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CLASSIFICATION OF INSECTS

*A Key to the Known Families of Insects and Other
Terrestrial Arthropods*

BY

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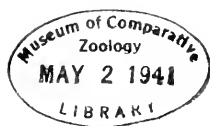
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface	5
Introduction	8

PART I

INSECTA

Conspectus of the Higher Groups of Insecta	17
Classes of Arthropoda	26
Orders of Insects	28
Protura	40
Thysanura	41
Entotrophi	43
Collembola	44
Grylloblattodea	47
Orthoptera	48
Phasmatodea	61
Dermaptera	65
Diploglossata	71
Thysanoptera	72
Blattariæ	77
Mantodea	83
Embiodea	91
Isoptera	93
Corrodentia	96
Zoraptera	100
Mallophaga	101
Anoplura	104
Homoptera	106
Hemiptera	140
Odonata	159
Plectoptera	169
Plecoptera	176
Megaloptera	179
Raphidioidea	180
Neuroptera	181
Mecoptera	189
Trichoptera	191

Lepidoptera	198
Diptera	264
Siphonaptera	404
Coleoptera	408
Strepsiptera	467
Hymenoptera	471

PART II

OTHER TERRESTRIAL ARTHROPODA

Conspectus of the Higher Groups	529
Onychophora	532
Crustacea, Isopoda	534
Arachnida	535
Microthelyphonida	539
Pedipalpida	540
Ricinulei	542
Scorpionida	543
Solpugida	546
Chelonethida	548
Phalangida	551
Araneida	554
Acarina	565
Pentastomida	579
Tardigrada	581
Pauropoda	583
Diplopoda	585
Chilopoda	599
Symphyla	603

PART III

Glossary	605
Index	617

PREFACE

Due to the great abundance and diversity of insects their taxonomy presents many difficulties and complexities. Classification is consequently a discouraging aspect of entomology to the young student who must attempt in a short space of time to gain a sufficient knowledge of relationships that may enable him to recognize the more common and important types of insect life.

Long teaching experience has served clearly to demonstrate to the authors that the fundamental principles of classification cannot be fully appreciated through the study of descriptive text-books, nor can any comprehension of the infinite variety of nature be acquired except by close observational contact with the things themselves. Moreover, the study of a few selected types by the laboratory method fails to give more than a very superficial view of the organic world, and as biological knowledge advances, tends to emphasize the similarities between animals and to minimize the differences that exist between them. It is, therefore, highly desirable that the principles of taxonomy be presented to the student in a practical way to demonstrate particularly certain of its more fundamental and important phases.

The present volume is the outcome of a series of steps, developed by the authors during the course of many years to train students in the practical taxonomy of insects and to provide a manual for the identification of the larger groups of insects; one which would prove useful and reliable in the hands of professional entomologists and other persons, especially biologists working in other fields, for the actual identification of specimens of insects.

The precursor of the present manual was published by the authors in 1915 and printed privately as a "Key to the Families of North American Insects." It has proved to be very useful and workable in the teaching laboratory both by ourselves and others and has, we believe, proved to be a valuable aid to entomologists and other interested persons who have occasion to identify specimens of insects. We have regretted the geographical limitations of the original book which have made it less useful to workers in other parts of the world, and also the almost entire omission of aids for the identification of the immature stages. The lack of lists of literature was also recognized as a fault as well as the omission of keys which would serve to identify specimens of the various other terrestrial arthropods which are frequently collected by those interested in insects.

The new volume has, therefore, been entirely rewritten to include the families of the entire world, and in many cases subfamilies of the larger or more important groups. A selected list of literature on the several groups has been added, and so far as possible, keys for the identification of the immature stages. We have also prepared an additional part dealing with the numerous other groups of terrestrial Arthropoda.

The keys aim to reproduce as accurately as possible the most generally accepted system of classification of each group. They are necessarily to some extent heterogeneous as they represent the accumulated opinions and revisions of hundreds of workers during the course of many decades. Taxonomy is the oldest branch of biological science and as it has in the past had many more devotees than the recently developed branches, it has a much more complex background. The present treatment can in no sense be considered as original, nor does it follow in detail any previous comprehensive system. There are numerous changes from the arrangement in our previous book, although this has served in a general way, more closely in some groups than others, as a model for the present one. In a few groups where recent extensive revisions have been published, these have been quite generally followed. In others, where there is considerable disagreement among authorities, we have attempted so far as possible to present what seems to be the most generally acceptable classification or the one which appears to be most rational. The arrangement of the Hymenoptera and Diptera represents mainly our own viewpoint, and this is to some extent true of the Coleoptera. The systems followed in certain other groups are indicated from time to time in the text. Where recent monographs of certain groups have appeared, the classification there proposed has been accepted with few changes, although we have by no means made it a rule to regard the newest arrangement as the most satisfactory.

The illustrations have been derived from many sources and are in great part redrawn from published figures, although it must be stated that many have been simplified, differently lettered or otherwise modified to adapt them to the purpose of the present manual. In each case, where not original, the source of each is indicated by the name of the author in parentheses.

Most of the figures from our previous book are reproduced here. They were drawn mainly by Beirne Barrett Brues, the wife of one of the authors. To these have been added an extensive series prepared by Anna Scholl O'Connor, a considerable number by Selina Tetzlaff

Johnson, and a few by others, including the writers. The figures have been selected principally to represent the general appearance of the species of the various groups and the special structures used in classification.

The marking of accents and the indications for the proper pronunciation of the names of genera, families and higher groups has been done in great part by Alice M. Brues, daughter of one of the authors.

The manuscript was transferred into typewritten form chiefly by Mrs. O'Connor who has also aided greatly in the reading of the proof and preparation of the index.

For advice and criticism on numerous occasions we are greatly indebted to a number of friends and co-workers, as well as to several students, especially Mr. R. P. Dow, who was of great assistance in the preparation of the section on Hymenoptera.

Professor W. M. Wheeler has examined the section on ants, but far more, has offered encouragement and criticism during the tedious process of preparation.

Finally, we are deeply grateful to Dr. Thomas Barbour for issuing the volume as a contribution from the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

No one is more keenly aware than the writers of the great chance that errors of statement or omission may creep into a work of this kind. We have diligently guarded against the occurrence of such errors during the course of preparation, but for any that may remain we trust that we may be forgiven.

INTRODUCTION

Approximately half a million species of insects have so far been described and named, and their number is being gradually increased from year to year. So far as those competent to judge are able to estimate, it seems probable that this number represents perhaps one-tenth or one-twentieth of those which actually exist upon our planet at the present time. Their descriptions fill libraries and their final identification requires the knowledge of specialists. Obviously no single volume can provide means for their complete determination, and attempts to deal with selected series of abundant species from particular regions are always disappointing and untrustworthy. It is possible to deal quite fully with the families into which the insects are divided within a reasonable space and it is with their recognition that the present work is concerned.

Identification of the families has been effected by means of analytical keys, which have been arranged as dichotomies. There are also provided similar keys, first for the determination of the classes of Arthropoda, and later others for the determination of the orders of each class. The families are then tabulated under each order. Unless the class or order is known, the student should, therefore, first consult the "Key to Classes of Arthropoda" on page 26. If it be known that the specimen is an insect or an arachnid, or that it surely belongs to a particular class or order, the appropriate key (as indicated in the "Table of Contents") will form the starting point for the work of identification.

Each key contains a number of couplets, or pairs of contrasting statements which indicate clearly two characters or groups of characters, one of which will agree with the specimen in hand. In the first couplet, for example, two contrasting descriptions are given, one of which should agree with the insect to be determined. The number at the end of the line following this description indicates the couplet which should next be studied, and so on until the final name is reached. All the keys have been arranged in this way, as the writers experience in the classroom shows that specimens can be most easily, rapidly and accurately classified with a key of this type where the contrasting descriptions appear together on the page and may very easily be compared.

Another type of identification key has the pairs of contrasting characters distinguished from other pairs by differences of indentation on the page. Keys thus arranged can be constructed to follow natural relationships more closely, but they require much more space for printing

and in long keys are exceedingly difficult to follow. We have, therefore, not adopted such an arrangement.

While the dichotomies frequently represent natural relationships or lines of phyletic development, we have not attempted to indicate natural divisions wherever the convenience and practical arrangement of the keys would have been sacrificed. It is at best not possible to express the natural relationships of animals or plants by any linear arrangement. It may be said, however, that a carefully arranged dichotomy, in most cases, may be made to conform quite closely to such linear arrangement as may seem most appropriate.

The keys present, therefore, to some extent an artificial, as opposed to a natural sequence, although wherever possible a natural order has been retained. The conspectus of families, on the other hand, aims to present a natural classification as nearly as this can be expressed by a linear sequence. As a linear arrangement is the only one which can be used in a list of this sort, it must be understood that it cannot actually indicate the relationship of the several units by their proximity in the list. We must regard the present fauna as representing a horizontal section of the "phyletic tree" which we see only as a multitudinous series of sections through its twigs and branchlets. The linear arrangement of such a complex cannot even suggest the equally irregular branches to which these twigs were attached in the past. Many of the latter represent extinct groups, and these are not considered in the present book, although the researches of palaeontologists have served greatly to clarify our views on the relationships of modern insects.

There is a very pronounced tendency continually to restrict the extent of families and consequently increase their number. This is greatly deplored by many zoölogists and regarded as inevitable, if not highly undesirable by others. The reasons for such a change are manifold. The continual discovery of new forms rapidly increases the number of known species and this in itself merely on the basis of numbers makes it easier to deal with classification if we have a greater number of units of convenient size. The more careful study of anatomical structure frequently leads to the discovery that certain groups are polyphyletic, that is to say, are not of common origin, but represent a convergence or parallelism in the possession of certain closely similar characteristics. If we are to develop a natural classification, such groups must, of course, be divided into a number of smaller families, each easily distinguishable from the others, in fact, more easily characterized than the original large family. Such changes are reasonable and will without doubt be acceptable in the future to all who view them without preju-

dice. Many such changes represent merely the elevating of groups from subfamily to family rank, and they have been made much more extensively by workers in some groups than in others. For this reason, if for no other the value of family rank varies in the several groups. There is another reason for such differences which relates to the age of the several groups. Those of greater evolutionary age usually present more constant, clear-cut characters and can be grouped into smaller numbers of families while those now in an active state of evolution or differentiation show so many permutations and intergrades that the value of the family has been cheapened and numerous very closely related series have been accorded family rank. As already indicated we have endeavored to follow the general custom of workers in each group in regard to the number of families that should be recognized at the present time.

The characters useful for the separation of family and other major groups are frequently of very minor nature, due to the fact that characteristics of apparently trivial importance commonly persist over long periods of time, presumably because they are not acted upon by natural selection or other evolutionary factors. The value of such characters is everywhere evident, but in the keys many correlated characters of more noticeable and conspicuous kinds have been added, even though, as indicated, they are not invariably present, and cannot be relied on implicitly. When in the keys, such correlation characters are encountered, there is need for judgment in deciding which way to proceed.

As families and other major groups, as well as genera, are concepts and not percepts they are constantly at the mercy of a changing viewpoint and the characters used to define their limits are valid only as accepted by present students. It is hence impossible to standardize the family concept.

Even the selection of family names is not done in a uniform way by all entomologists. This is very unfortunate as it leads to the use in some cases of several names for the same group. Thus the family name may be formed from the oldest contained genus, or it may represent the oldest usage, or it may be still another name long in use, but originally formed by neither of the first two methods. We have not been entirely consistent in the selection of these family designations, but have tried to follow the most general present usage in each group. Synonyms that are or have been in general use are given in *italic capital* letters placed in parentheses just preceding the accepted family names in the keys. If uniformity is ever secured in the use of family names,

there will be a number of changes in the ones here used, and the citation of synonyms here must consequently be understood to indicate that there is or has recently been a division in usage. Wherever a family name has been suppressed and the group which it designates has been merged with another, the word "Including" has been added in the parenthesis together with the name thus suppressed.

A short, selected list of genera is given for each family. These represent large or important genera, those characteristic of particular regions or those containing common or important species. In most cases the geographical range is given in greatly abbreviated form. The following abbreviations have been used, all of which should be easily understood without explanation: cosmop., cosmopolitan; tropicopol., tropicopolitan; holarc., holartic (northern hemisphere); palæarc., palæartic (Europe and northern Asia); nearc., nearctic (America, north of Mexico); neotrop., neotropical (America, south of the United States); Am., new world; ethiop., ethiopian (Africa, south of the Sahara); ind., India; indomal., indomalayan (India and east Indian Islands); austr., Australian. A few variants of these, as indoaustr. and malay., need no explanation. Where genera occur in most of the regions named or in several widely separated ones, their range is indicated as widespr., widespread.

A number of vernacular names for common or important species or groups are given from place to place, enclosed in parentheses. These are mainly ones that are actually in use among persons not acquainted with entomology, although certain others that have been adopted by the American Association of Economic Entomologists as designations for specific insects are listed also. However, no attempt has been made to include a great many that are newly coined, cumbersome, or otherwise of such origin or formation that they may never be expected to come into general popular use as vernacular names.

In addition to the keys to families we have added a considerable number of keys which serve to distinguish the subfamilies of many of the more important or extensive families. These are printed in more condensed form than the family keys and the couplets are numbered a, b, c, etc. to distinguish them from the main keys in which they are inserted next to the family to which they pertain. Thus, although inserted directly into the family keys they remain entirely independent so far as couplet numbers are concerned.

In all cases we have endeavored to cite the family names in exact form. Family names are by rule formed by adding the suffix "idæ" to the Latin or Latinized stem of the name of the type genus. The com-

pound when thus formed should properly include all of the stem. Unless attention is given to the declension of such words according to Latin rules, errors may occur and unfortunately a few incorrectly formed family names have been used from time to time in publications, sometimes over long periods. We have attempted to correct all such errors of orthography, and trust that we have not overlooked any others. Thus family names based on generic names ending in *-cera* become *-ceratida*; in *-cerus* become *-cerida*; in *-ceros* become *-cerotida*, etc. The names of superfamilies have been consistently treated in a similar way, by adding *-oidea* to the Latin stem of the name of the type genus of the typical family name. No fixed rule is generally accepted for the formation of group names and we have not always corrected the spelling of such names. For example, Nematocera is in general use to replace Nemocera as a suborder of Diptera. Properly this should be Nematocerata and the well known designation of Rhopalocera for the butterflies should be Rhopalocerata. Whether such well established names should be emended is certainly open to question on the basis of long usage.

The pronunciation of all family, group and generic names is indicated in the text, following a very simple and quite satisfactory method which was apparently first used by Asa Gray in 1848 in the first edition of his "Text Book of Botany." Later revisions of Gray's manual have continued the same method but for some reason it has not been very generally adopted by others. An accent mark is placed over the vowel in the accented syllable, thus indicating whether the accent should be placed on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable. A long vowel is indicated by a grave accent (*e.g.* è, È) and a short vowel by an acute accent (*e.g.* é, É). Thus with the length of the important vowel and the accent indicated, the word may be pronounced with small chance of error. Usage is not consistent in the pronunciation of the character "oi" which occurs in the names of superfamilies, etc. We are advocating the sound given to the diphthong in the word "coin," rather than the pronunciation of the two vowels separately. The difficulty of indicating this by means of accented type has led us to mark the diphthong oi with a grave accent over the "o," thus: òi, ÒI.

As the names are regarded as Latin, the rules for the pronunciation of Latin words are followed, although most generic and family names are actually of Greek derivation. Many new Latin words or those of non-classical origin have to be treated by analogy, for example, those based on the names of entomologists (Winthemia, after Winthem, Meigenia, after Meigen). In some cases, where names do not readily

lend themselves to Latin pronunciation, none is indicated. One of the authors has already dealt at some length with the rules governing the pronunciation of insect names.¹

A selected list of literature on the classification of insects and the other arthropods dealt with in the present volume is included in the text. This is intended to introduce the student to the taxonomic literature as completely as is possible in the space which could be devoted to that purpose and since the amount of published material is enormous, only those papers which may be most generally useful have been cited. During the past ten years, approximately 30,000 separate publications on entomology have been issued, by far the greater part of these dealing with taxonomy. Many other earlier monographs and synopses have not yet been supplanted, either wholly or in part by more recent studies. It has, therefore, not been an easy task to determine exactly what ought to be included in such a list. In general we have listed monographs, revisions or synopses of families and larger groups, relating to the fauna of the whole world, or to extensive regions. Often such treatments relating to quite restricted areas are cited where the circumstances seem to warrant their inclusion. Similar publications relating to subfamilies or smaller groups in some cases appear in the lists also where the abundance or importance of the groups concerned render them of special interest. Large works relating to the faunas of extensive regions are included and to some extent the parts of such works are listed separately under the several groups for more ready reference.

Catalogues and bibliographies are cited rather extensively as they serve to introduce the student to the smaller, highly specialized papers which he will find it necessary to consult for the serious study of any particular group. The literature of some of the larger orders like the Coleoptera and Lepidoptera has been more frequently listed than that of the other groups and here we have generally restricted the citations to the most useful works, catalogues, bibliographies and those containing keys for the identification of genera and species. Almost no references to papers containing only scattered descriptions or very incomplete synopses are included since these will be found by an examination of the catalogues and specialized bibliographies.

In many instances long titles have been abbreviated or paraphrased to save space and to render the scanning of the lists easier, but we have tried in all cases to do this in such a way as not to interfere with

¹ A. L. Melander. The Pronunciation of Insect Names. Bull. Brooklyn Entom. Soc., **11**, pp. 93-101 (1916).

the usefulness of the lists, for the present purpose. The references are given with sufficient completeness to insure the ready location of each paper.

Several languages are necessarily represented, although nearly all of the papers cited are in one of the widely used languages, *i.e.* English, German, French, Italian, Latin, Spanish or Portuguese. The language of the individual papers may be ascertained from the titles, which although abbreviated are given in the language used by the author.

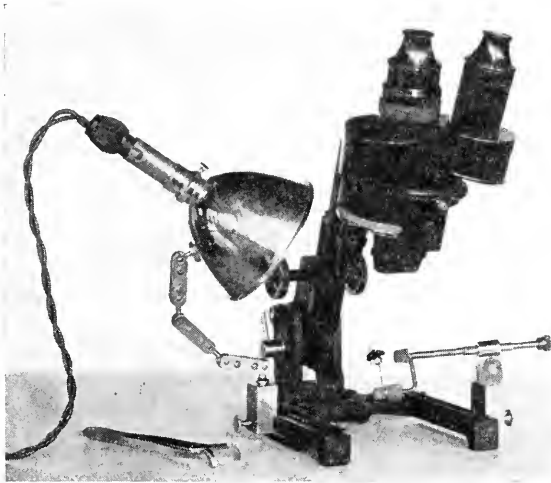
The literature relating to each order is inserted at the end of the keys of that order. In the case of the larger orders, general references are placed together, followed by other lists relating to superfamilies or other groups as indicated in each case, and every individual list is arranged in alphabetical order by authors. The more general works relating to more than a single order are placed at the end of the key to the Orders of Insects on page 38. The literature relating to the Arachnida and other groups of terrestrial Arthropods is arranged in a similar way, in parts following the several keys.

It is impossible to avoid the use of highly technical terms, but we have reduced their number as greatly as clarity permits. A special glossary will be found on page 605, containing definitions of such special terms as are not defined in the text or by reference to figures, or of those that cannot be readily understood by the use of a good dictionary. The nomenclature applied to the body parts, wings, veins, etc., is that used generally in the literature, and represents the current usage in each group. Until quite recently the workers in nearly every group of insects made use of special terminologies for the wing-veins but within the last few years a more or less uniform system of nomenclature is coming into use. This change has been adopted in the present book as representing the most rational method. The student will, however, encounter some difficulties in consulting the older, and even some of the more recent, treatises and papers. Unfortunately this change is one that cannot be avoided.

The equipment necessary for the identification of specimens of insects is quite simple and inexpensive, at least that required for the study of the larger species. Extremely small forms present greater difficulties on account of the very minute size of the structures which must be examined.

For species of moderate or large size, all that is necessary to observe most structural details is a good hand lens. This should be preferably one having a rating of 12x or 14x magnification. Such lenses are made

of several types. The best, known as an achromatic triplet, which gives a clear, sharp image, is made of three lenses cemented together into a single piece. Such a lens may be purchased for about six or



AN ENTOMOLOGICAL PRISM BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE
Built by the Spencer Lens Company from specifications
of A. L. Melander

An inclination joint permits tilting the prism body forward for restful observation and allows reversal of the usual position of the stand, thus affording a free working space unobstructed by the upright support. At the right is an insect holder adjustable on a universal joint, with cork-tipped elbow for holding the insect pin so that the specimen can be rotated constantly in focus. At the left on a gooseneck support is the spotlight reflector, operating on low voltage.

seven dollars; or a pair, giving 8X and 12X magnification respectively, mounted in a single holder for about ten dollars. Cheaper types, known as Coddingtons or doublets may be purchased at considerably lower prices, but their optical properties are comparatively poor and they are very unsatisfactory, except for examining large or very flat

structures. For small insects and for others as well, a binocular microscope is the most satisfactory. Such an instrument, provided with two or three paired objectives and two pairs of eyepieces made by any of several first class manufacturers may be purchased for \$150 or slightly more. With an automobile spotlight, lighted by a storage battery or by a small transformer such as is used for the running of electrical toys, set above the table so as to throw a spot of light on the object, the most minute details of structure may be observed with surprising clearness. Such an apparatus is so much better than any other that its use is strongly to be advised.

As a rule no special method of preparation is necessary since most of the characters made use of in the keys are readily observed on dried pinned specimens. However, in a few cases some previous treatment is necessary. The wings of Lepidoptera must usually be freed from their scaly covering before the venation can be made out. For this, they may be soaked in eau de Javelle to loosen the scales which may then be removed by a camel's hair brush, after which they may be dehydrated, cleared and mounted in balsam or varnish, on slides. Certain small insects such as Thysanoptera may also be mounted very satisfactorily on slides in balsam or spar varnish, preferably the latter as it does not clear transparent structures so completely. Scale insects should be boiled in a solution of caustic potash, washed, dehydrated, cleared and mounted in the same way to show the minute structures upon which these insects are classified.

For the methods of collecting, preparing and preserving insects the reader is referred to a very comprehensive account by Professor Nathan Banks, entitled "Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects," published as Bulletin No. 67 by the United States National Museum in Washington in 1909.

Directions for the preparation of chitinous structures for study are contained in Lee's "Microtomist's Vade-Mecum," published by P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., Philadelphia (9th edit., 1928), as well as in other less inclusive and pretentious works.

PART I
INSECTA

CONSPECTUS OF THE HIGHER GROUPS OF INSECTA

Subclass **APTERYGOTA**

Order **PROTURA**

(Eosentomidæ, Acerentomidæ)

Order **THYSANURA**

(Machilidæ, Lepismatidæ)

Order **ENTOTROPHI**

CAMPODEOIDEA (Campodeidæ)

JAPYGOIDEA (Japygidæ, Projapygidæ)

Order **COLLEMBOLA**

Suborder **Arthropleona** (Entomobryidæ, Onychiuridæ, Poduridæ)

Suborder **Symphyleona** (Sminthuridæ, Neelidæ)

Subclass **PTERYGOTA**

Order **GRYLLOBLATTODEA**

(Grylloblattidæ)

Order **ORTHOPTERA**

Suborder **Tettigoniodea**

TETTIGONIOIDEA (Tettigoniidæ, Gryllacridæ, Gryllidæ, Stenopelmatidæ, Phasmodidæ)

GRYLLOTALPOIDEA (Gryllotalpidæ, Tridaetylidæ, Cyclidrachetidæ)

Suborder **Acridodea**

ACRIDOIDEA (Acrididæ, Tetrigidæ, Proscopiidæ)

PNEUMOROIDEA (Pneumoridæ)

Order **PHASMATODEA**

PHASMATOIDEA (Bacillidæ, Phyllidæ, Phasmatidæ)

BACTERIOIDEA (Bacunculidæ, Bacteriidæ)

Order **DERMAPTERA**

Suborder **Forficulina**

PROTODERMAPTERA

PYGIDICRANOIDEA (Echinosomatidæ, Pyragridæ, Pygidicranidæ, Karschiellidæ, Anateliidæ, Diplatyidæ)

PARADERMAPTERA

LABIDUROIDEA (Platylabiidæ, Allostethidæ, Esphalmenidæ, Psalididæ, Labiduridæ, Parisolabidæ, Brachylabidæ)

EUDERMAPTERA

LABIOIDEA (Pericomidæ, Nesogastridæ, Vandicidæ, Strongylo-
psalididæ, Sparattidæ, Spongiphoridæ, Labiidæ)

FORFICULOIDEA (Chelisodochidæ, Cheliduridæ, Anechuridæ,
Forficulidæ, Eudohrniidæ, Neolobophoridæ, Ancistrogastridæ,
Opisthocosmiidæ, Diaperasticidæ)

Suborder **Arixenina** (Arixeniidæ)

Order **DIPLOGLOSSATA**

(Hemimeridæ)

Order **Thysanoptera**

Suborder **Terebrantia**

ÆOLOTHRIPIDEA (Æolothripidæ, Orothripidæ, Melanothripidæ,
Franklinothripidæ)

THRIPIDEA (Heterothripidæ, Thripidæ, Panchæothripidæ,
Ceratothripidæ, Merothripidæ)

Suborder **Tubulifera**

PHLÆOTHRIPIDEA (Phlæothripidæ, Ecacanthothripidæ, Eupa-
tithripidæ, Pygothripidæ, Hystrichothripidæ, Megathripidæ,
Idolothripidæ, Chirothripoididæ)

UROTHRIPIDEA (Urothripidæ)

Order **BLATTARIÆ**

PHYLLODROMIOIDEA (Blaberidæ, Oxyhaloidæ, Panchloridæ, Epi-
lampridæ, Nyctiboridæ, Perisphæriidæ, Diplopteridæ, Panes-
thesiidæ, Cryptocercidæ, Phyllodromiidæ, Areolariidæ, Chor-
isoneuridæ, Ectobiidæ, Nothoblattidæ, Attaphilidæ)

BLATTOIDEA (Blattidæ, Archiblattidæ, Nocticolidæ)

CORYDIOIDEA (Latindiidæ, Homeogamiidæ, Polyphagidæ, Cory-
diidæ, Atticolidæ, Euthyrrhaphidæ)

Order **MANTODEA**

(Mantidæ)

Order **EMBIOIDEA**

(Embiidæ, Oligotomidæ)

Order **ISOPTERA**

(Mastotermitidæ, Calotermitidæ, Hodotermitidæ, Rhinotermi-
tidæ, Termitidæ)

Order **CORRODENTIA**

Suborder **Parapsocida** (Phyllipsocidæ, Perientomidæ, Lepido-
psocidæ, Psoquillidæ, Atropidæ, Troctidæ, Archipsocidæ)

Suborder **Eupsocida** (Mesopsocidæ, Myopsocidæ, Cæciliidæ, Psocidæ,
Amphientomidæ, Thyrsophoridæ)

Order **ZORAPTERA**

(Zorotypidæ)

Order **MALLOPHAGA**

Suborder **Amblycera** (Gyropidæ, Boopiidæ, Trimenoponidæ, Meno-
ponidæ, Læmbothridæ, Ricinidæ)

- Suborder **Ischnocera** (Trichodectidæ, Trichophilopteridæ, Nesiotinidæ, Philopteridæ)
- Order **ANOPLURA** (Hæmatomyzidæ, Echinophthiriidæ, Hæmatopinidæ, Hæmatopinoididæ, Pediculidæ, Phthiriidæ)
- Order **HOMOPTERA**
- Suborder **Auchenorrhyncha**
- CICADOIDEA (Cicadidæ)
- MEMBRACOIDEA (Membracidæ)
- CERCOPOIDEA (Machærotidæ, Tomaspididæ, Clastopteridæ, Cercopidæ)
- JASSOIDEA (Cicadellidæ, Gyponidæ, Penthimiidæ, Thaumastoscopidæ, Ledridæ, Bythoscopidæ, Jassidæ, Paropiidæ, Stenocotidæ, Kæbeliidæ, Ulopidæ, Nirvanidæ, Signoretiidæ, Euaanthidæ, Pythamidæ, Æthialoniidæ)
- FULGOROIDEA (Tettigometridæ, Cixiidæ, Delphacidæ, Derbidæ, Achilixiidæ, Meenoplidæ, Kinnaridæ, Dictyopharidæ, Fulgoridæ, Achilidæ, Tropiduchidæ, Nogodinidæ, Flatidæ, Acanalonidæ, Issidæ, Ricaniidæ, Lophopidæ, Eurybrachidæ)
- Suborder **Sternorrhyncha**
- CHERMOIDEA (Chermidæ)
- ALEYRODOIDEA (Aleyrodidæ)
- APHIDOIDEA (Aphididæ, Phylloxeridæ)
- COCOIDEA (Ortheziidæ, Monophlebidæ, Diaspididæ, Conchaspididæ, Lecaniidæ, Lacciferidæ, Apiomorphidæ, Asterolecaniidæ, Phenacoleachidæ, Coccidæ, Cyllindrococcidæ, Eriococcidæ, Kermesidæ)
- Suborder **Coleorrhyncha** (Peloriididæ, Pleidæ)
- Order **HEMIPTERA**
- Suborder **Gymnocerata**
- SCUTELLEROIDEA (Corimelænidæ, Plataspididæ, Cydnidæ, Scutelleridæ, Pentatomidæ, Podopidæ)
- COREOIDEA (Corizidæ, Coreidæ, Alydidæ)
- GERROIDEA (Gerridæ, Veliidæ)
- ARADOIDEA (Isoderimidæ, Aradidæ, Termatophylidæ, Dysodiidæ, Saldidæ, Thaumastotheriidæ, Mesoveliidæ, Hebridæ, Hydro-metridæ)
- LYGEOIDEA (Lygæidæ, Hyocephalidæ, Neididæ, Colobothristidæ, Pyrrhocoridæ)
- TINGIDOIDEA (Piesmidæ, Tingididæ)
- REDUVIOIDEA (Henicocephalidæ, Phymatidæ, Reduviidæ, Ploiariidæ, Nabidæ, Joppeicidæ)
- POLYCTENOIDEA (Polyctenidæ)
- CIMICOIDEA (Aepophilidæ, Cimicidæ, Velocipedidæ, Anthocoridæ, Miridæ, Mierophysidæ, Isometopidæ)
- DIPSOCOROIDEA (Dipsocoridæ, Schizopteridæ)
- HELOTREPHOIDEA (Helotrephidæ)

Suborder **Cryptocerata** (Nerthridæ, Ochteridæ, Naucoridæ, Nepidæ, Belostomatidæ, Notonectidæ, Corixidæ)

Order **ODONATA**

Suborder **Zygoptera**

CENAGRIOIDEA (Hemiphlebiidæ, Protoneuridæ, Cœnagriidæ, Synlestidæ, Megapodagriidæ, Lestidæ, Pseudostigmatidæ)

AGRIOIDEA (Amphipterygidæ, Libellaginidæ, Epallagidæ, Polythoridæ, Agriidæ)

Suborder **Anisozygoptera**

EPIOPHLEBIOIDEA (Epiophlebiidæ)

Suborder **Anisoptera**

ÆSCHNOIDEA (Petaluridæ, Gomphidæ, Cordulegastridæ, Æschnidæ)

LIBELLULOIDEA (Cordulidæ, Libellulidæ)

Order **PLECTOPTERA**

EPHEMEROIDEA (Palingeniidæ, Polymitarcidæ, Ephemeridæ, Potamanthidæ, Prosopistomatidæ)

BAETOIDEA (Baetidæ, Caenidæ, Leptophlebiidæ, Ephemerellidæ, Oligoneuridæ)

SIPHLUROIDEA (Baetiscidæ, Siphuridæ, Ametropodidæ, Heptageniidæ)

Order **PLECOPTERA**

(Perlidæ, Pteronarcidæ, Eustheniidæ, Austroperlidæ, Leptoperlidæ, Capniidæ, Nemouridæ)

Order **MEGALOPTERA**

CORYDALOIDEA (Corydalidæ)

SIALOIDEA (Sialidæ)

Order **RAPHIDIOIDEA** (Raphidiidæ)

Order **NEUROPTERA**

ITHONOIDEA (Ithonidæ)

HEMEROBIOIDEA (Hemerobiidæ, Sympherobiidæ, Dilaridæ, Psychopsidæ, Osmylidæ, Polystæchotidæ, Sisyridæ, Chrysopidæ, Aochrysidæ, Berothidæ, Trichomatidæ, Mantispidæ)

NEMOPTEROIDEA (Nemopteridæ)

MYRMELEONTOIDEA (Myiodaetylidæ, Nymphidæ, Myrmeleonidæ, Stilbopterygidæ, Ascalaphidæ)

CONIOPTERYGOIDEA (Coniopterygidæ)

Order **MECOPTERA**

Suborder **Protomecoptera** (Notiothaumidæ, Meropidæ)

Suborder **Eumecoptera** (Panorpidæ, Boreidæ, Bittacidæ)

Order **TRICHOPTERA**

Suborder **Æquipalpia**

RHYACOPHILOIDEA (Rhyacophilidæ, Philopotamidæ, Polycen-

tropodidae, Hydropsychidae, Psychomyiidae, Calamoceratidae,
Odontoceridae, Leptoceridae, Molannidae)

HYDROPTILOIDEA (Hydroptilidae)

Suborder **Inæquipalpia**

PHRYGANOIDEA (Phryganeidae, Limnephilidae)

SERICOSTOMATOIDEA (Sericostomatidae)

Order **LEPIDOPTERA**

Suborder **Jugatae**

MICROPTERYGOIDEA (Micropterygidae, Eriocraniidae, Mnesarchaeidae)

HEPIALOIDEA (Hepialidae, Prototheoridae, Anomosetidae, Pakesetidae)

Suborder **Frenatae**

COSSOIDEA (Zeuzeridae, Cossidae, Argyrotypidae, Metarbelidae,
Hypoptidae, Ratardidae)

CASTNIOIDEA (Castniidae, Tascinidae)

PSYCHOIDEA (Psychidae, Takeporiidae, Heterogynidae, Zygaenidae, Charidae, Himantopteridae, Pyromorphidae, Eucelidae, Megalopygidae, Dalceridae, Chrysopolomidae, Mimalionidae)

TORTRICOIDEA (Olethreutidae, Tortricidae, Phalonidae, Carposinidae)

PTEROPHOROIDEA (Pterophoridae, Orneodidae, Agdistidae, Oxychirotidae)

PYRALIDOIDEA (Pyralididae, Tineodidae, Hyblaeidae)

URANIOIDEA (Epiplemidae, Uraniidae, Lonomiidae, Epicopeiidae)

BOMBYCOIDEA (Lasiocampidae, Bombycidae, Lemoniidae, Citheroniidae, Saturniidae, Eupterotidae, Brahmaeidae, Oxytenidae, Cereophanidae)

GEOMETROIDEA (Enochromatidae, Boarmidae, Geometridae, Sterrhidae, Larentiidae, Hemitheidae, Acidaliidae, Brepidae)

SPHINGOIDEA (Sphingidae)

TINEOIDEA (Adelidae, Incurvariidae, Nepticulidae, Ashinagidae, Amphitheridae, Agonoxenidae, Acetolophidae, Setomorphidae, Tineidae, Amydriidae, Tischeriidae, Lyonetiidae, Opotegidae, Oenophilidae, Prodoxidae, Epipyropidae, Coleophoridae, Momphidae, Elachistidae, Phyllocnistidae, Heliozelidae, Douglasiidae, Cecophoridae, Ethmidae, Xyloryctidae, Stenomidae, Gelechiidae, Metachandidae, Epimarptidae, Blastobasidae, Hyposmocomidae, Cosmopterygidae, Scythrididae, Epermeniidae, Argyresthesiidae, Chlidanotidae, Yponomeutidae, Cecidosidae, Ridiashchinidae, Plutellidae, Cyclotornidae, Anomologidae, Glyphipterygidae, Heliodinidae, Copromorphidae, Ageriidae)

NOCTUOIDEA (Endromididae, Anthelidae, Drepanidae, Thyatiridae, Hypsidae, Lymantriidae, Noctuidae, Lithosiidae, Plusiidae, Nolidae, Hylophilidae, Coeytiidae, Aretiidae, Euchromiidae,

Agaristidæ, Pericopidæ, Apoprogenidæ, Sematuridæ, Cymatophoridæ, Callidulidæ, Pterothysanidæ)

Suborder **Rhopalocera**

HESPERIOIDEA (Euschemonidæ, Megathymidæ, Hesperiidæ)

PAPILIONOIDEA (Asciidæ, Papilionidæ, Parnassiidæ, Danaidæ, Eueididæ, Ithomiidæ, Satyridæ, Brassolidæ, Morphoidæ, Nymphalidæ, Libytheidæ, Riodinidæ, Lycænidæ)

Order **DIPTERA**

Suborder **Nematocera**

TIPULOIDEA (Trichoceratidæ, Tipulidæ, Limoniidæ)

PSYCHODOIDEA (Psychodidæ, Tanyderidæ, Ptychopteridæ)

BLEPHAROCERATOIDEA (Blepharoceratidæ, Deuterophlebiidæ)

CHIRONOMOIDEA (Chironomidæ, Ceratopogonidæ, Thaumaleidæ, Simuliidæ)

CULICOIDEA (Culicidæ, Dixidæ)

ANISOPODOIDEA (Anisopodidæ, Mycetobiidæ, Pachyneuridæ)

BIBIONOIDEA (Hesperinidæ, Bibionidæ, Scatopsidæ)

MYCETOPHILOIDEA (Mycetophilidæ, Sciophilidæ, Bolitophilidæ, Ditomyiidæ, Ceroplatidæ, Macroceratidæ, Diadocidiidæ, Sciaridæ, Cecidomyiidæ)

Suborder **Brachycera**

Division **ORTHORRHAPHA**

STRATIOMYIOIDEA (Stratiomyiidæ, Pantophthalmidæ, Chiromyzidæ, Xylomyiidæ)

TABANOIDEA (Rhagionidæ, Xylophagidæ, Cœnomyiidæ, Tabanidæ)

THEREVOIDEA (Therevidæ, Scenopinidæ, Nemestrinidæ, Acroceratidæ)

ASILOIDEA (Bombyliidæ, Asilidæ, Apioceratidæ, Mydaidæ)

EMPIDOIDEA (Empididæ, Dolichopodidæ)

Division **CYCLORRHAPHA**

Series **ASCHIZA**

LONCHOPTEROIDEA (Lonchopteridæ)

PHOROIDEA (Phoridæ, Termitoxeniidæ, Thaumatoxenidæ, Braulidæ)

PLATYPEZOIDEA (Platypezidæ, Sciadoceratidæ)

SYRPHOIDEA (Pipunculidæ, Syrphidæ)

Series **SCHIZOPHORA**

Section **MYODARIA**

MUSCOIDEA THECOSTOMATA (Tachinidæ, Dexiidæ, Phasiidæ, Rhinophoridæ, Sarcophagidæ, Calliphoridæ; Muscidæ, Glosinidæ, Anthomyiidæ, Cordyluridæ, Ectridæ)

MUSCOIDEA HAPLOSTOMATA (Gastrophilidæ, Ctenostylidæ, Conopidæ, Pyrgotidæ, Phytalmiidæ, Platystomatidæ, Pterocallidæ, Ortalidæ, Ulidiidæ, Richardiidæ, Rhopalomeridæ,

Rhinotoridæ, Trypetidæ, Tachiniscidæ, Lonchæidæ, Pallopteridæ, Tanypezidæ, Nothybidæ, Micropezidæ, Neriidæ, Sepsidæ, Piophilidæ, Thyreophoridae, Megamerinidæ, Diopsidæ, Clusiidæ, Tetanoceratidæ, Dryomyzidæ, Neottiophilidæ, Lauxaniidæ, Celyphidæ, Periscelidæ, Cœlopidæ, Helomyzidæ, Trichoscelidæ, Chyromyiidæ, Psilidæ, Anthomyzidæ, Opomyzidæ, Ochthiphilidæ, Tethinidæ, Agriomyzidæ, Odiniidæ, Carnidæ, Milichiidæ, Cryptochætidæ, Drosophilidæ, Diastatidæ, Astiidæ, Aulacogastridæ, Canaceidæ, Ephyruidæ, Oscinidæ, Borboridæ, Leptoceratidæ)

Section PUIPIPARA

HIPPOBOSCOIDEA (Hippoboscidæ, Streblidæ, Nycteribiidæ)

Order **SIPHONAPTERA**

Suborder **Fractocipita** (Ichnopsyllidæ, Hystrihopsyllidæ, Macro-
psyllidæ)

Suborder **Integricipita** (Pulicidæ, Ctenophthalmidæ, Dolichopsyl-
lidæ, Uropsyllidæ, Hectopsyllidæ, Tungidæ)

Order **COLEOPTERA**

Suborder **Adephaga**

CARABOIDEA (Cicindelidæ, Carabidæ, Pseudomorphidæ, Omo-
phronidæ, Amphizoidæ, Hygrobiidæ, Haliplidæ, Dytiscidæ)

GYRINOIDEA (Gyrinidæ)

PAUSSOIDEA (Paussidæ)

CUPOIDEA (Cupidæ)

RHYSODOIDEA (Rhysodidæ, Jacobsoniidæ)

Suborder **Polyphaga**

HYDROPHILOIDEA (Hydrophilidæ, Hydroscephidæ)

STAPHYLINOIDEA (Silphidæ, Thorictidæ, Sphæritidæ, Leptinidæ,
Clambidæ, Scaphidiidæ, Seydmænidæ, Brathinidæ, Staphy-
linidæ, Platypsyllidæ, Pselaphidæ, Clavigeridæ)

CUCUJOIDEA (Cucujidæ, Parandridæ, Helotidæ, Passandridæ,
Silvanidæ)

CANTHAROIDEA (Lampyridæ, Cantharidæ, Lycidæ, Drilidæ, Ly-
mexylidæ, Micromalthidæ, Atractoceridæ, Telegeusidæ, Dasyt-
idæ, Malachiidæ, Cleridæ, Corynetidæ)

MORDELLOIDEA (Cephaloïdæ, Edemeridæ, Mordellidæ, Rhipi-
phoridæ, Meloïdæ, Eurystethidæ, Pythidæ, Pyrochroidæ,
Pedilidæ, Anthicidæ, Euglenidæ)

ELATEROIDEA (Cerophytidæ, Cebriionidæ, Plastoceridæ, Rhipi-
ceratidæ, Elateridæ, Melasidæ, Throscidæ, Buprestidæ)

DRYPOIDEA (Psephenidæ, Dryopidæ, Helmīdæ, Heteroceridæ,
Georyssidæ)

DASCYLLOIDEA (Dascyllidæ, Helodidæ, Chelonariidæ, Dermes-
tidæ, Byturidæ, Byrrhidæ, Nosodendridæ, Ptinidæ, Ectreph-
idæ, Gnostidæ, Eucinetidæ)

HISTEROIDEA (Histeridæ, Niponiidæ, Synteliidæ)

COLYDIOIDEA (Colydiidæ, Murmidiidæ, Ostomatidæ, Monotomidæ, Cryptophagidæ, Nitidulidæ, Brachypteridæ, Rhizophagidæ, Ciidæ, Mycetophagidæ, Erotylidæ, Languriidæ, Catopochrotidæ, Phalaeridæ, Lyetidæ, Anobiidæ, Bostrychidæ, Lathridiidæ, Monotomidæ, Derodontidæ, Endomychidæ, Mycetæidæ, Coccinellidæ, Orthoperidæ, Phænocephalidæ, Sphæriidæ, Ptiliidæ, Hydroscaphidæ, Discolomidæ, Cyathoceridæ)

TENEBRIONOIDEA (Tenebrionidæ, Cossyphodidæ, Cistelidæ, Petriidæ, Lagriidæ, Elacatidæ, Nilionidæ, Sphindidæ, Melandryidæ, Scaptiidæ, Monommatidæ, Trictenotomidæ)

CERAMBYCOIDEA (Prionidæ, Lamiidæ, Cerambycidæ, Donaciidæ, Megascelidæ, Sagridæ, Crioceridæ, Cryptocephalidæ, Chlamydidæ, Megalopodidæ, Clytridæ, Chrysomelidæ, Lamprosomatidæ, Eumolpidæ, Galerucidæ, Halticidæ, Hispidæ, Cassidæ, Mylabridæ)

CURCULIONOIDEA (Brentidæ, Cyladidæ, Rhinomaceridæ, Curculionidæ, Platypodidæ, Chapuisiidæ, Scolytidæ, Scolytoplatypodidæ, Ipidæ, Anthribidæ, Aglycideridæ, Proterhinidæ)

SCARABÆOIDEA (Passalidæ, Lucanidæ, Sinodendridæ, Trogidæ, Scarabæidæ, Geotrupidæ, Pleocomidæ, Glaphyridæ, Orphinidæ, Ochodæidæ, Hybosoridæ, Aphodiidæ, Ægialiidæ, Melolonthidæ, Euchiridæ, Rutelidæ, Pachypodidæ, Dynastidæ, Phænomeridæ, Cetoniidæ, Trichiidæ)

Order **STREPSIPTERA**

MENGEOIDEA (Mengeidæ, Mengenillidæ)

STICHOTREMATOIDEA (Stichotrematidæ)

XENOIDEA (Callipharixenidæ, Myrmecolacidæ, Stylopidæ, Hylethridæ, Xenidæ)

HALICTOPHAGOIDEA (Diozoceratidæ, Halictophagidæ)

ELENCHOIDEA (Elenchidæ)

Order **HYMENOPTERA**

Suborder **Chalastogastra**

PAMPHILIOIDEA (Pamphiliidæ, Nyelidæ)

TENTHREDINOIDEA (Megalodontidæ, Cimbicidæ, Pergidæ, Argidæ, Blasticotomidæ, Tenthredinidæ, Diprionidæ)

SIRICOIDEA (Xiphydriidæ, Cephidæ, Siricidæ)

ORYSSOIDEA (Oryssidæ)

Suborder **Clistogastra**

Division **TEREBRANTIA**

ICHNEUMONOIDEA (Megalyridæ, Stephanidæ, Aulacidæ, Gasteruptionidæ, Evaniidæ, Ichneumonidæ, Braconidæ, Agriotypidæ, Alysoidæ, Trigonolidæ)

CHALCIDOIDEA (Callimomidæ, Agaontidæ, Leucospididæ, Or-

myridæ, Eurytomidæ, Perilampidæ, Eucharididæ, Cleonymidæ, Encyrtidæ, Pteromalidæ, Miscogastridæ, Elasmidæ, Lep-
tofenidæ, Eulophidæ, Trichogrammatidæ, Mymaridæ)

SERPHOIDEA (Pelecimidæ, Monomachidæ, Heloridæ, Roproniidæ,
Vanhorniidæ, Serphidæ, Belytidæ, Diapriidæ, Scelionidæ, Cal-
liceratidæ, Platygastriidæ)

CYNIPOIDEA (Ibaliidæ, Cynipidæ, Figitidæ)

Division ACULEATA

BETHYLOIDEA (Rhopalosomatidæ, Bethylidæ, Dryinidæ, Embo-
lemidæ, Sclerogibbidæ)

CHRYSIDOIDEA (Cleptidæ, Chrysididæ, Alienidæ)

SCOLIOIDEA (Sapygidæ, Plumariidæ, Scoliidæ, Tiphidæ, Antho-
boscidæ, Sierolomorphidæ, Thynnidæ, Methocidæ, Myrmos-
idæ, Mutillidæ, Apterogynidæ)

FORMICOIDEA (Formicidæ)

VESPOIDEA (Vespidæ)

PSAMMOCHAROIDEA (Psammocharidæ)

SPHECOIDEA (Ampulicidæ, Sphecidæ, Mellinidæ, Gorytidæ, Nys-
sonidæ, Trypoxylidæ, Stizidæ, Dimorphidæ, Bembicidæ, Lar-
ridæ, Miscophidæ, Philanthidæ, Cerceridæ, Alysonidæ, Pem-
phredonidæ, Crabronidæ, Oxybelidæ)

APOIDEA (Colletidæ, Prosopididæ, Andrenidæ, Megachilidæ,
Panurgidæ, Podaliriidæ, Bombidæ, Euglossidæ, Xylocopidæ,
Ceratinidæ, Stelididæ, Chrysanthedidæ, Nomadidæ, Melec-
tidæ, Apidæ)

KEY TO THE CLASSES OF ARTHROPODA

1. Antennæ absent; often four or five pairs of legs, sometimes more very rarely less. 2
One or two pairs of antennæ present; legs variable, often three or many pairs. 9
2. Marine animals, occasionally living near the tidal zone. 3
Terrestrial, rarely aquatic species living in fresh water; never living in the ocean below the tidal zone. 4
3. Respiratory organs well developed, consisting of blood gills; four anterior pairs of legs chelate at tip; large animals, the body covered by a convex carapace. King crabs, Horseshoe crabs.

XIPHOSŪRA

Respiratory organs absent or vestigial; none of the legs chelate at tip; body small, with extremely long legs. . . . **PYCNOGÓNIDA**

4. Four pairs of legs in the adult, sometimes with another more anterior pair of appendages (pedipalpi) resembling walking legs. 5
Three pairs of legs or less. 6
5. With a well developed respiratory system composed of book lungs or of tubular tracheæ opening by spiracles, or of both in the same animal; reproductive organs opening near the base of the abdomen below; integument usually heavily chitinized at least on part of the body. Spiders, Scorpions, Mites, Ticks, etc.

ARÁCHNIDA (Page 535)

Without any special respiratory organs, reproductive organs opening into the alimentary canal; very small or microscopic animals with weakly chitinized integument, living in damp places or aquatic. Water bears, Bear animalcules.

TARDIGRADA (Page 581)

6. With three pairs of legs, or with only two pairs, in the latter case the body is vermiform and shows many minute transverse wrinkles or annulations; small or minute animals. 7
Without legs in the adult which is vermiform and shows many minute transverse wrinkles or annulations, or with two pairs in the embryo or young larva which is short and not thus annulate; internal parasites of vertebrates (see couplet 5). (Order Pentastomida). **ARÁCHNIDA**, part. (Page 535)
7. Three pairs of legs. 8
Two pairs of legs; body long, tapering, the integument with

minute transverse rings or wrinkles; living in plant or animal tissues. Some Acarina (see couplet 5).

ARÁCHNIDA, part. (Page 535)

8. Body elongate; abdomen consisting of eleven segments, its basal three segments each bearing a pair of vestigial legs. (Order Protura. (If internal parasites, *cf.* Strepsiptera, p. 467).

INSÉCTA, part. (Page 28)

Body short, rounded or oval; abdomen not segmented and without appendages below. The young of some Acarina.

ARÁCHNIDA, part. (Page 535)

9. Only one pair of antennæ. 10
Two pairs of antennæ; five or more pairs of legs; aquatic (very rarely terrestrial) animals living in the sea or in fresh water, provided with true gills, except in some parasitic forms.

CRUSTÁCEA (Page 534)

10. With three pairs of legs in the adult, and usually with wings; legs reduced in size and structure or often completely absent in the larva. **INSÉCTA** (Page 28)

More than three pairs of legs; no wings; body usually very elongate. 11

11. Legs of the first three segments behind the head similar, composed of distinct joints, but of a different type from the more posterior pairs which are not clearly jointed. Larvæ of some insects.

INSÉCTA, part. (Page 28)

Legs essentially similar, at most only the first pair strikingly different from the more posterior ones. 12

12. Legs composed of distinct, heavily chitinized segments which are articulated by sharply differentiated joints; integument usually heavily chitinized. 13

Legs fleshy with numerous annulations, but without any clearly articulated joints; long cylindrical, soft-bodied animals. Tropical. **ONYCHÓPHORA** (Page 532)

13. Not more than one pair of legs on any segment of the body. . . . 14
Two pairs of legs on some, usually on most of the segments of the body (as indicated by the tergites); body usually more or less cylindrical. **DIPLÓPODA** (Page 585)

14. Antennæ simple, not branched. 15
Antennæ branched apically, terminating in three multiarticulate setiform appendages; nine pairs of legs; minute animals without respiratory organs. **PAURÓPODA** (Page 583)

15. Legs terminating in a single tarsal claw; first pair of legs modified

to form jaw-like poison fangs; at least nineteen body segments and fifteen or more pairs of legs in the adult. Centipedes.

CHILÓPODA (Page 599)

Legs each bearing two tarsal claws; first pair of legs more or less reduced in size, not jaw-like and without poison gland; 15 to 22 body segments and twelve pairs of legs.

SÏMPHYLA (Page 603)

CLASS INSÉCTA

(*HEXÁPODA*)

Small or moderate-sized, frequently very small or minute, never very large, Arthropoda. Body of adult and sometimes also of the immature stages more or less clearly divided into three groups of segments, head, thorax and abdomen; those forming the head fused into a single piece. Three thoracic segments, each bearing a pair of legs; the first segment often much more freely articulated than the others; second and third each usually bearing a pair of wings, sometimes absent on the third or entirely wanting. Abdomen composed of eleven segments or less, frequently six to eight, often terminated by a pair of cerci. One pair of antennæ almost always present; three pairs of mouthparts; a pair of mandibles fitted for chewing or piercing, and two pairs of maxillæ, the latter usually bearing a jointed palpus and the first pair usually biramose. Compound eyes and three simple ocelli usually present. Legs almost always terminating in claws, usually nine- or eight-jointed, occasionally less. Wings usually supplied with a series of branched veins or chitinous thickenings, fore pair often thicker than the hind ones. Respiration by branched, tubular tracheæ opening by segmentally arranged pairs of spiracles. Development direct in the primitive forms or with a metamorphosis often involving great changes in form and habits. Younger stages without functional wings; in the forms undergoing metamorphosis with the legs and antennæ much reduced and the body grub-like, caterpillar-like, or vermiform. Insects.

KEY TO THE ORDERS OF INSECTA

1. Wings developed. 2
Wingless, or with vestigial wings. 32
2. The wings of the mesothorax (the fore wings) horny, leathery or parchment-like, at least at the base; differing materially in texture from the membranous hind wings which exceptionally

- may be absent. Prothorax large and not fused with the mesothorax (except in the rare Strepsiptera, which have minute fore wings).....3
- The mesothoracic wings membranous.....12
3. Mesothoracic wings (called tegmina or hemelytra) containing veins, or at least the metathoracic wings not folded crossways when hidden under the upper wings.....4
- Mesothoracic wings (called elytra) veinless, of uniform, horny consistency, the metathoracic wings, when present, folded crossways as well as lengthwise when at rest and hidden beneath the elytra; mouth mandibulate.....11
4. Mouthparts forming a jointed beak, fitted for piercing and sucking.....5
- Mouthparts with mandibles fitted for chewing and moving laterally.....6
5. Head usually horizontal and with the beak arising from the under part so as to project downwards, the gula well developed; mesothoracic wings usually leathery at the base and abruptly membranous on the apical portion, the membranous parts usually overlapping one another and lying flat over the abdomen when at rest. True bugs.....**HEMÍPTERA** (Page 140)
- Head usually vertical and with the beak arising from the back part so as to project backward between the front legs; gula absent, or represented by a small membrane.
- HOMÓPTERA** (Page 106)
6. Hind wings not folded, similar to the fore wings; social species, living in colonies. Termites.....**ISÓPTERA** (Page 93)
- Hind wings folding, fan-like, broader than the fore wings.....7
7. Usually rather large or moderately large species; antennæ usually lengthened and thread-like; prothorax large and free from the mesothorax; cerci present; fore wings rarely minute, usually long.....8
- Very small active species; antennæ short, with few joints, at least one joint bearing a long lateral process; no cerci; fore wings minute; prothorax small. Rare, short-lived insects, parasites of other insects, usually wasps and bees.
- Males of **STREPSÍPTERA** (Page 467)
8. Hind femora not larger than the fore femora; mute species; body more or less flattened with the wings superposed when at rest; tergites and sternites subequal.....9
- Hind femora almost always much larger than the fore femora,

jumping species, if not (Gryllotalpidæ) the front legs broadened for burrowing; species usually capable of chirping or making a creaking noise; body more or less cylindrical, the wings held sloping against the sides of the body when at rest; tergites usually larger than the sternites. Grasshoppers, Katydid, Crickets.

ORTHÓPTERA (Page 48)

9. Body elongate; head free, not concealed from above by the prothorax; deliberate movers. 10

Body oval, much flattened; head nearly concealed beneath the oval pronotum; legs similar and fitted for rapid running, the coxæ large. Roaches. **BLATTARIÆ** (Page 77)

10. Prothorax much longer than the mesothorax; front legs almost always heavily spined, formed for seizing prey; cerci usually with several joints. Mantids, Leaf insects.

MANTODEA (Page 83)

Prothorax short; legs similar, formed for walking; cerci one-jointed. Stick insects, Walking sticks.

PHASMATODEA (Page 61)

11. Abdomen terminated by movable, almost always heavily chitinized forceps; antennæ long and slender; fore wings short, leaving most of the abdomen uncovered, hind wings nearly circular, delicate, radially folded from near the center; elongate insects. Earwigs. **DERMAPTERA** (Page 65)

Abdomen not terminated by forceps;¹ antennæ of various forms but usually eleven-jointed; fore wings usually completely sheathing the abdomen; generally hard-bodied species. Beetles, Weevils. **COLEÓPTERA** (Page 408)

12. With four wings. 13

With but two wings (the mesothoracic) usually outspread when at rest. 30

13. Wings long, very narrow, the margins fringed with long hairs, almost veinless; tarsi one- or two-jointed, with swollen tip; mouthparts asymmetrical, without biting mandibles, fitted for lacerating and sucking plant tissues; no cerci; minute species. Thrips. **THYSANÓPTERA** (Page 72)

Wings broader and most often supplied with veins, if rarely somewhat linear the tarsi have more than two joints and the last tarsal joint is not swollen. 14

14. Hind wings with the anal area folded in plaits, fan-like, in repose,

¹ If very rarely (one African genus) with apical forceps-like appendages, the wings are not as in Dermaptera.

- larger than the fore wings; antennæ prominent; veins usually numerous; larvæ aquatic. 15
- Hind wings not folded, not larger than the fore wings, the anal area small and not separated. 17
15. Tarsi five-jointed; cerci not pronounced. 16
- Tarsi three-jointed; body rather flattened, with jointed cerci; wings at rest overlapping the abdomen, prothorax large, free; species of moderate to large size. Stone-flies.
- PLECÓPTERA** (Page 176)
16. Costal area with few crossveins; wing with the surface hairy; prothorax small; species of small to moderate size. Caddice flies.
- TRICHÓPTERA** (Page 191)
- Costal area with many crossveins; prothorax rather large; species of moderate to large size. **MEGALÓPTERA** (Page 179)
17. Antennæ short and inconspicuous; wings netveined with numerous crossveins; nymphs aquatic. (SUBULICÓRNA) 18
- Antennæ larger, distinct, if rarely small the crossveins are few; larvæ almost always terrestrial. 19
18. Hind wings much smaller than the fore wings; abdomen ending in long, thread-like processes; tarsi normally four- or five-jointed; sluggish fliers. May flies. **PLECTÓPTERA** (Page 169)
- Hind wings nearly like the fore wings; no caudal setæ; tarsi three-jointed; vigorous, active fliers, often of large size. Dragon flies, Damsel flies. **ODONÀTA** (Page 159)
19. Head produced into a mandibulate beak (Fig. 354), hind wings not folded; wings usually with color pattern, the crossveins numerous; male genitalia usually greatly swollen, forming a reflexed bulb. Scorpion flies. **MECÓPTERA** (Page 189)
- Head not drawn out as a mandibulate beak; male abdomen not forcipate. 20
20. Mouth mandibulate 21
- Mouth haustellate, the mandibles not formed for chewing; no cerci; crossveins few. 28
21. Tarsi five-jointed, if rarely three- or four-jointed, the hind wings are smaller than the front ones and the wings lie flat over the body; no cerci. 22
- Tarsi two-, three- or four-jointed; veins and crossveins not numerous 25
22. Prothorax small or only moderately long. (In Mantispidæ the prothorax is very long, but the front legs are strongly raptorial). 23

- Prothorax very long and cylindrical, much longer than the head; front legs normal; antennæ with more than eleven joints; crossveins numerous. **RAPHIDIÒDEA** (Page 180)
23. Wings similar, with many veins and crossveins; prothorax more or less free. If the neuration is very rarely reduced (*Coniopteryx*) the wings are powdered. 24
Wings with relatively few angular cells, the costal cell without crossveins; hind wings smaller than the fore pair; prothorax fused with the mesothorax; abdomen frequently constricted at the base and ending in a sting or specialized ovipositor. Ants, Wasps, Bees, etc. **HYMENÓPTERA** (Page 471)
24. Costal cell, at least in the fore wing, almost always with many crossveins. **NEURÓPTERA** (Page 181)
Costal cell without crossveins. **MECÓPTERA** (Page 189)
25. Wings equal in size, or rarely the hind wings larger, held superposed on the top of the abdomen when at rest; media fused with the radial sector for a short distance near the middle of the wing; tarsi three-, four-, or five-jointed 26
Hind wings smaller than the fore wings; wings held at rest folded back against the abdomen; radius and media not fusing; tarsi two- or three-jointed. 27
26. Tarsi apparently four-jointed; cerci usually minute; social species, living in colonies. **ISÓPTERA** (Page 93)
Tarsi three-jointed, the front metatarsi swollen; cerci conspicuous; usually solitary species. **EMBIÒDEA** (Page 91)
27. Cerci absent; tarsi two- or three-jointed; wings remaining attached throughout life; radial sector and media branched, except when fore wings are much thickened. **CORRODÉNTIA** (Page 96)
Cerci present; tarsi two-jointed; wings deciduous at maturity, the neuration greatly reduced; radial sector and media simple, unbranched. **ZORÁPTERA** (Page 100)
28. Wings not covered with scales, not outspread when at rest; prothorax large; antennæ with few joints; mouthparts forming a jointed piercing beak. 29
Wings and body covered with colored scales which form a definite pattern on the wings; antennæ many-jointed; mouthparts when present forming a coiled tongue. Moths and Butterflies. **LEPIDÓPTERA** (Page 198)
29. Beak arising from the back of the head. **HOMÓPTERA** (Page 106)

Beak arising from the front part of the head.

HEMÍPTERA (Page 140)

30. Mouth not functional; abdomen furnished with a pair of caudal filaments 31
Mouthparts forming a proboscis, only exceptionally vestigial; abdomen without caudal filaments; hind wings replaced by knobbed halteres. Flies, Mosquitoes, Midges.

DÍPTERA (Page 264)

31. No halteres; antennæ inconspicuous; crossveins abundant. A few rare May flies. **PLECTÓPTERA** (Page 169)
Hind wings represented by minute hook-like halteres; antennæ evident; neuriation reduced to a forked vein; crossveins lacking; minute delicate insects. Males of Scale insects.

HOMÓPTERA (Page 106)

32. Body more or less insect-like, *i.e.* with more or less distinct head, thorax and abdomen, and jointed legs, and capable of locomotion. 33
Without distinct body parts, or without jointed legs, or incapable of locomotion. 75

33. Terrestrial, breathing through spiracles; rarely without special respiratory organs. 34
Living in the water; usually gill-breathing, larval forms. 61
Parasites on warm-blooded animals 69

34. Mouthparts vestigial, retracted in the head and scarcely or not at all visible; underside of the abdomen with styles or other appendages; very delicate small or minute insects. (**APTERYGÓTA**). 35

Mouthparts mandibulate, formed for chewing (if body is covered with scales, see *Thysanura*). 38

Mouthparts haustellate, formed for sucking. 57

35. Abdomen consisting of ten to twelve segments, no ventral sucker at its base, no terminal springing apparatus. 36

Abdomen consisting of six segments or less, with a forked sucker at base below and usually with a springing apparatus (*furcula*) near the tip beneath; cerci absent.

COLLÉMBOLA (Page 44)

36. Basal three segments of the abdomen with ventral styles; antennæ absent; no cerci, but a short anal tube present; head pear-shaped; prothorax short; abdomen with twelve segments; minute, cylindrical species. (Class *MIRIENTÓMATÁ*).

PROTŪRA (Page 40)

- Ventral styles occurring to the seventh segment; antennæ thread-like; cerci present; prothorax not short. 37
37. Body never scaly; mouthparts concealed except for the palpi; apex of the abdomen without a median process. 37
- ENTÓTROPHI** (Page 43)
- Body usually covered with minute scales; tips of the mouthparts visible; abdomen with a median cerciform appendage. 41
- THYSANŪRA** (Page 41)
38. Underside of abdomen entirely without legs. 39
- Abdomen bearing false legs beneath which differ from those of the thorax; body caterpillar-like, cylindrical, the thorax and abdomen not distinctly separated; larval forms. 55
39. Antennæ long and distinct. 40
- Antennæ short, not pronounced; larval forms. 53
40. Abdomen terminated by strong movable forceps; prothorax free. Earwigs. **DERMÁPTERA** (Page 65)
- Abdomen not ending in forceps. 41
41. Abdomen not strongly constricted at the base, broadly joined to the thorax. 42
- Abdomen strongly constricted at the base; prothorax fused with the mesothorax. Ants, etc. **HYMENÓPTERA** (Page 471)
42. Head not prolonged into a beak. 43
- Head produced into a mandibulate beak. 43
- MECÓPTERA** (Page 189)
43. Very small (three millimeters), louse-like jumping species; prothorax inconspicuous. Book lice. **CORRODÉNTIA** (Page 96)
- Larger, or at least not louse-like species; prothorax large. 44
44. Hind legs fitted for jumping, the femora enlarged; wing-pads of larvæ when present in inverse position, the metathoracic overlapping the mesothoracic. **ORTHÓPTERA** (Page 48)
- Hind legs not enlarged for jumping; wing-pads, if present, in normal position. 45
45. Prothorax much longer than the mesothorax; front legs fitted for grasping prey **MANTÓDEA** (Page 83)
- Prothorax not greatly lengthened. 46
46. Cerci present; antennæ usually with more than fifteen joints, often many-jointed. 47
- No cerci; body often hard-shelled; antennæ usually with eleven joints **COLEÓPTERA** (Page 408)
47. Cerci with more than three joints. 48
- Cerci short, with one to three joints. 50

48. Body flattened and oval; head inflexed; prothorax oval. Roaches.
BLATTARIÆ (Page 77)
 Body elongate; head nearly horizontal. 49
49. Cerci long; ovipositor chitinized, exerted; tarsi five-jointed.
GRYLLOBLATTODEA (Page 47)
 Cerci short; no ovipositor; tarsi four-jointed.
ISÓPTERA (Page 93)
50. Tarsi five-jointed; body very slender and long. Walking-sticks.
PHASMATODEA (Page 61)
 Tarsi two- to four-jointed; body not linear. 51
51. Front tarsi not enlarged. 52
 Front tarsi with the first joint swollen. . . **EMBIODEA** (Page 91)
52. Tarsi apparently four-jointed; cerci with several joints; antennæ
 with nine to thirty joints. **ISÓPTERA** (Page 93)
 Tarsi two-jointed; cerci one-jointed; antennæ nine-jointed; minute
 species **ZORÁPTERA** (Page 100)
53. Body cylindrical, caterpillar-like . . . **MECÓPTERA** (Page 189)
 Body more or less depressed, not caterpillar-like. 54
54. Mandibles united with the corresponding maxillæ to form sucking
 jaws (Fig. 975). Larvæ of **NEURÓPTERA**
 Mandibles almost always separate from the maxillæ (Figs. 972,
 973, 976, 977, 979, 980, 983, 984, 986, 992).
 Larvæ of **COLEÓPTERA**, **RAPHIDIODEA**, **STREPSÍPTERA**
55. False legs numbering five pairs or less; located on various abdomi-
 nal segments; but not on the second; the false legs (prolegs)
 tipped with many minute hooks. (Figs. 978, 982).
 Larvæ of **LEPIDÓPTERA** (Page 240)
 False legs numbering from six to ten pairs, one pair of which
 occurs on the second abdominal segment; the prolegs not tipped
 with minute hooks. 56
56. Head with a single ocellus on each side. (Figs. 966-971).
 Larvæ of some **HYMENÓPTERA** (Page 408)
 Head with several ocelli on each side. Larvæ of **MECÓPTERA**
57. Body bare or with few scattered hairs, or with waxy coating. . . . 58
 Body densely clothed with hairs or scales; proboscis if present
 coiled under the head. Moths. **LEPIDÓPTERA** (Page 198)
58. Last tarsal joint swollen; mouth consisting of a triangular un-
 jointed beak; minute species. Thrips.
THYSANÓPTERA (Page 72)
 Tarsi not bladder-like at the tip, and with distinct claws. 59
59. Prothorax distinct. 60

- Prothorax small, hidden when viewed from above.
DÍPTERA (Page 264)
60. Beak arising from the front part of the head.
HEMÍPTERA (Page 140)
 Beak arising from the back part of the head.
HOMÓPTERA (Page 106)
61. Mouth mandibulate. 62
 Mouth haustellate, forming a strong pointed inflexed beak.
 Nymphs of **HEMÍPTERA**
62. Mandibles exerted straight forward and united with the corresponding maxillæ to form piercing jaws.
 Larvæ of some **NEURÓPTERA**
 Mandibles normal, moving laterally to function as biting jaws. . 63
63. Body not encased in a shell made of sand, pebbles, leaves, etc. . 64
 Case-bearing forms; tracheal gills usually present. Periwinkles, Caddis-worms. (Fig. 974). Larvæ of **TRICHÓPTERA**
64. Abdomen furnished with external lateral gills or respiratory processes (a few Coleoptera and Trichoptera here also). 65
 Abdomen without external gills. 66
65. Abdomen terminated by two or three long caudal filaments.
 Larvæ of **PLECTÓPTERA**
 Abdomen with short end processes. . Larvæ of **MEGALÓPTERA**
66. Lower lip strong, extensile, and furnished with a pair of opposable hooks. Larvæ of **ODONATA**
 Lower lip not capable of being thrust forward and not hooked. 67
67. Abdomen without false legs. 68
 Abdomen bearing paired false legs on several segments.
 A few larvæ of **LEPIDÓPTERA**
68. The three divisions of the thorax loosely united; antennæ and caudal filaments long and slender. . . Larvæ of **PLECÓPTERA**
 Thoracic divisions not constricted; antennæ and caudal filaments short (also a few Trichoptera here). (See couplet 54).
 Larvæ of **COLEÓPTERA**
69. Body flattened. 70
 Body strongly compressed; mouth formed as a sharp inflexed beak; jumping species. Fleas. **SIPHONÁPTERA** (Page 404)
70. Mandibulate mouthparts formed for chewing. 71
 Haustellate mouthparts formed for piercing and sucking. 73
71. Mouth inferior; cerci long. 72
 Mouth anterior; no cerci; generally elongate-oval insects with

- somewhat triangular head; parasites of birds or mammals.
 Biting lice. **MALLÓPHAGA** (Page 101)
72. Cerci straight, eyes absent; antennæ short; external parasites of rodents. **DIPLOGLOSSATA** (Page 71)
 Cerci strongly bent or angulate at the middle; eyes present; antennæ nearly as long as the body; external parasites of bats.
 Some **DERMÁPTERA** (Page 65)
73. Antennæ exerted, visible, though rather short. 74
 Antennæ inserted in pits, not visible from above.
 Pupiparous **DÍPTERA** (Page 264)
74. Beak unjointed; tarsi formed as a hook for grasping the hairs of the host; permanent parasites. Lice. . **ANOPLŪRA** (Page 104)
 Beak jointed; tarsi not hooked; temporary parasites.
HEMÍPTERA (Page 140)
75. Legless grubs, maggots or borers; locomotion effected by a squirming motion. Larvæ of Strepsiptera, and of some Coleoptera (see couplet 54), Diptera, Lepidoptera and Hymenoptera. (If living in the body of wasps or bees, with the flattened head exposed, compare the females of Strepsiptera).
 Sedentary forms, incapable of locomotion. 76
76. Small degraded forms bearing little superficial resemblance to insects, with a long slender beak, and usually covered with a waxy scale or powder or cottony tufts; living on various plants. Scale insects. **HOMÓPTERA** (Page 106)
 Body quiescent, but able to bend from side to side; not capable of feeding, enclosed in a skin which is tightly drawn over all the members, or which leaves the limbs free but folded against the body; sometimes free; sometimes enclosed in a cocoon or in a shell formed from the dried larval skin. 77
77. The skin encasing the legs, wings, etc., holding the members tightly against the body; prothorax small; a proboscis showing. 78
 Legs, wings, etc., more or less free from the body; biting mouthparts showing. 79
78. Proboscis long; four wing cases; sometimes in a cocoon. (Figs. 990, 996) Pupæ of **LEPIDÓPTERA**
 Proboscis short; two wing cases. (Figs. 991, 997).
 Pupæ of **DÍPTERA** (Page 368)
79. Prothorax small, fused into one piece with the mesothorax; sometimes enclosed in a loose cocoon. Pupæ of **HYMENÓPTERA**
 Prothorax larger and not closely fused with the mesothorax. . . . 80

80. Wing cases with few or no veins. (Fig. 994).

Pupæ of **COLEÓPTERA**

Wing cases with a number of veins. (Fig. 993).

Pupæ of **NEUROPTEROID ORDERS**

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ORDER PROTÛRA (MIRIENTÓMATA)

Minute, slender, delicate, wingless, terrestrial, colorless or yellowish, blind species. Body bare; head pear-shaped, eyes and ocelli both absent; antennæ absent or reduced to a tubercle; abdomen comprising eleven segments, the last three very short, the basal three segments furnished with styles, no cerci; mouthparts formed for sucking, but retracted within the head, the mandibles long and styliform; legs short, tarsi one-jointed, with a single claw. Younger stages with only nine abdominal segments.

- Two pairs of spiracles present, one pair on the mesothorax the other on the metathorax; second and third pairs of abdominal appendages two-jointed. (**Eoséntomon**, **Protápteron**, wide-spr.) **EOSENTÓMIDÆ**
- Spiracles absent; no tracheal system; second and third pairs of abdominal appendages one-jointed. (**Aceréntomon** (Fig. 4), **Aceréntulus** (Fig. 12), widespr.) **ACERENTÓMIDÆ**

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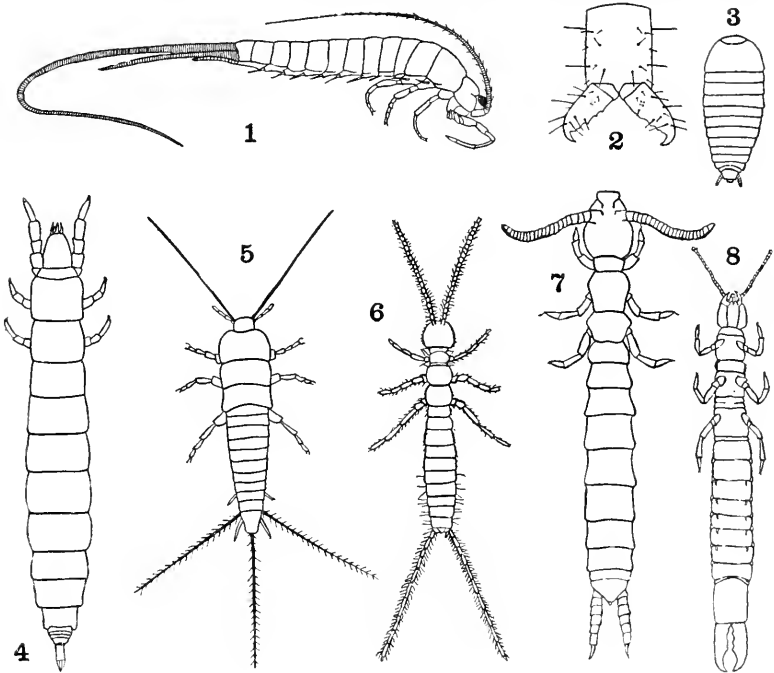
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ORDER THYSANŪRA

(*ECTÓTROPHI*, *ECTÓGNATHA*)

Moderate-sized or small, wingless, terrestrial insects of active habits. Body tapering behind, generally clothed with scales. Antennæ long,



Figs. 1-8. Protura, Thysanura, Entotrophi

1. *Nesomachilis* (Tillyard) Machilidæ.
2. *Parajapyx*, apex of abdomen (Silvestri) Japygidæ.
3. *Gastrotheus* (Silvestri) Lepismatidæ.
4. *Acerentomon* (Silvestri) Acerentomidæ.
5. *Lepisma* (Butler) Lepismatidæ.
6. *Campodea* (Maxwell-Lefroy) Campodeidæ.
7. *Anajapyx* (Silvestri) Projapygidæ.
8. *Japyx*, from below (Berlese) Japygidæ.

slender, tapering, many-jointed. Head closely articulated with the thorax; compound eyes present, large, reduced, or absent. Mouthparts external, their tips projecting from a mouth cavity; mandibles large, toothed; maxillæ long. Thorax composed of three similar, freely articulated segments. Legs similar, the coxæ large; tarsi two- or three-jointed, with two or three claws. Abdomen composed of eleven segments, bearing at tip a pair of long, filiform, many-jointed cerci and a similar long median cerciform appendage; some ventral segments, usually the second to seventh, each with a pair of styles and generally also with a median sac; eighth and ninth ventral segments of female with paired, sometimes jointed appendages. No metamorphosis. Bristle tails. (Figs. 1, 3, 5, 9 and 10).

Eyes large, composed of very many minute facets, extending over the front and usually touching above on the vertex; maxillary palpi very long, seven-jointed; eleventh tergite not covered by tenth; four posterior coxæ with a style or hooked process. Body strongly convex above. A cosmopolitan family more abundant in the tropics. (**Máchilis**, **Petròbius**, **Machilòides**, **Machilinus**; **Dílta**). (Superfamily MACHILÒIDEA).

MACHÍLIDÆ

Eyes small or wanting, when present composed of a few large facets, set on the sides of the head and not extending over the front; maxillary palpi five- or six-jointed; eleventh tergite partly covered by the tenth; coxæ without style or process. Body more or less flattened. A widespread group. (**Lepisma**, **Thermòbia**, **Maindrònia**, **Atelûra**, **Nicolètia**). (Superfamily LEPISMATÒIDEA) **LEPISMÁTIDÆ**

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(These are combined since many citations refer to both groups)

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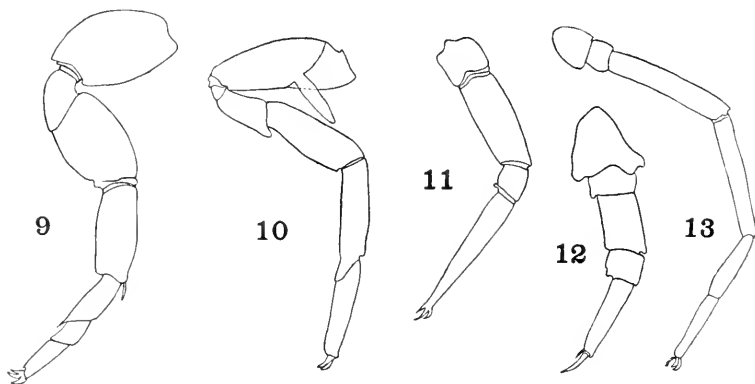
ORDER ENTÓTROPHI

(ENTÓGNATHA, CAMPODEÏDEA, DIPLÛRA)

Small, slender, wingless insects, incapable of springing and of sluggish habits. Body almost always without scaly covering. Head large, freely articulated with the thorax; mouthparts concealed in a cavity within the head. Antennæ long, many-jointed. Eyes absent. Mandibles toothed; maxillæ and labium reduced, their palpi vestigial. Segments of thorax similar, freely articulated. Legs similar; coxæ small; tarsi one-jointed, with two claws. Abdomen consisting of eleven segments, the last segment either more or less covered by the preceding or fused with it; no ventral tube, but some of the ventral segments, usually the second to seventh, provided with ventral styles; apex of abdomen without median process; cerci long and many-jointed, or short and indistinctly jointed; appendages of eighth and ninth segments greatly reduced. No metamorphosis. (Figs. 2, 6, 7, 8 and 13).

1. Cerci composed of a number of distinct joints; eleventh tergite nearly or quite covered by the tenth; anal valves very distinct. 2 Cerci single-jointed, very heavily chitinized, forming a strong forceps; eleventh tergite fused with the tenth; anal valves not distinct. Younger stages with the cerci indistinctly jointed, A cosmopolitan group. (**Jápyx**, **Enalljápyx**, **Heterojápyx**, **Parajápyx**)..... **JAPÝGIDÆ**

2. Cerci long, slender, many-jointed, of approximately the same length as the antennæ, without a gland opening on the last segment. A cosmopolitan group. (**Campodea**, **Hemicampa**, **Haplocampa**, **Plusiocampa**) **CAMPODEIDÆ**
 Cerci much shorter, stout, composed of a few short joints and with the opening of a gland at the tip of the last segment. A wide-spread group. (**Anajápyx**, **Projápyx**) **PROJAPÝGIDÆ**



Figs. 9-13. **Protura, Thysanura, Entotrophi**

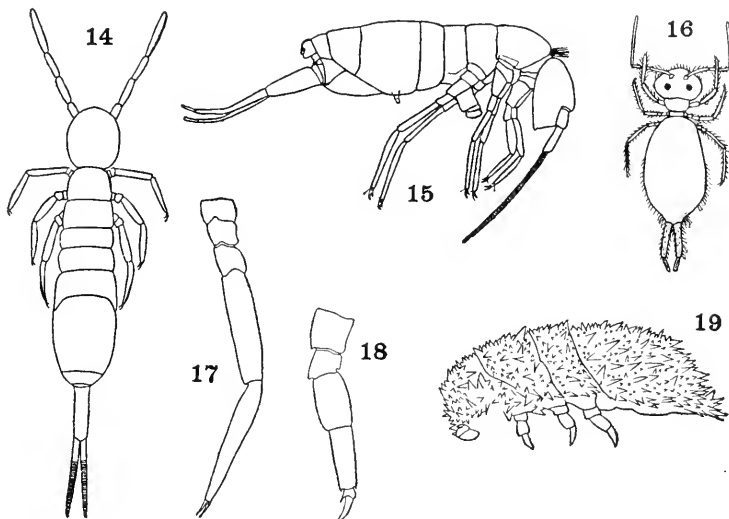
9. **Thermobia**, middle leg. Lepismatidæ.
 10. **Machilis**, hind leg. Machilidæ.
 11. **Hanseniella**, front leg. Scutigelleridæ.
 12. **Acerentulus**, middle leg. Acerentomidæ.
 13. **Campodea**, middle leg. Campodeidæ.

ORDER COLLÉMBOLA

Small or minute, soft-bodied, wingless, springing insects, the body sometimes clothed with scales or hairs. Head freely movable. Antennæ four- to six-jointed. Eyes of a degenerate compound type, composed of a few separated facets; sometimes entirely absent. Mouthparts retracted within the head; mandibles well developed; palpi vestigial. Thorax with the segments fused into a single mass. Legs similar, slender; tarsi one-jointed, with a single claw and a smaller claw-like empodium. Abdomen consisting of six segments; without cerci, and never terminated by caudal filaments or pincers-like appendages; usually with a leaping appendage which is often forked at apex and

arises from the fourth or fifth segment. Ventral tube always present as a simple or bifid process developed under the base of the abdomen. No metamorphosis. Spring tails. (Figs. 14-19).

1. Abdomen consisting of six evident segments or at least with only two of these indistinctly separated; body lengthened, subcylindrical, frequently clothed with scales. (Suborder ARTHROPLÈONA)..... 2



Figs. 14-19. Collembola

14. **Isotoma** (Imms) Entomobryidæ.
15. **Tomocerus** (Folsom) Entomobryidæ.
16. **Sminthurus** (Sharp) Sminthuridæ.
17. **Tomocerus**, hind leg. (Ewing) Entomobryidæ.
18. **Onychiura**, hind leg. (Ewing) Onychiuridæ.
19. **Anoura** (Tillyard) Poduridæ.

Abdomen with the segments fused; divided into two portions; a very large basal one and a small apical one often separated by a constriction; body subglobose, the abdomen little longer than wide; body never with scales. (Suborder SYMPHYPLÈONA)..... 5

2. Head horizontal, the antennæ inserted anteriorly..... 3
- Head vertical, the antennæ inserted at the middle; body without scales; furca large. (**Actalètes**, palæarc.)... **ACTALÉTIDÆ**

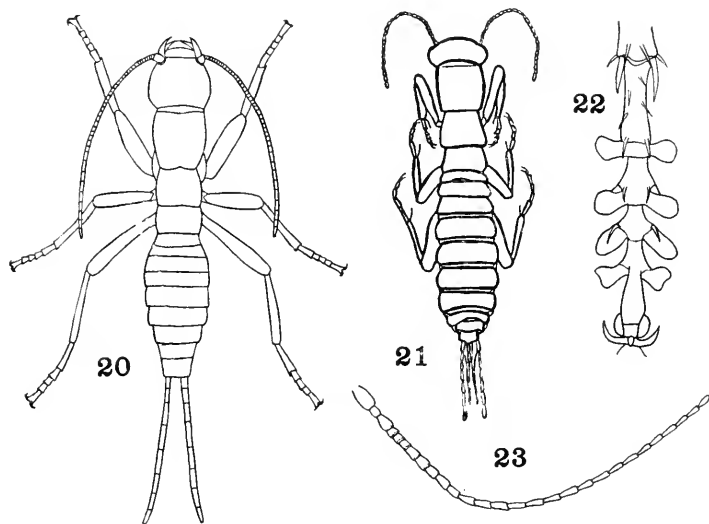
3. Pronotum visible from above; body without scales; furca when present arising from the fourth segment; antennæ short, four-jointed 4
 Pronotum concealed from above; body often with scales; furca when present usually arising from the fifth segment; antennæ with four to six joints. (**Entomòbrya, Orchesélla, Sinélla, Tomócerus, Isótoma, Sira**) **ENTOMOBRÛIDÆ**
4. Front with false ocelli present; eyes absent; furcula usually absent; sluggish species with tuberculate integument. (**Onychiùra** (= *Aphorùra*) holarc.; **Tetrodontóphora**, palæarc.). (**APHORÛRIDÆ**) **ONYCHIÛRIDÆ**
 Front without false ocelli; eyes often present. (**Podùra, Anùrida, Achoreùtes, Xenýlla**) **PODÛRIDÆ**
5. Coxæ long; last joint of antennæ short, not divided into false ring-joints; antennæ not longer than the head, inserted at the middle of the head or below; thorax longer than the abdomen. (**Neelus, Megalothòrax**, holarc.). (**MEGALOTHORÁCIDÆ**).
NEÉLIDÆ
 Coxæ of the usual length; last joint of antennæ long, usually divided into false ring-joints; antennæ much longer than the head; inserted above the middle of the head. (**Sminthùrus, Sminthurinus, Dicýrtoma** (= *Papírius*), **Corynephòria, Bourletiélla**). (Including **CORYNEPHORIDÆ = PAPIRÛIDÆ**) **SMINTHÛRIDÆ**

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ORDER **GRYLLOBLATTODEA***(GRYLLOBLATTODEA, NOTOPTERA)*

Elongate, more or less depressed, wingless insects, measuring about an inch in length. Head rather large, free, horizontal or slightly inclined; eyes small or absent, no ocelli; antennæ long, filiform, with about 30 to 40 joints, inserted at the sides of the front of the head near

Figs. 20-23. **Grylloblattodea**

20. **Ishiana** (Silvestri) Grylloblattidæ.
 21. **Grylloblatta** (Walker) Grylloblattidæ.
 22. **Grylloblatta**, tarsus of male (Walker) Grylloblattidæ.
 23. **Galloisiana**, antenna (Crampton) Grylloblattidæ.

the mandibles; mandibles large and strong. Prothorax quadrate or somewhat longer than wide, not expanded laterally; free and larger than the meso- or metathorax. Legs similar, formed for running, the coxæ close together; tarsi five-jointed, with two claws, those of the adult male with a pair of membranous lobes beneath each joint. Abdomen elongated, tergites more or less equal, transverse, extending down at the sides of the abdomen; cerci long, eight- or nine-jointed; ovipositor exerted, sword-shaped, composed of six paired pieces.

Metamorphosis very slight, the nymphs very much like the adults and apparently of slow growth; terrestrial in all stages. (Figs. 20-23).

A single family. (*Grylloblatta*, Western Canada, California; *Galloisiàna*, *Ishiàna*, Japan) **GRYLLOBLATTIDÆ**

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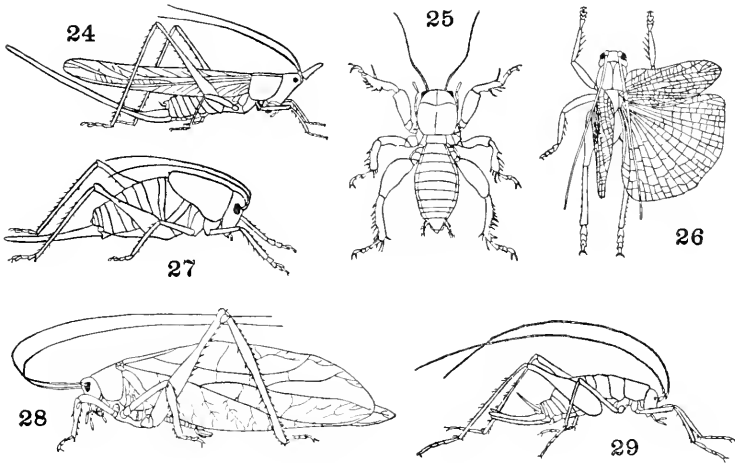
ORDER ORTHÓPTERA

(*ULONÀTA* part; *SALTATÒRIA*)

Small to large, nearly always jumping species, often possessing a device on the wings for making a creaking or chirping sound; hind femora almost always very much stouter basally, or longer, or both, than the middle femora; wings of adults reposing over the abdomen, the fore wings toughened, narrower and thicker than the membranous, plaited hind pair; sometimes the wings vestigial or completely absent; head usually vertical, sometimes conically produced forward; ovipositor almost always free, often long, sword- or needle-shaped; mouth-parts conspicuous, mandibulate; antennæ long and many-jointed or short with few joints; tarsi usually four- or three-jointed; prothorax large, free, often much enlarged; cerci short. Metamorphosis gradual, the young resembling the adults, but with the small wings in a reversed position in the last two nymphal stages, the hind wings then overlapping the fore wings.

1. Antennæ usually long and many-jointed, delicately tapering and exceeding the body in length, rarely very short, with twelve segments or less; auditory organs if present, near the base of the front tibia; ovipositor of female almost always long and well developed; tarsi usually four-jointed. (Suborder TETTI-GONIÓDEA (= *LOCUSTÓDEA*)) 2

Antennæ shorter, with less than 30 joints, filiform, rarely clubbed or serrate, but not delicately tapering; auditory organ if present, near the base of the abdomen; ovipositor of female never elongated; tarsi three-jointed, rarely with the front and middle ones two-jointed. (Suborder ACRIDODEA) 9



Figs. 24-29. Orthoptera

- 24. **Conocephalus** (Blatchley) Tettigoniidæ.
- 25. **Stenopelmatus** (Saussure) Stenopelmatidæ.
- 26. **Gryllacris** (Karny) Gryllacridæ.
- 27. **Anabrus** (Caudell) Tettigoniidæ.
- 28. **Stilpnochlora** (Saussure) Tettigoniidæ.
- 29. **Ceuthophilus** (Blatchley) Stenopelmatidæ.

- 2. Tarsi four-jointed, at least on the four posterior legs; antennæ always very long and tapering; ovipositor usually long and sword-shaped 3
- Tarsi with three joints or less; ovipositor when present, needle-shaped 6
- 3. Tarsi more or less depressed. 4
- Tarsi distinctly compressed; almost always apterous forms, usually dull-colored **STENOPELMÁTIDÆ**

This family comprises five subfamilies, separable as follows:

- a. Front tibiæ with an auditory organ. b
- Front tibiæ without an auditory organ. c

- b. Cerci short; first and second joints of tarsi indistinctly separated; wings large, with a chirping organ. (*Prophalangópsis* (= *Tárraga*), ind.) **PROPHALANGOPSINÆ**
 Cerci long; first and second tarsal joints distinctly separated; usually wingless. (*Anostóstoma*, ethiop., Austr.; *Demácrida*, Austr.; *Magréttia*, ethiop., As.) . . . **ANOSTOSTOMATINÆ**
- c. Hind femora at base more sharply produced below than above; legs rather long and slender. Cave crickets. (*Ceuthóphilus*, Am. (Fig. 29); *Dolichópoda*, palæarc.; *Troglóphilus*, palæarc.; *Rhaphidóphora*, indoaustr.). (*CEUTHOPHILINÆ*).
RHAPHIDOPHORINÆ

Hind femora at base more sharply produced above than below; legs stouter. d

- d. Front coxæ armed in front with a tooth-like projection. (*Mimnérmus*, ethiop.; *Cratomèlus*, neotrop.).

MIMNERMINÆ

Front coxæ simple, unarmed. (Fig. 25.). (*Stenopelmâtus*, Am.).

STENOPELMATINÆ

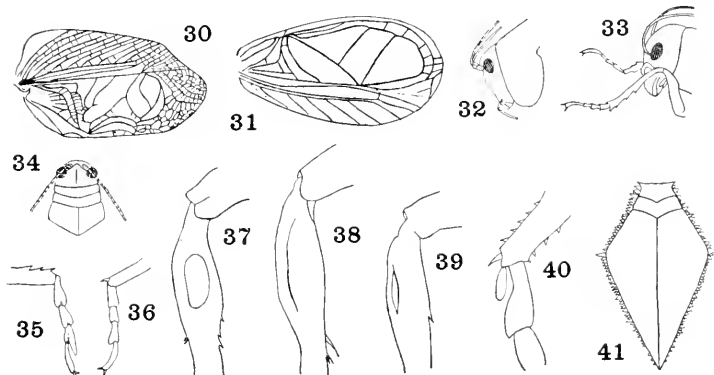
4. Front tibiæ without an auditory organ. 5
 Front tibiæ with an auditory organ. Long-horned locusts, Katydidids. (*PHASGONÛRIDÆ*, *LOCÛSTIDÆ*).

TETTIGONIIDÆ

This very extensive family includes a number of subfamilies which may be separated as follows:

- a. Antennæ inserted between the eyes, nearer to the top of the occiput than to the clypeal suture. (Fig. 32) b
 Antennæ inserted below the eyes, or between their lower margins, nearer to the clypeal suture than to the top of the occiput. (Fig. 33) o
- b. First and second joints of tarsi longitudinally sulcate laterally. (Fig. 35) c
 First and second tarsal joints smooth (Fig. 36); hind tibiæ with an apical spine on each side above. A large cosmopolitan group, including many leaf-like species. (*Phaneróptera*, widespr.; *Isopsèra*, ind.; *Scuddèria*, Am.; *Tylópsis*, palæarc., ethiop.; *Isóphya*, palæarc., Am.) **PHANEROPTERINÆ**
- c. Auditory pits on front tibiæ open. (Fig. 37) d
 Auditory pits covered partly by an ear-like or shell-shaped extension of the chitinous rim which partly covers them and narrows the aperture or reduces it to a linear slit. (Figs. 38, 39) g
- d. Posterior tibiæ with an apical spine on each side above. e
 Posterior tibiæ without apical spines above; body winged, very slender with slender legs. (*Zaprochilus* (= *Prochilus*), Austr.). (*PROCHILIDÆ*) **ZAPROCHILINÆ**

- e. Prosternum armed with a pair of spines or tubercles. f
 Prosternum simple, unarmed. (**Meconema**, **Cyrtaspis**, palaearc.;
Amýtta, **Anepitácta**, ethiop.; **Thaumáspis**, ind.).

MECONEMINÆFigs. 30-41. **Orthoptera**

30. **Gryllus**, fore wing (Handlirsch) Gryllidæ.
 31. **Ecanthus**, fore wing (Handlirsch) Gryllidæ.
 32, 33. Superior and inferior insertion of antennæ (Caudell) Tettigoniidæ.
 34. **Mecopoda**, dorsal view of head and pronotum (Caudell) Tettigoniidæ.
 35. Tarsus with sulcate segments (Caudell) Tettigoniidæ.
 36. Tarsus with smooth segments (Caudell) Tettigoniidæ.
 37. Open auditory pit (Caudell) Tettigoniidæ.
 38. Linear auditory pit (Caudell) Tettigoniidæ.
 39. Ear-like or shell-shaped auditory pit (Caudell) Tettigoniidæ.
 40. Tarsus with free plantula (Caudell) Tettigoniidæ.
 41. **Phyllophora**, hooded form of pronotum (Caudell) Tettigoniidæ.
- f. Pronotum hood-like, strongly and acuminately produced behind;
 lateral carinæ of pronotum dentate or crenulate. (Fig. 41).
 (**Phyllophora**, indoaustr.; **Hyperhómala**, austromal.).

PHYLLOPHORINÆ

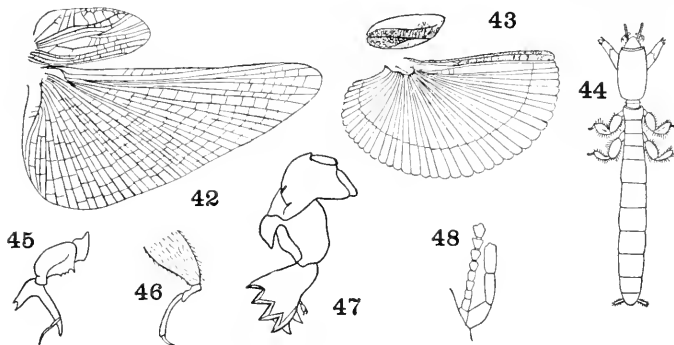
Pronotum not hood-like, nor much produced behind. (Fig. 34).
 (**Mecopoda**, austromal.; **Acridóxena**, **Apteroscirtus**, ethiop.;
Tabària, **Rhammatópoda**, neotrop.). **MECOPODINÆ**

- g. Front tibiæ without terminal spines above. h
 Front tibiæ with a terminal spine above on the outer side (except
Arytropteris) n
- h. Antennal scrobes (*i.e.* the grooves in which the antennæ lie)
 the margins produced. (**Pseudophýllus**, palaearc., indomal.;
Cleándrus, **Phylloímus**, indomal.; **Zabàlius**, ethiop.).

PSEUDOPHYLLINÆ

- Antennal scrobes with the margins hardly produced. i
- i. Hind tibiæ without apical spines above. (*Sàga*, palæarc., *Clònia*, *Hemiclònia*, ethiop.; *Hemisàga*, Austr.) **SAGÌNÆ**
Hind tibiæ with an apical spine above on one or both sides. j
- j. Hind tibiæ with an apical spine only on the outer side above. (*Tympanóphora*, Austr.; *Mortoniellus*, malay.)
TYMPANOPHORÌNÆ
Hind tibiæ with an apical spine on both sides above, or only on the inner side. k
- k. Front and middle tibiæ armed with short or medium sized spines. l
Front tibiæ, or both front and middle tibiæ, armed with long spines decreasing in length apically. (*Listróscelis*, *Phlùgis*, neotrop.; *Hexacéntrus*, indomal.; *Phisis*, ethiop., indoaustr.)
LISTROSCELÌNÆ
- l. All the femora unarmed beneath, rarely the hind ones armed on the outer or on both sides; usually smaller species. (*Conocéphalus* (= *Xiphidion*) cosmop.; *Orchélimum*, widespr.; *Odontoxiphidium*, nearc.). (*XIPHIDIÌNÆ*)
CONOCEPHALÌNÆ
All femora usually spined below; rarely the hind ones armed only on the outer side, in which case the fastigium of the vertex is either forked or extended considerably beyond the basal joint of the antennæ; usually larger species. m
- m. Fastigium of the vertex usually noticeably narrower than the first joint of the antennæ, sometimes dorsally sulcate. (*Agrœcia*, neotrop., ethiop., austromal.; *Eschatócerus*, neotrop.; *Nicsara*, austr.; *Salomòna*, indoaustr.) **AGRÆCIÌNÆ**
Fastigium of the vertex usually distinctly broader than the first joint of the antennæ, never sulcate. (*Neoconocéphalus*, Am.; *Euconocéphalus*, ethiop., indoaustr.; *Homorocóryphus*, cosmop.; *Copíphora*, neotrop.). (*CONOCEPHALÌNÆ*)
COPIPHORÌNÆ
- n. First joint of hind tarsi with a free plantula beneath (Fig. 40). (*Ánabrus*, nearc.; *Metrióptera*, holarc., ethiop.; *Décticus*, palæarc., ethiop.). (*DECTICÌNÆ*) **TETTIGONIÌNÆ**
First joint of hind tarsi without a free plantula, or with a very short one. (*Phasgonùra* (= *Locústa*), palæarc.; *Onconòtus*, palæarc.). (*LOCUSTÌNÆ*) **PHASGONURÌNÆ**
- o. Third joint of hind tarsi longer than the second; front tibiæ with an apical spine on the inner side; hind tibiæ without an apical spine above on the outer side. p
Third joint of hind tarsi shorter than the second; front and hind tibiæ with an apical spine above on both sides. (*Bradýporus*, palæarc.; *Derállimus*, *Callímenus*, palæarc.)
BRADYPORÌNÆ

- p. Antennæ inserted between the lower margins of the eyes; pronotum unarmed; both sexes winged; front tibiæ with an apical spine above on the outer side; hind tibiæ with four apical spurs below. (*Pycnogaster*, *Ephippiger*, *Urómenus*, *Steropleurus*, palæare.) **EPHIPPIGERINÆ**
- Antennæ inserted distinctly below the eyes; pronotum spined; female wingless; front tibiæ without apical spines above; hind tibiæ without apical spurs below, or with only two. (*Hetròdes*, *Acánthoplus*, *Eugáster*, *Anepiscéptus*, ethiop.)

HETRODINÆ

Figs. 42-48. Orthoptera

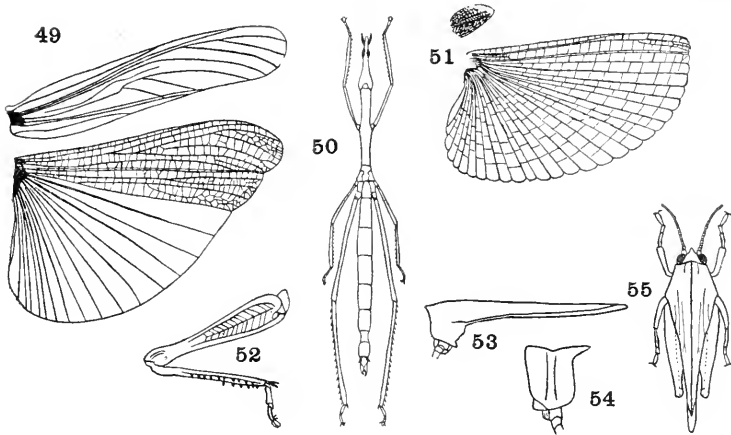
42. *Gryllotalpa*, wings (Handlirsch) Gryllotalpidae.
 43. *Tridactylus*, wings (Handlirsch) Tridaetyliidae.
 44. *Cylindracheta* (Giglio-Tos) Cylindrachetidae.
 45. *Tridactylus*, front leg (Saussure) Tridaetyliidae.
 46. *Tridactylus*, middle leg (Saussure) Tridaetyliidae.
 47. *Gryllotalpa*, front leg (Berlese) Gryllotalpidae.
 48. *Cylindracheta*, antenna and palpus (Giglio-Tos) Cylindrachetidae.
5. Head vertical, body stout; usually brownish in color, with or without wings. (*Grýllacris*, tropicopol. (Fig. 26); *Camptonòtus*, Am.; *Paragrýllacris*, Austr.; *Erèmus*, As., ethiop., indoaustr.) (Including *PROPHALANÇÓPSIDÆ*) **GRYLLÁCRIDÆ**
- Head horizontal; body long and slender, the legs all very thin and long; wingless species resembling walking sticks. (*Phasmòdes*, Austr.) **PHASMÓDIDÆ**
6. Antennæ very short, with twelve joints or less, not tapering at tip. 7
 Antennæ many jointed, long and tapering. 8
7. Tarsi two-jointed; hind legs very short, body long, cylindrical; front tibiæ strongly dilated and digitate; large, entirely wingless species boring in the stems of plants. (*Cylindrácheta*, Austr., Chile) (Figs. 44, 48) **CYLINDRACHÉTIDÆ**

- Hind tarsi one-jointed; hind legs greatly enlarged, saltatorial; three small ocelli; small species not boring in plants. (**Tridáctylus**, cosmop.; **Rhipipteryx**, Am.) **TRIDACTÝLIDÆ**
8. Front tibiæ strongly dilated, digitate; ovipositor short, not protruded; large species with very large, elongate prothorax, burrowing in the soil. (**Gryllotálpa** (Figs. 42, 47), cosmop.; **Scapteriscus**, Am.) **GRÝLLOTÁLPIDÆ**
- Front tibiæ not dilated and digitate; ovipositor projecting, usually long; antennæ always with more than thirty joints. (**ACHÉTIDÆ**) **GRÝLLIDÆ**

The Gryllidæ include six subfamilies, distinguishable as follows:

- a. Tarsi compressed, the second joint minute, compressed. b
Tarsi with the second joint cordate, depressed. e
- b. Hind tibiæ greatly widened, furnished with a few strong movable spines; hind femora very broad, oval; antennæ relatively blunt at tips; eyes minute; small, wingless species living in ants' nests. (**Myrmecóphila**, widespr.) **MYRMECOPHILÎNÆ**
- Hind tibiæ slender or only slightly widened, serrulate, or serrulate and spinose; femora more slender; antennæ finely tapered at tips; usually large, free living species. c
- c. Hind tibiæ spinose, but not serrulate; stout-bodied, usually dark colored species. (Fig. 30.). (**Grýllus**, **Nemôbius**, cosmop.; **Gryllôdes**, widespr.; **Ácheta**, palæarc., ethiop.). (**NEMOBIÎNÆ**, **ACHETÎNÆ**) **GRÝLLÎNÆ**
- Hind tibiæ serrulate, sometimes spinose also. d
- d. Hind tibiæ spinose, serrulate between the spines; body and legs slender; moderate or large species. Tree crickets. (**Œcánthus**, cosmop. (Fig. 31); **Amphiacústa**, **Phalangópsis**, Am.; **Endacústa**, Austr., neotrop.; **Phæophýllacris**, ethiop.). . . **ŒCANTHÎNÆ**
- Hind tibiæ with two rows of fine serrulations, but without spines or thorns. (**Mogoplístes**, palæarc., ethiop., neotrop.; **Ornèbius**, widespr.; **Cyclóptilum**, Am.; **Ectadóderus**, widespr.).
MOGOPLISTÎNÆ
- e. Hind tibiæ not serrate, biserially spinose and with five apical spurs. (**Trigonídium**, palæarc., ethiop., indomal.; **Cyrtóxiphus**, widespr.; **Homœóxiphus**, indomal.; **Anáxiphus**, neotrop.) **TRIGONIDIÎNÆ**
- Hind tibiæ serrate, bearing more or less numerous spines and six apical spurs. (**Eneóptera**, neotrop.; **Nísitra**, malay.; **Cardio-dáctylus**, Austromal.; **Orócharis**, Am.) . . **ENEOPTERÎNÆ**
9. Tarsal claws without a pad (arolium) between them; pronotum greatly lengthened, extending backwards to cover the entire

abdomen, fore wings vestigial, consisting of small scales at the base of the usually large hind wings; antennæ longer than the front femora. Grouse locusts. (**Têtrix** (Figs. 51, 53), **Para-têttix**, widespr.; **Neotêttix**, nearc.; **Mazarrêdia**, indoaustr.; **Tettigidea** (Fig. 55), Am.). (**TETTIGIDÆ**, **ACRYDIDÆ**).

TETRIGIDÆ

Figs. 49-55. Orthoptera

49. **Dissosteira**, wings (accessory veins in part omitted) (Snodgrass) Acrididæ.
 50. **Prosarthria** (Brunner) Proscopiidæ.
 51. **Tetrrix**, wings (Handlirsch) Tetrigidæ.
 52. **Acrida**, hind leg (Lugger) Acrididæ.
 53. **Tetrrix**, side view of pronotum (Packard) Tetrigidæ.
 54. **Caloptenus**, side view of pronotum (Packard) Acrididæ.
 55. **Tettigidea** (Blatchley) Tetrigidæ.

- Tarsal claws almost always with an arolium between them; pronotum small, not extending backwards over more than a small basal part of the abdomen; if exceptionally enlarged, the wings and antennæ not as above. 10
10. Body greatly lengthened and very slender, stick-like, with very long thin legs; wings absent or vestigial; head conical and greatly lengthened; prothorax tubular, not overlapping the mesonotum; antennæ eight-jointed; arolia sometimes small or indistinct. (Fig. 50). (**Proscòpia**, **Prosárthria**, **Apióscelis**, **Corynorhýnchus**, **Astròma**, neotrop.) . . . **PROSCOPIIDÆ**
 Of a different conformation. 11

11. Hind legs similar to the middle ones; their femora scarcely lengthened and not strongly thickened; body, especially the abdomen swollen or inflated; pronotum very large; green or brightly colored species. (*Pneumora*, *Búlla*, *Cystocœlia*, S. Afr.).

PNEUMORIDÆ

Hind legs very different from the middle ones, their femora large, greatly thickened at the base and lengthened; abdomen not noticeably swollen. Grasshoppers, Locusts, Short-horned locusts. (*LOCÚSTIDÆ*, *ACRIDIDÆ*, *ACRYDIDÆ*).

ACRIDIDÆ

This family includes the following subfamilies:

- a. Prosternum simple, flat. b
 Prosternum with a spine, swelling, or lamellate elevation anteriorly
- b. Antennæ longer than the front femora. c
 Antennæ shorter than the front femora. f
- c. Vertex and front forming together a rounded surface, the front vertical d
 Vertex and front meeting at an angle, the surfaces of the two forming an angle when seen in profile. e
- d. Antennæ clavate, as long as the body; apterous species. (*Gomphomástax*, palæare., ind.) **GOMPHOMASTACINÆ**
 Antennæ not clavate, shorter; usually winged species. A large cosmopolitan group. (*Ædípada*, widespr.; *Árphia*, *Hippíscus*, Am.; *Locústa*, *Pachýtylus*, widespr.; *Dissosteira* (Fig. 49), *Trimerótropis*, nearc.; *Acrótylus*, *Ædæus*, old world).
- ÆDIPODINÆ**
- e. Impressions of vertex wanting; head horizontal, the front nearly horizontal; margins of antennæ serrate; apterous species. (*Psednúra*, Austr.) **PSEDNURINÆ**
 Impressions of vertex present, or if rarely wanting, the head is conical, with the front more sloping, and wings are present. (*Truxàlis*, Am.; *Stenóbothrus*, widespr.; *Gomphócerus*, palæare., Am.; *Stauronótus*, palæare., ind.; *Mecostèthus*, palæare.). (*TRYXALINÆ*, *TRUXALINÆ*) **ACRIDINÆ**
- f. Pronotum greatly flattened at the sides, roof-shaped and frequently with a median ridge; posterior femora dilated and compressed. (*Scirtótypus*, ethiop., indomal.; *Chorótypus*, indomal.; *Brachýtypus*, ethiop.) **CHORÆTYPINÆ**
 Pronotum not greatly flattened at the sides, and not ridged above; posterior femora slender. (*Eriánthus*, indoaustr.; *Teichophrys*, *Eumástax*, *Masýntes*, neotrop.) **EUMASTACINÆ**
- g. Impressions of the vertex large and shallow, forming the anterior end of the vertex where they are separated by a very narrow

groove; front very strongly oblique and forming an angle with the vertex. (**Maûra**, **Chrotógonus**, ethiop.; **Pyrgomórpha**, widespr.; **Monístria**, austr.; **Desmóptera**, austroinal.; **Calám-acris**, Am.) **PYRGOMORPHINÆ**

Impressions of vertex not forming the anterior end of the vertex, placed above, at the sides or below, or obsolete. h

- h. Impressions of vertex dorsal in position and open behind; prosternum with a swelling, but rarely with a distinct thorn or tubercle. (**Pámphagus**, **Eurypóryphes**, **Acínipe**, palæarc.; **Lamarckiána**, ethiop.) **PAMPHAGINÆ**

Impressions of vertex lateral or inferior in position or obsolete; prosternum with a distinct sharply raised tubercle or spine. (**Melánoplus**, **Schistocérca**, Am.; **Acrýdium**, Afr.; indo-austr.; **Podisma**, holarc., **Cyrtacánthacrus**). (**ACRIDINÆ**, **PODISMINÆ**) **CYRTACANTHACRINÆ**

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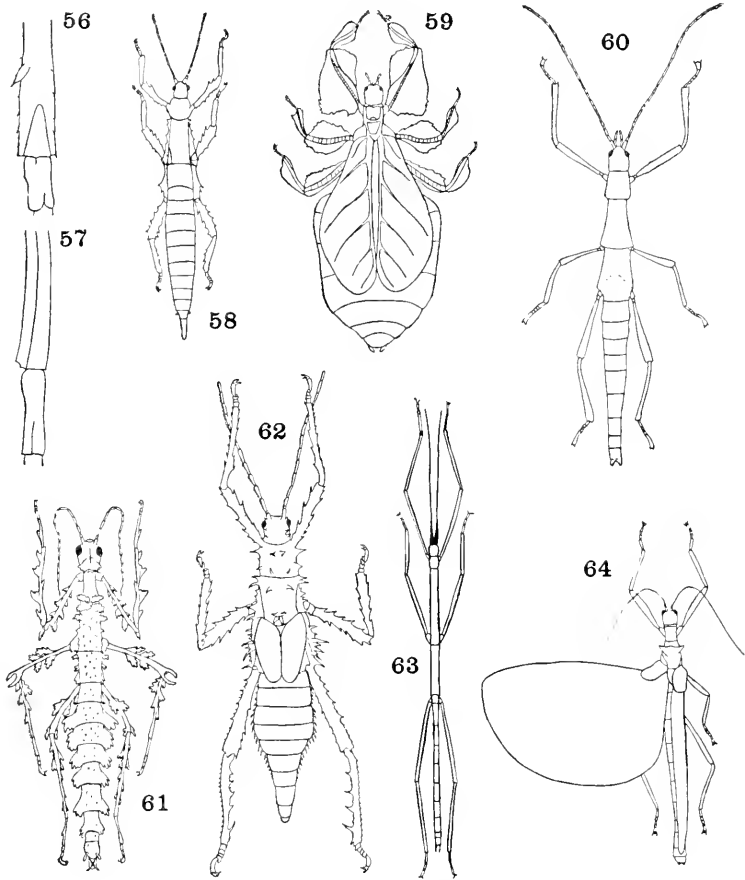
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ORDER PHASMATODEA

(*PHÁSMIDA*, *PHASMÒIDEA*, *PHASMÒDEA*, *GRESSÒRLA*)

Large or very large insects, generally with very slender body of cylindrical, stick- or twig-like form; rarely greatly flattened and leaf-like. Head more or less freely movable, usually with long slender antennæ; eyes well developed; ocelli often absent. Prothorax short or very short, even in the very elongate forms; mesothorax short or elongate; metathorax frequently long, very closely united with the first abdominal segment (median segment), the suture between them often obscured or effaced. Abdomen usually long, cylindrical or tapering, the segments similar; cerci unjointed. Legs nearly always long or very long, similar, the tarsi five-jointed. Wings very frequently entirely absent; when present the fore wings are usually very much smaller than the hind ones, of stouter consistency; hind wings when well developed with a narrow, stouter anterior portion and a very large delicate anal expansion or fan. Metamorphosis very slight and gradual; terrestrial and vegetarian in all stages. Mainly tropical species. Walking sticks, Stick insects, Leaf insects.

1. Four posterior tibiæ each with a triangular area on the underside at apex (Fig. 56), usually marked off by grooves, rarely ending in a spine. (*AREOLATÆ*). (Superfamily PHASMATÒIDEA). 2
 - Four posterior tibiæ simple, without a triangular area below at tip (Fig. 57). (*ANAREOLATÆ*). (Superfamily BACTERIÒIDEA) 4
2. Median segment (first abdominal segment) as long as or longer than the metanotum; often winged, with the fore wings reduced in size 3
 - Median segment distinct from the metanotum, but often much shorter; always wingless; species with extremely long, slender body **BACÍLLIDÆ**

Figs. 56-64. **Phasmatodea**

56. **Heteropteryx**, tip of hind tibia (Brunner) Phasmatidæ.
 57. **Bacteria**, tip of hind tibia (Brunner) Bacteriidæ.
 58. **Heterocopus** (Brunner) Bacillidæ.
 59. **Phyllium** (Brunner) Phyllidæ.
 60. **Anisomorpha** (Caudell) Phasmatidæ.
 61. **Trychopeplus** (Hebard) Bacteriidæ.
 62. **Heteropteryx** (Brunner) Phasmatidæ.
 63. **Pseudomeryle** (Caudell) Phasmatidæ.
 64. **Pomposa** (Brunner) Bacteriidæ.

This family includes three groups, conveniently regarded as sub-families, separable as follows:

- a. Prosternum with two roughened tubercles between the front coxæ; antennæ often as long as or longer than the front legs, always much longer than the front femora. (Fig. 58). (**Óbrimus**, **Heterocôpus**, **Tisâmenus**, **Hoploclônia**, **Dátames**, **Dôres**, malay.).

OBRIMINÆ

Prosternum without roughened tubercles (except *Pseudodatames* which has short antennæ) b

- b. Antennæ much shorter than the front legs, rarely (*Xylica*) as long; old world species. (**Pseudodátames**, **Círsia**, **Anton-gília**, Madagascar; **Xýlica**, ethiop.; **Bacillus**, palæarc.).

BACILLINÆ

Antennæ as long as or longer than the front legs; mainly new world species. (**Pygirhynchus**, **Céroys**, **Acanthocolônia**, **Mirophásma**, **Canulêius**, neotrop.; **Orôbia**, Madagascar).

PYGIRHYNCHINÆ

3. Antennæ long in the male, many jointed, very short in the female, with few joints; mesonotum quadrate or transverse; fore wings of female covering the greater part of the abdomen; entire sides of abdomen broadly dilated into leaf-like extensions. (Fig. 59). Leaf insects. (**Phýllium**, ethiop., indomal.; **Chitoniscus**, polynes.; **Nanophýllium**, New Guinea). **PHYLLIDÆ**

Antennæ long in both sexes; mesonotum longer than wide; abdomen simple, or at most not with the entire sides thus expanded. (Fig. 63). **PHASMÁTIDÆ**

Four subfamilies are recognized, separable by the following key:

- a. Tarsal claws simple; fore wings, when present, lobate, very rarely filiform b

Tarsal claws pectinate; fore wings when present filiform or stalked. (**Aschiphásma** (= *Ascepásma*), **Dína**, malay.; **Prebístus**, **Abrosôma**, indomal.). (**ASCEPASMİNÆ**).

ASCHIPHASMATINÆ

- b. Body and legs armed with numerous spines (rarely the male not spiny); femora quadrate, not compressed, above with an apical spine; apical area of tibia produced into a spine. (Fig. 56). (**Anisacántha**, **Parectatosôma**, Madagascar; **Leócrates**, malay.; **Heterópteryx**, indoaustr.) . **HETEROPTERYGINÆ**

Body and legs armed with sparse teeth or spines; femora above without apical spine; apical area of tibia unarmed. c

- c. Sixth abdominal segment quadrate (male), or transverse (female), rarely elongate; legs unarmed; femora not compressed nor with

leaf-like dilatations; almost always wingless (Fig. 60). (*Tímena*, nearc.; *Anisómórpha*, nearc., neotrop.; *Agathomèra*, *Autólyca*, *Decídia*, neotrop.) **ANISOMORPHINÆ**

Sixth abdominal segment more elongate, much longer than wide (male) or quadrate (female); front femora either compressed or with leaf-like dilatations. (*Donùsa*, *Eùcles*, *Strátocles*, *Brizòides*, *Phásma*, *Prexáspes*, *Prísopus*, neotrop.; *Phæophásma*, malay.; *Damasippòides*, Madagascar).

PHASMATINÆ

4. Median segment short, transverse or but little longer than wide, much shorter than the metanotum; wingless species.

BACUNCULIDÆ

This family is divisible into the following subfamilies:

- a. Antennæ distinctly shorter than the front legs; old world species. (*Clitúmnus*, *Cuniculina*, indomal.; *Pachymórpha*, indoaustr.; *Gratídia*, ethiop., ind.; *Árphax*) **CLITUMNINÆ**

Antennæ as long as or longer than the front legs. b

- b. Last dorsal segment of male more or less bilobed; operculum (eighth sternite of female) usually compressed, boat-shaped. (*Menóxemus*, *Prómachus*, *Lonchòdes*, *Caraùsius*, indoaustr.; *Dixíppus*, indomal.; *Prosomèra*, malay.).

LONCHODINÆ

Last dorsal segment of male truncate; operculum vaulted, lanceolate. (*Bacunculus*, Am.; *Diapheromèra*, N. Am.; *Libèthra*, *Ocnóphila*, *Dýme*, neotrop.) **BACUNCULINÆ**

Median segment as long as or longer than the metanotum, or at least much longer than wide; body frequently winged.

BACTERIIDÆ

This family may be divided into three subfamilies as follows:

- a. Antennæ shorter than or about equal in length to the front legs. . b
Antennæ much longer than the front legs, very thin and indistinctly jointed. (Fig. 64). (*Necróscia*, *Diárdia*, *Pompòsa*, *Ásceles*, *Marmessòidea*, malay.; *Aruanòidea*, indomal.; *Sipyloidea*, indoaustr.) **NECROSCIINÆ**

- b. Front femora unarmed above or similarly dentate on both sides, or not three-sided. (Fig. 61). (*Bactrídiu*, *Cleonístria*, *Bóstra*, *Bactèria*, neotrop.; *Palòphus*, ethiop.; *Dimorphòdes*, malay.; *Eurycántha*, Austr.). (*PHIBALOSOMINÆ*).

BACTERIINÆ

Front femora three-sided, spinose-dentate on the inner side above; cerci frequently large, leaf-like. (*Hermárchus*, *Acrophýlla*,

Vetillia, Austr.; **Pharnàcia**, indomal.; **Eurycnèma**, malay., Austr.) **ACROPHYLLINÆ**

LITERATURE ON PHASMATODEA

See also Orthoptera (*sens. lat.*), p. 57

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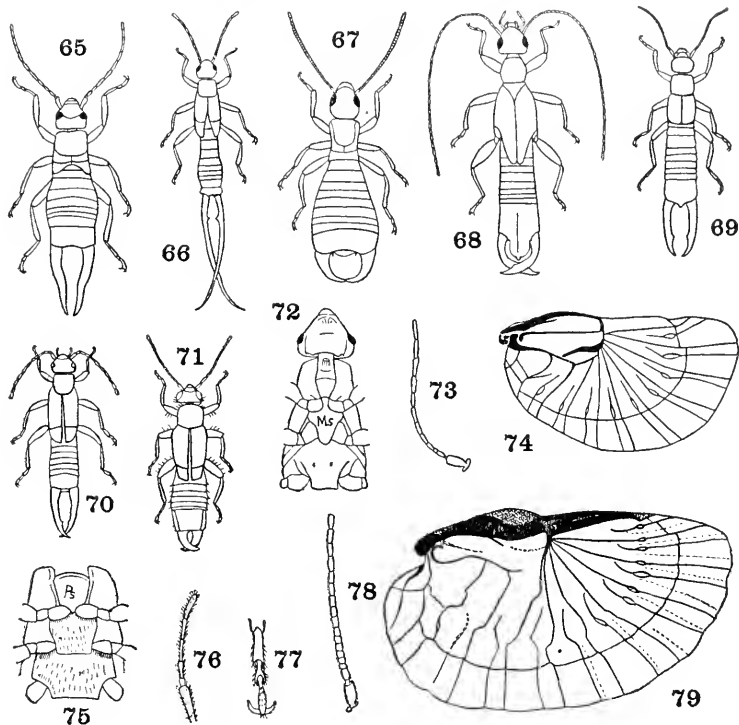
ORDER DERMÁPTERA

Moderate-sized or small, more or less depressed insects, of elongate form, with the abdomen terminating in a pair of strong, movable forceps. Head free; antennæ filiform, with from 10 to 30, rarely more, joints; mandibles large, always (except *Arixenia*) fitted for biting. Prothorax free, more or less quadrate. Meso- and metathorax clearly separated; fore wings (elytra) short, leaving the abdomen exposed, heavily chitinized; hind wings (Fig. 79) large, orbicular or broadly oval, at base with two or three cells surrounded by heavy veins; anal fan very large, with a number of radiating veins; radially folded from near the center, and when at rest almost entirely covered by the elytra; sometimes one or both sexes apterous. Abdomen long, very flexible, with from eight to ten exposed segments; cerci forming the anal forceps; one-jointed, except in the nymphs of a few genera, where they are multiarticulate. Legs rather short; tarsi three-jointed, with claws. Metamorphosis slight and gradual; terrestrial in all stages. Earwigs.

1. Mandibles well developed, fitted for chewing; cerci heavily chitinized and opposable like the blades of a pair of forceps; eyes well developed; usually winged; not ectoparasitic; the body shining, rarely noticeably pubescent. (Suborder FORFICULINA) . . 2
- Mandibles not fitted for chewing, toothed at tips and fringed with bristles along the inner margin; cerci weakly chitinized; eyes much reduced; apterous species, the body strongly pubescent,

- living as ectoparasites on bats. (Suborder **ARIXENÏNA**.
(Arixënia, malayan) **ARIXENÏDÆ**
2. Metapygidium and telson present as two small plates behind the pygidium, or else all three are fused together with the tenth tergite to form a large horizontal plate (squamopygidium); pygidium simple, never with complex processes; ædæagus of male double 3
 Metapygidium and telson not developed or vestigial; pygidium well developed, often with complex processes; ædæagus of male a single median piece. (**EUDERMÁPTERA**) 16
3. Squamopygidium absent, the pygidium, metapygidium and telson all present as separate plates; body not strongly flattened (except *Platylabiidæ*). (**PROTODERMÁPTERA**) 4
 Squamopygidium developed; hind wing with an oblique branch in the large basal cell; body very strongly flattened; a large scutellum visible between the elytra at base. (If elytra and scutellum are absent, see *Gonólabis*, couplet 13). (**Apáchyus** (Figs. 68, 74) indomal., Austr.; **Dendròiketes**, ind.). (Superfamily **APACHY-ÒIDEA**) (**PARADERMÁPTERA**) **APACHÏDÆ**
4. Metapygidium and telson not reduced, nearly as large as the relatively small pygidium; head depressed, truncate or concave and not emarginate behind; femora compressed and generally keeled. (Superfamily **PYGIDICRANÒIDEA**) (**PYGIDICRANÀLES**) 5
 Metapygidium and telson much reduced in size, greatly smaller than the pygidium which is relatively very large; femora not compressed or keeled. (Superfamily **LABIDURÒIDEA**) (**LABIDURÀLES**) 10
5. Femora keeled. 6
 Femora not keeled. 9
6. Antennæ with from 15 to 25 joints, the fifth and sixth joints elongate (Fig. 73) 7
 Antennæ with 25 to 35 joints, the fifth and sixth short, transverse or quadrate (Fig. 78). 8
7. Both elytra and hind wings absent; metasternum truncate behind; nymphs with forceps-like cerci. (**Anatèlia** (Fig. 73), Canary Isl.; **Chállia**, North China) **ANATELÏDÆ**
 Elytra always, and hind wings usually perfect; metasternum sinuate or excavated behind; nymphs with long, many-jointed cerci, not forceps-like. (**Díplatys**, tropicopol.).

DIPLATÏDÆ

Figs. 65-79. **Dermaptera**

65. **Burriola** (Burr) Cheliduridæ.
 66. **Timomenus** (Burr) Ancistrogastridæ.
 67. **Esphalmenus** (Burr) Esphalmenidæ.
 68. **Apachyus** (Burr) Apachyidæ.
 69. **Labidura** (Burr) Labiduridæ.
 70. **Doru** (Burr) Forficulidæ.
 71. **Propyragra** (Burr) Pyragridæ.
 72. **Allostethus**, underside of head and thorax (Burr) Allostethidæ.
 73. **Anatelie**, antenna (Burr) Anateiidæ.
 74. **Apachyus**, wing (Tillyard) Apachyidæ.
 75. **Esphalmenus**, underside of thorax (Burr) Esphalmenidæ.
 76. **Ancistrogaster**, base of antenna (Burr) Ancistrogastridæ.
 77. **Mesasiobia**, tarsus (Burr) Anechuridæ.
 78. **Karschiella**, antenna (Burr) Karschiellidæ.
 79. **Forficula**, wing. Forficulidæ.

8. Antennæ unusually thick; fourth to sixth joints transverse (Fig. 78); nymphs with jointed cerci. (**Karschiëlla**, **Bormánia**, ethiop.) **KARSCHIËLLIDÆ**
 Antennæ not very thick; fourth to sixth segments short, but not transverse; cerci of nymphs forceps-like, not jointed. (**Pygidicràna**, neotrop.; **Kalocrània**, malay.; **Dicràna**, ethiop., indoaustr.; **Cranopýgia**, ind.) **PYGIDICRÀNIDÆ**
9. Prosternum convex, more or less acute anteriorly; new world species, the body pubescent. (Fig. 71). (**Pyràgra**, **Pyràgròpsis**, **Echinopsàlis**, **Propyràgra**, neotrop.) . . . **PYRÀGRIDÆ**
 Prosternum not acute anteriorly; old world species, the body clothed with short, stiff bristles. (**Echinosòma**, ethiop., indoaustr.) **ECHINOSOMÁTIDÆ**
10. Body not very strongly flattened; forceps (cerci) not flattened nor sickle-shaped 11
 Body very strongly flattened; forceps strongly flattened and sickle-shaped; elytra perfectly developed, the hind wings short; antennæ 19–20 jointed. (**Platylàbia**, indomal.) (**PALÍCIDÆ**) **PLATYLABÌIDÆ**
11. Mesosternum strongly narrowed behind (Fig. 72); stout species, sometimes without elytra and wings. (**Allostèthus**, **Gonolabidùra**, **Allostethèlla**, malay.) **ALLOSTÉTHIDÆ**
 Mesosternum not strongly narrowed behind 12
12. Prosternum not narrowed behind 13
 Prosternum narrowed behind (Fig. 75); without wings or elytra; abdomen of male much widened apically (Fig. 67). (**Esphàlmenus**, neotrop., ethiop.; **Gonolabina**, neotrop.) **ESPHALMÉNIDÆ**
13. Mesosternum rounded behind; rather stout species, winged or apterous. (**Anisólabis**, cosmop.; **Psàlis**, **Gonólabis**, **Euborèllia**, neotrop., ethiop., ind.) (**PSÁLIDÆ**, **ANISOLÁBIDÆ**) **PSALÍDIDÆ**
 Mesosternum truncate behind 14
14. Antennæ with more than twenty-five joints; elytra always and wings usually present. (Fig. 69). (**Labidùra**, cosmop.; **Nàla**, old world; **Forcípula**, widespr.; **Tomopýga**, indomal.) **LABIDÛRIDÆ**
 Antennæ with ten to fifteen joints; without elytra or wings 15
15. Last dorsal segment truncate. (**Idolopsàlis**, neotrop.; **Pseudisólabis**, indoaustr.; **Parisólabis**, Austr.) . . **PARISOLÁBIDÆ**
 Last dorsal segment bifid; slender species with long legs. (**Cten-**

- isólabis, Brachýlabis, Antisólabis**, ethiop., Austr.; **Nannisólabis**, ind.; **Metisólabis**, ethiop., ind.; **Leptisólabis**, wide-spr.) **BRACHYLÁBIDÆ**
16. Second joint of tarsi simple, not lobed nor dilated. (Superfamily LABIÒIDEA) (*LABIÀLES*) 17
 Second joint of tarsi lobed or dilated. (Superfamily FORFICULÒIDEA) (*FORFIC ULÀLES*) 23
17. Elytra with a sharp keel or a row of minute tubercles near the lateral margin 18
 Elytra not thus keeled. 21
18. Tarsi long and very slender; elytra granulose, the keel formed by a row of minute tubercles. (**Pericòmus**, neotrop.).
PERICÓMIDÆ
 Tarsi short and relatively thick; elytra smooth, with a sharp keel 19
19. Antennæ with the joints cylindrical. 20
 Antennæ with the joints enlarged apically or clavate. (**Nesogástter**, malay., Austr.) **NESOGÁSTRIDÆ**
20. Abdomen of male with the sides parallel; elytra entire, not abbreviated; antennæ 16-to 20-jointed; old world species of slender form. (**Vándex**, ethiop.) **VANDÍCIDÆ**
 Abdomen of male broadened at the middle; antennæ with 12-15 joints; elytra abbreviated; new world species of stout form. (**Strongylopsàlis**, neotrop.) **STRONGYLOPSALÍDIDÆ**
21. Body not strongly flattened. 22
 Body strongly flattened. (**Sparátta, Parasparátta, Prosparátta**, neotrop.; **Auchénomus**, ethiop., malay.).
SPARÁTTIDÆ
22. Head transverse, the median and frontal sutures strong and deep; eyes large and prominent. (**Spongíphora, Pùrex**, neotrop.; **Vóstox**, Am.; **Spongovóstox**, tropicopol.; **Márava**, austromal.) **SPONGIPHÓRIDÆ**
 Head narrow, the sutures weak or obsolete; eyes small, no longer than the first joint of the antennæ. (**Làbia**, cosmop.; **Prolàbia**, tropicopol.; **Làrex**, neotrop.; **Chætospània**, ethiop., indoaustr.; **Ándex**, Austr.) **LABÌIDÆ**
23. Second joint of tarsi with a narrow lobe produced beneath the third joint; moderately stout or robust species. (**Chelisódoches**, ethiop., indoaustr.; **Ēnkrates, Pròreus**, indomal.; **Solenosòma** ind.; **Kleidùchus**, Austr.) **CHELISODÓCHIDÆ**
 Second joint of tarsi with a dilated lobe on each side (Fig. 77) . . . 24

24. Sternal plates strongly transverse; elytra much reduced in size; abdomen depressed and dilated; pygidium transverse. (Fig. 65). (*Chelidûra*, *Burriola*, palæarc., *Mesochelidûra*, palæarc., ethiop.) **CHELIDÛRIDÆ**
 Sternal plates not very decidedly transverse. 25
25. Antennal joints not very long and slender, the fourth often much shorter than the third and the first much shorter than the head 26
 Antennal joints all long and slender; fourth not shorter than the third; first longer and thicker than the others (Fig. 76). 29
26. Meso- and metasternum and pygidium broad; forceps remote, not depressed; elytra entire or abbreviated. (Fig. 77). (*Anechûra*, *Mesasiôbia*, palæarc., neotrop.; *Pseudochelidûra*, palæarc.; *Pterýgida*, *Allodáhlia*, indomal.) **ANECHÛRIDÆ**
 Meso- and metasternum quadrate or narrow; pygidium narrow. 27
27. Abdomen cylindrical, not depressed. 28
 Abdomen depressed; forceps flattened or cylindrical; mesosternum rounded posteriorly; antennæ with 12-15 joints; elytra rarely shortened. (Fig. 70). (*Forficula*, holærc., ethiop., indomal. (*F. auriculària*, European earwig); *Chelidurèlla*, *Apterýgida*, palæarc., ethiop.; *Dôru*, Amer., Austr.; *Skalístes*, neotrop.; *Hypúrgus*, indomal.) **FORFICÛLIDÆ**
28. Elytra entire, not shortened; mesosternum rounded posteriorly; old world species. (*Eudóhrnia*, ind.; *Kosmètor*, indomal.)
EUDOHRNIDÆ
 Elytra abbreviated; nusosternum truncate. (*Neolobóphora*, neotrop.; *Árchidux*, ethiop.) **NEOLOBOPHÓRIDÆ**
29. Sternal plates generally transverse, at least relatively broad; metasternum truncate; abdomen and forceps depressed; new world species. (Fig. 76). (*Ancistrogáster*, *Vlâx*, *Prâos*, *Tristan-èlla*, *Paracósmia*, neotrop.) **ANCISTROGÁSTRIDÆ**
 Sternal plates narrow; metasternum narrow, excavated posteriorly 30
30. Abdomen but little depressed, surface rather convex; legs long and slender; pygidium narrow; forceps remote, slender. (Fig. 66). (*Dìnex*, neotrop.; *Timómenus*, *Epárchus*, *Córdax*, indomal.; *Opisthocósmia*, ethiop., malay.; *Thalpèrus*, ethiop.)
OPISTHOCOSMIDÆ
 Abdomen depressed and rather dilated; legs short; pygidium strongly transverse. (*Diaperásticus*, ethiop.)
DIAPERASTÍCIDÆ

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See also Orthoptera (*sens. lat.*), p. 57

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ORDER DIPLOGLOSSATA

(DERMODERMÁPTERA)

Moderate-sized, flattened, wingless species living as external parasites of rodents. Head horizontal, semicircular, with the mouth opening below. Mandibles strong, dentate; maxillæ and labium well developed, their palpi five- and three-jointed respectively. Antennæ rather short, filiform, with the basal joint greatly elongated. Thoracic segments expanded laterally into flattened plates; prothorax large, free. Legs sinular, stout and short; coxæ small, separated; tarsi three-jointed, with claws. Cerci long, filiform, but unsegmented. Metamorphosis imperceptible, the females viviparous; living as external parasites of rodents.

One family. (*Hemímerus*, South Africa)... . **HEMIMÉRIDÆ**

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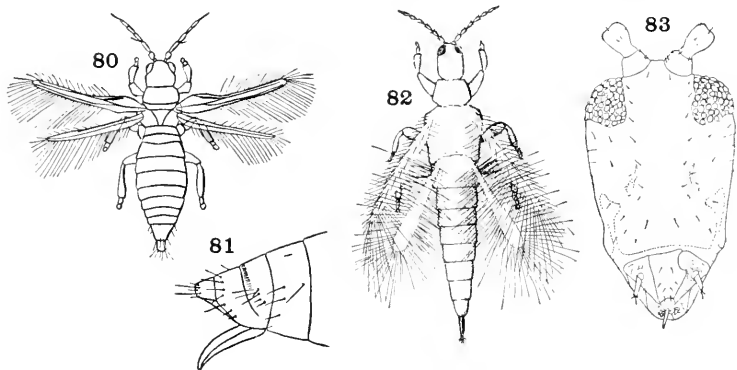
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KRAUSS, H. Forficulidæ. Das Tierreich, Lief. 11, pp. 130-132 (1900).

ORDER **THYSANÓPTERA**

(PHYSÓPODA)

Small or minute, usually depressed, slender insects with the wings often reduced in size, and frequently capable of jumping, feeding generally on plant sap, or more rarely on animal juices. Head vertical, free; eyes well developed; usually three ocelli; mouthparts fitted for sucking, inferior, asymmetrical, consisting of a triangular clypeus fused

Figs. 80-83. **Thysanoptera**

80. **Heliothrips** (Russell) Thripidæ.

81. **Euthrips**, apex of abdomen of female, showing ovipositor (Russell).

82. **Thrips** Thripidæ.

83. **Cephalothrips**, head. (Peterson).

with the bases of the maxillæ to form a sheath that encloses the mandibular and maxillary setæ. Prothorax free; wings four, similar, narrow, with few or no veins, closely fringed with long bristles, often vestigial or absent. Legs similar; tarsi one- or two-jointed, with one or two claws, and with a bladder-like or hoof-like enlargement at tip. Abdomen with ten visible segments; terminal one frequently tubular; basal one often closely attached to the thorax. Ovipositor present or absent, when present consisting of four more or less parallel, often

strongly curved pieces. Metamorphosis gradual, the nymphs very similar to the adult; wings developing externally; penultimate instar often quiescent.

1. Wing surface microscopically hairy; wings usually present, fore wing with a marginal vein and at least one longitudinal vein attaining the wing tip; last abdominal segment rarely tubular, in the female usually conical and longitudinally divided beneath, in the male usually rounded at tip; ovipositor present, saw-like, composed of four pieces. (Suborder **TĒREBRĀNTIA**) 2
 Wing surface bare, without pubescence; fore wing veinless, or at most with a single, abbreviated median vein, wings often absent; last abdominal segment tubular in both sexes and not divided beneath; no ovipositor. (Suborder **TUBULĪFERA**) 10
2. Ovipositor curved upwards; wings usually broad, with the tips rounded; body not flattened; antennæ nine-jointed. 3
 Ovipositor curved downwards; wings when present narrower and almost always pointed at tips; body more or less flattened; antennæ six- to nine-jointed. (**THRIPŌIDEA**) 6
3. Labial palpi with fewer joints than the maxillary palpi; all joints of antennæ usually freely movable. 4
 Labial palpi with the same number of joints as the maxillary palpi, or with one more joint; last three to five joints of antennæ closely united, not freely movable. 5
4. Maxillary palpi with seven or eight joints; labial palpi with three to five joints. (**Désmothrips**, Austr.; **Órothrips**, nearc.; **Stomátothrips**) **OROTHRĪPIDÆ**
 Maxillary palpi with three joints; labial palpi with two joints. (**Melánothrips**, palæarc.; **Ánkothrips**, widespr.; **Cránothrips**, Austr.) **MELANOTHRĪPIDÆ**
5. Antennæ extremely long and slender, the third joint at least ten times as long as thick and as long as the head (Fig. 84), joints three and four without elongated sensory areas; fore wing slender, without crossveins; anterior ocellus absent or very small. (**Franklinothrips**, nearc., ethiop.; **Corynothripoides**, ethiop.) **FRANKLINOTHRĪPIDÆ**
 Antennæ much shorter; joints three and four with elongated sensory areas; wings broader, the fore wing with distinct crossveins; three well developed ocelli. (**Æólothrips**, **Archæólothrips**, **Rhipídothrips**). (**COLEOPTRĀTIDÆ**) **ÆOLOTHRĪPIDÆ**

6. Antennæ nine-jointed, sometimes apparently ten-jointed, without an apical stylus; front tarsus with a claw-like projection at the base of the second joint; third and fourth joints of antennæ enlarged, conical. (**Hetérothrips**, Am.).

HETEROTHRÍPIDÆ

Antennæ six- to eight-jointed, rarely with the second joint divided by a suture so that the antennæ appear to be nine-jointed; antennæ usually with a one- or two-jointed style at apex (Fig. 88); front tarsus simple, without appendage on second joint; third and fourth joints of antennæ not conical. 7

7. Antennæ not moniliform, six- to eight-jointed, always with apical style; pronotum simple above, without longitudinal sutures; front and hind femora slender; ovipositor almost always well developed. 8

Antennæ moniliform (Fig. 85), eight-jointed, without apical style; pronotum with a longitudinal suture at each side; front and hind femora greatly thickened (Fig. 87); ovipositor much reduced. (**Mërothrips**, nearc., neotrop.). **MEROTHRÍPIDÆ**

8. Sixth joint of antennæ well developed, usually as large as or larger than the fifth (Fig. 88) 9

Sixth or sixth and seventh joints of antennæ very small, style-like, very much smaller than the fifth. (**Cerátotrips**, palæarc.).

CERATOTHRÍPIDÆ

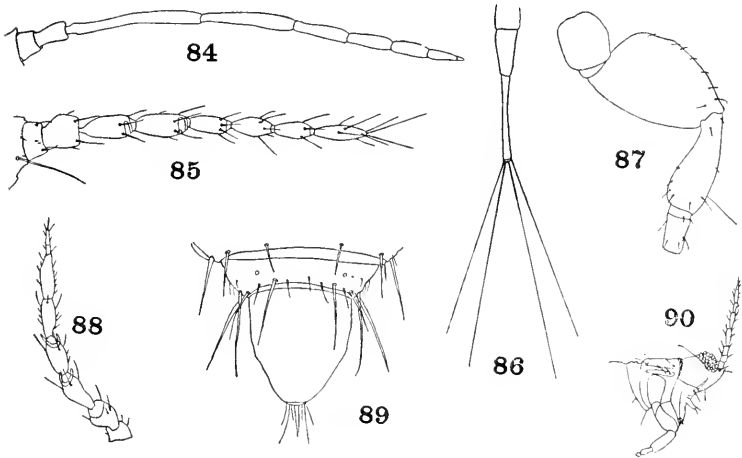
9. Last abdominal segment in female cylindrical, very heavily chitinized, ninth and tenth segments with extremely long, stout, thorn-like bristles. (**Panchæotrips**, India; **Dinûrothrips**, **Macrûrothrips**) **PANCHÆOTHRÍPIDÆ**

Last abdominal segment in female conical, weakly chitinized, rarely more heavily chitinized than the preceding segments; ninth and tenth segments never with large thorn-like bristles. (Figs. 80, 88, 90). (**Heliotrips**, **Thrips**, **Frankliniella**, **Anáphotrips**, **Phÿsothrips** and many other genera). (**STENOPTÉRIDÆ**) **THRÍPIDÆ**

10. Maxillary palpi two-jointed; antennæ with seven or eight, usually eight joints; middle coxæ further apart than the other pairs 11

Maxillary palpi one-jointed; antennæ with four to seven joints; hind coxæ further apart than the other pairs. (Fig. 86). (**Ûrothrips**, ethiop.; **Stephánothrips**, ethiop., neotrop.; **Brádythrips**, neotrop.; **Bebélothrips**, palæarc.). (**UROTHRÍPOIDEA**) **UROTHRÍPIDÆ**

11. Eighth segment of abdomen without peg-shaped projections on the posterior edge. 12
 Eighth abdominal segment with long, posteriorly directed, peg-shaped projections along the posterior edge; last segment of abdomen extremely short and stout. (**Chirothripoides**).

CHIROTHRIPŌIDIDÆFigs. 84-90. **Thysanoptera**

84. **Franklinothrips**, antenna (Hood) Franklinothripidæ.
 85. **Merothrips**, antenna (Hood) Merothripidæ.
 86. **Bradythrips**, apex of abdomen of female (Hood) Urothripidæ.
 87. **Merothrips**, leg (Hood) Merothripidæ.
 88. **Frankliniella**, antenna (Karny) Thripidæ.
 89. **Pygothrips**, apex of abdomen of female (Hood) Pygothripidæ.
 90. **Thrips**, head and anterior part of thorax (Shaw) Thripidæ.

12. Head not produced anteriorly in front of eyes; vertex not sharply conical, rarely prominently overhanging the base of the antennæ 13
 Head more or less produced in front of the eyes; vertex conical, usually prominently overhanging the base of the antennæ and bearing the front ocellus at its extremity; usually with a strong bristle in front of the eye. (**Idólothrips**, **Gigántothrips**, **Actínóthrips**) **IDOLOTHRÍPIDÆ**

13. Male with a stout tubular projection at each side of the sixth abdominal segment. (**Mégathrips, Bacillothrips, Megálothrips**) **MEGATHRÍPIDÆ**
Sixth abdominal segment of male simple, without a tubular projection laterally. 14
14. Last abdominal segment greatly elongated, about as long as the remainder of the abdomen and three or four times as long as the head. (**Hystríchothrips, Holûrothrips**).
HYSTRICHOTHRÍPIDÆ
Last abdominal segment much shorter, never greatly lengthened. 15
15. Last abdominal segment short, swollen, rounded on the sides; preceding segments very much shorter than wide (Fig. 89). (**Pýgothrips, Austr.**) **PYGOTHRÍPIDÆ**
Last abdominal segment tubular, slightly narrowed apically, preceding segments not transversely linear, the ninth usually but little wider than long. 16
16. Third joint of antennæ with a strong crest-like ring of large sense cones at apex. (**Ecacánthothrips, Indomal.; Órmothrips**).
ECACANTHOTHRÍPIDÆ
Sense organs of third joint no more strongly developed than those of the other joints. 17
17. Sensory cones of antennæ unusually long and acute, each with an accessory cone or a long, slender bristle, the joints which bear the cones much swollen; eyes very much enlarged, contiguous. (**Eupátithrips, Sedûlothrips**) **EUPATITHRÍPIDÆ**
Sensory cones not remarkably developed; eyes much smaller. (**Phlêothrips, Tríchothrips, Liiothrips, Acánthothrips, Zýgothrips, and many others**) **PHLÊOTHRÍPIDÆ**

LITERATURE ON THYSANOPTERA

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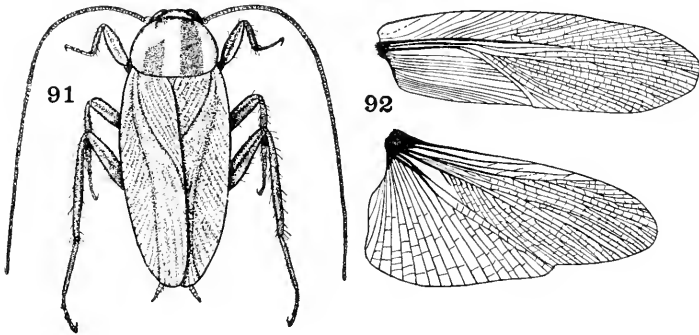
ORDER BLATTARIÆ

(*OOTHECÀRIA*, *CURSÒRIA*, *BLATTÒIDEA*)

Moderate-sized or large, sometimes very large, rarely very small, broadly oval, flattened, quick-running insects. Head free but inflexed so as to be nearly or quite concealed beneath the pronotum, the mouth posterior or nearly so. Mandibles strong, toothed; maxillæ well developed, bilobed, with five-jointed palpi; labial palpi three-jointed; eyes usually well developed, usually two ocelli; antennæ long, filamentous, many-jointed. Prothorax large, movable, usually transverse; meso- and metathorax subequal, not freely movable. Wings often absent or much reduced in size; when present, overlapped on the abdomen; fore wings parchment-like, containing many veins; hind wings with a large anal lobe, clearly separated from the rest of the wing and radially folded. Legs strong, similar, coxæ large; tibiæ usually strongly spinose; tarsi five-jointed. Abdomen with ten tergites of nearly equal size, broadly attached at the base and not very freely movable; cerci prominent and jointed. Metamorphosis slight. Roaches.

1. Middle and hind femora, or at least the hind femora, with several evident marginal spines beneath. 2
- Middle and hind femora unarmed beneath, or furnished only with hairs and bristles, or with one or two apical or subapical spines. 8

- 2. Females with the seventh ventral segment divided posteriorly to form a valvular apparatus. 3
 Seventh ventral segment of female large, undivided, and rounded. 4
- 3. Moderate to large, heavily pigmented species, with eyes; tenth dorsal segment of the male more or less quadrangular, often impressed, or emarginate behind. Mainly tropical. (**Blátta**, cosmop. (*B. orientális*, Oriental cockroach); **Eurýcotis**, neotrop.; **Polyzostêria**, austr.; **Méthana**, ethiop., indoaustr.; **Deropêltis**, ethiop.; **Periplanêta** (Fig. 92) cosmop. (*P. americana*, American cockroach, *P. australàsia*, Australian cockroach). (*PERIPLA NETINÆ*) **BLÁTTIDÆ**



Figs. 91-92. **Blattariæ**

- 91. **Blatella**. Phyllodromiida.
- 92. **Periplaneta**, wings. Blattida.

Small, colorless, cave-inhabiting species, with the eyes vestigial or absent; wings reduced or absent; tenth dorsal segment of the male elongate triangular and emarginate behind. (**Noctícola**, **Spelæoblátta**, indomal.) **NOCTICÓLIDÆ**

- 4. Moderate to large species, not living in ant nests; antennal joints short 5
 Very small, wingless or subapterous species, 2 to 5 mm. in length, living in ant nests; entire body covered with loose hairs; legs stout, the tibiæ heavily spined; antennal joints much longer than wide. Neotropical. Ant guests. (**Attáphila** (Figs. 98, 99)).
ATTAPHÍLIDÆ
- 5. Tenth dorsal segment of both sexes usually transverse and narrow; hind wings when present with an apical field; fore wings with the

branches of M and Cu strongly oblique and leading toward the hind margin; hind femora usually sparsely armed with spines beneath. (*Ectòbia*, cosmop.; *Anaplécta*, *Pseudectòbia*, neotrop., ethiop., indomal.; *Hololámpra*, holare., ethiop.).

ECTOBIIDÆ

Tenth dorsal segment of both sexes more or less produced, triangular or emarginate; hind femora usually strongly spined beneath 6

6. Tenth dorsal segment of both sexes triangular and entire, the cerci distinctly projecting 7

Tenth dorsal segment of the male more or less quadrate, with obtuse angles, that of the female broadly rounded or lobate, the cerci not projecting; tarsi with distinct pulvilli. (*Calolámpra*, widespr.; *Epilámpra*, neotrop.; *Leuroléstes*, *Phlebonòtus*, *Phoráspis*, *Hyrophicnòda* (Fig. 97), neotrop.; *Homalòpterus*, indomal., neotrop.; *Heterolámpra*, ethiop., indoaustr.). (*PHORASPÍDIDÆ*) **EPILÁMPRIDÆ**

7. Pronotum and fore wings smooth; hind wings with the radial vein usually emitting several parallel costal veins; pulvilli absent. (*Caloblátta*, *Pseùdomops*, neotrop.; *Blatélla* (*B. germánica*, Crotonbug) (Figs. 91, 95), *Ischnóptera*, *Lobóptera*, *Phyllo-dròmia*, *Temnópteryx*, cosmop.; *Ellipsídion*, austr.). (*PSEUDOMÓPIDÆ*) **PHYLLODROMIIDÆ**

Pronotum and fore wings covered with a silky pile; hind wings with the radial vein emitting irregular costal veins; pulvilli present; usually large species. Neotropical. (*Megaloblátta*, *Nyctíborá*, *Heminycíborá*) **NYCTIBÓRIDÆ**

8. Abdomen with the seventh segment normal, not enclosing the terminal segments, the cerci and at least the tenth dorsal segment free 9

Abdomen with the seventh segment of both sexes broadly rounded, triangular and enclosing the terminal segments and also the cerci; tibiæ short and strongly bristly; wingless and greatly convex species. (*Cryptocércus* (Fig. 94), nearc.).

CRYPTOCÉRCIDÆ

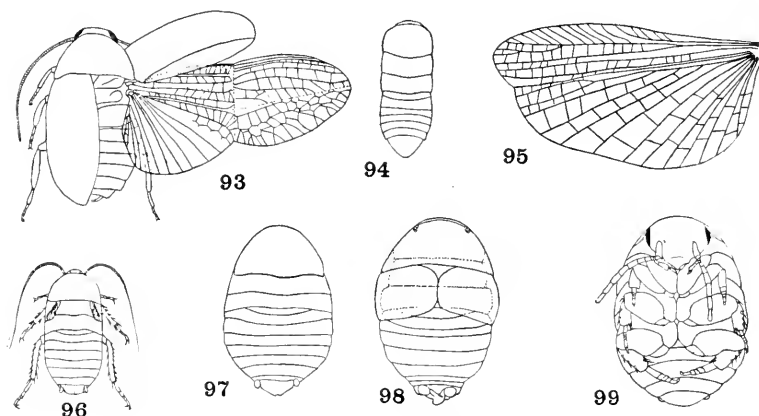
9. Hind wings twice as long as the fore wings, with a transverse fold at the middle through which the veins continue to the apex, folded in repose; fore wings elytra-like, with weak venation; insects resembling dytiscid beetles. (*Diplóptera* (Fig. 93) austromal.) **DIPLOPTÉRIDÆ**

Hind wings without a middle transverse fold through which the

- veins continue to the apex, sometimes with an apical triangular field 10
10. Tenth dorsal segment semicircular, broadly produced, its hind margin more or less strongly dentate; last ventral segment of the male very small, without styles; legs robust, the front pair fossorial, tibiæ strongly spinose, tarsi relatively short, without arolia; costal margin of the fore wings split, wings often reduced. (*Panésthia*, *Salgânea*, indoaustr.; *Geoscápheus*, austr.).

PANESTHIDÆ

Last dorsal segment without produced and dentate hind margin. 11



Figs. 93-99. **Blattariæ**

93. *Diploptera* (Tillyard) Diplopteridæ.
 94. *Cryptocercus*, dorsal outline (Hebard) Cryptocercidæ.
 95. *Blatella*, hind wing. Phyllodromiidæ.
 96. *Cocoblatta* (Saussure) Blaberidæ.
 97. *Hyporhichnoda* (Hebard) Epilampridæ.
 98. *Attaphila*, dorsal view (Wheeler) Attaphilidæ.
 99. *Attaphila*, ventral view (Wheeler) Attaphilidæ.

11. Hind wings with an area between Cu and A capable of being folded, the anal fold large; small species 12
 Hind wings without a cubital fold or at most with an indication of one, or the wings reduced 13
12. Fore wings with the branches of M and Cu directed toward the hind margin, anal area small, with few veins extending to the

margin, costal area short. (**Chorisoneùra**, Am.; **Chorístima**, austr.; **Anáptycha**, **Hemiptérota**, neotrop.).

CHORISONEÛRIDÆ

Fore wings with the branches of M and Cu directed toward the apical margin, costal area usually long and narrow. (**Areolària**, malay.; **Hypnórna**, **Plectóptera**, neotrop.).

AREOLARÏIDÆ

13. Very small species, 5 to 7 mm. in length, living in nests of ants. . . 14
Larger species, not myrmecophilous. 15

14. Flattened, narrow, winged species; fore wings pubescent, with weak venation, the branches of M and Cu parallel; tibiæ with long bristles; cerci long and jointed. Neotropical. (**Nothoblátta**) **NOTHOBLÁTTIDÆ**

Rather convex insects with abbreviated fore wings and no hind wings; tibial spines weak; cerci short and broad. Ant guests. Neotropical. (**Attícóla**) **ATTICÓLIDÆ**

15. Female with the seventh ventral segment divided behind to form a pair of valves. 16

Female with the seventh ventral segment not forming a pair of valves 19

16. Large species; prothorax elongate-trapezoidal, not tomentose; legs very long, the tibial bristles weak; anal areas of the hind wings of the fully winged forms large and plaited several times in repose; fore wings with the costal cell narrow and without crossveins, subcosta long, reaching the middle of the wings. (**Archiblátta**, **Cátara**, malay.) **ARCHIBLÁTTIDÆ**

Insects not conforming to the preceding description; anal area of the fully winged forms smaller, folded only once or twice. . . . 17

17. Small species with pubescent thorax; hind wings with a pronounced thickening surrounding the ends of the shortened subcosta. Widespread, tropical. (**Compsòdes**, **Euthýrrhapha**, **Holocómpsa**) **EUTHYRRHÁPHIDÆ**

Hind wings without nodal thickening at the end of the subcosta. 18

18. Small, delicate species; tibial bristles weak; cerci long; veins simple or few-branched. (**Latíndia**, neotrop.).

LATINDÏIDÆ

Large species; tibial bristles strong; cerci short; veins many-branched. (**Homœogámia**, Am.) **HOMŒOGAMÏIDÆ**

19. Tarsal claws without arolia, or with a minute arolium; tenth dorsal segment of the male abdomen more or less deeply notched. . . 20

Tarsal claws with a distinct arolium between them. 22

20. Prothorax smooth; anal field of the hind wings of the fully winged forms large and folded fan-like; large, robust, but not greatly convex species. (**Archimandrita**, **Bláberus**, **Cacoblátta** (Fig. 96), **Bláptica**, neotrop.) **BLABÉRIDÆ**
 Prothorax hairy; anal field of the hind wings of the fully winged forms smaller, folded only once or twice. 21
21. Tenth dorsal segment of the male abdomen transverse, often constricted at the middle; large, broadly convex species. (**Polýphaga**, palæarc., indomal., ethiop.) **POLYPHÁGIDÆ**
 Tenth dorsal segment more or less produced, its hind margin notched; broad beetle-like, showy insects. (**Corýdia**, indomal.) **CORYDÏIDÆ**
22. Dorsal segments of the abdomen with protruding lateral angles; tenth dorsal segment quadrangular and medially notched behind. (**Panchlôra**, neotrop., ethiop.; **Gýna**, ethiop.; **Leucophæa**, ind.; **Nauphæta**, ethiop., neotrop.; **Pucnoscéllus**, ind.; **Oniscosôma**, austr.) **PANCHLÓRIDÆ**
 Abdominal segments without projecting lateral angles; tenth dorsal segment transverse, its hind margins straight or rounded. . 23
23. Hind wings more or less pointed or with a much produced apical field into which the cubital branches do not enter. (**Oxyháloa**, ethiop., neotrop.) **OXYHALÓIDÆ**
 Hind wings with rounded tip and no specialized apical field. (**Elliptoblátta**, **Stenopiléma**, ethiop.; **Hormética**, Am.; **Perisphæria**, indomal.; **Parasphæria**, neotrop.) **PERISPHERÏIDÆ**

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See also Orthoptera (*sens. lat.* p. 57)

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ORDER MANTODEA

(MANTOIDEA)

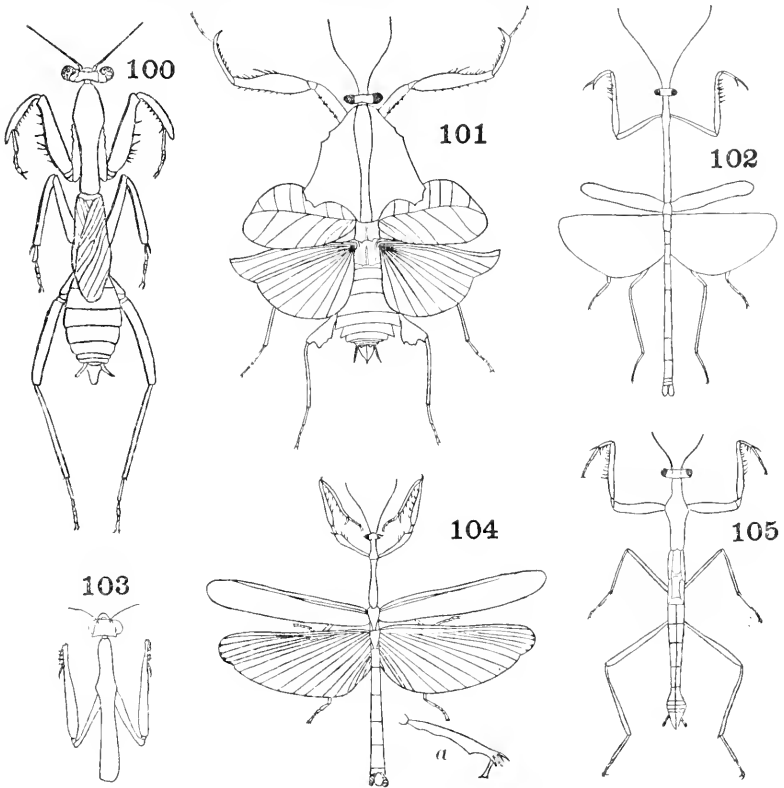
Moderate-sized or large insects of predatory habits; the front legs very long, with the femora and tibiæ usually heavily spined and capable of being folded closely together to grasp the prey. Body elongate, sometimes very slender and usually flattened. Head freely movable, not inserted in the prothorax; eyes prominent, usually three ocelli; mandibles strong, the mouthparts inferior, rarely turned forwards; antennæ long and filamentous, many-jointed, rarely pectinate in certain males. Prothorax long or very long, freely movable, sometimes with the sides expanded; meso- and metathorax shorter, of about equal length, not freely movable. Four wings, overlapping on the abdomen, sometimes much reduced or absent, especially in the female; venation complex, fore wings usually considerably smaller than the hind pair and

of stouter consistency. Tarsi almost always five-jointed, terminating in two claws; femora and tibiæ sometimes with expanded margins. Abdomen elongate oval or long and cylindrical, the terminal segments not abbreviated, tenth tergite forming a supra-anal plate; cerci usually jointed, never very long. Metamorphosis incomplete; habits similar throughout development. Praying mantids, Soothsayers.

- A single family **MÁNTIDÆ**¹
1. Front tibiæ without an apical hook, with two rows of spines below; cerci very long, many-jointed; small, winged species with freely movable head and simple posterior legs. (Fig. 109). (**Chæteéssa**, neotrop.) **CHÆTEESSINÆ**
 Front tibiæ with apical hook. 2
 2. Front tibiæ with one or two long teeth on the dorsal side before the apical hook, otherwise with only very few spines; cerci simple; small slender species. (Fig. 105). (**Bántia**, **Pseudomusônia** (= *Mionyx*), **Bactromántis**, **Olígonyx**, neotrop.; **Haania**, malay.) **OLIGONYCHINÆ**
 Front tibiæ without teeth above. 3
 3. Front tibiæ without rows of strong spines below, or with only the inner row distinctly developed. 4
 Front tibiæ with two rows of well developed spines below. 5
 4. Head with the mandibles directed forwards, the part behind the eyes well developed, usually long; slender, elongate species. (Fig. 107). (**Compsothéspis**, ethiop., Austr.; **Cliomántis**, Austr.) **COMPSOTHESPINÆ**
 Head of normal form, with protuberant eyes; jaws not directed forwards; stouter species with the thorax comparatively short. (**Perlamántis**, palæarc.; **Amorphóscelis**, ethiop., As., Austr.). (**AMORPHOSCELINÆ**) **PERLAMANTINÆ**
 5. Front femora with the spines of the internal row equal or alternately long and short. 6
 Front femora with the spines of the internal row arranged so that the long spines are separated from one another by a series of three short ones. Usually large species, with the antennæ bipectinate in the male and the vertex prolonged into a more or less conical protuberance. (Fig. 106). (**Empûsa**, palæarc.; **Idolomórpha**, ethiop.; **Blepharópsis**, ethiop. As.; **Blepharòdes**, **Idòlum**, ethiop.) **EMPUSINÆ**

¹ The Mantidæ include an extensive series of very diverse forms and have been grouped into a large number of subfamilies by Giglio-Tos whose divisions have been generally accepted. These together with several others of equal importance may be distinguished by the following key which follows the arrangement of Giglio-Tos. It seems probable that the Mantodea will soon be regarded as comprising several families.

6. Hind tibiae carinate above, or bearing several ridges.....7
 Hind tibiae smooth, not carinate or ridged.....8



Figs. 100-105. **Mantodea**

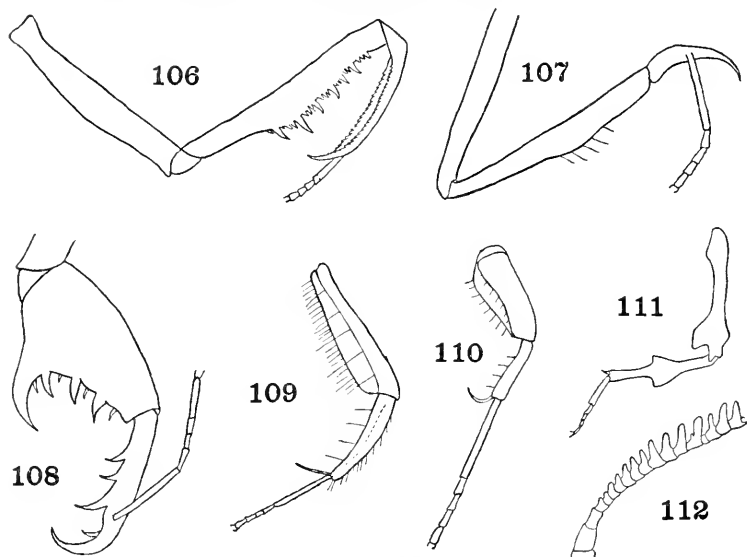
100. **Stagmomantis** (Rehn and Hebard) Mantidæ.
 101. **Deroplatys** (Westwood) Mantidæ.
 102. **Angela** (Saussure and Pietet) Mantidæ.
 103. **Hoplocorypha** (Rehn) Mantidæ.
 104. **Toxodera**. *a*, hind femur of same (Westwood) Mantidæ.
 105. **Oligonyx** (Saussure and Pietet) Mantidæ.

7. Hind tibiae bearing three ridges; body brilliantly metallic; front femora short and broad, with a very stout basal spine; stout species with short prothorax. (Fig. 108). (**Metallÿticus**, indomal.).....**METALLÿTICINÆ**

- Hind and middle tibiae with one or two carinae above, except rarely in the male; prothorax long. (Fig. 111). (**Oxyópsis**, **Pseudóxyops**, **Vâtes**, **Stagmatóptera**, neotrop.; **Stenovâtes**, **Pôpa**, ethiop.; **Æthalóchroa**, **Ceratocrània**, indomal.) . . . **VATÌNÆ**
8. Front femora externally with a series of five to seven spines. 9
 Front femora with four spines in the external row. 19
9. Front femora with the first discoidal spine longer than the second; very long bodied, slender species. (**Schizocéphala**, indomal.; **Euchomenélla**, Ind.; **Agrionópsis**, ethiop.; **Ángela** (Fig. 102), neotrop.). (**ANGELÌNÆ**) **SCHIZOCEPHALÌNÆ**
 Front femora with the first discoidal spine shorter than the second 10
10. Cerci flattened, dilated apically and more or less leaf-like; very elongate, slender species, with the front femora thin. (Fig. 104). (**Toxódera**, **Eùthyphleps**, **Loxomántis**, indomal.; **Calamothépsis**, **Belomántis**, ethiop.; **Stenophýlla**, neotrop.).
TOXODERÌNÆ
 Cerci conical or compressed, not leaf-like. 11
11. Front femora with three discoidal spines. 12
 Front femora with four discoidal spines. 14
12. Front tibiae with more than eleven spines in the outer row; front femora with five external and three discoidal spines; small species. (**Acontísta**, **Tithròne**, **Astóllia**, **Callíbia**, neotrop.).
ACONTISTÌNÆ
 Front tibiae with from eight to eleven spines in the outer row. . . 13
13. Frontal shield transverse; pronotum at least as long as the front coxæ, ovals dilated or sometimes with the sides more or less parallel. (**Brunnèria**, **Macromántis**, **Photina**, **Orthoderélla**, neotrop.; **Íris**, widespr.) **PHOTÌNÌNÆ**
 Frontal shield subquadrate. (See couplet 23).
EREMIAPHILÌNÆ, part
14. Supra-anal plate very long, lanceolate; hind femora and tibiae with a few small spines beneath; body slender; pronotum as long as the front coxæ. (**Bolivària**, **Geomántis**, **Rivetina** (= *Fischeria*), palæarc.; **Deíphobe**, indoaustr.; **Ischnomántis**, **Omomántis**, ethiop.). (**FISCHERÌNÆ**) **RIVETÌNÆ**
 Supra-anal plate short. 15
15. Front tibiae with six to eleven spines in the outer row. 16
 Front tibiae with more than eleven spines in the outer row. 17
16. Front femora very broad, elliptical, with the upper margin strongly arcuate; vertex conically elevated with a tubercle on each side next to the eye; pronotum shorter than the front coxæ or barely as long, with conical tubercles on the disk; small species. (**Oxypilus**, **Euoxypilus**, ethiop.; **Pachymántis**, **Ceratomántis**, **Pseudoxypilus**, indomal.) **OXYPILÌNÆ**

- Front femora narrower, more or less triangular; pronotum with rounded lateral dilatations that give it a trifoliate appearance; small species. (*Dystácta*, *Gonypetélla*, *Achlæna*, *Telomántis*, ethiop.) **DYSTACTINÆ**
17. Eyes acuminate, or the hind femora lobate; moderate-sized species colored like dry leaves. (*Metília*, *Decímia*, *Acánthops*, *Epaphrodita*, neotrop.; *Phyllocrània*, ethiop.; *Parablépharis*, mal.) **EPAPHRODITINÆ**
- Eyes rounded, or the hind femora simple. 18
18. Frontal shield transverse (see couplet 13) . . **PHOTININÆ**, part
Frontal shield subquadrate (see couplet 23). **EREMIAPHILINÆ**, part
19. Front coxæ with a minute apical lobe at the front margin. 20
Front coxæ without apical lobe. 21
20. Front femora triangular, broad, not more than three times as long as wide; small species, the female often wingless. (*Pseudomiopteryx*, *Mantíllica*, *Diabántia*, *Miobántia*, neotrop.). **PSEUDOMIOPTERYGINÆ**
- Front femora slender, more than three times as long as broad; pronotum long and narrow, not noticeably dilated; small slender species. (Fig. 103). (*Musoniélla*, *Musônia*, *Diamusônia*, *Théspis*, neotrop.; *Hoplocórypha*, ethiop.). **THESPINÆ**
21. Front femora with the two intermediate spines of the outer row longer than the others; pronotum longer than the front coxæ; fore wings long in the male, short in the female; body usually very slender. (See couplet 9) . . **SCHIZOCEPHALINÆ**, part
Front femora with the two intermediate spines of the outer row not longer than the others. 22
22. Front tibiæ with four or five spines in the outer row. 23
Front tibiæ with more than five spines in the outer row. 25
23. Front femora with the groove that receives the tibial claw remote from the base. 24
Front femora with the claw groove close to the base. (*Eremiáphila*, palæarc.; *Tarachôdes*, *Galépsus*, *Tarachódula*, ethiop.; *Parepiscôpus*, *Didymocórypha*, indomal.). (*ORTHO- DERINÆ*, *TARACHODINÆ*) **EREMIAPHILINÆ**
24. Vertex not produced (see couplet 20). **THESPINÆ**, part
Vertex produced into an elongate, triangular process. (*Pyrgomántis*, ethiop.) (see couplet 23). . **EREMIAPHILINÆ**, part
25. Lateral margins of pronotum parallel or divergent in front (see couplet 23). (*Humbertiélla*, *Theopómpula*, indomal.; *Elæa*, *Theopómpa*, ethiop.) **EREMIAPHILINÆ**, part
Lateral margins of pronotum more or less convergent in front. . . 26
26. Front tibiæ with the spines in the outer row erect and remote from one another 27

- Front tibiae with the spines in the outer row decumbent and very close together. 50
27. Front femora with from one to three discoidal spines. 28
- Front femora with four discoidal spines. 29



Figs. 106-112. **Mantodea**

106. **Empusa**, front leg (Westwood) Mantidæ.
107. **Compsiothespis**, front leg (Westwood) Mantidæ.
108. **Metalliticus**, front leg (Westwood) Mantidæ.
109. **Chæteessa**, front leg (Westwood) Mantidæ.
110. **Mantoida**, front leg (Westwood) Mantidæ.
111. **Vates**, hind leg (Saussure and Pictet) Mantidæ.
112. **Vates**, base of antenna of male (Saussure and Pictet) Mantidæ.
28. Internal apical lobes of the front coxæ divergent, not dilated into a small lobe at the tip; small species. (**Tarachina**, **Bólbula**, **Enicophlæbia**, ethiop.; **Bólbe**, **Ciulfina**, Austr.; **Haplopèza**, **Iridópteryx**, **Fulciniella**, **Eomántis**, indomal.).

