

cellule is a little longer than the second, and its outer bounding nervure is curved; the second recurrent nervure is received a little past the second transverse cubital, the transverse median a little in front of the middle of the cellule. The posterior wings are only blackish at the base.

This species seems to agree with *P. compressicornis*, Cam., in coloration, except that the latter has the wings only darker at the apex.

4. *Ptilia fusca*.

Ptilia fusca, Klug, Jahrb. d. Insect. i. p. 247. no. 87 (1834) ¹.

Hab. MEXICO ¹.

SERICOCERA.

Sericocera, Brullé, Hymén. iv. p. 669 (1846).

Cyphona, Dahlbom, Comp. Tenth. p. 6 (1835).

Gymnia, Spinola, Mem. Accad. Torino (2) xiii. p. 23.

Trailia, Cameron, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1878, p. 148.

I have unfortunately no American species of *Schizocera*; but a comparison of *Sericocera* with European species of that genus shows that the only points of difference between them of any importance is that in *Schizocera* the antennæ are placed immediately over the mouth and the epistoma is not keeled, while in *Sericocera* the latter is carinated as in *Hylotoma*, and the antennæ are situated in the middle of the head. The antennæ in *Sericocera* are longer in both sexes, and the lanceolate cellule is very shortly constricted in most of the species; but this is also the case in some species of *Cyphona*. In the majority of the species there are four cubital cellules; but the first transverse cubital nervure is bullated largely in the middle, so that it is almost obliterated, and in some cases no trace of it is visible at all, even in species where it is normally present to some extent at least. Hence no great reliance can be placed on the absence of this nervure as a generic character. The greater length of the antennæ in the American species compared with those of the European species of *Cyphona* can scarcely be looked upon as a generic character, and in point of fact some of the Neotropical species have them comparatively short; so that *Cyphona* (the type of which has the antennæ situated as in *Sericocera* and the front carinated) must be regarded as identical with *Sericocera*; but inasmuch as the same species formed the type for both *Cyphona* and *Schizocera*, Brullé's name must be used in preference. What I have said (*antea*, p. 42) about the absence of the first transverse cubital nervure applies equally well to *Sericocera*.

1. *Sericocera edwardsii*.

Sericocera edwardsii, Cresson, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 2 (1880) ¹.

Hab. MEXICO ¹, Mazatlan.