

long and acute; the apical tooth is long; at the middle the mandible thickens towards the base, and where the thickening commences the edge is indented.

The genus *Syzygonia* (from Brazil) is very closely related to *Incalia*; but may be known by its bare, distinctly clavate, 6-jointed antennæ.

Syzygonia has the palpi 4- and 3-jointed, as with *Incalia*.

1. ***Incalia hirticornis***. (Tab. III. figg. 6, ♀; 6 *a*, antenna; 6 *b*, labium; 6 *c*, tarsus and apex of tibia; 6 *d*, maxilla; 6 *e*, head, from front.)

Incalia hirticornis, Cameron, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1878, p. 143¹; Kirby, List of Hymen. i. p. 32, t. 2. f. 16.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—AMAZONS, Ega¹.

Subtribe LOBOCERIDES.

Labium with three lobes. Labial palpi 4-jointed; maxillary 6-jointed. Cubital nerve issuing from the costa. Spines and calcaria usually sharp and long.

CORYNOPHILUS.

Cephalocera, Klug (nec Latr.), Jahrb. d. Insectenkunde, i. p. 252.

Corynophilus, Kirby, List of Hymen. i. p. 32.

It is doubtful if the following species is congeneric with Klug's *Cephalocera pumila*, for the radial cellule can scarcely be said to be appendiculated, nor can I detect any traces of spines on the posterior tibiæ; but as the spines are apt to be broken off, no great reliance can be placed on their absence on a single specimen. In the form of the antennæ it agrees very well with *Corynophilus*, as it does also in neuration (with the above-mentioned exception), and it differs from *Loboceras* in the short thick spurs and in the form of the antennæ. I think it best therefore to treat the only species I have as a *Corynophilus*.

The type of the genus is from Brazil.

1. ***Corynophilus ruficollis***.

Nigro-violaceus, antennis nigris, pilosis, prothorace mesonotoque cum scutello rufis, apice coxarum, trochanteribus oreque sordide albidis; alis fumatis.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

The antennæ become gradually thickened towards the apex, and are about the length of the thorax with the head; the third joint is about one fourth longer than the following, which is a little longer than the fifth; the sixth is a very little longer than broad; last as long as the two preceding together. The sutures on vertex are deep and reach to the antennæ; from the lower ocellus runs a suture to a transverse margin