

aspect, suffused red and black; thoracic segments normal; legs comparatively large; tarsal joints two, the distal twice as long as the basal, bearing two large claws; distal end of tibia bearing a semicircle of stout long spines beneath; femur ochreous beneath; beak long, 3-jointed, reaching to 4th abdominal segment, black marked with ochreous; abdomen longer than head and thorax combined, broad at base, tapering, 9-jointed, the tergites extending well beneath to the ventrum, and each ending in a leaf-like plate, coloured black and ochreous (two terminal ones black), forming a broad channel along the median line, the bed of which is formed by the sternites; 3rd sternite bearing a peculiar nipple-like red fleshy process, hidden by the overlapping tergites, minute, analogous to that in the locusts (*Acrididæ*) between the bases of the cephalic coxæ. Length, full-grown, 6.25 mm.

After a moult the nymphs are softer and pale, the thorax and head lemon-yellow, the abdomen dark along the mesero-, yellow at the latero-cephalic angles and at tip; reddish beneath and along the sides. Eyes black, annulate. Legs and beak pale yellow, the latter with a median line of red. The normal colours are acquired in about an hour and a half.

*Pupa* (5th stage).—General shape and colour of the preceding stages. Body pale ochreous yellow, mottled on head, thorax and wing-pads with more or less diffuse brown; tip of abdomen verging to black; eyes red, with some black; antennæ black, glabrous; legs concolorous with head and thorax. General colour varies from pale ochreous brown to brownish-black with pale mottled streaks. Underneath ochreous, with red on sides of abdominal segments and black down the median line. Head distinctly striate on ventral and lateral aspect. Wing-pads not large, but easily noticeable; process between abdominal tergites on ventrum absent. Length 6.25–8 mm.

*Adult*.—June 11th to 21st, adults found and watched continuously, June 22nd, found adults crawling slowly about on the branches, with a movement similar to that of the nymphs; found at rest generally where the young nymphs locate; not easily disturbed, and rather sluggish, but when touched they jump awkwardly to some distance, making a sound similar to that of a steel spring when suddenly loosened; the jump is made with much force. They are easily observed and seem to spend their whole time in feeding, remaining quietly in a position similar to that of the young nymphs. When once settled they very seldom move, but remain quiet like a piece of the tree itself; the only evidence of life is given by the forcible ejection of small, colourless, tasteless drops of a