IRIDOPTERYGÏNÆ

Internal apical lobes of the front coxæ contiguous. (See couplet 14)

RIVETÏNÆ, part

29. Front femora with a well marked fovea or pit between the first and second spines of the outer row. 30
- Front femora without such a fovea. 34

30. Front femora with the discoidal spines forming a sinuous line; species of moderate size, with short, stout body, the pronotum broad and depressed. (**Gonatista**, **Liturgûsa**, neotrop.; **Dactylópteryx**, ethiop.; **Gonatistélla**, Austr.).
- LITURGUSINÆ**
- Front femora with the discoidal spines placed in a straight line. 31
31. Spines of outer row on front femora very long and curved. 32
Spines of outer row on front femora shorter, straight; slender-bodied species, with the wings well developed in both sexes. (**Árria**, malay.; **Sibýlla**, **Presibýlla**, ethiop.). . . **SIBYLLINÆ**
32. Pronotum with two tubercles near the base of its posterior portion 33
Pronotum simple, without tubercles; slender or very slender species, with well developed wings in both sexes. (**Caliris**, Ind.; **Leptomántis**, malay.; **Deromántis**, ethiop.).
- CALIRIDINÆ**
33. Hind femora with a small lobe or tooth below near tip; more or less stout and short-bodied species with strongly prominent eyes. (**Majánga**, ethiop.; **Majangélla**, malay.). . . **MAJANGINÆ**
Hind femora simple, without such projection; body slender, flattened, the eyes moderately prominent. (**Melliera**, neotrop.; **Mellieriélla**, Austr.). **MELLIERINÆ**
34. Vertex produced into an elongate process (see couplet 6).
Vertex not elongated or produced. 35
- OXYPILINÆ**, part
35. Four posterior tibiae or their femora minutely spinulose below. . . 36
Four posterior tibiae and femora with the lower edge smooth. . . 37
36. Frontal shield transverse; discoidal portion of hind wings not banded. (See couplet 14) **FISCHERINÆ**, part
Frontal shield scarcely broader than high; discoidal portion of hind wings with black cross-bands; pronotum at least as long as the front coxæ. A cosmopolitan group. (Fig. 100). (**Mántis**, palæarc., Austr.; **Stagmomántis**, Am. (*S. carolina*, Carolina mantis); **Auromántis**, **Uromántis**, neotrop.; **Calidomántis**, **Sphodromántis**, ethiop.; **Tenódera** (*T. sinensis*, Chinese mantis), **Polyspoldta**, widespr.; **Sphodrópoda**, Austr.).
- MANTINÆ**
37. Lateral margins of pronotum strongly expanded, leaf-like. 38
Lateral margins of pronotum not expanded. 40
38. Posterior femora simple. 39
Posterior femora lobed; large, brown, leaf-like species with conspicuous foliaceous expansions at the sides of the pronotum and at the tips of the four posterior femora. (Fig. 101). (**Deróplatys**, E. As.; **Brancsíkiá**, Madagasc.).
- DEROPLATINÆ**

39. Hind metatarsi simple, not carinate; large species with the pronotum bearing leaf-like expansions at the sides. (**Chœradôdis**, neotrop., indomal.) **CHÆRADODINÆ**
 Hind metatarsi carinate. (See couplet 36) **MANTINÆ**, part
40. Eyes produced laterally to form a conical, spiniform process; body very slender, filiform. (**Oxyothêspis**, ethiop., As.; **Heterochætula**, malay.) **OXYOTHESPINÆ**
 Eyes rounded laterally 41
41. Fore wings and antennæ of the male ciliate. 42
 Fore wings and antennæ of the male not ciliate. 44
42. Pronotum linear or extremely slender; small species; the female apterous. (**Miôpteryx**, **Promiôpteryx**, **Chloromiôpteryx**, neotrop.) **MIOPTERYGINÆ**
 Pronotum more or less expanded. 43
43. Pronotum almost trilobed, the angulations of the expansions somewhat acuminate; fore wings of male broad (see couplet 16).
DYSTACTINÆ, part
 Pronotum more or less elliptical, the angulations of the expansions rounded; elytra narrow. (See couplet 45) **AMELINÆ**, part
44. Pronotum shorter than the front coxæ. 45
 Pronotum as long as or longer than the front coxæ. 46
45. Hind wings not colored; small species. (**Âmeles**, **Pseudoyersinia** palæarc.; **Yersinia**, **Litaneûtria**, neotrop.; **Amântis**, **Myrcinus**, **Gonýpeta**, indomal.; **Metentélla**, **Ligària**, ethiop.).
AMELINÆ
 Hind wings brightly colored, otherwise similar to the Amelinæ.
 (**Compsomântis**, **Opsomântis**, malay.).
COMPSOMANTINÆ
46. Front tibia with the sixth spine from the apex in the outer row longer than the fifth. (See couplet 32) **CALIRIDINÆ**, part
 Front tibia with the sixth spine not longer than the fifth. 47
47. Eyes produced laterally to form a conical, spiniform process. (See couplet 40) **OXYOTHESPINÆ**, part
 Eyes not thus spined. 48
48. Front femora with the first spine in the discoidal row not shorter than the second; large species of elongate form; wings large in male, short in female. (**Archimântis**, **Rheomântis**, **Pseudomântis**, Austr.) **ARCHIMANTINÆ**
 Front femora with the first discoidal spine shorter than the second 49
49. Supra-anal plate very long, lanceolate; large species with the pronotum much longer than the front coxæ. (**Solýgia**, ethiop.).
SOLYGINÆ
 Supra-anal plate short. (See couplet 36) **MANTINÆ**, part
50. Pronotum slender, as long as the front coxæ. 51

- Pronotum more or less broadened, shorter than the front coxæ; body more or less short and stout; wings well developed in both sexes. (**Odontomântis**, **Hestiásula**, **Creobrôter**, Ind.; **Otomântis**, **Panúrgica**, **Harpagomântis**, ethiop.). (*CREOBROTINÆ*) **HYMENOPODINÆ**
51. Margins of pronotum broadly laminate (see couplet 17). **EPAPHRODITINÆ**, part
- Margins of pronotum not broadly laminate; species of moderate size, with slender pronotum which is at least as long as the front coxæ. (**Anaxárcha**, **Acromântis**, **Citharomântis**, indomal.; **Theomântis**, **Sigérpes**, **Anasigérpes**, ethiop.). **ACROMANTINÆ**

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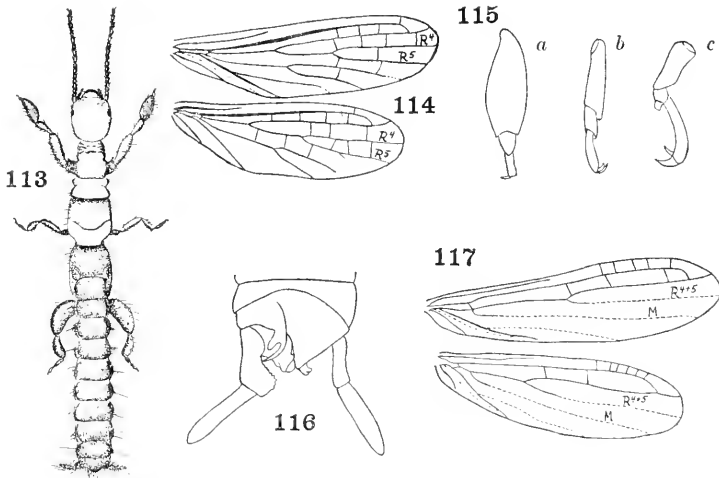
ORDER **EMBIÏDEA**

(*EMBIIDINA*, *EMBIÏDEA*, *EMBIÓPTERA*, *OLIGONEÛRA*, *ÆTIÓPTERA*)

Elongate, slender, feeble insects of small or moderate size. Head large, elongate; eyes small or of moderate size; ocelli absent; antennæ slender, many-jointed (16-32). Thorax elongate; prothorax large, free; meso- and metathorax each about as large as the prothorax; males usually winged, females always wingless. Wings similar, pubescent, elongate, the media and cubitus much reduced; no anal fan or lobe. Wings lying flat on the abdomen when at rest. Abdomen ten-segmented; long, narrow and with parallel sides; tip of abdomen and cerci usually strongly asymmetrical in the male; cerci two-jointed.

Tarsi three-jointed; first joint of front tarsi swollen, containing glands for spinning a silken web in which the insects live.

Metamorphosis gradual, incomplete. A small group, restricted to the tropics and subtropics.



Figs. 113-117. **Embiodea**

- 113. **Oligotoma**, female (McFunder) Oligotomidae.
- 114. **Donaconethis**, wings (Enderlein) Embiidae.
- 115. **Rhagadochir**. *a*, front tarsus; *b*, middle tarsus; *c*, hind tarsus (Silvestri) Embiidae.
- 116. **Rhagadochir**, apex of abdomen of male (Enderlein) Embiidae.
- 117. **Oligotoma**, wings (Enderlein) Oligotomidae.

1. Posterior branch of the radial sector forked in both wings, *i.e.* both R_4 and R_5 developed (Figs. 114, 115, 116); sternite of first abdominal segment of female large. (**Émbia**, **Haploémbia**, widespr.; **Rhagádochir**, ethiop., neotrop.; **Antipalûria**, **Clothôda**, neotrop.; **Donaconèthis**, ethiop.). (including **OLÝNTHIDÆ**) **EMBÏIDÆ**
- Posterior branch of the radial sector simple in both wings, *i.e.* R_4 and R_5 fused (Fig. 117); sternite of first abdominal segment of female greatly reduced in size. (Fig. 113). (**Oligótoma**, cosmop.; **Teratémbia**, neotrop.). (Including **TERATEMBÏIDÆ**).
OLIGOTÓMIDÆ

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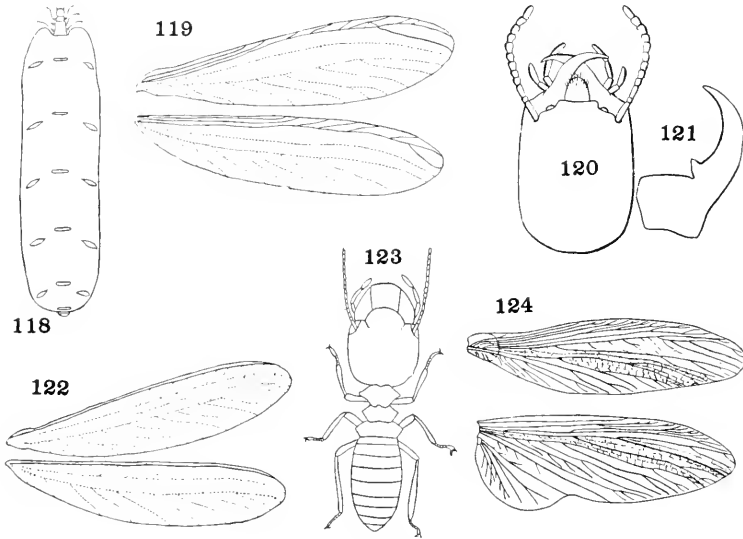
ORDER ISÓPTERA

Small or medium-sized, elongate, feeble insects living in large colonies and occurring as winged sexual individuals and wingless workers and soldiers; usually with weak chitinization, especially in the sterile castes which are soft-bodied and white, except for the heavily chitinized head. Head large, free, rather vertical; eyes and two ocelli usually present in the winged forms, or absent in the workers. Mandibles strong, often very large; antennæ filamentous, more or less moniliform. Prothorax free, but much smaller than the head. Legs similar, formed for running or walking; tarsi four- or rarely five-jointed, with well developed claws. Wings similar, long and narrow, deciduous soon after maturity at a preformed transverse suture near the base; long and narrow, superimposed over the abdomen, the hind pair very rarely with an anal area; venation almost always much reduced and without crossveins. Cerci short, one- to three-, rarely eight-jointed. Metamorphosis very incomplete. White ants, Termites.

Males and Females

1. Tarsi four-jointed in all castes, sometimes with the indication of a fifth joint; fore and hind wings similar, narrow, the hind pair without anal lobe; transverse basal suture present on all four wings 2
- Tarsi five-jointed; hind wing with a well developed anal area which is capable of being folded beneath the remainder of the wing; transverse basal suture present only on fore wing. (**Mastotérmes**, Austr.) (Fig. 124) **MASTOTERMÍTIDÆ**
2. Radius with one or more superior branches forming a costal field; clypeus not divided by a median line; fontanel (the opening of the frontal gland on the face) absent. 3

- Radius simple, not branched; clypeus divided by a median line; fontanel usually present 4
3. Ocelli present; empodium present between the tarsal claws; pronotum large, wider than the head; wing stubs of the front wing much larger than those of the hind wing and overlapping them;



Figs. 118-124. Isoptera

118. **Termes**, queen (Hegh) Termitidæ.
 119. **Calotermes**, wings (Calotermitidæ).
 120. **Eutermes**, head of worker. Termitidæ.
 121. **Eutermes**, mandible of worker. Termitidæ.
 122. **Reticulitermes**, wings (Banks) Rhinotermitidæ.
 123. **Termes**, worker (Hegh) Termitidæ.
 124. **Mastotermes**, wings (Desneux) Mastotermitidæ.

antennæ with 13 to 23 joints; tibiæ with three apical spines. (**Calotermes** (Fig. 119), **Neotermes**, **Cryptotermes**, cosmop.). (**PROTERMÍTIÐÆ**, part) **CALOTERMÍTIÐÆ**

Ocelli absent; empodium absent; pronotum narrower than the head; wing stubs of fore wings shorter, not overlapping those of the hind pair; antennæ with 23 to 27 joints; usually more than three (3-5) apical spines on the tibiæ. (**Hodotermes**, ethiop.;

- Anacanthotérmes**, palæarc., Indo-malay.; **Termópsis**, nearc.). (*PROTERMÍTIÐÆ*, part). **HODOTERMÍTIÐÆ**
4. Wings transparent, without hairs, their margins not ciliate; venation in posterior part of wing indistinct, more or less reticulate; front wing stub large. (**Rhinotérmes**, neotrop.; **Coptotérmes**, **Schedorhinotérmes**, widespr.; **Reticulitérmes** (Fig. 122), holarc., Indo-malay.). (*MESOTERMÍTIÐÆ*).

RHINOTERMÍTIÐÆ

Wings more or less opaque, their outer and hind margins ciliate, or at least the wing membrane hairy near the margin; venation distinct on posterior portion of wing; front wing stub never large. (**Microtérmes**, **Amitérmes**, **Microcerotérmes**, **Nasutitérmes**, widespr.; **Térmes**, ethiop., Indo-malay.; **Procubitérmes**, ethiop.; **Capritérmes**, Indo-malay.; **Neocapritérmes**, neotrop., ethiop.). (Figs. 118, 120, 121, 123). (*METATERMÍTIÐÆ*) **TERMÍTIÐÆ**

Soldiers

1. Tarsi distinctly five-jointed **MASTOTERMÍTIÐÆ**
Tarsi four-jointed, rarely with an indistinct fifth joint. 2
2. Fontanel absent; eyes present; mandibles often with very strong teeth 3
Fontanel present; eyes entirely absent or rarely slightly indicated. 4
3. Compound eyes usually very distinct, black, rarely not pigmented; antennæ with 23 to 31 joints; legs rather long and weak, extending well beyond body; cerci prominent, usually with three or more joints **HODOTERMÍTIÐÆ**
Compound eyes present as white, rarely pigmented, finely faceted spots; antennæ with 10 to 20 joints; cerci very short, with two, or rarely, three joints. **CALOTERMÍTIÐÆ**
4. Pronotum flat, without separated lobes in front; head not nasute; mandibles not toothed **RHINOTERMÍTIÐÆ**
Pronotum saddle-shaped, with distinct lobes in front; head either nasute or with toothed mandibles. **TERMÍTIÐÆ**

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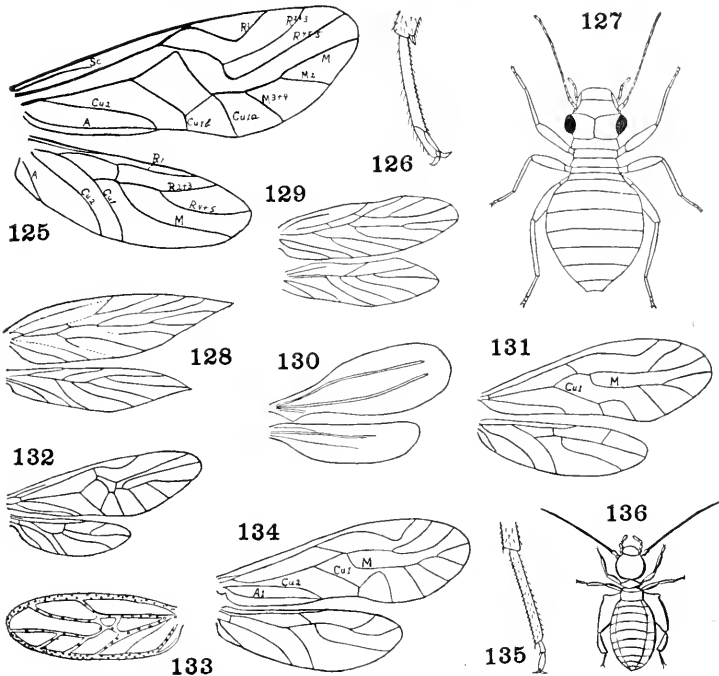
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ORDER CORRODÉNTIA

(*PSOCÓPTERA*, *COPEÓGNATHA*)

Usually small or minute insects, rarely of moderate size, with short, soft body and usually winged. Head large, free, vertical, with a strong Y-shaped suture above; eyes large and prominent, except in a few wingless forms; three ocelli generally present; antennæ long and slender, filiform or bristle-like, many (13-50) jointed; mandibles strong, toothed and with a grinding surface. Prothorax almost always very small; mesothorax and metathorax usually separated, although rarely completely fused. Wings usually ample, sometimes much reduced or entirely absent; when at rest generally held in a sloping position, folded backwards over the body; fore pair larger than the hind pair, sometimes scaly or hairy; venation reduced, with few or no crossveins; one or several of the veins frequently strongly curved. Abdomen usually short, with nine or ten segments; cerci absent. Legs similar, fitted for running, the coxæ close together; tarsi two- or three-jointed, the first joint very long; two tarsal claws. Metamorphosis incomplete, the nymph similar to the adult form; terrestrial in all stages. Psocids, Book lice, Bark lice.

1. Tarsi three-jointed. (Fig. 135). (TRÍMERA).....2
 Tarsi two-jointed. (Fig. 126). (DÍMERA).....10



Figs. 125-136. Corrodentia

125. **Psocus**, wings (Comstock and Needham) Psocidæ.
 126. **Cæcilius**, tarsus (Tillyard) Cæciliidæ.
 127. **Lepinotus** (Tillyard) Atropidæ.
 128. **Oxypsocus**, wings (Tillyard) Lepidopsocidæ.
 129. **Perientomum**, wings (Enderlein) Perientomidæ.
 130. **Embidotroctes**, wings (Kolbe) Troctidæ.
 131. **Cæcilius**, wings (Tillyard) Cæciliidæ.
 132. **Thyrsofhorus**, wings (Enderlein) Thyrsofhoridæ.
 133. **Vulturopus**, wings (Corbett and Hargreaves) Psoquillidæ.
 134. **Mesopsocus**, wings (Tillyard) Mesopsocidæ.
 135. **Myopsocus**, tarsus (Tillyard) Myopsocidæ.
 136. **Troctes** (Marlatt) Troctidæ.

2. Thorax composed of three distinct parts, the mesothorax separated from the metathorax by a suture; usually winged, rarely with the wings reduced or absent.3

- Thorax composed of two parts, the meso- and metathorax fused and without suture between them; wings usually entirely absent, if present without forked veins; second joint of palpi without clubbed sense organs. (Figs. 130, 136). (**Tróctes** (= *Lípósceles*) (*T. divinatōrius*, Book louse, Cereal psocid), cosmop.; **Tropùsia**, widespr.; **Pachytróctes**, palæarc.; **Embidopsòcus**, neotrop.; **Embidotróctes**, ethiop.). (*LIPOSCÉLIDÆ*) . . . **TRÓCTIDÆ**
3. Wings present; prothorax much smaller than the mesothorax. . . 4
Fore wings absent or very small and without venation; hind wings entirely absent; prothorax larger than the mesothorax. (**Átropos** (= *Trògium*) (*A. pulsatōria*, Death watch), widespr.; **Lepinòtus** (Fig. 127), **Lepidilla**, **Leprólepis**, **Hypéretes**). (Including *LEPIDÍLLIDÆ*, *TROGÍIDÆ*) **ATRÓPIDÆ**
4. Wings fully formed, with complete venation. 5
Venation of wings incomplete, the fore wings oval or rounded and much thickened; the veins usually very broad; hind wings reduced or absent; without scales. (**Psoquilla**, holarc.; **Psocinélla**, **Vúlturops**, Am.) (Fig. 133) **PSOQUÍLLIDÆ**
5. Second branch of cubitus and first anal vein in fore wing meeting or closely approaching each other at apex (Fig. 134) 7
Second branch of cubitus and first anal vein in fore wing divergent toward apex, or at least not approaching each other; body and wings clothed with hairs or scales; wings more or less pointed; antennæ with more than thirteen joints (Fig. 128) 6
6. Hind wings with a very narrow closed cell at the base between the media and cubitus; wing scales of symmetrical form, similarly curved on their two sides; antennæ with 20 to 25 joints. (Fig. 129). (**Periéntomum**, Ind.) **PERIENTÓMIDÆ**
Hind wings without a closed cell; wing scales usually asymmetrical; antennæ with 26 to 47 joints. (Fig. 128). (**Lepidopsòcus**, **Echinopsòcus**, **Echmépteryx**, **Oxypsòcus**). (*EMPHERÍIDÆ*) **LEPIDOPSÓCIDÆ**
7. Antennæ 13-jointed. 8
Antennæ with 22 to 25 joints; body and wings not scaled; media two- or three-branched; prothorax visible from above. (**Phyllipsòcus**, **Psylloneûra**, **Deipnopsòcus**, **Rhyopsòcus**).
PHYLLIPSÓCIDÆ
8. No scales on body or wings; only one anal vein in the fore wing. . 9
Body and wings scaled; two anal veins in the fore wing. (**Amphiéntomum**, ethiop., ind.; **Tineomórpha**, ind.; **Stigmatópathus**, **Cymatopsòcus**, indomal.) . . . **AMPHIENTÓMIDÆ**

9. Apex of cubitus in fore wing bent forward into a loop toward the media, but not touching it (Fig. 134); very small species. (**Hemineura**, **Elipsocus**, **Philotarsus**, **Mesopsocus**, **Psilopsocus**, **Actenotarsus**) **MESOPSÓCIDÆ**
 Cubital loop in fore wing either just touching the media, or fusing with it for a short distance (Figs. 134, 135); larger species. (**Myopsocus**, **Propsocus**, **Pentácladus**, **Photodes**, **Lichenomima**, **Tricladellus**) **MYOPSÓCIDÆ**
10. Prothorax well developed, visible from above; wings reduced in the female; of full size in the male, but with the venation incomplete. (**Archipsocus**, Ind.) **ARCHIPSÓCIDÆ**
 Prothorax very small, not visible from above. 11
11. Apex of cubitus in fore wing not bent forward into a loop, or if thus bent the loop does not meet the media. (Figs. 126, 131). A cosmopolitan group. (**Cæcilius**, **Amphipsocus**, **Callistoptera**, **Epipsocus**, **Pterodèla**) **CÆCILIIDÆ**
 Apical part of cubitus bent forward into a loop that touches the media or fuses with it for a short distance. 12
12. Second branch of radial sector (R_{4+5}) fused with the media or connected with it by a crossvein (Fig. 132); third and fourth antennal joints lengthened, thicker and more densely hairy than the joints beyond; large species. (**Thyrsóphorus**, **Dictyopsocus**, **Ischnópteryx**, neotrop.) **THYRSOPHÓRIDÆ**
 Second branch of the radial sector free from the media; third and fourth antennal joints similar to the apical ones; moderate-sized or rather large species. An extensive and cosmopolitan group. (**Ceratipsocus**, **Amphigeróntia**, **Eremopsocus**, **Hemipsocus**, **Lasiopsocus**, **Psocus**, **Tæniostigma**) (Fig. 125) **PSÓCIDÆ**

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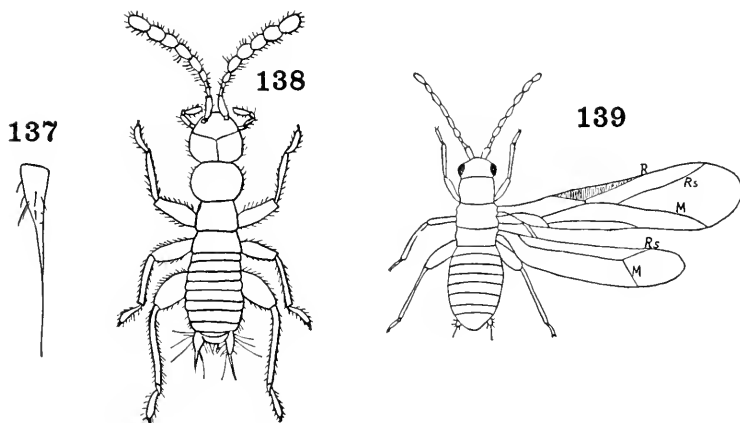
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ORDER ZORÁPTERA

Minute, terrestrial species of social habits, living in colonies; dimorphic, both sexes represented by winged and wingless individuals. Body depressed. Head free, somewhat inclined. Antennæ moniliform



Figs. 137-139. Zoraptera

137. **Zorotypus**, cereus (Karny) Zorotypidæ.

138. **Zorotypus** (Silvestri) Zorotypidæ.

139. **Zorotypus**, winged form (Caudell) Zorotypidæ.

or filiform, nine-jointed, the second and often also the third joint smaller than the others. Mandibles well developed, toothed and fitted for biting. Eyes and ocelli present in the winged form, absent in the wingless one. Thorax large, but no wider than the head; prothorax free, not concealing the head nor expanded laterally; meso- and meta-thorax distinctly separated. Abdomen elongate-oval, never much

longer than the thorax, with ten strongly transverse segments; cerci short, oval, one-jointed, with a bristle-like appendage at tip. Legs similar, formed for running; hind femora stout, armed beneath with several spiny bristles; tarsi two-jointed, the first joint short. Metamorphosis gradual, the nymph similar to the adult, especially to the wingless form. Winged form with narrow, membranous wings, the fore pair larger; venation greatly reduced; wings commonly falling off after maturity, leaving a stub attached to the body, but not separating at a preformed suture; body of winged form more heavily chitinized than in the wingless one.

One family. (**Zorótypus**, nearc., neotrop., indomal., ethiop., Hawaii). (Figs. 137, 138, 139) **ZOROTÝPIDÆ**

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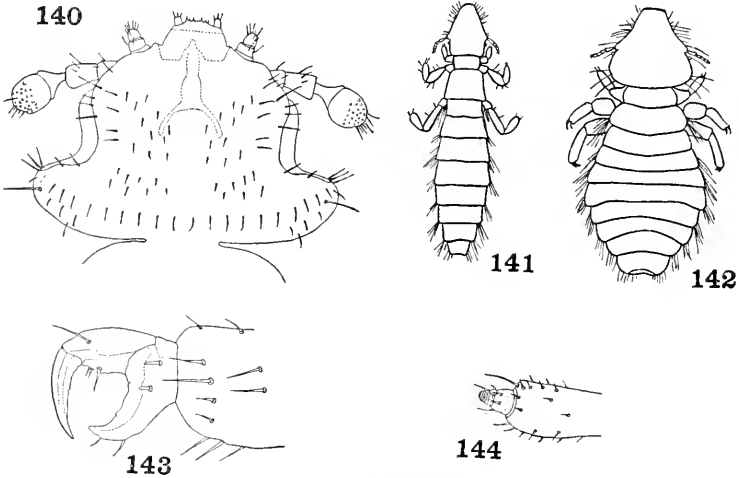
ORDER MALLÓPHAGA

(LIPÓPTERA)

Small wingless insects averaging two mm. and very rarely over five mm. in length. Body oval, or elongate, very strongly flattened; usually strongly chitinized and generally with a conspicuous color pattern of pale or yellowish markings contrasting with spots or bands of dark brown or black. Mouth inferior, mandibles strong; antennæ three- to five-jointed; prothorax free, rarely fused with the mesothorax; legs short, no cerci. Metamorphosis very incomplete. External parasites of birds, more rarely of mammals, during entire life, feeding on feathers, fur or skin. Bird lice, Biting lice.

1. Palpi present, two- to four-jointed; antennæ usually four-jointed and generally more or less distinctly clavate or capitate (Fig. 140), concealed in a groove on the underside of the head; mandibles horizontal; meso- and metathorax usually separated by a suture. (Suborder AMBLÝCERA) 2
- Palpi absent; antennæ three- or five-jointed, filiform, not concealed; mandibles vertical; meso- and metathorax fused. (Suborder ISCHNÓCERA) 7

2. Tarsi with two claws; species usually infesting birds. 3
 Tarsi with at most a single claw on the middle and hind legs, and usually on the front pair also, although these rarely bear two claws; claw rarely wanting (Fig. 144); some of the legs almost always modified to form hair claspers. (*Gyropus*, *Protogyropus*, *Monogyropus*, *Gliricola*, on guinea pigs and other rodents, mainly neotropical). **GYRÓPIDÆ**



Figs. 140-144. Mallophaga

140. *Gyropus*, head (Ewing) Gyropidæ.
 141. *Lipeurus* (Paine) Philopteridæ.
 142. *Philopterus* (Paine) Philopteridæ.
 143. *Gyropus*, tip of front leg (Ewing) Gyropidæ.
 144. *Gliricola*, tip of front leg (Ewing) Gyropidæ.

3. Antennæ strongly clubbed, five-jointed; legs long and slender; body clothed with stiff, slender spines; species infesting Australian kangaroos and wallabies. (*Boöpia*, *Heterodóxus*, *Latumcéphalum*) **BOOPÏIDÆ**
 Antennæ not strongly clubbed, four-jointed. 4
 4. Prothorax appearing like the metathorax inverted, usually fused with the mesothorax; only five abdominal segments with spiracles. (*Triménopon*, *Philandèsia*, *Cummíngsia*; neotropical on rodents). **TRIMENOPÓNIDÆ**
 Prothorax not appearing like the metathorax inverted. 5

5. Head evenly expanded behind, broadly triangular and strongly enlarged on the temples. (**Ménopon**, widespr. (*M. gallinæ*, Chicken louse); **Colpocéphalum**, **Myrsídea**, **Trinòton**, widespr.; on birds) **MENOPÓNIDÆ**
 Head not evenly expanded and broadly triangular, not enlarged on the temples. 6
6. Sides of head with a strong lateral swelling in front of the eye; spiracles on abdominal segments three to eight. (**Læmobóth- rion**, holarc., ethiop., neotrop.; on birds).
LÆMOBOTHRÌIDÆ
 Head with the sides straight or concave; spiracles on abdominal segments two to seven. (**Ricinus** (= *Leiòtheum*), widespr.; **Trochilœcètes**, Am.; on birds). (*LEIOTHÈIDÆ*).
RICÍNIDÆ
7. Tarsi with one claw; antennæ three-jointed; species infesting mam- mals. (**Trichodécetes**, **Eutrichóphilus**, widespr.).
TRICHODÉCTIDÆ
 Tarsi with two claws; antennæ five-jointed. 8
8. Species infesting birds. 9
 Species infesting mammals; head heavily chitinized at the sides and armed with strong hooks; last joint of antennæ somewhat swollen or clubbed. (**Trichophilópterus**).
TRICHOPHILOPTÉRIDÆ
9. Meso- and metathorax clearly separated by a suture; eyes deeply constricted. (**Nesiotinus**, Kerguelen Is., on penguins).
NESIOTÍNIDÆ
 Meso- and metathorax not separated by a distinct suture. (**Gon- iòdes**, **Goniocôtes**, **Lipeûrus** (Fig. 141), **Philópterus** (Fig. 142), **Degeeriélla**, **Esthiópterus**, widespr.; **Apterícòla**, N. Zeal.; on birds). **PHILOPTÉRIDÆ**

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ORDER ANOPLŪRA

(*SIPHUNCULATA*, *PSEUDORHYNCHOTA*, *PARASITA*,
PHTHIRAPTERA, *ELLIPOPTERA*)

Small, more or less flattened, wingless ectoparasites of mammals. Head free, horizontal; eyes reduced or absent; mouth anterior, comprising an unjointed, fleshy beak; antennæ short, simple. Thoracic segments fused. Legs very stout; tarsi single-jointed, forming a claw at the end of the tibia. No cerci. Metamorphosis very slight. True lice, Sucking lice, Cooties.

1. Body with spines or hairs arranged in definite rows, rarely also with scales; body flattened; spiracles only at each side of the mesothorax and on abdominal segments three to eight; antennæ three or five-jointed; living exclusively on terrestrial mammals 2

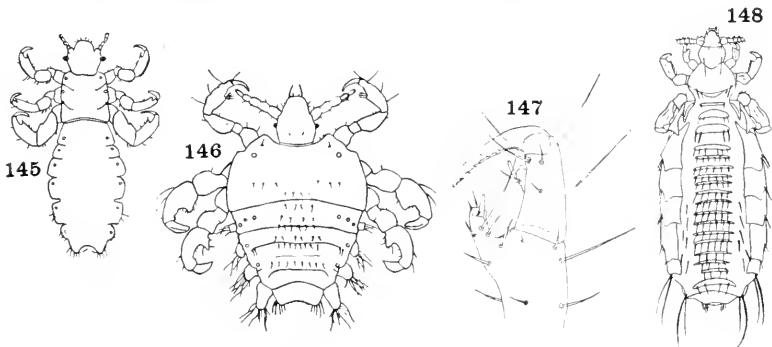
Body thickly clothed with stout, thorn-like bristles or with spines and scales; body thick and stout; mesothorax and metathorax each with a pair of spiracles as well as abdominal segments two to eight; eyes absent; antennæ four- or five-jointed; living exclusively on marine mammals. (**Echinophthirus**, **Lepidophthirus**, **Antarctophthirus**) . . **ECHINOPHTHIRIDÆ**

2. Head rounded in front, not tubularly produced; tibiæ of at least one pair of legs below with a large tooth or thumb-like process opposing the claw-like tarsus. 3

Head tubularly produced anteriorly to form a beak longer than the remainder of the head; tibiæ without such a process opposing the tarsus. (**Hæmatomyzus**, on elephants, Afr., E. Ind.).

HÆMATOMYZIDÆ

3. Eyes present, large, convex and almost always distinctly pigmented; proboscis short; tibia and tarsus without a distinct sclerite between them; pleural plates usually well developed. 4
 Eyes absent or very indistinct; proboscis very long; legs with a chitinized sclerite between the tibia and tarsus; parasitic on a great variety of mammals but not on man. 5



Figs. 145-148. Anoplura

145. **Pediculus** (Patton and Cragg) Pediculidæ.

146. **Phthirus** (Patton and Cragg) Phthiriidæ.

147. **Pediculus**, tip of leg (Ewing) Pediculidæ.

148. **Hoplopleura** (Ferris) Hæmatopinidæ.

4. Segments three to five of abdomen fused as indicated by three pairs of spiracles on this apparent segment; sides of abdomen with segmentally placed lateral lobes; front legs much more slender than the others. (**Phthirus** (Fig. 146), on man (*P. pubis*, Pubic or Crab louse)) **PHTHIRIIDÆ**

Abdominal segments all free, as indicated by the position of their spiracles; sides of abdominal segments without such lateral lobes; front legs similar to the others, and scarcely more slender. (**Pediculus** (Figs. 145, 147), on man. Cooties. (*P. humanus*, Head louse; *P. vestimenti*, Body louse); **Pedicinus**, **Phthiripedicinus**, on monkeys) **PEDICULIDÆ**

5. Antennæ five-jointed. (**Hæmatopinus**, on ungulates (*H. suis*, Hog louse); **Hoplopleura** (Fig. 148), on Rodentia; **Linognathus**, on Artiodactyla and dogs; **Polyplax**, on Rodentia and Insectivora) **HÆMATOPINIDÆ**

Antennæ three-jointed. (**Hæmatopinoides**, on *Geomys*; **Hemophthirus**, on monkeys) **HÆMATOPINOIDIDÆ**

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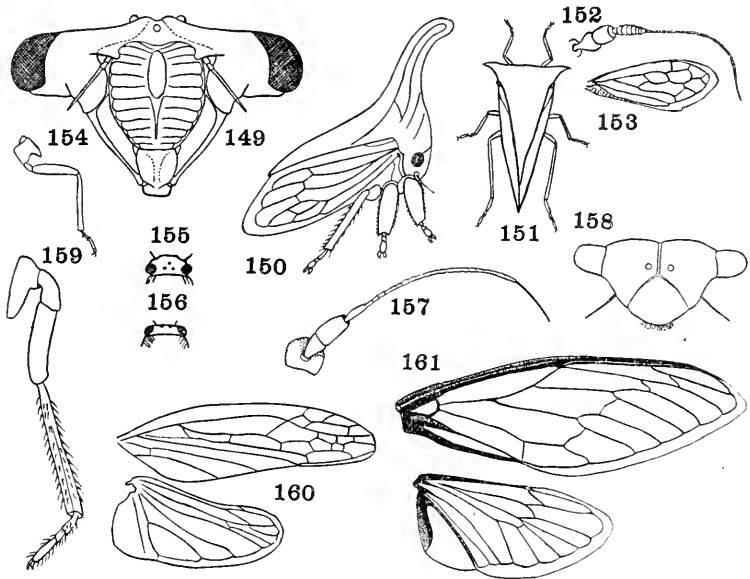
ORDER HOMÓPTERA

(RHYNCHÔTA, part)

An assemblage of very diverse insects, difficult to define in a general way; usually of moderate or small size, rarely large; in the active forms four wings are present in both sexes; in the scale insects only the males are winged, and they have the hind wings absent; wings usually sloping over the sides of the body; fore wings never modified into a heavy basal and thinner apical portion; mouthparts forming a jointed beak, inserted at hind edge of the head and extending between the front coxæ, the basal joints very short, rarely the beak is absent in the males. Beak formed of the stylet-shaped mandibles and maxillæ which are enclosed in the labium. Cerci wanting. Metamorphosis usually incomplete, sometimes complete in the male or at least with a pupal stage in the male scale insects, rarely so in the female; all the species vegetarian.

1. Beak plainly arising from the base of the head; tarsi, at least of middle and hind legs, three-jointed, antennæ very short, with a small terminal bristle; active, free-living species. (Suborder AU-CHENORRHÝNCHA)2
- Beak appearing to arise between the front coxæ, rarely absent in male coccids and some aphids; tarsi two- or one-jointed; an-

tennæ usually well developed and thread-like, sometimes atrophied or absent, without conspicuous terminal bristle; species often incapable of moving, or inactive in the female sex. (Suborder STERNORRHYNCHA). (*GULARÓSTRIA*) . . . 41
 Beak arising from the prothorax, sheathed at base by propleural structures; antennæ very short. (Suborder COLEORRHYNCHA) 59



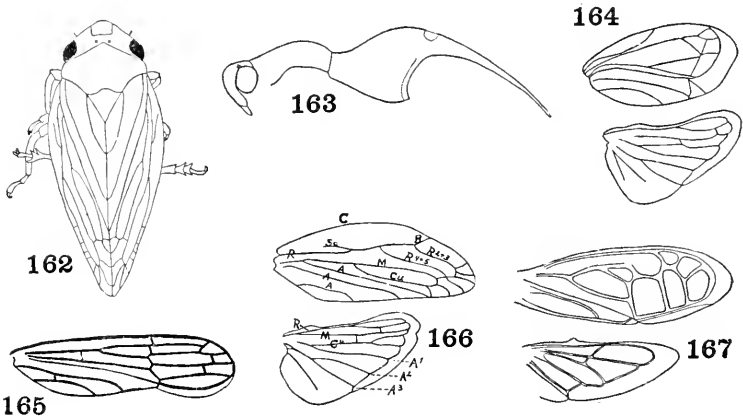
Figs. 149-161. Homoptera

149. *Cicada*, front view of head (Berlese) Cicadidæ.
 150. *Entylia* (Branch) Membracidæ.
 151. *Ceresa* (Marlatt) Membracidæ.
 152. *Ceresa*, antenna (Marlatt) Membracidæ.
 153. *Ceresa*, fore wing (Marlatt) Membracidæ.
 154. *Cicada*, hind leg (Kolbe) Cicadidæ.
 155. *Cicada*, dorsal view of head (Maxwell-Lefroy) Cicadidæ.
 156. Leaf hopper, dorsal view of head (Maxwell-Lefroy) Jassidæ.
 157. *Entylia*, antenna (Branch) Membracidæ.
 158. *Entylia*, front view of head (Branch) Membracidæ.
 159. *Entylia*, hind leg (Branch) Membracidæ.
 160. *Gypona*, wings (Metcalf) Gyponidæ.
 161. *Cicada*, wings. Cicadidæ.

2. Ocelli (rarely absent) placed between the eyes on the vertex, on the front margin of the head, or on the front; middle coxæ short and close together, hind coxæ movable; tegulæ absent; fore wings with the two anal veins more or less parallel, or the second absent 3
- Ocelli (rarely absent) placed beneath or near the eyes, usually in cavities of the cheeks; middle coxæ elongate, widely separate, hind coxæ immovable, fused externally with the metathorax; tegulæ present as a scale between the base of the fore wing and the side angle of the pronotum; fore wings usually with the two anal veins joining apically to form a Y-vein. (Superfamily FULGOROIDEA. Classification from F. Muir, 1930). 24
3. Three ocelli, placed close together on the disk of the vertex; antennæ with short basal joint, terminated by a hair-like process which is divided into about five joints; front femora thickened and generally spined beneath, hind legs not fitted for jumping; empodia absent; male almost always with a sound-producing structure on each side at the base of the abdomen; comparatively large species with entirely membranous wings; nymphs subterranean. Cicadas, "Locusts," Harvest-flies. (Figs. 149, 154, 155, 161). (**Cicàda** (*C. septendecim*, Periodical Cicada or Seventeen-year locust), **Tibicen**, **Platypèdia**). **CICÁDIDÆ**
Two ocelli, rarely absent; empodia large; jumping species. 4
4. Pronotum not prolonged over the base of the abdomen 5
Pronotum prolonged backward into a hood or process of variable form, usually much elevated and more or less concealing the scutellum and extending over the abdomen, often the prothorax is grotesquely enlarged and ornamented; head vertical, cheeks not dilated, ocelli located between the eyes, antennæ inserted between and in front of the eyes. Tree hoppers. (**Membràcis**, neotrop.; **Cerèsa**, Am. (*C. bûbalis*, Buffalo tree hopper, Figs. 151, 152, 153); **Centrôtus**, palæare., ethiop., indomal.; **Enchenôpa**, Am.; **Entýlia** (Figs. 157, 158, 159), Am.; **Górgora**, ethiop., indomal.; **Tricéntrus**, indomal., **Telamòna**, Am.).
- MEMBRÁCIDÆ**
5. Hind coxæ short, conical, not laterally dilated; tibiæ cylindrical, smooth, the hind pair usually armed with one or two stout solid spines and with a cluster of spinules at apex; ocelli placed on the vertex, rarely absent; flagellum composed of a large pear-shaped base and a very slender seta; nymphs usually producing a mass of froth in which they live on the stems of various plants.

- Spittle insects, Frog hoppers. (Superfamily CERCOPŌIDEA. Classification from C. F. Baker) 6
- Hind coxæ transverse, reaching the side margins of the sternum; hind tibiæ ridged, with a double series of articulated spines or seriatly bristly (hairy in Æthalionidæ); cheeks dilated. Leaf hoppers, Sharp shooters. (Superfamily JASSŌIDEA) 9
6. Scutellum comparatively small and short (longer than pronotum only in Clastopteridæ); hind wings with outer fork of radius always present (sometimes broken at apex), thus forming a supernumerary (first) apical cell, the cubitus apically forked or simple; fore wings with claval veins when present usually distant and without connecting crossvein 7
- Scutellum as long as or longer than pronotum, either simply long acuminate, or greatly elevated posteriorly and with a strongly curved, free, apical spine projecting backward; hind wings with outer fork of radius always absent, therefore no supernumerary (first) apical cell; fore wings with both claval veins when present fused at middle or before, or with a connecting crossvein. Tube-forming spittle insects. Austr., indomal., ethiop. (Figs. 163, 167) **MACHÆRŌTIDÆ**
- a. Scutellum not raised apically or with free apical spinous appendage; anterior margin of pronotum strongly extended between eyes; head usually obtuse-angulate; cubitus of hind wing apically forked. (**Conmachærōta**; **Hindola**, **Enderleinia**, malay.; **Neuromachærōta**, ethiop.). (**ENDERLEININÆ**).
HINDOLINÆ
- Scutellum usually greatly raised apically, always with a free apical spinous appendage extended backward; anterior margin of pronotum but very slightly extended between eyes; head strongly swollen and extended in front of eyes; cubitus of hind wing not forked. b
- b. Form slender, body of scutellum high, arched posteriorly, with strong dorsal furrow; pronotum without laminately extended lateral angles, the anterior margin somewhat angulate between eyes. (**Machærōta**) **MACHÆROTINÆ**
- Form very thick and stout; body of scutellum nearly flat and with dorsal furrow subobsolete; pronotum with lateral angles produced into high, thin, spreading laminæ; anterior margin of pronotum broadly, gently arcuate between eyes.
MAXUDEINÆ
7. Pronotal margin between eyes usually straight or slightly arcuate, pronotum commonly strongly enlarged and much broader than

the head and with the anterolateral margins usually as long as or longer than the posterolateral; front commonly more or less swollen apically; head with thickened and lobate ridges above the antennæ. (**Tomáspis**)..... **TOMASPÍDIDÆ**
 Pronotal margin between the eyes usually strongly arcuate or subangulate, the pronotum never greatly enlarged and rarely



Figs. 162-167. Homoptera

- 162. Spittle insect (Stearns) Cercopidæ.
- 163. **Machærota**, profile of head, pronotum and scutellum (Baker) Machærotidæ.
- 164. **Clastoptera**, wings (Metcalf) Clastopteridæ.
- 165. **Oncometopia**, fore wing (Ball) Cicadellidæ.
- 166. **Aphrophora**, wings (Metcalf) Cercopidæ.
- 167. **Machærota**, wings (Baker) Machærotidæ.

much wider than head, the anterolateral margins usually much shorter than the posterolateral; front usually swollen basally, if at all; supra-antennal ridges not lobate nor greatly thickened.....8

- 8. Fore wings with clavus obliquely truncate at apex; corial appendix, the apical portion of the wing, divided into two very broad subequal portions, these at rest infolded at end of the stout and broad body to overlap; fork of radius in hind wings forming a very short first apical cell considerably before apex; cubitus of hind wings not forked apically; corium with three apical cells

and two or less subapicals; scutellum longer than pronotum. (**Clastóptera** (Fig. 164)) **CLASTOPTÉRIDÆ**

Fore wings with the clavus narrowly acute or subacute apically; corial appendix either a narrow continuous membranous margin, or wanting, never bent inward beyond the clavus to overlap at end of body; corial venation various but never as in the Clastopteridæ. (**Cercôpa**, **Ptÿelus**, **Aphróphora**, cosmop.; **Monécphora**, widespr.; **Phymatostêtha**, indomal.; **Cosmoscárta**, palæarc., indomal. (Figs. 162, 166)). . . **CERCÓPIDÆ**

9. Pronotum enlarged, swollen and with a median ridge, almost concealing the head and roundly produced over the base of the acute scutellum. (**Æthiálion**, neotrop.; **Dárthula**, India).

ÆTHALIÓNIDÆ

Pronotum not thus modified to cover the head, although sometimes with lateral protuberances. (JASSIDÆ, in the broad sense. Classification from C. F. Baker, Philippine Jour. Sci., 1923.) 10

10. Upper part of front strongly raised and produced, its posterior portion forming a large part of the superior surface of the head (crown); the true vertex confined to basal portion of crown, the ocelli thus on posterior disk of crown, usually remote from eyes and not visible in facial view. 11

Upper part of front confined entirely to face, except sometimes for a narrow border; ocelli visible in facial view. 15

11. Lateral sutures of front distinctly continued over the obtuse anterior margin of the crown to near the position of the ocelli, as in the Cercopidæ; antennæ between and near the eyes; body usually elongate, cylindrical, head often angulate, face large, strongly convex, the cheeks rather long and narrow. (**Cicadélla**, **Dræculacéphala**, **Graphocéphala**, **Kólba**, **Oncome-tópia** (= *Procônia*) (Fig. 165), **Tylozÿgus**). (**PROCONÏDÆ**, **TETTIGONIÉLLIDÆ**, **TETTIGONÏDÆ**) . . . **CICADÉLLIDÆ**

Lateral sutures of front obsolete beyond antennæ or beyond anterior border of crown. 12

12. Antennæ not far removed from eyes and near but never above level of eyes; lateral margins of front obsolete beyond scrobes. 13
Antennæ situated entirely above and far removed from eyes; head anteriorly transversely thin and leaf-like, often concave beneath 14

13. Head acutely angled between crown and face, the face of narrow proportions; lateral sutures of front entering and terminating

in antennal scrobes, the face shallowly concave or weakly convex, the cheeks moderately swollen; body long, ovate, usually flattened. (*Gýpona* (Fig. 160), *Xeroplhæa*).

GYPÓNIDÆ

Head obtusely rounded between the strongly declivous crown and face, strongly overhanging the latter, which is deeply concave; lateral sutures of front passing mesad of antennæ; face very short, far broader than long. **PENTHIMĪDÆ**

14. Outlined lower part of front short and broad.

THAUMASTOSCÓPIDÆ

Outlined lower portion of front long and narrow; large, brownish species. Principally indo-australian. (*Lêdra*, *Lêdrópsis*).

LÊDRIDÆ

15. Vertex entirely superior, occupying nearly all or all of crown, the junction with the front occurring on anterior border of crown, the ocelli on or near anterior border of head, rarely, in some *Typhlocybidæ* and *Ulopidae*, the ocelli indistinguishable 16

Head very short, sometimes very broad, the vertex more or less roundly curved on to face and broadly visible in facial view; ocelli facial and between or above the eyes; basal suture of front, when present, far anterior to base of face; that portion of vertex visible from above usually very short and broad.

(*Bythoscòpus*, *Aceratogállia*, *Agállia*, *Eurýmela*, *Idiócerus*, *Īpo*, *Macrópsis*, *Oncópsis*) **BYTHOSCÓPIDÆ**

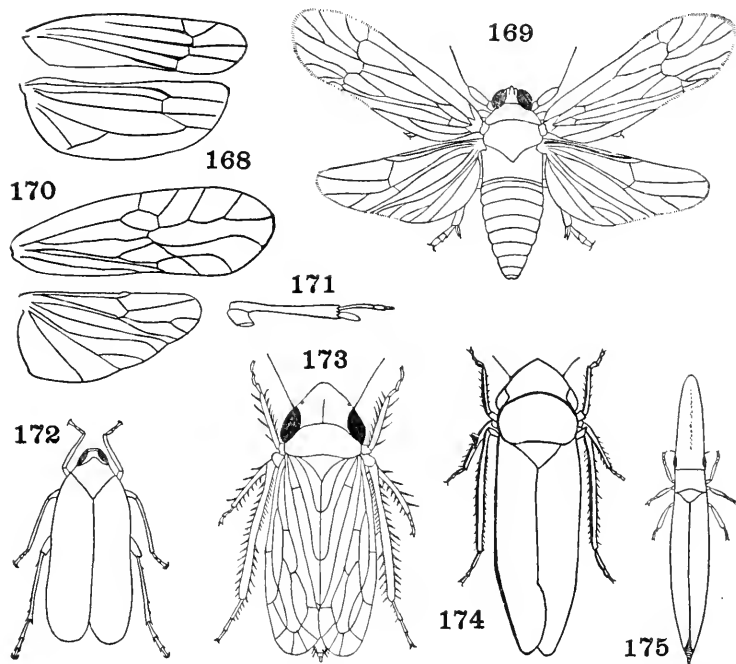
16. Basal suture of front distinct and entire, centrally at least, approaching more or less closely the anterior margin of vertex; when subobsolete above, its position always marked by a fold or carina; in the latter case, the remaining portion of frontal suture is always directed toward the base of front and not toward ocellus; anterior border of vertex usually marked by a sharp margin or carina. 17

Basal suture of front usually obsolete, the basal lateral sutures running to and terminating at or near ocelli; vertex usually clearly connate with the front, only in highly specialized groups with a sharp edge or with transverse carinæ on anterior border; ocelli on anterior border of head or above it. (Fig. 156).

JÁSSIDÆ

- a. Fore wings with well developed veins; head variously formed but not excessively long and narrow. b
Fore wings leathery, with obliterated venation; head very long

and gradually tapering in front, body slender; tibiae weakly spinose; Australian. (**Cephalêlus** (Fig. 175), **Paradorýdium**).
CEPHALELINÆ



Figs. 168-175. Homoptera

168. **Typhlocyba**, wings. Jassidæ.
 169. **Sogata** (Misra) Fulgoroidæ.
 170. **Liburnia**, wings (Metcalf) Delphacidæ.
 171. **Liburniella**, hind leg (Garman) Delphacidæ.
 172. **Cixius** (Metcalf) Cixiidæ.
 173. **Deltocephalus** (DeLong) Jassidæ.
 174. **Tettigoniella** (Ball) Cicadellidæ.
 175. **Cephalêlus** (Tillyard) Jassidæ.

- b. Fore wings with veins branching on the disk so that they form a series of preapical cells; ocelli present. c
 Fore wings with veins, often weak at base, not branching on the disk, branching only near apex to form the apical cells; ocelli vestigial or wanting. (**Typhlócyba** (Fig. 168) (*T. australis*, Australian apple leaf-hopper), **Dicraneûra**, **Empôa** (*E. rôsa*,

Rose leaf-hopper), **Empoásca** (*E. mali*, Apple leaf-hopper), **Erythroneura** (*E. comae*, Grape leaf-hopper). (*EUPTERYGIIDÆ*) **TYPHLOCYBINÆ**

- c. Ocelli on vertex near margin, or between vertex and front, and remote from eyes. (**Acucéphalus**, **Niönia**, **Strongylocéphalus**, **Xestocéphalus**) **ACUCEPHALINÆ**

Ocelli on margin between vertex and front, usually very close to eyes. (**Jássus** (= *Cælidia*), **Chlorotéttix**, **Cicádula**, **Deltocéphalus** (Fig. 173), **Eüscelis**, **Eutéttix**, **Phlépsius**, **Platymetöpius**, **Scaphöideus**, **Thamnotéttix**). (*CÆLIDIDÆ*).
JASSINÆ

17. Anterior border of vertex sharply laminately expanded, distinctly overhanging upper part of front; antennæ situated far mesad of eyes; ocelli, when distinguishable, lying between extended margin of vertex and basal margin of front in a transversely triangular (rarely linear) ocellar area and very remote from eyes 18

Anterior border of vertex sharply marked (head may be laminately extended between eyes) but never with this margin extended beyond and overhanging upper part of front; usually with clearly marked subtriangular ocellar areas at sides between vertex and front; these areas are commonly occupied by the ocelli, though the latter may occur near by on upper surface of crown, then usually on or outside the carinate or raised lateral margin of vertex; antennæ situated close to interior line of eyes 21

18. Pronotum extended between and in front of eyes; vertex very short, transverse and deeply concave 19

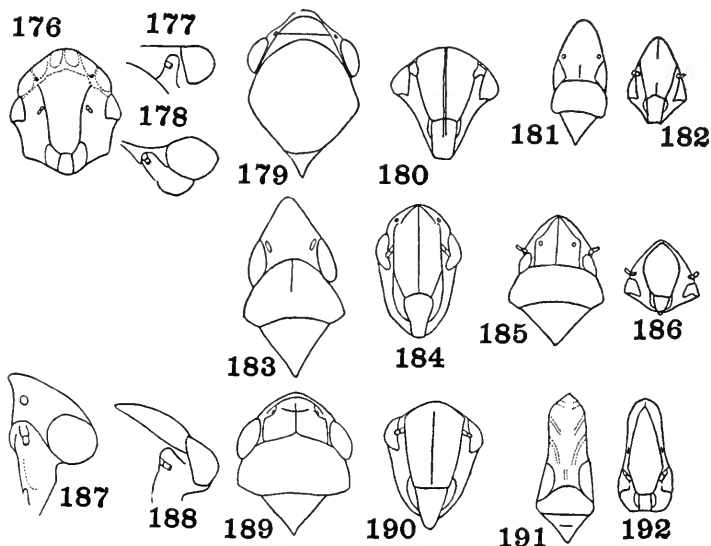
Pronotum not abnormally extended between eyes; vertex not very short and widely transverse, the width of the vertex not more than twice the length; ocelli a little nearer to eyes than to median line, or indistinguishable 20

19. Tegmina normally veined; genæ narrower than front; front strongly excavate, with high raised margins; clypeus little exerted; ocellar area very broad; hind tibiæ with very few small spines and hairs on apical half; sculpture characterized by a deep thimble pitting. (**Paröpia** (= *Megophthalmus*) (Figs. 187, 188), **Mesoparöpia**, Malay.). (*MEGOPHTHALMIDÆ*).

PAROPIDÆ

Tegmina with numerous supernumerary veins; genæ wider than front; front convex; clypeus long exerted; ocellar area narrow,

bounded beneath by a shallow fold; hind tibiæ with stout spinose teeth, few in number but distributed along entire length; sculpture characterized by coarse striations and wrinkles.
 (*Stenocôtis*)..... **STENOCÔTIDÆ**



Figs. 176-192. Homoptera

176. *Koebelea*, face (Baker) Koebeleidæ.
 177. *Ulopa*, face in frontal view (Baker) Ulopidæ.
 178. *Ulopa*, face in lateral view (Baker) Ulopidæ.
 179. *Signoretia*, head and pronotum, dorsal view (Baker) Signoretiidæ.
 180. *Signoretia*, face (Baker) Signoretiidæ.
 181. *Nirvana*, head and pronotum, dorsal view (Baker) Nirvanidæ.
 182. *Nirvana*, face (Baker) Nirvanidæ.
 183. *Pythamus*, head and pronotum, dorsal view (Baker) Pythamidæ.
 184. *Pythamus*, face (Baker) Pythamidæ.
 185. *Stenotortor*, head and pronotum, dorsal view (Baker) Nirvanidæ.
 186. *Stenotortor*, face (Baker) Nirvanidæ.
 187. *Paropia*, face, lateral view (Baker) Paropiidæ.
 188. *Paropia*, face, frontal view (Baker) Paropiidæ.
 189. *Euacanthus*, head and pronotum, dorsal view (Baker) Euacanthidæ.
 190. *Euacanthus*, face (Baker), Euacanthidæ.
 191. *Stenometopius*, head and pronotum, dorsal view (Baker) Nirvanidæ.
 192. *Stenometopius*, face (Baker) Nirvanidæ.

20. Genæ longer than broad, flat or concave, outwardly emarginate, normally bordering the loræ to the clypeus; scrobes very shallow and lacking strong supra-antennal ledges (as in *Stenocotidæ*); pronotum with very short lateral margins, converging anteriorly, ocelli distinct. (*Koebèlea*, nearc.). (Fig. 176).

KOEBELËIDÆ

Genæ broader than long, strongly convex, not passing loræ (at level of face), their apical margins roundly curved inward to meet the front above the loræ, leaving outer margin of latter fully exposed in facial view; scrobes very deep, under strongly overhanging and curved supra-antennal ledges; head wider than prothorax; pronotum with very long lateral margins, usually converging posteriorly; ocelli sometimes indistinguishable; all tibiæ ridged and feebly spined. (*Ulôpa* (Figs. 177, 178), *Mesârgus*, *Moonia*) **ULÓPIDÆ**

21. Upper margin of front a little extended beyond margin of vertex and plainly visible in dorsal view at least at sides, the lateral and anterior submarginal carinæ of vertex usually distinct, often very strong. 22

Upper margin of face not at all extended beyond margin of vertex and not visible in dorsal view, or only a little so just in front of eyes; ocelli on anterolateral border of head or just above or below it; loræ very small and narrow; tegmina usually without antepical cells and venation usually indistinct; antennæ situated above the eyes in facial view, rarely on upper line of or between eyes, in which case the head is long-produced. **NIRVÁNIDÆ**

- a. Antennæ situated at upper angle of eyes (in facial view) or above this; lateral carinæ of vertex more or less distinct; ocelli always visible from above, on upper portion of lateral border, or on anterolateral portion of crown; eyes prominent; posterior border of pronotum more or less distinctly incurved. b

Antennæ situated at middle of eye margin (in facial view); lateral carinæ of vertex wanting; ocelli below anterior border of crown and not visible from above; head (from above) long spatulate, but not thin dorsoventrally; eyes not prominent, deeply set in vertex; pronotum subtruncate posteriorly; tegmina with two subapical cells. (*Stenometôpius* (Figs. 191, 192)).

STENOMETOPIÏNÆ

- b. Antennæ situated in deep transverse, sharp-margined scrobes; face about as broad as long or broader; eyes small; vertex short, half-ovate. (*Macroceratogônia*, *Balbillus*, *Stenotórtor* (Figs. 185, 186)) **MACRO CERATOGONIÏNÆ**

Antennæ in shallow scrobes of ordinary type; face usually much longer than broad; vertex long; eyes large; tegmina without subapical cells, the veins of corium usually indistinguishable except by transmitted light. (*Nirvâna* (Figs. 181, 182), *Kâna*, *Ophiûchus*, *Pseudonirvâna*) **NIRVANINÆ**

22. Pronotum very long, strongly produced and outcurved behind, largely covering the scutellum; head with eyes broader than pronotum; vertex with a very strong, thickened, basal transverse ridge; supra-antennal ledge callously thickened and lobed over frontal margin; clypeus truncate or notched apically and little or not exerted; sides of front not sinuate at scrobes; ocelli in marginal areas and visible from above and below; loræ very small and short. (*Signorêtia*, indoaustr. (Figs. 179, 180); *Prêta*) **SIGNORETIDÆ**

Pronotum not produced behind over the very large scutellum, the hind border truncate or concave; head more or less distinctly narrower than pronotum; vertex without strongly thickened basal ridge; supra-antennal ledge neither strongly calloused nor lobed over frontal margin; antennæ between the eyes near middle of their inner margins. 23

23. Pronotum short, broad, broadly rounded anteriorly, the head but slightly narrower; vertex very broad, nearly twice as broad as long; width of head greater than length of head and pronotum together; ocelli situated a little within anterior margin of crown, but outside the anterolateral carina of vertex, and invisible in facial view. (*Euacanthus* (Figs. 189, 190); *Bûndera*, India).

EUACANTHIDÆ

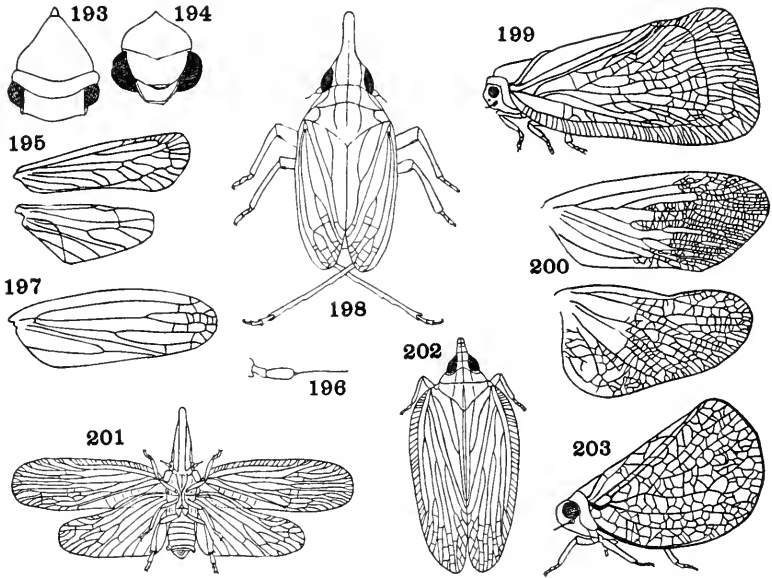
Pronotum more or less narrowly rounded anteriorly, the head very distinctly narrower, vertex always much less than twice as broad as long; width of head always much less than length of head and pronotum together; ocelli in or very near lateral areas, and usually visible both in dorsal and facial views. (*Pýthamus* (Figs. 183, 184), *Oniëlla*, *Onûkia*).

PYTHAMIDÆ

24. Flagellum of antennæ segmented; hind tibiæ without mobile spur; lateral ocelli on the front, the front reaching from eye to eye without lateral ridges dividing off a small area around the eyes; sides of face (loræ) plainly visible in front view and forming a continuous curve with the clypeus. (*Tettigomëtra*, *Egrôpa*, *Hîlda*, *Euphyonártex*) **TETTIGOMÉTRIDÆ**

Flagellum of antennæ not segmented; lateral ocelli outside the

lateral ridges of the front, generally beneath the eyes; sides of face (loræ) not visible in front view, or forming an angle with the clypeus. 25



Figs. 193-203. Homoptera

193. **Acanalonia**, head (Metcalf) Acanaloniidæ.
 194. **Aphelonema**, head (Metcalf) Issidæ.
 195. **Otiocerus**, wings (Metcalf) Derbidæ.
 196. **Liburniella**, antenna (Garman) Delphacidæ.
 197. **Scolops**, fore wing (Metcalf) Dictyopharidæ.
 198. **Scolops** (Garman) Dictyopharidæ.
 199. **Acanalonia** (Swezey) Acanaloniidæ.
 200. **Poiocera**, wings (Metcalf).
 201. **Pyrilla** (Misra) Lophopidæ.
 202. Tropiduchid.
 203. **Ormenis** (Swezey) Flatidæ.

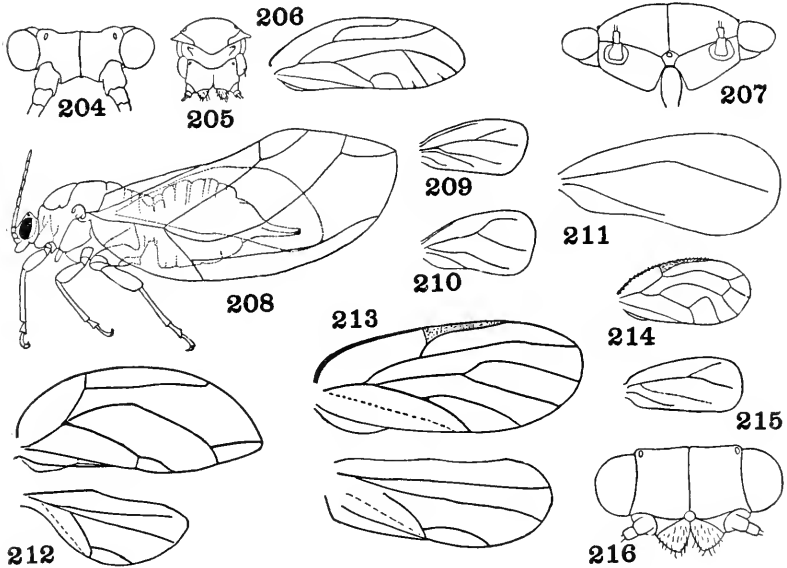
25. Second joint of hind tarsi not very small, the apex truncate or emarginate and with a row of small spines; fore wing without costal area, or with only a small one without crossveins. . . . 26
 Second joint of hind tarsus small or very small, the apex generally

- rounded or pointed and without spines or with only one at each side; costal area present or absent. 34
26. Claval veins not granulate; or if so, the last joint of the labium short, not longer than wide. 27
 One or both claval veins granulate; apical joint of labium much longer than wide. Abdomen compressed, the sixth to eighth tergites with wax secreting pores; median ocellus usually present. (**Meénoplus**, **Ánigrus**, **Sùva**, **Kermèsia**).
- MEENÓPLIDÆ**
27. Sixth, seventh and eighth abdominal tergites without wax pores. 28
 Sixth, seventh and eighth tergites with wax-secreting pores; ovipositor reduced, incomplete. (**Kínnara**, **Eparmène**, **Prosótropis**, **Æclídius**, **Atopocíxius**) **KINNÁRIDÆ**
28. Anal area of hind wings reticulate, with many crossveins; clypeus with lateral carinæ; head often greatly prolonged. (**Fúlgora**, indomal.; **Lanternària**, neotrop.; **Ámycle**, **Cyropóptus**, **Pÿrops**) **FULGÓRIDÆ**
 Anal area of hind wing not reticulate. 29
29. Last joint of labium distinctly longer than wide. 30
 Last joint of labium about as long as wide. (**Dérbe**, **Anòtia**, **Lamènia**, **Otiócerus** (Fig. 195), **Rhotàna**, **Venàta**, **Zoràida**).
- DÉRBIDÆ**
30. Claval vein entering the apex of the clavus. 31
 Claval vein not reaching the apex of the clavus, entering commissure before apex. 32
31. Base of abdomen on each side with one or two short processes bearing three pits or depressions; body compressed, wing membranes not overlapping. (**Achilíxia**, malay.; **Bebaiðtes**, neotrop.) **ACHILIXÍIDÆ**
 Base of abdomen without lateral processes; body usually flattened, the wing membranes overlapping. (**Achílus**, **Agandécca**, **Catònia**, **Elidóptera**, **Favéntia**) **ACHÍLIDÆ**
32. Hind tibiæ with a strong, movable spur at the apex; fore wings without costal area; ovipositor well developed; often brachypterous. (**Délphax**, **Libúrnia** (Fig. 170), **Perkinsiella** (*P. saccharicida*, Sugarcane hopper), **Pissonòtus**, **Stenócranus**).
- DELPHÁCIDÆ**
- Hind tibiæ without apical movable spur. 33
33. Head prolonged in front, sometimes greatly so, or if not the front bears two or three carinæ, or the tegulæ are absent and the claval suture obscure; no median ocellus. (**Dictyóphara**, **Clády-**

- pha, *Dichóptera*, *Orgámara*, *Orgèrius*, *Scòlops* (Figs. 197, 198))..... **DICTYOPHÁRIDÆ**
- Head not prolonged in front, or only moderately so, the front with only a median carina, in addition to the lateral margins; tegulæ present; median ocellus often present. (*Cíxius* (Fig. 172), *Bothriócera*, *Koroàna*, *Mýndus*, *Oliàrus*). **CIXÌIDÆ**
34. Second joint of hind tarsi with a spine on each side; claval vein nearly always extending to and ending in the apex of the clavus35
- Second joint of hind tarsus small, without spines 39
35. Mesonotum with the hind angles marked off by a groove or fine line; fore wings with the costal area absent, or very small and without crossveins, or with crossveins; basal joint of hind tarsi usually long, rarely padded below. (*Tropidûchus*, *Alcèstis*, *Monópsis*, *Tambínia*, *Neurómèta*) . . . **TROPIDÛCHIDÆ**
- Mesonotum with the hind angles not marked off by a groove or line; first joint of hind tarsus usually short or very short. . . .36
36. Fore wings with a crossveined costal area; without granules on the clavus; clypeus nearly always with lateral carinæ. (*Nogodina*) **NOGODÍNIDÆ**
- Fore wings without a crossveined costal area, or if with such the clavus is granulate or the clypeus is without lateral carinæ. .37
37. Clavus not granulate; base of costa not strongly curved. . . .38
- Fore wings with a crossveined costal area and with the clavus granulate, or the base of the costa strongly curved. (*Flàta*, *Cerýnia*, *Flatòides*, *Nephèsa*, *Órmenis* (Fig. 203), *Phántia*, *Phýma*) **FLÁTIDÆ**
38. Fore wings large, held steeply against the sides of the body; head about as wide as thorax; pronotum with hind edge slightly roundly emarginate, sometimes straight; mesonotum large, long; hind tibiæ without spines; ovipositor incomplete. (*Acanalònia* (= *Amphiscèpa*) (Figs. 193, 199), *Chloróchara*). (*AM-PHISCÉPIDÆ*) **ACANALONÏDÆ**
- Fore wings generally smaller, in *Caliscelinæ* very short, or very narrow, parchment-like; head usually as wide as thorax or wider; pronotum with hind margin straight, sometimes slightly concave or convex; mesonotum short, not more than twice the length of the pronotum, with a transverse ridge parallel to the pronotal suture dividing it into two parts of differing sculpturing, the anterior covered by the pronotum; hind tibiæ spined; claval suture present (*Issinæ*) or absent and fore wings thick,

- convex, and venation obscured (Hemisphæriinæ). (**Bruchomórpha**, **Aphelónema** (Fig. 194), **Calíscelis**, **Hemisphærius**, **Íssus**) **ÍSSIDÆ**
39. Fore wings wide on apical margin, steeply held against the sides of the body, with a crossveined costal area; clavus long; head as wide or nearly as wide as the thorax; hind trochanter directed downward; first joint of hind tarsi at least moderately short. (**Ricânia**, **Armácia**, **Euricânia**, **Privêsa**) **RICANIIDÆ**
- Fore wings not so wide on the apical margin and not held so steeply, or the head is distinctly narrower than the thorax; clavus shorter; hind trochanter directed backward; first joint of hind tarsi at least moderately long. 40
40. Front wider than long, the sides angulate; clypeus without lateral carinæ and front without longitudinal carinæ or with only a very obscure one. (**Eurýbrachys**, **Messêna**, **Platýbrachys**, **Théssitus**) **EURYBRÁCHIDÆ**
- Front rarely as wide as long and often without angular margins, nearly always with one or three longitudinal carinæ. (**Lôphops**, indomal.; **Pyrilla** (Fig. 201), malay.; **Elasmóscelis**, ethiop., indomal.; **Kasserôta**, indoaustr.) **LOPHÓPIDÆ**
41. Tarsi two-jointed, the basal joint sometimes reduced, the outer joint with two claws; wings, when present, four in number, with few veins, at rest usually held in a sloping position over the abdomen; sutures between body segments distinct; mouthparts usually well developed in both sexes, labium usually long. . . 42
- Tarsi one-jointed (in some Monoplebidæ and in the male cochineal insect there is an additional minute basal joint) and with a single claw; females stout-bodied, always wingless, often without legs so that they rarely move after maturity, remaining sessile on the host plant, rarely without mouthparts; males delicate, usually with mesothoracic wings alone developed, which are gauzy and almost veinless and lie flat, overlapping on the abdomen when at rest; antennæ of female absent or with as many as eleven joints, of male with ten to twenty-five joints; body of female and nymphal males scale-like, gall-like, or covered with waxy powder, tufts or scales, the sutures between the segments often indistinct. (Superfamily COCCÓIDEA) . . . 47
42. Non-jumping insects, legs long and slender; both pairs of wings membranous or opaque whitish; antennæ three- to six-jointed. 43
- Jumping insects, the femora thickened; antennæ long, five to ten-jointed, usually ten-jointed, the last joint with two fine apical

bristles; fore wings somewhat thicker, often more or less leathery; pad between the tarsal claws (empodium) present, bilobed. Jumping plant-lice. (*PSYLLIDÆ*) **CHÉRMIDÆ**



Figs. 204-216. **Homoptera**

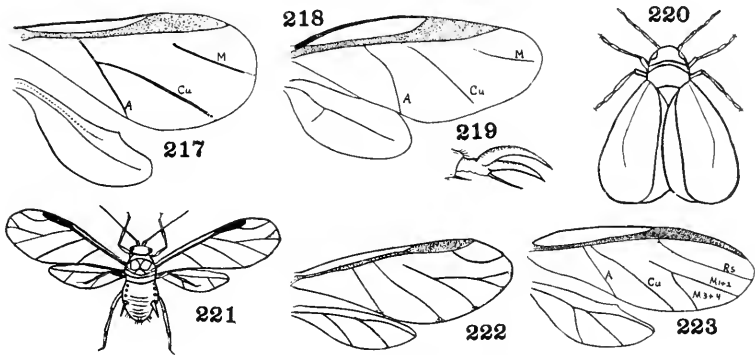
204. *Freysiula*, head (Crawford) Chermidæ.
 205. *Trioza*, head (Crawford) Chermidæ.
 206. *Carsidara*, fore wing (Crawford) Chermidæ.
 207. *Paurocephala*, head (Crawford) Chermidæ.
 208. *Trioza* (Peterson) Chermidæ.
 209. *Udamoscelis*, fore wing (Quaintance and Baker) Aleyrodidæ.
 210. *Aleurodicus*, wing (Quaintance and Baker) Aleyrodidæ.
 211. *Aleurocanthus*, wing (Quaintance and Baker) Aleyrodidæ.
 212. *Trioza*, wings (Patch) Chermidæ.
 213. *Pachypsylla*, wings (Patch) Chermidæ.
 214. *Ceriacremum*, fore wing (Crawford) Chermidæ.
 215. *Aleyrodes*, fore wing (Quaintance and Baker) Aleyrodidæ.
 216. *Pachypsylla*, head (Crawford) Chermidæ.

- a. Head deeply cleft, with the antennæ attached to the truncate anterior ends on each side of the cleft (Fig. 204); cheeks seldom produced into conical processes; media not dichotomously

- forked (Fig. 206); hind tibiæ often without a spur at base. Indomalayan and neotropical. (**Carsídara**, **Epicársra**, **Nesiðpe**, **Rhinopsýlla**) **CARSIDARINÆ**
- Head of a different form; if apparently cleft, this is due to the genal cones, which do not bear the antennæ. b
- b. Front not covered by the genæ (Fig. 207), which are not produced into conical processes (except *Calophya*); anterior ocellus at the upper extremity of the front. c
- Front covered by the genæ (Fig. 216) which are usually produced below into conical processes; front ocellus at the junction of the front and genæ. d
- c. Vertex flat, horizontal; the front beneath it in the form of a narrow, usually elongate piece that extends from the clypeus to the anterior ocellus; wings often more or less thickened and spotted. (**Aphálara**, **Aphalaròida**, **Lívia**, **Rhinócola**) **LIVIINÆ**
- Vertex not horizontal, its surface curved downwards anteriorly; front forming a small sclerite level with the vertex and genæ; wings usually membranous. (**Calóphya**, Am.; **Leptynóptera**, indomal.; **Heteropsýlla**, **Paurocéphala**, **Pauropsýlla**, wide-spr.) **PAUROPSYLLINÆ**
- d. Fore wing with more than two marginal cells, the radial sector branched or connected to the media by a crossvein near the tip of the wing (Fig. 214). (**Ceriacrênum**, neotrop.). **CERIACREMINÆ**
- Fore wing with only two marginal cells, formed by the furcation of the media and cubitus (Fig. 212), the radial sector not branched and not connected with the media by a crossvein. . . e
- e. First joint of hind tarsi with two black, claw-like spines at tip; radius, media and cubitus not arising at the same point from the basal vein, the media and cubitus stalked; wings rarely angulate at apex. (**Arytàina**, **Euphálarus**, widespr.; **Epi-psýlla**, **Euphyllùra**, **Pachypsýlla** (Figs. 213, 216); **Chêrmes** (= *Psylla*) cosmop. (*C. pyricola*, Pear psylla). (**PSYLLINÆ**). **CHERMINÆ**
- First joint of hind tarsi simple, without such spines at tip; radius, media and cubitus usually arising at a common point, the media and cubitus not stalked; wings usually angulate at apex. (**Ceropsýlla**, neotrop.; **Megatriòza**, widespr.; **Paratriòza**, neotrop.; **Triòza**, cosmop.). (Figs. 205, 208, 212). **TRIOZINÆ**
43. Wings transparent, though sometimes colored, the hind wings smaller than the fore pair; tarsi with the basal joint sometimes much reduced, empodium greatly reduced or absent; body not mealy but sometimes with waxy wool; life cycle very compli-

- cated, including agamic and sexual generations, of dissimilar appearance. Plant lice, Aphids. (Superfamily APHIDÒIDEA) 44
- Wings usually opaque, whitish, clouded, or mottled with spots or bands, the two pairs of wings subequal in size; the two tarsal joints subequal, usually a pad-like or spine-like process (empodium) between the tarsal claws; body of adult more or less mealy with fine, white powdery wax, body of the scale-like legless nymphs not covered with powder, but often with marginal plates of wax. White flies **ALEYRÓDIDÆ**
- a. Empodium absent; fore wings with veins R_1 , R_s , M , Cu and A present. (**Udamóselis**, S. Am. (Fig. 209)). **UDAMOSELINÆ**
Empodium present; fore wings with either M or Cu and A veins absent b
- b. Empodium spine-like; fore wings with vein Cu undeveloped. (**Aleuródicus** (Fig. 210), **Dialeuródicus**, **Leonárdius**, **Paraleyrodés**) **ALEURODICINÆ**
Empodium blade-like; fore wings with vein M undeveloped. (**Aleyródés** (Figs. 215, 219, 220), **Aleurochiton**, **Aleurocánthus** (Fig. 211), **Neomaskiella**) **ALEYRODINÆ**
44. Fore wings with outer part of stigma bounded behind by vein R_1 , the radial sector separate (Fig. 222); sexual females oviparous, summer parthenogenetic females viviparous; new-born with anterior pronotal pleural bristles absent. 45
Fore wings with outer part of stigma bounded behind by the fused vein $R_1 + R_s$ (Figs. 217, 218), both the sexual and agamic females oviparous; first tarsal joint with two bristles; cornicles wanting; newly born with three-jointed antennæ and with anterior pronotal pleural bristle present. 46
45. Parthenogenetic and oviparous females and usually males also with functional rostrum, able to suck sap and to defecate; oviparous females producing two or more eggs, rarely one; cornicles rarely absent. **APHÍDIDÆ**
- a. New-born individuals with four bristles on basal tarsal joint; head free, not fused with prothorax, adults with vertex margined; labium five-jointed; cornicles broadly conical to pore-like, rarely absent. (**Láchnus** (Pine aphids), **Cínara**, **Euláchnus**, **Trâma**) **LACHNINÆ**
New-born individuals with two bristles on basal joint of tarsus; labium four-jointed; cornicles pore-like to elongate cylindrical, rarely absent; head of adult with vertex not margined. b

- b. Head free; newly born with faceted eyes; hind tibiae of oviparous female thickened. (**Āphis** (Fig. 221), (*A. gossýpii*, Cotton aphid, *A. màidis*, Corn aphid, *A. pòmi*, Green apple aphid), **Rhopalosiphum**, **Toxóptera** (*T. gráminum*, Green bug of wheat); **Chaitóphorus**; **Saltusàphis**; **Callípterus**; **Pterocómma**; **Anuràphis** (*A. bàkeri*, Clover aphid, *A. màidi-rádies*, Corn root aphid, *A. pérsicæ-núger*, Black peach aphid); **Cryptosiphum**; **Brachýcolus** (= *Brevicórýne*) **Hyalópterus**;



Figs. 217-223. Homoptera

217. **Phylloxera**, wings (Patch) Phylloxeridæ.
 218. **Adelges**, wings (Patch) Adelgidæ.
 219. **Aleyrodes**, tarsus (Quaintance) Aleyrodidæ.
 220. **Aleyrodes** (Bemis) Aleyrodidæ.
 221. **Aphis** (Chittenden) Aphididæ.
 222. **Macrosiphum**, wings (Patch) Aphididæ.
 223. **Mindarus**, wings (Patch) Aphididæ.

Liosomàphis; **Amphoróphora** (= *Illinoia*); **Macrosiphum** (= *Siphonóphora*) (Fig. 222) (*M. solanifólii*, Potato aphid); **Mýzus** (*M. pérsicæ*, Green peach aphid); **Phòrodon** (*P. hùmuli*, Hop aphid) **APHIDINÆ**

Head fused with prothorax; the eyes located midway on the head, eyes of new-born with three facets; hind tibiae of oviparous females not thickened c

- c. Underside of antennæ with oval or rounded secondary sensoria; radial sector of fore wings arising at the base of the elongate stigma, cell R_1 therefore long; sexual forms small, the female laying a number of eggs. (**Míndarus** (Fig. 223), **Anomalàphis**, **Theláxes**). (**MINDARINÆ**) **THELAXINÆ**

Antennæ with narrow transverse sensoria; radial sector of fore wings arising from the stigma; wing veins much reduced so that the media is usually simple; cornicles usually absent or much reduced; sexual forms usually apterous and of small size; species usually producing galls; wax glands usually present. (**Hormâphis, Ceratâphis, Hamamelistes**). **HORMAPHIDINÆ**

Parthenogenetic females with functional rostrum, sexual forms greatly reduced and with no mouthparts; oviparous females producing only one egg; cornicles much reduced or absent; wax glands abundantly developed; wing venation usually reduced; antennal sensoria prominent **ERIOSOMÁTIDÆ**

- a. Anal tergite of new-born with four bristles, new-born agamic individuals with four bristles on other tergites also; sexual individuals produced in the spring. (**Fórda, Aploneúra, Melâphis, Pemphigélla**) **FORDINÆ**

Anal tergite of new-born with four bristles, the other tergites with bristles forming six rows; sexual individuals produced after mid-summer. (**Eriosôma** (*E. lanigerum*, Woolly aphid of apple), **Asiphum, Pemphigus, Prociphilus, Schizoneúra** (*S. úlmi*, Elm aphid)) **ERIOSOMATINÆ**

46. Wings when at rest held roof-like, vein Cu of fore wing distant from first anal vein; antennæ of wingless agamic females three-jointed, of sexual forms four-jointed, of winged forms five-jointed; sexual as well as parthenogenetic females with beak; wingless agamic females secrete a waxy flocculence. Infesting only conifers; formerly known as *Chermes*. **ADÉLGIDÆ**

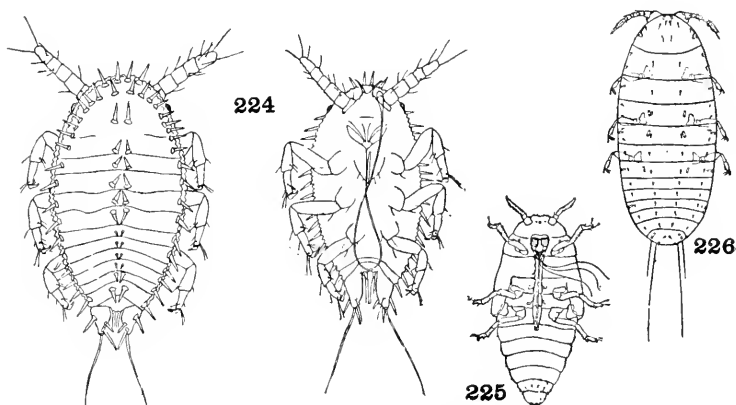
- a. Abdomen with five pairs of spiracles, the first not evident; new-born fundatrix with ring-like dorsal wax glands. (**Pinèus, Pineôdes, Dreyfúsia**.) **PINEINÆ**

Abdomen with six pairs of spiracles, the first not evident; agamic young of two kinds, either (a) delicate summer forms, the first generation usually winged, with short rostrum, moulting four times, and not overwintering, or (b) chitinized, wingless, winter form, with long rostrum, moulting three times, which rest over summer and are active in fall. (**Adélges** (Fig. 218) (= *Cnaphalodes*), **Gilletteélla, Sacchiphântes**) **ADELGINÆ**

Wings when at rest laid flat upon the abdomen, veins Cu and 1A fused at base forming a Y-vein; antennæ three-jointed; parthenogenetic females with beak, sucking but not defecating; sexual forms without beak; wingless agamic females not secreting a waxy flocculence, but in *Phylloxera* they secrete a waxy powder.

(*Phylloxera* (*P. vastatrix*, Grape phylloxera) (Figs. 217, 224, 225), *Acanthochermes*, *Moritzziella*, *Xerophylla* (*X. caryacaulis*, Hickory phylloxeran)) **PHYLLOXÉRIDÆ**

47. Abdominal spiracles present in all stages; adult male usually with compound eyes. 48
 Abdominal spiracles wanting in all stages; adult male without definite compound eyes, *i.e.* without clusters of facets in hemispherical or other shape. 49



Figs. 224-226. **Homoptera**

224. **Phylloxera**, dorsal and ventral views. (Doten) Phylloxeridæ.
 225. **Phylloxera**, nymph, ventral view (Simanton) Phylloxeridæ.
 226. **Phœnicococcus**, larva (Morrison) Cylindrococcidæ.

48. Larva and all female stages with a distinctly developed flat anal ring bearing pores and six setæ; adult male with simple nine-jointed antennæ, with a rather conspicuous seta at extreme tip of apical joint; penis sheath of adult male appearing strongly bivalved. (*Orthëzia*, tropicopolitan). **ORTHEZIIDÆ**

None of the stages with a flat anal ring bearing pores and setæ; adult male nearly always with simple ten-jointed antennæ, rarely with pectinate antennæ or with more than ten joints; penis sheath of adult male mostly entire, or merely cleft at apex, at most with short bilobate tip, in which case the compound eyes are poorly developed. (*MARGARÓDIDÆ*).

MONOPHLÉBIDÆ

- a. Adult female with tarsi two-jointed (Fig. 241), rarely the legs reduced to a small unsegmented protuberance; disk-like simple pores present; intermediate female legless; halteres of male with four to six long curved apical bristles (Fig. 242). Widespread. (**Matsucoccus**, palæare. (Figs. 242, 245); **Stigmacoccus**, neotrop. (Figs. 241, 248, 249); **Xylococcus**, nearc.).

XYLOCOCCINÆ

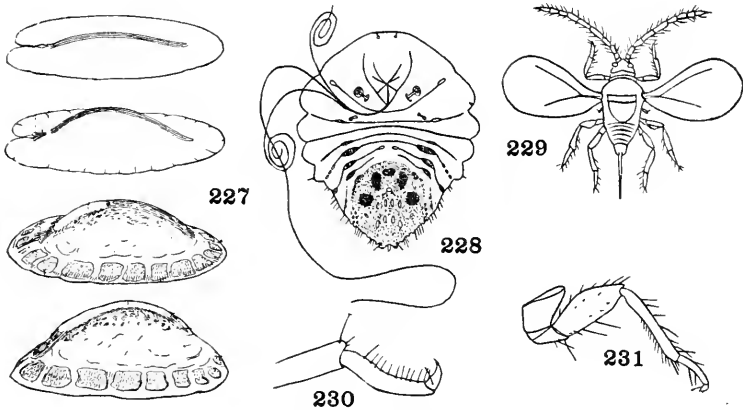
- Adult female with tarsi one-jointed, legs, if reduced, with some segmentation; disk-like simple pores wanting. b
- b. Adult female with six to twelve large knobbed bristles surrounding and surpassing the tarsal claw (Fig. 246); antennæ contiguous at base; intermediate females legless; male with eyes reduced to a row of facets or even to a single facet. Holartic. (**Steingèlia**, palæare.; **Stomacoccus**, nearc.) . . . **STEINGELIINÆ**
- Adult female usually with two bristles on tarsal claw, if more than two the bristles are short and acute; antennæ often close together but not contiguous at base; male with well developed compound eyes. e
- c. Adult female with dorsal anus, anal tube relatively well developed and provided with a simple proximal ring; intermediate female with antennæ and legs fully developed, anal tube with ring and anal opening distinctly dorsal; male tibiæ, tarsi and front femora with bifurcate setæ, middorsal area of thorax with an unchitinized area, and abdomen with one or more pairs of fleshy marginal tassels. (**Drósicha**, widespr.; **Icèrya**, tropicopol. (Figs. 230, 243); **Llavèia**, neotrop., indomal.; **Monóphlebus**, indomal.; **Palæococcus** (Fig. 231), widespr.; **Steatococcus**).

MONOPHLEBINÆ

- Adult female with the anal tube, if well developed and with proximal ring, apical in position, if the anal opening is subapical the tube is poorly developed or wanting. d
- d. Adult female usually with disk pores in a band or plate within the thoracic spiracles, if without these the front legs enlarged and fitted for digging; intermediate female legless; male legs without bifurcate bristles, middorsal area of thorax chitinized. (**Callipáppus**, austr.; **Kuwània**, palæare.; **Margaròdes**, widespr.) **MARGARODINÆ**

Adult female usually with disk pores or pore plate external to, but never within the thoracic spiracle; intermediate female with antennæ and legs usually reduced but still segmented; male tibiæ, tarsi and front femora with bifurcate bristles; middorsal area of thorax unchitinized. Principally neotropical and Australian. (**Cælostomidia**, austr.; **Cryptokérmes**, neotrop.; **Marchalina**) **CÆLOSTOMIDIINÆ**

49. Abdomen of female and of nymphs terminating in a compound pygidium; anal opening simple; body covered by a secreted thin shield-like scale. Scale insects. 50
- Abdomen of female and of nymphs not having the posterior segments fused to form a definite pygidium contrasting with the anterior segments; anal orifice often setiferous; body not covered by a thin shield-like scale. 51
50. Scale covering constructed around the first moulted skin; pygidium of the covered insect definitely formed of the fused



Figs. 227-231. Homoptera

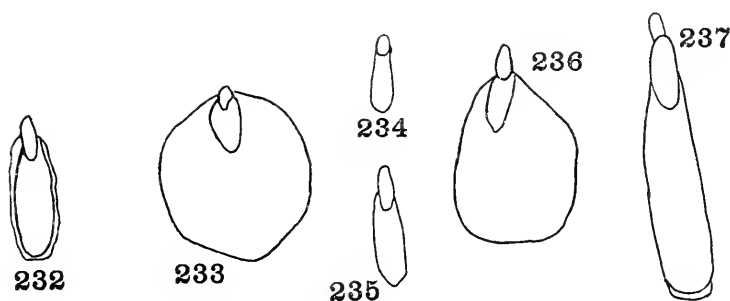
227. *Lecanium*, growth stages of female scale. Lecaniidæ.
 228. *Diaspis*, female (Howard) Diaspididæ.
 229. *Aspidiotus*, male (Howard) Diaspididæ.
 230. *Icerya*, tarsus of female (Riley) Monophlebida.
 231. *Palæococcus*, hind leg. Monophlebida.

terminal segments contrasting with the anterior segments of the abdomen, pygidium of the first instar larva bearing two long anal setæ; legs and six-jointed antennæ present during the crawling stage but atrophied after the insect becomes sessile; beak one-jointed. **DIASPÍDIDÆ**

- a. Scale of adult female or second nymphal female more or less elongate or sometimes rounded, with exuviæ at one end, if nearly circular the exuviæ near margin or when central not concentrically superposed; exuvia of first nymphal female with the remains of antennæ showing as porrect appendages b

- Scale of adult and second nymphal female nearly circular, the exuviae central, if elongate the exuviae concentrically superposed, not projecting beyond margin of scale or attached at margin; exuvia of first nymphal female never showing remains of antennae. (**Aspidiôtus**, widespr. (Fig. 229) (*A. (Comstockáspis) perniciosus*, San José scale); **Chrysómphalus**, widespr.; **Targiônia**, widespr.) **ASPIDIOTINÆ**
- b. Scale of female nearly circular, with nipple central or excentric, rarely projecting beyond margin of scale; male scale elongate, with almost parallel sides. (**Aulacáspis**, widespr. (Figs. 233, 234) (*A. ròsæ*, Rose scale); **Diáspis**, widespr. (*D. bromeliæ*, Pineapple scale; *D. piricola*, Pear scale); **Howárdia**, widespr.) **DIASPIDINÆ**
- Scale of female not circular, but pyriform to linear, at least twice as long as wide, rarely, in certain gall-making species, the scale is reduced to a lining of the gall. c
- c. Male scale elongate, very unlike the broader female, usually tricarinate and white or pale-colored. d
- Male scale essentially similar in form and structure to that of the female e
- d. Female scale with exuviae small, not forming the greater part of the scale. (**Chionáspis**, widespr. (Figs. 235, 236, 237) (*C. fáfura*, Scurfy scale; *C. pinifolia*, Pine leaf scale); **Hemichionáspis**, widespr., mainly indomal.; **Phenacáspis**, widespr.; **Poliáspis**, ethiop., indomal.) **CHIONASPIDINÆ**
- Female scale elongate (Fig. 232), formed in greater part by the puparium (nymphal exuvia which encloses the adult); secreted part of scale thin. (**Adiscofiorínia**, ethiop., indoaustr.; **Fiorínia**, indoaustr. (Fig. 232); **Trullifiorínia**, indoaustr.) **FIORININÆ**
- e. Pygidium usually edged with a continuous series of lobes and wide fringed processes (pectinæ), rarely with pointed narrow plates; preanal median group of wax glands often wanting, when present rarely with more than eight glands; scale white or whitish. f
- Pygidium of adult female or of second nymphal stage usually with pointed narrow plates, and pectinæ at most with narrow shafts; scale of adult female with second exuvia small, rarely covering half of scale; usually more than eight preanal wax glands; scale dark colored. Oyster-shell scales. (**Coccomýtilus**, widespr.; **Lepidósaphes** (= *Mytiláspis*), widespr. (Fig. 240) (*L. bécki*, Citrus purple scale; *L. úlmí*, Oyster-shell scale); **Pinnáspis**, Am., indomal.; **Scrupuláspis**, palæarc., indoaustr.) **LEPIDOSAPHINÆ**
- f. Scale of adult female elongate, often pyriform, sometimes with parallel sides, formed mainly of the large puparium or nymphal

exuvia which encloses the adult; male scale not carinate; basal segments of abdomen without lateral projections. (**Leucáspis**, widespr.; **Suturáspis**, widespr.) **LEUCASPIDINÆ**
 Scale of adult female round with small marginal exuviæ, or subquadrangular with large exuviæ, or elongate with terminal exuviæ; puparium usually converted into the second exuvia; basal segments of abdomen with lateral projections. (**Cryptoparlatõria**, palæarc., austromal.; **Gymnáspis**, widespr.; **Parlatõria**, widespr. (*P. blánchardi*, Date palm scale); **Syngenáspis**, widespr.) **PARLATORIINÆ**



Figs. 232-237. Homoptera

- 232. **Fiorinia**, female, outline of scale. Diaspididæ.
- 233. **Aulacaspis**, female, outline of scale. Diaspididæ.
- 234. **Aulacaspis**, male, outline of scale. Diaspididæ.
- 235. **Chionaspis**, male, outline of scale. Diaspididæ.
- 236. **Chionaspis**, broad female scale. Diaspididæ.
- 237. **Chionaspis**, narrow female scale. Diaspididæ.

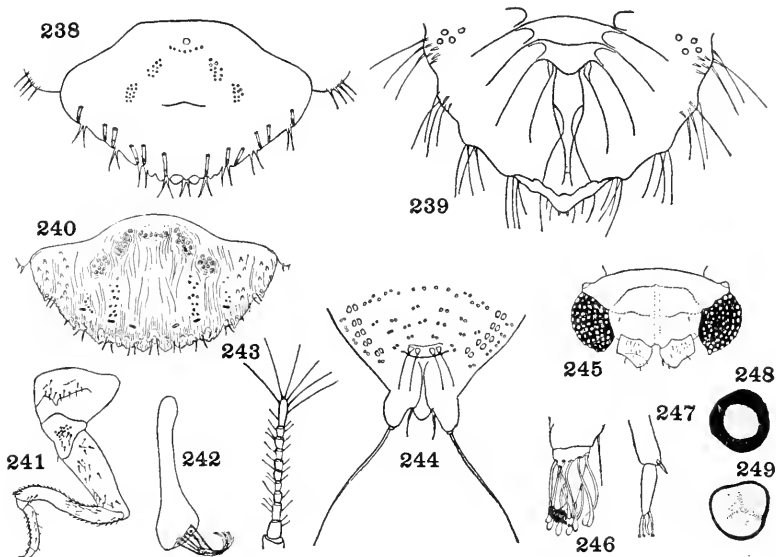
Scale covering not containing the exuviæ of the early moults pygidial segments less completely fused; legs present, even in adult female, tibio-tarsal suture obsolete; antennæ of adult female three-jointed; beak two-jointed. (**Concháspis**, neotrop., Ceylon (Fig. 239); **Fasisûga**, Chile; **Scutàre**, neotrop.).

CONCHASPIDIDÆ

- 51. Female with posterior end cleft; anus closed by a pair of dorsal plates; larvæ also with the anal cleft bounded on each side by a prominent seta-bearing lobe or plate; beak one-jointed; wax glands very rarely paired to resemble the figure 8; body of adult female sometimes greatly convex, bare or encased in waxy or

- cottony secretion. (**Ceroplástes**, cosmop. (*C. ceríferus*, Indian wax scale); **Lecanium**, cosmop. (Fig. 227) (*L. corni*, Brown scale; *L. hespéridum*, Soft brown scale; *L. pérsica*, Peach scale); **Lecaniópsis**; **Neolecanium**, Am.; **Physokérmes**, nearc.; **Pulvinària**, widespr. (*P. vitis*, Cottony maple scale); **Saissètia**, widespr. (*S. olea*, Black scale); **Toumeyèlla**)... **LECANIIDÆ**
- Anal end of abdomen not medially cleft, if apparently cleft and provided with lobes some of the microscopic wax glands are paired to resemble the figure 8. 52
52. End of abdomen more or less narrowed or prolonged into a tubular anal projection; beak two-jointed. Species inhabiting galls, or enclosed in wax. 53
- Abdomen not narrowed at tip or prolonged into an anal protuberance 54
53. Insects enclosed in a mass of resinous cells, each cell with three adjacent openings; adult female legless, body globular or sub-conical, with mouthparts at one end and three tubular processes at the opposite end, one of the projections bearing the anus and the other two the mesothoracic spiracles. Lac insects. (**Láccifer** (= *Tachárdia*), ind.; **Tachardièlla**, widespr.; **Tachardina**, ethiop.). (**TACHARDIIDÆ**) **LACCIFÉRIDÆ**
- Insects forming galls. Usually on Eucalyptus trees; adult female segmented, top-shaped, with at least one pair of legs, or segmentation obsolete, head and thorax globular, abdomen reduced to a tubercle, and legs and antennæ wanting. Australian. Peg-top Coccids. (**Apiomórpha**, **Áscelis**, **Cystocóccus**, **Opisthóscelis**). (**BRACHYSCÉLIDÆ**) **APIOMÓRPHIDÆ**
54. Wax glands distributed largely in pairs resembling the figure 8, generally arranged in rows; beak one-jointed; anal ring provided with setæ; legs of adult female vestigial or wanting. (**Asterolecanium**, widespr.; **Cerocóccus**, widespr. (Fig. 244); **Lecanodiáspis**, widespr.; **Ollíffia**, austr.).
- ASTEROLECANIIDÆ**
- Wax glands not seriatly arranged in pairs resembling the figure 8. 55
55. Antennæ of adult female eleven-jointed; male eyes consisting of eight units arranged in a circle; anal ring distinct and provided with six prominent anal ring setæ, no anal lobes or anal setæ. (**Phenacoleachia**, Austr.) **PHENACOLEACHIIDÆ**
- Antennæ of adult female with at most nine joints, often reduced or wanting; male eyes consisting of fewer parts, not arranged in a circle. 56

56. Adult female and all nymphs with no anal ring and corresponding setæ.....57
 Adult female and intermediate nymphs with anal ring developed, with or without setæ, first stage nymphs with anal ring setæ. .58



Figs. 238-249. Homoptera

238. **Lepidosaphes**, pygidium of adult female (Green) Diaspididæ.
 239. **Conchaspis**, pygidium of adult female (Green) Conchaspididæ.
 240. **Lepidosaphes**, pygidium of adult female (Quayle) Diaspididæ.
 241. **Stigmacoccus**, leg of adult female (Morrison) Monophlebida.
 242. **Matsucoccus**, halter of male (Morrison) Monophlebida.
 243. **Icerya**, antenna of female (Riley) Monophlebida.
 244. **Cerococcus**, pygidium of adult female (Green) Asterolecaniida.
 245. **Matsucoccus**, male, dorsal view of head (Morrison) Monophlebida.
 246. **Steingelia**, tip of tarsus of female (Morrison) Monophlebida.
 247. **Rhizococcus**, tip of tibia and tarsus (Packard) Diaspididæ.
 248. **Stigmacoccus**, simple disk pore (Morrison) Monophlebida.
 249. **Stigmacoccus**, trilobate disk pore (Morrison) Monophlebida.
57. Adult female with all legs present and subequal in length, their antennæ normally seven-jointed, and body deep carmine red. Cochineal insects. (**Coccus**, widespr. (orig. Am.); **Epicoccus**, Austr.) **CÓCCIDÆ**

- Adult female with some or all legs wanting, or when all legs present the hind pair are two or three times as long as the others; antennæ, if present, with less than seven joints, often vestigial or wanting. Southern hemisphere. (**Apiocóccus**, neotrop.; **Cylindrocóccus**, austr.; **Halimocóccus**, ethiop.; **Ourocóccus**, austr.). (*IDIOCÓCCIDÆ*).....**CYLINDROCÓCCIDÆ**
58. Anal ring and distinct anal ring setæ present in young and adult females, anal lobes present. (**Antônia**, **Eriocóccus**, **Phenacóccus**, widespr.; **Gossypària**, holarc., austr. (*G. spùria*, Elm bark louse); **Pseudocóccus** (= *Dactylòpius*), cosmop. Mealy bugs; **Triónymus**, holarc.). (*PSEUDOCÓCCIDÆ*, *DACTYLOPIÏNÆ*). **ERIOCÓCCIDÆ**
- Adult female rarely with anal ring, female nymphs with anal ring and anal ring setæ, anal lobes not formed; adult female berry-like or gall-like, living on oaks. (**Kérmes** (= *Kermocóccus*), holarc., austr.). (*HEMICOCCÏNÆ*).....**KERMÉSIDÆ**
59. Head freely articulated with the thorax; fore wings membranous, with veins and crossveins that enclose numerous cells. Terrestrial. (**Peloríidium** neotrop.; **Xenophÿes**, **Hemiodæcus**, austr.) **PELORIDÏIDÆ**
- Head more or less completely fused with the thorax, not movable; upper wings very thick, covering the whole abdomen; scutellum short and broad; aquatic. (**Plêa**, widespr.) . . . **PLÊIDÆ**

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ORDER HEMIPTERA

(HETERÓPTERA; RHYNCHÔTA, part)

Terrestrial or aquatic species ranging from minute to large size; usually more or less flattened or cylindrical; feeding on the juices of plants or animals. Head free, bearing a sucking, inflexed, jointed beak which is usually inserted toward the front end of the head; antennæ with few joints, those of the terrestrial species usually long; in the

aquatic forms very short. Prothorax large, free; mesothorax and metathorax firmly united; scutellum very large. Wings overlapping on the abdomen, the fore pair (hemelytra) tough at the base and membranous apically, the hind pair with large anal field, the venation much reduced and irregular, wings sometimes reduced or absent; legs of variable form, tarsi usually three-jointed, rarely reduced to two, or one joint. Abdomen with ten visible segments, frequently the sternites are larger than the tergites; no cerci. Metamorphosis incomplete. True Bugs.

250

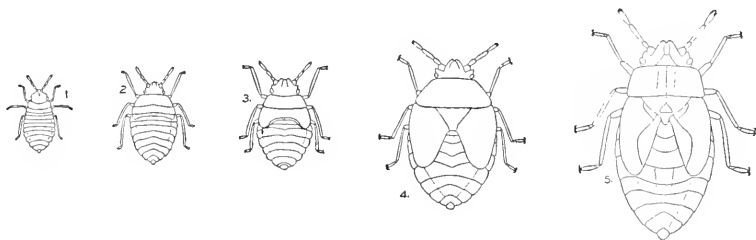


Fig. 250. Hemiptera

Piesma, developmental stages. Five larval instars, 1-5 (Barber) Piesmidæ.

1. Antennæ as long as or longer than the head, usually free, rarely (Phymatidæ) fitting in a groove under the sides of the prothorax, if the antennæ are slightly shorter than the head the eyes and ocelli are absent; tarsal claws with or without arolia. (*GEOCÓRISÆ*). Suborder GYMNOCÉRATA 2
- Antennæ shorter than the head, usually (except Ochteridæ) hidden in cavities beneath the eyes; meso- and metasternum composite, metasternal gland openings absent; tarsal claws without arolia; aquatic or hygrophilous species. (*HYDROCÓRISÆ*). Suborder CRYPTOCÉRATA 46
2. Eyes and generally also the ocelli present (eyes small in *Acrophilus*, Couplet 13) 3
- Both eyes and ocelli wanting; scutellum not formed. 55
3. Claws apical, the last tarsal joint with entire tip. 4
- Claws of at least front tarsi distinctly anteapical, the apex of the last tarsal joint more or less cleft; hind coxæ distant; upper

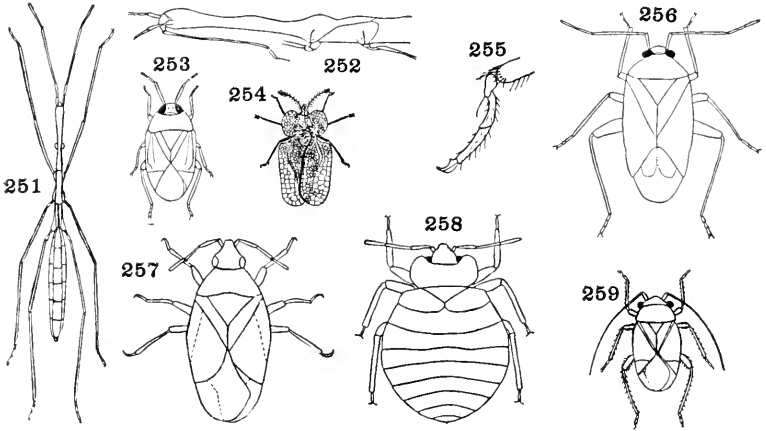
- wings of uniform texture, the clavus, corium and membrane confluent; underside of body with silvery, velvety pubescence; aquatic, surface-living. Water striders, Jesus-bugs. (Superfamily GERRÓIDEA) 45
4. Head shorter than thorax including the scutellum; body rarely very narrow 5
 Body linear; head horizontal, as long as the entire thorax and widened toward the apex; legs slender; upper wings with corium and membrane not separate; wings often absent; antennæ four-jointed. Marsh-treaders. (**Hydrómetra** (= *Limnóbates*), cosmop.) (Figs. 251, 252). (*LIMNOBÁTIDÆ*) . . . **HYDROMÉTRIDÆ**
5. Antennæ four-jointed, disregarding minute intermediate ring-joints or antenniferous tubercles on the head which are sometimes present; head not shield-like, the antennæ visible from above. (If the antennæ are five-jointed with the basal two joints thickened and visible from above, see Hebridæ, couplet 40) 6
 Antennæ with five principal joints. 39
6. Upper wings more or less lace-like in appearance, the small reticulate cells usually with membranous center; body with reticulate sculpturing; tarsi two-jointed; small, more or less flattened bugs, less than five mm. in length. Lace-bugs. (Superfamily TINGIDÓIDEA) 7
 Upper wings and body not so reticulate; ocelli usually present. . . 8
7. Middle lobe of head (tylus) not extending forward as much as the side lobes (juga), the head appearing bifid in front; ocelli present; upper wings with the membrane not reticulate but the remainder reticulately punctate; pronotum not covering the scutellum. (**Piésma** (Fig. 250)) **PIÉSMIDÆ**
 Side lobes of head not prominent; ocelli absent; upper wings entirely reticulate; pronotum with an angular process extending over the scutellum and often with an anterior hood more or less covering the head. (**Phatnòma**, **Cantácader**, widespr.; **Acalýpta**, **Corýthucha** (Fig. 254), **Galeátus**, palæarc., indomal.; **Gargáphia**, **Gelchóssa**). (*TÍNGIDÆ*, *TINGÍTIDÆ*).
TÍNGÍDIDÆ
8. Tarsal claws devoid of basal pads (arolia), if very rarely the arolia are present (Miridæ, Reduvidæ) the meso- and metasternum are composite or the front legs are raptorial 9
 Tarsal claws always provided with arolia; proboscis generally four-jointed; meso- and metasternum simple. 31

9. Antennæ whip-like, the basal two joints very short, last two joints long and very slender, pilose, the third joint thickened at the base; ocelli present; proboscis three-jointed; tarsi three-jointed; veins of upper wings forming cells; small or minute species. (Superfamily DIPSOCORÛIDEA) 10
 Third antennal joint not thickened at base, the second joint often longer than the third or equal to it, rarely shorter. 11
10. Head more or less extended horizontally, or slightly bent down; proboscis long; eyes small; front coxal cavities not prominent. (**Ceratocómbus**, **Crescéntius**, ind.). (**CERATOCÓMBIDÆ**, **CRYPTOSTEMMÁTIDÆ**) **DIPSOCÓRIDÆ**
 Head transverse, inflexed between the prominent front coxæ; costa of fore wings not fractured. (**Hypselosôma** (= *Glyptocómbus*)) **SCHIZOPTÉRIDÆ**
11. Meso- and metasternum composite, formed of more than one piece, very rarely the sutures obsolete, in which case the clypeus is triangulate (Cimicidæ); cuneus of the fully winged forms more or less distinct; hind coxæ hinged (except in a few Miridæ). (Superfamily CIMICÛIDEA) 12
 Meso- and metasternum simple, formed of a single piece; hind coxæ rotating with a ball and socket joint (except in Saldidæ). 19
12. Proboscis three-jointed; upper wings, when developed, with an embolium; when the wings are vestigial no ocelli are present. (Compare also Microphysidæ, couplet 18, some of which have three-jointed proboscis, but no embolium) 13
 Proboscis four-jointed 16
13. Metapleuræ without glands; body not broadly oval and thorax not flattened; occurring under stones along Atlantic coast of Europe. (**Aepóphilus**) **ÆEPOPHÍLIDÆ**
 Metapleuræ with glands 14
14. Wings vestigial; clypeus triangular, broader apically; ocelli absent; parasitic on man, bats and birds. Bedbug family. (**Cimex** (*C. lectulàrius*, Bedbug) (Figs. 255, 258), **Hæmatosiphon**). (**ACANTHÍIDÆ** of authors, **CLINOCÓRIDÆ**). **CIMÍCIDÆ**
 Wings usually well developed; sides of clypeus parallel or sub-parallel; ocelli present; proboscis three-jointed. 15
15. Membrane of fore wings with many distinct veins; antennæ long and thin; proboscis long; gland opening of metathorax small; legs long and thin, similar; eyes large and bulging; moderately large species. (**Velocípeda**, indomal.) **VELOCIPÉDIDÆ**

Membrane with few veins, legs not lengthened; small species.

Minute pirate-bugs. (**Anthócoris**, **Triphleps**, cosmop. (*T. insidiidus*, Predatory flower-bug)). (Fig. 257). **ANTHOCÓRIDÆ**

16. Ocelli of both sexes absent; tarsi three-jointed (exceptionally two-jointed in a few *Miridæ*) 17



Figs. 251-259. **Hemiptera**

251. **Hydrometra** (Miall) Hydrometridæ.
 252. **Hydrometra**, profile of anterior portion of body (Hungerford) Hydrometridæ.
 253. **Isometopus** (Heidemann) Isometopidæ.
 254. **Corythuca** Tingididæ.
 255. **Cimex**, tip of tibia and tarsus (Eysell) Cimicidæ.
 256. **Lygus** (MacGregor) Miridæ.
 257. **Triphleps** (MacGregor) Anthocoridæ.
 258. **Cimex** (Patton and Cragg) Cimicidæ.
 259. **Halticus** (Distant) Miridæ.

- Ocelli present; membrane of upper wings with one or two small basal cells 18
17. Proboscis with basal joint scarcely longer than wide, not extending backward beyond middle of eyes; membrane of upper wings with a single large quadrangular cell. (**Hesperophylum**, **Termatophylum**) **TERMATOPHÝLIDÆ**
- Proboscis with basal joint longer than broad, usually reaching beyond hind margin of head; membrane with two, sometimes

one, small cells near base, rarely with irregular free veins. Leaf-bugs, Plant-bugs. (**Hálticus** (Fig. 259), **Psállus**, **Calócoris**, **Pœcilócápsus**, **Irbisia**, widespr.; **Lýgus** (Fig. 256), (*L. praténsis*, Tarnished plant-bug), **Miris**, cosmop.; **Cápsus**, **Camptóbrochis**, palæarc., indomal.). (*CÁPSIDÆ*).

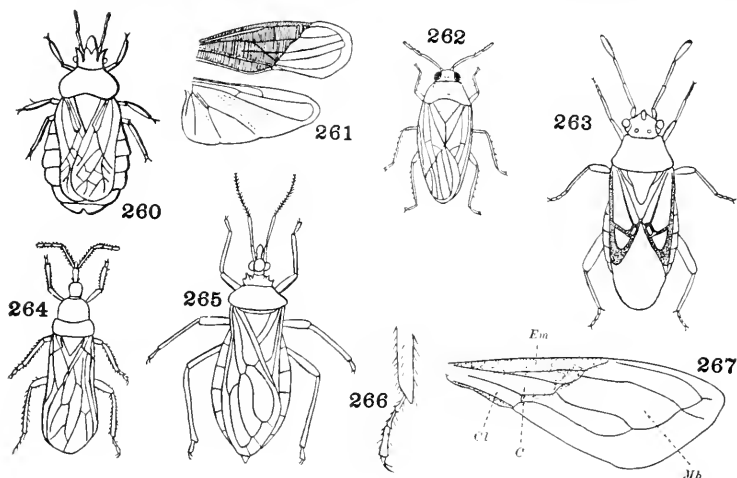
MÍRIDÆ

- 18. Tarsi two-jointed; proboscis normally four-jointed, the third joint very small, or three-jointed. (**Mallochiola**, **Cyrtostérnum**, indomal.; **Pachytársus**, indomal.). **MICROPHÝSIDÆ**
 - Tarsi three-jointed. (**Corticoris**, **Díphleps**, **Isometòpus**, palæarc., indomal. (Fig. 253), **Myiómma**) . . . **ISOMETÓPIDÆ**
 - 19. Front legs not raptorial; prosternum without medial stridulation groove; head rarely cylindrical. 20
 - Front legs more or less raptorial; prosternum usually with a median transversely striated or granulated stridulation groove in front of the front coxæ; pronotum with a transverse groove; head cylindrical; proboscis three-jointed, fitted for piercing, rarely with an extra very short basal joint, the first joint stout and usually curved. (Superfamily REDUVIÓIDEA) 26
 - 20. Ocelli absent; proboscis three-jointed or apparently so when the basal joint is minute; body flat, adapted for living under bark. (Superfamily ARADÓIDEA) 21
 - Ocelli present, when rarely absent the proboscis is four-jointed and the head is not apically widened. 23
 - 21. Proboscis arising before the end of the head and lying in a groove between the cheeks. 22
 - Proboscis terminal, not lying in a ventral groove. (**Isodérmus**, austr., neotrop.; **Procympiùtus**, austr.) . . . **ISODÉRMIDÆ**
 - 22. Head not wide behind the eyes, which are prominent; proboscis longer than the head; trochanters very short, fusing with the femora; abdominal spiracles placed near the base of the segments. (**Áradus**, **Brachyrhýnchus**, cosmop.; **Eumenòtes**, indomal. (Fig. 260), **Carvéntus**, neotrop., indoaustr.).
- ARÁDIDÆ**
- Posterior part of head wide, enclosing the eyes, often spinose; proboscis rarely longer than the head; trochanters distinct; abdominal spiracles remote from the base of the segments. (**Aneùrus**, **Mezira**, **Neuróctenus**). (*MEZÍRIDÆ*).
- DYSODÏIDÆ**
- 23. Membrane of upper wings destitute of veins, more or less confluent with the membranous clavus. 24

Membrane furnished with four or five long closed cells, the clavus more or less distinct. Shore-bugs. (**Sálda**, cosmop.; **Sáldula**, **Pentácora** (Fig. 262)). (**ACANTHÏIDÆ** of some authors).

SÁLDIDÆ

24. Ocelli approximated; semiaquatic bugs. 25
 Ocelli widely separated; flattened, oblong-oval bugs with large porrect head. (Fig. 273). (**Xylastodôris** (Royal-palm bug). (**THAUMASTOCÓRIDÆ**)). **THAUMASTOTHERÏDÆ**



Figs. 260-267. Hemiptera

260. **Aradus** (Howard) Aradidæ.
 261. Pentatomid bug, wings (Handlirsch) Pentatomidæ.
 262. **Pentacora** (Torre Bueno) Saldidæ.
 263. **Corizus** (Hambleton) Corizidæ.
 264. **Hencocephalus** (Maxwell-Lefroy) Hencocephalidæ.
 265. **Triatoma** (Chagas) Reduviidæ.
 266. **Reduvius**, tip of tibia and tarsus (Eysell) Reduviidæ.
 267. **Triatoma**, wings (Patton and Cragg). Em., embolium; Cl., clavus; C., corium; Mb., membranaceous area. Reduviidæ.

25. Antennæ long and slender; body narrow; tarsi three-jointed, the basal joint minute; corium submembranaceous with elevated veins. (**Mesovèlia**, widespr.) **MESOVÈLIIDÆ**
 Basal two joints of antennæ thicker than the others; body robust, not over 2.5 mm. in length; tarsi two-jointed; head and thorax grooved beneath; body densely clothed with velvety pile.

(**Merragàta**; **Hèbrus**, widespr.) (*NÆOGÆIDÆ*). (See couplet 39) **HÈBRIDÆ**, part

26. Pronotum divided into three lobes; head constricted at the base and behind the eyes, swollen between; upper wings wholly membranous, with longitudinal veins and a few crossveins; front tibiæ swollen; front tarsi one-jointed, hind tarsi two-jointed; minute, delicate species. (**Henicocéphalus**, cosmop. (Fig. 264), **Systellóderes**). (*ENICOCEPHALIDÆ*).

HENICOCEPHÁLIDÆ

Pronotum simple, often large and broad, or long and narrow; head not constricted at the base behind the eyes. 27

27. Antennæ elbowed, slender, filiform or often very thin apically. . . 28
 Antennæ short, with the last joint swollen or enlarged; membrane with the veins joined, frequently forked and uniting; tarsi two-jointed; front legs very stout, raptorial, the front femora greatly thickened. (**Phýmata** (Ambush-bug); **Macrocéphalus**; **Amblythýreus**, indomal.; **Carcinócoris**, indoaustr.). (*MACROCEPHALIDÆ*) **PHYMÁTIDÆ**

28. Prosternum with a cross-striated median stridulation groove; proboscis three-jointed 29
 Prosternum without a stridulation groove; proboscis usually four-jointed, rarely three-jointed 30

29. Front coxæ short; rather robust species, the body not linear; ocelli usually present; front legs raptorial, but not greatly modified. Assassin bugs. (**Acantháspis**, ethiop., indomal.; **Apio-mêrus** (*A. crássipes*, Bee assassin); **Arilus** (*A. cristátus*, Wheel-bug); **Melanoléstes** (*M. pícipec*, Kissing-bug); **Redúvius**, palæarc., ethiop., indoaustr. (Fig. 266); **Sinea**, holarc.; **Triátoma** (= *Conorhînus*) widespr. (*T. sanguisûga*, Big bedbug) (Figs. 265-267); **Oncocéphalus**, **Harpáctor**, **Pirâtes**, widespr.)

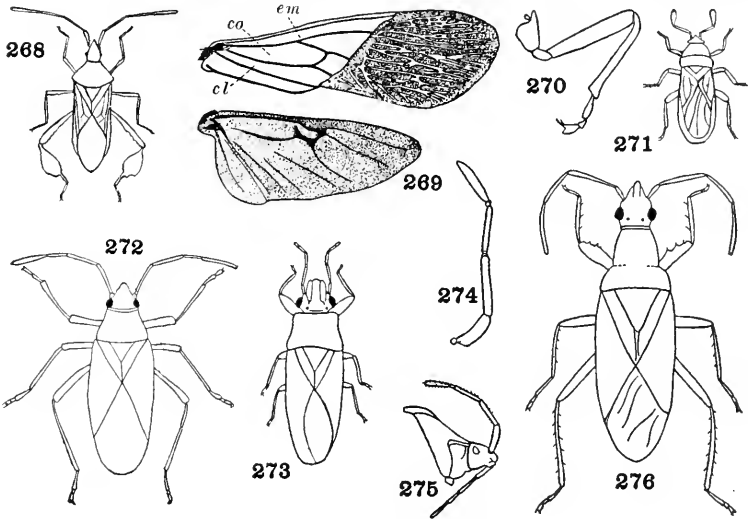
REDUVIIDÆ

Front coxæ greatly elongated; body greatly elongated, the middle and hind legs long and thin, the front legs highly raptorial; ocelli absent. Thread-legged bugs. (**Bárce**, **Ploiària** (= *Émesa*), widespr.; **Myióphanes**, palæarc., indoaustr.; **Stenolæmus**, **Gárdena**, widespr.). (*EMÉSIDÆ*) **PLIARIIDÆ**

30. Legs slender, the front pair strongly raptorial; tarsi three-jointed; membrane of upper wings with more or less distinctly branched veins, or with two or three longitudinal cells emitting radiating veins. Damsel-bugs. (**Nâbis** (= *Coriscus*, = *Reduriolus*), cosmop., **Págasa**) **NÁBIDÆ**

- Legs short, tarsi two-jointed; membrane with four free veins.
 (**Joppèicus**, palæarc.) **JOPPEÍCIDÆ**
31. Membrane of upper wings with many longitudinal veins which often unite; antennæ inserted well up on the sides of the head; ocelli present. (Superfamily COREÏDEA) 32
 Membrane usually with a few veins, if many branching veins are present the ocelli are absent. (Superfamily LYGÆÏDEA, *et al.*) 34
32. Fourth dorsal segment of the abdomen constricted medially; gland openings of the metathorax usually obsolete, if rarely visible, placed behind the hind coxal cavities and emitting two divergent grooves. (**Córizus**, cosmop. (Fig. 263); **Harmóstes**; **Serinètha**, ethiop., indomal.) **CORÍZIDÆ**
 Basal margin of fourth and fifth dorsal segments of the abdomen usually sinuate in parallel manner; gland openings of metathorax almost always distinct. 33
33. Head much narrower and shorter than the prothorax, cheeks usually reaching behind the insertion of the antennæ; exterior margin of hind coxal cavities nearly parallel with axis of the body. (**Ánasa** (Figs. 269, 270, 274, 275) (*A. tristis*, Squash-bug); **Leptoglóssus**, widespr. (Fig. 268) (*L. phýllopus*, Leaf-footed bug); **Acanthócoris**, **Stenocéphalus**, widespr.; **Homœocerus**, ethiop., palæarc., indomal.; **Míctis**, widespr.; **Anoplcnèmis**, ethiop., indomal.) **COREÍDÆ**
 Head nearly as broad and long as the prothorax, the cheeks scarcely extending behind the base of the antennæ; exterior margin of the hind coxal cavities more or less transverse. (**Álydus**, **Leptocórisa** (*L. trivittata*, Box-elder bug), widespr.; **Cùru**, neotrop. indomal.; **Pròtenor**, **Stachyocnèmus**). (**CORÍSCIDÆ**) **ALÝDIDÆ**
34. Ocelli present 35
 Ocelli absent 38
35. Wings when present long and narrow, without distinct veins; slender bugs with long thin antennæ and abdomen narrowed at base. Indoaustral. and neotropic. (**Colobathrístes**, **Perùda**, **Phænacántha**, **Málcus**) **COLOBATHRÍSTIDÆ**
 Membrane with veins 36
36. Antennæ not elbowed; head not constricted in front of the eyes. 37
 Antennæ elbowed, the first joint long and clubbed, the last joint spindle-shaped; head constricted in front of the eyes; scutellum small; femora clubbed. Stilt bugs. (**Jálysus**, widespr.; **Nèides**, **Metacánthus**, palæarc., indomal.). (**BERÝTIDÆ**). **NEÍDIDÆ**

37. Veins of membrane usually four or five in number and not forming anteapical cells. (*Geócoris*, *Nýsius*, cosmop. (False chinch-bug); *Graptostèthus*, palæarc., ethiop., indomal.; *Oncopél-tus*, widespr.; *Lygæus*, *Ligyrocóris* (Fig. 276), *Lygæosòma*, widespr.; *Blíssus* (*B. leucópterus*, Chinch-bug (Fig. 271))). (*GEO-CÓRIDÆ*, *MYODÓCHIDÆ*). **LYGÆIDÆ**



Figs. 268-276. Hemiptera

268. *Leptoglossus* (Chittenden) Coreidæ.
 269. *Anasa*, wings (Tower) Coreidæ.
 270. *Anasa*, leg (Tower) Coreidæ.
 271. *Blíssus* (Webster) Lygæidæ.
 272. *Dysdercus* (Barber) Pyrrhocoridæ.
 273. *Xylastodoris* (Barber) Thaumastocoridæ.
 274. *Anasa*, antenna (Tower) Coreidæ.
 275. *Anasa*, lateral view of prothorax and head (Hyatt and Arms) Coreidæ.
 276. *Ligyrocóris* (Barber) Lygæidæ.

Veins of membrane four in number, arising distinctly from the corium, forming three large preapical cells and thence branching. (*Hyocephalus*, austr.) **HYOCEPHÁLIDÆ**

38. Membrane of upper wings with two large basal cells which emit seven or eight branching veins; stout bugs of moderate size. (*Dysdércus*, widespr. (Fig. 272) (Cotton stainers); *Physo-*

pélta, widespr.; **Euryophthalmus**; **Pyrrhocoris**, palæarc., ind.; **Éctatops**, **Antilochus**, ethiop., indoaustr.).

PYRRHOCÓRIDÆ

Membrane with few veins forming one or two basal cells. (See couplet 17) **MÍRIDÆ**, part

39. Upper wings with the clavus membranous and confluent with the membrane which is devoid of veins; head and thorax grooved beneath; antennæ with the two basal joints stouter than the others; tarsi two-jointed; small, semiaquatic bugs. (See couplet 25). (**Hèbrus** (= *Necorus*), widespr.) **HÉBRIDÆ**

Upper wings with the clavus noticeably heavier than the membrane; antennæ with the first joint thickened, the second joint slender; head more or less expanded, the side margins acute in front of the eyes and thickened above the base of the antennæ; ocelli present; scutellum large or very large; terrestrial. (Superfamily SCUTELLERÓIDEA). (**PENTATOMÓIDEA**) 40

40. Scutellum excessively large, U-shaped and convex, covering the greater part of the abdomen; opaque part of the corium much narrowed toward the apex. 41

Scutellum nearly always narrowed behind, more or less triangular; opaque part of the corium subtriangular, broad apically. 44

41. Tibiæ not armed with strong spines. 42
Tibiæ with two or more rows of distinct spines. Negro-bugs. (**Corimelæna** (= *Thyreócoris*). (**THYREOCÓRIDÆ**).

CORIMELÆNIDÆ

42. Fore wings about twice as long as the abdomen, folded at the middle and at rest tucked under the scutellum; tarsi two-jointed. (**Brachýplatys**, ethiop., Indoaustr.; **Coptosòma**, old world; **Platáspis**, palæarc.). (**COPTOSÔMIDÆ**, **PLATÁSPIDÆ**).

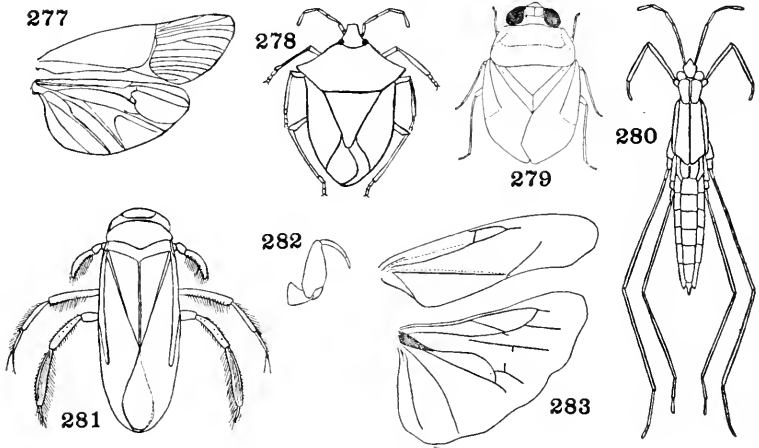
PLATASPÍDIDÆ

Fore wings of normal length, not folded; tarsi nearly always three-jointed 43

43. Sides of the prothorax without a strong tooth or lobe in front of the humeral angles and another on the front angles; hind wings with a heavy, abrupt, spur-like vein (hamus). Shield-back bugs. (**Eurygáster**, holarc.; **Homæmus**, widespr.; **Scutéllera**, **Chrysócoris**, **Pæcilócoris**, indomal.) **SCUTELLÉRIDÆ**

Sides of the thorax with a prominent tooth or lobe in front of both the humeral and the front angles; eyes protuberant; hind wings with no hamus. (**Arctócoris**, palæarc.; **Oncozógia**, **Pòdops**, widespr.). (**GRAPHOSOMÁTIDÆ**) **PODÓPIDÆ**

44. Tibiæ strongly spinose, front legs fossorial; veins of the membrane radiating from the base. (*Aëthus*, widespr.; *Geótomus*, *Cýd-nus*, cosmop.; *Brachypélta*, palæarc., ethiop., indoaustr.; *Cyrtómenus*, *Pangæus*) **CÝDNIDÆ**
 Tibiæ unarmed, or at most with weak spines, front legs not fos-sorial; veins of membrane extending from a vein which arises near the inner basal angle and lies nearly parallel with the edges of the corium. Stink-bugs. (*Brochýmena*, *Cosmopépla*, *Euschistus* (Fig. 278), *Murgántia* (*M. histriónica*, Harlequin cabbage-bug); *Pentátoma*, *Períbalus*, *Podisus*, *Catacántha* (Fig. 277)) **PENTATÓMIDÆ**



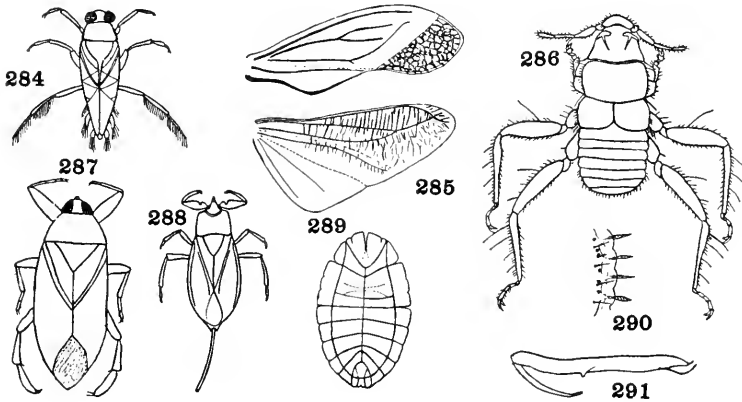
Figs. 277-284. Hemiptera

277. *Catacantha*, wings (Kirkaldy) Pentatomidæ.
 278. *Euschistus*. Pentatomidæ.
 279. *Ochterus* (Garman) Ochteridæ.
 280. *Gerris* (Miall) Gerridæ.
 281. *Corixa* (Miall) Corixidæ.
 282. *Corixa*, front leg (Kolbe) Corixidæ.
 283. *Corixa*, wings (Handlirsch) Corixidæ.

45. Hind femora extending much beyond the apex of the abdomen, the posterior pairs of legs arising close together and very distant from the front pair; proboscis four-jointed, but the first joint short. (*Gérris*, cosmop. (Fig. 280); *Halóbates*, tropicopol.;

- Rheumatóbates; Onychótrechus, Chimarrhómetra**, indomal.). (*HYDROBÁTIDÆ*) **GÉRRIDÆ**
- Hind femora not extending much beyond the apex of the abdomen; middle legs about midway between the front and hind pairs (except *Rhagovèlia*); proboscis three-jointed. Broad-shouldered water-striders. (**Microvèlia**, cosmop.; **Rhagovèlia**, cosmop.; **Vèlia**, Am., palæarc.) **VELÏDÆ**
46. Head articulated with the thorax as usual or at most partly fused with it; tarsi with more than a single joint 47
- Head completely fused with the thorax, the boundary more or less indicated by a shallow impression; antennæ one- or two-jointed; eyes located rather dorsally; proboscis four-jointed; no distinct venation; anterior tarsi one-jointed, hind tarsi two-jointed, all tarsi with two claws; male genitalia strongly asymmetrical. **HELOTRÉPHIDÆ**
- Two subfamilies, probably deserving family rank, may be distinguished as follows:
- a. Antennæ two-jointed; body globose, shining; suture between head and pronotum visible as a fine impressed line; scutellum rounded on the sides, but little wider than long. (**Helótrephe**s, indomal.) **HELOTRÉPHINÆ**
- Antennæ composed of a single flat, disk-like joint; suture between head and pronotum completely obliterated, except in the nymph; scutellum elongate, acutely triangular toward apex. (**Idiócoris**, **Páskia**, ethiop.) **IDIOCORÏNÆ**
47. Front tarsi of the usual form 48
- Front tarsi consisting of a single spatulate joint bearing a leaf-like claw; body flattened above; head overlapping the pronotum; proboscis very short, hidden, one- or two-jointed; middle legs long, hind legs formed for swimming; hind tarsi with indistinct bristle-like claws. Water boatmen. (**Coríxa**, cosmop.; **Micronécta**, palæarc., indomal.). (Figs. 281, 282, 283) . . **CORÏXIDÆ**
48. Upper wings of leathery consistency, with the clavus, corium and membrane developed; legs often modified for swimming or grasping 49
- Upper wings transparent, the corium and membrane not separated, with longitudinal veins and crossveins that enclose numerous cells. Austr. and neotrop. (**Pelorídium**). (See page 134. **PELORIDÏDÆ**
49. Ocelli present; proboscis four-jointed; shore-living species. . . . 50
- Ocelli absent; proboscis usually three-jointed; aquatic species. . 51

50. Antennæ exposed; front legs as long as the middle pair, formed for running; small active bugs. (*Óchterus* (= *Pelógonus*), widespr.) (Fig. 279). (*PELOGÓNIDÆ*)..... **OCHTÉRIDÆ**
 Antennæ hidden; front legs raptorial; short, broad species with prominent eyes. Toad-bugs. (*Mónonyx*, *Nérthra*, *Gelastócoris* (= *Gálgulus*)). (*GALGULIDÆ*, *GELASTOCÓRIDÆ*, *MONONÝCHIDÆ*)..... **NÉRTHRIDÆ**



Figs. 284-291. Hemiptera

284. *Notonecta* (Miall) Notonectidæ.
 285. *Nepa*, wings (Handlirsch) Nepidæ.
 286. *Polyteneus* (Westwood) Polyteneidæ.
 287. *Lethocerus* (Smith) Belostomatidæ.
 288. *Nepa* (Miall) Nepidæ.
 289. *Termitaradus* (Myers) Termitaphididæ.
 290. *Termitaradus*, marginal lobe (Myers) Termitaphididæ.
 291. *Ranatra*, apical portion of front leg (Hungerford) Nepidæ.
51. Front coxæ inserted at or near the front margin of the prosternum; front legs formed for grasping; hind tarsi with distinct claws. . 53
 Front coxæ inserted at the hind margin of the short prosternum; legs fitted for swimming, the hind tarsi without claws; upper wings strongly convex, the membrane without veins; body convex above. Back-swimmers 52
52. Posterior tibiæ and tarsi ciliate; abdomen with a median carinate ridge below; beak four-jointed; eyes large. (*Notonécta*, cosmop.; *Ánisops*, widespr.; *Buénoa*, Am. (Fig. 284)).
NOTONÉCTIDÆ

- Posterior tibiæ and tarsi simple, not ciliate; abdomen not carinate beneath; beak three-jointed; eyes small. (**Plêa**, widespr.). (See page 134). **PLEIDÆ**
53. Upper wings with the membrane reticulately veined; beak with very small labial palpi 54
 Membrane without veins; beak without labial palpi; hind coxæ hinged; hind tibiæ slender, with small spines. Water creepers. (**Heleócoris**, widespr.; **Cheirochêla**, indomal.; **Ambrýsus**, **Naucoris**, **Pelócoris**).
- NAUCÓRIDÆ** and **APHELOCHÍRIDÆ**
54. Hind coxæ hinged, hind legs fitted for swimming, posterior tibiæ flattened and fringed, hind femora usually sulcate; tip of abdomen with two short, flat, retractile appendages. Giant waterbugs, Electric light bugs, Toe-biters. (**Belóstoma**, **Benâcus**, **Ábedus**, **Lethócerus**, widespr. (Fig. 287); **Zâitha**, **Sphæródema**) **BELOSTOMÁTIDÆ**
- Hind coxæ globular, rotating; hind legs formed for walking, not flattened; apical appendages of abdomen long and slender, not retractile, forming a respiratory siphon. Water-scorpions. (**Laccótrephes**, palæarc., indoaustr.; **Cercomêtus**, indomal. (Figs. 285-288); **Nêpa**, **Ránatra**, cosmop. (Fig. 291)).
- NÉPIDÆ**
55. Broadly oval, flat, completely wingless species; clypeus without movable appendage; living in termite nests. (**Termitâphis** (= *Termitócoris*), **Termitáradus** (Figs. 289, 290)). (**TERMITOCÓRIDÆ**) **TERMITAPHÍDIDÆ**
- Body oblong, head broadly triangular; upper wings vestigial; parasites of batr. (**Eóctenes**, **Hesperóctenes**, **Polýctenes**, widespr. (Fig. 286)), **POLYCTÉNIDÆ**

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ORDER ODONATA

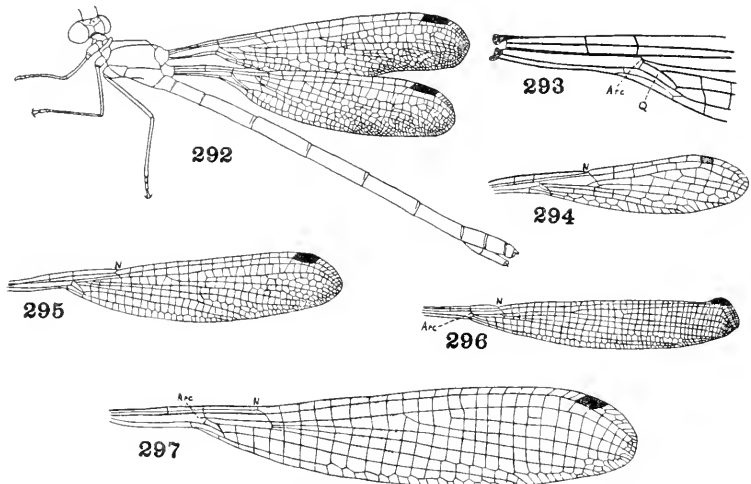
(LIBELLULÔIDEA, PARANEURÓPTERA)

Slender predatory insects, usually of large or very large size and usually strong fliers; head mobile, eyes large, three ocelli; antennæ minute, four- to seven-jointed; mouth inferior, mandibles strong, maxillary palpi one-jointed, labial palpi two-jointed; prothorax small but free, meso- and metathorax fused, oblique; cerci one-jointed; legs not large, similar, usually armed with spines, placed far forward, tarsi three-jointed; wings four, nearly alike, elongate, membranous, net-veined, not folded, with characteristic nodus, areculus and triangle (see Figs. 298, 299). Abdomen long and narrow, cylindrical or flattened, sometimes clubbed at apex; ovipositor sometimes complete; male sexual apparatus attached to the second sternite. Metamorphosis considerable, the nymphs aquatic, no resting pupal stage. Damselflies, Dragonflies.

Adults

1. Discoidal cell in both fore and hind wings a simple quadrangle; wings more or less distinctly stalked at the base (Fig. 292), the fore and hind ones essentially alike in shape and venation; nodus almost always before the middle of the wing. Slender species, nearly always resting with the wings closed above the body 2
- Discoidal cell divided into two cells, a triangle and supratriangle; wings without a distinct narrowed stalk-like portion at the base; hind wings noticeably different from the fore ones in shape and venation; nodus at or beyond the middle of the wings, at least

- in the fore pair; stouter bodied forms holding the wings extended horizontally from the sides of the body when at rest. (Suborder ANISÓPTERA) 14
2. Eyes strongly projecting from the sides of the head, often almost stalked and always separated by a distance greater than their width in dorsal view; mesothorax longer than wide; abdomen long and slender, cylindrical. (Fig. 292). (Suborder ZYGÓPTERA) 3

Figs. 292-297. **Odonata**

292. **Lestes** (Garman) Lestidæ.
 293. **Chromagrion**, base of fore wing (Garman) Cænagriidæ.
 294. **Hemiphlebia**, wing (Needham) Hemiphlebiidæ.
 295. **Megalestes**, wing (Needham) Synlestidæ.
 296. **Mecistogaster**, wing (Needham) Pseudostigmatidæ.
 297. **Nesobasis**, wing (Tillyard) Cænagriidæ.

Eyes less noticeably projecting laterally; separated by less than their width (female) or almost contiguous above (male); mesothorax wider than long; abdomen distinctly swollen apically. (**Epiophlêbia**, Ind., Japan). (Suborder ANISOZYGÓPTERA).

EPIOPHLEBIIDÆ

3. Only two antenodal crossveins (except *Thaumatolestes* and *Neurolestes*) (Fig. 295); arculus at least as near to the nodus as to the

base of the wing; wings strongly petiolate; mesopleura not divided by an oblique suture. (Superfamily CÆNAGRI-
 ÒIDEA (=CÆNAGRIONÒIDEA))4

Five or more antenodal crossveins; arculus farther from the nodus than from the base of the wing (equidistant in some Libellaginidæ); wings less strongly petiolate; frequently with metallic coloration; mesopleura with a distinct oblique suture extending from the root of the wing toward the middle coxa. (Superfamily AGRIOIDEA (=AGRIONÒIDEA)) 10

- 4. Second branch of cubitus strongly arched upwards at its base, just beyond the apex of the discoidal cell; discoidal cell very narrow, pointed apically; two, rarely three antenodal crossveins; nodus at the basal third of the wing. (Fig. 295). (**Synléstes**, Austr.; **Chloroléstes**, ethiop.; **Periléstes**, neotrop.; **Megaléstes**) **SYNLÉSTIDÆ**

Second branch of cubitus straight, or very weakly curved upwards at the base. (Fig. 294).5

- 5. Postnodal crossveins more or less completely in line with the crossveins beneath them (*i.e.* extending as straight lines from the costa to the first branch of the radius).6

Postnodal crossveins not at all in line with the crossveins beneath them; discoidal cell open basally. Small, slender, metallic green species, with short wings. (Fig. 294). (**Hemiphlebìa**, Austr.).

HEMIPHLEBÌIDÆ

- 6. Wing without any supplemental sectors extending inwards from the apical part of the hind margin.7

Wing with one or more supplemental sectors.8

- 7. Second branch of cubitus long, extending to beyond the middle of the wing (except *Chlorocnemis*); first anal vein usually present. (Fig. 297). (**Cœnagrion** (=Ágrion, auctt.), wide-spr.; **Ischnûra**, **Enallágma**, cosmop.; **Pseudágrion**, indo-austr.; **Árgia**, Am.; **Nehallênia**, holarc., neotrop.; **Chlorocnêmis**, ethiop.; **Platycnêmis**, palæarc.). (Including **PLATYCNÊMIDÆ**). (**CÆNAGRIONIDÆ**) **CÆNAGRÌIDÆ**

Second branch of cubitus short, entering the wing margin before the middle of the wing; first anal vein usually absent. (**Nososticta**, **Neosticta**, Austr.; **Protoneûra**, neotrop.).

PROTONEÛRIDÆ

- 8. Last two branches of radial sector arising nearer to the nodus than to the arculus; apical angle of discoidal cell obtuse, rarely more or less acute.9

Last two branches of radial sector (R_{4+5} and IR_3) arising near the base of the wing, closer to the arculus than to the nodus (Fig. 292); discoidal cell drawn out to a very acute angle at apex. (**Léstes**, cosmop.; **Sympycna**, palæarc.; **Archiléstes**, Am.; **Austroléstes**, austr.) **LÉSTIDÆ**

9. Nodus at the basal third or fourth of the wing; pterostigma regular in shape, short or long. (**Megapodágrion**, neotrop.; **Argiolestes**, **Lestòidea**, austr.; **Podolestes**, austromal.).

MEGAPODAGRÏDÆ

Nodus at the basal sixth or seventh of the wing; pterostigma weak, absent or of abnormal shape. (Fig. 296). (**Pseudostigma**, **Mecistogáster**, **Megalóprepus**, **Microstigma**, **Thaumato-neùra**, neotrop.) **PSEUDOSTIGMÁTIDÆ**

10. Wings without a distinct petiole at the base, the posterior margin without any angulation basally near the arculus; antenodal crossveins numerous between the costa, subcosta and radius. 11 Wings with a distinct petiole at the base, marked off by an angulation of the posterior margin basally near the arculus; antenodal crossveins few in number (seven or less) and sometimes absent between the subcosta and radius. (**Amphípteryx**, neotrop.; **Diphlebía**, neotrop., austr.; **Devadáta**, indomal.).

AMPHIPTERÝGIDÆ

11. Sectors of arculus arising at or near the middle or below the middle of the arculus; discoidal cell with the basal side not longer than the apical one. 12

Sectors of arculus arising at the extreme upper end of the arculus and thus attached to the radius; discoidal cell irregular, the basal side longer than the apical one. (**Thóre**, **Eùthore**, **Chalcópteryx**, neotrop.) **POLYTHÓRIDÆ**

12. Sectors of the arculus arising near the middle of the arculus; pterostigma long and regular. 13

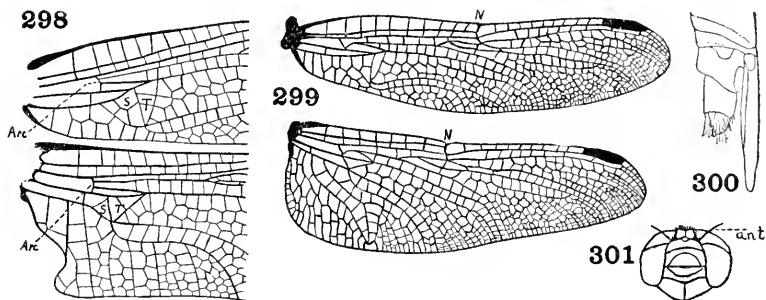
Sectors of the arculus arising from the lower third of the arculus; pterostigma frequently imperfect or obsolete in the male; whole wing, including the anal field, closely reticulate. (**Ágrion** (= *Calópteryx*) holarc.; **Hæterina**, Am.; **Pentaphlebía**, **Sàpho**, ethiop.; **Vestàlis**, indomal.; **Neuróbasis**, indoaustr.). (**CALOPTERÝGIDÆ**) **AGRÏDÆ**

13. Antenodal crossveins of the first and second series nearly all corresponding; arculus much closer to the base of the wing than to the nodus. (**Pseudophæa**, indomal.; **Dysphæa**, mal.; **Anisopleùra**, ind.) **EPALLÁGIDÆ**

Antenodal crossveins of the first and second series not corresponding beyond the arculus; arculus often nearly as close to the base of the wing as to the nodus. (**Libellâgo**, ethiop.; **Rhinocÿpha**, indomal.; **Dictêrias**, **Heliôcharis**, neotrop.).

LIBELLAGĪNIDÆ

14. Antenodal crossveins of the first and second series (*i.e.* above and below the subcostal vein) not corresponding or continuous, except for two greatly thickened ones that extend straight across from the costa to the radius; triangles in fore and hind wings alike or closely similar in shape and occupying the same position with reference to the arculus in both wings; labial palpi two-jointed. (Fig. 298). (Superfamily **ÆSCHNOIDEA**)... 15

Figs. 298-301. **Odonata**

298. **Petalura**, base of wings (Needham) Petaluridæ.
 299. **Libellula**, wings. Libellulidæ.
 300. **Cordulegaster**, tip of abdomen of female (Tillyard) Cordulegastridæ.
 301. **Libellula**, head; *ant.*, antenna (Hyatt and Arms) Libellulidæ.

Antenodal crossveins of the first and second series corresponding, extending as straight continuous veins from the costa to the radius, except sometimes the last one or two; none of these crossveins greatly thickened; triangles of fore and hind wings markedly different in form and position, placed much nearer to the arculus in the hind wing than in the fore wing. (Superfamily **LIBELLULŌIDEA**)..... 18

15. Eyes clearly separated above, usually by a broad space; anal loop absent in hind wing or very imperfectly developed. (Fig. 198). 16
 Eyes meeting above, or separated by a very narrow space; anal loop in hind wing clearly formed..... 17

16. Female with a well developed ovipositor; two of the crossveins between the third and fourth branches of the radius (R_3 and IR_3) strongly oblique; anal angle of hind wing of male angularly produced. (Fig. 298). Very large species. (**Petalûra**, Austr.; **Tachópteryx**, holarc.; **Phènes**, neotrop.; **Uropétala**, N. Zeal.) **PETALÛRIDÆ**

Ovipositor reduced to a pair of valves attached to the eighth segment; only one oblique crossvein between the third and fourth branches of the radius; smaller species. (**Gómphus**, **Ophiogómphus**, holarc.; **Lindènia**, palæarc.; **Erpetogómphus**, Am.; **Ictinus**, indoaustr.; **Austrogómphus**, austr.).

GÓMPHIDÆ

17. Third branch of radial vein (nodal sector) strongly arched below the pterostigma; a thickened crossvein (brace vein) present just below the base of the pterostigma; eyes almost always contiguous for a long distance above. (**Ānax**, cosmop.; **Æschna**, widespr.; **Gynacántha**, neotrop., ethiop., indoaustr.; **Basiæschna**, nearc.; **Austrophlèbia**, austr.) **ÆSCHNIDÆ**

Third branch of radial vein gently curved; no brace vein; eyes just touching or very slightly separated above; ovipositor long. (Fig. 300). (**Cordulegáster**, holarc.; **Anotogáster**, palæarc., indomal.; **Allogáster**, indomal.) . . . **CORDULEGÁSTRIDÆ**

18. Triangle in fore wing not shortened, its upper side much more than half as long as its basal side; anal angle of wing almost always angulated in the male; posterior margin of eye slightly lobed at middle. (**Cordûlia**, holarc.; **Somatochlôra**, holarc., austr.; **Macromia**, widespr.; **Tetragoneûria**, nearc.).

CORDULIDÆ

Triangle in fore wing greatly shortened, its upper side usually less than half as long as its basal side; anal angle of wing rounded in both sexes; hind margin of eye evenly rounded. (Figs. 299, 301). (**Libèllula**, **Leucorrhínia**, **Sympètrum**, holarc.; **Pántala**, cosmop.; **Crocóthemis**, ethiop., indoaustr.; **Tràmea**, Am.; **Celíthemis**, nearc.) **LIBELLÛLIDÆ**

*Nymphs*¹

1. Body slender, bearing three long tracheal gills attached to the tip of the abdomen; these are usually leaf-like in shape and traversed by conspicuous tracheal tubes (rarely much reduced

¹ The following key will serve as an aid in determining the families, but must not be relied on as infallible.

- in some Cœnagruidæ); lateral abdominal gills usually absent. (Suborder ZYGÓPTERA) 3
- Body stout, the abdomen not narrow; without tracheal gills attached to the tip of the abdomen; the caudal gills concealed in an enlargement of the rectum; tip of abdomen bearing three spine-like or triangular processes. 2
2. Gizzard with four to eight dental folds. (Suborder ANISÓPTERA) 12
- Gizzard with sixteen dental folds; very rare Indian and Japanese species. (Suborder ANISOZYGÓPTERA).

EPIOPHLEBIDÆ

3. Mask bearing at least two pairs, and usually with numerous stiff bristles or setæ 4
- Mask destitute of setæ both on the mentum and the lateral lobes. 6
4. Median lobe of mask incised; lateral lobes deeply cleft; caudal gills with the secondary tracheæ lying at right angles to the gill axis; legs long **LÉSTIDÆ**
- Median lobe of mask projecting, not incised; legs short or moderate in length. 5
5. Caudal gills stalked, with pointed, leaf-like apical portion.

PSEUDOSTIGMÁTIDÆ

Caudal gills usually slender, lamellate, held in a vertical plane, not clearly stalked, often distinctly constricted.

CŒNAGRÏDÆ

6. Second joint of antennæ greatly lengthened, as long as or longer than the following together. (Fig. 302) 7
- Second joint of antennæ not noticeably lengthened. 8
7. Median caudal gill flat, much shorter than the lateral ones which are triangular in section. **AGRÏDÆ**
- All three caudal gills of approximately the same size and shape.

SYNLÉSTIDÆ

8. Caudal gills strongly constricted at the middle. (Fig. 303).

PROTONEÛRIDÆ

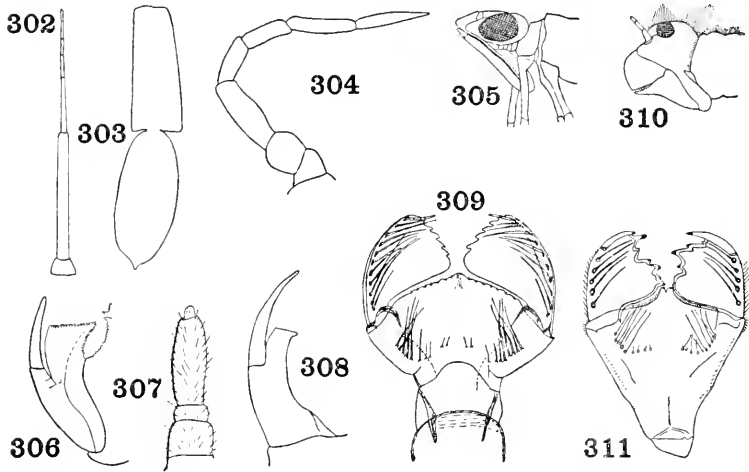
- Caudal gills not constricted at the middle. 9
9. Abdomen with six or seven pairs of lateral gills; caudal gills swollen, sac-like. 10
- Abdomen without lateral gills. 11
10. Caudal gills swollen, oblong, with sharply pointed tips.

EPALLÁGIDÆ

Caudal gills with the apex broad, not pointed.

POLYTHÓRIDÆ

11. Caudal gills broad and flat, leaf-like. . . . **MEGAPODAGRÏDÆ**
 Caudal gills not flat; rounded in cross-section and tapering to a point **AMPHYPTERÝGIDÆ**



Figs. 302-311. *Odonata, Nymphs*

302. **Synlestes**, antenna of nymph (Tillyard) Synlestidæ.
 303. **Isosticta**, caudal gill of nymph (Tillyard) Protoneuridæ.
 304. **Aeschnid**, antenna of nymph (Howe) Aeschnidæ.
 305. **Aeschnid**, lateral view of head, with labium closed (Howe) Aeschnidæ.
 306. **Tachopteryx**, lateral lobe of labium (Howe) Petaluridæ.
 307. **Gomphid**, antenna (Howe) Gomphidæ.
 308. **Aeschna**, lateral lobe of labium (Tillyard) Aeschnidæ.
 309. **Plathemis**, labium, open (Garman) Libellulidæ.
 310. **Libellulid**, lateral view of head, with labium closed (Howe) Libellulidæ.
 311. **Cordulegaster**, labium, open (Garman) Cordulegastriidæ.
12. Antennæ seven-jointed; tarsi of all legs three-jointed 13
 Antennæ four-jointed (Fig. 307); tarsi of front and middle legs two-jointed; mask with flat median lobe; distal margin of mentum not cleft **GÓMPHIDÆ**
13. Labium forming a more or less spoon-shaped mask which covers the ventral and sometimes also the front surface of the head as far as the antennæ (Fig. 310); setæ usually numerous. . . . 14
 Labium flat, not forming a spoon-shaped mask for the lower surface of the head (Fig. 305), almost always without setæ. . . . 16

14. Lateral lobes of labium provided with a few large and irregular teeth on the inner margin that interlock from the two sides when closed; the median lobe divided at the tip by a median emargination (Fig. 311); mask extending to the base of the antennæ **CORDULEGÁSTRIDÆ**
 Lateral lobes of labium variable in form, smooth, serrate, regularly dentate or sometimes with a few long teeth, but in the last case these do not interlock with those of the other side; median lobe triangular, projecting, not bifid or emarginate. (Fig. 309). 15
15. Teeth along inner margin of lateral lobes of labium deep or moderate, the dentition always clearly marked; legs usually long, with the hind femora longer than the width of the head; generally large species **CORDULIIDÆ**
 Teeth on inner margin of lateral lobes of labium usually reduced to crenulations or obsolete (in a few forms with long teeth the mask is either greatly enlarged (*Pantala*) or the species are very small (*Tetratheminæ*)) **LIBELLÛLIDÆ**
16. Antennæ long and slender, the segments longer than wide (Fig. 304); lateral lobes of labium with a long movable hook (Fig. 308) **ÆSCHNIDÆ**
 Antennæ short and stout, the segments wider than long; lateral lobes of labium with a short movable hook (Fig. 306).
PETALÛRIDÆ

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ORDER **PLECTÓPTERA***(EPHEMERÓPTERA, EPHEMÉRIDA, AGNÁTIA)*

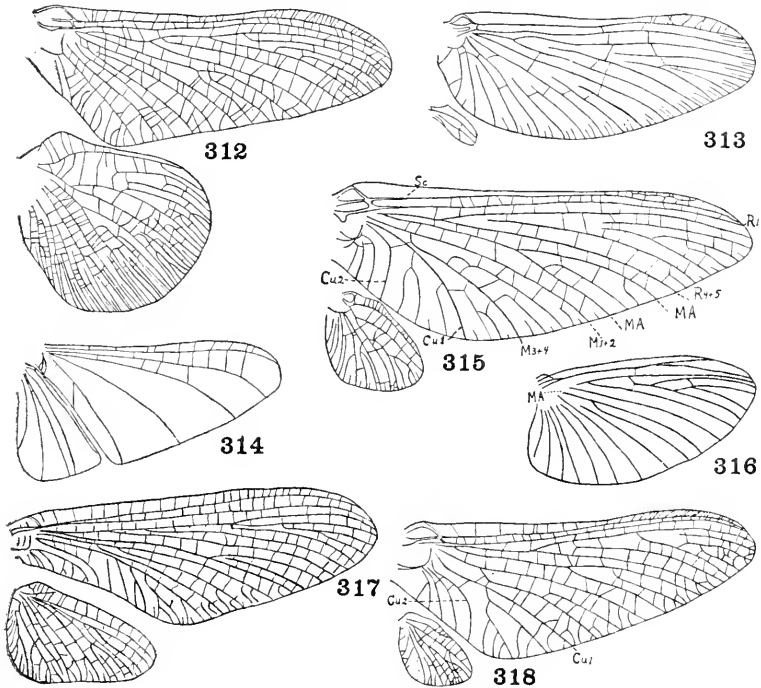
Delicate insects with short, filiform antennæ and vestigial mouthparts; abdomen slender, bearing two or three long, many-jointed caudal filaments; four wings, usually with very complex venation. Head not very freely movable, with the compound eyes and three ocelli present; antennæ with two large basal joints and a bristle-like, indistinctly jointed terminal portion. Prothorax more or less free, small or very small; mesothorax large. Fore wings much larger than the hind ones, usually with many longitudinal veins and a great number of cross-veins; commonly with numerous short longitudinal veins near the margin that are not attached at the base; media more complex than in other living orders, its anterior, convex branch preserved; hind wings often very small or even absent. Abdomen slender, usually cylindrical or tapering, with ten segments. Legs weak; tarsi usually with five or four joints. Metamorphosis incomplete, the nymph aquatic and provided with abdominal gills and three caudal filaments. Aerial form emerging from the nymph as a subimago which is similar to the imago, but which molts when it transforms to the imago. Imaginal life very short. Mayflies.

Adults

1. Base of media (M_{1+2}) in fore wing strongly divergent from Cu_1 at base; hind tarsi with four movable joints, or less; if a fifth joint is indicated it is immovably united to the tibia. (Superfamily EPHEMERÓIDEA)2
 Base of media and Cu_1 parallel at base or very weakly divergent; tarsi with four or five freely movable joints.5
2. Subcosta in fore wing concealed in a fold of the wing membrane, visible only at the base; branches of the radius and media approximated in pairs; wings dull, translucent; legs of female short and weak; tibiæ and tarsi of male transversely striated; only two caudal filaments. (**Palingènia**, **Anagenèsia**, palæarc.; **Plethogenèsia**, indoaustr.) **PALINGENÏIDÆ**
 Subcosta completely developed, visible for its entire length.3
3. Wings translucent, subopaque in the male, entirely opaque in the female; hind margin of wings without unattached veinlets; legs weak, the front pair sometimes long in the male; hind legs almost always short and weak. (**Euthyplòcia**, neotrop., ethiop.;

- Exeuthyplòcia**, **Povilla**, ethiop.; **Campsùrus**, neotrop.; **Polymitárcys**, widespr.) **POLYMITÁRCIDÆ**
- Wings transparent, shining; margin of wings, especially the hind pair, with numerous short unattached veinlets; legs strong, functional 4
4. First branch of cubitus in fore wing simple, not branched, but connected with the wing margin by numerous crossveins; fork of R_2 and R_4 in hind wing much longer than its stalk. (**Ephém-era**, holare., indoaustr.; **Hexagènia**, Am., ethiop.; **Eatónica**, ethiop.; **Pentagènia**, nearc.) **EPHEMÉRIDÆ**
- First branch of cubitus in fore wing forked; not connected to the wing margin by crossveins; fork of R_2 and R_4 in hind wing shorter or no longer than its stalk. (**Potamánthus**, holare.; **Rhénánthus**, palæare., indoaustr.; **Potamanthòdes**, indomal.) **POTAMÁNTIDÆ**
5. Hind tarsi with four freely movable joints; if with the indication of a fifth joint, this is immovably attached to the tibia. (Superfamily BAETÓIDEA) 6
- Hind tarsus with five freely movable joints. 10
6. Subcosta in fore wing fused with the radius or wanting, at most visible at the base; wings milky or grayish, with very simple venation, the fore wing with only four to seven longitudinal veins, with crossveins in only from two to five of the anterior spaces; hind wing without or with very few crossveins which are restricted to the anterior part; large or medium sized species. (Fig. 314). (**Oligoneùria**, palæare., neotrop., ethiop.; **Homoneùria**, **Lachlania**, nearc.; **Spaniophlèbia**, **Nöya**, neotrop.; **Elassoneùria**, ethiop.) **OLIGONEURIDÆ**
- Subcosta in fore wing free, well developed and visible for its entire length 7
7. Anterior median vein in fore wing (MA) clearly forked. 8
- Anterior median vein in fore wing, simple, not forked, although behind it are two free veins which are not attached at the base (Fig. 313); fore wing usually with few crossveins; hind wings very small and narrow, sometimes absent, with at most two or three longitudinal veins. (**Clðeon**, cosmop.; **Baëtis**, widespr.; **Centróptilum**, holare., ethiop.; **Callibaëtis**, Am.).. **BAÉTIDÆ**
8. Wings milky or infuscated, ciliate on the hind margin; hind wings absent, although sometimes present in the subimago; no unattached intercalated veins; frequently with only a few crossveins; small species. (Fig. 316). (**Caënis**, widespr.; **Tricory-**

phòdes, *Leptòhyphes*, Am.; *Leptohyphòdes*, neotrop.;
Tricórythus, ethiop.). (Including *PROSOPISTOMÁTIDÆ?*).
(BRACHYCÉRCIDÆ)..... **CAÉNIDÆ**
 Wings hyaline; hind wings almost always present; wings with
 numerous crossveins 9



Figs. 312-318. **Plectoptera**

312. **Baetisca**, wings (Eaton) Baetiscidæ.
 313. **Baetis**, wings (Eaton) Baetidæ.
 314. **Oligoneuria**, wings (Eaton) Oligoneuriidæ.
 315. **Ephemerella**, wings (Eaton) Ephemerellidæ.
 316. **Caenis**, wing (Eaton) Caenidæ.
 317. **Chirotenetes**, wings (Needham) Siphleuridæ.
 318. **Atalophlebia**, wings (Eaton) Leptophlebiidæ.

9. Second branch of cubitus in the fore wing usually widely separated at base from the first branch, but lying close to the first anal vein; no unattached intercalated veins between the media and cubitus and none in front of the posterior branch of the media.

(Fig. 318). (**Thraülus**, palæarc., neotrop., indoaustr.; **Atalophlèbia**, neotrop., indoaustr.; **Habrophlèbia**, **Leptophlèbia**, holarc.; **Adenophlèbia**, ethiop.) **LEPTOPHLEBIDÆ**

Second branch of cubitus in fore wing approximate at base to the first branch, but widely separated from the first anal vein; several (usually two) unattached intercalated veins between the media and cubitus and also in front of the posterior branch of the media. (Fig. 315). (**Ephemerèlla**, **Chitonóphora**, holarc.; **Drunèlla**, nearc.; **Melanomerèlla**, neotrop.; **Teloganòdes**, indoaustr.) **EPHEMERÉLLIDÆ**

10. First and second branches of the cubitus running more or less parallel to the first anal vein; Cu_1 and Cu_2 connected by crossveins, but the cubital area without paired crossveins or sinuous veins extending to the wing margin; hind wings rounded, with numerous long intercalated veins extending to the posterior part of the wing margin; prothorax very small. (Fig. 312). (**Baetisca**, nearc.) **BAETÍSCIDÆ**

First and second branches of the cubitus very close together at base and strongly divergent apically, the second branch much shorter than the first and strongly curved backwards towards apex, hind wings oval; pronotum well developed. 11

11. Cubital area of fore wing with a number of more or less sinuous veins extending from the first branch of the cubitus to the wing margin. (Fig. 317). (**Amelëtus**, holarc., austr.; **Chirotónetes**, **Siphlûrus** (= *Siphlonûrus*), holarc.; **Siphlonísca**, nearc.; **Oniscigáster**, indoaustr.). (*SIPHILONÛRIDÆ*) . . . **SIPHLÛRIDÆ**

Cubital area of fore wing without oblique sinuous veins extending from the first branch of the cubitus to the wing margin, but with from two to four straight unattached veins more or less parallel to the branches of the cubitus. 12

12. Only two unattached intercalated veins in the cubital area of the fore wing; if sometimes with a second pair indicated, these are short and lie close to the second branch of the cubitus; two or three caudal filaments. (**Amétropus**, **Métropus**, palæarc.).

