extend to the hind margin. The middle part of the anterior and middle femora somewhat darker. Abdomen of the male at the venter with the last 2 segments, and of the female entirely, testaceous.

Length—♂ 5, ♀ 6 mm.

Hab.—Saghalien. 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected at Shisuka (8. VIII, 1914) by SHUCHI ISSIKI and JIRO ADACHI.

***Philaenus mushanus* n. sp.**

Yellowish testaceous. Vertex at the transit to the frons on each side with a narrow black line. Frons with about 5 oblique stripes, the upper 2 being fuscous and the lower 3 brownish. Rostrum somewhat brownish at the apex. Pronotum with no marking. Tegmina at the base with an obsolete short fuscous stripe, at the costa beyond the middle with a fuscous patch, at the apical margin narrowly infuscated, and this cloud becoming somewhat broader towards the costa; mesosternal callosities pitchy black. Legs concolorous with the body, the claws black. Abdomen orange yellow, the genital plates testaceous, linear, at the base broader, in the middle somewhat constricted and at the apex blunt, between these plates building a narrow longitudinal slit.

Length—5 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected at Musha (7. VII, 1934) by SHUJIRO HIRAYAMA.

This resembles somewhat *P. takaii* MATS. from Japan (Yatsugadake), but it is smaller, with no triangular fuscous marking in the middle of the tegmina.

***Mesoptyelus arisanus* n. sp.** (Pl. III, f. 4)

Allied to *M. fascialis* KATO.*

Testaceous. Vertex and tylus at each hind margin narrowly infuscated. Frons with a short transverse black line along the transit to the vertex, being not interrupted in the middle, broader at the lateral sides, the frontal fuscous arc short, not extending to both margins; lora at the apex with a black dot. Pronotum with 2 transverse fuscous bands, one of which near the anterior margin is very short, the hind one reaches both sides becoming narrower; in the disc with a narrow short fuscous longitudinal line; transversely rugulose wrinkled, but not distinctly punctured. Scutellum fuscous, at the apex testaceous. Tegmina fuscous, the basal part, a transverse band before the middle, 2 oblique short bar-like spots at the costa near the apex and some veins at the fuscous part on the apical region testaceous; in the black part of the middle with a large testaceous ring, and within that ring the colour is largely brownish, with some paler streaks and dots; the transverse testaceous band reaches the hind margin becoming narrower. Body beneath at the lateral sides of the mesosternum with some fuscous spots. Legs concolorous with the body, at the femora near the knee, and the tibiae largely, infuscated.

The genital plates longer than the foregoing segment, on the under-surface strongly longitudinally furrowed, brownish in colour.

The female differs from the male in having the fuscous striation on both sides of the frons, the fuscous part in the tegmina largely brownish, being conical in form, which is narrowed much at the costa; pygophors distinctly shorter than the ovipositor, the latter below at the suture and at the apices narrowly fuscous.

Length—♂ 8, ♀ 8.5 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One male specimen was collected at Mt. Ari (VI, 1914) by M. MAKI and 3 females at Kuyania (25. IX, 1907) by the author.

This differs especially from *M. fascialis* KATO in having no lateral fuscous stripe at the prosternum.

* *M. fascialis* KATO, Ent. World, Vol. 1, 3, p. 233 (1933). The diagnosis in Japanese is not sufficient, some important specific characters being omitted.

***Mesoptyelus coreanus* n. sp.**

♀. Closely allied to *M. nigrifrons* MATS., but differing from the latter in the following characters:

Body white testaceous, smaller in size. Gena near the eye with no black patch. Pronotum with 3 brownish transverse bands, the first of which is longer, but not reaching the lateral margins, the other much narrower, not diffused at both margins. Scutellum at the apical half fuscous. Tegmina white testaceous, in the middle with a large Y-shaped fuscous marking; large roundish white patch; the extreme apical margin narrowly infuscated. Pectus with no marking, only the rostrum at the apex fuscous. Legs concolorous with the body, a spot on each femur near the apex and the tibiae at the apices as well as the tips of the tarsi fuscous. The last ventral segment somewhat longer than the foregoing; ovipositor at the apex fuscous.

Length—6.5 mm.

Hab.—Korea. One female specimen was collected by HANJIRO OKAMOTO at Keijo.

***Mesoptyelus karenkonis* n. sp.**

Closely allied to *M. arisanus* MATS., but it is distinguished from the latter in the following points:

♀. Vertex distinctly longer, the tylus more produced, at the anterior margin not lined with black. Pronotum with 3 transverse brownish bands in the disc. Tegmina with a triangular fuscous spot near the base, which does not extend beyond the middle longitudinal vein and which is testaceous in the middle; the trapezoidal marking in the middle brownish, outlined with a fuscous line, within this marking there are some brownish streaks and dots; both sides of the trapezoidal marking hyaline; along the hind margin near the apex with a longer fuscous streak. Legs with the middle of the femora somewhat brownish. Pygophors in the middle with an oblique brownish streak; ovipositor much protruded beyond the apices of the pygophors and at the tip and the lower side narrowly infuscated.

Length—8 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One female specimen was collected at Karenko (VII-VIII, 1919) by TOKU OKUNI and JINHAKU SONAN.

This resembles somewhat *M. fascialis* KATO, but is easily distinguishable from the latter especially by the presence of 3 brownish bands on the pronotum.

***Mesoptyelus okamotonis* n. sp.**

♀. Allied to *M. coreanus* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

The hind margin of the tylus not infuscated. Pronotum with no brownish transverse band. Scutellum not fuscous at the apex. Tegmina near the base with a fuscous narrow band, at the middle of the claval suture with a short fuscous stripe, so that building there a T-shaped marking; in the middle of the corium with 2 large V-shaped fuscous markings, each apex being situated at the costa; at the apex near the costa with a small fuscous spot. Legs with no marking except the apices of the tibiae and tarsi which are brownish.

Length—6.5 mm.

Hab.—Korea. One female specimen was collected by HANJIRO OKAMOTO at Keijo (?).

***Mesoptyelus yagonis* n. sp.**

Closely allied to *M. nigrifrons* MATS., but it is easily distinguishable in the following points:

Pronotum near the anterior margin with a transverse brownish band which reaches the lateral sides, the lateral callosities darker in colour; at the hind half much more finely transversely wrinkled. Tegmina with the medial testaceous band not interrupted at the claval suture; the fuscous marking near the suture dotted and streaked by a paler colouring; at the apex with 4 fuscous longitudinal stripes. Legs with a brownish spot on each femur, but the spot on the hind one smaller; the hind tibiae below and the same tarsi except the apices testaceous. (Abdomen defect).

Length—7.5 mm.

Hab.—Honshu. One male (?) specimen was collected by MASATOSHI YAGO at Omiya in the Prov. Shizuoka.

***Kotophora* n. g.**

Allied to *Poophilus* STÅL, but differs from it as follows:

Body not pubescent, shiny. Vertex with the eyes somewhat broader than the pronotum; in the middle with an indistinct longitudinal keel which is stronger at the tylus; ocelli smaller; nearer to each other, farther apart from the hind margin, situated nearly midway from the tylus; the lateral lobes at the anterior margin much acuter and not curved; tylus much shorter, at the hind margin obtuse-angularly incised, on each side of the anterior edge with a short transverse furrow. Frons and clypeus in the middle longitudinally elevated, the latter being smooth; clypeus

slightly passing the anterior coxae; rostrum longer, reaches the hind coxae. Pronotum with the lateral sides somewhat shorter than the longitudinal axis of the eye; in the middle with a short longitudinal low keel. Scutellum in the middle moderately depressed. Tegmina broader in the middle, at the apices more broadly conically produced, at the costa near the middle longitudinally excavated; at the apex with 7 cells; the longitudinal veins much stronger. The hind tibia with a smaller upper spine.

Genotype—*Aphrophora hotelensis* MATS.

***Betaclovia* n. g.**

Differs from *Clovia* STÅL as follows:

Tylus much longer than the rest of the vertex; rostrum reaches the middle coxae. Pronotum at the lateral sides not longer than the longitudinal axis of the eye, at the anterior margin being scarcely arched. Scutellum in the middle with a broad longitudinal ridge which continues to the vertex. Tegmina at the apices build a cone which narrows suddenly from the claval end to the apex; at the apex with five longer cells, the 2nd and 3rd anteapical cells outwardly in the same level, the 1st being much more protruded outwardly. The hind tibia with 2 spines, the upper one being very small and much more separated from each other than from both ends.

Genotype—*Clovia longicephala* KATO

***Nagaclovia* n. g.**

Allied to *Clovia* STÅL, but differs from the latter as follows:

Tylus longer, at the sides parallel, shorter than the rest of the vertex; rostrum shorter, reaching only the hind margin of the prosternum. The lateral sides of the pronotum distinctly shorter than the longitudinal axis of the eye, the anterior margin distinctly arched. Scutellum scarcely excavated, in the middle longitudinally ridged. Tegmina at the margins nearly parallel, at the apical margin to the costa suddenly bow-like curved, at the hind margin scarcely curved so as to build a blunt cone. The hind tibia with two spines situated about equidistantly, the upper one being much smaller than that of the lower.

Genotype—*Nagaclovia formosana* MATS. (n. sp.)

***Nagaclovia formosana* n. sp.** (Pl. III, f. 5)

Clovia multinata Mats. (nec STÅL), Ann. Zool. Jap. VI, Pt.

2, p. 108 (1907).

Pale testaceous. Vertex very finely punctate, with 4 brownish longitudinal stripes which continue to the hind margin of the pronotum; tylus in the middle longitudinally white. Antennae testaceous, with the first joint in the middle fuscous. Frons finely punctate, on the lateral sides each with a fuscous longitudinal curved stripe which do not meet at the apex; in the middle with 2 broad brownish longitudinal stripes, becoming broader towards the clypeus and which continue to the mesopleura where they become darker in colour. Pronotum somewhat roughly punctured, at the lateral sides fuscous, the middle keel being conspicuous. Scutellum with 2 brownish stripes which are the continuation of the pronotal ones. Tegmina near the costa with a fuscous longitudinal stripe which runs from the base to beyond the middle, becoming broader towards the apex; near the apex on the costa with 2 oblique brownish stripes, the inner one narrower, curved and ending at the costa, the outer one being bow-like and forming with the margin a spindle-shaped marking; the hind margin beyond the callosity narrowly fuscous. Sternum concolorous with the body. Pygophors near the base with each an oblong fuscous patch.

Length—♂ 8, ♀ 9 mm. (incl. tegm.)

Hab.—Formosa; Okinawa. One male specimen was collected at Kotosho by TADAO KANO and one female at Shuri (Okinawa) by CHIRO YOHENA.

***Nagaclovia piceipectus* n. sp.**

♀. Differs from *N. formosana* MATS. as follows:

Vertex more densely silvery pubescent, being broader and more rounded anteriorly; the lateral stripe on each side of the frons straight, the discal stripe being broader; the first joint of the antennae entirely pitchy black. Scutellum in the middle infuscated. Pronotum on the disc more elevated. Tegmina with the inner stripe at the apex straight, broader, not reaching the costa. Prosternum pitchy black. Pygophor at the base entirely, and the lateral margins, fuscous.

Length—9.5 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One female specimen was collected at Hinokiyama in the district of Mt. Ari (24. IV, 1926) by TADAO KANO.

