

the fourth vein, the last section of fourth vein oblique, sinuous, closing or much narrowing the broad first posterior cell.

Large, or very large species. MICROSTYLUM

Face pilose or hairy, more convex. 11

11. Abdomen cylindrical, not narrow at the tip, elongate; near the base of second and third segments with white pollinose emarginate cross-bands; wings dark. DIZONIAS

Abdomen less elongate, with five or six white pollinose cross-bands. 12

12. First posterior cell open, scarcely narrowed, face broad.

LAPHYSTIA

First posterior cell much narrowed or closed. TRIOLIS

13. Antennæ elongate, composed of five joints; nearly bare species. 14

Antennæ less elongate or short, of three joints, with or without a short or slender style. 15

14. First and second joints of antennæ of nearly equal length, third elongate, fourth short, fifth elongate and densely pubescent; third and fourth not lobed at tip CERATURGUS

First joint about three times as long as the second, third elongate, fourth and fifth of nearly equal length, third and fourth at the tip with two lobes or processes, reaching to about the middle of the following joint. MYELAPHUS

15. Style of antennæ short, thick, obtuse, not easily distinguishable from the third joint, or, if so, forming apparent joints; antennæ more or less elongate. 16

Terminal style small, more slender than the joint, apparent; antennæ shorter. 18

16. Nearly bare species; face flattened, bare except below. Small, or rather small, species, shining or metallic black, with narrow or cylindrical abdomen and large wings. 17

Thickly pilose species, the bristles few and hair-like; antennæ situated upon a convexity, thence receding to the facial tubercle, which is situated upon the lower part of the face; abdomen short; head narrow. DICOLONUS

17. All the tibiæ and the hind femora with short, strong setæ.

ECTHODOPA

Hind femora without such setæ. DIOCTRIA