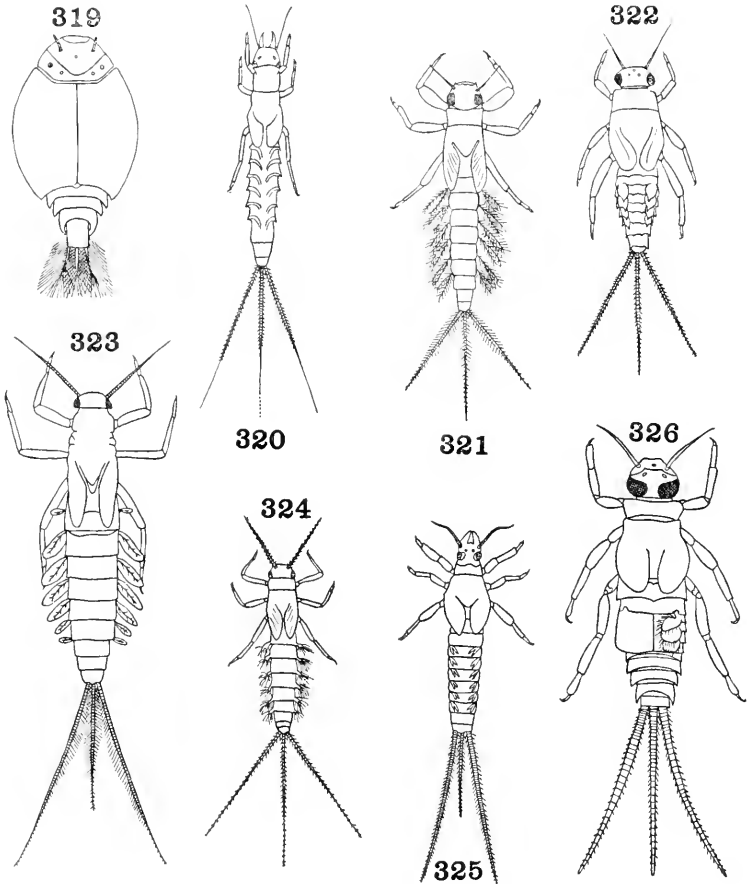
AMETROPÓDIDÆ

Four unattached intercalated veins in the cubital area of the fore wing, the longer pair lying close to the second branch of the cubitus; two caudal filaments. (**Heptagènia**, **Epeòrus**, holarc.; **Īron**, nearc., **Ecdyonûrus**, palæarc., Am.; **Rhithrógena**, palæarc.; **Atópopus**, indoaustr.). (*ECDYONÛRIDÆ*).

HEPTAGENĪDÆ

Nymphs

1. Abdominal gills visible at their insertion above or on the sides of the abdomen 2
 Gills entirely concealed by a large shield-like prolongation of the thorax behind which covers most of the abdomen. (Fig. 319).
 Imago unknown. (**PROSOPISTOMA**, palæarc., ethiop.).
PROSOPISTOMÁTIDÆ
2. Mandibles usually very long and extended anteriorly; six or seven pairs of plumose gills, the first sometimes much reduced; legs stout 3
 Mandibles very short, not extended anteriorly; gills not plumose; legs slender 6
3. Mandibles extremely large and projecting far beyond the head in front; gills extended dorsally over the abdomen. 4
 Mandibles much shorter, but slightly projecting in front of the head; gills extended laterally, away from the abdomen. (Fig. 321). **POTAMÁNTIDÆ**
4. Front with two tubercles anteriorly; mandibles curved outwards at tips; antennæ with long cilia. **EPHEMÉRIDÆ**
 Front without tubercles; mandibles curved downwards at tips; antennæ without or with short cilia 5
5. Body short and stout; six pairs of similar gills; caudal filaments short, the median one shorter than the lateral ones. (Fig. 325).
PALINGENÏDÆ
 Body long and slender; seven pairs of gills, the first pair much reduced in size; anal filaments long, of equal length. (Fig. 320).
POLYMITÁRCIDÆ
6. Body strongly flattened, the head orbicular, or more or less transverse, the eyes placed on its dorsal surface. 7
 Body more or less cylindrical, not or very slightly flattened, the eyes placed at the sides of the head. 8
7. Gills uniform, extending from the sides of the abdomen; anal filaments at least as long as the body. **HEPTAGENÏDÆ**
 First pair of gills inserted on the under side of the first abdominal segment, the six following pairs extended from the sides of the abdomen **OLIGONEURÏDÆ**
8. Lateral caudal filaments (cerci) fringed on both edges. 9
 Lateral caudal filaments ciliated on the inner border only. 11
9. Seven pairs of gills, inserted laterally at the sides of the abdomen; sometimes all are filamentous or the first is much reduced and the others leaf-like. (Fig. 324). **LEPTOPHLEBÏDÆ**



Figs. 319–326. **Plecoptera**, *Nymphs*

319. **Prosopistoma**, nymph (Rousseau) Prosopistomatidæ.
 320. **Polymitarcys**, nymph (Rousseau) Polymitarceidæ.
 321. **Potamanthus**, nymph (Rousseau) Potamanthidæ.
 322. **Ephemerella**, nymph (Rousseau) Ephemerellidæ.
 323. **Baetis**, nymph (Rousseau) Baetidæ.
 324. **Habrophlebia**, nymph (Rousseau) Leptophlebiidæ.
 325. **Palingenia**, nymph (Rousseau) Palingeniidæ.
 326. **Tricorythus**, nymph (Rousseau) Caeniidæ.

- Five or six pairs of gills, inserted dorsally at the sides of the abdomen 10
10. Six pairs of gills, the first very small, the second greatly enlarged and covering the following pairs which bear a long fringe. (Fig. 326) **CAÉNIDÆ**
- Five pairs of gills, the last or the last two pairs not visible. (Fig. 322) **EPHEMERÉLLIDÆ**
11. Body cylindrical; head bent downwards; hind corners of abdominal segments not produced. (Fig. 323) **BAÉTIDÆ**
- Body more or less flattened; head horizontal or nearly so; hind corners of abdominal segments produced backwards to form a tooth-like projection. 12
12. Claws not longer than the tibiæ. **SIPHLÛRIDÆ**
- Claws of four posterior legs stout, as long as their tibiæ, those of the front legs bifid at tips. **AMETROPÓDIDÆ**

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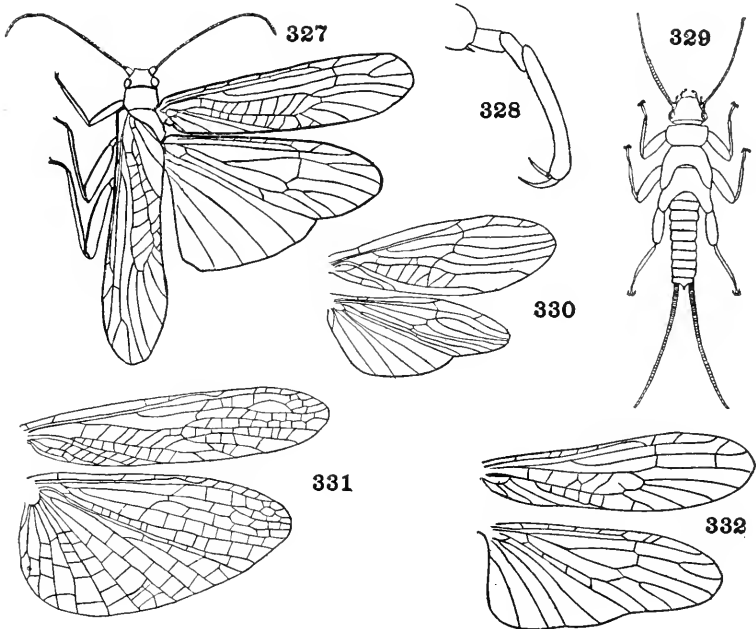
ORDER **PLECÓPTERA***(PERLÁRIA)*

Body soft, of moderate or large size; four membranous wings, usually with many veins and numerous crossveins, rarely reduced in size; anal area of hind wing large and pleated, usually separated by a notch from the rest of the wing. Head broad and flattened; mandibles either well developed or much reduced; antennæ long, thread-like; three ocelli; cerci usually long and many-jointed. Prothorax large, free; legs strong, tarsi three-jointed. Nymphs aquatic, commonly with tracheal gills; antennæ long, much like those of the adults; eyes well developed; ocelli present; cerci usually long, many-jointed. Metamorphosis slight. Stoneflies, Salmon-flies.

Adults

1. Hind wing with an anal lobe (Figs. 327, 330) which is separated by a notch or indentation on the outer margin just behind the cubital vein (Cu_2); no meshwork of delicate crossveins on anal lobe 2
 Hind wing with the outer margin entire, not notched; anal lobe without meshwork of fine veins. (Fig. 331). (**Stenopér**la, **Eusthên**ia, austr., neotrop.). (Including **GRIPOPTERÝGIDÆ**, part) **EUSTHENÏDÆ**
2. Anterior coxæ closely approximated; mandibles very weakly developed; wings with crossveins except in the anal lobe of the hind pair, the anal area of the fore pair with two or more full rows of crossveins (**Pteronárcys**) **PTERONÁRCIDÆ**
 Anterior coxæ widely separated. 3
3. Mandibles reduced to a weak blade; clypeus and labrum concealed under a frontal shelf; third joint of tarsi much longer than the other two together. (Figs. 327, 328, 332). (**Pér**la, **Isópteryx** (= *Chloropér*la)). (Including **PERLÓDIDÆ**). **PÉRLIDÆ**
 Mandibles well developed, clypeus and labrum not covered by a frontal shelf; third joint of tarsi shorter than the other two together 4
4. Fore wing with three anal veins, the first one lying very close to the second branch of the cubitus. Australian. (**Tasmanopér**la). (Including **GRIPOPTERÝGIDÆ**, part. . . **AUSTROPÉRLIDÆ**
 Fore wing with only two anal veins, the posterior one sometimes forked 5

5. Both wings with the radius, media and cubitus connected near the middle of the wing by a transverse cord or continuous series of transverse veins; usually no crossveins present distal to this. (Fig. 330)6



Figs. 327-332. **Plecoptera**

327. **Isopteryx** Perlidæ.
 328. **Perla**, tarsus. Perlidæ.
 329. **Perla**, nymph (Pictet) Perlidæ.
 330. **Notonemoura**, wings. Nemouridæ.
 331. **Stenoperla**, wings (Tillyard) Eustheniidæ.
 332. **Perla**, wings. Perlidæ.

No such transverse cord near the middle of the wing; distal portion of wing with crossveins. Australian, neotropical. (**Leptopérla**, **Dinotopérila**). (Including **GRIPOTERÝGIDÆ**, part) **LEPTOPÉRLIDÆ**

6. Cerci very short, sometimes reduced to a single joint, never with more than ten joints; last anal vein in fore wing forked beyond

the anal cell. (**Nemoûra**, **Leûctra**). (Fig. 330). (Including *T.ENIOPTERYGIDÆ* and *LEÛCTRIDÆ*).. **NEMOÛRIDÆ**
 Cerci long, many-jointed; both anal veins simple. (**Cápnia**,
 holarc.; **Capnélla**, **Capnúra**, nearc.) **CAPNÏIDÆ**

Nymphs

1. Visible gills present. 2
 No visible gills. 7
2. Gills present on the thorax 3
 Gills on the abdomen, but none on the thorax. 6
3. Gills on the thorax and also on the underside of abdominal seg-
 ments 1 and 2, or 1 to 3. **PTERONÁRCIDÆ**
 Gills present on thorax only. 4
4. Gills on the underside of the prothorax only. **NEMOÛRIDÆ**
 Gills on all three thoracic segments. 5
5. Three pairs of gills in the form of filamentous tufts on the pleuræ;
 legs densely fringed with long hairs. Some **PÉRLIDÆ**
 A pair of tubular gills at the base of each coxa.
 A few **NEMOÛRIDÆ**
6. Gills a series of paired latero-ventral abdominal appendages on
 segments 1 to 5 or 1 to 6; large species. **EUSTHENIDÆ**
 Gills a rosette of small filaments surrounding the anus.
LEPTOPÉRLIDÆ
7. Palpi with the apical joints more slender than the basal ones
 (Fig. 329) **PÉRLIDÆ**
 Palpi with the apical joints as stout as the basal ones. 8
8. Second joint of tarsi very much shorter than either the first or
 third **NEMOÛRIDÆ**
 Second joint not very short. 9
9. Third joint of tarsi not longer than the first and second together;
 cerci glabrous, as long as the body. Some **NEMOÛRIDÆ**
 Third joint of tarsi twice as long as the first and second together.
CAPNÏIDÆ

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ORDER MEGALÓPTERA

(*SIALÔIDEA*)

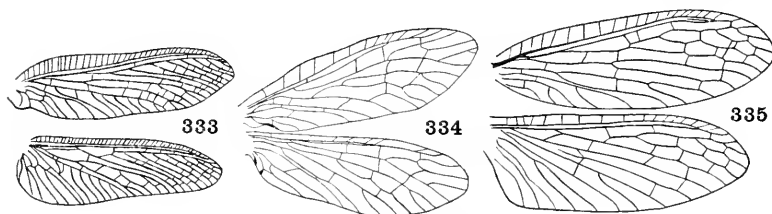
Soft-bodied species with large wings, long and sometimes pectinate antennæ and simple, similar legs. Costal cell with many transverse veins, subcosta and first radius simple, apically fused, the radial sector arising near the base; hind wings with the anal space normally large, folded fan-like when at rest. Prothorax quadrate. Metamorphosis complete; larvæ aquatic, living in freshwater streams; predatory, mandibulate, possessing lateral abdominal gill-filaments; wings appearing in the pupal stage; no cocoon.

Adults

1. Three ocelli present; fourth joint of the tarsi simple, not bilobed; venation regular, with the crossveins weakly formed, branches of the radial sector directed backward; large or medium sized species, 45 to 100 mm. in wing expanse. (Figs. 333, 335). (**Archichauliodes**, Austr.; **Chauliodes**, **Neohermes**, **Corýdalis** (Dobson, Hellgrammite), Am.; **Neochauliodes**, indomal.; **Hermes**, **Neuromus**, **Protohermes**, **Neoneuromus**, Asia).

CORYDÁLIDÆ

Ocelli absent; fourth joint of the tarsi prominently bilobed; some of the branches of the radial sector directed forward; medium sized species, 20 to 40 mm. in wing expanse. (Fig. 334). (**Protosialis**, Am.; **Austrosialis**, **Stenosialis**, Austr.; **Sialis**, holarc.).

SIÁLIDÆFigs. 333-335. **Megaloptera**

333. **Corydalis**, wings. Corydalidæ.
 334. **Austrosialis**, wings (Tillyard) Sialidæ.
 335. **Chauliodes**, wings. Corydalidæ.

Larvæ

1. Eight pairs of lateral gills; a pair of hooked anal prolegs, but no terminal filament **CORYDÁLIDÆ**
 Seven pairs of lateral gills; no anal prolegs; terminal filament present **SIÁLIDÆ**

LITERATURE ON MEGALOPTERA

(See also general papers on Neuroptera)

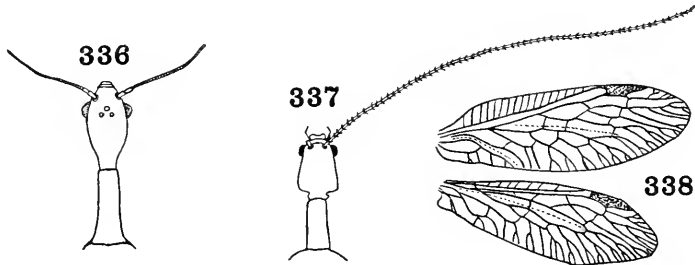
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ORDER **RAPHIDIÏDEA**

(*RAPHIDIÏDEA*, *EMMENÓGNATHA*, part.)

Moderate-sized, slender, predatory species with elongate cylindrical prothorax; head large, nearly horizontal, mandibles strong, antennæ

long and thread-like; ovipositor long; cerci not developed; wings membranous, both pairs similar, with numerous forkings, the costal cell with crossveins, subcosta not fused with the first radial; legs similar, the first pair attached at the base of the prothorax, tarsi five-jointed. Metamorphosis complete; larvæ terrestrial. Snake-flies, Serpent-flies. A single family. (**Inocéllia**, holarc. (Fig. 337); **Raphídia**, palæarc., Am. (Figs. 336, 338) **RAPHIDIIDÆ**



Figs. 336-338. **Raphidiodea**

336. **Raphidia**, head and prothorax of female (Albarda) Raphidiidæ.
 337. **Inocellia**, head and prothorax of female (Albarda) Raphidiidæ.
 338. **Raphidia**, wings (Handlirsch) Raphidiidæ.

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ORDER NEURÓPTERA

(*SYNISTÀTA*, part., *DICTYÓPTERA*, part.)

Small to rather large, slender, predaceous insects with large wings, but of slow flight. Head free, vertical, eyes prominent, mouth inferior, mandibles strong; prothorax more or less freely movable and prominent, meso- and metathorax not closely grown together; abdomen long and narrow, the first sternite reduced, no cerci; wings similar, membranous, no large anal field; when at rest the wings usually lie roof-like over the abdomen, longitudinal veins almost always very

numerous through repeated branching, costal cell almost always with crossveins. Metamorphosis complete, larvæ terrestrial, aquatic only in Sisyridæ, strongly mandibulate, the mandibles and maxillæ specialized for sucking the body juices of the insect prey; pupæ in cocoons.

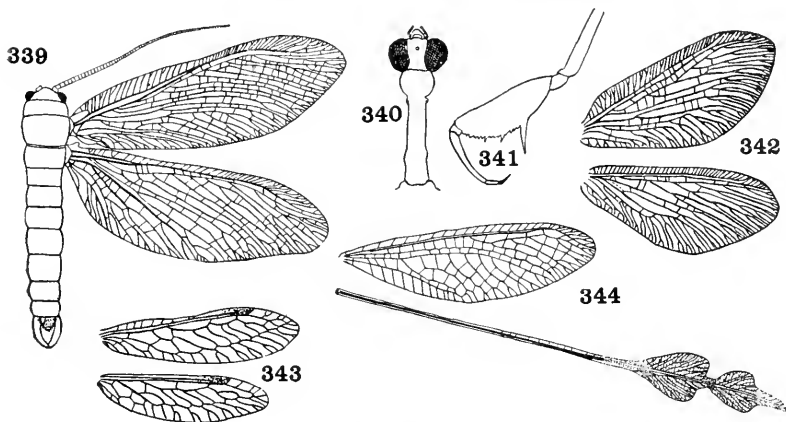
1. Veins and usually crossveins abundant, radial sector with several branches or forkings; wings not covered with a whitish powder. 2
Veins and crossveins few in number, the radial sector at most only forked; wings covered with a whitish powder; very small, slender, pale-colored rare species, of 3 to 10 mm. wing expanse. (Superfamily CONIOPTERYGÛIDEA).

CONIOPTERYGÛIDÆ

The following subfamilies are distinguished:

- a. Outer lobe of maxilla three-jointed; abdomen with four to six pairs of everted ventral pouches; stem of media of fore wings usually with two thickenings which bear bristles. (**Aleuropteryx**, palæarc.; **Coniocómmpsa**, **Helicocònis**, holarc., austr., neotrop.; **Heterocònis**, austr.) **ALEUROPTERYGÛINÆ**
Outer lobe of maxilla with only one joint; abdomen without ventral pouches; stem of media of fore wings without thickenings bearing bristles. (**Coniòpteryx**, **Parasemídalís**, widespr.; **Conwéntzia**, holarc.; **Níphas**, neotrop.; **Semídalís**, palæarc., Am. ethiop.) **CONIOPTERYGÛINÆ**
2. Large, stout, showy, moth-like, cursorial species, of 30 to 70 mm. wing-expanse; costal area not broad, Sc, R and R_s not forming a distinct triple vein; head small and closely set on the prothorax; antennæ long and filiform, and tapering in both sexes, 40- to 50-jointed; abdomen of the male terminating in large forcipate appendages; ovipositor not exerted (Fig. 339). (Superfamily ITHONÛIDEA). (**Ithòne**, **Várnia**, austr.; **Oliárces**, Calif.; **Rapísma**, Asia) **ITHONÛIDÆ**
Small to large, but not moth-like insects, except the showy Psychopsideæ which have a very broad costal area and distinctive triple vein; otherwise differing. 3
3. Antennæ never enlarged toward the end, moniliform or filiform, rarely pectinate; Cu usually ending near or before the middle of the wing and without a straight longitudinal branch behind Cu₁ 4
Antennæ at least thickly cylindrical, variable in length, usually gradually enlarged toward the end, or filiform with clavate end; at least the discal portion of the wings densely reticulate, Sc

- and R_1 apically fused, Cu ending in the apical part of the wing and commonly with a long straight branch behind Cu_1 . (Superfamily MYRMELEONTOIDEA)16
4. Hind wings not longer than the fore wings, the two pairs similar in form and venation. (Superfamily HEMEROBIOIDEA) . . 5



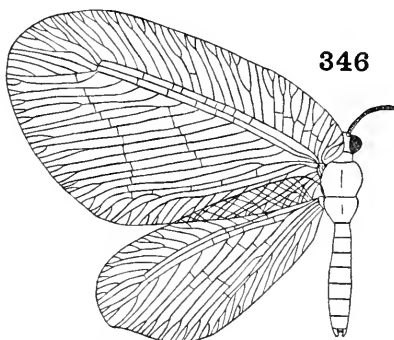
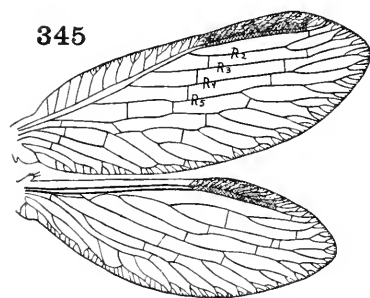
Figs. 339-344. Neuroptera

339. **Ithone**, Outline of body and wings (Tillyard) Ithonidæ.
 340. **Mantispa**, head and thorax from above. Mantispidæ.
 341. **Mantispa**, raptorial front leg. Mantispidæ.
 342. **Dilar**, wings (Handlirsch) Dilaridæ.
 343. **Mantispa**, wings (Handlirsch) Mantispidæ.
 344. **Chasmoptera**, wings (Tillyard) Nemopteridæ.

Hind wings greatly elongate and ribbon-like, often with widened, spoon-like ends; head usually rostrate. (Fig. 344). (Superfamily NEMOPTERŌIDEA). (**Chasmóptera**, Austr.; **Cróce**, palæarc., ethiop., Austr.; **Nemóptera**, Nina, palæarc.; **Nemopístha**, **Nemopterélla**, ethiop.)..... **NEMOPTÉRIDÆ**

5. Front legs normal, not raptorial.6
- Front legs strong, formed for seizing prey, their coxæ elongate; femora robust and spined, and tibiæ curved to meet femora, prothorax usually greatly lengthened; antennæ short; wings rather narrow. (Figs. 340, 341, 343). Mainly tropicopol. (**Climaciélla**, **Drepánicus**, **Sýmphrasis**, neotrop.; **Ditáxis**, Austr.; **Mantíspa**, cosmop.; **Euclimàcia**, ethiop., austro-mal.)
MANTÍSPIDÆ

6. Fore wings with two or more branches or R_s arising from the apparently fused stems of R_1 and R_s 7
 Fore wings with all the branches of R_s arising from a single sector 9
7. Antennæ moniliform in both sexes; ovipositor not projecting; crossveins few; ocelli absent. 8
 Antennæ of male coarsely pectinate; ovipositor exerted; vertex with three prominent ocellus-like tubercles; crossveins numerous; rather small species. Cosmopol. (**Dilar** (Fig. 342), **Lidar**, Eur.; **Nallâchius**, Am.; **Nèpal**, Asia) **DILÁRIDÆ**



Figs. 345-346. Neuroptera

345. **Micromus**, wings (Tillyard) Hemerobiidæ.

346. **Psychopsella**, outline of body and wings (Tillyard) Psychopsidæ.

8. Fore wings with three or more branches of the radial sector present, veins R_4 and R_5 arising separately. (Fig. 345). Cosmopol. (**Boriomýia**, **Drepanépteryx**, **Gayomýia**, **Hemerôbius**, **Magalômus**, **Micrômus**) **HEMEROBÏIDÆ**
 Fore wings with apparently two radial sectors, one of which is R_{2+3} and the other R_{4+5} . Widespread. (**Eurôbius**, **Pséctra**, **Spadôbius**, **Symphêrôbius**) **SYMPHEROBÏIDÆ**
9. Rather large, moth-like species, with broad wings, the costal area of the fore wings very wide, Sc , R_1 and R_s closely parallel, forming a chitinized triple midrib and fusing at the apical fourth of the wing; antennæ short; rare, nocturnal species. (Fig. 346). (**Psychôpsis**, **Megallânes**, Austr.; **Psychopsélla**, **Arteriôpteryx**, **Psychôphasis**, ethiop.; **Megapsýchops**).

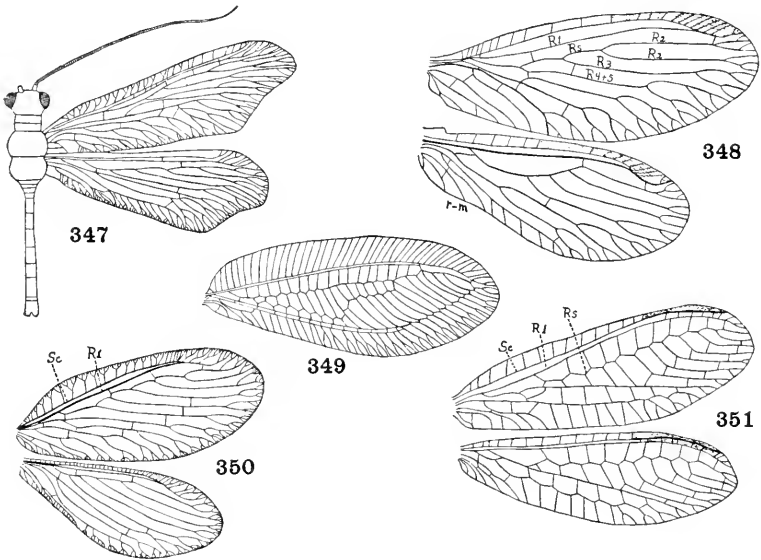
PSYCHÔPSIDÆ

- Not moth-like, wings not broadly rounded, with normal costal area and without the above-described prominent triple vein . . . 10
10. Ocelli present; discal area of the wings with many crossveins, marginal area with no crossveins but with many forked veinlets; moderate to large, slender species. Widespr., but not North American. (**Euporismus**, **Ædósmylus**, **Ósmylus**, **Porismus**, **Spilósmylus**) **OSMÝLIDÆ**
 Ocelli absent 11
11. Humeral crossvein forming a recurrent vein; discal area of the wings with a simple graduate series of crossveins, and distinct from the costal and marginal areas which have very many forked veinlets; Sc and R₁ fused near wing-tip; vertex convex; antennæ moderate in length; rather large, nocturnal species, wing-expanse 40 to 75 mm. (**Polystæchotes**, N. Am.).

POLYSTÆCHÓTIDÆ

- No recurrent vein at the humeral angle of the wings; discal area of the wings not differentiated from the marginal area; antennæ longer than the head and thorax; smaller species. 12
12. Vertex convex; wing venation relatively simple, radial sector of fore wings without definitive accessory veins, Sc and R₁ coalesced near tip of wing, costal crossveins not forked, r-m crossvein of hind wings in the axis of the wing; size small, 6 to 8 mm. in length; larvæ aquatic, feeding on freshwater sponges. (Fig. 348). Spongilla-flies. (**Climâcia**, nearct.; **Neurórthrus**, **Sisyrélla**, palæarct.; **Sisyrá**, holæarct.) **SISÝRIDÆ**
 Vertex flattened; the single radial sector in the fore wings with definitive accessory veins; hind wings with the r-m crossvein oblique or transverse; size larger. 13
13. Costal crossveins not forked, Sc and R₁ free at the tip, R_s swinging away from R₁, the cell R₁ broad and containing many crossveins; wings rounded, not falcate. 14
 Costal crossveins forked, cell R₁ narrow and almost devoid of crossveins, apical portion of the hind margin of the fore wings sometimes widely notched, leaving the apex more or less acute (the falcate condition); wings and body hairy, especially the hind margin of the wings. 15
14. Wings of nearly equal width, a crossvein placed near base of the subcostal cell, less than thirty crossveins in the costal cell before the stigma. (Fig. 351). Green lacewings, Stink-flies; the larvæ are Aphis-lions. Cosmopolitan. (**Allochrysa**, **Chrysopa**, **Meleöma**, **Nothochrysa**) **CHRYSÓPIDÆ**

Fore wings distinctly wider than the hind pair, no crossveins near the base of the subcostal cell, more than forty costal crossveins before the stigma. (Fig. 349). Austr., Malay. (**Apochrÿsa**, **Oligochrÿsa**) **APOCHRÿSIDÆ**



Figs. 347-351. **Neuroptera**

- 347. **Trichoma**, outline of body and wings (Tillyard) Trichomatidæ.
- 348. **Sisyra**, wings (Tillyard) Sisyridæ.
- 349. **Oligochrysa**, fore wing (Tillyard) Apochrysidæ.
- 350. **Protobiella**, wings (Tillyard) Berothidæ.
- 351. **Chrysopa**, wings (Tillyard) Chrysopidæ.

15. Fore wings with Sc and R fused before the wing-tip; peculiar seed-like scales often present on some part of the wings. (Fig. 350). (**Acroberôtha**, ethiop., Ind.; **Berôtha**, indomal.; **Isoscelipteron**, palæarc.; **Lomamÿia**, Am.; **Cycloberôtha**, austr.).

BERÔTHIDÆ

Fore wings with Sc and R not fused apically; hairs of body and wings conspicuously long. (Fig. 347). (**Stenobiella**, **Trichôma**, austr.). **TRICHOMÁTIDÆ**

16. Wings about one-third as wide as long, costal area wide, marginal veinlets forked, subcostal cell with many crossveins; antennæ long, cylindrical. (*Myiodáctylus*, *Ósmylöps*, austr.).

MYIODACTÝLIDÆ

Wings much narrower, the marginal area at least in large part closely reticulate 17

17. Antennæ elongate cylindrical; subcostal area with many crossveins. (*Austronýmphe*, *Nýmphe*, *Nymphídion*, austr.).

NÝMPHIDÆ

Antennæ more or less distinctly clavate, or apically swollen or flattened; subcostal cell without crossveins. 18

18. Antennæ about as long as the head and thorax; wings usually with an elongate narrow cell immediately behind the point of fusion of Sc and R₁ 19

Antennæ long, slender, strongly clavate apically; eyes usually divided into two parts by a groove; no elongate hypostigmatic cell differentiated. Widespread, mainly tropical. (*Acmonôtus*, austr.; *Ascálaphus*, palæarc.; *Colobópterus*, Am.; *Hýbris*, indomal.; *Neuróptynx*, nearc.; *Suhpalácsa*, ethiop., indo-austr.; *Ululödes*, Am.; *Nephoneúra*, ethiop.).

ASCALÁPHIDÆ

19. Antennæ weakly clubbed, or flattened at tip; hypostigmatic cell elongate; body and wings pubescent; weak fliers. Larvæ are called ant-lions or doodle-bugs. Widespread, mainly tropical. (*Brachynemûrus*, *Creâgris*, *Dendröleon*, *Formicæleo*, *Hesperöleon*, *Myrmèleon*, *Palpâres*, *Protopléctron*). (*MYRMELEÓNIDÆ*) **MYRMELEÓNTIDÆ**

Antennæ strongly clubbed; hypostigmatic cell variable; abdomen and wings shining; crepuscular, strong fliers, superficially resembling dragonflies. (*Stilbópteryx*, austr.).

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ORDER MECÓPTERA

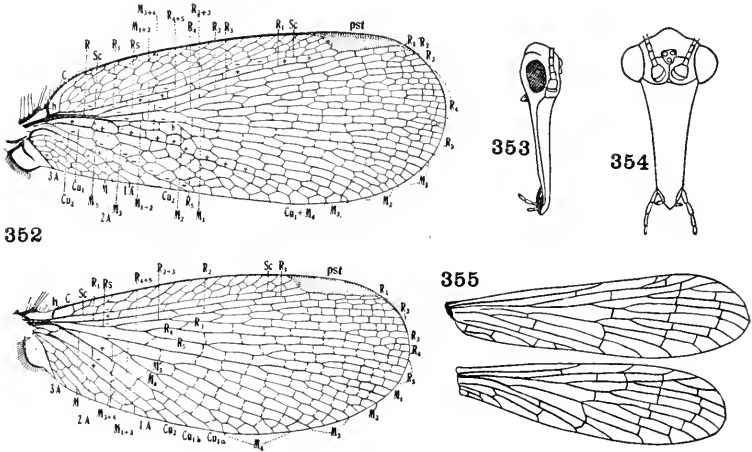
(*PANORPÁTÆ*, *PANORPÌNA*, *MECÁPTERA*)

Small or moderate-sized, rather slender, insects with the head nearly always prolonged downwards to form a sort of beak. Eyes large; ocelli present or absent; mandibles small. Wings usually present, almost always long and narrow, similar; radius extensively branched; media and cubitus with few branches; crossveins only rarely numerous; anal area almost always very small, not separated; wing surface without scales. Antennæ long, many-jointed, slender. Prothorax small, free; meso- and metathorax similar. Legs long, slender, similar, fitted for running; coxæ large, pendant and approximate; tarsi five-jointed. Abdomen usually slender; cerci small; genitalia of male usually greatly swollen, forming a reflexed bulb. Metamorphosis complete, the larvæ caterpillar-like. Scorpion flies.

1. Tarsi slender, filiform; the apical joint bearing two claws and not capable of folding back on the fourth. 2
 Tarsi each with a single claw; the apical joint modified for grasping, the fifth joint folding back on the fourth; legs extremely long and slender, wings usually present. (**Bítacus**, cosmop.; **Neobíttacus**, **Kalobíttacus**, **Pàzius**, neotrop.; **Harpobíttacus**, Austr.) (*BITTACÛSIDÆ*) **BITTÁCIDÆ**
2. Wings well developed; female without a distinct ovipositor; labial palpi long 3
 Wings vestigial, bristle-like (male) or scale-like (female); small, black or very dark colored species. (**Bõreus**, holarc.).
BOREIDÆ
3. Radial sector and media both with more than four branches; radial sector arising close to the base of the wing; media branching much before the middle of the wing; wings short and broad, with rather dense venation; body depressed; male genitalia simple, not forming a bulb 4
 Radial sector or media, or both with four branches or less; radial sector arising at or beyond the basal third of the wing; media

branching at about the middle of the wing; wings long and slender, with rather open venation; body more or less cylindrical; male genitalia enlarged, forming a swollen bulb. (Figs. 353, 354, 355) **PANÓRPIDÆ**

This family is divisible into three well-defined subfamilies which are accorded family rank by some workers.



Figs. 352-355. **Mecoptera**

- 352. **Notiothauma**, wings (Crampton) Notiothaumidæ.
- 353. **Panorpa**, head, lateral view (Packard) Panorpidæ.
- 354. **Panorpa**, head, frontal view (Packard) Panorpidæ.
- 355. **Panorpa**, wings. Panorpidæ.

- a. First branch of cubitus in fore wing fused with the main stem of media for a greater or less distance. b
- First branch of cubitus in fore wing entirely free from the main stem of the media; media four branched in both wings; radial sector usually with more than four branches. (**Panórpa**, paleare., Am.; **Panorpòdes**, holarc.; **Neopanórpa**, **Leptopanórpa**, indomal.) **PANORPÎNÆ**
- b. Radial sector three branched; cubitus and main stem of media of fore wing coalescent for a considerable distance; small active species. (**Nannochorista**, neotrop., austr.; **Choristèlla**, austr.) **NANNOCHORISTÎNÆ**

Radial sector four-branched; cubitus and main stem of media of fore wing touching only at a point or for a very short distance; larger species. (**Chorista**, **Tæniochorista**, austr.).

CHORISTINÆ

4. Ocelli present; wings with very dense and irregular venation, the anal area well developed; radius and media coalescent on the basal fifth of the wing. (Fig. 352). (**Notiothauma**, neotrop.) **NOTIOTHAUMIDÆ**

Ocelli absent; venation of wings more open and regular, the anal area slightly developed; radius and media not coalescent at the base of the wing. (**Méropæ**, nearc.) **MERÓPIDÆ**

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ORDER **TRICHÓPTERA***(PHRYGANÒIDEA)*

Small to medium-sized, slender, flying insects; head freely movable, vertical, eyes prominent, ocelli three or none, mandibles vestigial or absent, palpi prominent, antennæ thread-like, often very long; prothorax small, free; meso- and metathorax similar; wings more or less clothed with hairs, with many veins and a few crossveins; the hind wings often with a folded anal area; wings rarely reduced in size; legs similar, coxæ pendant and approximate, tibæ always with spurs, tarsi five-jointed. Metamorphosis complete. Larvæ aquatic; usually with tufted tracheal gills; more or less caterpillar-like and usually living in cases constructed of small objects spun together with silk. Caddis (or Caddice) flies; larvæ called Caddis worms.

Adults

1. Minute, often brightly colored, moth-like, pubescent species; the front wings closely covered with projecting, clubbed hairs; marginal fringe of wings very long, that of hind wings longer; discal cell of hind wings open or wanting; wings usually very long and narrow, more or less pointed; antennæ at most as long as the fore wings, usually much shorter and thickened; maxillary palpi five-jointed, strongly hairy, their last joint neither bowed nor ringed; ocelli usually present. (Fig. 359). (**Hydróptila**, **Allotríchia**, holarc.; **Oxyethira**, widespr.; **Mortoniella**, neotrop.) **HYDROPTÍLIDÆ**

Rarely minute species; fore wings without or with solitary, thickened, projecting hairs; marginal fringe shorter than width of wing; antennæ almost always longer than the fore wings. 2

2. Ocelli present 3
 Ocelli absent 9

3. Maxillary palpi strongly hairy or scaly; tibial spurs 1-3-4 or 2-4-4 a few **SERICOSTOMÁTIDÆ**

Maxillary palpi with only weak hairs, not scaly. 4

4. Last joint of maxillary palpi divided into false ring-joints, curved and as long as the third and fourth joints together; front tibiæ without or with two, three, or four spurs. 5

Last joint of maxillary palpi not ringed, rarely curved, subequal to the other joints (palpi absent in some Hydropsychidæ). . . 6

5. Hind wings not dilated, in shape similar to the fore wings. (**Chimárrha**, cosmop.; **Philopótamus**, holarc.).

PHILOPOTÁMIDÆ

Hind wings with expanded anal angle, much wider than the fore wings. (**Stenopsýche**, indomal.; **Parastenopsýche**, palæarc.; **Pseudostenopsýche**, neotrop.) . . **STENOPSÝCHIDÆ**, part

6. Front tibiæ with one or no spur; middle tibiæ with three or two spurs 7

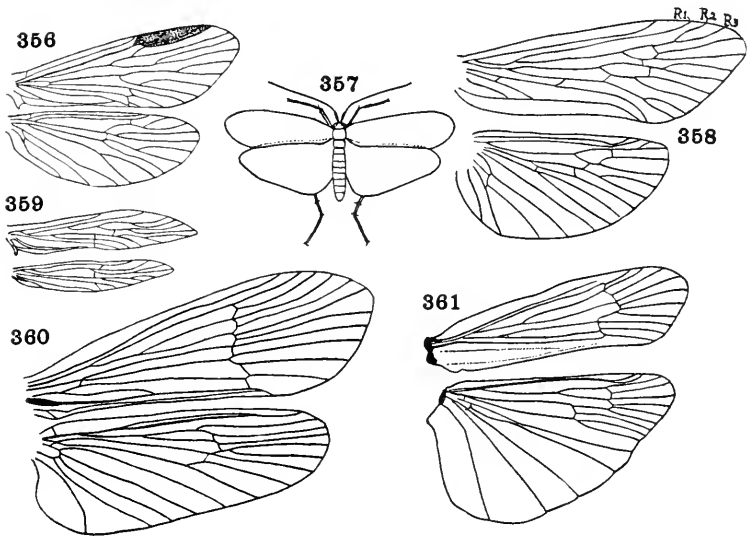
Front tibiæ with two or three spurs, middle tibiæ with four spurs; maxillary palpi four- or five-jointed. 8

7. Middle tibiæ widened, their tarsi broadened and armed with stiff hairs (see Couplet 8). (**Agrypnètes**, holarc.).

PHRYGANÉIDÆ, part

Middle tibiæ simple, normal; maxillary palpi of male three-jointed, of female five-jointed, but of similar structure in the two sexes. (**Anabòlia**, **Stenóphylax**, **Limnéphilus**, **Hálesus**, **Apatània**, holarc.) (Figs. 357, 361) **LIMNAPHÍLIDÆ**

8. Maxillary palpi five-jointed, the basal two joints very short and thick (Fig. 356). (**Rhyacóphila**, **Glossosòma**, **Agapètus**, holarc.; **Hydrobiòsis**, **Psilochorèma**, Austr.).

RHYACOPHÍLIDÆFigs. 356-361. **Trichoptera**

356. **Hydrobiosis**, wings (Tillyard) Rhyacophilidæ.
 357. **Limnephilus**, outline. Limnephilidæ.
 358. **Hydropsyche**, wings. Hydropsychidæ.
 359. **Allotrichia**, wings. Hydroptilidæ.
 360. **Phyllorheithrus**, wings (Tillyard) Calamoceratidæ.
 361. **Limnephilus**, wings. Limnephilidæ.

Maxillary palpi of male four-jointed, of female five-jointed, the joints cylindrical, the second joint not short, the palpi of the two sexes similar. (**Neurònia**, **Phrygànea**, **Agrýpnia**, holarc.

PHRYGANÈIDÆ

9. Tibial spurs 3-4-4; maxillary palpi weakly hairy, five-jointed, the first and second joints very small, the last joint ringed and curved; antennæ thickened. 10
 Usually two, never three, spurs on front tibiæ. 11

10. Mandibles robust; maxillary palpi with the second joint short. (**Stenopsychòdes**, austr.) (see couplet 5).

STENOPSYCHIDÆ, part

Mandibles slender and sinuous; maxillary palpi with the second joint bulbously enlarged internally. (**Polycéntropus**, **Plectrocnêmia**, **Neureclípsis**, holarc.; **Polypléctropus**, neotrop., austr.) **POLYCENTROPÓDIDÆ**

11. Last joint of the five-jointed, scarcely hairy, maxillary palpi annulate and arcuate. 12
 Last joint of the usually strongly hairy maxillary palpi neither ringed nor curved 13
12. First vein from the discal cell of the fore wing (anterior branch of the radial sector) forked; maxillary palpi long and thin. (Fig. 358). (**Hydropsÿche**, **Macronêma**, cosmop.; **Hydropsychòdes**, widespr.; **Dipléctrona**, holarc.; **Smícrídes**, Am.).

HYDROPSYCHIDÆ

First fork (R_2) wanting in both fore and hind wings; first joint of the maxillary palpi small. (**Psychomyia**, **Tinòdes**, holarc.; **Lÿpe**, **Metalÿpe**, palæarc.) **PSYCHOMYIIDÆ**

13. Both median and discal cells of fore wings present and closed; maxillary palpi five-jointed (Fig. 360). (**Heteropléctron**, Am.; **Ganonêma**, Am., Ind.; **Anisocéntropus**, holarc., indoaustr.; **Calamóceras**, palæarc.; **Phyllòicus**, neotrop.; **Phyllorheithrus**, austr.) **CALAMOCERÁTIDÆ**

Median cell of fore wings absent. 14

14. Maxillary palpi of the male three-jointed, of the female five-jointed, of different structure in the two sexes; antennæ usually thick, hairy and with large basal joint; wings thickly hairy, discal cell present. (**Brachycéntrus**).. **SERICOSTOMÁTIDÆ**
- Maxillary palpi of both sexes five-jointed. 15

15. Discal cell of both wings absent, neuration of the two sexes usually different, apical veins few. (**Molánna**, holarc., indomal.; **Beræa**, holarc.; **Molannòdes**, **Beræòdes**, palæarc.).

MOLÁNNIDÆ

Discal cell of fore wings present. 16

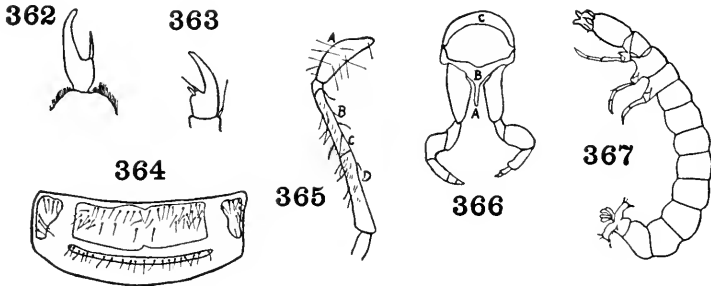
16. Middle tibiæ with two spurs; discal cell of hind wings almost always open or absent, only the upper branch of the radial sector forked, only the first apical fork present; joints of maxillary palpi uniform; antennæ long and slender. (**Leptócerus**, **Œcetis**, **Setòdes**, widespr.; **Mystácídes**, holarc.; **Leptocélla**, Am.; **Notanatólíca**, indoaustr.) **LEPTOCÉRIDÆ**

Middle tibiæ usually with four spurs; discal cell of hind wings closed, both branches of radial sector of fore wings forked, at least the first and second apical forks present; basal joint of antennæ large. (**Neróphilus**, nearc.; **Psilotrêta**, holarc.; **Odontócerum**, palæarc.; **Marflia**, Am.; **Barypénthus**, neotrop.) **ODONTOCÉRIDÆ**

Larvæ

1. Body campodeiform; head held straight forward, forming a continuation of the long axis of the body; abdomen depressed, the sutures between the segments deeply impressed; tracheal gills usually absent; larvæ generally not constructing a movable case (Fig. 367) 2
- Body eruciform or suberuciform; the head bent downward at an angle with the rest of the body; abdomen cylindrical, the sutures between the segments feebly impressed; tracheal gills usually present; larvæ always living in a movable, tubular case 8
2. Abdomen greatly wider than the thorax; very minute species with all three thoracic segments heavily chitinized above, living in portable silken cases which are much larger than the larvæ. **HYDROPTÍLIDÆ**
- Abdomen not much wider than the thorax, much larger species usually with only the prothorax heavily chitinized. 3
3. Last abdominal segment with a chitinized shield above. **RHYACOPHÍLIDÆ**
- Last abdominal segment without a chitinized shield. 4
4. Mandible with numerous bristles on the outer edge; tracheal gills present along the sides of the abdomen; legs very unequal. **HYDROPSÝCHIDÆ**
- Mandible with only two bristles on the outer edge; tracheal gills absent 5
5. Labrum soft, whitish, retractile under the edge of the elypeus. (Fig. 367) **PHILOPOTÁMIDÆ**
- Labrum chitinized, yellowish or brownish. 6
6. Claws of legs long and slender (Fig. 362), nearly straight, with only one basal spur **POLYCENTROPÓDIDÆ**
- Claws of legs short, stout, curved. 7
7. Claws with a single basal spur **STENOPSÝCHIDÆ**
- Claws of middle and hind legs each with two basal spurs (Fig. 363) **PSYCHOMYÏIDÆ**

8. Labrum with a transverse row of many stout bristles before the middle; tracheal gills filamentous . . . **CALAMOCERÁTIDÆ**
 Labrum not thus armed, usually with scattered bristles on the disc and several pairs of spines on the front margin 9



Figs. 362-367. **Trichoptera, Larvæ**

362. **Phylocentropus**, tarsal claw of front leg (Krafka) Polycentropodidæ.
 363. **Timeodes**, tarsal claw (Rousseau) Psychomyiidæ.
 364. **Psilotreta**, dorsal view of metathorax showing chitinous plates. (Krafka) Odontoceridæ.
 365. **Leptocella**, front leg. *a*, coxa; *b*, trochanter; *c* and *d*, femur. (Krafka) Leptoceridæ.
 366. **Arctæcia**, anterior view of prothorax in section showing prosterneal horn (Krafka) Sericostomatidæ.
 367. **Philopotamus**, larva (Rousseau) Philopotamidæ.

9. Labrum much longer than broad. Pronotum and mesonotum chitinized; metanotum with four chitinized plates (Fig. 364).

ODONTOCÉRIDÆ

Labrum much broader than long; upper side of thorax not as above 10

10. Body suberuciform; mesonotum generally soft like the metanotum, rarely with two small chitinous plates; abdominal constrictions well marked; lateral gills on segments 2 to 7 covered with black hairs. Larval case tubular, open at both ends, straight or but little bent; living in tranquil water.

PHRYGANÈIDÆ

Body eruciform; mesonotum generally entirely corneous, sometimes with only chitinized plates or rarely entirely soft; gills not pubescent with black hairs. 11

11. Mesonotum entirely corneous; metanotum with three pairs of chitinous plates; middle legs stouter and longer than the hind ones; gills never with black hairs. **LIMNEPHÍLIDÆ**
 Mesonotum not entirely corneous; metanotum generally soft; middle legs not longer than the hind ones. 12
12. Femur of hind leg divided into a short basal and long apical piece (Fig. 365); right mandible without inner bristles; no accessory bristles on back of mandibles **LEPTOCÉRIDÆ**
 Femur not divided. 13
13. Prosternum with a horn or spine that projects downward between the front coxæ (Fig. 366) Some **SERICOSTOMÁTIDÆ**
 Prosternum unarmed. 14
14. First abdominal segment with three nipple-shaped protuberances, one above and one at each side. 15
 First abdominal segment narrower than the following ones and without such protuberances. Some **SERICOSTOMÁTIDÆ**
15. Body slender; claws of anal prolegs small, simple.
MOLÁNNIDÆ
 Body robust; claws of anal prolegs stout, formed of two or three large superimposed hooks Some **SERICOSTOMÁTIDÆ**

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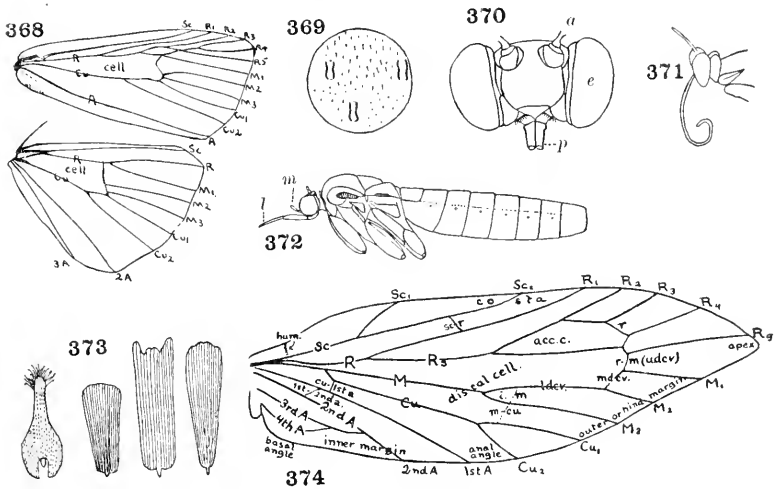
ORDER LEPIDÓPTERA

(GLOSSÁTA)

Rather large, sometimes small, or very large insects; wings and body thickly clothed with scales that form a color pattern, the wings opaque, with the venation obscured by the scales; scaly covering rarely restricted to certain portions of the wings or absent in a very few unusual forms; wings very rarely absent. Antennæ long, many-jointed, variously modified, filiform, pectinate or clubbed; ocelli sometimes present. Mouthparts suctorial, frequently vestigial or absent, when not in use coiled under the head; the maxillæ incorporated into an unjointed tongue; mandibles absent, except in a few primitive forms; palpi usually well developed, the labial ones generally larger than the maxillary. Prothorax small; wings large, membranous, similar, the fore pair somewhat longer; venation complete, but not complex, few crossveins. Legs similar, tarsi ordinarily five-jointed. No cerci. Metamorphosis very great; larvæ with biting mouthparts, usually caterpillar-like, and with paired false-legs on some of the abdominal segments in addition to three pairs of thoracic legs; larvæ almost always plant-feeders. Moths, Butterflies and Skippers.

Adults

1. Fore and hind wings (if wings are absent or greatly reduced in size, see couplet 169) with four or five radial veins, rarely with three, Sc and R_1 separate (Fig. 374); wings of similar shape,

Figs. 368-374. **Lepidoptera**

368. **Noctua**, wings (Forbes): Sc, subcosta, R, radius, M, media, Cu, cubitus (their branches indicated by numbers), A, 2A, 3A, anal veins; cell, discal cell. Noctuidæ.
369. Portion of bleached wing membrane, showing attachments of three scales and numerous aculeæ.
370. **Danais**, head in frontal view: a, base of antenna; e, eye; p, base of proboscis. Danaidæ.
371. **Hamadryas**, head, prothorax and part of mesothorax (Scudder) Nymphalidæ.
372. **Crambus**, lateral outline of body (Fernald): m, maxillary palpus; l, labial palpus.
373. Scales from the wings of various Lepidoptera (Scudder).
374. **Micropteryx** (Forbes): Sc, subcosta; R, radius; M, media; Cu, cubitus; A, anal (their branches indicated by numbers); hum, humeral crossvein; udev, upper discocellular vein (radio-medial crossvein); ldev, lower discocellular vein; i, intercalated cell; ac. c., accessory cell. Micropterygidæ.

more or less pointed at tip, with ten or more veins, the membrane with minute spines (Fig. 369); fore wings with a thumb-

- like lobe at basal angle (jugum); a spiral proboscis never developed. (Suborder JUGATÆ) (*MICROPTERYGÏNA*, *IIOM-ONEÛRA*, *ARCHILEPIDÓPTERA*, *ZEUGLÓPTERA*)... 2
- Fore and hind wings dissimilar in shape and venation, hind wings with Sc and R₁ fused at least at tip (not to be confused with R_s which is usually the only free radial vein (Fig. 368)), rarely two free radial veins present, at most six veins arising from the cell; jugum and mandibles not developed. (Suborder FRENATÆ) (*HETERONEÛRA*)..... 8
2. Wings usually hardly wider than the fringe of hairs on their hind margin; small species, wing-expanse about one-half inch; tibial spurs usually present; jugum usually minute, frenulum present. (Superfamily MICROPTERYGÓIDEA). (*MICROJUGÁTÆ*, *JUGOFRENÁTÆ*)..... 3
- Wings ample, fringe narrow; larger species, wing expanse about one to nine inches; tibial spurs usually wanting; jugum usually underlapping the hind wing, no frenulum. (Superfamily HEPIALÓIDEA). (*MACROJUGÁTÆ*)..... 5
3. Middle tibiæ without spurs, but with an apical group of bristles; functional mandibles present; Sc forked near middle. (**Epi-martýria**, No. Am.; **Micrópteryx** (= *Eriocéphala*) (Fig. 374), holarc.; **Sabatínca**, Austr.). (*ERIOCEPIALIDÆ*).

MICROPTERYGIDÆ

- Middle tibiæ with one or two spurs; mandibles vestigial or wanting; Sc simple or forked near tip. 4
4. Middle tibiæ with one spur; Sc forked near tip, at least in fore wing; jugum large, overlapping the hind wing; scales not scalloped nor coarsely striated. (**Mnemónica**, holarc.; **Eriocrània**, holarc.; **Neopseùstis**,¹ indomal.) **ERIOCRANIDÆ**
- Middle tibiæ with two spurs; Sc simple; jugum much reduced, underlapping the hind wing; scales with scalloped border and coarse striation. (**Mnesarchæa**, Austr.).

MNESARCHÆIDÆ

5. R₁ arising near base of wings, discal cell containing a large intercalated cell formed by the basal petiolate branch of the media, *i.e.* three cells present (Fig. 375)..... 6
- R₁ arising near middle of wing, discal cell undivided or containing a single medial vein. 7
6. Hind wing with two anal veins; third discal cell pointed (Fig. 375).

¹ The genus *Neopseustis* with broad wings, having the jugum reduced or vestigial, has recently been regarded as a distinct family. **NEOPSEUSTIDÆ**

(**Hepialus**, cosmop.; **Sthenòpis**, **Phássus**, widespr.; **Cháragis**, austr., S. Afr.; **Lèto**, austr., S. Afr.; **Porìna**, austr., Patagonia; **Dálaca**) **HEPIÁLIDÆ**

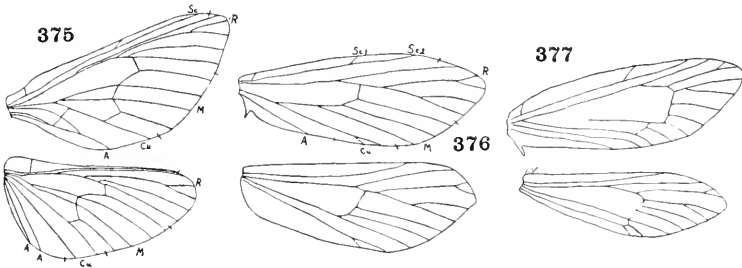
Hind wing with one short anal vein; third discal cell blunt. (**Prototheòra**, S. Afr.) **PROTOTHÉÓRIDÆ**

7. Tibial spurs present (Fig. 377). (**Anómoses**, austr.).

ANOMOSÉTIDÆ

Tibial spurs absent (Fig. 376). (**Palæoses**, austr.).

PALÆOSÉTIDÆ



Figs. 375-377. **Lepidoptera**

375. **Phassus**, wings (Hampson) Hepialidæ.

376. **Palæoses**, wings (Turner) Palæosetidæ.

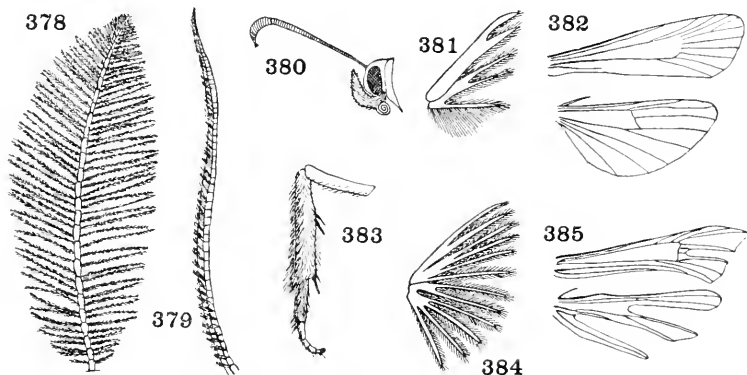
377. **Anomoses**, wings (Turner) Anomosetidæ.

8. Antennæ simple or variously modified (Figs. 378, 379, 380), only rarely swollen at the tip, and in such cases a frenulum is present; most forms with a frenulum; the subcosta of the hind wing either relatively little arched at the base or there is a large area between it and the fore margin of the wing; wings at rest overlapping the abdomen, sloping roof-like against the sides, or horizontally outspread; body relatively stout. Moths. (**HETÉROCÉRA**) 9

Antennæ knobbed at the tip, or thickened a little before the tip (Figs. 431, 432), without pectinations, projecting processes or conspicuous arrangements of hairs; hind wings without a frenulum, but with the Sc strongly arched forward at the base; at least the fore wings erect when at rest; no ocelli. Butterflies and Skippers. (**RHOPALÓCÉRA**)..... 154

9. Wings, especially the hind ones, deeply cleft, or divided into plume-like divisions (Figs. 384, 385); legs very long. Feather-wing moths. 10

- Wings entire, not cleft nor divided into finger-like divisions, rarely (Gelechiidæ) the fore wings moderately cleft. 12
10. Wings divided into two to four divisions. 11
- Each wing divided into six plumes; small, silvery white moths. (Orneodes, widespr.) (Fig. 384) **ORNEÓDIDÆ**

Figs. 378-385. **Lepidoptera**

378. Plumose antenna of moth (Duncan).
379. Pectinate antenna of moth (Duncan).
380. **Melittia**, head, in lateral view (Beutenmüller) Ægeriidae.
381. **Bembecia**, middle leg (Beutenmüller) Ægeriidae.
382. **Melittia**, wings (Beutenmüller) Ægeriidae.
383. **Pterophorus**, wings (Berlese) Pterophoridae.
384. **Orneodes**, wings (Berlese) Orneodidae.
385. **Platyptilia**, wings (Fernald) Pterophoridae.
11. Fore wings divided into two plumes, rarely four, hind wings into three; small, delicate moths, usually prettily colored. (**Oxyptilus**, cosmop.; **Platyptilia**, cosmop.; **Pteróphorus**, widespr.). (Figs. 381, 385, 404). (**ALUCÍTIDÆ**)
- PTEROPHÓRIDÆ**
- Each wing divided into two plumes. (**Cenóloba**, indomal., austr.) (See couplet 43d) **OXYCHIRÓTIDÆ**, part
12. Underside of hind wing with a double series of enlarged and divergent scales along the cubital vein; tibiæ exceptionally long, thin and with long spurs. (**Agdístis**, palæarc., ethiop.).
- AGDÍSTIDÆ**
- Underside of wings without such specialized scales. 13

13. Wings in large part transparent and usually devoid of scales, except on margins and veins; fore wing narrow, at least four times as long as wide; inner margin of fore wing and costal margin of hind wing with a row of recurved, interlocking spines; Sc of hind wings close to cell and to next vein, hidden in a fold and apparently absent; frenulum well developed; ocelli present; wasp-like, day-flying moths (Figs. 380, 381, 382). Clear-wing moths. (**Paranthrène**, widespr.; **Trochílium**, holarc., ethiop.; **Ægèria**, cosmop.). (*SESÏIDÆ*).

ÆGERÏDÆ

Wings scaled throughout, or if clear, the fore wings are triangular; wings not interlocking by series of spines; Sc of hind wing present, though sometimes close to or in part fused with R. 14

14. Antennæ thin, swollen at tip to form a more or less distinct club, as in the butterflies, or even recurved at tip, as in the skippers. 15
 Antennæ variously modified, if swollen subapically or toward the middle they gradually taper on distal portion. 18
15. Fore wing with some branches of R stalked. 16
 Fore wing with all veins arising from discal cell, medial stem reduced; both wings with first anal vein lacking; eyes not ciliated; male alone with frenulum (see couplet 155). (**Euschèmon**, austr.) Males of **EUSCHEMÓNIDÆ**
16. Fore wings with M_2 arising nearer M_3 than M_1 17
 Fore wings with M_2 arising midway between M_1 and M_3 , or closer to M_1 ; hind wings with first A wanting. African. (**Apoprógenes**, **Pemphegóstola**) **AOPROGÉNIDÆ**
17. Both wings with first A present, discal cell small and closed; proboscis developed. (**Cástnia**, neotrop.; **Synèmon**, Austr.).

CASTNÏDÆ

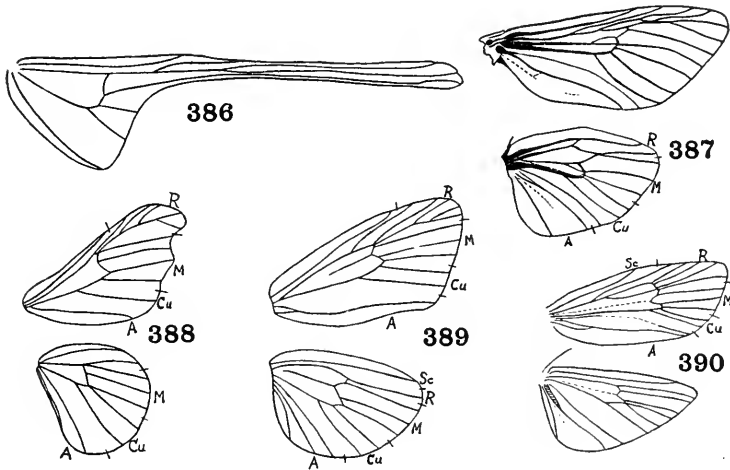
Both wings with first A reduced; discal cell open; proboscis vestigial. (**Táscina** (= *Necocástnia*, India)). (*NEOCASTNÏDÆ*).

TASCÍNIDÆ

18. Hind wings with three anal veins (if less than three anals, small species with narrow wings, the hind pair with reduced venation and bearing a long fringe of hairs on the hind margin almost as wide as, or wider than, the wing, and the tibial spurs more than twice the width of the tibiæ); fore wings usually with first anal vein complete, *i.e.* usually two anal veins reaching the margin. (*MICROFRENATÆ*) 19
 Hind wings with two anal veins, rarely with one, in addition to a possible unthickened fold in the membrane, or in the Aus-

- tralian genus *Oxychirota* both wings lack all anals; wings almost never very narrow, the hind wing not more than half longer than wide, except rarely in large species when a tail-like projection is developed, and not long-fringed; fore wings usually with but one complete anal vein, when accessory cell is present it is not completely contiguous with the discal cell (if accessory cell is completely contiguous refer to couplet 109, Cecidosidæ). (MACROFRENATÆ) 43
19. Hind wings with veins Sc + R₁ and R_s widely separate beyond discal cell 20
 Hind wings with veins Sc + R₁ and R_s fused or very closely parallel for a greater or less distance between the end of the discal cell and the tip of the wing, the base of R sometimes evanescent. (If R₁ of fore wing is as long as cell, see Drepanidæ, couplets 65, 81, 95). (PYRALÍDIDÆ, *s. lat.*) 79
20. Hind wings ribbon-like, with a long apical tail (Fig. 386). (**Himantópterus**, **Semióptila** African). **HIMANTOPTÉRIDÆ**
 Wings normal 21
21. Hind wings with veins Sc + R₁ and R_s fusing to near the end of the discal cell, or fusing beyond the middle of the cell, or these veins coincident throughout 22
 Hind wings with veins Sc + R₁ and R_s separate from the base, or fusing only a short distance along the discal cell, the fusion located at the base or before the middle of the cell, or sometimes connected by a bar 23
22. Proboscis well developed; wings thinly scaled, translucent; hind wings with basal part of R represented as a spur in the cell, or entirely lost. (**Acolóithus**, **Pyromórpha**, Am.) (see couplet 45). (*ZYGÆNIDÆ*, of authors).. **PYROMÓRPHIDÆ**, part
 Proboscis obsolete; hind wings with Sc + R₁ and R_s separate in part; wings heavily and loosely clothed with soft scales, mixed with curly hair in the northern species; hind wings (in American species) with R free at base. Flannel moths. (**Nórape**, **Megalopýge**). (*LAGÓIDÆ*) **MEGALOPYGIDÆ**
 Proboscis and palpi absent; veins Sc + R₁ and R_s coincident throughout. (**Engyóphlebus**, ethiop.) **ENGYOPHLÉBIDÆ**
23. The fringe on the anal angle of the hind wings not or but slightly longer than elsewhere; tibial spurs at most about as long as the width of the tibiæ 24
 The fringe on the anal angle of the hind wings distinctly longer than elsewhere; tibial spurs more than twice the width of the

- tibiæ; when the accessory cell is present its longest side is contiguous with the discal cell. (TINEOIDEA) 97
24. Fore wings with accessory (radial) cell. 25
 Radial cell not formed 34
25. Mouthparts vestigial. 26
 Mouthparts usually developed, with scaled proboscis; tibial spurs long; small to minute moths. (TINEOIDEA) 97

Figs. 386-390. **Lepidoptera**

386. **Himantopterus**, hind wing (Westwood) Himantopteridæ.
387. **Prionoxystus**, wings (Comstock and Needham) Cossidæ.
388. **Bombyx**, wings. Bombycidæ.
389. **Metarbela**, wings (Hampson) Metarbelidæ.
390. **Simaethis**, wings (Spuler) Glyphipterygidæ.
26. Tibial spurs short or wanting; large moths, except Epipyropidæ. 27
 Hind tibiæ with two pairs of spurs; small species, 9-18 mm.;
 R 4-branched; ♀ wingless. (**Talæpòria**, cosmop.; **Solenòbia**,
 holarc.; **Lúffia**, palæarc.) **TALÆPORIÏDÆ**
27. Fore wings with some branches of R stalked; accessory cell extending beyond the discal cell; body heavy, or wings ample. 28
 Fore wings with no stalked radial branches; accessory cell not extending beyond the discal cell; antennæ bipectinate in both sexes; small moths, larvæ living on Fulgoridæ. (**Epipyrops**, indoaustr., Am.) **EPIPYRÓPIDÆ**

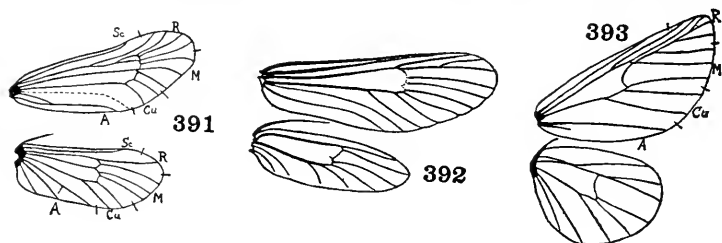
28. Wings strong and more or less lanceolate; body heavy and surpassing the hind wings; median cell and strong medial stem nearly always present in discal cell of each wing; larvæ borers. Carpenter moths 29
 Wings ample, the subtriangular fore wings about half longer than wide and with the tip more or less acute, the hind pair with nearly straight end; abdomen not extending beyond the hind wings; mainly South American. (**Dálcera**, **Ácraga**, S. Am.; **Dalcérides**, **Pincônia**, Ariz.). (**ACRÁGIDÆ**).
DALCÉRIDÆ
29. Fore wings with first and second anal veins free, or first anal wanting. 30
 Fore wings with first and second anal veins connected by a cross-vein near the margin. (**Gívira**) **HYPÓPTIDÆ**
30. Fore wings with first anal vein present 31
 Fore wings with first anal vein absent. 33
31. Frenulum present. 32
 Frenulum absent. (**Ratárda**, indoaustr.) **RATÁRDIDÆ**
32. Hind wings with R_s and M_1 widely separate; palpi very short. (**Zeüzera** (*Z. pyrîna*, Leopard moth, holarc., ind.), **Phragmatôcia**, palteare.) **ZEUZÉRIDÆ**
 Hind wings with R_s and M_2 stalked beyond apex of discal cell or close together; palpi upturned to middle of front (Fig. 387). (**Cóssus** (= *Trýpanus*), cosmop., **Prionoxýstus**).
CÓSSIDÆ
33. Frenulum present. (**Argyrótypus**, **Chrysótypus**, Madagascar). (**CHRYROTÝPIDÆ**) **ARGYROTÝPIDÆ**
 Frenulum absent; tropical distribution (Fig. 389). (**Metarbêla**; **Terâgra**; **Salâgena**). (**ARBÉLIDÆ**, **HOLLÁNDIDÆ**, **TER-ÁGRIDÆ**) **METARBÉLIDÆ**
34. Frenulum absent or vestigial, humeral angle of hind wing more or less expanded; M_2 of fore wings arising midway between M_1 and M_3 or closer to M_1 ; chætosema absent; moderately large moths with broad hind wings. 35
 Frenulum present (if absent in moths of small size with narrow and more or less oblong wings, refer to couplet 90) 37
35. Fore wings with radial branches $R_{2+3+4+5}$ united on a common stalk; hind wings with Sc and R connected by a bar (Fig. 388). (See couplet 64) **BOMBÝCIDÆ**
 Fore wing with radial branches R_{5+3} , R_{4+5} stalked independently of R_{1+2} ; hind wings with Sc and R free beyond base. 36

36. The five branches of R very long, occupying more than one-third the apical edge of the wing, only R_3 and R_4 on a short stalk, the other radial branches free; wings large. (**Chrysopéloma**, **Éctropa**, ethiop.). (*ECTRÓPIDÆ*). . . **CHRYSOPOLÓMIDÆ**
Radial branches occupying one-fourth of the apical edge of the fore wings, R_{2+3} , or R_{4+5} , or R_{3+4+5} stalked, tip of fore wings extended and rather pointed, the apical margin sinuate. American, mostly neotropical. (See couplet 67) . . . **MIMALLÓNIDÆ**
37. Fore wings with M_2 arising midway between M_1 and M_3 , M_3 and Cu_1 united for a considerable distance beyond the discal cell, $R_{2,3,4,5}$ united, and first A absent; hind wings with Sc free from R_s from base, and first A evanescent on basal half. (See couplet 56). (**Phryganídia**, Cal.). **DIÓPTIDÆ**
Fore wings with M_2 arising closer to M_3 than to M_1 , thus causing the cubitus to appear four-branched. 38
38. Hind wings very small, with Sc and R separate beyond the base; hind tibiæ with strong middle and apical spurs; antennæ dilated apically; chætosema absent. African. (**Charídea**, **Toösa**). **CHARIDÉIDÆ**
Hind wings with Sc and R connected by a bar, or by fusion before the middle of the discal cell. 39
39. Fore wings with all five branches of the radius arising from the discal cell. (**Hyblæa**, nearc.) **HYBLÆIDÆ**
Fore wings with some of the radial branches absent or coalesced beyond the end of the discal cell. 40
40. Fore wings with first and second anals connected by a crossvein, or fusing before the tip. (Fig. 391). Bagworm moths. (See couplet 46). (**Pachythèlia**, palæarc.; **Fùmea**, palæarc.). **PSÝCHIDÆ**, part
Fore wings with first and second anals not connected, nor apically fusing, or 1A absent. 41
41. Proboscis well developed; chætosema present; antennæ dilated or pectinate in the male. (**Cyclòsia**; **Gíngla**; **Campylòdes**; **Erásmia**; **Zygæna**, palæarc.; **Pròcris**, palæarc., indoaustr.; **Chalcòsia**; **Aglàope**). (Including *CHALCOSÌIDÆ*). **ZYGÆNIDÆ**
Proboscis and palpi much reduced 42
42. Fore wings with R_3 , R_4 and R_5 stalked or united. (**Sabíne**; **Phobètron**; **Eùclea**; **Adonèta**; **Prolimacòdes**; **Heterogènea**, palæarc.; **Ápoda**). (*COCHLIDÌIDÆ*, *HETEROGENÈIDÆ*, *LIMACÓDIDÆ*) **EUCLÈIDÆ**

Fore wings with only three simple branches of the radius, all arising from the cell. (**Heterógynis** ♂, **Somábrachys** ♂, S. Eur.). (See couplet 170). (**EPICNOPTERYGIDÆ**).

HETEROGÝNIDÆ

43. Antennæ thickened, spindle-shaped, sometimes hooked or recurved at the tip, the joints usually carinated beneath, sometimes pectinated; hind wings with Sc and R₅ connected by a strong crossvein near the middle of the discal cell, then extending closely parallel to the end of the cell or beyond; proboscis and palpi present; chætosema absent; stout, often large moths, with rather narrow wings, the hind pair much shorter than the fore wings. Hawk moths, Humming bird moths. (**Phlegethón-tius** (= *Protopárce*); **Sphínx** (= *Hylðicus*), cosmop.; **Hémarris**

Figs. 391–393. **Lepidoptera**

391. **Solenobia**, wings (Spuler) Psychidæ.
 392. **Harrisina**, wings (Jones) Pyromorphidæ.
 393. **Hemiceras**, wings (Hampson) Notodontidæ.

(= *Hæmorrhâgia*), holarc.; **Smerínthus**, **Celèrio** (= *Deiléphila*), cosmop.; **Macroglóssa**; **Acheróntia**, holarc., ethiop. (*A. átropos*, Death's head moth)). **SPHÍNGIDÆ**

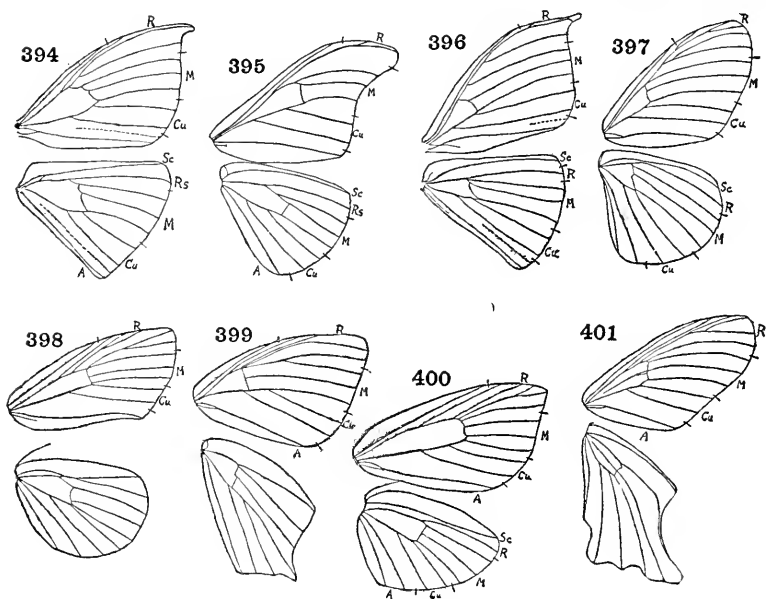
- Antennæ simple, thin, serrate, or pectinate, rarely swollen gradually near apex; wings proportionally larger; hind wings with Sc and R^s rarely connected by a strong crossvein, and if so, strongly divergent beyond it. 44
44. Fore wings with one or two anal veins. 45
 Fore wings with no anal veins. (**Oxychirôta**, Austr.). See couplet 11) **OXYCHIRÓTIDÆ**
45. Fore wings with two distinct free anal veins. (**Harrisina** (Fig. 392)). (See couplet 22) **PYROMÓRPHIDÆ**, part
 Fore wings with the anal veins more or less fused, or with but one complete anal vein. 46

46. Fore wings with the anal veins more or less fused or connected by a crossvein so as to end as a single vein. (**Eurycýttarus**, **Thyridópteryx**). (See couplet 40). **PSÿCHIDÆ**, part
Fore wings with a single complete anal vein, *i.e.* 2A, the first anal always reduced, at most represented by a fold, and the third anal short or wanting, generally connecting with the second anal so that the latter appears to have a basal fork. .47
47. Fore wings with M_2 arising from the middle of the end of the discal cell, or in front of the middle, *i.e.* the cubitus apparently three-branched 48
Fore wings with M_2 arising behind the middle of the discal cell, *i.e.* the cubitus apparently four-branched. 73
48. Hind wings with Sc strongly angled, or rarely swollen and sinuous, at the base, usually with a strong humeral brace-vein at the bend, thence very close to or fusing with R_s for a greater or less distance along the cell; palpi and proboscis well developed; chætosema present 49
Hind wings with Sc and R_s fused from base to beyond the middle of the wing, swollen at base, then rapidly diverging; rather small, very slender species, with finely scaled wings, the fore pair narrow, the hind pair broad; the apparent three-branching of the cubitus of the fore wings due to the absence of M_2 and M_3 . (See couplet 90) **LITHOSÏIDÆ**, part
Hind wings with Sc straight or gently curving at base, separate from R_s , no connecting bar present; proboscis often weak or undeveloped; chætosema weak or absent. 55
49. Antennæ dilated toward tip; eyes hairy and ciliated. (**Sematûra**, Madagasc.; **Anurápteryx**, Am.). (**MANIDÏIDÆ**).
SEMATÛRIDÆ
Antennæ slender or feathered, if dilated toward tip the eyes are bare. (**GEOMÉTRIDÆ**, *s. lat.*) 50
50. Eyes small and oval. (**Bréphos**, holarc.; **Eránnis**, holarc.). (**MONOCTENÏIDÆ**) **BRÉPHIDÆ**
Eyes round and usually large. 51
51. Hind wings with M_2 reduced or absent, the cubitus apparently three-branched. (**Macària** (= *Semiothîsa*), widespr.; **Boármia**, cosmop.; **Selidosèma**, cosmop.; **Geómetra**, holarc.; **Abráxas**, holarc., ind.; **Campœa** (= *Metrocámpa*), holarc.; **Ënnomos** (= *Eugònia*), holarc.; **Paleácrita** (*P. vernàta*, (Spring canker-worm)). (**BOARMÏIDÆ**, **SELIDOSEMÁTIDÆ**).
GEOMÉTRIDÆ, *s. str.*

- Hind wings with M_2 well developed, the cubitus apparently four-branched. 52
52. M_2 of hind wings and often of both pairs arising very close to M_1 . (**Chloríssa** (= **Nemòria**), *widespr.*, **Euchlòris**, *widespr.*; **Hemíthea**, **Mesòthea**). (**GEOMÉTRIDÆ** Meyrick, Tillyard).
HEMITHÈIDÆ
- M_2 of hind wings arising nearly midway between M_1 and M_3 53
53. Hind wings with Sc and R_s fused to or beyond the middle of the cell, or connected by a bar beyond the middle, or fused for a short distance toward the end of the cell. (**Hydriómèna**, *widespr.*; **Tephroclystis** (= **Eupithècia**), *widespr.*; **Trichópteryx**, *holarc.*; **Xanthorhòe**, *cosmop.*; **Laréntia**, **Eucymátoge**, **Eucéstia**, *palæarc., ind.*). (**HYDRIOMÉNIDÆ**).
LARENTIIDÆ
- Hind wings with Sc and R_s free, or with a connecting bar, or fused for a short distance before the middle of the discal cell 54
54. Hind wings with Sc free from R_s , though close to it along the second fourth of the discal cell. (**Dýsptèris**, *nearc.*).
ENOCHROMÁTIDÆ
- Hind wings with Sc and R_s fused for a short distance. (**Ptychópoda**, **Leptómèris**, *cosmop.*; **Leucophthálmia**, *holarc.*; **Cínglis** (= **Acidàlia**). (**STÉRRHIDÆ**) **ACIDALIIDÆ**
55. Frenulum well developed, more than one-fifteenth the length of the wing 56
- Frenulum vestigial or absent; hind wings with Sc never fusing with R_s , but sometimes connected by a weak bar. 61
56. M_3 and Cu_1 of both wings usually stalked for a considerable distance beyond the cell, stem of M indicated through the cell; fore wing with R_{2-5} or R_{3-5} stalked; proboscis present; tympana small and subdorsal, or absent; hind tibiae with both middle and apical spurs; slender, butterfly-like species. Neotropical. (**Myònia**, **Orícia**, **Tithraústes**, **Phryganídia**). (See couplet 37) **DIÓPTIDÆ**, part
Of other conformation. 57
57. Hind wings with Sc widely separated from R_s from near the base; fore wings with R_5 stalked with M_1 and well separated from R_4 ; proboscis present; no tympanum. Tropical. (**Epiplèma**, **Medùsia**, **Melèaba**) **EPIPLÉMIDÆ**
- Hind wings with Sc close to R_s ; fore wings with M_1 not stalked with R_s 58

58. Hind wings with R_5 and M_1 stalked beyond the cell; fore wings commonly with a radial areole. (If R_1 of fore wings is much shorter than discal cell, see couplet 79, Pyralididae) 59
 Hind wings with M_1 free, R_5 arising before or at the end of the discal cell. 60
59. Proboscis present, often weak, sometimes absent; tympanum present; fore wings fully scaled, usually with R_{2-5} stalked, often with a radial areole. (Fig. 393). Principally neotropical. (**Cerûra**, palæarc., Am., Indo-austr.; **Notodônta**, **Drymônia**, holarc.; **Staurôpus**, palæarc., indomal.; **Phalêra**, palæarc., indomal.; **Datâna** (*D. minûstra*, Yellow necked apple worm); **Schizûra** (*S. concîma*, Red humped apple worm); **Heterocâmpa**). (**CERÛRIDÆ**) **NOTODÔNTIDÆ**
 Proboscis wanting; tympanum absent; fore wings with $R_{2,3}$ and $R_{4,5}$ stalked together; wings of northern species with clear spots. (See couplet 63). (**Apatelôdes**, **Thaumetopœa** (= *Cnethocâmpa*), **Euptêrote**). (**THAUMETOPŒIDÆ**).
EUPTERÔTIDÆ
60. Fore wings with discal cell large, reaching much beyond the middle of the wing; hind wings with cubitus apparently three-branched. (**Áxia**, **Epicimêlia**, S. Eur.) **AXIIDÆ**
 Discal cell not or scarcely extending beyond the middle of the wing; hind wings with cubitus apparently four-branched; frenulum of male knobbed. (Fig. 398). (See couplet 76). (**Polýploca**, **Palimpséstia**, palæarc.; **Habrósyne**, holarc.; **Cymatóphora**.) **CYMATOPHÓRIDÆ**, **POLYPLÓCIDÆ** . . **THYATÍRIDÆ**
61. Fore wings with M_1 stalked with R_5 and hind wings with two complete anal veins; if M_1 and R_5 are short-stalked, the second anal diverges widely from Cu_2 and a vestige of the first anal is present 62
 Fore wings with M_1 arising from R at or before the end of the discal cell, or M_1 is free from R_5 ; if M_1 and R are stalked beyond the cell, the hind wings have but one complete anal vein. . . 65
62. Frenulum vestigial 63
 Frenulum entirely absent. American. (**Êacles** (= *Basilôna*) (*E. imperialis*, Imperial moth); **Citherônia** (= *Ceratocâmpa*); **Sýssphinx**; **Anisôta**; **Adelocéphala**). (**CERATOCÂMPIDÆ**, **SYSSPHÍNGIDÆ**) **CITHERONIIDÆ**
63. Hind wings with Sc and R_5 close together but not joined by a bar; fore wings with $R_{2,3}$ and $R_{4,5}$ joined on a common stalk. (See couplet 59) **EUPTERÔTIDÆ**, part

- Hind wings with a bar connecting Sc and R ; fore wings with the radius branching seriatly. 64
64. Fore wings with R_{2-5} and M_1 stalked. (**Lemônia**). **LEMONIIDÆ**
 Fore wings with M_1 joined to R on a short stalk, or free. (Fig. 388). (**Bómbyx** (*B. môri*, Domesticated silkworm). (See couplet 35) **BOMBÝCIDÆ**

Figs. 394-401. **Lepidoptera**

394. **Janiodes**, wings (Jordan) Cercophanidæ.
 395. **Antheræa**, wings (Hampson) Saturniidæ.
 396. **Oxytenis**, wings (Jordan) Oxytenidæ.
 397. **Brahmæa**, wings (Hampson) Brahmæidæ.
 398. **Thyatira**, wings (Hampson) Thyatiridæ.
 399. **Urapteroides**, wings (Hampson) Uraniidæ.
 400. **Addæa**, wings (Hampson) Thyrididæ.
 401. **Epicopeia**, wings (Hampson).
65. Hind wings with the cubitus apparently three-branched. 66
 Hind wings with the cubitus apparently four-branched; one anal vein; outer margin of fore wings strongly sinuous; tynpanum present. (Fig. 405). (See couplets 81, 95) . . **DEPÁNIDÆ**, part

66. Fore wings with $R_{4,5}$ stalked 67
 Fore wings with R_5 free, arising from the discal cell. 71
67. Fore wings with $R_{2,3}$ long-stalked, separated from $R_{4,5}$. (**Mimállo**; **Cicínus** (= *Peróphora*); **Lacosòma**). (See couplet 37). (*PROTOPSÝCHIDÆ*, *PEROPHÓRIDÆ*, *LACOSÓMIDÆ*, *LACOSMÁTIDÆ*) **MIMALLÓNIDÆ**
 Fore wings with $R_{3,4}$ stalked 68
68. Fore wings with the radial branches stalked in two groups, $R_{1,2,3}$ and $R_{4,5}$ which groups are again stalked; M_1 arising from the upper angle of the cell; hind wings with Sc close to R_s but free; proboscis present. (Fig. 397). (**Brahmæa**, Asia, Afr.).
BRAHMÆIDÆ
 Fore wings with only three or four branches of the radius developed, of which two or three are on a common stalk; hind wings with Sc more or less distant from R_s . (Fig. 396). 69
69. Proboscis bearing carinate papillæ; antennæ bipectinate ventrally in both sexes. (Fig. 396). (**Asthénida**; **Oxýténis**, neotrop.).
OXYTÉNIDÆ
 Proboscis thin and reduced. 70
70. Hind wings with Sc and R connected by a bar. (Fig. 394). (**Cercóphana**, **Janiòdes**, neotrop.) **CERCOPHÁNIDÆ**
 Hind wings with Sc and R_s not connected by a bar. (Fig. 395). Principally neotropical and ethiopian. (**Antheræa**; **Áttacus** (*A. áttas*, Atlas moth); **Autómeris**; **Callosàmia** (*C. promèthea*, Prometheus moth); **Hemileùca**; **Philosàmia** (= *Sàmia* auctt.) (*P. walkeri* (*cýnthia*), Ailanthus moth); **Pseudoházis**; **Sàmia** (= *Platysàmia*) (*S. cecròpia*, Cecropia moth); **Satúrnia**; **Tèlea** (*T. polyphèmus*, Polyphemus moth); **Tropæa** (= *Áctias*) (*T. lùna*, Luna moth). (Including *ATTÁCIDÆ*, *ARSENÛRIDÆ*, *HEMILEÛCIDÆ*) **SATURNÏDÆ**
71. Fore wings with M_1 free, not stalked with R_5 72
 Fore wings with M_1 stalked with R_5 , or arising very close to R_5 at the apex of the discal cell (Fig. 399). (**Urània**, **Alcìdis**, **Nyctálemon**, **Urapteròides**) **URANÏDÆ**
72. Fore wings with $R_{3,4}$ stalked. **LONOMÏDÆ**
 Fore wings with $R_{2,3,4}$ stalked. (Fig. 401). (**Epicopèia**, indomal.).
EPICOPEÏDÆ
73. All branches of R, M and Cu of both wings arising from the open or closed discal cell, rarely $R_{3,4}$ or $R_{4,5}$ short-stalked; maxillary palpi minute; wings often with unsealed spots. (Fig. 400).

Mainly tropical. (**Thÿris**, **Striglina**, **Adæa**, **Rhodoneÿra**, **Dysôdia**, **Risâma**, **Méskea**). (See couplet 124).

THYRÍDIDÆ

- Veins variously fusing beyond the discal cell. 74
74. Frenulum present, more than one-fifteenth the length of the wing 75
- Frenulum vestigial or absent. 92
75. Hind wings with Sc and R_s separate from near the base, or fused beyond the cell, when joined near the base the fusion not extending to the middle of the cell. 76
- Hind wings with Sc and R_s fused to near or beyond the middle of the cell, sometimes forming a small basal areole (in *Euchromiidae* completely fused so that Sc appears to be absent). 87
76. Shaft of antennæ tapering evenly from base to tip. 77
- Antennæ thickened before tip, usually ending in a recurved hook 91
77. Hind wings with Sc free from R_s along the cell, though sometimes approaching it, or briefly touching near the apex of the cell, sometimes fused for a greater or less distance beyond the cell. 78
- Hind wing with Sc fused with R_s for a short distance before the middle of the cell. 84
78. Hind wings with Sc dipping toward R_s, sometimes fused with it beyond the cell, but not connected with it by a bar; proboscis present (if proboscis is vestigial, compare *Lymantriidae*, couplets 83, 85) 79
- Hind wings with Sc and R_s connected by a bar before the discal cell. (Fig. 402) 82
79. Fore wings with R₁ about as long as the cell, or longer. 80
- Fore wings with R₁ much shorter than the cell. (Fig. 406). (See couplets 19, 58). A very large, widespread group.

PYRALÍDIDÆ,¹ part

- a. Fore wing with A1 present; proboscis weak or absent; hind wings with the fringe on Cu weak or absent; larvæ bore in aquatic or marsh plants. (**Schœnôbius**, **Acéntropus**, **Râmila**). (*SIGINÆ*) **SCHŒNOBIINÆ**
- Fore wings with A1 absent. b
- b. Fore wings with A3 curving forward to meet A2 and forming a small elongate cell near the base of the wing. c
- Fore wing with A3 free or curving into A2 toward the middle of the wing to form a wide loop, often vestigial. f

¹This family is sometimes divided into a series of families, but its numerous well-marked groups are generally regarded as of only subfamily rank.

- c. Proboscis and ocelli absent; male usually with third joint of the palpi vestigial d
 Proboscis and ocelli present; labial palpi normal. e
- d. Front with a conical tuft; general vestiture deep and mixed; larvæ living as scavengers in nests of social Hymenoptera or in dried foods. (**Gallêria** (*G. melonêlla*, Bee moth), **Paralîspa**, **Achrôia**). (**TINEÏNÆ**, Hampson). **GALLERIÏNÆ**
 Front and thorax smooth-scaled; larvæ feeding on scale insects. (**Macrothêca**) **MACROTHECÏNÆ**
- e. Maxillary palpi rather well developed; hind wings with Sc free. (**Pýralis** (*P. farinâlis*, Meal moth), **Aglóssa**, **Hercùlia**, **Cledeôbia**, **Omphalócera**, **Hypsopýgia** (*H. costâlis*, Clover-hay worm) **PYRALIDÏNÆ**
 Maxillary palpi absent; hind wings with Sc and R usually fusing. (**Árta**, **Chrysaùge**, **Clydonópteron**, **Gephýra**, **Náchaba**). (**SEMNIÏNÆ**) **CHRYSAUGÏNÆ**
- f. Hind wings with M_1 arising from the vein closing the cell, widely separated from Sc, cell closed by a weak but distinct vein, R more or less weakened; labial palpi beak-like, maxillary palpi triangular; mainly Old World species. (**Ancylolômia**, **Prionâpteryx**, **Eufernâldia**) **ANCYLOLOMIÏNÆ**
 Hind wings with M_1 closely approximate to R. g
- g. Fore wings with R_5 stalked with R_{3+4} ; only one free vein below the forked vein which runs to the apex from the radial stem. . . h
 Fore wings with R_5 free; two free veins from the radial stem below the forked one; hind wings with Sc and R almost always fusing m
- h. Fore wings with R_3 and R_4 completely fused; hind wing with strong fringe on Cu i
 Fore wings with R_3 and R_4 stalked, separating apically. k
- i. Cell in hind wing closed by a delicate but nearly complete vein; frenulum of female consisting of a single spine. j
 Cell in hind wing widely open; frenulum of female multiple. (See couplets k, m). (**Raphíptera**) **CRAMBÏNÆ**, part
- j. Proboscis strong, separating the palpi toward the base: larvæ usually leaf-rollers, a few feeding in stored foods. (**Phýcita**, **Ephéstia** (Fig. 406) (*E. kuchniêlla*, Mediterranean flour moth), **Plôdia** (*P. interpunctêlla*, Indian-meal moth, world wide pest of dried fruits, nuts, corn and other cereals), **Acróbasis**, **Diorýctria**, **Nephrópteryx**). (**ANERASTIÏNÆ**, Hampson).
PHYCITÏNÆ
 Proboscis weak or vestigial, not separating the palpi and concealed by them when coiled. (**Peôria**, **Ponjàdia**, **Anerástia**, **Hypsótropa**). (**IYPSOTROPÏNÆ**) **ANERASTIÏNÆ**
- k. Hind wings with a heavy fringe on the base of Cu; labial palpi

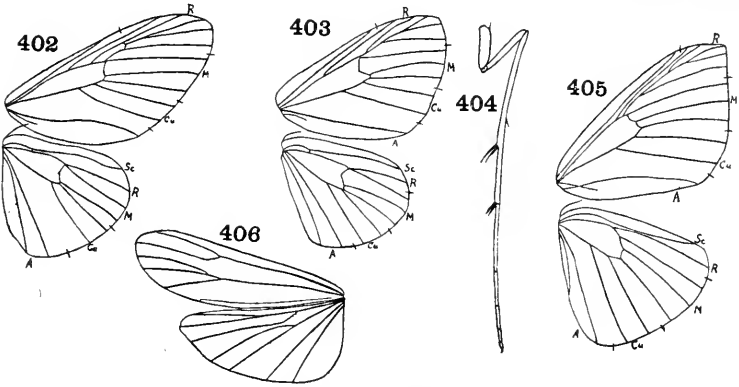
- beak-like, the maxillary palpi triangular. (*Argýria*, *Crámbus*, *Diatræa* (corn and sugar cane borers), *Thauamtópsis*). (See couplets i, m) **CRAMBINÆ**, part
- Fringe on base of Cu very light or wanting; maxillary palpi plumose, or small and concealed 1
- l. Fore wings with raised scale-tufts. (*Epipáschia*, *Tetrálopha*, *Oneída*, *Pocócera*). (*POCOCERINÆ*) **EPIPASCHIINÆ**
- Fore wings smooth, without raised scale-tufts. (See couplet e).
PYRALIDINÆ, part
- m. Hind wings with fringe on Cu heavy; labial palpi beak-like, the maxillary palpi triangular. (See couplets i, k).
CRAMBINÆ, part
- Fringe on Cu light or absent; labial palpi rarely beak-like, the maxillary palpi usually moderate or small, not triangular. . . . n
- n. Hind wings without loose, spatulate hairs on the upper surface. . o
- Some loose hair near the inner margin of the hind wing, part of it forming a weak fringe on Cu which runs into a group of spatulate hairs or scales below Cu. (*Glaphýria*, *Dicymolòmia*, *Lipocósma*) **GLAPHYRIINÆ**
- o. Fore wings with R_2 stalked with R_3 and R_4 ; larvæ aquatic. (*Elóphila*, *Nýmphula* (= *Hydrocámpa*), *Eurrhýpara*, *Musotima*). (*HYDROCAMPINÆ*) **NYMPHULINÆ**
- Fore wings with R_2 free. p
- p. Labial palpi beak-like; maxillary palpi large and triangular; fore wing usually slightly rough-scaled, with M_1 well separated from R_5 at origin, about as far from base of R_{3+4} as from M_2 . (*Scopària*, *Xeróscopta*) **SCOPARIINÆ**
- Labial palpi often upturned; maxillary palpi very rarely large and triangular (*Loxostegópsis*) and in that case with R_{3+4} and M_1 closely approximate. (*Loxostege* (Web-worms), *Désmia*, *Phlyctænia*, *Agrótera*, *Sylépta*, *Margarònia*, *Héllula*, *Pantógrapha*, *Diaphània* (Melon and Pickle-worms), *Pyraùsta* (*P. nubilàlis*, European corn borer)). (*AGROTÈRINÆ*) **PYRAUSTINÆ**
80. Tympanum developed; chætosema reduced or wanting; dip in Sc of hind wings located beyond the discal cell and sometimes resulting in a fusion with R_s 81
- Tympanum not developed; chætosema present; dip in Sc of hind wings opposite the middle of the discal cell, humeral vein present; day flying, butterfly-like moths. (See couplet 96).
CALLIDULIDÆ
81. Ocelli well developed; frenulum of male knobbed. (*Thyatira*, *pa-læarc.*). (See couplet 60) **THYATIRIDÆ**, part
- Ocelli vestigial; fore wings commonly with recurved tip. (Fig.

405). (See couplets 65, 95). (**Euchèra, Edápteryx, Drépana, Cilix**, palæarc.; **Falcària**, holarc.). (*DREPANŪLIDÆ*).

DREPĀNIDÆ

82. Proboscis present, palpi recurved above the vertex, with bare third joint; ocelli present, eyes bare; thorax and abdomen clothed with smooth scales; day-flying, often colored. (Fig. 402). (**Peridrōmia, Callimórpha**, palæarc.; **Hýpsa** (= *Asōta*), **Agānais**). (*CALLIMÓRPHIDÆ, AGANĀIDÆ, ASÓTIDÆ*).

HÝPSIDÆ



Figs. 402-406. **Lepidoptera**

- 402. **Hypsa**, wings (Hampson) Hypsidaë.
- 403. **Lymantria**, wings (Hampson) Lymantriidaë.
- 404. **Pterophorus**, hind leg of male (Fernald) Pterophoridaë.
- 405. **Euchera**, wings (Hampson) Drepanidaë.
- 406. **Ephestia**, wings (Chittenden) Pyralidaë.

Proboscis absent (except in *Munichryia*); thorax and abdomen hairy 83

83. Fore wings with a single radial areole, apex of wings rounded. (See couplet 85) **LYMANTRĪDÆ**, part

Fore wings with two radial areoles, the basal one very long, apex of wing acute; female without frenulum. (See couplet 93). Australasian. (**Anthèla, Chelépteryx, Munichryia**).

ANTHÉLIDÆ, males

84. Tympanal hoods large, consisting of two rounded bosses separated by about one-third the width of the abdomen; black moths with light marks on the wings and often with metallic tints. West and South United States **PERICÓPIDÆ**

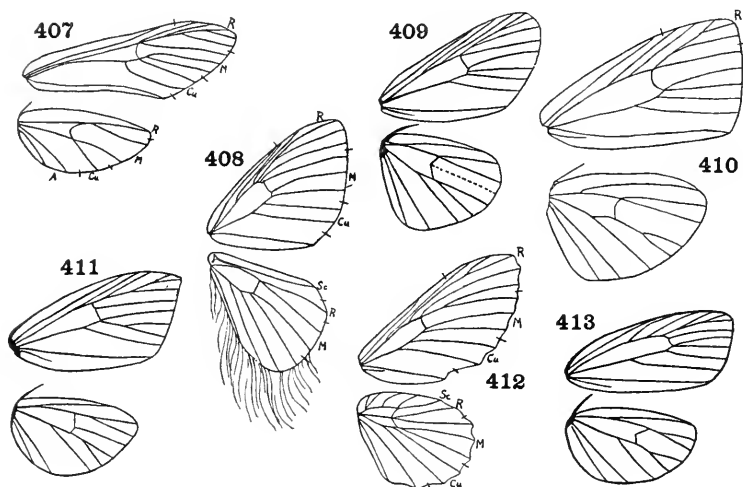
- Tympanal hoods less conspicuous and more lateral; fore wings with radial areole usually present. 85
85. Ocelli present; hind wings with M_2 sometimes weak, or rarely absent, M_1 independent or very short-stalked with R_s , basal areole formed by Sc and R very small, less than one-sixth the length of the discal cell 86
- Ocelli absent; hind wings with M_2 as strong as the other veins, M_1 stalked with R_s , basal areole more than one-sixth the length of the discal cell. (Fig. 403). (See couplet 83). Principally indomalayan and ethiopian, but containing the following important species of holarctic distribution: (**Lymántria** (= *Liparis*) (*L. mónacha*, Nun moth); **Porthètria** (= *Ocnèria*) (*P. dispar*, Gipsy moth); **Nýgmia** (= *Eupróctis*) (*N. phæorrhæa*, = *chrysoorrhæa*, Browntail moth); **Stilpnòtia** (*S. sálicis*, Satin moth); **Orgýia** (= *Notólolphus*); **Hemerocâmpa** (Tussock moths). (*LIPARÍDIDÆ*, *LIPÁRIDÆ*, *OCNERIIDÆ*).

LYMANTRIÏDÆ

86. Hind wings with vein M_2 imperfect or obsolete. (*CARADRÍN-IDÆ*) **NOCTÛIDÆ** a
- Hind wings with vein M_2 well developed . . **PLUSÏDÆ** d
- a. Eyes hairy. (**Alètia**, **Círphis** (= *Leucània*, cosmop. (*C. unipúncta*, Army worm)) **MELANCHRÏNÆ**
- Eyes bare b
- b. Eyes not ciliated c
- Eyes furnished with a marginal row of long cilia curving over them. (**Pòlia**, **Conístra**, **Orthòsia**, holarc.; **Cucúllia**, holarc., ethiop.) **POLIÏNÆ**
- c. The four posterior tibiæ spinose. (**Heliothis** (*H. obsolèta*, Corn earworm, Cotton boll-worm), **Eùxoa**, **Agròtis**, widespr.; **Triphæna**, holarc.; **Nóctua**). (*AGROTÏNÆ*) **NOCTUÏNÆ**
- Tibiæ not spinose. (**Acronýcta** (= *Apátla*), **Luperina**, holarc.; **Nonàgria**, widespr.; **Monòdes**, mainly Amer.; **Hadèna**, cosmop.; **Carádrina**) **CARADRINÏNÆ**
- d. Hind wings with M_2 and M_3 parallel. (**Hermínia**, **Bomólócha**, holarc.; **Hypèna**, cosmop.) **HYPENÏNÆ**
- Hind wings with M_2 and M_3 close together at base, diverging apically e
- e. Eyes glabrous f
- Eyes hairy. (**Colocàsia**, holarc.; **Mòma**) **MOMÏNÆ**
- f. Eyes not ciliated. (**Catocàla**, holarc.; **Grammòdes**, mainly tropical; **Erástria**, cosmop.; **Eustròtia**, **Eublèmma**, widespr.).
- CATOCALÏNÆ**

87. Hind wings small, with Sc apparently wanting; tympanal hoods very large, the abdomen sometimes constricted behind them; day-flying, usually brightly colored moths. (Fig. 407). Mainly indoaustr. (**Euchròmia**, **Ctenùcha**, **Amàta** (= *Sýntomis*), **Scépsis**, **Cosmosòma**). (*SYNTÓMIDÆ*, *AMÁTIDÆ*, *SYNTOMÍDIDÆ*) **EUCHROMIDÆ**
- Hind wings with Sc well developed; tympanal hoods not exceptionally large. Widespread 88
88. Hind wing with Sc and R fused from near the base to the middle or near the middle of the cell, leaving a small basal areola. (Fig. 410). Mainly tropical. (**Hylóphila**, palæarc.; **Eàrias**, Old World; **Sarrothripus**, palæarc., indoaustr.).
- HYLOPHÍLIDÆ**
- Hind wings with Sc and R fused from extreme base to near or beyond the middle of the cell 89
89. Ocelli present. Large, widespread group. (**Phægóptera** (= *Ophàrus*), **Parasèmia** (= *Hyphoràia*), **Nemeóphila** (= *Parasèmia*, pt.), **Árctia**, **Háploa**, **Utetheisa**, **Apántesis**, **Hyphántria** (Webworms), **Euprèpia**, **Autómolis**, **Halisidòta**, **Estígmene**, **Diacrísia**) **ARCTIIDÆ**
- Ocelli absent 90
90. Fore wings smoothly scaled, rarely M₂ or M₃ wanting. (See couplet 48). (**Eudésmia** (= *Cisthene*, auct.), **Cisthene** (= *Íllice*), **Lithòsia**, **Hypoprèpia**, **Chionæma**, widespr.).
- LITHOSÍDÆ**
- Fore wings with tufts of raised scales. (Fig. 411). (**Nòla**, **Ræsèlia**, **Ūraba**, **Célama**) **NÓLIDÆ**
91. Hind wings with Sc entirely free from R. Indomalayan. (**Cocýtia**). (*EUCOCYTIDÆ*) **COCYTIDÆ**
- Hind wings with Sc and R connected for a short distance at base, sometimes forming a very small basal areolet; rather small or medium-sized day-flying moths of brilliant colors, often dark, ornamented with large pale spots. (Fig. 409). Forester moths. Principally ethiopian and indoaustralian. (**Agarísta**, **Alýpia**, **Androlòma**, **Eusèmia**, **Phalænòides**). (*PHALÆNÓIDIDÆ*) **AGARÍSTIDÆ**
92. Hind wings with the straight Sc connected with the cell by a bar near or before the middle of the discal cell. 93
- Hind wings with Sc free from R or fusing for a greater or less distance, but not joined to the cell by a bar near the base of the cell 94

93. Fore wings with two radial areoles; a simple medial stem indicated through the discal cell; margin of fore wings notched just below the tip. Australian. (Male with frenulum, see couplet 83) **ANTHÉLIDÆ**, females
 Fore wings with no radial areole, R_{2-5} and M_1 seriatly stalked; a forked medial stem indicated in the discal cell; wings not notched. Palæartic. (**Ēndromis**, monotypical). (**ENDRÓMIDÆ**) **ENDROMÍDIDÆ**

Figs. 407-413. **Lepidoptera**

407. **Euchromia**, wings (Hampson) Euchromiidae.
 408. **Pterothysanus**, wings (Hampson) Pterothysanidae.
 409. **Alypiodes**, wings (Hampson) Agaristidae.
 410. **Earias**, wings (Hampson) Hylophilidae.
 411. **Nigetia**, wings (Holland) Nolidae.
 412. **Epicnaptera**, wings (Hampson) Lasiocampidae.
 413. **Hypoprepia**, wings (Hampson) Lithosiidae.

94. Fore wings with R_4 long and free, or arising from base of the stalked $R_{2,3}$; R_5 and M_1 short-stalked; hind wings with Sc and R_8 fused for a greater or less extent near the middle of the discal cell, humeral angle wide and strengthened by one or more humeral veins. (Fig. 412). Widespread, mainly tropical.

(**Tólype**, **Epicnáptera** (= *Gastrópacha*), **Lasiocámpa**, **Eriogáster**, **Malacosòma** (= *Clisiocámpa*). Tent caterpillars).

(**LACHNÈIDÆ**) **LASIOCÁMPIDÆ**

Fore wings with R_4 short and arising apically from R_3 or from R_{2+3} 95

95. Fore wings with R_5 free, R_4 remote from R_3 and ending beyond tip of the wing, outer margin not sinuate; hind wings with Sc dipping toward R_5 in front of cell. 96

Fore wings with R_{2-5} stalked, R_4 very close to R_3 and entering the costal margin; hind wings with Sc dipping toward or fusing with R_5 beyond the cell. (See couplets 65, 81). (**Orèta**).

DREPÁNIDÆ, part

96. Fore wings with R_2 free, only R_{3+4} stalked; hind wings with lower margin bearing a double fringe of long woolly hairs. (Fig. 40S). Indian and African. (**Pterothýsanus**, **Hibríldes**).

PTEROTHYSÁNIDÆ

Fore wings with R_{2-4} stalked; hind wings without long fringe. Indomalayan. (See couplet 80). (**Callídula**, **Clèis**). **CALLIDÛLIDÆ**

97. Maxillary palpi conspicuous, folded in resting position. 98

Maxillary palpi straight and porrect, or vestigial (if of folded type, inconspicuous or invisible). 104

98. Basal segment of antennæ enlarged and concave beneath, forming an eye-cap, larger than the eye; wing-membrane aculeate. . . 99

Eye-cap small or undeveloped; fore wings usually with large cell and branched veins. 100

99. Fore wings with branched veins, normally with short trapezoidal aculeæ distributed over entire membrane; cell sometimes absent; media usually dipping deeply into wing; extremely small moths, the wing expanse as little as 3 mm. (Fig. 414). Leaf miners. (**Neptícula**, cosmop.; **Scoliaùla**, Eur.; **Glaucólepis**; **Ectœdèmia**; **Obrússa**; **Trifúrcula**). (**STIGMÉLLIDÆ**).

NEPTICÛLIDÆ

Fore wings with three or four simple veins only, aculeæ pointing forward, in rows and confined to a small area at the base of the wing; hind wings linear; mostly oriental, three North American species. Larvæ legless miners in bark or rind. (**Opóstega**) **OPOSTÈGIDÆ**

100. Fore wings with R_5 extending to outer margin, wing-membrane not aculeate; head with a few erect hairs behind. (**Acrolèpia**, cosmop.) **ACROLEPÌIDÆ**

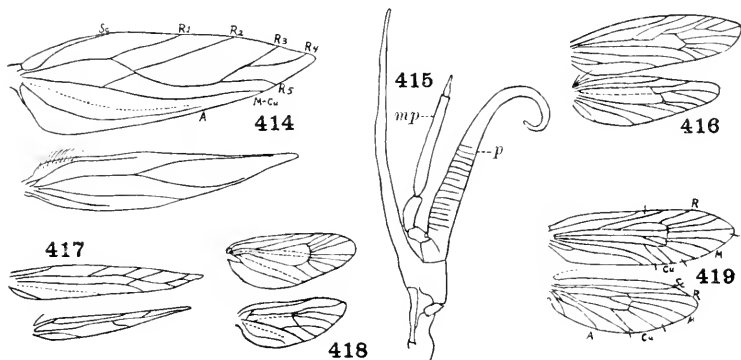
Fore wings with R_5 extending to the costa, sometimes absent. 101

101. Head usually entirely smooth; strongly flattened species, coxæ flat and appressed, fore wings curved down at apex, hind wings narrow-lanceolate; venation sometimes reduced; mostly oriental. (**Opógona**, ethiop.; **Phæoses**, nearc.; **Œnóphila**, ethiop., indomal.). (*OINOPHÍLIDÆ*) **ŒNOPHÍLIDÆ**
 Head tufted, at least on the vertex, sometimes with a naked area above the eyes behind the antennæ, in which case the hind wings are ample; venation complete, accessory cell commonly present, four or five branches of R extending to the costal margin. 102
102. Wing-membrane aculeate (Fig. 369); hind wings with Sc having a strong basal fork (the lower branch being R₁) or considerably swollen at the base, R and Sc usually sharply divergent from the base; vertex roughly hairy. 103
 Wing-membrane not aculeate; hind wings with R₁ rarely as strong as the other veins and when distinct placed well out from the base of the wing, connecting Sc and R which are closely parallel toward the base. Widespread. (See couplet 112) (**Isocórypha**, **Diachorísia**, **Leucómele**, **Œnoe**). **TINÈIDÆ**
103. Folded part of maxillary palpi half as long as the width of the head. (**Eudárcia**, **Incurvária**, holarc.; **Phyllopòria**, palæarc.; **Lamprònia**, holarc., ethiop.; **Nemóphora**, **Paracleménsia**). (*LAMPRONÍDÆ*) **INCURVARÍIDÆ**
 Folded part of maxillary palpi two-thirds as long as the width of the head. (Fig. 415). Yucca moths; larvæ boring in seed pods of Yucca. (**Prodóxus**, **Tegetícula** (= *Pronùba*, Amer.).
PRODÓXIDÆ
104. Basal joint of the antennæ enlarged and concave beneath, forming an eye-cap 105
 Basal joint of the antennæ not forming an eye-cap, sometimes provided with tufts of scales or a pecten of bristles. 107
105. Venation complete and nearly parallel, hind wings with Sc ending at apical fourth and discal cell reaching the middle of the wing. (**Calósima**, holarc.). (see couplet 146).
BLASTOBÁSIDÆ
 Venation reduced, wings linear-lanceolate with sharply pointed apex, fore wings with the veins at the apex of the discal cell radially diverging; hind wings without discal cell, the principal vein axial. (Fig. 417) 106
106. Labial palpi minute and drooping, or absent; fore wings typically with a closed anal cell, or the vertex rough. (Fig. 417). (**Bucculàtrix** (Ribbed cocoon makers), **Lyonètia**, cosmop.; **Be-**

dellia, **Leucóptera** (= *Cemióstoma*), widespr.; **Phyllobróstis**).
(**BEDELLIIDÆ**, **CEMIOSTOMÁTIDÆ**, **ERECHTHIIDÆ**,
HIEROXÉSTIDÆ). (Including **BUCULATRÍGIDÆ**).

LYONETIIDÆ

Labial palpi moderate, upcurved; no anal cell; vertex smooth;
eye-cap small, no pecten. (**Phyllocnístis**, part). (See couplet
139) **PHYLLOCNÍSTIDÆ**

Figs. 414–419. **Lepidoptera**

414. **Ectødemia**, wings (Braun) Nepticulidæ.
415. **Tegeticula**, mouthparts of female (Packard): mp, maxillary palpus;
p, palpifer.
416. **Setomorpha**, wings (Busck) Setomorphaidæ.
417. **Bedellia**, wings (Clemens) Lyonetiidæ.
418. **Cecidoses**, wings (Brethes) Cecidosidæ.
419. **Tinea**, wings (Spuler) Tineidæ.

107. Vertex and upper face at least tufted with dense bristly hairs
(with flattened short hair in Amydridæ, which have strongly
bristly palpi) 108
At least the face smooth and with short scales even though the
vertex may be rough-crowned. 109
108. Labial palpi with the first joint short, and the second joint bristly,
on the outer side and equal to the fusiform third joint. 110
Mouthparts wholly vestigial. South American gall-making
species, with very indistinct venation. (**Ridiáschina**).

RIDIASCHINIDÆ

109. Labial palpi scaled or short-hairy, the third joint usually long and pointed, or very short in the species with roughest vestiture 113
 Mouthparts wholly undeveloped; front and hind wings each with a single anal vein, fringe short; larvæ gall-makers. (Fig. 418). South American. (**Cecidôses, Oliêra**) **CECIDÔSIDÆ**
110. Wing-membrane aculeate over all; female with piercing ovipositor; antennæ often longer than the wings. (**Adêla**, palæarc., neotrop.; **Nemotôis**, Old World; **Chalcêopla**, nearc.).
ADÉLIDÆ
 Wing-membrane not generally aculeate; ovipositor membranous, retractile 111
111. Fore wings with R_3 free, arising from the accessory cell. (Fig. 419) 112
 Fore wings with a hyaline aculeate fovea in the accessory cell distorting the venation, $R_{3, 4, 5}$ seriatly stalked. (Fig. 416). (**Setomórpha**, widespr.) **SETOMÓRPHIDÆ**
112. Vertex with high, rough, bristling vestiture. (Fig. 419). (**Tínea** (Clothes moths), **Monôpis**, **Scárdia**, cosmop.; **Tinëola** (*T. bissclíella*, Clothes moth), **Trichóphaga** (*T. tapetzélla*, Case-bearing clothes moth), **Ténaga**, widespr.; **Elatôbia**, holarc.). (See couplet 102). (Including **MONÓPIDÆ**) **TINÈIDÆ**
 Vertex with short, flattened hair. (**Amýdria**) **AMYDRÌDÆ**
113. Labial palpi elongate, deeply scaled, but not bristly, with the first joint at least subequal to the second joint, or much longer, of female typically porrect, of male upturned; eyes sometimes hairy or scaly 114
 Labial palpi with the first joint small; eyes bare 117
114. Proboscis absent or obsolete; neuraction complete; moderate-sized species; no ocelli 115
 Proboscis well developed. 116
115. Slender, long-legged Sesiid-like moths; vestiture not spatulate or tufted; antennæ exteriorly ciliated on apical half; third joint of labial palpi minute and bare. (**Ashinàga**, Formosa).
ASHINÁGIDÆ
 Vestiture deep and spatulate on the thorax, with well marked anterior and posterior tufts; eyes more or less distinctly hairy; stout, Noctuid-like moths; American, mostly tropical. (**Acrólôphus**, Burrowing webworms) **ACROLÓPHIDÆ**
116. Hind wings trapezoidal, apex pointed, outer margin strongly sinuate, veins R_s , M_1 and M_2 nearly parallel; fore wings with

R₄ and R₅ stalked or coincident; hind tibiæ thinly clothed with long hairs above, densely rough-haired between spurs beneath. Indomalayan. (**Amphithèra**, **Agriothèra**, **Telethèra**).

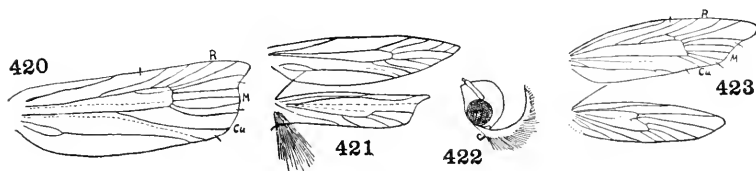
AMPHITHÉRIDÆ

Hind wings with greatly reduced venation, frenulum of female simple; ocelli posterior; larvæ on cocoanut. Austromal. (**Aganóxena**, **Hæmolýtis**). (See couplet 153). **AGONOXÉNIDÆ**

117. Hind wings relatively ample, with well developed anal region, rounded at apex or trapezoidal, or more or less deeply notched below the apex, often wider than their fringe; venation more or less complete 118
- Hind wings narrow-lanceolate and pointed, or linear, never much wider than their fringe; sometimes without closed cell, venation often much reduced. 134
118. Hind wings with M₁ and sometimes also M₂ absent. 119
- Hind wings with M₁ present, associated with R_s (if M₁ of the hind wings and A1 of the fore wings are rarely absent (*Gelechiidæ*) the outer margin of the hind wings is more or less emarginate) 120
119. Hind wings with the cell closed, M₁ and M₂ both wanting, R_s extending alone, the outer margin not concave; fore wings heavily tufted, all the branches of R free, R₅ ending beyond the wing tip, Cu₂ from near end of cell, A1 absent; mostly Australian and Hawaiian. (**Carposina** (*C. fernaldiana*, American currant fruit worm), **Bóndia**) **CARPOSÍNIDÆ**
- Hind wings trapezoidal-ovate, with cell open and M₁ and sometimes also M₂ absent; fore wings with R₅ absent. (**Metachánda**, **Ancylomètis**, **Chanýstis**, ethiop., ind.) **METACHÁNDIDÆ**
120. Hind wings with 3A distally forked; venation complete, accessory cell present, all veins separate; front wings with two medial stems in cell. (Larvæ at first parasitic in Homoptera, later myrmecophilous). (**Cyclotórna**, austr.). **CYCLOTÓRNIDÆ**
- Anal vein not distally forked. 121
121. Hind wings with radial vein shortly furcate at apex; labial palpi with second joint thickened and with rather appressed scales, last joint very short, filiform, obtuse; front tarsi much longer than their tibiæ. (**Anomóloga**, ethiop.) . **ANOMOLÓGIDÆ**
- Hind wings with radial vein not furcate at apex. 122
122. Fore wings with Cu₂ arising before the last fourth of the cell; labial palpi beak-like, with the third joint short and blunt and the second joint closely or roughly scaled and usually porrect

- or oblique (short and nearly smooth in *Laspeyresia*, which usually has a strong fringe on the base of Cu of the hind wings) 123
- Fore wings with Cu₂ arising further out on the cell (except Glyphipterygidae, part, which have no fringe on the base of Cu) 125
123. Upper side of the hind wings with a fringe of long hairs on the basal part of Cu (if rarely absent in some species of *Laspeyresia* the fore wings have M₁ and M₂ rather close together at the tip); fore wings with R₄ and R₅ separate, or with veins M₂, M₃ and Cu₁ converging strongly toward the margin. (Fig. 420). A cosmopolitan group. (**Áncylis** (*A. comptàna*, Strawberry leaf-roller), **Evètria** (Pine twig moths), **Carpocápsa** (= *Cýdia*) *C. pomonèlla*, Codling moth; *C. saltitans*, Mexican jumping bean moth); **Rhyaciònia** (= *Evètria*, = *Retínia*), **Anarmònia** (= *Epinòtia*), **Laspeyrèsia** (*L. prunívora*, Lesser apple worm; *L. interstinctàna*, Clover-seed worm), **Spilonòta** (= *Tmetócera*) (*S. ocellàna*, Budmoth), **Olethreùtes**, **Melissopus**, **Polychròsis** (*P. viteàna* Grape-berry moth), **Gypsónoma**, **Eucósma**, **Argyróploce**, **Hemímene**, **Pámene**). (**EUCÓS-MIDÆ**, **EPIBLÉMIDÆ**, **GRAPTOLÍTHIDÆ**).
- OLETHREÛTIDÆ**
- Hind wings without a fringe of long hairs on the basal part of Cu (if rarely present the fore wings have R₄ and R₅ stalked or united); fore wings with veins M₂, M₃ and Cu₁ divergent or parallel 124
124. Fore wings with R₃ and R₄ stalked or coincident; hind wings with M₂ and M₃ parallel, R₅ and M₁ stalked. (**Chlidanòta**, Ceylon; **Trymáltis**, austr.) **CHILDANÓTIDÆ**
- Fore wings with R₃ and R₄ separate or rarely stalked, if stalked then hind wings with M₂ and M₃ arising close together from the cell; distal end of 1A usually present (if wings are close-scaled, 1A absent, and 2A simple, and the second joint of labial palpi is broad, refer to Thyrididae, couplet 73). A large wide-spread family. (**Cacècia** (= *Árchips*) (*C. argyrosbila*, Fruit tree leaf-roller; *C. rosacèana*, Oblique-banded leaf-roller), **Eùlia**, **Harmóloga** (*H. fumiferàna*, Spruce bud-worm), **Peronèa**, **Rhopóbota** (*R. navàna*, Cranberry fireworm), **Pándemis**, **Tórtrix** (*T. citràna*, Orange tortrix; *T. franciscàna*, Apple-skin worm), **Cnephàsia**, **Argyrotóxa**, **Sparganòthis**). (**SPARG-ANÓTHIDÆ**) **TORTRÍCIDÆ**

125. Labial palpi beak-like, with the second joint rough-scaled on the upper side and smooth within, and the third joint porrect and inconspicuous; fore wings with A1 lost, all veins independently arising from the discal cell, rarely R_4 and R_5 stalked; hind wings with R and M_1 approximate or stalked and widely distant from M_2 . (If the second joint of the palpus is bristly on the outer side and third joint is well set off refer to couplet 101; if R_{4+5} are stalked and both terminate in the costa and M_2 of the hind wings is not widely separate from M_1 see *Anarsia* ♂ of the Gelechiidæ, couplet 126). Mainly holarctic. (**Commóphila**, **Hysteròsia**, **Phalònia** (= *Cónchylis*), **Phármacis**, **Chlidònia**, **Phthéochroa**, **Euxánthis**). (**COMMOPHÍLIDÆ**, **CONCHÝLIDÆ**).
PHALONÌIDÆ

Figs. 420-423. **Lepidoptera**

420. **Hystericophora**, fore wing (Heinrich) Olethreutidæ.
 421. **Agnippe**, wings (Busck) Gelechiidæ.
 422. **Gnormoschema**, head from side (Busck) Gelechiidæ.
 423. **Glyphipteryx**, wings (Spuler) Glyphipterygidæ.

Palpus upturned to the middle of the front or beyond, the third joint long and slender, usually tapering. (If the palpi and proboscis are obsolete, see couplets 20, 40, 46, *Talæporidæ*, *Psychidæ* 126

126. Both wings with A1 lost (extreme tip present in *Symmoca*, spp.); outer margin of hind wing usually concave, sometimes quite emarginate and the apex produced; fore wings with R_5 running into the costa, stalked with R_4 . (Figs. 421, 422). The largest family of Microfrenatæ, with about 400 genera and 3,700 species including many destructive species. (**Anacámpsis** (Leaf-rollers), **Anársia** (*A. lineatella*, Peach twig-borer), **Aristotélia** (*A. fragaria*, Strawberry crown-miner), **Dùvita**, **Dichómeris**, **Glyphidócera**, **Recurvária**, **Sitotròga** (*S. cereatella*, Angoumois grain-moth), **Pectinóphora** (*P. gossypiella*, Pink boll-

worm), **Phthorimæa** (*P. operculælla*, Potato tuber moth), **Telphusa**, **Thiótricha**, **Gnorimoschèma** (Goldenrod gall moth), **Geléchia**, **Sophrònia**, **Sýmmoca**, **Trichótaphe**. (See couplet 149). (*DICHOMÉRIDÆ*). Most **GELECHÏDÆ**

A1 preserved, at least at margin. 127

127. Hind wings with R and M₁ close together, connate, or stalked. 128
Hind wings with R and M₁ well separated at origin, at least half as far apart as at the margin. 130

128. Fore wings elongate triangular, costa slightly bent near middle where R₅ terminates, Sc, R₁ and R₂ short, ending before middle of wing, M₁ absent, M₂ and M₃ both ending in costal margin; maxillary palpi vestigial. (**Strepsimana**, India).

STREPSIMÁNIDÆ

Fore wings with anterior veins longer, M₃ at least ending beyond wing tip. 128a

128a. Wings relatively ample, fore wings blunt; maxillary palpi of the folded type 129

Wings rather narrow, fore wings sometimes falcate; maxillary palpi porrect. (**Ceróstoma**, holarc., neotrop.). (See couplet 133) **PLUTÉLLIDÆ**, part

129. Fore wings with R₅ long-stalked and extending to the outer margin, Cu₁ and Cu₂ widely separated; mainly Old World. (**Ptochorýctis**, **Cryptóphasa**, **Xylorictes**). (*CRYPTOPHÁS-IDÆ*, *UZÛCHIDÆ*) **XYLORÍCTIDÆ**

Fore wings with R₅ usually free and usually extending to the costa, Cu₁ and Cu₂ usually connate or stalked; mostly New World species. (**Stenòma**, **Menésta**, **Setióstoma**). (*STENOMÁTIDÆ*) **STENÓMIDÆ**

130. Ocelli small or absent 131

Ocelli usually very large and conspicuous; fore wings with R₅ ending beyond the wing-tip (Fig. 423). Largely oriental. (*CHOREÛTIDÆ*, *HEMEROPHILIDÆ*, *SIMAÉTHIDÆ*).

GLYPHIPTERÝGIDÆ

Two well-marked subfamilies may be distinguished:

a. Wings relatively narrow, the apex of the fore wings more or less extended as a lobe-like prolongation. (**Glyphipteryx**, cosmop., mainly austr.) **GLYPHIPTERYGÍNÆ**

Wings broad and triangular, the apex not lobed. (**Choreùtis**, widespr., **Simaèthis** (= *Allonónyma*), cosmop., mainly tropical) **CHOREUTÍNÆ**

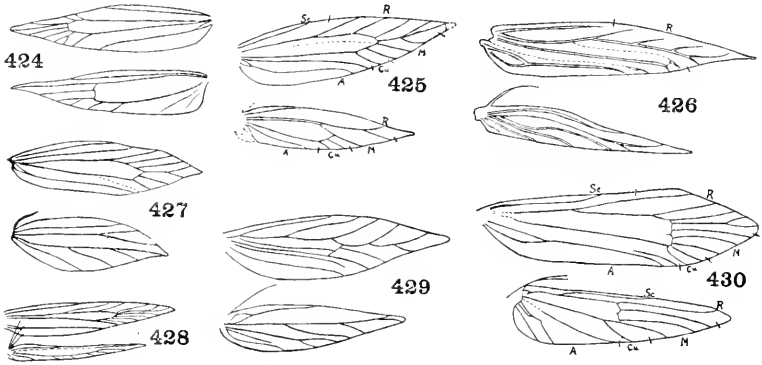
131. Fore wings with R_4 and R_5 stalked. 133
 Fore wings with R_4 and R_5 separate, R_5 ending beyond the wing-
 tip 132
132. Hind wings with M_2 arising nearer M_1 than to M_3 . (*Éthmia*,
 cosmop.) **ETHMÌIDÆ**
 Hind wings with M_2 arising nearer M_3 than to M_1 ; palpi long,
 reaching or surpassing the vertex. (*Œcophora*, palæarc.;
Depressària, widespr.; **Agonópteryx**, **Dasýcera**, **Pleùrota**).
 (See couplet 149). (*DEPRESSARÌIDÆ*).
 Most **ŒCOPHÓRIDÆ**
133. Hind wings with M_1 and M_2 stalked; antennæ extending forward
 in repose. (**Plutella** (*P. maculipennis* (= *cruciferarum*), Dia-
 mond-back cabbage moth), cosmop.). (See couplet 128).
PLUTÉLLIDÆ
 Hind wings with M_1 and M_2 separate. (**Yponomeùta**, widespr.;
Átteva, tropicopol.; **Orthotælia**, palæarc.; **Uròdus**). (*AT-*
TÉVIDÆ, based on pupal characters only, *HYPONÓTIDÆ*,
 misprint, *HYPSELÓPHIDÆ*, *HYPONOMEÛTIDÆ*, *OR-*
THOTÆLÌIDÆ) **YPONOMEÛTIDÆ**
134. Fore wings without closed cell. 135
 Fore wings with discal cell formed. 136
135. Hind tibiæ heavily spined; tarsi spinose at apex of joints; fore
 and hind wings linear, with three or four unbranched veins only;
 middle or hind legs commonly displayed when at rest. (See
 couplet 141) **HELIODÍNIDÆ**, part
 Hind tibiæ hairy; fore wings lanceolate, with seven veins reach-
 ing the margin. (**Coptodisca**, "Shield-bearers"). (See coup-
 let 139) **HELIOZÉLIDÆ**, part
136. Hind wings lanceolate, sometimes very small, at least one-sixth
 as wide as long, with the R-stem axial, widely separated from
 Sc. 137
 Hind wings with the R-stem closely associated with Sc at the
 base, or lost; or wing linear and the veins crowded or much re-
 duced, the R-stem not prominently axial. 140
137. Hind wings without discal cell, Cu-stem often simple; palpi
 drooping. 138
 Hind wings usually lanceolate, with a discal cell, the Cu-stem at
 least two-branched; fore wings with R_1 arising before the middle
 of the cell; palpi usually upturned beyond the middle of the
 front, often strongly divergent. (Fig. 425). (**Elachista**, cos-
 mop.; **Cynòdia**, **Aphelosètia**, **Chrysopelèia**, nearc.; **Per-**

ittia, palæarc.). (*APHELOSETIDÆ*, *CYCNODIDÆ*, *CHRYSOPELEIDÆ*) **ELACHISTIDÆ**

138. Hind wings with an oblique branch from the R-stem to the costa near the middle of the wing, and sometimes another nearer the tip. (*Tinagma*, nearc.; *Douglasia*, palæarc.).

DOUGLASIIDÆ

Hind wings with R-stem not sending a branch to the costa near the middle of the wing-length, but sometimes with a branch near the tip 139



Figs. 424-430. **Lepidoptera**

424. **Scythris**, wings (Walsingham) Scythrididæ.
 425. **Elachista**, wings (Spuler) Elachistidæ.
 426. **Coleophora**, wings (Forbes) Coleophoridaæ.
 427. **Coptotriche**, wings (Walsingham) Tischeriidaæ.
 428. **Mompha**, wings (Busek) Cosmopterygidaæ.
 429. **Antispila**, wings (Spuler) Heliozelidæ.
 430. **Holococera**, wings (Forbes) Blastobasidæ.

139. Discal cell two-thirds the wing-length, lanceolate; hind tibiæ hairy. (Fig. 429). (**Antispila**, **Heliozela**, widespr.). (See couplet 135) Most **HELIOZELIDÆ**

Discal cell reaching almost to the end of the wing, its posterior edge straight, the branches of R, M and Cu very short; hind tibiæ with a row of strong bristles. (Some species of *Phyllocnistis*). (See couplet 106) **PHYLLOCNISTIDÆ**

140. Accessory cell unusually large, extending halfway to the base of the wing and hind wing without closed cell and with reduced

venation; hind tibiae very hairy; antennae long, those of the male heavily ciliate; vertex often with a large loose semi-erect tuft. (Fig. 427). (**Tischèria**, widespr. (*T. malifoliella*, Apple leaf-miner)) **TISCHERÏDÆ**

Accessory cell smaller, or more often absent (if long, hind wing with closed cell and complete venation); otherwise of different conformation 141

141. Hind tarsi with more or less distinct groups of bristles near the ends of the several joints, the hind tibiae smooth-scaled or with stiff bristles; middle or hind legs displayed when in resting position, either raised or held out sideways. (**Heliodines**, holarc., austr.; **Schreckensteïnia**, holarc.; **Pancàlia**, **Augàsma**, palæarc.; **Strathmópoda**, indoaustr., ethiop., palæarc.; **Idioglóssa**, **Eucléménsia**). (**TINÆGERÏDÆ**).

Most **HELIODÏNIDÆ**

Hind tarsi without evident groups of bristles. 142

142. Fore wings with four veins or less, either free or stalked, extending from the cell to the costa, and five or six from the cell to the inner margin, the last branch of R ending beyond the tip of the wing; hind wings with R and M usually widely separated at the margin 143

Fore wings with five veins extending from the cell to the costa, or with only three or four to the inner margin, the last branch of R ending before the tip of the wing (except Epimarptidæ). . 145

143. Fore wings with R₁ arising beyond the middle of the cell, about as long as R₂. (Fig. 424). (**Scýthris** (= *Butàlis*), cosmop.; **Paralogístis**, ethiop.). (**SCÝTHRÏDÆ**, **BUTÁLIDÆ**).

SCÝTHRÏDIDÆ

Fore wings with R₁ arising before the middle of the cell, longer than R₂. 144

144. Hind tibiae stiffly bristled, normally in tufts at the spurs; hind wings with M₁ and M₂ separate. (**Epermènia** (= *Chauliòdus*), widespr.; **Acanthèdra**, nearc.; **Catapléctica**, palæarc.).

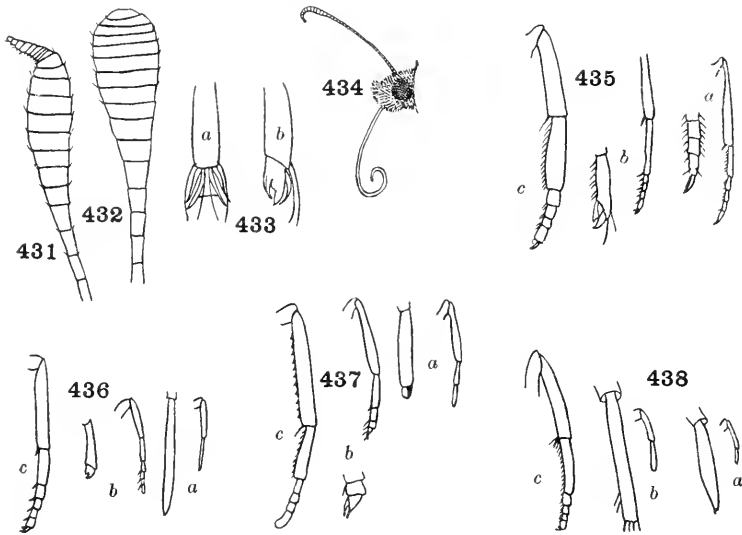
EPERMENÏDÆ

Hind tibiae with long loose hair; palpi small and drooping; hind wings with M₁ and M₂ united or long-stalked. (**Argyrèsthia** (*A. conjugèlla*, Apple fruit-miner), widespr.; **Zellèria**, cosmop.; **Hofmánnia**) **ARGYRESTHÏDÆ**

145. Fore wings with the discal cell set obliquely, the end distinctly closer to the hind margin than to the costa, Cu₂ very short and usually extending directly back to the margin. 146

- Fore wings with the discal cell axial and central, Cu_2 normally longer and continuing parallel with the medial veins, rarely obsolete. 148
146. Fore wings with blunt discal cell, R_1 arising from the middle of the wing, veins R_2 to Cu arising from the end of the discal cell, with a long stigmal thickening between the costa and R_1 ; hind wings with Sc and R normally fused for a short distance near the base; antennæ with a heavy pecten on the basal joint. (Fig. 430). Mainly tropical species. (**Blastóbasis**, widespr.; **Auximóbasis**, Am.; **Dryopèria**, **Holcócera**, **Pigrítia**, **Valentínia**). (See couplet 105) Most **BLASTOBÁSIDÆ**
- Fore wings without stigma, R_2 arising distinctly before the end of the discal cell; hind wings with R not fused with Sc , sometimes vestigial. (Fig. 426) 147
147. Front tibiæ slender, with the epiphysis small and apical or wanting, the hind tibiæ with the upper spurs above the middle; antennæ porrect in repose. (Fig. 426). (**Coleóphora** (= *Haploptília*) cosmop. (*C. fletcherélla*, Cigar case-bearer; *C. malivorella*, Pistol case-bearer); **Goniodõma**, **Metriõtes**, palæarc.). (**EUPÍSTIDÆ**, **HAPLOPTILÌIDÆ**) . . **COLEOPHÓRIDÆ**
- Front tibiæ stouter, with the epiphysis at the middle; antennæ turned back in repose. (**Batráchedra**, **Blastodácna**, **Pyrodérces**). (See couplet 153) . . . **COSMOPTERÝGIDÆ**, part
148. Labial palpi with the third joint normally blunt, fusiform and more or less angulate with the second, the joints not curving; maxillary palpi porrect but not folded across the proboscis, or reduced, sometimes absent; A_2 not forked at the base. (**Acrocércops**, **Gracilària** (*G. syringélla*, Lilac leaf-miner); **Lithocollètis** (= *Phyllonorýcter*) (Leaf blotch-miners); **Mármara** (*M. pomonélla*, Apple-skin miner); **Paréctopa**; **Parórnix**, **Órnix**). (**EUCÉSTIDÆ**, **LITHOCOLLÉTIDÆ**, **PHYLLORYCTÉR-IDÆ**) **GRACILARÌIDÆ**
- Labial palpi with the third joint long, tapering, pointed, the second joint curving up; maxillary palpi small, but of folded type, curving over the base of the proboscis; A_2 commonly formed at the base 149
149. Both wings with A_1 preserved at the margin and A_2 forked at the base; basal joint of the antennæ with a strong pecten of bristles. (**Borkhausènia**, **Éndrosis**). (See couplet 132).
- ŒCOPHÓRIDÆ**, part
- Hind wings and usually also the fore wings lacking A_1 ; antennæ often without a pecten 150

150. Fore wings with no veins emerging from the end of the discal cell between the continuations of the R and Cu + M stems. (*Hèlice*, *Theísoa*). (See couplet 126) **GELECHÏIDÆ**, part
The oblique end of the discal cell of the fore wings emitting several veins between the R and Cu stems. 151
151. Labial palpi with appressed scales, the second joint with a projecting pencil of scales above; antennæ with the basal joint elongate, a notch near the base of the stalk covered by an oblique tooth beneath it; hind tibiæ rough-haired above; fore wings with R₅ ending beyond the wing-tip. (*Epimárptis*, India) **EPIMÁRPTIDÆ**
Labial palpi without dorsal tuft; base of antennæ not toothed; R₅ ending before wing-tip 152
152. Hind wings elongate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate with the costal margin simple, regularly arched. Hawaiian. (*Hyposmócoma*, *Diplósara*, *Aphthonêtus*). (*DIPLOSÁRIDÆ*).
HYPOSMOCÓMIDÆ
Hind wings lanceolate or linear, at most with a slightly developed costal lobe toward the base, accentuated by a tuft of stiff scales beyond which the costa is straight or slightly concave, the apex always acute. 153
153. Hind wings with reduced neuration, R, M and Cu apparently simple veins, no crossveins, subcosta very short, frenulum simple; labial palpi strongly flattened and rather rough-scaled on anterior edge throughout. Austrômalayan. (*Agonóxena*, *Hæmólytis*). (See couplet 116) **AGONOXÉNIDÆ**
Hind wings, except when linear, with several branches of Cu and M and the crossvein preserved, frenulum usually multiple; palpi with the second joint smooth or tufted below. (Fig. 428). A large cosmopolitan group. (*Cosmópteryx*, *Chrysoclísta*, *Homalêdra*, *Synallagma*, *Wálshia*, *Stagmatóphora*, *Lavérna*, *Lophóptilus*, *Mómpha*, *Perimède*, *Psacáphora*, *Limnœcia* (*L. fragmitélla*, Cat-tail moth)). (Compare couplet 147). (*LAVÈRNIDÆ*). Most **COSMOPTERÝGIDÆ**
154. Fore wings with R five-branched, all the branches simple, unforked, and arising from the discal cell; eyes strongly lashed in front; antennæ separated at the base by a distance greater than half the width of the eye, usually hooked at the tip; stout bodied butterflies of rapid, erratic flight; hind tibiæ usually with a middle spur. Skippers. (*HESPERIÓIDEA*). 155
Fore wings with some of the branches of R stalked or absent;

Figs. 431-438. **Lepidoptera**

431. Antenna of skipper, apical portion (Duncan) Hesperiidæ.
 432. Antenna of butterfly, apical portion (Duncan).
 433. **Epargyreus**, last joint of tarsus of male (Scudder): *a*, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view. Hesperiidæ.
 434. **Epargyreus**, side view of head (Scudder) Hesperiidæ.
 435. **Lycæna**, details of legs (Scudder): *a*, front leg of male with tarsal joints at left more enlarged; *b*, front leg of male with last tarsal joint at left more enlarged; *c*, middle leg of male. Lycænidæ.
 436. **Calephelis**, details of legs (Scudder): *a*, tibia and tarsus of front legs of male, with tarsus at left more enlarged; *b*, tibia and tarsus of front leg of female, with last joint at left more enlarged; *c*, tibia and tarsus of middle leg of male.
 437. **Euphydryas**, details of legs (Scudder): *a*, tibia and tarsus of front leg of male, with last joints of tarsus on left more enlarged; *b*, tibia and tarsus of front leg of female with last joints of tarsus below more enlarged; *c*, tibia and tarsus of middle leg of male. Nymphalidæ.
 438. **Megisto**, details of legs (Scudder): *a*, tibia and tarsus of front leg of male, with tarsus at left more enlarged; *b*, tibia and tarsus of front leg of female, with tarsus at left more enlarged; *c*, tibia and tarsus of middle leg of male. Satyridæ.

eyes rarely lashed; antennæ closer together, the antennal club never pointed and recurved at the tip (Fig. 432); hind tibiæ never with a middle spur. Butterflies. (PAPILIONÔIDEA) 157

155. Hind wings with the discal cell divided by the forked base of the media; M_2 fully developed; male with frenulum. Australian. (**Euschèmon**). (See couplet 15).

Females of **EUSCHEMÓNIDÆ**

Hind wings with the base of the media wanting and M_2 more or less reduced, often wanting. 156

156. Head much narrower than the metathorax; antennal club large, not drawn out at the tip nor recurved; wing expanse 40 mm. or more; fore wings with M_2 nearer to M_3 than to M_1 ; palpi porrect. Giant skippers. (**Megathÿmus**, N. Am.).

MEGATHÿMIDÆ

Head large; antennal club usually drawn out at the tip and with a distinct recurved apical crook (rarely the crook is not formed in some species whose small size distinguishes them from the Megathymidæ). (Figs. 431, 433, 434). **HESPERÏDÆ**

- a. Antennal club large, and cylindrical or cylindrical-conical, usually reflexed before the swollen part. Mostly South and Central American. (**Pyrrhopÿge**, **Mysòria**, **Mÿscelus**, **Jemâdia**, **Apÿrrothrix**). (**THAMYRÏDIDÆ**) . . . **PYRRHOPYGÏNÆ**

Antennal club not wholly reflexed. b

- b. Antennal club bent near the middle, ending in a long hooked or bent point, often as long as the swollen part; palpi stout, the second joint raised against the face, the third joint long, slender, bare and porrect; male without costal fold; discal cell of fore wing two-thirds as long as the wing-length, M_2 ending somewhat closer to M_1 than to M_3 . (**Ísmene**, indomal.; **Hasòra**, indoaustr.; **Rhopalocámpa**, ethiop.) **ISMENÏNÆ**

Antennal club without a long hooked terminal portion, and fore wings with discal cell less than two-thirds the wing-length. If the antennal club has a long hooked terminal part and the discal cell is more than two-thirds the wing-length, the palpi are not upturned against the face. c

- c. Fore wings with discal cell at least two-thirds as long as the wing, when shorter M_2 arises closer to M_1 than to M_3 . (Figs. 433, 434). (**Achlyòdes**, neotrop.; **Telégonus**, **Thÿmele**, neotrop.; **Eùdamus**, **Epargÿreus**, Am. mostly trop.; **Urbànus** (= *Hesperia*, = *Pÿrgus*, auct.) widespr.; **Erÿnnis** (= *Thánaos*) palæare. Am.; **Tagiades**, Old World tropic.; **Pholisòra**, nearct.; **Celen-**

orrhinus, tropicopol.). (*ACHLYÓDIDÆ*, *EUDÁMIDÆ*, *PÝRGIDÆ*, *TELECÓNIDÆ*, *THYMÉLIDÆ*, *URBANÏNÆ*, *HESPERIÏNÆ*) **ERYNNÏNÆ**

Fore wings with discal cell less than two-thirds as long as wing, M_2 arising closer to M_1 than to M_3 ; and usually with an oblique brownish band across the disk of the fore wings. Cosmopolitan. (**Cænides**, **Cyclópides**, ethiop.; **Ancylóxipha**, **Atrytène**, **Thymélicus**, Am.; **Ochlêdes**, nearc.; **Hespèria** (= *Pámphila*) holarc.; **Hálpe**, indomal.; **Dállá**, **Thràcides**, neotrop.; **Párnara**, ethiop., indomal.). (*CYCLOPÍDIDÆ*, *PAMPHILÏNÆ*, auct.) **HESPERIÏNÆ**

157. Front legs normal, or if slightly reduced in size and structure, with the claws toothed or bifid. 158

Front legs, at least in the male, more or less strikingly different from the other pairs, usually not used for walking, the claws of their tarsi, when present, never toothed or split. 160

158. Tarsal claws large, not toothed or bifid; anterior tibiæ with pads; fore wings with Cu apparently four-branched and with two or three anal veins; hind wings with the anal area reduced, one anal vein present. 159

Tarsal claws bifid; anterior tibiæ without pads; fore wings with Cu apparently three-branched and one anal vein present; hind wings with two anal veins: medium sized or rather small butterflies with broad wings, typically yellowish or white with blackish marginal markings. Cosmopolitan. (**Áscia** (= *Póntia*, *Púris*) (*A. ràpa*, Cabbage butterfly), **Eùrymus** (= *Còlias*), **Eurèma**, **Nathàlis**, **Catopsília**, **Zerène**, **Anthócharis**, **Synchlòe** (Orange-tips)). (*PIÉRIDÆ*). **ASCÏDÆ**

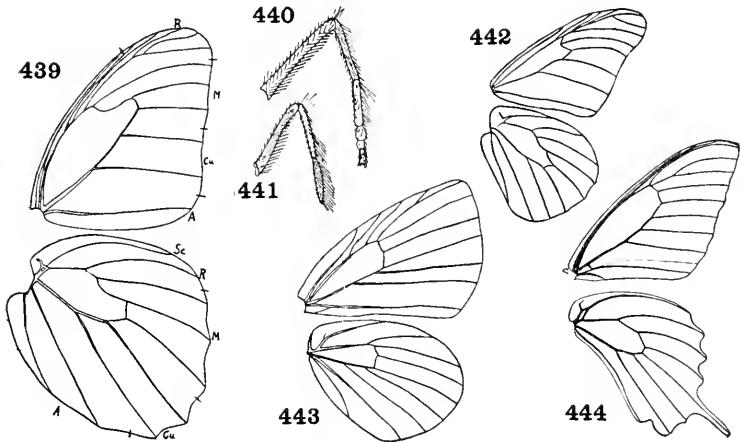
159. Fore wings with radius five-branched, anal crossvein present; hind wings usually with a wavy margin and a tail-like prolongation; ground color of wings yellow or black; large showy butterflies with contrasting color pattern. (Fig. 444). Swallow-tails. (**Iphiclides**, **Tròides** (= *Ornithóptera*), **Laértias**, **Papílio**). (*EQUÍTIDÆ*) **PAPILIÓNIDÆ**

Fore wings with radius four-branched, no crossvein between the base of the discal cell and the anal vein; medium sized butterflies, ground color of wings cream-white, marked with dusky and usually with a red eye-spot on the hind wing; mainly alpine species. Parnassians. (**Parnássius**, holarc.).

PARNASSÏDÆ

160. Front legs much reduced in size in both sexes and without tarsal

claws, folded against the thorax and not used in walking, their tarsi with only one joint in the male, usually with five joints in the female; fore wings with the radius five-branched. (Fig. 437). (NYMPHÁLIDÆ, *s. lat.*)161
 Front legs of female functional, with tarsal claws; of male more or less reduced, sometimes with a single claw; fore wings with the radius three- or four-branched. (Fig. 436).....167



Figs. 439-444. **Lepidoptera**

- 349. **Caligo**, wings (Stichel) Brassolidæ.
 - 440. **Caligo**, tibia and tarsus of front leg of female (Stichel) Brassolidæ.
 - 441. **Caligo**, tibia and tarsus of front leg of male (Stichel) Brassolidæ.
 - 442. **Danais**, wings (Seudder) Danaidæ.
 - 443. **Calephelis**, wings (Stichel) Riodinidæ.
 - 444. **Papilio**, wings (Comstoek) Papilionidæ.
-
- 161. Hind wings with the discal cell closed by a well developed vein 162
 Hind wings with the discal cell open, or closed by a vestigial vein 166
 - 162. Front feet of female ending in a corrugated knob; fore wings with the subcostal vein forked at the extreme base, A3 preserved; antennæ not scaled above; generally large butterflies with bold contrasting coloration; mainly tropical. (Figs. 370, 442). (See couplet 166). (**Dánais** (= *Andsia*) (*D. plexippus*, Milkweed

- butterfly), **Helicônus, Acræa**). (*ACRÆIDÆ, EUPLÆIDÆ, LYMNÁDIDÆ, MANIÓLIDÆ*) **DANÁIDÆ**
 Front tarsi of female present, though more or less abbreviated; fore wings with A3 lacking. (Fig. 438). 163
163. Fore wings elongate oval, twice as long as broad; mainly tropical 164
 Fore wings much less than twice as long as broad. 165
164. Antennæ clothed with scales, at least above; front tarsi of the female four-jointed; wings opaque; medium sized, brightly colored butterflies. Almost entirely neotropical. (**Apostráphia, Colænus, Diône** (= *Agraulis*), **Migonitis** (= *Helicônus*, auct.); **Cethòsia**, indomal.). (*PALÆOTRÓPIDÆ, HELI-CONÍDÆ*) **EUEÍDIDÆ**
 Antennæ naked; wings often in great part translucent and destitute of scales. (**Dircænna, Ithòmia**) **ITHOMÍDÆ**
165. Fore wings with some of the veins greatly swollen at the base: usually small butterflies, rarely rather large, feeble fliers, frequently of brownish colors, with yellowish eye-spots or ringed marks. (Fig. 438). (**Megisto** (= *Cissia, Neonýmpha*), **Cænonýmpha, Sátyrus** (= *Cercyonis*), **Árgus** (= *Satyròdes*), **Æneis, Enòdia**). (*AGAPÉTIDÆ*) **SATÝRIDÆ**
 Fore wings with the veins not swollen at the base: large, tropical species with very broad wings, above with deep rich colors, below with eye-spots and intricate lines. (Figs. 439, 440, 441). Neotropical. (**Caligo, Brássolis, Opsíphanes**). (*CALIGÓN-IDÆ*) **BRASSÓLIDÆ**
166. Hind wings with a large, cradle-like depression along the anal edge in which the abdomen rests: large species, usually with brilliant metallic blue color; tropical. (**Mórpho**, neotrop.; **Amathùsia, Amathuxídea**, indoaustr.). (*ÁRGIDÆ*).
MORPHÔIDÆ
 Hind wings without a structure of this sort: usually moderate-sized species without brilliant blue coloration; many common brightly colored butterflies. (Figs. 437, 371). (**Drýas** (= *Argýnnis*), **Brénthis, Euptoiëta** (Fritillaries); **Euphýdryas** (= *Lemónias, Melítora*), **Phyciòdes** (= Crescent-spots); **Hàmàdryas** (= *Aglais, Euvanèssa, Vanèssa*), **Eugònia, Junònia, Polygònia** (= *Grápta*), **Vanèssa** (= *Pyrámeis*), (Angle-wings) **Basilárchia** (= *Limenitis*), **Heteróchroa** (Sovereigns), **Chlorippe** (= *Apatúra*) (Emperors); **Anèa** (Goatweed butterflies). (*ARGYRÉIDÆ*) **NYMPHÁLIDÆ**

167. Palpi very long, porrect, from one-fourth to one-half as long as the body and thickly hairy. Snout butterflies. Cosmopolitan. (**Libýthea, Hýpatus**) **LIBYTHÈIDÆ**
 Palpi not elongated, of ordinary size. 168
168. Hind wings with the costa thickened out to the humeral angle, Sc with a spur at the base, the humeral vein. (Figs. 426, 443). (**ERYCÌNIDÆ, LEMONÌIDÆ, RHODÍNIDÆ, NEMEOBÌIDÆ, PLEBÈJIDÆ**, auct.). **RIODÍNIDÆ**
- a. Hind wings with base of costa developed (Fig. 443); almost wholly neotropical. (**Mesosèmia, Riodina** (= *Erycina*, auct.), S. Am.; **Eurýbia, Cària, Bèotis, Caléphelis, Lýmnas**). **RIODINÌNÆ**
 Hind wings without basal vein. (**Dodòna, Zémeros**, indomal.; **Abísara**, indomal., ethiop.; **Euselàsia**, nearct.; **Hàdes, Heliçòpis** (= *Plebèius*), neotrop.; **Nemeòbius**, Eur.; **Dicallaneùra**, malay.) **NEMEOBIÌNÆ**
 Hind wings with the costa not thickened at the base and without the humeral vein; fore wings with M_1 almost always arising from the anterior angle of the discal cell: generally small, delicate species, the antennæ ringed with white; often brightly colored and with very slender tail-like appendages on the hind wings. Widespread. (**Strýmon** (= *Thècla*), **Átlides, Incisàlia, Mitoùra** (Hair-streaks); **Lycàna** (= *Hicòdes, Chrysòphanus*), **Tharsàlea** (Coppers); **Evères, Lycænòpsis, Glaucopsýche** (Blues). (**CUPIDÍNIDÆ, RURÁLIDÆ**).
LYCÆNIDÆ
169. Head of female moth of the usual form and structure. 170
 Head of female of abnormal form and structure, resembling that of the caterpillar. (See couplet 42).
Females of some **HETEROGÝNIDÆ**
170. Moth developing in and frequently never leaving a sack or case constructed by the larva and carried about by the latter during growth. (See couplets 26, 40, 42). Females of **PSÝCHIDÆ, TALÆPORÌIDÆ** and some **HETEROGÝNIDÆ**
 Moth not developing in such a sack constructed by the larva, the latter entirely free-living 171
171. Body scaly or hairy; or if woolly, without ocelli. 172
 Body densely woolly; ocelli present. (**Trichiosòma**). (See couplet 89) Females of some **ARCTÌIDÆ**
172. Palpi usually long and extended forward. 173
 Palpi short, almost concealed. (See couplet 124).
Females of some **TORTRÍCIDÆ**

173. Body stout, densely woolly, with short legs. (See couplet 85).
 Females of some **LYMANTRIIDÆ**
 Body slender, hairy or scaly, with relatively long legs. (See
 couplet 50) Females of a few **GEOMETRÛIDEA**

Lepidoptera, Larvæ

The key given below follows closely that used by Forbes in his Lepidoptera of New York state, which is based on the system elaborated by Fracker. It includes the more important families as they may be distinguished on the basis of those genera whose larvæ have been carefully and systematically studied. Wherever possible other families have been added, but at present a knowledge of even the European and North American forms is so incomplete that the present key must be used only as a guide in identification, and must in no way be relied upon as presenting characters of definite and final accuracy. Many families are necessarily omitted.

1. Thoracic legs present, formed of distinctly chitinized segments; abdominal prolegs usually present or indicated by crochets. . . . 2
 Thoracic legs wanting or reduced to fleshy swellings without chitinized segments; prolegs frequently vestigial or absent. 7
 2. Body segments bearing setæ, stiff hairs, or spines, arising from small tubercles or plates 3
 Body setæ absent, replaced by large, ovate scales, arranged in pairs; body slug-like, polygonal in cross section.
- MICROPTERYGIDÆ**
3. Prolegs vestigial or absent, entirely without crochets. 4
 Prolegs present, or at least indicated by crochets which may be reduced but never entirely absent. 14
 4. Front not extending upwards to the vertex, except in cases where the vertex forms a very narrow slit. 5
 Front extending upwards to the vertex; small species, the larvæ living in portable cases from which they protrude the anterior part of the body to feed externally or eat into the tissues of leaves, fruits, etc. Case-bearers. **COLEOPHÛRIDÆ**
 5. Head free, exposed in front of the thorax; body segments separated by strong incisures; only the primary body setæ present, these usually distinct. 6
 Head concealed within the prothorax which bears a slit below through which the mouthparts are protruded for feeding; body almost always with spines or secondary hair, the primary setæ

obsolete; body with obscure incisures, but usually with pits.

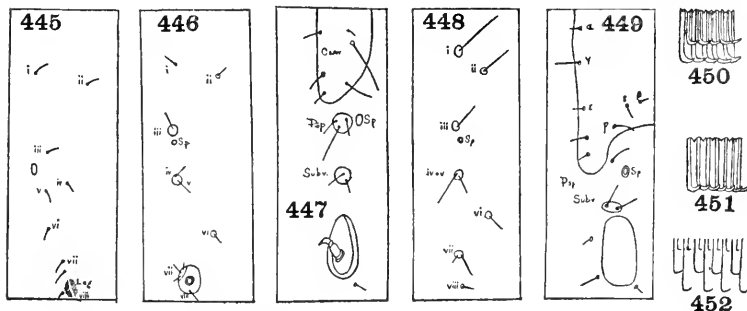
Slug-caterpillars **EUCLĒIDÆ**

6. *Setæ* iv. and v. distant on the abdominal segments (Fig. 51); prolegs present, but without hooks; living in the pods of *Yucca*.

Tegeticula of the **PRODÓXIDÆ**

Setæ iv. and v. adjacent (Fig. 446); prolegs absent.

A few **GELECHĪIDÆ**



Figs. 445-452. **Lepidoptera, Larvæ**

- 445. **Adela**, setal map of third abdominal segment (Forbes) Adelidæ.
 - 446. **Dichomerus**, setal map of sixth abdominal segment (Forbes) Gelechiidæ.
 - 447. **Dichomerus**, setal map of prothorax (Forbes) Gelechiidæ.
 - 448. **Dicymolomia**, setal map of third abdominal segment (Forbes).
 - 449. **Sthenopis**, setal map of prothorax (Fracker).
 - 450. Biordinal or double-rowed arrangement of crotchets on abdominal proleg (Forbes).
 - 451. Uniordinal or single-rowed arrangement of crotchets on abdominal proleg (Forbes).
 - 452. Triordinal or triple-rowed arrangement of crotchets of abdominal proleg (Forbes).
7. Body fusiform, thickest at the middle; head small, the front reaching only about two-thirds of the way to the vertex, closed above and separated from the vertex by the epicrania; living in the pods of *Yucca*. (**Prodóxus**) **PRODÓXIDÆ**
 Body cylindrical or flattened; if somewhat fusiform, the front extends upwards to the vertex. 8
8. Head with two ocelli on each side, or with one large one or with the ocelli obsolete. 9
 Head with six small ocelli on each side. 13

9. Two ocelli on each side of the head; front not extending to the vertex; larvæ leaf-miners, forming blotch mines. **HELIOZÉLIDÆ**
 One large ocellus on each side of head or ocelli obsolete. 10
10. Front triangular, the ocellus frontal; larva making a large blotch mine from which it drops to spin a cocoon in the ground.
ERIOCRANIIDÆ
 Front quadrangular; ocellus lateral in position. 11
11. Front narrowed behind, wider in front; body cylindrical; prolegs, if present, vestigial and borne on the second to seventh abdominal segments 12
 Front widest behind; body usually depressed; prolegs, if present, borne on the third to fifth segments of abdomen. See couplet 13) **GRACILARIIDÆ**
12. Body not greatly lengthened, about five times as long as thick; prolegs usually present; larvæ mining in leaves, bark or fruits, or forming galls in twigs or petioles **NEPTICÛLIDÆ**
 Body very slender, about ten times as long as thick; prolegs absent; larvæ mining near the surface of the stems of herbaceous or other plants **OPOSTÉGIDÆ**
13. Vestigial prolegs, bearing hooks, present on the third to sixth abdominal segments; larvæ mining in leaves, usually making a blotch mine. **TISCHERIIDÆ**
 Abdomen without prolegs on the sixth segment; larvæ leaf miners, at least in the early stages, the older larvæ sometimes spinning a shelter on the surface of the leaf. **GRACILARIIDÆ**
14. Body without secondary or tufted setæ; tubercle vi. with a single seta; vii. with at most three setæ, unless the proleg has a multi-serial circle of hooks when it may bear four setæ. 15
 Body bearing tufted or secondary hairs; at least two setæ on tubercle vi. on the sixth abdominal segment, or with additional setæ on the proleg. 52
15. Sixth abdominal segment bearing prolegs, although prolegs may be absent on the more anterior segments. 16
 Sixth abdominal segment without prolegs. (See couplet 13).
GRACILARIIDÆ
16. Hooks (crochets) of the prolegs arranged in a circle or ellipse, which may be incomplete, or in transverse band. 17
 Crochets forming a single band, sometimes with a few vestigial ones in addition. 46
17. Prespiracular wart of prothorax with two setæ. 18
 Prespiracular wart of prothorax bearing three setæ. 19

18. Hooks on prolegs uniordinal, *i.e.* with their tips forming a single line (Fig. 25); body cylindrical; tubercle vii. of mesothorax bearing a single seta; surface of body rough and granular.

ORNEÓDIDÆ

Hooks on prolegs biordinal or triordinal, *i.e.* with their tips forming two or three parallel lines (Figs. 26, 27), or uniordinal in larvæ with stout body and bisetose tubercle vii. of mesothorax.

Chrysauginæ of the **PYRALÍDIDÆ**

19. Hooks on prolegs forming two transverse bands, rarely reduced to one 20
 Hooks on prolegs forming a circle or ellipse which is sometimes broadly interrupted. 26
 20. Prolegs with the hooks either in a single transverse row, or in two multiserial bands. 21
 Prolegs with the hooks arranged in two simple (uniordinal) series 22
 21. Prolegs represented by one uniserial band of very small hooks, the prolegs practically absent; leaf-miners or case-bearers.

INCURVARÌDÆ

Prolegs with many, short, vestigial hooks arranged in two transverse multiserial bands (Fig. 458); case-bearers living in a portable lenticular case made of a piece of leaf. . . **ADÉLIDÆ**

22. Setæ iv. and v. of abdomen remote; young larvæ living in serpentine mines in leaves, later feeding externally.

Bucculatrix of the **LYONETÌDÆ**

Setæ iv. and v. of abdomen adjacent (Fig. 448). 23

23. Hooks on the anal prolegs disposed in two groups; habits various.

GELECHÌDÆ

Hooks on the anal prolegs in a single series. 24

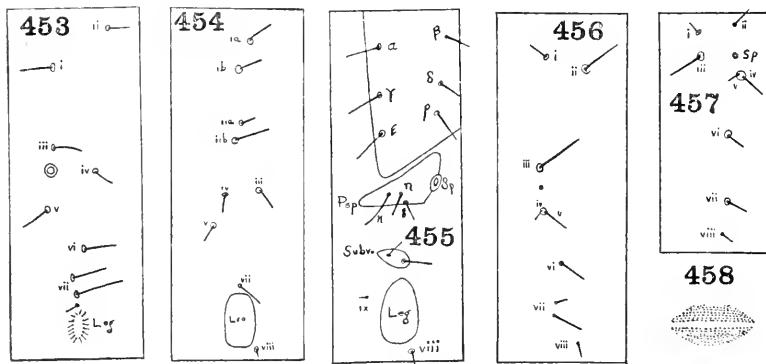
24. Front long, extending upwards at least two-thirds of the way to the vertex 25
 Front short extending about one-third the way to the vertex.

Cossula of the **CÓSSIDÆ**

25. Spiracles elliptical, normal in size, those of the eighth abdominal segment placed higher up than the others; body white, without markings; boring in woody, or more rarely in the stems of herbaceous plants **ÆGERÌDÆ**

Spiracles very small, circular, the last pair about in line with the others; larvæ usually living in portable cases and feeding externally or sometimes mining, but never boring into the stems of plants **COLEOPHÓRIDÆ**

26. Setæ iv. and v. on abdomen remote, or very rarely absent in minute species27
 Setæ iv. and v. adjacent, often on a common tubercle; no small hooks at the base of the principal series on the prolegs.....32
27. Hooks on prolegs arranged in a single, complete ellipse.....28
 Hooks on prolegs forming an incomplete ellipse, or with additional minute series at the base of the large ones.....30



Figs. 453-458. *Lepidoptera, Larvæ*

453. **Scardia**, setal map of third abdominal segment (Forbes) Tineidæ.
 454. **Acrolophus**, setal map of mesothorax (Fracker) Acrolophidæ.
 455. **Acrolophus**, setal map of prothorax (Fracker) Acrolophidæ.
 456. **Carposina**, setal map of first abdominal segment (Forbes) Carposinidæ.
 457. **Carposina**, setal map of eighth abdominal segment (Forbes) Carposinidæ.
 458. **Adela**, arrangement of crochets on proleg (Forbes) Adelidæ.

28. Setæ of prespiracular group on prothorax about as far from the spiracle as from one another; seta i. of abdomen placed at a higher level than ii. **LYONETIDÆ**
 Setæ of prespiracular group on prothorax about twice as far from the spiracle as from one another. (Fig. 449).....29
29. Seta i. of abdomen much lower than ii. (Fig. 453); larvæ generally case-bearers; the case usually ending in a triangular valve, more rarely lenticular; often living on animal matter, fungi, etc.

TINÆIDÆ

Seta i. of abdomen not lower than ii.; habits varied.

HELIODINIDÆ

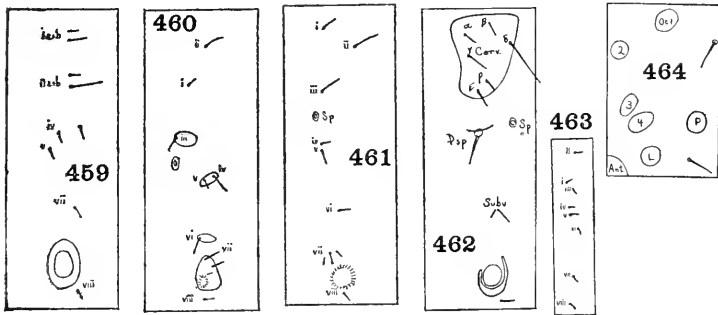
30. Meso- and metathorax with setæ i.a and i.b close together (Fig. 454); abdomen with seta iv. below the level of the spiracle. .31
 Meso- and metathorax with seta i.a in front of i.b and well separated from it; larvæ boring in woody plants, commonly in the roots **HEPIÁLIDÆ**
31. Prothorax with seta *beta* at a higher level than *alpha* (Fig. 455).
ACROLÓPHIDÆ
 Prothorax with seta *beta* at a lower level than *alpha*. The Plutellidæ, Argylesthesiidæ and Acrolepidæ will also run out here.
 Families related to the **YPONOMEÛTIDÆ**
32. Last pair of spiracles placed very high up, nearer to the mid-dorsal line than setæ i. of the anterior abdominal segments; larvæ internal feeders in the fruits of various plants. (Figs. 456, 457) **CARPOSÍNIDÆ**
 Last pair of spiracles placed lower down, in the normal position.33
33. Mesothorax with two setæ on tubercle vii., above base of leg. 34
 Mesothorax with only a single seta on tubercle vii. (Fig. 549); seta ii. on ninth abdominal segment placed higher up than i. (Fig. 463)36
34. Prothoracic spiracle higher than wide, *i.e.* with its longer axis vertical; seta i. of ninth abdominal segment placed higher up than ii.; larvæ boring in the tissues of plants, or leaf-rollers.
THYRÍDIDÆ
 Prothoracic spiracle with its longer axis horizontal; larvæ living in a portable case, from the anterior end of which they protrude the anterior end of the body when feeding.35
35. Thoracic legs with the last two segments stout; seta i. on abdominal segments below the level of seta ii. (Fig. 460). . **PSÝCHIDÆ**
 Thoracic legs with the last two segments very slender; seta i. on abdominal segments above the level of seta ii. (as in Fig. 461) **TALÆPORÏDÆ**
36. Setæ ii. of ninth segment nearer together across the dorsum than these setæ are on the preceding segments, frequently on the same plate 37
 These setæ as far apart across the dorsum on the ninth segment as on any of the preceding segments, very rarely on the same plate38
37. Setæ iv. and v. on abdomen placed at almost the same level (Fig. 461); prolegs with the hooks forming a uniordinal row (Fig. 451); larvæ boring in herbaceous plants or feeding in the seeds.
PHALONÏDÆ

- Setæ iv. and v. on abdomen not at the same level, a line connecting them diagonal or vertical; hooks on prolegs usually multiordinal (Fig. 452). (Including the *Olethreutidæ* and several other related families) **TORTRÍCIDÆ**
38. Coxæ of the metathoracic legs separated by less than twice their own width. 39
 Coxæ of the metathoracic legs separated by twice their own width; prolegs small; small species; larvæ with varied habits, mining in leaves, boring in stems, rolling leaves or feeding in seeds. **COSMOPTERÝGIDÆ**
39. Setæ i. and ii. on abdomen widely separated. 40
 Setæ i. and ii. on abdomen close together. (See couplet 29). **HELIODÍNIDÆ**, part
40. Front short, not extending more than half way to the vertex, usually much less than half way. 41
 Front longer, extending almost or fully two-thirds of the distance to the vertex, narrowly pointed above; small species with uniordinal or biordinal hooks on the prolegs. 43
41. Species boring in plants, usually in wood; setæ iv. and v. placed on separate tubercles on the ninth abdominal segment; body white 42
 Leaf feeders; setæ iv. and v. together on the same tubercle on the ninth abdominal segment; body brightly colored. **STENÓMIDÆ**
42. Setæ ii. of the ninth abdominal segment placed on a common dorsal plate; adfrontal plates short, not attaining the vertex. **ZEUZÉRIDÆ**
 Setæ ii. of the ninth abdominal segment on separate tubercles on each side of the mid-dorsal line adfrontal plates attaining the slightly cleft vertex **CÓSSIDÆ**
43. Hooks of prolegs biordinal, *i.e.* of two lengths, their tips forming two parallel lines (Fig. 450) 44
 Hooks of prolegs uniordinal, all of the same length with their tips forming one continuous line. 45
44. Ocelli irregularly arranged, three of them closer together in a group (Fig. 464); larvæ usually webbing or rolling leaves. **ŒCOPHÓRIDÆ**
 Ocelli evenly spaced in a single group on each side of the head; habits various **GELECHÏIDÆ**
45. Seta iii. on the eighth segment of the abdomen usually placed above and behind the spiracle; habits varied, often scavengers, feeding in nuts, or predaceous on scale insects. . . . **BLASTOBÁSIDÆ**

Seta iii. on eighth segment of abdomen usually placed just above or slightly before the spiracle; larvæ leaf-rollers or feeding generally on foliage **GLYPHIPTERYGIDÆ**

46. Prespiracular wart of prothorax bearing three setæ 47
 Prespiracular wart of prothorax bearing two setæ 48
 47. Setæ iv. and v. of abdomen remote, or if approximate the setæ *beta* of the two sides of the body much closer together than the setæ *alpha* of the two sides of the body on the prothorax (Fig. 462); prolegs long and slender. (See couplet 31).