***Peuceptyelus ogasawarai* n. sp. (Pl. I, f. 3)**

♀. Body testaceous. Vertex anteriorly on each side with a fuscous patch, posteriorly on each side with an oblique fuscous spot. Frons fuscous, at the upper part broadly ivory white and where the surface is distinctly

impunctured; the lateral oblique ridges paler, the sulci and the middle longitudinal region punctured, clypeus white, not punctured. Pronotum at the hind half brownish, where the surface is more roughly punctured than on the anterior half; at the anterior margin in the middle with a triangular pitchy brown patch. Scutellum brownish, at the apex testaceous. Tegmina closely fuscous punctured, at the costa 2 white ellipsoidal markings, each defined by a fuscous arc, and in the middle building a large triangular patch; the apical veins fuscous; from the humeral angle runs a white oblique band towards the middle of the costa. Legs concolorous with the body, the femora and tibiae spotted with fuscous. Abdomen largely brownish, the last ventral segment distinctly shorter than the foregoing.

Length—8 mm.

Hab.—Honshu. One female specimen was collected at Iwate by TEIZO OGASAWARA (15. IX, 1910)

This species much resembles *P. ibukisanus* MATS., which was by the author misidentified as *P. indentatus* Uhl.* but the latter differs especially in having irregular brown spots or clouds at the surface of the pronotum.

***Ariptyelus* n. g. (Pl. II. f. 6)**

Allied to *Peuceptyelus* SAHL., but differs from the latter as follows: Vertex at the anterior margin with no transverse furrow; tylus at the lateral sides ridged, with no furrow on the anterior edge, being much broader at the apex than on the hind margin, the disc scarcely depressed. Frons much less tumid, in the middle longitudinally flat. Pronotum with the lateral sides much shorter, being about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the longitudinal axis of the eye, on each side of the longitudinal keel with an oblong depression. Scutellum in the middle scarcely depressed. Tegmina at the apices much narrower, conically acuminate. The hind tibiae with each 2 spines much nearer to both ends, so that they are more separated from each other.

Genotype—*Aphrophora auropilosa* MATS.

***Jembrana daitoensis* n. sp.**

♂. Pale testaceous, but owing to the fuscous punctures it looks as if to be fuscous brown. Vertex about half the length of the latitude between the eyes, at the anterior margin with 4 fuscous spots, the middle part broadly fuscous, the central keel paler, at the hind margin brownish, on each side with 2 fuscous spots, one of which at inner side of the frons

* Jour. Sapporo Agr. Coll., Vol. II, pt. 1, p. 45 (1903)

is fuscous, the punctures at the lower part brownish, a spot at the inner part of the lora and the apical part of the clypeus fuscous. Pronotum about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than the vertex, strongly punctate, the central keel paler, only the short part of the latter, the lateral pits and the hind broad part before the margin fuscous; the lateral marginal ridges paler, at its inner side narrowly fuscous. Scutellum fuscous, on both sides with each a white spot, in the middle with a longitudinal white line. Tegmina at the costa with 3 fuscous patches, one of which is situated near the base, the middle one beyond the costal depression, the other near the apex; corium and clavus marmorated with fuscous spots and punctures; veins testaceous, with fuscous spots; body beneath fulvous, the lateral margins broadly fuscous, the sternum brownish. Legs testaceous, ringed and spotted with dark brown.

Length—7 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One male specimen was collected at Mt. Toran in Prov. Daito (2, VI, 1933) by TADAO KANO. Allied somewhat to *J. formosana* KATO, but much smaller and the pronotum at the hind margin broadly dark brown.

Jembrana centralis n. sp.

Allied to *J. daitoensis* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

Vertex with a broader fulvous central keel; on each side of the keel with a y-shaped orange yellowish spot. Frons in the middle with a longitudinal yellowish stripe which becomes broader at the apical third, lacking fuscous patches on the sides. Pronotum with the central longitudinal keel much broader, orange yellow, somewhat reducing its breadth towards the hind margin; in the middle with an interrupted orange yellow band. Scutellum in the middle with a longitudinal orange yellow stripe. Tegmina with an oblique white band which runs from the base of the clavus to the base of the third ante-apical cell; a pitchy spot above the costal depression defined by a white spot outwardly, at the apices of the second and third ante-apical cells with each a large black patch; the hind tibia at the apex not infuscated; abdomen at the venter brownish testaceous.

Length—8 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One male specimen was collected at Mt. Ari (2, VII, 1929) by TADAO KANO.

Jembrana kanoniella n. sp.

Allied to *J. daitoensis* MATS., but differs from the latter as follows:

Body darker. Vertex in the middle black, at the anterior margin with 2 yellowish patches, on each side of the keel with a large fulvous patch, on each side of the hind margin with a transverse black line. Frons largely fulvous, the lateral oblique striae brownish in the middle, with 2 brownish longitudinal stripes, at the upper third filled with yellow; genae fuscous, above the antennae with each a yellowish spot, at the suture between the antennae with each a yellowish spot, at the suture between the clypeus with a transverse brownish band; clypeus largely brownish. Pronotum fuscous, at the anterior half fulvous, at the hind margin narrowly brownish, the middle keel in the middle and the lateral keels fulvous, defined outwardly by a fuscous line; the inner callosity and the lateral ridges fulvous, the latter defined internally by fuscous band. Scutellum fuscous, with no marking. Tegmina fulvous, strongly punctured, at the costa with 3 black patches, one of which at the base is linear, one of the middle quadrate, and the other at the apex smaller; above the costal depression with a longitudinal black patch.

Length—♂ 8 mm. ♀ 8-8.5 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. 3 (1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀) specimens were collected at Mt. Ari (2, VII, 1929) by TADA0 KANO.

***Jembropsis* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Jembrana* DIST.,* but differs from the latter as follows:

Head at the anterior edge not transversely furrowed, distinctly narrower than the pronotum. Rostrum nearly reaching the apex of the hind femur. Pronotum with the lateral margins somewhat triangularly produced, strongly longitudinally grooved, being somewhat longer than the longitudinal axis of the eye; the lateral keels wanting and at the hind half transversely strongly wrinkled. Tegmina with the inner claval vein not prominent; the outer branch of the first sector sends 2 oblique branchlets to the costa, one of which near the apex is strongly oblique.

Genotype—*Jembropsis rokurinzana* MATS. (n. sp.)

***Jembropsis rokurinzana* n. sp.**

Dirty yellow, the abdomen fuscous. Vertex on each side deeply depressed, in the middle longitudinally wrinkled. Frons on each side with

* W. L. DISTANT writes in the Fauna of British India, Hom., Vol. IV, p. 104 as though genus *Jembrana* has one spine to the hind tibia, but it has distinctly 2 spines, the upper one being much smaller.

about 9 fuscous oblique ridges; the upper part of the clypeus not constricted; rostrum at the apex broadly infuscated. Pronotum rugulosely punctured, on each side of the median keel longitudinally wrinkled. Scutellum transversely wrinkled. Tegmina rugulosely shallowly punctured, marmorated with fuscous spots, at the costa with 5 fuscous spots, that of the middle region being the largest; at the apex reticulately maculated, in the middle of the corium with a short transverse paler bar-spot. Legs testaceous, marmorated with fuscous spots.

Length—8.5 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One male specimen was collected at Mt. Rokurin (12, VII, 1927), in the district of Taichu by TADAO KANO.

Jembropsis kanmonis n. sp. (Pl. II, f. 7)

Closely allied to *J. rokurinzana* MATS., but differs from it in the following characters:

Body smaller. Vertex on each side of the tylus with a small triangular yellowish spot. Frons in the middle with a large fuscous patch, at the upper part the striae being fuscous, near the anterior margin with 2 fuscous dots; clypeus at the apex not infuscated. Pronotum fuscous, in the anterior half brownish testaceous, in the middle being fuscous; the transverse wrinkles much narrower. Scutellum fuscous, on the sides yellowish. Tegmina at the anterior half of the corium with 2 longitudinal fuscous arcs, the inner one of which is broader, interrupted near the middle of the first sector, the anterior one being much narrower, zigzag, from the middle of which a fuscous transverse band extends to the hind margin; near the apex with 2 fuscous patches; clavus brownish, with some paler scattering dots. Legs testaceous, the anterior and middle femora as well as the tibiae with fuscous markings. Abdomen fuscous, the last ventral and genital segments testaceous.

Length—8 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One female specimen was collected at Kanmon (13, IV, 1910) by the late INAO NITOBE, and one male at Kwanko by SHUCHI ISSIKI and S. AKASAKA (12, VII, 1925).

Jembropsis nitobei n. sp.

♂. Much resembles *J. kanmonis* MATS., but distinguished in the following points:

Body paler. Vertex in the middle as well as the tylus fuscous, the latter on each side with a white spot. Frons before the clypeus with a

fuscous spot, lora in the middle fuscous. Pronotum obsolete transversely wrinkled, with very few punctures, at the lateral sides with each a large triangular fuscous patch. Tegmina with fuscous spots and streaks, the medial costal spot quadrate, which builds a broad arc with the patch above the costal excavation, the outer arc not distinct; near the apex of the corium above the claval apex with a large fuscous patch, the apical veins being broadly infuscated.

Length-7.5 mm.

Hab.-Formosa. One male specimen was collected at Kanmon (12, IV, 1910) by the late INAO NITOBE.

***Jembropsis nigriceps* n. sp.**

Closely allied to *J. nitobei* MATS., but its differences are as follows:

♂. Vertex fuscous, with 4 white spots situated quadrangulantly on each corner. Frons fuscous, downwardly brownish, in the middle with a testaceous longitudinal line, the upper half of the clypeus being white. Pronotum very finely and sparsely punctured, at the hind half and the central longitudinal keel broadly fuscous; the transverse wrinkles more distinct. Scutellum black, at the sides very narrowly testaceous.

Length-6.5 mm.

Hab.-Formosa. One male specimen was collected at Kanmon (12, IV, 1910) by the late INAO NITOBE.

***Jembropsis excavatus* n. sp.**

♂ Pale castaneous brown. Vertex with the tylus and the middle part fuscous, on each side of the former with a fulvous spot. Frons in the middle largely fulvous, at the lateral sides and the apex somewhat darker, the lateral striae brownish; clypeus concolorous with the body. Pronotum at the anterior part narrowly elevated, along each side of the middle keel at the excavated region with some fine longitudinal wrinkled lines, the punctures on the disc few, larger and mostly of an oblong form. Scutellum in the middle somewhat darker, transversely wrinkled. Tegmina shiny, moderately punctured, in the middle of the costa with a brownish spot, a longitudinal short stripe above the costal excavation brownish, which is bordered outside by a grayish oblong spot; the globose elevation fuscous, innerly defined by gray, the apical and costal veins mostly lined with brown. Legs with no conspicuous marking, only the anterior legs with some obsolete brownish markings.

Length-7 mm. (incl. Tegm.)

Hab.-Formosa. One male specimen was collected at Numanohira in the district of Mt. Ari (12, VII, 1927) by TADAO KANO.

This species resembles superficially *Peuceptyelus takaosanus* MATS. from Japan, but the body is much shorter and its longer rostrum distinguishes itself from the latter very easily.

