

## A NEW GENUS IN THE CHILOPOD FAMILY MECISTO- CEPHALIDÆ.

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The new chilopod genus here described is interesting in being the third thus far known as belonging to the subfamily Arrupinæ, under which at present I group those mecistocephaloid forms having the coxæ of the second maxillæ completely separated and the palpus clawless, etc. It is based upon a good series of specimens of a previously undescribed species in the collection of the United States National Museum from South Celebes, where they were collected at Bua-Kraeng, elevation 5,000 feet, by H. Fruhstorfer on February 5, 1896.

### **Anarrup** gen. nov.

Body narrowed caudad.

Head broader than in the Mecistocephalinæ, evenly rounded caudally. Frontal suture strongly marked. No indication of sublateral teeth. Areolated region of clypeus a narrowed band at anterior border, the non-areolated region not divided, its anterior portion bearing numerous setæ, thus contrasting sharply with the condition in Arrup in which the non-areolated area is very short and the setæ sparse.

Labrum tripartite, the median piece very narrow, the lateral pieces with margin smooth, with cilia but little exposed.

Mandible bearing several lamellæ. Teeth of first lamella few (four in genotype), stout. Teeth of median lamella on distal half long, very short and small on proximal part.

Palpus of second maxilla clawless; coxæ meeting at middle, separated by a rather long suture.

Prehensors exposed from above; joints armed within.

Ventral plate of pregenital segment narrow. Coxopleural pores small and numerous.

Anal legs composed of six articles beyond coxopleuræ, unarmed.  
Genotype.—*A. nesiotès* sp. nov.

**Anarrup nesiotæ sp. nov.**

Body in general light brown. Head and prehensorial segment and typically also the first two tergites chestnut. Legs fulvous.

Head widest at level of frontal suture, a little narrowing to some distance caudad of middle and the posterior end semicircularly rounded. Head typically near 1.44 times longer than wide.

Non-areolated portion of clypeus extending forward to anterior margin at middle, a narrow areolated band along antennal socket on each side; anterior half of non-areolated area with numerous setæ.

Median piece of labrum very narrow, overlapped on each side by lateral piece, the exposed part linear. Each lateral piece convex over mesal region, the mesal angle rounded, scarcely projecting; margin smooth.

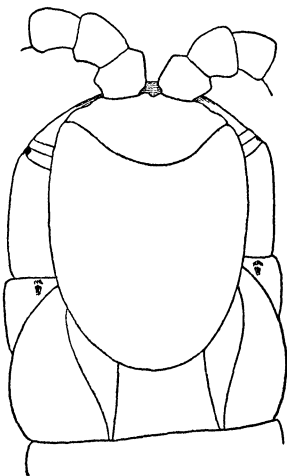


Fig. 1. *Anarrup Nesiotæ*, sp. nov.  
Head and prehensors, dorsal view.  
x 12.

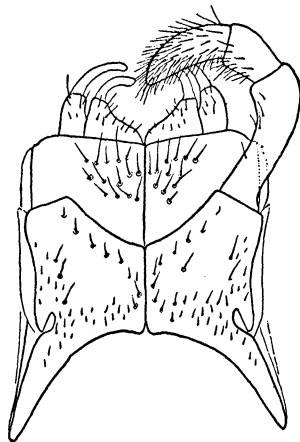


Fig. 2. *Anarrup Nesiotæ*, sp. nov.  
Maxillae, ventral view, with right pal-  
pus omitted. x 24

Mandible with ten lamellæ. The first bears four teeth which are much stouter than those of the others. The median lamella bears about forty teeth, of which those of the distal region are very long

and those of the proximal region very small. The inner margin of mandible below first lamella is finely toothed or fringed for a short distance.

Anteroectal corner of coxa of first maxilla strongly rounded. Distal joint of palpus of second maxilla densely setose. Posterior angles of coxosterna of second maxillæ rather long, slenderly acute.

Prosternum with two teeth truncate close to base, being very low and broad. Femuroid with a single tooth, this at distal end, noduliform. Next two joints also armed, the tooth of each small and nodular. Claw with a low, obtusely angular, prominence at base.

Sternal impressions distinct, furcate, the angle acute.

Sternite of pregenital segment strongly narrowed caudad, the sides a little incurved, the caudal margin narrow. Coxopleural pores numerous, small and very small.

Number of pairs of legs, forty-one.

Length, to about 60 mm.

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## A 1919 COLLECTION OF CICADELLIDÆ IN THE ENVIRONS OF BOSTON.

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The following list of leaf-hoppers represents a collection made entirely during the second half of the 1919 collecting season in towns usually not further than fifteen miles distant from the State House in Boston, Mass. It represents only very incomplete collections, mostly specimens hastily taken at odd moments while engaged in other work.

Very little appears to have been done in determining the Cicadellid fauna of Massachusetts in any systematic manner, and the present list may be regarded as an introduction to a more complete study of these insects in the state.

It is well known that the years spent in actively combating injurious insects such as the gypsy and brown-tail moths, the elm leaf beetle, and the European corn-borer in this section have left a very noticeable effect on the prevalence of the leaf-eating insects.



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