Antennæ 47-jointed, densely microscopically pilose, distinctly tapering towards the apex. Head finely punctured, sparsely covered with glistening white hair; palpi long, pilose. Thorax above closely and finely punctured, covered with scattered pale hair; metanotum somewhat rugose. Abdomen not much longer than the head and thorax united; closely longitudinally punctured, the apical segment not nearly so strongly punctured as the basal one; the basal three segments becoming gradually, but only moderately, dilated; a depression on the centre of segments 4–6 in the middle, that on the fourth being the smallest and deepest; a narrow keel in the centre of the first and second segments, that on the first cleft at the extreme base, that on the second originating from a small, shining, triangular field; an indistinct keel at the base of the third segment. Legs pilose; coxæ punctured; hind tarsi inclining to fuscous. The recurrent nervure is scarcely interstitial; the transverse humeral nervure received not very far from the transverse basal nervure; the second cubital cellule a little shorter than the first; the second transverse cubital nervure straight and largely bullated.

b. *Eyes very slightly incised, not reaching to the base of the mandibles.*

3. **Rhogas sonorensis.** (Tab. XVI. fig. 1, ♀.)

Luteus, punctulatus, pedibus pallide testaceis; alis hyalinis, stigmate fusco cum basi et apice albis. ♀. Long. 5 millim.

*Hab.* Mexico, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

Antennæ a little longer than the body, 32-jointed, scarcely pilose, fuscous towards the apex, striated. Thorax (especially laterally) clothed with whitish hair; metanotum with a transverse keel at the base, a keel down the centre, and also one down either side. Abdomen not much longer than the head and thorax united, closely longitudinally striated; the first and second segments keeled down the centre. The transverse humeral nervure is received in the basal third of the first discoidal cellule; the recurrent nervure is nearly interstitial; the second cubital cellule shorter than the first; the second transverse cubital nervure nearly obliterated.

B. *Middle joints of the palpi dilated.*

The following two species probably do not belong to *Rhogas*, from the typical species of which they differ in having the joints of the palpi considerably enlarged and dilated. *Pelecystoma*, Wesm. (a genus nearly allied to *Rhogas*), has the third joint of the maxillary palpus dilated on the inner side and securiform; but in the species here described the three middle joints of the maxillary and the third joint of the labial palpi are enlarged, but scarcely so much as in *Pelecystoma*. The eyes are incised on the inner side, are large, and reach a little below the base of the clypeus. The antennæ are longer than the body, especially in the male, and are about 50-jointed. The lobes of the meso-