

Fauna sumatrensis.

(Beitrag No. 28).

Cicadidae (Homoptera).

By Major J. C. Moulton, O. B. E., M. A., D. Sc. †¹⁾ and W. E. China,
British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

(Mit 11 Figuren im Text).

Mr. Jacobson has sent me for determination a further collection of Cicadas from the Residency: Sumatra's Westcoast. In a list²⁾ of a previous collection he sent me I noted the addition of two species to those already known from Sumatra making a total of 57 in all from that island³⁾, as compared with 69 from the Malay Peninsula, 73 from Borneo and 54 from Java. The present adds another Malaysian species to the Sumatra list and also a *Cosmopsaltria* species which appears to be new. [This has been described as *C. moultoni* sp. nov. and together with *Cryptotympana jacobsoni* sp. nov. and *Scieroptera niasana* Schmidt makes four new records for the island.]

1. *Dundubia rufivena* Walker. — 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Fort de Kock 920 m. leg. E. Jacobson.

2. *Dundubia vaginata* (Fabricius). — 1 ♂ Fort de Kock 920 m. 1925 leg. E. Jacobson. — 2 ♀♀ Padang 2 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson.

Originally described by Fabricius (1787) from Sumatra, and widely distributed over the East from China and India through Malaysia to North Australia.

¹⁾ [It has been my sad duty to prepare for publication the last manuscript of the late Major J. C. Moulton. This paper had been based on material submitted to him for identification by Mr. E. Jacobson of Sumatra, and would have been completed after Major Moulton had visited the British Museum for the comparison of types. Unhappily however on the voyage home he fell ill and in spite of a serious operation performed on arrival in England, he died shortly afterwards. For many years whilst Curator of the Sarawak Museum, Kuching and later as Director of the Raffles Museum, Singapore, he had specialised in the Cicadidae and his work in this direction well known to Homopterists throughout the World, culminated in 1923 in his monograph of the „Cicadas of Malaysia“, a most important contribution to the study of that group. His sudden death in the full vigour of life came as a grievous shock to his many friends and is a severe set-back to the progress of the study of the Malaysian fauna.]

At the request of Mr. Jacobson some additional specimens have been determined and added to the paper. All these, together with any additional notes for which Major Moulton was not responsible, have been placed within square brackets, thus [].]

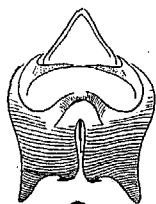
W. E. China, British Museum of Natural History, 6. August 1926.

²⁾ [Treubia VI, 3—4, pp. 434—437 (1925).]

³⁾ [Several species recently recorded by Schmidt and overlooked by Moulton must be added to this total.]

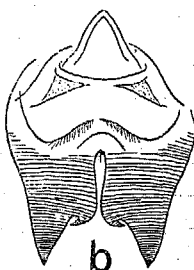
3. *Cosmopsaltria montivaga* Distant. — 1 ♂ Padang 2 m. leg. E. Jacobson.

[4. *Cosmopsaltria moultoni* sp. nov. China. (fig. 1 a.)



*Cosmopsaltria
moultoni*

♂ In size and general appearance this species resembles *C. duarum* (Walker) but differs in having the opercula rather shorter and more evenly rounded apically, as well as in the shape of the tenth segment (uncus) (fig. 1 c). The structure of this organ in *C. moultoni* is very similar to that of *C. padda* Distant (fig. 1 b) but the present insect is

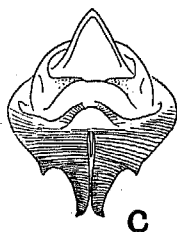


*Cosmopsaltria
duarum*

distinctly smaller than Distant's species with the head much less prominent anteriorly. There is also a black fascia, extending down the middle of the frons from the apex of the head to the base of the clypeus, which widens gradually towards the clypeus and ultimately spreads laterally to form a narrow band along the apical margin of the frons just above the clypeal suture.

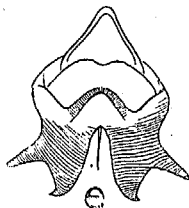
Total length 34 mm, length of tegmen 45 mm, breadth of tegmen 13 mm.

1 ♂ Padang 2 m. 1925 leg. E. Jacobson. — The type is in the British Museum.



Cosmopsaltria padda

C. moultoni belongs to that group of *Cosmopsaltria* species in which the apical nervures (at least some of them) just before their fusion with the marginal vein, are roundly infusate. The other members of this group are *C. padda* Dist.; *C. duarum* (Walk.), *C. guttigera* (Walk.) (fig. 1 e) and *C. phaeophila* (Walk.). This last species was wrongly recorded from Corea and may prove to be synonymous with *C. guttigera* (Walk.) since although it differs by the broader and more apically rounded opercula, the structure of the uncus is practically identical in the two species].



