

- ee. Costal margin of the tegmina only very slightly convex.
- f. The posterior wings with four apical cells* *Prunasis*, Stal.
- ff. The posterior wings with five apical cells *Calyria*, Stal.
- bb. Basal abdominal segment of the male expanded or dilated above so as to conceal the timbal; the operculum well developed.
- c. The cross-vein at the base of the second apical cell of the tegmina not oblique, forming right angles with the longitudinal veins. *Proarna*, Stal.
- cc. The cross-vein at the base of the second apical cell oblique, forming angles greater or less than a right angle with the longitudinal veins.
- d. The postcostal marginal and the postcostal ulnar veins not parallel, more distant towards the apex.
- e. Metasternum not at all or slightly elevated at middle, elevated part not produced in front at middle. *Tympanoterpes*, Stal.
- ee. Metasternum transversely elevated, elevated part longitudinally impressed, slightly produced in front, the produced part truncate or sinuate . . . *Fidicina*, A.-S.
- dd. The postcostal marginal and the postcostal ulnar veins parallel, not more distant towards the apex.
- e. Basal area of the tegmina rarely twice as long as wide; apex of the clypeus truncate or subsinuate truncate *Cicada*, Linr.
- ee. Basal area of the tegmina twice as long as wide; apex of the clypeus subacuminate or very slightly rounded *Tettigia*, Kol.
- AA. Lateral margins of the pronotum angulately dilated.
- b. Ulnar veins contiguous at base, interior ulnar area narrowed at base. *Zammara*, A.-S.
- bb. Ulnar veins distant at base, interior ulnar area with its sides subparallel. *Odopoea*, Stal.

*Stal is not consistent regarding the number of apical cells in this genus: in his original description, Rio Jan. Hem. Faun., II., 2: he says, "*Alae areolis apicalibus quattuor*, and in Hemip. Africana, IV., 9, says, *Atis areis apicalibus sex*, while Ashmead, Entomol. Amer., IV., 141, says, "Elytra with 4 apical cells."