

There are thus known from Europe one, perhaps two, species ; from Africa three, and from the islands near to it one more ; from Asia three, perhaps four ; from North and Central America, three : from South America, four species ; from the Sandwich Islands, one ; none from Australia. Probably only a small part of the living Embitina is known, and these only in very few specimens, which still form, as they did half a century ago, the gems of the collections. As far as I know, four species are represented by single specimens only, three by two specimens, one by three specimens, two by four, seven by more specimens, but none in a number sufficient to understand the whole history of the insect.

*Systematic position and relation.*

Prof. Westwood, with his usual sagacity, recognized directly that the three species known to him represented three different forms. So he accepted one large genus, with three sub-genera, which were considered to be genera by Prof. Burmeister, but united again in one large genus by Rambur. McLachlan accepted only two genera, Embia combined with Olyntha and Oligotoma.

The species belonging to Oligotoma are decidedly a very homogeneous group. The only aberrant species, *O. Westwoodi*, differs by a plainer and apparently aborted venation of the wings. Their principal characters are, the more slender form of the body, the small and longer ovoid or obcordate head ; the antennæ as long as head and thorax, or mostly shorter, with fewer (14 to 20) joints ; the narrow prothorax ; the comparatively long legs ; the narrow abdomen, with shorter appendages, and between them protruding the male genitals ; the narrow wings, not longer than the abdomen, with a plain venation, and only one lower branch of the submediana. Asymmetry known only in the male sex. Oligotoma is known from the warm regions of the whole world, and represented in copal and amber. The species belonging to Olyntha form also a homogeneous group. The body is larger and broader ; the head is broader, shorter, with antennæ as long as the body, with a third more (to 32) joints ; thorax larger ; the legs more slender ; the abdomen broad, with longer appendages (male genitals not well known) ; the wings are longer than the abdomen, much broader, the venation more complicated by two lower branches of the submediana. The coloration of the species is very uniform. No asymmetry is known. Olyntha is known only from South America and from Central America.