YPONOMEÛTIDÆ



Figs. 459-464. **Lepidoptera, Larvæ**

459. **Phalonia**, setal map of mesothorax (Forbes) Phaloniidæ.
 460. **Thyridopteryx**, setal map of fourth abdominal segment (Forbes) Psychidæ.
 461. **Phalonia**, setal map of third abdominal segment (Forbes) Phaloniidæ.
 462. **Argyresthesia**, setal map of prothorax (Forbes) Yponomeutidæ.
 463. **Phalonia**, setal map of ninth abdominal segment (Forbes) Phaloniidæ.
 464. **Depressaria**, arrangement of larval ocelli (Forbes) Ecophoridæ.

Setæ iv. and v. of abdomen placed close together; *beta* about as far apart as *alpha*; prolegs usually short. **ETHMIDÆ**

48. Tubercle vii. on meso- and metathorax with two setæ 49
 Tubercle vii. on meso- and metathorax with a single seta 51
 49. Body setæ minute, the tubercles placed in obscure rings; head unusually wide; prolegs reduced; larvæ forming nests in loosely rolled leaves **THYATIRIDÆ**
 Body setæ heavy, almost always spinulose, on conspicuous tubercles 50

50. Tubercle iii. of abdomen bearing two setæ; larvæ usually feeding on lichens **LITHOSIÐÆ**
 Tubercle iii. of abdomen with a single seta. (See couplet 69).
Uttheisa of the **ARCTIÐÆ**
51. Body usually with enlarged contrasting tubercles; eighth abdominal segment with a conspicuous hump; banded or spotted with black; larvæ feeding externally on foliage. **AGARÍSTIÐÆ**
 Body not as above; usually dully colored and not with conspicuous transverse bands of black; usually external feeders on the leaves of plants, sometimes boring into fruits, or cutworms.
NOCTÛIÐÆ
52. Less than four pairs of ventral prolegs or with the first pair greatly reduced 53
 Four pairs of ventral prolegs bearing hooks, and sometimes with additional ones not bearing hooks. 54
53. Body hairs tufted; hooks on prolegs uniordinal (Fig. 25); three pairs of ventral prolegs; larvæ feeding externally on foliage.
NÓLIÐÆ
 With only a few accessory hairs or sometimes with fine secondary hair; usually only one pair of ventral prolegs (on the sixth abdominal segment) in addition to the anal pair (on the eighth segment). Including also most of the families of Geometroidea.
GEOMÉTRIÐÆ
54. Four pairs abdominal prolegs; anal prolegs sometimes reduced or absent 55
 Four pairs of abdominal prolegs on segments three to six and in addition a pair without hooks on segments two and seven; body bearing stinging hairs mixed with tufts of dense, soft hair.
MEGALOPÝGIÐÆ
55. Anal prolegs entirely absent; body with secondary hair below, but none above except on the few enlarged tubercles. **DREPÁNIÐÆ**
 Anal prolegs present as a pair of large tubercles, or flagella at least normally fully developed. 56
56. Hooks on the prolegs uniordinal, all of equal length, their tips forming a single continuous line (Fig. 451)..... 57
 Hooks on the prolegs biordinal or triordinal, of two or three lengths, their tips forming two or three parallel lines. 71
57. Setigerous tubercles vestigial or absent, or obscured by secondary hair 58
 At least tubercle vi. many haired and distinct; secondary hairs sparse or absent above the prolegs. 65

- 58. Anal plate bifurcated; head roughly papillose; third ocellus very large **SATÝRIDÆ**
 Anal plate simple; head smoother; third ocellus rarely much enlarged59
- 59. Body caterpillar-like in form; vegetarian species, not parasitic on other insects 60
 Body hemispherical, with a complete circle of uniordinal hooks; living as external parasites of Homoptera (Jassidæ and Fulgoroidea) **EPIPYRÓPIDÆ**
- 60. Spiracles small, circular; ventral prolegs slender, more or less petiolate, with expanded walking surface; usually leaf-rollers, more rarely boring in the stems of plants. .**PTEROPHÓRIDÆ**
 Spiracles elliptical, larger; ventral prolegs short.61
- 61. Body bearing dense secondary setæ.62
 Secondary setæ very sparse or absent above the prolegs; with simple setæ or a few accessory ones.63
- 62. Notch of labrum deep, with parallel sides; anal prolegs as well developed as the ventral ones. (See couplet 51). A few **NOCTÛIDÆ**
 Notch of labrum acute, with convergent sides; anal prolegs much reduced, not functional; body often with spines, long fleshy tubercles or humps, frequently brightly colored.

NOTODÓNTIDÆ
- 63. Tubercle iv. much lower on the seventh abdominal segment than on the other segments; anal prolegs more or less reduced or modified64
 Tubercle iv. at about the same level on abdominal segments six, seven and eight. (See couplet 65). .A few **LYMANTRÏIDÆ**
- 64. Skin shagreened. **DIÓPTIDÆ**
 Skin smooth, not shagreened. (See couplet 62). **NOTODÓNTIDÆ**
- 65. Sixth and seventh abdominal segments bearing eversible glands in the middle above; body hairy, usually with conspicuous tufts of brightly colored hairs; feeding externally on foliage.

LYMANTRÏIDÆ

 No dorsal eversible glands.66
- 66. Spiracles small, circular.67
 Spiracles of the usual size, elliptical.68
- 67. Ventral prolegs short, with a straight band of heavy hooks.

PYROMÓRPHIDÆ

 Ventral prolegs slender, more or less petiolate, with expanded walking surface sometimes bearing a circle of hooks. (See couplet 60)**PTEROPHÓRIDÆ**

68. Mesothorax with two or three setigerous tubercles above the level of the spiracles. 69
 Mesothorax with only one such tubercle above the level of the spiracles; externally feeding species, commonly on grasses and low plants, also some on lichens **EUCHROMIDÆ**
69. Tubercle, or seta iv. placed much lower on the seventh abdominal segment than on the sixth or eighth segment, or absent. 70
 Tubercle, or seta iv. placed at the same level on the seventh as on the adjacent abdominal segments; body clothed with dense clusters of hairs and often with long, brightly colored tufts; feeders on a great variety of plants **ARCTIDÆ**
70. Hooks on prolegs of even length, or gradually decreasing in size toward the ends of the row. (See couplet 51).
 A few **NOCTUIDÆ**
 Hooks on prolegs abruptly decreasing in size toward each end of the row; feeding externally on leaves, often brightly colored.
PERICÓPIDÆ
71. Body without noticeable accessory or secondary hair; with not more than eight hairs on the prolegs. 72
 Body with numerous secondary setæ, at least on the prolegs; anal prolegs well developed. 77
72. Prolegs with the hooks arranged to form a complete circle. 73
 Prolegs bearing a band of hooks on the inner side, and sometimes also a much weaker band on the outer side. 75
73. Subdorsal setæ of abdomen simple. 74
 Subdorsal setæ of abdomen represented by warts; body with tufted hair from small warts; often webbing leaves.
SCYTHRÍDIDÆ
74. Surface of head rugose; body widest on the segments that bear the prolegs; larva spinning leaves together for a nest when young, later making a portable case of silk and pieces of leaf.
LACOSOMÁTIDÆ
 Surface of head smooth; body widest on the first segment of the abdomen; larva constructing a portable case.
 Some **XYLORÝCTIDÆ**
75. Prespiracular wart of prothorax bearing two setæ; setæ iv. and v. of abdomen usually distant from each other. 76
 Prespiracular wart of prothorax bearing three setæ; setæ iv. and v. of abdomen approximate; anal prolegs well developed, with hooks; larva spinning a light web **ETHMÍDÆ**
76. Spiracles subequal in size. (See couplet 49). **THYATÍRIDÆ**

First and last spiracles twice as large as the others; young caterpillars living in a communal web, later feeding more or less exposed **EPIPLÉMIDÆ**

77. Setæ very irregular in length, some ten times as long as the others; with obscure warts, at least in the earlier stages; sometimes provided with scale-like hairs. 78

Setæ subequal or sometimes with setæ and prominent warts and spines 79

78. Labrum with a notch that extends for two-thirds of its length, or with the notch somewhat shallower and continued as a groove to the base of the labrum; body hairy, strongly depressed, often with slender dorsal hair tufts.

EUPTERÓTIDÆ, APATELODÌNÆ

Labrum with a shallower notch which is not continued as a groove; no dorsal hair-pencils; larva very hairy, with dense secondary hair; usually feeding on the foliage of trees, sometimes in a communal web **LASIOCÁMPIDÆ**

79. Eighth abdominal segment bearing a median horn, process, plate, or tubercle 80

Eighth abdominal segment not thus armed on the mid-dorsal line 85

80. Body bearing numerous branching spines or enlarged tubercles. 81
Body not thus ornamented, at most with two pairs of small spines on the thorax. 84

81. Head evenly rounded; hooks on prolegs biordinal (Fig. 26). . . . 82
Head angulated or spined above, or the abdomen with several mid-dorsal spines; hooks of prolegs usually triordinal. (Fig. 27) **NYMPHÁLIDÆ**

82. Ninth segment of abdomen with a median dorsal spine; spines on body strongly unequal, armed with short nodules or short spinules; large and brightly colored **CITHERONÌDÆ**

Ninth segment of abdomen without a median dorsal spine, or the body spines subequal and armed with dense, long spinules. 83

83. Tubercles ii. of ninth abdominal segment from the two sides of the body fused into one on the dorsal line; body with bushy, branching spines, not brightly colored.

SATURNÌDÆ, HEMILEUCÌNÆ

Tubercles ii. of ninth abdominal segment separate on each side of the median line; very large, brightly colored caterpillars.

SATURNÌDÆ, SATURNÌNÆ

84. Abdominal segments each divided into six or eight annulets; prolegs normal, not widely separated; body more or less cylindrical, usually with oblique stripes or bands of color. Sphinx caterpillars **SPHÍNGIDÆ**
 Abdominal segments with two or three obscure annulets; prolegs unusually widely separated; body without oblique color markings. Silkworms **BOMBÝCIDÆ**
85. Head rounded, of the usual form. 86
 Head strongly elevated, triangular in outline.
Lapara of the **SPHÍNGIDÆ**
86. Ninth abdominal segment without a median dorsal spine. 87
 Ninth abdominal segment bearing a small median dorsal spine. (See couplet 80) *Anisota* of the **CITHERONÍDÆ**
87. Hooks on prolegs forming an ellipse, at most narrowly interrupted 88
 Hooks on prolegs arranged in one band which is occasionally interrupted; or rarely forming two widely separated bands. 89
88. Head much larger than the prothorax which forms a narrow "neck"; body widest at the middle, distinctly tapering toward both ends; larvæ commonly forming a nest in a folded leaf or in several leaves webbed together. **HESPERÍDÆ**
 Head smaller than the prothorax, partially retractile; body cylindrical; larvæ boring in the stems of *Yucca*. . . **MEGATHÝMIDÆ**
89. Band of hooks on the prolegs reduced or interrupted at the middle and with a narrow, spatulate, fleshy lobe arising near the interruption; head small. 90
 Prolegs without a fleshy lobe near the middle of the band of hooks. 91
90. Head about half as wide as the body; body bearing a considerable amount of secondary hair **RIODÍNIDÆ**
 Head smaller, rarely more than one-third as wide as the body; secondary hair less prominent; body short and broad, more or less slug-like, with the legs and prolegs very short.
LYCÆNIDÆ
91. Prothorax above bearing an eversible, forked scent gland; gland when retracted showing as a groove; body not hairy or spiny, but sometimes bearing fleshy filaments. 92
 Prothorax without a scent gland. 93
92. Setæ minute, not borne on tubercles or warts (except in the early stages) **PAPILIÓNIDÆ**
 Setæ well developed; some warts present **PARNASÍDÆ**

93. Head and body entirely without spines, high tubercles or fleshy filaments 94
 Spines, high tubercles or fleshy filaments well developed on the body; when reduced, large spines or tubercles are present on the head 97
94. Anal plate rounded, entire. 95
 Anal plate bifurcate at tip, bearing two distinct processes.
SATÝRIDÆ
95. Prolegs with only a single row of hooks, forming a curved band. 96
 Prolegs with reduced hooks on the outer side in addition to the well developed band; head small; setæ never borne on prominent warts **LIBYTHËIDÆ**
96. Head noticeably larger than the prothorax . . . **NYMPHÁLIDÆ**
 Head smaller than the prothorax; setæ usually borne on prominent warts **ASCÏIDÆ**
97. Mesothorax and sometimes several other segments bearing fleshy filaments; secondary setæ short and confined to the prolegs.
DANÁIDÆ
 Body without fleshy filaments. 98
98. Body spines slender, at least twelve times as long as wide; those on the abdomen as long as the width of the mesothorax; each abdominal segment with three lateral spines but no median ones above **EUEÏDIDÆ**
 Body spines, if present, not so slender; those on the abdomen shorter than the width of the metathorax; median spines usually present on the dorsum **NYMPHÁLIDÆ**

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ORDER DÍPTERA

(*ANTLIÀTA*, *HALTERÀTA*, *HALTERÍPTERA*;
HAUSTELLÀTA)

Minute to moderate-sized, rarely large (over one inch) insects, usually with good powers of flight: head usually vertical, freely movable; antennæ variable, comprising either many similar joints or frequently only three, the last joint sometimes annulated, sometimes provided with a sensory style or arista as a phyletic adaptation of the original terminal joints; mouthparts suctorial, incapable of mastication, usually constructed for lapping, sometimes for piercing; both prothorax and metathorax small and fused with the prominent mesothorax; only the mesothoracic pair of wings developed, the veins and crossveins not numerous, hind wings replaced by small knobbed structures (halteres), rarely wings vestigial or even absent; legs usually alike, the tarsi regularly five-jointed. Metamorphosis complete, the larvæ wholly unlike the adults; larvæ almost always legless maggots or grubs, never with true jointed legs, frequently with indistinct head and retracted mouthparts; pupæ with the appendages more or less adherent, the body either free or entirely encased in a seed-like capsule (puparium) formed of the indurated last larval moult. Food habits highly variable. Flies, Mosquitoes, Gnats, Midges.

Adults

1. Winged, *i.e.* wings functionally developed, the insect capable of flight 2
- Wingless, or with vestigial or abortive wings, incapable of functioning for flight (Figs. 662-678)..... 141

2. Antennæ generally longer than the thorax, usually consisting of a flagellum of 6 to 16, rarely up to 39, nearly similar free joints in addition to the two basal joints (Fig. 465a), rarely with a differentiated style or bristle, sometimes (*e.g.* *Biblio*, Fig. 465d; *Simulium*, Fig. 465b; *Anisopus*, Fig. 465e) the flagellar joints are crowded together; anal cell (cell Cu) widely open, rarely narrowed in the margin of the wing, discal cell usually absent, "second" vein (R_{2+3}) sometimes forked; calypters absent; palpi usually elongate, hanging downward and normally comprising 4 or 5 joints; body very rarely with bristles; pleural suture usually extending nearly straight between root of wing and middle coxæ. (Suborder NEMATOCERA).....3

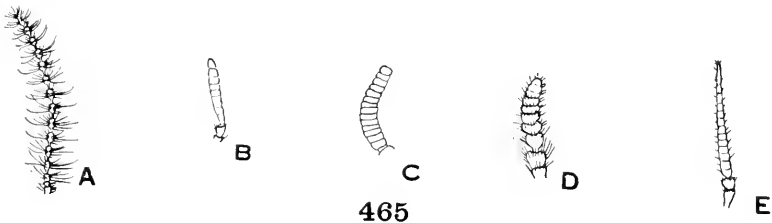


Fig. 465. Nematoceros Antennæ

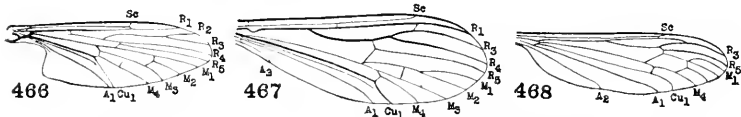
- A, *Perrisia* (Verrall) Cecidomyiidae; B, *Simulium* (Lugger) Simuliidae; C, *Ceroplastus* (Johannsen) Ceroplastidae; D, *Biblio* (Verrall) Bibionidae; E, *Anisopus* (Verrall) Anisopodidae.

Antennæ shorter, usually three-jointed, the third joint occasionally complex, with more or less distinct annulations (Fig. 518b-e), or bearing a differentiated style (Fig. 518 f, g) or arista (Fig. 556), in Rhachicerinæ the third joint divided into about 25 segments (Fig. 518a); anal cell (Cu) distally narrowed or closed, sometimes retracted and very short, or even absent, discal cell usually present, "second" vein (R_{2+3}) never furcate; palpi short, one- or two-jointed, projecting forward; pleural suture between root of wing and middle coxæ twice bent at sharp angles. (Suborder BRACHYCERA).....32

3. Mesonotum with a more or less distinct V-shaped transverse suture beginning on each side in front of root of wings, the pointed middle part close to the scutellum (Fig. 472); postpronotum well developed; female with a conical, generally protruding, chitinized ovipositor; male genitalia usually enlarged;

- males dichoptic, eyes rounded, not excised at antennæ; legs very long and slender, easily breaking from the body at the trochanters; costa encompassing wing, nine or more veins terminating in wing-margin, subcosta long, ending beyond middle of wing. (Superfamily TIPULÒIDEA).....4
- Mesonotum without such a transverse V-shaped suture, a distinct but interrupted suture present only in Blepharoceratidæ which have less than nine veins ending in the wing-margin; no discal cell..... 9
4. Radius with five branches all ending in the wing-margin, subcosta furcate at its extremity, Sc₂ appearing like a crossvein ending in R₁; first basal cell closed at middle of wing, second basal cell distinctly shorter; one anal vein. (**Tanydèrus**, neotrop.; **Peringueyomyia**, ethiop.; **Protòplasa**, nearc. (Fig. 466)).

TANYDÉRIDÆ



Figs. 466-468. **Tanyderidæ, Trichoceratidæ, Cylindrotomidæ**

466. **Protoplasa**, wing (Alexander) Tanyderidæ.
 467. **Paracladura**, wing (Edwards) Trichoceratidæ.
 468. **Cylindrotoma**, wing (Alexander) Cylindrotomidæ.

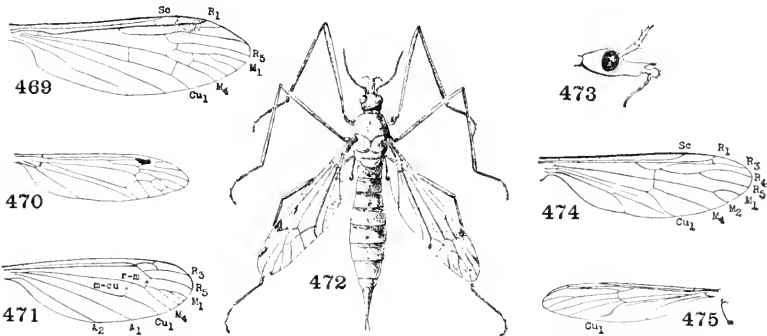
- Radius with only three or four branches ending in wing-margin; basal cells long, nearly always ending distinctly beyond middle of wing and coextensive or nearly so, or the second longer than the first; an accessory or marginal cell commonly present in front of the end of the first basal cell, formed by the erect or reflexed shortened R₂ or R₂₊₃ located near the end of R₁.5
5. R₅ apparently simple (Fig. 467), R₄ in closer association with R₃ than with R₅; two distinct anal veins reaching hind margin of wing; discal cell usually present at end of first basal cell; empodium present, pulvilli absent.6
- R₄ and R₅ stalked together (Fig. 474); one distinct anal vein reaching hind margin; no discal cell formed between the branches of media; a longitudinal fold in the wing-membrane crossing anterior crossvein; ocelli absent; mesonotal suture not deep; empodium minute, pulvilli present. (LIRIOPÈIDÆ).

PTYCHOPTÉRIDÆ

- a. Antennæ 16-jointed; fourth vein forked as M_1 and M_2 ; legs not banded. (**Ptychóptera** (= *Liriòpe*) (Fig. 474), widespr.).

PTYCHOPTERINÆ

- Antennæ 20-jointed; fourth vein simple as M_{1+2} ; legs banded with black and white. (**Bittacomórpha** (Fig. 475), **Bittacomorphélla**, nearc.) **BITTACOMORPHINÆ**



Figs. 469-475. **Tipulidæ, Limoniidæ, Ptychopteridæ**

469. **Limnophila**, wing (Alexander) Limoniidæ.
 470. **Tipula**, wing. Tipulidæ.
 471. **Dolichopeza**, wing (Alexander) Limoniidæ.
 472. **Tipula**, female. Tipulidæ.
 473. **Tipula**, profile of head, showing palpus (Alexander) Tipulidæ.
 474. **Ptychoptera**, wing (Alexander) Ptychopteridæ.
 475. **Bittacomorpha**, wing. Ptychopteridæ.

6. Two or three ocelli present; last anal vein typically short, abruptly curving into the anal angle; antennal segmentation indistinct except at base; one pair of male claspers. (**Trichócera** (= *Petaurística*) Winter-gnats, **Diazósma**, **Nothotrichócera**, **Paracladura** (Fig. 476), mostly holarc.; **Íschnothrix**, Cape Horn). (**PETAURISTIDÆ**) **TRICHO CERÁTIDÆ**

Ocelli absent; last anal vein not retracted; two pairs of male claspers 7

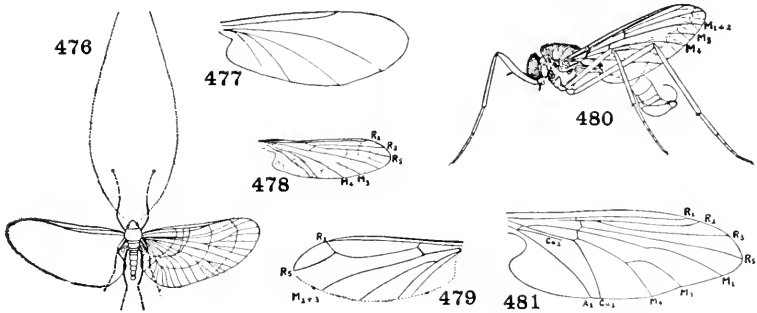
7. Last joint of maxillary palpi lash-like, much longer than the three preceding together; Sc ending in R_1 by an abrupt curvature of the tip but almost never also in the costa (Fig. 470); antennæ usually with 12 or 13 joints, rarely more; nasus usually distinct. Many species, widespread, but principally holarectic.

TIPULIDÆ

- a. Vein R_2 absent, or else the second anal vein not more than one-third as long as the first anal vein; legs excessively long and slender. (**Dolichopèza**, **Brachyprémna**, **Megistócera**, **Tanyprémna**) **DOLICHOPEZÏNÆ**
 Vein R_2 present; second anal vein one-half as long as first anal vein; legs relatively shorter and stronger. b
- b. Antennæ verticillate, *i.e.* with whorls of hairs, flagellum of male not pectinate. (**Típula** (Fig. 472), **Holorùsia**, **Longùrio**, **Nephrotoma** (= *Pachyrrhina*)) **TIPULÏNÆ**
 Antennæ not verticillate; flagellum of male antennæ pectinate. (**Ctenóphora**, **Xiphosùra**) **CTENOPHORÏNÆ**
- Last joint of palpi shorter or not much longer than the two preceding together; Sc ending in costa and usually furcate at tip, the lower branch connecting as Sc_2 with R_1 (Fig. 468); antennæ 6- to 16-jointed, rarely more, usually with 14 to 16 joints. . . . 8
8. Tibiæ spurred; two branches of radius reaching margin, due to the apparent fusion of R_1 with R_{2+3} , rarely R_2 and R_3 separate, in which case three branches of radius reach margin, R_s long, arising near middle of wing; larvæ eruciform. Principally holarctic. (**Cylindrótoma** (Fig. 468), **Liógma**, **Triógma**, **Phalacrócera**; **Stibadócera**, oriental) . . . **CYLINDROTÓMIDÆ**
 Four branches of radius reaching margin, if but three branches reach margin R_1 ends in costa and R_s usually arises beyond middle of wing. A large, cosmopolitan family. (**LIMNOBÏIDÆ**).
LIMONÏIDÆ
- a. Tibiæ spurred at tip b
 Tibiæ not spurred at tip d
- b. Antennæ six- to ten-jointed. (**Hexátoma**, mainly European; **Eriócera**, **Penthóptera**) **HEXATOMÏNÆ**
 Antennæ with more than ten joints c
- c. Sc_2 located beyond origin of R_s (if before, *Ula*, the wings are pubescent). (**Limnóphila** (Fig. 469), **Adelphomýia**, **Epi-phrágma**, **Ûla**, **Ûlomórpha**, widespr.) . . **LIMNOPHILÏNÆ**
 Sc_2 located before origin of R_s ; wings glabrous. (**Pedícia**, **Dicranòta**, **Rhaphidólabis**, **Tricyphòna**, mainly nearc.).
PEDICIÏNÆ
- d. Radius with four branches reaching margin. (**Erióptera**, **Cladùra**, **Gnophomýia**, **Helòbia**, **Molóphilus**, **Trimicra**).
ERIOPTERÏNÆ
 Radius with three branches reaching margin e
- e. Antennæ 14-jointed; claws with teeth on lower side. (**Limònia**, 1803 (= *Limnòbia*. 1818), **Dicranomýia**, **Discóbola**, **Geranomýia**, **Rhipídia**) **LIMONÏINÆ**

Antennæ usually 16-jointed, rarely 12-jointed (*Toxorhina*) or 15-jointed (*Elephantomyia*); tarsal claws usually without teeth beneath. (**Ántocha, Atárba, Dicranóptycha, Rhamphídia, Teuchólabis**) **ANTOCHÏNÆ**

9. Wing membrane with a secondary venation due to creases from the folding of the wing in the pupa; legs long and slender; hygrophilous species, frequenting swift-running streams, where their larvæ live. 10
 Wings without an extensive secondary venation. 11



Figs. 476-481. **Blepharoceratidæ, Deuterophlebiidæ**

476. **Deuterophlebia** (Edwards) Deuterophlebiidæ.
 477. **Hammatorrhina**, wing (Bezzi) Blepharoceratidæ.
 478. **Blepharocera**, wing (Comstock) Blepharoceratidæ.
 479. **Paltostoma**, wing (Williston) Blepharoceratidæ.
 480. **Bibiocephala** (Cole) Blepharoceratidæ.
 481. **Edwardsina**, wing (Alexander) Blepharoceratidæ.

10. Wings large, densely covered with fine hairs, true veins almost absent but an elaborate fan-like development of secondary folds present; antennæ excessively long, six-jointed; ocelli and mouthparts absent. (**Deuterophlêbia**, India (Fig. 476)).

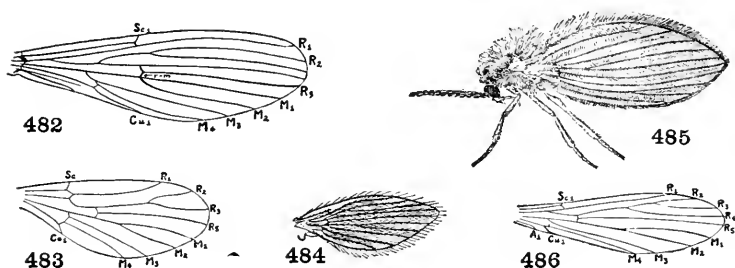
DEUTEROPHLEBÏDÆ

Secondary venation forming a delicate network like spider webbing, in addition to the primary veins; mesonotum with a V-shaped suture; ocelli and mouthparts present; eyes usually divided horizontally into two parts by an un-faceted stripe; hind coxæ broadly attached to thorax. Widespread, mainly holarctic and neotropical. (*ASTHÉNIDÆ, LIPONEÛRIDÆ*).

BLEPHAROCERÁTIDÆ

- a. Wings with M_3 arising from middle of upper branch of cubital fork (M_1) (Fig. 481), m-cu crossvein present and almost in transverse alignment with r-m crossvein and the short angulate bases of R_{4+5} and R_8 , a long spur from R_8 projecting basal to the angulation, radius four-branched; front trochanters scarcely half as long as coxæ. (**Edwardsina**, neantarc. (Fig. 481)). **EDWARDSINÆ**
 Wing with M_3 free or absent, when present disconnected from the other veins; if m-cu crossvein is present it is not in alignment with the angulations of the branches of the radius, R_8 without basal spur; front trochanters nearly as long as coxæ. b
- b. Fourth vein bifurcate, the lower branch (M_3) disconnected from the upper (M_{1+2}); second and third veins subequal in length, usually arising separately from the cell; eight veins reaching margin. (**Blepharócera** (Fig. 478), **Bibiocéphala** (Fig. 480), **Liponeùra**, **Philòrus**, holarc.) . . . **BLEPHAROCERATINÆ**
 Fourth vein (M_{1+3}) simple; R_2 short or absent. c
- c. Labial palpi small, usually oval and pubescent, much shorter than basal part of labium, if somewhat longer the palpi are rigid and the whole labium is reduced; third vein forked, *i.e.* the second vein (R_{2+3}) short, arising from the third vein (R_{4+5}) near its tip; seven veins reaching margin. d
 Labial palpi very long, slender, bare, usually curled outwardly; basal part of labium also long; maxillary palpi one-jointed; no macrotrichia on R_1 ; R_8 forked near tip, or simple, or absent; only five or six veins reaching margin. (**Apistomyia**, widespr.; **Hammatorrhina** (Fig. 477), Ind.; **Neocurùpira**, **Peritheates**, Austr.) **APISTOMYINÆ**
- d. Hind tibiæ spurred; claws of both sexes similar; female with strong mandibles. (**Paltóstoma** (Fig. 479), **Curùpira**, **Kelloggina**, **Limonicola**, neotrop.) . . . **PALTOSTOMATINÆ**
 Hind tibiæ without spurs; male holoptic, claws wanting; female dichoptic, claws dentate, mouthparts atrophied. (**Hapálothrix**, Eur.) **HAPALOTRICHINÆ**
11. Costa continuing around the wing-margin, although often weaker along hind margin 12
 Costa disappearing beyond tip of wing. 17
12. At least nine veins reaching wing-margin. 13
 Less than nine veins terminating in the margin of the wing; often holoptic. 16
13. Wing-veins, including hind margin, very hairy or scaly (Figs. 484, 490); body and legs hairy or scaly; ocelli absent. 14
 Veins not fringed with flat scales; body and legs not scaly; subcosta ending in costa at or beyond middle of wing; dichoptic; legs long and slender. 15

14. Wings short and broadly ovate or pointed (Fig. 484), held sloping roof-like against the body when at rest, no crossveins except sometimes near base, Sc very short, weak, ending free, radius usually five-branched; tibiæ without apical spurs; second antennal joint not enlarged; small, apparently robust species with densely hairy body, legs and wings; widespread, mostly in warm or temperate regions. Moth-flies. . . . **PSYCHODIDÆ**



Figs. 482-486. **Psychodidæ**

482. **Bruchomyia**, wing (Alexander) Psychodidæ.
 483. **Sycorax**, wing (Eaton) Psychodidæ.
 484. **Pericoma**, wing. Psychodidæ.
 485. **Psychoda** (Cole) Psychodidæ.
 486. **Phlebotomus**, wing (Alexander) Psychodidæ.

- a. Radial sector with four branches (Figs. 482, 486) b
 Radial sector with three branches, Sc short and apically erect.
 (**Trichomyia**, **Sycorax** (Fig. 483)) **TRICHOMYIINÆ**
- b. Distal section of Cu₁ elongate, extending generally parallel to M₄, cell M₄ about equal to cell M₃ along the wing-margin, Sc reduced. (**Psychoda** (Fig. 485), **Maruina**, **Pericoma** (Fig. 484), **Telmatoscopus**, **Termitadélphus**) . . . **PSYCHODINÆ**
 Distal section of Cu₁ short, bent toward the axilla, cell M₄ at wing-margin at least as wide as cell Cu, Sc long, Sc₂ and usually Sc₁ preserved c
- c. Radial sector pectinately four-branched; mouthparts of female elongate, formed for sucking blood. Sand-flies. (**Phlebotomus** (Fig. 486)) **PHLEBOTOMINÆ**
 Radial sector dichotomously four-branched; mouthparts not formed for sucking blood. (**Bruchomyia** (Fig. 482), **Nemopalpus**, neotrop.). (**NEMOPALPINÆ**).

BRUCHOMYIINÆ

Wings longer and narrow (Fig. 490), not held sloping against the sides of the body, wing-margin and veins scaly, Sc ending in costa beyond middle of wing, radius four-branched; antennæ of male usually feathered with long hairs; second antennal joint enlarged: slender species, usually with long, moderately hairy or scaly legs. In all regions, many species. . **CULÍCIDÆ**

- a. Proboscis short, not fitted for piercing; wings hairy, scaled only at margin; mesosternum without ridge; sternopleura divided by transverse suture; lateral sclerite of metasternum much reduced, not triangular (Fig. 488). (**Corèthra** (= *Móchlonyx*), **Chaóborus** (= *Sayomyia*), **Eucorèthra** (= *Pclorémpis*). (**CHAO-BÓRIDÆ** or **CHAOBORINÆ**) **CORETHRINÆ**

Proboscis much longer than head, firm, of female adapted for piercing; wings always fully scaled; mesosternum ridged; sternopleura not divided by transverse suture (except *Uranotæniini*, Fig. 487); lateral sclerite of metasternum forming a triangular piece between the bases of middle and hind coxæ. b

- b. Palpi of female more than one-third as long as proboscis; abdomen sometimes without scales; scutellum crescent-shaped, with marginal bristles evenly distributed: larva without respiratory siphon, resting horizontally at surface of water; eggs provided with lateral floats. (**Anópheles** (Malaria mosquitoes)).

ANOPHELINÆ

Palpi of female less than one-third as long as proboscis; abdomen always scaled: larva with well developed respiratory siphon; eggs without lateral floats. c

- c. Scutellum evenly rounded; clypeus much broader than long; calypteres not ciliated; bright-scaled, day-flying, not blood-sucking. (**Megarhínus**) **MEGARHININÆ**

Scutellum trilobed, with marginal bristles only on the lobes. . . . d

- d. Base of hind coxa in line with upper margin of lateral metasternal sclerite which is a small triangular piece located between bases of middle and hind coxæ: day-fliers. (**Sabèthes**, **Goeldia**, **Joblotia**, **Limàtus**, **Menólepis**, **Wyeomyia**). **SABETHINÆ**

Base of hind coxa distinctly below upper margin of lateral metasternal sclerite; body scales usually sparse and rarely with metallic colors: disease-bearing or obnoxious mosquitoes. . . . e

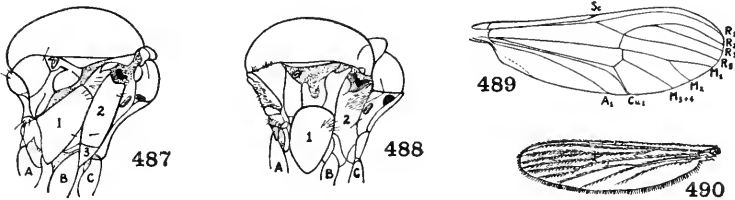
- e. Anal vein extending well beyond fork of cubitus; wings villose; upper calypter usually ciliated. (**Cùlex** (*C. quinquefasciatus*), *Filaria* mosquito), **Aèdes** (*A. ægypti* (*cálopis*) (= *Stegomyia fasciata*), Yellow-fever and Dengue-fever mosquito), **Lützia**, **Ochlerótatus**, **Orthopodomýia**, **Psoróphora**, **Tæniorhýnchus** (= *Mansouia*), **Theobáldia** (= *Culiseta*)).

CULICINÆ

Anal vein ending opposite or before fork of cubitus; wings not villose; calypteres not ciliate. (**Uranotænia** (Fig. 487)).

URANOTÆNIINÆ

15. Radius with four nearly parallel curving branches (Fig. 489), the second vein (R_{3+4}) strongly arched, R_5 ending beyond apex of wing; basal cells reaching distinctly beyond middle of wing, coextensive; ocelli absent; joints of flagellum of antennæ indistinctly separated. Few species, widespread, but mostly holarectic. (**Díxa** (Fig. 489); **Microdíxa**, Eur.; **Neodíxa**, N. Zeal.) **DÍXIDÆ**

Figs. 487-490. **Culicidæ, Dixidæ**

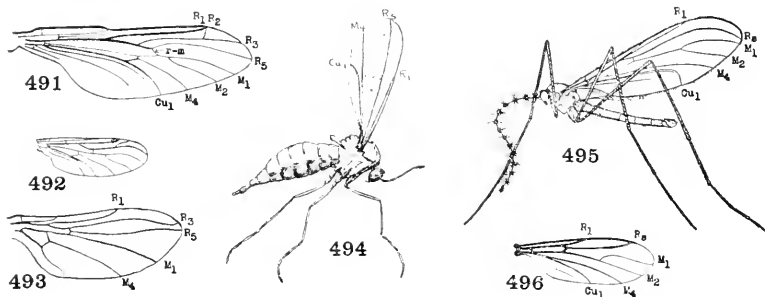
487. **Uranotænia**, side view of thorax (Dyar and Shannon) Culicidæ.
1, sternopleura; 2, mesepimeron; 3, merite of middle coxa; A, front coxa; B, middle coxa; C, hind coxa.
488. **Eucorethra**, side view of thorax (Dyar and Shannon) Culicidæ. Explanation of parts same as for Fig. 487.
489. **Díxa**, wing. Dixidæ.
490. **Culex**, wing. Culicidæ.

Radius with three to five branches (Fig. 492), the second vein ending before apex of wing; basal cells usually not extending beyond middle of wing, the second basal cell always shorter than first; ocelli well developed; antennæ 8- to 18-jointed, the joints distinctly separated. Rare. (**Hesperinus** (Fig. 492); **Cramptonomyia**, western nearc.) **HESPERINIDÆ**

16. Antennæ composed apparently of two thick basal joints and a terminal nine- or ten-jointed arista; wings with seven longitudinal veins (Fig. 493), media unbranched, both basal cells closed; both sexes holoptic, ocelli absent. Small, rare, woodland species, occurring in Europe, North America and the Canary Islands. (**Thaumalea** (= *Orphnéphila*) (Fig. 493), **Androprosopa**). (**ORPHNEPHILIDÆ**). **THAUMALEIDÆ**

Antennæ long, composed of 10 to 36 cylindrical or bead-like joints; wings with greatly reduced venation (Figs. 494–496). (*ITO-NIDIDÆ*) **CECIDOMYIIDÆ**

- a. Wings broad, with three or at most six longitudinal veins, sometimes media and cubitus branches stalked, crossveins apparently wanting; abdomen not swollen; eyes round or reniform, sometimes with confluent projections above antennæ: delicate, often minute species. Gall gnats; widespread, principally holarctic b



Figs. 491–496. **Pachyneuridæ, Hesperinidæ, Thaumaleidæ, Cecidomyiidæ**

491. **Axymyia**, wing (Edwards) Pachyneuridæ.
 492. **Hesperinus**, wing (Johannsen) Hesperinidæ.
 493. **Thaumalea**, wing (Williston) Thaumaleidæ.
 494. **Mayetiola**. Cecidomyiidæ.
 495. **Hormosomyia** (Cole) Cecidomyiidæ.
 496. **Lestremia**, wing (Kieffer) Cecidomyiidæ.

Wings much atrophied (Fig. 670) crumpled, with two longitudinal and two crossveins; first five segments of abdomen enormously swollen, the apical four segments small and slender, forming a post-abdomen; eyes confluent above, separated below antennæ: adults found exclusively in nests of termites. (**Termitomástus** (Fig. 670), South America). (See couplet 147).

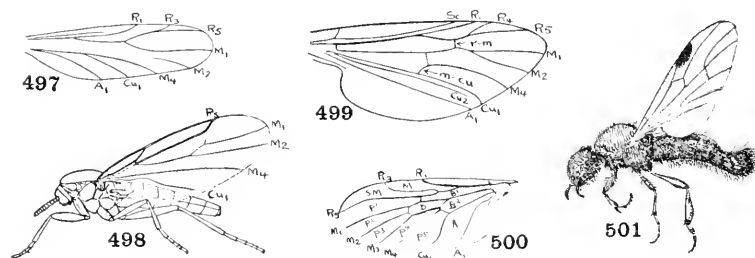
TERMITOMASTINÆ

- b. Wing-membrane peculiarly pubescent, the hairs (macrotrichia) directed toward base of wing; tarsi five-jointed. c
 Wing-membrane with simple microscopic pubescence; metatarsus longer than following joint, or the tarsi with less than five joints; ocelli absent; media wanting or represented by a fold.

- (*Heteropèza*, *Brachyneùra*, *Lasiópteryx*, *Miástor*, *Oligárces*) **HETEROPEZINÆ**
- c. Media (M_{1+2}) forked or simple, radial sector present but sometimes crowded close to costa; ocelli present; metatarsus longer than following joint. (*Lestrèmia* (Fig. 496), *Campylomýza*, *Hormosomýia* (Fig. 495), *Micromýia*, *Monárdia*, *Priónéllus*, *Stroblíella*) **LESTREMIINÆ**
- Media with anterior branch (M_{1+2}) wanting, M_{3+4} absent or represented by a fold; ocelli absent; metatarsus much shorter than following joint; antennal joints with whorls of looped threads, or sometimes with horseshoe-like appendages. (*Cecidomýia* (= *Itónida*), *Asphondýlia*, *Asteromýia*, *Colpòdia*, *Contarínia* (*C. jóhnsoni*, Grape blossom-midge; *C. pyrívora*, Pear midge), *Dasyneùra* (*D. rhodóphaga*, Rose midge; *D. trifolii*, Clover leaf midge), *Diarthronomýia* (*D. hypogæa*, Chrysanthemum gall-midge), *Diplòsis*, *Lasióptera*, *Phytóphaga* (*P. (Mayctiòla) destrúctor*, Hessian fly, Fig. 494), *Rhabdóphaga*) **CECIDOMYIINÆ**
17. Discal cell present in middle of wing contiguous to end of basal cells (Fig. 500), media four-branched, eight veins reaching wing-margin; ocelli present; dichoptic; antennæ 12- to 16-jointed; pulvilli wanting, but empodium pulvilliform. Widespread, not many species. (*Anisopus* (= *Rhyphus*, = *Phryne*) (Figs. 465e, 500), *Lobogáster*, *Olbiogáster*). (*PHRYNÈIDÆ*, *RHÝPHIDÆ*) **ANISOPÓDIDÆ**
- Wings without a discal cell formed between branches of the usually petiolate media. 18
18. Ocelli present, sometimes the lateral ocelli next to the eyes and the middle one vestigial or absent. 19
- Ocelli absent or at most vestigial: coxæ not lengthened. 30
19. Second basal cell present (Fig. 501), usually longer than the first basal and attaining middle of wing (shorter than first in *Plecia* (Fig. 499) which has third vein furcate), anterior veins strong; pulvilli present; antennæ usually shorter than thorax, rather stout, without constrictions between joints; male holoptic, eyes large and divided into upper and lower parts; palpi four-jointed. Widespread, mostly holarctic. March flies. . . . **BIBIÓNIDÆ**
- a. Third vein furcate. (*Plècia* (Fig. 499), *Penthètria*). **PLECIINÆ**
- Third vein simple. (*Bíbio* (Fig. 501), *Bibiòdes*, *Dilophus*). **BIBIONINÆ**

Second basal cell imperfectly separated from first (*i.e.* base of media weak or undeveloped), or apically open, or very short, never longer than first basal cell; pulvilli absent or very minute 20

20. At least the four posterior tibiae without apical spurs (Fig. 498); coxæ short, much less than half the length of femora; antennæ short and robust, 10- or 11-jointed, the middle joints shorter than broad; anterior veins strong, crowded close to costa, other veins weak and inconspicuous, m-cu crossvein absent; eyes contiguous or nearly so; palpi one-jointed. Minute species, mostly holarctic **SCATÓPSIDÆ**



Figs. 497-501. **Scatopsidæ, Bibionidæ, Anisopodidæ**

497. **Canthyloscelis**, wing (Edwards) Scatopsidæ.
 498. **Scatopse** (Cole) Scatopsidæ.
 499. **Plecia**, wing. Bibionidæ.
 500. **Anisopus**, wing. Anisopodidæ.
 501. **Bibio**, male. Bibionidæ.

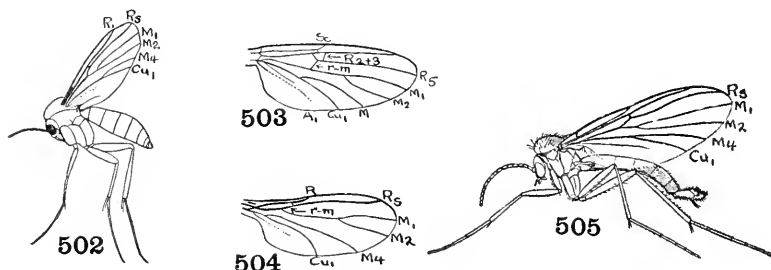
- a. Third vein forked, *i.e.* R_3 arising from R_5 , costa reaching much beyond R_5 . (**Corynoscelis**, **Synneuron**, holarc.; **Canthyloscelis** (Fig. 497), Austr.) **CORYNOSCELINÆ**
 Third vein (R_3) simple; costa scarcely continued beyond third vein b
- b. Holoptic, face narrow; front tibiae without apical spine; mesonotum not elevated in front. (**Scatopse** (Fig. 498), **Aldrovandella**, **Anapaüsis**, **Reichertella**, **Rhegmoclëma**, **Swammerdamella**) **SCATÓPSINÆ**
 Dichoptic, face rather broad; front tibiae ending in a spine; mesonotum elevated in front. (**Aspistes**, **Árthria**). **ASPISTINÆ**
- All tibiae with apical spurs (compare Fig. 502); coxæ longer, usually about half the length of femora 21

21. Radial sector with three branches, *i.e.* second longitudinal vein forked, the second vein (R_{2+3}) arising from the third (R_5) at or before the anterior crossvein (r-m) (Fig. 491); antennæ 15-jointed, the joints longer than wide; male dichoptic; coxæ not lengthened. (***Pachyneura***, palæarc.; ***Axymyia*** (Fig. 491), nearc.) **PACHYNEURIDÆ**
 Radial sector with two branches. 22
22. Second basal cell apically widely open, the posterior branch of the media when complete arising from the cubitus usually near the base, anal vein incomplete, not reaching margin of wing (see Fig. 504) 23
 Second basal cell closed (see Fig. 506), the apparent crossvein (*i.e.* the angular origin of M_4) sometimes located close to base of wing (Fig. 507), or the media and cubitus coalescent where the crossvein usually is located, or when the basal section of M is wanting, the media appears to arise from Cu_1 ; anal vein reaching margin at least as a fold. 25
23. Anterior branch (R_{2+3}) of radial sector abruptly extending to R_1 , appearing like an extra crossvein closing the small rectangular or trapezoidal cell R_1 (Fig. 503); Sc usually reaching cell R_1 ; ocelli usually remote from eye-margin; microscopic hairs of wing-membrane typically irregularly scattered or the wings pubescent. Many genera; Europe, America, Australia. (***Sciophilæ*** (Fig. 503), ***Diómonus***, ***Dziedzickia***, ***Monoclōna***, ***Mycomyia***, ***Neoemphēria***, ***Polylépta***, ***Stenophragma***).
 **SCIOPHILIDÆ**
 Radial sector not branched, the cell R_1 open to the wing-margin; Sc usually vestigial; microscopic hairs of wing-membrane seriatly arranged 24
24. Coxæ much elongated, fully half the length of femora; r-m crossvein usually distinctly angulated from the second section of radial sector (Fig. 505); cubitus usually formed and long petiolate, rarely simple; eyes oval or reniform but without bridging projections above antennæ; palpi 4- or 5-jointed; prothorax with bristles. The dominant family of Fungus-gnats. Widespread. (***FUNGIVÓRIDÆ***) **MYCETOPHILIDÆ**
- a. R_1 and R_8 running separately to base of wing, traces of base of R_{2+3} present. (***Lygistorrhina***, Austr.).
 **LYGISTORRHININÆ**
 R_8 arising from R_1 well beyond base of wing, or base of R_8 wanting; R_{2+3} not present b

- b. Antennæ inserted plainly above middle of head; pronotum without bristles; occiput flattened, orbital bristles seriate; media with only apical disconnected parts present. (**Manôta**, holarc.).

MANOTINÆ

Antennæ inserted at middle of head; pronotal bristles developed; occiput convex, orbital bristles not seriate; base of media developed, at most the forward branch interrupted. (**Mycetophila** (Fig. 502), **Acnêmia**, **Allôdia**, **Boletina** (Fig. 505), **Córdyla**, **Docôsia**, **Dynatosôma**, **Exêchia**, **Gnoriste**, **Leia** (= *Ncoglyphyróptera*), **Phrônia**, **Phthínia**, **Rhymôsia**, **Trichónta**, **Zygomýia**.) **MYCETOPHILINÆ**



Figs. 502-505. **Mycetophilidæ, Sciophilidæ, Sciaridæ**

502. **Mycetophila** (Johannsen) Mycetophilidæ.
 503. **Sciophila**, wing (Johannsen) Sciophilidæ.
 504. **Sciara**, wing (Johannsen) Sciaridæ.
 505. **Boletina**, male (Cole) Mycetophilidæ.

Coxæ not greatly elongated, somewhat less than half the length of the femora; r-m crossvein appearing like a continuation of the strong second section of the radial sector (Fig. 504), posterior veins weak, cubitus forked near base of wing; eyes more or less completely connected by a narrow projection above base of antennæ; palpi 3-, 2-, or 1-jointed. Cosmopolitan. (**LYCORIIDÆ**) **SCIARINÆ**

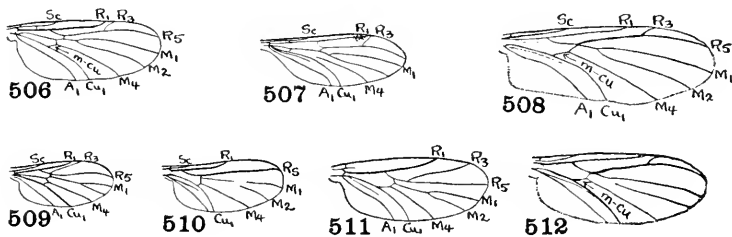
- a. Third vein forked. (**Crátyna**) **CRATYNINÆ**
 Third vein simple. b
 b. Cubitus and M_4 forking beyond origin of M_{1+2} . (**Megalósphys**, **Fungivórides**, **Phorodónta**) **MEGALOSPHYINÆ**
 Cubitus and M_4 forking before or opposite origin of M_{1+2} c
 c. Medial cell (between M_1 and M_2) not wider than adjacent cells. (**Sciara** (= *Lycòria*) (Fig. 504), **Epidapus**, **Plastosciara**, **Psilosciara**) **SCIARINÆ**

Medial cell much wider than adjacent cells; male antennæ with flagellar joints cylindrical and long-stalked. (*Zygoneura*, Eur.) **ZYGONEURINÆ**

25. Second basal cell minute, much shorter than first basal cell due to the proximal location of the apparent m-cu crossvein (Fig. 507), radius three-branched, the middle branch short and commonly ending in R_1 near its tip; Sc complete; basal and middle sections of media continuous. (*Bolitophila* (Fig. 507), *Bolitophilélla*).

BOLITOPHILIDÆ

Second basal cell nearly or quite as long as first, sometimes confluent with it 26



Figs. 506-512. **Mycetobiidæ, Bolitophilidæ, Diadocidiidæ, Ditomyyidæ, Ceroplatidæ, Macroceratidæ**

506. *Palæoplalyura*, wing (Johannsen) Mycetobiidæ.
 507. *Bolitophila*, wing (Johannsen) Bolitophilidæ.
 508. *Macrocera*, wing. Macroceratidæ.
 509. *Mycetobia*, wing (Johannsen) Mycetobiidæ.
 510. *Diadocidia*, wing (Johannsen) Diadocidiidæ.
 511. *Ditomyyia*, wing (Johannsen) Ditomyyidæ.
 512. *Ceroplatus*, wing. Ceroplatidæ.

26. Radius three-branched; if the basal cells are coextensive and the crossveins transverse then the Sc meets the costa beyond the basal fourth of the wing. 27
 Radius two-branched (Fig. 510); Sc short, evanescent; basal cells coextensive and more or less fused, the two crossveins in the same straight line perpendicular to the wing-axis; mesonotum with rows of bristles. Holarctic. (*Diadocidia* (Fig. 510), *Arachnocampa*) **DIADOCIDIIDÆ**

27. Anterior crossvein (r-m) present though short (Fig. 509); middle branch of radius (R_3) usually arising from the third vein (R_5) before the middle of that vein and usually much longer than half of R_5 28
- Anterior crossvein (r-m) obliterated by the coalescence of the radial sector and the media for a short distance where the crossvein usually is; R_3 much shorter than half of R_5 (Fig. 508) 29
28. Subcosta short, evanescent, ending free; pronotum with bristles. (**Ditomÿia** (Fig. 511), **Sÿmmerus**) **DITOMYÏIDÆ**
- Subcosta relatively long, reaching at least one-fourth the wing-length and usually ending in the costa; pronotum without bristles. (**Mycetöbia** (Fig. 509), **Palæoplatyûra** (Fig. 506), holarc.; **Mesöchria**, Seychelles) **MYCETOBÏIDÆ**
29. Antennæ short, usually thick-set and often flattened; tibial bristles present though usually small, posterior tibiæ with unequal apical spurs; forks of cubitus evenly diverging from the beginning. Europe, N. America, N. Africa, Australia. (**Ceröplatus** (Fig. 512), **Asíndulum**, **Apèmon**, **Cerotèlion**, **Nerviúncta**, **Platyûra** (= *Zelmûra*). (**PLATYÛRIDÆ**).
- CEROPLÁTIDÆ**
- Antennæ usually very slender, nearly as long as or even much longer than the whole body; tibiæ without bristles, posterior tibiæ with subequal apical spurs; forks of apparent cubitus (M_4 and Cu_1) parallel for a short distance and then diverging. (**Macrócera** (Fig. 508), widespr.; **Chiasmoneûra**, indo-mal.).
- MACROCERÁTIDÆ**
30. Cubital vein commonly forked near middle of wing (Fig. 513), radial branches not greatly thicker than the other veins; antennæ of male often with very long plumes and of female bead-like; eyes separated, sometimes males are holoptic; first abdominal segment without fringed flap. 31
- Cubitus forked at base, not petiolate, second basal cell open; anterior veins thick, others very weak (Fig. 517); antennæ about as long as head, ten-jointed, the flagellar joints closely united (Fig. 465b); male holoptic; first abdominal tergite with a conspicuous fringed flap-like scale; male metatarsi usually dilated. Widespread, mostly holarctic and neotropical. Black-flies, Buffalo-gnats. (**MELUSÍNIDÆ**) **SIMULÏIDÆ**
- a. Radial sector forked, the two branches close together; second joint of hind tarsus without dorsal incision, the first joint apically

truncate. (**Prosimulium**, **Héلودon**, holarc.; **Cnèphia**, **Parasimulium**, nearc.; **Tænioptérna**, palæarc.).

PROSIMULIINÆ

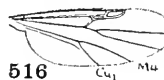
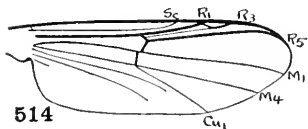
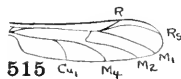
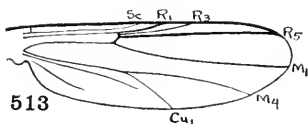
Radial sector not forked b

b. Hind metatarsi apically truncate, front metatarsi not broadened. c

Hind metatarsi roundly projecting below at apex. d

c. Second joint of hind tarsi without dorsal incision. (**Hellíchia**, **Ástega**, palæarc.) **HELLICHIINÆ**

Second joint of hind tarsi with a deep incision on dorsal side toward base. (**Ectémnia**, nearc.; **Pternáspatha**, neotrop.).

ECTEMNIINÆ

Figs. 513-517. **Chironomidæ**, **Ceratopogonidæ**, **Simuliidæ**

513. **Chironomus**, wing (Kieffer) Chironomidæ.

514. **Anatópynia**, wing (Kieffer) Chironomidæ.

515. **Stenoxenus**, wing (Kieffer) Chironomidæ.

516. **Hartomyia**, wing (Cole) Ceratopogonidæ.

517. **Simulium** (Lugger) Simuliidæ.

d. Second joint of hind tarsi without dorsal incision; front metatarsi normal. (**Stegoptérna**, palæarc.; **Gigántodax**, neotrop.; **Mallochélla**, holarc.) **STEGOPTERNINÆ**

Second joint of hind tarsi with a dorsal sulcus. e

e. Front metatarsi normal. (**Nevermánnia**, holarc.; **Frièsia**, **Wilhélmia**, widespr.; **Cnètha**, **Schoenbaueria**, palæarc.).

NEVERMANNIINÆ

Front metatarsi of both sexes flattened and broadened. (**Simulium** (Fig. 517), **Odágmia**, widespr.; **Boóphthora**, holarc.; **Býssodon**, nearc.; **Edwardséllum**, ethiop.) . . **SIMULIINÆ**

31. Anterior branch of media not forked; mouthparts not chitinized, not fitted for piercing; front legs lengthened, commonly raised

up and vibrated when at rest; postnotum generally with median longitudinal furrow or keel. (*TENDIPÉDIDÆ*).

CHIRONÓMIDÆ

- a. Crossvein between M_1 and cubitus present, *i.e.* second basal cell complete (Fig. 514) b
 Crossvein between media and cubitus absent, no second basal cell (Fig. 513) c
- b. R_{2+3} either present and forked, *i.e.* connected with R_1 by a crossvein, or else absent altogether. (*Tánypus* (= *Pelòpia*, = *Protéuthes*), *Anatopÿnia* (Fig. 514), *Pentaneùra* (= *Ablabesmyia*), *Proclàdius*). (*PELOPIÏNÆ*)..... **TANYPODÏNÆ**
 R_{2+3} present and simple, not connected with R_1 and always distinct. (*Diámesa*) **DIAMESÏNÆ**
- c. Metatarsus shorter than tibia, front tibiæ with spur; male styles folded inward..... d
 Metatarsus nearly always longer than tibia, front tibiæ rarely with spur; male styles directed rigidly backward. (*Chirónomus* (Fig. 513) (= *Téndipes*), *Tanytársus*). (*TENDIPEDÏNÆ*) **CHIRONOMÏNÆ**
- d. Pronotum scarcely divided, anepisternal suture well developed (*i.e.* an oblique slash-like cleft extending from base of wings nearly to front coxæ, as in fig. 4S7); male antennæ normally plumose. (*Orthoclàdius*, *Corynoneùra*, *Cricótopus*, *Metricnèmis*, *Spaniótoma* (= *Camptoclàdius*)).

ORTHOCLADIÏNÆ

Pronotal lobes widely separated; anepisternal suture obsolete; male antennæ not plumose. Seashore species. (*Clùnio*, *Telmatogèton*) **CLUNIONÏNÆ**

Media forked (Fig. 516); mouthparts chitinized, fitted for piercing; postnotum gently rounded, without median furrow; front legs not lengthened. Punkies, No-see-ums, Sand-flies. Mainly holarctic. (*HELÈIDÆ*) **CERATOPOGÓNIDÆ**

- a. R and M fusing to beyond middle of wing. (*Stenóxenus* (Fig. 515), nearc.). (*STENOXÉNIDÆ*) **STENOXENÏNÆ**
 R and M separate. (*Ceratopògon*, *Culicòides*, *Bézzia*, *Forcipomÿia*, *Hartomÿia* (Fig. 516), *Johannsenomÿia*, *Palpomÿia*). (Incl. *JOHANNSENYÏIDÆ*).

CERATOPOGONÏNÆ

Suborder Brachycera, Section Orthorrhapha

32. Last tarsal joint furnished with three nearly equal pads under the tarsal claws, *i.e.* empodium developed pulvilliform (Fig. 534);

- head and thorax with no strong bristles; anal cell closed near margin, or even narrowly open; third vein almost always forked, *i.e.* R_4 and R_5 separate. 33
- Empodium wanting or replaced by a bristly hair, therefore only two tarsal pads (pulvilli) (Fig. 557) very rarely the pulvilli also absent; bristles often well developed; third antennal joint never truly annulated. 42

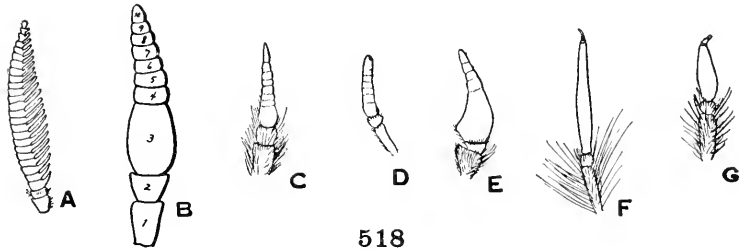


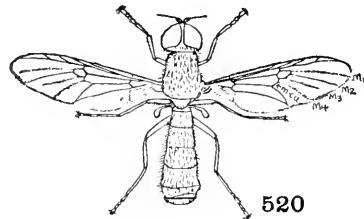
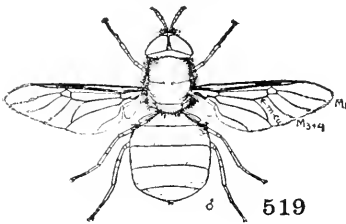
Fig. 518. **Brachycerous Antennæ (Orthorrhapha)**

- A, **Rhachicerus** (Vollenhoven) Xylomyiidae; B, **Subulonia** (Enderlein) Xylomyiidae; C, **Cœnomyia** (Verrall) Cœnomyiidae; D, **Xylophagus** (Verrall) Xylophagidae; E, **Tabanus** (Verrall) Tabanidae; F, **Bombylius** (Verrall) Bombyliidae; G, **Thereva** (Verrall) Therevidae.

33. Third antennal joint complex, annulated into three to eight apparent segments (Fig. 518 b-e), or the antennæ more than three-jointed, rarely (some Stratiomyiidae) the third complex-joint bearing an elongate arista (Fig. 520). 34
- Antennæ three-jointed, the third joint compact, not composed of rings (Fig. 518 f, g), usually bearing an elongate arista or style, rarely the two basal joints fused. 40
34. Prefurca (first section of R_3) short, *i.e.* R_3 arising opposite first fork of M which forms the base of the discal cell (Fig. 521); tibial spurs wanting, at most middle tibiæ with a slight spur; proboscis short 35
- Prefurca longer, *i.e.* R_3 arises distinctly before base of discal cell (Fig. 526); at least middle tibiæ with distinct spurs; costa continuing around hind margin of wing as the ambient vein. . . . 37
35. Second vein (R_{2+3}) arising at or beyond anterior crossvein (r-m), discal cell small, usually pentagonal and located closer to the costa than usual; submarginal cell or cells very small and narrow

and located entirely before wing-tip, anterior veins usually crowded near costa, the other veins faint; four or five posterior cells present, all open; costa ending before wing-tip, no vein on hind margin of wing; scutellum often armed with marginal spines. Soldier flies. A large, widespread family with many tropical genera **STRATIOMYIIDÆ**

- a. Abdomen with seven visible segments; middle tibiæ sometimes spurred; third antennal joint normally with eight annulations and without a style. b
- Abdomen with five or six visible segments; tibiæ not spurred; third antennal joint with not more than six annulations. d
- b. Scutellum with four or more spines. c
- Scutellum not spined, rarely with marginal row of small teeth. (Metopônia, austr.; Allognosta, holarc.; Berismyia, Hylorus, neotrop.) **METOPONIINÆ**



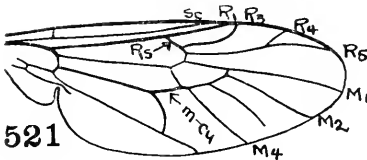
Figs. 519, 520. **Stratiomyiidæ**

- 519. **Odontomyia**, male (Cole) Stratiomyiidæ.
- 520. **Geosargus**, male (Verrall) Stratiomyiidæ.

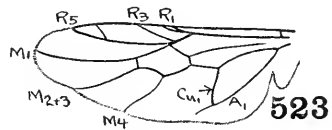
- c. Media three-branched; palpi often reduced. (Bèris, Hoplacantha, widespr.; Béridops, Heteracantha, neotrop.; Eumécacis, austr.) **BERIDINÆ**
- Media four-branched; palpi three-jointed. (Actina, widespr.; Apospasma, Huttonella, Neoexaireta, mostly austr.) **ACTININÆ**
- d. Media three-branched (Fig. 523), *i.e.* discal cell emitting two veins from its apex in addition to the vein forming its under side. e
- Media four-branched (Fig. 524), *i.e.* discal cell emitting three veins from its apex or the third just below. g
- e. Anterior branch of cubital fork (M_{3+4}) joined to the discal cell by an apparent crossvein, *i.e.* discal cell emitting only two veins; apical antennal segment bristle-like, as long as remainder of antenna. (Prosopochrysa, Java) **PROSOPOCHRYSINÆ**

- M_{3+4} forming the lower side of the discal cell for a greater or less distance, the discal cell emitting therefore three veins in all. .f
- f. Antennæ with last, terminal or subterminal, segment (tenth) bristle-like and tipped with an extra hair, segments three to nine usually short and forming an oval or spherical complex third antennal joint. (**Pachygaster**, holarc.; **Cynipimorpha** (Fig. 523), **Zabrachia**, nearc.; **Panacris**, **Psephiocera**, neotrop.; **Evasa**, malay.; **Plátyna**, ethiop.).

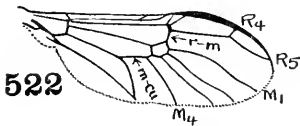
PACHYGASTRINÆ



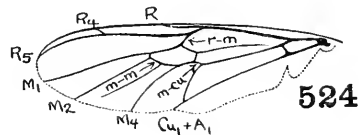
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Figs. 521-524. **Stratiomyiidae**

521. **Archistratiomys**, wing (Enderlein) Stratiomyiidae.
 522. **Analocerus**, wing (Williston) Stratiomyiidae.
 523. **Cynipimorpha**, wing (Williston) Stratiomyiidae.
 524. **Chrysochlora**, wing. Stratiomyiidae.

Antennæ with tenth segment not bristle-like, usually flattened, long, strap-shaped and fringed on edges, sometimes all ten antennal segments are similar, suggesting the Nematocera. (**Lophoteles**, **Artemita**, **Psegmomma**, neotrop.; **Isomrocera**, **Ptilocera**, **Tinda**, ethiop., indomal.).

LOPHOTELINÆ

- g. All four medial branches arising from discal cell (Fig. 524).h
 M_4 apparently connected with discal cell by a crossvein (Fig. 520)k
- h. Last antennal piece (tenth segment) ribbon-like; segments six to eight with groove in front; scutellum without spines. (**Hermètia**, **Acrodèsmia**, **Amphilècta**, mainly neotrop.; **Eudmèta**, malay.) **HERMETIINÆ**
- Last antennal part styliform or undifferentiated, not ribbon-like, segments six to eight without furrow.i

- i. Scutellum with marginal spines. j
 Scutellum without spines. (**Chrysochlōra** (Fig. 524), **Ábavus**,
Anacanthélla, **Porpócera**, **Rùba**) . . **CHRYSOCHLORINÆ**
- j. Scutellum with four to twelve spines. (**Antíssa**, **Parantíssa**,
 neotrop.; **Tetracanthina**, Java) **ANTISSINÆ**
 Scutellum with two spines. (**Clitellària** (= *Ephippium*), **Euparyphus**,
Nemótelus, **Oxýcera**, holarc.; **Negritomýia**, ethiop.,
 malay.; **Euryneùra**, **Nothomýia**) **CLITELLARIINÆ**
- k. Antennæ with elongate terminal or dorsal arista. l
 Antennæ without a distinct arista. m
- l. Scutellum with two spines, or with vestiges of two spines. (**Rhaphiócera**,
Hoplístes, **Lysòzum**, neotrop.).

RHAPHIOCERATINÆ

Scutellum without spines; metanotum prominently convex and with upturned hairs. (**Geosárgus** (= *Sárgus*) (Fig. 520), **Chrysochrōma**, **Microchrýsa**, **Ptécticus**, widespr.; **Gongròzus**, malay.). (**SARGINÆ**) **GEOSARGINÆ**

- m. Antennæ ending in an elongate and broadly flattened ribbon-like segment; scutellum with two spines. (**Analcócerus** (Fig. 522), neotrop.) **ANALCOCERINÆ**
 Antennæ with last segment of third joint usually short, never ribbon-like. n
- n. Scutellum with two spines. (**Stratiomýia** (= *Stratiomys*), **Odonotomýia** (= *Eulàlia*) (Fig. 519), widespr. mostly in temperate zone; **Cyphomýia**, widespr., mostly tropical; **Myxosárgus**, **Rhingiópsis**, neotrop.; **Hírtea**, **Hoplodónta**).

STRATIOMYIINÆ

Scutellum unarmed. (**Lasiòpa**, widespr.; **Chordonòta**, neotrop.; **Udamacántha**) **LASIOPINÆ**

Second vein arising before anterior crossvein ($r-m$), veins not crowded anteriorly; mostly neotropical species. 36

36. Third vein simple, ending before wing-tip; all posterior cells open; third antennal joint usually three-segmented; abdomen slender, comprising seven segments; species under one inch in length. (**Chiromýza**, **Clavimýia** (Fig. 528), **Mesomýza**, **Nonàcris**, **Xenomórpha**, neotrop.; **Archimýza**, austr.).

CHIROMYZIDÆ

Third vein forked, its branches (R_4 and R_5) widely divergent and enclosing the tip of the wing (Fig. 525), fourth posterior cell (M_3) closed; abdomen broadly rounded; gigantic species, not common. (**Pantophthálmus**, **Acanthomèra**, **Rhaphiorhýnchus**, neotrop.). (**ACANTHOMÉRIDÆ**).

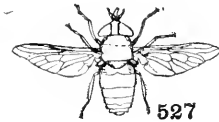
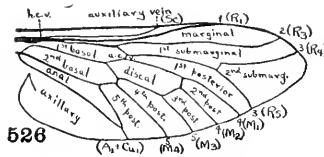
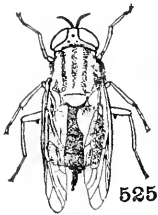
PANTOPHTHÁLMIDÆ

37. *Calypteres* conspicuous, but not concealing halteres, their margin fringed; head widely hemispherical (Fig. 527); third antennal joint composed of four to eight annuli; branches of third vein (R_4 and R_5) widely diverging and enclosing tip of wing; females usually blood-sucking. A large family of conspicuous flies, occurring in all regions, most species tropical. Horse-flies, Gad-flies, Deer-flies **TABANIDÆ**

- a. Hind tibiæ without apical spurs. b
- Hind tibiæ with two apical spurs which sometimes are minute. . h
- b. Third antennal joint divided into four, rarely three, segments. (Hæmatópota, widespr.; Heptátoma, Eur.).

HÆMATOPOTINÆ

Third antennal joint divided into five segments, antennæ therefore apparently seven-jointed, rarely indistinctly ten-jointed. . c

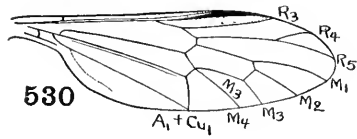
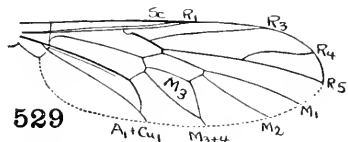


Figs. 525-527. **Pantophthalmidæ, Tabanidæ**

- 525. **Pantophthalmus**, photograph of specimen in O. S. Westcott collection. Pantophthalmidæ.
- 526. **Tabanus**, wing (Williston) Tabanidæ.
- 527. **Tabanus**, photographed specimen. Tabanidæ.

- c. Anal cell open, or rarely closed to a point; ocelli absent. (Chásmia, Malay.) **CHASMIINÆ**
- Anal cell closed and petiolate. d
- d. Palpi with last joint broad, flat and shining black. (Lepiséлага, neotrop.) **LEPISÉLAGINÆ**
- Palpi with last joint normal. e
- e. First antennal joint longer than wide, usually much longer; ocelli absent; first posterior cell open; relatively slender species. (Diachlòrus, Acanthócera, neotrop.) **DIACHLORINÆ**
- First antennal joint about as long as wide. f
- f. Antennæ with basal segment of third joint not excavated above, without angle or tooth, but instead with a few short black spines; small, delicate species. (Stenotabànus, neotrop.). **STENOTABANINÆ**

- Antennæ with third joint always distinctly angulated above toward base or with a finger-like projection. g
- g. First posterior cell open; ocelli sometimes present. (*Tabanus* (Figs. 518e, 526, 527), *Atylotus*, *Theriopléctes*, widespr.; *Dichelócera*, neotrop.) **TABANINÆ**
- First posterior cell closed; ocelli absent. (*Bellárdia*, Asia; *Psaldia*, neotrop.) **BELLARDIINÆ**
- h. Third antennal joint consisting of five segments, rarely four, or the segments fused to a single joint. i
- Third antennal joint consisting of eight, rarely seven, segments, the antennæ therefore ten- or nine-jointed. j



Figs. 528-530. *Chiromyzidæ*, *Xylomyiidæ*, *Xylophagidæ*

528. *Clavimya* (Enderlein) *Chiromyzidæ*.
 529. *Xylomyia*, wing. *Xylomyiidæ*.
 530. *Xylophagus*, wing. *Xylophagidæ*.

- i. First posterior cell open. (*Silvius*, widespr.; *Chrysops* (Deerflies), cosmop.) **SILVIINÆ**
- First posterior cell closed. (*Scárphia*, *Metaphára*, S. Afr.) **SCARPHIINÆ**
- j. Anal and first posterior cells open; female with long ovipositor; thorax high. (*Cœnûra*, Chile; *Pelecorhynchus*, Austr.) **CŒNURINÆ**
- (*PELECORHYNCHINÆ*) k
- Anal cell closed. k
- k. First posterior cell open, rarely closed at margin. (*Mélpia*, neotrop.; *Corizoneûra* (= *Bùplex*), widespr.; *Apatoléstes* (= *Gôn-iops*), nearc.; *Ôsca*) **MELPIINÆ**

First posterior cell closed. (**Pangônia**, palæarc.; **Phàra**, ethiop.; **Esenbéckia**, **Fidèna**, **Sciòna**, neotrop.; **Lilàa**, austral.).

PANGONIÏNÆ

Calypteres small or vestigial; head not hemispherical, the occiput convex; abdomen oblong; second submarginal cell (R_4) not wide. 38

38. Fourth posterior cell (M_3) almost or quite closed (Fig. 529); dichoptic **XYLOMYÏIDÆ**

a. Third joint of antennæ divided into eight annulations. (**Xylo-myïa** (Fig. 529), Eurasia, Afr., Am.; **Nematocerópsis**, Manchuria; **Prísta**, malay.; **Sólva**, palæarc., malay.; **Subulònia**, nearc.) **XYLOMYÏINÆ**

Flagellum of antenna divided into 20 to 36 usually pectinate divisions (Fig. 518a). (**Rhachícerus**, holarc., malay.). (**RHACHICÉRIDÆ**) **RHACHICERÏNÆ**

Fourth posterior cell (M_3) open (Fig. 530). 39

39. Face flat or produced, the facial orbits and cheeks not sutured; hind margin of wing thin before anal angle; male dichoptic. Very slender flies resembling ichneumon-flies. (**Xylóphagus** (= **Erínna**) (Fig. 530), Eur., Am., Austr.; **Archimýia**). (**ERÏNNIDÆ**) **XYLOPHÁGIDÆ**

Facial orbits and cheeks separated from the central part; hind margin of wing veined throughout; male holoptic; scutellum of *Cænomyia* spined. Mostly robust, yellowish or blackish flies; widespread, but rare **CÆNOMYÏIDÆ**

a. Proboscis short b
Proboscis as long as head and thorax, obliquely porrect; body robust. (**Arthróteles**, ethiop.) **ARTHROTELÏNÆ**

b. All tibiæ with apical spurs c
Front tibiæ without spurs. (**Arthróceras**, **Arthròpeas**, **Glùtops**).
ARTHROCERATÏNÆ

c. Abdomen broader than thorax; scutellum spined or not. (**Cæ-nomyia** (Fig. 518c), **Anacantháspis**, holarc.).
CÆNOMYÏINÆ

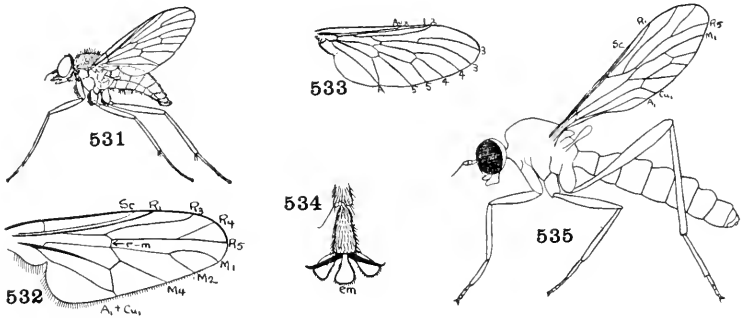
Abdomen elongate, narrower than thorax; scutellum armed with spines. (**Stratioléptis**, Siberia, Japan).

STRATIOLEPTÏNÆ

40. Costa continuing around wing-margin, venation normal (Fig. 531), anterior crossvein (r-m) distinct, five posterior cells (*Hilarimorpha* with four); at least posterior tibiæ with spurs; calyp-

teres vestigial; mostly holarctic, inhabiting woodlands. Snipeflies. (*LÉPTIDÆ*) **RHAGIÓNIDÆ**

- a. Empodium undeveloped; discal cell open, fourth vein (media) forked and long-petiolate; tibiæ without spurs. (*Hilarimórpha* (Fig. 532), holarc.) **HILARIMORPHÏNÆ**
- Empodium pulvilliform (Fig. 534); discal cell present. b
- b. Face flattened and projecting, nasiform; the antennæ inserted above middle of eyes; alula undeveloped, calypteres reduced; front tibiæ with strong apical spur. (*Vermileo* (Fig. 535), *Lampromÿia*) **VERMILEONÏNÆ**



Figs. 531-535. **Rhagionidæ**

- 531. **Rhagio**, male (Cole) Rhagionidæ.
- 532. **Hilarimorpha**, wing. Rhagionidæ.
- 533. **Chrysopila**, wing. Rhagionidæ.
- 534. **Rhagio**, end of tarsus, showing broad empodium. Rhagionidæ.
- 535. **Vermileo** (Wheeler) Rhagionidæ.

Face socketed and not projecting, separated by a groove from the rather wide cheeks, antennæ inserted below middle of eyes; alula present, calypteres well developed. c

- c. Front tibiæ with one or two spurs, hind tibiæ with two spurs. (*Bicálcár*, palæarc.; *Bolbomÿia*, *Diálysis*, *Triptótricha*, nearc.) **BICALCARÏNÆ**
- Front tibiae without spurs. d
- d. Hind tibiæ with two spurs; eyes not bisected. (*Rhàgio* (= *Léptis*) (Fig. 531), *Athêrix*, *Átrichops*). (*LEPTÏNÆ*).

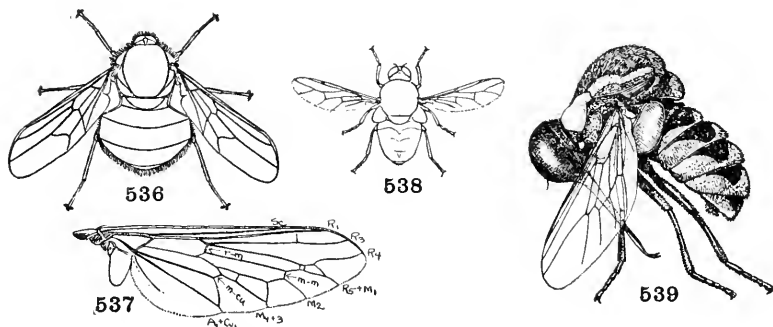
RHAGIÓNIDÆ

Hind tibiæ with one spur which is sometimes reduced; eyes bisected, the lower facets smaller than the upper; second vein

short, curving upward at end close to first (R_1) vein. (**Chrysopilus** (Fig. 533), **Omphalóphora**, **Ptiolina**, **Spània**, **Symphoromyia**) **CHRYSOPILINÆ**

Costa more or less thinned beyond tip of wing, venation usually eccentric (Figs. 537, 551), anterior crossvein (r-m) usually absent or located near base of discal cell; tibiæ with short or no spurs; proboscis sometimes excessively long. 41

41. Head as wide as the depressed thorax; calypteres vestigial; posterior veins parallel with hind margin (Fig. 551), sometimes



Figs. 536-539. **Acroceratidæ**

536. **Pterodontia**, female (Cole) Acroceratidæ.

537. **Ocnæa**, wing. Acroceratidæ.

538. **Acrocera** (Verrall) Acroceratidæ.

539. **Thyllis** (Cole) Acroceratidæ.

forming a secondary network of small cells, first basal cell very long, its forward border continued obliquely across the wing as a "diagonal vein." Rare species, inhabiting arid regions, principally Asia Minor, S. Africa, Chile and Australia.

NEMESTRINIDÆ

a. Proboscis elongate, slender and hard, the labella usually narrow, palpi short. (**Nemestrinus**, **Fallénia**, **Megistorhynchus**, **Neorhynchocéphalus**, **Rhynchocéphalus** (Fig. 551).

NEMESTRININÆ

Proboscis short and broad, the labella fleshy, palpi long and up-turned; ovipositor telescopic; alula broad. (**Hirmoneùra**, **Hymnophlæba**, **Symmictus**,) **HIRMONEURINÆ**

Head placed low, very small as compared with the greatly hump-backed body, abdomen rounded, often inflated (Fig. 536); calypteres inflated, hiding the halteres; costa discontinued at wing-tip, posterior veins not parallel with hind margin of wing and not forming accessory cells; eyes of both sexes broadly contiguous. Spider parasites, rare species; widespread, but poorly represented in Indo-australia and tropical Africa. (*CYRTIDÆ*, *HENÓPIDÆ*, *ONCÓDIDÆ*).

ACROCERÁTIDÆ

- a. Third antennal joint small, with terminal style or hair-like rays; proboscis short. b
 Third antennal joint large, more or less compressed, without terminal style; proboscis often very long, sometimes vestigial. (*Pánops*, *Astomélla*, *Eulónchus*, *Ocnæa* (Fig. 537), *Lâsia*, *Pialeðidea*) **PANOPÏNÆ**
 b. Prothoracic lobes separated; abdomen usually inflated. (*Acró-cera* (Fig. 538), *Cýrtus*, *Nôthra*, *Oncódes*, *Opsêbius*, *Pterodóntia* (Fig. 536)). (*CYRTÏNÆ*, *ONCODÏNÆ*).

ACROCERATÏNÆ

Lobes of prothorax very large and broadly fused in the middle to form a shield in front of the mesonotum; abdomen not inflated. Mainly neotropical, some ethiopian. (*Philpota*, *Hélele*, *Megálybus*, *Thýllis* (Fig. 539) **PHILPOTÏNÆ**

42. Anal cell distinctly longer than second basal cell, either open, or acutely closed in or near margin of wing, basal cells usually relatively large (see Fig. 545);¹ head bristles rarely evident . . . 43
 Anal cell shorter, rarely acute, closed some distance from wing-margin, usually by a turning back of Cu_2 , sometimes the anal cell completely absent; "small crossvein" (see couplet 45) never formed, *i.e.* never five posterior cells; some bristles commonly developed on head. 50

¹ The following forms having short acute anal cell slightly longer than the second basal cell will cause confusion at this point of the key. The strength of the head bristles is then the best guide.

Opelia, Platypezidae, couplet 58, Fig. 581: head bristles weak, no discal cell, the third vein not forked.

Sciadoceratidae, couplet 52, Fig. 584: head bristles strong, subcosta ending in R1.

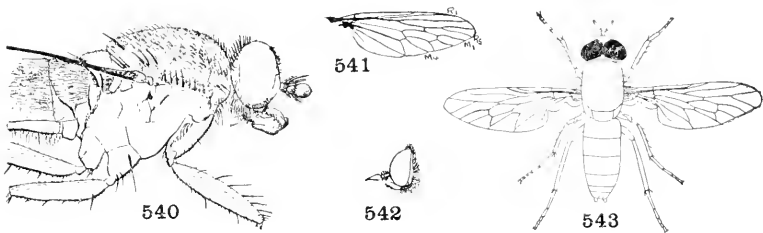
Empididae, Brachystomatinae, couplet 48, Fig. 559; and Hybotinae, couplet 57, Fig. 563: head bristles weak, anal and basal cells rather long. Remaining Empididae, couplet 53, have the anal cell small and either perpendicularly or obtusely closed.

Lonchopteridae, couplet 54, Fig. 572: head bristles strong, wings lancet-shaped, no discal cell. The female has a false anal cell.

Trypetidae, couplet 126, Fig. 656, and the Ortalid series, couplets 94 to 97: anal crossvein (Cu_1) angulately broken, the anal cell therefore with a pointed apical lobe.

Tachiniscidae, couplet 99, Fig. 633: body bristly.

43. Radial sector three-branched, *i.e.* third longitudinal vein (R_{4+5}) forked (see Fig. 543) 44
 Radial sector two-branched, *i.e.* third longitudinal vein simple (R_4 absent). (If the second vein is short and terminates in the first vein (Fig. 546), see Bombyliidæ, Mythicomysiinae, couplet 48,j) 55
44. Vertex plane or convex, the eyes not bulging, eyes of male often meeting; legs not robust. 45
 Vertex sunken, the eyes bulging above and never contiguous; wing-veins numerous; often large species with strong legs. . . 49

Figs. 540-543. **Apioceratidæ, Therevidæ**

540. **Ripidosyrma**, head and thorax (Melandre) Apioceratidæ.
 541. **Thereva**, wing. Therevidæ.
 542. **Psilocephala**, profile of head (Cole) Therevidæ.
 543. **Psilocephala**, male (Cole) Therevidæ.

45. Media four-branched, "small crossvein" present, *i.e.* the obtuse apex of the second basal cell touches two posterior cells in addition to the discal cell (Fig. 541), five posterior cells present, the fourth commonly closed; thorax with some bristles; abdomen long and tapering. 46
 Media three- or two-branched, four or three posterior cells present, if rarely five posterior cells present the extra one is due to an extra vein bisecting the third, the fourth posterior cell not closed, "small crossvein" absent, *i.e.* the acute apex of the second basal cell touches but one posterior cell in addition to the discal cell (see Fig. 545); abdomen usually oval or oblong; thorax without true bristles. 47
46. Apical veins curving forward, the third vein (R_5) and nearly always also the fourth (M_1) ending before apex of wing; at least the scutellum bristly; antennæ with a very short style; eyes

separated; palpi broadened at tip. A small family; occurring in arid places; South Africa, America, Australia, Borneo. (**Apió-cera**, **Apomidas**, **Rhaphiomýdas**, **Ripidosýrma** (Fig. 540)).

APIOCERÁTIDÆ

Fourth vein ending beyond apex of wing (Fig. 541); body usually furry rather than bristly, sometimes nearly bare; palpi not broadened apically. Widespread, principally holarctic. (**Thér-eva** (Fig. 541), **Anaborrhýnchus**, **Epomýia**, **Dialineûra**, **Phýcus**, **Psilocéphala** (Figs. 542, 543), **Tabûda**, **Xestomýia**).

THERÉVIDÆ

47. Costa not continuing beyond apex of wing, fourth vein (M_1) ending at or before wing-tip, three posterior cells (Fig. 552); proboscis hidden; antennæ without a style; body bare. Holarctic, neotropical and oriental; about thirty species; some are found on windows. (**Scenópínus** (= *Omphràle*) (Fig. 552), **Pseudatríchia**). (**OMPHRÁLIDÆ**) **SCENOPÍNIDÆ**

Costa continuing around entire wing, fourth vein (M_1) ending beyond wing-tip, usually four posterior cells. (If the discal cell is open and the fourth vein is forked and long-petiolate (Fig. 532), see *Hilarimorphinæ*, couplet 40, a) 48

48. Antennæ usually ending in a small style, style-like process, or circlet of bristly hairs; tibiæ usually with spicules; proboscis usually long, thin and porrect; body usually furry and stout, rarely (*Systropodinæ*) extremely slender, bare and wasp-like; anal vein complete, anal cell (Cu) usually reaching margin, often open, alula usually distinct. Mostly occurring in sunny dry localities; alert, quick-flying species; many genera and species **BOMBYLIDÆ**

- a. Second vein (R_3) arising almost perpendicularly from R_s very close to the anterior crossvein (r-m) and forming a knee at its origin, only the third vein (R_{4+5}) continuous with the prefurca (Fig. 545); eyes with an indentation in the middle of the hind margin. b

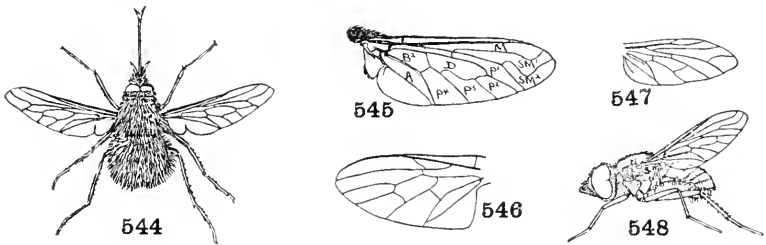
Second and third veins forking acutely or in an arch and at a greater distance before the anterior crossvein than the length of that crossvein (see Fig. 548) c

- b. Calypteres margined with fringe of hairs; antennal style with a pencil of hairs at its tip; metapleuræ bare. (**Ánthrax** (Fig. 545), **Argyramòba**, **Chionamòba**, **Coquillétia**, **Spongostylum**).

ANTHRACINÆ

Calypteres margined with scales; style without apical crown of hairs; metapleuræ hairy. (**Exoprosòpa**, **Dipálta**, **Hemi-**

- pénthes, *Hyperalònia*, *Lepidánthrax*, *Stónyx*, *Thyridánthrax*, *Villa* (= *Hyalánthrax*) **EXOPROSOPINÆ**
 c. Antennæ widely separated; abdomen elongate, cylindrical; hind margin of eyes not indented. (*Cytherèa*, *Callistoma*, *Gyrocráspedum*, *Pantárbes*, *Sericosòma*) **CY THEREINÆ**
 Antennæ approximated, if the antennæ are widely separated the abdomen is not slender. d
 d. Eyes with an indentation in the middle of the hind margin at which arises an impressed bisecting line in both sexes. e
 Eyes without posterior indentation and the bisecting line, at most with a rounded indentation. g



Figs. 544-548. **Bombyliidæ**

544. *Bombylius* (Verrall) Bombyliidæ.
 545. *Anthrax*, wing. Bombyliidæ.
 546. *Mythicomyia*, wing (Williston) Bombyliidæ.
 547. *Geron*, wing (Williston) Bombyliidæ.
 548. *Epacmus*, male (Cole) Bombyliidæ.

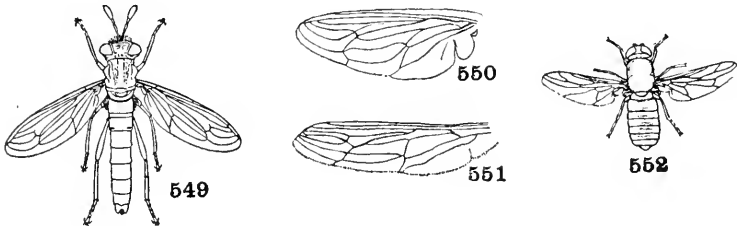
- e. Face produced roof-like over the long and narrow mouth-opening, proboscis short; second vein arising in a curve. (*Tomomyza*, *Antònia*, *Plesiócera*) **TOMOMYZINÆ**
 Face convex, not projecting; second vein arising acutely. f
 f. Head no broader than thorax; abdomen at least as broad as thorax, flattened; anterior crossvein much beyond middle of discal cell. (*Lomàtia*, *Anisotàmia*, *Canària*, *Comptòsia*, *Oncodócera*).
LOMATIINÆ
 Head broader, but the hind edge narrower than the thorax; body more cylindrical than depressed; anterior crossvein near middle of discal cell. (*Aphœbântus*, *Desmatoneùra*, *Epácmus* (Fig. 548), *Eucéssia*, *Petroróssia*). **APHŒBANTINÆ**
 g. Face vertical, much longer than the front; clypeus separated from cheeks by a deep groove; second vein arising in a curve. (*Mariobézzia*.) **MARIOBEZZIINÆ**

- Face at most as long as front; clypeus not separated from cheeks by a deep groove; second vein arising at an acute angle. h
- h. Abdomen very long and slender, pedunculate; metasternum very strongly developed; occiput concave; eyes united in both sexes or nearly so; body bare; wings narrowed at base, without alula and calypteres. (**Sýstropus, Dolichomyia**) . **SYSTROPINÆ**
Abdomen not remarkably slender; wings with alula and calypter. i
- i. Third vein simple, therefore only one submarginal cell; small bare flies with humped thorax. j
Third vein forked, two or three submarginal cells, second vein long, never ending in the first vein. k
- j. Second vein very short, ending in the first vein, or entirely absent. (**Mythicomyia** (Fig. 546), **Empidideicus, Glabellula** (= *Pachynères*)). (**GLABELLULINÆ**) . **MYTHICOMYIINÆ**
Second vein normal, ending independently in costa. (**Cyrtòsia, Cyrtómórpha, Platypýgus**) **CYRTOSIINÆ**
- k. Body more or less hunched, narrow, or at least not broad, thorax prominent, abdomen cylindrical or sometimes flattened; sometimes bare, or scaly, or with bristles; wings usually relatively short. l
Body not narrow nor hunched, the abdomen rather flattened and usually hairy and without bristles. m
- l. Prothorax in shape of an anterior ring beset with strong curved bristles. (**Toxóphora, Heniconeura, Lepidóphora**)
TOXOPHORINÆ
Prothorax smaller and not beset with curved bristles. (**Cyllènia, Amíctus, Éclimus, Epíbrates, Hélica, Thevenetimyia**)
CYLLENIINÆ
- m. First antennal joint thickened and long-hairy; wings short, with four open posterior cells. (**Conóphorus, Aldríchia, Codiònus, Platamòdes**) **CONOPHORINÆ**
First antennal joint not thickened; wings not short. n
- n. Face protruding as a very short muzzle, proboscis short, porrect, with fleshy tip; eyes of male bisected; discal cell broadened at end, much broader than second posterior cell; nearly bare species. (**Heterótropus** (= *Malthacótricha*), **Cænòtus, Pro-râtes**) **HETEROTROPINÆ**
Face, when developed, convex or somewhat conically projecting, but not beak-like, proboscis long, with small labella; rarely wholly bare. o
- o. Second vein and fork of third vein in line with wing-axis; body not broad but rather humped, vestiture fine and not abundant; leg bristles weak or absent. (**Phthíria, Apólýsis, Crocídium, Gèron** (Fig. 547), **Rhabdopsélaphus, Semiràmis**)
PHTHIRIINÆ

Second vein and fork of third vein curving forward, ending distinctly before tip of wing; body usually broad. p
 p. Vestiture short or undeveloped; no bristles on legs; head small.
 (**Ūsia, Corsomȳza, Legnotomȳia, Psiathalássius**).

USIINÆ

Vestiture usually pronounced; tibiæ with three rows of evident bristles; lower occiput usually broadened. (**Bombȳlius** (Fig. 544), **Heterostȳlum, Lordôtus, Sparnapòlius, Systœchus, Triplássius**) **BOMBYLIINÆ**



Figs. 549-552. **Mydaidæ, Nemestrinidæ, Scenopinidæ**

- 549. **Leptomydas**, male (Cole) Mydaidæ.
- 550. **Mydas**, wing. Mydaidæ.
- 551. **Rhynchocephalus**, wing (Williston) Nemestrinidæ.
- 552. **Scenopinus** (Verrall) Scenopinidæ.

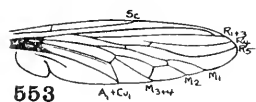
Antennal style longer than the third joint; tibiæ without spicules; proboscis short, sharp and incurved; body slender, nearly bare; anal cell closed within the wing, the anal vein not reaching margin. Delicate, shade-loving flies. (See couplet 53, g, Brachy-stomatineæ) **EMPÍDIDÆ**, part

49. Body without bristles; fourth vein (M_1) curving forward to end at or before wing-tip, neuration complex (Fig. 550), prefurca (*i.e.* basal section of R_s) very short; antennæ with a clubbed style; proboscis with fleshy expanded tip, palpi vestigial. About 130 species; widespread, but not common; often flies of large size. (**Mȳdas** (Fig. 550), widespr.; **Leptomȳdas** (Fig. 549) nearc.; **Cephalócera**, ethiop.; **Miltinus, Triclònus**, austr.). (**MY-DÁSIDÆ**) **MYDÁIDÆ**

Body usually with bristles, face bearded; fourth vein not curving forward, neuration not abnormal, prefurca long (Fig. 553); proboscis adapted for piercing, not fleshy, palpi usually prominent. A large family of nearly 4000 species, widespread, es-

pecially in warm localities; adults predatory on flying insects.
 Robber-flies **ASÍLIDÆ**

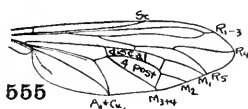
- a. Palpi one-jointed; antennæ with slender terminal arista; mesopleural bristles wanting; abdomen with eight segments. b
 Palpi two-jointed; antennæ with or without a thickened terminal style, very rarely with a terminal arista. c
 b. Marginal cell open; very slender species with few hairs and bristles; claws long, pulvilli absent; ovipositor without whorl of spines. (**Leptogáster, Euscelidia, Psilonyx**) . . **LEPTOGASTRINÆ**
 Marginal cell closed and petiolate; less slender, or robust species, bristly rather than hairy; pulvilli present; ovipositor often with a crown of spines. (**Asilus, Cerdístus, Dýsmachus, Èrax** (Fig. 553), **Mallóphora, Philodícus, Ommâtius, Prómachus, Proctacánthus, Tolmèrus**) **ASILINÆ**



553



554



555

Figs. 553-555. **Asilidæ**

553. **Erax**, wing (Hine) Asilidæ.

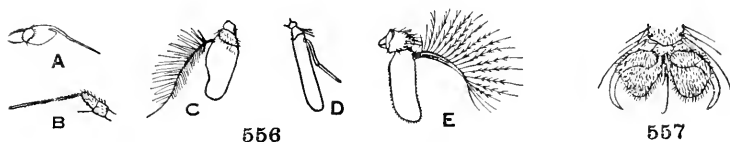
554. **Stichopogon**, wing. Asilidæ

555. **Atomosia**, wing. Asilidæ.

- c. Marginal cell open, or rarely closed at extreme tip; mesopleural bristles wanting. (**DASYPOGONINÆ**)¹ d
 Marginal cell closed; mesopleural bristles present; male abdomen with seven (rarely six) segments; species often stout and very hairy. (**LAPHRIINÆ**)¹ f
 d. Abdomen of male with six segments. (**Laphýstia, Pérasis, Psilocúrus, Trichárdis, Triclis**) **PYRTANIINÆ**
 Abdomen of male with seven, of female with eight segments. e
 e. Front tibiæ without a claw-like apical projection. (**Anisopògon, Cyrtopògon, Dióctria, Habropògon, Heteropògon, Holopògon, Lasiopògon, Microstýlum, Myiélaphus, Pycnopògon, Rhádinus, Stenopògon, Stichopògon** (Fig. 554)).
EREMOCNEMINÆ
 Front tibiæ with a claw-like apical projection. (**Cenopògon, Cophùra, Dasypògon, Deromýia, Isopògon, Nicocles,**

¹ The divisions of the Dasyponinae and Laphriinae have less rank than the other two sub-families of the Asilidæ, but are given because of the dominance of this family. The divisions of the Dasyponinae have no corresponding type genera.

- Saropògon, Selidopògon, Tarácticus).** (*DASYPOGON-
INÆ*, s. str.) **ACANTHOCNEMINÆ**
- f. Small, usually dark colored; third antennal joint with a subapical thorn on upper side; side callouses of metanotum hairy or with blunt bristles; crossveins closing discal and fourth posterior cells usually in line with each other (Fig. 555); genitalia relatively small and ventrally placed. (*Atomòsia* (Fig. 555), *Amathomyia*, *Loewinèlla*) **ATOMOSIINÆ**
- Moderate to large, rather heavily pubescent species; third antennal joint without subapical thorn; side pieces of metanotum never bristly; crossveins closing discal and fourth posterior cells not in the same line; genitalia free and usually large. (*Làphria*, *Andrenosòma*, *Ctenòta*, *Dasýllis*, *Dásythrix*, *Lámpria*, *Lámyra*, *Nùsa*, *Pogonosòma*) **LAPHRIINÆ**, s. str.



Figs. 556, 557. **Cyclorrhaphous Antennæ and Tarsus**

556. *Antennæ*: A, **Dolichopus**, Dolichopodidæ; B, **Drapetis** (Williston) Empididæ; C, **Volucella** (Williston) Syrphidæ; D, **Gonia** (Williston) Tachinidæ; E, **Glossina** (Hegh) Glossinidæ.
557. **Musca**, end of tarsus, showing hair-like empodium (Kellogg) Muscidæ

50. No functional frontal suture or lunule above antennæ, front uniformly chitinized, without an anterior median differentiated stripe; no alula 51
- Frontal suture well developed as a horseshoe-shaped groove over the antennæ continuing down so as to separate the center of the face from the sides, frontal lunule present as a crescentic sclerite between the antennæ and the frontal suture (Fig. 594),¹ middle part of front nearly always differentiated from the orbits; calypteres and alula usually pronounced; arista almost

¹The frontal suture is forced open by the protrusion of the ptilinum, an eversible sac, for prying off the lid of the puparium at the time of emergence of the adult. Newly emerged flies of this group sometimes show the ptilinum; in older flies the ptilinum is withdrawn and the frontal suture closes to form the characteristic seam over the antennæ. The lid of the puparium opens by a circular cleft (see Fig. 763), hence the significance of the group-name Cyclorrhapha, meaning circular seam. In the coördinate group Orthorrhapha (including couplets 32 to 49) the pupa case opens by a dorsal straight longitudinal seam (see Fig. 707) and accordingly the frontal suture and ptilinum are not developed.

always dorsal; costa not extended to hind margin of wing; first two dorsal segments of abdomen more or less fused.

MUSCÔIDEA) 59

51. Venation not of the types represented by Figs. 570 and 571, a closed cell (discal or discal and second basal) usually formed between the branches of the media, wings neither with radial branches concentrated near costa and medial veins extending obliquely across field of wing (as in Fig. 570), nor of lanceolate shape with long second vein and ambient costa (as in Fig. 571); antennæ evidently two- or three-jointed, the apical joint not spherical; male sometimes holoptic 52

Venation peculiar, of the type represented by Fig. 570 or Fig. 571; no discal cell; eyes of both sexes widely separated. 54

52. Alular edge of wing without hairy bristles; posterior crossvein (m-m) usually present and then always located much beyond the anterior crossvein (r-m); anal cell acute (Fig. 563), rectangular (Fig. 561), rounded (Fig. 565) or obtuse (Fig. 560), when the anal cell is acute, the basal cells are relatively long and the subcosta is either vestigial or terminates in the costa; hind tarsi with first joint longer than second. 53

Alular edge of wing with feathery bristles; basal cells and discal cell very small, r-m and m-m crossveins in same transverse line, anal cell short and acute, the anal vein reaching margin, medial branches disjoined basally, Sc ending in R₁; postocular cilia present; hind metatarsus shorter than next joint. (*Sciadocera*, (Fig. 584), neotrop., austr.) **SCIADOCERÁTIDÆ**

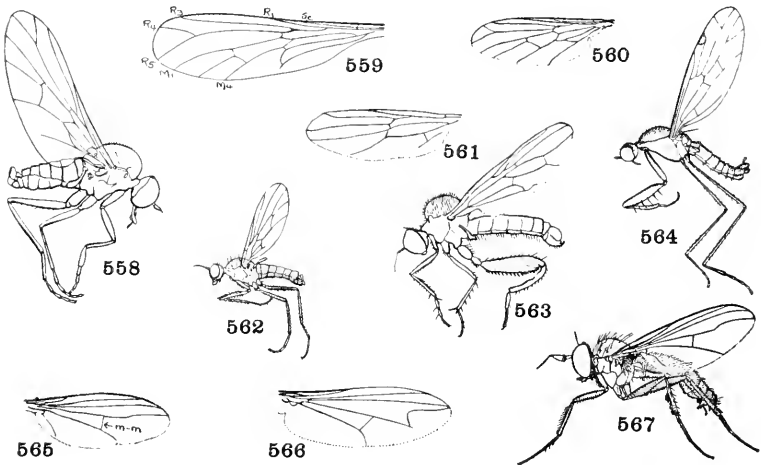
53. Anterior crossvein (r-m) located beyond basal fourth of wing, discal cell usually separate from second basal, third vein often forked, often four posterior cells, *i.e.* M₂ separate from M₃, Sc vestigial or ending in costa; calypteres minute; eyes usually with a small incision at the antennæ; seriate postocular cilia wanting; antennal style usually terminal; proboscis usually rigid; male genitalia not inflexed; dull colored species, almost never metallic. A large family of over 2000 species, widespread, but principally holarectic and neotropical. **EMPÍDIDÆ**

- a. Anal and discal cells complete, or if either is incomplete the front coxæ are very long and the front legs are raptorial, or else the anal angle of the wing is rectangular. b

Discal cell united with second basal (Fig. 561), anal cell and anal vein wanting or incomplete, three posterior cells, Sc vestigial or wanting, third vein always simple. (*Tachydròmia*, *Drápétis*

- (Fig. 556b), **Coloboneùra**, **Micrémpis**, **Platypálpus** (Fig. 561), **Stílpon**, **Tachypèza**, **Tachyémpis**). **TACHYDROMIÏNÆ**
- b. Anal angle of wing not projecting, costa weakly but visibly continuing around hind margin of wing, anal crossvein (Cu_1) acute, perpendicular, or rounded, rarely obtusely closing anal cell; front coxæ longer than posterior pairs; proboscis short; eyes broadly separated on the front; mesopleuræ oblique. c
- Anal angle more or less distinct, if the wings taper uniformly toward base, the mesopleuræ are vertical or the hind margin of the wing is thin; front coxæ not elongate; male often holoptic. . . e
- c. Front legs raptorial, located well forward, front coxæ subequal to femora in length; radial sector arising closer to anterior crossvein than to humeral crossvein. (**Hemerodròmia**, **Chelifera** (Fig. 564), **Chelípoda**, **Colàbris**, **Drymodròmia**, **Monodròmia**). **HEMERODROMIÏNÆ**
- Legs slender, the front pair not distant from the others, the coxæ not long and the femora not thick; radial sector arising nearer base of wing. d
- d. Second antennal joint connected with third by a finger-like projection on inner side; no anal cell: restricted to southern hemisphere. (**Ceratómerus**, **Icásma**) **CERATOMERÏNÆ**
- Second antennal joint normal; anal cell present: mostly found about swiftly running brooks and waterfalls. (**Clinócera** (= *Atalánta*), **Boreodròmia**, **Dolichocéphala**, **Heleodròmia**, (**Oreothàlia** (Fig. 562), **Synamphótera**, **Trichopèza**, **Wiedemánna**). (*ATALANTINÆ*) **CLINOCERATÏNÆ**
- e. Anal crossvein forming a distinct angle with basal part of anal vein; proboscis rarely longer than head; thorax often highly arched. . . f
- Anal crossvein recurved and confluent with underside of anal cell, the anal vein usually an independent fold; proboscis often long, rarely porrect; antennæ usually three-jointed. (**Émpis** (Fig. 560), **Glòma**, **Hesperémpis**, **Hílara**, **Hilarémpis** (Fig. 558), **Hormopèza**, **Iteáphila**, **Micróphorus**, **Rhamphomyia**). **EMPIDÏNÆ**
- f. Anal cell as long as second basal, or longer, its outer angle acute; Sc distinct. g
- Anal cell shorter than or about as long as second basal cell, its outer angle obtuse or right; Sc weak; proboscis short. (**Ocydròmia**, **Anthàlia**, **Bicellària**, **Euthyneùra**, **Hoplocýrtoma**, **Leptopèza**, **Ædàlea**, **Trichina**) **OCYDROMIÏNÆ**
- g. Discal cell emitting three veins, costa visibly continuing on hind margin; proboscis short and incurved; antennæ three-jointed; thorax not highly arched. (**Brachýstoma** (Fig. 559), **Anomalémpis**, **Homalocnèmis**). (Including *HOMALOCNEMINÆ*). **BRACHYSTOMATÏNÆ**

Discal cell emitting two veins; proboscis rigid, porrect; antennæ two-jointed; thorax greatly arched. (**Hÿbos** (= *Nodosa*), **Euhÿbos** (Fig. 563), **Meghÿperus**, **Lactistomyia**, **Sÿndyas**, **Synêches**). (**HYBÔTIDÆ**) **HYBOTINÆ**



Figs. 558-567. **Empididæ, Dolichopodidæ**

558. **Hilarempis**, male. Empididæ.
 559. **Brachystoma**, wing. Empididæ.
 560. **Empis**, wing. Empididæ.
 561. **Platypalpus**, wing. Empididæ.
 562. **Oreothalia**, male. Empididæ.
 563. **Euhÿbos**, male (Melander) Empididæ.
 564. **Chelifera**, male (Melander) Empididæ.
 565. **Dolichopus**, wing. Dolichopodidæ.
 566. **Psilopodinus**, wing (Aldrich) Dolichopodidæ.
 567. **Argyra**, male (Cole) Dolichopodidæ.

Anterior crossvein located within basal fifth of wing (Fig. 566), discal cell always confluent with second basal, third vein never forked, three posterior cells, *i.e.* M_1 and M_2 fused, Sc when complete ending in R_1 ; calypteres rather large and fringed; a row of postocular cilia present; proboscis almost always soft; male genitalia more or less inflexed under abdomen; color usually metallic green. A large family of over 2000 species, widespread, principally holartic and neotropical. . **DOLICHOPÔDIDÆ**

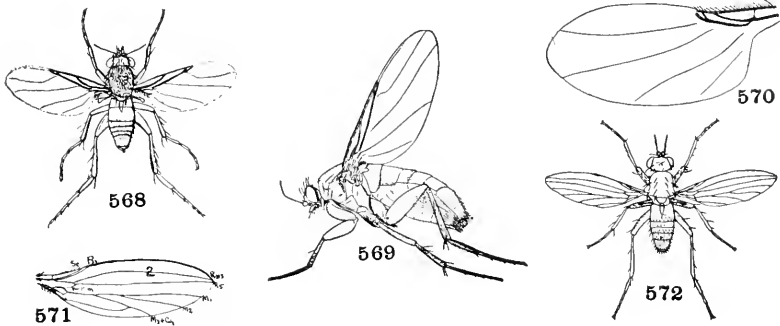
- a. Fourth vein typically broken, the front fork widely diverging and angulately approaching the third vein (Fig. 566); head short and broad, occiput concave, vertex sunken, ocellar triangle prominent; hypopygium free, its appendages visible; slender species with short and broad thorax, long narrow abdomen and long slender legs. (**Sciopus**, **Chrysosōma**, **Leptorèthrum**, **Mes-órhaga**, **Psilopodinus** (Fig. 566), **Tenùopus**). (*AGONOSOMATINÆ*, *LEPTOPODINÆ*, *PSILOPODINÆ*, *SCIAPODINÆ*) **CHRYSOSOMATINÆ**
- Fourth vein not angulately fractured though sometimes bowed; vertex not sunken; thorax longer than broad. b
- b. First antennal joint bare, or if exceptionally hairy then the occiput is concave and fitting against the thorax, or the palpi are broad, or the hypopygium is not free. c
- First antennal joint pubescent; occiput convex; face of male usually narrow and with only a weak indication of a transverse impression; palpi small; alar callus present; hind crossvein distant from margin; middle tibiæ with an apical set of five bristles; hypopygium large, rather free, with evident and often large lamellæ; robust and bristly species. (**Dolíchopus** (Fig. 556a, 565), **Hercóstomus**, **Orthochile**, **Paraclius**, **Pelastoneûrus**, **Tachýtrechus**) **DOLICHOPODINÆ**
- c. Proboscis stout, with an incurved hook; coxæ spined; front femora basally with two divergent spine-like bristles; maritime species. (**Aphrosýlus**, **Teneriffa**) **APHROSYLINÆ**
- Proboscis not furnished with a hook-like piercing organ; coxæ and front femora not so spined. d
- d. Face usually broad, with evident transverse impression. e
- Face usually narrow, with an incomplete transverse impression, which is sometimes entirely wanting, at least in male. h
- e. Arista dorsal; postvertical bristles evident; palpi usually very broad, applied against proboscis; occiput usually convex; hypopygium small, not free, with small to large appendages. . . . f
- Arista apical or subapical; postverticals minute or wanting; occiput concave; thorax with a prescutellar bare, flattened area; hypopygium long, without long evident appendages; alar callus not distinct. (**Medètera**, **Oligochætus**, **Thrýpticus**; **Saccherónta**, ethiop.) **MEDETERINÆ**
- f. Hind crossvein nearly parallel with hind margin of wing, fourth vein bent forward and ending before wing-tip; upper occiput concave; no acrostichal bristles; hypopygium sunk into sixth segment. (**Plagioneûrus**, America). **PLAGIONEURINÆ**
- Hind crossvein nearly transverse, located close to hind margin of wing, the distal segment of fifth vein short. g

- g. Acrostichal bristles absent. (**Thinóphilus**, **Eucóryphus**, **Peòdes**, **Schænóphilus**, ethiop.) **THINOPHILINÆ**
 Acrostichals present. (**Hydróphorus**, **Liáncalus**, **Orthocerátium**, **Scéllus**) **HYDROPHORINÆ**
- h. Third antennal joint usually long and narrow, with apical arista, second joint transverse; occiput convex; middle tibiæ with apical ring of bristles; hypopygium long and free. (**Rhàphium**, **Eutársus**, **Machærium**, **Syntórmon**, **Sýstenus**, **Xiphándrium**) **RHAPHIINÆ**
 Third antennal joint triangular or spherical, short, rarely somewhat lengthened with dorsal arista. i
- i. Hypopygium large and free, appendages more or less conspicuous; thorax short, scarcely longer than broad, with prescutellar area; abdomen long; legs slender and without set of apical bristles on middle tibiæ. (**Neurigòna**, **Oncopygius**) **NEURIGONINÆ**
 Hypopygium usually small, rarely free, often hidden, the appendages never large though visible from beneath. j
- j. Abdomen and legs elongate; antennæ located very high; ocellar triangle prominent; no pulvilli; hind margin of first abdominal segment raised. (**Stolidosóma**, neotrop.) **STOLIDOSOMATINÆ**
 Abdomen short and robust; thorax longer than broad; middle tibiæ tipped with set of bristles. k
- k. Occiput rather concave; arista dorsal or subapical; hypopygium cap-shaped or hemispherical, usually with four or more strong bristles and only rarely with distinct appendages; body bristly, usually apex of abdomen furnished with bristles. (**Diáphorus**, **Árgyra** (Fig. 567), **Asýndetus**, **Chrysótus**, **Leucóstola**) **DIAPHORINÆ**
 Occiput convex; third antennal joint short-triangular, pubescent, with dorsal arista; face of male narrow; hypopygium small, rarely free and with appendages; usually small, weakly bristly species, the apex of abdomen without bristles. l
- l. Acrostichals wanting. (**Xanthochlòrus**, **Chrysotimus**, **Lamprochròmus**; **Micromórphus**, ethiop.) **XANTHOCHLORINÆ**
 Acrostichals present, in one or two more or less evident rows. (**Campsicnèmus**, **Sympýcnus**, **Syntormoneúra**) **CAMPSICNEMINÆ**

Suborder Brachycera, Section Cyclorrhapha

54. Radial veins stout, running into the costa near middle of wing, medial veins weak and extending obliquely across wing, no crossveins and therefore no basal cells (Fig. 570); antennæ placed

low, apparently single-jointed because the minute basal joints are set in a cavity of the third joint, provided with a long, apical or subdorsal, three-jointed arista; palpi projecting, not jointed; hind legs long, their femora compressed; first and second abdominal segments separate; small, humpbacked, quick-running flies of characteristic form. Widespread, many species, mostly holarctic; including most myrmecophilous genera of flies, some of which are specialized and degenerate forms. (See couplet 155). **HYPÓCERA** **PHÓRIDÆ**



Figs. 568-572. **Phoridae, Lonchopteridae**

568. **Paraspiniphora** (Verrall) Phoridae.
 569. **Chætoneurophora** (Cole) Phoridae.
 570. **Megaselia**, wing. Phoridae.
 571. **Lonchoptera**, wing of female. Lonchopteridae.
 572. **Lonchoptera**, male (Verrall) Lonchopteridae.

- a. Propleuræ lateral in position, visible from the sides, prothoracic spiracle not visible from above. b
 Propleuræ small, anterior in position, the humeri formed by the mesonotum, prothoracic spiracle visible from above; female usually wingless; ant-guests. (**Platýphora** (= *Ænigmátias*), **Ænigmatístes**, **Psyllomyia**). (**ÆNIGMATÏNÆ**).

PLATYPHORÏNÆ

- b. Tibiæ usually with one or several long preapical bristles; lower frontal bristles when present curving obliquely upward; mesopleuræ usually undivided; both sexes winged. (**Phôra** (= *Trineura*), **Chætoneuróphora** (Fig. 569), **Conícera**, **Diplo-neura**, **Hypócera**, **Paraspiníphora** (Fig. 568)). **PHORÏNÆ**
 Tibiæ without any long preapical bristles, bare or ciliate on the

edge; two or four supra-antennal proclinate bristles; female often wingless or with aborted wings. (**Metopina**, **Apocéphalus**, **Chonocéphalus**, **Gymnóphora**, **Ecitomýia**, **Megasèlia** (= *Aphiochata*) (Fig. 570), **Pulicíphora** (= *Stethópathus*), **Rhyncophoromýia**, **Syneúra**). (**PULICIPHÓRIDÆ**, **STETHOPÁTHIDÆ**) **METOPININÆ**

Wings rather pointed at tip, lanceolate (Fig. 571), costa encompassing entire wing, basal cells very small, second vein (R_3) ending almost at wing-tip, anterior crossvein not obvious, no discal cell, the three branches of media arising from a common stalk from the apex of the second basal cell, Cu_1 of female curving forward and ending in M_4 at middle of wing-length, thus forming an apparent anal cell (Fig. 571), of male short and reaching hind margin (Fig. 572), veins largely setulose above; oral margin bristly; third antennal joint rounded, with a long subterminal bristle; thorax with bristles but no hairs. Principally palæartic, few species, females rare. (**Lonchóptera** (Figs. 571, 572) (= *Musidóra*). (**MUSIDÓRIDÆ**).

LONCHOPTÉRIDÆ

55. Proboscis small, very rarely elongated; front never as broad as the width of the eye, no functioning lunule suture above antennæ, eyes of male usually meeting; face without subantennal grooves 56

Proboscis distinctly longer than head, slender, stiff and often folding (Fig. 578); head wider than thorax, front broad in both sexes; face with a groove or grooves under the porrect antennæ, buccal cavity large; no body bristles; abdomen clavate, deflexed at tip; first posterior cell pointed, anterior crossvein near middle of discal cell. Widespread, about 500 species; parasitic on wasps, bees and Orthoptera. (See couplet 80).

CONÓPIDÆ

a. Vertex and tibiæ without bristles; anal cell rather long and pointed; ovipositor not excessively long. b

Vertex with bristles, tibiæ spurred; anal cell small; ovipositor very long; proboscis long and geniculate; third antennal joint with subdorsal arista. (**Stylogáster**, mainly neotrop.).

STYLOGASTRINÆ

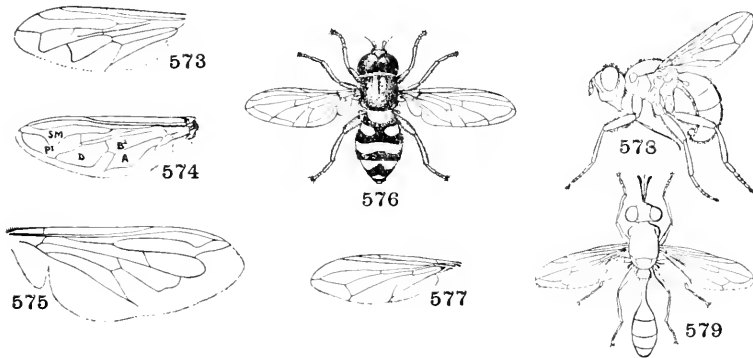
b. Third antennal joint with dorsal two-jointed arista; proboscis usually hinged at middle, the distal part folding back; ocelli present c

Third antennal joint with short apical style; ocelli usually vesti-

gial; proboscis directed forward, not geniculate at middle; abdomen constricted toward base. (**Cônops** (Fig. 577), **Physocéphala** (Fig. 579), **Tropidomyia**) **CONOPINÆ**
 c. Anal cell equal to second basal cell; ovipositor large and folding forward under abdomen. (**Dalmánia** (Fig. 578)).

DALMANNINÆ

Anal cell much longer than second basal; ovipositor not extending forward under abdomen. (**Myôpa**, **Sicus**, **Thecomyia** (= *Oncomyia*), **Zôdion**) **MYOPINÆ**

Figs. 573-579. **Syrphidæ, Conopidæ**

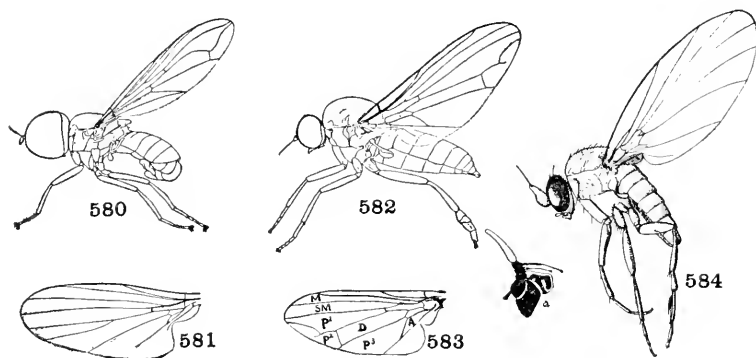
573. **Microdon**, wing (Williston) Syrphidæ.
 574. **Eristalis**, wing. Syrphidæ.
 575. **Copestylum**, wing. Syrphidæ.
 576. **Syrphus**, male (Metcalf) Syrphidæ.
 577. **Cônops**, wing. Conopidæ.
 578. **Dalmannia**, male (Cole) Conopidæ.
 579. **Physocephala** (Lugger) Conopidæ.

56. First posterior cell (R_5) open, though sometimes narrowed, no extra vein crossing the anterior crossvein (r-m). (If the anal cell is narrowly open at the margin see Bombyliidæ, Cyrtosinæ, couplet 48, j) 57
 First posterior cell (R_5) closed (Fig. 574), usually an extra vein between the third (R_5) and fourth (M_1) veins and crossing the anterior crossvein (r-m); costa continuing around margin or stopping at wing-tip; anal cell closed just before wing-margin, therefore short-petiolate, the vein closing discal cell parallel with margin; head and body usually without bristles; arista dorsal,

- very rarely terminal; male usually holoptic; ocelli always present. Characteristically showy flower-flies with yellow markings; quick fliers and good hoverers; cosmopolitan, about 3000 species **SÝRPHIDÆ**
- a. Antennæ elongate, porrect. b
 Antennæ moderate in length, drooping, if elongate and porrect not placed on a produced front. e
- b. First posterior cell without stump of a vein from the third vein. . c
 First posterior cell with a stump of a vein from the third vein which almost divides the cell into two. d
- c. Antennæ inserted on a strong frontal process; a single red abdominal band. (**Psarus**) **PSARINÆ**
 Antennæ inserted on the flattened front; abdomen marked with several reddish bands. (**Chrysotóxum**) . . **CHRYSOTOXINÆ**
- d. Arista dorsal; face rounded and pilose; scutellum usually armed and emarginate; sometimes antennæ of male split into two or four parts; larvæ and pupæ developing in ant nests. (**Microdon** (Fig. 573), **Mixogáster**, **Rhopalosýrphus**). (Including **MASARYGIDÆ**, neotrop., with antennæ of male split into lobes) **MICRODONTINÆ**
 Style terminal, antennæ on frontal processes; face not with abundant pile. (**Ceridides** (= *Ceria*, = *Sphyrimórpha*)) . . **CERIOIDINÆ**
- e. Anterior crossvein located before middle of discal cell, nearly always rectangular. f
 Anterior crossvein near or beyond middle of discal cell, usually oblique n
- f. Wholly black or metallic tinted species, if abdomen is spotted with yellow, the facial profile is parallel with eye-margin and face and eyes are pubescent; front of mesonotum pubescent. g
 Pale color marks present on head, thorax and abdomen. i
- g. Antennæ with terminal bristle. (**Callícera**). **CALLICERATINÆ**
 Antennæ with dorsal arista. h
- h. Third antennal joint very large, orbicular, thick; abdomen concave below, genitalia entirely hidden from dorsal view. (**Nausigáster**) **NAUSIGASTRINÆ**
 Third antennal joint smaller; abdomen not strongly concave below, the genitalia usually largely visible from above. (**Chilòsia**, **Chrysogáster**, **Cnèmodon**, **Heringia**, **Orthoneúra**, **Pipiza**, **Psilòta**) **CHILOSIINÆ**
- i. Lower part of face strongly projecting. j
 Lower part of face not strongly projecting. l
- j. Face distinctly projecting conically downward; third antennal joint stout, with thickened three-jointed arista. (**Pelecócera**, **Chamæsýrphus**) **PELECO CERATINÆ**

- Face not projecting downward, but strongly produced forward; third antennal joint not stout and not with thickened arista. .k
- k. Alula very small; abdomen clavate; hind femora thickened. (*Sphegina*, *Neoascia*) **SPHEGINÆ**
Alula normal; abdomen short, not constricted at base. (*Brachyòpa*, *Rhingia*) **BRACHYOPINÆ**
- l. Humeral calli and the region between them destitute of pile; marginal cell open, vein closing first posterior cell usually parallel with margin; arista bare or pubescent. m
Humeral calli and the interhumeral region more or less pilose; marginal cell closed, vein closing first posterior cell distally recurrent; arista heavily plumose; hind coxæ with hair behind. (*Volucella* (Fig. 556c), *Copestylum* (Fig. 575), *Temnócera*).
. **VOLUCELLINÆ**
- m. Abdomen elongate, basally narrow. (*Baccha*, *Dòros*, *Spathiogáster*) **BACCHINÆ**
Abdomen oval, not narrow at base nor clavate. (*Sýrphus* (Fig. 576), *Dídea*, *Eriozòna*, *Leucozòna*, *Melanóstoma*, *Páragus*, *Platychirus*, *Pyrophæna*, *Sphærophòria*, *Xanthogramma*) **SYRPHINÆ**
- n. Third vein bending deeply into first posterior cell (Fig. 574); femora with conspicuous patch of black spinules near base. (*Éristalis* (Fig. 574), *Arctosýrphus*, *Helóphilus*, *Mallòta*, *Megáspis*, *Mèrodon* (= *Lampètia*) (*M. equèstris*, Narcissus bulb-fly)) **ERISTALINÆ**
Third vein not bending deeply into first posterior cell. o
- o. Arista plumose. (*Arctóphila*, *Conosýrphus*, *Pararctóphila*, *Sericomyia* (= *Cúxia*)). (*CINXIINÆ*, *SERICOMYIINÆ*).
. **ARCTOPHILINÆ**
- Arista bare or pubescent. p
- p̄. Apical crossvein recurrent, usually with a stump of a vein at the angle. (*Eumèrus*) **EUMERINÆ**
Apical crossvein oblique, at most very slightly recurrent at apex. q
- q. Marginal cell closed and petiolate. (*Milèsia*) **MILESINÆ**
Marginal cell open. (*Xylòta* (= *Zélina*), *Brachypálpus*, *Callipróbola*, *Cynorrhina*, *Criorrhina* (= *Penthesílea*), *Myiolépta*, *Sphecomýia*, *Spilomyia*, *Syrítta*, *Temnóstoma*, *Tropídia*) **XYLOTINÆ**
57. Proboscis firm, styliiform, porrect or short; male genitalia terminal, more or less asymmetrical; subcosta evanescent, not reaching costa, anal angle of wing more or less rectangular, no alula, costa interrupted at fourth vein; arista usually thread-like and terminal (Fig. 563). (Subfamily Hybotinæ, see couplet 53, g).
. **EMPÍDIDÆ**, part

- Proboscis very small and soft; male genitalia forming a hypopygium inflexed under the abdomen; subcosta complete, ending in costa 58
58. Antennæ with terminal arista; face small and broad; anal angle of wing more or less full, basal cells small, second basal much shorter than discal cell; hind tibiæ and tarsi dilated, especially in male; head and thorax with bristles; female sometimes brightly colored. About 100 species, principally holarctic, some nearctic, indoaustralian and ethiopian. (**Platypêza** (= *Clythia*) (Fig.



Figs. 580-584. **Pipunculidæ, Platypezidæ, Sciadoceratidæ**

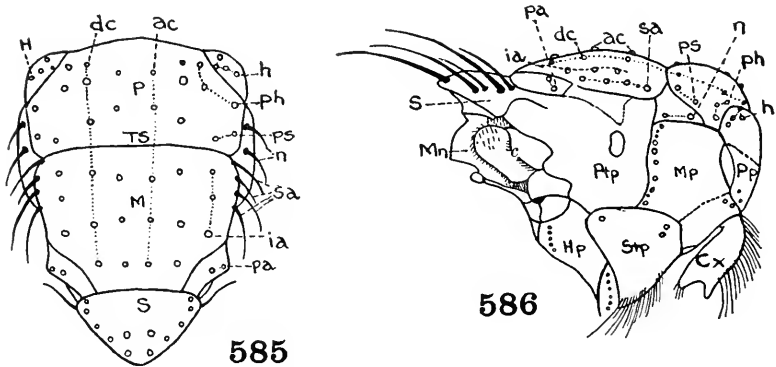
580. **Pipunculus**, male (Cole) Pipunculidæ.
 581. **Opetia**, wing (Verrall) Platypezidæ.
 582. **Calotarsa**, female; *a*, hind tibia and tarsus of male (Cole) Platypezidæ.
 583. **Platypeza**, wing. Platypezidæ.
 584. **Sciadocera** (Tonnoir) Sciadoceratidæ.

583), **Agathomÿia**, **Calotârsa** (Fig. 582), **Microsânia**, **Opêtia** (Fig. 581)). (**CLYTHÏIDÆ**) **PLATYPÉZIDÆ**
 Antennæ with dorsal arista; face narrow; legs not dilated; head and body without true bristles; head very large, usually spherical, consisting almost wholly of the eyes; anal angle of wings not developed, second basal cell subequal to discal cell in length; anal cell closed near margin; ovipositor large, with bulbous base and long sword-like point, inflexed under abdomen. About 300 species, principally holarctic and australian, some nearctic and ethiopian. (**Pipûnculus** (= *Dôrylas*) (Fig. 580), **Chálarus**, **Nephróceros**, **Verrállia**). (**DORYLAÏDÆ**). **PIPUNCÛLIDÆ**

Schizophora

59. Coxæ close together, the legs attached ventrally; head movably separated from thorax; adults not ectoparasites upon mammals, birds or bees; rarely viviparous, in which case the new-born young are very immature. (EUMYIIDÆ, MUSCÔIDEA, MYIODARIA) 60
- Coxæ broadly separated from each other, the legs appearing attached toward the sides of the thorax and therefore sprawling (Fig. 663); head often small and closely united with body, the eyes more or less reduced, often wholly wanting, ocelli wanting or vestigial; adults usually much flattened, of a leathery or horny structure, often wingless, living parasitically upon warm-blooded vertebrates or upon the honey bee; viviparous, the new-born larvæ well developed, ready for pupation, Braulidæ oviparous in bee-hives. (PUPÍPARA, EPROBOSCÍDEA, OMA-LÓPTERA, NYMPHÍPARA) 138
60. Second antennal joint with a longitudinal seam along upper outer edge which extends quite to the base; anterior orbits not differentiated above from the lateral vertex plates, bearing a row of convergent lower frontal bristles which are more distant from eye-margin than the upper frontal bristles are (Fig. 594); usually at least lower calypter large; posthumeral and intra-alar bristles usually both present; thorax with a complete transverse suture before wings (Fig. 585); front of male usually narrow or the eyes meeting; subcosta always distinct and ending in costa, first vein (R_1) never short (Fig. 598); abdominal spiracles at least of segments two to five located in side margins of tergites, very rarely in the membrane. (CALYPTRATÆ, MUSCARIDÆ, MYODARIA SUPERIÒRA, THECOSTÓM-ATA) 61
- Second antennal joint without such a seam (except *Loxocera*, couplet 124); anterior orbits usually separated above from lateral vertex plates, or the latter alone developed and bearing fronto-orbital bristles (if exceptionally the fronto-orbital bristles are located on the orbits the lower ones are closer to the eye-margin than the upper ones are); lower calypter vestigial or undeveloped; posthumeral bristles absent; thorax without a complete transverse suture in front of wings, posterior callosity usually absent; a visible membrane connecting the dorsal and ventral sclerites of the abdomen, in which the spiracles are nearly always located (if spiracles are in tergites, e.g. *Chlorop-*

idæ and Ephyridæ, the subcosta is imperfect); front of both sexes of nearly equal width, or if wider in female the greater width is due to a widening of the middle stripe; fourth vein (M_1) nearly straight, never angulate or with an appendage; often very small species. (ACALYPTRATÆ, BORBOROIDEA, HAPLOSTOMATA, MYODARIA INFERIORA).....71



Figs. 585, 586. **Calliphoridae**

585. **Calliphora**, thorax, dorsal view (Walton) Calliphoridae.

586. **Calliphora**, thorax, lateral view (Walton) Calliphoridae.

Sclerites: Cx, front coxa; H, humerus; Hp, hypopleura; M, posterior portion of mesonotum (metazona); Mp, mesopleura; Mn, metanotum; P, anterior portion of mesonotum (prozona); Pp, propleura; Ptp, pteropleura; S, scutellum; Stp, Sternopleura.

Bristles: ac, acrostichals; dc, dorsocentrals; h, humerals; ia, intra-alars; n, notopleurals; pa, post-alars; ph, posthumeral; ps, presutural; sa, supra-alars.

c, calypteres; TS, transverse suture separating prozona from metazona.

61. Mouthparts functional; usually with sternopleural bristles at least, often very bristly species.....62

Mouth-opening small, the mouthparts vestigial or wanting; vibrissæ and bristles undeveloped, no sternopleural bristles; front broad in both sexes; antennæ set in the facial groove or grooves; lower calypter with margin only slightly pubescent.

CESTRIDÆ

a. Head apparently closed below, the small mouth-opening filled by the proboscis with which it is connected by a membrane, mouth-

- parts atrophied or even wanting, the proboscis never angled at base; arista always bare. b
- Head with a deep groove beneath, mouthparts present, proboscis angled at base, withdrawn in the oral groove, palpi not visible; arista bare or plumose. (*CUTERÉBRIDÆ*) d
- b. Middle part of face narrow; hypopleuræ with fan of strong hairs. (*Æstrus* (Fig. 590), cosmop., in nasal cavities of sheep, antelope, etc.; *Cephalomyia*, S. Eur., N. Afr.; *Pharyngomyia*, Eur., in pharynx of elk; *Rhinæstrus*, Eurasia, Afr., in nasal cavities of horse and hippopotamus) **ÆSTRINÆ**
- Middle part of face broad. c
- c. Middle part of face deeply sunken; hypopleuræ without hairs. Elephant stomach bots. (*Cobböldia* (Fig. 591), *Rodhainomyia*, ethiop.) **COBBOLDIINÆ**
- Middle part of face forming a slightly convex plate; hypopleuræ with bundle of hairs. Warbles, widespread, occurring under skin of host. (*Hypodérma*, in ruminants; *Ædemágena*, in reindeer; *Æstromyia*, in rodents) **HYPODERATMİNÆ**
- d. No facial carina; antennal pit large and deep; antennæ elongate, the third joint three times as long as second. e
- Facial carina present; antennal pit small and shallow; antennæ short. Rodent parasites, mostly American. (*Cutérebra* (Fig. 589), *Bogèria*, *Rogenhöfera*) **CUTEREBRINÆ**
- e. Epistoma rather broad, projecting obliquely forward and downward between sides of face; arista thickly long-plumose to tip. (*Pseudogamètes*, neotrop.) **PSEUDOGAMETINÆ**
- Epistoma very narrow, projecting straight downward between the sides of face; arista with hairs on upper side only. (*Dermatobia*, neotrop., under skin of mammals, including man).
DERMATOBIINÆ
62. Hypopleuræ and pteropleuræ with one or more vertical rows of bristles or hairs (Fig. 586); fourth vein (M_1) curving or bending forward, narrowing or closing first posterior (apical) cell, often with a spur (M_2) at the bend (Fig. 598); when three sternopleural bristles present usually but one behind. (*TACHINŌIDEA*) 63
- Hypopleuræ without a vertical series of strong bristles below spiracle, if rarely the hypopleural bristles are present there is no row of bristles on pteropleura (in *Stomoxys*, which has a porrect rigid proboscis (Fig. 602), both hypopleural and pteropleural hairs are present); when three sternopleural bristles present usually two behind; ventral membrane usually distinct; postscutellum not developed convexly. 68

63. Postscutellum little developed, not convexly prominent (Fig. 586), if more or less prominent the metathoracic spiracular covering is not in two parts but covers the entire lower portion, leaving a small opening in middle above; middle segments of abdomen rarely with rather strong hairs; second ventral segment of abdomen more or less overlapping edges of the dorsal segments 64

Postscutellum strongly developed in the form of a transverse rounded ridge often projecting as far as apex of scutellum; dorsal segments of abdomen with strong bristles in addition to finer hairs, their edges overlapping all the ventral segments 66

64. Hindmost posthumeral bristle located lateral to the presutural bristle (Fig. 585) (sometimes absent in *Engyrops*); propleura and prosternum hairy (bare in *Pollenia* (Fig. 600) which has matted metallic hairs on mesonotum); generally two notopleural bristles, rarely three; arista generally long-plumose; body usually metallic blue or green; fifth ventral segment of male with a split hind margin, sometimes prominently developed; eyes of male touching or approximated, of female separated. Cosmopolitan **CALLIPHÓRIDÆ**

a. Cheeks narrow, about one-fifth eye-height; arista plumose to end; curve of fourth vein broadly rounded, basal vein sometimes setose; metathoracic spiracle with its front and back ends equally rounded; postscutellum usually well developed. (**Mesembrinella**, neotrop.) **MESEMBRINELLINÆ**

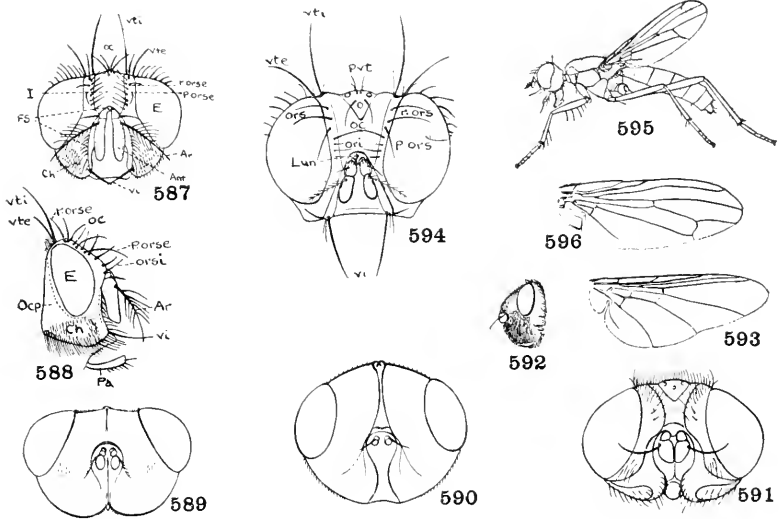
Cheeks subquadrate, about half the eye-height; curve of fourth vein usually angulate; postscutellum not strongly developed. . b

b. Basal section of radius with distinct setulæ or hairs on posterior upper side c

Basal vein not setulose on posterior upper side. d

c. Lower calypter subtruncate at apex, concave on outer margin, haired on part of upper surface; the small rounded callosity below base of wing often with erect hairs. (**Phormia**, **Chrysomyia**, **Cochliomyia** (*C. Compsomyia*) *macellaria*, Screw-worm), **Protocalliphora** (maggots on nestling birds), **Protophormia**). (**CHRYSOMYIINÆ**) **PHORMIINÆ**

Lower calypter rather narrowly rounded at apex, nearly straight on outer margin, bare above; subalar callosity bare or without distinct hairs. (**Rhinia**, **Metálea**, **Rhyncomyia**, **Stomatohina**) **RHINIINÆ**



Figs. 587-596. **Calliphoridae, Æstridae, Gastrophilidae, Cordyluridae**

587. **Calliphora**, head from front (Walton) Calliphoridae: Ant, antenna; Ar, arista; Ch, cheek; E, eye; FS, frontal suture; I, interfrontalia; Ocp, occiput; Pa, palpus; oc, ocellar bristles; orsi, inner row of upper orbital bristles; p.orse, proclinate bristle in outer row of upper orbitals; r.orse, reclinate bristles in outer row of upper orbitals; vi, vibrissae; vte, exterior vertical bristle; vti, inner vertical bristle.
588. **Calliphora**, profile of head (Walton) Calliphoridae. Lettering as for Fig. 587.
589. **Cuterebra**, head from front. Æstridae.
590. **Æstrus**, head from front. Æstridae.
591. **Cobboldia**, head from front (Rodhain and Bequaert) Æstridae.
592. **Gastrophilus**, head from side (Cole) Gastrophilidae.
593. **Gastrophilus**, wing (Cole) Gastrophilidae.
594. **Cordylura**, head from front. Cordyluridae: Lun, frontal lunule; ori, lower set of fronto-orbital bristles; ors, upper set of fronto-orbitals; p.ors, proclinate bristle of upper set; pvt, postverticals; r.ors, reclinate fronto-orbital bristles of upper set; vi, vibrissae; vte, outer vertical bristle; vti, inner vertical bristle.
595. **Parallelomma**, female (Cole) Cordyluridae.
596. **Scatophaga**, wing. Cordyluridae.

- d. Prosternum and propleura hairy; hairs of parafacial stripe not reaching lower margin of eyes. Blow-flies, Blue-bottle flies. (**Calliphora** (Figs. 585-588), **Cynomya**, **Lucilia**, **Onèsia**).

CALLIPHORINÆ

Prosternum and center of propleura bare; parafacial hairs extending to lower margin of eyes. (**Pollènia** (*P. rùdis*, Cluster-fly (Fig. 600); **Anthracomya**, austr.) **POLLENIINÆ**

Hindmost posthumeral bristle placed higher than or level with the presutural bristle; propleura and prosternum bare, thorax not with matted hairs, often four notopleural bristles; arista bare or hairy on basal half; eyes not contiguous, front of male narrow, or as wide as in female. 65

65. Calypteres large and round, reaching scutellum; fifth ventral segment of male abdomen with a straight hind margin, or entirely absent; arista generally plumose only on basal half, sometimes bare; eyes bare. Flesh-flies **SARCOPHAGIDÆ**

- a. Head quadrangular in profile; arista usually plumose, rarely only pubescent; third and fourth sternites more or less evident, though not completely covering the margins of the tergites; theca of penis rarely with spine; front of male usually more or less narrow and without orbital bristles; more than two sternopleural bristles present (see Fig. 586, stp.). Larvæ of most species feeding on carrion, some parasitic on grasshoppers. (**Sarcophaga**, **Ægria**, **Brachycoma**, **Helicobia**, **Blæsóxipha**, **Ravinia**, **Sarcophila**, **Sarcotáchina**, **Tephromya**, **Wohlfártia**) **SARCOPHAGINÆ**

Head not quadrangular in profile; third and fourth sternites less evident, covering margins of tergites; theca of penis usually with spine; arista bare or with very short pubescence; two sternopleural bristles present; front often with orbital bristles. b

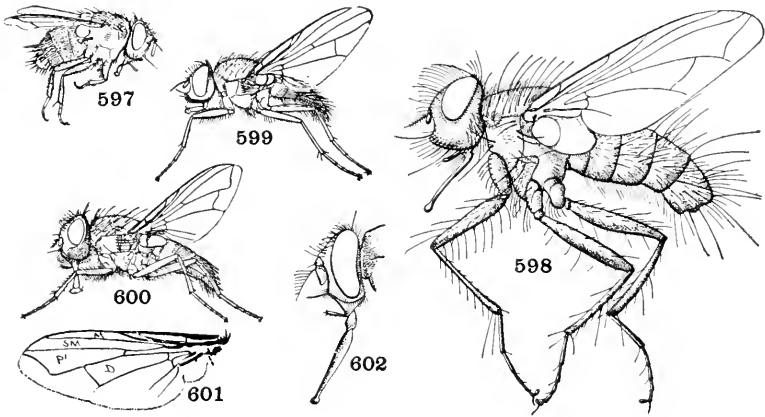
- b. Middle tibiæ near the middle with a single extensor bristle; cheeks rather narrow, eyes large, front of both sexes of nearly equal breadth; arista sometimes with weak pubescence; third and fourth sternites completely covered. Larvæ feeding on supplies stored in nests of various bees and wasps. (**Miltogramma**, **Apódacra**, **Craticulina**, **Hilarélla**, **Metòpia**, **Opsídia**, **Pediasiomya**, **Pachyophthálma**, **Senotaínia**). (**METOPINÆ**) **MILTOGRAMMATINÆ**

Middle tibiæ with at least two bristles near the middle; eyes small, cheeks broad, face broader than vertex, front of female broader than of male; arista bare. c

- c. Antennæ very short; genitalia large; sternites two to five large, open; eyes very small. (**Paramacronychia**, **Nemoræa**, Eur.).

PARAMACRONYCHIINÆ

- Antennæ normal; genitalia small; sternites two to five more or less covered d
- d. Tergites three and four with discal macrochætæ, body bristly; eyes pubescent; theca fused with penis, forceps long. (**Rhaphiochætæ**, **Brachymèra**, Eur.) **RHAPHIOCHÆTINÆ**
- Tergites three and four without discal macrochætæ, body with short bristles; eyes bare; theca free, penis without membrane. (**Amòbia**) **AMOBIIINÆ**



Figs. 597-602. **Tachinidæ**, **Dexiidæ**, **Anthomyiidæ**, **Muscidæ**, **Calliphoridæ**

597. **Belvosia**. Tachinidæ.
 598. **Ptilodexia**. Dexiidæ.
 599. **Limnophora** (Cole) Anthomyiidæ.
 600. **Pollenia** (Cole) Calliphoridæ.
 601. **Musca**, wing. Muscidæ.
 602. **Stomoxys**, head. Muscidæ.

- Calypteres narrow, with the inner edge generally bending away from scutellum; fifth ventral segment of male split to the middle; arista pubescent; eyes sometimes hairy. Larvæ parasitic on sowbugs, snails, beetles, etc. (**Rhinóphora**, **Macquártia**, **Melanóphora**, **Phÿto**) **RHINOPHÓRIDÆ**
66. Ventral membrane more or less evident between the reduced sternites and the margins of the tergites, if not the abdomen is elongate cylindrical (*Cylindromyia* = *Ocyptera*), or the

female abdomen is tipped by an under-folded claw (*Phania*); abdomen destitute of stout bristles; facial plate more or less convexly produced nose-like below the vibrissal angles and fused with the lowest part (epistome). Larvæ parasitic on bugs and beetles. (**Phàsia, Alóphora, Cystogáster, Clytiomýia, Gymnosòma, Leucóstoma, Phorántha, Trichópoda**). (Including *GYMNOSOMÁTIDÆ* with four, not five, abdominal segments) **PHASÌIDÆ**

Ventral membrane not visible; abdomen bearing some stout bristles; facial plate flattened, at most slightly produced. . . . 67

67. Antennæ inserted usually at or below middle of eyes, the arista usually hairy; no presutural intra-alar bristle; ventral segments of abdomen concealed below the meeting edges of the tergites; legs often relatively long. Larvæ parasitic in beetles. (**Déxia, Myiócera, Ptilodéxia** (Fig. 598), **Rhynchodéxia, Thelaira, Therèsia**) **DEXÌIDÆ**

Antennæ inserted above middle of eyes, the arista usually bare, rarely short-pubescent (Fig. 556d); intra-alar bristles usually extending in front of suture, if not the ventral segments broadly visible, or the fifth ventral of male is vestigial; at least two post-humeral and three posterior intra-alar bristles. Tachina flies. Larvæ mostly endoparasitic in caterpillars and other insects. (**Táchina** (= *Larvavora*), **Áphria, Árchyrtas, Belvòsia** (Fig. 597), **Ernéstia, Exorísta, Frontína, Gònia** (Fig. 556d), **Masicera, Phorócera, Peletèria, Siphòna, Stúrmia, Winthemia, Zeníllia**). (Including *EXORÍSTIDÆ, MASICÉRIDÆ, HISTRICÌIDÆ*, etc.). (*LARVÆVÓRIDÆ*).

TACHÍNIDÆ¹

68. Fourth vein (M_1) often bending forward to narrow the apical cell at the margin (Fig. 601); if the apical cell is not narrowed then the eyes are not widely separated, or cruciate bristles are present on the front, and the lower calypter is longer than the upper, and the abdomen proper contains only five segments; if the eyes are widely separated (the females and some males) the oval,

¹ This dominant group has been divided by several taxonomists into about sixty so-called families, which do not have the rank of the dipterous subfamilies presented in the previous portions of the key. Because the limits of these groups have not been agreed on by the students of the muscoid flies and because there is no satisfactory published key no attempt is here made to present subdivisions of the Tachinidæ. Even the distinctions between the conventional families Dexiidae and Tachinidæ have broken down of recent years with the discovery of annecant genera. Perhaps the best solution is to consider but two subfamilies, Dexiinae and Tachininae, with a unique army of legions, cohorts and tribes of genera comprising the latter. (See page 9).

more or less bristly abdomen is distinctive; scutellar suture complete. (MUSCÒIDEA) 69
 Apical cell not narrowed at margin (Fig. 596); no cruciate frontal bristles; eyes broadly separated in both sexes; lower calypter not longer than the upper; scutellar suture interrupted in the middle; abdomen more or less elongate, with six segments before the genitalia (the first two fused together, as usual). (SCATO-MÝZIDÆ, SCATOPHÁGIDÆ, SCOPEÛMIDÆ).

CORDYLÛRIDÆ

- a. Front femora and tibiæ beneath at most with a single row of bristles. b
 Front legs raptorial, their femora beneath with a double row of bristles, front tibiæ with one or two rows; first vein bare above. (Noréllia, Plethochæta, Pycnoglóssa) NORELLIÛNÆ
 b. First vein usually setose above; propleural bristle present. (Cordylûra (Fig. 594), Acicéphala, Hexamitócera, Megophthálma, Orthochæta, Parallelómma (Fig. 595)).

CORDYLURINÆ

First vein bare above; propleural bristle absent. (Scatóphaga (=Scopçûma) (Fig. 596), Acanthocnêma, Hydromýza, Microprosôpa, Pogonôta, Spathióphora, Tricopálpus). (SCOPEUMINÆ) SCATOPHAGINÆ

69. Either the hypopleural or pteropleural bristles or hairs present (Fig. 586); basal bristles of abdomen reduced; fourth vein bending or curving forward (straight in *Eginia*); arista feathered to tip. .70
 Neither the hypopleural nor pteropleural hairs or bristles present; abdomen usually bristly; fourth vein curving backward (if curving forward the arista is not feathered to the tip); arista sometimes bare (Fig. 599) ANTHOMYÛIDÆ

- a. Anal vein complete, faint apically but reaching margin b
 Anal vein not distinctly traceable to margin. c
 b. Eyes of male close together on the narrowed front; calypteres large. (Anthomyia, Chortóphila, Ègle, Hammomyia, Hylemyia (*H. antiqua*, Onion maggot, *H. brassicæ*, Cabbage maggot, *H. ciliçrûra*, Seelcorn maggot, *H. coarctata*, Wheat bulb fly), Hydrophòria, Opsolàsia, Pegomyia (*P. hyoscyami*, Beet-fly, *P. rubivora*, Raspberry cane maggot), Phòrbia, Pycnoglóssa). (HYLEMYÛINÆ, PEGOMYÛINÆ).

ANTHOMYÛINÆ

Eyes of both sexes widely separated by the broad front; calypteres small. (Fucéllia, Chiròsia, Mycóphaga, Myopina).

FUCELLIÛNÆ

- c. Lower sternopleural bristle wanting, or if present, closer to one of the upper sternopleurals than to the other. d
 Lower sternopleural equidistant from the two upper; front in both sexes one-third the width of the head, each orbit with one long backward-directed bristle on upper half; thorax with but one pair of presutural dorsocentral bristles; lower stigmatal bristle directed downward; eyes of both sexes usually widely separated. (*Cœnòsia*, *Chelisia*, *Atherígona*, *Limnospila*, *Lispocéphala*, *Schœnomÿza*) **CÆNOSIÏNÆ**
- d. Pteropleura with a central group of hairs; palpi dilated apically, usually conspicuously dilated; front of both sexes equal to eye-width, the interfrontalia without cruciate bristles; parafacials with some hairs on their entire length. (*Lísipa*). . . **LISPÏNÆ**
 Pteropleura usually without such group of hairs, but if haired, the front of the male is narrower than that of the female; palpi not conspicuously dilated; parafacials bare below base of antennæ e
- e. Hind tibiæ of male with a strong dorsal bristle just beyond middle. f
 Hind tibiæ of male without such a strong dorsal bristle. g
- f. Anal vein very short, stopping abruptly, the seventh vein (axillary or A2) more or less distinctly curved forward around the apex of the first anal; female with wholly convex front, the broad orbits (and in males with wide front also) bearing two fronto-orbital bristles on upper half directed outward over eyes, or the upper one directed slightly backward; middle tibiæ of male more or less densely pubescent and often swollen on inner side. (*Fánnia*, *Cœlomÿia*, *Piezûra*) **FANNIÏNÆ**
 Axillary vein not curving around end of anal vein; front of female more or less projecting forward, orbits not with two upper fronto-orbitals curving outward over eyes in either sex; middle tibiæ of male not pubescent or swollen. (*Phaðnia* (= *Arícia*), *Allcœstÿlus*, *Diályta*, *Hèra*, *Hydrotæa*, *Ophÿra*, *Pogonomÿia*). (*ARICIÏNÆ*, including *HYDROTÆÏNÆ*) . . **PHAONIÏNÆ**
- g. Thorax with an uneven number of dark stripes, or unmarked; scutellum with only the larger basal and subapical bristles; face and oral margin usually produced; third and fourth veins parallel or slightly convergent, rarely divergent; usually sparsely short-setose. (*Limnóphora* (Fig. 599), *Hebecnêma*).
LIMNOPHORÏNÆ
 Thorax with an even number of dark stripes, or rarely unmarked; scutellum usually with stout discal, prebasal and preapical bristles in addition to the basals and subapicals; face usually vertical, rarely produced; third and fourth veins usually divergent or parallel; usually strongly setose. (*Mydæa* (including *Spilogáster*), *Helina*) **MYDÆÏNÆ**

70. Proboscis needle-like, porrect, at rest completely ensheathed by the long slender palpi; arista strongly plumose with feathered hairs (Fig. 556e); prosternum membranous; middle coxæ separated by the forward-projecting metasternum; abdominal spiracles located in the membrane between tergites and sternites. Tsetse flies. (**Glossina**, ethiop.) (Fig. 556e).

GLOSSINIDÆ

Proboscis, if elongate and porrect, not ensheathed by the palpi; hairs of arista not feathered; prosternal plate developed; abdominal spiracles located in second to fifth tergites.

MÚSCIDÆ

- a. Proboscis of both sexes elongate, rigid, fitted for piercing and sucking blood, the labella not enlarged; arista with long hairs on upper side, bare or pubescent below; lower calypter rounded posteriorly, its inner basal margin well separated from the lateral basal angles of scutellum. (**Stomóxys** (*S. calcitrans*, Stable fly (Fig. 602)), **Hæmatòbia**, **Lyperòsia** (*L. irritans*, Horn fly); **Haphòspatha**, Eur., Afr.; **Hæmatobòsca**, China).

STOMOXYDINÆ

Proboscis not heavily chitinized, the labella fleshy, fitted for lapping. b

- b. Apical cell widely open, the fourth vein gently curving back; hypopleural bristles present above hind coxæ; pteropleural bristles absent beneath root of wing. (**Egínia**, palæarc.).

EGINIINÆ

Apical cell narrowed; hypopleural bristles nearly always absent, pteropleural bristles or hairs often present; lower calypter with posterior curvature more or less transverse, the inner basal angle very close to and often touching or underlying the basal lateral angle of scutellum. (**Múscæ** (*M. domestica*, Housefly (Figs. 557, 601), **Cordylòbia** (*C. anthropòphaga*, Tumbu-fly, ethiop.), **Dasýphora**, **Graphomýia**, **Mesembrina**, **Moréllia**, **Muscina**, **Myospila**, **Pyréllia**, **Synthesiomýia**).

MUSCINÆ

Acalyptratæ

71. Mouth-opening small, the mouthparts vestigial; antennæ sunken in the facial grooves which form a rounded pocket, arista bare; vibrissæ and bristles absent, no sternopleural or pteropleural bristles; scutellar suture broadly interrupted at middle; ovipositor sturdy and inflexed under abdomen; costa ending at third vein (R_3) which terminates much before tip of wing, the

- apical cell widely open (Fig. 593). Horse botflies, cosmopolitan.
 (**Gastróphilus** (Figs. 592, 593)) **GASTROPHÍLIDÆ**¹
- Mouth-opening normal, the mouthparts functioning; third and fourth veins usually parallel or converging, very rarely markedly diverging; larvæ not internal parasites of horses, etc. 72
72. Costa entire, no indication of a break near the end of the subcosta nor near the humeral crossvein; Sc nearly always distinctly separated from R₁ and ending in the costa an appreciable distance before R₁ which usually terminates near or beyond middle of wing (see Fig. 608) 73
- Costa fractured just before end of subcosta (best seen by transmitted light), or if Sc is imperfect the costa is visibly broken or constricted before end of first vein (R₁) (Fig. 603), or at least with an indication of such fracture; sometimes with an additional break near the humeral crossvein (Fig. 658). 99
73. Subcosta complete, ending in the costa, usually free from R₁, rarely closely approximated to it, rarely wanting; anal cell present 74
- Subcosta incomplete, developed only at base and continuing as an evanescent fold, not attaining the costa; anal cell faint or absent; postvertical bristles divergent. 98
74. Vibrissæ present at the vibrissal angle of the head, in distinction to peristomial or buccal bristles or hairs. 75
- Definite vibrissæ absent. 78
75. Palpi well developed 76
- Palpi very small, vestigial; anterior orbital bristles never developed; head spherical, cheeks narrow; arista bare or nearly so; posterior spiracle usually with at least one bristle; abdomen somewhat elongate and usually narrowed at base; black scavenger flies. Cosmopolitan **SÉPSIDÆ**
- a. Postvertical bristles wanting; head broadened, with projecting eyes. (**Eurychoromýia**) **EURYCHOROMYIINÆ**
- Postverticals present and diverging; if absent, the head is not broadened b
- b. First and second basal cells united. (**Pandòra** (Fig. 608), widespr.; **Saltélliseps**, ethiop., asiat.) **PANDORINÆ**
- Basal cells separate. c

¹ The enigmatical family CTENOSTYLIDÆ, erected by Bigot for *Ctenostylum* from the Amazon River differs in having the arista long-plumose above, mesothorax with a short recurved bristle at each posterior angle and the marginal cell divided into six or seven small cells by thickened crossveins between the costa and the second vein. Bigot located the family near the Conopidae from which it differs in the widely open apical cell and atrophied mouthparts. Apparently the only specimens known were collected previous to 1850.

- c. Thorax verrucose, subshining, pubescence fine, forming a sheen; dorsal abdominal segments devoid of bristles and setæ. (**Toxópoda**, **Paratoxópoda**, mainly ethiop.) **TOXOPODÌNÆ**
 Thorax not verrucose, at least mesopleuræ shining, hairs short, not forming a sheen; abdomen often with bristles. d
- d. Postocular and mesopleural bristles wanting. (**Themira** (Fig. 607), **Enícita**, holærc.; **Protothemira**, palæarc.).

THEMIRÌNÆ

At least mesopleural bristle present. e

- e. Front femora of male more or less excised before end and provided with varying sets of bristles, thorns or prongs; orbital bristle weak or wanting. (**Sépsis** (Fig. 609), cosmop.; **Lasiosépsis**, Eur., ethiop.) **SEPSÌNÆ**
 Front femora not excised toward end, with or without rows of bristles but without spinigerous tubercles. f
- f. A strong orbital bristle present on each side; abdomen of both sexes without bristles; postocular bristle strong. (**Meròpius**, widespr.) **MEROPLÌNÆ**
 Orbital bristle weak or wanting, or if present, the postocular bristle is weak or wanting. (**Nemópoda**, **Sepsidomórpha**, holærc.).

NEMOPODÌNÆ

76. Thorax convex; cheeks, pleuræ and legs not remarkably bristly; postvertical bristles divergent. 77
 Mesonotum and scutellum more or less flattened; head, body and legs coarsely bristly (Fig. 613). Seashore species. (See couplet 87) **CÆLÓPIDÆ**
77. Second antennal joint usually with an angulate projection from the exterior edge (Fig. 635); interfrontal cross-bristles often present; tibiæ usually with preapical bristles; anal vein abbreviated, not reaching margin. (See couplets 107 and 129).

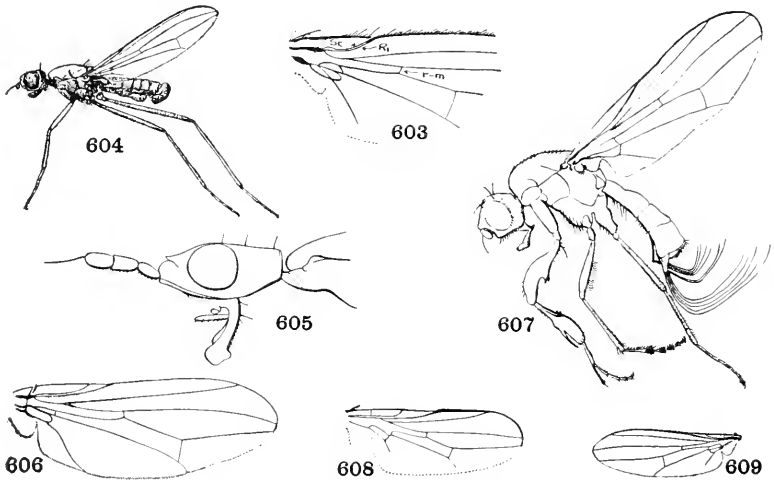
CLUSÌIDÆ

Second antennal joint without angular projection; no interfrontal cross-bristles; tibiæ without preapical bristles; anal vein continuing as a fold almost to margin. (See couplet 109). (**Actenóptera**, (= *Gymnomýza*), palæarc.).

NEOTTIOPHÍLIDÆ, part

78. First posterior cell (R_5) closed or much narrowed at apex due to the convergence of both third and fourth veins (wide in *Nothybida*, couplet 81, which have remarkably long prosternum); abdomen elongate; legs long, or very long and slender. 79
 First posterior cell widely open, if narrowed, the abdomen is short and the legs are not unusually long and slender. 83

79. Eyes large, the cheeks and posterior orbits narrow; upper occiput concave S0
 Eyes moderately large, front not narrow, cheeks and posterior orbits not distinctly narrow, face often greatly retreating, occiput usually large; ocellar and humeral bristles absent. S2



Figs. 603-609. **Micropezidæ, Neriidæ, Tanypezidæ, Sepsidæ**

603. **Trichoscelis**, basal portion of wing. Trichoscelidæ.
 604. **Calobata**, male (Cole) Micropezidæ.
 605. **Neriis**, profile of head. Neriidæ.
 606. **Tanypeza**, wing. Tanypezidæ.
 607. **Themira**, male. Sepsidæ.
 608. **Pandora**, wing. Sepsidæ.
 609. **Sepsis**, wing (Cole) Sepsidæ.

80. Proboscis very long and geniculate; ovipositor elongate; arista terminal. (See couplet 50). (**Stylogáster**, America, Afr.).

CONÓPIDÆ, part

- Proboscis and ovipositor not elongate; arista dorsal; hind metatarsi with basal group of bristles. S1
 81. Ocellar and humeral bristles present, though sometimes small; prothorax small; first vein (R₁) setulose; front of male narrow. (**Tanypèza** (Fig. 606), **Polphopèza**, **Scipopèza**, mainly neotrop.) **TANYPÉZIDÆ**

Ocellar and humeral bristles absent; thorax elongate, the prosternum prominent, the front legs attached behind middle of thorax; hind femora without bristles on posterior edge; first vein bare; front of both sexes wide. (*Nothÿbus*, malay.).

NOTHÿBIDÆ

82. Arista dorsal, located toward base of the third antennal joint; front legs shorter than posterior pairs from which they are widely separated, the front coxæ short; propleuræ scarcely produced in front; second antennal joint without projection; palpi usually small. Mostly tropical **MICROPÉZIDÆ**

a. Middle and hind tibiæ uniformly pubescent but without bristles; hind metatarsi with some setæ at base; subcosta evident. (*Calóbata* (= *Trepidària*) (Fig. 604), *Calobatèlla*, *Paracalóbata*) **CALOBATÏNÆ**

Middle and hind tibiæ with a row of short extensor bristles; hind metatarsi without group of setæ at base; subcosta closely approximated to first vein. b

b. Posterior basal cell present. (*Tanÿpoda*, *Cardiocéphala*, *Eurÿbata*, *Grallipèza*, *Ptilosphen*, *Scipòpus*) . . . **TANYPODÏNÆ**

Posterior basal cell united with discal cell. (*Micropèza* (= *Tylos*), *Cliopèza*, *Neriocéphalus*) **MICROPEZÏNÆ**

Arista apical or subapical (Fig. 605); front legs longer than posterior pairs, the front coxæ lengthened, thus placing the front legs close to the middle pair; propleuræ strongly developed beneath in front of front coxæ; second antennal joint with a finger-like process on inside edge; palpi long. Mostly tropical. (*Nèrius* (Fig. 605), *Macrótoma*, *Telostÿlus*) **NERÏIDÆ**

83. Eyes prominently bulging, the vertex sunken; scutellum often large and grooved; femora and usually hind tibiæ greatly enlarged; anal cell rather large; prelabrum well developed. 84

Eyes less prominent, vertex not sunken; first posterior cell widely open, if rarely narrowed the femora are not thick. 85

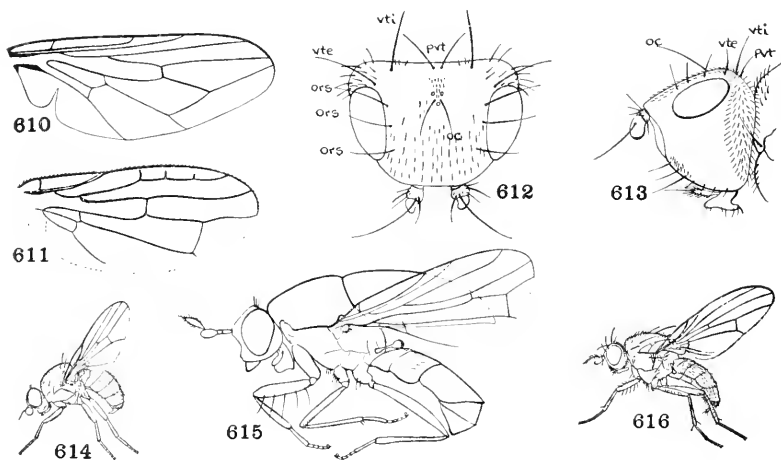
84. First vein ending far beyond subcosta, first posterior cell usually narrowed apically due to the angulation of the fourth vein at apex of discal cell; posterior spiracle with a group of bristles; palpi broad. Principally neotropical. (*Rhopalomèra*, *Apo-phorhÿnchus*, *Kræberia*, *Willistonièlla* (Fig. 610)).

RHOPALOMÉRIDÆ

First vein ending close to subcosta, first posterior cell widely open; posterior spiracle without group of bristles; palpi narrow. (See couplet 119). (*Rhinótora* (Fig. 611), neotrop., ethiop.).

RHINOTÓRIDÆ

85. Some or all tibiae with preapical bristle on extensor side; ovipositor short, retractile. 86
 Tibiæ without extensor preapical bristle; in case preapical bristles are present either the ovipositor is long and chitinized, or the first vein is setulose, or the anal crossvein (Cu_1) is broken. . . 90



Figs. 610-616. **Rhopalomeridæ, Rhinotoridæ, Cælopidæ, Oechthiphilidæ, Celyphidæ, Lauxaniidæ**

610. **Willistoniella**, wing. Rhopalomeridæ.
 611. **Rhinotora**, wing. Rhinotoridæ.
 612. **Orygma**, head from above. For lettering see Fig. 594. Cælopidæ.
 613. **Orygma**, head in profile. Cælopidæ.
 614. **Leucopis** (Cole) Oechthiphilidæ.
 615. **Celyphus**. Celyphidæ.
 616. **Minettia** (Cole) Lauxaniidæ.