*Cosmopsaltria gutti-
gera* Walk.

5. *Platylomia spinosa* (Fabricius). — 2 ♂♂ Fort de Kock 920 m. leg. E. Jacobson. — (One a good example of var. *distanti* Moulton.)

6. *Pomponia picta* (Walker).

[*Pomponia bullata* Schmidt, Soc. Ent. 39, no. 12, p. 48 (1924) Syn. nov.]

1 ♂ Fort de Kock 920 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson.

[2 ♂♂ Padang 2 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson.)

[In Societas Entomologica 1924 Schmidt has described a new species, *Pomponia bullata* closely allied to *P. picta* (Walk.) but which he distinguishes by the marginal border of the tegmen being of uniform width from the apex of the tegmen to the apex of the clavus instead of becoming obsolete one third the distance from apex of tegmen to the clavus. Unfortunately he has based his idea of *P. picta* (Walk.) on Distant's figure on Tab. VII, fig. 11 of his Monograph of Oriental Cicadidae 1890. This figure does not represent *P. picta* (Walk.) at all. The „graecina“ type of tegminal markings shows it to be allied to *P. graecina* Distant and the structure of the tegminal margin indicomitates that it is apparently nothing less than *Pomponia similis* the next species described by Schmidt on the same page. There is thus no doubt that *P. bullata* Schmidt is a synonym of *P. picta* (Walk.).]

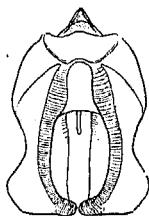
[7. *Pomponia similis* Schmidt. (fig. 1 f.)

1890 Distant, Monograph of Oriental Cicadidae, Tab. VII, fig. 11.

1924 Schmidt, Societas Entomologica, XXXIX, 12, p. 48.

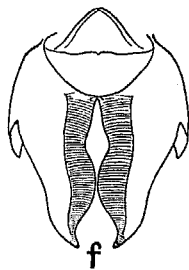
1925 *Pomponia graecina* Moul. Treubia VI, 2—4, p. 435.

This has been constantly confused in the past with the Bornean *Pomponia graecina* Dist. (fig. 1 d), the tegmina however are a little



Pomponia graecina Dist.

shorter and as pointed out by Schmidt have the marginal border obsolete except on the apical third of the tegminal margin. As Schmidt's description is rather insufficient it may be stated here that the tegmina bear the following markings not exhibited in *P. graecina* Dist. -- Three small round spots along the corial fold, one outside but touching the cubital nervure, another just outside the lower branch of the median



Pomponia similis Schmidt.

nervure, and a third just within the upper branch of the median nervure; a series of 16 very small rather elongate spots along the radial nervure (that is quite close to the costal margin), between the basal cell and the corial fold. The brown mark at the base of the eighth apical cell near the end of the corial fold is also much more distinct. The apical margins of the ventrites are only obsoletely banded with light brown whereas in *P. graecina* there is a distinct black band along the apical margins of the second, third, fourth, and fifth ventrites. The chief difference however lies in the structure of the tenth segment (uncus) of the male for which see figures (fig. 1 d and f.) The female is distinctly smaller than the male.

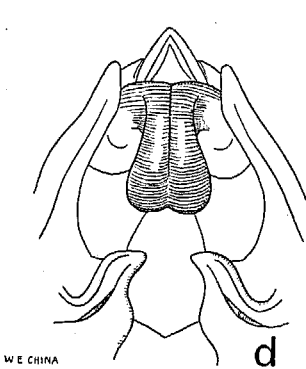
Total length ♂ 41 mm, ♀ 29 mm; length of tegmen ♂ 45 mm, ♀ 39 mm, breadth of tegmen ♂ 15 mm, ♀ 12,5 mm.

2 ♂♂ Fort de Kock 920 m. 1924 & 1925 leg. E. Jacobson. — 1 ♀ Anai Kloof 500 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson.

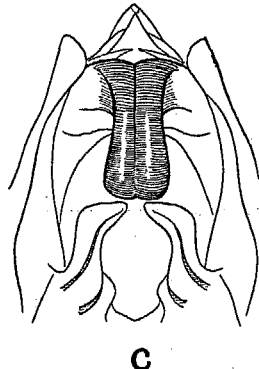
This species was apparently figured by Distant in his Monograph of Oriental Cicadidae tab. VII, fig. 11 as *Pomponia picta* (Walk.) which see in first part of this paper.]

[*Pomponia similis* Schmidt var. *obsoleta* var. nov. China.

There is also a rather smaller male from Fort de Kock collected by Mr. Jacobson in November 1920. This has the brown markings on the head, pronotum and mesonotum almost obsolete. The uncus however is practically identical with that of the typical form. I propose to call this var. *obsoleta* — The type is in the British Museum.]