***Kitaptyelus* n. g.** (Pl. III, f. 1)

Differs from *Peuceptyelus* SAHL. in the following characters:

Eyes round; tylus in the middle with a higher longitudinal keel. Frons nearly round, more globosely elevated, clypeus in the middle more highly longitudinally keeled. Rostrum longer, nearly reaches the tip of the hind femur. Pronotum with 3 longitudinal keels, the middle one not interrupted and stronger. Scutellum in the middle more deeply depressed. Tegmina in the disc near the apex with a somewhat elevated transverse callosity. The upper spine of the hind tibiae much larger.

Genotype—*Peuceptyelus miyabei* MATS.

This resembles also *Awafukia* Mats., but differs from the latter in having especially a round eye and a much more highly elevated frons.

***Kitaptyelus ikumai* n. sp.**

♂. Testaceous, the abdomen at the dorsum fuscous. Vertex at the sides longitudinally wrinkled; tylus at the sides brownish. Frons shiny, not punctured, near the apex with a white patch; rostrum at the extreme apex fuscous. Pronotum rugosely punctured, in the disc on each side of the central keel strongly excavated. Scutellum strongly transversely defined on the inner side with an obsolete white band; a callous spot near the base of the second antepical cell white, at its inner side with a fuscous short longitudinal stripe; near the apex at the costa an obsolete brownish arc, its inner end opening at the middle of the costa. Prosternum fuscous. Legs concolorous with the body; the knees paler; claws and the apex of the antepical joint of the tarsi fuscous. Abdomen at the venter and the lateral sides brownish testaceous.

Length—7 mm.

Hab.—Korea. One female specimen was collected at Mt. Kongo in the later part of October, 1914, by the late YOICHI IKUMA.

***Nokophora* n. g.**

Allied to *Awafukia* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

Vertex with the eyes distinctly narrower than the pronotum, at the

hind margin more deeply incised, the middle keel lower and not very distinct; ocelli more widely separated from each other; tylus at the anterior edge with no transverse furrow, while in *Awafukia* MATS. on each side with a distinct transverse furrow. Frons at the upper part more inflated; rostrum longer, reaching beyond the apex of the hind femur. Pronotum with 3 longitudinal keels, the lateral ones being not very distinct, and that of the middle evanescent at the hind half; the lateral margins scarcely longer than the longitudinal axis of the eye, diverging towards the hind margin and protruding beyond the eyes. Scutellum depressed nearly in the whole dimension. Tegmina longer towards the apex, more acuminate at the apex, with 4 cells. The hind tibia with the upper spine more separated from the knee. Pygophors of the genital segment strongly compressed.

Genotype—*Nokophora nokoensis* MATS. (n. sp.)

Nokophora nokoensis n. sp. (Pl, II. f. 2)

Testaceous with fuscous markings. Vertex at the anterior margin with 2 fuscous patches, in the middle with a fuscous transverse zigzag line which reaches both margins. Frons fuscous, at the apex with a short white longitudinal line, at the sides below the eyes testaceous, transversely fuscous striated; clypeus at the base and in the middle testaceous; rostrum testaceous gray, near the apex somewhat infuscated. Pronotum testaceous, at the anterior half black, the callosities mostly grayish, at the hind margin fuscous; at the anterior half rugulose wrinkled, in the disc more roughly punctured than on the vertex. Scutellum fuscous. Transversely wrinkled, on each side with a testaceous speck. Tegmina largely black, the basal part and 3 equidistantly situated patches at the costa pale testaceous, near the middle with an oblique obsolete paler band; above the claval apex also with a paler patch. Body beneath testaceous, the prosternum pitchy black. Legs largely fuscous, the hind coxae testaceous. Abdomen brownish, the ovipositor silky grayish pubescent.

Length—11 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One female specimen was collected at Noko in Prov. Taichu (28, VI, 1927) by SHUCHI ISSIKI.

Todophora n. g.

Allied to *Aphrophora* GERM., but it is distinguished from the latter in the following points:

Frons ovately globose, much more elevated at the upper part; rostrum longer, reaching nearly the middle part of the hind femur. Pronotum

nearly flat, with 3 longitudinal keels, the lateral ones obsolete, nearly parallel to the middle one. Scutellum more deeply depressed in the middle, with a central longitudinal ridge. Tegmina with much more longitudinally elevated veins, at the apical area with 6 cells, near the apex at the costa sending an oblique vein from near the base of the first anteapical cell towards the apex. The hind tibia with 2 distinctly smaller spines.

Genotype—*Aphrophora abieti* MATS.

This genus is allied also to *Jembrana* DIST., but the head including the eyes distinctly not wider than the pronotum; tylus longer, on the lateral sides with each a transverse furrow; scutellum much less depressed, with a central longitudinal ridge.

***Todophora kandai* n. sp.**

♂. Fuscous brown. Vertex in the disc darker, covered with white silky hair at the inner side of the eye, along the hind margin with a triangular yellowish patch. Frons brownish yellow; the sulci dark brownish, at the sides of the central longitudinal keel densely fuscous punctured; at the suture of the clypeus with a yellowish + marking; rostrum at the apical anterior part in the middle with a large fuscous patch, the punctures on that patch being smaller and denser than on the other parts, the callosities near by being yellowish; the punctures on the lateral sides somewhat larger than on the disc; the medial longitudinal keel distinct, being somewhat obsolete near the anterior margin. Scutellum on the lateral angles broadly yellowish. Elytra fuscous, at the apical third paler, with 2 broad white bands, the 1st reaching the claval suture, the 2nd becoming narrower, reaching the hind margin, the 1st anteapical area white, the veins at the apical third fuscous. Body beneath pale brown, the legs darker in colour, with some paler markings.

Length—11 mm.

Hab.—Honshu. One male specimen was collected at Nebazawa in Prov. Gunma by SHIGEO KANDA (27, VII, 1938).

Differs from *T. abieti* MATS., chiefly as follows:

The 1st band of the elytra extending to the claval suture, the 1st anteapical area entirely white; the body much larger, etc.

***Nagafukia* n. g.**

Allied to *Aptrophora* GERM., but differs from it as follows:

Vertex nearly half as long as the breadth between the eyes, conically produced anteriorly; ocelli much nearer to the hind margin than

to the tylus, the latter at each side with a deep furrow. Frons much less elevated, at the apex excavated, in the middle flat, with a longitudinal keel which extends to the clypeus; rostrum reaching the middle of the hind coxae. Pronotum about twice as long as the vertex, the lateral margins much longer, being nearly the same length with the longitudinal axis of the eye, with 3 longitudinal keels, that in the middle much broader at the anterior third and the lateral ones much shorter, oblique, not reaching the anterior and posterior margins; at the anterior third with 4 callous depressions, the lateral angles produced beyond the eyes. Scutellum depressed nearly in the whole length, being transversely wrinkled. Tegmina about thrice as long as the breadth in the middle, at the costa much less arched, the third and fourth apical cells much longer.

Genotype-*Nagafukia mushana* MATS. (n. sp.)

Nagafukia mushana n. sp.

♂ Testaceous, shiny. Vertex on each side with a brownish stripe which continues to the hind margin of the pronotum, becoming darker at the end. Frons with no marking, the tip of the antennal joint pitchy black; lorae silky grayish pubescent. Pronotum less punctured in the disc than on the lateral sides, the punctures on the latter largely confluent. Tegmina subhyaline, near the middle with an oblique fuscous band which becomes a larger patch at the costa; 2 long grayish patches along the costal arc; the claval veins in the middle of each with a black streak. The genital plates shorter than the foregoing segment, at the apices rounded.

Length - 12 mm.

Hab. - Formosa. Onemale specimen was collected at Musha in Prov. Taichu by SHUCHI ISSIKI and S. AKASAKA (18, VII, 1925).

Macrofukia n. g.

Allied to *Aphrophora* GERM., but differs from it as follows:

Vertex on each side of the anterior edge with a transverse furrow; tylus shorter, the hind margin obsolete. Frons shorter, oval, the clypeus larger, about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the frons. Pronotum with the lateral margins oblique, at the lateral angles distinctly protruding beyond the eyes. The lateral borders nearly as long as the longitudinal axis of the eye. Scutellum in the middle deeply excavated as in the genus *Puceptyelus* SAHL. Tegmina longer, about thrice as long as the breadth in the middle, being much more narrowly produced at the apex.

Genotype-*Macrofukia habonis* MATS. (n. sp.)

Macrofukia habonis n. sp. (Pl. III, f. 8)

♂. Grayish testaceous, closely fuscous punctured. Vertex largely fuscous, near the hind margin on each side with a grayish callosity, sparsely rugulose punctured and wrinkled, the central keel being testaceous. Frons on each side of the central keel with a fuscous longitudinal stripe which becomes broader before the clypeus. Pronotum with the callosities grayish, the central keel testaceous at the anterior third, rugulose punctured, some of the punctures being fused together. Scutellum transversely wrinkled and sparsely punctured. Tegmina fuscous, scattering testaceous dots, at the anterior margin with two testaceous patches, situated nearly equidistantly; the veins of the clavus testaceous and in the middle of each vein black spotted, at the apex of the clavus with a paler patch. Body beneath and the legs testaceous. Prosternum pitchy brown. Legs with brownish markings. Abdomen testaceous brown, the genital plates at the apices rounded, the last ventral segment of the female shorter than the foregoing, the pygophore shorter than the ovipositor, about as long as the foregoing 3 segments taken together.

Length—♂ 13. mm. ♀ 14 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One male was collected at Musha (VIII, 1928) and one female at Kuyania (IO, IX, 1928) by TADAO KANO.

Megafukia n. g. (Pl. III, f. 1)

Allied to *Aphrophora* GERM., but is distinguished from it in the following characters:

Vertex at the anterior edge on each side with a transverse furrow; tylus much broader, the hind margin distinct; ocelli situated midway between the tylus and the hind margin of the vertex, the distance between the ocelli being longer than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length to the eyes. Pronotum with 5 longitudinal keels, two of the lateral keels obsolete, much nearer to each other than to the central one, being oblique, in parallel to each other, and near the anterior margin with some callosities of hieroglyphic characters. Scutellum depressed, in the middle with a longitudinal ridge. Tegmina at the apices more narrowly acuminate. The hind tibia near the middle with a strong spine and the interspace between this and the upper spine is shorter than the distance from the middle spine to the apex.

Genotype—*Aphrophora gigas* KATO

Awaphora n. g.

Allied to *Awafukia* MATS., but differing from it in the following points:

Vertex with the eyes distinctly narrower than the pronotum; ocelli larger, much nearer to the hind margin of the vertex; the central keel obsolete, being only somewhat elevated in the middle. Frons less elevated in the disc, but at the anterior margin to the transit of the vertex much broader; rostrum not passing the hind coxae. Pronotum with the lateral margins oblique, at the lateral angles distinctly protruding beyond the outer-margin of the eyes; in the middle with no distinct longitudinal keel, lacking also the lateral keel-like elevations. Scutellum longer than a half of the pronotum, in the middle longitudinally furrowed. Tegmina about thrice as long as broad, the costal area much narrower, nearly of the same breadth as the first anteapical cell, at the apex narrowly conically acuminate, the apical cells being much longer.

Genotype—*Awaphora kikuchii* MATS. (n. sp.)

This genus differs from *Aphrophora* GERM., in having a very short furrow at the anterior margin of the tylus, the lateral sides of the pronotum strongly expanded and the veins of the tegmina strongly elevated.