86. Scutellum never broadly covering the wings and abdomen. . . . 87
 Scutellum enormously enlarged and convexly inflated, covering the abdomen and the wings when at rest (Fig. 615); nearly bristleless flies with shortened thorax, antennæ porrect, arista subapical, prelabrum large; abdominal sternites very small; alula large, discal and second basal cells confluent. Indo-australian and African. (**Celyphus** (Fig. 615), **Acelyphus**, **Parcelyphus**, **Spaniocelyphus**) **CELÝPHIDÆ**

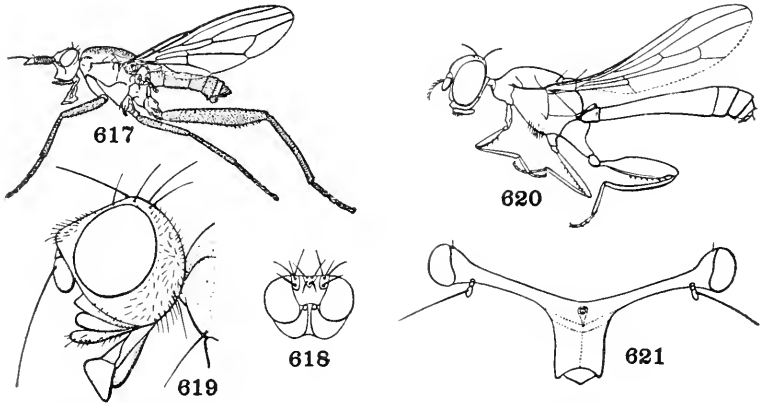
87. Thorax convex; cheeks, pleuræ and legs not remarkably bristly; last tarsal joint not flattened. 88
 Mesonotum and scutellum flattened; head, body and legs coarsely bristly; last tarsal joint flat and enlarged. Seashore species. (*PHYCODRÓMIDÆ*) **CÆLÓPIDÆ**
- a. Postvertical bristles convergent or parallel; metathoracic spiracle without bristles; propleural bristle absent. (*Cælopæ*, *Malacomýza* (= *Phycodrómia*)) **CÆLOPÍNÆ**
 Postverticals divergent; metathoracic spiracle with group of bristles; propleural present. (See couplet 76). (*Órygma* (Figs. 612, 613)) **ORYGMÍNÆ**
88. Postvertical bristles convergent or crossing; second antennal joint with dorsal bristle; one or two sternopleural bristles and one mesopleural present; lower edge of front femora bearing bristles; anal and second basal cells small, anal vein abruptly shortened (Fig. 616); two or one fronto-orbital bristles, the lower often directed inward. Many genera, mostly tropical. (*Lauxânia*, *Calíope*, *Camptoprosopélla*, *Homoneûra*, *Minéttia* (Fig. 616), *Pelomýza*, *Sapromýza*, *Sapromyzosóma*, *Steganópsis*, *Trigonometópus*). (Including *TRIGONOMETÓPIDÆ*, with front horizontal). (*SAPROMÝZIDÆ*). **LAUXANÍIDÆ**
 Postverticals parallel or divergent, rarely wanting; second antennal joint rarely with dorsal bristle; mesopleural and usually sternopleural bristles wanting; front femora not bristly beneath; anal vein reaching margin, at least as a fold. 89
89. Prelabrum pronounced, not retractable with the infolding of the proboscis; first vein ending beyond middle of wing; femoral bristles undeveloped. A rather small family; principally holarctic **DRYOMÝZIDÆ**
- a. Cheeks evenly pubescent; third antennal joint spherical, antennæ separated; oral margin not protruding, palpi without apical bristle; anterior dorsocentral bristles present. (*Helcomýza*, *Heterochila*) **HELCOMYZÍNÆ**
 Cheeks with a bare groove; third antennal joint compressed, longer than broad, antennæ not separated; oral margin protruding, palpi with apical bristle; anterior dorsocentral bristle absent; middle femora with posterior row of bristles. (*Dryomýza*, *Neuróctena* (Fig. 619)) **DRYOMYZÍNÆ**
- Prelabrum vestigial, rarely chitinized, not touching oral margin when the proboscis is extended; first vein ending at middle of

wing; femora setulose, their bristles developed, a characteristic bristle usually present near middle of anterior face of middle femora (Fig. 617). Many genera and species; widespread, largely holarctic. (*SCIOMÝZIDÆ*) **TETANOCERÁTIDÆ**

- a. Abdomen of female with seven segments, ovipositor not retractile; arista subapical; front femora not bristly. (**Tetanùra**).

TETANURÌNÆ

No ovipositor; apical segments of female abdomen, beyond fifth, retractile; arista basal; front femora with bristles. b



Figs. 617-621. **Tetanoceratidæ, Dryomyzidæ, Megamerinidæ, Diopsidæ**

- 617. **Sepedon** (Cole) Tetanoceratidæ.
- 618. **Sciomyza**, head from front (Hendel) Tetanoceratidæ.
- 619. **Neuroctena**, head from side. Dryomyzidæ.
- 620. **Syringogaster**. Megamerinidæ.
- 621. **Diopsis**, head from front. Diopsidæ.

- b. Propleural bristle present; front usually without differentiated median polished stripe. (**Sciomýza** (Fig. 618), **Méline**, **Pherbéllia** (= *Ditania*), **Pterómicra**) **SCIOMYZÌNÆ**

Propleural bristle wanting; front usually with a distinct polished median stripe, rarely subshining. (**Tetanócera**, **Antichæta**, **Díctya**, **Élgiva**, **Hedroneùra**, **Hoplodíctya**, **Euthýcera**, **Límnia**, **Pæcilógrapha**, **Renócera**, **Sépedon** (Fig. 617)).
TETANOCERATÌNÆ

- 90. Head produced on each side into a lateral process bearing the eye at the tip and the antennæ widely distant from each other on

the eye-stalk (Fig. 621), frontal lunule flattened; subcosta weak and parallel with first vein, third vein arising from second near middle of wing, discal cell confluent with second basal; front femora more or less thickened; scutellum bituberculate. A small family, mainly tropical. (**Diópsis** (Fig. 621), **Sphyracéphala**).

DIÓPSIDÆ

Head not produced so that the eyes are stalked and the antennæ are distantly separated; third vein arising from second toward base of wing; scutellum not bituberculate. 91

91. Anal crossvein (Cu_1) not angulate, the anal cell not acutely produced (Fig. 608), first vein bare; ovipositor retractile, not prominent. (If legs and thorax are unusually elongate, see Nothybidæ, couplet S1) 92

Anal crossvein usually angulate so that the anal cell is acutely produced (Fig. 624), or at least the anal cell apically angled, first vein usually setulose above; ovipositor chitinized and more or less projecting, usually flattened; post-vertical bristles diverging or parallel; palpi developed. (If indomalayan, elongate flies with slender legs and prominent prothorax, see Phytalmidæ, couplet 100). (ORTALÍDIDÆ, *s. lat.*) 94

92. Hind femora long, thickened and spinose beneath; basal cells lengthened, anal vein usually reaching margin; abdomen elongate, slender at base, clavate; postvertical bristles wanting. A small family; Europe, N. America, Oceanica. (**Megamerina**, (= *Lissa*), **Syringogáster** (Fig. 620), **Syrittomýia**).

MEGAMERÍNIDÆ

Hind femora rarely thickened, not biserially spinose beneath; basal cells short, anal vein abbreviated; postverticals present, though sometimes small. 93

93. Postvertical bristles diverging; palpi vestigial; front legs of male often more or less deformed and bristly; at least abdomen more or less shining. (See couplet 75) **SÉPSIDÆ**

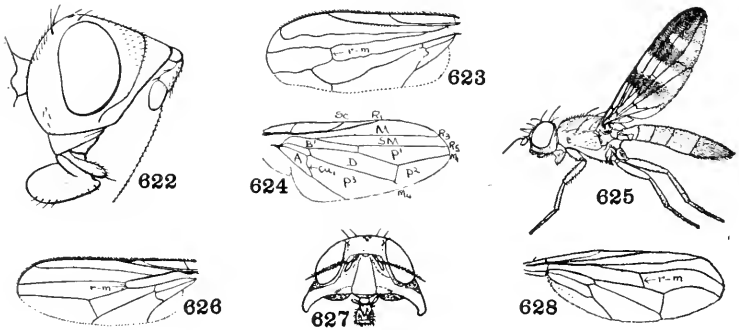
Postverticals converging, sometimes wanting; palpi developed; femora not spinose; usually densely gray-pruinose species, the oval abdomen usually pictured with paired brown spots. Europe N. America, Asia. (**Ochthíphila** (= *Chamaemyia*), **Acrometópia**, **Leucòpis**, (Fig. 614), **Leucopomýia**, **Pseudodínia**). (*CHAMÆMYIIDÆ*) **OCHTHIPHÍLIDÆ**

94. First and third veins usually bare; first posterior cell sometimes apically narrowed or rarely closed; body often metallic; head large, hemispherical, front broad, eyes not bulging, proboscis

stout. (**Ulídia**, **Chætópsis** (Fig. 625), **Chrysomýza**, **Euxésta** (Fig. 624), **Mosíllus** (= *Myodóna*, = *Seóptera*), **Tímia**).

ULIDIIDÆ

First vein usually setulose or hairy, when bare either the first posterior cell is not narrowed, or the eyes protrude, or the costal cell is very large. 95



Figs. 622-628. **Pyrgotidæ**, **Pterocallidæ**, **Ulidiidæ**, **Richardiidæ**, **Phytalmiidæ**

- 622. **Pyrgota**, profile of head. Pyrgotidæ.
- 623. **Pterocalla**, wing (Williston) Pterocallidæ.
- 624. **Euxesta**, wing. Ulidiidæ.
- 625. **Chætopsis** (Cole) Ulidiidæ.
- 625. **Cœlometopia**, wing (Williston) Richardiidæ.
- 627. **Phytalmodes**, head from front (Bezzi) Phytalmiidæ.
- 628. **Phytalmodes**, wing (Bezzi) Phytalmiidæ.

95. Ocelli present; ovipositor flattened 96
 Ocelli usually absent; ovipositor not flattened; front projecting, face retreating, mouth-opening small, clypeus small, proboscis not heavy; second antennal joint elongate; no propleural bristle, prothoracic stigma with a row of hairs; third vein bare. (**Pyrgòta** (Fig. 622), **Adapsília**, **Bromóphila**, **Campylócera**).

PYRGÓTIDÆ

96. Third antennal joint round or short-ovate; first vein ending much beyond subcosta; eyes rather protuberant; face vertical, excavated in middle, without antennal grooves, prelabrum small; mesonotum bristly in back only; propleural bristle weak or wanting, sternopleural bristle present; non-metallic flies.

(*Pterocálla* (Fig. 623), *Callopístria*, *Dasymetòpa*, *Myénis*, *Pseudotephritis*, *Stylophthalmýia*) .. **PTEROCÁLLIDÆ**

Third antennal joint with sharpened apex; antennal grooves distinct; subcostal cell not large. 97

97. Propleural and usually sternopleural bristles absent, three supra-alar bristles; mouth-opening very large, clypeus large, proboscis heavy, palpi broad. A large group, mainly tropical. (Including *CEPHALÍIDÆ*) **PLATYSTOMÁTIDÆ**

a. Upper occiput usually convex; abdomen stalked, elongate; basal cells of wing diminutive; sternopleurals usually present; ant-like species. (*Myrmecomýia*, *Delphínia*, *Myrmecothêa*, *Trítóxa*) **MYRMECOMYIINÆ**

Upper occiput never convex; abdomen not ant-like, if elongate no sternopleurals present; basal cells not small. b

b. Epistome convexly projecting above oral margin. (*Tráphera*, *Lûle*, *Piara*, *Xíria*) **TRAPHERINÆ**
Epistome not convexly projecting. c

c. Abdomen slender, much longer than wide, usually compressed; third antennal joint much longer than wide, arista not long-plumose, the distal part bare; at most one weak fronto-orbital bristle. (*Stenopterîna*, *Antineùra*, *Duomýia*, *Elassogáster*, *Lamprophthálma*, *Xenáspis*) **STENOPTERINÆ**

Abdomen usually elliptical or short-oval, if slender either the arista is feathered to apex, or antennæ shorter, or two fronto-orbitals present d

d. Abdomen spindle-shaped, broadest at middle or beyond middle. (*Rivellia*, *Cleitâmia*, *Ídana*, *Laglaisia*) **RIVELLIINÆ**
Abdomen broadly oval, widest before middle, or very small and narrowly joined to thorax. (*Platýstoma*, *Achias*, *Euprosòpia*, *Lamprogáster*, *Loxoneùra*, *Naùpoda*, *Peltacanthina*, *Scholástes*) **PLATYSTOMATINÆ**

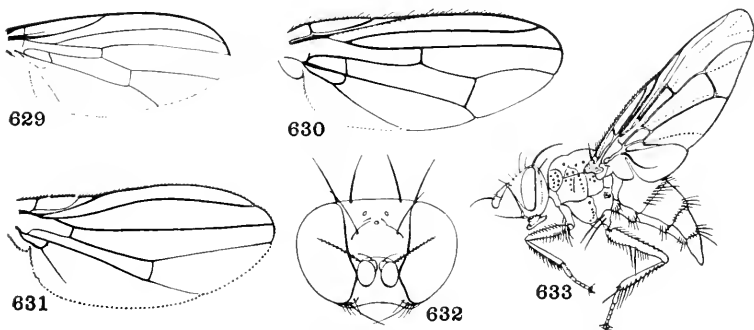
Propleural and sternopleural bristles present, four supra-alar bristles, anterior dorsocentral bristle present; mouthparts less developed, cheeks broad. (*Órtalis*, *Anacámpta*, *Hérina*, *Dorýcera*, *Melièria* (= *Ceróxyis*), *Tétanops*, *Tephronòta*). (Including *DORYCÉRIDÆ*) **ORTALÍDIDÆ**

98. Discal cell complete, anterior crossvein near middle of wing, costa extending only to third vein (R_5), second vein (R_3) long, ending near tip of wing; vibrissæ absent. Europe, America, Ceylon. (*Periscelis*, *Cýamops*, *Marbènia*, *Neoscùtops*, *Podócera*, *Sphyroperíscelis* (Fig. 629), *Scùtops*) .. **PERISCÉLIDÆ**

Discal cell entirely wanting, anterior crossvein located near base

- of wing, costa extending to fourth vein, second vein very short, ending close to first vein; vibrissæ present. (See couplet 125). (**Astia** (= *Astèia*) (Fig. 645) **Liomyza**, **Sigaloéssa** (= *Crepidohámma*), **Stenómicra**) **ASTIIDÆ**
99. Typically heavy-bodied flies (Fig. 633), with broad, five-segmented abdomen and with rows of bristles on thorax, abdomen and legs (*Anthophasia* with tergites fused and apical bristles alone present on abdomen); second antennal joint as long as third or longer, arista bare; vibrissæ present; third vein close to second and ending much before wing-tip, costa stopping before tip of wing, first and third veins bristly above at least at base, subcosta distinct, obliquely ascending at tip, anal cell prolonged into a sharp point. Bright-colored flies, 7-18 mm. in length, with banded wings, resembling stout tachinids. (**Tachinísca** (Fig. 633), Peru, Bolivia; **Anthophàsia** (= *Tachinastrus*), **Tachiniscídia**, ethiop.) **TACHINÍSCIDÆ**
- Not large, heavy-bodied, or very bristly flies. 100
100. Legs long and slender, thorax large, prothorax neck-like, abdomen long and clavate, the basal segment as long as remainder of abdomen; first posterior cell not narrowed; one or no fronto-orbital bristle, no postvertical, propleural, sternopleural or dorsocentral bristles, two scutellars; arista long-plumose; checks often produced as lateral processes. Indomalayan. (**Phytálmia** (= *Elaphomyia*), **Angítula**, **Angitulòides**, **Atopógnathus**, **Giraffomyia**, **Phythalmòdes** (Fig. 627, 628), **Terastiomýia**) **PHYTALMIDÆ**
- Legs not unduly long and slender, prothorax not neck-like, body not suggestive of the Neriidæ. 101
101. Costa broken only at end of subcosta (Fig. 639). 102
- Costa broken near humeral crossvein in addition to the subcostal break (Fig. 658), rarely (*Acartophthalmus*, couplet 129), the costa broken only at humeral crossvein. 126
102. Subcosta complete, ending in costa, usually independent of first radial vein (Fig. 630); second basal and anal cells complete (except Aulacogastridæ, couplet 106 (Fig. 631), with second basal and anal cells confluent) 103
- Subcosta incomplete or vestigial, the apical portion represented as a fold, not ending independently in the costa (Fig. 646). . 115
103. Vibrissæ present at the vibrissal angle (Fig. 635). 104
- Vibrissæ absent, only peristomial hairs or setæ; no preapical tibial bristle 112

104. Cheek-plates continuing on the front, bearing inclinate lower fronto-orbital bristles (Fig. 594); tibiæ in addition to preapical and apical bristles usually with other bristles; metanotal suture continuous; anal crossvein straight or weakly curved, the tip of the anal cell angulate. (See couplet 68). . **CORDYLÛRIDÆ**
 Cheek-plates not continuing on the front, lower fronto-orbitals therefore not present; mesonotal cross-suture interrupted in the middle. 105



Figs. 629-633. **Periscelidæ, Neottiophilidæ, Aulacogastridæ, Tachiniscidæ**

629. **Sphyroperiscelis**, wing. Periscelidæ.
 630. **Neottiophilum**, wing. Neottiophilidæ.
 631. **Aulacogaster**, wing. Aulacogastridæ.
 632. **Aulacogaster**, head from front. Aulacogastridæ.
 633. **Tachinisca** (Kertész) Tachiniscidæ.

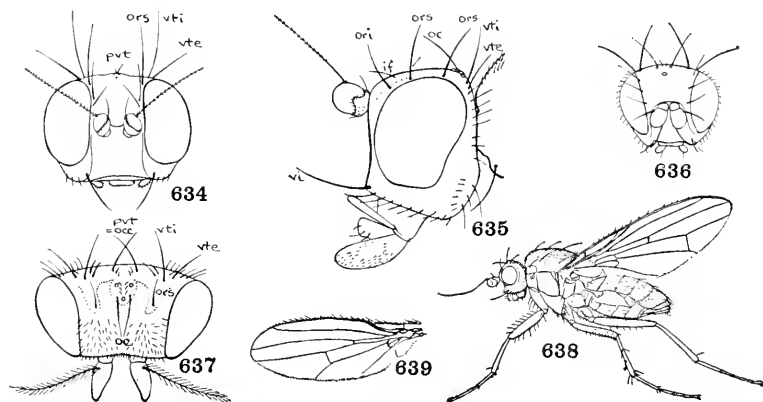
105. Postvertical (postocellar) bristles divergent (Fig. 634), parallel or wanting. 106
 Postvertical (occipital) bristles convergent or cruciate (Fig. 637); foremost fronto-orbital bristle reclinate; costa often setose. . 110
 106. Second basal and discal cells confluent, anterior crossvein located before middle of cell, costa thin but not broken near humeral crossvein; no postvertical bristles; a graded series of oral bristles in addition to the vibrissæ; tibiæ without preapical bristles. (**Aulacogáster** (Fig. 631, 632), holarc.).

AULACOGÁSTRIDÆ

- Second basal and discal cells separated 107

107. Frontal orbits reaching the anterior edge of the front and bearing two to four fronto-orbital bristles (Fig. 636); second antennal joint nearly always with a triangular projection on the exterior side; preapical bristles usually present on tibiae. (See couplet 77). (*HETERONEURIDÆ*) **CLUSIIDÆ**
- a. Postvertical bristles distant from each other, eyes hairy, arista short; costa broken only at humeral crossvein, Sc diverging from R₁. (See couplet 129). (*Acartophthalmus* (Fig. 636), holarc.) **ACARTOPHTHALMIDÆ**
- Postverticals (postocellars) close together, eyes bare, arista twice as long as antennae or more; costa broken at Sc. Mostly tropical. (*Clusia* (Fig. 635), *Clusiodes* (= *Heteroneura*), *Sobarocephala* (Fig. 634)) **CLUSIIDÆ**
- Frontal orbits shortened, fronto-orbital bristles absent, or one or two pairs present; second antennal joint without triangular projection on exterior side. 108
108. Eyes round, occiput convex; no ovipositor. 109
- Eyes large, semicircular, occiput concave, front of male about one-fifth width of head; female with long ovipositor. (See couplet 114). (*Lonchæa*) **LONCHÆIDÆ**
109. Costa spinose, first radial vein hairy above, anal vein reaching margin; four or five sternopleural bristles present; two fronto-orbital bristles; ocellar triangle large. (See couplet 77). (*Neotiphilum* (Fig. 630), Eur., larvæ parasites of nestling birds). **NEOTTIOPHILIDÆ**
- Costa not spinose, first vein not hairy, anal vein abbreviated; two sternopleurals, one or no fronto-orbital. (*Piophilæ*, cosmop. (*P. casei*, Cheese skipper); *Mycetaulus*, holarc.; *Prochyliza*, nearc.) **PIOPHILIDÆ**
110. Orbital plates bearing the fronto-orbital bristles short (Fig. 637), one or two reclinate fronto-orbitals, set in from the eyes, the foremost near middle of front; subcosta strong and clearly independent of R₁, from which it diverges at apex, R₁ ending near two-fifths the wing-length (Fig. 638); preapical tibial bristles present. A rather large family, mainly holartic. **HELOMYZIDÆ**
- a. No propleural bristle; anal vein not reaching margin; the strip bearing the upper fronto-orbital bristle reaching inward from the eye-margin (Fig. 637). (*Suillia* (= *Helomyza*, auct.) (Fig. 637), *Allophyla*, *Didymochæta*, *Porsenus*). (*HELOMYZIDÆ* auct.) **SUILLIIDÆ**

Propleural bristle present; anal vein nearly or quite reaching margin; the fronto-orbital strip extending only along the eye-margin. (**Helomyza** (= *Blepharoptera*, = *Lèria*), **Amœ. balèria**, **Anoróstoma**, **Eccoptomèra**, **Æcòthea** (Fig. 638), **Scolio-céntra**, **Tephrochlams**). (*LERIINÆ*) . . **HELOMYZINÆ**



Figs. 634-639. **Clusiidæ, Helomyzidæ, Trichoscelidæ**

634. **Sobarocephala**, head from front. Clusiidæ.
 635. **Clusia**, head in profile view. Clusiidæ.
 636. **Acartophthalmus**, head from front. Clusiidæ.
 637. **Suillia**, head from above. Helomyzidæ.
 638. **Æcothea** (Cole) Helomyzidæ.
 639. **Trichoscelis**, wing. Trichoscelidæ.

Orbital plates longer, nearly attaining level of antennæ, the two or three fronto-orbital bristles close to eye-margin and the foremost in anterior portion of front; subcosta weak, parallel with R_1 with which it fuses at tip, R_1 shorter, ending at basal fourth to two-fifths of wing, anal vein not reaching margin (Fig. 639) 111

111. All tibiae with preapical bristles; two fronto-orbital bristles; propleural bristle present, presutural dorsocentral bristles strong; costa spinulose. (**Trichóscelis** (= *Geomyza* Loew, = *Diástata* Malloch) (Fig. 639), **Psiloplàgia**, **Spilóchroa**, **Zagònia**). (*TRIXOSCÉLIDÆ, GEOMÝZIDÆ* auctt., part).

TRICHOSCÉLIDÆ

Tibiae without preapical bristles; two or three fronto-orbitals; propleurals absent; palpi short; costa not spinulose; ground color yellow. Holarctic. (**Chyromyia** (= *Chiromyia*, = *Pelotophila*), **Aphaniosoma**) **CHYROMYIIDÆ**

112. Second segment of abdomen typically with lateral bristles; first radial vein bare, slightly deflected near apex to form a small stigmal area beyond the subcostal break; femora often thickened and furnished with spines; wings pictured with a few spots or clouds, anal crossvein recurved, anal cell not acutely pointed; eyes sometimes stalked. Many genera and species, mostly tropical. (**Richardia**, **Cœlometopia** (Fig. 626), **Cóniceps**, **Epiplæta**, **Odontomera**, **Setellia**, **Stenomætra**).

RICHARDIIDÆ

Second segment of abdomen without lateral bristles; first vein not forming a characteristic stigma; femora not thickened. 113

113. Anal crossvein recurved, anal vein continued beyond anal cell (Fig. 641); one fronto-orbital bristle, postvertical bristles parallel or slightly diverging; head not triangular in profile; ovipositor with definite non-retractile base. 114

Anal crossvein straight, anal vein vestigial (Fig. 646); three to five usually weak fronto-orbitals, postocellar bristles diverging; upper part of face swollen, separating the antennæ, cheeks wide, front wide, the ocellar triangle large; third antennal joint spherical; no ovipositor. (See couplet 120). (**Cânace** (Fig. 646), **Xanthocânace**) **CANACÆIDÆ**

114. Head hemispherical in profile, eyes large and vertically semi-circular, cheeks narrow, front narrow, in male one-fourth to one-fifth width of head; post-vertical bristles close together; third antennal joint more or less cylindrical; metallic black species. (See couplet 108). (**Lonchæa** (Fig. 641)).

LONGHÆIDÆ

Head globular, eyes round, front more than one-third width of head; third antennal joint orbicular; more or less pale-colored species, wings patterned. (**Pallóptera** (Fig. 640)).

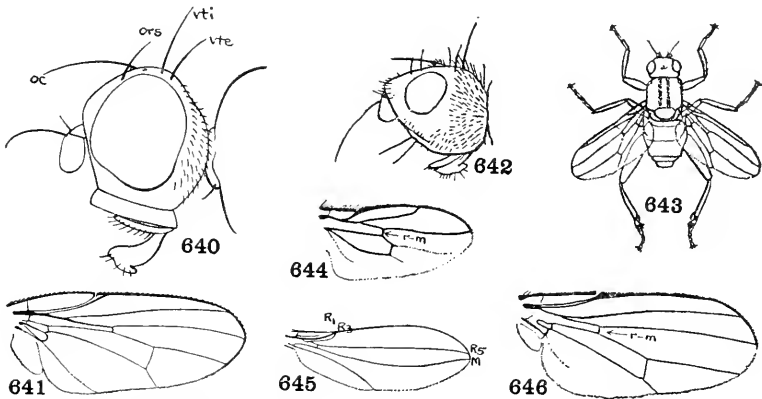
PALLOPTÉRIDÆ

115. Anal cell complete or nearly so; arista pubescent. 116
 Anal cell entirely wanting; no preapical bristles. (If hind metatarsi are short and thickened see Leptoceratidæ, couplet 135) 125
116. Hind metatarsi shortened and incrassate (Fig. 643); no sternopleural bristle, vibrissæ strong, dorsocentral bristles weak.

Cosmopolitan, dung flies. (**Bórborus** (= *Cýpsela*), **Scatóphora** (= *Olina*), **Sphærocera** (Fig. 643)). (*CYPSÉLIDÆ*, *SPHÆROCÉRIDÆ*) **BORBÓRIDÆ**

Hind metatarsi not short and thick 117

117. Postvertical bristles converging, presutural dorsocentral bristle present, fronto-orbital bristles directed outward, interfrontal cross-bristles usually present, one sternopleural bristle. (If



Figs. 640-646. **Pallopteridæ**, **Lonchæidæ**, **Thyreophoridæ**, **Borboridæ**, **Leptoceratidæ**, **Astiidæ**, **Canaceidæ**

640. **Palloptera**, head from side. Pallopteridæ.
 641. **Lonchæa**, wing. Lonchæidæ.
 642. **Thyreophora**, head in profile view. Thyreophoridæ.
 643. **Sphærocera**, dorsal aspect (Howard) Borboridæ.
 644. **Leptocera**, wing (Spuler) Leptoceratidæ.
 645. **Astia**, wing. Astiidæ.
 646. **Canace**, wing. Canaceidæ.

preapical tibial bristles are present see *Trichoscelidæ*, couplet 111). Seashore species. (**Téthina** (= *Rhinoéssa*), **Neopelomýia**, **Pelomýia**) **TETHÍNIDÆ**

Postvertical bristles diverging or absent, if (*A nthomyzidæ*, couplet 123) converging then presutural dorsocentral bristles are not developed and the two prominent fronto-orbital bristles are reclinate 118

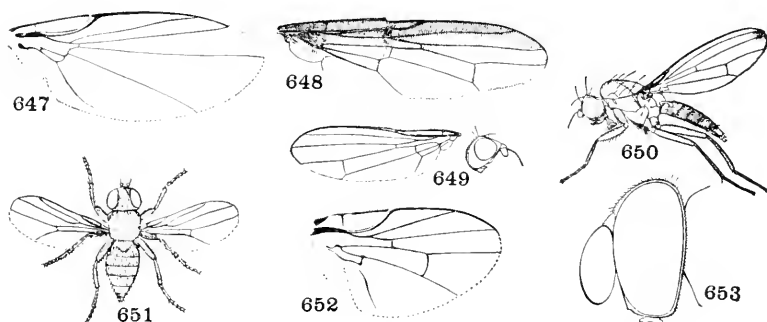
118. Preapical tibial bristles present; postocellar bristles diverging; two reclinate and one inclinate fronto-orbital bristle present;

vibrissæ present; one presutural and three postsutural dorso-central bristles; terminal segments of female abdomen slender and retractile. (**Odinia**, **Neoalticomêrus**, **Trâginops**).

ODINIIDÆ

- Preapical tibial bristles absent, or insect otherwise disagreeing from preceding description. 119
119. Eyes protuberant; scutellum usually tuberculate and medially grooved; front femora thickened; second basal and anal cells relatively large; at least base of anal vein firm; two reclinate fronto-orbital bristles, vibrissæ present, no postvertical bristles. Neotropical and ethiopian. (See couplet 84). (**Rhinótora** (Fig. 611)) **RHINOTÓRIDÆ**
- Eyes not bulging; scutellum not tuberculate; front femora not enlarged; basal cells usually small. 120
120. Subcosta uniformly firm though thin, separate from first radial vein almost to its tip, second basal and anal cells very small, anal crossvein straight, anal vein indicated by a weak fold (Fig. 646); no sternopleural bristle, postocellars diverging, three to five superior orbitals directed outward; ocellar triangle large, reaching edge of the front, antennæ well separated, the third joint orbicular. (See couplet 113). (If second basal cell is open, two fronto-orbitals present, the anterior proclinate and the posterior reclinate, no postverticals, but sternopleurals present, see Aulacogastridæ, couplet 106). (**Cánace** (Fig. 646), **Xanthocánace**) **CANACÊIDÆ**
- Subcosta apically much weakened. 121
121. Distinct vibrissæ present at the vibrissal angle of the face. . . . 122
- Vibrissæ absent, though bristles may occur on the middle part of the cheeks; anal vein firm for some distance beyond anal cell, except when wings lack anal angle. 124
122. Second basal cell present; sternopleural bristles present. 123
- Second basal cell open, fourth vein vestigial beyond discal cell; postvertical bristles diverging or parallel; pleuræ without bristles except the propleural; hind metatarsi not short. (**Cypselosòma**, *Formosa* (aberrant genus)) . **BORBÓRIDÆ**, part
123. Postvertical (postocellar) bristles diverging; anterior fronto-orbital present and directed inward; seventh segment of female abdomen long and chitinized, not retractile; basal joint of arista shorter than broad. A large family, including many leaf-mining species; widespread. (**Agromÿza** (*A. parvicòrnis*, Corn blotch leaf-miner; *A. pusilla*, Serpentine leaf-miner; *A.*

simplex, Asparagus miner), **Cerodónta**, **Domomýza**, **Liriomýza**, **Napomýza** (*N. chrysánthemi*, Chrysanthemum leaf-miner), **Phytomýza** (Fig. 647)) **AGROMÝZIDÆ**
 Postvertical (occipital) bristles converging, rarely absent; base of female genitalia retractile; basal joint of arista longer than broad. (**Anthomýza**, **Anagnòta**, **Ischnomýia**, **Mumetòpia**, **Paranthomýza**, **Stiphrosòma**).

ANTHOMÝZIDÆ

Figs. 647-653. **Agromyzidæ**, **Psilidæ**, **Opomyzidæ**, **Chloropidæ**, **Cryptochætidæ**

647. **Phytomyza**, wing. Agromyzidæ.
 648. **Chyliza**, wing (drawn by Cole) Psilidæ.
 649. **Psila**, wing and profile of head (Cole) Psilidæ.
 650. **Geomyza** (Cole) Opomyzidæ.
 651. **Botanobia**, dorsal aspect (Lugger) Chloropidæ.
 652. **Cryptochætum**, wing. Cryptochætidæ.
 653. **Cryptochætum**, head from side. Cryptochætidæ.

124. One presutural and two or three postsutural dorsocentral bristles present; postvertical bristles minute or absent; one sternopleural bristle. (**Opomýza**, **Anomalochætata**, **Geomýza** (= *Balióptera*, not *Trichoscelis*) (Fig. 650). (**GEOMÝZIDÆ**, part).

OPOMÝZIDÆ

No presutural (very rarely one) and at most two postsutural dorsocentral bristles present; postvertical bristles diverging or absent; no sternopleural. **PSÍLIDÆ**

- a. Anal cell closed by a straight crossvein; no or one notopleural bristle; third antennal joint elongate oval to very long. b

- Anal cell closed by a curved crossvein; head spherical, third antennal joint rounded; two notopleurals, two scutellars. (**Strongylophthalmÿia**, **Chamæpsila** (*C. ròsæ*, Carrot rust fly) **STRONGYLOPHTHALMYIINÆ**
- b. Occiput concave; metapleural callus velvety; anal cell distinctly shorter than second basal. (**Chyliza** (Fig. 648) . **CHYLIZINÆ**
Occiput convex; metapleural callus bare; anal cell not shorter than second basal. (**Psila** (Fig. 649), **Loxócera**) **PSILINÆ**
125. Ocellar triangle large (Fig. 651); arista bare, pubescent, or heavily feathered; postvertical bristles convergent or absent; second vein (R_3) long, ending beyond middle of wing. A large, wide-spread family. (**OSCINIDÆ**) **CHLORÓPIDÆ**
- a. Costa reaching to tip of third vein, or a little beyond. (**Chlòrops** (= *Óscinis*), **Chloropísca**, **Eurina**, **Ectecéphala**, **Meromÿza**).
CHLOROPINÆ
Costa reaching to tip of fourth vein. (**Botanòbia** (= *Oscinosòma*, = *Óscinis*, auct.) (Fig. 651), **Elachíptera**, **Hippelâtes**, **Gaûrax**, **Notonaûlax**). (**OSCINOSOMINÆ**) **BOTANOBIINÆ**
- Ocellar triangle small; arista loosely feathered; postvertical (pre-ocellar) bristles diverging; second vein very short, ending close to first vein. Few species. (See couplet 98). (**Astia** (Fig. 645), **Sigaloéssa**) **ASTIIDÆ**
126. Subcosta free from first vein, ending steeply in the costal break much before the end of the first vein (Fig. 657), anal cell angular, often drawn out into an acute point, at least first vein setulose, wings usually banded or spotted; inclinate lower fronto-orbital bristles present; no vibrissæ, but oral hairs developed; no preapical tibial bristles; seventh segment of female abdomen long and chitinized. A large family, including many species of fruit flies, many tropical. (**EURIBIIDÆ**, **TEPIIRÍTIDÆ**, **TRYPANËIDÆ**) **TRYPÉTIDÆ**
- a. Chætotaxy incomplete, the following bristles lacking, ocellar, inner occipital, postvertical, humeral, presutural, dorsocentral and sternopleural; second basal cell usually widened; antennæ elongate; sixth tergite of female short. b
Chætotaxy complete, preceding bristles usually present; second basal cell not widened; antennæ usually short. c
- b. Femora more or less spinose beneath; transverse suture of mesonotum complete; abdomen long, cylindrical. (**Adrâma**, **Mera-canthomÿia**, indoaustr.) **DRAMINÆ**
Femora not spinose beneath; transverse suture of mesonotum in-

errupted in middle; abdomen ovate or clavate. (**Dâcus** (Fig. 656), palæarc. (*D. ðlææ*, Olive fly); **Bactrocera**, indoaustr. (*B. cucûrbitæ*, Melon fly); **Chætodâcus**, **Pélmatops**, indomal.; **Leptóxyda**, ethiop.; **Toxotrýpana**, neotrop. (*T. curriculauda*, Papaya fly)) **DACÏNÆ**

- c. Sixth abdominal tergite shorter than fifth; occipital bristles of hind margin of eye slender and pointed; wings banded or marked with brown or hyaline. (**Trypêta**, **Acidia**, **Acûra**, **Anástrepha** (*A. lûdens*, Orange maggot), **Ceratîtis** (*C. capitâta*, Mediterranean fruit-fly or Medfly; *C. rôsæ*, Natal fruit-fly), **Epôchra** (*E. canadênsis*, Currant fruit-fly), **Eurbia** (= *Tephritis* Latr. 1805, not 1804, = *Urôphora*), **Neaspilôta**, **Platypârea**, **Procecidóchaes** and **Cedâspis**, **Rhagóletis** (*R. cingulâta*, Cherry maggot; *R. pomonélla*, Apple maggot), **Straussia**, **Trypânea** (= *Uréllia*, Loew), **Zonosêma**). (**CERATITINÆ**) **TRYPETINÆ**

Sixth abdominal tergite of female at least as long as fifth; occipital bristles on hind margin of eye usually stout and blunt; wings or at least crossveins with numerous small spots. (**Tephritis** Latr. 1804, **Actinóptera**, (= *Uréllia*), **Ensina**, **Euarésta**, **Eurôsta** (Fig. 657) (*E. solidâginis*, Goldenrod gallmaker), **Eutrêta**, **Ictérica**, **Oréllia**, **Teréllia**) **TEPHRITINÆ**

Subcosta ending closer to first vein, not steeply bent toward costa, or vestigial; lower fronto-orbital usually wanting. 127

- 127. Subcosta complete, ending in costa independently of R₁, second basal and anal cells well formed; postvertical bristles diverging 128

Subcosta incomplete, vestigial, or ending in R₁, second basal and anal cells usually weak or absent. 130

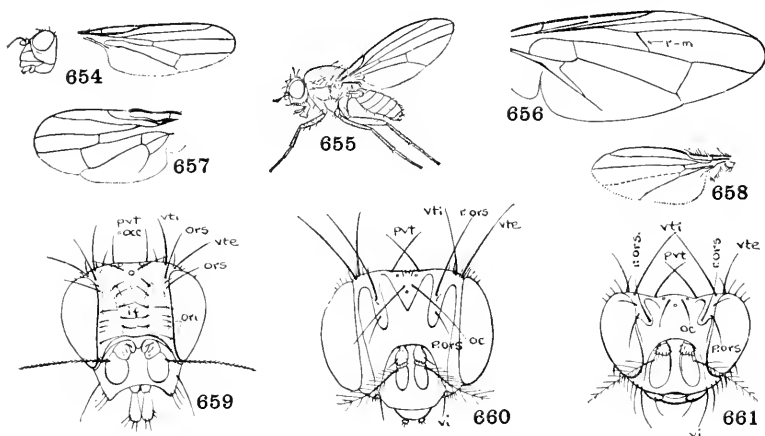
- 128. Vibrissæ absent; anal cell more or less acute, often drawn out into an acute lobe, second basal cell moderately large; female with chitinated ovipositor. Refer to couplet 94, Ortalid series. Vibrissæ present; anal cell not produced 129

- 129. Antennæ retractile into deep grooves, face retreating, eyes round and small (Fig. 642); scutellum very long, flattened, tipped with two setigerous tubercles; two vibrissæ. A small family; Eur., Afr., Austr. (**Thyreóphora** (Fig. 642), **Centrophlebomyia**, **Dasyphlebomyia**, **Piophilosôma**).

THYREOPHORIDÆ

Antennæ not retractile, the face flattened, vertical; subcostal break not evident. (**Acartophthálmus**, holarc. (See couplet 107)) **CLUSIIDÆ**, part

130. Arista lacking, antennæ inserted high on head, the apparent third joint long and leaf-like; no postvertical, orbital, vibrissal or other bristles, but body including mesopleuræ setulose; eyes large, vertical, cheeks linear; proboscis short; scutellum triangular, with sharp margin; calypteres without cilia. A small indoaustralian group, parasitic on scale insects, introduced into America. (**Cryptochætum** (= *Lestóphonus*) (Figs. 652, 653)).

CRYPTOCHÆTIDÆ

Figs. 654-661. **Ephydridæ, Trypetidæ, Milichiidæ, Carnidæ, Drosophilidæ, Diastatidæ**

654. **Parydra**, head in side view and wing (Cole) Ephydridæ.
 655. **Drosophila** (Cole) Drosophilidæ.
 656. **Dacus**, wing. Trypetidæ.
 657. **Eurosta**, wing (Williston) Trypetidæ.
 658. **Meoneura**, wing. Carnidæ.
 659. **Desmometopa**, head from front. Milichiidæ.
 660. **Cyrtotonotum**, head from front. Diastatidæ.
 661. **Diastata**, head from front. Diastatidæ.

- Arista present; fronto-orbital bristles present (*Lipochæta*, couplet 132, a, with no arista or bristles, has small antennæ); scutellum with rounded edge. 131
131. Postvertical bristles diverging; vibrissæ absent, but often oral and facial hairs variously developed; sternopleural bristles usually present. 132

- Postverticals convergent or parallel, rarely wanting; vibrissæ present 133
132. Pubescent, without bristles, scutellum margined with fine bristles; cheeks broad and hairy; front hairy, produced as a subconical process over the antennæ. (**Sélachops**, Eur., an aberrant genus) **AGROMÝZIDÆ**, part
- Usually bare, or nearly bare of pubescence; front not produced; second basal and anal cells not formed. A large family, mainly holarctic. (**HYDRÉLLIDÆ**, **NOTIPHÍLIDÆ**).

EPHÝDRIDÆ

- a. Antennæ small, widely separated, inserted in cavities; no arista; eyes pubescent; bristleless, gray, seacoast flies. (**Lipochæta**).

LIPOCHÆTINÆ

Antennæ close together, arista developed. b

- b. Second antennal joint with a spinous bristle at its upper distal edge, or middle tibiæ with a strong extensor bristle; mouth-parts usually small. c

Second antennal joint without a spinous bristle; middle tibiæ without a strong extensor bristle. e

- c. Posterior buccal area separated from the concave lower part of occiput by a sharp ridge; clypeus generally narrow but projecting apron-like; parafacials expanding below into the cheeks; no reclinate fronto-orbital bristles. (**Gymnopa**, **Athyroglóssa**, **Cerometopon**, **Ochtheroidea**) **GYMNOPINÆ**

No sharp post-buccal ridge, the cheeks rounding into the occiput; parafacials paralleling the orbits; lateral frontal bristles proclinate and reclinate. d

- d. Dorsocentral and acrostichal bristles rarely present. (**Psilopa** (= **Ephygròbia**), **Atissa**, **Allotrichòma**, **Discocerina** (= **Clasiòpa**), **Discomýza**, **Trimerina**) **PSILOPINÆ**

Acrostichals usually and one or more dorsocentral bristles always present. (**Notiphila**, **Dichæta**, **Ilythea**, **Paralimna**).

NOTIPHILINÆ

- e. Mouth-opening small; eyes usually pubescent. (**Hydrèllia**, **Hydrina** (= **Philýgria**), **Glenánthe**, **Axýsta**) **HYDRELLIINÆ**

Mouth-opening large; eyes without evident pubescence. f

- f. Face with median area bare and facial series of bristles parallel with orbits; anterior dorsocentrals absent or undeveloped. (**Napæa**, **Brachydeùtera**, **Hyadina**, **Lytogáster**, **Párydra** (Fig. 654), **Pelina**) **NAPÆINÆ**

Face with median area setulose and facial series of bristles divergent from orbits above; anterior dorsocentrals usually well developed. (**Éphydra**, **Cònia**, **Scatélla**, **Scatóphila**, **Teichomýza**) **EPHYDRINÆ**

133. Inflexed lower fronto-orbital bristles wanting, the lowest or the middle of the superior fronto-orbitals may be proclinate, reclinate, or directed outward. 134
 Inflexed lower fronto-orbitals present; interfrontal cruciate bristles usually present. 137
134. Second basal and anal cells lacking; no proclinate fronto-orbital bristles 135
 At least anal cell formed, anal vein present almost to margin; interfrontal cruciate bristles absent; foremost or middle fronto-orbital bristle almost always proclinate. 136
135. Hind metatarsi not short and stout; middle tibiæ not bristly; fronto-orbital bristles reclinate; only one row of acrostichals; ovipositor large, broadly oval, compressed so that the lateral margins form narrow ridges. (*Pseudopomÿza*, Eur., aberrant genus) **MILICHÏIDÆ**, part
 Hind metatarsi short and thickened; middle tibiæ bristly; interfrontal cruciate bristles present, fronto-orbitals directed outward; fourth vein continued beyond discal cell only as a fold (Fig. 644). (**Leptócera** (= *Limosìna*) (Fig. 644)).
LEPTOCERÁTIDÆ
136. Subcosta complete, costa usually spinose; mesothorax raised anteriorly, mesopleuræ with bristles, sternopleural bristles present **DIASTÁTIDÆ**
- a. Proclinate fronto-orbital bristle arising in front of reclinate ones, both remote from eyes (*Apsinota* has only uppermost fronto-orbital present); arista loosely long-plumose (Fig. 660). (**Cyrtônôtum** (= *Diplocéntra*) (Fig. 660), **Apsinòta**, **Parapsinòta**, **Thaumastóphila**) **CYRTONOTÏNÆ**
 Proclinate fronto-orbital behind the foremost reclinate pair, close to eyes; arista short-plumose. (**Diástata** (= *Calopterélla*) (Fig. 661), **Euthychàeta**, **Tryptochàeta**) **DIASTATÏNÆ**
- Subcosta evanescent beyond base, costa not spinose; mesopleuræ rarely bristly; proclinate fronto-orbital bristle not closer to the eyes than the reclinate ones are. A large family, mostly tropical.
DROSOPHÍLIDÆ
- a. Sternopleural bristle absent, mesopleuræ bristly; hind tibiæ without preapical bristles; anal cell apically open; metallic colored. (**Camilla**, palæarc.) **CAMILLÏNÆ**
 Sternopleural bristle present, no mesopleural bristles; hind tibiæ usually with preapical bristles. b

- b. Discal and second basal cells separated by a pigmented cross-vein
 Discal and second basal cells united. (**Drosóphila** (Fig. 655) (*D. melanogáster* or *ampelóphila*, Pomace fly, the laboratory fly of experimental genetics), **Chymomÿza**, **Cladochæta**, **Gíttona**, **Leucophénga**, **Diathoneùra**, neotrop.; **Liodrosóphila**, Malay, **Mycodrosóphila**, **Scaptomÿza**, **Zygóthrica**).

DROSOPHILINÆ

- c. Middle tibiæ with dorsal row of bristles; eyes longest horizontally. (**Stégana**, largely neotrop.) **STEGANINÆ**
 Middle tibiæ outwardly without bristles; eyes longest vertically. (**Amiòta** (= *Phórtica*), **Orthostégana**, **Sinophthálmus**). (*PHORTICINÆ*) **AMIOTINÆ**

137. Postvertical bristles convergent; proboscis usually long and geniculate; oral hairs smaller than vibrissæ. . **MILICHIIDÆ**

- a. Costa prolonged as a pointed lappet at end of Sc, last section of fourth vein at most twice as long as preceding; calypteres with long cilia; cheeks very narrow, mesopleuræ often bristly. (**Milíchia**, **Milichiélla**, widespr.; **Pholeomÿia**, Am.; **Pseudomilíchia**, nearc.) **MILICHIIINÆ**

- Costa not prolonged as a lappet at the subcostal break, last section of fourth vein at least three times preceding; calypteres rarely with dense cilia; mesopleuræ rarely with bristles. (**Madiza**, **Phyllomÿza**, holarc.; **Desmometòpa** (Fig. 659), widespr.; **Aldrichiélla**, **Eusiphòna**, **Paramÿia**, nearc.).

MADIZINÆ

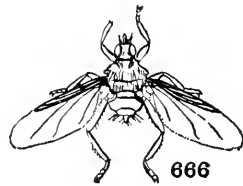
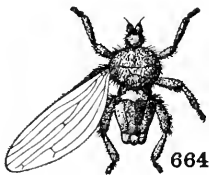
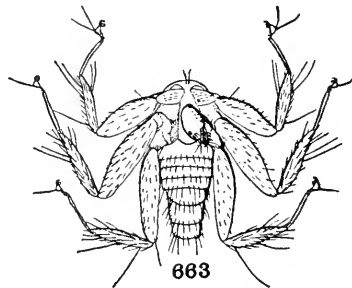
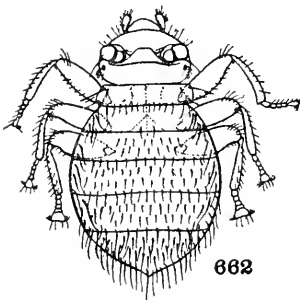
- Postverticals parallel; proboscis short; some oral bristles as strong as the vibrissæ; ocellar triangle wide. (**Cárnus** (= *Cenchrídòbia*), palæarc.; **Meoneùra** (Fig. 658) holarc., ethiop.; **Hemeromÿia** (= *Paramadìza*) nearc.; **Rhodesiélla**, ethiop.). . . **CÁRNIDÆ**

Pupipara

138. Mesonotum short, resembling the abdominal segments, no scutellum, abdomen completely sessile; eyes minute, no ocelli, antennæ set in lateral grooves; vertex without bristles; last tarsal joint broad, bearing an inflexed comb of many microscopic teeth. Small convex wingless insect, widespread, parasitic on the honey-bee. (See couplet 168). . (**Braùla** (Fig. 662), *Bee-louse*) **BRAULIDÆ**

Thorax distinct from abdomen, scutellum developed; head with

- bristles; tarsal comb not developed; winged or wingless species, parasitic on birds or mammals. 139
139. Head small, capable of folding back into a groove on the flattened and expanded mesonotum; eyes if present represented at most by two facets; wingless, long-legged species, parasitic on bats. Bat-tick flies. (See couplet 169). (**Nycteribia** (Fig. 663), **Bacilia**, **Cyclopodia**, **Penicillidia**) **NYCTERIBIIDÆ**



Figs. 662-666. **Braulidæ, Nycteribiidæ, Streblidæ, Hippoboscidæ**

662. **Braula**, dorsal aspect. Braulidæ.
 663. **Nycteribia**, dorsal aspect. Nycteribiidæ.
 664. **Trichobius**, dorsal aspect (Brues) Streblidæ.
 665. **Trichobius**, profile of head (Brues) Streblidæ.
 666. **Pseudofersia**, dorsal aspect (Lugger) Hippoboscidæ.

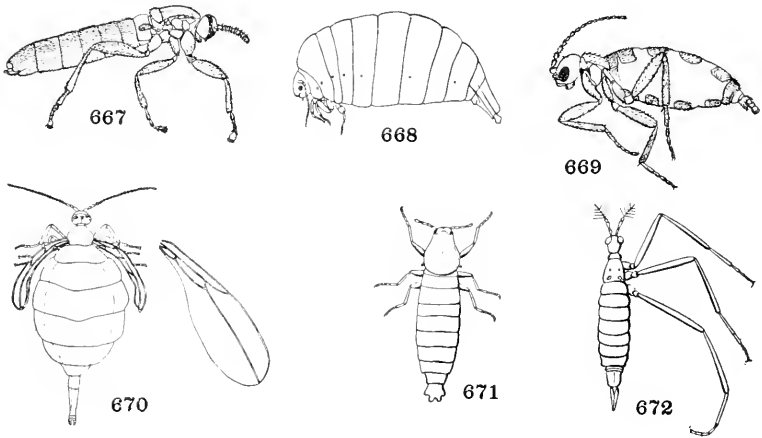
- Head not folding back upon the mesonotum which is not strongly flattened and expanded. 140
140. Palpi broader than long, projecting leaf-like in front of head; wings when present usually with distinct parallel veins and outer crossveins, at least the principal veins not crowded forward; claws simple; almost always ectoparasites of bats. Bat flies. (See couplet 170). (**Strébla**, **Aspidóptera**, **Ascodíp-**

- teron, *Megistópoda*, *Nycteróphila*, *Pterellípsis*, *Trichóbius* (Figs. 664, 665)) **STRÉBLIDÆ**
- Palpi slender and elongate, forming a sheath for the proboscis; wings if present with the stronger veins crowded along the costa (Fig. 666); tarsal claws strong and often armed with a series of small teeth; head and body often flattened; parasites of birds and mammals. (See couplet 170) **HIPPOBÓSCIDÆ**
- a. Ocelli often present, or when absent the anal cell is formed b
 Ocelli absent; anal cell usually not formed c
- b. At most with functional wings having greatly reduced venation, usually with vestigial wings which have almost disappeared in the sheep-tick. (*Melóphagus* (*M. orinus*, Sheep-tick, cosmop.); *Echéstypus*, ethiop.; *Lipoptêna*, holarc.) (*MELOPHAG-ÏNÆ*) **LIPOPTENÏNÆ**
- Wings functional or vestigial, anal cell usually present. (*Ornithomýia*, cosmop.; *Ornithóca*, mostly indoaustr.; *Ornithopértha*, neotrop.; *Stenópteryx*, *Cratærrhina*, palæarc.)
ORNITHOMYÏNÆ
- c. Wings well developed d
 Wings vestigial, anal vein closing anal cell. (*Allobósca*, ethiop.)
ALLOBOSCÏNÆ
- d. Pronotum not visible from above. (*Olférsia*, cosmop.; *Icósta*, malay.; *Lýnchia*, widespr.) **OLFERSÏNÆ**
- Pronotum visible from above usually as a light colored ring. (*Hippobósca*, mostly palæarc.) **HIPPOBOSCÏNÆ**

Wingless Diptera, or with Vestigial Wings

141. Antennæ and mouthparts absent; body at most pupiform. . . 142
 Antennæ and mouthparts present; body as in other adult flies. 143
142. Completely submarine; legs vestigial. (*Pontomýia*, female, Samoa (see couplet 151)) **CHIRONÓMIDÆ**, part
 Boring in the skin of bats; completely sac-like, head, thorax and abdomen undifferentiated, without sutures. (*Ascodípteron*, female (Fig. 676), widespr. (see couplet 170)). (*ASCODIP-TÉRIDÆ*) **STRÉBLIDÆ**, part
143. Antennæ free, consisting of more than six joints which are all more or less similar; palpi usually plainly jointed; bristles not developed. (*NEMATÓCERA*) 144
 Antennæ consisting of three or less joints, rarely six; palpi not jointed; bristles often present. (*BRACHÝCERA*) 152
144. Female with long chitinized ovipositor; mesonotum typically with a V-shaped suture. 145

- No chitinized ovipositor; mesonotum without transverse V-shaped suture. 146
145. Flagellum of antennæ short, thin and long-haired. (**Chiõnea** (Fig. 672), Snow-flea, apterous, holarc.; **Zalùsa**, Falkl. Isl.; **Zaluscòdes**, antarc.) **LIMONÏIDÆ**, part
- Flagellum not much thinner than basal joints of antennæ; wings strap-shaped. (See couplet 7). (**Típula**, female, widespr.). **TIPÛLIDÆ**, part



Figs. 667-672. **Wingless Nematocera**

667. **Thripomorpha** (Enderlein) Scatopsidæ.
 668. **Dahlica** (Dahl) Mycetophilidæ.
 669. **Pnyxia** (Schmitz) Sciaridæ.
 670. **Termitomastus**, dorsal view and wing (Silvestri) Cecidomyiidæ.
 671. **Clunio** (Carpenter, Bezzi) Chironomidæ.
 672. **Chionea** (Johnson) Tipulidæ.

146. Eyes meeting over the antennæ. 147
- Eyes widely separated on the front; mouthparts reduced. . . 150
147. Abdomen enormously swollen, the apical four segments forming a slender projection; antennæ long, filiform or moniliform. Termite guests. (**Termitomástus** (Fig. 670), neotrop.). **CECIDOMYÏIDÆ**, Subfam. **TERMITOMASTÏNÆ**
- Abdomen formed otherwise. 148

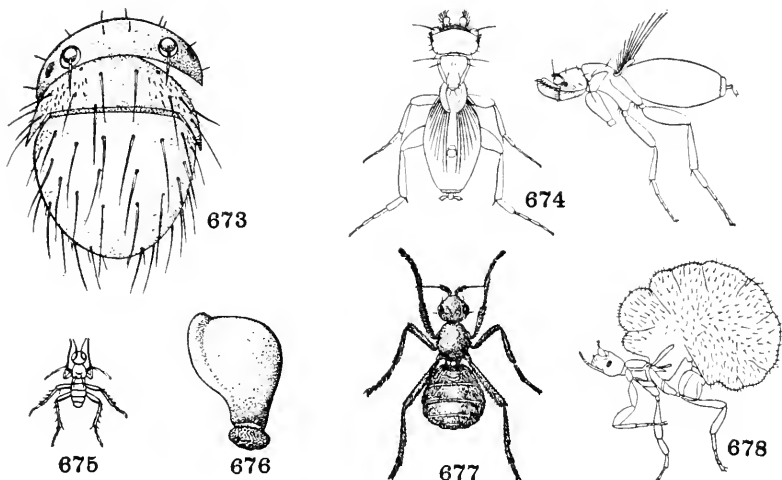
148. Claws dentate, pulvilli absent; antennal joints clavate and verticillate. (See couplet 17). (**Wasmanniella**, palæarc.)
CECIDOMYIIDÆ, part
 Claws simple..... 149
149. Scutellum and halteres present; legs strong. (See couplet 20).
 (**Coboldia**, myrmecophilous, nearc.; **Thripomórpha** (Fig. 667),
 palæarc.) **SCATÓPSIDÆ**, part
 Scutellum absent; legs slender **SCIÁRIDÆ**, part
 Two types of genera may be distinguished:
- a. Small halteres and wing-stumps present. (**Austroscliara**, female
 only, in termite nests, Austr.; **Aptanógyna**, **Bértea**, **Dasy-**
sciara, palæarc.)
- b. Halteres and wings wanting. (**Epídapus**, holærc.; **Pnýxia** (Fig.
 669), Potato-scab mite, nearc.)
150. Termite guests; antennæ 14-jointed; no ocelli; wings with several
 veins. (See couplet 14). (**Termitadélphus**, **Termitodípteron**,
 neotrop.) **PSYCHÓDIDÆ**, part
 Not termite guests 151
151. Mesothorax large, forming a hood over base of head; abdomen
 constricted at thorax; halteres present. (See couplet 31).
 (**Clúnio** (Fig. 671), maritime, palæarc.; **Eretmóptera**, mari-
 time, nearc.; **Pontomyia**, male, marine, legs for swimming,
 Samoa; **Bélgica**, **Jacobsiella**, Patagonia). (**ERETMOP-**
TÉRIDÆ) **CHIRONÓMIDÆ**, part
 Mesothorax small, not projecting over head; abdomen broadly
 sessile with thorax; halteres and scutellum undeveloped.
 (**Dáhlica** (Fig. 668), palæarc.)
 Probably **MYCETOPHÍLIDÆ**
152. Empodium pulvilliform, legs long; eyes and ocelli well developed;
 antennæ six-jointed, short, without arista; thorax convex; ap-
 terous. (See couplet 36). (**Boreòides**, Austral.)
CHIROMÝZIDÆ, part
 Empodium not pulvilliform..... 153
153. Physogastrous termite guests, the abdomen greatly swollen and
 anal segments inflexed under venter; arista feathered; mouth-
 parts free; legs not compressed. (**Termitoxènia** (Fig. 678),
 Ind. Afr.; **Termitomyia**, Afr.; **Odontoxènia**, Java).
TERMITOXENIIDÆ
 Not physogastrous, or if rarely so, the anus terminal 154
154. Head large, overlapping thorax; abdomen small, not evidently

segmented; eyes present; antennæ in grooves, the last joint with apical arista. (**Thaumatóxena** (Fig. 673), Eur. Afr.).

THAUMATOXÉNIDÆ

- Head not overlapping thorax 155
155. Antennæ consisting apparently of one globular joint, more or less sunk in cavities on the head, arista long and thin, bare or pubescent, three-jointed; legs, especially hind pair, robust and compressed: mostly myrmecophilous or termitophilous females. (See couplet 54). (**Pulicíphora**, **Chonocéphalus**, widespr.; **Platýphora** (= *Ænigmátias* = *Oniscomyia*), holarc.; **Acontistóptera** (Fig. 674), **Commóptera**, **Ecitomýia**, **Adeloptero-mýia**, neotrop.; **Psyllo-mýia**, **Ænigmatistes**, **Ænigmatopæus**, ethiop.). (*STETHOPÁTHIDÆ*) . . **PHÓRIDÆ**, part
- Antennæ two- or three-jointed; legs never compressed 156
156. Coxæ not separated by sternum; abdomen segmented; not parasitic on warm-blooded animals or on the honey-bee 157
- Coxæ separated by sternum; segmentation of abdomen sometimes obscure; parasitic on birds, mammals, or on the hive-bee 168
157. No frontal lunule or suture immediately over antennæ; third antennal joint more or less tapering 158
- A Π -shaped frontal suture over the antennæ; third antennal joint more or less ovate, with dorsal arista; palpi at most one-jointed 159
158. Arista or style usually terminal, if dorsal (*Thinodromia*) the body is heavily gray pollinose. (See couplet 58). (**Ariasélla**, **Dusmetina**, **Pieltânia**, S. Europe; **Thinodrómia**, maritime, Pacific Coast of N. Am.) **EMPÍDIDÆ**, part
- Arista dorsal, body metallic (*Empcroptera*), or brown (*Schænophilus*). (See couplet 58). (**Emperóptera** (Fig. 675), Hawaii; **Schænóphilus**, Antarctic) **DOLICHOPÓDIDÆ**, part
159. Hind metatarsi shorter than following joint. (See couplet 116). (**Aptilótus**, holarc.; **Apterina**, palæarec.; **Ántrops**, **Anatalánta**, **Siphlópteryx**, Antaret.) **BORBÓRIDÆ**, part
- Hind metatarsi longer than following joint 160
160. Mouth-opening large. (See couplet 132). (**Amalópteryx**, **Chamæbósca**, Antarc.) **EPHÝDRIDÆ**, part
- Mouth-opening normal. 161
161. Arista loosely plumose. (See couplet 136). (**Drosóphila**, in vestigial-winged or apterous condition) . . . **DROSOPHÍLIDÆ**, part
- Arista pubescent or bare. 162

162. Legs stout, woolly pubescent. (Cf. couplet 89). (*Pezomyia*, Falkland Isl.) **DRYOMÝZIDÆ**, part
 Legs not stout or woolly pubescent. 163
 163. Mesonotum with well developed bristles on anterior portion. 164
 Mesonotum without strong dorsocentral bristles. 165



Figs. 673-678. **Wingless Diptera**

673. **Thaumatoxena** (Trägårdh) Thaumatoxenidæ.
 674. **Acontistoptera** (Brues), dorsal and side views. Phoridaë.
 675. **Emperoptera**, dorsal view (Grünshaw) Dolichopodidæ.
 676. **Ascodipteron**, degenerate female (Adensamer) Streblidæ.
 677. **Anatalanta** (Enderlein, Bezzi) Borboridæ.
 678. **Termitoxenia**, side view (Bugnion) Termitoxeniidæ.

164. Thorax flattened; legs hairy; femora of *Icaridion* robust and with heavy spinous bristles beneath. (Cf. couplet 87). (*Apetênus*, *Icaridion*, Antarc.) **CĒLÓPIDÆ**, part
 Thorax convex; legs with bristles. (See couplet 69). (*Cænòsia* sp., Antarc.) **ANTHOMÝIDÆ**, part
 165. Legs lengthened and slender. (Cf. couplet 82). (*Calycópteryx*, Antarc.) **MICROPÉZIDÆ**, part
 Legs not elongate 166

166. Head without bristles, ocellar triangle large. (See couplet 125). (*Alómbus*, Afr.; *Myrmecomórpha*, Eur.).
CHLORÓPIDÆ, part
 Head with vertical and frontal bristles, ocellar triangle not large. 167
167. Wings developing normally, but breaking off at base. (See couplet 137). (*Cárnus* (= *Cenchrídöbia*), Eur.)... **CÁRNIDÆ**, part
 Wings reduced, not dehiscent. (Cf. couplet 124). (*Penguístus*, Chile) **OPOMÝZIDÆ**
168. Mesonotum short and resembling abdominal segments, no scutellum; parasitic on the honey bee. (See couplet 138). (*Braùla* (Fig. 662), cosmop.)..... **BRAULIDÆ**
 Thorax distinct from abdomen, scutellum developed; parasitic on birds or mammals.....169
169. Head small, movable, thrown back into a groove of the thorax; thorax incompletely chitinized; completely apterous. Bat parasites. (See couplet 139). (*Basília*, *Nycteríbia* (Fig. 663), *Penicillídia*, widespr.; *Cyclopödia*, *Eucampsípoda*, Ind., ethiop.) **NYCTERIBÌIDÆ**
 Head not folding back on the thorax; mesonotum completely chitinized 170
170. Head fitting into an emargination of the thorax; palpi forming a sheath for proboscis; eyes more or less reduced, oval or round; antennæ set in grooves. (See couplet 140). (*Lipoptèna* (wings developing normally, but dehiscent at base), widespr.; *Melöphagus* (*M. ovínus*, Sheep-tick), cosmop.; *Allobósca*, Madagascar.) **HIPPOBÓSCIDÆ**, part
 Head with a fleshy movable neck; palpi broad, projecting; eyes wanting or vestigial. (See couplet 140). Bat parasites. (*Ascodípteron*, male, wings normal but dehiscent at base. (See couplet 142 for female), widespr.; *Aspidóptera*, *Megistópoda*, *Metelásmus*, *Paradyschíria*, *Pterellípsis*).
STRÉBLIDÆ, part

KEY TO THE LARVAE OF THE PRINCIPAL
 FAMILIES OF DIPTERA¹

1. Head complete (Figs. 679-704), or the posterior portion with deep longitudinal incisions; mandibles moving horizontally, fitted for chewing; more than three larval stages: body consisting of

¹ Based on Malloch: Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist., 12, art. 3 (1917).

- thirteen segments in addition to head; with nine pairs of spiracles. (**NEMATÓCERA**) 3
- Head incomplete, without a strongly developed upper arcuate plate (Figs. 705-737); mandibles moving vertically, mouth-parts essentially sucking; body comprising fewer than thirteen segments and only exceptionally with as many as nine pairs of spiracles. (**BRACHÝCERA**) 2
2. Mandibles normally sickle-shaped, not protruding much beyond apices of the well-developed maxillæ, often much shorter, maxillary palpi distinct (Fig. 686); antennæ well developed, situated on the upper surface of a slightly arcuate chitinized dorsal plate; no free pharyngeal skeleton within the head capsule, the exoskeleton of the head at least dorsally indicated. (**ORTHÓRRHAPHA**) 25
- Mandibles short and hook-like, usually capable of protrusion much beyond the poorly developed maxillæ, palpi rarely visible; antennæ poorly developed or absent, when present situated on a membranous surface; a free pharyngeal skeleton present; head very poorly developed, completely unchitinized dorsally. (**CYCLÓRRHAPHA**) 38
3. Head incomplete, consisting of two parts, the anterior more or less chitinized above, the posterior unchitinized and bearing the eye spots; thorax and abdomen comprising thirteen segments; usually with a "wishbone" or chitin plate on under side of second thoracic segment, at least in mature larvæ; larvæ peripneustic, *i.e.* with series of lateral spiracles; mandibles apparently absent; antennæ long, two- or three-jointed. Usually feeding on plant sap, many larvæ gall makers, some feed on aphids, scale insects, mites, etc. Very small insects. (Fig. 679, **Retinodiplösis**) **CECIDOMYIIDÆ**
- Without such combination of characters. 4
4. Abdominal segments with deep constrictions between them (Fig. 682), venter with series of sucking disks. Clinging to rocks in swift-running streams. 5
- Abdomen without a series of large sucking disks for attachment to rocks in swift-running water. 6
5. Ventral sucking disks median, one on the anterior complex segment and usually one on each of the five following segments; head, thorax and first two abdominal segments fused to form a rather small first segment; mandibles three-toothed. (Fig. 682, **Bibiocéphala**) **BLEPHAROCERÁTIDÆ**

Ventral sucking disks lateral, placed on the prolongations of the abdominal segments; thoracic segments distinct; mandibles deeply incised, the outer arm fringed with a comb of long teeth.

DEUTEROPHLEBIDÆ

- 6. Head incomplete behind, either with three deep wedge-shaped slits, two on dorsum and one on ventral side (Fig. 685), or the ventral surface very poorly chitinized and the dorsal posteriorly in the form of four slender heavily chitinized rods, with a weakly chitinized divided plate on anterior half of dorsum. 7

Head capsule complete, *i.e.* at least bounded above behind and not divided into plates or rods; mandibles opposed. 8

- 7. End of abdomen with six radiating protuberances; body with regularly placed bristles; head heavily chitinized, dorsally slightly arcuate and with two longitudinal slits, ventrally rounded and with a central slit; antennæ longer than maxillary palpi; labium pointed, not divided into two parts, the anterior margin dentate; mandibles very stout, with two apical teeth. Larvæ in damp soil, feeding on roots, or as scavengers, sometimes in water. Larvæ of *Tipula*, etc., known as Leather-jackets. (Fig. 995, **Típula**) **TIPÛLIDÆ**

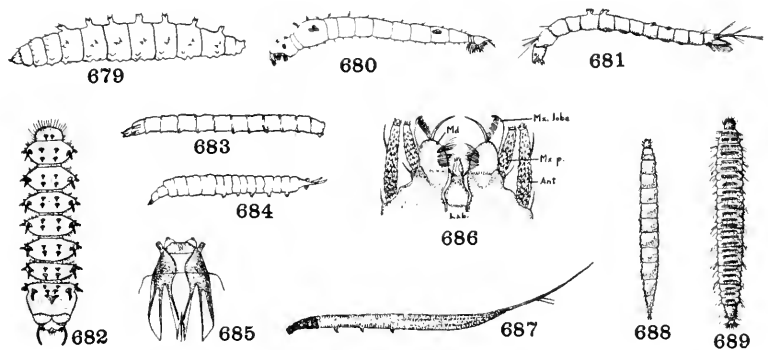
End of abdomen with at most five radiating processes as well as single or double breathing tubes; if six apical processes are present the labium is subdivided centrally; body usually without regularly placed bristles, frequently with dense surface pilosity; head more or less retracted, sometimes weakly chitinized and without distinct labium; antennæ sometimes short and slender and not as long as maxillary lobe; mandibles never with only two teeth. Mostly aquatic, or living in wet ground, sometimes carnivorous, some species are terrestrial and green from feeding on leaves. (Figs. 683, 685, **Limônia**; Fig. 684, **Dicranöta**) **LIMONIDÆ**

- 8. The three thoracic segments fused to form a complex more or less dilated mass (Fig. 987); head freely movable, chitinized, at least in mature larvæ with faceted eyes; eighth abdominal segment typically with a stout protruding breathing tube, ninth segment with four anal gill-flaps and with a brush of hairs. Aquatic, free-swimming or suspended. (Fig. 680, **Sayomÿia**; Fig. 987, **Cûlex**) **CULICIDÆ**

The three thoracic segments separate. 9

- 9. A many-toothed chitinized mentum or labial plate (Fig. 694) present on the underside of the head, which is divided into sub-

mentum and mentum in primitive forms; larvæ peripneustic only in the aquatic Simuliidæ where the spiracles are vestigial. 10
 Mentum more or less reduced or completely wanting, at most three-dentate in the terrestrial and peripneustic Bibionidæ; lateral plates of head capsule usually connected ventrally behind by a chitinous bridge. 16



Figs. 679-689. Nematocerous Larvæ

- 679. *Retinodiplosis*, side view (Malloch) Cecidomyiidæ.
- 680. *Sayomyia*, side view (Malloch) Culicidæ.
- 681. *Dixa*, side view (Malloch) Dixidæ.
- 682. *Bibiocephala*, dorsal view (Malloch) Blepharoceratidæ.
- 683. *Limonia*, side view (Malloch) Limoniidæ.
- 684. *Dicranota*, side view (Malloch) Limoniidæ.
- 685. *Limonia*, head capsule (Malloch) Limoniidæ.
- 686. *Dixa*, anterior extremity (Malloch) Dixidæ.
- 687. *Bittacomorpha*, side view (Hart) Ptychopteridæ.
- 688. *Psychoda*, dorsal view (Malloch) Psychodidæ.
- 689. *Psychoda*, dorsal view (Malloch) Psychodidæ.

10. Posterior portion of abdomen swollen (Fig. 985), the last segment ventrally armed with a sucking disk which bears concentric series of bristles by means of which the larvæ hold on to rocks in the swiftly running streams in which they live; mouth on each side with a large jointed maxilla which bears a fan-like arrangement of long hairs; thorax with a pair of closely fused pseudopods; minute spiracles opening on all abdominal segments, *i.e.* larvæ peripneustic. (Fig. 985, *Simulium*).

SIMULIIDÆ

Body not club-shaped and fitted with terminal sucking disk, nor with large fan-like oral appendages (in Dixidæ the maxillæ bear a small fan); larvæ metapneustic, with only the last pair of spiracles, or amphipneustic, with only the first and last pairs. . 11

11. First and second abdominal segments each dorsally with two wart-like elevations resembling pseudopods (Fig. 681), the apices of which are armed with many small hook-like setæ; behind the posterior spiracles two pairs of fringed processes and a terminal bristly tube: occurring in cold streams. (Figs. 681, 686, **Díxa**) **DÍXIDÆ**

First and second abdominal segments without dorsal elevated processes 12

12. Last abdominal segments retractile, terminating in a long slender respiratory tube, ventral pseudopods present and equipped with bristles: aquatic larvæ. (Fig. 687, **Bittacomórpha**).

PTYCHOPTÉRIDÆ

Abdomen not terminating in a long thin bare respiratory tube. . 13

13. Thorax and abdomen with a secondary segmentation (Figs. 688, 689) due to the presence of narrow transverse chitinized bands, three bands on most of the segments, or the apical segment in the form of a short chitinized tube; rarely the ventral segments bear a central series of sucker-like disks; body tapering at each end. Occurring in sewage, dung, fungi and tree-holes. (Figs. 688, 689, **Psychòda**) **PSYCHÓDIDÆ**

Dorsum without narrow strap-like bands, apical segment not in the form of a short chitinized tube; ventral abdominal segments never with sucking disks. 14

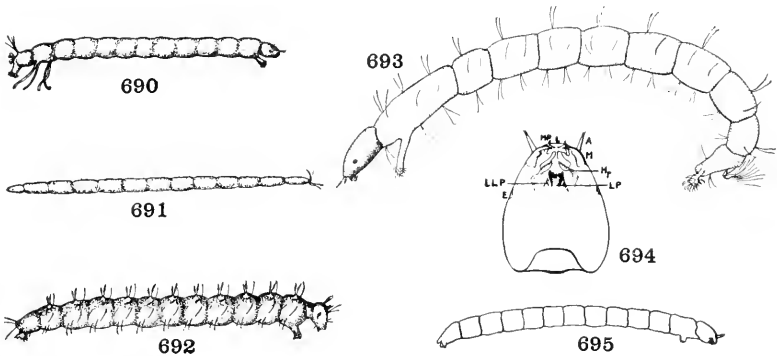
14. Mentum projecting, with chitinized cutting edge; labrum movable; four finger-like anal gills; head capsule with peculiar pointed processes; penultimate segment dorsolaterally humped; prothorax with leg-stumps. Living in woods, on damp rocks; rare **THAUMALÈIDÆ**

Mentum not projecting in the form of a cutter; labrum fixed. . 15

15. Either very slender, tapering toward each end, without thoracic or anal pseudopods or surface hairs (Fig. 691), or stouter, with well defined segments which are armed with strong bristles, some of which are lanceolate (Fig. 692); one pair of prothoracic pseudopods present, a single anal pseudopod present or not. Terrestrial, living in manure or under bark, etc., or in water. (Fig. 692, **Forcipomýia**; Fig. 691, **Palpomýia**).

CERATOPOGÓNIDÆ

Usually cylindrical (Figs. 690, 693, 695) rarely with thoracic segments swollen; without distinct body bristles but often with soft hairs, the last segment usually with a dorsal tuft of hairs; pseudopods usually present, one pair each on prothorax and anal segment. Mostly aquatic, living in sand-tubes (Blood-worms), some marine, rarely terrestrial. (Fig. 695, **Camptocladius**; Fig. 690, **Chironomus**; Fig. 694, **Protéthes**; Fig. 693, **Tánypus**) **CHIRONÓMIDÆ**



Figs. 690-695. Nematocerous Diptera, Larvæ

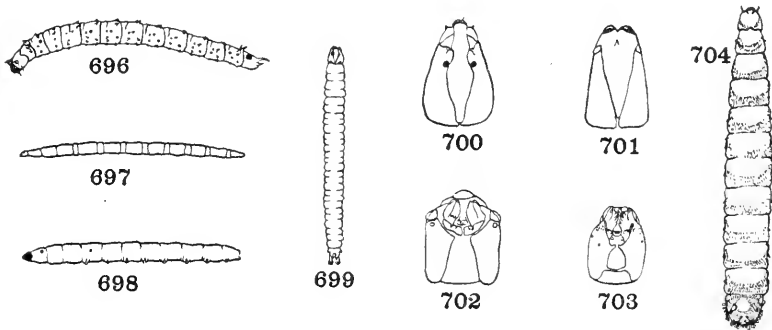
- 690. **Chironomus**, side view (Malloch) Chironomidæ.
- 691. **Palpomyia**, side view (Malloch) Ceratopogonidæ.
- 692. **Forcipomyia**, side view (Malloch) Ceratopogonidæ.
- 693. **Tanypus**, side view (Brues) Chironomidæ.
- 694. **Protenthes**, ventral view of head (Malloch) Chironomidæ.
- 695. **Camptocladius**, side view (Malloch) Chironomidæ.

- 16. Larvæ peripneustic, *i.e.* most abdominal segments with spiracles 17
 - Larvæ amphipneustic, *i.e.* only first and last pairs of spiracles present, or metapneustic, *i.e.* only the posterior pair of spiracles remaining; or thoracic and abdominal spiracles not evident. .22
- 17. Antennæ elongate; body furnished with some conspicuous bristles or hairs 18
 - Antennæ usually short and inconspicuous, sometimes apparently absent; body without conspicuous bristles; principally inhabiting fungi 19

18. Anal spiracles at the apices of long stalk-like process (Fig. 704); no false segment immediately behind the head. Living in decaying vegetation, rotting fruits, excrement, or under old bark. (Fig. 704, **Scatópse**) **SCATÓPSIDÆ**
 Anal spiracles sessile, metathoracic spiracles present; a fully developed false segment behind the head armed dorsally with spinose processes (Fig. 696). Larvæ principally scavengers living in soil, sometimes prevalent about dung, sometimes destructive to root crops. (Fig. 696, **Bíbio**) **BIBIÓNIDÆ**
19. Dorsal or clypeal sclerite of head (præfrons) not distinctly tapering behind; antennæ two-jointed **BOLITOPHÍLIDÆ**
 Dorsal or clypeal sclerite of head conspicuously tapering posteriorly; antennæ almost indistinguishable. 20
20. Lateral plates of head meeting on ventral line only for a short space immediately behind the mouth-opening, then widely diverging and not connected at posterior margin; maxillæ and mandibles apparently grown together to form a pair of many-toothed rasping organs. (Fig. 698, **Exèchia**; Fig. 701, **Lèia**).
MYCETOPHÍLIDÆ
 Lateral plates of head connected for a short space behind the mouth-opening and again near posterior margin; maxillæ and mandibles distinctly separated from each other, the mandibles apically tridentate. 21
21. Clypeal sclerite reaching back to the occipital margin of the head-capsule; body segmentation distinct, especially on venter where the outline is moniliform; armed with spines which have two or three points **DITOMYÍDÆ**
 Clypeal sclerite shorter, not attaining the occipital margin of the head-capsule; segmentation distinct but not moniliform; spines simple. Living in soil, essentially as scavengers. (Fig. 703, **Sciara**) **SCIÁRIDÆ**
22. Clypeal sclerite (præfrons) tapering behind to a point; head free, body flattened, each abdominal segment with secondary incisures, last segment with four fleshy lobes surrounding the spiracles. Living in humus soil and under leaves. (Fig. 699, **Trichócera**) **TRICHOCERÁTIDÆ**
 Clypeal sclerite not tapering behind to a point. 23
23. Antennæ undeveloped, appearing as pale round spots on sides of head; ventral surface of head with sclerites contiguous anteriorly, widely separated posteriorly. Living in slimy webs on fungi. (Fig. 702, **Ceróplatus**) **CEROPLÁTIDÆ**

Antennæ pedunculate, usually well developed; ventral surface of head with sclerites contiguous on entire length, not separated widely posteriorly; body slender, tapering, abdominal segments each with a single constriction near anterior margin. 24

24. Apical segment with five short but distinct processes around the spiracular disk; mandibles apically rounded and furnished with



Figs. 696-704. *Nematocerous Diptera, Larvæ*

696. *Bibio*, side view (Malloch) Bibionidæ.
 697. *Mycetobia*, side view (Malloch) Mycetobiidæ.
 698. *Exechia*, side view (Malloch) Mycetophilidæ.
 699. *Trichocera*, dorsal view (Malloch) Trichoceratidæ.
 700. *Anisopus*, head (Malloch) Anisopodidæ.
 701. *Leia*, head (Malloch) Mycetophilidæ.
 702. *Ceroplatus*, head, ventral view (Malloch) Ceroplatidæ.
 703. *Sciara*, head, ventral view (Malloch) Seiaridæ.
 704. *Scatopse*, dorsal view (Malloch) Scatopsidæ.

dense rows of long bristles; the thin ventral chitinous bridge posteriorly connecting the lateral plates not broken. Scavengers, occurring in decaying vegetable matter, manure, and sometimes in sewage. (Fig. 700, *Anisopus*)

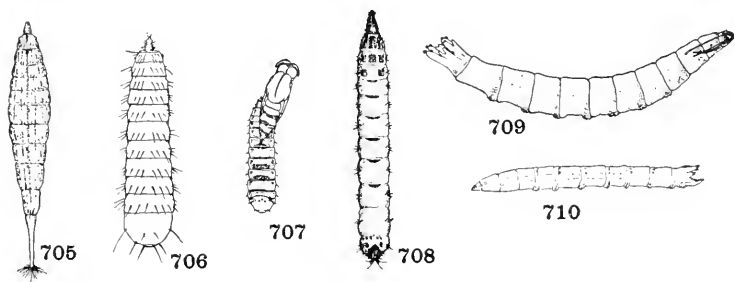
ANISOPÓDIDÆ

Apical segment with minute processes around the spiracular disk; mandibles apically tridentate; the thin chitinous ventral bridge extending posteriorly between the lateral plates interrupted in the middle. Occurring in sap flow of trees. (Fig. 697, *Mycetòbia*) MYCETOBÌIDÆ.

Brachycera Orthorrhapha

25. Posterior spiracles approximated, situated within a terminal or subterminal cleft or chamber, usually concealed, or with a terminal breathing tube; body usually shagreened or wholly or in part longitudinally striated. 26
- Posterior spiracles rather widely separated, visible, situated on apical segment, which may be truncated, chitinized, or armed with apical processes, or upon penultimate or antepenultimate segment; body not shagreened or visibly striated. 28
26. Head not retractile, bristly, body 11-segmented, flattened, surface finely shagreened, without pseudopods; spiracular fissure transverse, sometimes rather small; pupæ enclosed in larval skin. 27
- Head retractile; body 12-segmented, cylindrical, not shagreened, usually longitudinally striated, abdomen with a girdle of pseudopods on each segment; spiracular fissure vertical; pupæ free. Usually aquatic, or semiaquatic; predaceous. **TABÁNIDÆ**
27. Peripneustic, *i.e.* with lateral abdominal spiracles on most segments. Aquatic, or living in semiliquid matter, under bark, in manure, or on rotting vegetation. (Fig. 705, **Stratiomyia**; Fig. 706, **Hermétia**). **STRATIOMYIIDÆ**
- Amphipneustic, *i.e.* only prothoracic and last abdominal spiracles present. Living under bark. (Fig. 707, **Xylomyia**).
XYLOMYIIDÆ
28. Posterior spiracles situated on apical segment. 29
- Posterior spiracles situated on penultimate or antepenultimate segment. 34
29. Projecting portion of head and the flattened apical plate of last abdominal segment heavily chitinized, the former cone-shaped, entirely closed except at extreme apex, not retractile; apical abdominal segment obliquely truncate and with projecting processes 30
- Projecting portion of head more or less retractile, not pointed cone-shaped, the movable parts not enclosed; last abdominal segment without a heavily chitinized flattened terminal plate. 31
30. Head about twice as long as its greatest width; thoracic segments not chitinized above, each with two internal separated chitinized plates; body without long hairs; apical plate very large; spiracles vertically elongated, apical paired protuberances small, widely separated, each with a short hair on inner side. Living in soil or decaying wood. (Fig. 711, **Cœnomyia**).
CŒNOMYIIDÆ

Head at least three times as long as its greatest width; at least the first and second thoracic segments chitinized above, no internal chitinized plates present; body with a number of long hairs, four of which in a vertical series on each abdominal segment are very noticeable; apical plate rather small, spiracles rounded, apical paired protuberances large, fused basally, each with a number of rather long hairs. Living under bark or in soil. (Fig. 708, **Xylophagus**) **XYLOPHÁGIDÆ**



Figs. 705-710. **Orthorrhaphous Diptera, Larvæ**

- 705. **Stratiomyia**, dorsal view (Johannsen) Stratiomyiidae.
- 706. **Hermetia**, dorsal view (Malloch) Stratiomyiidae.
- 707. **Xylomyia**, emergence showing withdrawal of pupa from puparium (Greene) Xylomyiidae.
- 708. **Xylophagus**, dorsal view (Greene) Xylophagidae.
- 709. **Aphrosylus**, side view (Wheeler) Dolichopodidae.
- 710. **Dolichopus**, side view (Malloch) Dolichopodidae.

- 31. Posterior spiracles widely separated, located in an apical transverse cleft; head very small, retractile; mature larvæ stout, cylindrical, bare, dorsally with three oval swellings and ventrally with a transverse creeping pad on each segment. Endoparasitic in beetles. **NEMESTRÍNIDÆ**
Spiracles not located in an apical transverse cleft. 32
- 32. Labial plate and rods behind it flat in one plane, or wanting, or fused with the capsule. 33
Labial plates and rods meeting angularly, grown together in front V-like, in profile appearing bent and usually united behind with the tentorial rods; head mostly membranous, even above to the triangular dorsal plate; usually amphipneustic. Predatory,

mostly living in moist earth, some aquatic, some under bark, some in decaying vegetable matter.

Fig. 713, **Drápetis** **EMPÍDIDÆ**

Fig. 709, **Aphrosýlus**; Fig. 710, **Dolíchopus**.

DOLICHOPÓDIDÆ

33. Head capsule long, in large part internal, reaching back to the mesothorax, dorsal plate very long, pear-shaped, broader behind; hind spiracles ending separately in two plates or tracheal gills. (Fig. 716, **Athèrix**; Figs. 712 and 717, **Chrysopila**).

RHAGIÓNIDÆ

Head capsule short, the dorsal plate not covering the part inset in the thorax, the internal part flat or divided into rods; apical abdominal segment without projecting processes, the spiracles very small; endoparasites of spiders . . . **ACROCERÁTIDÆ**

34. Posterior spiracles situated on the antepenultimate segment, abdominal segments one to six subdivided, the body apparently consisting of twenty segments exclusive of the head; head free, slightly longer than broad and not set into the thorax. . . . 35

Posterior spiracles situated on penultimate segment; abdominal segments simple, the body apparently consisting of eleven or twelve segments exclusive of the head. . . . 36

35. Posterior dorsal internal extension of head (*i.e.* the two fused metacephalic rods lying in prothorax and mesothorax) spatulate at apex; ventral posterior projections in the form of two short chitinized rods. Living in soil and decaying wood, predatory, locomotion serpentine, assisted by the mouthparts. (Fig. 718, **Psilocéphala**) **THERÉVIDÆ**

Posterior dorsal internal extension of head not spatulate at apex; ventral posterior projections absent. Found in fungi, rotten wood and in houses, in carpets and furniture; predatory.

SCENOPÍNIDÆ

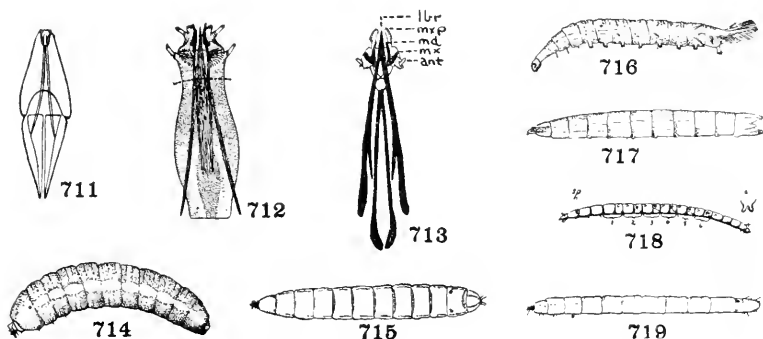
36. Penultimate abdominal segment longer than the ultimate, with a deep transverse depression near its apex giving it the appearance of two distinct segments; ultimate segment terminating in a sharp ridge with a median sharp point, on each side of which dorsally and ventrally are situated four very closely approximated hairs similar to those of Asilidæ. Living in decaying wood, predatory on beetle grubs. (Fig. 715, **Mýdas**).

MYDÀIDÆ

Penultimate abdominal segment shorter than ultimate, or if longer without a deep transverse depression; apical segment not as above, the hairs not closely approximated. . . . 37

37. Thoracic segments each with two long hairs, one on each side on ventro-lateral margin; apical segment with six or eight long hairs; head well developed, porrect and more or less cone-shaped when viewed from above, appearing flattened when viewed from the side; penultimate segment usually shorter than ultimate or not much longer; body held straight. Living in soil and decaying wood, predaceous. (Fig. 719, *Prómachus*).

ASÍLIDÆ



Figs. 711-719. Orthorrhaphous Diptera, Larvæ

711. *Cænomyia*, cephalopharyngeal skeleton (Malloch) Cænomyiidae.
 712. *Chrysopila*, cephalopharyngeal skeleton (Malloch) Rhagionidae.
 713. *Drapetis*, internal skeleton (Malloch): ant, antenna; lbr, labrum; md, mandible; mx, maxilla; mxp, maxillary palpus. Empididae.
 714. *Sparnopolius*, side view (Malloch) Bombyliidae.
 715. *Mydas*, dorsal view (Malloch) Mydidae.
 716. *Atherix*, side view (Greene) Rhagionidae.
 717. *Chrysopila*, side view (Malloch) Rhagionidae.
 718. *Psilocephala*, side view (Malloch) Therevidae.
 719. *Promachus*, side view (Malloch) Asilidae.

Thoracic segments without hairs, or with very weak hairs; apical segment without distinguishable hairs; head not much protruded, directed downward, not cone-shaped, with a dorsal protuberance when viewed from the side; penultimate segment distinctly longer than ultimate; body usually semicircularly curled at rest. Parasites, inquilines or predators, in nests of bees and wasps, egg-cases of grasshoppers, etc. (Fig. 714, *Sparnopolius*) **BOMBYLIIDÆ**

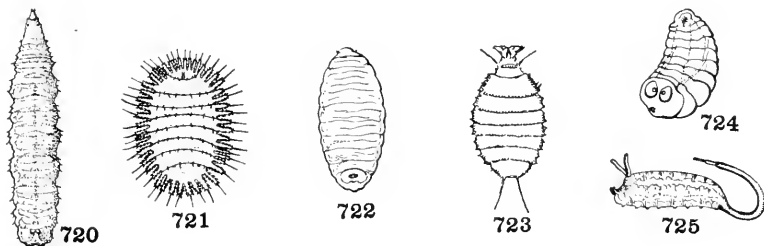
Cyclorrhapha

38. Maxillæ and palpi present, near the very small bent mandibles; body comprising only nine distinct segments, the head and prothoracic and the metathoracic and first abdominal segments appearing grown together; much flattened, seed-like, scarcely twice as long as broad; head bearing underneath on each side a triangular flap, retractile into the thorax; frontal sac opening directly into the upper surface of the head; incisures chitinized above, side margins with many incisions, venter membranous, apical segment with two filiform appendages. Living in mud and about decaying organic matter. (Fig. 723, **LONCHÓPTERA**).

LONCHOPTÉRIDÆ

- Maxillæ not developed, only the mouth-hooks present; frontal sac opening in an atrium in the mouth cavity. 39
39. Upper lip projecting forward between and below the two mouth-hooks, distally hooked or toothed, the mouth-hooks porrect, single-pointed or more often toothed; body with eleven incisures, lengthened, anteriorly tapering, posteriorly blunt or the eighth abdominal segment tube-like; metapneustic, *i.e.* terminal spiracles alone present. Living in many situations, in dung, carrion, ant nests, etc. **PHÓRIDÆ**
- Mentum never extending between the two mouth-hooks as a point or hook except in Aphis-eating Syrphidæ, in which case the lateral rods of the mentum are produced forward over the mentum and fuse to form a projecting pointed upper lip; mostly amphipneustic, *i.e.* anterior pair as well as terminal spiracles present 40
40. Larva broad and depressed, in dorsal aspect appearing to have only nine or ten segments because the head and prothorax are inflexed to the under surface, the sides of the body with long projecting bristles and sometimes deeply incised and serrate; posterior spiracles not or but little prominent, rather widely separated, placed at the base of the last segment, prothoracic spiracles prominent. Developing in fungi. (Fig. 721, **Callimýia**) **PLATYPÉZIDÆ**
- Of other conformation. 41
41. Hind spiracles three- or four-parted, separate from each other on a common chitin plate some distance before the tip of the body; acephalous, mouthparts very indistinct, the mouth-hooks sessile; body comprising ten or eleven segments. Endoparasitic on Homoptera. (Fig. 722, **Pipúnculus**) . . **PIPUNCŪLIDÆ**

- If the posterior spiracles are located on a common chitin plate they are contiguous to each other. 42
42. Posterior spiracles close together at the end of a tracheal tube of greater or less length, which is sometimes chitinized and sometimes greatly extensile; mouthparts various, absent in "rat-tail" larvæ (Fig. 725), developed in the species living in wood, and in the "Aphis-lions" (*Syrphus*, etc.) the mouthparts are



Figs. 720-725. **Aschizous Diptera, Larvæ**

720. **Syrphus**, dorsal view (Metcalf) Syrphidæ.
 721. **Callimyia**, dorsal view (de Meijere) Platypezidæ.
 722. **Pipunculus**, dorsal view (Perkins) Pipunculidæ.
 723. **Lonchoptera**, dorsal view (de Meijere) Lonchopteridæ.
 724. **Conops** (Brauer) Conopidæ.
 725. **Eristalis**, side view (Metcalf) Syrphidæ.

specialized into piercing organs; larvæ apparently acephalous, body with about eleven obscure segments, skin usually rough, form diverse, conical, more or less cylindrical, even hemispherical. Food habits various, under bark, in tuber-roots, about sewage, in ant or bee nests, or free-living and preying on aphids. (Fig. 720, *Syrphus*; Fig. 725, *Eristalis*).

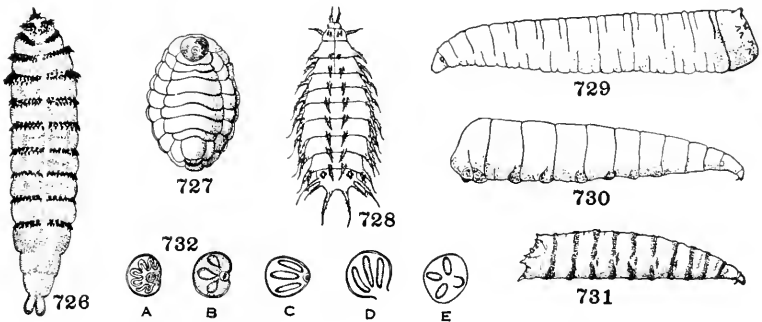
SÝRPHIDÆ

- Acephalous, true maggots, usually conically tapering (Figs. 728-737), sometimes stout warbles (Fig. 727). (The vast residue of the Diptera are insufficiently known to tabulate as to families, the following incomplete artificial key being largely based on food habits). (MUSCÕIDEA) 43
43. Endoparasites of insects or higher animals. 44
- Not parasitic 50

44. Parasites of insects 45
 Parasites of mammals, turtles, frogs, etc. 48
45. Body oval or pyriform, with distinct segments; antennæ wart-like, tipped with a chitinous ocellus-like ring; posterior spiracular plates large, round or reniform. Living within the abdomen of wasps or bees. (Fig. 724, **Cônops**) **CONÓPIDÆ**
 Body more or less elongate, segmentation less evident. 46
46. Posterior end of body rather truncate or broadly rounded, without long processes. 47
 Posterior end of body terminating in two slender tail-like processes, two to five times length of body; young larva hairy on posterior half of body. Living within Cottony cushion scale. (Fig. 736, **Cryptochætum**) **CRYPTOCHÆTIDÆ**
47. Posterior spiracular plates with a button. Endoparasites of various insects in their early stages. **TACHÍNIDÆ**
 Posterior spiracular plates without a button. (Figs. 731 and 732 D, **Sarcóphaga**) **SARCOPHÁGIDÆ**
48. Body not strongly tapering, often obese, usually provided with numerous strong chitinous spines. 49
 Body strongly tapering in front (Fig. 731), at most with girdles of minute spines. (Figs. 731 and 732 D, **Sarcóphaga**).
SARCOPHÁGIDÆ
49. Warbles living under skin of various ungulates, rodents, dogs and man, or in nasal sinuses or throat of various animals; body with strong spines or not. (Fig. 727, **Cutérebra**) **ÆSTRIDÆ**
 Bot parasites in the stomach and intestines, principally of horses. (Fig. 726, **Gastróphilus**) **GASTROPHÍLIDÆ**
50. Body with lateral and dorsal spinose processes. (Fig. 728, **Homalomýia**) **ANTHOMYÏIDÆ**, part
 Body without such spinose processes. 51
51. Body truncate or broadly rounded posteriorly. 52
 Body with one or two posterior processes; rather small species. . 57
52. Only one mandibular hook; posterior spiracular plates with sinuous slits (Fig. 732 A); no distinct fusiform pads on the side margins of the segments; posterior end of body with few if any conical processes, anterior end very slender. (Fig. 730, **Músca**) **MÚSCIDÆ**, part
 With two mandibular hooks; slits of posterior spiracular plates not sinuous 53
53. Distinct tubercles above anal area; often processes around spiracular field; side margins of segments often with fusiform swollen areas 54

- No tubercles above anal area; no distinct processes around spiracular field 59
54. Slits in spiracular plates rather short and arranged radially. 55
Slits slender, subparallel to each other. 56
55. Two tubercles above anal area; posterior spiracular field with distinct processes around it. (Fig. 729, *Pegomyia*).

ANTHOMYIIDÆ, part



Figs. 726-732. **Cyclorrhaphous Diptera, Larvæ**

726. *Gastrophilus*, dorsal view (Hadwen and Cameron) Gastrophilidæ.
727. *Cuterebra*, ventral view (Brauer) Cæstridæ.
728. *Homalomyia*, dorsal view (Banks) Anthomyiidæ.
729. *Pegomyia*, side view (Frost) Anthomyiidæ.
730. *Musca*, side view (Banks) Muscidæ.
731. *Sarcophaga*, side view (Greene) Sarcophagidæ.
732. Left posterior spiracle (Banks): A, *Musca*, Muscidæ; B, *Muscina*, Muscidæ; C, *Calliphora*, Calliphoridæ; D, *Sarcophaga*, Sarcophagidæ; E, *Tritoxa*, Ortalidæ.

Four or more tubercles above anal area; slits of spiracular plate usually pointed at inner end. (Fig. 732 B, *Muscina*).

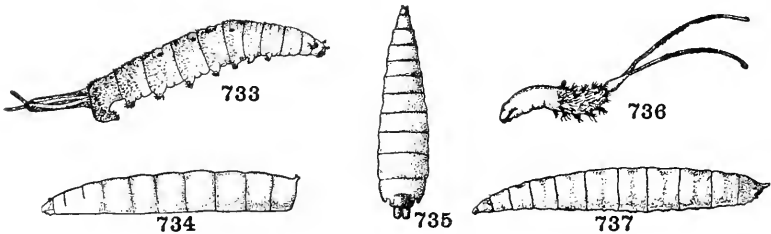
MÚSCIDÆ, part

56. Posterior spiracular plates each with a button, slits rather transverse. (Fig. 732 C, *Calliphora*) **CALLIPHÓRIDÆ**
- Posterior spiracular plates without buttons, slits rather vertical, plates at bottom of a pit. (Figs. 731, 732 D, *Sarcophaga*).

SARCOPHÁGIDÆ

57. Posterior end of body with respiratory and usually forked anal

- tube; venter with prolegs furnished with curved hooks. Aquatic larvæ. (Fig. 733, **Párydra**) **EPHYDRIDÆ**
 Posterior end of body with two short fleshy processes. 58
 58. Processes bearing spiracular plates. (Fig. 735, **Drosóphila**; Fig. 737, **Scaptomyza**) **DROSOPHÍLIDÆ**
 Processes not bearing spiracular plates. **PIOPHÍLIDÆ**



Figs. 733-737. **Acalyprate Diptera, Larvæ**

733. **Ephydra**, side view (Jones) Ephydridæ.
 734. **Agromyza**, side view (Frost) Agromyzidæ.
 735. **Drosophila**, dorsal view (Banks) Drosophilidæ.
 736. **Cryptochætum**, side view (Smith and Compere) Cryptochætidæ.
 737. **Scaptomyza**, side view (Frost) Drosophilidæ.

59. Spiracular plates on black tubercles; lateral fusiform areas rather weak though distinct; rather slender larvæ. (Fig. 732 E, **Tritóxa**) **ORTÁLIDÆ**
 Spiracular plates barely if at all elevated; lateral fusiform areas indistinct; spiracular plates often contiguous or nearly so, slits long and subparallel, no button. **TRYPÉTIDÆ**

KEY TO THE PUPAE OF THE PRINCIPAL
 FAMILIES OF DIPTERA ¹

1. Pupa free, not enclosed within the indurated last larval moult, or if so the head is distinct as in the larva, or the puparium is slightly flattened dorso-ventrally, its texture leathery, not chitinous, and the anterior respiratory organs not distinguishable; adult, or pupa, emerging through a rectangular, T-shaped split on dorsum of larval skin (see Fig. 707) 2

¹ Based largely on Malloch: Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist., **12**, art. 3 (1917).

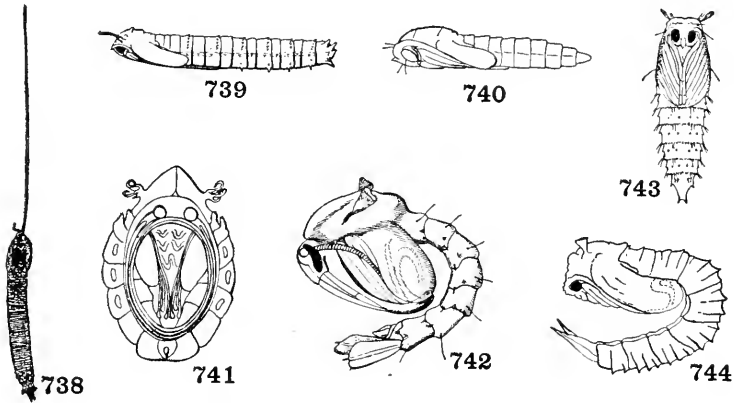
Pupa coarctate, *i.e.* enclosed within the indurated last larval moult, and usually barrel-shaped and brown in color; head always retracted, the chitinous portion occupying a position on the inner side of the ventral surface of the puparium; anterior respiratory organs distinct, either protruded from the antero-lateral angles of the head extremity or from dorsum of base of abdomen; adult emerging usually by forcing off the rounded anterior extremity of the puparium in cap-like form (see Fig. 763), or the dorsal half of the thoracic portion — the lines of cleavage being along the lateral margins to a point at base of abdomen; rarely emergence is through rectangular splitting of the dorsum of the puparium (Figs. 760-764).

CYCLORRHAPHA ¹

- 2. Antennæ much elongated, distinctly visible beneath the pupal skin, normally curving well over upper margin of eyes and extending to or beyond base of wing, in some cases almost to apex of wing; head without strong thorns (except in some Cecidomyiidae and a few Tipulidae); thoracic respiratory organs much elongated or sessile; abdomen in species with short antennæ sometimes unarmed. (NEMATÓCERA).....3
- Antennæ shorter, projecting downward and outward, not curving over the eyes nor reaching nearly to base of wing; head usually with strong thorns or horns; thoracic respiratory organs sessile, rarely stalk-like; abdomen usually armed with strong spines or bristles, or if unarmed there are only four or five distinct pairs of abdominal segments. (ORTHÓRRHAPHA).....26
- 3. Head with several strong thorns in a vertical series on the median line; pupæ living in galls on various parts of plants; sometimes pupa enclosed in the hardened larval skin and resembling a flaxseed **CECIDOMYIIDÆ**, part
- Head without strong thorns, or if at base of each antenna there is a protuberance it is not sharp; pupæ not enclosed in galls on living plants, usually free and not enclosed in larval skin, but if so enclosed the larval moult does not resemble a muscid puparium 4
- 4. Thoracic respiratory organs sessile; abdomen without strong thorns or leaf-like elevations; legs straight.....5
- Thoracic respiratory organs stalked, or if sessile the abdomen has strong thorns or leaf-like elevations, or the legs are recurved

¹ The pupæ of this large and important group are so imperfectly known that it is impossible to present a key to the families.

- against base of abdomen and apex of thorax, or the coxæ do not conceal the sternopleura and the scape of the antennæ is almost globose; legs straight or recurved.....9
5. Legs short, apices of hind tarsi projecting slightly beyond apices of wings; antennæ short, curved across middle of eye. (Fig. 747, **Bíbio**) **BIBIÓNIDÆ**



Figs. 738-744. **Nematocerous Diptera, Pupæ**

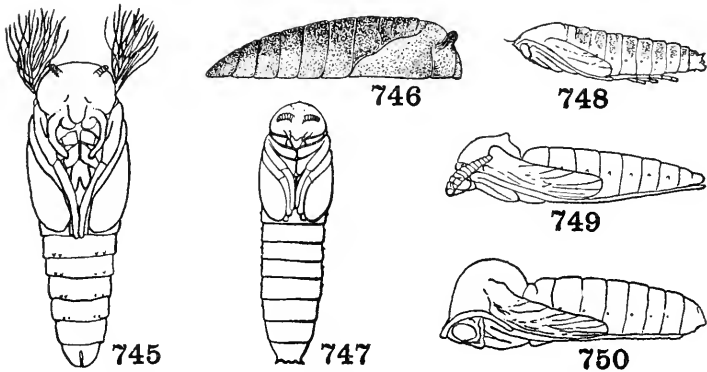
738. **Bittacomorpha**, dorsal view (Hart) Ptychopteridæ.
 739. **Pachyrrhina**, side view (Malloch) Tipulidæ.
 740. **Monardia**, side view (Malloch) Cecidomyiidæ.
 741. **Deuterophlebia**, ventral view (Pulikovsky) Deuterophlebiidæ.
 742. **Anopheles**, side view (Howard) Culicidæ.
 743. **Psychoda**, ventral view (Malloch) Psychodidæ.
 744. **Dixa**, side view (Malloch) Dixidæ.

- Legs elongate, usually all tarsi projecting for a considerable distance beyond apices of wings; antennæ elongate, extending to or beyond bases of wings.....6
6. Antennæ almost straight, noticeably flattened, extending to bases of wings; thorax not much swollen in front, its anterior profile not declivous. (Fig. 749, **Ceróplatus**) **CEROPLÁTIDÆ**
- Antennæ distinctly curved, not flattened, extending beyond bases of wings.....7
7. Thorax conspicuously swollen, almost globose, its anterior profile declivous; sternopleura concealed. (Fig. 750, **Lêia**).

MYCETOPHÍLIDÆ

- Thorax not conspicuously swollen, the anterior profile not sloping downward. 8
8. Scape of antennæ much swollen, globose; abdominal spiracles small or absent; sternopleura enlarged, not concealed by fore coxæ and femora **CHIRONÓMIDÆ**
- Scape of antennæ not much swollen; abdominal spiracles distinct; sternopleura not visible, concealed by the large coxæ and femora of the fore legs.
- (Fig. 740, **Monárdia**) **CECIDOMYÏIDÆ**, part
(Fig. 748, **Sciara**) **SCIÁRIDÆ**, part
9. Thoracic respiratory organs slender, long and tube-like; legs straight, extending well beyond apices of wings; body without armature except a pair of hairs on anterior margin of head; sternopleura concealed **CECIDOMYÏIDÆ**, part
SCIÁRIDÆ, part
- Species without such combination of characters, abdomen usually with hairs or spines, or the sternopleura is exposed. 10
10. Pupa in a pocket-shaped or slipper-shaped cocoon consisting of coarse threads, from the wide, open end of which project the thoracic respiratory filaments: aquatic, living in swiftly running streams. (Fig. 745, **Simùlium**) **SIMULÏIDÆ**
- Pupa free, or if enclosed or partly so the cocoon is not pocket-like and respiratory organs do not consist of tube-like branches. 11
11. Pupa when seen from above oval or rounded in outline, the abdomen at base not conspicuously narrower than thorax, so that the lateral outline is continuous; dorsal surface with strong integument; venter with sucking disks for adhering to rocks in running streams where the pupæ occur. 12
- Pupa with abdomen well differentiated from thorax, the dorsum membranous, or if strong and almost chitinized surface spines are developed 14
12. Antennæ excessively long, each forming a double coil on the venter; three pairs of lateral sucking disks; respiratory filaments short tubular. (Fig. 741, **Deuterophlèbia**).
DEUTEROPHLEBÏIDÆ
- Antennæ not twice coiled; ventral sucking disks median. 13
13. Thoracic respiratory organs lamelliform, consisting of four flat plates, the broad sides of which are contiguous. (Fig. 746, **Bibiocéphala**) **BLEPHAROCERÁTIDÆ**
- Thoracic respiratory organs simple, tube-like. (**Maurina**, N. and S. Am.) **PSYCHÓDIDÆ**, part

14. Apical abdominal segment terminating in two or four paddle-like or fin-shaped organs which are fringed on all or part of outer surface by strap-like hairs; or if the apical segment terminates in two long subconic processes the tarsi are recurved against the ventral surface of the base of the abdomen and apex of thorax so that they do not extend beyond apices of wings. 15
 Apical segment of abdomen obtuse, armed with short or elongate spines or thorns, or if ending in a pair of long, slender processes



Figs. 745-750. Nematocerous Diptera, Pupæ

745. **Simulium**, ventral view (Malloch) Simuliidæ.
 746. **Bibiocephala**, side view (Malloch) Blepharoceratidæ.
 747. **Bibio**, ventral view (Malloch) Bibionidæ.
 748. **Sciara**, side view (Malloch) Sciaridæ.
 749. **Ceroplatus**, side view. Ceroplatidæ.
 750. **Leia**, side view (Malloch) Mycetophilidæ.

- they are more or less oval in transverse section and without strap-like hairs; tarsi generally entirely straight, rarely the apices of the hind pair incurved slightly, but never recurved as above stated. 20
15. Thoracic respiratory organs terminating in numerous thread-like filaments **CHIRONÓMIDÆ**, part
 Thoracic respiratory organs consisting of a single stem, in some cases with a few long, or many short, scale-like surface hairs, but never terminating in numerous thread-like filaments; occasionally the thoracic respiratory organs not elevated. 16

- 16. Thoracic respiratory organs not elevated; sternopleura exposed.
CHIRONÓMIDÆ
 Thoracic respiratory organs conspicuously elevated. 17
- 17. Thoracic respiratory organs situated close to anterior margin of thorax; no stellate hairs on thorax and abdomen.
CHIRONÓMIDÆ, part
 Thoracic respiratory organs situated close to middle of thoracic dorsum 18
- 18. Apical abdominal segment ending in two or four broad, flat, paddle-like plates. (Fig. 742, **Anopheles**; Fig. 997, **Culex**).
CULÍCIDÆ, part
 Apical abdominal segment ending in two long subconical processes 19
- 19. Apical processes armed with short hairs at apices and on middle of outer margin **CULÍCIDÆ**, part
 Apical processes unarmed. (Fig. 744, **Dixa**) **DÍXIDÆ**
- 20. Apices of legs not extending beyond apices of wings. 21
 Apices of posterior legs at least extending beyond apices of wings. 22
- 21. Apical segment of abdomen ending in two conical processes.
CERATOPOGÓNIDÆ
 Apical segment of abdomen ending in two upper and two lower short thorns. (Fig. 743, **Psychoda**) **PSYCHÓDIDÆ**
- 22. Thoracic respiratory organs long, bifid; apical abdominal segment rounded, without processes; abdominal spiracles pedunculate.
SCATÓPSIDÆ
 Thoracic respiratory organs simple; apical abdominal segment not rounded, generally armed with protuberances. 23
- 23. Thoracic respiratory organs elevated but little above disk of thorax; tarsi of fore legs overlapping those of middle pair, which overlap the hind ones, all rather closely fused together and to wings **ANISOPÓDIDÆ**
 Thoracic respiratory organs very conspicuously elevated; legs otherwise formed 24
- 24. Thoracic respiratory organs equal in length, rarely one twice as long as the other; all tarsi distinct. 25
 Thoracic respiratory organs of very different length, one short, the other very long; front tarsi overlapping middle pair. (Fig. 738, **Bittacomórpha**) **PTYCHOPTÉRIDÆ**
- 25. Abdominal segments each with one transverse row, sometimes with two rows, of thorn-like protuberances; palpi recurved at apices. (Fig. 739, **Pachyrrhina**) **TIPÛLIDÆ**

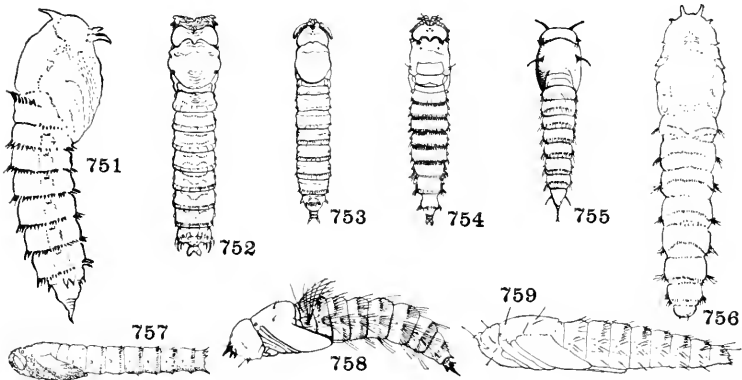
Abdominal segments rarely with distinct thorn-like protuberances, usually with weak hairs; palpi straight, not recurved at apices.

LIMONIIDÆ

Orthorrhapha

26. Pupa enclosed within the last larval moult 27
 Pupa free. 28
27. Thoracic segments one and two each with a smooth plate on dorsum; apical segment with a transverse series of short teeth near base on ventral surface; pupal skin largely or entirely withdrawn from puparium during emergence. (Fig. 707, **Xylomyia**).
XYLOMYIIDÆ
- Thoracic segments without smooth dorsal plates; pupal skin not withdrawn from puparium during emergence.
STRATIOMYIIDÆ
28. Prothorax with a large aperture mesad of and connected with the spiracle. **TABANIDÆ**
 Prothorax without such an aperture. 29
29. Head without strong forwardly directed thorns, at most with one thorn on base of antenna which is directed to the side; abdominal armature weak, becoming gradually stronger toward apex; wings short, extending to or slightly beyond apex of basal abdominal segment; apices of hind tarsi at most extending slightly beyond apices of wings; abdomen with seven pairs of spiracles 30
 Head usually with strong thorns, or if these are absent the abdominal armature is stronger on basal or second segment than it is on apical, or there are less than seven pairs of abdominal spiracles; apices of hind tarsi usually extending distinctly beyond apices of wings. 33
30. Antennal sheaths much thickened at base, apical portion slender, styloform, the whole directed almost straight downward. (Fig. 757, **Chrysopila**) **LÉPTIDÆ**
 Antennal sheaths thickened throughout their length, the apical portion generally more or less distinctly annulated, the whole directed either straight sideways or in a slightly downward direction. 31
31. Antennal sheaths showing much more than ten annulations. (Fig. 753, **Rhachícerus**) **LÉPTIDÆ, RHACHICERINÆ**
 Antennal sheaths showing not more than ten annulations. 32

32. Antennal sheaths very stout, not over twice as long as their basal breadth; face with a small sharp protuberance on each side a little mesad of the vertical line of apices of antennæ and slightly above middle of face, and at the base of each are two short hairs on their inner side; two very strong postspiracular abdominal bristles on each segment. (Fig. 752, *Cœnomyia*).

CŒNOMYIIDÆ

Figs. 751-759. **Orthorrhaphous Diptera, Pupæ**

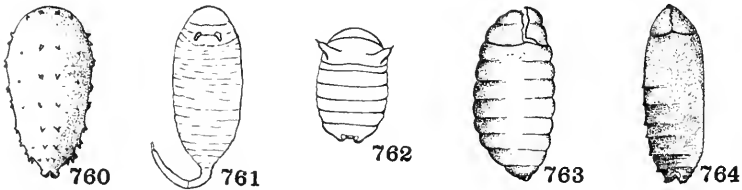
751. *Mydas*, side view (Greene) Mydaidæ.
 752. *Cœnomyia*, dorsal view (Greene) Cœnomyiidæ.
 753. *Rhachicerus*, dorsal view (Greene) Xylomyiidæ.
 754. *Xylophagus*, dorsal view (Greene) Xylophagidæ.
 755. *Psilocephala*, dorsal view (Malloch) Therevidæ.
 756. *Dasyllis*, dorsal view (Greene) Asilidæ.
 757. *Chrysopila*, side view (Malloch) Rhagionidæ.
 758. *Sparnopolius*, side view (Malloch) Bombyliidæ.
 759. *Rhamphomyia*, side view (Malloch) Empididæ.

Antennal sheaths distinctly annulated, slender, about four times as long as their basal breadth; face without protuberances; postspiracular abdominal bristles slender, eight to ten on each segment. (Fig. 754, *Xylóphagus*) **XYLOPHÁGIDÆ**

33. Head without strong thorns; abdomen with three or four distinct pairs of spiracles and without spinose armature.

ACROCERÁTIDÆ

- Head usually with strong thorns, at least with elevated ridge-like antennal sheath and several small carinated elevations; abdomen with seven pairs of spiracles and spinose armature. 34
34. Head with two thorns. 35
- Head with more than two thorns or with several short tubercles .36
35. Abdomen with a single transverse series of spines on each dorsal segment; wing with a long thorn at base. (Fig. 755, **Psilocéphala**) **THERÉVIDÆ**
- Abdomen with two transverse series of spines on each dorsal segment; wing without thorn at base. **SCENOPÍNIDÆ**



Figs. 760-764. **Cyclorrhaphous Diptera, Pupæ**

760. **Didea**, dorsal view (Metcalf) Syrphidæ.
 761. **Criorhina**, dorsal view (Greene) Syrphidæ.
 762. **Pipunculus**, dorsal view (Perkins) Pipunculidæ.
 763. **Sarcophaga**, side view (Greene) Sarcophagidæ.
 764. **Exorista**, side view (Greene) Ortalidæ.

36. Upper pair of cephalic thorns directed sideways and slightly upward; apices of wings extending to or very slightly beyond apex of first abdominal segment; apices of middle tarsi not extending to apices of wings. (Fig. 751, **Mýdas**) **MYDÁIDÆ**
- Upper pairs of cephalic thorns directed forward, at most slightly divergent apically, generally slightly curved downward, or head without strong upper thorn. 37
37. Head with strong thorns, or if they are absent the abdomen has the dorsal transverse armature consisting of very strong thorns and intervening long slender hairs; apices of antennæ obtuse. 38
- Head very rarely with strong thorns, two carinate elevations present on upper anterior margin; antennæ with attenuated apices; body without thorns, sometimes with bristles. 39
38. Lower median portion of face with a closely approximated pair of stout thorns which are occasionally fused almost to apices; abdomen with the transverse armature of dorsal segments con-

- sisting of short flattened thorns and long slender hairs, the thorns usually appearing as if attached to, rather than forming part of the abdomen and sometimes turned up at bases and apices. (Fig. 758, *Sparnopòlius*) **BOMBYLIDÆ**
- Lower median portion of face without thorns; abdomen with the transverse armature consisting of alternating long and short thorns (except in *Leptogaster*). (Fig. 756, *Dasýllis*). **ASÍLIDÆ**
39. Cephalic armature consisting of two carinated elevations on upper anterior margin, on each of which is a very long hair; antennal sheaths raised above level of face, tapering apically, directed downward and slightly outward; proboscis often much elongated. (Fig. 759, *Rhamphomyia*) **EMPÍDIDÆ**
- Similar to Empididæ, but proboscis never elongated.
- DOLICHOPÓDIDÆ**

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ORDER SIPHONÁPTERA

(SUCTÒRIA, APHANÍPTERA, ROPHOTEÏRA)

Small, wingless, strongly compressed, jumping insects, with dark colored, heavily chitinized bristly body and legs; parasitic in the adult condition on mammals, or rarely on birds. Head small, closely articulated with the thorax. Antennæ short and thick, with two large basal joints and an oval or elongate indistinctly jointed apical portion, lying in depressions behind the small, simple eyes which are sometimes wanting. Mouthparts fitted for piercing and sucking, the mandibles setiform, maxillæ blade-like; both pairs of palpi well developed. Thorax small, composed of three similar, freely movable segments. Abdomen large, composed of nine segments; cerci one-jointed. Legs large, stout; coxæ large, tarsi five-jointed with stout claws. Metamorphosis complete; larvæ elongate, cylindrical, legless, with well developed head and biting mouthparts; free living. Pupæ enclosed in cocoons. Fleas.

1. Head divided above the antennæ into two distinct parts by a suture, the anterior dorsal portion more or less freely articulated with the posterior portion and overlapping it. (Suborder FRACTICÍPITA) 2
- Head without transverse suture above, the dorsal surface continuous and not thus articulated. (Suborder INTEGRICÍPITA) . 4

- 2. Head simple at sides, without an articulated, flattened lobe on each side anteriorly; not parasitic on bats. 3
 Head on each side below with a pair of chitinous flaps that project downward from the anterior corner of the head at the sides of the mouth opening; species parasitic on bats. (**Ischnopsýllus**).

ISCHNOPSÝLLIDÆ

- 3. Occipital region with a transverse dorsal thickening near the middle; vertical suture of head extending below the antennæ to the lower margin of the head; posterior margin of front usually with a comb-like row of stout spines.

MACROPSÝLLIDÆ

Occipital region entire, without such a dorsal thickening; head spinose, but without such a comb-like row along the posterior margin of the front. (Including **CTENOPSÝLLIDÆ** and **TYPHLOCERÁTIDÆ**) **HYSTRICHOPSÝLLIDÆ**

- 4. Thoracic segments not strongly shortened and constricted, their tergites together longer than the first abdominal segment, sides of metathorax sometimes extending over two or three abdominal segments; labial palpi with three or more false joints; maxillary palpi almost always shorter than the front coxæ; third joint of antennæ with nine more or less distinctly separated false joints. 5

Thoracic segments strongly shortened and constricted, their tergites together shorter than the first abdominal segment; labial palpi without false joints; maxillary palpi almost always extending beyond the front coxæ; third antennal joint without distinctly separated false joints; abdomen of fully matured female greatly distended. 8

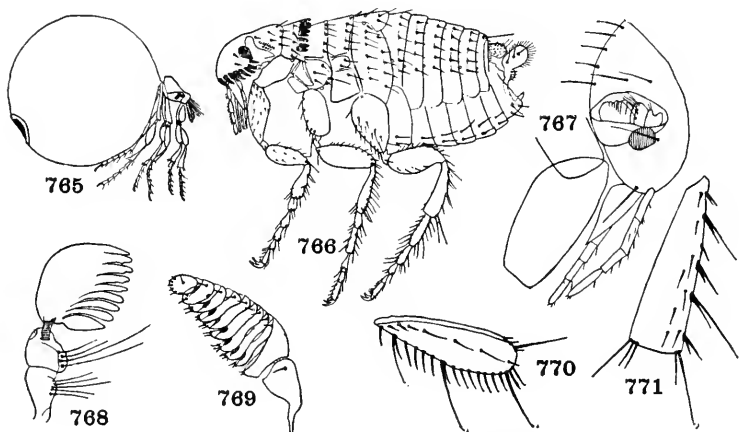
- 5. Abdominal tergites provided with numerous setæ arranged in two or more rows; eyes greatly reduced in size, or usually absent . . 6

Abdominal segments with few setæ, forming only a single row on all or on most of the abdominal tergites; eyes almost always present. (Figs. 766, 767, 768, 770). (**Pûlex**, **Ctenocephálide** (= *Ctenocéphalus*) (*C. fêlis*, Cat-flea; *C. cànis*, Dog-flea), **Archæopsýlla**, **Xenopsýlla** (= *Læmopsýlla*) (*X. cheòpis*, Plague flea), **Hoplopsýllus**, **Ornithopsýlla**). (Including **ARCIIÆO-PSÝLLIDÆ**) **PULÍCIDÆ**

- 6. Head without a comb of spines on each cheek. 7

Head with a comb of from two to six stout bristles or spines on each cheek. (**Ctenophthálmus**, **Rhadinopsýlla**, **Micropsýlla**) (**NEOPSÝLLIDÆ**, part) . . . **CTENOPHTHÁLMIDÆ**

7. Head with a notch or tubercle on the front margin; eyes frequently absent (Figs. 769, 771). (**Ceratophýllus**, **Ctenophýllus**, **Dolichopsýlla**, **Amphipsýlla**, **Parapsýllus**, **Vermipsýlla**). (*CERATOPHYLLIDÆ*; *VERMIPSÝLLIDÆ*, part) **DOLICHOPSÝLLIDÆ**



Figs. 765-771. **Siphonaptera**

765. **Tunga**, mature female (Butler) Tungidæ.
 766. **Ctenocephalides** (Patton and Cragg) Pulicidæ.
 767. **Xenopsylla**, side view of head (Fox) Pulicidæ.
 768. **Ctenocephalides**, antenna (Patton and Cragg) Pulicidæ.
 769. **Ceratophyllus**, antenna (Fox) Dolichopsyllidæ.
 770. **Ctenocephalides**, hind tibia (Fox) Pulicidæ.
 771. **Ceratophyllus**, hind tibia (Fox) Pulicidæ.

Head without a notch or tubercle on the front margin; eyes usually present. (**Uropsýlla**, **Malacopsýlla**, **Acanthopsýlla**). (*MALACOPSÝLLIDÆ*; *MEGAPSÝLLIDÆ*; *VERMIPSÝLLIDÆ*, part) **UROPSÝLLIDÆ**

8. Maxillæ with a long, narrow, curved lamina which projects downward and backward; maxillary palpi as long as the front coxæ; head evenly rounded above; side pieces of metathorax extending over only the first abdominal segment; abdomen of fully matured female vermiform. (**Hectopsýlla**, ind.).

HECTOPSÝLLIDÆ

Maxillæ without, or with a very short and broad projecting lamina, their palpi extending beyond the front coxæ; head strongly angulated anteriorly above; side pieces of metathorax extending over nearly two or three abdominal tergites; abdomen of fully matured female enormously swollen, globose (Fig. 765). (**Túnga** (= *Sarcopsýlla*, *Dermatóphilus*) (*T. péncetrans*, Chigoe or Jigger flea) tropicopol.; **Echidnóphaga** (*E. gallinæca*, Sticktight or Hen flea) tropicopol.). (*SARCOPSÝLLIDÆ*, *ECHIDNÓPHÁGIDÆ*, *DERMATOPHÍLIDÆ*, *RHYNCHOPRIÓNIDÆ*) **TÚNGIDÆ**

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ORDER **COLEÓPTERA***(ELEUTERÁTA; ELYTHRÓPTERA)*

Moderate-sized, small or minute, more rarely very large, hard-bodied insects. Head free, usually prominent, sometimes produced forward to form a snout or beak; mandibles well developed; maxillæ well developed, usually bilobed with the palpi three- to five-jointed; labial palpi shorter, two- or three-jointed; antennæ ten- or eleven-jointed, sometimes less, very rarely more, filiform or variously modified, often with the apical joints enlarged; ocelli nearly always absent. Prothorax free; two pairs of wings, the front pair (elytra) thickly chitinized, sheathing the meso- and metathorax and also nearly always the abdomen, almost always meeting in a straight line down the middle of the back; hind wings occasionally absent, front ones rarely reduced or absent. Legs homonomous, the tarsi usually with five or four joints; no cerci. Metamorphosis complete, the larvæ mandibulate. A very large and widely distributed group, including Beetles and Weevils.¹

1. First ventral segment divided by the hind coxal cavities, so that its sides are separated from the usually very small median part (Fig. 772); the first three sternites (ventral abdominal segments) immovably united; antennæ usually filiform or nearly so; hind wings with a triangular or oval cell at the apex of an elongate discal cell. (Figs. 774, 777). (Suborder ADÉPHAGA). 2
 First visible sternite extending for its entire breadth behind the coxal cavities; hind wing without closed cell at apex of discal cell (except Cupidæ), the latter also often absent. (Figs. 775, 776, 778). (Suborder POLÝPHAGA). 12
2. Mentum and submentum not separated by a suture. 3
 Mentum and submentum separated by a distinct suture. 5
3. Abdomen with four visible sternites; small myrmecophilous beetles with the antennæ remarkably thickened and the apical joints usually fused into a club or into a broad, more or less unsegmented lamina (Fig. 780). (**Paussus** Afr., Indomal.; **Cerápterus**, Afr.; **Arthrópterus**, Austr.). (PAUSSÓIDEA).

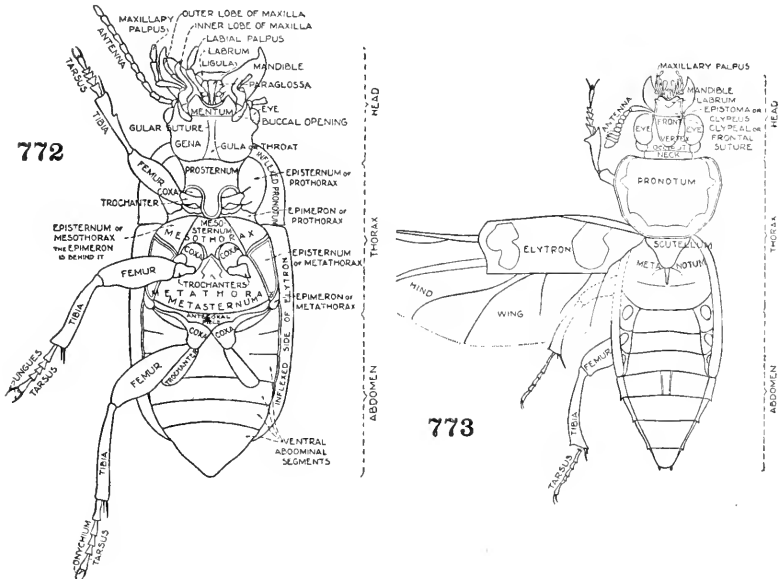
PAUSSIDÆ

Abdomen with six visible sternites; antennæ filiform (if antennæ are bead-like and the hind coxæ widely separated, see Jacobsoniidæ, couplet 119) 4

¹ A few highly degenerate forms of more or less larviform appearance that will not otherwise run out in the key, may be identified by reference to couplet 198.

4. Head with antennal grooves beneath, between the eyes and the maxillary fissures. Terrestrial species. (**Pseudomórpha**, Am.; **Sphallomórpha**, **Silphomórpha**, Austr.; **Adelótopus**, Austr. and E. Ind.; **Hydroporomórpha**, Afr.).

PSEUDOMÓRPHIDÆ



Figs. 772-773. Coleoptera

772. **Harpalus**, underside (Hayward) Carabidæ.
 773. **Necrophorus**, wings spread on left side and removed on the right (Hayward) Silphidæ.

Head without antennal grooves beneath. Aquatic species. (**Amphizōa**, N. Am., Thibet) **AMPHIZOIDÆ**

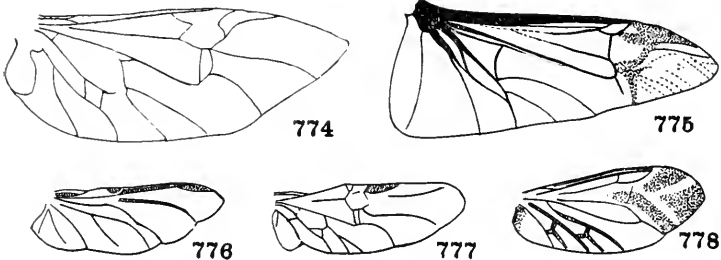
5. Metasternum with a transverse, triangular antecoxal sclerite, separated by a well marked suture (Fig. 772).....6
 Metasternum without an antecoxal sclerite; usually prolonged into a triangular process posteriorly.....10
 6. Antecoxal piece of metasternum extending from one side to the other.....7

Antecoxal piece not extending from one side to the other, truncate behind. Aquatic species, the tibiæ and tarsi with swimming hairs. (*Hygròbia* (= *Pelòbius*), palæarc., Austr.).

(*PELOBÏIDÆ*) **HYGRÒBÏIDÆ**

7. Antennæ 11-jointed; hind coxæ movable and simple; terrestrial species 8

Antennæ 10-jointed; hind coxæ fixed, expanded into large plates so as almost to conceal the base of the abdomen (Fig. 786); small aquatic species. (*Halíplus*, cosmop.; *Peltódytes* (= *Cnemídotus*), holarc.) **HALÍPLIDÆ**



Figs. 774-778. Coleoptera

774. Hind wing of *Adephaga* (Kempers).
 775. *Hydrophilus*, hind wing. Hydrophilidæ.
 776. *Necrophorus*, hind wing (Kempers) Silphidæ.
 777. *Tachypus*, hind wing (Kempers) Carabidæ.
 778. *Lygistopterus*, hind wing (Kempers) Lycidæ.

8. Antennæ inserted on the front, above the base of the mandibles; eyes prominent; head wider than the thorax, vertical, with large mandibles. Tiger-beetles. (*Cicindèla*, cosmop.; *Tétracha*, widespr.; *Oxychila*, neotrop.; *Mantíchora*, Afr.; *Tricóndyla*, Indo-austr.; *Pogonóstoma*, Afr.; *Ômus*, nearc.).

CICINDÉLIDÆ

Antennæ inserted on the sides of the head between the base of the mandibles and the eyes; head usually held horizontally and generally narrower than the thorax. 9

9. Scutellum present. Ground beetles. A very large diverse, abundant and widespread family. (Figs. 772, 777, 783, 818). (*Táchys*, *Hárpalus*, *Bembídon*, cosmop.; *Calosòma*, *Dyschírius*, *Scarites*, *Chlænium*, *Bráchinus*, *Lèbia*, widespr.; *Pteró-*

stichus, Amàra, Cárabus, Anophthálmus, Trèchus, Nèbria, holarc.; **Mormólyce**, indomal.; and many other genera). (Including *PASIMÁCHIDÆ*, *MORMOLÝCIDÆ*).

CARÁBIDÆ

Scutellum absent; prosternum covering the mesosternum; rounded convex, riparian species. (**Ómophon**, cosmop., exc. Austr.).

OMOPHRÓNIDÆ

10. Metasternum prolonged behind as a triangular process; aquatic species 11

Metasternum not prolonged between the coxæ; scutellum absent; antennæ like a string of beads, with globular joints; bark beetles (Fig. 785). (If tarsi are two-jointed, see the dubious genus *Jacobsonium*, couplet 119). (**Rhysòdes**, cosmop.; **Clinídium**, widespr.; **Rhysodiástes**, widespr.)... **RHYSÓDIDÆ**

11. Antennæ slender, filiform; abdomen with six visible tergites; eyes two. Diving beetles. Water tigers. (Figs. 779, 781). (**Canthýdrus, Laccóphilus, Bidéssus, Rhántus**, cosmop.; **Cybíster, Cælámbus**, widespr.; **Hydróporus, Deronéctes, Ágabus, Acílius, Dytíscus**, holarc.)... **DYTÍSCIDÆ**

- a. Episternum of metathorax not reaching the middle coxal cavity. b
Episternum of metathorax reaching the middle coxal cavity. . . . d
b. Greatest anterior extension of the hind coxa near the middle
(longitudinally) of the body; metasternum more or less pointed
in the middle behind, and not marked by a transverse suture.

NOTERINÆ

Greatest anterior extension of the hind coxa nearer to the epipleura than to the medial line of the body. c

- c. Prosternal process not reaching the metasternum. **VATELLINÆ**
Prosternal process reaching the metasternum. **LACCOPHILINÆ**
d. Prosternum deflected between the front coxæ so that the prosternal process is placed on a quite different plane of direction from that of the prosternum; the latter not incrassate along middle; front tarsi often 4-jointed. e
Prosternal process on the same plane of direction as the prosternum; front tarsi 5-jointed. f
e. Prosternal process much deflected from the plane of direction of the prosternum. Front tarsi usually with only four joints.

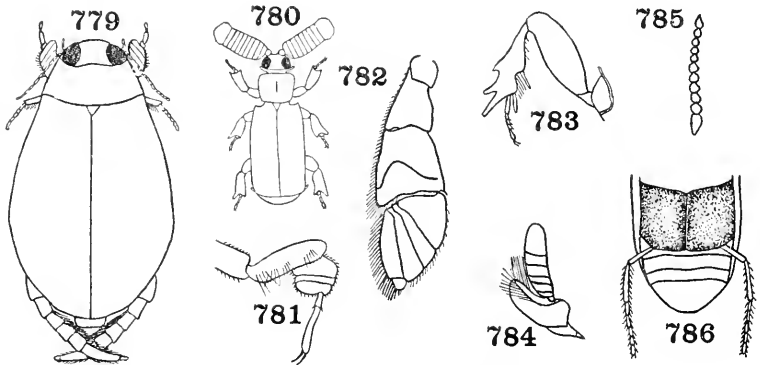
HYDRÓPORINÆ

Prosternal process but little deflected from the plane of direction of the prosternum; front tarsi 5-jointed; scutellum not visible.

METHLINÆ

- f. Inferior spur of hind tibia not or but little broader than the other. g

- Inferior spur of the hind tibia dilated, much broader than the other **CYBISTRINÆ**
 g. Hind margins of joints of posterior tarsi not set with flattened and appressed cilia. h
 Hind margins of joints of posterior tarsi provided externally with flattened, appressed cilia. **HYDATICINÆ**



Figs. 779-786. Coleoptera

779. **Cybister** (Maxwell-Lefroy) Dytiscidæ.
 780. **Arthropterus** (Westwood) Paussidæ.
 781. **Dytiscus**, front tibia and tarsus of male (Kolbe) Dytiscidæ.
 782. **Gyrinus**, hind leg (Berlese) Gyrinidæ.
 783. **Scarites**, front leg (Kolbe) Carabidæ.
 784. **Dineutes**, antenna. Gyrinidæ.
 785. **Rhysodes**, antenna. Rhysodidæ.
 786. **Haliphus**, coxal plate (Maxwell-Lefroy) Halipidæ.

- h. Spiracles of last two dorsal segments not, or but little, broader than the preceding ones; outline of eye notched by the free margin of front of head. **COLYMBETINÆ**
 Spiracles of the last two dorsal segments enlarged, each on the penultimate segment being about one-fourth of the total breadth of the segment; circular outline of the eye uninterrupted **DYTISCINÆ**

Antennæ very short, stout and irregular; eyes four; abdomen with seven visible tergites. Whirligig beetles. (**Dineutes**, **Gyrinus**; **Aulonogyrus**, old world; **Gyrètes**, neotrop.; **Orec-**

tochilus, palæarc., Indomal.; **Orectogyrus**, ethiop.; **Macrogyrus**, neotrop., Indo-Austr.). (*GYRINÒIDEA*).

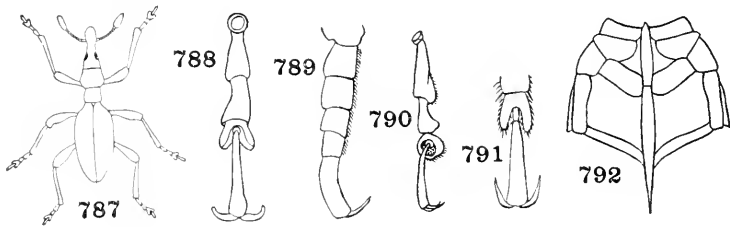
GYRÍNIDÆ

12. Antennæ clubbed or not, if clubbed, not with the club-joints lamellate; tarsi frequently with less than five joints; antennæ very rarely somewhat lamellate in certain aquatic Hydrophilidæ. (Figs. 793 to 813).....13
- Antennæ with the last three to seven joints enlarged on one side to form a comb-like or lamellate club which can often be opened and closed (Figs. 814, 815, 816). Legs often fitted for digging; tarsi almost always 5-jointed, the front tarsi very exceptionally reduced or absent; larvæ with thick, curved body and well developed legs. Never aquatic. (*LAMELLICÓRNIA*). 76
13. Head not prolonged into a beak, gular sutures double, at least before and behind; prosternal sutures distinct; proepimera not meeting behind the prosternum14
- Head generally prolonged in front of the eyes and snout-like (Figs. 787, 873, 878); gular sutures confluent along the median line or obsolete; proepimera united behind the prosternum, prosternal sutures wanting; antennæ usually elbowed (Fig. 879); palpi usually rigid; all tarsi apparently with four or three joints (Fig. 788); larvæ legless or with short legs. (*RHYNCÓPHORA*) 165
14. Fourth and fifth tarsal joints if present, not immovably united, the articulation between them like that between the other joints (Fig. 789). (If rarely united, as in some Erotlydiæ, the antennæ are clavate).15
- Fourth tarsal joint minute, fused with the fifth; tarsi usually densely pubescent below, with the first three joints dilated and with a sole, the third joint usually bilobed (Figs. 790, 791); antennæ filiform, rarely serrate or thickened apically; larvæ vegetarian. (*PHYTÓPHAGA, CERAMBYCÓIDEA*)....147
15. Hind tarsi with at least as many joints as the others. 16
- Hind tarsi four-jointed; front and middle tarsi five-jointed (rarely with the penultimate joint very short so that the hind tarsi are apparently three-jointed and the others apparently four-jointed; in very exceptional cases with the front tarsi five-jointed and both other pairs four-jointed). (*HETERÓMERA*) 120
16. Maxillary palpi long and slender, almost always as long as or longer than the short antennæ; antennæ six- to ten-jointed, the outer

joints forming a distinct, pubescent, sometimes asymmetrical club; elytra with an alula; small to large, almost always aquatic species (Figs. 775, 792). Water scavenger beetles. (**Hydràna**, **Cércyon**, **Enòchrus**, **Hýdrous** (= *Hydróphilus* auctt.) **Beròsus**, cosmop.; **Ochthèbius**, **Sphærídiium**, **Laccòbius**, widespr.; **Hydróphilus**, **Helóphorus**, holarc.; **Tropistérnus**, Am.). (PALPICÓRNIA, HYDROPHILÓIDEA).

HYDROPHÍLIDÆ

- a. Eyes normal, not divided. b
- Eyes divided, each into two parts. **AMPHIOPĪNÆ**

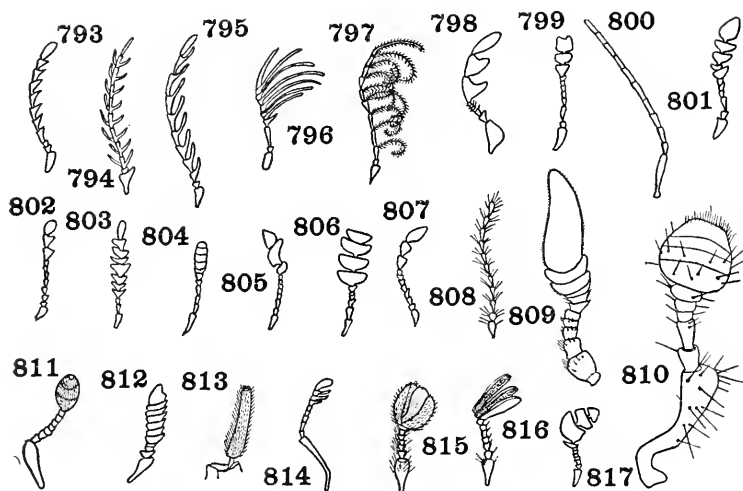


Figs. 787-792. Coleoptera

- 787. **Cylas** (Pierce) Cyladidæ.
- 788. **Camptocerus**, tarsus (Hopkins) Scolytidæ.
- 789. **Megalodacne**, tarsus. Erotylidæ.
- 790. **Leptinotarsa**, tarsus (Sharp) Chrysomelidæ.
- 791. **Saperda**, apical part of tarsus. Lamiidæ.
- 792. **Hydrophilus**, mesosternum (Berlese) Hydrophilidæ.

- b. Second joint of posterior tarsi elongate, longer than third; first joint very short; pronotum at base as wide as elytra. c
- Second joint of posterior tarsi short, about equal to the third. d
- c. Posterior tarsi oar-shaped; metasternum prolonged into a sharp elongate spine. **HYDROPHILĪNÆ**
- Posterior tarsi not oar-shaped; metasternum not prolonged into a spine. **HYDROBIĪNÆ**
- d. Pronotum at base narrower than the base of the elytra, with distinct longitudinal furrows **HELOPHORĪNÆ**
- Pronotum at base not narrower than the base of the elytra, without distinct longitudinal furrows e
- e. Clypeus emarginate; scutellum long, triangular; anterior coxal cavities open behind **SPERCHEĪNÆ**
- Clypeus truncate; scutellum small and short; anterior coxal cavities closed behind **HYDRÆNĪNÆ**

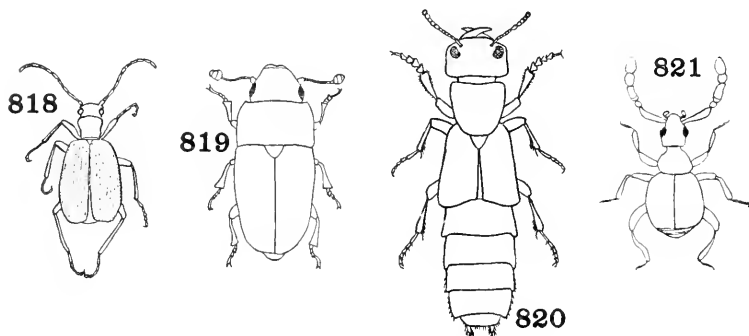
- Maxillary palpi much shorter than the antennæ, if rarely comparable to the antennæ in length the alula is absent and the last tarsal joint abnormally long (some *Dryopidæ*), or only the last joint is greatly lengthened (*Telegeusidæ*) 17
17. Elytra short, exposing much of the abdomen; tergites entirely corneous in texture; wings usually present and folded beneath the elytra in repose; free portion of media atrophied or absent, not joining the cubitus to form a long closed axial cell. (If external parasites of the beaver, compare *Platypsyllidæ*, couplet 73). (**STAPHYLINIFÓRMIA**) 18
- Elytra covering most of the abdomen, not much shortened and covering all or all but one, two or three abdominal segments; rarely much shortened in which case the wings either do not fold beneath the elytra or are wanting; tergites membranous or semimembranous, except sometimes those of the two or three apical segments (five in the beaver parasite, *Platypsyllus*, couplet 73) 20
18. Abdomen flexible, not enlarged apically, parallel or tapering, with six to eight freely movable sternites; antennæ usually eleven-jointed; tarsi usually five-jointed; usually small, occasionally large, slender species. (If wings do not fold beneath elytra and maxillary palpi are flabellate, compare *Atractoceridæ* (couplet 92) or if palpi are nearly as long as the antennæ, compare *Telegeusidæ* (couplet 93); or if body is very greatly flattened, compare *Cucujidæ* (*Hemipeplinæ*) (couplet 52) 89
- Abdomen not flexible, swollen, oval, the segments ankylosed; usually only five sternites, rarely with seven or eight; antennæ often with less than eleven joints; tarsi three-jointed; small or minute, robust species; abdomen very much wider than the prothorax 19
19. Abdomen with five dorsal segments; antennæ five to eleven-jointed (usually 11), the last joint never truncate (Figs. 805, 821); maxillary palpi usually four-jointed. (**Psélaphus**, cosmop.; **Eupléctus**, **Batrisôdes**, widespr.; **Bryáxis**, **Tÿchus**, holarc.; **Eupînes**, Indo-Austr.) **PSELÁPHIDÆ**
- Abdomen with three dorsal segments, antennæ with two to six joints (Fig. 813); maxillary palpi one-jointed. (**Fústiger**, Am.; **Adrânes**, nearc.; **Cláviger**, palæarc.; **Artícerus**, Austr.).
- CLAVIGÉRIDÆ**

Figs. 793-817. **Antennæ of Various Coleoptera**

793. **Ludius** (Leconte and Horn) Elateridæ.
 794. **Prionocyphon** (Leconte and Horn) Helodidæ.
 795. **Corymbites** (Leconte and Horn) Elateridæ.
 796. **Acneus** (Leconte and Horn) Helodidæ.
 797. **Dendroides** (Leconte and Horn) Pyrochroidæ.
 798. **Dorcatoma** (Leconte and Horn) Anobiidæ.
 799. **Corynetes** (Leconte and Horn) Corynetidæ.
 800. **Brontes**. Cucujidæ.
 801. **Liodes** (Leconte and Horn) Histeridæ.
 802. **Temnochilus** (Leconte and Horn) Ostomatidæ.
 803. **Catoptrichus** (Leconte and Horn) Silphidæ.
 804. **Colon** (Leconte and Horn) Silphidæ.
 805. **Bryaxis** (Leconte and Horn) Pselaphidæ.
 806. **Anogdus** (Leconte and Horn) Silphidæ.
 807. **Alicus** (Leconte and Horn) Cleridæ.
 808. **Dasycerus** (Leconte and Horn) Lathridiidæ.
 809. **Anthrenus** (Felt) Dermestidæ.
 810. **Dendroctonus** (Felt) Ipidæ.
 811. **Epierus** (Leconte and Horn) Histeridæ.
 812. **Heterocerus** (Leconte and Horn) Heteroceridæ.
 813. **Adranes** (Leconte and Horn) Clavigeridæ.
 814. **Lucanus** (Leconte and Horn) Lucanidæ.
 815. **Bolboceras** (Leconte and Horn) Geotrupidæ.
 816. **Phyllophaga** (Leconte and Horn) Melolonthidæ.
 817. **Phymaphora** (Leconte and Horn) Mycetaidæ.

- 20. Tarsi five-jointed on at least one pair of legs, and almost always on all pairs 21
 - All tarsi with less than five joints 95
- 21. Abdomen with five sternites, or less 22
 - Abdomen with at least six sternites 72
- 22. Five abdominal sternites 23
 - Only three visible sternites, the first very long; small beetles living in ants' nests; antennæ with only three joints, all but the two basal ones fused into a large club-shaped mass. (**Gnóstus**, Brazil, Florida) **GNÓSTIDÆ**
- 23. Front coxæ globular or transverse, usually projecting but little from the coxal cavities; trochanters never interstitial. 24
 - Front coxæ more or less conical and prominent. 56
- 24. Front coxæ transverse, more or less cylindrical. 25
 - Front coxæ globular. 37
- 25. Hind coxæ grooved to receive the femora. 26
 - Hind coxæ flat, not grooved 32
- 26. Strongly convex beetles with more or less retractile legs; tibiæ dilated and usually grooved near the outer end to receive the tarsi; tibial spurs distinct 27
 - Slightly convex, oval species with non-retractile slender legs; tibial spurs more or less reduced. 29
- 27. Antennæ inserted at the sides of the head. 28
 - Antennæ inserted on the front; head retracted; third joint of tarsi lobed; thorax margined; oval species. (**Chelonarium**, Am.) **CHELONARIIDÆ**
- 28. Head prominent; mentum large, elongate and sub-elliptical; tarsi not lobed. (**Nosodéndron**, widespr.) . . **NOSODÉNDRIDÆ**
 - Head retracted; mentum small and quadrate. (**Límnichus**, **Pedilóphorus**, **Syncalýpta**, widespr.; **Cýtilus**, **Býrrhus**, holarc. **BÝRRHIDÆ**
- a. Clypeus not distinct from the front; posterior coxæ almost touching one another **BÝRRHINÆ**
 - Clypeus separated from the front by a fine suture; posterior coxæ more or less widely separated. b
- b. Prosternum without antennal grooves. **LIMNICHINÆ**
 - Prosternum within the front angles with a deep furrow for the reception of the antennal club **BOTHRIOPHORINÆ**
- 29. Front coxæ with distinctly separated side-piece (trochantin) . . 30
 - Front coxæ without trochantin 31

30. First three tergites connate; last joint of tarsi long, with very large claws; small, aquatic or subaquatic beetles. (**Dryops**, **Hêlicus**, widespr.; **Lûtrochus**, Am.; **Sôtea**, Indomal.). (*PÁRNIDÆ*) **DRYÓPIDÆ**
 All tergites free; last tarsal joint not elongated, the claws not enlarged; terrestrial species. (**Dascillus**, **Eubrianax**, holarc.; **Artemátopus**, neotrop.; **Platydascýllus**, E. Ind.; **Veronátus**, Austr. (*DASCÝLLIDÆ*))..... **DASCÍLLIDÆ**



Figs. 818-821. Coleoptera

818. **Brachinus**. Carabidæ.
 819. **Glischrochilus** (Felt) Nitidulidæ.
 820. **Staphylinus**. Staphylinidæ.
 821. **Goniastes** (Westwood) Pselaphidæ.

31. Posterior coxæ at most moderately dilated internally. (**Cýphon**, cosmop.; **Helôdes**, **Scírtes**, widespr.; (Figs. 794, 796, 825). (*CYPHÓNIDÆ*) **HELÓDIDÆ**
 Posterior coxæ very large. (**Eucinêtus**, widespr.; **Euscaphûrus**, nearc.) **EUCINÉTIDÆ**
32. Antennæ geniculate, very strongly clavate or capitate; elytra shortened, leaving two tergites uncovered; all tibiæ usually dilated, the front ones usually toothed; head very much narrower than the prothorax (if head is nearly as wide as prothorax and the clypeus is rounded on the sides, see Synteliidæ, couplet 62; or if clypeus bears a projection at each side, see Niponiidæ, couplet 46). (See couplet 46) **HISTÉRIDÆ**, part
 Antennæ straight, not geniculate.....33

33. Tarsi more or less dilated, the first joint not shortened; fourth joint very small; elytra not usually extending to the tip of the abdomen 34
 Tarsi slender; metatarsus very short; elytra entire, never truncate, covering the abdomen. (**Tenebrioides**, **Ancyronea**, widespr.; **Péltis**, **Temnochila**, holarc., neotrop.; **Nemosoma**, Eur., Am.; **Thýmalus**, holarc.). (Figs. 802, 823). (**TROGOSÍTIDÆ**, **TEMNOCHÍLIDÆ**) **OSTOMÁTIDÆ**
34. Maxillæ with well developed inner and outer lobe. 35
 Maxillæ with only a single lobe (Fig. 819). (**Carpophilus**, **Epu-ræa**, cosmop.; **Meligèthes**, **Cryptárcha**, widespr.; **Nitídula**, palæarc., Am.; **Omosita**, holarc.) **NITIDÛLIDÆ**
35. Antennæ clavate; elytra usually not covering the tip of the abdomen 36
 Antennæ filiform; elytra entirely covering the abdomen; moderately large, elongate beetles. (**Parándra**, widespr.; **Archándra**, palæarc., neotrop.; **Neándra**, nearc.) **PARÁNDRIDÆ**
36. Antennæ 11-jointed; with a three-jointed club; labrum free. (**Brachýpterus**, widespr.) **BRACHYPTÉRIDÆ**
 Antennæ 10-jointed, with a two-jointed club; labrum fused with the clypeus. (**Rhizóphagus**, **Anomóphagus**, holarc.).
RHIZOPHÁGIDÆ
37. First two or three sternites fused or immovably united. 38
 All sternites free, or at least separated by equally distinct sutures, except in very rare cases. 39
38. First two sternites connate, the suture between them very weak; antennæ serrate, very rarely pectinate in the male; tarsi with membranous lobes beneath; last tarsal joint not lengthened, claws moderate or small; active, hard-bodied beetles, of more or less metallic color; not aquatic. (Fig. 824). (**Acmæódera**, **Antháxia**, **Chrysobóthris**, **Ágrilus**, cosmop.; **Psilóptera**, **Stigmódera**, **Bupréstis**, widespr.; **Bráchys**, Am.; **Chrysóchroa**, Indomal.) **BUPRÉSTIDÆ**
- a. Middle coxal cavity formed entirely by the mesosternum (except in certain South African species of *Julodis* and *Amblysterna*) . . b
 Middle coxal cavity formed laterally by the mesosternum and at its posterior part by the metasternum. e
- b. Antennal pores scattered over two faces of the serrate joints. . . . c
 Antennal pores concentrated in a depression or fovea on the serrate joints d
- c. Posterior coxæ slightly dilated on their inner side, their posterior

margin transverse and slightly sinuate; scutellum invisible; antennal pores hidden by silky pubescence. **JULODINÆ**
 Posterior coxæ distinctly dilated on their inner side, their posterior margin oblique; antennal pores bare.

THRINCOPYGINÆ

d. Lateral pieces of the metathorax narrow **POLYCESTINÆ**

Lateral pieces of the metathorax very broad; tergites membranous **SCHIZOPINÆ**

e. Lateral branches of mesosternum elongate (except in *Belionota*) f

Lateral branches of the mesosternum very short and set back on the sides, or invisible j

f. Antennal pores scattered over the two faces of the serrate joints. g

Antennal pores concentrated in a depression or fovea on the serrate joints h

g. Scutellum absent, or hidden **CHRYSOCHROINÆ**

Scutellum visible **CHALCOPHORINÆ**

h. Front not narrowed at the insertion of the antennæ; eyes not very close together, sometimes distant on the vertex i

Front narrowed at the insertion of the antennæ; eyes strongly oblique and closely approaching one another on the upper surface **CHRYSOBOTHRINÆ**

i. Scutellum broad and acuminate behind; mentum large, triangular; poriferous foveæ terminal **SPHENOPTERINÆ**

Scutellum at most moderate, never enlarged in front or acuminate behind; mentum strongly transverse; poriferous foveæ terminal or inferior **BUPRESTINÆ**

j. Front narrowed at the insertion of the antennæ; antennal cavities very large and situated at a considerable distance from the eyes; posterior coxæ not dilated on their inner side, with their posterior margins horizontal and slightly sinuate; poriferous foveæ terminal k

Front not narrowed at the insertion of the antennæ; antennal cavities moderate and situated near the eyes; posterior coxæ dilated on their inner side, their posterior margin oblique; poriferous foveæ variable **STIGMODERINÆ**

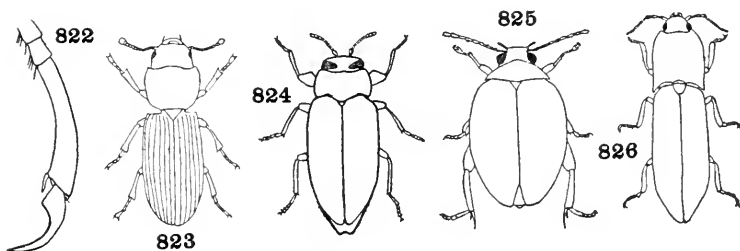
k. Base of pronotum more or less sinuate **AGRILINÆ**

Base of pronotum straight **MASTOGENINÆ**

First three sternites connate; antennæ slender, slightly thickened externally; last joint of tarsi greatly elongated, with very large claws; small aquatic beetles. (Fig. 822). (**Hélmis**, cosmop.; **Stenélmis**, widespr.; **Macrónychus**, holarc.; **Riölus**, **Lathélmis**, palæarc.) **HÉLMIDÆ**

39. Prosternum prolonged behind into a median process which is received in the mesosternum 40

- Prosternum without such backwardly directed process (if rarely with such a process, it is not received in the mesosternum). .43
40. Prothorax loosely joined to the mesothorax, freely movable, its hind angles usually prolonged backward into teeth; prosternal spine loosely received in a notch in the mesosternum; front coxal cavities contained entirely in the prosternum.41
- Prothorax firmly attached, not movable; front coxal cavities closed behind by the mesosternum. (**Drapètes, Thróscus**, cosmop.; **Paradrápètes, Aulonothróscus**, widespr.; **Páctopus**, nearc.). (**TRIXÁGIDÆ**) **THRÓSCIDÆ**



Figs. 822-826. Coleoptera

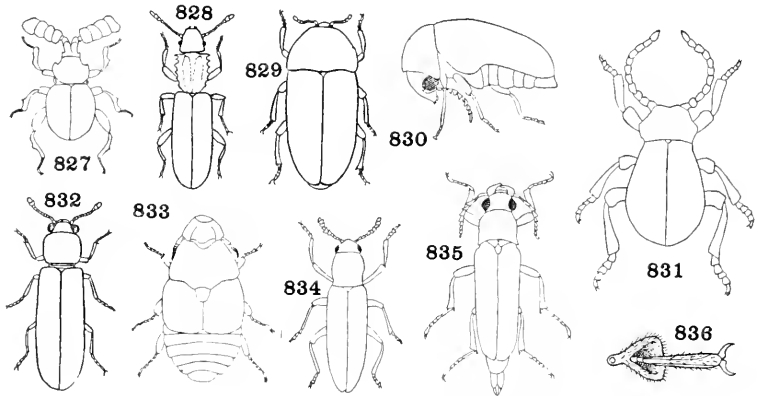
822. **Macronychus**, apical portion of tarsus. Helmidæ.
 823. **Tenebrioides** (Buck and Cotton) Ostomatidæ.
 824. **Chrysobothris** (Chittenden) Buprestidæ.
 825. **Scirtes** (Grandi) Helodidæ.
 826. **Melanotus** (Hyslop) Elateridæ.

41. Hind coxæ laminate; trochanter short.42
- Hind coxæ not laminate; middle and hind trochanters very long; labrum short, transverse, connate with the clypeus; antennæ serrate (♀) or pectinate (♂). (**Ceróphytum**, holarc.).

