

night, individuals are often seen whose bulky bodies have been bitten off from the thorax by some bird; and the large and graceful Swallow-tailed Kite at that time feeds on nothing else. I have seen these Kites sweeping round in circles over the tree-tops, and every now and then catching insects off the leaves, so that on shooting them I have found their crops filled with Cicadae." They also suffer much from other insects. Réaumur (as quoted by Westwood) states that the eggs of one of the European species are attacked by the larvæ of an ichneumon. Büchner relates that a friend (Herr Schlüter) saw a hornet catch a Cicada, sting it, and try to fly off with the bulky prey. Swinton refers to a writer in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,' who, describing large numbers of Cicadidæ seen between Kandahar and Kabul, remarks that "the only enemies they appeared to have were some large dragon-flies, which pounced upon them and carried off what appeared to be double their own weight." They are also affected by fungoid growths. Mr. Peck, in his Annual Report on the New-York Museum of Natural History for 1878, refers to a fungus developed on the abdomen of *Tibicen septemdecim*, Linn., which, though not immediately fatal to the insect, manifestly incapacitates it for propagation. In the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London for 1866 is a record of Mr. Wilson Saunders having exhibited two larvæ of a Cicada from Mexico, each of which had a large *Clavaria* growing from between its eyes. Some species, however, appear to have defence; for Bates when describing the habits of an Amazonian species* which was very common, "sometimes three or four tenanted a single tree, clinging, as usual, to the branches," says:—"On approaching a tree thus peopled, a number of little jets of a clear liquid would be seen squirted from aloft. I have often received the well-directed discharge full on my face; but the liquid is harmless, having a sweetish taste, and is ejected by the insect from the anus, probably in self-defence or from fear." I have also elsewhere stated my opinion that this originally sexual peculiarity may tend to have a secondary protective character, as on capturing the large Malayan *Pomponia imperatoria*, Westw., I found the vibration caused by stridulation sent a thrill through the nerves of my arm, and so considered that birds or other enemies of this insect would probably reject so startling a capture, and in time might recognize it by its appearance, which would thus ensure it some amount of immunity.

ZAMMARA.

Zammara, Amyot & Serville, Hist. des Hém. p. 468. 367 (1843); Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 4, i. p. 616 (1861); Hem. Afr. iv. p. 1 (1866).

Zammara and the two following genera here enumerated, i. e. *Odopœa* and *Tettigades*, have a common and distinctive character in the produced and amplified lateral margins of the pronotum. In *Zammara* the ulnar veins are contiguous at and for some little distance from their bases; and, as described by Stål, it is "area ulnari interiore retrorsum angustata."

* This species is evidently *Fidicina maculipennis*, Lap.