Cryptotympana diomeda (Walk.)



Cryptotympana jacobsoni China.

8. *Purana guttularis* (Walker). — 2 ♂♂ Fort de Kock 920 m. 1925 leg. E. Jacobson..

[1 ♀ Tandjunggadang 1200 m. March 1926 leg. E. Jacobson.]

Recorded from Burma, the Philippines, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Java, Nias Island and "India Orientalis".

This appears to be the first record of it in Sumatra.

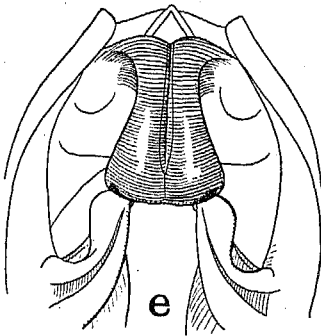
[9. *Cryptotympana jacobsoni* sp. nov. China. (fig. 2c). 1925.

Cryptotympana epithesia Moulton, Treubia VI, 3—4, p. 435.

This species has been referred by Moulton to *C. epithesia* Dist a Bornean species to which it is closely allied. The Sumatran *C. diomeda* (Walk.) (fig. 2d) however is more closely allied to *C. epithesia* (fig. 2e) differing only in the rather narrower opercula and in the shape of the genitalia. *C. jacobsoni* differs from both these in being a rather smaller and much narrower species especially across the head. The opercula are

shorter and much less evenly rounded apically, being almost angular at the inner side of the apex and rounded on the outer side. The uncus is narrower than in either of the two allied species. A figure of the uncus in these three species is given for purposes of identification (fig. 2c—e). Total length 47 mm, width of head 22 mm, length of tegmen 61 mm, breadth of tegmen 19 mm.

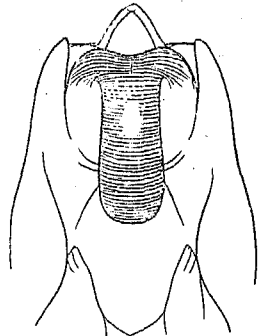
1 ♂ (Type) Anai Kloof 500 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson. — 1 ♂ Fort de Kock 920 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson. The type is in the British Museum.]



Cryptotympana epithesia
Dist.

[10. *Cryptotympana robinsoni*
Moulton. — 1 ♂
Padang, 2 m. 1926
leg. E. Jacobson.

This is the second specimen of this rare species taken by Mr. Jacobson.]



Cryptotympana viridipennis var. *infuscata*
China.

11. *Cryptotympana aquila* (Walker). — 1 ♂, 1 ♀

Fort de Kock 920 m. leg. E. Jacobson.

[5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Fort de Kock 920 m. 1926 leg.

E. Jacobson. — 1 ♂ Padang 2 m. 1926 leg.

E. Jacobson. — 1 ♀ Baso 800 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson.]

[12. *Cryptotympana viridipennis* var. *infuscata* var. nov. China.

Cryptotympana viridipennis (fig. 2a) Moulton, Treubia VI, 3—4, p. 435, 1925.

This is apparently the normal form of the species the type having been described from an aberrant specimen. *C. viridipennis* var. *infuscata* differs from the type in the much stronger infuscation of the apical and marginal veins and in the infuscation of the first and second post-discal nervules which are immaculate in *C. viridipennis*. In fact this form is almost identical in general appearance with *C. fumipennis* (Walk.) (fig. 2b) of which it is perhaps merely a geographical race. The opercula however are rather more rounded apically and the genitalia are slightly different (fig. 2a and b).

1 ♂ (Type) Fort de Kock 920 m. March 1921 leg. E. Jacobson. — 1 ♂ (Paratype) Padangtarap 700 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ Fort de Kock 920 m. leg. E. Jacobson, referred to *C. viridipennis* by Moulton. The type is in the British Museum.]

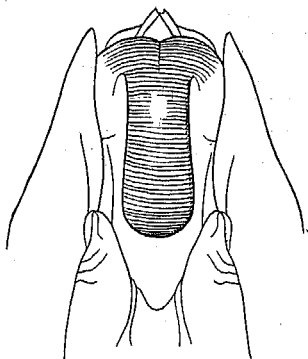
13. *Platypleura nobilis* (Germar). — 15 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ Fort de Kock 920 m leg. E. Jacobson.

[Schmidt has described from Sumatra (Stett. ent. Zeit. 79, p. 378, 1918) a new species, *Platypleura frontalis* very near *P. nobilis* (Germ.). This appears to be identical with *P. ridleyana* Distant which Moulton considers to be a subspecies of *P. kaempferi* (Fabricius).]

