

level of the dorsulum, which is also much more strongly convex; the stigma larger; the middle tibiæ with only one spur; and the recurrent nervures received by the second and third cubital cellules, instead of both being received by the second.

The species are very similar in the coloration of the body, being, as a rule, of a uniform brownish tint and without much, if any, sculpture, this being also the case with *Brachycistis*. In both groups the abdomen may have a long or a short peduncle; and the wings may have two or three cubital cellules. The stigma is larger than in the typical *Sphærophthalma*.

So far as is known the species are nocturnal in their habits and come to light at night. Hitherto they have been found chiefly in the southern parts of the United States and in Mexico.

In the arrangement of the species I have followed Blake as far as possible.

130. *Sphærophthalma orizaba*.

Agama orizaba, Blake, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. iii. p. 259¹.

Photopsis orizaba, Blake, op. cit. xiii. p. 260².

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2}.

This species has only two cubital cellules; the others here enumerated having three. I am not sure if it is to be referred to the genus *Edrionotus*, Radoszk., which has only two cubital cellules, with the abdomen subsessile. As defined by Radoszkowsky, *Photopsis* has only two cubital cellules.

131. *Sphærophthalma œax*.

Ferruginea, longe albo-hirta; abdomine nigro, albo-hirto, basi apiceque ferrugineis; alis hyalinis, stigmatibus nigro. ♂.

Long. 9 millim.

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

The head is a little narrower than the thorax, ferruginous, the ocelli in a black patch; covered all over with widely separated and not very deep round punctures; the vertex and front bearing long fuscous hair; the oral region and the base of the mandibles covered with long white hair; the tips of the mandibles blackish. The antennæ are as long as the head and thorax united, fuscous, the basal two joints ferruginous; the third joint a little longer than the fourth; the scape covered with long white hair, the flagellum with a short close fuscous pubescence. The thorax is wider than the head, covered, but not very closely, with long white soft hair; above not very distinctly punctured; the mesopleuræ more strongly punctured; the meta-pleuræ indistinctly reticulated; the median segment distinctly and regularly reticulated,