	from the middle which is rugulose; pygidium oblong-oval, rugulose towards base; mandibles with a sinus before apex, appearing bidentate
39.	Clypeus without a trace of a median carina, the anterior margin truncate
	Clypeus with a more or less distinct median carina, the anterior margin subangularly produced.
	Pygidium oblong-oval, longitudinally striate, and with a lobe or
	tooth on each side before the apex; first abdominal segment
	with traces of transverse carina or elevated lines at aper the
	second segment with many transverse folds or caring 17 or
	more; metathorax sloping from its
1	base
40. 1	Pygidium oblong, with a more or less elongate, lanceolate elevation
	on its disk gradually broadened posteriorly, the elevation with
	some longitudinal lines towards base, smooth at apex; first
	abdominal segment with a depression at apex, the second segment
	with five transverse folds or carine, metathorax sloping from a little beyond its base, leaving a short but distinct
	metanotum
41. F	metanotum
	elevation towards apex
P	ygidium neither very narrow nor compressed towards been mith-
	an elevation or disk, above flat or subconvex, striate, punctate or
. U	rugulose
42. 11	ead about twice as wide as thick antero-posteriorly, or three times as wide as thick when viewed from above.
	Second dorsel abdominal and above.
	Second dorsal abdominal segment with three or more transverse
	folds or carina
	punctate
13. Se	scond addominal segment with many transverse folds or caring
Se	cond abdominal segment with three transverse folds or caring
	Pygidium elongate, smooth, the hypopygium with two converging
	Carinæ at base
	cond abdominal segment with 20 or more transverse carinæ, the