CEROPHYTIDÆ

42. Labrum visible, free; antennæ arising near the eyes under the frontal margin; last two sternites connected by a membranous suture; prosternum lobed in front; beetles capable of moving the prothorax by its basal joint with a sudden clicking motion. (If the middle coxæ are not distinctly separated, see couplet 76). Click-beetles, Wireworm beetles. (**Lácon, Drastèrius, Élater, Cardióphorus**, cosmop.; **Adelócera, Melanòtus, Álaus, Monocrepidius**, widespr.; **Pyróphorus**, Am., Austr.; **Dichró-**

nychus, ethiop., Ind.). (Figs. 793, 795, 826). (Including *DICHRONÝCHIDÆ*) **ELATÉRIDÆ**
 Labrum concealed; no membranous fold between the last two sternites; prosternum not lobed in front; antennæ inserted on the front between the eyes, received in transverse grooves on the front; not able to leap by the prothoracic joint. (**Dro-**



Figs. S27-S36. Coleoptera

- 827. **Ectrephes** (Westwood) Ectrephidæ.
- 828. **Silvanus** (Chittenden) Silvanidæ.
- 829. **Dermestes** (Howard and Marlatt) Dermestidæ.
- 830. **Lasioderma** (Smith) Anobiidæ.
- 831. **Meziium** (Smith) Ptinidæ.
- 832. **Lyctus** (Hopkins) Lyctidæ.
- 833. **Platypsyllus** (Westwood) Platypsyllidæ.
- 834. **Languria**. Languriidæ.
- 835. **Cebrio** (Hyslop) Cebriionidæ.
- 836. **Monædus**, tarsus (Sharp) Monædidæ.

mæolus, **Fórnax**, cosmop.; **Mélasis**, palæarc., Am.; **Eucnêmis**, holarc.). (*EUCNÊMIDÆ*) **MELÁSIDÆ**

- 43. Hind coxæ in contact 44
 Hind coxæ not in contact, although very closely approximate in certain very much flattened species. 45
- 44. Antennæ filiform; elytra with longitudinal rows of large pit-shaped punctures with ribs between; moderate-sized, elongate beetles. (**Cûpes**, widespr.; **Ômma**, Austr.) **CÛPIDÆ**

- Antennæ clavate; elytra simple; very small or minute, convex, oval or rounded beetles. (*Phalacrus*, *Ólibrus*, *Stilbus*, wide-spr.) **PHALÁCRIDÆ**
45. Elytra shortened, leaving two segments of the abdomen exposed; antennæ elbowed, very strongly clavate or capitate (Fig. S11); tibiæ compressed, the front pair usually toothed; hard-bodied, smooth and shining; small, convex or much flattened, rarely elongate, beetles 46
- Elytra entire, covering the pygidium. 47
46. Prothorax much wider than the head, its front margin concave; clypeus without projections; tarsi short (Fig. S01). (*Saprinus*, *Parómalus*, cosmop.; *Híster*, *Hololépta*, *Platysòma*, wide-spr.; *Phelíster*, Am.) **HISTÉRIDÆ**
- a. Head not retractile, horizontal, visible from underneath; mouthparts projecting beyond the front of the prosternum. b
- Head retractile, not visible from underneath when retracted; mouthparts covered by the prosternum. c
- b. Mandibles projecting; clypeus not prolonged into a rostrum; body more or less flat and depressed. **HOLOLEPTINÆ**
- Mandibles retracted, covered by the long rostriform clypeus; body elongate, cylindrical. **TRYPANÆINÆ**
- c. Prosternum with a shorter or longer lobe or throat-plate, separated off by a more or less distinct suture. d
- Prosternum without a lobe or throat-plate. e
- d. Club of antennæ round or oval, pubescent, consisting of four joints, closely compacted, but separated by sutures. **HISTERINÆ**
- Club of antennæ without sutures, smooth, cylindrical, truncate at apex **HETÆRIINÆ**
- e. Antennæ inserted under the side margin of the front. **SAPRININÆ**
- Antennæ inserted on the front **ABRÆINÆ**
- Prothorax as wide as the head, its front margin straight; clypeus with a projection at each side; tarsi very long and slender. (*Nipònius*, Indomal.) **NIPONIIDÆ**
47. Antennæ consisting of only two apparent segments, the distal one greatly clongate, enlarged and flattened; minute, more or less globose beetles, living in ants' nests. (Fig. S27). (*Éctrephes*, Austr.) **ECTRÉPHIDÆ**
- Antennæ normal, ten or eleven-jointed, filiform or clavate. . . . 48

48. Elytra each with a pair of large wax-like spots; antennæ short, with a four-jointed club; rather large beetles, with the prothorax widened behind. (*Helöta*, As., Indo-malay.) . **HELÓTIDÆ**
Elytra not thus ornamented; prothorax not noticeably widened behind 49
49. Middle coxal cavities open externally, *i.e.* not closed by the meeting of the meso- and metasterna; body elongate, usually greatly flattened 50
Middle coxal cavities closed externally by the sterna 53
50. Maxillæ covered by corneous plates; front coxal cavities open behind. (*Passándra*, ethiop., neotrop.; *Catógenus*, widespr.; *Scalídia*, Am.). (Including *SCALIDIIDÆ*).
PASSÁNDRIDÆ
Maxillæ exposed 51
51. Tarsi with the third joint simple, not lobed 52
Tarsi with the third joint lobed; front coxal cavities closed behind (Fig. 839); elytra sometimes shortened. (*Hemipéplus*, Am.; *Diagrypnòdes*, Austr.) Some **CUCÛJIDÆ**
52. Front coxal cavities open behind. (Figs. 800, 840). (*Cùcujus*, *Læmophlèus*, *Bróntes*, widespr.). (Including *LÆMO-PHILÆIDÆ*) **CUCÛJIDÆ**
Front coxal cavities closed behind. (Figs. 828, 839). (*Silvànus*, cosmop.; *Nausíbius*, widespr.) **SILVÁNIDÆ**
53. Prosternum not prolonged behind; small, oval, coarsely punctate species with the fourth tarsal joint short, the third lobed. (*Diphýllus*, *Diplocèlus*, widespr.) **DIPHÝLLIDÆ**
Prosternum prolonged behind, meeting the mesosternum 54
54. Front coxal cavities open behind (Fig. 840); small or minute species. (*Lobèrus*, *Micrámbè*, *Cryptóphagus*, *Antheróphagus*, widespr.; *Cænóscelis*, *Atomària*, holarc.).
CRYPTOPHÁGIDÆ
Front coxal cavities closed behind (Fig. 839) 55
55. Antennæ with an abrupt club; moderate-sized beetles usually black with orange markings. (Fig. 789). (*Megalodácne*, *Dácne*, widespr.; *Epíscapha*, palæarc.). Some **EROTÝLIDÆ**
Antennæ gradually clavate, short; very small beetles. (*Catopchròtus*, Turkestan) **CATOPOCHRÓTIDÆ**
56. Hind coxæ dilated into plates which are grooved for the reception of the femora 57
Hind coxæ not thus dilated, not grooved for the reception of the femora 61

57. Front coxal cavities closed behind (Fig. 839)..... 58
 Front coxal cavities open behind (Fig. 840)..... 59
58. Second and third joints of tarsi lobed beneath; plate of hind coxæ feeble; small pubescent beetles. (**Bytûrus**, holarc.; **Satorýstia**, palæarc.) **BYTÛRIDÆ**
 Tarsi simple, not lobed; ocelli often present; small, coarsely punctured beetles. (**Derodóntus**, **Laricòbius**, **Peltástica**, holarc.) **DERODÓNTIDÆ**
59. Antennæ with the last three joints much enlarged, forming a strong club; small or rather small, often scaly beetles. (**Der-méstes**, **Attágenus**, **Trogodérma**, cosmop.; **Anthrènus**, widespr.; **Cryptorhópalum**, neotrop., Austr.). (Figs. 809, 829) **DERMÉSTIDÆ**
- a. Head without frontal ocellus; mouthparts not covered. **DERMESTINÆ**
 Head with frontal ocellus. b
- b. Mouthparts not covered; anterior coxæ strongly projecting. **ATTAGENINÆ**
 Mouthparts covered by the prosternum or by the coxæ and trochanters of the front legs. c
- c. Prosternum horizontal; hind coxæ not reaching the side margins of the body, which is hairy or squamose. d
 Prosternum vertical; hind coxæ reaching the side margins of the body; upper surface bare and glabrous. **ORPHILINÆ**
- d. Form oblong; posterior coxæ contiguous; upper surface with recumbent hairs **MEGATOMINÆ**
 Form short, round or short-oval; posterior coxæ not contiguous . e
- e. Upper surface squamose; head with deep antennal grooves beneath **ANTHRENINÆ**
 Upper surface with stiff upright bristles; head without antennal grooves beneath **TRINODINÆ**
 Antennæ not capitate 60
60. Tarsi with a long, hairy pad (onychium) between the claws; tibial spurs present, small; moderate-sized or large, elongate beetles with prominent porrect head; antennæ usually flabellate in the male, often with more than eleven joints. (**Sándalus**, widespr.: **Zénoa**, nearc.; **Callirhîpis**, Indo-Austr., neotrop.; **Rhipícera**, Austr.). (*SANDÁLIDÆ*, *RHIPICÉRIDÆ*, *RHIPIDOCÉR-IDÆ*) **RHIPICERÁTIDÆ**
 Onychium not developed, or very small; no tibial spurs; small, usually oval or cylindrical beetles with the head strongly de-

- flexed. (Figs. 798, 830). (**Sitódrepa**, **Anòbium**, cosmop.; **Ernòbium**, widespr.; **Hadrobrégmus**, **Lasiodérma**, widespr.; **Dorcátoma**, holarc.) **ANOBIIDÆ**
61. First joint of tarsi very short and indistinctly separated from the second 62
- First joint of tarsi distinct, when rarely very short, the first ventral segment is not elongate and the head not deflexed. 64
62. All the tibiæ dilated and toothed externally; antennæ more or less geniculate, with a three-jointed club; head almost as wide as the prothorax; clypeus rounded on the sides; elytra not covering the tip of the abdomen; large beetles. (**Syntèlia**, Mex., Japan, India) **SYNTELIDÆ**
- Tibiæ not dilated or toothed. 63
63. First sternite elongated, always much longer than the second; antennæ with a quite distinct, two-jointed club; small elongate beetles with prominent head not covered by the prothorax. Powder-post beetles. (Fig. 832). (**Lýctus**, cosmop.).
- LÝCTIDÆ**
- First sternite not elongated; antennal club three- or four-jointed; head usually deflexed and protected by the prothorax; declivity of elytra often toothed or spined; elongate, more or less cylindrical beetles. (**APÁTIDÆ**) **BOSTRÝCHIDÆ**
64. Hind coxæ flat or oval, not prominent. 65
- Hind coxæ prominent internally, more or less conical. 69
65. Fourth joint of tarsi extremely short, not visible from above; small beetles of rather bright colors. (Fig. 799). (**Corynètes**, **Necròbia**, cosmop.; **Pelònium**, widespr.; **Phyllobænus**, **Orthopleùra**, Am.; **Epiphlæus**, neotrop.) . . **CORYNÉTIDÆ**
- Fourth joint of tarsi not abnormally short. 66
66. Fifth segment of abdomen conically produced, as long as the three preceding ones, elytra not completely covering the abdomen. (**Scaphídium**, **Scaphosòma**, cosmop.; **Bæócera**, widespr.).
- SCAPHIDIDÆ**
- Fifth abdominal segment not elongated, not conically produced. 67
67. Antennæ 11-jointed, with a solid club, consisting of three almost entirely fused joints; very small beetles, with tufts of golden hairs at the sides of the prothorax or beneath the body, living in ants' nests. (**Thoríctus**, palæarc., ethiop.).
- THORÍCTIDÆ**
- Joints of antennal club not thus fused, or antennæ with fewer joints 68

68. Trochanters attached to the internal margin of the femora. (Fig. 807). (**Tillus**, **Opilo**, **Thanásimus**, widespr.; **Clêrus**, **Cymatódera**, **Hydnócera**, Am.; **Trichòdes**, holarc.). **CLÉRIDÆ**
Trochanters interstitial, *i.e.* attached to the base of the femora. (Fig. 831). (**Ptinus**, **Gibbium**, cosmop.; **Mèzium**, widespr.; **Sphàricus**, holarc.) **PTÍNIDÆ**
69. Antennæ capitate, *i.e.* the last three joints forming a very abrupt club; elytra truncate; rather broad, slightly metallic beetles. (**Sphàrites**, holarc.) **SPHÆRÍTIDÆ**
Antennæ simple, not clubbed. 70
70. Prothorax very large, oval, longer than the elytra; hind coxæ very large, almost dividing the first sternite; antennæ very short; hind legs greatly thickened. Large beetles of burrowing habits. (**Hypocéphalus**, neotrop.) . . . **HYPOCEPHÁLIDÆ**
Of a different conformation. 71
71. Front coxæ with a distinct side-piece (trochantin). (See couplet 86) Some **DASÝTIDÆ**
Front coxæ without trochantin; long narrow beetles. (**Lyméxylon**, **Melittómma**, widespr.; **Hylecêtus**, holarc., Austr.) (See couplet 88) **LYMEXYLÓNIDÆ**. . . . **LYMEXÝLIDÆ**
72. Front coxæ flat, rounded or globular, small and not prominent. 73
Front coxæ conical, prominent, usually large. 77
73. Front coxæ flat; elytra not longer than the prothorax, exposing five abdominal segments; eyes absent; small flattened wingless beetles living as external parasites of beavers. (Fig. 833). (**Platypsýllus**, holarc.). (**ACREIÓPTERA**).
PLATYPSÝLLIDÆ
Front coxæ rounded or globular; not such beetles. 74
74. Last joint of tarsi not excessively lengthened; tarsal claws not enlarged 75
Last joint of tarsi greatly lengthened; tarsal claws very large; first three sternites connate; small, aquatic beetles. (**Psephênus**, Am.; **Psephênops**, **Tychepephênus**, neotrop.; **Metaeopsephênus**, holarc.) **PSEPHÉNIDÆ**
75. Prosternum prolonged behind into a process which is received in a notch in the mesosternum; prothorax loosely attached to the mesothorax 76
Prosternum without such a backwardly directed process; eyes very small or wanting; rare, minute beetles living in the nests of rodents. (**Leptinus**, holarc.; **Leptiníllus**, nearc.).
LEPTÍNIDÆ

76. Labrum fused with the clypeus; antennæ distant at base; tibial spurs well developed. (Fig. 835). (*Cèbrio*, palæarc.; **Scaptolênus**, Am.; **Cebriorhîpis**, Indo-malay) . . . **CEBRIÓNIDÆ**
 Labrum free; tibial spurs very weak. (*Plastócerus*, Am.; **Phyllócerus**, palæarc.; **Euthysânus**, **Aplástus**, nearc.). (*PHYLLOCÉRIDÆ*) **PLASTOCÉRIDÆ**
77. Abdomen with six sternites 78
 Abdomen with seven or eight sternites. (*MALACODÉRMATA*, *CANTHARÓIDEA*) 90
78. Fifth segment of abdomen conical, as long as the three preceding segments together, the sixth minute. (See couplet 66).
SCAPHIDÏIDÆ
 Fifth segment not conical nor excessively lengthened. 79
79. Hind coxæ grooved for the reception of the femora; tarsi with a prominent hairy pad between the claws. (See couplet 60).
RHIPICERÁTIDÆ
 Hind coxæ simple, not grooved. 80
80. Hind coxæ flat, not prominent, covered by the femora in repose; first joint of posterior tarsi usually very short and indistinct. 81
 Hind coxæ prominent, at least internally. 82
81. Tarsi with the fourth joint of normal size; pronotum continuous with the propleura. (See couplet 68) **CLÉRIDÆ**
 Tarsi with the fourth joint very small, indistinct; pronotum separated from the pleura by a marginal line. (See couplet 65).
CORYNÉTIDÆ
82. Hind coxæ widely separated. 83
 Hind coxæ approximated or contiguous 84
83. Eyes absent. (See couplet 84) a few **SÍLPHIDÆ**
 Eyes present, coarsely granulated; small, more or less ovate, brown beetles. (*Scydmænus*, cosmop.; **Eucónnus**, **Stenichnus**, widespr.; **Leptomástax**, **Cephànium**, **Neùraphes**, palæarc.) **SCYDMÆNIDÆ**
84. Tibial spurs large; antennæ gradually thickened or clavate; hind tarsi slender, not widened. Carrion-beetles. (Figs. 773, 776; 803, 804, 806). (**Sílpha**, **Càtops**, **Ptomóphagus**, widespr., **Bathýscia**, palæarc.; **Necróphorus**, nearc.; **Liòdes**, holarc.). (Including *CATÓPSIDÆ*, *LIÓDIDÆ*, *ANISOTÓMIDÆ*, pt.).
SÍLPHIDÆ
 Tibial spurs small or indistinct. 85
85. Front coxæ with a distinct side piece (trochantin); rather small, usually soft-bodied species. 86
 Front coxæ without trochantin. 87

86. Body with extensible vesicles. (**Malthôdes**, **Maláchi**us, holarc.; **Cóllops**, nearc.) **MALACHÏIDÆ**
 Body without extensible vesicles. (**Mélyris**, widespr.; **Dásytes**, holarc., neotrop.; **Haplocnêmus**, palæarc.; **Rhádalus**, nearc.; **Astýlus**, neotrop.). (Including *RHADÁLIDÆ*, (*MELÝRIDÆ*) **DASÝTIDÆ**
87. Epimera of metasternum distinct; maxillary palpi simple; body more or less ovate. (**Brathînus**, nearc.) **BRATHÏNIDÆ**
 Epimera of metasternum not visible; body elongate. 88
88. Elytra shortened, exposing several of the abdominal segments; very small species; maxillary palpi simple in both sexes. (**Micromálthus**, holarc.) **MICROMÁLTHIDÆ**
 Elytra entire; maxillary palpi of the male flabellate. (**Hylecœtus**, holarc., Austr.). (See couplet 71) Some **LYMEXÝLIDÆ**
89. Antennæ ten- or eleven-jointed, not abruptly capitate and not received in cavities; tarsi usually with more than three joints. (Fig. 820). (**Philónthus**, **Stênus**, **Aleóchara**, **Homalôta**, **Oxýtelus**, **Lathrôbium**, **Tachýporus**, **Quêdius**, widespr.; **Staphylînus**, holarc., neotrop.) **STAPHYLÏNIDÆ**
- a. Antennæ inserted upon the front, near the inner margin of eyes. b
 Antennæ inserted on the anterior margin of the head. c
 Antennæ inserted under the sides of the front. d
- b. Posterior coxæ large, contiguous; antennæ not terminated by a distinct club. **ALEOCHARÏNÆ**
 Posterior coxæ small, widely separated; antennæ terminated by a distinct club. **STENÏNÆ**
- c. Antennæ approximate; prosternum developed in front of the anterior coxæ. **XANTHOLINÏNÆ**
 Antennæ distant; prosternum not developed in front of the anterior coxæ. **STAPHYLINÏNÆ**
- d. Prothoracic spiracles conspicuous on removing the front coxæ. . e
 Prothoracic spiracles difficult to perceive on account of the prominence of the sides of the prothorax. g
- e. Posterior coxæ transverse. f
 Posterior coxæ triangular, prominent; antennæ capillary and verticillate-pilose. **HABROCERÏNÆ**
- f. Antennæ filiform, not verticillate-pilose. **TACHYPORÏNÆ**
 Antennæ capillary, verticillate-pilose. **TRICHOPHYÏNÆ**
- g. Anterior coxæ conical. h
 Anterior coxæ linear, transverse. o
- h. Anterior coxæ short. i
 Anterior coxæ large, prominent. j

- i. Tarsi two-jointed. **LEPTOTYPHLINÆ**
 Tarsi four-jointed. **EVÆSTHETINÆ**
- j. Vertex without ocelli. k
 Vertex with two ocelli. **OMALIINÆ**
- k. Last joint of labial palpi dilated, very large, crescent-shaped.
 OXYPORINÆ
 Last joint of labial palpi not, or not strongly, dilated. l
 l. Posterior coxæ conical. m
 Posterior coxæ transverse. n
- m. Palpi with the last joint very small, subulate. . . . **PÆDERINÆ**
 Palpi with the last joint equal to the preceding. . **PINOPHILINÆ**
- n. Posterior trochanters small, one-fifth the length of the femora;
 head with a distinct neck. **OXYTELINÆ**
 Posterior trochanters large, one-third the length of the femora;
 head without a distinct neck. **PHLÆOCHARINÆ**
- o. Vertex without ocelli; elytra covering the greater part of the body.
 PROTEININÆ
 Vertex with one ocellus; elytra only slightly surpassing the meta-
 sternum. **PHLÆOBIINÆ**
- Antennæ nine-jointed, with a very abrupt club, received in
 cavities on the underside of the prothorax; tarsi three-jointed;
 body rather short, the elytra with several acutely elevated
 longitudinal ridges. (*Micropéplus*, *Kalíssus*, nearc.).
 MICROPÉPLIDÆ
90. Middle coxæ distant; epipleuræ wanting; elytra usually with a
 reticulate sculpture; no phosphorescent organs; usually flat
 beetles, widened behind and often with a bold color pattern.
 (Fig. 778) **LÝCIDÆ**
 Middle coxæ in contact; epipleuræ distinct; elytra not reticulate,
 rarely greatly reduced in size 91
91. Antennæ inserted at the sides of the front, before the eyes. . . 92
 Antennæ inserted on the upper part of the front or at the base
 of its anterior lobe; phosphorescent organs often present. . 94
92. Maxillary palpi flabellate; elytra very short; hind wings with
 a series of radiating veins; eyes almost meeting on the front.
 (*Atractócerus*, widespr.). **ATRACTOCÉRIDÆ**
 Maxillary and labial palpi simple, rarely greatly enlarged; elytra
 usually complete and the hind wings with normal venation. . 93
93. Maxillary and labial palpi enormously lengthened, the last joint
 nearly as long as the antennæ; slender, depressed species with
 the elytra extending to the middle of the abdomen (female).
 (*Telegeùsis*, N. Am.) **TELEGEÛSIDÆ**

Maxillary and labial palpi normal; elytra usually complete. Female usually larviform. (**Drilus**, **Halacogaster**, palaearc.; **Selâsius**, ethiop.; **Phrixothrix**, neotrop.; **Karûmia**, Persia; **Drilocéphalus**, neotrop.). (Including *KARUMÏDÆ*).

DRÍLIDÆ

94. Head more or less completely covered by the prothorax; episterna of metathorax not sinuate on the inner side. (**Luciola**, widespr.; **Lucidôta**, **Photinus**, **Photûris**, Am.; **Lâmpyris**, palaearc., ethiop.; **Lamprócera**, neotrop.; **Rhagophthálmus**, As.). (Including *RHAGOPHTHÁLMIDÆ*)... **LAMPÝRIDÆ**

Head not at all covered by the prothorax; episterna of metathorax sinuate on the inner side; antennæ of male sometimes flabellate. (**Cántharis** (= *Teléphorus*), widespr.; **Podâbrus**, holarc.; **Chauliógnathus**, Am.). (Including *PIENGÓDIDÆ*) (*TELEPHÓRIDÆ*) **CANTHÁRIDÆ**

95. Tarsi four-jointed on all pairs of legs (front ones three-jointed in males of some Mycetophagidæ) 96

Tarsi with three joints or less. 109

96. Wings fringed with long hairs; very small, highly convex beetles. . 97

Wings not fringed. 99

97. Hind coxæ in contact, with plates at least partially covering the femora **CLÁMBIDÆ**

Hind coxæ distant, transverse, not laminate. 98

98. Third joint of tarsi small, concealed in the bilobed second joint. (**Sâcium**, cosmop.; **Corýlophus**, **Orthóperus**, holarc.; **Árthrolips**, widespr.). (*CORYLÓPHIDÆ*, *CLYPEASTÉRIDÆ*)

ORTHOPÉRIDÆ

First three joints of tarsi subequal, each bilobed. (**Phænocéphalus**, Japan) **PHÆNOCEPHÁLIDÆ**

99. Abdominal sternites all free and movable. 100

Sternites one to four firmly united, immovable. 107

100. First tarsal joint greatly dilated, overlapping the very minute second and third joints and a part of the long fourth joint; minute elongate beetles with costate elytra. (Fig. S36). (**Monœdus** (= *Adímerus*), neotrop.). (*ADIMÉRIDÆ*).

MONŒDIDÆ

First tarsal joint not thus dilated. 101

101. Front coxæ transverse; minute fungus-beetles (**Cybocéphalus**, widespr.). (See couplet 118).

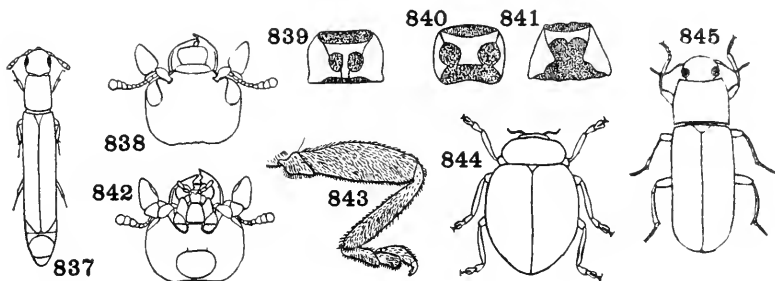
Tribe CYBOCEPHALINI of the **NITIDÛLIDÆ**

Front coxæ not transverse. 102

102. Front coxæ globose. 103
 Front coxæ oval. (If conical, *cf.* Corynetidæ, couplet 81) . . . 105
103. Tarsi slender, third joint distinct, but shorter than the second; very small species. (If the cheeks bear projections, see Silvanidæ, couplet 52; or Cucujidæ, couplet 52, if the body is greatly flattened). (Fig. 817). (**Mycetæa**, holarc., ethiop.; **Rhânis**, nearc.; **Liésthés**, palæarc.) **MYCETÆIDÆ**
 Tarsi more or less dilated and spongy beneath; more or less elongate beetles with hard body and strongly clubbed antennæ; usually moderate-sized or large species. 104
104. Front coxal cavities closed; metathoracic epimera separated by a distinct suture; body elongate oval. (**Tríplax**, widespr.; **Erótylus**, **Ægithus**, **Brachysphænus**, **Mycotrétus**, neotrop.; **Tritoma**, holarc.; **Cyrtomórphus**, Indomal.).
EROTÝLIDÆ
 Front coxal cavities open; metathoracic epimera not separated; body elongate, slender. (Fig. 834). (**Langûria**, **Acropteróxys**, Am.; **Adanástus**, palæarc., Indomal.; **Doubledàya**, Indomal.).
LANGURÍIDÆ
105. Front coxæ almost in contact, prosternum more or less membranous, not visible between them; antennæ nine-jointed; small, convex, roughly sculptured beetles. (**Georýssus**, widespr.).
GEORÝSSIDÆ
 Front coxæ well separated by the horny prosternum. 106
106. Head more or less concealed by the projecting prothorax; last joint of tarsi usually very long; body cylindrical. (**Cis**, cosmop.; **Enneárthron**, **Hendecátomus**, holarc.; **Rhopalodóntus**, palæarc.; **Oròphius**, palæarc., Austr.). (**CIÓIDÆ**, **CÍSIDÆ**).
CÍIDÆ
 Head free, not covered by the prothorax; body oval, depressed, pubescent. (**Litárgus**, widespr.; **Mycetóphagus**, holarc.). (**TRITÓMIDÆ**) **MYCETOPHÁGIDÆ**
107. Antennæ thickened, with a two- or three-jointed club; tibiæ simple, not dilated or spinose; not aquatic. 108
 Antennæ with a large serrate, seven-jointed club (Fig. 812); front and middle tibiæ dilated and armed with rows of spines; small, subaquatic beetles. (**Heterócerus**, cosmop.; **Litórimus**, **Micíllus**, palæarc.) **HETEROCÉRIDÆ**
108. Antennæ inserted under a distinct frontal ridge; front coxæ distant from the mesosternum. (**Colýdium**, **Aulónium**, **Cérylon**, widespr.) **COLYDÍIDÆ**

Antennæ inserted on the front; front coxæ inclosed behind by the mesosternum. (**Murmídius**, **Bothrideres**, **Mychócerus**, holærc.). (Including **BOTHRIDÉRIDÆ**) .. **MURMIDÏIDÆ**

109. Tarsi three-jointed 110
 Tarsi with less than three joints..... 119



Figs. 837-845. Coleoptera

837. **Cylindrosella** (Fouts).
 838. **Epilachna**, head from above (Silvestri) Coccinellidæ.
 839. Prosternum of beetle, showing coxal cavities separated and closed behind (Wickham).
 840. Prosternum of beetle, showing coxal cavities separated and open behind (Wickham).
 841. Prosternum of beetle, showing coxal cavities confluent and open behind (Wickham).
 842. **Epilachna**, head from below (Silvestri) Coccinellidæ.
 843. **Epilachna**, hind leg (Silvestri) Coccinellidæ.
 844. **Coccinella**. Coccinellidæ.
 845. **Tenebrio** (Girault) Tenebrionidæ.

110. Wings fringed with long hairs. 111
 Wings not fringed, or at most with a short fringe. 113
 111. Abdomen with only three sternites. Very small, highly convex beetles. (**Sphærius**, holærc.) **SPHÆRÏIDÆ**
 Abdomen with six or seven sternites. 112
 112. Antennæ slender, nine- to eleven-jointed, with whorls of long hairs; very minute, shining beetles, usually found on foliage. (**Ptílium**, **Trichópteryx**, **Ptinélla**, **Acrótrichis**, palæarc.; Am.; **Limulòdes**, Am.). (**TRICHOPTERYGIDÆ**).

PTILÏIDÆ

Antennæ short, eight-jointed, thickened apically; very small, ovate, aquatic beetles. (**Hydróscapha**, holarc.).

HYDROSCÁPHIDÆ

113. Second joint of tarsi dilated; the third joint consisting really of two joints, the small, true third joint being fused with the base of the last joint, which thus appears as the third. 114
 Second tarsal joint not dilated. 115

114. Tarsal claws usually dilated or toothed at the base; first sternite with curved coxal lines; mesothoracic epimeron triangular; small, rounded, convex usually brightly spotted beetles. "Ladybirds." A large widespread family. (**Coccinélla**, **Chilócoris**, **Hippodamia**, **Scýmnus**, **Adàlia**, **Hyperáspis**, **Megílla**, **Ánatis**, **Epiláchna**). (Figs. S38, S42, S43, S44). (Including **CERASOMMATIDIDÆ**) **COCCINÉLLIDÆ**

Tarsal claws simple; first sternite without coxal lines; mesothoracic epimeron quadrangular; small oblong or oval beetles, often with a striking color pattern, usually living in fungi. (**Endómychus**, widespr.; **Lycoperdína**, holarc.; **Aphorísta**, nearc.; **Epípocus**, **Rhýmbus**, Am.; **Ámphix**, neotrop.; **Sphærosòma**, palæarc.; **Amphistérnus**, Indomal.).

ENDOMÝCHIDÆ

115. Elytra entire 116
 Elytra truncate, exposing the last abdominal segment. 118

116. Body broadly oval, convex; prothorax much widened behind; first three tergites more or less connate; very small beetles. (**Aphænocéphalus**, As.; **Discolòma** (= *Notióphygus*), neotrop., Afr.). (**APHÆNOCEPHÁLIDÆ**, **PSEUDOCORYLÓPHIDÆ**, **NOTIOPHÝGIDÆ**) **DISCOLÓMIDÆ**

Body more elongate, the prothorax narrower, not widened behind 117

117. Abdominal sternites all free; wings with a short fringe of hairs (Fig. S08). (**Corticària**, widespr.; **Melanophthálma**, cosmop.; **Latridius**, **Cartócere**, holarc.; **Enícmus**, holarc., Austr.).

LATHRIDIDÆ

- a. Last three or four joints of the antennæ separately thickened, spindle-shaped, and set with long curved hairs. **DASYCERINÆ**
 Antennæ without long hairs at apex. b
 b. Anterior coxal cavities closed behind. c
 Anterior coxal cavities open behind. **HOLOPARAMECINÆ**
 c. Anterior coxæ separate; head longer before the eyes; elytra often carinate **LATHRIDIINÆ**

Anterior coxæ contiguous; head shorter before the eyes; elytra never carinate **CORTICARIINÆ**

Basal three sternites connate. (See couplet 108).

A few **COLYDÏIDÆ**

118. Front coxæ subtransverse; maxillæ with a single lobe.

Tribe SMICRIPTINI of the **NITIDÛLIDÆ**

Front coxæ small, rounded; maxillæ bilobed; small flattened bark beetles **MONOTÓMIDÆ**

119. Tarsi two-jointed; antennæ eleven-jointed; metasternum very long; very small, elongate beetles, with the elytra oval. (**Jacobsonium**, Sumatra) **JACOBSONÏIDÆ**

Tarsi consisting of a single joint; antennæ four-jointed; metasternum not greatly elongated; very small, broad species. (**Cyathócerus**, neotrop.). (If both elytra and wings are wanting and body larviform, see couplet 198) . . **CYATHOCÉRIDÆ**

120. Frontal coxal cavities closed behind (Fig. 839) 121

Frontal coxal cavities open behind (Fig. 840) 130

121. Tarsal claws simple. 122

Tarsal claws pectinate; usually elongate, convex, rather soft bodied and often thinly silky-pubescent beetles of small or moderate size; prothorax widened behind. (**Allécula**, cosmop.; **Hymenòrus**, palæarc., Am.; **Cistèla**, widespr.; **Cteniopus**, palæarc.; **Lophópoda**, Am.). (**ALLECÛLIDÆ**) . **CISTÉLIDÆ**

122. Ventral segments (abdominal sternites) all freely movable. (If the mesosternum is carinate, compare some rare Silphidæ, couplet 84). 123

First two to four ventral segments more closely joined together, more or less fused or immovable 127

123. Antennæ 11-jointed 124

Antennæ 10-jointed. 126

124. Prothorax cylindrical; small, soft-bodied beetles with long, slender antennæ and protruding eyes; elytra not completely covering the abdomen. (**Pètria**, palæarc.) **PETRÏIDÆ**

Prothorax not cylindrical. 125

125. Prothorax quadrate, not wider than the head; narrow-bodied beetles. (If body is greatly flattened, compare males of some Cucujidæ, couplet 52, and Silvanidæ, couplet 52). (**Elácatis** (= **Óthnius**), widespr.; **Ábaba**, nearc.). (**OTHNÏIDÆ**).

ELACÁTIDÆ

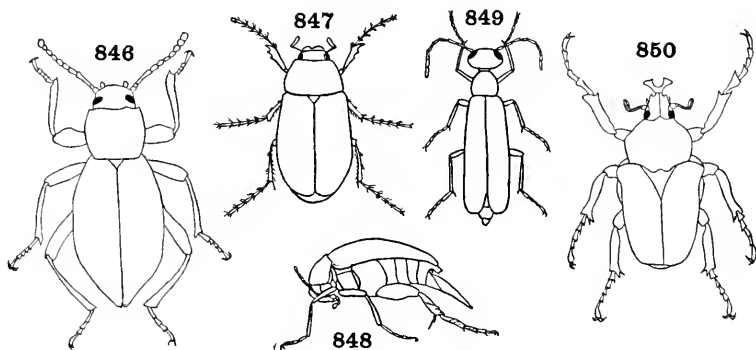
Prothorax greatly expanded at the sides, much wider than the head. (**Nílio**, neotrop.) **NILIÓNIDÆ**

126. Elytra entire; small convex beetles. (**Sphíndus**, holarc.).
SPHÍNDIDÆ
 Elytra truncate, exposing the pygidium; small, flattened beetles.
 (See couplet 36) Males of **RHIZOPHÁGIDÆ**
127. Five ventral segments 128
 Six ventral segments, the first two immovably united; small black
 beetles. (**Eurystêthus** (= *Ægialîtes*), nearc., Cali. to Alaska,
 Persia). (**ÆGIALÍTIDÆ**) **EURYSTÊTHIDÆ**
128. Penultimate joint of tarsi spongy pubescent beneath; front coxæ
 prominent; slender, elongate, usually hairy, soft-bodied species,
 sometimes of metallic color. (**Làgria**, widespr.; **Arthromàcra**,
 holarc.; **Statira**, Am.; **Nemostira**, Afr., Indomal.).
LAGRÌDÆ
 Penultimate joint of tarsi not spongy pubescent beneath; front
 coxæ short, not projecting from the cavities. 129
129. Antennæ filiform or gradually clavate, the joints usually more or
 less bead-like, not concealed under the sides of the head; beetles
 of variable form, oval, elongate, or even pedunculate; usually
 hard-bodied, black or dark colored; moderate, large or small
 species. (Figs. S45, S46). A very large and widely distributed
 family. (**Tenèbrio**, **Strongýlium**, **Hèlops**, **Bláps**, **Ásida**,
Bolitóphagus, **Diapèris**, **Eleòdes**, **Epítragus**, **Nyctóbates**,
Platýdema, **Zópherus**, **Tentýria**, **Tribòlium**, **Meracántha**).
 (Including **HELÓPIDÆ**, **OPÁTRIDÆ**, **PIMELÌIDÆ**, **BLÁP-**
IDÆ, **DIAPÉRIDÆ**) **TENEBRÍONIDÆ**
 Antennæ strongly clavate, more or less completely concealed be-
 neath the sides of the head, with large two-jointed club, genicu-
 late at the base, with the first joint very long; middle tarsi some-
 times four-jointed, very small, oval, flattened beetles living in
 ants' nests. (**Cossyphòdes**, **Cossyphodites**, ethiop.; **Cossy-**
phodinus, India) **COSSYPHÓDIDÆ**
130. Antennæ geniculate; elytra truncate behind, exposing two ab-
 dominal tergites; small, oval, hard-bodied species. (**Acrítus**,
 widespr.). (See couplet 46) A few **HISTÉRIDÆ**
 Antennæ not geniculate. 131
131. Head not strongly or suddenly narrowed or constricted behind
 the eyes; tarsal claws simple or cleft. 132
 Head strongly and suddenly constricted behind the eyes; if more
 gradually narrowed, the tarsal claws are pectinate. 138
132. Middle coxæ not noticeably prominent. 133
 Middle coxæ very prominent, contiguous; prothorax without

lateral margin; penultimate joint of tarsi dilated and with a dense brush of hairs beneath; slender, soft-bodied species. (*Nacérda*, *Asclèra*, *Sessínia*, widespr.; *Cálopus*, *Xanthróchroa*, holarc.; *Óxaxis*, Am.; *Ædémera*, palæarc.).

ÆDEMÉRIDÆ

133. Antennæ received in grooves on the underside of the prothorax; small, oval, flattened beetles with the head partly concealed

Figs. 846-853. **Coleoptera**

846. *Eleodes* (Hyslop) Tenebrionidæ.
 847. *Phyllophaga* (Forbes) Melolonthidæ.
 848. *Mordellistena*. Mordellidæ.
 849. *Epicauta* (Bruner) Meloïdæ.
 850. *Goliathus* (Westwood) Cetoniidæ.

in the prothorax; legs retractile. (*Monómma*, widespr.).
 (*MONÓMMIDÆ*) **MONOMMÁTIDÆ**

Antennæ free, not received in grooves. 134

134. Prothorax with a sharp lateral margin. 135

Prothorax not marginal laterally, narrowed behind, its disk without impressions. (*Myctèrus*, *Sphæristes* (= *Salpîngus*), *Lissodérma*, widespr.; *Pýtho*, holarc.). (*SALPÍNGIDÆ*).

PÝTHIDÆ

135. Epimera of mesothorax not reaching the coxæ, the coxal cavities entirely surrounded by the sterna (males of a few genera). (See couplet 54) **CRYPTOPHÁGIDÆ**, part

Epimera of mesothorax attaining the coxæ. 136

136. Metasternum long; epimera of metathorax visible. 137

- Metasternum quadrate, epimera of metathorax covered. (Males of a number of genera (see couplet 52) . . . **CUCÛJIDÆ**, part
 137. Prothorax widened toward the base, its disk with basal impressions; tarsal claws sometimes cleft or appendiculate; elongate or broadly oval species. (**Orchêsia**, **Phlœotryia**, **Serropálpus**, widespr.; **Tetrátoma**, **Hallómenus**, **Melándrya**, **Ósphyra**, holarc.; **Pénthe**, palæarc., Indomal.). (**SERROPÁLPIDÆ**).

MELANDRÛIDÆ

Prothorax narrowed behind and in front, the sides rounded or toothed; without basal impressions; tarsal claws simple; mandibles very large and powerful, porrect. Very large, elongate beetles. (**Trictenótoma**, Ind., E. Ind.; **Autócrates**, So. As.).

TRICTENOTÓMIDÆ

138. Head prolonged behind and gradually narrowed; prothorax not margined at the sides, as wide as the elytra at base; tarsal claws pectinate, with a large appendage at base; medium-sized slender beetles. (**Cepháloon**, holarc.; **Typítium**, nearc.; **Sponídium**, palæarc.) **CEPHALÒIDÆ**

Head suddenly narrowed behind. 139

139. Prothorax with a sharp lateral margin. 140

Prothorax rounded on the sides, without a sharp lateral margin 142

140. Antennæ filiform 141

Antennæ pectinate (male) or subserrate (female); tarsal claws serrate or toothed; elytra covering the abdomen. (**Evaniócera**, palæarc., Austr.; **Pelecótoma**, holarc.).

Tribe EVANIOCERINI of **RHIPIPHÓRIDÆ**

141. Hind coxæ moderate or large, flattened; front coxæ without trochantin; head placed vertically against the thorax; tarsal claws simple, or cleft and pectinate; body usually conically narrowed behind, the abdomen often prolonged and pointed at tip; small pubescent beetles. (Fig. 848). (**Mordélla**, **Mordelístèna**, **Anáspis**, cosmop.; **Tomóxia**, widespr.; **Tólida**, palæarc.) **MORDÉLLIDÆ**

Hind coxæ transverse; front coxæ with trochantin; body not greatly narrowed behind; tarsal claws simple. (**Scráptia**, cosmop.; **Trotommídea**, **Trotómma**, palæarc.; **Eválces**, neotrop.) **SCRAPTÛIDÆ**

142. Base of prothorax narrower than the elytra. 143

Base of prothorax as wide as the elytra; body broad, much narrowed behind; elytra usually shortened and narrowed be-

hind; antennæ pectinate in the male, often serrate in the female. Females sometimes much degenerate or even larviform. (**Pelecotomoides**, **Rhipidius**, widespr.; **Macrosiagon**, cosmop.; **Rhipiphorus**, holarc.; **Myodites**, neotrop.).

RHIPIPHÓRIDÆ

143. Hind coxæ transverse, not prominent; tarsal claws usually simple. 144

Hind coxæ large and prominent. 146

144. Eyes more or less emarginate; hind coxæ contiguous or nearly so 145

Eyes elliptical, entire, rather coarsely granulated; hind coxæ usually well separated. (**Ánthicus**, **Tomóderus**, cosmop.; **Notóxus**, **Formicòmus**, **Endòmia**, widespr.; **Lemòdes**, Austr.) **ANTHÍCIDÆ**

145. Head constricted far behind the finely granulated eyes. (**Macràtria**, cosmop.; **Pedilus** (= *Corphyra*), **Stereopálpus**, holarc.) **PEDÍLIDÆ**

Head constricted just behind the coarsely granulated eyes; tarsi apparently with 4, 4, 3 joints, as the penultimate joint is extremely minute; first two ventral segments immovably united. (**Hylóphilus** (= *Euglenes*, = *Áderus*), cosmop.; **Sýzeton**, Austr.). (**XYLOPHÍLIDÆ**, **EUGLÉNIDÆ**, **ADÉRIDÆ**).

HYLOPHÍLIDÆ

146. Tarsal claws simple; head horizontal; antennæ serrate, often pectinate in the male (Fig. 797); body flattened; moderate-sized beetles. (**Dendròides**, **Schizòtus**, holarc.; **Pyróchroa**, palæarc.; **Pseudopyróchroa**, palæarc., Indomal.).

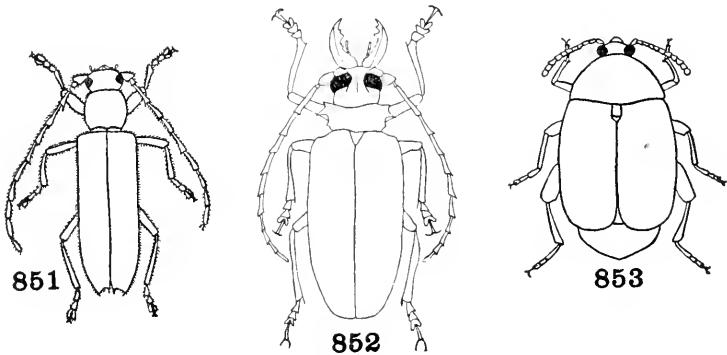
PYROCHRÒIDÆ

Tarsal claws toothed or cleft; head deflexed, with the front vertical; elytra sometimes shortened; body plump, usually more or less cylindrical; moderate or large beetles (Fig. 849). Blister beetles. (**Epicaùta**, **Lýtta** (= *Cántharis*), **Méloe**, **Nemógnatha**, **Cissites**, widespr.; **Zonites**, cosmop.; **Macróbasis**, Am.; **Hórnia**, nearc.). (**CANTHÁRIDÆ**, **LÝTTIDÆ**).

MELÒIDÆ

147. Submentum pedunculate; *i.e.* the mentum supported at its base by a narrow portion or peduncle; antennæ eleven-jointed, serrate, rarely pectinate; head prolonged into a broad muzzle; antennæ and body usually pubescent; elytra shortened, exposing the pygidium. (Fig. 853). Pea and bean weevils. (**Mylàbris** (= *Brùchus*, = *Lària*), cosmop.; **Spermóphagus**, **Pachýmerus**,

widespr.; **Pseudopachýmerus**, neotrop.). (*BRÚCHIDÆ*,
LARIDÆ) **MYLÁBRIDÆ**
 Submentum not pedunculate; head not prolonged into a broad
 beak; antennæ rarely distinctly serrate, occasionally with more
 than eleven joints, usually filiform or moderately thickened to-
 ward apex 148



Figs. 851-853. Coleoptera

- 851. **Elaphidion** (Forbes) Cerambycidae.
- 852. **Acanthophorus** (Gahan) Prionidae.
- 853. **Mylabris** (Felt) Mylabridae.

- 148. Antennæ usually long or greatly developed, frequently inserted on frontal prominences; front often vertical, large and quadrate; pronotum rarely margined; tibial spurs well developed; usually rather large, elongate or oblong beetles with parallel sides and pubescent upper surface. Longicorns 149
- Antennæ moderate or short, not inserted on frontal prominences; front small, oblique, sometimes greatly inflexed; prothorax most frequently margined; tibial spurs usually wanting; small or of moderate size; body usually glabrous above and often very brightly colored or metallic; rather oval in form. Leaf-beetles 151
- 149. Prothorax sharply margined at the sides which commonly bear teeth or spines; labrum connate; front coxæ strongly transverse; inner lobe of maxillæ very small or obsolete; large or very large, considerably flattened, usually brown or black beetles. (Fig. 852). (**Prionus**, holarc.; **Macrótoma**, widespr.; **Mállo-**

don, *Orthosòma*, Am.; *Derancístrus*, *Pyròdes*, neotrop.).

PRIÓNIDÆ

Prothorax very rarely margined at the sides; labrum free; front coxæ rounded, rarely strongly transverse; inner lobe of maxillæ more or less well developed; antennæ never pubescent. . 150

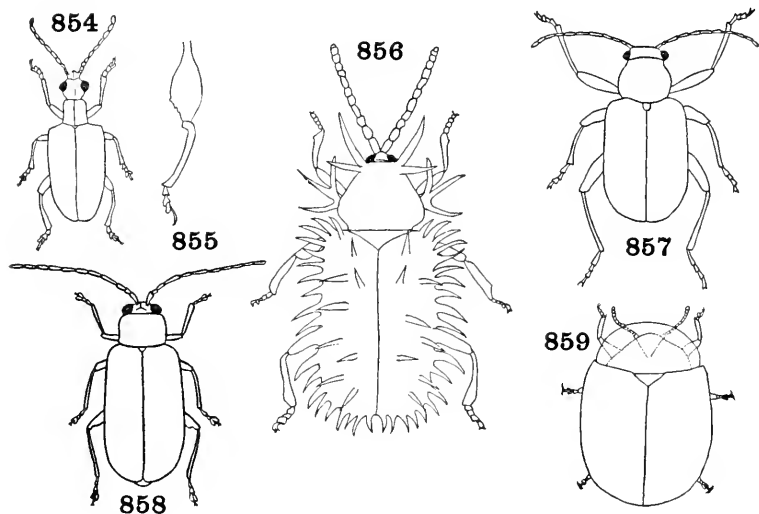
150. Front tibiæ obliquely grooved on the inner side; front coxæ never transverse; last joint of palpi usually pointed. (Fig. 791). (*Monóchamus*, *Obèrea*, widespr.; *Sapérda*, holarc.; *Dorcàdion*, palæarc.; *Oncíderes*, Am.; *Tetraòpes*, nearc.; *Batócera*, Afr., Austr.; *Tragocéphala*, Afr.; *Platyomópsis*, Austr.). (Including *BATOCÉRIDÆ*) **LAMIIDÆ**

Front tibiæ not grooved; last joint of palpi never acute at tip; antennæ pubescent. (Fig. 851). (*Leptùra*, *Callichròma*, *Xylótrechus*, widespr.; *Acmaèops*, *Strangàlia*, *Phymatòdes*, *Rhàgium*, *Leptùra*, holarc.; *Ebùria*, *Elaphídion*, *Cyllène*, Am.) **CERAMBÝCIDÆ**

151. Mouth placed anteriorly, the front normal; head porrect or vertical 152
 Mouth inferior, the anterior part of the front prominent, so that the mouth is confined to the underside of the head and is small, hidden or nearly so. 164
152. Antennæ widely separated at the base; elytra of hard texture. 153
 Antennæ generally closely approximate at base, not widely separated; elytra more or less soft in texture. 163
153. Intermediate abdominal sternites not narrowed medially, the pygidium not exposed behind the elytra 154
 Intermediate abdominal sternites narrowed medially, the pygidium usually exposed, declivous 158
154. Prothorax rounded on the sides, without distinct lateral margin; head produced, the eyes prominent; prosternum very narrow. 155
 Prothorax with a distinct lateral margin (if rarely not margined, the antennæ are usually short, with the terminal joints transverse and more or less serrate); head not produced, the eyes not prominent; prosternum broad. (If antennæ are strongly clavate, compare a few *Èrotylidæ*, couplet 104). 161
155. Antennæ not separated by the entire front of the head. 156
 Antennæ separated by the entire front of the head. 157
156. Prosternum very narrow, not distinct; body beneath clothed with dense silvery pubescence; first sternite as long as the others united; elongate, more or less metallic, semiaquatic beetles. (*Donàcia*, widespr.; *Hàmònia*, *Plateûmaris*, holarc.).

DONACIIDÆ

- Prosternum distinct; body beneath not thus densely pubescent; first sternite shorter; less elongate beetles, not aquatic. (**Megáscelis**, **Atelédera**, neotrop.) **MEGASCÉLIDÆ**
157. Hind femora greatly thickened, their tibiæ curved; brilliantly metallic species of moderately large size. (Fig. 855). (**Sågra**, old world tropics) **SÅGRIDÆ**



Figs. 854-859. Coleoptera

854. **Crioceris** (Jacoby) Crioceridæ.
 855. **Sågra**, hind leg (Jacoby) Sågridæ.
 856. **Hispella** (Fletcher) Hispidæ.
 857. **Fidia** (Johnson and Hammar) Eumolpidæ.
 858. **Diabrotica** (Chittenden) Galerucidæ.
 859. **Cassida** (Jones) Cassididæ.

- Hind femora only slightly incrassated; much smaller and less brilliant insects, rarely metallic. (Fig. 854). (**Criócerus**, **Lêma**, cosmop.; **Sigrisma**, ethiop.; **Orsodácne**, widespr.). (Including **ORSODÁCNIDÆ**) **CRIOCÉRIDÆ**
158. Antennæ short, the joints serrate. 159
 Antennæ long and generally filiform, never serrate, although sometimes shorter with the terminal joints thickened; small, cy-

lindrical beetles of compact shape, with the head flat, perpendicular and invisible from above. (**Cryptocéphalus**, cosmop.; **Pachýbrachys**, cosmop., mainly Am.; **Diorýctus**, Indomal.; **Cœnòbius**, As., Afr.; **Mónachus**, neotrop.; **Bassæreus**, nearc.) **CRYPTOCEPHÁLIDÆ**

159. Prothorax without grooves for the reception of the antennæ; elytra not tuberculate 160

Prothorax with grooves on the flanks for the reception of the antennæ; elytra tuberculate; body subquadrate or somewhat elongate; head flat, deeply inserted in the prothorax, invisible from above. (**Chlâmys**, **Éxema**, widespr.). (*FULCIDÁCIDÆ*)

CHLAMÝDIDÆ

160. Apical joint of maxillary palpi pointed; hind femora with one or two teeth; last joint of tarsi and claws very long; body elongate, the head not concealed. (**Megálopus**, neotrop.; **Mastostêthus**, neotrop.; **Temnáspis**, **Colobáspis**, Afr., Indomal.) **MEGALOPÓDIDÆ**

Apical joint of maxillary palpi more or less truncate; hind femora without teeth; claw joint normal; elongate, more or less cylindrical species with the head deflexed or perpendicular; elytra generally covering the pygidium. (**Clýtra**, Euras., Afr.; **Gynandrophthálma**, widespr.; **Cyanîris**, widespr.; **Æthomórpha**, Afr., Indo-Austr.; **Aspidólopha**, Indomal.; **Coscínóptera**, nearc.; **Bàbia**, Am.) **CLÝTRIDÆ**

161. Third joint of tarsi deeply bilobed; front coxæ usually rounded 162

Third tarsal joint entire, not bilobed; front coxæ transverse; body oval, convex; antennæ moderately thickened toward apex. (Fig. 790). (**Chrysomêla**, **Plagiódera**, widespr.; **Phytodécta**, **Phyllodécta**, holarc.; **Leptinotársa** (*L. decemlineàta*, Colorado potato-beetle), **Polyspila**, Am.; **Timárcha**, palæarc.; **Pýrgo**, Austr.) **CHRYSOMÉLIDÆ**

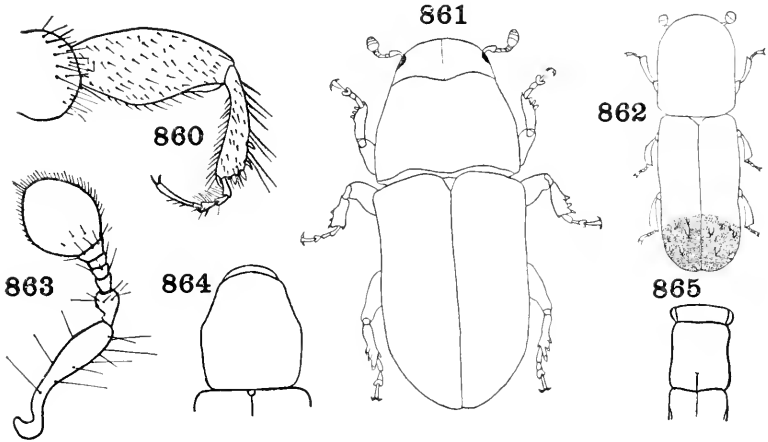
162. Prothorax as wide as the elytra at base; legs compressed; femora with grooves into which the tibiæ can be placed; metasternum and abdomen grooved for the reception of the femora; short, very convex beetles, often brilliantly metallic. (**Lamprosòma**, neotrop., As.; **Lycnóphanes**, neotrop., ethiop.)

LAMPROSOMÁTIDÆ

Prothorax generally narrower than the elytra; legs not compressed; abdomen not grooved for the reception of the femora; more or less oblong, convex beetles. (Fig. S57). (**Fidia**, Co-

- láspis*, Am.; **Chrýsochus**, **Adóxus**, holarc.; **Chrysolámpra**, As.; **Nodóstoma**, Indomal.; **Colasposðma**, Afr., Indomal.; **Tricliðna**, Indomal.; **Corynðdes**, Afr., Indomal.; **Pària**, Am., As.; **Nodonòta**, Am., Austr.) **EUMÓLPIDÆ**
163. Hind femora slender, adapted for walking; tibiæ usually sub-cylindrical; tarsi slender, not retractile. (Fig. 858). (**Lupèrus**, **Galerucélla**, cosmop.; **Galerùca**, holarc.; **Monóxia**, **Cerótoma**, **Diabròtica**, **Trirhábdá**, Am.) **GALERÛCIDÆ**
- Hind femora greatly thickened, adapted for leaping; tibiæ frequently sulcate externally, the tarsi retractile. (**Áltica** (= *Háltica*)). (**HALTÍCIDÆ**) **ALTÍCIDÆ**
164. Head free, not retracted beneath the prothorax; body usually spinose, narrowed in front, broad and truncate behind. (Fig. 856). (**Hísipa**, Afr., As.; **Chálepus**, Am.; **Cephalðlia**, neotrop.; **Cephalodónta**, neotrop.; **Gonóphora**, **Callísipa**, **Dactylísipa**, Afr., As.) **HÍSPIDÆ**
- Head concealed under the prothorax, which with the elytra, is widely margined; body oval or nearly circular in outline. (Fig. 859). (**Cássida**, **Coptocýcla**, widespr.; **Chelymórpha**, Am.; **Hoplionðta**, ethiop., Indo-Austr.; **Pseudomesophàlia**, neotrop.; **Aspidomórpha**, Afr., Indo-Austr.) **CASSÍDIDÆ**
165. Tarsi apparently three-jointed, with the second joint lobed. (Fig. 877). (**AGLYCYDERÒIDEA**) 166
- Tarsi apparently four-jointed, with the third joint lobed. . . 167
166. Head without a distinct beak in either sex, wider than the anterior part of the pronotum; prothorax subquadrate, the sides straight and the pleuræ clearly separated from the notum. (Fig. 877). (**Aglycýderes**, Canary Isl., New Zealand, New Caledonia) **AGLYCYDÉRIDÆ**
- Beak in female well developed; in male rarely attaining a length greater than its width; head narrower than the anterior part of the pronotum; prothorax oval, the sides bulging outwards and the pleuræ indistinctly separated from the notum. (Fig. 872). (**Proterhinus**, Hawaii) **PROTERHÍNIDÆ**
167. Rostrum or beak extremely short and broad, scarcely developed; tibiæ with a series of teeth externally or the front ones produced into a stout curved process at tip; antennæ short with a broad club; small oval or cylindrical beetles. (**SCOLYTÒIDEA**) . . 168
- Beak of variable length, usually at least broader than long, tibiæ simple, without teeth externally or process at tip; antennæ clubbed or not. (**CURCULIONÒIDEA**) 172

168. First joint of anterior tarsi shorter than the second, third and fourth together (Fig. S71); eyes oval, emarginate or divided; head narrower than the prothorax. (Fig. S64).....170
 First joint of anterior tarsi very long (Fig. S75), longer than the second, third and fourth together; head broader than prothorax; eyes rounded (Fig. S65) 169



Figs. S60-S65. Coleoptera

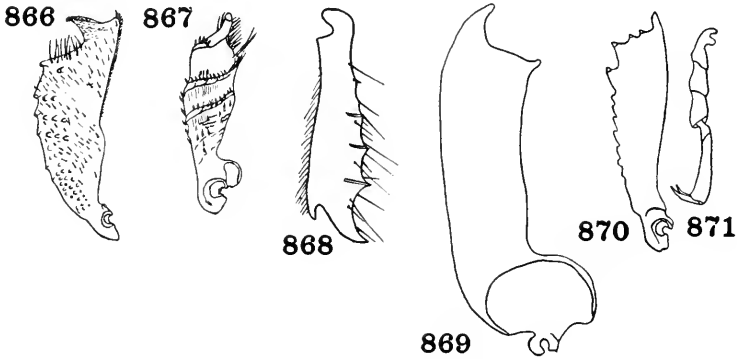
- S60. **Pityogenes**, front leg (Felt) Ipidae.
 S61. **Dendroctonus** (Hopkins) Ipidae.
 S62. **Xyleborus** (Hubbard) Ipidae.
 S63. **Ips**, antenna (Felt) Ipidae.
 S64. **Hylastes**, dorsal outline of head and prothorax (Felt) Scolytidae.
 S65. **Platypus**, dorsal outline of head and prothorax (Felt) Platypodidae.

169. Third joint of front tarsi not lobed; anterior tibiae with a prominent apical process and with rugosities on the ventral area. (Figs. S65, S67, S75). (**Plátypus**, tropicopol.; **Tesserócerus**, neotrop.; **Crossotársus**, Afr., Indo-Austr.; **Periómmatus**, Afr.) **PLATYPÓDIDÆ**
 Third joint of front tarsi deeply lobed; anterior tibiae more slender. (**Chapuisia**, neotrop.) **CHAPUISIIDÆ**
 170. Front tibiae without a prominent process on the outer apical angle. (Figs. S10, S61, S63, S64, S68, S70, S71). (**Íps**, **Pityóphthorus**, **Hylesinus**, **Hylástes**, cosmop.; **Dendróctonus**,

Cryptúrgus, holarc.; **Micracis**, Am.). Including *HYLESÍN-IDÆ*, part) **ÍPIDÆ**

Front tibiæ with a prominent process on the outer apical angle 171

171. Front tibiæ without prominent rugosities on ventral area. (Figs. 788, 869). (**Scólytus** (= *Eccoptogáster*), widespr.; **Scolytópsis**, **Camptócerus**, neotrop.). (Including *HYLESÍNIDÆ*, pt.) **SCOLÝTIDÆ**



Figs. 866–871. **Coleoptera**

- 866. **Scolytoplatypus**, front tibia (Hopkins) Scolytoplatypodidæ.
- 867. **Platypus**, front tibia (Platypodidæ).
- 868. **Erineophilus**, front tibia (Felt) Ipidæ.
- 869. **Camptocerus**, front tibia (Hopkins) Scolytidæ.
- 870. **Ips**, front tibia (Hopkins) Ipidæ.
- 871. **Ips**, tarsus (Hopkins) Ipidæ.

Front tibiæ with prominent rugosities on ventral area. (Fig. 866). (**Scolytoplátypus**) **SCOLYTOPLATYPÓDIDÆ**

172. Antennæ not elbowed, without a distinct club although sometimes stouter toward tip; first joint not lengthened. 173

Antennæ straight or elbowed, always with a distinct club, the first joint much elongated. 174

173. Antennæ 10-jointed, the last joint very elongate. (**Cýlas** (*C. formicarius*, Sweet-potato weevil), widespr.; **Myrmacícelus**, Austr.) **CYLÁDIDÆ**

Antennæ 11-jointed; body very elongate; beak well developed at least in the female and often remarkably long and thin. (Fig.

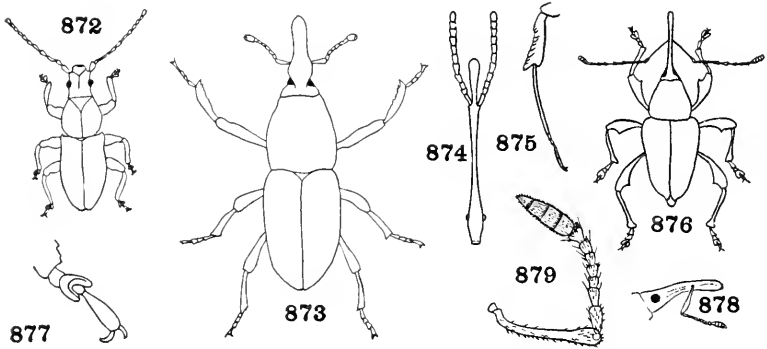
- 874). (*Eùpsalis*, *Trachelizus*, widespr.; *Bréntus*, *Rhaphidorrhynchus*, neotrop.). (*BRÉNTHIDÆ*).... **BRÉNTIDÆ**
174. Palpi flexible; labrum present..... 175
 Palpi rigid; labrum wanting **CURCULIÓNIDÆ**¹
- a. Prothorax with a distinct acute or carinate lateral margin; antennæ straight, not geniculate.....b
 Prothorax without a distinct lateral margin, rarely with the weak indication of onec
- b. Elytra short, exposing three dorsal abdominal segments; short, stout species. (*Pterocolus*, Am.) **PTEROCOLINÆ**
 Elytra completely covering the abdomen. (*Oxycorynus*, neotrop.) **OXYCORYNINÆ**
- c. Antennæ straight, not received in grooves; club frequently with separated jointsd
 Antennæ geniculate, more or less completely elbowed; the beak with grooves for the reception of the scape; club compact....j
- d. Antennal club composed of completely separated joints.....e
 Antennæ with the joints closely united into a compact, oval club.f
- e. Mandibles flat, toothed on inner and outer sides, tibiæ with short terminal spurs; tarsal claws free, bifid or acutely toothed.
RHYNCHITINÆ
 Mandibles stout, pincers-shaped; tibial spurs forming two strong hooks; tarsal claws connate at base..... **ATTELABINÆ**
- f. Trochanters elongate, the femora attached to their apices and thus separated from the coxæ; elytra completely covering the abdomen, concealing the pygidium; beak porrect, usually long; small species. (*Apion*, cosmop.) **APIONINÆ**
 Trochanters triangular, the femora contiguous with the coxæ..g
- g. Tips of elytra leaving the pygidium exposed.....h
 Tips of elytra completely covering the abdomen. (*Brachycerus*, palæarc., ethiop.; *Micrócerus*, *Bròtheus*, ethiop.).
BRACHYCERINÆ
- h. First joint of antennæ no longer than the second; beak short, broad; middle and hind coxæ widely separated; hind legs very long, fitted for grasping; broad, short species. (*Tachygonus*, Am.) **TACHYGONINÆ**
 First joint of antennæ longer than the second.....i
- i. Hind femora short, very broad, their outer margin crenulate and strongly curved; small species with long, curved beak; joints of antennal club less closely compacted than usual. (*Allocorynus*, Am.) **ALLOCORYNINÆ**

¹ This very extensive family has been divided into a long series of subfamilies, the limits of which are not agreed upon by different workers. Those generally recognized may be distinguished by the above key.

Hind femora of the usual elongate, clavate form; beak short, broad; large species. (*Ithycerus*, nearc.). (*BÉLIDÆ*, Leng).

ITHYCERINÆ

- j. Abdomen of male with an apparent extra segment at tip; the pygidium and anal segment separated by a suture; club of antennæ usually annulated, sensitive and not shining; third joint of tarsi usually deeply bilobed, with a brush beneath (rarely with narrow setose tarsi in some subaquatic species). .k



Figs. 872-879. Coleoptera

- 872. *Proterhinus* (Perkins) Proterhinidæ.
- 873. *Sitophilus* (Buck and Cotton) Curculionidæ.
- 864. *Brentus*, head from above (Berlese) Brentidæ.
- 875. *Platypus*, tibia and tarsus of front leg (Felt) Platypodidæ.
- 876. *Balaninus* (Chittenden) Curculionidæ.
- 877. *Aglycyderes*, hind tarsus (Tillyard) Aglycyderidæ.
- 878. Curculionid Weevil, side of head.
- 879. *Sitones*, antenna (Silvestri) Curculionidæ.

Abdomen similar in both sexes, the pygidium not divided by a suture as the anal segment of the male is at least partly free and retractile; club of antennæ usually with its basal joint enlarged or shining, or both, without or with indistinct sutures.o

- k. Mandibles with a deciduous cusp or projection which leaves an oval scar when it falls off; beak never long and slender, not received in the breast in repose. (*BRACHYRHINIDÆ*, *PSALIDIIDÆ*) **OTIORHYNCHINÆ**
- Mandibles without scar or deciduous cusp; beak elongate, or if slender, received by the breast in repose.l

- l. Prosternum not forming a triangular plate in front of the coxæ; simple or grooved to receive the beak. m
 Prosternum forming a triangular plate in front of the coxæ; beak received in the prosternum when in repose; tarsi usually narrow and bristly. (**Thecestérnus**, holarc.; **Býrsops**, palæarc.). (*BRYSÓPIDÆ*) **THECESTERNINÆ**
- m. Trochanters elongated, completely separating the base of the femora from the coxæ **NANOPHYINÆ**
 Trochanters short, triangular; base of femora contiguous with the coxæ n
- n. Beak short and stout, received between the front legs in repose; jumping species with short thickened hind femora. **ORCHESTINÆ**
 Beak usually elongate, slender and porrect, rarely concealed; hind femora not thickened for jumping. **CURCULIONINÆ**
- o. Pygidium covered by the elytra; mentum attached to a short quadrate gular peduncle. **COSSONINÆ**
 Pygidium exposed; peduncle of mentum long and narrow, the buccal cavity elongate. (**Caléndra** (= *Sphenóphorus*)). (*CALÁNDRIDÆ*, *RHYNCÓPHÓRIDÆ*) **CALENDRINÆ**
175. Beak long, well developed, prothorax without lateral carinate margin or transverse ridge; elytra completely covering the pygidium; anterior coxæ conical. (**Rhinómacer**, holarc.; **Nemónyx**, palæarc.). (*DOYDIRIIÝNCHIDÆ*, *NEMONÝCHIDÆ*) **RHINOMACÉRIDÆ**
 Beak very short; prothorax trapezoidal, with carinate lateral margin and usually a transverse raised line or ridge; pygidium exposed; anterior coxæ globose. (*BRUCHÉLIDÆ*, *CHORÁGIDÆ*, *PLATYRRHÍNIDÆ*, *PLATYSTÓMIDÆ*). **ANTHRÍBIDÆ**
176. Lamellæ of antennal club not capable of closing together, usually not flattened, but forming a more or less comb-like mass (Fig. S14); only five abdominal sternites 177
 Lamellæ of antennal club movable, flattened and capable of close apposition to form a solid club; six, or more rarely five, abdominal sternites 179
177. Mentum entire, ligula behind, or at the apex of the mentum; antennæ not curled in repose 178
 Mentum deeply emarginate, the ligula large, corneous, filling the emargination; labrum free; antennæ straight, curled in repose; large elongate, somewhat flattened, shining beetles with deeply lined elytra **PASSÁLIDÆ**

178. Ligula and maxillæ covered by the mentum; antennæ usually elbowed. (Fig. S14). Stag-beetles. (**Dórcus**, **Platýcerus**, **Cerúchus**, **Lucánus**, holarc.; **Nicágus**, nearc.; **Odontólabis**, As., Indomal.; **Lámprima**, Austr.) **LUCÁNIDÆ**
 Ligula and maxillæ not covered; antennæ straight. (**Sinodéndron**, holarc.) **SINODÉNDRIDÆ**
179. Side pieces of metasternum attaining the coxæ; abdomen usually with six tergites 180
 Side pieces of mesosternum not attaining the coxæ; abdomen with five tergites; body heavily sculptured, the elytra usually with distinct rows of tubercles; pygidium covered by the elytra; small or moderate, rarely large beetles. Skin-beetles. (**Tróx**, cosmop.; **Gláresis**, holarc.; **Cryptogènius**, neotrop.)
TRÓGIDÆ
180. Abdominal spiracles placed in a line, each one in the membrane between the sternite and tergite and all of them covered by the elytra; mentum and ligula separated by a suture. 181
 At least some of the apical abdominal spiracles located on the sternites, below the connecting membrane; the last one usually not covered by the elytra; mentum and ligula usually connate. 191
181. Hind tibiæ with a single apical spur; scutellum usually invisible; middle legs widely separated by their coxæ; clypeus expanded so as to cover the mandibles and mouthparts; pygidium partly exposed; antennæ eight- or nine-jointed. (**Onthóphagus**, cosmop.; **Scarabæus**, palæarc., ethiop. (*S. sacer*, Sacred scarabæus); **Gymnopleùrus**, Afr., As.; **Cánthon**, Tumble-bugs, **Deltochilum**, Am.; **Chærídiu**, Am.; **Pinòtus**, neotrop.; **Còpris**, widespr.; **Phanæus**, Am.). (**CÓPRIDÆ**).
SCARABÆIDÆ
- Hind tibiæ with two apical spurs; scutellum well developed; middle legs more approximated; clypeus of variable size, either concealing or exposing the mouthparts 182
182. Six abdominal sternites 183
 Five abdominal sternites, or with the sutures between the sternites effaced 190
183. Antennæ with eleven joints 184
 Antennæ with ten joints or less. 185
184. Antennal club with three leaves; mandibles and labrum prominent; moderate-sized beetles usually with strongly striate elytra. (Fig. S15). (**Bolbóceras**, cosmop.; **Athýreus**, neotrop., As.; **Geotrúpes**, widespr.; **Lèthrus**, holarc.) . . **GEOTRÚPIDÆ**

- Antennal club with many (5-7) leaves; moderately large, black, hairy beetles. (**Pleócoma**, **Ácoma**, nearc.) . **PLEOCÓMIDÆ**
185. Antennæ ten-jointed; body more or less hairy. 186
 Antennæ nine-jointed. 189
186. Antennal club bare and shining, sparsely hairy; epimera of metathorax large; conspicuously hairy beetles. (**Amphícoma**, holarc.; **Toxócerus**, **Gláphyrus**, palæarc.) . **GLAPHÝRIDÆ**
 Antennal club, at least on the apical two joints, pubescent and dull or opaque 187
187. Epimera of metathorax covered; abdominal sternites free; antennal club simple, lamellate 188
 Epimera of metathorax visible; abdominal sternites connate; antennal club telescopic, the joints cupuliform. (**Hybósorus**, holarc., ethiop.; **Liparòchrus**, Austr.; **Phædchrous**, wide-spr.) **HYBOSÓRIDÆ**
188. Eyes divided in front. (**Hýbalus**, palæarc.; **Órphnus**, ethiop., Ind.; **Ægídium**, neotrop.) **ÓRPHNIDÆ**
 Eyes entire. (**Ochodæus**, widespr.) **OCHODÆIDÆ**
189. Mandibles concealed beneath the clypeus. (**Aphòdius**, **Atà-nius**, **Psammòbius**, **Saprosites**, **Oxyòmus**, cosmop.; **Eupària**, widespr.; **Lorditomæus**, Afr.) **APHODIIDÆ**
 Mandibles not covered by the clypeus. (**Ægiàlia**, holarc.; **Eremàzus**, palæarc.) **ÆGIALIIDÆ**
190. Abdomen retractile, whole body together with the legs capable of being contracted into a ball; small shining, more or less metallic species. (**Acanthócerus**, **Cleonòtus**, Am.; **Philharmóstes**, Afr.; **Pterorthochætès**, Indo-Austr.) . **ACANTHOCÉRIDÆ**
 Body not retractile. Tribe ONCERINI of the **MELOLÓNTHIDÆ**
191. Abdominal spiracles forming two rows which diverge only slightly behind, each row forming a nearly straight line; tarsal claws at least of hind legs usually of equal size and with a tooth, generally immovable; rarely with only one claw; epistoma transverse, separated from the front by a suture. (Figs. S16, S47). A large, widely distributed group. (**Melolóntha** (Cockchafers), **Oncócerus**, **Sérica**, **Diplotáxis**, **Phyllóphaga** (= *Lachmostérna*) (May-beetles, June-bugs), **Polyphýlla** and many others) **MELOLÓNTHIDÆ**
 Abdominal spiracles forming two rows which diverge strongly behind, each row forming two lines. 192
192. Front legs greatly lengthened, especially in the male; sides of prothorax dentate; tarsal claws equal; distal leaves of antennal

- club inclosing the proximal ones. (**Euchirus**, Indomal.; **Cheirótonus**, **Propomàcrus**, As.) **EUCHÍRIDÆ**
 Of a different conformation. 193
193. Tarsal claws, at least of the hind legs, of equal length. 194
 Tarsal claws unequal, freely movable, the shorter one not bifid; pygidium exposed; usually large, often brightly colored beetles, usually no strong dimorphism between the sexes. (**Anómala**, cosmop.; **Popíllia**, widespr.; **Adorètus**, Old World; **Anisòplia**, palæarc.; **Cotálpa**, **Plusiòtis**, **Pelidnòta**, nearc.).
RUTÉLIDÆ
194. Hind legs of male with the femora greatly swollen, the antennæ nine-jointed; female without elytra or wings. (**Páchypus**, palæarc.) **PACHYPODIDÆ**
 Femora normal; female with elytra. 195
195. Mandibles visible from above, more or less widened and blade-like; anterior coxæ transverse; large or very large beetles; highly dimorphic, the males often with large horns on the head and prothorax. Rhinoceros beetles. (**Dynástes**). **DYNÁSTIDÆ**
 Mandibles not visible from above, not widened or expanded; anterior coxæ usually strongly conical. 196
196. Clypeus emarginate at the sides in front of the eyes, so that the base of the antenna is visible from above; antennæ ten-jointed 197
 Clypeus not thus emarginate at the sides; antennæ nine-jointed. (**Phænómeris**, **Oxychiris**, Afr.) **PHÆNOMÉRIDÆ**
197. Epimera of metathorax visible from above between the hind angle of the prothorax and the humeral callus; lateral edge of elytra bent inwards near the base. (Fig. 850). Moderate-sized, or often large, frequently brightly colored beetles. (**Cetònia**, palæarc.; **Cremastochilus**, nearc.; **Euphòria**, **Allorhina**, **Cótinus**, Am.; **Goliathus** (Goliath beetle), ethiop.; and many others) **CETONIIDÆ**
 Epimera of metathorax not visible from above, elytra not sinuate; prothorax behind much narrower than the base of the elytra. (**Tríchius**, holarc.; **Válgus**, widespr.; **Osmodérma**, holarc.; **Gnórimus**, palæarc.) **TRICHIIDÆ**
198. Head more or less completely retracted within the prothorax; legs larviform, bearing a single claw 199
 Head prominent, not retracted; legs of normal form with two tarsal claws. (See couplet 142).

A few female **RHIPIPHÓRIDÆ**

199. Body elongate, more or less uniformly cylindrical; thorax no broader than the abdomen; females of PHENGODINI (See couplet 94) Some **CANTHÁRIDÆ**
 Body strongly flattened; prothorax triangularly narrowed in front, meso- and metathorax expanded laterally and much wider than the abdomen, the latter with processes extending from the sides of the segments. (**Dulitícola**, Borneo). "Trilobite larvæ." (See couplet 93) Some females of **DRÍLIDÆ**

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ORDER STREPSÍPTERA

(RHIPÍPTERA)

Small species parasitic on other insects, the adult males winged and free-living, but the larviform females never leaving the body of their host. Male with the head free. Eyes well developed, spheroidal, provided with large, highly convex; separated facets. Antennæ with three

to seven joints, one or several of the joints prolonged into a long, lateral process (flabellum). Mouthparts reduced; mandibles often soft or minute; maxillæ fleshy; labium not developed. Prothorax greatly reduced in size, usually ring-like; mesothorax small, strongly transverse; metathorax very large. Fore wings reduced to small club-shaped appendages; hind wings very large and delicate, with a few, fine radiating veins, but without crossveins. Legs rather weak; the coxæ, especially of the front and middle legs very minute; tarsi with from five to two joints; often with the claws absent. Female with the mouthparts and antennæ vestigial; legs and wings absent; head and thorax fused into one strongly flattened piece; sexual openings in the form of segmental, usually unpaired canals opening on several of the abdominal segments. Metamorphosis complete; larvæ undergoing hypermetamorphosis with an active long-legged first stage larva or triungulin; female remaining larviform in the reproductive stage.

1. Tarsi of male five-jointed, with two claws; pro- and mesothorax short, transverse; female unknown. (Superfamily MENGINE-
OIDEA) 2
Tarsi of male with four joints or less and without claws. 3
2. Antennæ seven-jointed, the third and fourth joints prolonged laterally; metathoracic præscutum transverse, reaching the humeri and lying entirely in front of the other dorsal plates of the metathorax; scutellum broadly rounded in front, longer than the præscutum. (Fig. 886). (**Triozócera**, nearc., neotrop.; **Méngæa**, oligocene (fossil)) **MENGËIDÆ**
Antennæ six-jointed, third, fourth and fifth joints prolonged laterally; sixth elongate; metathoracic præscutum transverse-quadrate, not reaching the humeri, depressed and forming a sort of neck; lateral lobes of scutum reaching the metathorax; scutellum very long, narrowed and rounded in front. (**Mengenilla**, palæarc.; **Austrostýlops**, austr.; **Tetrozócera**, palæarc.) **MENGENÍLLIDÆ**
3. Thoracic spiracles of female more or less distinct, usually prominent; tarsi of male with four joints (so far as known); species parasitic on Orthoptera, Hymenoptera, Hemiptera and Homoptera 4
Thoracic spiracles of female not usually discernible, never prominent; tarsi of male with two or three joints; parasites of Homoptera 9
4. Female with three longitudinal rows of genital tubes entering the brood canal; males unknown; parasites of Orthoptera.

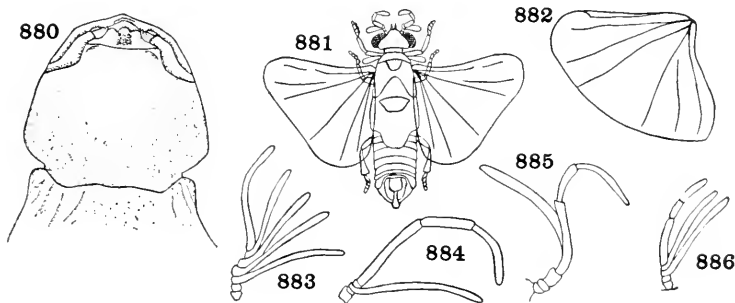
(Superfamily STICHOTREMATOIDEA). (*Stichotrema*, austr.) **STICHOTREMÁTIDÆ**

Female with a single median series of four or five genital tubes entering the brood canal; tarsi of male four-jointed; pro- and mesothorax short, transverse; parasites of Hymenoptera and Hemiptera. (Superfamily XENOIDEA) 5

- 5. Cephalothorax of female narrow, elongate, with two pairs of spiracles; five genital tubes. Males unknown; parasites of Hemiptera. (*Callipharixenos*, *Chrysochorixenos*, indomal.)

CALLIPHARIXÉNIDÆ

Cephalothorax of female broader, with only one pair of spiracles; parasites of Hymenoptera 6



Figs. 880-886. **Strepsiptera**

- 880. **Xenos**, head of female (Brues) Xenidæ.
- 881. **Stylops**, male (Pierce) Stylopidæ.
- 882. **Xenos**, wing of male (Kirby) Xenidæ.
- 883. **Anthericomma**, antenna of male (Pierce) Halictophagidæ.
- 884. **Cænocholax**, antenna of male (Pierce) Myrmecolacidæ.
- 885. **Parastyllops**, antenna of male (Pierce) Stylopidæ.
- 886. **Triozocera**, antenna of male (Pierce) Mengeidæ.

- 6. Scutellum broadly rounded in front 7
- Scutellum more or less broadly truncate, pedunculate in front . . . 8
- 7. Scutellum shorter than the præscutum; antennæ seven-jointed, the third joint prolonged laterally, fourth short, fifth to seventh elongate. Female unknown; parasitic on ants. (Fig. 884). (*Myrmécólax*, ind.; *Cænócolax*, neotrop.)

MYRMECOLÁCIDÆ

Scutellum longer than the præscutum; antennæ six-jointed, the third joint prolonged laterally. Cephalothorax of female

- broadly truncate or rounded at apex; head almost half as wide as the metathorax at spiracles; five genital tubes. (Figs. 881, 885). Parasites of bees. (**Stýlops**, **Neostýlops**, holarc.; **Katástýlops**, nearc.; **Parastýlops**, ind.) **STYLÓPIDÆ**
8. Præscutum as broad as the mesothorax at base; antennæ five-jointed, the third joint prolonged laterally; fourth very short; fifth long. Cephalothorax of female with the head not more than half as wide as the metathorax at spiracles. Parasites of bees. (**Hylécthrus**, palæarc.) **HYLÉCHTHRIDÆ**
- Præscutum not as broad as the mesothorax at base; antennæ four-jointed, the third joint prolonged laterally; fourth joint elongate. Cephalothorax of female variable in shape; four or five genital tubes. Parasites of wasps and bees. (Figs. 880, 882). (**Xènos**, palæarc., Am.; **Pseudóxenos**, **Eupathócera**, holarc.; **Vespáxenos**, indoaustr.; **Halictóphilus**, ind.; **Belonogastécthrus**, ethiop.; **Hómilops**, Am.) **XÉNIDÆ**
9. Tarsi of male three-jointed; head of female lobed apically; only two genital tubes entering the brood canal. (Superfamily HALICTOPHAGÒIDEA) 10
- Tarsi of male two-jointed; head of female with the tubercles ventral, more or less obsolete; three genital tubes entering the brood canal. (Superfamily ELENCHÒIDEA). (**Elénchus**, neotrop., ethiop., austr.; **Dinelénchus**, austr.; **Liburnelénchus**, **Elenchòides**, **Pentagrammáphila**, nearc.) **ELENCHIDÆ**
10. Antennæ of male four-jointed, the flagellum of the third and the fourth joint elongate, subequal. (**Diozócera**, palæarc.) **DIOZOCERÁTIDÆ**
- Antennæ of male seven-jointed, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth joints prolonged laterally and the seventh elongate. (Fig. 883). (**Anthericómma**, **Agalliáphagus**, nearc.; **Pentozócera**, neotrop.; **Halictóphagus**, **Delphacíxenos**, palæarc., **Tettigóxenos**, ethiop.; **Muiríxenos**, indomal.; **Pentacladócera**, austr.) **HALICTOPHÁGIDÆ**

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ORDER HYMENÓPTERA

Moderate-sized, small or minute, rarely very large; four membranous wings, the fore pair larger and more completely veined; venation rather complete but not complex, sometimes greatly reduced; head free, mandibulate, but the mouthparts usually adapted for lapping liquid food; antennæ variable, sometimes with very many or very few joints, in the higher forms usually with twelve or thirteen joints; eyes usually moderately large; ocelli nearly always present; prothorax not free; legs similar; tarsi nearly always five-jointed; abdomen usually with six or seven visible segments, the first segment fused with the thorax and not forming a part of the apparent abdomen; no cerci; ovipositor usually sting-like, sometimes saw-like, occasionally greatly elongate.

Metamorphosis complete; larvæ caterpillar-like in the more primitive families, legless in the higher forms; pupæ free, sometimes enclosed in a cocoon. Habits varied, phytophagous, predatory, or parasitic. Saw-flies, Wood-wasps, Ichneumon-flies, Ants, Wasps and Bees.

There is no close agreement concerning the family divisions in the Chalastogastra, especially in the higher forms and it is probable that the future will see changes in the grouping of the Diprionidæ and Tenthredinidæ. Among the Terebrantia there is less difference of opinion. The Ichneumonidæ and Braconidæ include many diverse types and are of greater rank than most of the other families, but attempts to divide them have not been satisfactory. The wasps and bees on the other hand have been separated into families on far less important characters. Among the more primitive wasps, some of the family divisions are undoubtedly artificial and must be regarded as tentative only.

Adults

1. Abdomen broadly sessile, attached over a large area (Fig. 887); trochanters two-jointed (Fig. 896); hind wing with three basal cells. Suborder CHALASTOGÁSTRA (*SÝMPHYTA*, *SES-SILIVÉNTRES*, *PHYTÓPHAGA*, *BOMBÓPTERA*) 2
- Abdomen petiolate or subpetiolate, sharply constricted at the base,

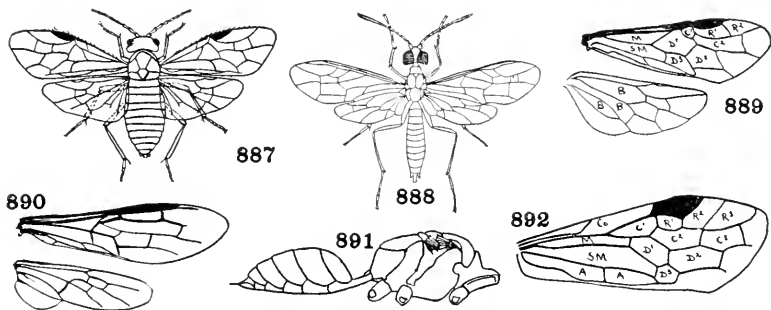
- never broadly sessile (Figs. 891, 916, 935); trochanters one- or two-jointed; hind wing with less than three basal cells. Suborder CLISTOGÁSTRA (*APÓCRITA*, *PETIOLÁTA*) 15
2. Fore wings with three radial cells, *i.e.* two radial crossveins present; antennæ many-jointed, but with the three basal joints strongly developed, the third very long. (**Xyèla**, holarc.; **Odontóphyes**, **Macroxyèla**, nearc.) (Fig. 892).. **XYÉLIDÆ**
Fore wings with only one or two radial cells; third antennal joint only rarely lengthened. 3
3. Costal cell divided by a distinct longitudinal vein (the subcosta); antennæ slender, becoming very thin apically, many-jointed; radial cell with one crossvein. (**Pamphilius** (= *Lýda*), **Neurótoma**, **Bactróceros**, holarc.). (*LÝDIDÆ*)... **PAMPFILÏDÆ**
Costal cell not divided by a longitudinal vein. 4
4. Anterior tibiæ with a single apical spur. (Wood-wasps). Superfamily SIRICÒIDEA 5
Anterior tibiæ with two apical spurs. (Saw-flies). (Superfamily TENTHREDINÒIDEA) 8
5. Fore wings with only one closed cubital cell and one recurrent nervure; antennæ ten- or eleven-jointed, inserted much below the lower margin of the eyes, beneath a frontal ridge; vertex strongly tuberculate. (**Orýssus** (= *Orússus*), Eur., N. Am., Austr.; **Ophrynòpus**, Austr., S. Am.). (*IDIOGÁSTRA*, *ORYSSÒIDEA*, *ORÚSSIDÆ*) **ORÝSSIDÆ**
Fore wings with two or three closed cubital cells; antennæ inserted above the lower margin of the eyes; two recurrent nervures; antennæ variable. (Figs. 888, 890) 6
6. Pronotum nearly truncate or weakly emarginate behind, its anterior portion not forming a vertical surface; abdomen more or less compressed. (Fig. 888). (**Cêphus**, holarc. (*C. pygmæus*, Wheat-stem Saw-fly); **Jânus**, holarc.) **CÊPHIDÆ**
Pronotum deeply incurved or emarginate behind, its anterior part forming a more or less vertical surface; abdomen cylindrical 7
7. Parapsidal furrows present; fore wings with a crossvein (Sc) in the costal cell; no triangular plate at the apex of the abdomen; prothorax conical, the pronotum a narrow collar. (**Xiphýdria**, widespr.) **XIPHYDRÏDÆ**
Parapsidal furrows absent; fore wings without a crossvein in the costal cell; apex of the abdomen with a triangular or spear-shaped plate; prothorax subquadrate, the pronotum longer.

Horntails. (**Trêmex**, cosmop.; **Sîrex**, **Urócerus**, **Xêris**, holarc.). (Fig. S90). (*UROCÉRIDÆ*) **SIRÍCIDÆ**

8. Posterior margin of the pronotum straight or nearly so; mesonotum very short, never extending much behind the anterior margins of the tegulæ. (**Megalodóntes**, palæarc.).

MEGALODÓNTIDÆ

Posterior margin of the pronotum strongly curved, mesonotum longer, extending well behind the anterior margin of the tegulæ 9



Figs. 887-892. **Hymenoptera**

887. **Cladius** (Chittenden) Tenthredinidæ.

888. **Cephus** (Marlatt) Cephidæ.

889. **Dolerus**, wings: M, median cell; R1, R2, marginal or radial cells; C1, C2, cubital or submarginal cells; D1, D2, D3, first, second and third discoidal cells; SM, submedian cell; B1, B2, B3, basal cells. Tenthredinidæ.

890. **Tremex**, wings. Uroceridæ.

891. **Chlorion**, lateral view of thorax and abdomen (Fernald) Sphecidæ.

892. **Xyela**, fore wing. Lettering as in fig. 889; Co, costal cell; A, A, anal cells (MacGillivray) Xyelidæ.

9. Antennæ clavate; transverse median and basal veins interstitial; abdomen more or less swollen or globose. 10

Antennæ not clavate; filiform, serrate, or pectinate. 11

10. Radial cell divided by a crossvein (Fig. 889); abdomen angled laterally so that the tergites are sharply divided into a dorsal and ventral surface; abdomen of female strongly globose.

(**Címbex**, **Trichiosòma**, holarc.) **CIMBÍCIDÆ**

Radial cell not divided; abdomen rounded laterally, not angled

or carinate; abdomen not greatly swollen. (**Pérga**, **Xylo-pérga**, Austr.) **PÉRGIDÆ**

11. Antennæ with only three joints, the third very long, sometimes split in the male. (**Árge** (= *Hylótoma*), widespr.; **Labidárge**, S. Am.; **Schizócera**, Eur., Am.). (**HYLOTÓMIDÆ**).

ÁRGIDÆ

Antennæ with four or more joints 12

12. First discoidal cell petiolate above, *i.e.* the cubitus arising from the basal vein; antennæ four-jointed, the third joint very long. (**Blasticótoma**, one European species).

BLASTICOTÓMIDÆ

First discoidal cell almost never petiolate above, the cubitus arising beyond the basal vein; antennæ with at least six joints 13

13. Radial cell simple, without a crossvein. 14

Radial cell divided by a crossvein (Fig. 889); antennæ commonly filiform, rarely with some of the joints toothed or with projections, with at least seven and usually with nine joints. Cosmopolitan but scarce in the tropics. (**Monophadnòides** (*M. rùbi*, Raspberry sawfly); **Eriocampòides** (*E. limacina*; *E. ceràsi*, Pear-slugs); **Ametastègia** (*A. glabràta*, Dock sawfly); **Hoplocámpa** (*H. cooki*, Cherry fruit sawfly); **Tenthredò**, **Tenthredélla**, **Dólerus**, **Macròphya**, **Selándria**, **Êmphytus**, **Fenùsa**, holarc.) **TENTHREDÍNIDÆ**

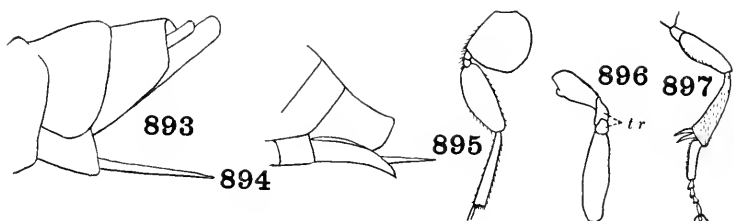
14. Antennæ filiform, nine-jointed. (**Pachynématus**, **Pteronídea** (= *Ptéronus*), holarc., (*P. ribèsi*, Currant sawfly), **Pontània** (Willow gall sawflies); **Nématus** (*N. erichsonii*, Larch sawfly); **Diphádnus** (*D. appendiculátus*, Gooseberry sawfly). (**NEM-ATÍNÆ**) Some **TENTHREDÍNIDÆ**

Antennæ of a different conformation; usually many-jointed, frequently serrate or pectinate, rarely six-jointed. (**Diprion**, (= *Lophyrus*) (Pine sawflies), holarc.; **Perreyia**, neotrop.; **Pterygòphorus**, Austr.; **Acordulécera**, Am.). (Including **PERREYIDÆ**, **PTERYGOPHÓRIDÆ**, **LOBOCERÁTIDÆ**). (**LOPIHÝRIDÆ**) **DIPRIÓNIDÆ**

15. Last abdominal sternite divided longitudinally, the ovipositor issuing some distance before the tip of the abdomen (Fig. 893) and provided with a pair of narrow sheaths which equal it in length. Trochanter divided into two distinct joints, except in some forms without stigma; fore wing either with or without a costal cell. (**TEREBRÁNTIA**) 16

Last abdominal sternite not divided longitudinally, the ovipositor issuing from the tip of the abdomen as a sting (rarely absent) without a pair of exerted sheaths (Fig. 894). Trochanter consisting of a single joint (Fig. 897), or if rarely divided, the second part is very closely attached to and not distinctly separated from the femur (except *Trigonalidæ*); fore wing always (except *Rhopalosomatidæ*) with a costal cell. Ants, Wasps and Bees. (ACULEATA) 63

16. Winged 17
 Wingless or with the wings greatly reduced in size. 49



Figs. 893-897. **Hymenoptera**

893. **Ichneumon**, apex of abdomen, with ovipositor. Ichneumonidæ.
 894. **Epeolus**, apex of abdomen, with ovipositor. Melectidæ.
 895. **Elasmus**, basal segments of leg (*Silvestri*) Elasmidæ.
 896. **Ichneumon**, basal segments of leg; tr. two-jointed trochanter (*Sharp*) Ichneumonidæ.
 897. Hind leg of a bee (*Riley*).

17. Fore wings with a stigma which is usually triangular or rarely very slender or linear (Fig. 900); costal vein well developed as far as the stigma; abdomen usually with the sternites membranous and with a median fold; antennæ usually with more than sixteen joints; wing venation ordinarily well developed. Ichneumon-flies. (ICHNEUMONÒIDEA) (*TRÍSTEGA*) 18

Fore wings without a stigma, the marginal vein if present linear, not swollen to form a stigma; costal vein much thinner than the subcostal (*Sc + R*) (Figs. 906, 907); abdomen with the ventral surface hard and chitinous, without a median fold; antennæ with never more than eighteen joints and rarely more than thirteen; wings with very incomplete venation. 30

18. Costal and subcostal (*Sc + R*) veins separated, enclosing a narrow costal cell; abdominal sternites chitimized (Figs. 904, 905) . . 19
 Costal and subcostal veins confluent, no costal cell (Fig. 900) . . 26

19. Mesonotum with a sharp median groove or linear furrow; notauli absent; abdomen elongate oval; body more or less cylindrical; ovipositor prominent, usually extremely long. (**Megályra**, Austr.; **Dinápsis**, S. Afr.). (Including *DINÁPSIDÆ*).

MEGALÝRIDÆ

Mesonotum without median groove; or if with a median impressed area, also with notauli 20

20. Abdomen inserted on the thorax, far above the hind coxæ, commonly on a nipple-shaped protuberance; antennæ with 13 or 14 joints 21

Abdomen inserted normally, low down, at the apex of the thorax, and quite close to the hind coxæ 23

21. Fore wing with two recurrent nervures; two more or less completely closed cubital cells, the second one sometimes partly open, due to a partial loss of the apical intercubitus. (Fig. 904). (**Aûlacus**, **Pristaûlacus**, cosmop.; **Pammegíschia**, N. Am.).

AULÁCIDÆ

Fore wing with one or no recurrent nervure; only one distinctly closed cubital cell, or none. 22

22. Prothorax long, forming an elongate neck; abdomen long, gradually clavate; radial cell of fore wing long, pointed. (Fig. 905). (**Gasterúption**, cosmop.; **Pseudoføenus**, **Hemiføenus**, Austr.)

GASTERUPTIÓNIDÆ

Prothorax short; body of abdomen short, orbicular, borne on a narrow cylindrical pedicel; radial cell short and broad, or absent. (**Evània**, cosmop.; **Brachygáster**, Eur., **Hýptia**, Am.).

EVANÏIDÆ

23. Two or three closed cubital cells 24

Only one closed cubital cell, or none. 25

24. Antennæ with 18 joints or more; head large, quadrate. (See couplet 83) **TRIGONÁLIDÆ**

Antennæ with 12 or 13 joints. (See couplet 89).

RHOPALOSOMÁTIDÆ

25. Antennæ setaceous, multiarticulate, with 30 joints or more; abdomen long and slender; ovipositor long; hind femora swollen and toothed before the apex; head tuberculate above. (**Stéphanus**, cosmop.; **Hemistéphanus**, S. A., Austr.; **Diastéphanus**, As., Afr., Austr.) **STEPHÁNIDÆ**

Antennæ 14-jointed; abdomen long and slender; ovipositor very short; hind femora without teeth; head not tuberculate above. (If the body of the abdomen is compressed, rounded (♀) or

- broadly ovate (σ^7), borne on a slender cylindrical petiole, compare Roproniidae, couplet 73.) (**Monómachus**, S. Am., Austr.; **Tetracònus**, S. Am.) **MONOMÁCHIDÆ**
26. Mandibles widely separated, not meeting when closed, the tips concave, the teeth curving outward instead of inward. (**Dacnusa**, **Phænocarpa**, **Aphæreta**, **Alýsia**, cosmop.; **Lysiognatha**, N. Am.). (Including **LYSIOGNÁTHIDÆ**).

ALYSIIDÆ

- Mandibles attached normally, their tips opposed and meeting when closed 27
27. Ventral abdominal segments soft and membranous, with a median fold 28
- Ventral abdominal segments hard, heavily chitinized; scutellum armed with a sharp spiniform process. (**Agriotypus**, holare.).

AGRIOTÝPIDÆ

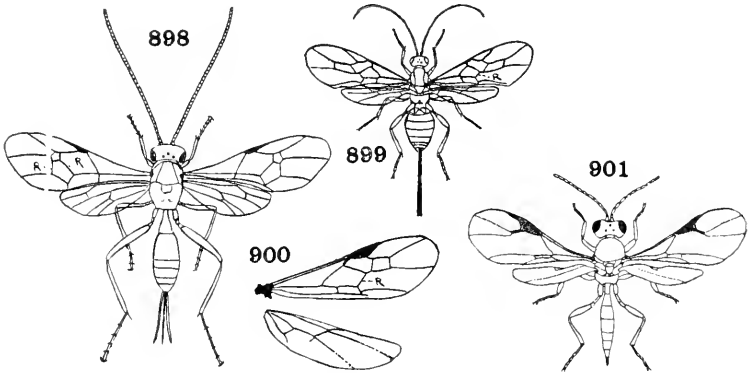
28. Fore wing with two recurrent nervures (except *Ophionellus* and *Hymenopharsalia*); first cubital and first discoidal cells not separated; all the abdominal segments freely movable, except in very rare cases. (Figs. 893, 896, 898, 902). A very large cosmopolitan family. (Including **OPHIONÉLLIDÆ**, **MYERSIIDÆ**). This family is commonly divided into a number of subfamilies, but as the current classification involves many exceptions and appears to be highly artificial, a key to these would serve no useful purpose, and be of little practical value.

ICHNEUMÓNIDÆ

- Fore wing with only one, or without any recurrent nervure (Fig. 900); usually with the second and third abdominal segments immovably united above 29
29. Abdomen extremely slender, three times as long as the head and thorax together, the segments freely movable; tip of propodeum prolonged beyond the hind coxæ. (**Hymenopharsalia**, **Ophionéllus**, Am.). (See couplet 28). A few **ICHNEUMÓNIDÆ**
- Abdomen shorter; propodeum not thus prolonged; venation sometimes considerably reduced. A large cosmopolitan family. (Including **APHIDIIDÆ**, **CAPITONIIDÆ**, **PACHYLOMÁTIDÆ**, **NEORHACÓDIDÆ**) **BRACÓNIDÆ**

- Clypeus semicircularly emarginate below and forming with the mandibles a more or less circular opening or cavity. b
- a. Clypeus not emarginate below, or at most with a broad, shallow emargination, not forming with the mandibles such an opening i

- b. Abdomen sessile, sometimes with the base considerably narrowed, but the first segment not forming a distinct petiole. c
 Abdomen petiolate, the first segment greatly lengthened, at least three times as long as broad at apex, and often very long and slender with the remainder of the abdomen suddenly much wider; antennæ usually very slender. (**Spàthius**, widespr.; **Stephaniscus**, **Ogmophasmus**, ethiop.; **Psenobolus**, neotrop.; **Cantharoctonus**, nearc.). (Including **STEPHANISCINÆ**) **SPATHIINÆ**



Figs. 898-901. Hymenoptera

898. **Cryptus**, R, R, recurrent nervures. Ichneumonidæ.
 899. **Microbracon** (Hunter and Hinds) Braconidæ.
 900. **Rhogas**, wings, R, recurrent nervure. Braconidæ.
 901. **Lysiphlebus**. Braconidæ.

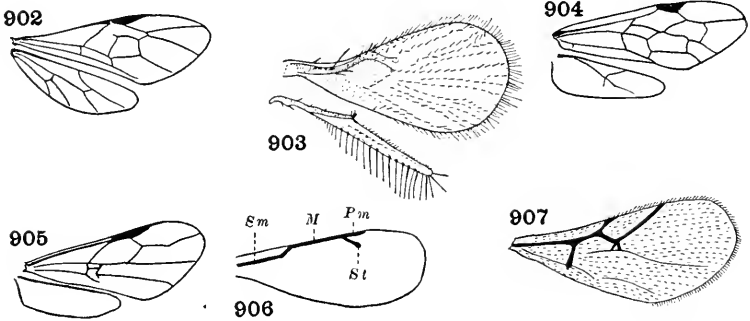
- c. Head behind with the occiput, temples and cheeks rounded, without marginal line. d
 Head behind with a distinct carinate, raised marginal line which is always distinct on the sides although sometimes more or less obsolete either above or below. e
 d. Nervulus (transverse median nervure) originating just basal to the basal vein or at the same point, rarely slightly further toward the apex of the wing; usually large species, often with colored wings. (Fig. 899). (**Vípío**, **Microbràcon** (including **Habrobràcon**), **Iphiaulax**, **Glyptomórpha**, cosmop.; **Chelonogástra**, ethiop., indomal.; **Platybràcon**, indomal.; **Gastrothèca**, ethiop.). (Including **APHRASTOBRACONINÆ** (**BRACONINÆ**, auctt.)) **VIPIINÆ**

- Nervulus originating well beyond the lower end of the basal vein.
 (**Exothêcus**, widespr.; **Spinària**, ethiop., indomal.; **Meso-bràcon**, ethiop.) **EXOTHECÎNÆ**
- e. Fore wings with three submarginal cells, all completely formed; very rarely without wings. f
 Fore wings with only two submarginal cells, the first sometimes incompletely formed; females occasionally wingless. h
- f. Head cubical, large, and bulging behind the eyes, rarely slightly transverse. (**Dorýctes**, **Dendrosòter**, **Odontobràcon**, widespr.) **DORYCTÎNÆ**
 Head clearly transverse, usually much wider than long; not widened or bulging behind the eyes. g
- g. Subdiscoidal vein arising at the upper corner of the second discoidal cell, forming a continuous line with the upper edge of this cell. (**Hormìus**, **Hormiópterus**, widespr.; **Chrémýlus**, palæarc.) **HORMIÎNÆ**
 Subdiscoidal vein originating from the outer side of the second discoidal cell which is angulate at the point of origin, this vein lying below the level of the upper side of the cell. (Fig. 900). (**Rhògas**, cosmop.; **Rhýssalus**, **Clinocéntrus**; **Gyroneuron**, ethiop., indomal.) **RHOGADÎNÆ**
- h. Head, when seen from above, large, cubical; abdominal tergites almost always very clearly separated; female always winged; hind wing of male often with a stigma-like thickening on the costal margin. (**Hecábolus**, **Êcphylus**, holærc.; **Heterospilus**, widespr.) **HECABOLÎNÆ**
 Head, when seen from above, strongly transverse, much wider than long; sutures of abdomen obsolete above except at the base; female commonly wingless; hind wing of male without false stigma. (**Pámbolus**, widespr.) **PAMBOLÎNÆ**
- i. Abdomen with the tergites separated by distinct sutures, all the tergites beyond the third freely movable; if rarely all are fused, the abdomen is strongly clavate. j
 Abdomen with the tergites fused to form a rigid dorsal shell or carapace which is either entirely without sutures or with these indicated only as fine grooves. w
- j. Abdomen sessile or subsessile; if the first segment is rarely elongate its lateral margins are straight; venation of wings not reduced. k
 Abdomen petiolate, wing venation often much reduced in the smaller species x
- k. Marginal cell either very narrow, or incompletely formed with the radial vein weak or wanting apically; second submarginal cell usually small or imperfectly formed. l
 Marginal cell never much narrowed, second submarginal cell large and fully formed. p

- l. Marginal cell very narrow, the radial vein almost always distinct to the tip m
 Marginal cell not narrow, more or less incompletely formed apically n
- m. Palpi very short; tarsi long, slender, with minute or very indistinct claws. Minute species parasitic on ants. **Neoneùrus**, **Elasmosòma**, holarc.) **NEONEURINÆ**
 Palpi long, well developed; tarsi not unusually lengthened, with large, often toothed or pectinate claws. (**Bràcon** (= *Crémnops*), **Disòphrys**, **Ágathis**, **Mícroodus**, **Órgilus**, cosmop.; **Braunsia**, ethiop., indomal.; **Eárinus**, widespr.). (**AGATHIDINÆ**, **AGATHINÆ**) **BRACONINÆ**
- n. Second submarginal cell minute or incompletely formed; marginal cell wanting except at extreme base. o
 Second submarginal cell large, although more or less weakly defined apically; apical part of marginal cell weakly defined, but the cell is clearly marked by a strongly curved and very delicately chitinized vein. (**Cardiochiles**, widespr.; **Toxoneuron**, Am.; **Laminitársus**, malay.) **CARDIOCHILINÆ**
- o. Radial vein consisting of two nearly equal sections with the stub of a third. (**Neorhacòdes**, palæarc.). This group is by some placed in the Ichneumonidæ **NEORHACODINÆ**
 Radial vein composed of only a single basal section. (**Microgâster**, **Apantèles**, **Microplítis**, cosmop.; **Mirax**, widespr.; **Oligoneùrus**, neotrop.) **MICROGASTRINÆ**
- p. Fore wings with three submarginal cells. q
 Fore wings with only two submarginal cells. u
- q. Legs long and slender, the spurs of the hind tibiæ often very long; body usually slender with the abdomen elongate; head strongly transverse. (**Macrocéntrus**, cosmop.; **Zèle**, palæarc., Am.; **Aulacocéntrum**, **Austrozèle**, Australas.; **Amicrocéntrum**, ethiop.; **Neozèle**, neotrop.) **MACROCENTRINÆ**
 Legs not long and slender, femora stout; abdomen usually stout and short, rarely elongate; tibial spurs not elongate; head large and thick in all forms with elongate abdomen. r
- r. Abdomen inserted low down on the propodeum, between the hind coxæ; usually small or minute species. s
 Abdomen inserted distinctly above the hind coxæ; abdomen often elongate; head large, cubical, often with the vertex deeply impressed; rather large or moderate-sized species. (**Hélcon**, **Gymnòscelus**, **Aspicòlpus**, widespr.; **Eumacrocéntrus**, nearc.; **Austrohélcon**, **Schauinslândia**, Austr.; **Cenocélius**, widespr.). (Including **CENOCELIINÆ**) **HELCONINÆ**
- s. Marginal cell very short, its upper margin no longer than the

- stigma. (*Ichneutes*, holarc.; *Próterops*, widespr.; *Ichneutidea*, *Proteropoides*, nearc.) **ICHNEUTINÆ**
- Marginal cell long, much longer than the stigma. t
- t. Head above not margined; anal cell of fore wing without trace of a crossvein; clypeus often shallowly emarginate, leaving an elliptical opening between the mandibles when closed; second submarginal cell often much shorter above than below. (*Öpius*, cosmop.; *Biósteres*, *Diachásma*, *Eurýtenes*, widespr.; *Rhinòplus*, ethiop.) **OPIINÆ**
- Head margined above; anal cell of fore wing often with an incomplete crossvein; clypeus not emarginate, fitting close to the mandibles when closed; second submarginal cell rarely noticeably shortened above. (*Diospilus*, widespr.; *Dyscolètes*, holarc.; *Eudiospilus*, *Neodiospilus*, ethiop.) **DIOSPILINÆ**
- u. Second discoidal cell not completely closed below at apex, the posterior part of its outer side without the usual vein. (*Brachístes* (= *Calýptus*), *Eubádizon*, widespr.). (*CALYPTINÆ*).
BRACHISTINÆ
- Second discoidal cell completely closed below at apex by a vein. . v
- v. Last section of radial vein curved, marginal cell very short, not nearly extending to the wing tip. (*Leiophron*, *Centístes*, holarc.; *Centistina*, ethiop.) **LEIOPHRONINÆ**
- Last section of radial vein straight, the marginal cell long, extending almost to the tip of the wing. (*Blàcus*, widespr.; *Pygòstolus*, holarc.) **BLACINÆ**
- w. Fore wings with three cubital cells. (*Chelònus*, *Chelonélla*, *Phanerótoma*, *Ascogáster*, cosmop.; *Sphæropyx*, palæarc.; *Minánga*, *Pachychelònus*, ethiop.) **CHELONINÆ**
- Fore wings with two closed cubital cells. (*Triáspis* (= *Sigálphus*), cosmop.). (*SIGALPHINÆ*) **TRIASPIDINÆ**
- x. Hind wings with two closed basal cells, the second sometimes incomplete. y
- Hind wings with only one, or without any closed basal cell. aa
- y. Fore wings with three submarginal cells, the second one always completely closed, their venation not reduced. z
- Fore wings with only two submarginal cells; venation usually much reduced, the radial cell usually short. (*Eùphorus*, holarc.; *Perilitus*, *Dinocámpus*, widespr.; *Eustalócerus*, *Cosmóphorus*, holarc.) **EUPHORINÆ**
- z. Second submarginal cell about as long as high; antennæ long and slender, filiform; abdominal tergites separated by sutures. (*Meteòrus*, cosmop.) **METEORINÆ**
- Second submarginal cell much longer than high; antennæ 18-jointed, the joints toward the apex bead-like; second tergite

covering the whole abdomen beyond the petiole. (**Helorimórpha**, widespr.) **HELORIMORPHINÆ**
 aa. Abdomen inserted low down on the propodeum, between the hind coxæ; fore wings with one, two, or rarely three submarginal cells, the cubitus if present, not arising from the marginal cell. (Fig. 901). (**Aphídius** (= *Incubus*), **Præon**, **Éphedrus**, **Trióxys**, widespr.; **Lysiphlebus**, holarc.). (**INCUBINÆ**). **APHIDIINÆ**
 Abdomen inserted high up on the propodeum, above the level of the hind coxæ; fore wings with two submarginal cells, the cubitus arising from the narrow, triangular marginal cell. (**Paxylómma** (= *Pachylómma*) **PAXYLOMMATINÆ**



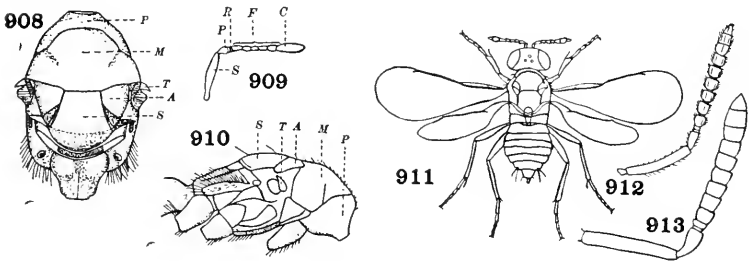
Figs. 902-907. **Hymenoptera**

- 902. **Ophion**, wings. Ichneumonidæ.
 - 903. **Trichogramma**, wings (Girault) Trichogrammatidæ.
 - 904. **Aulacus**, wings. Aulacidæ.
 - 905. **Gasteruption**, wings. Gasteruptionidæ.
 - 906. Chalcid fly, fore wing, diagrammatic. *Sm*, submarginal vein; *M*, marginal vein; *Pm*, postmarginal vein; *St*, stigmal vein.
 - 907. Gall wasp, fore wing, diagrammatic (Kieffer).
-
- 30. Sides of the pronotum extending back to the tegulæ; antennæ not elbowed; marginal cell present, more or less complete. (Fig. 907). Gall wasps. (**CYNIPÒIDEA**) 31
 Pronotum not extending back to the tegulæ (Fig. 910); antennæ more or less distinctly elbowed, often enlarged apically, the basal joint usually much elongated. (Fig. 906). Chalcis-flies. (**CHALCIDÒIDEA**) 33
 - 31. Dorsal abdominal plates meeting along the venter and completely enclosing all the ventral plates, except sometimes a part of the

- hypopygium. Parasitic species, cosmopolitan. (**Eucòila**, **Allòtria**) **FIGÍTIDÆ**
- Dorsal abdominal plates usually extending well down; on the sides of the abdomen, but not meeting along the venter; all, or nearly all of the ventral plates visible. 32
32. Basal joint of the hind tarsi twice as long as the others united, second joint with a long process externally which reaches to the tip of the fourth joint; abdomen greatly compressed, curved like a pruning knife, much longer than the remainder of the body. Parasitic species. (**Ibàlia**, Eur., N. Am.). **IBALÌIDÆ**
- Basal joint of hind tarsi much shorter; second joint simple, without process. Mostly gall-making species, almost entirely holarc. (**Aulacídea**, **Diástrophus**, **Rhodites**, **Disholcáspis**, **Amphíbolips**). **CYNÍPIDÆ**
33. Hind wings exceedingly narrow, linear, the base forming a long stalk; ovipositor issuing barely before the tip of the abdomen; antennæ with the scape not greatly elongated, usually swollen and compressed and without ring joint; very minute species with long wing fringe; widespread in distribution. (**Polynèma**, **Gonatócerus**, **Aláptus**, **Ánaphes**) **MYMÁRIDÆ**
- Hind wings never very narrow, not linear nor with a long stalk at the base; ovipositor issuing decidedly before the tip of the abdomen; antennæ elbowed (Figs. 909, 912, 913) with long scape and usually with from one to three minute ring joints; wing fringe almost always much shorter. 34
34. Tarsi five-jointed (rarely four-jointed or less in certain wingless males); axillæ with their anterior margins forming a more or less straight line, their sides not extended in front of the tegulæ (Fig. 908); spur of front tibia strong, curved. 35
- Tarsi three- or four-jointed (five-jointed or heteromerous only in the females of one or two genera); axillæ extended strongly and obliquely forward at the sides, well in advance of the tegulæ (Fig. 910); spur of front tibia usually weak. 47
35. Head of female long, oblong, with a deep longitudinal groove above; front and hind legs very stout, the middle ones very much more slender; males almost always wingless, with stout, short, three- to nine-jointed antennæ. (Fig. 917). Tropicopolitan. Fig-insects. (**Blastóphaga** (*B. psènes* = *grossòrum*, Fig caprifier), tropicopolitan; **Ágaon**, **Ceratosòlen**, Old World; **Tétrapus**, neotrop.; **Pleistodóntes**, Austr.). . **AGAÓNTIDÆ**
- Of a different conformation. 36

36. Mesopleura rarely large, with an oblique femoral groove or impression; spur of middle tibia normal, not enlarged. 37
 Mesopleura large, entire; flat, without femoral groove in the female and usually in the male; spur of middle tibia usually very large and stout, often fringed with minute spines internally. An extremely varied, abundant, cosmopolitan group. (**Eupélmus**, **Anástatus**, **Metapélma**, **Encýrtus**, **Ageniáspis**, **Copidosôma**, **Signíphora**). (Including *EUPÉLMIDÆ*, *SIGNIPHORIDÆ*, and *TANAOSTIGMÁTIDÆ*).

ENCÝRTIDÆ



Figs. 908-913. Hymenoptera

908. **Pteromalus**, thorax from above. *P*, pronotum; *M*, mesonotum; *T*, tegula; *A*, axilla; *S*, scutellum. Pteromalidæ.
 909. Chalcid fly, diagram of antenna. *P*, pedicel; *R*, ring-joints; *F*, funicle; *C*, club; *S*, scape.
 910. **Eulophus**, thorax seen from side. Lettering as in Fig 908. Eulophidæ.
 911. **Coccophagus** (Howard) Eulophidæ.
 912. **Dibrachys**, antenna of female. Pteromalidæ.
 913. **Dibrachys**, antenna of male. Pteromalidæ.

37. Hind tibiæ with two apical spurs. 38
 Hind tibiæ with a single apical spur; ovipositor rarely long; mandibles with three or four teeth at apex; small black, bronzed, or metallic species. (Figs. 908, 912, 913). A large cosmopolitan family. (**Pterómalus**, **Díbrachys**, **Nasônia**, **Diglôchis**, **Pachyneûron**, **Spalángia**). (Including *SPALANGIIDÆ*).

PTEROMÁLIDÆ

38. Mandibles sickle-shaped, usually with one or two teeth within; thorax greatly elevated; scutellum usually much enlarged and produce behind; abdomen compressed, usually on a long.

slender pedicel, the second segment very large. (Fig. 920).
Cosmopolitan, but almost entirely tropical. (**Kápala, Ora-
sèma, Schizaspidia, Thoracántha, Stílbula**).

EUCHARÍDIDÆ

Mandibles strong and stout, generally with three or four teeth at
apex; thorax not or very slightly elevated; axillæ separated
from the mesonotum 39

39. Hind coxæ very large, long, five or six times larger than the front
ones 40

Hind coxæ never very large, not conspicuously larger than the
front ones 44

40. Hind coxæ more or less triangular in cross-section, sharply ridged
above; hind femora usually simple, rarely swollen and with a
tooth beneath; if denticulate beneath, the ovipositor is long. . 41

Hind coxæ cylindrical, long. 42

41. Notauli present, ovipositor exerted, usually very long; abdomen
not coarsely pitted or punctured. Cosmopolitan. (**Callimòme
(= Tórymus), Diámorus, Monodontomèrus, Podágrion,
Megastígmus** (Seed chalcids), **Idárnes**). (**TORÝMIDÆ**).

CALLIMÓMIDÆ

Notauli absent or obsolete; ovipositor hidden; abdomen of female
conical, elongate, usually with rows of deep pits or large punc-
tures. Mainly Eur. and N. Am. (**Órmyrus, Tribæus**).

ORMÝRIDÆ

42. Hind femora greatly swollen, and toothed or denticulate beneath,
their tibiæ curved and oblique at apex; prothorax not elongate
or narrowed 43

Hind femora not swollen, simple; all the legs very long and slender;
abdomen extremely long and slender; prothorax much elon-
gated, forming a narrow neck; ovipositor very long. S. Am. and
Austr. (**Leptofènus (= Pelecinélla)**). (**PELEGINÉLLIDÆ**).

LEPTOFENIDÆ

43. Fore wings folded longitudinally in repose; ovipositor long, curv-
ing upwards and forward over the dorsum of the abdomen.
(**Leucóspis**, cosmop.; **Polistomórpha**, S. Am.; **Epexo-
chlænòides**, Ind.-Austr.) **LEUCOSPÍDIDÆ**

Fore wings not folded; ovipositor only very rarely long, and then
not thus upcurved; tip of abdomen sometimes drawn out as a
slender stiff process. (Fig. 914). Cosmopolitan, more abundant
in the tropics. (**Chálcis, Phasgonóphora, Spilochálcis,
Smícra, Haltichélla, Dirrhínus**) **CHALCÍDIDÆ**

44. Pronotum wide, quadrate, not or scarcely narrower than the mesonotum; mesonotum usually very coarsely sculptured. . . . 45
 Pronotum narrower, usually much narrowed in front or transverse linear, rarely as wide as the mesonotum; mesonotum usually finely sculptured 46
45. Abdomen rounded or ovate, more or less compressed, second tergite never very large; the hypopygium usually produced in the female; black or yellowish species. Cosmopolitan. (**Harmolita** (= *Isosòma*) (Joint-worms), **Eurýtoma**, **Decátoma**, **Áxima**, **Bruchóphagus**, **Ríleyia**). (Figs. 916, 921).

EURYTÓMIDÆ

Abdomen small, subtriangular, the second, or fused second and third tergite covering most of its surface; thorax very large; short, metallic or submetallic species. (Fig. 919). (**Perilámpus**, cosmop.; **Trichilogáster**, Austr.; **Chrysolámpus**, N. Am., Eur.) **PERILÁMPIDÆ**

46. Mesepisternum not large and triangular; none of the femora noticeably swollen; small bronzed or green species. (**Semiotéllus**, **Lamprótatus**, **Miscogáster**, cosmop.; **Lèlaps**, Am.). (Including *TRIDÝMIDÆ*) **MISCOGÁSTRIDÆ**

Mesepisternum large and triangular; either the front or hind femora more or less swollen, and sometimes serrate; usually of metallic color. (Fig. 915). (**Chalcodéctus**, Am.; **Epistènia**, cosmop.; **Cleónymus**, **Cheirópachys**, Eur., N. Am.; **Ptinóbíus**, N. Am.) **CLEONÝMIDÆ**

47. Hind coxæ normal, not enlarged; mesopleura with a groove or impression 48

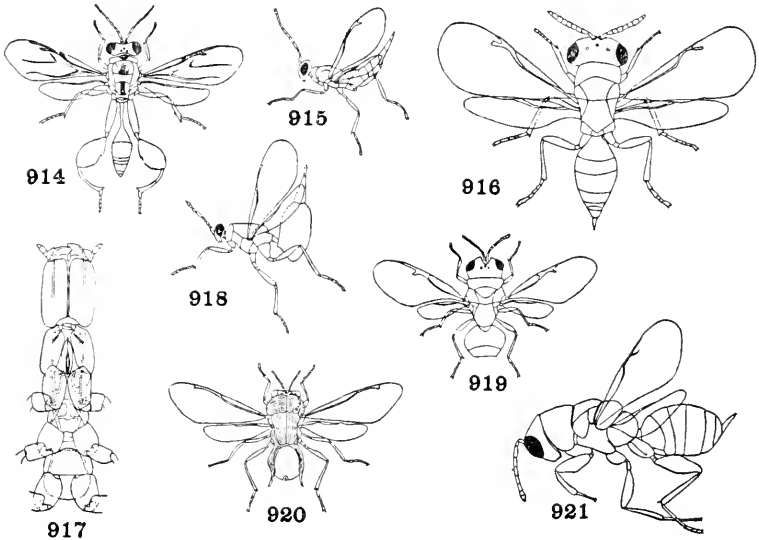
Hind coxæ much enlarged and dilated (Fig. 895), their femora compressed; marginal vein greatly elongated; very small, usually black species. (**Elásmus**, cosmop.; **Eurýischia**, Austr.).

ELÁSMIDÆ

48. Tarsi four-jointed (five-jointed or heteromerous in the females of one or two genera); wing hairs not placed in rows or lines; wings usually narrow. A very extensive but poorly known cosmopolitan family. (Figs. 910, 911, 918). (**Tetrástichus**, **Aphelinus**, **Melittòbia**, **Ablèrus**, **Ootetrástichus**, **Eupléctrus**, **Eùlophus**). (Including *TETRASTÍCHIDÆ*, *APIELÍNIDÆ*, *ELACHÉRTIDÆ* and *ENTEDÓNTIDÆ*) . . . **EULÓPHIDÆ**

Tarsi three-jointed; wings broad, with the wing hairs usually arranged in bands or lines; marginal and stigmal veins united to form a strongly recurved stem (Fig. 903). (**Trichográmma** (= *Pentárthron*, *Oóphthora*)). **TRICHOGRAMMÁTIDÆ**

49. Antennæ distinctly elbowed, the scape long and the flagellum generally swollen toward the tip (Figs. 909, 912, 913)..... 50
 Antennæ not elbowed, usually filiform or tapering toward the tip 59



Figs. 914-921. Hymenoptera

914. **Xanthomelanus** (Ashmead) Chalcididæ.
 915. **Trigonoderus** (Ashmead) Cleonymidæ.
 916. **Bruchophagus** (Urbahns) Eurytomidæ.
 917. **Sycophaga**, underside of head and thorax (Grandi) Agaontidæ.
 918. **Paracrias** (Ashmead) Eulophidæ.
 919. **Perilampus** (Ashmead) Perilampidæ.
 920. **Kapala** (Ashmead) Eucharididæ.
 921. **Bephratoides** (Brues) Eurytomidæ.

50. Head with a deep triangular impression anteriorly..... 51
 Head normal, without such impression..... 52
 51. Abdomen short, of normal form, not pointed or enlarged apically.
 (Wingless males of Idarnini). (See couplet 41).

Some **CALLIMÓMIDÆ**

Abdomen broadly sessile, much drawn out into a point apically,
 or broadened at tip. (Wingless males). (See couplet 35).

AGAÓNTIDÆ

52. Pronotum as long as the mesonotum and scutellum together; abdomen with only four visible segments. (A single species, **Aliënus**, S. Afr.) **ALIÉNIDÆ**
 Of different conformation 53
53. Tarsi five-jointed 54
 Tarsi four-jointed (see couplet 48) A few **EULÓPHIDÆ**
54. Mesopleura large, entire, without a femoral groove. (See couplet 36) A few **ENCÝRTIDÆ**
 Mesopleura with an oblique femoral groove or impression. 55
55. Hind coxæ large, more or less triangular in cross-section, ridged above. (See couplet 41) A few **CALLIMÓMIDÆ**
 Hind coxæ small, not ridged above. 56
56. Femora of normal size, not greatly swollen on the front or hind legs; mesopleura small 57
 Femora of either the front or hind legs greatly swollen, mesopleura large, triangular. (See couplet 46) .. A few **CLEONÝMIDÆ**
57. Hind tibiæ with a single apical spur. (See couplet 37).
 A few **PTEROMÁLIDÆ**
 Hind tibiæ with two apical spurs 58
58. Pronotum wide, quadrate. (See couplet 45).
 A few **EURYTÓMIDÆ**
 Pronotum narrow, usually narrowed in front or transversely linear. (See couplet 46) A few **MISCOGÁSTRIDÆ**
59. Abdominal petiole cylindrical, rarely very short; abdomen much compressed; antennæ frequently swollen apically or clavate. .60
 Abdominal petiole, if well developed, arcuate, or curved toward the tip, rarely compressed; antennæ never enlarged apically. 61
60. Tergites meeting along the venter and completely enclosing the sternites. (See couplet 32) Some **CYNÍPIDÆ**
 Tergites not meeting along the venter; all, or nearly all the sternites visible. (See couplet 31) A few **FIGÍTIDÆ**
61. Second and third tergites immovably united; antennæ with more than twenty-four joints. (See couplet 29). A few **BRACÓNIDÆ**
 Second and third tergites freely movable like the other segments; very rarely indistinctly separated. 62
62. Abdominal petiole rather suddenly broadened and bent downward near the tip, its spiracles placed well beyond the middle. (See couplet 28) A few **ICHNEUMÓNIDÆ**
 Abdominal petiole very short or not of this conformation; very small black species. (Some apterous Aphidiinæ). (See couplet 29) A few **BRACÓNIDÆ**

63. Pronotum extending entirely or almost back to the tegulae, its hind angles usually not lobed, or the tegulae absent; trochanters occasionally two-jointed 64
- Pronotum shortened (rarely extended in front as a neck), more or less collar-shaped (Figs. 891, 925), not extending back on the sides to the tegulae, although each posterior angle is produced to form a lobe; trochanters always one-jointed. 116
64. First segment of abdomen forming a scale or node (Figs. 922, 923, 924, 926) or the first and second nodiform, and clearly separated both above and below from the gaster, or remainder of the abdomen 65
- First segment of abdomen not scale-like; if nodiform and separated from the gaster by a constriction, the second segment forms a part of the gaster and is not separated from it both above and below. 66
65. Hypopygium of male with an upturned spine; female wingless, but not dimorphic, without sterile worker caste; female with suture between mesonotum and pronotum, but without suture or impression between mesonotum and metanotum or propodeum. Insects not living in colonies. (**Apterogyna**, Afr., As.).

APTEROGYNIDÆ

Hypopygium of male without an upturned spine; female dimorphic, the sterile form (worker) wingless, with the thoracic sutures lost or much reduced; the fertile form with the thoracic sutures all present. Insects living in colonies. Ants. (FORMICÒIDEA, HETERÓGYNA) **FORMÍCIDÆ**¹

- a. Cloacal orifice slit-shaped. b
- Cloacal orifice round, terminal, surrounded by a fringe of hairs; sting not functional; abdominal pedicel consisting of a single segment; no constriction between the second and third abdominal segments; male genitalia not retractile. (Fig. 923). (**Prenólepis**, cosmop.; **Lâsius**, **Formica**, holarc.; **Polýrha-chis**, Old World tropics; **Camponôtus** (Wood-ants), cosmop.).

FORMÍCINÆ

- b. Sting vestigial (except *Aneuretus*); abdominal pedicel consisting of a single segment; no constriction between the second and third abdominal segments; species producing a secretion of aromatic rancid odor. (**Dolichodêrus**, cosmop.; **Dorymýrmex**, **Iridomýrmex** (*I. hùmilis*, Argentine ant), widespread).

DOLICHODERINÆ

¹ The ants form a very extensive, widespread, and dominant family divisible into a number of well-marked subfamilies, several of which are undoubtedly of equal rank with many of the families recognized in other groups. A table for their separation is given below, adapted from a recent key by Wheeler.

- Sting developed, sometimes very small, but capable of being exerted. Petiole of abdomen (pedicel) either consisting of two joints, or with the first segment forming a node and the second and third separated by a strong (very rarely weaker) constriction c
- c. Pedicel of two segments, the petiole and postpetiole (Fig. 922); frontal carinæ usually separated from each other; copulatory organs of male almost always exerted. d
- Pedicel consisting of a single segment, more rarely of two, but in this case the frontal carinæ are very close to each other and do not cover the insertions of the antennæ (Dorylinæ) or the mandibles are linear and denticulate (*Myrmecia*). c
- d. Antennæ 12-jointed in worker, female and male; clypeus not prolonged back between the frontal carinæ, its posterior margin rounded; fore wings almost always with two closed cubital cells; one of the tibial spurs on the middle and hind legs pectinate; ocelli almost always present in the worker. (**Pseudomyrma**, neotrop.; **Pachysima**, **Viticicola**, Afr.).

PSEUDOMYRMINÆ

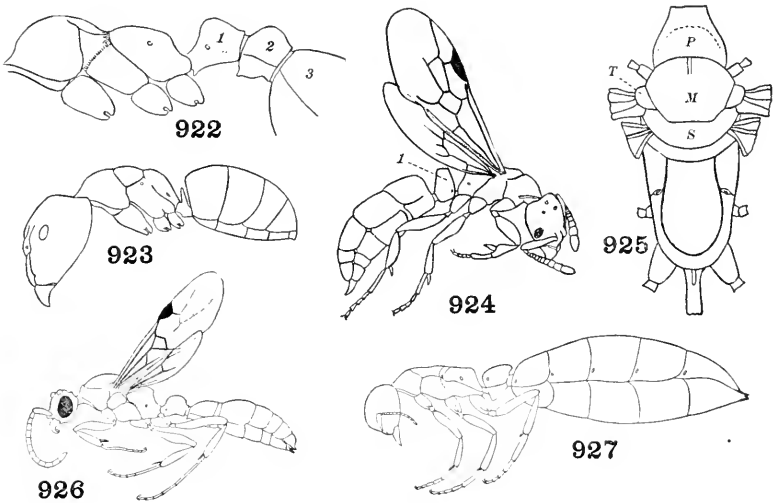
Clypeus almost always prolonged between the frontal carinæ; if not, the spurs of the middle and hind tibiæ are simple or absent, or the antennæ are 11-jointed in the worker and female, 12-jointed in the male, and the fore wings have one closed cubital cell. (**Pogonomyrma** (Agricultural ants), Am.; **Myrmica**, holarc., Indo-Mal.; **Pheidole**, **Monomorium**, tropicopolitan; **Solenopsis** (*S. geminata*, Fire ant), cosmop.; **Atta** (Leaf-cutter ants), neotrop.) **MYRMICINÆ**

- e. Frontal carinæ very close to each other; almost vertical, not at all covering the antennal insertions; abdominal pedicel of one or two segments; genitalia of male almost always completely retractile. Legionary and Driver ants (Fig. 927). (**Dorylus**, **Ænictus**, Old World tropics; **Eciton**, neotrop.) **DORYLINÆ**

Frontal carinæ separated or close together, in the latter case being dilated anteriorly to form an oblique or horizontal lamina, which covers in part the insertion of the antennæ; abdominal pedicel almost always of a single segment. Genitalia of male incompletely retractile. (Fig. 924). (**Pachycondyla**, neotrop.; **Myrmecia** (Bull-dog ants), Austr.; **Stigmatomma**, widespr.; **Ponera**, cosmop.; **Cerapachys**; **Odontomachus**, tropicopolitan). (Including *CERAPACHYINÆ*) **PONERINÆ**

66. Winged 67
 Wingless, or with the wings much reduced in size. 98
 67. Hind wings without distinct venation and with no closed cells; usually small or minute insects. (See couplet 134). 68

- Hind wings with a distinct venation and with at least one closed cell 82
68. Antennæ inserted far above the clypeus on a frontal shelf or strong prominence; small or minute, never large species. . . . 69

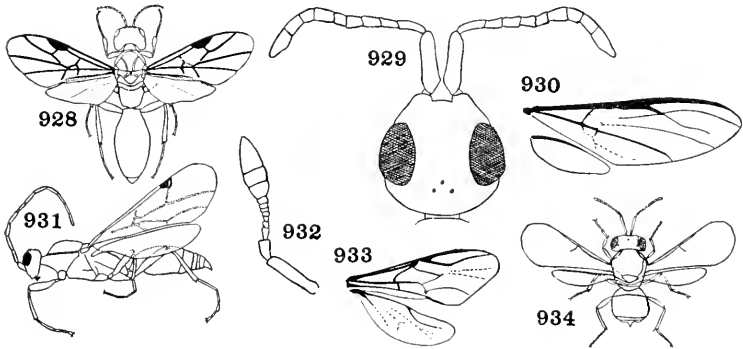
Figs. 922-927. **Hymenoptera**

922. **Myrmica**, profile view of thorax and base of abdomen; 1, 2, basal nodes of abdomen (first and second segments); 3, third abdominal segment. Formicidæ.
923. **Camponotus**, lateral outline of body (Wheeler) Formicidæ.
924. **Ponera**, female. 1, node or basal segment of abdomen (Wheeler) Formicidæ.
925. **Chlorion**, thorax from above. *P*, pronotum; *M*, mesonotum; *S*, scutellum; *T*, tegula (Fernald) Sphecidæ.
926. **Phryacaces**, male (Wheeler) Formicidæ.
927. **Eciton**, female (Emery) Formicidæ.

- Antennæ not inserted on a frontal shelf or strong prominence, arising just above the clypeus or near the middle of the face. . 70
69. Wing venation very incomplete; radial cell if indicated very small, cubital vein ($R_4+R_5+M_1$) entirely wanting; antennæ 11- to 14-jointed, usually strongly clavate in the female. (Fig. 932). (**Paramèsius**, **Spilómicus**, **Gálesus**, **Phænôpria**, **Trichôpria**, cosmop.; **Hoplôpria**, Am.) **DIAPRÏIDÆ**

- Wing venation more complete; radial cell large, but not always completely closed; cubital vein well developed except at apex; antennæ of males 10-jointed, of females 13-jointed. (**Embólemus**, Eur.; **Myrmecomórphus** (= *Pedinómma*), Eur., N. Am.; **Ampulicimórpha**, N. Am.) **EMBOLEMIDÆ**
70. Antennæ composed of fourteen joints or more 71
 Antennæ composed of thirteen joints or less 74
71. Basal joint of hind tarsi much shorter than the following joint; first abdominal segment as long as the head and thorax together; abdomen very long, filiform and composed of equal segments in the female; clavate in the male; large insects. (Fig. 930). (**Pelecínus**, Am.) **PELECINIDÆ**
- Basal joint of hind tarsi longer than the second joint; abdominal petiole very much shorter 72
72. Head elongate; antennæ 22- to 40-jointed, inserted at the anterior margin of the head; females wingless. A small, widespread group of rare insects. (**Sclerogíbba**, **Mystrocñemis**, **Cryptobéthylus**) **SCLEROGIBBIDÆ**
- Head short, broader than long; antennæ 14- or 15-jointed, inserted at the middle of the face, far above the clypeus 73
73. Basal vein complete; antennæ 14-jointed; abdomen strongly compressed. (**Roprònia**, N. Am.) **ROPRONIIDÆ**
- Basal vein incomplete, its anterior portion wanting; antennæ 15-jointed; abdomen not compressed. (**Helòrus**, Eur., N. Am.) **HELORIDÆ**
74. Mandibles very short, with three large teeth, widely separated and not meeting when closed; when open, the tips are directed laterally; abdomen with only two (female) or four (male) visible tergites, the first covering most of the abdomen; sting very long, extended forward beneath the body. (Fig. 928). A single species. (**Vanhórnia**, N. Am.) **VANHORNIDÆ**
- Mandibles in normal position, their tips opposing when closed . . 75
75. Antennæ inserted at the middle of the face, 13-jointed in both sexes; fore wings with a broad stigma and a closed, usually very small, radial cell; abdomen with a short cylindrical petiole, the second segment much longer than the others. (Fig. 931). (**Sérphus** (= *Proctotrypes*), **Phænosérphus**, widespr.; **Exallònyx**, Eur., N. Am.). (*PROCTOTRÝPIDÆ*) . . . **SÉRPHIDÆ**
- Antennæ inserted near the mouth, close to the margin of the clypeus 76
76. Hind wing with a lobe at the anal angle, separated by a deep, slit-

- shaped notch; if the lobe and notch are inconspicuous, the body is metallic in color 77
- Hind wing very narrow without anal lobe or slit-shaped notch. 80
77. Abdomen with two to four, rarely five dorsal segments; venter concave; propodeum laterally with sharp keels or teeth; prothorax large, its posterior corners often distinctly separated from the tegulae; ovipositor tubular, extensile, several-jointed;



Figs. 928-934. **Hymenoptera**

928. **Vanhornia** (Crawford) Vanhorniidae.
 929. **Calliceras**, head and antennae. Calliceratidae.
 930. **Pelecinus**, wings. Pelecinidae.
 931. **Serphus** (Brues) Serphidae.
 932. **Loxotropa**, antenna. Diapriidae.
 933. **Chrysis**, wings. Chrysididae.
 934. **Telenomus**. Scelionidae.

last large tergite frequently dentate; antennae 13-jointed; body usually with coarse sculpture and of metallic color. Cuckoo-wasps. (Fig. 933). (**Chrysis**, cosmop.; **Parnopes**, **Ellampus**, **Hédychrum**, widespr.; **Allocèlia**, S. Afr.) **CHRYSIDIDÆ**

Abdomen with six to eight visible segments, very rarely with only four or five; venter convex; body rarely with any coarse sculpture 78

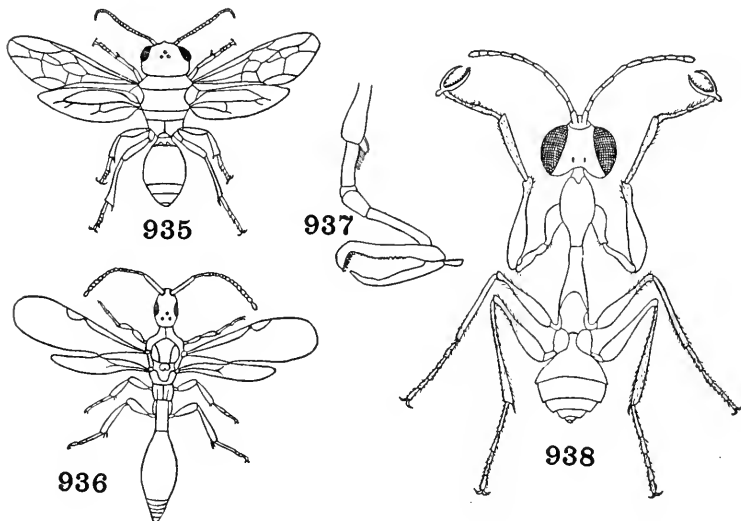
78. Antennae 10-jointed in both sexes; front tarsi of female usually pincers-shaped (Fig. 937); head broad, transverse, or subquadrate; female frequently apterous with the thorax nodose. (Figs. 937, 938). (**Dryinus**, **Gonátopus**, **Ánteon**, cosmop.; **Aphélopus**, Eur., N. Am.; **Bócchus**, N. Am.; **Paradrÿinus**, Austr.) **DRYINIDÆ**

- Antennæ 12 to 13-jointed; front tarsi simple; head elongate or rounded 79
79. Anal lobe of hind wing conspicuous; abdomen with seven or eight visible dorsal segments; head usually elongate, oblong; small, usually black or bronzed species, the females sometimes wingless. (**Béthylus**, **Mesítius**, **Perisiérola**, widespr.; **Siêrola**, Hawaii; **Pristócera**, **Épyris** (*s. lat.*), **Sclerodérma**, **Goniðzus**, cosmop.) **BETHÝLIDÆ**
- Anal lobe of hind wing not conspicuous, separated by a minute notch; abdomen with at most six segments visible from above. (**Cléptes**, Eur., Am.) **CLÉPTIDÆ**
80. Abdomen acute, or sharply margined along the sides. 81
- Abdomen rounded on the sides; wings, when present, with the radial vein developed, but not complete, leaving the radial cell open; no postmarginal vein. (Fig. 929). (**Lygócerus**, **Conostígmus**, **Callíceras**, cosmop.; **Megaspílus**, holarc.). (**CERAPHRÓNIDÆ**) **CALLICERÁTIDÆ**
81. Antennæ ten-jointed, rarely with fewer joints, but never more; front wings without marginal or stigmal vein and usually without a subcostal vein also. (**Platygáster** (including **Polygnòtus**), cosmop.; **Inostémma**, **Léptacis**, **Amblyáspis**, Eur., Am.) **PLATYGÁSTRIDÆ**
- Antennæ twelve- or eleven-jointed (if rarely seven- or eight-jointed, the club is unjointed, or if ten-jointed, the stigmal vein is present); marginal and stigmal veins usually present. (Fig. 934). (**Phanûrus**, **Telénomus**, **Calotelêia**, **Scêlio**, cosmop.; **Têleas**, **Prosacántha**, **Hadronòtus**, widespr.; **Grÿon**, Eur., Am.) **SCELIÓNIDÆ**
82. Antennæ composed of fourteen or more joints. 83
- Antennæ with never more than thirteen joints; twelve-jointed in the female and thirteen-jointed in the male, except in rare instances when the number may be reduced. (**VESPÓIDEA**) 85
83. Mandibles with four teeth, head large, quadrate; antennæ with at least 16 joints, usually more; hind wing with two large closed cells; moderate-sized, often brilliantly colored species. (Fig. 935). (**Trigónalys**, palæarc.; **Lycogáster**, Am., E. Ind.; **Tapinógalos**, N. Am., S. Afr.; **Seminòta**, neotrop.; **Bareogónalos**, N. Am.) **TRIGONÁLIDÆ**
- Mandibles with not more than three teeth; antennæ 14- or 15-jointed 84
84. Fore wing with a closed discoidal cell; apex of propodeum extend-

ing back beyond the insertion of the hind coxæ; antennæ not inserted on a large frontal prominence. (See couplet 25).

MONOMÁCHIDÆ

Fore wing always without a closed discoidal cell; propodeum not extended back beyond the insertion of the hind coxæ; antennæ inserted on a conspicuous frontal shelf or prominence; small black or brownish species. (Fig. 936). (*Bélyta*, *Oxýlabis*,



Figs. 935-938. Hymenoptera

935. *Seminota* (Schultz) Trigonaliidæ.
 936. *Belyta* (Fouts) Belytidæ.
 937. *Gonatopus*, front tarsus of female. Dryinidæ.
 938. *Gonatopus* (Misra) Dryinidæ.

Aclista, widespr.; *Pántoclis*, cosmop.; *Leptorháptus*, hol-
 arc.) **BELÝTIDÆ**

85. First discoidal cell shorter than the submedian cell (usually very
 much so); fore wings very rarely folded; solitary species, never
 living in colonies 86
 First discoidal cell very long, as a rule much longer than the sub-
 median cell; fore wing almost always folded longitudinally when

in repose; frequently social species, living in colonies. (Figs. 940, 941, 944, 946) **VĒSPIDÆ**¹

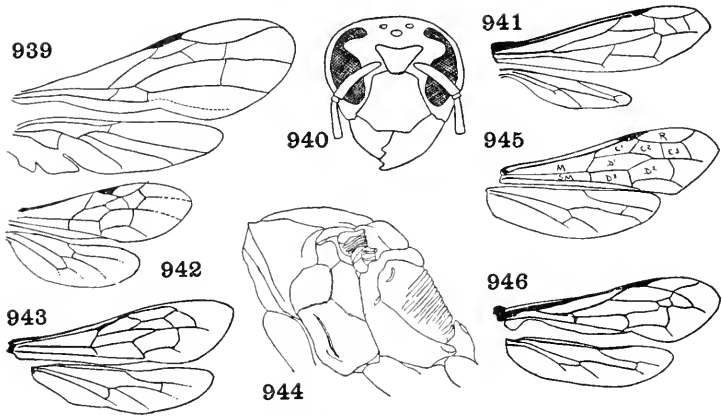
- a. Transverse median vein in hind wing straight or curved, not angulate; fore wing with two or three cubital cells, the marginal cell always truncate at apex; antennæ usually strongly clavate. b
Transverse median vein angulate; antennæ not noticeably swollen apically d
- b. Anal lobe of hind wing elongate, more than half as long as the submedian cell. (**Euparàgia**, N. Am.) **EUPARAGIÏNÆ**
Anal lobe of hind wing small, circular or oval, much less than half as long as the submedian cell. c
- c. Discoidal vein in hind wing obsolete or entirely absent. (**Másaris**, palæarc.; **Pseudomásaris**, N. Am.; **Trimèria** neotrop.; **Masariélla**, **Cerâmius**, **Ceramiôides**, Afr.; **Paràgia**, Austr.).
MASARIDÏNÆ
Discoidal vein in hind wing present, fully developed. (**Gayélla**, **Paramásaris**, neotrop., N. Am.) **GAYELLÏNÆ**
- d. Second and third cubital cells each receiving a recurrent nervure. (**Raphiglóssa**, palæarc., Afr.) **RAPHIGLOSSÏNÆ**
Second cubital cell receiving both recurrent nervures. e
- e. Mandibles short and broad, obliquely truncate and toothed at the apex, folding above one another under the clypeus or very slightly crossing f
Mandibles more or less elongate and knife-like, either crossing each other or extended forward to form a beak, their inner margins more or less toothed or notched j
- f. Tarsal claws bifid or toothed; middle tibiæ with one or two spurs; clypeus broadly truncate at apex; solitary wasps. (**Zèthus**, cosmop.; **Lâbus**, Afr., Indo-Mal.) **ZETHÏNÆ**
Tarsal claws simple; middle tibiæ with two spurs, very rarely with one; true social wasps, living in colonies, the females often dimorphic as fertile females and sterile workers. g
- g. Clypeus broadly truncate and more or less emarginate at the apex; first abdominal tergite vertically truncate anteriorly; hind wing without a lobe at the anal angle, the basal third strongly narrowed. Hornets; Yellow-jackets (**Vésa**, **Véspula**, palæarc., nearc., Indo-Mal.) **VESPÏNÆ**
Clypeus pointed at the apex, rarely rounded or straight, in which case the first abdominal tergite is not vertically truncate; hind wing usually with a lobe at the anal angle. h

¹This varied and extensive family is divisible into several groups, some of which were formerly regarded as families, but now more generally as of only subfamily rank. A key to these which has been kindly revised by Prof. Bequaert is given below.

- h. Second abdominal segment broadly bell-shaped, its tergite and sternite completely or for the most part fused; first segment much narrower than the second; extensory muscle of the abdomen inserted on the propodeum in a narrow and much compressed slit. (One genus, **Ropalidia** (= *Icaria*), Afr., Indo-Austr.). (*RHOPALIDIINÆ*) **ROPALIDIINÆ**
 Second abdominal segment of the usual shape, its tergite and sternite freely articulated i
- i. Extensory muscle of the abdomen inserted on the propodeum in a narrow and much compressed slit; first abdominal segment never narrowed into a stalk; antennæ always of 12 joints in the female and 13 in the male. (**Polistes**, cosmop.; **Gyróstoma**, oriental) **POLISTINÆ**
 Extensory muscle of the abdomen inserted on the propodeum in a broad, oval cavity; first abdominal segment often stalk-like; antennæ with 11 or 12 joints in the female and 12 or 13 in the male. (**Polýbia**, **Chartérgus**, neotrop.; **Mischocýttarus**, **Nectarina**, N. Am., neotrop.; **Belonogáster**, Afr.; **Polybioides**, Afr., oriental) **POLYBIINÆ**
- j. Middle tibiæ with one apical spur (very rarely two or none); clypeus broadly rounded, truncate or emarginate at tip (very rarely pointed). A large cosmopolitan group. (**Eúmenes**, **Odynèrus**, **Symmórphus**, **Ancistrócerus**, **Pterochilus**, cosmop.; **Synágris**, Afr.; **Pachýmenes**, widespr.; **Monòbia**, N. Am., neotrop.) **EUMENINÆ**
 Middle tibiæ with two spurs; clypeus projecting in a round or sharp point. (**Stenogáster** (= *Ischnogáster*), Indo-Austr.).
 **STENOGASTRINÆ**
86. Flagellum of antennæ bare or with very short pubescence, not clothed with conspicuous hairs. S7
 Flagellum clothed with conspicuous hairs, as long as, or much longer than the width of the antennal joints. (**Plumàrius** (= *Konowiëlla*), Chile, Argentina; **Myrmecopterina** (= *Archihymen*), S. Afr.). (*KONOWIÉLLIDÆ*, *ARCHIHYMÉIDÆ*) **PLUMARIIDÆ**
87. Mesopleura divided by an oblique suture into a lower and upper part; legs, including the coxæ very long; hind femora unusually long; middle tibiæ with two spurs. Spider hunting wasps. (**Psammóchares** (= *Pompilus*), **Pépsis** (Tarantula hawks), **Cerópales**, **Agènia**, widespr.). (*CEROPÁLIDÆ*, *POMPÍLIDÆ*) **PSAMMOCHÁRIDÆ**
 Mesopleura not thus divided; legs shorter, the hind femora not usually extending to the apex of the abdomen. SS

88. Meso- and metasternum forming together a flat plate which is divided by a transverse, more or less sinuous suture, and overlies the bases of the four posterior coxæ; wing membrane, beyond the closed cells, finely longitudinally wrinkled; hypopygium of male with three spines. Large, usually brightly colored wasps. (*Scôlia*, *Campsómeris* (= *Élis*), cosmop., mainly trop.)

SCOLIIDÆ



Figs. 939-946. **Hymenoptera**

939. *Paniscomima*, wings (Enderlein) Rhopalosomatidæ.
 940. *Vespa*, head in front view (Schmiedeknecht) Vespidæ.
 941. *Vespa*, wings. Vespidæ.
 942. *Sphærophthalma*, wings. Mutillidæ.
 943. *Elis*, wings of female. Tiphidæ.
 944. *Polistes*, lateral view of thorax (Bequaert) Vespidæ.
 945. *Elis*, wings of male. *R*, radial or marginal cell; *C1*, *C2*, *C3*, cubital or submarginal cells; *D1*, *D2*, *D3*, discoidal cells; *M*, median cell; *SM*, submedian cell. Tiphidæ.
 946. *Eumenes*, wings. Vespidæ.

Meso- and metasternum not forming such a plate overlying all four posterior coxæ; sometimes provided with a pair of thin backwardly directed plates or laminæ which overlies the bases of the middle coxæ 89

89. Joints of antennal flagellum long and slender, each bearing at the apex two slender spines; joints of tarsi broadened and deeply lobed (female); hind wing with a prominent anal lobe and a

deep axillary incision (Fig. 939). (**Rhopalosoma**, Am.; **Panicomima**, Afr.; **Hymenochimæra**, India).

RHOPALOSOMÁTIDÆ

- Joints of antennal flagellum not spined at tip, tarsi simple. 90
90. Mesosternum with two laminae that overlie or project between the bases of the middle coxæ and usually extend to the mid-line where they are separated by a median suture. 91
- Mesosternum simple, without appendages behind, or with the laminae reduced to a pair of minute tooth-like projections. . 94
91. Ocelli small 92
- Ocelli very large; nocturnal insects (males). (**Brachycistis**, **Chyphôtes**, Am.). (See couplet 94).

BRACHYCISTINÆ of the **MUTÍLLIDÆ**

92. Males with apex of abdomen terminating in a single strongly upcurved spine (if there are 8 ventral abdominal segments and the pygidium is not deeply emarginate, see *Dimorphothynnus* and *Rhagigaster* in the Thynnidæ); females with a deep constriction between the first and second ventral abdominal segments. (Figs. 943, 945). (**Típhia**, cosmop.; **Paratíphia**, Am.; **Èlis** (= *Myzine*), widespr.; **Pterómbrus** (= *Engycýstis*), Am.). (Including **PTERÓMBRIDÆ** and **MYZÍNIDÆ**). **TIPHIDÆ**
- Males with apex of abdomen not terminating in a single strongly upcurved spine (except *Dimorphothynnus* and *Rhagigaster*), otherwise armed or without spines; females (of *Anthobosca*) without a deep constriction between the first and second ventral abdominal segments. 93
93. Pygidium of male of various forms, with or without spines; antennæ of male generally inserted under a frontal prominence, their sockets facing anteriorly or laterally instead of dorsally; wing venation of male complete and extending out to the tips of the wings, three closed cubital cells, the first usually divided at least partially by a spur from the first intercubitus; female wingless. (**Diámma**, **Rhagigáster**, **Dimorphothýnnus**, Austr.; **Elaphróptera**, **Encyrtothýnnus**, S. Am.; **Glyptometôpa**, N. Am.) **THÝNNIDÆ**
- Pygidium of male unarmed; antennæ of male not inserted under a frontal prominence, their sockets facing dorsally; female winged. (**Anthobôsca**, S. Am., Austr.) **ANTHOBOSCIDÆ**
94. Hind wing with a prominent separated lobe at the anal angle. . 96
- Hind wing without a lobe at the anal angle, at most with an obtuse emargination at the posterior basal angle. 95

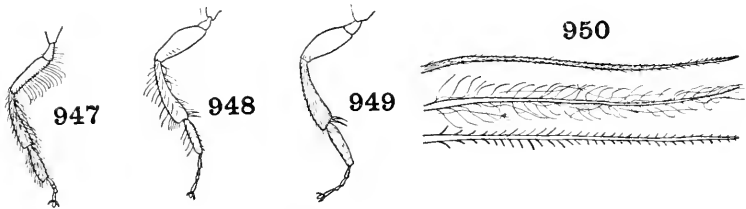
95. Cubital vein in hind wing originating beyond the transverse median vein; second abdominal segment separated from the first by a strong constriction both above and below; female winged. (*Sierolomórpha*, nearc., Hawaii).

SIEROLOMÓRPHIDÆ

- Cubital vein in hind wing not originating beyond the transverse median vein; body almost always conspicuously pilose (Fig. 942); female wingless. Velvet ants. A widespread family occurring mainly in desert regions. (*Mutilla*, palæarc., ethiop., oriental; *Dasymutilla*, *Photópsis*, Am.; *Traumatomutilla*, neotrop.; *Ephutomórpha*, Austr.) **MUTÍLLIDÆ**
96. Abdomen with the several segments separated by strong constrictions (males) 97
 Abdomen without such constrictions, except between the first and second segments; hypopygium of male unarmed; female winged; sting long, enclosed in a tubular organ at base; body bare, marked with yellow or white. (*Sapyga*, widespr.; *Eusapyga*, Am.) **SAPÝGIDÆ**
97. Hypopygium of male armed with a strong, upcurved spine; female wingless, the thorax constricted into three parts. (*Methôca*, widespr.; *Dryinópsis*, E. Ind.) **METHÓCIDÆ**
 Hypopygium of male unarmed; female wingless, the thorax divided into two parts by a transverse suture. (*Myrmôsa*, holarc.) **MYRMÓSIDÆ**
98. Thorax clearly divided above into three parts by sutures or sharply defined constrictions, or into two by a constriction; scutellum nearly always present 99
 Thorax with only one dorsal sclerite, or with two separated by a suture; no scutellum 114
99. Antennæ with 22 joints or more. (See couplet 72).
 Females of the **SCLEROGÍBBIDÆ**
 Antennæ with 15 joints or less. 100
100. Antennæ inserted on a frontal shelf or strong prominence. . . 101
 No shelf or strong prominence at the base of the antennæ. . . 103
101. First segment of the abdomen forming a distinctly separated petiole; antennæ inserted on a frontal shelf. 102
 Abdomen without a distinctly separated petiole; antennæ not inserted on a shelf. (See couplet 69) . . Some **EMBOLEMIDÆ**
102. Antennæ usually 12-jointed. (See couplet 69).
 Some females of the **DIAPRÏIDÆ**
 Antennæ usually 15-jointed. (See couplet 84).
 Some females of the **BELÝTIDÆ**

103. Abdomen acute or sharply margined along the sides. 104
 Abdomen without an acute or sharply margined edge along the sides 105
104. Antennæ 12- or 11-jointed (if rarely 7- or 8-jointed, the club is unjointed). (See couplet S1).
 A few females of the **SCELIÓNIDÆ**
 Antennæ 10-jointed, rarely with fewer joints, but never more.
 (See couplet S1) A few males of the **PLATYGÁSTRIDÆ**
105. Antennæ inserted low down, next to the border of the clypeus. 106
 Antennæ inserted at the middle of the face, far above the clypeus.
 (**Paracòdrus**). (See couplet 75).
 A few females of the **SÉRPHIDÆ**
106. Antennæ 10- or 11-jointed. 107
 Antennæ 12- or 13-jointed. 108
107. Front tarsi of female pincers-shaped; antennæ of male 10-jointed. (See couplet 78) Some **DRYÍNIDÆ**
 Front tarsi of female not pincers-shaped; antennæ of male 11-jointed. (See couplet 80). Some **CALLICERÁTIDÆ**
108. Head elongate, usually distinctly longer than wide; thorax divided by sutures, or if divided by constrictions, the head is much longer than wide. (See couplet 79).
 A few females of the **BETHÝLIDÆ**
 Head almost always oval, slightly broader than high 109
109. Abdomen with only four visible tergites. (See couplet 52).
ALIÉNIDÆ
 Abdomen normal, with six to eight visible tergites 110
110. Wings present, though greatly reduced in size; tegulæ normally developed; thorax of normal form, divided by sutures. 111
 Wings absent; tegulæ indicated only as minute tubercles; thorax generally of abnormal form, often divided by constrictions. . 112
111. Antennæ 13-jointed. (See couplet 95).
 A very few males of the **MUTÍLLIDÆ**
 Antennæ 12-jointed. (See couplet S7).
 A very few females of the **PSAMMOCHÁRIDÆ**
112. Mesosternum simple, without laminæ that overlie or project between the bases of the middle coxæ. (See couplet 97).
 Females of the **METHÓCIDÆ**
 Mesosternum with two laminæ that overlie or project between the bases of the middle coxæ. 113
113. Abdomen with a distinct cylindrical petiole consisting only of the sternite, the first tergite capping its posterior end. (See couplet 91) (Females of **Chyphòtes**) **MUTÍLLIDÆ**, part

- Abdomen not petiolate; femora compressed. (See couplet 93).
 Females of the **THÝNNIDÆ**
114. Pronotum separated from the remainder of the thorax by a suture 115
 Pronotum fused with the remainder of the thorax, the entire thorax without sutures above. (See couplet 95).
 Females of the **MUTÍLLIDÆ**
115. Ocelli present. (See couplet 97). Females of the **MYRMÓSIDÆ**
 Ocelli absent. (See couplet 91). Females of **Brachycístis**.
MUTÍLLIDÆ, part



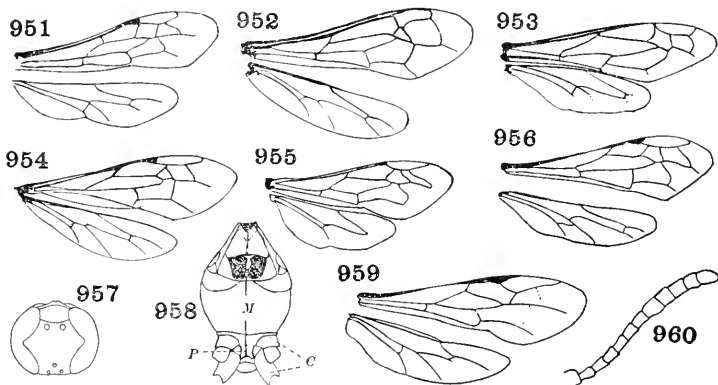
Figs. 947-950. **Hymenoptera**

947, 948, 949. Hind legs of bees (Smith) Apoidea.
 950. Plumose or compound body-hairs of bees (Smith) Apoidea.

116. Antennæ with 12 (female) or 13 (male) joints; very rarely with 12 in the male 117
 Antennæ 10-jointed in both sexes; no closed cubital or discoidal cells; front tarsi of female often pincers-shaped. (See couplet 78) **DRYÍNIDÆ**
117. Hind tarsi slender, filiform, the first joint not broadened or thickened; abdomen often petiolate; all hairs on the body simple, unbranched. (SPHECÒIDEA) 118
 Hind tarsi with the first joint thickened or flattened, often densely hairy; abdomen always sessile; at least a part of the body-hairs branched or plumose. Bees. (Figs. 947, 948, 949, 950, 964, 965). (APÒIDEA (**ANTHÓPIILA**)) 136
118. Middle tibiæ with two apical spurs, both well developed. . . . 119
 Middle tibiæ generally with only one well developed apical spur; sometimes with two or none. When a second spur is well developed, the hind femora are widened at the tip (*Alyson*, *Didineis*), or the mandibles are emarginate externally (*Dinetus*) 125

119. Mesosternum produced into a forked process posteriorly; parapsidal furrows distinct; pronotum usually long, conically produced in front, usually with a median groove, its posterior lobes often approaching close to the tegulæ. (**Ampûlex**, widespr.; **Rhinópsis**, **Dolichûrus**, cosmop.) **AMPULÍCIDÆ**
 Mesosternum not thus produced; parapsidal furrows indistinct or wanting 120
120. Abdomen with a distinct, usually long, cylindrical petiole, which at the base, at least, consists only of the sternite. (Figs. 891, 925, 951). (**Chlorion** (= *Sphêx*, auctt.), **Scéliphrón** (= *Pelopæus*), **Sphêx** (= *Ammóphila*), cosmop.) **SPHÈCIDÆ**
 Abdomen sessile or subsessile, never with a slender, cylindrical petiole 121
121. Labrum free, well-developed, wider than long, triangular or semi-circular, extending beyond the clypeus; sternauli on mesopleura not complete. (**Stizus**, **Sphêcius**, cosmop.; **Exeirus**, Austr.) (**EXEÍRIDÆ**) **STÍZIDÆ**
 Labrum short, small, not or scarcely extending beyond the clypeus. (If the second cubital cell is petiolate and the hind angles of the propodeum are neither acute nor spined, see *Exeirus*, couplet 121) 122
122. Radial cell broadly truncate at apex and prolonged as a small, weakly defined cell; antennæ inserted near the clypeus, very close to the clypeal suture; eyes of male usually very large and contiguous above. (**Dimórpha** (= *Ástata*), cosmop.; **Diplopléctron**, N. Am.) (**ASTÁTIDÆ**) **DIMÓRPHIDÆ**
 Radial cell not appendiculate, pointed at apex. 123
123. Antennæ inserted very near to the upper edge of the clypeus, close to the clypeal suture; first segment of abdomen usually long, slender, nodose at apex and separated from the second by a distinct constriction; second cubital cell not receiving a recurrent nervure. (**Mélinus**, widespr.) **MELLÍNIDÆ**
 Antennæ inserted on the face well above the margin of clypeus; first segment of abdomen broad and stout; second cubital cell receiving at least one recurrent nervure, usually two 124
124. Sternauli on mesopleura complete, usually deep; second cubital cell with a distinct upper side, not triangular; propodeum rounded; thorax smooth, not coarsely punctate. (Fig. 956). (**Gorýtes**, cosmop.) **GORÝTIDÆ**
 Sternauli wanting or indicated only anteriorly; second cubital cell triangular or petiolate; propodeum with the upper hind

- angles acute or produced as stout spines; thorax coarsely punctate. (**Nýsson**, cosmop.) **NYSSÓNIDÆ**
125. Eyes deeply emarginate; one clearly defined cubital cell, abdomen petiolate and gradually enlarged apically (**Trypóxylon**, cosmop.); or two cubital cells, or three with the second petiolate (**Pison**, cosmop.; **Pisonópsis**, nearc.; **Aulacóphilus**, neotrop.). (Figs. 957, 959). (**TRYPOXYLÓNIDÆ**). **TRYPOXYLIDÆ**



Figs. 951-960. Hymenoptera

951. **Chlorion**, wings. Sphecidæ.
 952. **Eucerceris**, wings. Cerceridæ.
 953. **Bembix**, wings. Bembicidæ.
 954. **Cerceris**, wings. Cerceridæ.
 955. **Tachytes**, wings. Larridæ.
 956. **Gorytes**, wings. Gorytidæ.
 957. **Trypoxylon**, front view of head (Kohl) Trypoxylidæ.
 958. **Tachytes**, underside of thorax. *M*, mesosternum; *P*, its posterior process; *C*, coxæ (Williams) Larridæ.
 959. **Trypoxylon**, wings. Trypoxylidæ.
 960. **Niteliopsis**, antenna of female (Williams) Larridæ.

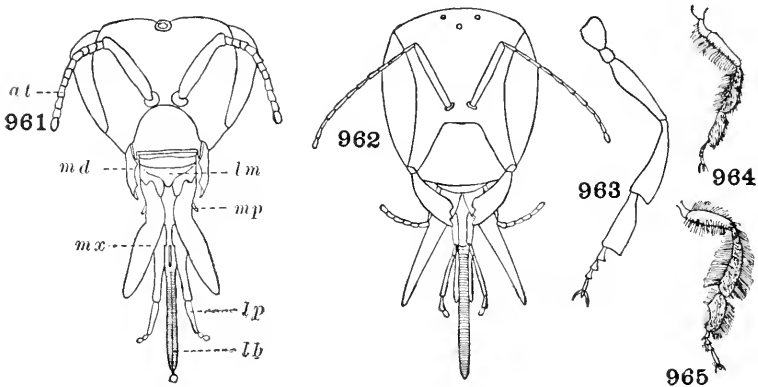
- Eyes not deeply emarginate, or if emarginate, the second of the three cubital cells is not petiolate.126
126. Fore wings with two or three completely closed cubital cells, the veins enclosing them strong and sharply defined.127
 Fore wings with not more than one closed cubital cell. 133
127. Labrum large, free, triangularly elongated beyond the clypeus, much longer than wide; radial cell simple, not appendiculate

- at tip; ocelli more or less aborted. (Fig. 953). (**Bémbix** (= *Bémbea*), cosmop.; **Microbémbex**, **Bicýrtes** (= *Bembídula*), **Stíctia** (= *Monédula*), **Steniòlia**, Am.) **BEMBÍCIDÆ**
- Labrum small, usually entirely concealed by the clypeus; radial cell sometimes with a crossvein clearly defined; ocelli, or at least the anterior one, perfectly formed. 128
128. Abdomen strongly constricted both above and below between the first and second segments. 129
- Abdomen without a strong constriction above between the first and second segments. 130
129. Mesopleura with a vertical furrow which separates the prepectus from the rest of the mesopleura; hind femora usually simple at apex. (**Philánthus**, cosmop.; **Tráchypus**, neotrop.; **Aphilánthops**, nearc.) **PHILÁNTHIDÆ**
- Mesopleura without such a furrow, the prepectus not separated; hind femora with a projection below at apex. (Figs. 952, 954). (**Cercêris**, cosmop.; **Eucercêris**, Am.) **CERCÊRIDÆ**
130. Hind femora produced below at apex as a flattened tubercle which overlaps the base of the tibia; abdomen sessile. (**Ályson**, holarc., neotrop.; **Bothynostêthus**, Am.; **Scapheútes**, S. Am.) **ALYSÓNIDÆ**
- Hind femora simple at apex, without projection 131
131. Marginal cell not appendiculate and mandibles without an emargination externally; one, two, or three submarginal cells; eyes not emarginate on the inner edge. (**Stígmus**, **Psén**, widespr.; **Pemphrêdon**, **Passalòcus**, holarc.). (Including **MIMÉSIDÆ** and **PSÉNIDÆ**) **PEMPHREDÓNIDÆ**
- Marginal cell appendiculate, or if not, the mandibles are emarginate externally. 132
132. Second cubital cell present and not petiolate above; upper ocelli usually aborted or deformed. (Figs. 955, 958, 960). (**Táchytes**, **Lárra**, **Táchysphex**, cosmop.; **Palàrus**, **Lyròda**, widespr.; **Dinêtus**, Eur.; **Sericóphorus**, Austr.) **LÁRRIDÆ**
- Second cubital cell petiolate, or rarely absent; three perfectly formed ocelli; small species. (**Miscophus**, widespr.; **Plenóculus**, N. Am.). (**NITÉLIDÆ**) **MISCÓPHIDÆ**
133. Postscutellum with two scale-like processes which project back; propodeum above with a long spine or forked process; cubital and discoidal cells not distinctly separated. (**Oxýbelus**, cosmop.; **Belómicrus**, holarc.) **OXYBÈLIDÆ**
- Postscutellum and propodeum simple, without scales or spine. 134

134. Hind wing with distinct cells 135
 Hind wings without any closed cells. (*Nitêla*, Eur.). (See couplet 132) A few **MISCÓPHIDÆ**
135. Radial cell appendiculate; black, usually with yellow markings. (*Crâbro* (including *Rhópalum*, *Solênus*, and many subgenera), cosmop., mainly holarc.; *Anacrâbro*, N. Am.).

CRABRÓNIDÆ

- Radial cell simple, not appendiculate. (*Ammóplanus*, holarc.). (See couplet 131) A few **PEMPHREDÓNIDÆ**



Figs. 961-965. **Hymenoptera**

961. **Apis**, head. *at*, antenna; *md*, mandible; *lm*, labrum; *mx*, maxillary palpus; *lp*, labial palpus; *lb*, labium. (Cheshire) Apidæ.
 962. Head of long-tongued bee (Cockerell).
 963. **Apis**, hind leg of worker (Smith) Apidæ.
 964, 965. Hind legs of bees (Riley).

136. Hind tibiæ without apical spurs; radial cell either very long or incompletely closed; social species living in colonies, the females dimorphic, consisting of fertile individuals and infertile workers. (Figs. 961, 963). (*Āpis*, Ind. (*A. mellîfera*, Honey-bee, cosmop.); **Melîpona** (Stingless bees), tropicopolitan) **ĀPIDÆ**
 Hind tibiæ with apical spurs; when rarely the spurs are very short in some males, the radial cell is neither very long, nor open at apex 137
137. Tongue short, broad, obtuse, and emarginate at apex or divided medially 138

- Tongue more or less elongate, pointed, not emarginate at the tip 139
138. Fore wing with three closed cubital cells; moderate-sized, hairy bees; tongue split. (**Collêtes**, widespr.; **Megacilissa**, Am.; **Gastrôpsis**, Austr.) **COLLÉTIDÆ**
- Fore wing with only two closed cubital cells; small bees with very little hair, face almost always with white or yellow markings. (**Prosôpis** (= *Hylæus*), cosmop.; **Hylæodides**, Austr.). (**HYLÆIDÆ**) **PROSOPÍDIDÆ**
139. The cheeks separating the eyes from the mandibles longer than the pedicel of the antennæ; large, social, densely hairy species, with contrasting black and yellow or sometimes also orange or red pile. Bumble-bees. (**Bómbus** (= *Brêmus*), cosmop.; **Psithyrus**, holarc., neotrop.). (**BRÉMIDÆ**) **BÓMBIDÆ**
- Eyes nearly or quite reaching the base of the mandibles; solitary species 140
140. Abdomen of female with a dense brush of pollen-collecting hairs on the underside; hind legs without a pollen-collecting apparatus; pygidium of female large and broad, without a median flat area, very broad and sometimes toothed on the hind margin in the male; only two closed submarginal cells; labial palpi with the basal joints much elongated, the apical minute. Leaf-cutter bees. (**Megachile**, **Lithúrgus**, cosmop.; **Trachusa**, Eur., Am.; **Ósmia**, **Heriades**, **Anthídium**, widespr.). **MEGACHÍLIDÆ**
- Abdomen of female without such a dense brush; pollen-collecting apparatus, if present, consisting of a covering of long, dense hairs on the hind legs or of an abnormal widening of the tibiæ; absent in the parasitic forms and considerably reduced in certain others 141
141. Pollen-collecting apparatus present on the hind legs, the first joint of the hind tarsi strongly enlarged and flattened; body conspicuously hairy, especially on the thorax and head; almost entirely non-parasitic forms 142
- No pollen-collecting apparatus present; first joint of hind tarsi not conspicuously enlarged or flattened; body without any dense vestiture of long hairs and often with a conspicuous color pattern; parasitic species 146
142. Pygidium of female and frequently of male also with a triangular flat median area; tongue short, moderate, or elongate. 143
- Pygidium without a median triangular area, although sometimes with a median keel; tongue very long and slender. 144

143. Tongue more or less short, dagger-like; radial cell pointed at apex; usually three submarginal cells; maxillary palpi usually six-jointed; pygidium of female with a triangular median area; burrowing bees, sometimes metallic in color. (**Andrèna**, **Sphecòdes**, **Halictus**, cosmop.; **Augochlòra**, Am.).

ANDRÉNIDÆ

Tongue elongate, though not so long as in the higher groups; almost always only two submarginal cells; radial cell blunt or truncate at apex, very rarely pointed; rather densely hairy; never brilliantly metallic, though rarely with the head and thorax green; often with yellow markings. (**Panúrgus**, **Panurginus**, **Halictòides**, holarc.; **Pérdita**, N. Am.). **PANÚRGIDÆ**

Tongue elongate, very long; first two joints of labial palpi greatly lengthened and flattened, sheath-like, last two minute; generally large and densely hairy bees with well-developed pollen collecting apparatus; males often with long antennæ and usually with yellow clypeus. (**Podalírius** (= *Anthóphora*), **Eùcera** (including **Melissòdes**, **Diadàsia**, **Émphor**), cosmop.; **Hemísia** (= *Céntris*), widespr.). (**ANTHOPHÓRIDÆ**).

PODALIRIÏDÆ

144. Hind tibiæ of female greatly widened and posteriorly expanded, smooth on the outer side. Large or moderate sized, often metallic, brilliantly ornamented species. (**Euglóssa**, **Eulèma**, neotrop.) **EUGLÓSSIDÆ**

Hind tibiæ without smooth corbicula, furnished with hairs for collecting pollen; very large or very small species. (Carpenter bees) 145

145. Hind tibia and tarsus of female with a dense pollen-collecting scopa; stigma obsolete; large robust bees. (One tropicopolitan genus, **Xylócopa**) **XYLOCÓPIDÆ**

Hind tibia and tarsus without distinct scopa, the hairs sparse; stigma large; small species. (**Cerátina**, widespr.; **Allódape**, Afr., As., Austr.) **CERATÍNIDÆ**

146. Apical abdominal tergite of female large and frequently with a median carina; in the male usually emarginate or toothed; only two cubital cells; head large and broad; body generally coarsely sculptured; species of sombre colors. (**Stèlis**, holarc.).

STELÍDIDÆ

Apical tergite of female not unusually large, sometimes very small; body not coarsely sculptured; brightly colored or metallic species 147

147. Hind tibiæ greatly broadened, flattened above; large bees of brilliant blue or green metallic color. (**Chrysántheda**, S. Am.).

CHRYSANTHÉDIDÆ

Hind tibiæ of the ordinary form; smaller, rarely large bees. . . . 148

148. Maxillary palpi six-jointed; usually wasp-like in appearance, with bright yellow and often red color; almost always with three submarginal cells; marginal cell pointed on the costa. (**Nómada**, cosmop.) **NOMÁDIDÆ**

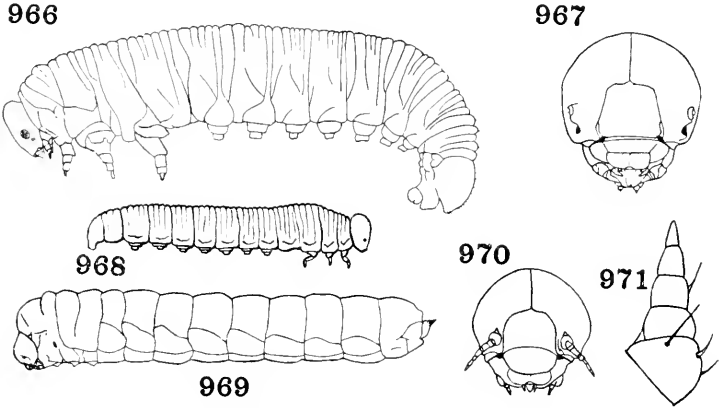
Maxillary palpi two- to six-jointed; usually robust bees with conspicuous, sometimes metallic markings due to appressed hairs, but without yellow tegumentary markings. (Fig. 894). (**Crocisa**, cosmop.; **Melécta**, **Epèolus**, **Pásites**, widespr.; **Melissa**, neotrop.) **MELÉCTIDÆ**

Larvæ

At the present time it is impossible to give any reasonably complete or reliable key for the determination of the larvæ of the numerous families of Hymenoptera. Those of the suborder Chalastogastra have been quite extensively studied by several workers in Europe and in North America, and the grouping of these families below is based to a great extent on the work of Yuasa. Many of the larvæ of the other families have become so greatly specialized, modified, or reduced as a result of parasitism, maternal care, or from life as gall insects that the present, very incomplete knowledge affords no basis for a helpful key. Consequently references to habits have necessarily been introduced as differential characters, for the few of the higher forms that are included. It is thought, however, that the following summary will be helpful and reasonably reliable so far as it extends, although it must be borne in mind that the larvæ of only a small proportion of the species in any family are known, and that many families cannot be differentiated at all.

