

EE. No black line on the fronto-nasal suture ; dorsal thoracic bands rapidly widening caudad so as to be triangular in form with the base just in front of the antealar sinus ; generally two cells between A_1 , at its origin, and the anal triangle.

F. Face rather dark olivaceous ; lateral thoracic bands rather narrow (about 1 mm.), straight, not widening above, nearly surrounded by a margin darker than the ground colour of the thorax ; abdominal spots mostly smaller than usual, more or less greenish, PD on seg. 9 less than one-third as long as the dorsum of the segment ; a pair of large pale bluish basal spots on the ventral surface of segs. 4, 5 and 6 ; lateral carina of segs. 7 and 8 in ventral view strongly sinuate in its anterior two-fifths... 5. *umbrosa*, n. sp.

FF. Face pale greenish-yellow ; lateral thoracic bands broader, not surrounded by a dark margin, widening above the middle margins of the first band, especially the anterior, distinctly sinuate ; spots of the abdomen well developed, mostly blue, PD on seg. 9 more than one-half as long as the dorsum of the segment ; ventral surface of abdomen without pale spots ; lateral carina of seg. 7 at most very feebly sinuate in ventral view..... 6. *constricta* Say.

AA. Anal triangle 2-celled ; spine of the anterior lamina directed ventrad.

G. Hamular process continuous with hamular fold (Pl. X, fig. 3), spine of the anterior lamina short and blunt, projecting very little, if at all, below the general level of the ventral surface..... (*clepsydra* group).