14. *Tosena fasciata* (Fabricius). — 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Fort de Kock 920 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson. — 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ Tandjunggadang, 1200 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson.

First recorded from Sumatra by Walker in 1867.

[15. *Tacua speciosa* (Illiger). — 1 ♂ Padang 2 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson.]



b

Cryptotympana fumipennis
(Walk.)

16. *Huechys sanguinea* (De Geer). — 1 ♀ Fort de Kock 920 m leg. E. Jacobson. — According to Mr. Jacobson this is the most common of all the Cicadas round Fort de Kock.

[17. *Scieroptera niasana* Schmidt. — For many years various forms of *Scieroptera* were known under the name *S. splendidula* (Fab.) and were regarded by Distant as merely varieties of that species. In the Stettin ent. Zeits. 79, pp. 277—296 (1918) Schmidt has split up this group of forms into no less than 15 "distinct" species largely based on colour differences. There are undoubtedly several distinct species which can easily be separated by the structure of the genitalia but it is necessary first (but by no means easy) to fix which are Schmidt's species by means of his synopsis.

Apparently the Sumatran species which Moulton has considered to be *S. splendidula* (F.) var. *trabeata* Germar is Schmidt's *S. niasana*. — 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Fort de Kock 920 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson.]

[18. *Scieroptera sumatrana* Schmidt. — The Sumatran species which Moulton has referred to the typical *S. splendidula* (F.) appears to be Schmidt's *S. sumatrana*.

4 ♂♂ Fort de Kock 920 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson. — 1 ♂ Padangtarap 700 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson.]

[*Scieroptera sumatrana* Schmidt var. *nigripennis* Schmidt. — 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Fort de Kock 920 m. 1926 leg. E. Jacobson.]

19. *Muda virguncula* (Walker). — 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Gunung (Mount) Singgalang 1800 m. 1925 leg. E. Jacobson. — 1 ♀ Fort de Kock 920 m. 1925 leg. E. Jacobson.

Described by Walker from Singapore in 1856, and since recorded from Borneo, Sumatra, Java und New Guinea.

Doubtfully separable from *Muda obtusa* (Walker) which has the same distribution, except that it has not been recorded from New Guinea.

Distant's *Baeturia beccarii* from Sumatra is synonymous with *M. virguncula* (Walk.) (vide Moulton in "Cicadas of Malaysia" Journ. F. M. S. Mus. 1923, Vol. XI, pp. 158, 159).

Sarawak, 10. February 1926.

Fauna sumatrensis.

(Beitrag Nr. 29).

Rhysodidae et Familia nova Jacobsoniidae (prope Rhysodidae? Col.).

Von K. M. Heller, Dresden.

(Mit 2 Figuren im Texte).

Unter den mir von Herrn E. Jacobson in Fort de Kock (in der Mitte, an der Südwestküste Sumatras gelegen) zur Bestimmung übergebenen Rhysodiden sind folgende Arten vertreten:

1. *Rhysodes (Ommoglymmius) aterrimus* Chevr. 1 Stück, vom Gunung Singgalang, 1600 m, ges. 1925.
2. „ *(Ommoglymmius) niponensis longior* Grouv., 1 Stück, Fort de Kock, 920 m, ges. 1925.
3. *Clinidium gestroi* Grouv., 7 Stücke, Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m, ges. 1925.

Bezüglich *Rhysodes aterrimus* Chevr. wäre zu bemerken, daß die Bestimmungstabelle Grouvelle's, Revue d'Entomologie, XXII, 1903, p. 92, infolge eines Versehens, bei einem Bestimmungsversuch versagt. Auf p. 94 ist nämlich bei den unter 14 erwähnten Merkmalen die rechts, am Ende der Zeile des 2. Absatzes weiterleitende Zahl 15 weggeblieben und die am Ende des 2. Absatzes stehende Zahl 20 ist in 16, die in der zweiten Zeile, unter links 16, angeführte weiterleitende Zahl 16, am Ende der Zeile in 17 umzuändern.

Unter den erwähnten Rhysodiden fand sich außerdem noch ein kleines, sehr merkwürdiges, glänzend schwarzes Käferchen, das sicher nicht zu den Rhysodiden gehört, aber als zweifelloser Termito- oder Myrmecophile derartig umgebildet erscheint, daß es trotz aller Bemühung, in keine bekannte Familie einzureihen möglich war.

Da nur ein einziges Stück dieser hochinteressanten, 2 1/2 mm langen Art vorlag, konnte ohne Gefährdung des Objektes, die Untersuchung (namentlich die der Mundteile) nicht in allen Punkten mit der erwünschten Gründlichkeit ausgeführt werden; trotzdem lassen aber schon die angegebenen Merkmale und die beigegebenen Figuren erkennen, daß es sich