

material for the table, which is in the main only a slight rearrangement of the numerous short ones of their own.

- Humeral angles not prominent, wings wanting. Form very convex, prothorax rounded, unarmed. Elytra with bands of pubescence . . . . . *Ipochus*.  
 Humeral angles usually distinct, wings and elytra fully developed, not abbreviated. . . . . 2.
2. Usually large or moderate-sized species; elytra not spinose at base. . . . . 4.  
 Small or minute species. Elytra with a spine or gibbosity near the scutellum. . . . . 3.
3. Humeri rounded, elytra very convex and with large spine near scutellum . . . . . *Crytinus*.  
 Humeri distinct, elytra less convex, with oval gibbosity near scutellum . . . . . *Psenocerus*.
4. Scape of antennæ with apical cicatrix. Nearly all large species, antennæ sometimes greatly elongate in the males. Prothorax with lateral spine present, often very large. . . . . 5.  
 Scape of antennæ without apical cicatrix . . . . . 6.
5. Legs long, anterior pair elongate in the males. . . . . *Monohammus*.  
 Legs equal, not elongate . . . . . *Goes*.
6. Front coxal cavities rounded. Body usually broad. Elytra attenuate behind. Antennæ usually very long in the males. . . . . 7.  
 Front coxal cavities angulate . . . . . 14.
7. Scape of antennæ club-shaped. Prothorax with dorsal tubercles and large, acute, nearly median lateral spine. . . . . *Acanthoderes*.  
 Scape of antennæ nearly cylindrical. Lateral spine or tubercle, if present, behind the middle . . . . . 8.
8. Female without elongated ovipositor. . . . . 9.  
 Female with elongated ovipositor . . . . . 12.
9. Prothorax fully tuberculate or angulate. Mesosternum broad. . . . . *Leptostylus*.  
 Prothorax distinctly angulate, or more frequently with a short spine or acute tubercle behind the middle. Mesosternum narrow . . . 10.
10. Antennæ without traces of ciliæ beneath, first joint of hind tarsus as long as the next two. Prosternum narrow, body without erect hairs. . . . . *Liopus*.  
 Antennæ distinctly ciliate beneath, first joint of hind tarsi as long as next three . . . . . 11.