***Awaphora kikuchii* n. sp. (Pl. II, f. 8)**

Dark brown, shiny, testaceous brown beneath. Vertex not punctured, but rugulosely wrinkled, in the middle with a broad ivory white impunctured longitudinal stripe; tylus on each side strongly punctured. Frons in the middle black, strongly punctured, on both ends ivory white, the oblique sulci brownish, the central longitudinal line of the clypeus ivory white, the lorae transversely wrinkled; rostrum testaceous, the third joint dark brown. Pronotum at the anterior half ivory white, with a few fuscous punctures here and there, the longitudinal stripe somewhat elevated, the lateral margins fuscous, sharply ridged, at the hind half rugulosely punctured, at the posterior lateral margins brownish; at the hind margin ivory white, in the middle with an impunctured longitudinal line. Scutellum ivory white, in the middle strongly excavated and fuscous in colour. Tegmina brownish, with numerous scattered white dots, at the costa with 2 large white patches, situated equidistantly. Prosternal processes pitchy black, at the hind margin testaceous. Legs testaceous, obscurely brownish spotted and streaked. Abdomen reddish brown, the last ventral segment much shorter than the foregoing, somewhat darker in colour; pygophore much shorter than the ovipositor, with silky grayish hair.

Length 15 mm. (incl. tegm.)

Hab.—Formosa. One female specimen was collected at Kyuhabon (15, VII, 1926) by K. KIKUCHI.

***Miphora* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Aphrophora* GERM., but differs from it in the following characters:

Tylus shorter, about 3 times as broad as wide, its hind margin obsolete; at the anterior edge with no transverse furrow. Frons nearly flat, in the middle with a longitudinal keel, at the upper part somewhat depressed; rostrum shorter, only reaching the base of the hind coxa. The lateral margins of the pronotum very short, about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the longitudinal axis of the eye; behind the callosities with each an oblong quite deep excavation and between these lateral callosities with each a longitudinal keel-like elevation. Scutellum ovally excavated in the disc. Tegmina at the apices much narrower, the middle 2 apical cells being much longer. The prosternal processes nearly flat. The hind tibia with the upper spine much nearer to the knee, so that the distance between these spines is much longer than that from the middle one to the apex.

Genotype—*Miphora arisanella* MATS. (n.sp.)

***Miphora arisanella* n. sp. (Pl. II, f. 3)**

Grayish testaceous, brownish beneath. Vertex at the side of the tylus, and the hind margin narrowly, fuscous. Frons at the base of the clypeus paler silky pubescent. Pronotum roughly punctured, at the hind margin broadly darker. Scutellum paler, in the middle longitudinally depressed, transversely wrinkled. Tegmina brownish, silky grayish pubescent, near the base with an oblique fulvous band which is obscure near the base; an oblique fulvous band which is obscure near the humeral angle, on each side defined by a fuscous diffused band. Legs concolorous with the underside of the body, with no marking.

♂. The last ventral segment narrow, as long as the foregoing, the genital plates somewhat shorter, at the apices rounded, thus leaving a small slit between them.

♀. The last ventral segment much shorter than the foregoing, the pygophore somewhat shorter than the ovipositor.

Length—11 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected at Mt. Ari (19, X, 1925) by SHUCHI ISSIKI.

***Yezophora* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Miphora* MATS., but differs from the latter in the following points:

Tylus longer, at the hind margin distinct; at the anterior edge on each side with a transverse furrow which does not extend to the middle. The lateral margins of the pronotum longer, nearly half as long as the longitudinal axis of the eye. Scutellum more deeply and broadly excavated in the middle. Tegmina with the veins more elevated and the claval vein opening further apart from the humeral angles. The prosternal processes elongated and more elevated.

Genotype—*Yezophora kurilensis* MATS. (n. sp.)

Yezophora kurilensis n. sp. (Pl. III, f. 7)

♂. Brownish testaceous, on account of fuscous punctures it seems to be as if fuscous. Vertex with the middle keel, and the anterior margin narrowly, testaceous; at the lateral sides impunctured, with some irregular wrinkles; the punctures on the tylus larger than those on the discal part of the vertex. Frons fuscous, with the middle longitudinal keel testaceous, which continues to the apex of the clypeus; rostrum at the apex broadly fuscous. Pronotum rugosely punctured, in the middle with 3 obsolete longitudinal fuscous stripes; at the anterior and lateral margins testaceous. Scutellum testaceous, in the depressed region fuscous. Tegmina dark brown, with fine short golden hair. Legs concolorous with the body, only the hind legs somewhat paler.

Length—12 mm.

Hab.—Hokkaido. One male specimen was collected at Yambetsu in the Kuriles (22–25, XII, 1935) by TOICHI UCHIDA.

Hiraphora n. g.

Differs from *Aphrophora* GERM. as follows:

Head longer; tylus semicircularly up-turned; ocelli further apart from the hind margin of the vertex. Frons longer, somewhat broader between the eyes, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ as broad as the length, in the middle more globosely elevated. Pronotum broader than the head with the eyes; in the middle scarcely elevated, the middle keel interrupted near the anterior margin, the lateral margins somewhat shorter than the longitudinal axis of the eye. Scutellum in the middle broadly excavated. Tegmina about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the head and pronotum taken together, the veins strongly elevated; at the costa near the apex with numerous obsolete costal veinlets. At the outside of each middle coxa occurs a conical lamellate projection. Rostrum reaches the tip of the hind coxa.

Genotype—*Hiraphora longiceps* MATS. (n. sp.)

Hiraphora longiceps n. sp. (Pl. IV, f. 7)

Brownish testaceous. Tylus at the anterior margin broadly testaceous, the middle longitudinal keel obsolete. Frons fuscous brown, on the sides and the base of the clypeus testaceous; rostrum entirely fuscous. Pronotum in the disc oblongly punctured. Scutellum in the middle somewhat darker, transversely finely wrinkled. Tegmina with a broad zigzag longitudinal brownish stripe, at the costa with 2 fuscous patches; near the apex of the clavus with a testaceous patch; the punctures smaller than on the pronotum, but they are much more closely situated. Legs testaceous, with fuscous markings in the femora and tibiae. Abdomen testaceous, at the venter brownish, pygophore nearly half the length of the venter, the ovipositor protruding a little beyond the apices.

Length—15 mm.

Hab.—Honshu. One female specimen was collected in Iwate by TEIZO OGASAWARA.

Aphrophora arisana n. sp.

Closely allied to *A. kanoniella* MATS., but differs from the latter as follows:

♀. Colour somewhat darker; the central keel of the vertex distinct, though much narrower than that of the pronotum; frons darker, before the clypeus with 2 pitchy black spots. Pronotum with fulvous punctures, obscurely ocellated with dark brown. Scutellum in the middle less depressed, infuscated, sparsely but roughly punctured, being not transversely wrinkled. Tegmina darker, short silky pubescent, with no shiny minute callosities. Legs somewhat darker than the body. The last ventral segment much shorter than the foregoing, narrower, cylindrical.

Length—♂ 10 mm. ♀ 10-12 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. 6 (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀) specimens were collected at Mt. Ari (V-VII, 1927-29) by TADAO KANO.

Aphrophora horishana n. sp. (Pl. III, f. 3)

Closely allied to *A. tsuruana* MATS., but it is distinguished from the latter as follows:

Tylus at the anterior margin narrowly fuscous, at the hind margin of the vertex not ridged. Frons at the apex with a transverse black band. Pronotum with the punctures mostly oblong, some of them being confluent. The lateral margins of the pronotum fuscous. Scutellum in the middle roundly depressed. Tegmina near the middle with no oblique darker band,

having each a spot in the middle of the claval veins, and a similar spot near the base of each branch of the second sector, fuscous. Legs with 3 longitudinal fuscous stripes at the underside of each femur.

♂. The genital plates as long as the last ventral segment, rounded at the apices.

♀. Abdomen fuscous, the genital segment about as long as the foregoing, the pygophore much shorter than the ovipositor.

Length—12 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. 4 (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀) specimens were collected at Hori, Tattaka and Tamaho by TADAO KANO, TOICHI UCHIDA, HIROMICHI KONO, YUSHIRO MIWA and the author.

Aphrophora kanoniella n. sp. (Pl. III, f. 9)

Testaceous brown. The central keel of the vertex obsolete, in the disc roughly punctured, at the extreme margin on each side with a narrow transverse line, near the ocelli infuscated; the anterior margin of the tylus pale testaceous, on each side fuscous. Frons testaceous, with 2 longitudinal stripes in the middle, and the punctures, fuscous, in the middle between these lines with a paler line which continues to the clypeus; genae and lorae silky grayish pubescent. Pronotum uniformly punctured, the punctures on the anterior and lateral margins much smaller, the central keel broader, somewhat narrowing towards the hind margin. Scutellum transversely wrinkled and quite deeply foveolate, at the apex and lateral margins paler in colour. Tegmina concolorous with the body, from the claval apex there runs an obsolete darker band which does not reach both margins, the innerside of which is somewhat diffusely paler in colour, densely punctured, with many scattered minute shiny callosities; on the hind margin near the claval apex with a narrow fuscous line. Body beneath somewhat paler in colour than on the upperside, the prosternum brownish, shiny. Legs concolorous with the body, the coxae somewhat darker in colour.

Length—11 mm. (incl. tegmina)

Hab.—Formosa. One female specimen was collected at Shirohagin (26, VII, 1928) in Prov. Taichu by TADAO KANO.

This species resembles somewhat *A. rugosa* MATS. from Japan, but it is easily distinguished from the latter in having an obsolete oblique middle darker band to the tegmina.

Aphrophora takagii n. sp.

Brilliant yellow. Vertex with the tylus surrounded with a fuscous line.

Frons at the apex, and the lateral areas longitudinally, ferruginous, the middle line not punctured; the transverse sulci roughly punctured. Rostrum at the apex fuscous. Pronotum at the anterior margin transversely wrinkled, at the sides and the hind part with larger punctures than on the disc. Scutellum punctured and transversely wrinkled. Tegmina with no marking, more closely punctured than on the pronotum. Legs ferruginous testaceous, the hind tibia at the apex and the claws fuscous. Abdomen at the venter ferruginous yellow.

♂. The genital plates paler, somewhat longer than the last ventral segment, at the apices rounded; the anal tube and the style infuscated.

♀. The last ventral segment nearly half the length of the foregoing, the ovipositor at the apex below infuscated.

Length-9-9.5 mm.

Hab.-Manchuria; Hokkaido. 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected at Chengchin in the district of Harbin by SABURO TAKAGI (28, VI, 1938). The author collected also 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens in Hokkaido (Kuccharo) (14, VIII, 1917).

This resembles somewhat *A. costalis* MATS. from Japan, but the colour is of brilliant yellow.

Philagra kanoi n. sp.

Allied to *P. albino'ata* UHL. from Japan, differing in the following characters:

Vertex much longer than the head and thorax taken together, at the apex bluntly truncate, produced upwardly, but not upturned. Pronotum in the disc not longitudinally grooved. Scutellum at the apex with a longitudinal short stripe. Tegmina narrower, much more sharply conically produced at the apices, the clavus and corium near the suture reticulately shallowly grooved, at the costa beyond the middle with an oblique short yellowish band, its narrow end somewhat curved and terminates at the first antepical cell, where it is very finely punctured.

Length-♂ ♀ 13 mm.

Hab.-Formosa. 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected at Mt. Ari (11-17, VII, 1928) by TADAO KANO and one female at the same mountain (VI, 1914) by MOICHIRO MAKI.

Okiscarta n. g.

