

(second) transverse cubital nervure, which is not half the length of the second (third); the first transverse cubital nervure is absent; the second recurrent nervure is received quite close to the second (first) transverse cubital; the transverse median nervure is received in the basal third of the cellule. The posterior tibiæ are darker than the anterior; they are thin at the extreme base, but thicker than usual for the rest.

PACHYLOTA.

Pachylota, Westwood, Arc. Ent. i. p. 24 (1841).

The type of this genus was supposed to be from West Africa; but this no doubt is a mistake for South America. The genus contains only three species—two (including *P. audouinii*, West.) from South America and one from Mexico. The absence of spurs makes it a very distinct genus; but as *P. varicolor* has calcaria it is doubtful if it can be regarded as a *Pachylota*.

1. *Pachylota varicolor*.

Pachylota varicolor, Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. iv. p. 79 (1872) ¹.

Hab. MEXICO ¹.

Norton says that all the palpi are 4-jointed, and this is said to be also the case with the type species; but in *P. sulcicornis*, Cam., the maxillary palpi are certainly 6-jointed, the three apical being much thinner than the three basal, and the joints can only be seen with a good lens. The labial palpi are, as usual, 4-jointed.

Subfam. SYZYGONINA.

This subfamily may be distinguished as follows:—

Antennæ short, thick, pilose, 6–7-jointed. Tibiæ spined. One radial cellule shortly appendiculated. Three or four cubital cellules. Transverse basal nervure interstitial. Lanceolate cellule obsolete. Posterior wings appendiculate; one discoidal cellule; accessory nervure obsolete. Scutellum large, longer than broad, rounded, and projecting at the apex, truncated behind.

Syzygonia has usually been regarded as belonging to the Cimbicina; but it differs in so many important points from them that clearly it and its allies should form a separate subfamily, which will also include *Perga*. Kirby forms a separate subfamily for *Loboceras*, *Perantherix*, and *Aulacomerus*. The latter genera certainly differ from *Syzygonia* and *Incalia* in the structure of the trophi and in one or two other points; but I am not prepared to say that the form of the trophi (for the other differences are not of great importance) is sufficiently important to raise the genera I have to subfamily rank in view of so much agreement in other respects between them and *Syzygonia*. It