

DIELOCERA.

Hylotoma, § 2, Klug, Jahrb. d. Insect. i. p. 240 (1834).

Dielocerus, Curtis, Trans. Linn. Soc. xix. p. 249 (1845).

Ptilia, Section 2, Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. ii. p. 367 (1869).

Ptenos, Norton, l. c. iv. p. 77 (1872).

Hemidianeura, Kirby, List of Hymen. i. p. 48 (1882).

In this genus and in *Ptilia* the first transverse cubital nervure may be absent entirely, or be but very faintly indicated even in species where it is normally present; in other cases its absence would appear to be a secondary sexual character. The main distinction between *Dielocera* and *Ptilia* is that in the former the second cubital cellule (or first when the first transverse cubital nervure is absent) receives both recurrent nervures, while in *Ptilia* it receives only one.

I cannot look upon the absence of the first transverse cubital nervure as of generic value, because, as above stated, it tends to become obsolete even in species where it, as a rule, is found; in nearly all the Hylotomina it is bullated, and there can be no doubt that the "bulla" is the cause of the partial or complete obliteration of the nervure. Even the point of difference between *Dielocera* and *Ptilia* I have just mentioned must be accepted with reserve; for I find that when the second recurrent nervure is interstitial (*i. e.* is united to the transverse cubital), it is apt to vary in position and may be received either in the second or third cubital cellule. I have not yet succeeded in finding other structural characters whereby these forms may be generically separated.

1. ***Dielocera biramosa*.** (Tab. I. figg. 10, ♀, *Didymia biramosa*; 10 *a*, labrum; 10 *b*, maxilla; 10 *c*, mandible.)

Hylotoma biramosa, Klug, Jahrb. d. Insect. i. p. 242. 64 (1834)¹.

Ptilia biramosa, Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. i. p. 61 (1867).

Ptenus (?) *biramosus*, Kirby, List of Hymen. i. p. 532.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Vera Cruz, Orizaba.

2. ***Dielocera imitatrix*.** (Tab. I. figg. 4, ♀, *Ptilia imitatrix*; 4 *a*, head.)

Nigra, pronoto, tegulis, mesosterno scutelloque rufo-testaceis; pedibus albis, tarsi tibiisque posticis dimidio apicali nigris; alis fumatis.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Champion*).

The antennæ are a little longer than the thorax, shortly and closely pilose. The clypeus bears a few scattered punctures, and is slightly incised at the apex. The sutures on the vertex are deep and broad; there is a transverse one behind the ocelli; the frontal area is long, depressed; the labrum is piceous; the outer sides of the mesonotum are dull testaceous. Only the upper fourth of the mesosternum is reddish