

## NOTES ON *MAGALOPLASTINX CARINIFRONS* SCHMIDT.

(Tettigometridae, Fulgoroidea).

By

the late F. MUIR.

This genus contains but the one species which was described in 1912 from specimens from Sumatra. I have one male from Mount Salak, Java (April 1922) and one female and one young from Parakansalak, Java (August 1919) collected by L. KALSHOVEN, which I consider to be the same species.

The taxonomy of this small but interesting family is very unsatisfactory. BAKER'S <sup>1)</sup> division of it into three subfamilies, based upon the relative

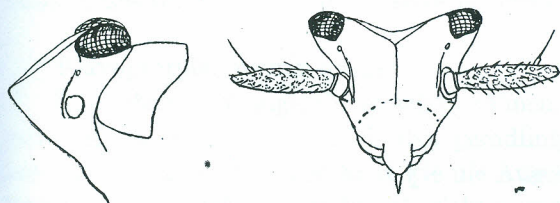


Fig. 1. — *Magaloplastinx carinifrons* SCHMIDT. Adult. Profile view of head (left), and full view of frons (right).

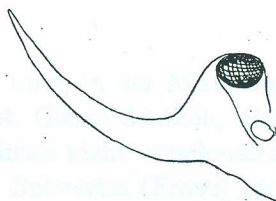


Fig. 2. — *Magaloplastinx carinifrons* SCHMIDT. Young. Profile view of head.

length and width of the head, is neither natural nor convenient. A better arrangement of the genera would be upon the condition of the male genital styles. In this genus, along with *Egropa* and *Tettigometra*, the males have well developed genital styles with apodemes, whereas *Euphyonartex*, *Hilda* and *Nototettigometra* have no male genital styles, or only membranous lobes. It is unfortunate that we do not know the conditions of the male genitalia of some genera.

This genus has the genital styles well developed; the other details are best understood from the figures.

The chief characteristic of the head of this genus is the formation of a tetrahedron by the meeting of the angular vertex and the frons, the frons in profile being in line with the clypeus. In the young this is produced into a long, pointed process, curved upward, a condition found in the young of *Egropa*.

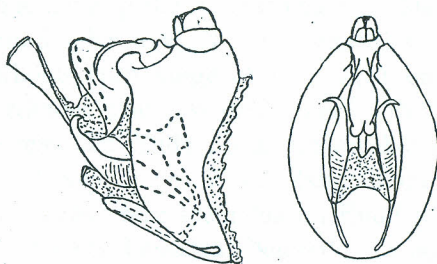


Fig. 3. — *Magaloplastinx carinifrons* SCHMIDT. Lateral (left) and full view of male genitalia.

<sup>1)</sup> Philippine Journ. Sci. 24 (1). 1924, p.92.

In the young the hind basitarsus is fairly short and thick, the apex rounded and without spines; the second tarsus is short and stout, the apex rounded and without spines. In the adult the basitarsus is longer, the apex slightly widened, truncate, with about ten equal spines; the second tarsus is short, the apex subtruncate with a spine on each side. As the nature of the hind tarsi are of value in the grouping of the families of the *Fulgoroidea* it is necessary to have more detailed information of their condition in different genera, both in the young and adult.