Closely allied to *Cosmoscarta* STÅL, but it is easily distinguished from the latter in the following points:

Thorax produced posteriorly so as to conceal the scutellum except the apex; in the middle about thrice as broad as the head including the eyes; at the hind margin downwardly curved and not ridged; near the anterior margin in the middle with a transverse excavation; prosternum on each side with a higher compressed conical elevation. Tegmina at the apices blunt, about twice as long as the pronotum, the meshes of the veins on the apical region much longer and more elevated. The upper spine of the hind tibia very small and scarcely discernible. Ovipositor on each side deeply depressed, much shorter than the pygophore.

Genotype—*Cosmoscarta uchidae* MATS.

Cosmoscarta kotoensis KATO from Kotosho, Formosa, belongs also to this genus.

Kanoscarta n. g.

Allied to *Cosmoscarta* STÅL, but differs from it in the following characters:

Vertex in the middle transversely more deeply excavated; ocelli about as far apart from eyes as from each other. Pronotum near the anterior margin with a deep transverse excavation which is interrupted in the middle; in the middle with an obsolete longitudinal keel which is only obvious near the hind margin; the hind margin straight, in the middle distinctly sinuated; the anterior half at the middle longitudinally elevated, so that the lateral declivities more sharp, the marginal ridges being more broadly and strongly reflexed. Scutellum in the middle deeply excavated. The meshes of the tegmina at the apices mostly quadrate. The prosternal projections wanting.

Genotype—*Kanoscarta kanoniella* MATS. (n. sp.)

Kanoscarta kanoniella n. sp. (Pl. III, f. 2)

Bluish black, with golden pubescence. Vertex in the disc before the ocelli strongly excavated. Frons at the lateral sides with a silky lustre; rostrum brownish red. Pronotum rugulosely punctured, in the middle with an impunctured shiny line which becomes narrower towards the anterior margin. Scutellum in the middle transversely wrinkled. Tegmina black, grayish pubescent, rugulosely punctured, but the punctures are much finer than on the pronotum; at the base and the humeral angles, as well as 2 transverse bands in the middle of the corium, reddish orange. Legs testaceous, the tarsi, the middle and posterior coxae, the anterior tibiae and the middle femora, broadly brownish. Abdomen fuscous, the hind margin of each ventral segment narrowly brownish red; the genital segment reddish.

Length—12 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. Two female specimens were collected at Piyanan in Prov. Taichu (11, VII, 1926) by TADAO KANO. Superficially this insect resembles somewhat *Phymastetha circumducta* Wk. from the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies.

***Kanozata* n. g.**

Allied to *Kotozata* MATS., but differs from it in the following characters:

Tylus on each side straight, scarcely becoming wider towards the anterior margin. Frons in the middle not depressed longitudinally, with a broad longitudinal ridge, on each side somewhat sloping and on this slope with some short oblique shallow ridges; at the end of this slope longitudinally obtuse angularly edged, building a plane along the lateral side of the frons which gradually becomes narrower towards the clypeus and keeled at the outer sides; clypeus in the middle strongly longitudinally keeled, on the sides strongly sloping; rostrum reaches the middle coxae. Pronotum in the middle longitudinally furrowed, at the sides obliquely straight. Tegmina much longer, nearly 3 times as long as broad, with 5 foveolate elongate apical cells.

Genotype—*Kanozata arisana* MATS. (n. sp.)

***Kanozata arisana* n. sp. (Pl. I, f. 2)**

♀. Testaceous. Vertex at the anterior narrow margin and the tylus brownish, at the hind margin broadly fuscous; gena and tempora beneath the eye, fuscous. Pronotum in the middle with a transverse fuscous band, at its hind part diffused, the margin being not distinct, strongly punctate and transversely wrinkled. Scutellum in the depressed part very finely sparsely punctured. Tegmina subhyaline, pale testaceous, longitudinally marked with a zigzag dark brownish marking, near the base and beyond the claval apex at the hind margin with each a fuscous patch. Legs with the femora and the anterior tibiae brownish. Abdomen brownish, each hind margin of the ventral segments yellowish.

Length—8 mm. (incl. tegm.)

Hab.—Formosa. Two female specimens were collected at Mt. Ari (11, VII, 1929) by TADAO KANO.

***Kotozata* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Thoodzata* DIST.,* but it is distinguished from the

*DISTANT (Fauna British India, Homoptera, Vol. IV, p. 68, 1908) included this genus in the Subfam. *Aphrophorinae*, but it should be transferred to *Cercopinae* on account of the straight anterior margin of the pronotum,

latter in the following points :

Frons globosely strongly elevated, its disc being deeply longitudinally furrowed; its lateral areas at the upper half transversely ridged. Eyes round. Pronotum at the anterior margin on each side with some round callosities in a transverse row. Scutellum as long as broad at the base, in the disc ovally depressed. Tegmina nearly twice as long as broad in the middle, at the apex rounded; at the apical area with numerous (about 10) foveate cells; at the apices of the antepical cells also roundly foveated.

Genotype—*Thoodzata kotoensis* KATO

***Kuscarta* n. g.**

Differs from *Kotozata* MATS. in the following characters :

Vertex in the middle longitudinally keeled, the keel not extending to the anterior margin of the tylus. Eyes oval. Ocelli somewhat nearer to each other than to the eyes. Frons much less globosely elevated, somewhat compressed, in the middle longitudinally flat, with a shallow longitudinal furrow which is spindle-shaped; on the lateral sides of the furrow obliquely obsolete ridged. Pronotum with 5 obsolete longitudinal grooves, near the anterior margin with a transverse groove which is interrupted in the middle; at the lateral sides shorter, about as long as the longitudinal axis of the eye. Tegmina in the middle of the corium with a low elevated region; at the apical area with 3 large foveate cells. Prosternum with a large recumbent conical elevation on each side. The genital segment of the female strongly upturned.

Genotype—*Kuscarta koshunella* MATS. (n. sp.)

***Kuscarta koshunella* n. sp.**

Dark brown, the vertex at the anterior part, and the pronotum grayish pubescent. Frons, rostrum and legs yellowish testaceous, the claws being fuscous. Pronotum transversely wrinkled, near the anterior margin finely punctured. Scutellum fuscous, at the apex paler, being transversely wrinkled in the disc. Tegmina broadly fuscous, with testaceous markings in the following places: 2 wedge-shaped markings along the costal region, that of the base being much narrower; the three apical cells subhyaline. Abdomen with the genital segment paler.

Length—6 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One female specimen was collected at Kusukusu

(21, VI, 1928) by the author.

***Horiscarta* n. g.**

Differs from *Kuscarta* MATS. in the following points:

Vertex near the middle at the hind margin of the tylus with a transverse furrow and along each side of the longitudinal keel quite broadly grooved. Frons less compressed, globosely elevated, in the middle longitudinally broadly grooved. Rostrum longer, reaching beyond the middle coxae, the 2nd joint being much longer than the 1st. Pronotum in the middle with only one longitudinal groove; near the anterior margin with a transverse curved short furrow which is interrupted in the middle. Scutellum in the middle deeply broadly depressed. Tegmina near the apex at the costa with a long oblique excavation and at the apical region with 5 foveate cells.

Genotype—*Rhinaulax bimaculata* MATS.

***Horiscarta horishana* n. sp.**

♂. Differs from *H. bimaculata* MATS. as follows:

Brown; vertex black, at the anterior margin narrowly brownish. Rostrum at the apex not infuscated. Tegmina fuscous, at the costal region with 2 wedge-shaped testaceous subhyaline markings; clavus fulvous, near the middle with a dark band which is united with the medial fuscous part of the corium; a spot at the apex and a somewhat larger spot beyond the claval apex fulvous. Legs with the femora not infuscated.

Length—5 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One male specimen was collected at Hori (30, IV, 1907) by the author.

***Eoscartoides* n. g.**

Allied to *Eoscarta* BREDD.

Vertex at the anterior margin somewhat downwardly sloped, the tylus longer than broad, at the apex rounded, not provided with 2 small pits situated transversely in a row. Frons globosely oval, not compressed in the middle, longitudinally shallowly grooved; rostrum with subequal segments. Pronotum in the middle with a longitudinal shallow groove. Scutellum more broadly excavated. Tegmina about thrice as long as broad, the veins at the apical area not distinct. Prosternum on each side with a large conical elevation which is strongly sloping towards the middle

coxae.

Genotype—*Eoscartoides elongatus* MATS. (n. sp.)

Eoscartoides elongatus n. sp. (Pl. II, f. 1)

Testaceous. Each ocelli surrounded with a brownish ring. Rostrum with the second joint fuscous. Pronotum roughly punctured and transversely wrinkled, with fulvous pubescence. Scutellum transversely wrinkled, not obviously punctured. Tegmina brownish testaceous, at the hind margin somewhat darker in colour, transversely wrinkled, with a golden lustre. Legs concolorous with the body, but the tibiae and tarsi broadly fuscous. Abdomen at the venter and the ovipositor at the apical part fuscous.

Length—10.5 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One female specimen was collected at Taihoku (?) by TOKUICHI SHIRAKI.

Resembles somewhat *Eoscartopsis zonalis* MATS., but much longer.

Eoscartopsis n. g.

Closely allied to *Rhinaulax* AM. et SERV.; but differs from the latter as follows:

Frons compressed, behind the middle directed obliquely downwards, before the middle with a longitudinal furrow. Antennae moderate, the third joint very minute. Pronotum at the hind margin somewhat excavated. Scutellum in the middle depressed. Tegmina coriaceous, the veins obsolete, with about 5 elongated apical cells; clavus with a single longitudinal vein.

Genotype—*Monecphora assimilis* UHLER.

In 1903* the author placed the genotype species in *Rhinaulax* AM. et SERV., genus and in 1937** he has transferred it to *Eoscarta* BREDD., but neither genus coincides exactly with the characters of the present insect. The present genus differs from *Eoscarta* BREDD. in having the ocelli much nearer to each other than to the eyes, and the tegmina at the apices not foveate, with 5 obscure apical cells.

Tadascarta n. g.

Closely allied to *Caloscarta* BREDD., but differs from the latter as follows:

The first joint of the antennae distinctly shorter than the second, the arista being very slender; vertex in the middle with a central keel. Frons

*Jour. Sapporo Agr. Coll. Japan, II, pt. 2, p. 17, fig. 1 (1903).

**6000 Ill. Illus. Insects Japan-Empire, p. 1245, f. 319 (1931).

strongly tumid, smooth, at the upper part with a very narrow obsolete central keel, the clypeal suture being strongly constricted; rostrum with 2 joints subequal. The anterior tibiae not widened towards the apex, the hind tibiae with 2 spines,* the upper one near the knee being much smaller.

Genotype—*Caloscarta formosana* KATO.

C. basi-rubra KATO from Formosa belongs also to this genus.

*According to the "Fauna British India, Hom. IV, p. 411, 1908" the genus *Callitettix* DIST., to which *Caloscarta* BREDD. is compared, is described so as to have one spine at the hind tibia, but DISTANT may have missed the upper one just as in the case of *Jembrana* DIST.

