

which runs from one antenna to the other. Clypeus truncated at apex; labrum rounded. Mandibles large, with one large apical tooth. Blotch very wide, white. Abdomen longer than head and thorax together. Legs of moderate length; coxæ stout. The metatarsus is shorter than the other joints together; the long spur reaches to its middle. Claws small, simple. The sheath of saw is covered at the apex with long hairs; the saw itself bears stout waved teeth. The radial cellule has a stout bordering nervure above, which does not form a distinct appendicular cellule at the apex. First cubital cellule more than double the length of second on lower side; second one fourth longer than broad. The basal nervure is interstitial. The breast inclines to piceous in colour, as does also the pleuræ immediately below the wings, and the prothorax laterally. The palpi are 4- and 6-jointed; first joint of maxillary half the length of second, which is about the same length as fifth, third and fourth subequal; sixth longer than any of the others; the basal joint of labial is thinner than the rest and longer than fourth; second and third subequal, broader than long.

LOBOCERAS.

Cephalocera, Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. i. p. 5. 1; Cat. p. 20.

Loboceras, Kirby, List of Hymen. i. p. 79 (1882).

This genus is closely allied to *Cephalocera* and *Incalia*, with both of which it agrees in having the same number of joints in the antennæ and in the neuration of the wings, but differs from *Incalia* at least (the structure of the trophi in *Cephalocera* is unknown) in having the palpi 6- and 4-jointed, the spurs much longer, while there are spines only on the middle legs; in *Incalia* and *Cephalocera* they are on the posterior tibiæ.

The posterior coxæ are large, reaching to the fourth abdominal segment; the claws are simple. The mandibles are formed pretty much as in *Incalia*; but, as above mentioned, the palpi are very different, being long, filiform, and 6- and 4-jointed. The first joint of the maxillary palpi is small, the others subequal. The labium is large and broad; the palpi have the two first joints the longest, the two apical ones a little shorter and thicker.

The genus is exclusively Neotropical, and contains eight Central-American species and two from Amazonia.

1. *Loboceras varicorne*.

Testaceum, capite (ore excepto), antennarum medio, scutello, abdominis apice, tarsis tibiisque posticis fere totis nigris; alis fumatis, medio flavo-hyalinis.

Long. 9 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).

The antennæ are not much longer than the head and thorax, densely pilose, subclavate; third joint about one half longer than fourth; the last two joints subequal;