

Type, ♂ (96519); ♀ (96201). Mus. Wlsm.

Hab.: ALGERIA — Biskra, 23.III—16.IV.1903. Eighteen specimens.

Flying freely at dusk over a small annual *Mesembryanthemum* on a low hill near the cemetery.

Most nearly allied to *acanthella*, Gdt., but much smaller and quite distinct. In the forewings vein 4 is subobsolete; and in the hindwings there are only 7 veins, 4 and 5 being coincident, and the discoidal obsolete between 3 and 5.

3538: 2.—SCYTHIRIS PURA, *sp. n.*

Antennae cream-white. *Palpi*, *Head*, and *Thorax* cream-white. *Forewings* and *cilia* rather shining, cream-white, with a slight brownish tinge toward the apex; underside slightly tinged with ochreous. *Exp. al.*, 12 mm. *Hindwings* very pale bluish grey; *cilia* brownish white. *Abdomen* and *Legs* white.

Type, ♀ (96539); ♂ (97188). Mus. Wlsm

Hab.: ALGERIA — Hammam-es-Salahin, 26.IV.1904, 17.V.1903. Two specimens.

A small pure white species, quite distinct from anything with which I am acquainted.

(To be continued).

DESCRIPTION OF A PEST TO THE BAMBOO IN INDIA.

BY W. L. DISTANT.

Mr. Charles B. Antrim, Entomologist to the Indian Tea Association, has forwarded me some specimens which Dr. H. H. Mann had found attacking bamboos at Darjiling. They represent an undescribed species of *Fulgoridæ*, belonging to the subfamily *Delphacinæ*, and constitute a second described member of the genus *Purohita*, which I founded on a Ceylonese form, *P. cervina* (Faun. B. I., Rhynch., 111, p. 470).

PUROHITA ARUNDINACEA, *sp. n.*

Body and legs ochraceous; antennæ fuscous; face carmine-red to posterior margin of eyes, thence cretaceous-white to clypeus; lateral margins of prosternum carmine-red, inwardly margined with cretaceous-white; anterior and intermediate legs striped with black, apices to tarsi black; the carinations to vertex, pro- and mesonota greyish, as is also the apical area of the latter, which has a dark apical spot; abdomen above with the three posterior segments purplish-red with the margins ochraceous; tegmina creamy-white, all the veins spotted with black, the marginal spots largest, and commencing at end of radial area, terminating at apex

of claval area; wings hyaline, the venation pale fuscous; vertex strongly ridged at lateral margins, and with a faint central pale carination; pronotum angularly emarginate at posterior margin; face strongly tricarinate; clypeus medially and laterally carinate; first joint of antennæ long and broad, broadly centrally ridged on each side, second joint more than half the length of first; apical spine to posterior tibiæ long and robust; tegminal veins more or less granulose.

Long. excl. tegm., 4 to 5 mm.; exp. tegm., 11 to 14 mm.

Hab : Darjiling, 3100 feet. Found attacking Bamboos.

Steene House, Selhurst Road,
South Norwood, S.E. :
December 6th, 1906.

A NEW BRITISH FLEA.

BY THE HON. N. CHARLES ROTHSCHILD, M.A., F.L.S.

CERATOPHYLLUS BOREALIS, *sp. nov.*

A pale species. The rostrum reaches to the apex of the fore coxa. The mesonotum has numerous small hairs between the base and the post-median row of bristles. The mesothoracic epimerum bears four bristles (2, 2), the metathoracic epimerum having five (2, 2, 1), a small hair in addition standing at the stigma.

The first abdominal tergite, like the metanotum, has three rows of bristles, and anterior of them there are a few more hairs.

The other abdominal tergites bear three rows of bristles on each side, the anterior one consisting of four or five bristles only, on each side, there being anteriorly of it one or two more hairs representing a fourth row.

The sternites of segments 3 to 5 bear a row of three or four bristles and a row of a few small hairs. The sternite of the sixth segment has a row of five bristles. The hind femur bears a lateral row of three or four bristles on the inside, besides the subapical bristle.

The principal differences between this species and its allies are in the shape of the seventh sternite (fig. VII *st.*). This is truncate, with the upper angle produced into a lobe.

We have one female specimen of this species, for which we are indebted to Mr. Norman H. Joy. It was taken on the Island of St. Kilda in July of this year, and probably came from the nest of a gannet (*Sula bassana*).

Tring Park, Tring :
December, 1906.

