

*Anotia* ; costal area rather broad ; mediastinal vein forked at the basal third ; costal branch sending about two veinlets to the costa in the stig-matal region, and united by a cross vein to the outer fork of the inner branch, which is straight and twice forked just before the apex. Post-costal vein joining the mediastinal near the base and running straight to the apex of the elytra, parallel to the inner branch of the mediastinal vein; the long, straight cell thus formed is crossed by two veinlets, one at the apical third, the other near the apex. A cross vein joins the post-costal with the median vein near the middle of the elytra, beyond which the former sends five branches to the inner apical margin, the basal two of which are themselves forked near their apex, and united by a zigzag submarginal vein that reaches the claval suture ; at this submarginal vein terminate the anal and the two branches of the median vein. The apical forks of the post-costal vein are united by slender cross veins, which with this submarginal vein form a series of about twelve apical and marginal areoles from the semi-stigma to the clavus. Wing :—Mediastinal vein simple, near the costa, which it touches at about the middle ; post-costal vein bifid before the apex, and united by a cross vein to the mediastinal and median veins, the latter of which is also bifid. Abdomen short and broad, with a dorsal carina ; showing five segments above and four beneath.

The vertex and front are so compressed into the superior and frontal keels that they might not improperly be described as wanting. These keels, as in *Anotia*, are united on the front and divergent posteriorly on the vertex, the included space being cut out to receive the pronotum. The mesonotum is convex and lozenge-shaped, the length scarcely greater than the width, which greatly exceeds that of the head ; with three dorsal carinae. Four anterior coxae long and slender, placed obliquely ; posterior short and thick. Base of the femorae approximate. The genital pieces scarcely differ from those of *Otiocerus*.

This genus differs from *Anotia*, to which it is perhaps most nearly related, by the presence of ocelli, the greater length of the rostrum, the smaller number of veins in the stig-matal region, etc. ; from *Patara* by the presence of ocelli, the greater length of the rostrum, the shape of the head and thorax, and the venation ; from *Mysidia* and *Derbe* (Westw.), it differs in the single frontal carina, in the shape and venation of the wings and the form of the eyes, but agrees with the latter genus in the