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MONOGRAPH OF THE LOMATINA OF NORTH AMERICA.

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The Lomatina may easily be distinguished from the other Bombylidæ by the following characters :

Front very large ; antennæ shorter than the head, the third joint at least twice as long as the first, tapering to the tip, or suddenly contracted near its base, the terminal portion styliform ; terminal style minute. Proboscis never projecting more than one half its length beyond the hyperstoma. Front and face when viewed from the side form a gentle curve, never greatly produced at base of antennæ. Wings with two submarginal and four posterior cells ; furcation of the second and third veins occurs before the small cross-vein at a distance of at least twice the length of that cross-vein. All of the tibiae bristly.

The following table contains all the genera known to occur in North America :

- 1.—Third basal cell open.....2
Third basal cell closed, third antennal joint when viewed from the side more than twice as long as wide, gradually tapering from near base to apex, which is blunt and bears a very short, sharp-pointed style ; pulvilli present.....4. *Oncodocera*.
- 2.—Third antennal joint when viewed from the side, more than twice as long as wide, suddenly contracted near its base, the terminal portion styliform ; whole of face pilose.....3
Third antennal joint when viewed from the side, but little longer than wide ; upper half of face bare ; pulvilli present....1. *Eucessia*.
- 3.—Pulvilli present ; face usually retreating below....3. *Aphabantus*.
Pulvilli wanting ; face projecting below.....2. *Leptochilus*.

Stygia elongata Say does not belong to the Lomatina.

Triodites O. S. = *Aphabantus* Lw. At the time of establishing this genus, the Baron Osten Sacken had not seen a specimen of *Aphabantus*