1. Body typically caterpillar-like (eruciform) (Figs. 966, 969), commonly with a color pattern; thoracic legs usually well developed, although sometimes much reduced; head much more strongly chitinized than the rest of the body; abdominal prolegs often present, entirely lost in some groups, but the body always retains an eruciform appearance. (Fig. 969). Antennæ and palpi almost always present and consisting of more than one joint. Mandibles strong, almost always with more than one tooth; ocelli frequently present. Alimentary canal continuous

through the body (except probably Oryssidæ). Larvæ generally free living, feeding externally on plants, boring internally in plant tissue, occasionally forming galls; parasitic only in the Oryssidæ. Suborder CHALASTOGÁSTRA2
 Body legless, of a distinctly helpless, coarctate type, without color pattern; head not heavily chitinized; mouthparts and antennæ much reduced; palpi soft and papilliform; antennæ



Figs. 966-971. Larvæ of Hymenoptera

966. **Neodiprion** (Middleton) Diprionidæ.
 967. **Pteronidea**, head (Yuasa) Tenthredinidæ.
 968. **Phyllotoma**. Tenthredinidæ.
 969. **Tremex** (Yuasa) Siricidæ.
 970. **Pamphilius**, head (Yuasa) Pamphiliidæ.
 971. **Pteronidea**, maxillary palpus (Middleton) Tenthredinidæ.

soft, unjointed; mandibles weak, almost never with more than an apical tooth; ocelli absent; alimentary canal discontinuous, the mid-intestine and hind gut each closed and not connected with one another. (In some groups of Terebrantia and in some parasitic bees, hypermetamorphosis occurs and the first stage larvæ may be campodeiform or with much enlarged mandibles.) Larvæ not free-living, except in the first stage of some hypermetamorphic forms; parasitic, parasitoidal, or living upon a supply of food stored or fed by the mother, or by workers in the social groups; sometimes producing galls in plants. (Suborder CLISTOGÁSTRA) 30

- 2. Cerci present as distinctly segmented appendages.....3
 Cerci absent, or present as unjointed vestiges.....4
- 3. Cerci multiarticulate, setiform; larvæ feeding externally on leaves.
 - a. Ocelli below and lateral to the antennæ. (Fig. 970).
PAMPHILÏDÆ
 - b. Ocelli below or near the antennæ. **MEGALODÓNTIDÆ**
 Cerci two-jointed, larva mining in the petioles of ferns.
BLASTICOTÓMIDÆ
- 4. Abdominal prolegs present, well developed and distinctly jointed
 (except in a few leaf-mining forms).....5
 Abdominal prolegs wanting; forms either feeding externally or
 boring in the stems or in woody plants or internal parasites
 of other insects; never leaf-miners.....26
- 5. Ten pairs of prolegs, one on each abdominal segment; antennæ
 with six or seven joints **XYÉLIDÆ**
 Six to eight pairs of abdominal prolegs (Fig. 968); reduced or
 absent in leaf-mining and gall-making forms; antennæ with
 five joints or less 6
- 6. Thoracic legs normal in form, five-jointed; if reduced always with
 tarsal claws; prolegs usually well developed.....7
 Thoracic legs fleshy, indistinctly four-jointed; no tarsal claws;
 prolegs vestigial; larvæ leaf-miners.
 Some **PHYLLOTOMÏNÆ; TENTHREDÍNIDÆ**
- 7. Prolegs present on abdominal segments 2-8 and 10; antennæ
 elongate, usually five-jointed.....8
 Prolegs absent on segment 8 or on both 7 and 8; if present on 8,
 the antennæ are one- or two-jointed.....18
- 8. Legs five-jointed 9
 Legs four-jointed 17
- 9. Third abdominal segment divided dorsally by transverse grooves
 into six parts (annulets) 10
 Third abdominal segment dorsally with more or less than six annu-
 lets 13
- 10. Antennæ conical; five-jointed 11
 Antennæ not conical; three-jointed, the third joint erect and peg-
 like. (Fig. 966)Most **DIPRIÓNIDÆ**
- 11. Labrum bilaterally symmetrical; legs with the tibiæ shorter than
 the femora; tarsal claws short, strongly curved.....12
 Labrum distinctly asymmetrical, tibiæ longer than the femora;
 tarsal claws slender, only slightly curved.
PHYLLOTOMÏNÆ; TENTHREDÍNIDÆ

12. Body rather robust, of uniform diameter throughout, with small distinct tubercles; tenth abdominal segment usually with several small protuberances above.
 Some **BLENNOCAMPINÆ; TENTHREDINIDÆ**
 Body rather slender, tapering behind, without small distinct tubercles or protuberances.
 Some **EMPHYTINÆ; TENTHREDINIDÆ**
13. Third segment with seven annulets on the dorsum; body without conspicuous branched spines or tubercles. 14
 Third segment with five, rarely three or four annulets on dorsum; body with conspicuous branched spines or tubercles.
 Some **EMPHYTINÆ; TENTHREDINIDÆ**
14. Antennæ short, one-jointed; labrum divided into three parts by a pair of longitudinal sutures. **CIMBICIDÆ**
 Antennæ five-jointed; labrum without a pair of longitudinal grooves 15
15. Prolegs provided with setæ; clypeus with three setæ on each side; labrum without a median longitudinal impression. Some **SELANDRIINÆ** and **EMPHYTINÆ; TENTHREDINIDÆ**
 Prolegs without setæ; clypeus with two setæ at each side; labrum with or without median impression 16
16. Tibia small, distinctly shorter than the femur.
 Some **SELANDRIINÆ; TENTHREDINIDÆ**
 Tibia usually subequal to or longer than the femur.
TENTHREDININÆ; TENTHREDINIDÆ
17. Prothorax, mesothorax and last abdominal segment above not narrowed behind. Some **EMPHYTINÆ; TENTHREDINIDÆ**
 Body not thus ornamented; body often much narrowed behind. (Fig. 968) . . . Some **PHYLLOTOMINÆ; TENTHREDINIDÆ**
18. Thoracic legs five-jointed. 19
 Thoracic legs with six joints, or with the first pair four-jointed and the others three-jointed **ARGIDÆ**
19. Anal prolegs present, often fused into a single median process. 20
 Anal prolegs wanting. 25
20. Anal prolegs separate, present as a pair; antennæ with three to five joints 21
 Anal prolegs fused; antennæ one-jointed.
SCOLIONEURINÆ; TENTHREDINIDÆ
21. Antennæ with five joints; last abdominal segment with several protuberances above.
 Some **HOLPLOCAMPINÆ; TENTHREDINIDÆ**

- Antennæ with four, rarely three, joints; last abdominal segment without protuberances 22
22. First seven abdominal segments below each with an eversible gland; body often with numerous prominent setæ. 23
 No eversible glands on the abdomen below; body never conspicuously setose. 24
23. Body with numerous conspicuous tubercles, each bearing several setæ of different lengths; setæ microscopically barbed; larvæ external feeders on leaves. **CLADIÏNÆ; TENTHREDÏNIDÆ**
 Body usually without setigerous tubercles and never with tubercles bearing setæ of more than one size. Larvæ frequently leaf-rollers or gall-makers. . . **NEMATÏNÆ; TENTHREDÏNIDÆ**
24. Antennæ four-jointed; third abdominal segment with five annulets. Some **HOPLOCAMPÏNÆ; TENTHREDÏNIDÆ**
 Antennæ one-jointed; third segment with three annulets. (**Acordulécera**) Some **DIPRIÏNIDÆ**
25. Antennæ three-jointed; third abdominal segment with four annulets; body not depressed; larvæ feeding externally or boring in fruits and leaf petioles.
HOPLOCAMPÏNÆ; TENTHREDÏNIDÆ
 Antennæ one- or two-jointed; third segment with two annulets; body depressed; larvæ leaf-miners.
FENUSÏNÆ; TENTHREDÏNIDÆ
26. Thoracic legs large, well developed and distinctly jointed; larvæ gregarious, feeding on leaves. **PËRGIDÆ**
 Thoracic legs vestigial, indistinctly jointed or entirely wanting; abdomen usually with a spine-like process at tip. 27
27. Ocelli present; antennæ with four or five joints; cerci present as minute one-jointed appendages; thoracic spiracles present; functional legs very small, indistinctly jointed . . **CËPHIDÆ**
 Ocelli absent; antennæ with three joints or less; cerci entirely absent 28
28. Antennæ with three joints. Larvæ wood-borers. **XIPHYDRÏDÆ**
 Antennæ with only a single joint. 29
29. Metathoracic spiracles large, functional; abdomen with a spine at tip; larvæ wood-borers **SIRÏCIDÆ**
 Metathoracic spiracles vestigial, non-functional; abdomen without a spine at tip; larvæ parasitic on wood-boring insects.
ORÏSSIDÆ
30. Parasitic species feeding internally in the eggs, nymphs, larvæ or pupæ of other insects 31

- Free living or feeding externally on other insects, spiders, etc. or on plant materials, sometimes within galls or in specially constructed cells or nests. 32
31. Egg parasites. Various **CHALCIDŌIDEA**; some **SERPHŌIDEA** especially **SCELIŌNIDÆ**
Parasites of nymphs, larvæ or pupæ or rarely of adult insects. **ICHNEUMONŌIDEA**, many **CHALCIDŌIDEA**, and **SERPHŌIDEA**; **IBALĪIDÆ**; some **FIGĪTIDÆ**
32. Living in galls formed in the tissues of plants. **CYNĪPIDÆ** and some **FIGĪTIDÆ** that are parasitic on them; a few **CHALCIDŌIDEA** (some **EURYTŌMIDÆ** and a few **PERILĀMPIDÆ**)
Not in plant galls 33
33. Living attached externally on the bodies of immature or adult insects or spiders, sucking the body fluids through openings that they cut through the integument, occasionally crawling inside 34
Not external feeders attached to the bodies of other insects or spiders. 35
34. Food-insect and feeder living in the cell, burrow or cavity in which the food-insect normally occurs when not parasitized; *i.e.* the food has not been removed from its normal habitat. Most of the lower **VESPŌIDEA** (**SCOLIIDÆ**, **TIPHĪIDÆ**, etc.); **DRYĪNIDÆ** (on Leaf-hoppers); **RHOPALOSOMĀTIDÆ**; **PELECĪNIDÆ**; **BETHÝLIDÆ**
Food-insects or spiders and feeder in a cavity, burrow, or specially constructed cell in which the food has been placed after being stung by the mother wasp; the cells or individual nests single, or if several cells are attached together, each is closed after being supplied with food and the larvæ receive no further care. Solitary Wasps. **SPHECŌIDEA**, and most non-social **VĚSPIDÆ**
35. Solitary forms, living in specially constructed cells with a store of honey and pollen; the cells usually single, but if in small groups, each is separately sealed after completion and contains a single larva. (**APOĪDEA**); a few **VĚSPIDÆ** (**MASARIDĪNÆ**)
Social forms, living in communal nests together with numerous others and attended by adult ants, bees or wasps of the same species 36
36. Living within hexagonal cells of papery material and fed by attendant wasps on malaxated insect-food Social **VĚSPIDÆ**
Not in hexagonal papery cells. 37

37. Nests consisting of cells constructed of wax, often mixed with much earthy or other material. Social Bees. 38
Nests excavated in soil, in twigs, or other diverse locations, sometimes consisting of papery material or containing silk, but never with hexagonal cells; body usually provided with some simple, hooked or otherwise modified stiff setæ. Ants.
FORMICIDÆ
38. Cells hexagonal in cross section. **ÁPIDÆ**
Cells rounded. Bumble-bees. **BÓMBIDÆ**

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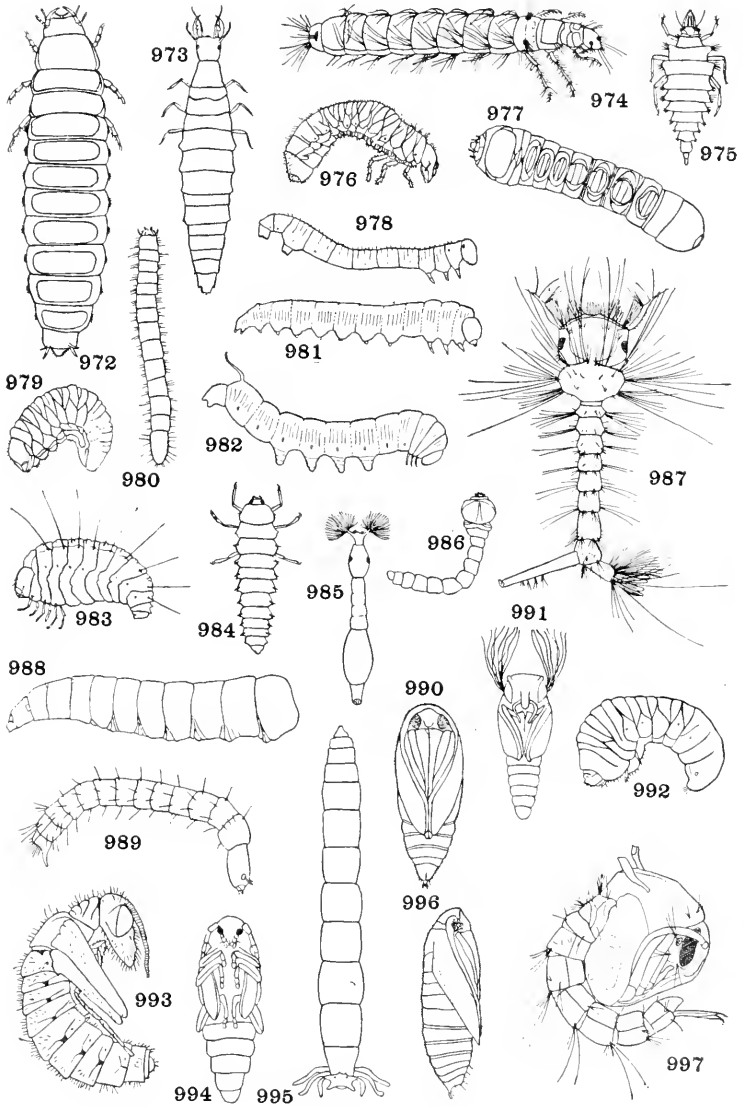
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Figs. 972-997. **Larvæ and Pupæ of Various Insects**

972. **Calosoma**, larva (Duncan) Coleoptera, Carabidæ.
973. **Dytiscus**, larva (Maxwell-Lefroy) Coleoptera, Dytiscidæ.
974. Caddis worm, larva (Duncan) Trichoptera, Phryganeidæ.
975. **Chrysopa**, larva (Chittenden) Neuroptera, Chrysopidæ.
976. **Phyllophaga**, larva (Forbes) Coleoptera, Melolonthidæ.
977. **Malodon**, larva, ventral view: Coleoptera, Prionidæ.
978. Geometrid larva (Packard) Lepidoptera, Geometridæ.
979. **Hylastinus**, larva (Chittenden) Coleoptera, Scolytidæ.
980. **Melanotus**, larva (Forbes) Coleoptera, Elateridæ.
981. Saw-fly, larva (Maxwell-Lefroy) Hymenoptera, Tenthredinoidea.
982. **Acherontia**, larva (Maxwell-Lefroy) Lepidoptera, Sphingidæ.
983. **Mylabris**, larva (Howard) Coleoptera, Mylabridæ.
984. **Anatis**, larva (Britton) Coleoptera, Coccinellidæ.
985. **Simulium**, larva (Osborn) Diptera, Simuliidæ.
986. **Chrysobothris**, larva (Chittenden) Coleoptera, Buprestidæ.
987. **Culex**, larva (Dyar) Diptera, Culicidæ.
988. **Musca**, larva (Howard) Diptera, Muscidæ.
989. **Pulex**, larva (Chittenden) Siphonaptera, Pulicidæ.
990. **Gelechia**, pupa, underside (Hunter) Lepidoptera, Gelechiidæ.
991. **Simulium**, pupa (Miall) Diptera, Simuliidæ.
992. **Lycetus**, larva (Hopkins) Coleoptera, Lyetidæ.
993. **Sialis**, pupa (Davis) Megaloptera, Sialididæ.
994. **Cyllene**, pupa (Hopkins) Coleoptera, Cerambycidæ.
995. **Tipula**, larva (Needham) Diptera, Tipulidæ.
996. **Gelechia**, pupa, ventral side (Hunter) Lepidoptera, Gelechiidæ.
997. **Culex**, pupa (Knab) Diptera, Culicidæ.

PART II

OTHER TERRESTRIAL ARTHROPODA

CONSPECTUS OF THE HIGHER GROUPS OF TERRESTRIAL
ARTHROPODS (EXCEPT INSECTS)Class **ONYCHOPHORA**Order **MALACOPODA** (Peripatidæ, Peripatopsidæ)Class **ARACHNIDA**Order **MICROTHELYPHONIDA**

(Kœneniidæ)

Order **PEDIPALPIDA**Suborder **Uropygi**

(Thelyphonidæ, Schizomidæ)

Suborder **Amblypygi**

(Tarantulidæ, Charontidæ, Phrynidæ)

Order **RICINULEI**

(Ricinoididæ)

Order **SCORPIONIDA**(Buthidæ, Scorpionidæ, Ischnuridæ, Diplocentridæ, Chaetidæ,
Vejovidæ, Bothriuridæ)Order **SOLPUGIDA**

(Galeodidæ, Solpugidæ, Hexisopodidæ)

Order **CHELONETHIDA**Suborder **Heterosphyronida** (Chthoniidæ)Suborder **Diplosphyronida**

NEOBISIOIDEA (Syarinidæ, Neobisiidæ, Hydæ, Ideoroneidæ)

GARYPOIDEA (Menthidæ, Olpiidæ, Garypodidæ)

Suborder **Monosphyronida**

CHELIFEROIDEA (Cheliferidæ, Feallidæ)

Order **PHALANGIDA**Suborder **Cyphophthalmi** (Sironidæ)Suborder **Laniatores** (Oncopodidæ, Triænorhynchidæ, Assamiidæ,
Phalangodidæ, Cosmetidæ, Gonyleptidæ)Suborder **Palpatores**

PHALANGIOIDEA (Phalangiidæ)

NEMASTOSOMATOIDEA (Acropsopilionidæ, Troglulidæ, Nemasto-
somatidæ, Ischyropsalidæ)Order **ARANEIDA**Suborder **Liphistiomorphæ**

LIPHISTIOIDEA (Liphistiidæ)

Suborder **Avicularimorphæ**

ATYPOIDEA (Ctenizidæ, Atypidæ, Migadidæ, Dipluridæ, Paratropididæ, Pyenothelidæ)

AVICULARIOIDEA (Barychelidæ, Aviculariidæ)

Suborder **Arachnomorphæ**

DYSDEROIDEA (Hypochildæ, Filistatidæ, Dysderidæ, Oonopidæ, Hadrotarsidæ, Telemidæ, Caponiidæ)

ARGIPOIDEA (Æcobiidæ, Urocteidæ, Psechruidæ, Tengellidæ, Amaurobiidæ, Agelenidæ, Hersiliidæ, Zodariidæ, Palpomanidæ, Eresidæ, Pisauridæ, Lycosidæ, Oxyopidæ, Senoculidæ, Leptonetidæ, Sicariidæ, Pholcidæ, Dictynidæ, Theridiidæ, Linyphiidæ, Archaïdæ, Uloboridæ, Dinopidæ, Argiopidæ, Mimetidæ)

CLUBIONOIDEA (Zoropsidæ, Acanthoctenidæ, Ctenidæ, Drasidæ, Ammoxenidæ, Prodidomidæ, Homalonychidæ, Sparassidæ, Selenopidæ, Platoridæ, Thomisidæ, Aphantochilidæ, Clubionidæ, Attidæ)

Order **ACARINA**

EUPODOIDEA (Cryptognathidæ, Bdellidæ, Eupodidæ)

TROMBIDOIDEA (Trombidiidæ, Anystidæ, Erythræidæ, Cæculidæ, Tetranychidæ, Cheyletidæ)

HYDRACHNOIDEA (Halacaridæ, Hydrachnidæ, Hydrovoltziidæ, Limnocharidæ, Eylaidæ, Thermacaridæ, Protziidæ, Sperchonidæ, Pseudohydryphantidæ, Hydryphantidæ, Limnesiidæ, Arrhenuridæ, Lebertiidæ, Atractididæ, Hygrobatidæ, Brachypodidæ, Ewingiidæ)

IXODOIDEA (Argantidæ, Ixodidæ)

PARASITOIDEA (Holothyridæ, Speleorhynchidæ, Spinturnicidæ, Halarachnidæ, Uropodidæ, Parasitidæ, Dermanyssidæ)

ORIBATOIDEA (Labistommatidæ, Hoplodermatidæ, Oribatidæ)

ACAROIDEA (Tarsonemidæ, Canestrinidæ, Tyroglyphidæ, Listrophoridæ, Analgesidæ, Cytolëichidæ, Acaridæ)

DEMODICOIDEA (Eriophyidæ, Demodicidæ)

Order **PENTASTOMIDA**

CEPHALOBÆNOIDEA (Cephalobænidæ)

LINGUATULOIDEA (Linguatulidæ)

Class **TARDIGRADA**Order **HETEROTARDIGRADA**

(Halechiniscidæ, Echiniscidæ)

Order **EUTARDIGRADA**

(Milnesiidæ, Macrobiotidæ)

Class **PAUROPODA**Order **HETEROGNATHA**

(Brachypauropodidæ, Pauropodidæ, Eurypauropodidæ)

Class **DIPLOPODA**Subclass **PSELAPOGNATHA**

(Polyxenidae)

Subclass **CHILOGNATHA**Division **OPISTHANDRIA**Order **LIMACOMORPHA**

(Glomeridesmidae)

Order **ONISCOMORPHA**

(Sphaerotheriidae, Glomeridae, Gervaisiidae, Glomeridellidae)

Division **PROTERANDRIA**Superorder **EUGNATHA**Order **POLYDESMOIDEA**Suborder **Polydesmidea** (Polydesmidae, Mastigodesmidae, Cryptodesmidae, Stylodesmidae, Oniscodesmidae, Vanhoeffeniidae, Peridontodesmidae)Suborder **Strongylosomatidea** (Strongylosomatidae, Sphaerotrichopidae, Leptodesmidae, Oxydesmidae, Platyrrhacidae, Gomphodesmidae, Sphaeriodesmidae, Rhacodesmidae, Fontariidae)Order **NEMATOPHORA**Suborder **Chordumidea** (Traehysomatidae, Chamæosomatidae, Metopidothrigidae, Conotylidae, Diplomaragnidae, Caseyidae, Underwoodiidae, Chordeniidae, Orobainosomatidae, Faginidae, Heteroporatiidae, Verhoeffiidae, Heterolatzelidae, Anthogonidae, Braehyehæteumidae, Anthroleucosomatidae, Neatractosomatidae, Pseudoclididae, Rothenbuehleriidae, Attemsidae, Opisthocheiridae, Haplobainosomatidae, Craspedosomatidae)Suborder **Stemmiulidea** (Stemmiulidae)Suborder **Striariidea** (Striariidae)Suborder **Lysiopetalidea** (Lysiopetalidae, Dorypetalidae, Callipodidae)Order **JULIFORMIA**Suborder **Julidea** (Blaniulidae, Julidae)Suborder **Spirobolidea** (Spirobolidae, Rhinoericeidae, Trigonulidae, Paehybolidae, Spiromimidae)Suborder **Spirostreptomorpha** (Spirostreptidae, Harpagophoridae, Odontopygidae, Cambalidae, Pseudonannolenidae, Perieambalidae, Cambalopsida, Physiostreptidae)Superorder **COLOBOGNATHA**Order **PLATYDESMIFORMIA** (Polyzoniidae, Siphonoeryptidae, Siphonophoridae, Platydesmidae, Siphoniulidae)Class **CHILOPODA**Subclass **ANAMORPHA**Order **SCUTIGEROMORPHA** (Scutigerae)Order **LITHOBIOMORPHA**

LITHOBIOIDEA (Lithobiidae, Henicopidae)

CERMATOBIOIDEA (Cermatobiidae)

CRATEROSTIGMOIDEA (Craterostigmidae)

Subclass **EPIMORPHA**Order **GEOPHILOMORPHA** (Himantariidae, Schendylidae, Oryidae, Mecistrocephalidae, Geophilidae, Soniphilidae, Neogeophilidae, Gonibregmatidae, Sogonidae)Order **SCOLOPENDROMORPHA** (Scolopendridae, Cryptopidae)Class **SYMPHYLA**Order **CEPHALOSTIGMATA**

(Geophilellidae, ScutigereUidae, Scolopendrellidae)

CLASS **ONYCHOPHORA**

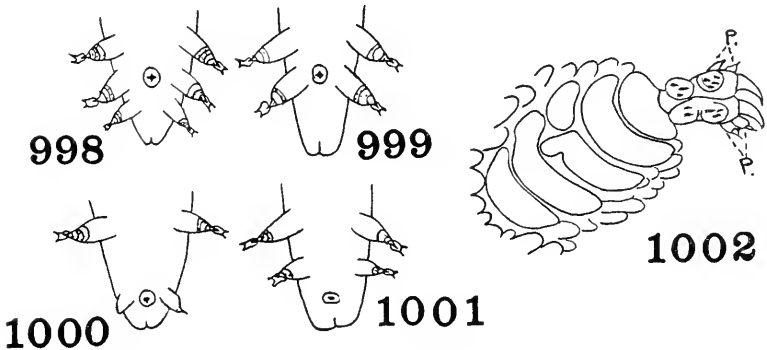
(MALACÓPODA, POLÝPODA, PROTRACHEÀTA)

Moderate-sized or rather large, soft bodied, caterpillar-like species. Body elongate, gently narrowed at the ends, convex above, flattened below, bearing from fourteen to more than forty pairs of short, similar, annulate, but not distinctly jointed legs. Integument transversely wrinkled, each fold bearing many somewhat regularly disposed papillæ. One pair of annulated antennæ. Mandibles blade-like, toothed and denticulate on the edge. Legs with a series of several transverse pads below near tip and two prominent apical claws. Excretory organs opening by a pore on the fourth and fifth pairs of legs. Sexual orifice near the posterior end of the body. Respiration by means of many long, unbranched tracheæ that open by minute spiracles scattered over the body.

1. Sexual opening lying between the last pair of legs or behind them (Figs. 999, 1000, 1001); color pattern of body more or less bluish or greenish, at least in part; dorsal body folds or wrinkles very irregular, numbering from thirteen to twenty-six to each segment **PERIPATÓPSIDÆ**
 - a. Sexual opening between the last pair of legs, which are well developed; no papillæ at bases of the legs. (**Peripatòides**, **Ooperípatus**, **Symperípatus**, austr.; **Opisthòpatus**, S. Afr.; **Metaperípatus** Chile) **PERIPATOIDINÆ**
- Sexual opening behind the last pair of legs; or between the last pair, in which case the last pair of legs are greatly reduced in size and structure. (**Peripatópsis**, equatorial Afr.; **Paraperípatus**, malay.) **PERIPATOPSINÆ**

Sexual opening lying between the penultimate pair of legs (Fig. 998); color pattern of body more or less brownish, reddish or purplish; dorsal body folds regular, numbering twelve (rarely twenty-four) to each segment **PERIPÁTIDÆ**

- a. Legs bearing from three to seven small, more or less distinctly jointed, conical papillæ at tip above, near the base of the claws. (Fig. 1002). (**Macroperípatus**, **Epiperípatus**, **Plicatoperípatus**)



Figs. 998-1002. **Onychophora**

998. **Peripatus**, apical part of body (Bouvier) Peripatidæ.
 999. **Peripatoides**, apical part of body (Bouvier) Peripatopsidæ.
 1000. **Peripatopsiy**, apical part of body (Bouvier) Peripatopsidæ.
 1001. **Paraperipatus**, apical part of body (Bouvier) Peripatopsidæ.
 1002. **Oroperipatus**, (underside of fourth leg. P, P, papillæ (Bouvier) Peripatidæ.

patus, **Perípatus**, **Oroperípatus**, neotrop.; **Mesoperípatus**, (S. Afr.) **PERIPATÏNÆ**
 Legs bearing only two such papillæ at tip above, near the base of the claws; (**Eoperípatus**, malay.; **Typhloperípatus**, ind.).
EOPERIPATÏNÆ

LITERATURE ON ONYCHOPHORA

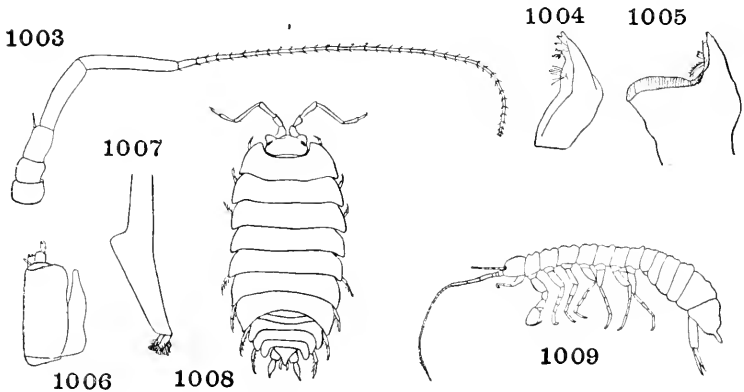
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CLASS CRUSTÂCEA

ORDER ISÓPODA

As this group of Crustacea includes a small number of terrestrial forms, these have been included, especially since a few species occur abundantly in places where insects are commonly found. Two suborders are represented among the actually terrestrial species.

1. Body more or less depressed, coxæ of the walking legs developed into plate-like structures and fused with the tergites. (Suborder ONISCÔIDEA) 2



Figs. 1003-1009. *Isopoda*

- 1003. *Ligidium*, second antenna (Richardson) Ligiidæ.
- 1004. *Philoscia*, mandible (Richardson) Oniscidæ.
- 1005. *Haplophthalmus*, mandible (Richardson) Trichoniscidæ.
- 1006. *Porcellio*, maxilliped (Richardson) Oniscidæ.
- 1007. *Philoscia*, first maxilla (Richardson) Oniscidæ.
- 1008. *Porcellio* (Richardson) Oniscidæ.
- 1009. *Phreatoicus* (Richardson) Phreatoicidæ.

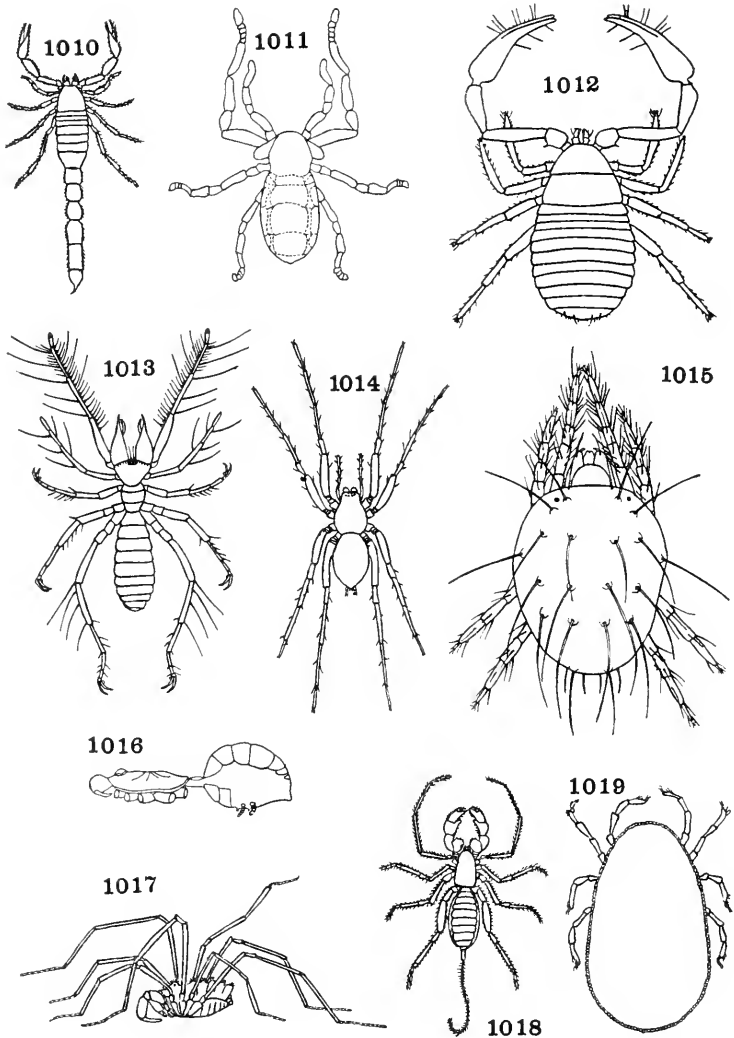
Body more or less compressed; coxæ small, the last six pairs free. (Fig. 1009). (*Phreatoicópsis*, *Hypsimetòpus*). (Suborder PHREATOICÔIDEA) **PHREATOÍCIDÆ**

2. Uropods not forming an operculum to cover the walking legs; abdominal segments freely movable. 3
- Uropods forming an operculum or cover which conceals the walking legs. (*Týlos*) **TÝLIDÆ**

3. Flagellum of second antennæ multiarticulate. (Fig. 1003).
 (*Ligia*, *Ligidium*). (*LIGYDIDÆ*) **LIGIIDÆ**
 Flagellum of second antennæ with not more than six joints. 4
4. Mandible with the grinding surface well developed. (Fig. 1005)
 (*Trichoniscus*, *Tithanetes*, *Brackenridgia*, *Haplophthalmus*,
Androniscus) **TRICHONISCIDÆ**
 Mandible with the grinding surface small, poorly developed.
 (Fig. 1004) 5
5. Inner lobe of first maxillæ bearing only two or three plumose
 process at its tip. (Fig. 1007) 6
 Inner lobe of first maxillæ bearing four or more (usually many)
 plumose processes. (*Eubelum*, *Ethelum*) **EUBELIDÆ**
6. Terminal joints of maxillipeds small. (Fig. 1006) 7
 Terminal joints of maxillipeds large, lamellar. *Scyphax*, *Scyphacella*) **SCYPHACIDÆ**
7. Body capable of being rolled into a perfect ball; head deeply im-
 mersed in the first thoracic segment; uropods short, not reach-
 ing beyond the tip of the abdomen. (*Cubaris* (= *Armadillo*),
Armadillidium, *Pentheus*, *Sphaeroniscus*, *Uropodias*).
ARMADILLIDIDÆ
 Body not capable of being rolled into a ball; head only slightly
 immersed in the first thoracic segment; uropods elongate, reach-
 ing beyond the apical abdominal segments. (Figs. 1004, 1006,
 1007, 1008). (*Oniscus*, *Procellio*, *Oroniscus*, *Philoscia*,
Synuropus, *Tracheoniscus*) **ONISCIDÆ**

CLASS ARACHNIDA

Moderate-sized, small or very small, rarely large Arthropoda. Body formed of two groups of segments, a cephalothorax and an abdomen, which are usually clearly separate although sometimes entirely fused. Cephalothorax rarely provided with any movable sutures; abdomen usually more or less freely articulated and formed of several similar segments, the apical portion sometimes forming a tail-like prolongation, or (spiders and mites) showing no sutures. Cephalothorax bearing six pairs of appendages, the first usually chelate; the second often hooked and fitted for chewing or crushing prey; second pair sometimes sensory or fitted for walking, usually terminated in claws. No antennæ. No compound eyes; several simple eyes (two to twelve) usually present. No wings. Respiration by tubular tracheæ or by tracheal book-lungs or both. Development direct. Spiders, Mites, Ticks, Scorpions, Harvestmen, Tongue-worms.



Figs. 1010-1019. Various Arachnida

1010. *Buthus* (Kraepelin) Scorpionida.
 1011. *Cryptocellus* (Ewing) Ricinulei.
 1012. *Chelifera* (Ewing) Chelonethida.
 1013. *Galeodes* (Dufour) Solpugida.
 1014. *Tegenaria* (Emerton) Araneida.

1015. **Tetranychus** (Woodworth) Acarina.
 1016. **Liphistius** (Warburton) Araneida.
 1017. **Protolophus** (Banks) Phalangida.
 1018. **Thelyphonus** (Kraepelin) Pedipalpida.
 1019. **Argas** (Bishopp) Acarina.

KEY TO THE ORDERS OF ARACHNIDA

1. Abdomen distinctly segmented, no silk-spinning organs. 2
 Abdomen not segmented, or when rarely with distinct sclerites
 (Liphistiidae) with spinning organs (spinnerets) located at the
 middle of the venter 9
2. Abdomen with the posterior segments forming a contrasting long
 tail-like prolongation. 3
 Post-abdomen not differentiated. 5
3. Post-abdomen consisting of six segments, terminating in a promi-
 nent bulbous sting; abdomen broadly joined to the unsegmented
 cephalothorax; second ventral segment with a pair of comb-like
 organs; four pairs of book-lungs opening on the third to sixth
 sternites; pedipalpi stout, terminating in large pincers; legs
 fitted for walking, tarsi three-jointed. Distribution widespread,
 in warm dry countries. (Fig. 1010). Scorpions.
SCORPIÓNIDA (Page 543)
 Post-abdomen very slender and many-jointed, not ending in a
 sting; abdomen narrowed at base, no comb-like ventral organs;
 tarsi of first legs many-jointed. 4
4. Pedipalpi slender, similar to the walking legs; three pairs of book-
 lungs, opening on segments 4, 5 and 6 of abdomen. Minute
 species, under 3 mm. in length. Delicate, pale colored, tropical
 species. (Fig. 1020). **MICROTHELYPHÓNIDA** (Page 539)
 Pedipalpi very stout, contrasting with the very long first pair of
 legs; two pairs of book-lungs, opening on segments 2 and 3.
 Moderate to large species. Tropical. Whip-scorpions.
PEDIPÁLPIDA (Page 540)
5. Abdomen constricted at base; front legs very long and with long
 tarsi. Tropical **PEDIPÁLPIDA** (Page 540)
 Abdomen broadly joined to the cephalothorax; front tarsi not
 elongate 6
6. Pedipalpi with large pincer-like claws. Small flat species, usually
 living under the bark of trees. (Fig. 1012). Pseudoscorpions,
 Book-scorpions **CHELONÉTHIDA** (Page 548)
 Pedipalpi without pincer-like claws. 7

7. Head distinct from the three-parted thorax; chelicerae relatively large, their pincers opening up and down. Pale-colored, mostly nocturnal species, inhabiting hot dry regions. (Fig. 1013). Wind-scorpions, Solpugids **SOLPŪGIDA** (Page 546)
- Cephalothorax not distinctly divided into head and segments; chelicerae usually smaller, their pincers not moving dorso-ventrally 8
8. Abdomen nine-segmented as indicated by the tergites; chelicerae usually exposed; two eyes usually present, often on tubercles; legs usually excessively long and slender. (Fig. 1017). Cosmopolitan, abundant. Harvestmen, Daddy-long-legs. **PHALĀNGIDA** (Page 551)
- Abdomen apparently four-segmented, with lateral as well as dorsal plates, and with a small terminal several-jointed piece; chelicerae concealed by a large, pendant hood; eyes absent; legs only moderately long. (Fig. 1011). Tropical, rare species. **RICINŪLEI** (Page 542)
9. Abdomen joined to the cephalothorax by a narrow short stalk. (Figs. 1014, 1016). Cosmopolitan. Spiders. **ARANĒIDA** (Page 554)
- Abdomen broadly fused with the cephalothorax. Widespread, often parasitic 10
10. Adult always with legs; usually with four, rarely two pairs; young frequently with three pairs; body surface very rarely bearing numerous transverse annulations; rarely living as internal parasites. (Figs. 1015, 1019). Mites, Ticks . . **ACARĪNA** (Page 565)
- Adult legless, body long; finely transversely annulate; internal parasites of vertebrates. (Fig. 1083). Tongue worms. **PENTASTÓMIDA** (Page 579)

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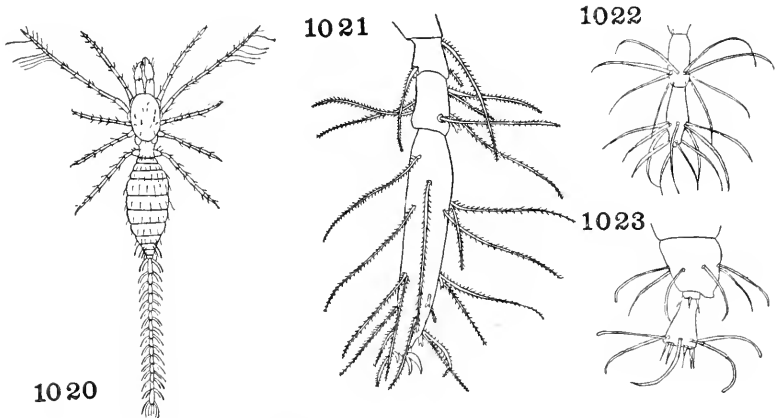
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ORDER MICROTHELYPHÓNIDA

(PALPIGRÁDI; PALPIGRÁDA)

Minute, delicate, elongate species with a long, jointed median appendage at the tip of the abdomen. Cephalothorax above consisting of a large carapace which bears the pedipalps and the first three



Figs. 1020-1023. *Microthelyphonida*

1020. *Kœnenia* (Wheeler) *Kœneniidae*.

1021. *Kœnenia*, apical part of third leg (Börner) *Kœneniidae*.

1022. *Kœnenia*, two joints of flagellum (Börner) *Kœneniidae*.

1023. *Kœnenia*, apex of abdomen (Börner) *Kœneniidae*.

pairs of legs, and a small, separate posterior section which bears the fourth pair of legs. Chelicerae large, chelate; pedipalps leg-like, nine-jointed, bearing a pair of claws at tip. First pair of legs the longest, twelve-jointed, the tarsi consisting of several segments, terminated by a pair of claws. Second and third legs seven-jointed; fourth eight-jointed, all with a pair of claws at tip. Eyes absent. Mouth anterior.

Respiration by three pairs of lung sacs, opening on the fourth to sixth abdominal segments below. Abdomen elongate-oval, consisting of eleven segments, the third to seventh segments larger than the others. Apex of abdomen bearing a long, slender median appendage consisting of nine to fifteen moniliform joints, bearing sparse bristly hairs. (Figs. 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023).

One family. (**Kœnènia**, widespread in tropical and subtropical countries **KŒNENIIDÆ**)

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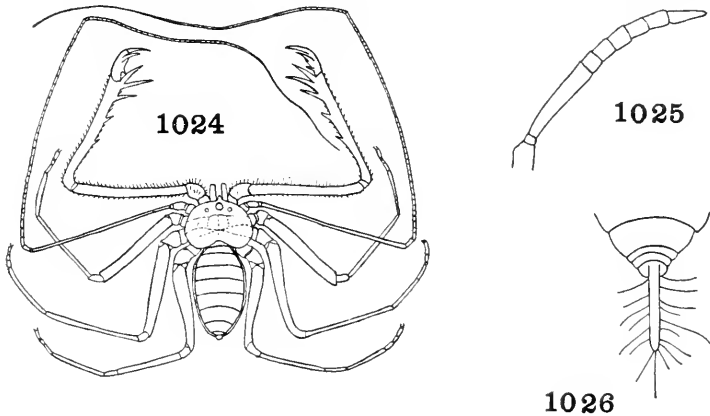
ORDER PEDIPÁLPIDA

(PEDIPÁLPI)

Large or moderate-sized species with heavily chitinized integuments. Cephalothorax forming a solid carapace, or with two small thoracic segments separated by sutures. Chelicerae claw-like. Pedipalpi six-jointed, strong, sometimes very stout, clawed at apex or imperfectly chelate, sometimes very long; first pair of legs sensory in function, forming a long, many-jointed filament; other legs stouter and fitted for walking, the tarsi with claws at tip. Abdomen consisting of ten or eleven segments; sometimes with a long slender many-jointed median apical appendage or filament, sometimes rounded at apex and without appendage. Respiration by book-lungs in the second abdominal segment and sometimes also in the third. Restricted to warm countries. Whip-scorpions and Tailless whip-scorpions.

1. Cephalothorax elongate, longer than wide, its lateral margins more or less parallel except in front; last three segments of abdomen very small, the abdomen at apex with a median appendage, which is usually long and consisting of numerous joints, rarely short and one-jointed; femur and tibia of pedipalpi rarely spinose. (Suborder UROPYGI)2
- Cephalothorax short and broad, more or less expanded laterally, the lateral margins strongly convex; abdomen blunt and rounded at apex, without a median appendage at apex; femur and tibia of pedipalpi strongly spinose. (Suborder AMBLYPYGI)3

2. Cephalothorax dorsally with an undivided shield; eyes well developed, two close together on a tubercle in front and a group of three large ones toward each lateral margin; abdominal appendage long, filiform, consisting of many movable joints; tarsus of first pair of walking legs (second legs) seven-jointed and at least four times as long as the metatarsus; second and



Figs. 1024-1026. **Pedipalpida**

1024. **Damon** (Pocock) Tarantulidæ.
 1025. **Schizomus**, metatarsus and tarsus of first pair of legs of female (Graveley) Schizomidæ.
 1026. **Schizomus**, apex of abdomen. Schizomidæ.

third segments of abdomen each with a pair of book-lungs. (Fig. 1018). (**Mimoscórpius**, **Tetrabàlius**, **Hypóctonus**, malay.; **Thelýphonus**, indomal.; **Typopéltis**, As.; **Mastigopróctus**, **Thelyphonéllus**, Am.). . . . **THELYPHÓNIDÆ**
 Cephalothorax dorsally divided into a head and two free thoracic segments separated by membranous sutures and bearing the third and fourth pairs of legs; median eyes absent, at most one pair of lateral eyes; abdominal appendage short, in female sub-cylindrical and divided into three or four scarcely movable joints; in the male thickened and one-jointed; tarsi of first pair of walking legs six-jointed, less than twice as long as the metatarsus (Figs. 1025, 1026); only one pair of book-lungs, in the second segment. (**Schízomus**, ethiop., ind.; **Trithýreus**, indomal., nearc.) **SCHIZÓMIDÆ**

3. Tibia of the fourth pair of legs divided by sutures into three or four sections, the tarsus four or five-jointed; apical spurs of tibiæ of pedipalpi extending laterally. 4
 Tibia of the fourth pair of legs not divided, or consisting of only two sections; the tarsus four-jointed; apical spurs of tibiæ of pedipalpi directed forward. (Fig. 1024). (**Tarántula** (= *Phrynichus*) ethiop., ind.; **Dàmon**, **Titanodàmon**, ethiop.). (*PHRYNICHINÆ*, Kræpelin 1899) **TARANTÛLIDÆ**
4. Tarsi five-jointed, with a pulvillus at the base of the claws; second abdominal tergite sometimes distinctly margined. Old World species. (**Chàron**, indomal.; **Charinus**, ethiop., malay.; **Catagèus**, **Stygophrÿnus**, ind.; **Sàrax**, austromal.).

CHARÓNTIDÆ

Tarsi four-jointed, without pulvillus; second tergite not margined. New World species. (**Phrÿnus** (= *Tarántula*), **Hemiphrÿnus**, **Acanthophrÿnus**, **Heterophrÿnus**, Am.). . . **PHRÿNIDÆ**

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ORDER **RICINÛLEI***(MERIDOGÁSTRA, RHIGNOGÁSTRA)*

Small or very small species with extremely thick, hard integument. Body elongate oval, without long tail-like prolongation at the apex of the abdomen but with a very short three segmented projection. Cephalothorax bearing anteriorly a large movable hood which when folded down completely hides the chelicerae; chelicerae chelate. Eyes absent. Pedipalpi five-jointed, short; geniculate at the apex of the femur; tarsus minute, opposed to a small projection at the tip of the tibia. Legs rather stout, the second pair the longest; tarsi of second to fourth legs five-jointed. Abdomen oval, broadly joined to the

cephalothorax, consisting of nine segments, basal ones very short; three to six much longer; six to nine forming a very short retractile apical tubercle. Respiration by tubular tracheæ opening by a pair of spiracles at the sides of the cephalothorax above the third coxa. (Fig. 1011).

The living species form a single family. (**Ricinòides** (= *Cryptostemma*), ethiop.; **Cryptocéllus**, neotrop.). (*CRYPTOSTEMMÁTIDÆ*, *HOLOTÉRGIDÆ*, *CURCULÒIDIDÆ*, *POLIOCHÉRIDÆ*).

RICINÒIDIDÆ

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ORDER SCORPIÓNIDA

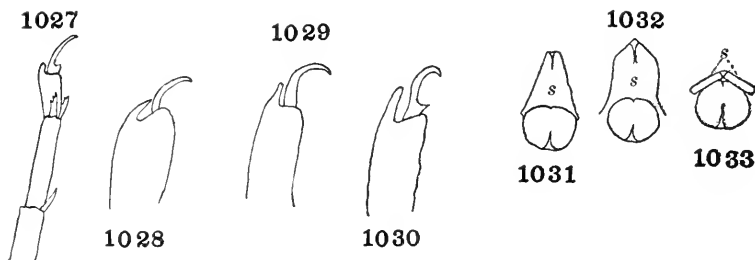
(SCORPIÒNES)

Large or very large species. Cephalothorax and abdomen broadly attached; chelicerae chelate; pedipalpi very large, bearing a large swollen chela at the apex. Cephalothorax with a pair of median eyes near the middle and a group of two to five lateral eyes at each side; rarely absent. Basal portion of abdomen broad, the five apical segments much narrower, forming a highly flexible postabdomen, the last segment of which bears a sting at apex and contains a poison gland. Four pairs of legs, each consisting of seven segments; tarsi three-jointed. Underside of abdomen at base with a pair of movable pectinate organs. Respiration by book-lungs opening by paired slits on the third to sixth abdominal segments. Mainly tropical species. Scorpions.

1. Sternum large, at least half as long as wide and often longer than wide, pentagonal or frequently much narrowed anteriorly; generally nearly as large as or larger than the genital plate which lies behind it. (Figs. 1031, 1032) 2

Sternum much reduced in size, forming two narrow transverse or oblique plates that are sometimes barely visible, therefore much wider than long (Fig. 1033); tip of tarsus without a lobe at the side. (**Bothriùrus**, **Brachiostérnus**, **Théstylus**, **Urophònius**, neotrop.; **Cercophònius**, Austr.). . . **BOTHRIÛRIDÆ**

2. Legs with a spine or thorn in the connecting membrane between the last two tarsal joints, only on the outer side; sternum pentagonal, not triangularly narrowed in front. 3
 Legs with one or two spines or thorns internally and externally in the membrane between the second and last tarsal joints (Figs. 1027); sternum sometimes triangularly narrowed in front 6

Figs. 1027-1033. **Scorpionida**

1027. **Centruroides**, tarsus of fourth leg. Buthidæ.
 1028. **Pandinus**, tip of last tarsal joint. Scorpionidæ.
 1029. **Vejovis**, tip of last tarsal joint. Vejovidæ.
 1030. **Iomachus**, tip of last tarsal joint. Ischnuridæ.
 1031. **Centruroides**, sternum. Buthidæ.
 1032. **Pandinus**, sternum (Kraepelin) Scorpionidæ.
 1033. **Bothriurus**, sternum (Kraepelin) Bothriuridæ.

3. Postabdomen (narrowed, tail-like, apical body segments) with the four basal segments each bearing below a pair of longitudinal keels near the median line. 4
 Postabdomen with only one median ventral keel. (**Urodacus**, Austr.; **Hemiscorpion**, palæarc.). (See couplet 5).

SCORPIÓNIDÆ, part

4. Last segment of postabdomen with a distinct thorn or tubercle below the sting; chela flat or rounded; last joint of tarsi with two rows of spines beneath. (**Diplocéstrus**, **Ôiclus**, neotrop.; **Nêbo**, palæarc.) **DIPLOCÉSTRIDÆ**
 Last segment of postabdomen simple, without thorn or tubercle beneath the sting. 5
 5. Tip of last tarsal joint rounded or acute and produced on the sides to form a lobe the edge of which forms an acute angle

with the apical projection that lies dorsally between the claws. (Figs. 1028, 1032). (**Scórpíó**, palæarc., ethiop.; **Pandínus**, **Opisthophthálmus**, ethiop.; **Heteromètrus**, indomal.).

SCORPIÓNIDÆ

Tip of last tarsal joint more or less truncate, without rounded lobes, its apical edge forming a right angle with the dorsal projection between the claws; last tarsal joint below with spines or bristles. (Fig. 1030). (**Ischnûrus**, **Hadógenes**, ethiop.; **Opisthacánthus**, ethiop., neotrop.; **Hormûrus**, indoaustr.; **Iómachus**, ethiop., ind.) **ISCHNÛRIDÆ**

6. Three to five lateral eyes in a group at each side of the cephalothorax in front 7

Only two lateral eyes at each side of cephalothorax, or lateral eyes absent **CHÁCTIDÆ**

This family is divisible into four well-marked subfamilies as follows:

a. Group of two lateral eyes without a pale spot just behind the eyes; movable finger of chelicerae without well developed teeth, or with only a single tooth on its lower surface. b

A pale spot behind each group of two lateral eyes; movable finger of chelicerae with a number of teeth on its lower surface. (**Chærilíus**, indomal.). (**CHÆRILÍIDÆ**) **CHÆRILÍINÆ**

b. Four basal segments of postabdomen with a ventral keel on the median line; ventral surface of body granular or minutely tuberculate. (**Megacórmus**, neotrop.) **MEGACORMINÆ**

Four basal segments of postabdomen without any distinct keels below, or with a pair, one on each side of the median line. c

c. Hand (basal thickened portion of the apical joint of the pedipalpi) with a strong keel above which divides the surface into two surfaces that meet almost at a right angle. (**Euscórpíus**, palæarc.) **EUSCORPIINÆ**

Hand rounded, or if keeled, not as above. (**Cháctas**, **Brôteas**, **Teuthraústes**, neotrop.) **CHACTINÆ**

7. Sternum more or less triangular, strongly narrowed in front; first tarsal joint of third and fourth pair of legs often with a thorn at tip; three or five lateral eyes; last segment of postabdomen often bearing a spine beneath the sting. (Figs. 1010, 1027, 1031). (**Bûthus**, palæarc., ethiop., indomal.; **Isomètrus**, widespr.; **Títýus**, **Centruróides**, Am.; **Anánteris**, neotrop.; **Uropléctes**, **Archisomètrus**, ethiop., indoaustr.; **Isometróides**, austr., **Buthéolus**, palæarc., **Parabûthus**, ethiop.).

BÛTHIDÆ

Sternum with parallel sides, usually wider than long, with a deeply impressed median groove; three lateral eyes; last segment of postabdomen always without a spine beneath the sting. (Fig. 1029). (*Vejövis*, *Hadrurus*, N. Am.; *Scórpiops*, ind.; *Hadruròides*, *Carabóctonus*, neotrop.; *Iùrus*, palæarc.).
VEJÓVIDÆ

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ORDER SOLPÛGIDA

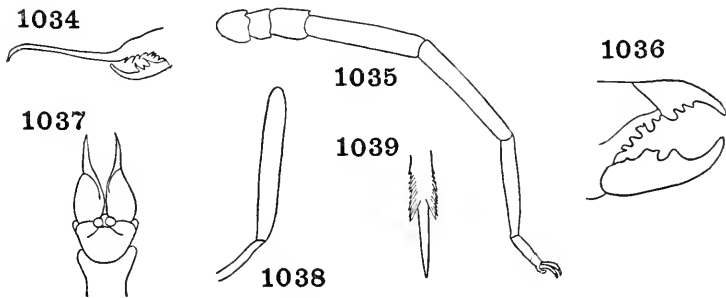
(*SOLÍFUGÆ*)

Large or moderately large, pale-bodied, very active species. Chelicerae very large, chelate, moving in a vertical plane. Cephalothorax bearing only one pair of legs, separated from three distinct thoracic segments to each of which a pair of legs is attached. Abdomen elongate, oval, consisting of ten segments, without terminal filament or appendage. Pedipalpi long, leg-like, six-jointed. Tarsus of pedipalpi and first pair of legs one-jointed; second to fourth legs with the tarsi often several-jointed; tarsi usually provided with claws. Respiration by tracheae that open through spiracles behind the first pair of legs on both the first and second abdominal segments. Distribution tropical and subtropical, most generally in dry or arid regions.

1. Fourth pair of legs ending in a pair of claws as do the second and third pairs; basal portion of fourth pair of legs (including the coxae and two trochanters) clearly shorter than the remainder of the leg (femur, tibia and two tarsal joints); fourth legs with the basal section of femur very much shorter than the apical section. 2

Fourth pair of legs without claws, these replaced by short spines; basal portion of fourth leg almost as long as the remainder of the leg; basal section of femur of fourth leg longer than the apical section. (*Hexisopus*, S. Afr.) **HEXISOPÓDIDÆ**

2. Spiracles of second and third abdominal segments covered by a plate which has a finely serrated posterior margin; tarsus of pedipalpi freely jointed and capable of folding against the metatarsus. (*Galeòdes*, palæarc., ind.; *Paragaleòdes*, palæarc.).
GALEÓDIDÆ



Figs. 1034-1039. **Solpugida**

1034. **Gnossipus**, chelicera in lateral view (Kraepelin) Solpugidæ.
1035. **Solpugid**, third leg (Ewing).
1036. **Eremobates**, chelicera in lateral view (Putnam) Solpugidæ.
1037. **Eremobates**, head in dorsal view (Putnam) Solpugidæ.
1038. **Eremobates**, tip of pedipalpus (Putnam) Solpugidæ.
1039. **Solpuga**, tip of flagellum of pedipalpus (Kraepelin) Solpugidæ.

Spiracles of the second and third abdominal segments not covered by serrated plates, freely visible or concealed by lateral folds; tarsus of pedipalpi immovably attached to the metatarsus although separated by an apparent suture. (Figs. 1034, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039). (*Solpùga*, *Dæsia*, *Gnosíppus*, *Ceròma*, ethiop.; *Rhagòdes*, ethiop., As.; *Dínorhax*, indomal.; *Sarónomus*, neotrop.; *Ammótrecha*, *Eremóbates*, Am.; *Gylípus*, *Kárschia*, palæarc.) **SOLPÛGIDÆ**

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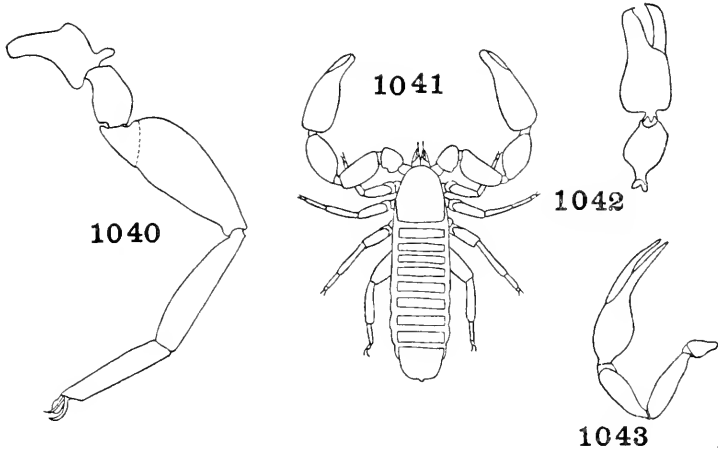
ORDER CHELONÉTHIDA

(*PSEUDOSCORPIÓNIDA*; *PSEUDOSCORPIÒNES*,
CIERNETÍDEA)

Small or very small Arachnida with flattened body. Cephalothorax unjointed, although sometimes with distinct transverse grooves; abdomen with 11 or 12 tergites, each often composed of a pair of plates, narrowly separated along the median line. Chelicerae two-jointed, chelate. Pedipalpi very large, six-jointed, much longer than the walking legs, their tarsi forming a much enlarged pincers-like grasping organ. Legs six-jointed, the tarsi one or two-jointed and the femur sometimes divided into two sections; tarsi with a pair of apical claws. Cephalothorax narrower than the abdomen which is often much widened; abdomen without any apical prolongation, joined to the cephalothorax along its entire base. Eyes two or four, placed near the sides of the carapace; sometimes wanting. Respiration by tracheæ opening by four spiracles placed just behind the second and third abdominal plates at the sides of the body. Genital aperture on the first sternite. Slow-moving carnivorous species of retiring habits, living under bark, stones, etc. False-scorpions; Book-scorpions.

1. Tarsi of the first two pairs of legs one-jointed; those of the third and fourth legs two-jointed. (Suborder HETEROSPHYRÓNIDA). (**Chthênus**, holarc.; **Ditha**, neotrop., ind.; **Tyrannochthônus**, widespr.; **Verrucaditha**, **Mundochthônus**, nearc.) **CHTHONÏDÆ**
Tarsi of all four pairs of legs with the same number of joints...2
2. Tarsi two-jointed. (Suborder DIPLOSPHYRÓNIDA).....3
Tarsi one-jointed (Fig. 1040). (Suborder MONOSPHYRÓNIDA)9
3. Movable finger of chelicerae clearly multidenticulate, without a true subapical lobe; carapace usually produced medially in front. (Superfamily NEOBISIÒIDEA).....4
Movable finger of chelicerae with a single subapical lobe or tooth which is rarely secondarily subdivided, but never multidenticu-

- late; carapace in front, often somewhat emarginate, rarely if ever produced medially. (Superfamily GARYPODÒIDEA) 7
4. Venom apparatus present in the fixed finger of the claw only, the movable finger with a definite sheath for the reception of the venom-tooth 5
- Venom apparatus present in both the fixed and movable fingers; a sheathing structure rarely present in either finger. 6



Figs. 1040-1043. **Chelonethida**

1040. **Chelifer**, fourth leg (Ewing) Cheliferidæ.
 1041. **Chelifer** (Tullgren) Cheliferidæ.
 1042. **Chelifer**, pedipalpus (With) Cheliferidæ.
 1043. **Ideoroncus**, pedipalpus (With) Ideoroncidæ.

5. Pleural membrane of abdomen smoothly longitudinally plicate, never granulate; femur of fourth pair of legs with an oblique cross-suture (rarely nearly perpendicular to the longitudinal axis). (**Chitra**, **Syarinus**, **Hyarinus**, nearc.). **SYARÍNIDÆ**
 Pleural membrane granulate or granulate-striate; femoral articulation of fourth pair of legs truly vertical to the longitudinal axis of the femur-patella. (**Neobísium**, **Microbísium**, holarc.; **Blôthrus**, **Róncus**, palæarc.) **NEOBÍSÍIDÆ**
6. Pleural membrane of abdomen granulate; claw with twelve tactile setæ on the fingers. (**Hya**, indomal.) **HÿIDÆ**

- Pleural membrane of abdomen evenly longitudinally plicate; fingers of claw usually with many more than twelve tactile setæ. (Fig. 1043). (**Ideoróncus**, **Bóchica**, neotrop.; **Albiorix**, N. Am.; **Shravàna**, indomal.) **IDEORÓNCIDÆ**
7. Venom apparatus present in both the movable and fixed fingers of the claw; no sheathing structure on either claw to receive the venom-tooth 8
 Venom apparatus present in the fixed finger of the claw only; a well developed sheathing structure present on the movable finger to receive the venom-tooth. (**Ménthus**, nearc., neotrop.).
MÉNTHIDÆ
8. Pleural membrane of abdomen smoothly and evenly plicate; carapace not or rarely noticeably narrowed in front; sides of abdomen more or less parallel, the abdomen not greatly wider than the cephalothorax. (**Ólpium**, palæarc.; **Garypinus**, Am.; **Seriànus**, nearc., neotrop., indomal.; **Solinus**, nearc., Austr.; **Hòrus**, ethiop.; **Xenólpium**, indoaustr.) . . **OLPÏIDÆ**
- Pleural membrane prickly, granular, or irregularly wrinkled; carapace narrowed in front, clearly triangular; abdomen subovate, much broader than the cephalothorax. (**Gárypus**, palæarc., neotrop.; **Geogárypus**, palæarc., indomal.; **Lárca**, holarc.; **Anagárypus**, austromal.; **Maorigárypus**, austr.).
GARYPÓDIDÆ
9. Four well developed eyes 10
 Two eyes or none. (Figs. 1040, 1041, 1042) . . . **CHELIFÉRIDÆ**
10. Carapace triangular, narrowed in front, without horn-like processes in front of the eyes; abdomen without pleural plates. (**Synsphyronus**, Austr.) **GARYPÓDIDÆ**, part
 Carapace not triangular, with two or more prominent horn-like processes in front of the eyes **FEAÉLLIDÆ**

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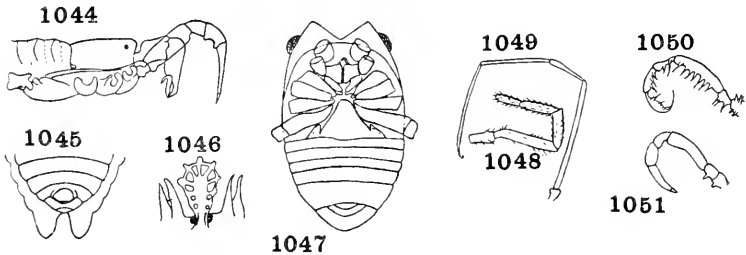
ORDER PHALÁNGIDA

(OPILIÒNES)

Usually moderate-sized species with long or very long legs. Cephalothorax not separated from the abdomen by a constriction, forming an unsegmented or very indistinctly segmented dorsal carapace. Abdomen segmented, with nine dorsal plates and fewer ventral ones. Head with two eyes, often on stalk-like tubercles. Chelicerae three-jointed, chelate; rather long and sometimes thickened. Pedipalpi similar to the legs, but usually much shorter. Legs very long and slender; coxæ very large and firmly attached to the body. Respiration by tracheæ; one pair of spiracles opening ventrally near the base of the abdomen. Harvestmen, Daddy-long-legs.

1. Genital opening covered by a movable plate or operculum; openings of the scent glands situated at the side margin of the cephalothorax, not on tubercles 2
 Genital opening exposed, not covered by an operculum; scent glands each placed upon a conical protuberance at the sides of the cephalothorax. (Fig. 1045). (Suborder CYPHOPH-THÁLMI). (**Siro**, palæarc.; **Ogòvea**, ethiop.; **Miòpsalis**, **Stylocéllus**, Indomal.; **Péttalus**, ind.). **SIRÒNIDÆ**
2. Pedipalpi stout, their tarsi with a strong grasping claw; apical joint of the tarsus of first and second pairs of legs with only one simple claw; the third and fourth tarsi with either two, or with a tridentate claw; sternite of first abdominal segment much reduced, not reaching in front of the hind coxæ; hind legs usually the longest. (Fig. 1044). (Suborder LANIATÒRES). . . 3
 Pedipalpi slender, palpiform, their tarsi with a weaker claw which is occasionally lacking; apical joint of all four tarsi with only

- one simple claw; sternite of first abdominal segment extending much in front of the hind coxæ; second pair of legs the longest. (Suborder PALPATÒRES)8
3. Last four tergites freely movable, not fused.....4
 All tergites except the apical one fused to form a scutum, the latter forming a movable anal plate. (Fig. 1044, 1051). (*Ōncopus*, *Gnómulus*, *Pelítinus*, Indomal.) **ONCOPÓDIDÆ**

Figs. 1044-1051. **Phalangida**

1044. *Oncopus*, anterior part of body in profile (Roewer) Oncopodidæ.
 1045. *Pettalus*, apical part of abdomen (Roewer) Sironidæ.
 1046. *Ortholasma*, anterior part of cephalothorax (Roewer) Troglulidæ.
 1047. *Acropsopilio*, underside of body (Roewer) Acropsopilionidæ.
 1048. *Troglulidæ*, pedipalpus (Roewer) Troglulidæ.
 1049. *Phalangiidæ*, pedipalpus (Roewer) Phalangiidæ.
 1050. *Gonyleptidæ*, pedipalpus (Roewer) Gonyleptidæ.
 1051. *Oncopodidæ*, pedipalpus (Roewer) Oncopodidæ.

4. Third and fourth tarsi each with a pair of apical claws which are simple or furnished with curved teeth.....5
 Third and fourth tarsi each with a single three-pronged claw; or in partly grown specimens with a single claw furnished with denticles laterally. (*Triænònyx*, neotrop.; *Scleròbunus*, nearc.; *Núncia*, *Soerensenélla*, Austr.; *Acumóntia*, Madagasc.; *Adæum*, *Ceratomóntia*, ethiop.).

TRIÆNONÝCHIDÆ

5. Pedipalpi carried with the tips curved backwards behind the patella, weakly armed; anterior margin of the cephalothorax below with five erect, conical teeth. (*Assàmia*, *Metassàmia*, indomal.; *Trionyxélla*, ind.; *Mérmerus*, mal.; *Macrodam-pètrus*, *Dampètrus*, *Mosòia*, Austr.) **ASSAMÌDÆ**

- Pedipalpi not curved, held straight forward or at most bent to the side of the chelicerae; anterior margin of the cephalothorax sometimes sharply excavated, but never with five erect, conical teeth 6
6. Tarsi of the third and fourth legs each with a false claw (pseudonychium) below the true claws 7
- Tarsi of third and fourth legs without a pseudonychium. (**Beloniscus**, **Obalonianus**, indomal.; **Scotolèmon**, palæarc.; **Phalangodes**, Am.; **Zalmóxis**, Austr.; **Metabiántes**, ethiop.).
- PHALANGÓDIDÆ**
7. Pedipalpi weak, their femur, tibia and tarsus broadly flattened and keeled, curved in front of and to the side of the chelicerae; all joints of the pedipalpi almost unarmed, without stout spines. (**Libitoides**, **Metacynórta**, Am.; **Paravanònes**, **Cynórta**, **Cynórtula**, **Metarhaucus**, **Flírtea**, **Ergínulus**, neotrop.). (**PALPÍNIDÆ**) **COSMÉTIDÆ**
- Pedipalpi very stout, their femur not flattened, their tibia and tarsus rounded, at most flattened beneath between the stout tibial and tarsal spines, not keeled; the pedipalpi porrect and not curved toward the chelicerae. (Fig. 1050). (**Discocýrtus**, **Metagynòdes**, **Eusárcus**, **Pachylòides**, **Wèyhia**, **Gonyléptes**, **Goniosòma**, **Cælopýgus**, neotrop.).
- GONYLÉPTIDÆ**
8. Tarsi of the pedipalpi always shorter than their tibiæ (Fig. 1048); without, or with only a very minute claw; maxillary lobe of the second coxa very small or absent, never freely movable; no accessory spiracles on the legs. (Superfamily **NEMASTOSOMATÓIDEA**) 9
- Tarsi of the pedipalpi always longer than the tibiæ and always with a distinct, simple or pectinate claw; maxillary lobe of the second coxa distinct, freely movable, long and narrow; two accessory spiracles on the first to fourth tibiæ. (Fig. 1049). (**Lacínus**, **Phalángium**, **Opílio**, holarc.; **Cáddo**, nearc.; **Mítopus**, **Odiéllus**, palæarc.; **Rhampsinitus**, ethiop.; **Gagrélla**, indoaustr.). (Superfamily **PHALANGIÓIDEA**).
- PHALANGIÍDÆ**
9. Eyes large, highly convex, widely separated, not on a common ocular tubercle, placed one at each side of the cephalothorax. (Fig. 1047). (**Acropsopílio**, neotrop.).
- ACROPSOPILIÓNIDÆ**
- Both eyes placed on a common median ocular tubercle. 10

10. Ocular tubercle separated distinctly from the anterior margin of the cephalothorax which is sharply truncate, exposing the chelicerae and pedipalpi. 11
 Ocular tubercle placed at the anterior margin of the cephalothorax and forming with it a large lobe which covers the chelicerae and pedipalpi from above. (Figs. 1046, 1048), (**Trógulus**, **Dicranolásma**, palæarc.; **Ortholásma**, **Dendrolásma**, nearc.).

TROGÛLIDÆ

11. First and second thoracic tergites fused together in the cephalothorax; first to fourth coxæ each with a series of tubercles before and behind. (**Nemastosõma**, holarc.; **Crõsbycus**, nearc.).

NEMASTOSOMÁTIDÆ

- First thoracic tergite fused with the cephalothorax and forming a prosoma; second thoracic tergite free, not fused with the cephalothorax nor the first tergite; first to fourth coxæ without an anterior and posterior row of tubercles. (**Ischyrõpsalis**, palæarc.; **Táracus**, **Sábacon**, **Tomicomèrus**, nearc.).

ISCHYROPSÁLIDÆ

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ORDER ARANÈIDA

Small or moderate-sized, rarely large Arachnida. Cephalothorax usually oval, the head frequently separated by an indistinct suture. Usually eight simple eyes, sometimes less or occasionally none. First pair of appendages (chelicerae) hooked or chelate, each provided with a poison-gland opening near the tip. Second pair of appendages (pedipalpi) six-jointed, with one-jointed tarsi; similar to, but usually much

shorter than the four pairs of walking legs which are seven-jointed. Tarsi two-jointed, clawed at tip and often with additional claws or bristles used for manipulating the web. Abdomen almost always entirely unsegmented, its integument thinly chitinized, attached to the cephalothorax by a very strongly constricted base. Respiration by book-lungs opening by one or two pairs of slits on the underside of the abdomen; tracheæ usually present in addition to book-lungs, opening by one or two spiracles on the abdomen below. Silk-spinning glands present, opening by short tubular organs on the abdomen below. Development direct, the young essentially like the adults. Spiders.¹

1. Abdomen entirely unsegmented in the adult (OPISTHOTHÈLÆ) 2
 Abdomen segmented above and showing several distinct segments posteriorly between the anal tubercle and spinnerets which are separated by a considerable space; six to eight spinnerets; fangs of chelicerae moving up and down; two pairs of lungs. (Suborder LIPHISTIOMÓRPHÆ (=MESOTHÈLÆ)). (**Liphístius, Heptathèla, Anadiastothèle**) **LIPHISTIIDÆ**
2. Fangs of chelicerae moving up and down; two pairs of lungs. (Suborder AVICULARIMÓRPHÆ (=MYGALOMÓRPHÆ)) . . . 3
 Fangs of chelicerae moving in and out. (Suborder ARACHNOMÓRPHÆ) 10
3. Tips of tarsi beneath the claws without claw-tufts. (NELÍPODA) 4
 Tarsi with claw-tufts, *i.e.* a bundle of hairs at the tip, just beneath the claws; two claws with a single row of teeth, or claws smooth; maxillary lobes wanting; lip free. (HYPODÉMATA) 9
4. All tarsi with a brush of hairs (scopula) beneath; two claws pectinate in two rows; chelicerae without rastellum; maxillary lobes wanting; lip immobile; four spinnerets, the anterior pair small, close together, the posterior pair heavier and longer; eight eyes in a compact group, heterogeneous. (**Pycnothèle, Lycinus**).
PYCNOTHÉLIDÆ
 At least the third and fourth tarsi without a scopula. 5
5. Basal segment of chelicerae with a rastellum, *i.e.* armed on outer side near tip with several rows of stout teeth; maxillary lobes wanting; three claws, upper claws similar, pectinate in a single or double row; four (rarely six) comparatively short spinnerets,

¹ The accompanying key follows that given by Professor Petrunkevitch in his recent "Systema Araneorum," with a very few changes in nomenclature, some modifications of arrangement and the frequent omission of characters of lesser diagnostic value or more difficult recognition.

the anterior pair more or less approximated; eight eyes, heterogeneous. (**Actinopus, Cteniza, Idiops, Acattyma, Brachybóthrium, Pachylomèrus**). Trap-door spiders. **CTENÍZIDÆ**

Chelicerae without a rastellum 6

6. Lip free; maxillary lobes wanting; three claws, the upper ones pectinate in a single or double row; four or six spinnerets, the posterior pair very long; eight or six eyes, heterogeneous; species spinning webs. (**Brachythèle, Evàgrus, Haplothèle, Hexùra, Diplùra, Áname, Tréchona, Macrothèle**).

DIPLÛRIDÆ

Lip immobile 7

7. Six spinnerets, the anterior pair close together; maxillary lobes well developed; three claws, the upper ones pectinate in a single row; eight eyes in three groups, heterogeneous. (**Átypus, Calómmata, Microhexùra**) **ATÝPIDÆ**

Four or two spinnerets. 8

8. Four claws, the upper ones with one or several teeth, sometimes dissimilar; maxillary lobes wanting; four spinnerets; eight eyes in two rows, heterogeneous; body with simple hairs. (**Cádmon, Mìgas, Moggridgea, Pœcilomìgas**). (**MÍGIDÆ**).

MIGÁDIDÆ

Two claws with a single tooth each, sometimes with a vestigial third claw; four or two spinnerets; coxæ of pedipalpi with a vestigial maxillary lobe; eight eyes in a compact group, heterogeneous; body with scales and clubbed hairs. (**Parátropis, Anisáspis, Anisaspòides**) **PARATROPÍDIDÆ**

9. Last joint of posterior spinnerets very short; four or two spinnerets; chelicerae often with several rows of stout teeth externally at apex (rastellum); claws similar, smooth or with a few teeth in a single row; eight eyes, heterogeneous. (**Barychèlus, Diplothèle, Leptopélma, Sàson**) **BARYCHÉLIDÆ**

Last joint of posterior spinnerets as long as, or often longer than the preceding joint; four spinnerets; claws similar, pectinate in a single row; chelicerae without a rastellum; eight eyes in a compact group, heterogeneous. Tarantulas. (**Theraphôsa, Aviculària, Eurypélma, Grammóstola, Eumenóphorus, Selenccósma, Ornithóctonus**) **AVICULARÏDÆ**

10. Abdomen with two pairs of spiracles (**TETRASTÍCTA**). 11
 Abdomen with a pair of spiracles leading into book-lungs and a single median spiracle behind them, leading into a tracheal tube 17

11. Cribellum and calamistrum present, at least in the female. 12
 Cribellum and calamistrum absent in both sexes. 13
12. Two pairs of lungs; cribellum entire, not divided; eight eyes in two rows, heterogeneous. (**Hypochilus, Ectatosticta**).
- HYPOCHÍLIDÆ**
- One pair of lungs; cribellum divided; lip immobile; eight eyes in a compact group, heterogeneous. (**Filistata**). **FILISTÁTIDÆ**
13. The first pair of spiracles leading into book-lungs, the second pair into tracheal tubes. 14
 Book-lungs entirely absent; both pairs of spiracles leading into tracheal tubes 16
14. Three or two claws pectinate in a single row; lip free, long; six eyes, the antero-median ones (direct eyes) wanting or all eyes absent; third pair of legs sometimes reversed in position, directed forward; coxæ of four anterior legs long and cylindrical. (**Dýsdera, Segéstria, Ariädna, Harpáctes, Stalita**). . . **DYSDÉRIDÆ**
- Two claws pectinate in a double row. 15
15. Six eyes or none; six spinnerets, the anterior ones approximated. (**Orchéstina, Gamasomórpha, Õonops, Epéctris, Scaphi-élla**) **OONÓPIDÆ**
- Eight eyes, heterogeneous; four spinnerets in a chitinous ring. (**Hadrotársus, Gmógala**) **HADROTÁRSIDÆ**
16. Three claws, dissimilar, pectinate in a single row; chelicerae without boss, their oblique margins with teeth; lip immobile; colulus (a slender appendage in front of the spinnerets) present; eyes wanting; six spinnerets, the anterior pair longest. (**Telèma, Apneumonélla**) **TELÉMIDÆ**
- Two or three claws; upper ones similar, pectinate in a single row; chelicerae without boss, with smooth margins; lip free; colulus wanting; eight or two eyes, the anterior median eyes always present. (**Capònia, Nòps, Caponina, Diploglèna**). **CAPONIIDÆ**
17. Three claws, rarely the third vestigial in which case there are only two spinnerets and the first pair of legs are exceptionally heavy. (**TRIÓNYCHA**) 18
 Two claws (**DIÓNYCHA**) 42
18. Anal tubercle large, two-jointed, with a fringe of long hair. 19
 Anal tubercle normal. 20
19. Cribellum and calamistrum present; eight eyes in a compact group, heterogeneous. (**Æcòbius**) **ÆCOBIIDÆ**
- Cribellum and calamistrum wanting; eight eyes in two rows, heterogeneous. (**Uróctea**) **UROCTÈIDÆ**

20. Cribellum and calamistrum present in the female and in the immature male 21
 Cribellum and calamistrum wanting 27
21. Tarsi with claw tufts (a bundle of hairs at tip, just beneath the claws); three claws, the upper ones pectinate in a single row; eight eyes in two rows, homogeneous, diurnal. (**Pséchrus, Fecènia, Stiphídon, Matáchia**) **PSÉCHRIDÆ**
 Tarsi without claw-tufts 22
22. First and second tarsi and metatarsi with a brush of hairs (scopula) beneath; tarsi with two rows of trichobothria; six spinnerets; chelicerae with teeth on both margins; three claws, the upper ones pectinate in a single row; eight eyes in two rows. (**Tengélla, Themàcrys**) **TENGÉLLIDÆ**
 All tarsi without scopula; no trichobothria, or with a single row . 23
23. Eyes homogeneous, diurnal 24
 Eyes heterogeneous; only the anterior median ones diurnal. . . 26
24. Cribellum divided; six spinnerets, the posterior pair longer and heavier than the anterior pair; three claws, the upper pair dissimilar, pectinate in a single row; eight eyes in three rows, of which the first is formed of four eyes. (**Erèsus, Dórcuus, Adonèa, Stegódypus**) **ERÉSIDÆ**
 Cribellum entire; spinnerets more nearly equal; claws similar. . 25
25. Femora with trichobothria; eight eyes in two rows; orb-weaving species. (**Ulóborus, Sýbota, Hyptiòtes, Miagrámmpes, Avellópsis**) **ULOBÓRIDÆ**
 Femora and tarsi without trichobothria; eight eyes in three or two rows, the first row formed of four eyes, those of the second row often very large. (**Dinòpis, Ménneus**). . . **DINÓPIDÆ**
26. Tarsi with a single row of trichobothria; cribellum divided. (**Amauròbius, Amphigýrum, Badúmna, Titanèca**).
AMAUROBIDÆ
 Tarsi without trichobothria; cribellum usually entire. (**Dictýna, Scotolàthys, Làthys, Myrópsis, Altélla, Chærèa**).
DICTÝNIDÆ
27. Trochanter of pedipalp inserted on the dorsal surface of the maxillary lobe; head conspicuously elevated over the thorax; chelicerae inserted far above the mouth; eight or six eyes. (**Archæa, Mecysmauchènius**) **ARCHÆIDÆ**
 Trochanter of pedipalp inserted on the outer edge of the maxillary lobe; chelicerae inserted nearer to mouth; claw tufts wanting . 28
28. Six spinnerets; three claws. 29

- Only two spinnerets, the middle and hind pair wanting; pedipalp of female without claw; lip free; two or three claws, the upper ones dissimilar, pectinate in a single row; eight eyes, heterogeneous. (*Lùtica*, *Otíothops*, *Palpimánus*, *Stenochilus*, *Hermíppus*) **PALPIMÁNIDÆ**
29. Anterior lateral edge of the first and second tibia and metatarsus with a row of long spines, the interspaces between which are occupied by a row of much shorter, curved spines; tarsi with serrated bristles; eight eyes in two rows, heterogeneous, the lateral eyes contiguous. (*Mimētus*, *Èro*, *Gélanor*, *Oárces*, *Phobetinus*) **MIMÉTIDÆ**
 First and second metatarsi and tibiæ without such spines. 30
30. Fourth tarsi with a ventral row of serrated bristles forming a distinct comb; legs without spines; upper claws similar, pectinate in a single row or smooth; eight, rarely six or four eyes in two rows, heterogeneous. (*Steatòda*, *Latrodéctus*, *Argyròdes*, *Spíntharus*, *Therídion*, *Monèta*, *Crustulina*, *Nicódamus*).
 **THERIDÌIDÆ**
 No ventral comb of serrated bristles on the fourth tarsi. 31
31. Chelicerae immovably fused or united at the base. 32
 Chelicerae free 33
32. Usually six nocturnal eyes in three groups of two each; if eight eyes, then the direct eyes are also nocturnal and eyes are arranged in two rows of four each; lip long. (*Sicàrius*, *Scytòdes*, *Loxósceles*, *Plectreùrys*, *Diguètia*, *Drymùsa*). (*SCYTÓD-IDÆ*) **SICARÌIDÆ**
 Usually eight eyes, heterogeneous, direct eyes alone diurnal or absent when there are only six eyes; nocturnal eyes in two groups of three eyes each, or all eyes in a single compact group; lip wide. (*Phólcus*, *Modísimus*, *Spermóphora*, *Psilóchorus*, *Physoglènes*, *Ninètis*) **PHÓLCIDÆ**
33. Serrated bristles present on tarsi, forming at least one pair of spurious claws 34
 Tarsi without serrated bristles, or at least not in the shape of spurious claws 36
34. Six eyes in a compact group, nocturnal; tarsi with onychium; one pair of spurious claws; lip immobile, short; legs with spines. (*Leptonèta*, *Merizócera*, *Ochyrócera*, *Psilodérces*, *Usòfila*).
 **LEPTONÉTIDÆ**
 Eight eyes, rarely six or none; lip rebordered. 35
35. Chelicerae with stridulating ridges on the external surface; upper

- claws similar, pectinate in a single row; legs with fine spines or smooth; eyes heterogeneous. Sheet-web weavers. (**Bolyphantes**, **Drapetisca**, **Labùlla**, **Linýphia**, **Eriógone**, **Tapi-nôpa**, **Lophocarènum**, **Mâso**) **LINYPHIIDÆ**
- Chelicerae without stridulating ridges; upper claws similar or dissimilar, pectinate in a single row; legs usually with stout spines; eyes usually homogeneous, diurnal, rarely heterogeneous. Orb-weavers. (**Argiope**, **Arànea** (= *Epeira*), **Mèta**, **Néphila**, **Leucauge**, **Tetrágnatha**, **Theridiosôma**, **Gasteracántha**). (**EPEÍRIDÆ**) **ARGIÓPIDÆ**
36. Chelicerae without a boss 37
Chelicerae with a boss 38
37. Colulus present; last joint of posterior spinnerets always long; anterior spinnerets shorter than the posterior pair; eight eyes on a tubercle, heterogeneous; the anterior lateral ones nocturnal, all others diurnal. (**Hersilia**, **Hersiliola**, **Murrícia**, **Tâma**) **HERSILIIDÆ**
- Colulus wanting; last joint of posterior spinnerets short; anterior pair of spinnerets usually considerably longer than the posterior pair; eyes in two or three rows. (**Zodàrion**, **Storèna**, **Lâches**, **Cryptothèle**, **Cithàron**). **ZODARIIDÆ**
38. Anterior median eyes not far in advance of all the other eyes. . 39
Anterior median eyes small, approximated, placed far in advance of the other eyes near the edge of the clypeus; eight eyes, heterogeneous; body with plumose hairs. (**Senóculus**).
SENOCÛLIDÆ
39. Trichobothria on the tarsi either in two rows or irregularly distributed 40
Trichobothria on the tarsi in a regular row; legs without scopulae; body with plumose hairs; eight eyes (rarely six or none) in two rows of four each, usually heterogeneous, only the anterior median eyes diurnal; eyes sometimes almost homogeneous. (Fig. 1014). (**Agalèna**, **Tegenària**, **Cælôtes**, **Argyronèta**, **Cybæus**, **Hahnia**, **Rhoicinus**) **AGALÉNIDÆ**
40. All trochanters strongly notched; posterior row of eyes always recurved 41
Only the fourth trochanter with a slight notch; eyes often grouped in a hexagon, the posterior four forming a procurved line; body with scale-like hairs; eight eyes, all diurnal. (**Oxyôpes**, **Hamatáliva**, **Oxyopeidon**, **Peucètia**, **Tappònia**).
OXYÓPIDÆ

41. Upper claws with numerous teeth in a single row; lower claw with two or three teeth; body always bearing plumose hairs; legs rather long, sometimes formed for running sideways; female carrying her egg-cocoon in her chelicerae, or if attached to the spinnerets, it is hemispherical. (**Chiasmôpes, Pisaûra, Thanatîdius, Dolômedes, Thaumâsia, Thalâssius**).

PISAURIDÆ

Upper claws with few teeth; lower claw either smooth or with a single tooth; body usually with only simple hairs; legs shorter, always formed for running forwards; cocoon globular, carried attached to the spinnerets. Wolf spiders. (**Lycôsa, Pardôsa, Allocôsa, Arctôsa, Pirâta, Evîppa, Hîppasa**) . **LYCÔSIDÆ**

42. Cribellum and calamistrum present. 43
 Cribellum and calamistrum absent. 44
 43. First and second tarsi and metatarsi with a scopula; claw tufts wanting; cribellum divided; eight eyes in two rows, homogeneous, diurnal. (**Zorôpsis, Ræcius, Zorôcrates**).

ZORÓPSIDÆ

None of the tarsi or metatarsi with scopula; claw-tufts present; cribellum divided or entire; eight eyes in three rows, homogeneous, diurnal. (**Acanthóctenus**) . **ACANTHOCTÉNIDÆ**

44. Chelicerae and lip free 45
 Chelicerae immovably attached at base; with a boss and a row of teeth along the entire inner edge; lip immobile; eyes eight, in a compact group. (**Ammóxenus**) **AMMOXÉNIDÆ**
 45. Eight eyes in three rows, homogeneous, diurnal, the first row of four, second and third of two each; sometimes with first row so strongly curved that four rows are apparently formed; legs formed for running forwards and jumping; body often scaly. Jumping spiders. A very large family. (**Lyssómanes, Sálticus, Myrmaráchne, Marpíssa, Phidíppus, Dendryphántes, Pellênes, Áttus**) **ÁTTIDÆ**

Eyes either in two rows, or if in three rows, the second is composed of four eyes, or else the eyes are distinctly heterogeneous 46

46. Sternum wider than long, broadly truncate behind; body very flat; middle pair of spinnerets between the anterior pair. (**Plâtor, Véctius, Doliomâlus**) **PLATÓRIDÆ**

Sternum normal; middle pair of spinnerets not thus placed. . . . 47

47. Six eyes in the first row; eight eyes in two rows, heterogeneous, only the posterior median ones nocturnal; body flat; legs

- adapted for running sideways; anterior pair of spinnerets close together. (**Selênops**) **SELENÓPIDÆ**
- First row never composed of six eyes 48
48. Anterior pair of spinnerets wide apart 49
- Anterior pair of spinnerets contiguous or nearly so 50
49. Eight eyes in two rows of four each, if only six eyes are present, the direct eyes are wanting; chelicerae with boss, the margins toothed; pedipalp of female with claw. (**Drássus, Drassòdes, Zelòtes, Gnaphòsa, Callílepis, Anágraphis, Hemiclòea**).
DRÁSSIDÆ
- Eight eyes in a compact group, the first row composed of four eyes; chelicerae without boss, with smooth, oblique margins; pedipalp of female without claw. (**Prodídomus, Zimìris, Elelèis, Pródida**) **PRODIDÓMIDÆ**
50. Sternum oval or long; posterior coxae approximated; tarsi without spurious claws 51
- Sternum wide, pointed behind; posterior coxae far apart; tarsi with one pair of spurious claws; eight eyes in two rows of four, homogeneous, the posterior row strongly recurved and much wider than the anterior one. (**Homalónychus**).
HOMALONÝCHIDÆ
51. All tarsi without scopula; colulus present; chelicerae with boss, but without scopa, their margins usually smooth. 52
- At least the first and second tarsi with scopula; colulus absent; chelicerae with boss and scopula, the margins toothed. 53
52. Lip lance-shaped, very long and narrow; sternum narrow, pointed posteriorly, not reaching beyond the third coxae; fourth metatarsi longer than the second; pedipalp of female without claw. (**Aphantochilus, Bucrànum, Majélla**).
APHANTOCHÍLIDÆ
- Lip and sternum not thus, of the usual form; second metatarsi longer than the fourth; pedipalpi of female with claw. (**Stròphius, Stephanópsis, Philódromus, Dièta, Coriaráchne, Misùmena, Oxýptila, Synàma, Xýsticus**). **THOMÍSIDÆ**
53. Legs formed for running forwards; apex of metatarsus with a chitinous rim. 54
- Legs formed for running sideways; apex of metatarsi with a soft, trilobate membrane; pedipalpi of female with a claw; eight eyes in two rows of four each. (**Delèna, Spariánthis, Micrómmata, Heterópoda, Palístes, Clástes, Staianus**).
SPARÁSSIDÆ

54. Eight eyes in two rows of four each; scopula of maxillary lobes not extending over external surface. (**Chiracanthium, Clubiõna, Gayënna, Liócranum, Corinna, Tráchelas, Castaneira**) **CLUBIÕNIDÆ**
- Eight eyes in three rows, two in the first, four in the second and two in the third row; scopula of maxillary lobes extending partly over external surface. (**Ctênus, Acanthêis, Calóctenus, Ôdo**) **CTÊNIDÆ**

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ORDER ACARINA

(ACARIDA)

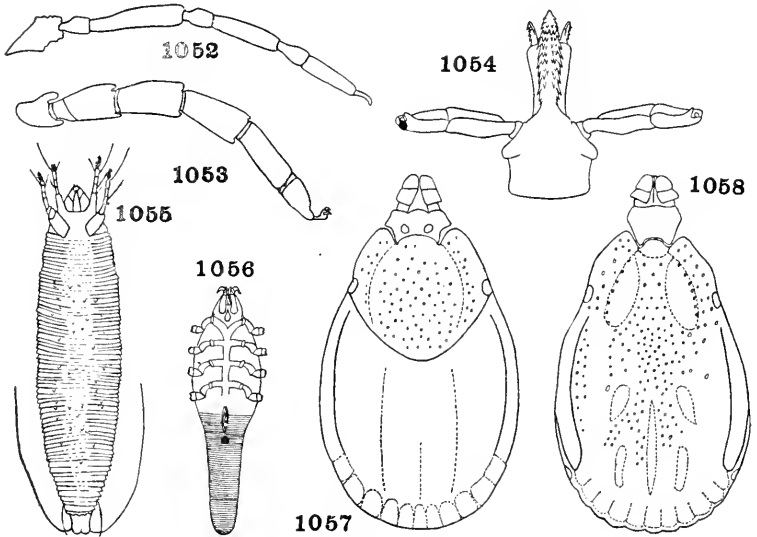
Usually small or minute species of rounded or oval form, with the body not divided by any deep constrictions. Abdomen not segmented although occasionally with a large number of minute transverse ridges; very broadly joined to the cephalothorax from which it is sometimes separated by a suture. Chelicerae usually two-jointed, frequently chelate. Pedipalpi with five joints or less, usually clawed or chelate, occasionally long and serving as tactile organs. Adults usually with four pairs of legs, occasionally with only two; larva almost always with three pairs. Legs with five to seven joints, usually ending in one or two claws. Eyes usually present, commonly as one or several at each side of the body; rarely with a median one. Respiration by tubular tracheae opening by one or several pairs of spiracles, or through the integument only. Habits varied, vegetarian or carnivorous, frequently parasitic. Mites and Ticks.

The Acarina are an extremely large and diverse group, but have received comparatively little attention. The classification given below follows in general that of Banks, while the arrangement of the water mites is that adopted by Viets. Many families and subdivisions in use by other acarologists have been merged with the larger and better known families.

1. Body rounded, oval, rarely noticeably elongate; abdomen not annulate, vermiform nor prolonged behind; adult form always with eight legs3
 Body elongate or lanceolate, the abdomen vermiform, prolonged behind and annulate; often with only four legs; very minute forms living in plants, forming galls, or parasitic in the skin of mammals. (Superfamily DEMODICOIDEA)2
2. Body with four legs placed near the anterior end, each composed of five joints; plant-inhabiting species, usually forming deformations or galls. (Fig. 1055). (**Eriophyes** (= *Phytóptus*) (*E. pyri*, Pear blister mite), **Phyllocóptes**, **Anthocóptes**, **Tegonótus**, **Epitrímerus**). (*PHYTÓPTIDÆ*).

ERIOPHYIDÆ

Body with eight legs, placed on the anterior half of the body, each composed of only three joints; living in the skin of various mammals. (**Démodex** (*D. folliculorum*, Follicle mite)). (Fig. 1056)) **DEMODICIDÆ**



Figs. 1052-1058. **Acarina**

- 1052. **Holosiro**, leg (Ewing).
- 1053. **Rhipicephalus**, leg (Ewing) Ixodidæ.
- 1054. **Ixodes**, mouthparts (Nuttall) Ixodidæ.
- 1055. **Eriophyes** (Kendall) Eriophyidæ.
- 1056. **Demodex** (Banks) Demodicidæ.
- 1057. **Rhipicephalus**, female (Nuttall) Ixodidæ.
- 1058. **Rhipicephalus**, male (Nuttall) Ixodidæ.

- 3. Body at each side with a distinct spiracle upon a stigmal plate, usually below the lateral margin and above the third or fourth coxa or a little behind; palpi free; skin often coriaceous or leathery; tarsi often with a sucker. 4
- No such spiracle on a stigmal plate on this part of the body. . 12
- 4. Hypostome (median portion of mouthparts) large, provided below with a large number of recurved teeth or barbs; ventral surface of body posteriorly with at least one pair of furrows extending

- backwards from the genital pore; skin leathery; large species usually parasitic on mammals, more rarely on birds or reptiles. (Superfamily IXODŌIDEA) 5
- Hypostome small, not toothed or barbed; venter without furrows; body often with coriaceous shields; posterior margin never crenulated nor fluted; eyes absent. (Superfamily PARASITŌIDEA) 6
5. Body above with a chitinous plate or scutum which almost covers the body of the male, but is reduced to a small plate near the front of the body in the female; body below sometimes with ventral shields; mouthparts of adult clearly visible from above; stigmal plate behind the coxæ; tarsus with a pulvillus. (Figs. 1053, 1054, 1057, 1058). (*Ixodes*, *Dermacéntor*, *Hæmaphysalis*, *Margáropus*, *Amblyómma*) **IXŌDIDÆ**
- Body without scutum in either sex; without any ventral shield; mouthparts of adult almost entirely concealed from above; stigmal plate between coxæ of third and fourth legs; tarsi without pulvillus. (Fig. 1019). (*Árgas*, *Ornithódoros*).
ARGÁNTIDÆ
6. Palpi not enlarged at tip; spiracles behind the coxæ of the third legs 7
- Palpi with the last joint enlarged; a spiracle above the coxa of the third leg; moderately large species. (*Holôthyrus*, ethiop., indoaustr.) **HOLOTHÝRIDÆ**
7. Genital aperture near the anus; mouthparts capable of being retracted within a large buccal cavity, which is near the anterior end of the body and separated from the rest of the body by a suture; living on bats. (*Spelæorhýnchus*, neotrop.).
SPELÆORHÝNCHIDÆ
- Genital aperture not or only slightly behind the hind coxæ; anterior part of body not separated by a suture; body rather broad and flat, with relatively short legs. 8
8. Spiracle and peritreme clearly on the ventral side of the body. (Fig. 1060) 9
- Spiracle and peritreme situated on the dorsum, or very nearly so; legs short and very bristly, all with large caruncles, larva living in body of female. (Fig. 1066). (*Spintúrnix* (= *Pteróptus*), *Periglíschrus*, on bats; *Ptilonýssus*, on sparrows). (*PTEROPTÏNÆ*) **SPINTURNÍCIDÆ**
9. Anus surrounded by a chitinous plate or shield; rarely parasitic on mammals 10

Anus without a chitinous plate or shield; internal parasites in the respiratory tract of mammals. (**Halaráchnē**, in bronchi of seals; **Pneumonýssus**, in lungs of monkeys). (Fig. 1062).

HALARÁCHNIDÆ

10. First pair of legs inserted outside the mouth opening; dorsal surface of body not projecting in front of the camerostome; male genital opening usually on the anterior margin of the sternal plate, sometimes in the middle. 11

First pair of legs inserted in the mouth cavity with the oral tube; dorsum of body projecting beyond the camerostome; male genital opening in the sternal plate. Species often occurring on insects. (**Urópoda**, **Discopôma**, **Cíliba**, **Uroplitélla**, **Polyápsis**, **Tráchytes**, **Dínychus**, **Deraíóphorus**).

UROPÓDIDÆ

11. Claw of chelicerae usually without teeth, often stylate or needle-like, the fixed arm always without a seta; tarsi of first pair of legs with claws or caruncles; second legs of male without processes; anus of female usually at anterior end of anal shield; all the chitinous shields rather weak and often not evident. Species parasitic on birds, mammals and reptiles. (**Dermanýssus** (*D. gallîna*, Chicken mite); **Liponýssus**, on mammals; **Ophionýssus**, on snakes) **DERMANÝSSIDÆ**

Claw of chelicerae toothed, rarely stylate or needle-like, the fixed arm usually with a seta. Species often occurring on insects, but rarely on vertebrates **PARASÍTIDÆ**

Three well-defined subfamilies may be distinguished as follows:

- a. Body usually elongate; first pair of legs with or without claws; genital opening of male usually in front of the sternal plate; usually free-living species; rarely myrmecophilous. b
 Body circular in outline, or nearly so; conspicuously hairy; first pair of legs greatly elongated and without claws; genital opening of male in the sternal plate; usually myrmecophilous species living externally on the bodies of ants. (**Antennóphorus**, **Echinomegístus**, **Antennomegístus**).

ANTENNOPHORINÆ

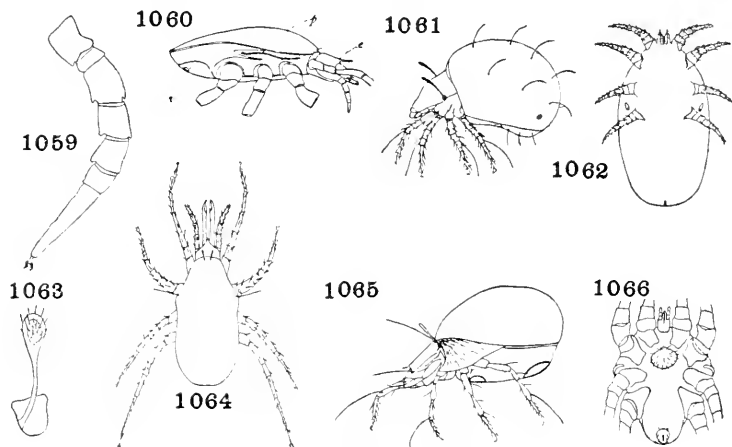
- b. First pair of legs with claws or caruncles, used for walking; second pair of legs often enlarged in the male; species free-living or parasitic, often on vertebrates. (Figs. 1060, 1064). (**Parásitus** (= *Gámasus*), **Lælaps**, **Echinolælaps**, **Hæmogámasus**).

PARASITINÆ

First pair of legs without claws or caruncle, as long as or longer than the body and serving as sensory organs; second pair of

legs in male rarely much enlarged; not parasitic on vertebrates. (Fig. 1059). (**Macrochèles**, **Rhodàcarus**, **Megísthanus**, **Cælenópsis**, **Euzércon**) **MACROCHELINÆ**

12. Body usually coriaceous, with few hairs; with a specialized seta arising from a pore near each posterior corner of the cephalothorax (pseudostigmatic organ, Fig. 1063); eyes absent, mouth-parts and palpi usually very small; ventral openings of abdo-



Figs. 1059-1066. **Acarina**

1059. **Macrocheles**, leg (Ewing) Parasitidæ.
 1060. **Parasitus** (Banks); *e*, epistoma; *p*, peritreme; *v*, anal plate. Parasitidæ.
 1061. **Hoploderma** (Banks) Hoplodermatidæ.
 1062. **Pneumonyssus** (Banks) Halarachnidæ.
 1063. **Oribatidæ**, pseudostigmatic organ (Banks) Oribatidæ.
 1064. **Parasitus** (Banks) Parasitidæ.
 1065. **Oribatella** (Banks) Oribatidæ.
 1066. **Spinturnix**, underside (Banks) Spinturnicidæ.

- men large; coxæ close together; tarsi without sucker. Species free-living, not parasitic. (Superfamily ORIBATÒIDEA) . . . 13
 Body nearly always of softer texture; pseudostigmatic organ absent 15
 13. Cephalothorax and abdomen separated by a suture 14
 Cephalothorax and abdomen not separated by a suture; mandibles very large and prominent. (**Labidostómma** (= *Nicoletiella*)).
LABIDOSTOMMÁTIDÆ

14. Cephalothorax loosely attached to the abdomen, so that it is freely movable; palpi four-jointed. (Fig. 1061). (**Hoplodérma**, **Phthirácarus**, **Protolóphora**, **Mesolóphora**).

HOPLODERMÁTIDÆ

Cephalothorax immovably united with the abdomen; palpi five-jointed. (Figs. 1063, 1065). (**Oríbata**, **Oribatélla**, **Galúmna**, **Pèlops**, **Hypochthònius**, **Trizètes**, **Hermánnia**).

ORIBÁTIDÆ

15. Aquatic species, living entirely in and laying their eggs in water and nearly always in fresh water; palpi four or five-jointed; parasitic or free-living. Superfamily HYDRACHNÒIDEA. 16
 Terrestrial or parasitic species, never living in water, except certain parasitic species with two-jointed palpi and chelate hind legs 38
16. Basal attachment of the third and fourth pairs of legs strongly lateral in position, visible from above next to the lateral margin of the body, cephalothorax with two large posterior and two small lateral plates 17
 Basal attachment of the third and fourth pairs of legs not visible from above 18
17. Palpi composed of five joints; red species. (**Hydrovólzia**).

HYDROVOLZÌIDÆ

Palpi with only three or four joints; species living on marine algæ, not adapted for swimming. (**Halácarus**, **Porohalácarus**, **Walterélla**, **Soldanellònyx**) **HALACÁRIDÆ**

18. Eyes placed near the middle of the vertex, connected by a transverse median chitinized structure 19
 Eyes placed at the sides of the body, not connected across the vertex by a chitinized structure, although sometimes with chitinous plates between them. 20
19. Chitinized plate connecting the eyes forming a median band, *i.e.* much higher than wide; no swimming hairs on any of the legs; very soft-bodied species with thinly chitinized integument. (**Limnóchares**) **LIMNOCHÁRIDÆ**
 Chitinized plate connecting the eyes forming a transverse band that is much wider than high; three anterior pairs of legs with swimming hairs. (**Eylàis**) **EYLÁIDÆ**
20. Legs six-jointed. 21
 Legs five-jointed; body with a dorsal shield; two lateral eyes and a median one. (**Thermácarus**, holarc., in hot springs).

THERMACÁRIDÆ

21. Lateral eyes placed together on a chitinized tubercle or plate at each side of the head. 22
 Lateral eyes not placed together on a chitinized plate, although sometimes close together as a contiguous pair. 27
22. Eye-plate free, not attached to any other plate. (*Piersígia*). (See couplet 19) **EYLÄIDÆ**, part
 Eye-plate fused laterally to a chitinous plate which is produced medially behind. 23
23. Body without a dorsal shield; legs without swimming hairs. (*Prótzia*, *Calònyx*, *Partnùnia*, *Wandèsia*). **PROTZIIDÆ**
 Body usually with dorsal shield; legs frequently with swimming hairs 24
24. Chelicerae styloform; beak produced, tubular. (*Hydráchna*, *Bárgena*) **HYDRÁCHNIDÆ**
 Chelicerae with basal segment and opposable claw, not styloform; beak not produced 25
25. Second joint of palpi without a sharp projection inwardly. 26
 Second joint of palpi with a sharp projection inwardly. (*Spérchon*, *Pseudospérchon*) **SPERCHÓNIDÆ**
26. Body without a dorsal shield; body spinose. (*Pseudohdryphántes*) **PSEUDOHDRYPHÁNTIDÆ**
 Body with a dorsal shield. (*Hydryphántes*, *Thýas*, *Viètsia*, *Pánisus*, *Mamérsera*, *Eupàtra*, *Georgélla*).
HYDRYPHÁNTIDÆ
27. Eyes separated, not forming contiguous double-eyes. 28
 Eyes united to form a double-eye at each side of the body. 29
28. Fourth pair of legs with apical claws; palpi distinctly chelate at tip. (*Diplodóntus*, *Oxyópsis*) **HYDRYPHÁNTIDÆ**, part
 Fourth pair of legs without apical claws; palpi not chelate at tip. (*Limnèsia*, *Limnesièlla*, *Duralimnèsia*). **LIMNESIIDÆ**
29. Palpi simple at tip, without a stout hook. 30
 Last joint of palpi forming a stout hook which is opposable to the broad tip of the preceding joint. (*Arrhenùrus*, *Thoracophorácarus*, *Mundamélla*, *Wùria*). **ARRHENÜRIDÆ**
30. Epimera of the fourth pair of legs with a large pore near the inner angle; tarsus of fourth leg pointed, without claws. (*Teutònia*)
LEBERTIIDÆ, part
 Epimera of the fourth leg without a pore. 31
31. Second joint of palpi with a strong bristle inwardly which often arises from a sharp projection. 32
 Second joint of palpi without a sharp projection or bristle. 34

32. Third joint of palpi bearing five to seven stout bristles that are longer than the joint. (**Lebértia, Pilolebértia, Hexalebértia**).

LEBERTIIDÆ

Third joint of palpi without such bristly hairs. 33

33. Chelicerae long, beak-like or extensile within a tube formed by the epistoma; carapace composed of several plates. (**Atráctides, Pseudotorrentícola**) **ATRACTÍDIDÆ**

Chelicerae of a different conformation. (See couplet 32). (**Dártia, Bandàkia**) **LEBERTIIDÆ**, part

34. Body strongly compressed from the sides, or narrowly elongate-oval; legs inserted one above another near the anterior end of the body; fourth pair of legs without apical claws. (See couplet 33). (**Óxus, Gnaphíscus, Frontípoda**).

ATRACTÍDIDÆ, part

Body not compressed nor narrowly elongate; legs inserted one behind another in the usual position 35

35. Epimera of the first pair of legs free, not fused medially behind the maxillæ 36

Epimera of the first pair of legs completely fused. (**Hygróbatés, Mégapus**) **HYGROBÁTIDÆ**

36. First pair of legs bearing blunt bristles, usually placed in pairs on tubercles. (**Unionícola, Neumánia, Huitféldtia**).

HYGROBÁTIDÆ, part

First pair of legs not thus bristly 37

37. Integument usually weak and thin, always without any pore-bearing shields; usually convex species. (**Féltria, Nautaráchna, Foréllia, Piõna, Hydrochoreùtes, Acércus**).

HYGROBÁTIDÆ, part

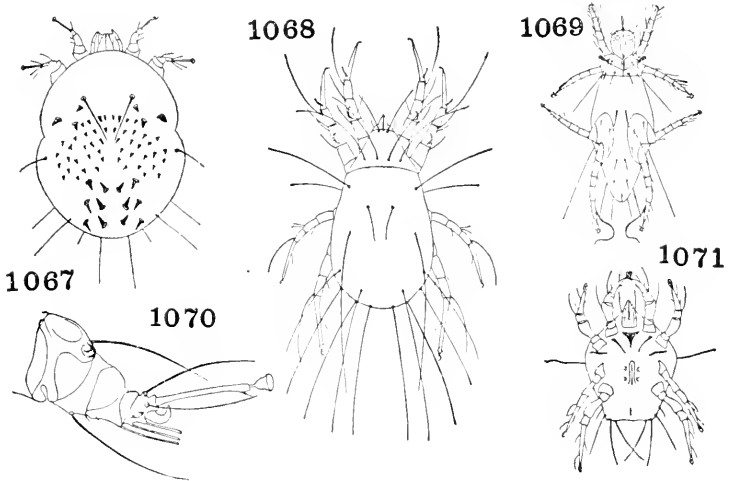
Body with pore-bearing plates; usually flattened. (**Midea, Mideópsis, Brachýpoda, Atùrus, Álbia**). **BRACHYPÓDIDÆ**

38. Palpi two-jointed, partly enclosing the chelicerae; third and fourth pairs of legs in both sexes greatly thickened, the last two joints opposable to form grasping organs; tarsi without suckers; parasitic in the gills of crabs. (**Ewíngia, nearc.**) **EWINGIIDÆ**

Palpi with three or more joints; rarely the fourth pair of legs enlarged to form a grasping organ in the male only, in which case the other tarsi bear suckers. 39

39. Palpi small, three-jointed, adhering for some distance to the beak; body usually with ventral suckers at the genital opening or near the anal opening; eyes absent; tarsi often with suckers at tip; frequently parasitic. (Superfamily **ACARÒIDEA**) 40

- Palpi usually four or five-jointed, free; rarely with ventral suckers near the anal or genital openings; eyes present or absent; tarsi without suckers at tip; nearly always free living. 46
40. Tracheæ absent, female without a clavate hair below at each side between the first and second pairs of legs. 41

Figs. 1067-1071. **Acarina**

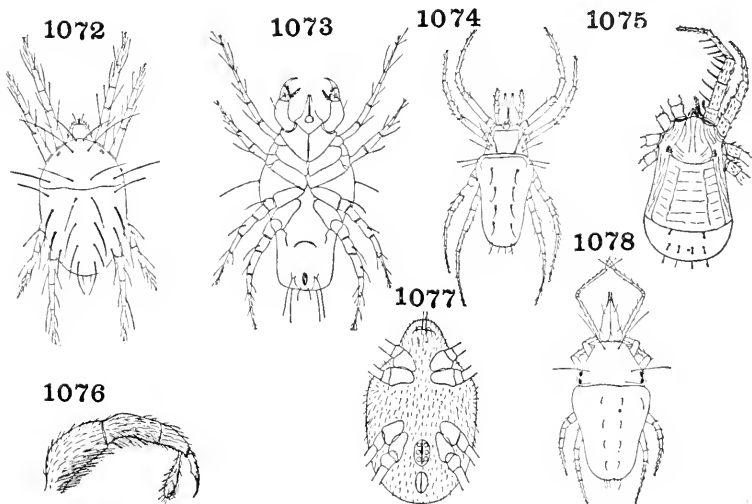
1067. **Acarus** (Banks) Acaridæ.
 1068. **Tyroglyphus** (Banks) Tyroglyphidæ.
 1069. **Pediculoides** (Banks) Tarsonemidæ.
 1070. **Acarus**, leg (Banks) Acaridæ.
 1071. **Canestrinia** (Banks) Canestriniidæ.

Tracheæ present, no ventral suckers; legs terminated in claws; cephalothorax and abdomen clearly separated; female with a prominent clavate hair below on each side between the first and second pairs of legs; not parasitic on birds or mammals. (Fig. 1069). (**Tarsonëmus**, **Pediculoides**, **Scutácarus**, **Pigmeophórus**) **TARSONÉMIDÆ**

41. Not parasitic on birds or mammals; genital suckers usually present; integument usually without fine parallel lines. 42
 Parasites of birds or mammals; genital suckers absent; integument marked with fine parallel lines. 43

42. Legs short; the tarsi of the first and second pairs without clavate hairs, terminating in suckers; species parasitic on insects. (Fig. 1071). (**Canestrinia**, **Hemisarcóptes**, **Linðbia**, **Coleopteróphagus**) **CANESTRINÏDÆ**
 Legs longer; the tarsi of the first and second pairs of legs externally near the base with a clavate hair; usually free-living, rarely parasitic on insects. (Fig. 1068). (**Tyróglyphus**, **Rhizóglyphus**, **Aleurðbius**, **Histosðma**, **Glycíphagus**, **Monieziélla**, **Trichotársus**) **TYROGLÝPHIDÆ**
43. External parasites of mammals; legs or mouthparts modified to form clasping organs to cling to the hairs of the host. (**Listróphorus**, **Labidocárpus**, **Schizocárpus**, **Myocóptes**, **Trichêcius**) **LISTROPHÓRIDÆ**
 Species not living externally on the hair of mammals and without such specialized clinging apparatus 44
44. External parasites of birds, living on the plumage. (**Análges**, **Freyàna**, **Pterólichus**, **Pterodéctes**, **Allóptes**).
 **ANALGËSIDÆ**
 Internal parasites living in the skin or tissues of birds, and in or on the skin of mammals 45
45. Genital aperture of female longitudinal in position; species living in the skin or internal tissues of birds. (**Cytoleíchus**, **Laminosióptes**). (**CYTODÓTIDÆ**) **CYTOLEÍCHIDÆ**
 Genital aperture of female transverse; skin parasites of mammals or birds. (Figs. 1067, 1070). (**Ácarus** (= *Sarcóptes*) (Itch mites), **Psoróptes**, **Chorióptes**, **Cnemidóptes**). (**SARCÓPTIDÆ**) **ACÁRIDÆ**
46. Last joint of palpi opposable like a thumb to the preceding joint which is nearly always claw-like at tip (Fig. 1076); body often bearing many hairs. (Superfamily **TROMBIDÒIDEA**) 47
 Palpi not thus modified; simple or rarely modified to hold prey; body with few hairs. (Superfamily **EUPODÒIDEA**) 52
47. Legs simple, without processes bearing spines; body without, or with inconspicuous chitinous shields 48
 First and second pairs of legs with processes bearing spines; cephalothorax with a large, sculptured, median chitinous shield, abdomen with two or more similar shields; coxæ contiguous (Fig. 1075). (**Cæculus**) **CÆCÛLIDÆ**
48. Chelicerae chelate or pincers-like at tip, with a movable claw opposable to the basal portion 49
 Chelicerae stylet-shaped or needle-like, retractile 50

49. Last joint of first pair of legs usually enlarged; cephalothorax with a median dorsal line or groove; legs inserted in two groups, the coxæ of the first two pairs placed far forward and those of the two posterior pairs in a second group far removed from the first. (Fig. 1076). Harvest mites. (**Trombidium**).

TROMBIDIIDÆFigs. 1072-1078. **Acarina**

1072. **Tetranychus** (Banks) Tetranychidæ.
 1073. **Cheyletus** (Banks) Cheyletidæ.
 1074. **Rhagidia** (Banks) Eupodidæ.
 1075. **Cæculus** (Banks) Cæculidæ.
 1076. **Trombidium**, palpi (Banks) Trombidiidæ.
 1077. **Smaris** (Banks) Erythraeidæ.
 1078. **Bdella** (Banks) Bdellidæ.

Last joint of first pair of legs not enlarged, often long; cephalothorax without median line or groove; coxæ of all legs usually closely approximated, forming a single group. (**Anýstis**, **Tarsótomus**, **Gekòbia**, **Pterygosòma**) **ANÝSTIDÆ**

50. Last joint of legs not enlarged; cephalothorax without a median dorsal groove 51
 Last joint of first and fourth pairs of legs enlarged; cephalothorax usually with a median dorsal groove; adults free-living, usually

active and with long slender legs. (Fig. 1077). (**Erythræus** (= *Rhynchotophus*), **Smàris**, **Fessònia**, **Átomus**, **Eatoniana**). (Including *SMÁRIDÆ*). (*RHÝNCHOLÓPHIDÆ*).

ERYTHRÆIDÆ

51. Feeding on plants; all legs terminated by claws; body bristles or hairs usually simple. (Figs. 1015, 1072). Red spiders. (**Te-tránychus**, **Rhaphígnathus**, **Bryòbia** (*B. praténsis*, Clover mite), **Achèles**, **Stigmæus**). (Including *RHAPHIGNÁTHIDÆ*) **TETRANÝCHIDÆ**

Predaceous or parasitic; claws often absent on one or more pairs of legs; body bristles often branched or pectinate. (Fig. 1073). (**Cheylétus**, **Cheylètia**, **Cheyletièlla**, **Myòbia**, **Picòbia**).

CHEYLÉTIDÆ

52. Cephalothorax and abdomen completely fused, the body showing no division into these two parts; no bristles on body above; palpi simple; last joint of first pair of legs not noticeably longer than the preceding joint; mouthparts covered by a large hyaline hood. (**Cryptógnathus**, palæare.). **CRYPTOGNÁTHIDÆ**

Cephalothorax and abdomen more or less distinctly separated; upper surface of body furnished with bristles; palpi sometimes geniculate; mouthparts without hood-like covering. 53

53. Last joint of first pair of legs longer than the preceding joint, often twice as long; cephalothorax with four bristles, a pair in front and a more widely separated pair behind. (**Bdèlla** (Fig. 1078), **Cunáxa**, **Cýta**, **Eùpalus**, **Scírula**). (Including *CUNÁXIDÆ*) **BDÉLLIDÆ**

Last joint of first pair of legs not or only slightly longer than the preceding joint; bristles of cephalothorax not arranged as above. (**Eupòdes**, **Linopòdes**, **Notophállus**, **Týdeus**, **Rhagídia** (Fig. 1074), **Ereynètes**, **Álichus**, **Bimichælia**, **Teneriffia**). (Including *TENERIFFIDÆ*) **EUPÓDIDÆ**

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ORDER PENTASTÓMIDA

(LINGUATÛLIDA)

Rather large, elongate, vermiform, cylindrical or somewhat flattened animals. Body divided externally by constrictions into a large number of annuli or apparent segments; straight, bent or sometimes coiled. Mature form legless, but the embryo and very young animal with two or three pairs of short, imperfectly jointed legs. No antennæ. Mouth opening rounded or oval, situated close to two pairs of claw-like, movable chitinous hooks that arise from shallow pits. Respiratory organs wanting. Genital opening of male always at the base of the abdomen, of the female either at the base or apex of the abdomen; ovary or uterus either large and sac-like, or long, tubular and strongly sinuous or coiled, lying either above, below or twined about the alimentary tract. Metamorphosis slight, but evident. Parasitic; the adult form usually in the respiratory tract of reptiles, the immature one frequently in the tissues or internal organs of mammals. Tongue-worms.

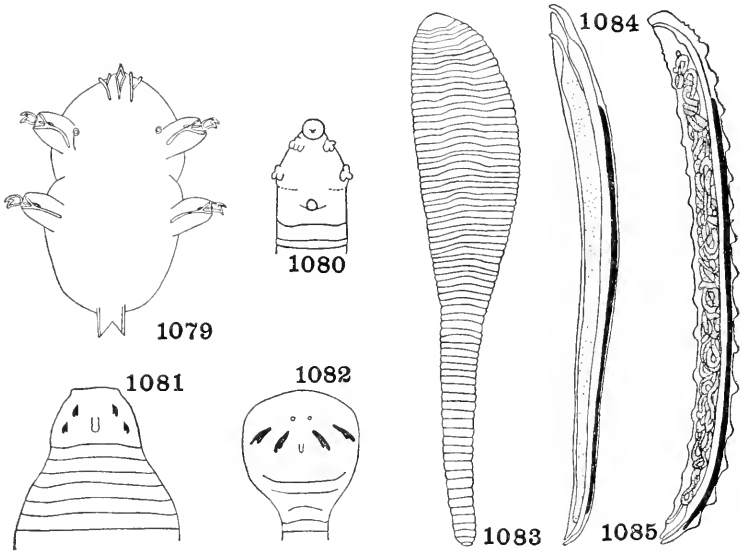
The following classification is similar to that developed by Sambon, except that his subfamilies are regarded as families to render the divisions of this group more nearly on an equality with those of related orders.

1. Mouth opening lying in front of the oral hooks; genital opening of female at the anterior end of the abdomen, the uterus large and sac-like; salivary glands of moderate size; larva with three pairs of short legs. (Figs. 1080, 1084). (*RAILLIETIÉLLIDÆ*).

CEPHALOBÆNIDÆ

Three subfamilies may be distinguished as follows:

- a. Anterior end of body forming a short, blunt beak. (**Cephalobæna**, neotrop., in lungs of snakes) . . . **CEPHALOBÆNINÆ**
 Anterior end of body not forming a beak-like projection, rounded. b



Figs. 1079-1985. **Pentastomida**

- 1079. "**Pentastomum**," young larva (Stiles) Linguatulidæ.
- 1080. **Raillietiella**, anterior extremity (Sambon) Cephalobænidæ.
- 1081. **Sebekia**, anterior extremity (Sambon) Linguatulidæ.
- 1082. **Kiricephalus**, anterior extremity (Sambon) Linguatulidæ.
- 1083. **Linguatula** (Sambon) Linguatulidæ.
- 1084. **Cephalobænidæ**, diagrammatic vertical section of body (Sambon) Cephalobænidæ.
- 1085. **Linguatulidæ**, diagrammatic vertical section of body (Sambon) Linguatulidæ.

- b. Body with two apical projections at the posterior end; posterior pair of oral hooks larger than the anterior ones. (Fig. 1080). (**Raillietiella**, in reptiles and batrachians, widespr.).

RAILLIETIELLINÆ

Body without apical projections, bent downwards at posterior end; both pairs of oral hooks very small. (**Reighardia**, in birds, neotrop.) **REIGHARDIINÆ**

Mouth opening lying between or behind the oral hooks; genital opening of female at posterior end of abdomen, the uterus tubular, greatly elongated and irregularly coiled; salivary glands as long as the body; larva with only two pairs of legs. (Figs. 1079, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1085). (*OROCEPHALIDÆ*).

LINGUATULIDÆ

This family includes three well-marked subfamilies, as follows:

- a. Body cylindrical b
 Body flattened, fluke-like; more or less convex centrally above, the sides depressed; mouth hooks placed in an arch or curved line; alimentary canal following the axis of the body, the uterus twined about it. (*Linguátula*, in mammals, boreal., neotrop., ethiop., ind.; *Subtriquètra*, in crocodiles, neotrop., indomal.)

LINGUATULINÆ

- b. Body with well marked latero-ventral grooves; mouth hooks forming a trapezoid; alimentary canal sinuous, longer than the body. (Fig. 1081). (*Sebèkia*, in crocodiles, neotrop., ethiop., indomal.; *Alôfia*, malay., ethiop.; *Leipèria*, in crocodiles, ethiop.; *Sambônia*, in lizards, ethiop., neotrop.; *Diesíngia*, in turtles, neotrop., indomal.) **SEBEKIINÆ**

Without latero-ventral grooves; mouth hooks placed in a curve or arch; alimentary canal straight, not longer than the body. (Fig. 1082). (*Porocéphalus*, in snakes, ethiop., Amer.; *Kiri-céphalus*, in snakes, Amer., indomal., austr.; *Armíllifer*, in snakes and mammals, ethiop., indomal.; *Waddycéphalus*, austr.) **OROCEPHALINÆ**

Note: **Pentastoma** and **Pentastomum** have in the past been used as more or less inclusive generic names for the adult and immature stages of various species.

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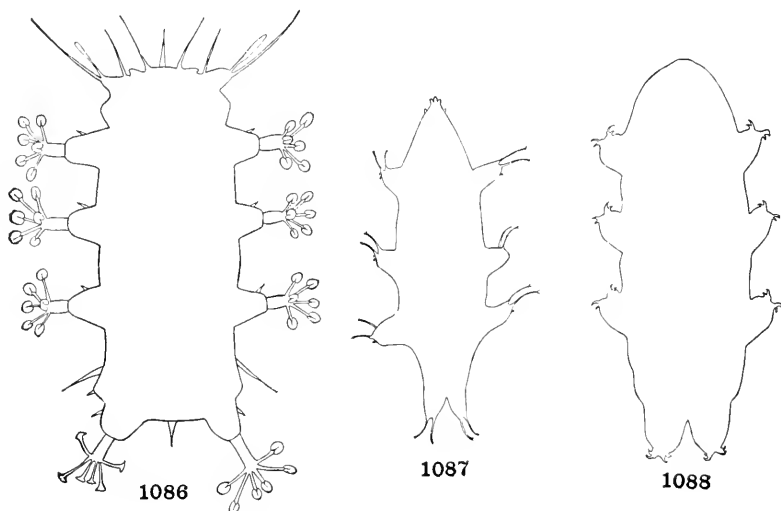
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CLASS TARDÍGRADA

Very small or minute species, usually less than one mm. in length. Body more or less elongate oval, consisting of a head and four body-

segments; integument tough and more or less transparent, not chitinous. Four pairs of short, fleshy, unjointed legs, each terminated by several claws or clavate vesicles. Cuticula usually forming distinct plates; often granulate or sometimes spinose. Mouthparts tubular, provided with a central piercing organ or stylet. Antennæ absent. Eyes absent, or present as two ocelli. Terrestrial or aquatic species; no special respiratory organs. Species capable of excessive and prolonged desiccation without injury. Sexes separate; development from the egg direct, without metamorphosis. Water Bears.



Figs. 1086-1088. **Tardigrada**

1086. **Batillipes** (Marcus) Halechinisicidæ.

1087. **Milnesium** (Marcus) Milnesiidæ.

1088. **Macrobiotus** (Marcus) Macrobiotidæ.

1. Head bearing in front a pair of central and a pair of lateral cirri, in addition to two sensory appendages at each side. (Fig. 1086). (Order HETEROTARDÍGRADA) 2
- Head usually without such sensory appendages, or at least with only the four anterior ones present; the two at each side always wanting. (Order EUTARDÍGRADA). 3
2. Middle portion of leg capable of being withdrawn or telescoped within the basal part, the two parts separated by a distinct fold;

- legs without long, hooked claws. (Fig. 1086). (Suborder ARTHROTARDÍRGADA). (**Halechiniscus**, **Tetrakéntron**, palæarc.; **Batíllipes**, holarc.) **HALECHINÍSCIDÆ**
- Middle portion of leg only partly folding into the basal part; legs terminating in long, hooked claws. (Suborder ECHINISCHÕDEA). (**Echiniscus**, cosmop.; **Pseudechiniscus**, widespr.; **Parechiniscus**, **Echiniscõides**, palæarc.; **Oreílla**, palæarc., austr.) **ECHINÍSCIDÆ**
3. Head entirely without sensory appendages. (Fig. 1088). (**Macrobiõtus**, **Hypsíbius**, cosmop.) **MACROBIÕTIDÆ**
- Head with six rostral papillæ about the mouth and also with two papillæ below on each side. (Fig. 1087). (**Milnèsium** (= *Arctiscon*), cosmop.). (**ARCTÍSCIDÆ**) **MILNESÏIDÆ**

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CLASS PAURÕPODA

Very small species of elongate, rounded and more or less flattened form. Body composed of from six to ten segments, as indicated by the tergites, and bearing nine pairs of legs. Antennæ branched apically; composed of four stout basal joints, the fourth bearing two elongate joints, one of which bears at tip a whip-like many-jointed flagellum and the other bears two such flagella. Mouthparts composed of a pair of mandibles, and one pair of maxillæ. Cerci bristle-like. Tracheæ absent; no respiratory organs.

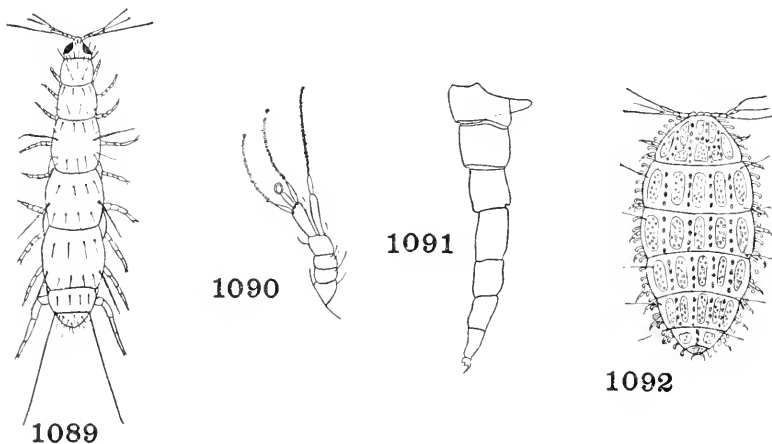
1. Six tergites present. 2
Ten tergites; head free, not covered by the first tergite; body

with a few bristles above; anal segment exposed, not covered by the preceding tergite. (**Brachypaùropus**, palæarc.).

BRACHYPAUROPÓDIDÆ

2. Integument thinly chitinized, with a few bristles above; usually white or pale colored; head and anal segment free, not covered above. (Figs. 1089, 1091). (**Paùropus**, **Allopaùropus**, **Styli-paùropus**, **Hemipaùropus**, **Scleropaùropus**).

PAUROPÓDIDÆ



Figs. 1089-1092. **Pauropoda**

1089. **Pauropus** (Latzel) Pauropodidæ.
 1090. **Eurypaùropus**, antenna (Latzel) Eurypaùropodidæ.
 1091. **Pauropus**, leg (Ewing) Pauropodidæ.
 1092. **Eurypaùropus** (Latzel) Eurypaùropodidæ.

Integument heavily chitinized, thickly spinose or tuberculate and strongly pigmented; head and anal segment concealed from above by the adjacent tergites. (Fig. 1092). (**Eurypaùropus**, holarc.) **EURYPAUROPÓDIDÆ**

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CLASS **DIPLÓPODA**

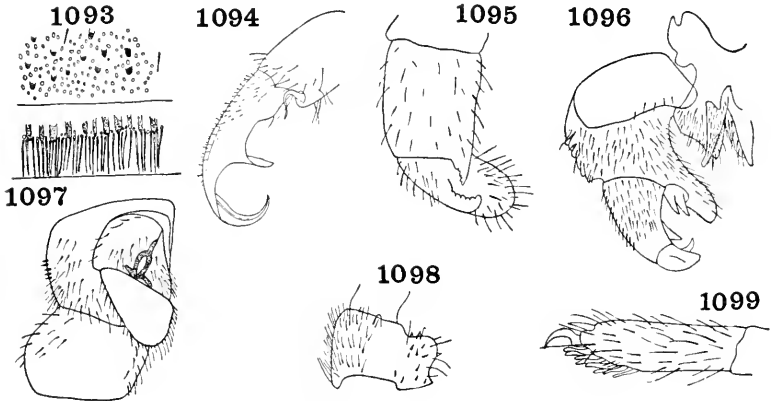
Body long, comparatively narrow and of generally uniform width; cylindrical or at least not usually noticeably depressed or flattened. Eleven or more body segments or somites; thirteen or more pairs of legs; usually considerably more. Legs always more numerous than the dorsal segments, most of the apparent segments bearing each two pairs of legs, but the first three or four and the last one or two with only a single pair. Head with a pair of short, usually seven-jointed, antennæ, a pair of lateral eyes and a pair of mandibles; other mouth-parts forming a plate-like structure (gnathochilarium). Eyes two, consisting of a group of ocelli. Legs usually six or seven-jointed, bearing an apical claw. Genital ducts opening between the second and third pairs of legs. Respiration through spiracles opening into paired pockets, one or two pairs corresponding to each of the somites. Second or fourth legs of male usually modified into copulatory appendages. Somites often with paired repugnatorial glands, opening laterally.

Slow moving, usually vegetarian animals. A large group, more abundant in the tropics. Millipedes.

The System adopted here follows that of Attems in his recent "Myriopoda of South Africa."

1. Integument strongly chitinized, hardened by a deposit of calcareous material; body hairs if present simple, never in long tufts. (Subclass **CHILÓGNATHA**) 2
 - Integumental bristles highly modified, short, scaly on body above, laterally forming long tufts; mandibles one-jointed; integument very weakly chitinized, not hardened by a deposit of calcareous material; usually eleven body segments and thirteen pairs of legs (rarely 12 and 17). (Subclass **PSELAPÓGNATHA**). (**Polýxenus**, cosmop.; **Saróxenus**, ethiop.; **Lophopróctus**, widespr.; **Schindalmonôtus**, S. Afr.; **Macróxenus**, palæare.; **Trichopróctus**, austr.) **POLYXÉNIDÆ**
2. Sternites divided into two parts, tracheæ dichotomously branched; male with one or two pairs of modified copulatory appendages (telopods) at the posterior end of the body, but without modified legs on the seventh segment. (**OPISTHÁNDRIA**) 3
 - Sternites not divided; tracheæ not branched, but arising in tufts from the tracheal trunks; male with one or two pairs of modified legs (gonopods) on the seventh body segment. (**PROTERÁNDRIA**) 7

3. Body composed of 22 somites with 36 pairs of legs, not including one pair of telopods in the male; body not capable of being rolled into a ball. (Order LIMACOMÓRPHA). (**Glomeridésmus**, neotrop.; **Termitodésmus**, indomal.; **Zephronidésmus**, mal.) **GLOMERIDÉSMIDÆ**



Figs. 1093-1099. **Diplopoda**

1093. **Sphærotherium**, pygidium and marginal bristles (Attems) Sphærotheriida.
 1094. **Sphæriodesmus**, gonopod (Chamberlin) Sphæriodesmidæ.
 1095. **Sphærotherium**, anterior gonopod (Attems) Sphærotheriida.
 1096. **Sphærotherium**, posterior gonopod (Attems) Sphærotheriida.
 1097. **Sphærotherium**, vulva (Attems) Sphærotheriida.
 1098. **Sphærotherium**, coxa of fourth leg (Attems) Sphærotheriida.
 1099. **Sphærotherium**, last joint of a leg (Attems) Sphærotheriida.

Body of twelve or thirteen somites; with 17 to 21 pairs of legs, not including two pairs of telopods in the male; body capable of being rolled up into a ball so as to conceal the head and legs. (Order ONISCOMÓRPHA) 4

4. Seventeen pairs of legs, not including the telopods of the male; ocelli in a single row or wanting. (**GLOMERÍDIA**) 5
 Twenty-one pairs of legs, not including the telopods of the male; ocelli numerous, in several rows. (Figs. 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099). (**SPHÆROTHÈRIA**). (**Sphærothèrium**, **Globothèrium**, ethiop.; **Sphæropœus**, **Arthrosphæra**, indomal.; **Cyliosôma**, austr.) **SPHÆROTHERIIDÆ**

5. Seventeenth pair of legs of male with one to three small joints beyond the large coxa. (**Glómeris**, palæarc.; **Rhopalómeris**, **Apiómerus**, indomal.)..... **GLOMERIDÆ**
Seventeenth pair of legs of male with four or five small joints beyond the large coxa (Fig 127)..... 6
6. Nineteenth pair of legs in male with the second and third joints (prefemur and femur) simple, without a bristly projection; body smooth. (**Glomeridélla**, **Typhloglómeris**, **Glomerellina**, palæarc.)..... **GLOMERIDÉLLIDÆ**
Nineteenth pair of legs in male with a bristle-bearing projection on the prefemur and femur; body often tuberculate or carinate. (**Gervàsia**, **Dodèria**, palæarc.)..... **GERVAISIIDÆ**
7. First pair of legs of the seventh somite of the male modified into gonopods, often the second pair of this somite also and the adjacent pairs on the sixth and eighth segments similarly modified; mouthparts with three pairs of palpal lobes. (**EUGNATHA**)..... 8
First pair of legs of the seventh somite of the male normal, not modified to form gonopods; mouthparts without palpal lobes. (**COLOBÓGNATHA**) 66
8. Anal segment without spinning styles or spinning glands; body of less than 23 or more than 40 somites 9
Anal segment with two or three pairs of spinning glands, opening by one to three pairs of spinning styles; body of 26 or more somites. (**NEMATÓPHORA**)..... 25
9. Nineteen to 22 body somites (usually 20); only the first pair of legs on the seventh somite of the male modified into gonopods; the gonopods inserted in a completely closed circular opening; body cylindrical, or flattened with lateral expansions. (**POLYDESMÓIDEA**)..... 10
More than 40 body somites; both pairs of legs of seventh somite of the male modified into gonopods, or the second pair absent; opening in which the gonopods are inserted never closed in front; body cylindrical. (**JULIFÓRMIA**)..... 52
10. Coxæ of the gonopods rather widely separated, but connected by broad, medially coalescent processes; the median part raised and keel-shaped. (**POLYDESMÍDEA**)..... 11
Coxæ of the gonopods close together, free or more or less connected but not by broad, medially keel-like, raised processes. (**STRONGYLOSOMATÍDEA**)..... 17
11. Coxæ of the gonopods with a hooked process on the external

margin; tergites broadly expanded at the sides, the lateral margins produced, with a number of sharp teeth, each tooth bearing a bristle. (*Peridontodésmus*, neotrop.).

PERIDONTODÉSMIDÆ

Of a different conformation. 12

12. Head not or incompletely covered by the first tergite, which is generally small, not lengthened or enlarged. 13

Head completely or almost completely hidden by the first tergite when seen from above; this tergite large. 16

13. Coxa of gonopod bearing a long, annulate flagellum; posterior portion of each tergite with three transverse rows of bristles, which usually arise from small tubercles. (*Mastigonodésmus*, *Schedoleiodésmus*, palæarc.) . . . **MASTIGONODÉSMIDÆ**

Of a different conformation. 14

14. Second tergite enlarged; posterior portion of tergites smooth or granulate, often densely clothed with setæ. (*Oniscodésmus*, *Trigonóstylus*, *Oncodésmus*, neotrop.; *Doratodésmus*, mal.; *Hyperóthrix*, ethiop.) **ONISCODÉSMIDÆ**

Second tergite not enlarged. 15

15. Gonopod with a brush of hairs inwardly near the tip and a seminal pouch which opens at the base of this brush. (Fig. 1101). (*Polydésmus*, holarc.; *Brachydésmus*, *Epanerchòdus*, palæarc.; *Opisthotrètus*, mal.; *Opisthoporodésmus*, austromal.) **POLYDÉSMIDÆ**

Gonopod without brush of hairs or seminal pouch. (*Vanhoef-fènia*, ethiop.; *Gyrophállus*, nearc.; *Trichopolydésmus*, palæarc.) **VANHOEFFENIIDÆ**

16. Openings of the repugnatorial glands located on small, separate, transparent projections from the sides of some of the abdominal tergites (usually 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 15th). (*Stylodésmus*, ethiop.; *Myrmecodésmus*, *Corypherépsis*, *Synoptùra*, neotrop.; *Myxodésmus*, mal.) . **STYLODÉSMIDÆ**

Openings of the repugnatorial glands very minute or not visible. (*Cryptodésmus*, neotrop.; *Phenacóporus*, austromal.; *Cryptocórypha*, ethiop., mal.; *Atopodésmus*, austr.) .

CRYPTODÉSMIDÆ

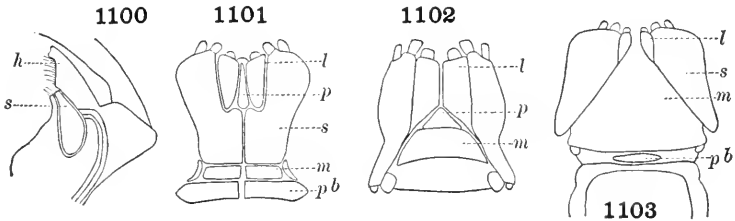
17. Coxa of the gonopod with a prominent curved horn-shaped process 18

Coxa of the gonopod without any such process; 20 body somites. (*Rhacodésmus*, Am.; *Acutángulus*, *Rhachidomórpha*, *Strongylodésmus*, neotrop.) **RHACODÉSMIDÆ**

18. Certain joints of the anterior (or more) legs furnished with peculiar bristles that have a bulbously swollen base, and long slender or short nipple-shaped tip. (**Sphærotrichopus**, austr.; **Pleonarâius**, **Semnosôma**, neotrop.; **Scytonôtus**, nearc., austr.; **Icosidêsmus**, ethiop., austr.; **Gnomêskelus**, ethiop.).

SPHÆROTRICHÓPIDÆ

Legs destitute of such swollen bristles. 19



Figs. 1100-1103. **Diplopoda**

1100. **Polydesmus**, gonopod: *h*, hair-brush; *s*, seminal vesicle.
 1101. **Blaniulus**, gnathochilarium: *l*, lingual lamellæ; *p*, promentum; *s*, stipes; *pb*, prebasilare. **Blaniulidæ**.
 1102. **Xiphochætoporatia**, gnathochilarium. Lettering as in Fig. 1101.
 1103. **Rhinocricus**, gnathochilarium. Lettering as in Fig. 1101.

19. Femur of the gonopod distinctly separated from the tibia by a strong constriction 20

Femur and tibia of the gonopod completely fused, without any line of demarcation 22

20. Coxa of the gonopod long and slender; femur ovate, clothed with hairs; tibia usually with a long flagelliform process. (**Strongylosôma**, palæarc.; **Catharosôma**, **Habrodêsmus**, neotrop.; **Nedÿopus**, **Prionopêltis**, indomal.; **Phæodêsmus**, ethiop.; **Australiosôma**, austr.) **STRONGYLOSOMÁTIDÆ**

Of a different conformation, 21

21. Coxæ of the gonopods large, connected by a narrow band; femur with a large process that is often longer than the tibia and tarsus together. (**Leptodêsmus**, **Cyclorhâbdus**, neotrop.; **Ísaphe**, nearc.; **Dévillæa**, palæarc.) **LEPTODÊSMIDÆ**

Coxæ of the gonopods free, not connected with one another. (**Oxydêsmus**, **Metaphóricus**, **Orodêsmus**, ethiop.).

OXYDÊSMIDÆ

22. Lateral expansions of the tergites well developed or large, more or less horizontal. 23
 Lateral expansion of the tergites very strongly declivous, almost vertical; body very strongly convex above, its form highly adapted for curling up tightly. (**Sphæriodésmus**, **Cyclodésmus**, **Colobodésmus**, neotrop.; **Desmònus**, nearc.).
SPHÆRIODÉSMIDÆ
23. Legs of male with fleshy lobes beneath the claws; gonopod articulated at the end of the coxa; tergites without striking sculpture. (**Gomphodésmus**, **Antíphonus**, **Aulodésmus**, **Ulodésmus**, **Astrodésmus**, **Flaphógonus**, ethiop.). **GOMPHODÉSMIDÆ**
 Legs of male without lobes beneath the claws 24
24. Tibia and tarsus of gonopods not separated. (**Fontària**, holarc.; **Rhysodésmus**, neotrop., palæarc.; **Mélaphe** palæarc.; **Pachydésmus**, nearc.; **Tuberculàrium**, ethiop.; **Asphalidésmus**, austr.) **FONTARÏIDÆ**
 Tibia and tarsus of gonopods usually separated by a distinct constriction; gonopod articulated at the end of the coxa. (**Platýrhacus**, neotrop., indoaustr.; **Amplinus**, **Pycnótropis**, neotrop.; **Polýlepis**, mal.) **PLATYRHÁCIDÆ**
25. Body of 26-32 (usually 30) somites; repugnatorial glands absent. 26
 Body of 39 or more somites; repugnatorial glands present on the fifth and following somites 49
26. First tergite small; each somite above with three pairs of bristles arising from minute tubercles. (Superfamily **CHORDEUMÒIDEA**) 27
 First tergite very large, its sides partly enclosing the head; body capable of being rolled into a spiral; some tergites with strong longitudinal carinæ; a few ocelli at each side of the head. (Superfamily **STRIARIÒIDEA**). (**Striària**, nearc.).
STRIARÏIDÆ
27. First four joints of antennæ short, subequal in length; fifth much longer and thicker, forming a club together with the apical joints; dorsum tuberculate or spinulose, very strongly convex; legs short and stout. (**TRACHYZÒNA**) 28
 First three joints of antennæ increasing in length, the second and third each much longer than the preceding joint; fourth at least twice as long as the first; legs long and slender. (**NESTOZÒNA**) 29
28. Body tuberculate, pale in color; 30 somites. (**Trachysòma**, **Hal-leinosòma**, palæarc.) **TRACHYSOMÁTIDÆ**

- Body surface spinulose, dark in color; 28 somites. (**Chamæosoma**, **Achrochordum**, palæarc.) . . . **CHAMÆOSOMÁTIDÆ**
29. Promentum present as a separate, more or less triangular sclerite in front of the mentum (Fig. 1102) 30
 Promentum absent 45
30. Hind gonopod forming a large, stout, unjointed club 31
 Hind gonopod never forming a stout, unjointed club; usually one- or two-jointed, or sometimes more or less like a walking leg, with three to six joints 32
31. Sides of body longitudinally striate; tergites without lateral expansions. (**Caseya**, nearc.) **CASEYIDÆ**
 Sides of body not longitudinally striate; anterior tergites with carinate lateral expansions. (**Underwoodia**, nearc.).
UNDERWOODIIDÆ
32. Hind gonopod with a long thread-like or flagelliform process. . . 33
 Hind gonopod without such long process. 34
33. Front gonopod with a filiform process like that of the hind gonopod; second pair of legs of female with the joints beyond the coxæ vestigial. (**Heteroporætia**, **Tessinosoma**, **Haploporætia**, palæarc.) **HETEROPORATIIDÆ**
 Front gonopod without such process; second pair of legs of female normally developed, similar to the other legs. (**Verhoeffia**, palæarc.) **VERHOEFFIIDÆ**
34. Posterior pair of legs of eighth somite with coxal glands. 35
 Posterior pair of legs of eighth somite without coxal glands. (**Fagina**, palæarc.) **FAGINIDÆ**
35. Tarsi of male without papillæ 36
 Tarsi of third to seventh pairs of legs of male furnished with papillæ 38
36. Hind gonopods one- or indistinctly two-jointed. 37
 Hind gonopods three- or four-jointed. (**Brachychæteuma**, **Scutogona**, **Macrochæteuma**, palæarc.).
BRACHYCHÆTEUMIDÆ
37. Tracheal pockets (the cavities next to the spiracles, leading into the tracheal tube) fused with the sternite and not movable. (**Anthógona**, **Cranógona**, palæarc.). . . . **ANTHOGÓNIDÆ**
 Tracheal pockets not anchylosed with the sternite, movable. (**Anthroleucosoma**, **Pródicus**, palæarc.).
ANTHROLEUCOSOMÁTIDÆ
38. Coxæ of the front gonopods not forming a ring. 39
 Coxæ of the front gonopods partly fused, forming together a ring

- which bears the unsegmented, movable part of the gonopod. (**Heterolatzélla**, palæarc.) **HETEROLATZÉLLIDÆ**
39. Coxæ of the front gonopods without an elongate, flagelliform process or long, stalked pencil of hairs. 40
Coxæ of front gonopods each bearing an elongate, flagelliform process or a long, stalked pencil of hairs. (**Neatractosòma**, **Trimeróphoron**, palæarc.) **NEATRACTOSOMÁTIDÆ**
40. Coxæ of the second pair of legs of the eighth segment without a horn-like projection internally; hind gonopods highly modified, wanting or one- to three-jointed, rarely four-jointed, and not resembling walking legs. 41
Coxæ of second pair of legs of the eighth segment with a horn-like projection internally; hind gonopods four- to six-jointed and with claw, retaining the appearance of walking legs. (**Pseùdo-clis**, palæarc.; **Cleidógona**, Am.; **Pseudotrèmia**, nearc.)
PSEUDOCLÍDIDÆ
41. Sternite bearing the second pair of legs of the sixth somite in the male, produced into a long, rod-shaped process; coxæ of front gonopods elongate, free or nearly so. (**Rothenbuehlèria**, palæarc.) **ROTHENBUEHLERÍIDÆ**
This sternite without rod-shaped prolongation; coxæ of front gonopods shorter, not extending beyond the remainder of the gonopod, frequently fused together. 42
42. Coxæ of the second pair of legs of the sixth somite of the male elongate; rounded inwardly or without distinct process medially 43
Coxæ of second pair of legs of sixth somite of the male transverse, with one or two processes which extend to the apex of the sternite. (**Attémsia**, **Syngonopòdium**, **Dendromonómeron**, **Haasea**, palæarc.) **ATTEMŠÍIDÆ**
43. Sternite of the front gonopod obsolete or absent, never with a median process; the coxæ firmly united. 44
Sternite of the front gonopod very large, bearing a long median process; the coxæ not fused with one another. (**Opisthocheiron**, palæarc.) **OPISTHOCHEÏRIDÆ**
44. Coxæ of the front gonopods flat, not prominent; hind gonopods two- to four-jointed. (**Haplobainosòma**, **Brcelemanneùma**, **Hispaniosòma**, palæarc.) **HAPLOBAINOSOMÁTIDÆ**
Coxæ of front gonopods prominent, forming a simple or two-parted elevation. (**Craspedosòma**, **Oxydáctylon**, **Macheirióphoron**, **Ceratosòma**, palæarc.) **CRASPEDOSOMÁTIDÆ**

45. Coxæ of the ninth pair of legs with glands; tarsi of the third to seventh pairs of legs almost always bearing papillæ. 46
 Coxæ of the ninth pair of legs without glands; tarsi usually without papillæ 48
46. Body composed of 32 somites; tergites with prominent lateral expansions. (**Diplomarágna**, **Syntelopodeûma**, palæarc.).

DIPLOMARÁGNIDÆ

Body composed of 28 or 30 somites; tergites without or with very slight lateral expansions 47

47. Hind gonopods two-jointed; second pair of legs on the sixth and eighth somites modified into accessory gonopods, not resembling walking legs. (**Chordeûma**, **Chordeumélla**, **Microchordeûma**, **Orthochordeumélla**, palæarc.)

CHORDEÛMIDÆ

Hind gonopods three- to five-jointed; second pair of legs on the sixth somite normal, similar to the other walking legs. (**Orobainosôma**, **Brachybainosôma**, palæarc.).

OROBAINOSOMÁTIDÆ

48. First pair of legs of the eighth somite highly modified, reduced to two- or three-jointed stumps; vertex of male bearing one or two tufts of hairs. (**Metopídothrix**, **Schedotrígona**, indo-austr.) **METOPIDOTHRÍGIDÆ**

First pair of legs of the eighth somite normal, not modified or reduced; vertex of male without tufts of hairs. (**Conotýla**, **Tri-chopéталum**, **Zygónopus**, nearc.; **Apodígona**, neotrop.; **Japanosôma**, palæarc.) **CONOTÝLIDÆ**

49. Promentum present as a separate sclerite in front of the mentum (as in Fig. 1102); ocelli numerous. (Superfamily **LYSIOPE TALOIDEA**) 50

Promentum absent; one or two ocelli at each side of the head. (Figs. 1111, 1112). (**STEMMIULOIDEA**). (**Stemmiulus**, **Prostemmiulus**, **Diopsiulus**, ethiop.) . . **STEMMIÛLIDÆ**

50. Second pair of legs of female completely formed, similar to the other walking legs; tracheal pockets of gonopods small, fused to the gonopod. (**Cállipus**, palæarc.) . . . **CALLIPÓDIDÆ**

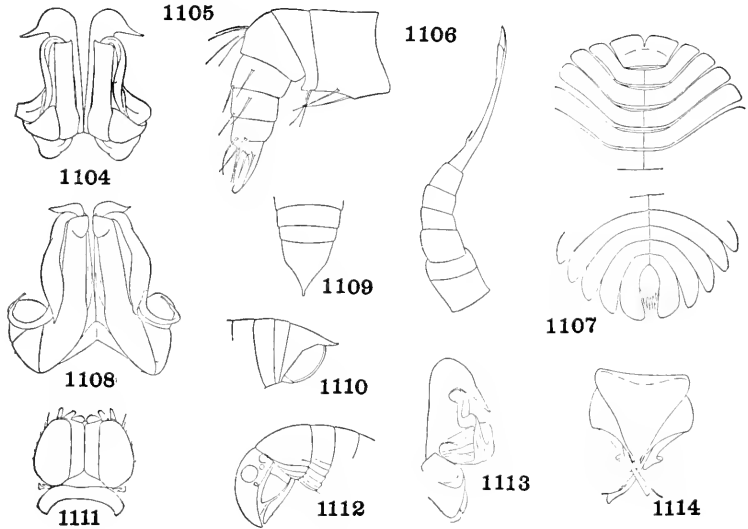
Second pair of legs of female greatly reduced, the segments beyond the coxæ not developed; tracheal pockets of gonopods large, not fused to the gonopod. 51

51. Gonopods very long, slender and strongly bent. (**Dorypéталum**, **Silvéstria**, **Cyphocállipus**, **Dorycállipus**, palæarc.).

DORYPETÁLIDÆ

Gonopods not noticeably long, not bent. (**Lysiopétalum**, **Apfelbéckia**, **Broelemánna**, **Callipodélla**, palæarc.).

LYSIOPETÁLIDÆ



Figs. 1104–1114. **Diplopoda**

1104. **Diaporus**, gonopod (Chamberlin) Spirostreptidæ.
 1105. **Siphonophora**, anterior gonopod (Chamberlin) Siphonophoridaæ.
 1106. **Siphonophora**, posterior gonopod (Chamberlin) Siphonophoridaæ.
 1107. **Platydemus**, anterior and posterior ends of body (Chamberlin) Platydemidæ.
 1108. **Gymnostreptus**, gonopods (Chamberlin) Spirostreptidæ.
 1109. **Paraiulus**, posterior end of body of male (Chamberlin) Blaniulidæ.
 1110. **Paraiulus**, side view of posterior end of body of male (Chamberlin) Blaniulidæ.
 1111. **Prostemmiulus**, gnathochilarium (Chamberlin) Stemmiulidæ.
 1112. **Prostemmiulus**, head and first tergite (Chamberlin) Stemmiulidæ.
 1113. **Orthoporus**, gonopod (Chamberlin) Spirostreptidæ.
 1114. **Rhinocricus**, gonopods (Chamberlin) Rhinocricidæ.

52. Stipites meeting for a distance along the median line, separating the promentum from the mentum (Fig. 1101). (Superfamily JULOIDEA) 53

- Stipites not meeting along the median line, widely separated by the mentum or promentum; promentum if present in contact with the mentum. 54
53. Both pairs of gonopods lying in cavities; first pair of legs of male greatly reduced; body above usually with some longitudinal striation (**Julus**). **JÛLIDÆ**
 Gonopods free, not sunk in depressions; first pair of legs of male usually four- to six-jointed; tergites without any longitudinal striation. (Figs. 1109, 1110). (**Blaniûlus**, **Chroneiûlus**, palæare.; **Nopoiûlus**, holare., neotrop.; **Paraiûlus**, Am.; **Uroblaniûlus**, neare.) **BLANIÛLIDÆ**
54. Promentum absent; mentum large, triangular, extending between the prebasilare and stipites which it separates widely (Fig. 1103); last joint of legs of male generally padded, but not the fourth or fifth joints. (Superfamily **SPIROBOLÛIDEA**) 55
 Promentum present or absent; mentum surrounded at the sides by the stipites which extend backwards and lie in contact with the prebasilare. (**SPIROSTREPTOMORPHA**) 59
55. Hind gonopods connected to each other at base by the sternite and membranes; pores of repugnatorial glands usually opening on the anterior portion of the tergites. (**TRIGONIULIDÆ**) 56
 Hind gonopods not united at base, sternite completely absent; pores of repugnatorial glands almost always opening on the posterior portion of the tergites. (**SPIROBOLIDÆ**) 58
56. Coxæ of hind gonopods completely chitinized 57
 Coxæ of hind gonopods consisting of two rod-shaped thickenings meeting at a right angle with a membranous portion between them. (**Trigoniûlus**, **Eucária**, **Cherástus**, ethiop., indo-austr.; **Mystárides**, ethiop., malay.; **Allopocócckia**, neotrop.) **TRIGONIÛLIDÆ**
57. Front gonopods short and broad. (**Pachýbolus**, ethiop.; **Microspiróbolus**, **Caríbolus**, neotrop.; **Trachelomégalus**, **Eucentróbolus**, malay.) **PACHYBÓLIDÆ**
 Front gonopods long and slender. (**Spirominus**, **Pýgodon**, ethiop.) **SPIROMÍMIDÆ**
58. Hind gonopods consisting of only a single joint, the coxa not distinctly separated or vestigial; first tergite more or less narrowed laterally. (**Spiróbolus**, holare.; **Tylóbolus**, neare.; **Messicóbolus**, neotrop.; **Pseudospiroboléllus**, indomal.; **Spiroboléllus**, austromal.) **SPIROBÓLIDÆ**

- Hind gonopods distinctly two-jointed; first tergite broadly rounded at the sides. (Fig. 1114). (**Rhinócricus**, neotrop., austromal.; **Polyconóceras**, **Dinematócricus**, austromal.; **Eurhinócricus**, **Cubóbolus**, neotrop.) **RHINOCRÍCIDÆ**
59. Mentum broadly triangular; its anterior angle lying far behind the front margin of the stipites. (Superfamily SPIROSTREPTOIDEA) 60
- Mentum elongate-triangular, its anterior angle extending far forward, dividing the gnathochilarium completely to its anterior margin; first pair of legs of male modified. (Superfamily CAMBALOIDEA) 62
60. Both sternites of the gonopod-bearing segment present, in spite of the atrophy of the hind gonopods. (ODONTOPTYGÍDEÆ). (**Odontopýge**, **Haplothýsanus**, **Prionopétalum**, **Spinotársus**, ethiop.) **ODONTOPTYGIDÆ**
- Sternite of the posterior part of the gonopod-bearing segment and the gonopod absent. (SPIROSTREPTÍDEÆ) 61
61. End of the gonopod flattened, almost always bearing on the edge a row of long, curved bristles; last somite without any spinose projection. (Fig. 1104, 1108, 1113). (**Spirostréptus**, **Gymnostréptus**, **Diáporus**, **Orthóporus**, **Scaphiostréptus**, **Allóporus**, neotrop., ethiop.) **SPIROSTRÉPTIDÆ**
- End of the gonopod not thus flattened, without such bristles; anal segment almost always with a tail-like projection. (**Harpagóphora**, ethiop.; **Poratóphilus**, ethiop., neotrop.; **Thyropýgus**, ethiop., indomal.; **Rhynchopróctus**, malay.).
HARPAGOPHÓRIDÆ
62. Promentum present, separated from the mentum. 63
- Promentum not separated from the mentum; repugnatorial pores present on the fifth somite. 65
63. Promentum divided into two halves by a longitudinal suture. . 64
- Promentum not divided by a longitudinal suture. (**Cámbala**, **Sámichus**, austr.; **Nannolène**, **Epinannolène**, neotrop.; **Julomórpha**, widespr.). (Including **NANNOLÉNIDÆ** and **EPINANNOLÉNIDÆ**) **CAMBÁLIDÆ**
64. Repugnatorial pores absent on the fifth somite; hind gonopods three-jointed; front ones one-jointed, without bristles. (**Pericámbala**, ind.) **PERICAMBÁLIDÆ**
- Repugnatorial pores present on the fifth somite; hind gonopods wanting, the front ones two-jointed, the second joint strongly bristled. (**Pseudonannolène**, neotrop.). **PSEUDONANNOLÉNIDÆ**

65. Posterior portion of tergites smooth; hind gonopods absent. (**Physiostréptus**, **Holopodostréptus**, neotrop.).

PHYSIOSTRÉPTIDÆ

Posterior portion of the tergites with stout longitudinal carinæ or tubercles; hind gonopods present. (**Cambalópsis**, **Cambalomórpha**, **Trachyiulus**, ind.). (*TRACHYIULIDÆ*).

CAMBALÓPSIDÆ

66. Sternites always, and pleurites often, free, *i.e.* connected by membranes with the adjacent parts 67

Tergites, pleurites and sternites completely coalesced; body cylindrical. (**Siphoniulus**, malay.) **SIPHONIÛLIDÆ**

67. Mentum and adjacent maxillary sclerites (gnathochilarium) consisting of a single plate or of several indistinctly defined pieces 68

Gnathochilarium possessing most of the parts typical of the Diplopoda (as in Fig. 1101). (Fig. 1107). (**Platydesmus**, N. Am.; **Fiðria**, **Dolistenus**, palæarc.) **PLATYDÉS MIDÆ**

68. One or several ocelli at each side of the head; body not constricted on the base of each somite 69

Ocelli absent; body constricted at the base of each somite; repugnatorial pores opening on keels or tubercles. (Figs. 1105, 1106.) (**Siphonóphora**, indo-aust., ethiop., neotrop.; **Siphonorhinus**, malay., neotrop.) **SIPHONOPHÓRIDÆ**

69. Repugnatorial pores opening on the lateral lobes of the tergites; tergites divided by a median suture; head completely concealed by the first tergite. (**Siphonocrýptus**, malay.).

SIPHONOCRÝPTIDÆ

Repugnatorial pores opening on the body of the tergites, far from the lateral margin; tergites without median suture; head partly free and visible. (**Polyzënium**, **Orsíboe**, palæarc.; **Siphonòtus**, austromal., neotrop.; **Burínia**, ethiop.).

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CLASS **CHILÓPODA**

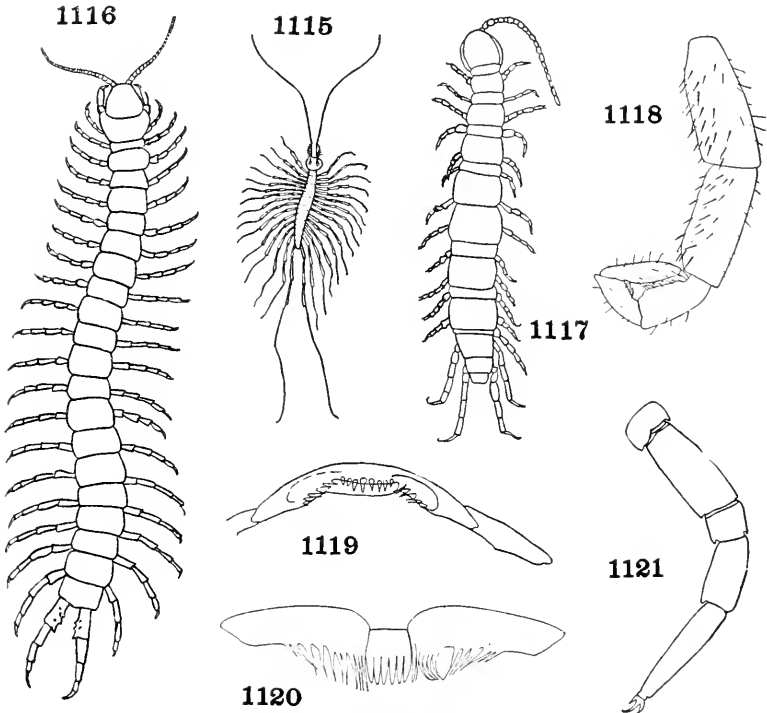
Body long, comparatively or very narrow, of nearly even width and dorsoventrally depressed; nineteen or more, sometimes many more body segments. Fifteen or more pairs of legs, inserted at the sides of the body and widely separated by sternal plates; never more than a single pair to any body segment; legs six- or seven-jointed, with a single apical claw. Head bearing a pair of long, many-jointed antennæ (14 joints or more); eyes composed of groups of ocelli, sometimes massed to form two apparently faceted eyes. Mandibles and two pairs of maxillæ present; appendages of first body segment greatly enlarged, forming a pair of large six-jointed poison-fangs (toxicognaths). Last two pairs of legs often greatly modified and directed backwards. Respiration through spiracles, the latter paired and located on the pleuræ or unpaired and located along the dorsal line. Genital ducts usually opening on the penultimate body segment. A widespread, moderately large group, of active carnivorous habits. Centipedes.

The system adopted here follows that of Attems in his recent account of "The Myriopoda of South Africa."

1. Nineteen body segments with fifteen pairs of legs; not more than seven segments bearing spiracles, the tracheæ not anastomosing; newly hatched animals with seven pairs of legs. (Subclass ANAMÓRPHA) 2
- Twenty-five or more body segments with 21 or more pairs of legs, sometimes many more; nine or more pairs of spiracles, the tracheæ anastomosing; newly hatched animals with the full number of legs present in the adult. (Subclass EPIMÓRPHA). 6
2. Spiracles unpaired, seven in number; placed on the middle dorsal line near the posterior border of the tergites; eyes compound, with faceted surface; tracheæ not branched. (Fig. 1116). (Order SCUTIGEROMÓRPHA). (**Scutigera**, **Thereuónema**, **Parascutigera**, **Thereuópoda**, mainly tropical or subtropical). **SCUTIGÉRIDÆ**
- Spiracles paired, placed on the pleuræ between the tergites and the coxæ; eyes not compound; single ocelli or groups of ocelli or eyes absent; tracheæ branched. (Order LITHOBIO-MÓRPHA) 3
3. Tergites of the leg-bearing segments alternately long and short, except at the middle of the body; those corresponding to legs 2, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 13 (not counting the jaws as legs) much smaller than the others. (Suborder LITHOBIO-MORPHÍDEA). . . . 4

- Tergites of the leg-bearing segments not noticeably different in size, except the one bearing the jaws, which is shorter; in front of segments 4, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 13 with a greatly reduced, intercalary segment. (Suborder CRATEROSTIGMORPHIDEA). (**Craterostigmus**, austr.) **CRATEROSTÍGMIDÆ**
4. From one to five of the posterior pairs of legs with coxal glands opening by pores, legs usually spinose; ocelli, when present, placed near to the margin of the head. (Superfamily LITHOBIÖIDEA) 5
 No coxal glands opening by pores; legs without spines; ocelli widely separated from the margin of the head. (Superfamily CERMATOBIOIDEA). (**Cermatobius**, ind.).
CERMATOBIOIDÆ
5. Tibiæ of all legs without a spinose projection externally at tip. (Fig. 1117). (**Lithobius**, holarc., ethiop.; **Monotarsobius**, **Alokobius**, **Polybóthrus**, palæarc.; **Garibius**, nearc.; **Australobius**, palæarc., indoaustr.; **Bothrópolys**, holarc., austral.) **LITHOBIOIDÆ**
- Tibiæ of legs 11-14 with a spinose, tooth-like projection externally at tip. (**Hénicops**, austr.; **Paralamýctes**, **Anopsobius**, neotrop., ethiop., austr.; **Zygethobius**, Am.). . **HENICÓPIDÆ**
6. Antennæ with 17-20 or more joints; four ocelli on each side, or more; 21-23 leg bearing segments; 9, 10, 11 or 19 pairs of spiracles. (Order SCOLOPENDROMÓRPHA) 7
 Antennæ 14-jointed; ocelli absent; 31-170 leg-bearing segments; all leg-bearing segments except the first and last with a pair of spiracles. (Order GEOPHILOMÓRPHA) 8
7. Eyes present, very rarely (*Mimops*) indicated only by a pale spot; tarsi two-jointed; sternites usually with a pair of longitudinal grooves, never with transverse groove. (Fig. 1115). (**Scolopéndra**, **Rhysidia**, tropicopol.; **Cùpipes**, palæarc., ethiop., ind.; **Pseudocrýptops**, ethiop., ind.; **Collària**, palæarc., neotrop.; **Echmostigmus**, palæarc., indoaustr.). **SCOLOPÉNDRIDÆ**
- Eyes absent; tarsi of legs 1-19 almost always one-jointed; sternites usually with a single median groove, never with a pair of grooves, often with a transverse groove. (Fig. 1118). (**Crýptops**, cosmop.; **Otocrýptops**, widespr.; **Trigonocrýptops**, palæarc., ethiop., neotrop.; **Scolopocrýptops**, palæarc., Am.; **Newpórtia**, neotrop.) **CRYPTÓPIDÆ**
8. Mandible with several pectinate lamellæ and with or without a dentate lamella 9

Margin of mandible simple, beset with one row of teeth; mandible with or without a dentate lamella 11



Figs. 1115-1121. **Chilopoda and Symphyla**

1115. **Scolopendra** (Newport) Scolopendridæ.
 1116. **Scutigera** (Howard) Scutigeridæ.
 1117. **Monotarsobius**. Lithobiidæ.
 1118. **Cryptops**, last leg (Chamberlin) Cryptopidæ.
 1119. **Soniphilus**, labrum (Chamberlin) Soniphilidæ.
 1120. **Suturodes**, labrum (Chamberlin) Geophilidæ.
 1121. **Scutigera**, leg (Ewing) Scutigerellidæ.

9. Mandible with one dentate lamella in addition to the pectinate lamellæ; labrum consisting of one piece; antennæ short, thick at base and gradually tapering, the basal joints with short hairs, but without long bristles. (**Himantarium**, palæarc., ethiop.;

Mesocánthus, palæarc., ethiop., indomal.; **Haplóphilus**, **Bothriogáster**, palæarc.) **HIMANTARĪIDÆ**

Mandible with pectinate lamellæ, but without any dentate lamella in addition 10

10. Labrum consisting of one piece, not especially broad; coxæ of first maxillæ completely fused. (**Ōrya**, palæarc.; **Orphnæus**, tropicopol.; **Ctenðrya**, ethiop.; **Parðrya**, nearc.) . . **ORÿIDÆ**

Labrum tripartite; one small median tooth and two broad lateral pieces with strong edges at the sides of the cephalic pleuræ; coxæ of first maxillæ meeting at the median suture. (**Mecisto-céphalus**, ethiop., indoaustr.; **Prolámmonyx**, **Dicellóphilus**, palæarc.; **Árrup**, nearc.; **Tygárrup**, neotrop.)