ADDENDA

Aphrophora koreana n. sp. (Pl. I, f. 4)

♂. Grayish testaceous. Vertex sparsely punctured, the central keel not very distinct; tylus closely punctured, the central longitudinal keel being distinct. Frons with the oblique sulci fuscous, punctured along the central longitudinal line. Pronotum near the posterior margin less but more roughly punctured than on the lateral sides, the punctures at the anterior fourth much smaller and closer. Scutellum more finely punctured than on the posterior part of the pronotum, near the anterior margin being somewhat confluent. Elytra with 2 broad darker bands, the inner one is oblique and excurved, open at the humeral angle, the outer one less oblique, not curved, not reaching both the margins. Under side and legs concolorous with the body, the abdomen ferruginous, with no marking.

Length—10 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Korea. One male specimen was collected at Shakuoji (10, VIII, 1920) by HANJIRO OKAMOTO.

This species somewhat resembles *A. flavomaculata* MATS., but it may be easily distinguished in having 2 darker bands on the elytra.

Nikkofukia n. g.

Closely allied to *Megafukia* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

Vertex with the eyes distinctly narrower than the pronotum; eyes smaller, the longitudinal axis of them shorter than the lateral sides of the pronotum. Frons oval, more globosely elevated. Scutellum with no longitudinal keel. Elytra with both claval veins opening nearly straightly at the dorsal margin, while in *Megafukia* MATS. opening after much curving. The upper spur of the hind tibia much smaller.

Genotype—*Nikkofukia galloisi* MATS. (n. sp.)

Nikkofukia galloisi n. sp.

♀. Grayish brown, the keel of the vertex and pronotum paler. Punctures of the elytra much larger than those on the vertex and pronotum, those of the tylus very close and some of them being confluent. Under side pale testaceous, the frons with the oblique sulci sparsely punctured. Legs near the apices of the femora and both ends of the tibiae as

well as the tips of the tarsi fuscous.

Length—15 mm.

Hab.—Honshu. One female specimen was collected at Chuzenji (4, IX, 1916) by E. GALLOIS.

***Philaenus okamotonis* n. sp.**

♂. Yellowish brown. Vertex on the sides very shortly pubescent. Frons pale yellowish, with no marking, except a very narrow fuscous line along the transit of the vertex. Antennae brownish. Pronotum very finely punctured and very shortly pubescent. Scutellum scarcely depressed in the disc. Elytra concolorous with the body, at the apical third subhyaline, at the hind margin near the apex infuscated; near the middle at the costa with a roundish subhyaline white spot. Under side testaceous, the prosternum fuscous. Legs concolorous with the body, the tips of the tarsi fuscous and the anterior tibiae somewhat suffused.

Length—6 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Korea. Three male specimens were collected at Keijo (?) by HANJIRO OKAMOTO.

This species resembles in form *P. fuscus* MARS. from Japan, but differs in having the subhyaline apical third of the elytra and a white spot at the costa near the middle to the elytron.

***Tadascarta rubripennis* n. sp.**

Closely allied to *T. basi-rubra* KATO, but differs from it as follows:

♀. Body smaller. Pronotum in the middle with a broad fuscous longitudinal stripe which is much enlarged at the anterior border, more closely punctured and in the disc strongly transversely wrinkled. Elytra entirely reddish brown, having no marking.

Hab.—Formosa. One female specimen was collected at Mt. Ari (28, IV, 1917) by TOKUICHI SHIRAKI.

***Peuceptyelus ibukisanus* n. sp. (Pl. III, f. 9)**

Aphrophora indentata MATS. (nec UHL.), Jour. Sapporo Agr. Coll. II, pt. 1, p. 35 (1905).

The present species differs from *Peuceptyelus indentatus* ÜHLER as follows:

♀. Vertex on each side with no dark patch in the hollows, no spot being visible on the anterior margin; frons with the base testaceous, decorated with 2 brownish spots below the lowest transverse sulcus. Pro-

notum slightly convex, on the posterior half brownish, the lateral pseudo-carinae which suggest the genus *Jembrana* DIST., from which it differs in having the shorter rostrum. Scutellum in the middle depressed and transversely wrinkled. Elytra with the apical veins fuscous, near the apex at the costa with a fuscous spot; behind the corial gibbosity with a small fuscous arc. Pro-episternum brownish. Abdomen at the venter pale brownish, with no rufous sutures on the segments.

Length—7 mm. (incl. tegmina).

Hab.—Honshu. Two female specimens were collected by the late YASUSHI NAWA at Mt. Ibuki (1910).

Ptyelus tamahonis n. sp. (Pl. III, f. 6)

Superficially resembles *Philaenus arisanus* MATS., but it lacks a transverse furrow along each side of the vertical ridge.

♂. Testaceous. Vertex not punctured, at the extreme anterior ridge with a transverse black line, which is interrupted at the tylus; the hind margin of the tylus infuscated, the surface of the latter being very finely punctured. Frons at the apex with a black arc, ending just at the inner side of the eye; the frontal lateral sulci obsolete, with no marking. Rostrum at the extreme apex somewhat infuscated. Pronotum very finely punctured, in the disc with 2 obsolete transverse brownish bands. Scutellum in the middle with an obsolete longitudinal ridge, in the disc scarcely depressed. Elytra white, at the clavus concolorous with the body, greenish pubescent, at the base with a large cone-shaped marking, in the middle a large triangular marking which continues to the apical longitudinal stripe; near the apex along the costa with a longitudinal oblique stripe and all these markings fuscous. Under side and eyes concolorous with the body. Prosternum at the lateral sides with each a longitudinal fuscous stripe. Anterior and middle femora streaked with brown towards the apices, and the same tibiae pale brownish, the apices of the tarsi infuscated. Abdomen at the dorsum fuscous, the lateral markings ochraceous.

Length—6 mm.

Hab.—Formosa. One male specimen was collected at Tomaho in the district of Mt. Niitaka by S. ISSHIKI and S. AKASAKA.

A LIST OF CERCOPIDS-INSECTS IN JAPAN AND
ITS NEIGHBORING DISTRICTS.

Eam. **CERCOPINAE**

Subfam. **Aphrophorinae**

1. *Poophilus costalis* WK. Formosa, Okinawa, China, India
List Hom. B. M. III, p. 707 (1851) (*Ptyelus*)
2. *Okiptyelus* (n. g.) *yayeyamanus* MATS. (n. sp.) Okinawa
3. *Ptyelus pallidus* MELICH. Form., Manch., China, India
Hom. Faun. Ceyl., p. 135 (1903)
4. *Ptyelus tamahonis* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
5. *Ptyelus vittatus* KATO Form.
Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 221, pl. 15, f. 10 (1933)
6. *Kotophora* (n. g.) *botelensis* MATS. Form.
Ins. Matsum., XII, p. 139 (1938) (*Aphrophora*)
7. *Philaenus abieti* MATS. Hok.
Ann. Zool. Jap., V, p. 50 (1904) (*Ptyelus*)
8. *Philaenus arisanus* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
9. *Philaenus castaneus* KATO Form.
Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 234, pl. 15, f. 6 (1933)
10. *Philaenus flavovittatus* KATO Form.
l. c., p. 223, pl. 15, f. 15 (1933)
11. *Philaenus fuscus* MATS. Hok.
Jour. Sap. Agr. Coll., II, p. 50, f. 21 (1903) (*Ptyelus*)
= *Philaenus ferrugineus* OSHAN. (nec MELICH.)
Ann. Mus. Zool. St. Peters., p. 116 (1902)
12. *Philaenus glabrifrons* MATS. Honshu
Ann. Zool. Jap., V, p. 52, pl. 3, f. 3 (1904) (*Ptyelus*)
13. *Philaenus guttatus* MATS. Hok.
l. c., p. 51, pl. 3, f. 2 (1904) (*Ptyelus*)
14. *Philaenus ikumae* MATS Korea, Manch.
Trans. Sap. N. H. S., p. 175, Taf. 1, f. 16 (1915)
15. *Philaenus karafutonis* MATS. (n. sp.) Sagh.
16. *Philaenus lineatus* L. Sagh., Eur.
Faun. Suec., p. 243 (1761) (*Cicada*)

17. *Philaenus minutus* KATO Form.
Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 222, pl. 15, f. 11 (1933)
18. *Philaenus mushanus* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
19. *Philaenus nigripectus* MATS. Form.
Jour. Sap. Agr. Coll., 11, p. 51 (1903) (*Ptyelus*)
20. *Philaenus nigritus* MATS. Sagh.
Jour. Coll. Agr. Tok. Imp. Univ., IV, p. 19 (1911) (*Ptyelus*)
21. *Philaenus okamotonis* MATS. (n. sp.) Korea
22. *Philaenus sachalinensis* MATS. Sagh.
Trans. Sap. N. H. S., V, p. 175, pl. 15, f. 15 (1915) (*Ptyelus*)
23. *Philaenus scutellatus* KATO Manch.
Konchu Kai, I, pt. 1, p. 4, f. 5 (1933)
24. *Philaenus spumarius* L. Sagh., Hok., Hon.
Faun. Suec., p. 240 (1761) (*Cicada*)
25. *Philaenus takaii* MATS. Honshu
Ins. Matsum., IX, p. 78 (1934) (*Ptyelus*)
26. *Philaenus v-pustulatus* MATS. Korea
Trans. Sap. N. H. S., V, p. 175 (1915) (*Ptyelus*)
27. *Mesoptylus arisanus* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
28. *Mesoptylus auropilosus* KATO Form.
Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 234, pl. 15, f. 12 (1933)
29. *Mesoptylus coreanus* MATS. (n. sp.) Korea
30. *Mesoptylus fasciatus* KATO Form.
Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 233, pl. 15, f. 7 (1933)
31. *Mesoptylus karenkonis* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
32. *Mesoptylus okamotonis* MATS. (n. sp.) Korea
33. *Mesoptylus yagonis* MATS. (n. sp.) Hon.
34. *Clovia punctata* WK. Okinawa, Form., China, Ind.
List: Hom. B. M., III, p. 718 (1851) (*Ptyelus*)
= *Clovia bipunctata* MATS. (nec KIRBY)
Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, pt. 2, p. 108 (1907)
35. *Clovia conifer* WK. Form., China, Ind.
List. Hom. B. M., III, p. 711 (1851) (*Ptyelus*)
36. *Nagaclovia* (n. g.) *formosana* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
= *Clovia multineata* MATS. (nec STÅL)
Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, pt. 2, p. 108 (1907)
37. *Nagaclovia piceipectus* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
38. *Betaclovia* (n. g.) *longicephala* KATO Form.
Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 220, pl. 15, f. 13 (1933) (*Clovia*)
39. *Euclovia okadue* MATS. Hon., Kiushu, Manch.
Jour. Sap. Agr. Coll., 11, p. 25, f. 5, a, b, c (1903)
40. *Lepyronia coleopterata* L. Eur.
Faun. Suec., p. 240 (1761) (*Cicada*)

