

TASMANIAN CICADIDÆ.

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DIEMENIANA HIRSUTUS, G. & F.

Tibicen hirsutus. God. & Frogg. P.L.S.N.S.W. Vol. 29. pg. 607, 1904.

Diemeniana turneri. Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. XIV. pg. 325, 1914.

I am indebted to Mr. Howard Ashton for drawing my attention to the above synonymy. Mr. Ashton pointed out that he could see no difference between *turneri* and *hirsutus*. I have since examined the type of *hirsutus*, which is in excellent condition in the Macleay Museum, and find that it does not differ in any respect from about 50 *turneri* I have examined.

The type of *hirsutus* bears no collector's label, nor a locality label other than that written on the name label. The locality South Australia requires confirmation for this species.

Hab. Mt. Wellington, Tasmania. South Australia??

The species occurs very abundantly on the summit of Mt. Wellington during January and early February. The females are very scarce.

DIEMENIANA TILLYARDI, *sp. nov.*

Male. Black; head marked as in *D. hirsutus*; a central elongated spot on pronotum, lateral margins, and two triangular central spots on the mesonotum ochraceous. The mesonotum has a line more or less distinct, running from the pronotum to the nearest corner of each triangular spot; these lines are parallel. Legs as in *D. hirsutus*, but the wings differ in having the apex of the anal area bordered with black. The opercula are bordered, more or less broadly, ochraceous or testaceous apically (in *D. hirsutus* they are entirely black, or at most with an ochraceous subapical streak).

Length, 22 mm.; *exp.* across wings 51 mm. in the holotype. The measurements vary from 18 mm. long, and 48 mm. expanse in the paratypes.

Hab. Cradle Mt., about 3,000 ft. Jan., 1917. 9 males. A specimen was taken by Mr. R. J. Tillyard, and subsequently eight further specimens were taken.

D. tillyardi is a slightly smaller race on the average than *D. hirsutus*, and can be easily distinguished by the triangular spot on the mesonotum, the black apical margins of the anal area, and the opercula bordered yellowish apically.

Key to the Tasmanian Cicadidæ.

This key is compiled, mainly from Distant's catalogue and keys, and to help in the identification of the species the sizes are included together with such points as may readily determine the insect.

Those species marked with an asterisk are represented in my collection by Tasmanian specimens, the majority of the others are represented by specimens from the mainland.

I am not satisfied that *M. spreta*, G. & F., is distinct from *M. torrida*, Er., a very variable species. Mr. Cole has a specimen of *torrida* without the lateral tooth of the pronotum. I consider that if a male *torrida* can be found with an abdomen to correspond with the abdomen of *spretæ*, then *spretæ* should be sunk to synonymy.

1. Tympanal coverings present. (Subf. *Cicadineæ*) 2
- Tympanal coverings absent. (Subf. *Tibicinéæ*) 3
2. The only representative of this subfamily in Tasmania is the *large black cicada*; length 35 mm. or more; expanse 100 mm. or more. (Only known to me from Launceston.)

**Psaltoda moerens*, Germ.

3. Pronotum very large, produced posteriorly and almost covering mesonotum. 14
- Pronotum normal. 4
4. Tegmina with the upper vein of lower ulnar area, and the lower vein of radial area separate, never touching. 5
- Tegmina with the upper vein of lower ulnar area, and the lower vein of radial area fused, or at least touching. 9
5. Eyes distinctly projecting beyond the anterior angle of the pronotum. The projecting portion of the face flat on top (*Abricta*). 6
- Eyes not, or indistinctly projecting beyond the anterior angle of the pronotum. The projecting portion of the face rounded on top (*Diemeniana*). 7
6. The *Golden Cicada* is readily distinguished by the golden pile on abdomen.

**Abricta*¹ *aurata*, Walk.

1. For *Abricta aurata* Walk., Kirkaldy gives a new name, *A. curonotiana*, without stating reasons. The change does not appear to be necessary.

7. Small species, length 18 mm.; exp. 36 mm.
*Diemeniana*² *coleoptrata*, Walk.
 Larger species, length 20 mm., exp. 48 mm.
 and upwards. 8
8. Opercula entirely black, or at most with a
 subapical yellowish streak.
**Diemeniana hirsutus*, G. & F.
 Opercula more or less broadly bordered yellow-
 ish apically. **Diemeniana tillyardi*, sp. nov.
9. Wings with six apical areas (*Melampsalta*). 10
 Wings with five apical areas (*Pauropsalta*). 13
10. Tegmina with spots at apex of second and
 third discoidal areas. 11
 Tegmina without spots. 12
11. Lateral margin of pronotum with tooth at
 middle, the common black cicada, very vari-
 able in colour and markings. Length 22
 mm., exp. 60 mm. and upwards.
**Melampsalta torrida*, Er.
 Lateral margin of pronotum without tooth,
 apical margin of abdominal segments, and
 the majority of the subapical segments dors-
 ally reddish. *Melampsalta spectata*, G. & F.
12. Lateral margin of pronotum armed at middle
 with a tooth. Length 15-20 mm.; exp.
 45-53 mm. *Melampsalta marginata*, Leach
 Lateral margin of pronotum without tooth,
 abdomen marked with red above. Length
 20 mm.; exp. 54 mm.
**Melampsalta abdominalis*, Dist.
13. Under side of abdomen red, above bordered
 apically red on segments. Length 17 mm.;
 exp. 50 mm. *Pauropsalta mneme*, Walk.
 Abdomen black above and below, with apex
 of segments bordered yellow. Length 17
 mm.; exp. 38 mm.
**Pauropsalta incaustica*, Germ.
14. The *Hairy Cicada* is readily recognised by an
 extra irregular vein running across the
 opaque tegmina at about half its length, and
 its hairy body, which is especially hairy on
 the underside. Length 30 mm.; exp. 77 mm.
**Tettigarcta*³ *tormentosa*, White

2. The synonymy of this genus requires clearing up. *D. coleoptrata* G. & F. appears not to be identical with Walker's species, and may possibly be the same as *D. richesi* Dist.

Kirkaldy gives the new name, *D. tasmani* for *D. coleoptrata* Walk., without stating reasons; the change does not seem to be necessary.

3. A pupal skin of a *Tettigarcta* that seems to differ from the imago of *T. tormentosa* (I have not seen the pupal skin of this species), was taken on Mt. Maria, Maria Isl., on the 5th April, 1915. This may prove to be a new species.