The only real differential character given by Pascoe for the separation of Goetymes from Sitarida is indicated in the following words: "The nearest ally of this genus is Sitarida White, from which, inter alia, it differs, as it does from every other of the family, in its flabellate antennæ." It need hardly be pointed out that the above-mentioned difference is nothing more than a sexual dimorphism, and a comparison of the types of the two genera has convinced me that they not only belong to the same genus, but that they probably even represent the sexes of one species. I am the more encouraged in this idea by finding while looking through the literature that Mr. Waterhouse has apparently held the same view, as Beauregard (Les Ins. Vés., p. 407) writes: "M. Waterhouse m'a dit qu'il avait des raisons de croire que Sitarida et Goetymes ne sont que le ♂ et la ♀ d'une même espèce." The differences in the antennal structures of the specimens examined by me may be given in Pascoe's own words, as follows: "In both they are 11-jointed; but in Sitarida1 the first four are simple, while each of the remaining seven throws out laterally and at the base a short square lamina, this portion of the antenna being, in fact, pectinate. In Goetymes the first three joints only are simple, the remainder being drawn out into long laminæ, closely applied to each other at the base, and forming a com act mass when at rest." The other differences relate chiefly to the size and colour of the specimens, with the exception that the thorax in the 9 is (as would quite be expected) somewhat more coarsely punctured than in the 3. It may be added that the examination of the single specimens in the British Museum shows that both have simple claws, a character not elsewhere met in the family except

Two additional forms, both of them evidently distinct, have been described, and, treating White's and Pascoe's species for the time being as separable, the list of species now stands as follows:

Genus—Sitarida, White, Stoke's Discov. in Austral., I, 1846, p. 508.

Goetymes, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., II, 1853, p. 47.

^{1.} The female.

^{2.} The male.

^{3.} Westwood's statement (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1875, p. 226), that his genus Deridea has simple claws, is a mistake; the claws, while very small, are of the usual Meloid type, as may be seen under the low power of a compound microscope.