- a. *f. grossa* UHL. Hon., Hok., Manch.
Proc. U. S. N. M., p. 107 (1896)
- b. *f. nawae* MATS. Hon.
Trans. Sap. N. H. S., V, p. 174 (1915)
- c. *f. nigra* MATS. Hok.
Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 107 (1905)
41. *Lepyronia koreana* MATS. Korea, Manch.
Trans. Sap. N. H. S., V, p. 174 (1915)
42. *Lepyronia limbata* KATO Hon.
Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 232, pl. 15, f. 20 (1933)
43. *Peuceptyelus diminutus* MATS. Hon.
Ann. Zool. Jap., V, p. 47 (1904)
44. *Peuceptyelus ibukisanus* MATS. (n. sp.) Hon.
45. *Peuceptyelus indentatus* UHL. Hon.
Proc. U. S. N. M., p. 290 (1896) (*Aphrophora*)
46. *Peuceptyelus inokashiranus* MATS. Hon.
Ins. Matsum., IX, p. 77 (1934)
47. *Peuceptyelus medius* MATS. Hok., Hon.
Ann. Zool. Jap., V, p. 45, pl. 2, f. 15 (1904)
48. *Peuceptyelus nigroscutellatus* MATS. Hok., Hon., Kiush.
Ann. Zool. Jap., V, p. 45 (1904)
49. *Peuceptyelus ogasawarai* MATS. (n. sp.) Hon.
50. *Peuceptyelus oiwakensis* MATS. Hon.
Ins. Matsum., IX, p. 78 (1934)
51. *Peuceptyelus takaosanus* MATS. Hon. Form.
l. c., p. 78 (1934)
52. *Ariptyelus* (n. g.) *auropilosus* MATS. Form.
Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 115 (1904) (*Aphrophora*)
53. *Kitaptyelus* (n. g.) *ikumai* MATS. (n. sp.) Sagh.
54. *Kitaptyelus miyabei* MATS. Sagh.
Jour. Coll. Agr. Toh. Imp. Univ., IV, p. 19 (1911) (*Peuceptyelus*)
55. *Jembrana albonotata* KATO Form.
Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 224, pl. 15, f. 19 (1933)
56. *Jembrana centralis* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
57. *Jembrana daitoensis* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
58. *Jembrana flavomaculata* KATO Form.
Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 226, pl. 15, f. 15 (1933)
59. *Jembrana formosana* KATO Form.
l. c., p. 226, pl. 15, f. 19 (1933)
60. *Jembrana punctipennis* KATO Form.
l. c., p. 225, pl. 15, f. 14 (1933)
61. *Jembropsis* (n. g.) *excavata* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.

62. *Jembropsis kanonis* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
 63. *Jembropsis nigriceps* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
 64. *Jembropsis nitobei* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
 65. *Jembropsis rokurinzana* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
 66. *Azwafukia nawae* MATS. Hon., Kiush.
 Ann. Zool. Jap., X, p. 44 (1904) (*Peuceptyelus*)
 = *A. hirayamai* MATS.
 Ins. Matsum., IX, p. 61 (1934) (*Peuceptyelus*)
 67. *Nokophora* (n. g.) *nokoensis* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
 68. *Todophora* (n. g.) *abieti* MATS. Hon.
 Ann. Zool. Jap., V, p. 27 (1904) (*Aphrophora*)
 69. *Todophora kandai* MATS. (n. sp.) Hon.
 70. *Todophora nigricans* MATS. Hon.
 l. c., p. 43 (1904) (*Aphrophora*)
 71. *Azwaphora* (n. g.) *kikuchii* MATS. (n. sp.) Form., China
 72. *Sinophora maculosa* MELICH. Sagh., Hok., Hon., China
 Ann. Mus. Zool. Soc. St. Pet., p. 113 (1902)
 73. *Miphora* (n. g.) *arisanella* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
 74. *Yezophora* (n. g.) *kurilensis* MATS. (n. sp.) Kuriles
 75. *Hiraphora* (n. g.) *longiceps* MATS. (n. sp.) Hon.
 76. *Megafukia* (n. g.) *gigas* KATO Form.
 Konchn Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 227, pl. 15, f. 4 (1933) (*Aphrophora*)
 77. *Nikkofukia* (n. g.) *galloisi* MATS. (n. sp.) Hon.
 78. *Nagafukia* (n. g.) *mushana* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
 79. *Aphrophora arisana* MATS. Form.
 80. *Aphrophora bicolor* MATS. Bonin
 Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 113 (1907)
 81. *Aphrophora binomoriensis* MATS. Hon.
 Ins. Matsum., IX, p. 74 (1934)
 82. *Aphrophora bizonalis* MATS. Bonin
 Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 112 (1907)
 83. *Aphrophora brevis* MATS. Hon.
 l. c., p. 35, pl. 2, f. 12 (1907)
 84. *Aphrophora compacta* MATS. Hon.
 Ann. Zool. Jap., V, p. 35, pl. 2, f. 7 (1904)
 85. *Aphrophora costalis* MATS. Hok., Hon., Kiush., Manch.
 Jour. Sap. Agr. Coll., II, p. 35, f. 10 (1904)
 86. *Aphrophora fallax* MATS. Hok.
 Ann. Zool. Jap., V, p. 36 (1904)
 87. *Aphrophora flavicosta* KATO Form.
 Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 230, pl. 15, f. 3 (1933)
 88. *Aphrophora flavipes* UHL. Hok., Hon., Kiush., Manch.
 Proc. U. S. N. M., p. 289 (1896)

89. *Aphrophora flavomaculata* MATS. ...Hok., Hon., Shik., Kiush., Manch.
Ann. Zool. Jap., V, p. 39, pl. 2, f. 16 (1904)
90. *Aphrophora harimensis* MATS. Hon.
l. c., p. 41, pl. 2, f. 11 (1904)
91. *Aphrophora horishana* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
92. *Aphrophora intermedia* UHL. ... Hok., Hon., Shik., Kiush., Manch.
Proc. U. S. N. M., p. 288 (1896)
93. *Aphrophora ishida* MATS. Hok.
Jour. Sap. Agr. Coll., II, p. 36, f. 11 (1903)
94. *Aphrophora kanoniella* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
95. *Aphrophora karenkoensis* KATO Form.
Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 229, pl. 15, f. 2 (1933)
96. *Aphrophora koreana* MATS. (n. sp.) Korea
97. *Aphrophora major* UHL. Hok., Hon.
Proc. U. S. N. M., p. 287 (1896)
98. *Aphrophora maritima* MATS. Hok., Hon., Shik., Kiush.
Jour. Sap. Agr. Coll., II, p. 41, f. 16 (1903)
99. *Aphrophora matsunurui* OSHAN. Hon.
Ann. Mus. Acad. St. Pet., 12, p. 408 (1908)
= *quadriguttatus* MATS. (nec MELICHAR)
100. *Aphrophora nagasawae* MATS. Form.
Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 108 (1907)
101. *Aphrophora obliqua* UHL. Hon.
Proc. U. S. N. M., p. 288 (1896)
102. *Aphrophora obtusa* MATS. Hon.
Jour. Sap. Agr. Coll., II, p. 41, f. 16 (1903)
= *musashiana* MATS. (*Aphrophora*)
Ins. Matsum., IX, p. 74 (1934)
103. *Aphrophora okinawana* MATS. Okinawa
Ins. Matsum., X, p. 82 (1936)
104. *Aphrophora pectoralis* MATS. Hok., Hon., Manch.
Jour. Sap. Agr. Coll., II, p. 34, f. 9 (1903)
105. *Aphrophora putealis* MATS. Hok., Hon.
l. c., p. 30, f. 7 (1903)
106. *Aphrophora rugosa* MATS. Hok., Hon.
l. c., p. 37, f. 12 (1903)
107. *Aphrophora sachalinensis* MATS. Sagh.
Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 109 (1907)
108. *Aphrophora scutellata* MATS. Hok.
l. c., p. 34, V, pl. 2, f. 8 (1904)
109. *Aphrophora spumaria* F. (= *alni* FALL.)
..... Sagh., Hok., Hon., Manch., Eur.
Syn. Ent., p. 688 (1775) (*Cercopis*)

110. *Aphrophora stictica* MATS. Hok., Hon., Shik., Kiush.
 Jour. Sap. Agr. Coll., II, p. 42, f. 17 (1903)
 f. *nijimae* MATS. Hon., Hon., Shik., Kiush.
 l. c., p. 43, f. 18 (1903)
 f. *zonata* MATS. Hok., Hon., Shik., Kiush.
 Ann. Zool. Jap., IV, p. 42, pl. 2, f. 2 (1904)
111. *Aphrophora taiwana* KATO Form.
 Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 231, pl. 15, f. 6 (1933)
112. *Aphrophora takagii* MATS. (n. sp.) Hok., Manchu.
113. *Aphrophora takaii* MATS. Hon.
 Ins. Matsum., X, p. 75 (1934)
114. *Aphrophora tsuruana* MATS. Form.
 Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 110 (1907)
115. *Aphrophora vitis* MATS. Hok., Hon.
 l. c., V, p. 42, pl. 2, f. 9 (1904)
116. *Aphrophora vittata* MATS. Hok., Hon.
 Jour. Sap. Agr. Coll., II, p. 38, f. 13 (1903)
117. *Aphrophora yatsugadakensis* MATS. Hon.
 Ins. Matsum., X, p. 75 (1934)
118. *Aphrophora yohenai* MATS. Hon.
 l. c., p. 76 (1934)
119. *Philagra albinotata* UHL. Hon. Shik., Kiush.
 Proc. U. S. N. M., p. 286 (1896)
120. *Philagra arisana* KATO Form.
 Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 236, pl. 15, f. 18 (1933)
121. *Philagra fusiformis* WK. China, Ind.
 List. Hom. Luppl., p. 47 (1858)
 f. *numerosa* LA LLEMAND Form.
 Gen. Ins. Cercop., p. 72 (1912)
122. *Philagra longirostris* SCHUM. Form.
 Suppl. Ent., IV, p. 114 (1915)
 = *koshumensis* KATO (*Philagra*)
 Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, p. 237, pl. 15, f. 16 (1933)
123. *Philagra kanoi* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
124. *Philagra montana* KATO Form.
 Konchu Kai, I, pt. 3, pl. 15, f. 17 (1933)

Subf. **Cercopinae**

125. *Triecphora sanguinolenta* SCOP. Sagh., Eur.
 Ent. Carn., p. 112, f. 330 (1763) (*Cicada*)
126. *Okiscarta* (n. g.) *uchidae* MATS. Okinawa, Form.
 Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 104 (1907)

- f. *reticulata* KATO Form.
Trans. N. H. S. Formosa, XVIII, p. 36, pl. 11, f. 5 (1928)
127. *Okiscarta kotoensis* KATO Form.
Kontyû, II, p. 226 (1927) (*Cosmoscarta*)
128. *Cosmoscarta bispecularis* WHITE China, Ind.
Ann. M. N. H., XIX, p. 426 (1844)
- f. *formosana* MATS. Form.
Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 105 (1907)
129. *Cosmoscarta dorsimacula* WK. Form.
List. Hom. B. M., III, p. 658 (1851)
130. *Cosmoscarta rubroscutellata* MATS. Form.
Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 105 (1907)
131. *Kanoscarta* (n. g.) *kanoniella* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
132. *Kanozata* (n. g.) *arisana* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
133. *Kotozana* (n. g.) *botelensis* KATO Form.
Trans. Nippon Biolo-geograph. Soc., 11, p. 163, f. 1 (1931) (*Thoodzata*)
= *kotoshonis* MATS. (*Eoscarta*)
Ins. Matsum., XII, p. 150 (1938)
134. *Horiscarta* (n. g.) *bimaculata* MATS. Form.
Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 106 (1907) (*Rhinaulax*)
135. *Horiscarta horishana* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
136. *Kuscarta* (n. g.) *koshunella* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
137. *Eoscartoides* (n. g.) *clongatus* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
138. *Eoscartopsis* (n. g.) *assimilis* UHL. Hon., Shik., Kiush.
Proc. U. S. N. M., p. 285 (1996) (*Monecphora*)
139. *Eoscartopsis zonalis* MATS. Form.
Ann. Zool. Jap., VI, p. 106 (1907) (*Rhinaulax*)
140. *Tadascarta* (n. g.) *basi-rubra* KATO Form.
Trans. N. H. S. Formosa, XIX, p. 545 (1929) (*Caloscarta*)
141. *Tadascarta formosana* KATO Form.
l. c., p. 544 (1929) (*Caloscarta*)
142. *Tadascarta rubripennis* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
143. *Caloscarta* (?) *delta* KATO Form.
l. c., p. 545 (1929)
144. *Baibarana* (n. g.) *uchidai* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.

