Article XXVI.—A FOSSIL CICADA FROM FLORISSANT, COLORADO.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Lithocicada gen. nov. (Cicadinæ.)

Anterior wing or elytron: radial cell not extending beyond middle of wing its apex less acutely pointed than in *Cicada*; first ulnar cell long and narrow, approximately its apical half separated from costal region by the intrusion of the first apical cell, which, as in *Tettigia*, is much longer than the second; second ulnar cell formed about as in *Tettigia*, except that its upper basal angle is united to the subcosta, and its lower basal angle is conspicuously less acute; third



Wing of a fossil cicada (Lithocicada perita Ckll.)

lunar shorter than in *Tettigia*; eight apical cells as usual, the second, third, fourth and sixth pointed basally, the fifth and seventh obliquely truncate basally, the fifth narrowed apically, the seventh large; medial cell surpassing radial, little more than its basal half contiguous with the radial, its apex obliquely truncate, with a single face instead of the three of *Cicada*, the seventh apical cell filling in all the space between the sixth and eighth; eighth apical cell large, inversely triangular; cubitus very narrow, its apex pointed or very narrowly obliquely truncate, not broadly truncate as in *Cicada*.

Lithocicada perita, sp. nov.

Anterior wing about 23 mm. long, ro½ broad, hyaline the veins dark brown; costa arched; radial cell 9 mm. long; medial 9¾ long; second ulnar 6¾ mm. long; third ulnar 7¼ mm. long, seventh apical 5¾ mm. long; eighth apical 2½ mm. broad.

Hab.—Florissant, Colo., Station 13 (W. P. Cockerell, 1906). Type in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., and reverse at University of Colorado.

This insect will be readily recognized by the peculiar venation; especially the form of the cubital and adjacent cells. It cannot possibly be the anterior wing of *Cicada grandiosa* Scudder, being much too small. The latter species does not differ conspicuously from true *Cicada*, and may well remain in that genus.