Subf. ***Machaerotinae***

145. *Asichaerota* (n. g.) *taiheisana* MATS. (n. sp.) Form.
146. *Asichaerota takeuchii* KATO Form.
Mushi, IV, p. 60 (1931) (*Machaerota*)
147. *Hindoloides formosana* KATO Form.
Trans. N. H. S. Formosa, XIX, p. 543, f. 7 (1929)

148. *Hindoloides rubridorsum* ESAKI Honsh.
Ann. Zool. Jap., XIII, p. 267, f. 7 (1931)
- f. *marginalis* KATO Honsh.
Genshoku Konchu Zukan (4), pl. 46, f. 8 (1933)
149. *Machaerota encifera* BURM. Form., Burm., Philipp.
Handb. Ent., II, p. 128 (1835)
150. *Machaerota formosana* KATO Form.
Trans. N. H. S. Formosa, XVIII, p. 35, pl. II, f. 6 (1933)
151. *Macharopsis taiwana* KATO Form.
Cat. Jap. Ins., Vol. I, Hom., p. 33 (1933)
152. *Makiptyelus* (n. g.) *dimorphus* MATS. Form.
Appl. Entom., Vol. I, p. 419, pl. XIX, f. 20 (1916)
153. *Taihorina geisha* SCHUM. Form.
Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, VIII, p. 85 (1915)

Plate I

1. *Megafukia* (n. g.) *gigas* KATÔ
2. *Kanozata* (n. g.) *arisana* MATS. (n. sp.)
3. *Peuceptyelus* *ogasarawai* MATS. (n. sp.)
4. *Aphrophora* *koreana* MATS. (n. sp.)
5. *Okiptyelus* (n. g.) *yayeyamanus* MATS. (n. sp.)
6. *Philaenus* *arisanus* MATS. (n. sp.)
7. *Hiraphora* (n. g.) *longiceps* MATS. (n. sp.)

(Phot. by T. SAWAMOTO)

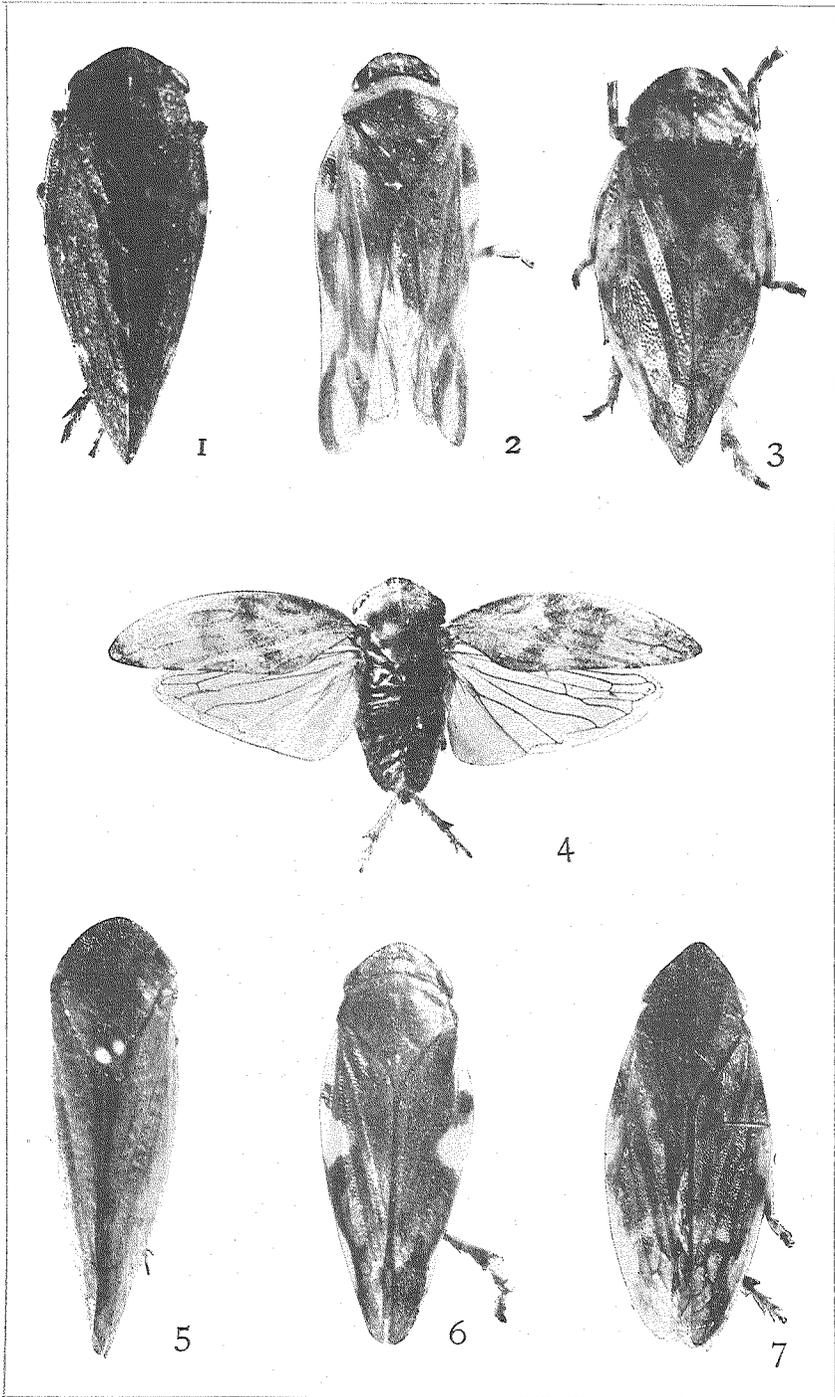


Plate II

1. *Eoscartoides* (n. g.) *elongatus* MATS. (n. sp.)
2. *Nokophora* (n. g.) *nokoensis* MATS. (n. sp.)
3. *Miphora* (n. g.) *arisana* MATS. (n. sp.)
4. *Baibarana* (n. g.) *uchidai* MATS. (n. sp.)
5. *Philaenus* *karafutonis* MATS. (n. sp.)
6. *Ariptyelus* (n. g.) *auropilosus* MATS.
7. *Jembropsis* (n. g.) *kammonis* MATS. (n. sp.)
8. *Arwaphora* (n. g.) *kikuchii* MATS. (n. sp.)
9. *Peuceptyelus* *ibukisanus* MATS. (n. sp.)

(Phot. by T. SAWAMOTO)

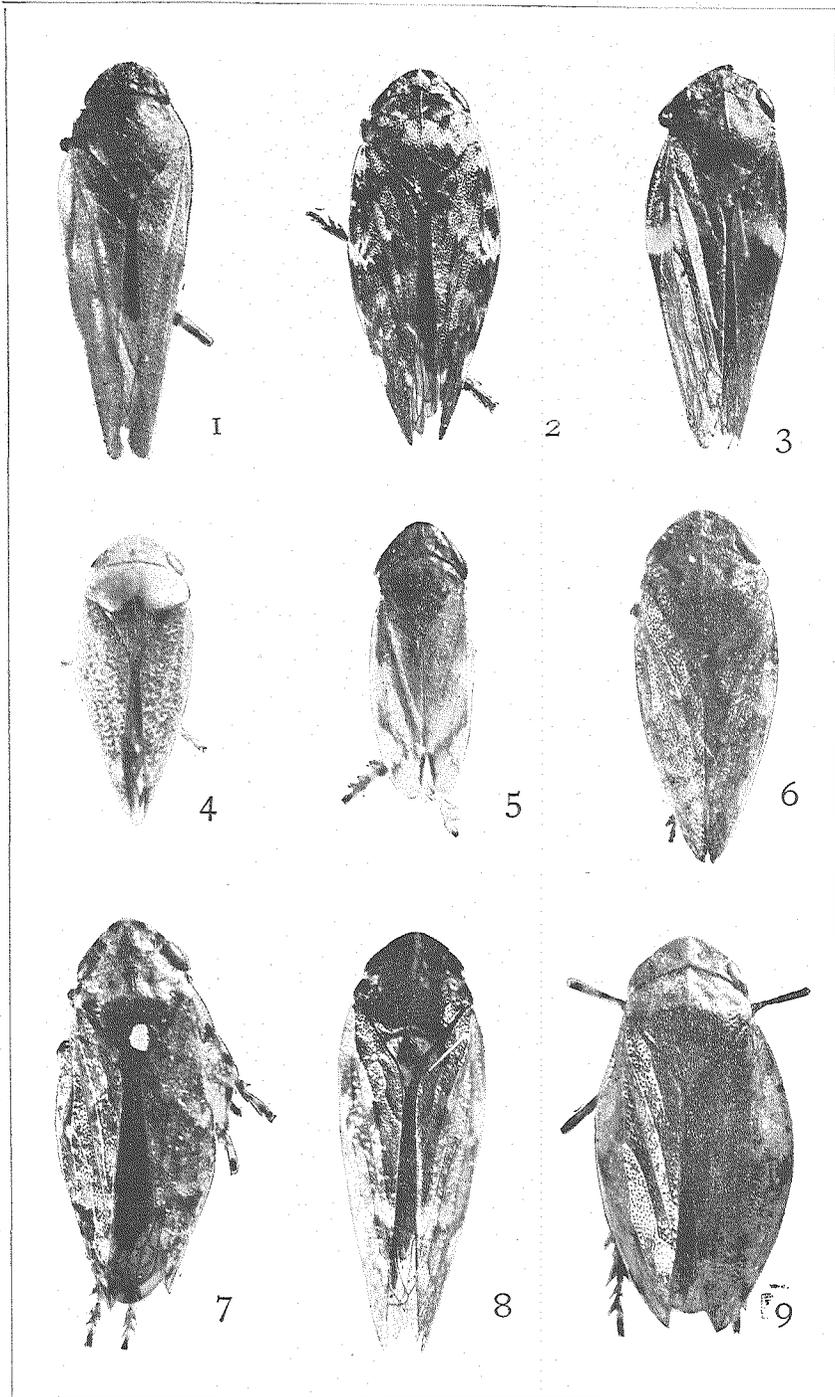


Plate III

1. *Kitapytelus* (n. g.) *miyabei* MATS.
2. *Kanoscarta* (n. g.) *kanoniella* MATS. (n. sp.)
3. *Aphrophora* *horishana* MATS. (n. sp.)
4. *Mesoptyelus* *arisanus* MATS. (n. sp.)
5. *Nagaclovia* (n. g.) *formosana* MATS. (n. sp.)
6. *Ptyelus* *tamahonis* MATS. (n. sp.)
7. *Yezophora* (n. g.) *kurilensis* MATS. (n. sp.)
8. *Macrofukia* (n. g.) *habonis* MATS. (n. sp.)
9. *Aphrophora* *kanoniella* MATS. (n. sp.)

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