MECISTOCEPHÁLIDÆ

11. Mandible with one dentate lamella; labrum consisting of one piece; antennæ filiform or clavate. (**Schendýla**, holarc., neotrop., mal.; **Escáryus**, holarc.; **Nannóphilus**, ethiop., neotrop.; **Ballóphilus**, ethiop., austromal.; **Schendylùrus**, palæarc., ethiop., neotrop.) **SCHENDÝLIDÆ**

Mandible without a dentate lamella 12

12. Coxæ of the first maxillæ fused, each bearing a median process and a one- or two-jointed apical portion 13

Coxæ of the first maxillæ completely separated, bearing a conical second joint; claws of anterior legs with a strong tooth. (**Neogeóphilus**, **Evallogeóphilus**, neotrop.) . **NEOGÉOPHÍLIDÆ**

13. Labrum consisting of a single piece; antennæ generally flattened at the base and tapering 14

Labrum consisting of three parts, rarely more or less fused (Fig. 1119), the median piece sometimes partially fused with the lateral pieces; coxæ of the last legs not enlarged 15

14. Coxæ of the last pair of legs much enlarged, extending forward at the sides sometimes to the antepenultimate leg-bearing segment; paratergites (one or several rows of small plates between the tergites and the row of pleurites that bear the spiracles) generally present. (**Gonibrégmatus**, austromal.; **Eucrátonyx**, indoaustr.; **Himantosðma**, indomal.; **Macronicóphilus**, neotrop.) **GONIBREGMÁTIDÆ**

Coxæ of the last pair of legs not enlarged, not extending in front of the last leg-bearing segment; paratergites absent. (**Sogðna**, **Timpina**, nearc.; **Garrina**, neotrop.) **SOGÓNIDÆ**

15. The median piece of the labrum, if present, not fused with the lateral pieces; in the middle the two larger and ventrally directed

teeth lacking. (Fig. 1120). (**Geóphilus**, widespr.; **Eurýtion**, ethiop., neotrop., austr.; **Scolióplanes**, holarc.; **Polygonàrea**, austr., ethiop.; **Aphíloдон**, ethiop., neotrop.; **Hènia**, palaearc.; **Pachymèrium**, holarc., neotrop., ethiop.) . . **GEOPHÍLIDÆ**
 The median piece of the labrum at least partly fused with the lateral ones; two larger teeth in the middle, directed more or less ventrally. (Fig. 1119). (**Soníphilus**, **Poáphilus**, nearc.).

SONIPHÍLIDÆ

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See also Literature on Myriapoda, p. 597

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CLASS SÝMPHYLA

Small, delicate elongate species with thin unpigmented integument. Body long, composed of fifteen to twenty-two similar segments; twelve pairs of short, five-jointed legs. Mouthparts consisting of a pair of mandibles and two pairs of máxillæ. Antennæ many-jointed, the joints short, more or less moniliform. Cerci stout, lanceolate, one-jointed or very indistinctly annulated. Respiration by tracheæ opening by a single pair of spiracles on the head.

1. Fifteen tergites; first pair of legs much smaller than the others. . . 2
 Twenty-two tergites; first pair of legs almost as large as the others. (**Geophilélla**) **GEOPHILÉLLIDÆ**

2. An intercalated segment without legs present behind the fourth, sixth and eighth segments only; posterior margin of tergites rounded, the corners rarely angulate; first pair of legs fully half as long as the others. (Figs. 11, 1121). (**Scutigerélla, Hanseniélla, Tasmaniélla**) **SCUTIGERÉLLIDÆ**

An intercalated legless segment present behind segments four, six, eight, ten and twelve; posterior margin of tergites angulate laterally; first pair of legs usually imperfect and less than half as long as the others. (**Scolopendrélia, Scolopendrópsis, Symphylélla**) **SCOLOPENDRÉLLIDÆ**

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GLOSSARY OF SPECIAL TERMS.¹

This glossary is intended to include only such terms as are not easily understood from the figures referred to in the keys, and other words only when their meaning in the keys might not be readily ascertained from an ordinary English dictionary.

- Abdòmen**, the hindermost of the three main body divisions.
- Acròstichal bristles**, one two or several longitudinal rows of minute bristles along the center of the mesonotum of some flies (*cf.* dorso-central bristles).
- Acùlea (-eæ)**, one of the numerous minute spines on the wing membrane of certain Lepidoptera.
- Acùleate**, (*a*) furnished with a sting; (*b*) beset with aculeæ.
- Adventitious**, not regular; accidental or additional.
- Ædæagus**, the male intromittent organ.
- Ålula (-læ)**, a small lobe, borne at the base of the wing (Diptera).
- Amphipneùstic**, having the first and last pairs of spiracles open and functioning.
- Ånal**, pertaining to the last abdominal segment or to the hind basal angle of the wing.
- Ånal lobe**, the rounded posterior part of the wing which includes the anal veins.
- Ånal veins**, in the typical wing the three most posterior main veins.
- Ånnulated**, incompletely divided into ring-like joints.
- Ånnulus (-li)**, a ring or band.
- Antecòxal sclerite**, a part of the metasternum in front of the hind coxæ (Coleoptera).
- Anténna (-næ)**, a pair of jointed sensory appendages of the head above the mouthparts.
- Adfróntal plates**, a pair of long oblique sclerites on the front of the head extending upwards from the base of the antennæ and meeting medially above (larvæ of Lepidoptera).
- Antenòdal crossveins**, crossveins along the costal border between the base and the nodus (Odonata).
- Apneùstic**, having all the spiracles closed and not functioning.
- Appendículate cell**, a small indistinct cell just beyond the apex of the marginal cell (Hymenoptera).

¹ Where the plural form is unusual the differing termination is given in parentheses added to the last common letter of the root.

Ápterous, wingless.

Árcuate, arched like a bow.

Árculus, a basal crossvein between the radius and cubitus (Odonata).

Arèola (-læ), **areóle**, a small closed cell in the forewing, enclosed by radial veins (Lepidoptera).

Arísta, a bristle-like process at or near the end of the antennæ (Diptera).

Aròlium (-ia), a terminal pad of the foot between the claws.

Àtrium (-ia), a cavity or enlarged entrance.

Atténuated, gradually tapering.

Auxiliary vein, the subcostal vein of Diptera, anterior to the radius.

Axílla (-læ), a triangular sclerite on each side of the scutellum (Hymenoptera).

Básal cells, the two cells proximal to the anterior crossvein and the discal cell (Diptera).

Bífid, split into two parts.

Bilobed, divided into two lobes.

Calamístrum, one or two rows of curved spines on the upper margin of the metatarsus of the hind legs (Araneida).

Calýpteres, small membranous disks under the base of the wings (Diptera).

Cámerostome, the opening through which the beak is extended in certain Acarina.

Campodèiform, having the form of Campodea (Thrysanura), said of certain active carnivorous larvæ.

Cápite, with a distinct knob at the tip.

Cárapace, the more or less fused dorsal sclerites of the cephalothorax (Arachnida). Also any fused series of sclerites covering a part of the body.

Cárinatè, ridged, or furnished with a raised line or keel.

Cárunclè, a fleshy papillate or sucker-like appendage at the tip of the tarsus in certain Acarina.

Caudal filaments or **setæ**, thread-like processes terminating the abdomen.

Cell, a space in the wing bounded by veins.

Cephalothòrax, the combined head and thorax in Arachnida.

Cérci, a pair of appendages near the end of the abdomen.

Chætosèma, a series of short bristles on the head of certain Lepidoptera.

Cheek, the lateral part of the head between the eyes and the mouth.

Chèlate, pincers-shaped, having two opposable claws.

- Cheliceræ**, the first or most anterior pair of appendages in the Arachnida.
- Chitin**, the horn-like material forming the hard parts of the body wall.
- Clavate**, elubbed or enlarged at the tip.
- Clavus**, an oblong basal part along the inner edge of the fore wings (Heteroptera, Homoptera).
- Clýpeus**, the sclerite bearing the labrum (Hymenoptera); a horseshoe-shaped sclerite under the margin of the mouth (Diptera).
- Coárcatate**, with narrowed base and enlarged tip.
- Coarctate pupa**, a type of pupa in certain Diptera, enclosed in a hardened shell formed from the last larval moult-skin.
- Cólulus**, a slender or pointed organ lying in front of the spinnerets (Araneida).
- Compréssed**, flattened from side to side, as distinguished from depressed.
- Cónnate**, immovably united, fused.
- Constrícted**, narrowed in part.
- Còrium**, an elongate middle part of the fore wing (Hemiptera).
- Córneous**, horn-like in texture.
- Córnicle**, one of certain paired dorsal tubular processes on the posterior part of the abdomen of aphids.
- Cósta**, the front margin of the wing, considered as the first vein.
- Cóstal àrea**, the part of the wing immediately behind the front margin.
- Cóstal cell**, the space of the wing between the costa and the subcostal vein; formerly sometimes termed subcostal.
- Cóxa (-xæ)**, the basal joint of the legs, sometimes quite fused with the body.
- Cribéllum**, a sieve-like spinning organ lying in front of the spinnerets (Araneida).
- Cróchets**, a series of spines on the prolegs of the larvæ of Lepidoptera.
- Crossvein**, any transverse vein connecting adjacent longitudinal veins.
- Ctenídiùm (-ia)**, a comb-like row of bristles.
- Cùbitus**, the fifth of the main veins of the typical wing.
- Cursòrial**, fitted for running.
- Declívity**, the abruptly bent apex of the elytra (Coleoptera).
- Decúbent**, bending downward.
- Dentículate**, with minute tooth-like projections.
- Dichóptic**, eyes not touching above (Diptera).
- Dígitate**, with finger-like processes.
- Direct eyes**, the anterior median pair of eyes in spiders.

- Diúrnal eyes**, in spiders, eyes that are dark colored.
- Dórsal**, pertaining to the upper surface or back of the body.
- Dorsocéntral bristles**, several longitudinal rows of bristles near the middle of the mesonotum, lateral to the smaller acrostichals (Diptera).
- Ectopárasite**, a parasite which lives on the exterior of animals.
- Élytron (-ra)**, the horny fore wings, or wing covers, of beetles.
- Empòdium (-ia)**, a single middle pad or bristle between the tarsal claws) (Diptera).
- Epímeron (-ra)**, the posterior portion of the pleura of a thoracic segment (Insecta). The sclerite to which the basal segment of the leg is attached (Arachnida, Diplopoda).
- Epíphysis (-ses)**, a lappet-like process.
- Epipleùra (-ræ)**, the infolded edge of the elytra (Coleoptera).
- Episténum**, the anterior portion of the pleura of a thoracic segment.
- Épistome**, the part of the face just above the mouth.
- Epizòdic**, living as external parasites of animals.
- Erùciform**, having the body shaped like a caterpillar.
- Exùviæ**, the molt, or cast skin of an insect. Recently used as *exuvia*, *exuviæ* to differentiate the molts of a single from those of several instars, as in Coccoidea.
- Eye-cap**, a group of modified scales overhanging the eye (Lepidoptera).
- Face**, the front of the head, between the clypeus and antennæ.
- Fàcial plate**, the central part of the face (Diptera).
- Fástígium**, the upper edge or median ridge of the vertex (Orthoptera).
- Fèmur (-émora)**, the thigh or third division of the legs.
- Fíliform**, hair-like, or filamentous, longer than setaceous.
- Flabéllate**, with fan-like processes or projections.
- Flabéllum (-la)**, a leaf-like or fan-like process.
- Flagéllum**, the distal part of the antenna when lash-like.
- Fontanél**, a small, depressed, pale spot on the front of the head between the eyes (Isoptera).
- Foràmen (-ámina)**, a small opening, orifice or puncture.
- Fórcipate**, bearing pincers, or pincers-shaped.
- Frénulum**, a strong spine or spines at the front basal angle of the hind wings (Lepidoptera).
- Front**, the forehead, between the antennæ, eyes and ocelli.
- Frontàlia**, the central strip of the front (Diptera).
- Fróntal lùnule**, a small crescent-shaped space just above the antennæ (Diptera)

- Frónto-órbital bristles**, several bristles along the front next to the eyes (Diptera).
- Fundâtrix**, a stem-mother or female of the first generation which founds a new colony (Aphidoidea).
- Fúrcula**, the forked springing appendage below the end of the abdomen (Collembola).
- Gáster**, the rounded part of the abdomen behind the basal node or nodes in ants (Hymenoptera).
- Gèna** (-næ), the cheek.
- Genículate**, abruptly bent, elbowed.
- Genitâlia**, the external sexual organs.
- Gíbbous**, puffed out; hunch-backed.
- Glâbrous**, bald, smooth, free of hairs.
- Gnathochilârium**, a plate-like structure formed by the mouthparts, exclusive of the mandibles (Diplopoda).
- Gónopod**, a modified leg, serving as a copulatory appendage, on the seventh or adjacent body segments (Diplopoda).
- Gonapóphysis** (-ses), each of the short conical paired egg-laying processes terminating the abdomen; also applied to certain paired genital appendages in the male.
- Graduated crossveins**, an oblique row of crossveins forming steps across the wing (Neuroptera).
- Grávid**, filled with eggs.
- Gûla**, the median underpart of the head lying between the mouth and posterior foramen.
- Gûlar suture**, a longitudinal impressed line on each side of the gula or middle piece of the throat.
- Hâlter**, a small knobbed appendage on each side of the thorax replacing the hind wings (Diptera).
- Hâmus**, a distinct abrupt spur-like vein in the hind wings of some Heteroptera.
- Haústellate**, formed for sucking, the mandibles not fitted for chewing.
- Hemélytron** (-ra), the heavily chitinized fore wing of Hemiptera.
- Heterogêneous**, of more than one type, as the eyes of certain spiders.
- Heterómerous**, differing in the number of joints in the three pairs of tarsi (*e.g.* 5, 5, 4), or in the structure of other repetitive parts.
- Holóptic**, having the eyes meeting above the antennæ (Diptera).
- Homónomous**, similar in form, function or development.
- Hûmeral angle**, the basal front corner of the wing.
- Hýaline**, more or less transparent.

- Hypermetamórphosis**, development in which two or more different types of larvæ follow one another in succeeding stages of growth.
- Hypopleùral bristles**, a more or less vertical row of bristles above each hind coxa (Diptera).
- Hypopýgium**, the last ventral plate; or the inflexed genitalia.
- Hypostigmátic cell**, a specialized cell located beneath the stigma of the wing of some Neuroptera.
- Imàgo**, the final, adult, or reproductive stage of an insect.
- Inglùvial**, pertaining to the crop.
- Íncline**, bent or directed toward the median line.
- Ínquiline**, an animal that occurs regularly in the nest or habitation of some other species
- Ínstar**, any of the successive stages during metamorphosis, marked off by moltings.
- Interfrontàlia**, the central portion of the front of some flies when differentiated from the orbits.
- Interfróntal bristles**, minute bristles on the central part of the front (Diptera).
- Interstitial**, occurring between two segments, *e.g.* the trochanter, linking the coxa and femur; or coincident, as the ends of two veins.
- Intra-àlar bristles**, several bristles above the root of the wing lateral to the dorsocentrals (Diptera).
- Jùgum**, a lobe-like process at the base of the fore wings overlapping the hind wings (Lepidoptera).
- Labéllum (-la)**, the expanded tip of the proboscis (Diptera).
- Làbial pálpus (-pi)**, a jointed sensory appendage at each side of the labium.
- Làbium**, the lower lip.
- Làbrum**, the upper lip, lying just below the clypeus.
- Lamélla (-læ)**, a leaf-like plate.
- Lámellate**, bearing or composed of lamellæ.
- Láminate**, composed of leaf-like plates.
- Lánceolate**, tapering at each end, spear-shaped.
- Lárva (-væ)**, the growing stages of an insect having a complete metamorphosis, after hatching from the egg and before the pupal period.
- Lateral**, at, toward, or pertaining to the sides of the body.
- Lígula**, the central part of the labium, borne by the mentum (Coleoptera).
- Lòra (-ræ)**, the cheek (Homoptera).

- Lung-book; lung sac**, a respiratory sac, opening by a slit-shaped aperture on the ventral surface of the abdomen in certain Arachnida.
- Lùnule**, a small crescent-shaped piece just above the antennæ (Diptera).
- Macrotrichia**, the larger hairs on the surface of the wings.
- Mandíbulate**, with jaws fitted for chewing.
- Marginal cell**, one or more cells near the anterior margin of the wing, below the stigma (Hymenoptera).
- Mask**, the extensile labium of the nymphs of Odonata which forms an organ for grasping the prey.
- Maxilla (-læ)**, the second pair of appendages belonging to the mouth, behind the mandibles or jaws.
- Máxillary palpus**, a finger-like jointed sensory appendage on each maxilla.
- Mèdia**, the fourth of the principal veins of the typical wing.
- Mèdial**, pertaining to the media.
- Mèdian**, lying along the middle line of the body.
- Méntum**, the part of the labium bearing the movable parts.
- Mèsad**, lying toward the median line.
- Mesepistérnum (-na)**, the anterior of the oblique side pieces of the mesothorax.
- Mesonòtum**, the back or upper side of the mesothorax.
- Mesopleùra (-ræ)**, the space between the root of the wings and the middle coxæ, consisting of episternum and epimeron (Diptera).
- Mesostérnum**, the middle part of the underside of the mesothorax.
- Mesothòrax**, the middle of the thoracic divisions, bearing the second legs and the fore wings.
- Metamórphosis (-ses)**, the series of marked external changes through which an insect passes during its development, *e.g.* egg, larva, pupa, adult. Direct development entails no such changes. Incomplete metamorphosis lacks the pupal stage. Complete metamorphosis includes a pupal stage. See also hypermetamorphosis.
- Metapneùstic**, having only the posterior pair of spiracles open and functioning.
- Metastérnum**, the middle piece of the under side of the metathorax.
- Metatársus (-si)**, the first joint of any tarsus, next to the tibia, also called basitarsus.
- Metathòrax**, the third division of the thorax, bearing the hind legs and the hind wings.
- Micrópteros**, with small or vestigial wings.

- Microtríchia**, the smaller abundant hairs that clothe the surface of the wings in some insects.
- Molt**, to cut off or shed the skin.
- Moniliform**, resembling a string of beads.
- Nàiad**, the nymph of aquatic insects.
- Nàsus**, the drawn-out forward part of the head of crane-flies.
- Nàsute**, a form of worker termite in which the head bears a snout-like projection in front.
- Neuràtion**, the arrangement of the veins of the wings, the venation.
- Noctúrnal eyes**, in spiders, eyes of a pearly white color.
- Node**, a swelling or knot-like knob.
- Nòdus**, a stout crossvein at or before the middle of the costal border of the wing (Odonata).
- Notauli**, a pair of longitudinal furrows on the mesonotum of certain Hymenoptera, lying nearer to the median line than the parapsidal furrows when both pairs of furrows are present.
- Nòtum**, the dorsal surface of the body, particularly of the thorax.
- Nymph**, the larval or growing stage of those insects that have no pupal period.
- Océllus (-li)**, the simple eyes, usually three in number, on the upper part of the head; also the simple eyes of insect larvæ and of some other arthropods.
- Ócciput**, the back part of the head.
- Onýchium (-ia)**, a pad between the tarsal claws.
- Órbit**, the part of the head immediately surrounding the eyes.
- Óstioles**, the paired lateral openings of the heart.
- Ovipósitor**, the egg-laying apparatus.
- Pálpus (-pi)**, one or two pairs of jointed sensitive, finger-like processes borne by the mouth. See maxillary palpus and labial palpus.
- Parafácials**, the sides of the face of some flies, when differentiated from the sunken central portion and the orbits.
- Parápsidal furrow**, a longitudinal groove between the median line and each side of the mesonotum, lying near to the lateral margin (Hymenoptera). See notauli.
- Párasite**, an animal that feeds on or in some other living animal.
- Paronýchium (-ia)**, a bristle-like appendage of the claws.
- Péctinate**, with branches like a comb.
- Péndulous**, hanging from one end.
- Pedipálpí, pédipalps**, the second of the paired appendages of Arachnida.
- Peripneústic**, having a series of functional spiracles along each side of the body.

- Péritreme**, a chitinous plate surrounding the spiracle in certain mites.
- Pétiolate**, attached by a stalk or stem.
- Phytóphagous**, feeding on plants.
- Plántula** (-læ), a pad-like sole on the underside of the tarsi of certain insects.
- Pleûrite**, one of the side pieces of the body.
- Plûmose**, feathery.
- Postêrior callôcity**, a swelling between the root of the wings and the scutellum (Diptera).
- Postêrior cells**, a variable number of cells extending to the hind margin of the wings, the first bounded inwardly by the anterior cross-vein (Diptera).
- Posthûmeral bristle**, one or more bristles just behind the shoulder-swelling (Diptera).
- Postnôdal crossveins**, a series of short transverse veins next to the costal margin of the wing, beyond the nodus (Odonata).
- Postscutêllum**, a small transverse piece of the thorax immediately behind the scutellum.
- Postvértical bristles**, a pair of minute bristles behind the ocelli (Diptera).
- Preâpical bristle**, a bristle on the outside of the tibiæ just before the apex (Diptera).
- Prebasilære**, a sclerite on the underside of the head, sometimes divided medially, lying behind the mentum (Diplopoda).
- Prédatory**, capturing living prey.
- Préfúrca**, the petiole of the second and third veins (R_4 and R_5) of Diptera.
- Presûtural bristle**, one or more dorsocentral bristles just in front of the transverse suture (Diptera).
- Probôscis**, the extended trunk-like or beak-like mouthparts.
- Prôclinate**, inclined forward.
- Proepímeron** (-ra), that part at the rear of the side of the prothorax next the coxæ.
- Prógnathous**, having the mouthparts projecting forwards.
- Prôlegs**, the fleshy abdominal legs of certain insect larvæ.
- Proméntum**, a median sclerite in the gnathochilarium, lying in front of the mentum or stipites (Diplopoda).
- Pronôtum**, the back or upper side of the prothorax.
- Propleûra** (-ræ), the side portion of the prothorax.
- Propneûstic**, having only the anterior pair of spiracles open and functioning.

Propòdeum, the large apical portion of the thorax, behind the wings and scutellum (Hymenoptera).

Prosòma, an anterior clearly separated section of the cephalothorax in certain Phalangida.

Prostérnum, the middle of the underside of the prothorax.

Prothorácic bristle, a bristle above each of the front còxæ (Diptera).

Prothòrax, the first division of the thorax, bearing the front legs.

Prùinose, coated with a hoary dust.

Pseùdopod, an outgrowth or projection of the body of certain larvæ, assisting in locomotion.

Pteropleùral bristles, bristles located on the sides of the body just beneath the root of the wings (Diptera).

Ptilinum, a temporary bladder-like structure above the antennæ of certain Diptera.

Pulvillus (-li), a pad beneath each tarsal claw.

Pùpa (-pæ), the resting stage of insects with complete metamorphosis, following the larva and preceding the adult.

Pupàrium, the oval, hardened covering of the pupa of the higher Diptera and some scale insects, formed of the larval or nymphal skin.

Pupíparous, giving birth to full-grown larvæ that are ready to pupate.

Pygídium, the last dorsal segment.

Ràdial, of or pertaining to the radius.

Ràdial cell, any cell in the wing bordered in front by a branch of the radius.

Ràdial séctor, the posterior of the two main divisions of the radius.

Radius, the third of the principal veins of the typical wing.

Raptòrial, fitted for grasping prey.

Rastéllum, a structure on the chelicerae of certain spiders bearing numerous tooth-like projections.

Réclinate, pointing backward.

Recùrrént nervure, one or two transverse veins arising from the lower side of the submarginal cells (Hymenoptera).

Réniform, kidney-shaped.

Reticulate, meshed, like net work.

Ròstrum, a beak or snout.

Scape, the basal joint or joints of the antennæ.

Sclàrite, any piece of the body wall bounded by sutures.

Scòpa, a brush on the underside of the abdomen, for collecting pollen (Hymenoptera).

Scòpula, a brush of hairs or bristles (Araneida).

Scrobe, a groove or furrow, especially one on the mandible or one which receives the antenna.

- Scutellum**, a somewhat triangular or crescentic sclerite just behind the mesonotum.
- Serrate**, toothed along the edge, like a saw.
- Sessile**, (*a*) broadly attached; (*b*), incapable of movement from place to place.
- Seta** (-tæ), a bristle or filament.
- Setaceous**, bristle-like, slender.
- Shagreened**, having a finely roughened surface.
- Sinuuous**, S-shaped, winding back and forth.
- Small-crossvein**, a short crossvein extending from the base of the discal cell to the fifth posterior cell between M and Cu (Diptera).
- Spatulate**, broad at tip, narrowed at base.
- Spinulated**, furnished with very small spines.
- Spiracles**, breathing pores or external openings of the tracheal system.
- Spurs**, movable spines, usually two, at the end of the tibiae.
- Spurious vein**, an adventitious longitudinal vein crossing the anterior (r-m) crossvein (Diptera).
- Squamopygidium**, a plate formed by the fusion of several apical abdominal segments (Dermaptera).
- Sternauli**, a pair of lateral furrows on the mesothorax below the base of the wings (Hymenoptera).
- Sternite**, the ventral piece of each abdominal segment.
- Sternopleural bristles**, the bristles on the triangular pleural sclerite between the front and middle coxæ (Diptera).
- Stigma**, a thickening on the costal border of the wings near the apex.
- Stipites** (sing. *stipes*), a pair of sclerites lying at each side of the gnathochilarium (Diplopoda).
- Stridulation**, a chirping or creaking noise.
- Style**, (*a*) a bristle-like process terminating the antennæ, thicker than the arista (Diptera); (*b*) short slender appendages on the underside of the abdomen (Thysanura).
- Styliform**, drawn out as a slender stiff process.
- Subantennal groove**, a groove or grooves in the middle of the face (Diptera).
- Subcosta**, the second of the principal veins of the typical wing.
- Submarginal cell**, one or more cells lying behind the marginal cells, usually forming a second row below the anterior margin apically (Hymenoptera).
- Submedian cell**, a long basal cell near the middle of the wing (Hymenoptera).
- Submentum**, the basal part of the mentum.

Súlcate, grooved or furrowed.

Supraànal plate, a dorsal sclerite terminating the abdomen.

Sùture, a line separating the parts of the body wall.

Tàrsus (-si), the foot, the jointed portion of the legs beyond the tibia.

Tégmen (-mina), the toughened fore wings of grasshoppers, etc.

Tégula (-læ), a small convex plate over the root of the fore wings (Hymenoptera).

Télepod, a modified leg, serving as a copulatory appendage, on one of the posterior body segments of male Diplopoda.

Télson, the last abdominal segment.

Tentòrial rods, several diverging chitinous rods within the posterior part of the head of certain dipterous larvæ.

Térgite, the dorsal piece of an abdominal segment.

Térmén, the outer, or distal margin of the wing.

Thèca, a sheath or sac-like covering.

Thòrax, the second of the main divisions of the insect body, between the head and the abdomen, bearing the legs and wings.

Tíbia (-iæ), the shin-joint of the legs, between the femur and the tarsus.

Triangle, a small triangular cell near the base of the wing (Odonata).

Trichobóthria, minute sensory hairs on the tarsal joints of the legs of certain spiders.

Triúngulin, the active first-stage larva of the Strepsiptera and certain hypermetamorphic beetles.

Trochântér, the small second joint of the legs between the coxa and the femur.

Trochântin, a small piece between the sternum and the front coxa (Coleoptera).

Trúncate, ending squarely with sharply cut-off edge.

Týmpanal hoods, týmpanal bullæ, a pair of tubercles or swellings at the base of the abdomen in certain Lepidoptera.

Venàtion, the course of the veins or rod-like thickenings of the wings.

Véntral, pertaining to the underside of the body.

Véntral mémbrane, the skin-like tissue connecting the tergites and the sternites (Diptera).

Véntral ségments, the sternites of the abdomen.

Vérrucose, covered with minute warts or tubercles.

Vértex, the crown of the head.

Vertícillate, provided with whorls of fine hairs.

Vestígial, small, degenerate, not functional.

Vibríssa (-sæ), a bristle or bristles on each side of the mouth-opening in front (Diptera).

Vivíparous, bringing forth living young, not laying eggs.

INDEX TO GENERA AND HIGHER GROUPS

Illustrations are indicated by page numbers in bold face type.

- Ababa, 435
 Abavus, 286
 Abedus, 154
 Abisara, 239
 Ablabesmyia, 282
 Ablerus, 486
 Abræinae, 423
 Abraxas, 209
 Abrosoma, 63
 Acalypta, 142
 Acalyptratae, 312, 321
 Acanalonia, **118**, 120
 Acanaloniidae, 120
 Acanthaspis, 147
 Acanthodora, 231
 Acantheis, 563
 Acanthiidae, 143, 146
 Acanthocera, 287
 Acanthoceridae, 451
 Acanthocerus, 451
 Acanthohermes, 127
 Acanthoconema, 319
 Acanthoconeminae, 299
 Acanthocolonia, 63
 Acanthocoris, 148
 Acanthoectenidae, 561
 Acanthoetenus, 561
 Acanthomera, 286
 Acanthomeridae, 286
 Acanthophorus, **440**
 Acanthophrynus, 542
 Acanthoplus, 53
 Acanthops, 87
 Acanthopsylla, 406
 Acanthothrips, 76
 Acarida, 565
 Acaridae, 574
 Acarina, 565
 Acaroidea, 572
 Acartophthalminae, 334
 Acartophthalmus, 334,
 335, 341
 Acarus, **573**, 574
 Acattyma, 556
 Acelyphus, 326
 Acentropus, 214
 Aceratogallia, 112
 Acercus, 572
 Acerentomidae, 40
 Acerentomon, **40**, **41**
 Acerentulus, **40**, **44**
 Acheles, 576
 Acherontia, 208, **528**
 Acheta, 54
 Achetidae, 54
 Achetinae, 54
 Achias, 331
 Achilidae, 119
 Achilixia, 119
 Achilixiidae, 119
 Achilus, 119
 Achkena, 87
 Achlyodes, 235
 Achlyodidae, 236
 Achoreutes, 46
 Achrochordum, 591
 Achroia, 215
 Acicephala, 319
 Acidalia, 210
 Acidaliidae, 210
 Acidia, 341
 Acilius, 411
 Acinipe, 57
 Acinura, 341
 Aclista, 495
 Aemæodera, 419
 Aemæops, 441
 Aemonotus, 187
 Aenemia, 278
 Aeneus, **416**
 Acoloitus, 204
 Acoma, 451
 Acontista, 86
 Acontistinae, 86
 Acontistoptera, 350, **351**
 Acordulecera, 474, 513
 Aeræa, 238
 Aeræidae, 238
 Aeraga, 206
 Aeragidae, 206
 Aereioptera, 427
 Aerida, **55**
 Aerididae, 56
 Aeridiidae, 56
 Aeridiinae, 57
 Aeridinae, 56
 Aeridoxena, 51
 Aeridodea, 49
 Aeritus, 436
 Acrobasis, 215
 Acroberotha, 186
 Acrocera, **291**, 292
 Acroceratidae, 292, 375
 Acroceratinae, 292
 Acrocercops, 232
 Acrocercidae, 362
 Aerodesmia, 285
 Acrolepia, 221
 Acrolepiidae, 221
 Acrolophidae, 224, 245
 Acrolophus, 224, **244**
 Acromantinae, 91
 Acromantis, 91
 Aerometopia, 329
 Acronycta, 218
 Acrophylla, 64
 Acrophyllinae, 65
 Acropsopilio, **552**, 553
 Acropsopilionidae, 553
 Acropteroxys, 432
 Acrotrichis, 433
 Acrotylus, 56
 Aerydiidae, 55, 56
 Aerydium, 57
 Actaletes, 45
 Actaletidae, 45
 Actenoptera, 323
 Actenotarsus, 99
 Actias, 213
 Actina, 284
 Actininae, 284
 Actinoptera, 341
 Actinopus, 556
 Actinothrips, 75
 Aceucephalinae, 114
 Aceucephalus, 114
 Aculeata, 475
 Acumontia, 552
 Acutangulus, 588
 Adea, 214
 Adeum, 552
 Adalia, 434
 Adanastus, 432
 Adapsilia, 330
 Adæaa, **212**
 Adela, 224, **241**, **244**
 Adelges, **125**, 126
 Adelgidae, 126
 Adelginae, 126
 Adelidae, 224, 243
 Adelocephala, 211
 Adeloocera, 421
 Adelopteromyia, 350
 Adelopos, 409
 Adelphomyia, 268
 Adenophlebia, 172

- Adepnaga, 408
 Aderidæ, 439
 Aderus, 439
 Adimeridæ, 431
 Adimerus, 431
 Adiscoflorinia, 130
 Adonea, 558
 Adoneta, 207
 Adoretus, 452
 Adoxus, 444
 Adrama, 340
 Adraminæ, 340
 Adranes, 415, **416**
 Ædaleus, 56
 Aedes, 272
 Ægeria, 203
 Ægeriidæ, 203, 243
 Ægialia, 451
 Ægialiidæ, 451
 Ægialites, 436
 Ægialitidæ, 436
 Ægidium, 451
 Ægithus, 432
 Ænictus, 490
 Ænigmatias, 305, 350
 Ænigmatinæ, 305
 Ænigmatistes, 305, 350
 Ænigmatopceus, 350
 Ælothripidæ, 73
 Ælothrips, 73
 Æpophilidæ, 143
 Æpophilus, 143
 Æschna, 164, **166**
 Æschnidæ, 164, 167
 Æschnoidea, 163
 Æthalochroa, 86
 Æthialion, 111
 Æthialionidæ, 111
 Æthomorpha, 443
 Æthus, 151
 Ætiopneta, 91
 Agabus, 411
 Agalena, 560
 Agalenidæ, 560
 Agallia, 112
 Agalliaphagus, 470
 Aganaidæ, 217
 Aganaïs, 217
 Agandecca, 119
 Agaon, 483
 Agaontidæ, 483, 487
 Agapetidæ, 238
 Agapetus, 193
 Agarista, 219
 Agaristidæ, 219, 248
 Agathidinæ, 480
 Agathinæ, 480
 Agathis, 480
 Agathomera, 64
 Agathomyia, 310
 Agdistidæ, 202
 Agdistis, 202
 Agenia, 497
 Ageniaspis, 484
 Aglais, 238
 Aglaope, 207
 Aglossa, 215
 Aglycyderes, 444, **448**
 Aglycyderidæ, 444
 Aglycyderoidea, 444
 Agnatha, 169
 Agnippe, 227
 Agonopteryx, 229
 Agonosomatinae, 303
 Agonoxena, 225, 233
 Agonoxenidæ, 225, 233
 Agraulis, 238
 Agria, 316
 Agriidæ, 162, 165
 Agrilina, 420
 Agrilus, 419
 Agriolea, 161
 Agrion, 161, 162
 Agrionoidea, 161
 Agrionopsis, 86
 Agriothera, 225
 Agriotypidæ, 477
 Agriotypus, 477
 Agrœcia, 52
 Agrœciinæ, 52
 Agromyza, 338, **368**
 Agromyzidæ, 339, 343
 Agrotera, 216
 Agrotérinæ, 216
 Agrotinæ, 218
 Agrypnetes, 192
 Agrypnia, 193
 Alaptus, 483
 Alaus, 421
 Albia, 572
 Albiorix, 550
 Alcestis, 120
 Aleidis, 213
 Aldrichia, 296
 Aldrichiella, 345
 Aldrovandiella, 276
 Aleochara, 429
 Aleocharinæ, 429
 Aletia, 218
 Aleurobius, 574
 Aleurocanthus, **122**, 124
 Aleurochiton, 124
 Aleurodicinæ, 124
 Aleurodicus, **122**, 124
 Aleuropteryginæ, 182
 Aleuropteryx, 182
 Aleyrodidæ, 124
 Aleyrodinæ, 124
 Aleyrodes, **122**, 124, **125**
 Alichus, 576
 Alienidæ, 488
 Alienus, 488
 Allecula, 435
 Alleculidæ, 435
 Allobosca, 347, 352
 Alloboscinae, 347
 Allochrysa, 185
 Allocelia, 493
 Allocoryninae, 447
 Allocorynus, 447
 Allocosa, 561
 Allodahlia, 70
 Allodape, 508
 Allodia, 278
 Allœostylus, 320
 Allogaster, 164
 Allognosta, 284
 Allonyma, 228
 Allopauropus, 584
 Allophyla, 334
 Allopocœkia, 595
 Allopocus, 596
 Alloptes, 574
 Allorhina, 452
 Allostethella, 68
 Allostethidæ, 68
 Allostethus, **67**, 68
 Allotria, 483
 Allotrichia, 192, **193**
 Allotrichoma, 343
 Alofia, 581
 Alokobius, 600
 Alombus, 352
 Alophora, 318
 Altella, 558
 Altica, 444
 Alticidæ, 444
 Alucitidæ, 202
 Alydidæ, 148
 Alydus, 148
 Alypia, 219
 Alypiodes, **220**
 Alysia, 477
 Alysiidæ, 477
 Alyson, 505
 Alysonidæ, 505
 Amantis, 90
 Amara, 411

- Amata, 219
 Amathomyia, 299
 Amathusia, 238
 Amathuxidea, 238
 Amatidæ, 219
 Amaurobiidæ, 558
 Amaurobius, 558
 Amblyaspis, 494
 Amblycera, 101
 Amblyomna, 567
 Amblypygi, 540
 Amblythyreus, 147
 Ambrysus, 154
 Ameles, 90
 Ameletus, 172
 Amelinæ, 90
 Ametastegia, 474
 Ametropidæ, 172, 175
 Ametropus, 172
 Amicrocentrum, 480
 Amictus, 296
 Amiota, 345
 Amiotinæ, 345
 Amitermes, 95
 Ammophila, 503
 Ammoplanus, 506
 Ammotrechæ, 547
 Ammoxenidæ, 561
 Ammoxenus, 561
 Amobia, 317
 Amobiina, 317
 Amcebaleria, 335
 Amorphoscelinæ, 84
 Amorphoscelis, 84
 Amphiacusta, 54
 Amphibolips, 483
 Amphicomma, 451
 Amphientomidæ, 98
 Amphientomum, 98
 Amphigerontia, 99
 Amphigyrum, 558
 Amphilecta, 285
 Amphiopina, 414
 Amphipsocus, 99
 Amphipsylla, 406
 Amphipterygidæ, 162
 Amphipteryx, 162
 Amphiscepa, 120
 Amphiscepidæ, 120
 Amphisternus, 434
 Amphithera, 225
 Amphitheridæ, 225
 Amphorophora, 125
 Amphix, 434
 Amphizoæ, 409
 Amphizoidæ, 409
 Amphypterygidæ, 166
 Amplus, 590
 Ampulex, 503
 Ampulicidæ, 503
 Ampulicimorpha, 492
 Anycle, 119
 Amydria, 224
 Amydriidæ, 224
 Amytta, 51
 Anabolia, 192
 Anaborrhynchus, 294
 Anabrus, 49, 52
 Anacampsis, 227
 Anacampta, 331
 Anacanthaspis, 289
 Anacanthella, 286
 Anacanthotermes, 95
 Anacrabro, 506
 Anadiastothele, 555
 Anæa, 238
 Anagarypus, 550
 Anagenesia, 169
 Anagnota, 339
 Anagraphis, 562
 Anajapyx, 41, 44
 Analcocerina, 286
 Analcocerus, 285, 286
 Analges, 574
 Analgesidæ, 574
 Analoptyryx, 350
 Aname, 556
 Anamorpha, 599
 Ananteris, 545
 Anapausis, 276
 Anaphes, 483
 Anaphothrips, 74
 Anaplecta, 79
 Anaptycha, 81
 Anareolata, 61
 Anarmonia, 226
 Anarsia, 227
 Anasa, 148, 149
 Anasigerpes, 91
 Anaspis, 438
 Anastatus, 484
 Anastrepha, 341
 Anatalanta, 350, 351
 Anatelia, 66, 67
 Anateliidæ, 66
 Anatis, 434, 528
 Anatopynia, 281, 282
 Anax, 164
 Anaxarcha, 91
 Anaxiphus, 54
 Aneistrocerus, 497
 Aneistrogaster, 67, 70
 Aneistrogastridæ, 70
 Ancyelis, 226
 Ancyolomia, 215
 Ancyolomiina, 215
 Ancylometis, 225
 Ancyloxiopa, 236
 Aneyrona, 419
 Andex, 69
 Andrena, 508
 Andrenidæ, 508
 Andrenosoma, 299
 Androloma, 219
 Androniscus, 534
 Androprosopa, 273
 Anechura, 70
 Anechuridæ, 70
 Anepiseptus, 53
 Anepitacta, 51
 Anerastia, 215
 Anerastiina, 215
 Aneurus, 145
 Angela, 85, 86
 Angelina, 86
 Angituloidea, 332
 Angitula, 332
 Anigrus, 119
 Anisacantha, 63
 Anisaspis, 556
 Anisaspoides, 556
 Anisocentropus, 194
 Anisolabidæ, 68
 Anisolabis, 68
 Anisomorpha, 62, 64
 Anisomorphinæ, 64
 Anisopleura, 162
 Anisoplia, 452
 Anisopodidæ, 275, 359, 373
 Anisopogon, 298
 Anisops, 153
 Anisoptera, 160, 165
 Anisopus, 265, 275, 359
 Anisota, 211
 Anisotamia, 295
 Anisotomidæ, 428
 Anisozygoptera, 160, 165
 Ankothrips, 73
 Anobiidæ, 426
 Anobium, 426
 Anogdus, 416
 Anomala, 452
 Anomalaphis, 125
 Anomalempis, 301
 Anomalocharta, 339
 Anomologa, 225
 Anomologidæ, 225

- Anomophagus, 419
 Anomoses, 201, **201**
 Anomosetidae, 201
 Anopheles, 272, **370**,
 373
 Anophelinae, 272
 Anophthalmus, 411
 Anoploenemis, 148
 Anoplura, 104
 Anopsobius, 600
 Anorostoma, 335
 Anosia, 237
 Anostostoma, 50
 Anostostomatinae, 50
 Anotia, 119
 Anotogaster, 164
 Anoura, **45**
 Antactophthirius, 104
 Antennomegistus, 568
 Antennophorinae, 568
 Antennophorus, 568
 Anteon, 493
 Anthalia, 301
 Anthaxia, 419
 Anthela, 217
 Anthelidae, 217, 220
 Antheræa, **212**, 213
 Anthericomma, **469**, 470
 Antherophagus, 424
 Anthicidae, 439
 Anthicus, 439
 Anthidium, 507
 Anthobosca, 499
 Anthoboscidae, 499
 Anthocharis, 236
 Anthocoptes, 565
 Anthocoridae, 144
 Anthocoris, 144
 Anthogona, 591
 Anthogonidae, 591
 Anthomyia, 319
 Anthomyiidae, 319, 366,
 367
 Anthomyiinae, 319
 Anthomyza, 339
 Anthomyzidae, 339
 Anthophasia, 332
 Anthophila, 502
 Anthophora, 508
 Anthophoridae, 508
 Anthracinae, 294
 Anthracomyia, 316
 Anthrax, 294, **295**
 Anthreninae, 425
 Anthrenus, **416**, 425
 Anthribidae, 449
 Anthroleucosoma, 591
 Anthroleucosomatidae, 591
 Antichæta, 328
 Antilochus, 150
 Antineura, 331
 Antipaluria, 92
 Antiphonus, 590
 Antisolabis, 69
 Antispila, **230**, 230
 Antissa, 286
 Antissinae, 286
 Antliata, 264
 Antocha, 269
 Antochlinae, 269
 Antongilia, 63
 Antonia, 134, 295
 Antrops, 350
 Anurida, 46
 Anuraphis, 125
 Anurapteryx, 209
 Anystidae, 575
 Anystis, 575
 Apachyidae, 66
 Apachyoidea, 66
 Apachyus, 66, **67**
 Apantesis, 219
 Apatania, 192
 Apatela, 218
 Apanteles, 480
 Apatelodes, 211
 Apatelodinae, 251
 Apatidae, 426
 Apatolestes, 288
 Apatura, 238
 Apemon, 280
 Apetenus, 351
 Apfelbeckia, 594
 Aphænocephalidae, 434
 Aphænocephalus, 434
 Aphæreta, 477
 Aphalara, 123
 Aphalaroida, 123
 Aphanosoma, 336
 Aphaniptera, 404
 Aphantochilidae, 562
 Aphantochilus, 562
 Aphelinidae, 486
 Aphelinus, 486
 Aphelochiridae, 154
 Aphelonema, **118**, 121
 Aphelopus, 493
 Aphelosetia, 229
 Aphelosetiidae, 230
 Aphidiidae, 124
 Aphidiidae, 477
 Aphidiinae, 482
 Aphidinae, 125
 Aphidius, 482
 Aphidoidea, 124
 Aphilanthops, 505
 Aphilonotus, 603
 Aphiochæta, 306
 Aphis, 125, **125**
 Aphodiidae, 451
 Aphodius, 451
 Aphobantinae, 295
 Aphœbantus, 295
 Aphorista, 434
 Aphorura, 46
 Aphoruridae, 46
 Aphrastobraconinae, 478
 Aphria, 318
 Aphrophora, **110**, 111
 Aphrosylinae, 303
 Aphrosylus, 303, **361**, 362
 Aphthonetus, 233
 Apidae, 506, 515
 Apiocera, 294
 Apioceratidae, 294
 Apiococcus, 134
 Apoidea, 502
 Apiomerus, 147, 587
 Apiomorpha, 132
 Apiomorphidae, 132
 Apion, 447
 Apioninae, 447
 Apioscelis, 55
 Apis, 506, **506**
 Apistomyia, 270
 Apistomyiinae, 270
 Aplastus, 428
 Aploneura, 126
 Apneumonella, 557
 Apochrysa, 186
 Apochrysidæ, 186
 Apocephalus, 306
 Apocrita, 472
 Apoda, 207
 Apodaera, 316
 Apodigona, 593
 Apoidea, 514
 Apolysis, 296
 Apomidas, 294
 Apophorhynchus, 325
 Apoprogenes, 203
 Apoprogenidae, 203
 Apospasma, 284
 Apostrophia, 238
 Apsinota, 344
 Aptanogyna, 349
 Apterocola, 103
 Apterina, 350

- Apterogyna, 489
 Apterogynidae, 489
 Apteroscirtus, 51
 Apterygida, 70
 Aptilotus, 350
 Apyrothrix, 235
 Arachnida, 535
 Arachnocampa, 279
 Arachnomorphæ, 555
 Aradidae, 145
 Aradoidea, 145
 Aradus, 145, **146**
 Aranea, 560
 Araneida, 554
 Arbelidae, 206
 Archæa, 558
 Archæidae, 558
 Archæolothrips, 73
 Archæopsylla, 405
 Archæopsyllidae, 405
 Archandra, 419
 Archiblatta, 81
 Archiblattidae, 81
 Archibauliodes, 179
 Archidux, 70
 Archihymen, 497
 Archihymenidae, 497
 Archilepidoptera, 200
 Archilestes, 162
 Archimandrita, 82
 Archimya, 289
 Archimantina, 90
 Archimantis, 90
 Archimyza, 286
 Archips, 226
 Archipsocidae, 99
 Archipsocus, 99
 Archisometrus, 545
 Archistratiomys, **285**
 Archytas, 318
 Arctæcia, **196**
 Arctia, 219
 Arctiidae, 219, 239, 248,
 250
 Arctiscidae, 583
 Arctiseon, 583
 Arctocoris, 150
 Arctophila, 309
 Arctophiline, 309
 Arctosa, 561
 Arctosyrphus, 309
 Areolaria, 81
 Areolariidae, 81
 Areolata, 61
 Argantidæ, 567
 Argas, **537**, 567
 Arge, 474
 Argia, 161
 Argidae, 238, 474, 512
 Argiolestes, 162
 Argiope, 560
 Argiopidae, 560
 Agrotis, 218
 Argus, 238
 Argynnis, 238
 Argyra, **302**, 304
 Argyramœba, 294
 Argyreidae, 238
 Argyresthia, 231, **247**
 Argyresthiidae, 231
 Argyria, 216
 Argyrodes, 559
 Argyroneta, 560
 Argyrotoxa, 226
 Argyrotypidae, 206
 Argyrotypus, 206
 Ariadna, 557
 Ariasella, 350
 Aricia, 320
 Ariciina, 320
 Arilus, 147
 Aristotelia, 227
 Arixenia, 66
 Arixeniidae, 66
 Arixenina, 66
 Armacia, 121
 Armadillididae, 534
 Armadillidium, 534
 Armadillo, 534
 Armillifer, 581
 Arphax, 64
 Arphia, 56
 Arrhenuridae, 571
 Arrhenurus, 571
 Arria, 89
 Arrup, 602
 Arsenuridae, 213
 Arta, 215
 Artematopus, 418
 Artemita, 285
 Arteriopteryx, 184
 Arthria, 276
 Arthroceras, 289
 Arthroceratina, 289
 Arthrolips, 431
 Arthromaera, 436
 Arthropeas, 289
 Arthropleona, 45
 Arthropterus, 408, **412**
 Arthrosphæra, 586
 Arthrotardigrada, 583
 Arthroteles, 289
 Arthrotelina, 289
 Articerus, 415
 Aruanoida, 64
 Arytaina, 123
 Axytropteris, 51
 Ascalaphidae, 187
 Ascalaphus, 187
 Asceles, 64
 Ascelis, 132
 Asepasma, 63
 Asepasmina, 63
 Aschiphasma, 63
 Aschiphasmatina, 63
 Ascia, 236
 Ascidae, 236, 253
 Asclera, 437
 Ascodipteridae, 347
 Ascodipteron, 346, 347,
 351, 352
 Ascogaster, 481
 Ashinaga, 224
 Ashinagidae, 224
 Asida, 436
 Asilidae, 298, 363, 376, 377
 Asilina, 298
 Asilus, 298
 Asindulum, 280
 Asiphum, 126
 Asota, 217
 Asotida, 217
 Asphalidesmus, 590
 Asphondylia, 275
 Aspicolpus, 480
 Aspidiotina, 130
 Aspidiotus, **129**, 130
 Aspidolopha, 443
 Aspidomorpha, 444
 Aspidoptera, 346, 352
 Aspistes, 276
 Aspistina, 276
 Assamia, 552
 Assamiidae, 552
 Astata, 503
 Astatida, 503
 Astega, 281
 Asteia, 332
 Asteromyia, 275
 Asterolecaniidae, 132
 Asterolecanium, 132
 Asthenida, 213
 Asthenidae, 269
 Astia, 332, **337**, 340
 Astiidae, 332, 340
 Astollia, 86
 Astomella, 292
 Astrodesmus, 590

- Astroma, 55
 Astylus, 429
 Asyndetus, 304
 Atænius, 451
 Atalanta, 301
 Atalantinae, 301
 Atalophlebia, **171**, 172
 Atarba, 269
 Ateledera, 442
 Atelura, 42
 Atherigona, 320
 Atherix, 290, 362, **363**
 Athyreuus, 450
 Athyroglossa, 343
 Atissa, 343
 Atlides, 239
 Atomaria, 424
 Atomosia, **298**, 299
 Atomosiinae, 299
 Atomus, 576
 Atopocixius, 119
 Atopodesmus, 588
 Atopognathus, 332
 Atopopus, 172
 Atractides, 572
 Atractididae, 572
 Atractoceridae, 430
 Atractoeruus, 430
 Atrichops, 290
 Atropidæ, 98
 Atropis, 98
 Atrytene, 236
 Atta, 490
 Attacidae, 213
 Attacus, 213
 Attageninae, 425
 Attagenus, 425
 Attaphila, 78, **80**
 Attaphilidae, 78
 Attelabinae, 447
 Attensia, 592
 Attensiidae, 592
 Atteva, 229
 Attevida, 229
 Atticola, 81
 Atticolidae, 81
 Attida, 561
 Attus, 561
 Aturus, 572
 Atylotus, 288
 Atypidæ, 556
 Atypus, 556
 Auchenomus, 69
 Auchenorrhyncha, 106
 Augasma, 231
 Augochlora, 508
 Aulacaspis, 130, **131**
 Aulacidae, 476
 Aulacidea, 483
 Aulacocentrum, 480
 Aulacogaster, 333, **333**
 Aulacogastridae, 333
 Aulacophilus, 504
 Aulacus, 476, **482**
 Aulicus, **416**
 Aulodesmus, 590
 Aulonium, 432
 Aulonogyrus, 412
 Aulonothroscus, 421
 Auromantis, 89
 Australobius, 600
 Australiosoma, 589
 Austrogomphus, 164
 Austrohelcon, 480
 Austrolestes, 162
 Austronymphes, 187
 Austroperlidae, 176
 Austrophlebia, 164
 Austrosciara, 349
 Austrosialis, 180, **180**
 Austrostylops, 468
 Austrozele, 480
 Autocrates, 438
 Autolyca, 64
 Automeris, 213
 Automolis, 219
 Auximobasis, 232
 Avellopsiis, 558
 Avicularia, 556
 Aviculariidae, 556
 Avicularimorphæ, 555
 Axia, 211
 Axiidae, 211
 Axima, 486
 Axymyia, **274**, 277
 Axysta, 343
 Babia, 443
 Baccha, 309
 Bacchinae, 309
 Bacilia, 346
 Bacillidae, 61
 Bacillinae, 63
 Bacillothrips, 76
 Bacillus, 63
 Bacteria, **62**, 64
 Bacteriidae, 64
 Bacteriinae, 64
 Bacterioidea, 61
 Bactridium, 64
 Bactrocera, 341
 Bactroceros, 472
 Bactromantis, 84
 Bacunculidae, 64
 Bacunculinae, 64
 Bacunculus, 64
 Badumna, 558
 Bæocera, 426
 Bæotis, 239
 Bætidæ, 170, 175
 Bætis, 170, **171**, **174**
 Bætica, **171**, 172
 Bætiscidae, 172
 Bætoidea, 170
 Balaninus, **448**
 Balbillus, 116
 Balioptera, 339
 Ballophilus, 602
 Bandakia, 572
 Bantia, 84
 Barce, 147
 Bareogonolos, 494
 Bargena, 571
 Barychelidae, 556
 Barychelus, 556
 Barypenthus, 195
 Basiaeschna, 164
 Basilarchia, 238
 Basilia, 352
 Basilona, 211
 Bassareus, 443
 Bathyscia, 428
 Batillipes, **582**, 583
 Batocera, 441
 Batoceridae, 441
 Batrachedra, 232
 Batrisodes, 415
 Bdella, **575**, 576
 Bdeliidae, 576
 Bebaiotes, 119
 Bebelothrips, 74
 Bedellia, 223, **223**
 Bedelliidae, 223
 Belgica, 349
 Belidae, 448
 Bellardia, 288
 Bellardiinae, 288
 Belomantis, 86
 Belomicrus, 505
 Beloniscus, 553
 Belonogastechthrus, 470
 Belonogaster, 497
 Belostoma, 154
 Belostomatidae, 154
 Belvosia, **317**, 318
 Belyta, 495, **495**
 Belytidae, 495, 500
 Bembecia, **202**

- Bembex, 505
 Bembicidae, 505
 Bembidion, 410
 Bembidula, 505
 Bembix, 504, 505
 Benacus, 154
 Bephratoidea, 487
 Beræa, 194
 Beræodes, 194
 Beridina, 284
 Beridops, 284
 Beris, 284
 Berismyia, 284
 Berosus, 414
 Berotha, 186
 Berothidae, 186
 Berteia, 349
 Berytida, 148
 Bethyridae, 494, 501, 514
 Bethylus, 494
 Bezzia, 282
 Bibio, 265, 275, 276, 370
 Bibliocephala, 270, 353, 355, 371
 Bibiodes, 275
 Bibionidae, 275, 358, 370
 Bibionina, 275
 Bicalcar, 290
 Bicalcarina, 290
 Bicellaria, 301
 Bicyrtus, 505
 Bidesus, 411
 Bimichælia, 576
 Biosteres, 481
 Bittacidae, 189
 Bittacomorpha, 267, 267, 355, 373
 Bittacomorphella, 267
 Bittacomorphina, 267
 Bittacus, 189
 Bittacusidae, 189
 Blaberidae, 82
 Blaberus, 82
 Blacina, 481
 Blacus, 481
 Blæsoxipha, 316
 Blaniulidae, 595
 Blaniulus, 589, 595
 Blapidae, 436
 Blaps, 436
 Blaptica, 82
 Blasticotoma, 474
 Blasticotomidae, 474, 511
 Blastobasidae, 222, 232, 246
 Blastobasis, 232
 Blastodaena, 232
 Blastophaga, 483
 Blatella, 78, 79, 80
 Blatta, 78
 Blattaria, 77
 Blattidae, 78
 Blattoidea, 77
 Blennocampina, 512
 Blepharocera, 269, 270
 Blepharoceratidae, 269, 353, 371
 Blepharoceratina, 270
 Blepharodes, 84
 Blepharopsis, 84
 Blepharoptera, 335
 Blissus, 149, 149
 Blothrus, 549
 Boarmia, 209
 Boarmiidae, 209
 Bocchus, 493
 Bochica, 550
 Bogeria, 313
 Bolbe, 88
 Bolboceras, 416, 450
 Bolbomyia, 290
 Bolbula, 88
 Boletina, 278, 278
 Bolitophagus, 436
 Bolitophila, 279, 279
 Bolitophilella, 279
 Bolitophilidae, 279, 358
 Bolivaria, 86
 Bolyphantes, 560
 Bombidae, 507, 515
 Bomboptera, 471
 Bombus, 507
 Bombycida, 206, 212, 252
 Bombyliidae, 294, 363, 376, 377
 Bombyliina, 297
 Bombylius, 283, 295, 297
 Bombyx, 205, 212
 Bomolocha, 218
 Bondia, 225
 Boopthora, 281
 Boopia, 102
 Boopiidae, 102
 Borboridae, 337, 338, 350
 Borboroidea, 312
 Borborus, 337
 Boreidae, 189
 Boreodromia, 301
 Boreoides, 349
 Boreus, 189
 Borkhausenia, 232
 Bormansia, 68
 Bostra, 64
 Bostrychidae, 426
 Botanobia, 339, 340
 Botanobiina, 340
 Bothrideres, 433
 Bothrideridae, 433
 Bothriocera, 120
 Bothriogaster, 602
 Bothriophorina, 417
 Bothriuridae, 543
 Bothriurus, 543, 544
 Bothropolys, 600
 Bothynostethus, 505
 Bourletiella, 46
 Brachinus, 410, 418
 Brachio sternus, 543
 Brachistes, 481
 Brachistina, 481
 Brachybainosoma, 593
 Brachybothrium, 556
 Brachycentrus, 194
 Brachycera, 265, 304, 347, 353
 Brachyceridae, 171
 Brachycerina, 447
 Brachycerus, 447
 Brachychæteuma, 591
 Brachychæteumidae, 591
 Brachycistina, 499
 Brachycistis, 499, 502
 Brachycolus, 125
 Brachycoma, 316
 Brachydesmus, 588
 Brachydeutera, 343
 Brachygaster, 476
 Brachylabidae, 69
 Brachylabis, 69
 Brachymera, 317
 Brachynemurus, 187
 Brachyneura, 275
 Brachyopa, 309
 Brachyopina, 309
 Brachypalpus, 309
 Brachypauropodidae, 584
 Brachypauropus, 584
 Brachypelta, 151
 Brachyplatys, 150
 Brachypoda, 572
 Brachypodidae, 572
 Brachypremna, 268
 Brachypterida, 419
 Brachypterus, 419
 Brachyrbnida, 448
 Brachyrbynchus, 145
 Brachys, 419
 Brachyseelidae, 132

- Brachysphænus, 432
 Brachystoma, 301, **302**
 Brachystomatinae, 301
 Brachythele, 556
 Brachytypus, 56
 Brackenridgia, 534
 Bracon, 480
 Braconidae, 477, 488
 Braconinae, 478, 480
 Bradyporinae, 52
 Bradyporus, 52
 Bradythrips, 74, **75**
 Brahmæa, **212**, 213
 Brahmæidae, 213
 Brancsikia, 89
 Brassolidae, 238
 Brassolis, 238
 Brathimidae, 429
 Brathinus, 429
 Braula, 345, **346**, 352
 Braulidae, 345, 352
 Braunsia, 480
 Bremidae, 507
 Bremus, 507
 Brenthiidae, 447
 Brenthis, 238
 Brentidae, 447
 Brentus, 447, **448**
 Brephidae, 209
 Brephos, 209
 Brevicoryne, 125
 Brizoides, 64
 Brochymena, 151
 Brœlemanneuma, 592
 Brœlemannia, 594
 Bromophila, 330
 Brontes, **416**, 424
 Broteas, 545
 Brotheus, 447
 Bruchelidae, 449
 Bruchidae, 440
 Bruchomorpha, 121
 Bruchomyia, 271, **271**
 Bruchomyiinae, 271
 Bruchophagus, 486, **487**
 Bruchus, 439
 Brunneria, 86
 Bryaxis, 415, **416**
 Bryobia, 576
 Bucculatrigridae, 223
 Bucculatrix, 222
 Bucranium, 562
 Buena, 153
 Bulla, 56
 Bundera, 117
 Buplex, 288
 Buprestidae, 419
 Buprestinae, 420
 Buprestis, 419
 Burinia, 597
 Burriola, **67**, 70
 Butalidae, 231
 Butalis, 231
 Butheolus, 545
 Buthidae, 545
 Buthus, **536**, 545
 Byrrhidae, 417
 Byrrhinae, 417
 Byrrhus, 417
 Byrsopidae, 449
 Byrsops, 449
 Byssodon, 281
 Bythoscopidae, 112
 Bythoscopus, 112
 Byturidae, 425
 Byturus, 425
 Cacoblatta, 82
 Caecæcia, 226
 Caddo, 553
 Cadmon, 556
 Cæcilliidae, 99
 Cæcilium, **97**, 99
 Cæculidae, 574
 Cæculus, 574, **575**
 Cælenopsis, 569
 Cælopygus, 553
 Cænidae, 171, 175
 Cænides, 236
 Cænis, 170, **171**
 Cænocholax, **469**
 Cænocolax, 469
 Cænoscelis, 424
 Cænotus, 296
 Calamaeris, 57
 Calamoceras, 194
 Calamoceratidae, 194a, 196
 Calamothespis, 86
 Calandridae, 449
 Calendra, 449
 Calendrinae, 449
 Calephelis, **234**, **237**, 239
 Calidomantis, 89
 Caligo, **237**, 238
 Caligonidae, 238
 Caliope, 327
 Caliridinae, 89, 90
 Caliris, 89
 Caliseelis, 121
 Callibaetis, 170
 Callibia, 86
 Callicera, 308
 Callicera, **493**, 494
 Calliceratidae, 494, 501
 Calliceratinae, 308
 Callichroma, 441
 Callidula, 221
 Callidulidae, 216, 221
 Callimenus, 52
 Callilepis, 562
 Callimome, 485
 Callimomidae, 485, 487, 488
 Callimorpha, 217
 Callimorphidae, 217
 Callimyyia, 364, **365**
 Callipappus, 128
 Callipharixenidae, 469
 Callipharixenos, 469
 Calliphora, **312**, **315**, 316, **367**
 Calliphoridae, 314, 367
 Calliphorinae, 316
 Callipodella, 594
 Callipodidae, 593
 Calliprobola, 309
 Callipterus, 125
 Callipus, 593
 Callirhipis, 425
 Callispa, 444
 Callistoma, 295
 Callistoptera, 99
 Calloptistria, 331
 Callosamia, 213
 Calobata, **324**, 325
 Calobatella, 325
 Calobatinae, 325
 Caloblatta, 79
 Calocoris, 145
 Caloctenus, 563
 Calolampra, 79
 Calomnata, 556
 Calonyx, 571
 Calophya, 123
 Caloptenus, **55**
 Caloptereella, 344
 Calopterygidae, 162
 Calopteryx, 162
 Calopus, 437
 Calosina, 222
 Calosoma, 410, **528**
 Calotarsa, 310, **310**
 Caloteleia, 494
 Calotermes, 94, **94**
 Calotermitidae, 94, 95
 Calycopteryx, 351
 Calyptinae, 481
 Calyptratae, 311

- Calyptus, 481
 Cambala, 596
 Cambalidæ, 596
 Cambaloidea, 596
 Cambalomorpha, 597
 Cambalopsidæ, 597
 Cambalopsis, 597
 Camilla, 344
 Camillinæ, 344
 Campodea, **41, 44, 44**
 Campodeidæ, 44
 Campodeoidea, 43
 Campœa, 209
 Camponotus, 489, **491**
 Campsienemina, 304
 Campsienemus, 304
 Campsomeris, 498
 Campsurus, 170
 Camptobrochis, 145
 Camptocerus, **414, 446,**
 446
 Camptocladus, 282, 357,
 357
 Camptonotus, 53
 Camptoprosopella, 327
 Campylocera, 330
 Campylodes, 207
 Campylomyza, 275
 Canace, 336, **337, 338**
 Canaceidæ, 336, 338
 Canaria, 295
 Canestrinia, **573, 574**
 Canestriniidæ, 574
 Cantacader, 142
 Cantharidæ, 431, 439, 453
 Cantharis, 431, 439
 Cantharoctonus, 478
 Cantharoidea, 428
 Canthon, 450
 Canthydrus, 411
 Canthyloscels, **276, 276**
 Canuleius, 63
 Capitoniidæ, 477
 Capnella, 178
 Capnia, 178
 Capniidæ, 178
 Capnura, 178
 Caponia, 557
 Caponina, 557
 Caponiidæ, 557
 Capritermes, 95
 Capsidæ, 145
 Capsus, 145
 Carabidæ, 411
 Caraboctonus, 546
 Carabus, 411
 Caradrina, 218
 Caradrinidæ, 218
 Caradrininæ, 218
 Carausius, 64
 Carcinocoris, 147
 Cardiocephala, 325
 Cardiochiles, 480
 Cardiochilinæ, 480
 Cardiodactylus, 54
 Caria, 239
 Cardiophorus, 421
 Caribolus, 595
 Carnidæ, 345, 352
 Carnus, 345, 352
 Carpcapsa, 226
 Carpophilus, 419
 Carposina, 225, **244**
 Carposinidæ, 225, 245
 Carsidara, **122, 123**
 Carsidarina, 123
 Cartocere, 434
 Carventus, 145
 Caseya, 591
 Caseyidæ, 591
 Cassida, **442, 444**
 Cassididæ, 444
 Castaneira, 563
 Castnia, 203
 Castniidæ, 203
 Catacantha, 151, **151**
 Catageus, 542
 Cataplectica, 231
 Catara, 81
 Catogenus, 424
 Catharosoma, 589
 Catocala, 218
 Catocalinæ, 218
 Catonia, 119
 Catopochrotidæ, 424
 Catopochrotus, 424
 Catops, 428
 Catopsidæ, 428
 Catopsilia, 236
 Catoptrichus, **416**
 Cebrio, **422, 428**
 Cebriionidæ, 428
 Cebriorhipis, 428
 Cecidomyia, 275
 Cecidomyiidæ, 274, 349,
 369
 Cecidomyiina, 275
 Cecidoses, **223, 224**
 Cecidosidæ, 224
 Celama, 219
 Celerio, 209
 Celithemis, 164
 Celenorrhinus, 236
 Celyphidæ, 326
 Celyphus, 326, **326**
 Cemiostoma, 223
 Cemiostomatidæ, 223
 Cenchridiobia, 345, 352
 Cenoceliidæ, 480
 Cenocelius, 480
 Cenoloba, 202
 Cenopogon, 298
 Centistes, 481
 Centistina, 481
 Centris, 508
 Centrophlebotomyia, 341
 Centroptilum, 170
 Centrotus, 108
 Centruroides, **544, 545**
 Cephalelinæ, 113
 Cephalelus, 113, **113**
 Cephaliidæ, 331
 Cephalobæna, 580
 Cephalobænidæ, 579
 Cephalobæningæ, 580
 Cephalocera, 297
 Cephalodonta, 444
 Cephaloidæ, 438
 Cephalolia, 444
 Cephalomyia, 313
 Cephalon, 438
 Cephalothrips, **72**
 Cephanium, 428
 Cephidae, 472, 513
 Cephus, 472, **473**
 Ceramioides, 496
 Cerambycidæ, 441
 Cerambycoidea, 413
 Ceramius, 496
 Cerapachyina, 490
 Cerapachys, 490
 Ceraphronidæ, 494
 Cerapterus, 408
 Cerasommatididæ, 434
 Cerataphis, 126
 Ceratina, 508
 Ceratinidæ, 508
 Ceratipocus, 99
 Ceratitina, 341
 Ceratitis, 341
 Ceratocampa, 211
 Ceratocampidæ, 211
 Ceratocombidæ, 143
 Ceratocombus, 143
 Ceratocrania, 86
 Ceratomantis, 86
 Ceratomerina, 301
 Ceratomerus, 301

- Ceratomontia, 552
 Ceratophyllidæ, 406
 Ceratophyllus, 406, **406**
 Ceratopogon, 282
 Ceratopogonidæ, 282, 356, 373
 Ceratopogoninæ, 282
 Ceratosolen, 483
 Ceratosoma, 592
 Ceratothripidæ, 74
 Ceratothrips, 74
 Cerceridæ, 505
 Cerceris, 504, 505
 Cercometus, 154
 Cercopa, 111
 Cercophana, 213
 Cercophanidæ, 213
 Cercophonius, 543
 Cercopidæ, 111
 Cercopoidea, 109
 Cercyon, 414
 Cercyonis, 238
 Cerdistus, 298
 Ceresa, **107**, 108
 Ceria, 308
 Ceriacreminæ, 123
 Ceriacremum, **122**, 123
 Cerioides, 308
 Cerioidinæ, 308
 Cermatobiidæ, 600
 Cermatobioidea, 600
 Cermatobius, 600
 Cerococcus, 132, **133**
 Cerodonta, 339
 Ceroma, 547
 Cerometopon, 343
 Ceropales, 497
 Ceropalidæ, 497
 Cerophytidæ, 421
 Cerophytum, 421
 Ceroplastes, 132
 Ceroplatidæ, 280, 358, 370
 Ceroplatus, 280, 358, **359**, **372**
 Ceropsylla, 123
 Cerostoma, 228
 Cerotelion, 280
 Cerotoma, 444
 Ceroxys, 331
 Ceroyx, 63
 Ceruchus, 450
 Cerura, 211
 Ceruridæ, 211
 Cerylon, 432
 Cerynia, 120
 Cethosia, 238
 Cetonia, 452
 Cetoniidæ, 452
 Ceuthophilus, **49**, 50
 Chaectas, 545
 Chaectidæ, 545
 Chaectinæ, 545
 Chærea, 558
 Chæriiidæ, 545
 Chæriiinæ, 545
 Chæriilius, 545
 Chæteessa, 84, **88**
 Chæteessinæ, 84
 Chætodiacus, 341
 Chætoneurophora, 305, **305**
 Chætopsis, 330, **320**
 Chætospania, 69
 Chaitophorus, 125
 Chalarus, 310
 Chalastogastra, 471, 510
 Chalceopla, 224
 Chalcididæ, 485
 Chalcidoidea, 482, 514
 Chalcis, 485
 Chalcodectus, 486
 Chalcophorinæ, 420
 Chalcopteryx, 162
 Chalcosia, 207
 Chalcosiidæ, 207
 Chalepus, 444
 Challia, 66
 Chamæbosca, 350
 Chamæmyia, 329
 Chamæmyiidæ, 329
 Chamæosoma, 591
 Chamæosomatidæ, 591
 Chamæpsila, 340
 Chamæsyrrhus, 308
 Chanystis, 225
 Chaoboridæ, 272
 Chaoborinæ, 272
 Chaoborus, 272
 Chapuisia, 445
 Chapuisiidæ, 445
 Charagis, 201
 Charidea, 207
 Charideidæ, 207
 Charinus, 542
 Charon, 542
 Charontidæ, 542
 Chartergus, 497
 Chasmia, 287
 Chasmiinæ, 287
 Chasmoptera, 183, **183**
 Chauliodes, 179, **180**
 Chauliodus, 231
 Chauliognathus, 431
 Chelidura, 154
 Cheiropachys, 486
 Cheirotonus, 452
 Chelepteryx, 217
 Chelidura, 70
 Chelidurella, 70
 Cheliduridæ, 70
 Chelisia, **536**, **549**
 Chelifera, 301, **302**
 Cheliferidæ, 550
 Chelipoda, 301
 Chelisia, 320
 Chelisodoches, 69
 Chelisodochidæ, 69
 Chelonariidæ, 417
 Chelonarium, 417
 Chelonella, 481
 Chelonethida, 548
 Chelonia, 481
 Chelonogastra, 478
 Chelonus, 481
 Cherastus, 595
 Chelymorpha, 444
 Chermes, 123
 Chermidæ, 122
 Chermiæ, 123
 Chernetidea, 548
 Cheyletia, 576
 Cheyletidæ, 576
 Cheyletiella, 576
 Cheyletus, **575**, 576
 Chiasmoneura, 280
 Chiasmopes, 561
 Chilocoris, 434
 Chilognatha, 585
 Chilopoda, 599
 Chilosia, 308
 Chilosinæ, 308
 Chimarra, 192
 Chimarrhometra, 152
 Chionæma, 219
 Chionamæba, 294
 Chionomyia, 336
 Chiromyza, 286
 Chironyzidæ, 286, 349
 Chironomidæ, 347, 349, 357
 Chironominæ, 282
 Chironomus, **281**, **357**, 357
 Chirosia, 319

- Chirothripoides, 75
 Chirothripoididae, 75
 Chirotonetes, **171**, 172
 Chitoniscus, 63
 Chitonophora, 172
 Chitra, 549
 Chlænius, 410
 Chlamydidae, 443
 Chlamys, 443
 Chlidanota, 226
 Chlidanotidae, 226
 Chlidonia, 227
 Chlorion, **472**, **491**, 503
 Chlorippe, 238
 Chlorissa, 210
 Chlorochara, 120
 Chlorocnemis, 161
 Chlorolestes, 161
 Chloromiopteryx, 90
 Chloroperla, 176, **177**
 Chloropidae, 340, 352
 Chloropinae, 340
 Chloropisca, 340
 Chlorops, 340
 Chlorotettix, 114
 Chceradodinae, 90
 Chceradodis, 90
 Chceridium, 450
 Choneiulus, 595
 Chonocephalus, 306, 350
 Choragidae, 449
 Chordeuma, 593
 Chordeumella, 593
 Chordeumidae, 593
 Chordeumioidea, 590
 Chordonota, 286
 Choreutidae, 228
 Choreutinae, 228
 Choreutis, 228
 Choriopetes, 574
 Chorisonaura, 81
 Chorisonauridae, 81
 Chorista, 191
 Choristella, 190
 Choristima, 81
 Choristinae, 191
 Chorætypinae, 56
 Chorætypus, 56
 Chortophila, 319
 Chremylus, 479
 Chromagrion, **160**
 Chrotogonus, 57
 Chrysantheda, 509
 Chrysanthedidae, 509
 Chrysaugæ, 215
 Chrysauginæ, 215
 Chrysididae, 493
 Chrysis, 493, **493**
 Chrysobothrinae, 420
 Chrysobothris, 419, **421**,
 528
 Chrysochlora, **285**, 286
 Chrysochlorinae, 286
 Chrysochorixenos, 469
 Chrysochroa, 419
 Chrysochroinae, 420
 Chrysochroma, 286
 Chrysochus, 444
 Chrysochista, 233
 Chrysocoris, 150
 Chrysogaster, 308
 Chrysolampra, 444
 Chrysolampus, 486
 Chrysomela, 443
 Chrysomelidae, 443
 Chrysomphalus, 130
 Chrysomyia, 314, 336
 Chrysomyiinae, 314
 Chrysomyza, 330
 Chrysopa, 185, **186**, **528**
 Chrysopeleia, 229
 Chrysopeleidae, 230
 Chrysophanus, 239
 Chrysopidae, 185
 Chrysopila, 362, **363**, 374,
 375
 Chrysopilinae, 291
 Chrysopilus, 291
 Chrysopoloma, 207
 Chrysopolomidae, 207
 Chrysops, 288
 Chrysosoma, 303
 Chrysosomatinae, 303
 Chrysotimus, 304
 Chrysotoxinæ, 308
 Chrysotoxum, 308
 Chrysotus, 304
 Chrysotypidae, 206
 Chrysotypus, 206
 Chthoniidae, 548
 Chthonius, 548
 Chyliza, **339**, 340
 Chylizinae, 340
 Chymomyza, 345
 Chyphotes, 499, 501
 Chyromyiidae, 336
 Cicada, **107**, 108
 Cicadella, 111
 Cicadellidae, 111
 Cicadidae, 108
 Cicadula, 114
 Cicindela, 410
 Cicindelidae, 410
 Cicinnus, 213
 Ciidae, 432
 Cilix, 217
 Cilliba, 568
 Cimbex, 473
 Cimbicidae, 473, 512
 Cimex, 143, **144**
 Cimicidae, 143
 Cimicoidea, 143
 Cinara, 124
 Cinglis, 210
 Cinxia, 309
 Cinxinae, 309
 Cioidae, 432
 Cirphis, 218
 Cirsia, 63
 Cis, 432
 Cistidae, 432
 Cissia, 238
 Cissites, 439
 Cistela, 435
 Cistelidae, 435
 Cisthene, 219
 Cithæron, 560
 Citharomantis, 91
 Citheronia, 211
 Cithroniidae, 211, 251, 252
 Cuilfina, 88
 Cixiidae, 120
 Cixius, **113**, 120
 Cladiinae, 513
 Cladius, **473**
 Cladochaeta, 345
 Cladura, 268
 Cladypha, 120
 Clambidae, 431
 Clasiopa, 343
 Clastes, 562
 Clastoptera, **110**, 111
 Clastopteridae, 111
 Claviger, 415
 Clavigeridae, 415
 Clavimya, 286, **288**
 Cleandrus, 51
 Cledeobia, 215
 Cleidogona, 592
 Cleis, 221
 Cleitania, 331
 Cleonistria, 64
 Cleonotus, 451
 Cleonymidae, 486, 488
 Cleonymus, 486
 Cleptes, 494
 Cleptidae, 494
 Cleridae, 427, 428

- Clerus, 427
 Climacia, 185
 Climaciella, 183
 Clinidium, 411
 Clinocentrus, 479
 Clinocera, 301
 Clinoceratinae, 301
 Clinocoridae, 143
 Clionantis, 84
 Cliopeza, 325
 Clisiocampa, 221
 Clistogastra, 472, 510
 Clitellaria, 286
 Clitellariinae, 286
 Clitumninae, 64
 Clitumnus, 64
 Cloeon, 170
 Clonia, 52
 Clothoda, 92
 Clubiona, 563
 Clubionidae, 563
 Clunio, 282, **348**, 349
 Clunioninae, 282
 Clusia, 334, **335**
 Clusiidae, 323, 334, 341
 Clusiinae, 334
 Clusiodes, 334
 Clydonopteron, 215
 Clypeasteridae, 431
 Clythia, 310
 Clythiidae, 310
 Clytiomyia, 318
 Clytra, 443
 Clytridae, 443
 Cnaphalodes, 126
 Cnemidoptes, 574
 Cnemidotus, 410
 Cnemodon, 308
 Cnephasia, 226
 Cnephia, 281
 Cnetha, 281
 Cnethocampa, 211
 Cobboldia, 313, **315**
 Cobboldiinae, 313
 Coboldia, 349
 Coccidae, 133
 Coccinella, **433**, 434
 Coccinellidae, 434
 Coccoidea, 121
 Coccoxymylus, 130
 Coccophagus, **484**
 Coccus, 133
 Cochlidiidae, 207
 Cochliomyia, 314
 Cocoblatta, 80
 Cocytia, 219
 Cocytiidae, 219
 Codionus, 296
 Cœlambus, 411
 Cœlidia, 114
 Cœlididae, 114
 Cœlometopia, **330**, 336
 Cœlomyia, 320
 Cœlopa, 327
 Cœlopidæ, 323, 327, 351
 Cœlopinæ, 327
 Cœlostomidia, 128
 Cœlostomidiinae, 128
 Cœlotes, 560
 Cœnagriidae, 161, 165
 Cœnagriodea, 161
 Cœnagrion, 161
 Cœnagrionidae, 161
 Cœnagrionoidea, 161
 Cœnia, 343
 Cœnobius, 443
 Cœnomyia, **283**, 289, **363**,
 375
 Cœnomyiidae, 289, 360, 375
 Cœnomyiinae, 289
 Cœnonympha, 238
 Cœnosia, 320, 351
 Cœnosiinae, 320
 Cœnura, 288
 Cœnurinae, 288
 Colabris, 301
 Colænis, 238
 Colaspis, 443
 Colasposoma, 444
 Coleophora, **230**, 232
 Coleophoridae, 232, 240,
 243
 Coleoptera, 408
 Coleopterophagus, 574
 Coleoptratiidae, 73
 Coleorrhyncha, 107
 Colias, 236
 Collaria, 600
 Collembola, 44
 Colletes, 507
 Colletidae, 507
 Collops, 429
 Colobaspis, 443
 Colobathristes, 148
 Colobathristidae, 148
 Colobodesmus, 590
 Colobognatha, 587
 Coloboneura, 301
 Colobopterus, 187
 Colocasia, 218
 Colon, **416**
 Colpocephalum, 103
 Colpodia, 275
 Colydiidae, 432, 435
 Colydius, 432
 Colymbetinae, 412
 Commophila, 227
 Commophilidae, 227
 Commoptera, 350
 Compsodes, 81
 Compsomantinae, 90
 Compsomantis, 90
 Compsomyia, 314
 Compsosthespinae, 84
 Compsosthespis, 84, **88**
 Comptosia, 295
 Conchaspidae, 131
 Conchaspis, 131, **133**
 Conchylidae, 227
 Conchylis, 227
 Coniceps, 336
 Conicera, 305
 Coniocompsa, 182
 Coniopterygidae, 182
 Coniopteryginae, 182
 Coniopterygoidea, 182
 Coniopteryx, 182
 Conistra, 218
 Conmachærota, 109
 Conocephalinae, 52
 Conocephalus, **49**, 52
 Conophorinae, 296
 Conophorus, 296
 Conopidae, 306, 324, 366
 Conopinae, 307
 Conops, **307**, **307**, **365**, 366
 Conorhinus, 147
 Conostignus, 494
 Conosyrphus, 309
 Conotyla, 593
 Conotylidae, 593
 Contarinia, 275
 Conwentzia, 182
 Copeognatha, 96
 Copestylum, **307**, 309
 Cophura, 298
 Copidosoma, 484
 Copophora, 52
 Copophorinae, 52
 Copridæ, 450
 Copris, 450
 Coptocyclus, 444
 Coptodisca, 229
 Coptosoma, 150
 Coptosomidae, 150
 Coptotermes, 95
 Coptotriche, **230**
 Coquillettia, 294

- Cordax, 70
 Cordulegaster, 163, 164, 166
 Cordulegastridae, 164, 167
 Cordulia, 164
 Corduliidae, 164, 167
 Cordyla, 278
 Cordylobia, 321
 Cordylura, 315, 319
 Cordyluridae, 319, 333
 Cordylurinae, 319
 Coreidae, 148
 Coreoidea, 148
 Corethra, 272
 Corethrinae, 272
 Coriarachne, 562
 Corimelænae, 150
 Corimelænidæ, 150
 Corinna, 563
 Coriscidae, 148
 Coriscus, 147
 Corixa, 151, 152
 Corixidae, 152
 Corizidæ, 148
 Corizoneura, 288
 Corizus, 146, 148
 Cornetidae, 426
 Corphyra, 439
 Corrodentia, 96
 Corsomyza, 297
 Corticaria, 434
 Corticariinae, 435
 Corticoris, 145
 Corydalidae, 179, 180
 Corydalus, 179, 180
 Corydia, 82
 Corydiidae, 82
 Corylophidae, 431
 Corylophus, 431
 Corymbites, 416
 Corynephoria, 46
 Corynephoridae, 46
 Corynetes, 416, 426
 Corynetidae, 428
 Corynodes, 444
 Corynoneura, 282
 Corynorhynchus, 55
 Corynoscelinae, 276
 Corynoscelis, 276
 Corynothripoides, 73
 Corypherepsis, 588
 Corythucha, 142, 144
 Coscinoptera, 443
 Cosmetidae, 553
 Cosmopepla, 151
 Cosmophorus, 481
 Cosmopterygidae, 232, 233, 246
 Cosmopteryx, 233
 Cosmoscarta, 111
 Cosmosoma, 219
 Cossidae, 206, 243, 246
 Cossolinae, 449
 Cossus, 206
 Cossyphodes, 436
 Cossyphodidae, 436
 Cossyphodinus, 436
 Cossyphodites, 436
 Cotalpa, 452
 Cotinus, 452
 Crabro, 506
 Crabronidae, 506
 Crambinae, 215, 216
 Crambus, 216
 Cramptonomyia, 273
 Cranogona, 591
 Cranopygia, 68
 Cranothrips, 73
 Craspedosoma, 592
 Craspedosomatidae, 592
 Crataerrhina, 347
 Craterostigmidae, 600
 Craterostigmorphidea, 600
 Craterostigma, 600
 Craticulina, 316
 Cratomelus, 50
 Cratyna, 278
 Cratyninae, 278
 Creagris, 187
 Cremastochilus, 452
 Cremnops, 480
 Crepidohamma, 332
 Crebroter, 91
 Creobrotinae, 91
 Crescentius, 143
 Cricotopus, 282
 Crioceridae, 442
 Criocerus, 442, 442
 Criorrhina, 309, 377
 Croce, 183
 Crocidium, 296
 Crocisa, 509
 Crocothemis, 164
 Crosbyceus, 554
 Crossotarsus, 445
 Crustacea, 534
 Crustulina, 559
 Cryptarcha, 419
 Cryptobethylus, 492
 Cryptocellus, 536, 543
 Cryptocephalidae, 443
 Cryptocephalus, 443
 Cryptocerata, 141
 Cryptoceridae, 79
 Cryptocercus, 79, 80
 Cryptochaetidae, 342, 366
 Cryptochaetum, 339, 342, 366, 368
 Cryptocorypha, 588
 Cryptodesmidae, 588
 Cryptodesmus, 588
 Cryptogenius, 450
 Cryptognathidae, 576
 Cryptognathus, 576
 Cryptokermes, 128
 Cryptoparlatoria, 131
 Cryptophagidae, 424, 437
 Cryptophagus, 424
 Cryptophasa, 228
 Cryptophasidae, 228
 Cryptopidae, 600
 Cryptops, 600, 601
 Cryptorhopalum, 425
 Cryptosiphum, 125
 Cryptostemma, 543
 Cryptostemmatidae, 143, 543
 Cryptotermes, 94
 Cryptothela, 560
 Crypturgus, 446
 Cryptus, 478
 Ctenidae, 563
 Cteniopis, 435
 Ctenisolabis, 69
 Cteniza, 556
 Ctenizidae, 556
 Ctenocephalides, 405, 406
 Ctenocephalus, 405
 Ctenophora, 268
 Ctenophorinae, 268
 Ctenophthalmidae, 405
 Ctenophthalmus, 405
 Ctenophyllus, 406
 Ctenopsyllidae, 405
 Ctenorya, 602
 Ctenostylidae, 322
 Ctenostylum, 322
 Ctenota, 299
 Ctenucha, 219
 Ctenus, 563
 Cubaris, 534
 Cubobolus, 596
 Cucujidae, 424, 438
 Cucujus, 424
 Cucullia, 218
 Culex, 272, 273, 354, 528
 Culicidae, 272, 354, 373
 Culicinae, 272

- Culicoides, 282
 Culiseta, 272
 Cummingia, 102
 Cunaxa, 576
 Cunaxidæ, 576
 Cuniculina, 64
 Cupes, 422
 Cupidæ, 422
 Cupidimidæ, 239
 Cupipes, 600
 Curculoididæ, 543
 Curculionidæ, 447
 Curculioninæ, 449
 Curculionoidea, 444
 Cursoria, 77
 Curu, 148
 Curupira, 270
 Cuterebra, 313, **315**, 366,
 367
 Cuterebridæ, 313
 Cuterebrinæ, 313
 Cyamops, 331
 Cyathocerus, 435
 Cyathoceridæ, 435
 Cyaniris, 443
 Cybæus, 560
 Cybister, 411, **412**
 Cybistrinæ, 412
 Cybocephalini, 431
 Cybocephalus, 431
 Cyclobertha, 186
 Cyclodesmus, 590
 Cyclopididæ, 236
 Cyclopides, 236
 Cyclopodia, 346, 352
 Cycloptilum, 54
 Cyclorhabdus, 589
 Cyclorrhapha, 304, 353,
 364
 Cyclosia, 207
 Cyclotorna, 225
 Cyclotornidæ, 225
 Cynodia, 229
 Cynodiidæ, 230
 Cydia, 226
 Cydnidæ, 151
 Cydnus, 151
 Cyladidæ, 446
 Cylas, **414**, 446
 Cyllosoma, 586
 Cylindracheta, 53, **53**
 Cylindrachetidæ, 53
 Cylindrococcidæ, 134
 Cylindrococcus, 134
 Cylindrosella, **433**
 Cylindrotoma, **266**, 268
 Cylindrotomidæ, 268
 Cyllene, 441, **528**
 Cyllenia, 296
 Cylleniinæ, 296
 Cymatodera, 427
 Cymatophora, 211
 Cymatophoridæ, 211
 Cymatopsocus, 98
 Cynipidæ, 483, 488, 514
 Cynipimorpha, 285, **285**
 Cynipoidea, 482
 Cynomyia, 316
 Cynorrhina, 309
 Cynorta, 553
 Cynortula, 553
 Cyphocallipus, 593
 Cyphomyia, 286
 Cyphon, 418
 Cyphonidæ, 418
 Cyphophthalmi, 551
 Cypsela, 337
 Cypselidæ, 337
 Cypselosoma, 338
 Cyropoptus, 119
 Cyrtacanthaerina, 57
 Cyrtacanthaerus, 57
 Cyrtaspis, 51
 Cyrtidæ, 292
 Cyrtina, 292
 Cyrtomenus, 151
 Cyrtomorpha, 296
 Cyrtomorphus, 432
 Cyrtotonina, 344
 Cyrtotonotum, **342**, 344
 Cyrtopogon, 298
 Cyrtosia, 296
 Cyrtosiinæ, 296
 Cyrtosternum, 145
 Cyrtoxiphus, 54
 Cyrtus, 282
 Cystococcus, 132
 Cystocœlia, 56
 Cystogaster, 318
 Cyta, 576
 Cytherea, 295
 Cythereinæ, 295
 Cytillus, 417
 Cytodotidæ, 574
 Cytoleichidæ, 574
 Cytoleichus, 574
 Dacinae, 341
 Daene, 424
 Daenusa, 477
 Dactylispa, 444
 Dactylopius, 134
 Dactylopiinæ, 134
 Dactylopteryx, 89
 Dacus, 341, **342**
 Dæsia, 547
 Dahlica, **248**, 349
 Dalaca, 201
 Dalcera, 206
 Dalceridæ, 206
 Dalcerides, 206
 Dalmannia, 307, **307**
 Dalmanniinæ, 307
 Damasippoides, 64
 Damon, **541**, 542
 Dampetrus, 552
 Danaidæ, 238, 253
 Danais, 237, **237**
 Darthula, 111
 Dartia, 572
 Dascillidæ, 418
 Dascillus, 418
 Dasycera, 229
 Dasycerinæ, 434
 Dasycerus, **416**
 Dasyclidæ, 418
 Dasyllis, 299, **375**, 376,
 377
 Dasymetopa, 331
 Dasymutilla, 500
 Dasyneura, 275
 Dasyphlebomyia, 341
 Dasyphora, 321
 Dasypogon, 298
 Dasypogoninæ, 298, 299
 Dasysciara, 349
 Dasytes, 429
 Dasythrix, 299
 Dasytidæ, 427, 429
 Datames, 63
 Datana, 211
 Decatoma, 486
 Decidia, 64
 Decimia, 87
 Decticinæ, 52
 Decticus, 52
 Degeeriella, 103
 Deilephila, 208
 Deiphobe, 86
 Deipnopsocus, 98
 Delena, 562
 Delphacidæ, 119
 Delphacixenos, 470
 Delphax, 119
 Delphinia, 331
 Deltocephalus, **113**, 114
 Deltochilum, 450
 Demacrida, 50

- Demodex, 566, **566**
 Demodicida, 566
 Demodicoidea, 565
 Dendroiketes, 66
 Dendroctonus, **416**, **445**,
 445
 Dendroides, **416**, 439
 Dendrolasma, 554
 Dendroleon, 187
 Dendromoneron, 592
 Dendryphantes, 561
 Dendrosoter, 479
 Depanida, 212
 Depressaria, 229, **247**
 Depressariidae, 229
 Deraiphorus, 568
 Derallimus, 52
 Derancistrus, 441
 Derbe, 119
 Derbida, 119
 Dermacentor, 567
 Dermanyssidae, 568
 Dermanyssus, 568
 Dermaptera, 65
 Dermatophilidae, 407
 Dermatophilus, 407
 Dermestes, **422**, 425
 Dermestidae, 425
 Dermestinae, 425
 Dermodermaptera, 71
 Derodontidae, 425
 Derodontus, 425
 Dermatobia, 313
 Dermatobiinae, 313
 Deromantis, 89
 Deromyia, 298
 Deronectes, 411
 Deropeltis, 78
 Deroplatina, 89
 Deroplatys, **85**, 89
 Desmatoneura, 295
 Desmia, 216
 Desmometopa, **342**, 345
 Desmonus, 590
 Desmoptera, 57
 Desmothrips, 73
 Deuterophlebia, 269, **269**,
 370, 371
 Deuterophlebiidae, 269,
 354, 371
 Devadatta, 162
 Devillea, 589
 Dexia, 318
 Dexiida, 318
 Diabantia, 87
 Diabrotica, **442**, 444
 Diachasma, 481
 Diachlorinae, 287
 Diachlorus, 287
 Diachorisia, 222
 Diacrisia, 219
 Diadasia, 508
 Diadocidia, 279, **279**
 Diadocidiidae, 279
 Diagrypnodes, 424
 Dialeurodicus, 124
 Dialineura, 294
 Dialysis, 290
 Diallyta, 320
 Diamesa, 282
 Diamesinae, 282
 Diamma, 499
 Diamorus, 485
 Diamusonia, 87
 Diaperasticidae, 70
 Diaperasticus, 70
 Diaperidae, 436
 Diaperis, 436
 Diaphania, 216
 Diapheromera, 64
 Diaphorinae, 304
 Diaphorus, 304
 Diaporus, **594**, 596
 Diapriidae, 491, 500
 Diardia, 64
 Diarthronomyia, 275
 Diaspididae, 129
 Diaspidinae, 130
 Diaspis, **129**, 130
 Diastata, 335, **342**, **344**
 Diastatidae, 344
 Diastatinae, 344
 Diastephanus, 476
 Diastrophus, 483
 Diathoneura, 345
 Diatraea, 216
 Diazosma, 267
 Dibrachys, 484, **484**
 Dicallaneura, 239
 Dicellyphilus, 602
 Dichæta, 343
 Dichelocera, 288
 Dichomeris, 227, **241**
 Dichomeridae, 228
 Dichoptera, 120
 Dichronychidae, 422
 Dichronychus, 421
 Dierana, 68
 Dieranera, 113
 Dieranolasna, 554
 Dieranomyia, 268
 Dieranoptycha, 269
 Dieranota, 268, 354, **355**
 Dieterias, 163
 Dietya, 328
 Dietyna, 558
 Dietynidae, 558
 Dietyophara, 119
 Dietyopharidae, 120
 Dietyopsoeus, 99
 Dietyoptera, 181
 Dicymolomia, 216, **241**
 Didea, 309, **377**
 Didymochæta, 334
 Didymocorypha, 87
 Diesingia, 581
 Dieta, 562
 Diglochis, 484
 Diguetia, 559
 Dilar, **183**, 184
 Dilaridae, 184
 Dilophus, 275
 Dilta, 42
 Dimorpha, 503
 Dimorphidae, 503
 Dimorphodes, 64
 Dimorphothynnus, 499
 Dina, 63
 Dimeria, 97
 Dinapsidae, 476
 Dinapsis, 476
 Dinelenchus, 470
 Dinematocericus, 596
 Dinetus, 505
 Dineutes, 412, **412**
 Dinex, 70
 Dinocampus, 481
 Dinopidae, 558
 Dinopis, 558
 Dinorhax, 547
 Dinotoperla, 177
 Dinurothrips, 74
 Dinychus, 568
 Dioctria, 298
 Diomonus, 277
 Dione, 238
 Dionycha, 557
 Diopsidae, 329
 Dopisis, **328**, 329
 Diopsilus, 593
 Diopside, 207, 210, 249
 Dioryctria, 215
 Dioryctus, 443
 Diopspilinae, 481
 Diospilus, 481
 Diococera, 470
 Diozoceratidae, 470
 Dipalta, 294

- Diphadnus, 474
 Diphlebia, 162
 Diphleps, 145
 Diphyllidæ, 424
 Diphyllus, 424
 Diplytyidæ, 66
 Diplatys, 66
 Diplectrona, 194
 Diplocentra, 344
 Diplocentridæ, 544
 Diplocentrus, 544
 Diplocælus, 424
 Diplodontus, 571
 Diploglena, 557
 Diploglossata, 71
 Diplomaragna, 593
 Diplomaragnidæ, 593
 Diploneura, 305
 Diplopectron, 503
 Diplopoda, 585
 Diploptera, 79, **80**
 Diplopteridæ, 79
 Diplosara, 233
 Diplosaridæ, 233
 Diplosis, 275
 Diplosphyronida, 548
 Diplotaxis, 451
 Diplothele, 556
 Diplura, 43, 556
 Dipluridæ, 556
 Diprion, 474
 Diprionidæ, 474, 511, 513
 Dipsocoridæ, 143
 Dipsocoroidea, 143
 Diptera, 264
 Dircenna, 238
 Dirrhinus, 485
 Discobola, 268
 Discocerina, 343
 Discocyrtus, 553
 Discoloma, 434
 Discolomidæ, 434
 Discomyza, 343
 Discopoma, 568
 Disholeaspis, 483
 Disophrys, 480
 Dissosteira, **55**, 56
 Ditænia, 328
 Ditaxis, 183
 Ditha, 548
 Ditomyia, **279**, 280
 Ditomyiidæ, 280, 358
 Dixia, 273, **273**, 356, 373
 Dixidæ, 273, 356, 373
 Dixippus, 64
 Docosia, 278
 Doderia, 587
 Dodona, 239
 Dolerus, **473**, 474
 Dolichocephala, 301
 Dolichoderinæ, 489
 Dolichoderus, 489
 Dolichomyia, 296
 Dolichozeza, **267**, 268
 Dolichozezinæ, 268
 Dolichopoda, 50
 Dolichopodidæ, 302, 350,
 362, 377
 Dolichopodinæ, 303
 Dolichopsylla, 406
 Dolichopsyllidæ, 406
 Dolichopus, **299**, 303, **361**,
 362
 Dolichurus, 503
 Doliomalus, 561
 Dolistenus, 597
 Dolomedes, 561
 Domomyza, 339
 Donacia, 441
 Donaciidæ, 441
 Donaconethis, **92**, **92**
 Donusa, 64
 Doratodesmus, 588
 Dorcadion, 441
 Dorcatoma, **416**
 Dorecus, 558
 Dorcus, 450
 Dores, 63
 Doros, 309
 Doru, **67**, **70**
 Dorycallipus, 593
 Dorycera, 331
 Doryceridæ, 331
 Doryctes, 479
 Doryctinæ, 479
 Dorylaidæ, 310
 Dorylas, 310
 Dorylinæ, 490
 Dorylus, 490
 Dorymyrmex, 489
 Dorypetalidæ, 593
 Dorypetalum, 593
 Doubledaya, 432
 Douglasia, 230
 Douglasiidæ, 230
 Doydirhynchidæ, 449
 Dræculacephala, 111
 Drapetes, 421
 Drapetis, **299**, 300, 362,
 363
 Drapetisca, 560
 Drassidæ, 562
 Drassodes, 562
 Drassus, 562
 Drasterius, 421
 Drepana, 217
 Drepanopteryx, 184
 Drepanicus, 183
 Drepanidæ, 217, 221, 248
 Drepanulidæ, 217
 Dreyfusia, 126
 Drilidæ, 431, 453
 Drilocephalus, 431
 Drilus, 431
 Dromæolus, 422
 Drosicha, 128
 Drosophila, **342**, 345, 350,
 368
 Drosophilidæ, 344, 350,
 368
 Drosophilinæ, 345
 Drunella, 172
 Dryas, 238
 Dryinidæ, 493, 501, 502
 514
 Dryinopsis, 500
 Dryinus, 493
 Drymodromia, 301
 Drymonia, 211
 Drymusa, 559
 Dryomyza, 327
 Dryomyzidæ, 327, 351
 Dryomyzinæ, 327
 Dryoperia, 232
 Dryopidæ, 418
 Dryops, 418
 Dyschirius, 410
 Dyscoletes, 481
 Dysdera, 557
 Dysdercus, 149, **149**
 Dysderidæ, 557
 Dysmachus, 298
 Dyme, 64
 Dynastes, 452
 Dynastidæ, 452
 Dynatosoma, 278
 Dysodia, 214
 Dysodiidæ, 145
 Dysphæa, 162
 Dyspterus, 210
 Dystacta, 87
 Dystactinæ, 87, 90
 Dytiscidæ, 411
 Dytiscinæ, 412
 Dytiscus, 411, **412**, **528**
 Dulticola, 453
 Duomyia, 331
 Duralimnesia, 571

- Dusmetina, 350
 Duvita, 227
 Dziedzickia, 277

 Eacles, 211
 Earias, 219, **220**
 Earinus, 480
 Eatoniana, 576
 Eatonica, 170
 Eburia, 441
 Ecacanthothripidae, 76
 Ecacanthothrips, 76
 Eceoptogaster, 446
 Eceoptomera, 335
 Ecdyonuridae, 172
 Ecdyonurus, 172
 Echestypus, 347
 Echidnophaga, 407
 Echidnophagidae, 407
 Echinischodea, 583
 Echiniscidae, 583
 Echiniscoides, 583
 Echiniscus, 583
 Echinolaelaps, 568
 Echinomegistus, 568
 Echinopsalis, 68
 Echinophthirius, 104
 Echinophthiriidae, 104
 Echinopsocus, 98
 Echinosoma, 68
 Echinomatidae, 68
 Echmepteryx, 98
 Echmostigmus, 600
 Ecitomyia, 306, 350
 Eciton, 490, **491**
 Eclimus, 296
 Eephylus, 479
 Ectadoderus, 54
 Ectatops, 150
 Ectatostieta, 557
 Ectecephala, 340
 Ectemnia, 281
 Ectemniina, 281
 Ectobia, 79
 Ectobiidae, 79
 Ectœdemia, 221, **223**
 Ectognatha, 41
 Ectotrophi, 41
 Ectrephes, **422**, 423
 Ectrephidae, 423
 Ectropa, 207
 Ectropidae, 207
 Edapteryx, 217
 Edwardsellum, 281
 Edwardsina, **269**, 270
 Edwardsinae, 270

 Eginia, 321
 Egininae, 321
 Egle, 319
 Egropa, 117
 Elacatidae, 435
 Elacatis, 435
 Elachertidae, 486
 Elachiptera, 340
 Elachista, 229, **230**
 Elachistidae, 230
 Elæa, 87
 Elaphidion, **440**, 441
 Elaphogonus, 590
 Elaphomyia, 332
 Elaphoptera, 499
 Elasmidae, 486
 Elasmoscelis, 121
 Elasmosoma, 480
 Elasmus, **475**, 486
 Elassogaster, 331
 Elassoneuria, 170
 Elater, 421
 Elateridae, 422
 Elatobia, 224
 Eleleis, 562
 Elenchidae, 470
 Elenchoidea, 470
 Elenchoides, 470
 Elenchus, 470
 Eleodes, 436, **437**
 Eleuterata, 408
 Elgiva, 328
 Elidoptera, 119
 Elipsocus, 99
 Elis, 498, **498**, 499
 Ellampus, 493
 Ellipoptera, 104
 Ellipsoidion, 79
 Elliptoblatta, 82
 Elophila, 216
 Elythroptera, 408
 Embia, 92
 Embidopsocus, 98
 Embidotroctes, **97**, 98
 Embiidae, 92
 Embiidina, 91
 Embioidea, 91
 Embioidea, 91
 Embioptera, 91
 Embolemidae, 492, 500
 Embolemus, 492
 Emesa, 147
 Emesida, 147
 Emmenognatha, 180
 Emperoptera, 350, **351**
 Empheriidae, 98

 Empfor, 508
 Emphytinae, 512
 Emphytus, 474
 Empididae, 297, 300, 309, 362
 Empidideicus, 296
 Empidinae, 301
 Empis, 301, **302**
 Empoa, 113
 Empoasca, 114
 Empusa, 84, **88**
 Empusinae, 84
 Enallagma, 161
 Enallapyx, 43
 Enchenopa, 108
 Encyrtidae, 484, 488
 Encyrtothynnus, 499
 Encyrtus, 484
 Endacusta, 54
 Enderleinia, 109
 Enderleininae, 109
 Endomia, 439
 Endomychida, 434
 Endomychus, 434
 Endotrophi, 43
 Endromida, 220
 Endromididae, 220
 Endromis, 220
 Endrosia, 232
 Eneoptera, 54
 Eneopterinae, 54
 Engycystis, 499
 Engyophlebidæ, 204
 Engyophlebus, 204
 Enicita, 323
 Enicenus, 344
 Enicocephalidae, 147
 Enicophlæbia, 88
 Enkrates, 69
 Ennearthron, 432
 Ennomos, 209
 Enochrus, 414
 Enodia, 238
 Ensina, 341
 Entedontidae, 486
 Entognatha, 43
 Entomobrya, 46
 Entomobryidae, 46
 Entylia, **107**, 108
 Eoctenes, 154
 Eomantis, 88
 Eoperipatinae, 533
 Eoperipatus, 533
 Eosentomidae, 40
 Eosentomon, 40
 Epacmus, 295, **295**

- Epallagidæ, 162, 165
 Epanerchodus, 588
 Epaphrodita, 87
 Epaphroditinæ, 87, 91
 Eparchus, 70
 Epargyreus, **234**, 235
 Eparmene, 119
 Epectris, 557
 Epeira, 560
 Epeiridæ, 560
 Epeolus, **475**, 509
 Epeorus, 172
 Epermenia, 231
 Epermeniidæ, 231
 Epexochlanoides, 485
 Ephedrus, 482
 Ephemera, 170
 Ephemerella, **171**, 172, **174**
 Ephemerellidæ, 172, 175
 Ephemerida, 169
 Ephemeridæ, 170, 173
 Ephemeroidea, 169
 Ephemeroptera, 169
 Ephestia, 215, **217**
 Ephippiger, 53
 Ephippigerinæ, 53
 Ephippium, 286
 Ephutomorpha, 500
 Ephydra, 343, **368**
 Ephydridæ, 343, 350, 368
 Ephydriinæ, 343
 Ephygrobia, 343
 Epibates, 296
 Epiblemidæ, 226
 Epicarsa, 123
 Epicauta, **437**, 439
 Epicimelia, 211
 Epicnaptera, **220**, 221
 Epicnapterygidæ, 208
 Epicoccus, 133
 Epicopeia, **212**, 213
 Epicopeiidæ, 213
 Epidapus, 278, 349
 Epierus, **416**
 Epilachna, **433**, 434
 Epilampra, 79
 Epilampridæ, 79
 Epimarptidæ, 233
 Epimarttis, 233
 Epimartyria, 200
 Epimorpha, 599
 Epimannolene, 596
 Epinannolenidæ, 596
 Epinotia, 226
 Epiophlebia, 160
 Epiophlebiidæ, 160, 165
 Epipaschia, 216
 Epipaschiinæ, 216
 Epiperipatus, 533
 Epiphleus, 426
 Epiphragma, 268
 Epiplatea, 336
 Epiplema, 210
 Epiplemidæ, 210, 251
 Epipocus, 434
 Epipsocus, 99
 Epipsylla, 123
 Epipyropidæ, 205, 249
 Epipyrops, 205
 Episcapha, 424
 Epistenia, 486
 Epitragus, 436
 Epitrimerus, 565
 Epochra, 341
 Epomyia, 294
 Eproboscidea, 311
 Epuræa, 419
 Epyris, 494
 Equitidæ, 236
 Erannis, 209
 Erasmia, 207
 Erastria, 218
 Erax, 298, **298**
 Erechtidæ, 223
 Eremazus, 451
 Eremiaphila, 87
 Eremiaphilinæ, 86, 87
 Eremobates, 547, **547**
 Eremocnemina, 298
 Eremopsocus, 99
 Eremus, 53
 Eresidæ, 558
 Eresus, 558
 Eretmoptera, 349
 Eretmopteridæ, 349
 Ereynetes, 576
 Erginulus, 553
 Erianthus, 56
 Erineophilus, **446**
 Erinna, 289
 Erinnidæ, 289
 Eriocampoides, 474
 Eriocephala, 200
 Eriocephalidæ, 200
 Eriocera, 268
 Eriococcidæ, 134
 Eriococcus, 134
 Eriocrania, 200
 Eriocraniidæ, 200, 242
 Eriogaster, 221
 Eriogone, 560
 Eriophyes, 565, **566**
 Eriophyidæ, 565
 Erioptera, 268
 Eriopterina, 268
 Eriosoma, 126
 Eriosomatidæ, 126
 Eriosomatina, 126
 Eriozona, 309
 Eristalina, 309
 Eristalis, **307**, 309, **365**,
 365
 Ernestia, 318
 Ernobius, 426
 Ero, 559
 Erotylidæ, 424, 432
 Erotylus, 432
 Erpetogomphus, 164
 Erycina, 239
 Erycinidæ, 239
 Erynnina, 236
 Erynnis, 235
 Erythræidæ, 576
 Erythraeus, 576
 Erythreura, 114
 Escaryus, 602
 Eschatocerus, 52
 Esenbeckia, 289
 Esphalmenidæ, 68
 Esphalmenus, **67**, 68
 Esthiopterum, 103
 Estigmene, 219
 Ethelum, 534
 Ethmia, 229
 Ethmiidæ, 229, 247, 250
 Euacanthidæ, 117
 Euacanthus, **115**, 117
 Euaresta, 341
 Eubadizon, 481
 Eubelidæ, 534
 Eubelum, 534
 Eublema, 218
 Euborellia, 68
 Eubrianax, 418
 Eucampsipoda, 352
 Eucarlia, 595
 Eucentrobolus, 595
 Eucera, 508
 Eucerceris, **504**, 505
 Euceusia, 295
 Eucestia, 210
 Eucestidæ, 232
 Eucharididæ, 485
 Euchera, 217, **217**
 Euchiridæ, 452
 Euchirus, 452
 Euchloris, 210
 Euchomenella, 86

- Euchromia, 219, **220**
 Eulichromiidae, 219, 250
 Eucinetidae, 418
 Eucinetus, 418
 Euclea, 207
 Eucleidae, 207, 241
 Euclemensia, 231
 Eucles, 64
 Euclimacia, 183
 Eucnemidae, 422
 Eucnemis, 422
 Eucocytiidae, 219
 Eucoila, 483
 Euconnus, 428
 Euconocephalus, 52
 Eucorethra, 272, **273**
 Eucoryphus, 304
 Eucosma, 226
 Eucosmidae, 226
 Eucratonyx, 602
 Eucymatoge, 210
 Eudamidae, 236
 Eudamus, 235
 Eudarcia, 222
 Eudermaptera, 66
 Eudesmia, 219
 Eudiospilus, 481
 Eudneta, 285
 Eudohnria, 70
 Eudohnriidae, 70
 Eueididae, 238, 253
 Euemenophorus, 556
 Eufernaldia, 215
 Eugaster, 53
 Euglenes, 439
 Euglenidae, 439
 Euglossa, 508
 Euglossidae, 508
 Eugnatha, 587
 Eugonia, 209, 238
 Eulhybos, 302, **302**
 Eulachnus, 124
 Eulalia, 286
 Eulema, 508
 Eulia, 226
 Eulonchus, 292
 Eulophidae, 486, 488
 Eulophus, **484**, 486
 Eumacrocentrus, 480
 Eumastacinae, 56
 Eumastax, 56
 Eumecacis, 284
 Eumenes, 497, **498**
 Eumeninae, 497
 Eumenotes, 145
 Eumerinae, 309
 Eumerus, 309
 Eumolpidae, 444
 Eumyiidae, 311
 Euoxypilus, 86
 Eupalus, 576
 Euparagia, 496
 Euparagiinae, 496
 Euparia, 451
 Euparyphus, 286
 Eupathocera, 470
 Eupatitripidae, 76
 Eupatitrips, 76
 Eupatra, 571
 Eupelmidae, 484
 Eupelmus, 484
 Euphalarus, 123
 Euphoria, 452
 Euphorinae, 481
 Euphorus, 481
 Euphydryas, **234**, 238
 Euphyllura, 123
 Euphyonartex, 117
 Eupines, 415
 Eupistidae, 232
 Eupithecia, 210
 Euplectrus, 486
 Euplectus, 415
 Euplocidae, 238
 Eupodes, 576
 Eupodidae, 576
 Eupodoidea, 574
 Euporismus, 185
 Euprepia, 219
 Euproctis, 218
 Euprosopia, 331
 Eupsalis, 447
 Eupterote, 211
 Eupterotidae, 211, 251
 Eupterygidae, 114
 Euptoietia, 238
 Eurema, 236
 Eurhinoericus, 596
 Euribia, 341
 Euribiidae, 340
 Euricania, 121
 Eurina, 340
 Eurobius, 184
 Eurosta, 341, **342**
 Eurhhypara, 216
 Eurybata, 325
 Eurybia, 239
 Eurybrachidae, 121
 Eurybrachys, 121
 Eurycantha, 64
 Eurychoromyia, 322
 Eurychoromyiinae, 322
 Eurycnema, 65
 Eurycotis, 78
 Eurycyttarus, 209
 Eurygaster, 150
 Euryischia, 486
 Eurymera, 112
 Eurymus, 236
 Euryneura, 286
 Euryophthalmus, 150
 Euryraupropodidae, 584
 Euryraupropus, 584, **584**
 Eurytelma, 556
 Euryproyphes, 57
 Eurystethiidae, 436
 Eurystethus, 436
 Eurytenes, 481
 Eurytion, 603
 Eurytoma, 486
 Eurytomidae, 486, 488, 514
 Euscaphurus, 418
 Eusapyga, 500
 Eusarcus, 553
 Euselidia, 298
 Euscelis, 114
 Euschemon, 203, 235
 Euschemonidae, 203, 235
 Euschistus, 151, **151**
 Euscorpinae, 545
 Euscorpis, 545
 Euselasia, 239
 Eusemia, 219
 Eusiphona, 345
 Eustalocerus, 481
 Eusthenia, 176
 Eustheniidae, 176, 178
 Eustrotia, 218
 Eutardigrada, 582
 Eutarsus, 304
 Euternes, **94**
 Eutettix, 114
 Euthore, 162
 Euthrips, **72**
 Euthycera, 328
 Euthycheta, 344
 Euthyneura, 301
 Euthyphleps, 86
 Euthyplocia, 169
 Euthyrrhapha, 81
 Euthyrrhaphidae, 81
 Euthysanius, 428
 Eutreta, 341
 Eutrichophilus, 103
 Euvanessa, 238
 Euxanthis, 227
 Euxesta, 330, **330**
 Euxoa, 218

- Euzercon, 569
 Evæsthetinæ, 430
 Evagrus, 556
 Evaluees, 438
 Evallogophilus, 602
 Evania, 476
 Evaniidæ, 476
 Evaniocera, 438
 Evaniocerini, 438
 Evasa, 285
 Everes, 239
 Evetria, 226
 Evippa, 561
 Ewingia, 572
 Ewingiidæ, 572
 Exallonyx, 492
 Exechia, 278, 358, **359**
 Exeiridæ, 503
 Exeirus, 503
 Exema, 443
 Exeuthyplocia, 170
 Exoprosopa, 294
 Exoprosopinæ, 295
 Exorista, 318, **377**
 Exoristidæ, 318
 Exothecinæ, 479
 Exothecus, 479
 Eylaidæ, 570
 Eylais, 570
- Fagina, 591
 Faginidæ, 591
 Falcaria, 217
 Fallenia, 291
 Fannia, 320
 Fanniinæ, 320
 Fasisuga, 131
 Faventia, 119
 Feacellidæ, 550
 Fecenia, 558
 Feltria, 572
 Fenusa, 474
 Fenusinae, 513
 Fessonia, 576
 Fidena, 289
 Fidia, **442**, 443
 Figitidæ, 483, 488, 514
 Filistata, 557
 Filistatidæ, 557
 Fioria, 597
 Fiorinia, 130, **131**
 Fioriniinæ, 130
 Fischeria, 86
 Fischeriinæ, 86, 89
 Flata, 120
 Flatidæ, 120
- Flatoides, 120
 Flirtea, 553
 Fontaria, 590
 Fontariidæ, 590
 Forcipomyia, 282, 356,
 357
 Forcipula, 68
 Forda, 126
 Fordinæ, 126
 Forellia, 572
 Forficula, **67**, 70
 Forficulales, 69
 Forficulidæ, 70
 Forficulina, 65
 Forficuloidea, 69
 Formica, 489
 Formicaleo, 187
 Formicidæ, 489, 515
 Formicinæ, 489
 Formicoidea, 489
 Formicomus, 439
 Fornax, 422
 Fraeticipita, 404
 Frankliniella, 74, **75**
 Franklinothripidæ, 73
 Franklinothrips, 73, **75**
 Frenatæ, 200
 Freyana, 574
 Freysiula, **122**
 Friesia, 281
 Frontina, 318
 Frontipoda, 572
 Fucellia, 319
 Fucelliinæ, 319
 Fulcidacidæ, 443
 Fulciniella, 88
 Fulgora, 119
 Fulgoridæ, 119
 Fulgoroidea, 108
 Fumea, 207
 Fungivoridæ, 277
 Fungivorides, 278
 Fustiger, 415
- Gagrella, 553
 Galeatus, 142
 Galeodes, **536**, 547
 Galeodidæ, 547
 Galepsus, 87
 Galeruca, 444
 Galerucella, 444
 Galerucidæ, 444
 Galesus, 491
 Galloisiana, **47**, 48
 Galleria, 215
 Galleriinæ, 215
- Galgulidæ, 153
 Galgulus, 153
 Galunna, 570
 Gamasomorpha, 557
 Gamasus, 568
 Ganonema, 194
 Gardena, 147
 Gargaphia, 142
 Garibius, 600
 Garrina, 602
 Garypinus, 550
 Garypodidæ, 550
 Garypodoidea, 549
 Garypus, 550
 Gasteracantha, 560
 Gasteruption, 476, **482**
 Gasteruptionidæ, 476
 Gastropacha, 221
 Gastrophilidæ, 322, 366
 Gastrophilus, **315**, 322,
 366, **367**
 Gasteropsis, 507
 Gastrotheca, 478
 Gastrotheus, **41**
 Gaurax, 340
 Gayella, 496
 Gayellinæ, 496
 Gayenna, 563
 Gayomyia, 184
 Gekobia, 575
 Gelanor, 559
 Gelastocoridæ, 153
 Gelastocoris, 153
 Gelechosa, 142
 Gelechia, 228, **528**
 Gelechiidæ, 228, 233, 241,
 243, 246
 Geocoridæ, 149
 Geocoris, 149
 Geocorisæ, 141
 Geogarypus, 550
 Geomantis, 86
 Geometra, 209
 Geometridæ, 209, 210, 248
 Geometroidea, 240
 Geomyza, 335, 339, **339**
 Geomyzidæ, 335, 339
 Geophilella, 603
 Geophilellidæ, 603
 Geophilidæ, 603
 Geophilomorpha, 600
 Geophilus, 603
 Georgella, 571
 Georyssidæ, 432
 Georyssus, 432
 Geosarginæ, 286

- Geosargus, **284**, 286
 Geoscaphus, 80
 Geotomus, 151
 Geotrupes, 450
 Geotrupidae, 450
 Gephyra, 215
 Gerauomyia, 268
 Geron, 295, 296
 Gerridae, 152
 Gerris, 151, **151**
 Gerroidea, 142
 Gervaisiidae, 587
 Gervasia, 587
 Gibbium, 427
 Gigantodax, 281
 Gigantothrips, 75
 Gilletteella, 126
 Gingla, 207
 Giraffomyia, 332
 Gitona, 345
 Givira, 206
 Glabellula, 296
 Glabellulinae, 296
 Glaphyria, 216
 Glaphyridae, 451
 Glaphyriinae, 216
 Glaphyrus, 451
 Glaresis, 450
 Glaucolepis, 221
 Glaucopsyche, 239
 Glenanthe, 343
 Glyphipteryx, 227
 Gliricola, **102**, 102
 Glischrochilus, **418**
 Globotherium, 586
 Gloma, 301
 Glomerellina, 587
 Glomerida, 587
 Glomeridella, 587
 Glomeridellidae, 587
 Glomeridesmidae, 586
 Glomeridesmus, 586
 Glomeridia, 586
 Glomeris, 587
 Glossata, 198
 Glossina, **299**, 321
 Glossinidae, 321
 Glossosoma, 193
 Glutops, 289
 Glycephagus, 574
 Glyphidocera, 227
 Glyphipterygidae, 228, 247
 Glyphipteryginae, 228
 Glyphipteryx, 228
 Glyptocombus, 143
 Glyptometa, 499
 Glyptomorpha, 478
 Gnogala, 557
 Gnaphiseus, 572
 Gnaphosa, 562
 Gnomeskelus, 589
 Gnomulus, 552
 Gnophomyia, 268
 Gnorimus, 452
 Gnoriste, 278
 Gnorimoschema, 227, 228
 Gnosippus, 547, **547**
 Gnostidae, 417
 Gnostus, 417
 Goeldia, 272
 Goliathus, **437**, 452
 Gomophomastax, 56
 Gomphidae, 164, 166
 Gomphoceris, 56
 Gomphodesmidae, 590
 Gomphodesmus, 590
 Gomphomastacinae, 56
 Gomphus, 164
 Gonatista, 89
 Gonatistella, 89
 Gonatocerus, 483
 Gonatopus, 493, **495**
 Gongrozus, 286
 Gonia, **299**, 318
 Goniastes, **418**
 Gonibregmatidae, 602
 Gonibregmatius, 602
 Goniocotes, 103
 Goniodes, 103
 Goniiodoma, 232
 Goniops, 288
 Goniosoma, 553
 Goniozus, 494
 Gonolabidura, 68
 Gonolabina, 68
 Gonolabis, 68
 Gonophora, 444
 Gonyleptes, 553
 Gonyleptidae, **552**, 553
 Gonymeta, 90
 Gonyptella, 87
 Gorgora, 108
 Gorytes, 503, **504**
 Gorytidae, 503
 Gossyparia, 134
 Gracilaria, 232
 Gracilariidae, 232, 242
 Grallipeza, 325
 Grammodes, 218
 Grammostola, 556
 Graphocephala, 111
 Graphomyia, 321
 Graphosomatidae, 150
 Grapta, 238
 Graptolithidae, 226
 Graptostethus, 149
 Gratidia, 64
 Gressoria, 61
 Grypopterygidae, 176, 177
 Gryllaeridae, 53
 Gryllaeris, **49**, 53
 Gryllidae, 54
 Grylloblatta, **47**, 48
 Grylloblattidae, 48
 Grylloblattodea, 47
 Grylloblattoidea, 47
 Grylloides, 54
 Gryllotalpa, **53**, 54
 Gryllotalpidae, 54
 Gryllinae, 54
 Gryllus, **51**, 54
 Gryocraspedum, 295
 Gryon, 494
 Gularostria, 107
 Gyllippus, 547
 Gymnaspis, 131
 Gymnoceerata, 141
 Gymnomyza, 323
 Gymnopa, 343
 Gymnophora, 306
 Gymnopleurus, 450
 Gymnopiinae, 343
 Gymnoscelus, 480
 Gymnosoma, 318
 Gymnosomatidae, 318
 Gymnostreptus, **594**, 596
 Gyna, 82
 Gynacantha, 164
 Gynandrophthalma, 443
 Gypona, **107**, 112
 Gyponidae, 112
 Gypsonoma, 226
 Gyretes, 412
 Gyridae, 413
 Gyrimoidea, 413
 Gyrimus, **412**, 412
 Gyronuron, 479
 Gyropidae, 102
 Gyrophallus, 588
 Gyropus, 102, **102**
 Gyrotonia, 497
 Haania, 84
 Haasea, 592
 Habrobracon, 478
 Habrocerinae, 429
 Habrodesmus, 589
 Habrophlebia, 172, **174**

- Habropogon, 298
 Habrosyne, 211
 Hadena, 218
 Hades, 239
 Hadruroides, 546
 Hadogenes, 545
 Hadrobreghmus, 426
 Hadronotus, 494
 Hadrotarsidae, 557
 Hadrotarsus, 557
 Hadrurus, 546
 Hæmaphysalis, 567
 Hæmatobia, 321
 Hæmatobosca, 321
 Hæmatomyzidae, 104
 Hæmatomyzus, 104
 Hæmatopinidae, 105
 Hæmatopinus, 105
 Hæmatopinoides, 105
 Hæmatopinoidea, 105
 Hæmatopota, 287
 Hæmatopotinae, 287
 Hæmatosiphon, 143
 Hæmogamasus, 568
 Hæmolytis, 225, 233
 Hæmonia, 441
 Hæmorrhagia, 208
 Hæterina, 162
 Hahnia, 560
 Halacaridae, 570
 Halacarus, 570
 Halacogaster, 431
 Halarachne, 568
 Halarachnidae, 568
 Halechiniscidae, 583
 Halechiniscus, 583
 Halesus, 192
 Halictoides, 508
 Halictophagidae, 470
 Halictophagoidea, 470
 Halictophagus, 470
 Halictophilus, 470
 Halimococcus, 134
 Haliplidae, 410
 Haliplus, 410, 412
 Halisidota, 219
 Halleinosoma, 590
 Hallomenus, 438
 Halobates, 151
 Halterata, 264
 Halteripectera, 264
 Haltica, 444
 Haltichella, 485
 Halticidae, 444
 Halticus, 144, 145, 508
 Hamadryas, 238
 Hamamelistes, 126
 Hamataliva, 560
 Hammatorrhina, 269, 270
 Hammomyia, 319
 Hamophthirius, 105
 Hanseniella, 44, 604
 Hapalotrichinae, 270
 Hapalothrix, 270
 Haphospatha, 321
 Haploa, 219
 Haplobainosoma, 592
 Haplobainosomatidae, 592
 Haplocampa, 44
 Haploembia, 92
 Haplocnemus, 429
 Haplophilus, 602
 Haplopeza, 88
 Haploporatia, 591
 Haploptilia, 232
 Haploptillidae, 232
 Haplophthalmus, 534, 534
 Haplostomata, 312
 Haplothele, 556
 Haplothysanus, 596
 Harmolita, 486
 Harmologa, 226
 Harmostes, 148
 Harpactes, 557
 Harpactor, 147
 Harpagomantis, 91
 Harpagophora, 596
 Harpagophoridae, 596
 Harpalus, 409, 410
 Harpobittacus, 189
 Harrisina, 208, 208
 Hartomyia, 281, 282
 Hasora, 235
 Haustellata, 264
 Hebecnema, 320
 Hebridae, 147, 150
 Hebrus, 147, 150
 Hecabolinae, 479
 Hecabolus, 479
 Hectopsylla, 406
 Hectopsyllidae, 406
 Hedroneura, 328
 Hedychrum, 493
 Helcomyza, 327
 Helcomyzinae, 327
 Helcon, 480
 Helconinae, 480
 Heleidae, 282
 Heleocoris, 154
 Heleodromia, 301
 Helice, 233
 Helicobia, 316
 Helicoconis, 182
 Heliconiidae, 238
 Heliconius, 238
 Helicopsis, 239
 Helicus, 418
 Helina, 320
 Heliocharis, 163
 Helioidines, 231
 Helioidinidae, 229, 231, 244, 246
 Heliothis, 218
 Heliothrips, 72, 74
 Helle, 292
 Heliozela, 230
 Heliozelidae, 229, 230, 242
 Hellichia, 281
 Hellichinae, 281
 Hellula, 216
 Helmidæ, 420
 Helmis, 420
 Helobia, 268
 Helodes, 418
 Helodidae, 418
 Helodon, 281
 Helomyza, 334, 335
 Helomyzidae, 334
 Helomyzinae, 334, 335
 Helorimorphinae, 482
 Helophilus, 309
 Helophorinae, 414
 Helophorus, 414
 Helopidae, 436
 Helops, 436
 Heloridae, 492
 Helorimorpha, 482
 Helorus, 492
 Helota, 424
 Helotidae, 424
 Helotrephes, 152
 Helotrephidae, 152
 Helotrephinae, 152
 Hemaris, 208
 Hemerodromiinae, 301
 Hemerobiidae, 184
 Hemerobioidea, 183
 Hemerobius, 184
 Hemerocampa, 218
 Hemerodromia, 301
 Hemeromyia, 345
 Hemerophilidae, 228
 Hemiceras, 208
 Hemichionaspis, 130
 Hemiclea, 562
 Hemiclona, 52
 Hemicoecinae, 134
 Hemificenus, 476

- Hemileuca, 213
 Hemileucidae, 213
 Hemileucinae, 251
 Hemicampa, 44
 Hemimene, 226
 Hemimeridae, 71
 Hemimerus, 71
 Hemineura, 99
 Heminytibora, 79
 Hemiodæceus, 134
 Hemipauropus, 584
 Hemipenthes, 294
 Hemipeplus, 424
 Hemiphlebia, **160**, 161
 Hemiphlebiidae, 161
 Hemiphrynus, 542
 Hemipsoocus, 99
 Hemiptera, 140
 Hemipterota, 81
 Hemitheia, 210
 Hemitheidae, 210
 Hemisaga, 52
 Hemisarcoptes, 574
 Hemiscorpion, 544
 Hemisia, 508
 Hemisphaerius, 121
 Hemistephanus, 476
 Hendecatomo, 432
 Henia, 603
 Henica, 296
 Henicocephalidae, 147
 Henicocephalus, **146**, 147
 Heniconeura, 296
 Henicops, 600
 Henicopidae, 600
 Henopidae, 292
 Heodes, 239
 Hepialidae, 201, 245
 Hepialoidea, 200
 Hepialus, 201
 Heptagenia, 172
 Heptageniidae, 172, 173
 Heptathela, 555
 Heptatoma, 287
 Hera, 320
 Hercostomus, 303
 Herculia, 215
 Heretomera, 413
 Heriades, 507
 Herina, 331
 Heringia, 308
 Hermannia, 570
 Hermarchus, 64
 Hermes, 179
 Hermetia, 285, 360, **361**
 Hermetiinae, 285
 Herminia, 218
 Hermippus, 559
 Hersilia, 560
 Hersiliidae, 560
 Hersiliola, 560
 Hesperempis, 301
 Hesperia, 235, 236
 Hesperiidae, 235, 252
 Hesperiinae, 236
 Hesperinidae, 273
 Hesperinus, **274**
 Hesperioidea, 233
 Hesperoctenes, 154
 Hesperoleon, 187
 Hesperophyllum, 144
 Hestiasula, 91
 Heteriinae, 423
 Heteracanthia, 284
 Heterocampa, 211
 Heterocera, 201
 Heteroceridae, 432
 Heterocerus, 416, 432
 Heterochatula, 90
 Heterochila, 327
 Heterochroa, 238
 Heteroconis, 182
 Heterocopus, **62**, 63
 Heterodoxus, 102
 Heterogenea, 207
 Heterogeneidae, 207
 Heterogyna, 489
 Heterogynidae, 208, 239
 Heterogynis, 208
 Heterojapyx, 43
 Heterolampra, 79
 Heterolatzella, 592
 Heterolatzellidae, 592
 Heterometrus, 545
 Heteroneura, 200, 334
 Heteroneuridae, 334
 Heteropeza, 275
 Heteropezinae, 275
 Heterophrynus, 542
 Heteroplectron, 194
 Heteropoda, 562
 Heteropogon, 288
 Heteroporatia, 591
 Heteroporatiidae, 591
 Heteropsylla, 123
 Heteroptera, 140
 Heteropteryginae, 63
 Heteropteryx, **62**, 63
 Heterosphyronida, 548
 Heterospilus, 479
 Heterostylum, 297
 Heterotardigrada, 582
 Heterothripidae, 74
 Heterothrips, 74
 Heterotropinae, 296
 Heterotropus, 296
 Hetrodes, 53
 Hetrodinae, 53
 Hexacentrus, 52
 Hexagenia, 170
 Hexalebertia, 572
 Hexamitocera, 319
 Hexatoma, 268
 Hexatominæ, 268
 Hexisopodidae, 547
 Hexisopus, 547
 Hexura, 556
 Hibrikdes, 221
 Hieroxestidae, 223
 Hilara, 301
 Hilarella, 316
 Hilarempis, 301, **302**
 Hilarimorpha, 290, **290**
 Hilarimorphinae, 290
 Hilda, 117
 Himantariidae, 602
 Himantarium, 601
 Himantopteridae, 204
 Himantopterus, 204, **205**
 Himantosoma, 602
 Hindola, 109
 Hindolinae, 109
 Hippasa, 561
 Hippelates, 340
 Hippiscus, 56
 Hippobosca, 347
 Hippoboscidae, 347, 352
 Hippoboscinae, 347
 Hippodamia, 434
 Hirmoneura, 291
 Hirmoneurinae, 291
 Hirtea, 286
 Hispa, 444
 Hispaniosoma, 592
 Hispella, **442**
 Hispida, 444
 Hister, 423
 Histeridae, 418, 423, 436
 Histerinae, 423
 Histiosoma, 574
 Histriciidae, 318
 Hodotermes, 94
 Hodotermitidae, 95
 Hofmannia, 231
 Hollandidae, 206
 Holococera, **230**, 232
 Holocompsa, 81
 Hololampra, 79

- Hololepta, 423
 Hololeptinæ, 423
 Holoparamecinæ, 434
 Holopogon, 298
 Holorusia, 268
 Holosiro, **566**
 Holotergidæ, 543
 Holothyrus, 567
 Holopodostreptus, 597
 Holothyridæ, 567
 Holurothrips, 76
 Homæmus, 150
 Homaledra, 233
 Homalocnemina, 301
 Homalocnemis, 301
 Homalomyia, 366, **367**
 Homalonychidæ, 562
 Homalonychus, 562
 Homalopterus, 79
 Homalota, 429
 Homilops, 470
 Homæocerus, 148
 Homœogamia, 81
 Homœogamiidæ, 81
 Homœoxiphus, 54
 Homoneura, 200, 327
 Homoneuria, 170
 Homoptera, 106
 Homorocoryphus, 52
 Hoplacantha, 284
 Hoplocampa, 474
 Hoplocampinæ, 512
 Hoploclonia, 63
 Hoplocorypha, **85**, 87
 Hoplocyrtoma, 301
 Hoploderma, **569**, 570
 Hoplodermatidæ, 570
 Hoplodietya, 328
 Hoplistes, 286
 Hoplodonta, 286
 Hoplopleura, **105**, 105
 Hoplopsyllus, 405
 Hoplionota, 444
 Hoplopria, 491
 Hornaphidina, 126
 Hormaphis, 126
 Hormetica, 82
 Hormiina, 479
 Hormiopterus, 479
 Hormius, 479
 Hormopeza, 301
 Hormosomyia, **274**, 275
 Hormurus, 545
 Hornia, 439
 Horus, 550
 Howardia, 130
 Huitfeldtia, 572
 Humbertiella, 87
 Huttonella, 284
 Hya, 549
 Hyadina, 343
 Hyalanthrax, 295
 Hyalopterus, 125
 Hyarinus, 549
 Hybalus, 451
 Hyblæa, 207
 Hyblæidæ, 207
 Hybosoridæ, 451
 Hybosorus, 451
 Hybotidæ, 302
 Hybotina, 302
 Hybris, 187
 Hydaticinæ, 412
 Hydnocera, 427
 Hydrachna, 571
 Hydrachnidæ, 571
 Hydrachnoidea, 570
 Hydræna, 414
 Hydræninæ, 414
 Hydrellia, 343
 Hydrelliidæ, 343
 Hydrelliina, 343
 Hydrina, 343
 Hydriomena, 210
 Hydriomenidæ, 210
 Hydrobates, 572
 Hydrobatidæ, 152
 Hydrobiinæ, 414
 Hydrobiosis, 193, **193**
 Hydrocampa, 216
 Hydrocampinæ, 216
 Hydrochoreutes, 572
 Hydrocorisæ, 141
 Hydrometra, 142, **144**
 Hydrometridæ, 142
 Hydromyza, 319
 Hydrophilidæ, 414
 Hydrophilinæ, 414
 Hydrophiloidea, 414
 Hydrophilus, **410**, **414**,
 414
 Hydrophoria, 319
 Hydrophorinæ, 304
 Hydrophorus, 304
 Hydroporinæ, 411
 Hydroporomorpha, 409
 Hydroporus, 411
 Hydropsyche, **193**, 194
 Hydropsychidæ, 194, 195
 Hydropsychodes, 194
 Hydroptila, 192
 Hydroptilidæ, 192, 195
 Hydroscapha, 434
 Hydroscaaphidæ, 434
 Hydrotea, 320
 Hydrotæinæ, 320
 Hydrous, 414
 Hydrovolzia, 570
 Hydrovolziidæ, 570
 Hydryphantes, 571
 Hydryphantidæ, 571
 Hygrobatidæ, 572
 Hygrobia, 410
 Hygrobiidæ, 410
 Hyida, 549
 Hylæidæ, 507
 Hylæoides, 507
 Hylæus, 507
 Hylastes, 445, **445**
 Hylastinus, **528**
 Hylecætus, 427, 429
 Hylechithridæ, 470
 Hylethrus, 470
 Hylemyia, 319
 Hylemyiina, 319
 Hylesimidæ, 446
 Hylesinus, 445
 Hyloticus, 208
 Hylophila, 219
 Hylophilidæ, 219, 439
 Hylophilus, 439
 Hylorus, 284
 Hylotoma, 474
 Hylotomidæ, 474
 Hymenochimæra, 499
 Hymenopharsalia, 477
 Hymenopodina, 91
 Hymenoptera, 471
 Hymenopus, 435
 Hyocephalidæ, 149
 Hyocephalus, 149
 Hypatus, 239
 Hypena, 218
 Hypeninæ, 218
 Hyperalonia, 295
 Hyperaspis, 434
 Hyperetes, 98
 Hyperhomala, 51
 Hyperotlrix, 588
 Hyphantria, 219
 Hyphoraia, 219
 Hypnorna, 81
 Hypocephalus, 427
 Hypocera, 305
 Hypochilidæ, 557
 Hypochilus, 557
 Hypochthonius, 570
 Hypoconus, 541

- Hypoderma, 313
 Hypodermiinae, 313
 Hyponomeutidae, 229
 Hyponotidae, 229
 Hypoprepia, 219, **220**
 Hypoptidae, 206
 Hyporhcnoda, 80
 Hyposemata, 555
 Hyposmocoma, 233
 Hyposmoconidae, 233
 Hypsa, 217, **217**
 Hypselophidae, 229
 Hypselosoma, 143
 Hypsibius, 583
 Hypsidae, 217
 Hypsimetopus, 534
 Hypsopygia, 215
 Hypsotropa, 215
 Hypsotropinae, 215
 Hyptia, 476
 Hyptiotes, 558
 Hypurgus, 70
 Hyrmophleba, 291
 Hydrophcnoda, 79
 Hysterosia, 227
 Hystichopsyllidae, 405
 Hystrichothripidae, 76
 Hystrichothrips, 76
 Hystricophora, 227
- Ibalia, 483
 Ibaliiidae, 483, 514
 Icaria, 497
 Icaridion, 351
 Icasma, 301
 Icerya, 128, **129, 133**
 Ichneumon, **475**
 Ichneumonidae, 477, 488
 Ichneumonoidea, 475, 514
 Ichneutes, 481
 Ichneutidea, 481
 Ichneutinae, 481
 Icosidesmus, 589
 Icosta, 347
 Ictericia, 341
 Ictinus, 164
 Incurvariidae, 222
 Idana, 331
 Idarnes, 485
 Idarnini, 487
 Ideoroncidae, 550
 Ideoroncus, **549, 550**
 Idiocerus, 112
 Idiococcidae, 134
 Idiocorinae, 152
 Idiocoris, 152
- Idiogastra, 472
 Idioglossa, 231
 Idiops, 556
 Idolomorpha, 84
 Idolopsalis, 68
 Idolothrips, 75
 Idolothripidae, 75
 Idolum, 84
 Illice, 219
 Illinoia, 125
 Ilythea, 343
 Incisalia, 239
 Incubinae, 482
 Incubus, 482
 Incurvaria, 222
 Incurvariidae, 243
 Inocellia, **181, 181**
 Inostemma, 494
 Integricipita, 404
 Iomachus, **544, 545**
 Iphiaulax, 478
 Iphiclides, 236
 Ipidae, 446
 Ipo, 112
 Ips, 445, **445, 446**
 Irbisia, 145
 Iridomyrmex, 489
 Iridopteryginae, 88
 Iridopteryx, 88
 Iris, 86
 Iron, 172
 Isaphe, 589
 Ischnomantis, 86
 Ischnomyia, 339
 Ischnopsyllidae, 405
 Ischnopsyllus, 405
 Ischnopteryx, 99
 Ischnothrix, 267
 Ischnura, 161
 Ischnuridae, 545
 Ischnurus, 545
 Ischyropsalidae, 554
 Ischyropsalis, 554
 Ischnocera, 101
 Ischnogaster, 497
 Ischnoptera, 79
 Ishiana, **47, 48**
 Ismene, 235
 Ismeninae, 235
 Isocorypha, 222
 Isodermidae, 145
 Isodermus, 145
 Isomeroera, 285
 Isometopidae, 145
 Isometopus, **144, 145**
 Isometroides, 545
- Isometrus, 545
 Isophya, 50
 Isopoda, 534
 Isopogon, 298
 Isopsera, 50
 Isoptera, 93
 Isopteryx, 176
 Isoscelipteron, 186
 Isosoma, 486
 Isosticta, **166**
 Isotoma, **45, 46**
 Issidae, 121
 Issus, 121
 Itaphila, 301
 Ithomia, 238
 Ithomiidae, 238
 Ithone, 182, **183**
 Ithonidae, 182
 Ithonoidea, 182
 Ithyserinae, 448
 Ithyserus, 448
 Itonida, 275
 Itonididae, 274
 Iurus, 546
 Ixodes, **566, 567**
 Ixodidae, 567
 Ixodoidea, 567
- Jacobsiella, 349
 Jacobsoniidae, 435
 Jacobsonium, 435
 Jalysus, 148
 Janiodes, **212, 213**
 Janus, 472
 Japanosoma, 593
 Japygidae, 43
 Japyx, **41, 43**
 Jassidae, 112
 Jassinae, 114
 Jassoidea, 109
 Jassus, 114
 Jemadia, 235
 Joppeicidae, 148
 Joppeicus, 148
 Joblotia, 272
 Johansenomyia, 282
 Johansenomyiidae, 282
 Jugatae, 200
 Jugofrenatae, 200
 Juliformia, 587
 Julidae, 595
 Julodinae, 420
 Juloidea, 594
 Julomorpha, 596
 Julus, 595
 Junonia, 238

- Kalissus, 430
 Kalobittacus, 189
 Kalocrania, 68
 Kana, 117
 Kapala, 485, 487
 Karschiella, 67, 68
 Karschiellidæ, 68
 Karumia, 431
 Karumiidæ, 431
 Karschia, 547
 Kasserota, 121
 Katastylops, 470
 Kelloggina, 270
 Kermesia, 119
 Kermesidæ, 134
 Kermes, 134
 Kermococcus, 134
 Kinnara, 119
 Kinnaridæ, 119
 Kiricephalus, 580, 581
 Koebelea, 115, 116
 Koebeleidæ, 116
 Koenenia, 539, 540
 Koeneniidæ, 540
 Kolba, 111
 Konowiella, 497
 Konowiellidæ, 497
 Koroana, 120
 Kosmetor, 70
 Kuwania, 128
 Kleiduchus, 69
 Kræberia, 325
- Labia, 69
 Labiales, 69
 Labidarge, 474
 Labidocarpus, 574
 Labidostomma, 569
 Labidostommatidæ, 569
 Labidura, 67, 68
 Labidurales, 66
 Labiduridæ, 68
 Labiduroidea, 66
 Labiidæ, 69
 Labioidea, 69
 Labulla, 560
 Labus, 496
 Laccifer, 132
 Lacciferidæ, 132
 Laccobius, 414
 Laccophilinæ, 411
 Laccophilus, 411
 Laccotrepes, 154
 Laches, 560
 Lachlania, 170
 Lachneidæ, 221
- Lachninæ, 124
 Lachnosterna, 451
 Lachnus, 124
 Lacinius, 553
 Lacon, 421
 Lacosoma, 213
 Lacosomatidæ, 213, 250
 Lacosomidæ, 213
 Lactistomyia, 302
 Lælaps, 568
 Læmobothriidæ, 103
 Læmobothrion, 103
 Læmophlœcidæ, 424
 Læmophlœcus, 424
 Læmopsylla, 405
 Lærtias, 236
 Laglaisia, 331
 Lagoidæ, 204
 Lagria, 436
 Lagriidæ, 436
 Lamarekiana, 57
 Lamellicornia, 413
 Lamenia, 119
 Laminitarsus, 480
 Laminosiptes, 574
 Lampetia, 309
 Lampria, 299
 Lamprima, 450
 Lamprocera, 431
 Lamprochromus, 304
 Lamprogaster, 331
 Lampromyia, 290
 Lampronia, 222
 Lamproniidæ, 222
 Lamprophthalma, 331
 Lamprosoma, 443
 Lamprosomatidæ, 443
 Lamprotatus, 486
 Lampyridæ, 431
 Lampyris, 431
 Lamyra, 299
 Languria, 422, 432
 Languriidæ, 432
 Laniatores, 551
 Lanternaria, 119
 Laphria, 299
 Laphriinæ, 298, 299
 Laphystia, 298
 Larentia, 210
 Larentiidæ, 210
 Larex, 69
 Laria, 439
 Lariobius, 425
 Lariidæ, 440
 Larra, 505
 Larridæ, 505
- Larvævora, 318
 Larvævoridæ, 318
 Lasia, 292
 Lasiocampa, 221
 Lasiocampidæ, 221, 251
 Lasioderma, 422, 426
 Lasiopa, 286
 Lasiopinæ, 286
 Lasiopogon, 298
 Lasiopsocus, 99
 Lasioptera, 275
 Lasiopteryx, 275
 Lasiosepsis, 323
 Lasius, 489
 Laspeyresia, 226
 Lathelmis, 420
 Lathrobium, 429
 Lathys, 558
 Latindia, 81
 Latindiidæ, 81
 Latridiidæ, 434
 Latridiinæ, 434
 Latridius, 434
 Latrodoctus, 559
 Latumcephalum, 102
 Lauxania, 327
 Lauxaniidæ, 327
 Laverna, 233
 Lavernidæ, 233
 Lebertia, 572
 Lebertiidæ, 571
 Lebia, 410
 Lecaniidæ, 132
 Lecaniodiaspis, 132
 Lecaniopsis, 132
 Lecanium, 129, 132
 Ledra, 112
 Ledridæ, 112
 Ledropsis, 112
 Legnotomyia, 297
 Leia, 278, 359, 370, 372
 Leiophron, 481
 Leiophroninæ, 481
 Leiotheidæ, 103
 Leiotheum, 103
 Leiperia, 581
 Lelaps, 486
 Lema, 442
 Lemodes, 439
 LEMONIA, 212
 Lemonias, 238
 Lemoniidæ, 212, 239
 Leocrates, 63
 Leonardus, 124
 Lepidanthrax, 295
 Lepidilla, 98

- Lepidillidæ, 98
 Lepidophora, 296
 Lepidophthirius, 104
 Lepidopsocidæ, 98
 Lepidopsocus, 98
 Lepidoptera, 198
 Lepidosaphes, 130, **133**
 Lepidosaphinæ, 130
 Lepinotus, **97**, 98
 Lepiselaga, 287
 Lepiselaginæ, 287
 Lepisma, **41**, 42
 Lepismatidæ, 42
 Lepismatoidea, 42
 Leprolepis, 98
 Leptacis, 494
 Leptidæ, 290, 374
 Leptinæ, 290
 Leptinidæ, 427
 Leptinillus, 427
 Leptinotarsa, **414**, 443
 Leptinus, 427
 Leptis, 290
 Leptisolabis, 69
 Leptocella, 194, **196**
 Leptocera, **337**, 344
 Leptoceratidæ, 344
 Leptoceridæ, 194, 197
 Leptocerus, 194
 Leptocorisa, 148
 Leptodesmidæ, 589
 Leptodesmus, 589
 Leptofenidæ, 485
 Leptofenus, 485
 Leptogaster, 298
 Leptogastrinæ, 298
 Leptoglossus, 148, **149**
 Leptohyphes, 171
 Leptohyphodes, 171
 Leptomantis, 89
 Leptomastax, 428
 Leptomeris, 210
 Leptomydias, 297, **297**
 Leptoneta, 559
 Leptonetidæ, 559
 Leptopanorpa, 190
 Leptopelma, 556
 Leptoperla, 177
 Leptoperlidæ, 177, 178
 Leptopeza, 301
 Leptophlebia, 172
 Leptophlebiidæ, 172, 173
 Leptopodinæ, 303
 Leptorethrum, 303
 Leptorhaptus, 495
 Leptotyphlinæ, 430
 Leptoxyda, 341
 Leptura, 441
 Leptynoptera, 123
 Leria, 335
 Leriinæ, 335
 Lestes, **160**, 162
 Lestidæ, 162, 165
 Lestoidea, 162
 Lestophonus, 342
 Lestremia, **274**, 275
 Lestremiina, 275
 Lethocerus, **153**, 154
 Lethrus, 450
 Leto, 201
 Leucania, 218
 Leucaspidinæ, 131
 Leucaspis, 131
 Leucauge, 560
 Leucomela, 222
 Leucophaea, 82
 Leucophenga, 345
 Leucophthalmia, 210
 Leucopis, **326**, 329
 Leucopomyia, 329
 Leucoptera, 223
 Leucorrhina, 164
 Leucospididæ, 485
 Leucostola, 304
 Leucostoma, 318
 Leucozona, 309
 Leuctra, 178
 Leuctridæ, 178
 Leurolestes, 79
 Liancalus, 304
 Libellaginidæ, 163
 Libellago, 163
 Libellula, **163**, 164
 Libellulidæ, 164, 167
 Libelluloidea, 159, 163
 Libethra, 64
 Libitoides, 553
 Liburnelenchus, 470
 Liburnia, **113**, 119
 Liburniella, **113**, **118**
 Libythea, 239
 Libytheidæ, 239, 253
 Lichenomima, 99
 Lidar, 184
 Liesthes, 432
 Ligaria, 90
 Ligia, 534
 Ligidium, 534, **534**
 Ligiidæ, 534
 Ligydidæ, 534
 Ligyrocoris, 149, **149**
 Lilæa, 289
 Limacodidæ, 207
 Limacomorpha, 586
 Limatus, 272
 Limenitis, 238
 Limnephilidæ, 192, 197
 Limnephilus, 192, **193**
 Limnesia, 571
 Limnesiella, 571
 Limnesiidæ, 571
 Limmia, 328
 Limmichinæ, 417
 Limmichus, 417
 Limnobates, 142
 Limnobatidæ, 142
 Limnobia, 268
 Limnobiidæ, 268
 Limnochaeres, 570
 Limnocharidæ, 570
 Limnœcia, 233
 Limnophila, **267**, 268
 Limnophilinæ, 268
 Limnophora, **317**, 320
 Limnospila, 320
 Limnophorinæ, 320
 Limonia, 268, 354, **355**
 Limonicola, 270
 Limoniidæ, 268, 348, 354,
 374
 Limoniinæ, 268
 Limosina, 344
 Limulodes, 433
 Lindenia, 164
 Linguatula, **580**, 581
 Linguatulida, 579
 Linguatulidæ, 581
 Linguatulina, 581
 Linobia, 574
 Linognathus, 105
 Linopodes, 576
 Linyphia, 560
 Limuloides, 560
 Liocranum, 563
 Liodes, **416**, 428
 Liodidæ, 428
 Liodrosophila, 345
 Liogma, 268
 Liomyza, 332
 Liosomaphis, 125
 Liothrips, 76
 Liparidæ, 218
 Liparididæ, 218
 Liparis, 218
 Liparochrus, 451
 Lipeurus, **102**, 103
 Liphistidæ, 555
 Liphistiomorphæ, 555

- Liphistius, **537**, 555
 Lipocheæta, 343
 Lipocheatinae, 343
 Lipocosma, 216
 Liponeura, 270
 Liponeuridae, 269
 Liponyssus, 568
 Lipoptena, 347, 352
 Lipopteninae, 347
 Lipoptera, 101
 Liposcelidae, 98
 Liposcelis, 98
 Liriomyza, 339
 Liriope, 267
 Liriopeidae, 266
 Lispera, 320
 Lisperinae, 320
 Lispocephala, 320
 Lissa, 329
 Lissoderma, 437
 Listrocelinae, 52
 Listrocelis, 52
 Listrophoridae, 574
 Listrophorus, 574
 Litaneutria, 90
 Litargus, 432
 Lithobiidae, 600
 Lithobioidea, 600
 Lithobiomorpha, 599
 Lithobus, 600
 Lithocolletidae, 232
 Lithocolletis, 232
 Litlosia, 219
 Lithosiidae, 209, 219, 248
 Lithurgus, 507
 Litorimus, 432
 Liturgusa, 89
 Liturgusinae, 89
 Livia, 123
 Liviinae, 123
 Llaveia, 128
 Loberus, 424
 Loboceratidae, 474
 Lobogaster, 275
 Lobopectera, 79
 Locusta, 52, 56
 Locustidae, 50, 56
 Locustinae, 52
 Locustodea, 48
 Lœmopsylla, 405
 Loewinella, 299
 Lomanyia, 186
 Lomatia, 295
 Lomatinae, 295
 Lonchæa, 334, 336, **337**
 Lonchæidae, 334, 336
 Lonchodes, 64
 Lonchodinae, 64
 Lonchoptera, **305**, 306, 364
 Lonchopteridae, 306, 364, **365**
 Longurio, 268
 Lonomiidae, 213
 Lophocarenum, 560
 Lophopoda, 435
 Lophopidæ, 121
 Lophoproctus, 585
 Lophops, 121
 Lophoptilus, 233
 Lophoteles, 285
 Lophotelinae, 285
 Lophyridæ, 474
 Lophyrus, 474
 Lorditomæus, 451
 Lordotus, 297
 Loxocera, 340
 Loxomantis, 86
 Loxoneura, 331
 Loxosceles, 559
 Loxostege, 216
 Loxotropa, **493**
 Lucanidae, 450
 Lucanus, **416**, 450
 Lucidota, 431
 Lucilia, 316
 Luciola, 431
 Ludius, **416**
 Luffia, 205
 Lule, 331
 Luperina, 218
 Luperus, 444
 Lutica, 559
 Lutrochus, 418
 Lutzia, 272
 Lycæna, **234**, 239
 Lycænidae, 239, 252
 Lycænopsis, 239
 Lycidae, 430
 Lycinus, 555
 Lycophanes, 443
 Lycogaster, 494
 Lycoperdina, 434
 Lycoria, 278
 Lycoriidae, 278
 Lycosa, 561
 Lycosidae, 561
 Lyctidae, 426
 Lyctus, **422**, 426, **528**
 Lyda, 472
 Lydidae, 472
 Lygæidae, 149
 Lygæoidea, 148
 Lygæosoma, 149
 Lygæus, 149
 Lygistopterus, **410**
 Lygistorrhina, 277
 Lygistorrhiniinae, 277
 Lygocerus, 494
 Lygus, **144**, 145
 Lymantria, **217**, 218
 Lymantriidae, 217, 218, 240, 249
 Lymexylidae, 427, 429
 Lymexylon, 427
 Lymexyloniidae, 427
 Lymnadiidae, 238
 Lymnas, 239
 Lynchia, 347
 Lyonetia, 222
 Lyonetiidae, 223, 243, 244
 Lype, 194
 Lyperosia, 321
 Lyroda, 505
 Lysiognatha, 477
 Lysiognathidae, 477
 Lysiopetalidae, 594
 Lysiopetaloida, 593
 Lysiopetalum, 594
 Lysiphlebus, **478**, 482
 Lysozum, 286
 Lyssomanes, 561
 Lytgaster, 343
 Lytta, 439
 Lyttidae, 439
 Macaria, 209
 Machærium, 304
 Machærota, 109, **110**
 Machærotidae, 109
 Machærotinae, 109
 Macheiriophoron, 592
 Macililidae, 42
 Machilinus, 42
 Machilis, 42, **44**
 Machiloidea, 42
 Machiloides, 42
 Macquartia, 317
 Macratria, 439
 Macrobasis, 438
 Macrobiotidae, 583
 Macrobiotus, **582**, 583
 Macrocentrinae, 480
 Macrocentrus, 480
 Macrocephalidae, 147
 Macrocephalus, 147
 Macrocera, **279**, 280
 Macroceratidae, 280
 Macroceratogonia, 116

- Macroceratogoniinae, 116
 Macrochaeteuma, 591
 Macrocheles, 569, **569**
 Macrochelinae, 569
 Macrodamptetrus, 552
 Macrofrenatae, 204
 MacroGLOSSA 208
 Macrogyrus, 413
 Macrojugatae, 200
 Macromantis, 86
 Macromia, 164
 Macronema, 194
 Macronicophilus, 602
 Macronychus, 420, **421**
 Macroperipatus, 533
 Macrophyta, 474
 Macropsis, 112
 Macropsyllidae, 405
 Macroziagon, 439
 Macroslupium, 125, **125**
 Macrotheca, 215
 Macrothecinae, 215
 Macrothele, 556
 Macrotoina, 325, 440
 Macroxenus, 585
 Macroxyela, 472
 Macrourothrips, 74
 Madiza, 345
 Madizinae, 345
 Magalonus, 184
 Magretia, 50
 Maindronia, 42
 Majanga, 89
 Majangella, 89
 Majangina, 89
 Majella, 562
 Malachiidae, 429
 Malachus, 429
 Malacodermata, 428
 Malacomyza, 327
 Malacopoda, 532
 Malacopsylla, 406
 Malacopsyllidae, 406
 Malacosoma, 221
 Malcus, 148
 Mallochella, 281
 Mallochiola, 145
 MalloDon, 440, **528**
 Mallophaga, 101
 Mallophora, 298
 Mallota, 309
 Malthacotricha, 296
 Malthodes, 429
 Mamersa, 571
 Manidiidae, 209
 Maniolidae, 238
 Manota, 278
 Manotinae, 278
 Mansonia, 272
 Mantichora, 410
 Mantidae, 84
 Mantillica, 87
 Mantinae, 89, 90
 Mantis, 89
 Mantispa, 183, **183**
 Mantispidae, 183
 Mantodea, 83
 Mantoida, **88**
 Mantoidea, 83
 Maorigarypus, 550
 Marava, 69
 Marbenia, 331
 Marchalina, 128
 Margarodes, 128
 Margarodidae, 127
 Margarodinae, 128
 Margaronia, 216
 Margaropus, 567
 Marilia, 195
 Mariobezzia, 295
 Mariobezziinae, 295
 Marmara, 232
 Marmessoidea, 64
 Marpissa, 561
 Maruina, 271
 Masaridinae, 496, 514
 Masariella, 496
 Masaris, 496
 Masarygidae, 308
 Masicera, 318
 Masiceridae, 318
 Maso, 560
 Mastigonodesmidae, 588
 Mastigonodesmus, 588
 Mastigoproctus, 541
 Mastogenina, 420
 Mastostethus, 443
 Mastotermes, 93, **94**
 Mastotermitidae, 93, **94**,
 95
 Masyntes, 56
 Matachia, 558
 Matsucoccus, 128, **133**
 Maura, 57
 Maurina, 371
 Maxudeinae, 109
 Mayetiola, **274**
 Mazarredia, 55
 Mecaptera, 189
 Mecistocephalidae, 602
 Mecistocephalus, 602
 Mecistogaster, **160**, 162
 Meconema, 51
 Meconeminae, 51
 Mecopoda, **51**, 51
 Mecoptera, 189
 Mecopodinae, 51
 Mecostethus, 56
 Mecysmauchenius, 558
 Medetera, 303
 Medeterinae, 303
 Medusia, 210
 Meenoplidae, 119
 Meenoplus, 119
 Megahile, 507
 Megacilissa, 507
 Megacorminae, 545
 Megacormus, 545
 Megalestes, **160**, 161
 Megallanes, 184
 Megaloblatta, 79
 Megalodacne, **414**, 424
 Megalodontes, 473
 Megalodontidae, 473, **511**
 Megalopodidae, 443
 Megaloprepus, 162
 Megaloptera, 179
 Megalopus, 443
 Megalopyge, 204
 Megalopygidae, 204, 248
 Megalosphyna, 278
 Megalothoracidae, 46
 Megalothorax, 46
 Megalothrips, 76
 Megalybus, 292
 Megalyra, 476
 Megalyridae, 476
 Megamerina, 329
 Megamerinidae, 329
 Megapodagriidae, 162, 166
 Megapodagrion, 162
 Megapsychops, 184
 Megapsyllidae, 406
 Megapus, 572
 Megarhininae, 272
 Megarhinus, 272
 Megascelidae, 442
 Megascelis, 442
 Megaselia, **305**, 306
 Megaspilus, 494
 Megaspis, 309
 Megastigmus, 485
 Megathripidae, 76
 Megathrips, 76
 Megathymidae, 235, 252
 Megathymus, 235
 Megatominiae, 425

- Megatrioza, 123
 Meghyperus, 302
 Megilla, 434
 Megisthanus, 569
 Megisto, **234**, 238
 Megistocera, 268
 Megistopoda, 347, 352
 Megistorhynchus, 291
 Megophthalmia, 319
 Megophthalmidæ, 114
 Megophthalmus, 114
 Melanchrina, 218
 Melandrya, 438
 Melandryidæ, 438
 Melanolestes, 147
 Melanophora, 317
 Melanophthalma, 434
 Melanoplus, 57
 Melanostoma, 309
 Melanothripidæ, 73
 Melanothrips, 73
 Melanotus, 421, **421**, **528**
 Melaphe, 590
 Melaphis, 126
 Melasidæ, 422
 Melasis, 422
 Meleaba, 210
 Melecta, 509
 Melectidæ, 509
 Meleoma, 185
 Melieria, 331
 Meligethes, 419
 Melina, 328
 Melipona, 506
 Melissa, 509
 Melissodes, 508
 Melissopus, 226
 Melitæa, 238
 Melittia, **202**
 Melittobia, 486
 Melittomma, 427
 Melliera, 89
 Mellierella, 89
 Mellierinæ, 89
 Mellinidæ, 503
 Mellinus, 503
 Meloe, 439
 Meloidæ, 439
 Melolontha, 451
 Melolonthidæ, 451
 Melophaginæ, 347
 Melophagus, 347, 352
 Melpia, 288
 Melpinæ, 288
 Melusinidæ, 280
 Melyridæ, 429
 Melyris, 429
 Membracidæ, 108
 Membracis, 108
 Menesta, 228
 Menneus, 558
 Mengea, 468
 Mengeidæ, 468
 Mengenilla, 468
 Mengenillidæ, 468
 Mengeoidea, 468
 Menolepis, 272
 Menopon, 103
 Menoponidæ, 103
 Menoxemus, 64
 Menthidæ, 550
 Menthus, 550
 Meoneura, **342**, 345
 Meracantha, 436
 Meracanthomyia, 340
 Meridogastra, 542
 Merizocera, 559
 Mermerus, 552
 Merodon, 309
 Meromyza, 340
 Merope, 191
 Meropidæ, 191
 Meropliinæ, 323
 Meroplius, 323
 Merothripidæ, 74
 Merothrips, 74, **75**
 Merragata, 147
 Mesargus, 116
 Mesasiobia, **67**
 Mesembrina, 321
 Mesembrinella, 314
 Mesembrinellinæ, 314
 Mesitius, 494
 Meskea, 214
 Mesobiobia, 70
 Mesobracon, 479
 Mesocanthus, 602
 Mesochelidura, 70
 Mesochria, 280
 Mesolophora, 570
 Mesomyza, 286
 Mesoparopia, 114
 Mesoperipatus, 533
 Mesopsocidæ, 99
 Mesopsocus, **97**, 99
 Mesorhaga, 303
 Mesosemia, 239
 Mesotermitidæ, 95
 Mesothea, 210
 Mesothelæ, 555
 Mesovelia, 146
 Mesoveliidæ, 146
 Messena, 121
 Messicobolus, 595
 Meta, 560
 Metabiantes, 553
 Metacanthus, 148
 Metachanda, 225
 Metachandidæ, 225
 Metacynorta, 553
 Metæopsephenus, 427
 Metagynodes, 553
 Metallea, 314
 Metallyticinæ, 85
 Metallyticus, 85, **88**
 Metalype, 194
 Metapelma, 484
 Metaperipatus, 532
 Metaphara, 288
 Metaphoricus, 589
 Metarbela, **205**, 206
 Metarbelidæ, 206
 Metarhaucus, 553
 Metassamia, 552
 Metatermitidæ, 95
 Metelasmus, 352
 Metentella, 90
 Meteorinæ, 481
 Meteorus, 481
 Methana, 78
 Methlinæ, 411
 Methocia, 500
 Methocidæ, 500, 501
 Metilia, 87
 Metisolabis, 69
 Metopia, 316
 Metopidothrigidæ, 593
 Metopidothrix, 593
 Metopiinæ, 316
 Metopina, 306
 Metopininæ, 306
 Metoponia, 284
 Metoponinæ, 284
 Metriocnemis, 282
 Metrioptera, 52
 Metriotes, 232
 Metrocampa, 209
 Metropus, 172
 Mezira, 145
 Meziridæ, 145
 Meziun, **422**, 427
 Miagrammopes, 558
 Miastor, 275
 Micillus, 432
 Micracis, 446
 Micrambe, 424
 Micremphis, 301
 Microbembex, 505

- Microbisium, 549
 Microbracon, 478, **478**
 Microcerotermes, 95
 Microcerus, 447
 Microchordeuma, 593
 Microchrysa, 286
 Microdixa, 273
 Microdon, **307**, 308
 Microdontinae, 308
 Microdus, 480
 Microfrenatae, 203
 Microgaster, 480
 Microgastrinae, 480
 Microhexura, 556
 Microjugatae, 200
 Micromalthidae, 429
 Micromalthus, 429
 Micrommata, 562
 Micromorphus, 304
 Micromus, 184, **184**
 Micromyia, 275
 Micronecta, 152
 Micropeplidae, 430
 Micropeplus, 430
 Micropeza, 325
 Micropezidae, 325, 351
 Micropezinae, 325
 Microphorus, 301
 Microphysidae, 145
 Microplitis, 480
 Microprosopa, 319
 Micropsylla, 405
 Micropterygidae, 200, 240
 Micropterygina, 200
 Micropterygoidea, 200
 Micropteryx, 200
 Microsania, 310
 Microspirobolus, 595
 Microstigma, 162
 Microstylum, 298
 Microtermes, 95
 Microthelyphonida, 539
 Microvelia, 152
 Mictis, 148
 Midea, 572
 Mideopsis, 572
 Migadidae, 556
 Migas, 556
 Migidae, 556
 Migonitis, 238
 Milesia, 309
 Milesiinae, 309
 Milichia, 345
 Milichiella, 345
 Milichidae, 344, 345
 Milichiinae, 345
 Milnesiidae, 583
 Milnesium, **582**, 583
 Miltinus, 297
 Miltogramma, 316
 Miltogrammatinae, 316
 Mimallo, 213
 Mimalionidae, 207, 213
 Mimesidae, 505
 Mimetidae, 559
 Mimetus, 559
 Mimmerminae, 50
 Mimnermus, 50
 Mimoscorpis, 541
 Minanga, 481
 Mandarininae, 125
 Mindarus, 125, **125**
 Minettia, **326**, 327
 Miobantia, 87
 Mionyx, 84
 Miopsalis, 551
 Miopteryginae, 90
 Miopteryx, 90
 Mirax, 480
 Miridae, 145, 150
 Mirientomata, 40
 Miris, 145
 Mirophasma, 63
 Mischocyttarus, 497
 Miscogaster, 486
 Miscogastridae, 486, 488
 Miscophidae, 505, 506
 Miscophus, 505
 Misumena, 562
 Mitopus, 553
 Mitoura, 239
 Mixogaster, 308
 Mnemonica, 200
 Mnesarchaea, 200
 Mnesarchaeidae, 200
 Mochlonyx, 272
 Modisimus, 559
 Moggridgea, 556
 Mogoplistes, 54
 Mogoplistinae, 54
 Molanna, 194
 Molannidae, 194, 197
 Molannodes, 194
 Molophilus, 268
 Moma, 218
 Momininae, 218
 Mompha, **230**, 233
 Monachus, 443
 Monardia, 275, **370**, 371
 Monecphora, 111
 Monedula, 505
 Moneta, 559
 Moneziella, 574
 Monistria, 57
 Monobia, 497
 Monochamus, 441
 Monoclonia, 277
 Monocrepidius, 421
 Monocreniidae, 209
 Monodes, 218
 Monodontomerus, 485
 Monodromia, 301
 Moncedidae, 431
 Moncedus, **422**, 431
 Monogyropus, 102
 Monomachidae, 477, 495
 Monomachus, 477
 Monomma, 437
 Monommatidae, 437
 Monommidae, 437
 Monomorium, 490
 Mononychiidae, 153
 Mononyx, 153
 Monophadnoides, 474
 Monophlebidae, 127
 Monophlebininae, 128
 Monophlebus, 128
 Monopidae, 224
 Monopis, 224
 Monopsis, 120
 Monosphyronida, 548
 Monotarsobius, 600, **601**
 Monotomidae, 435
 Monoxia, 444
 Moonia, 116
 Mordella, 438
 Mordellidae, 438
 Mordellistena, **437**, 438
 Morellia, 321
 Moritziella, 127
 Mormolyce, 411
 Mormolycidae, 411
 Morpho, 238
 Morphoidae, 238
 Mortoniella, 192
 Mortoniellus, 52
 Mosillus, 330
 Mosoia, 552
 Muirixenos, 470
 Munnetopia, 339
 Mundamella, 571
 Mundochthonius, 548
 Munichryia, 217
 Murgantia, 151
 Murmidiidae, 433
 Murmidius, 433
 Murricia, 560
 Musca, **299**, **317**, 321, **367**

- Muscaridæ, 311
 Muscidae, 321, 366, 367
 Muscina, 321, **367**, 362
 Muscinæ, 321
 Muscoidea, 300, 311, 319, 365
 Musidora, 306
 Musidoridæ, 306
 Musonia, 87
 Musoniella, 87
 Musotima, 216
 Mutilla, 500
 Mutillidæ, 499, 500, 501, 502
 Mycetæa, 432
 Mycetæidæ, 432
 Mycetaulus, 334
 Mycetobia, **279**, 280, **359**, 359
 Mycetobiidæ, 280, 359
 Mycetophagidæ, 432
 Mycetophagus, 432
 Mycetophila, 278, **278**
 Mycetophilidæ, 277, 349, 358, 370
 Mycetophilinæ, 278
 Mychocerus, 433
 Mycodrosophila, 345
 Mycomyia, 277
 Mycophaga, 319
 Mycterus, 437
 Mycotretus, 432
 Mydæa, 320
 Mydæinæ, 320
 Mydaidæ, 297, 362, 376
 Mydas, **297**, 297, 362, **363**, **375**
 Mydasidæ, 297
 Myennis, 331
 Myersiida, 477
 Mygalomorphæ, 555
 Myielaphus, 298
 Myiocera, 318
 Myiodactylidæ, 187
 Myiodactylus, 187
 Myiodaria, 311
 Myiolepta, 309
 Myiomma, 145
 Myiophanes, 147
 Myiospila, 321
 Mylabridæ, 440
 Mylabris, 439, **440**, **528**
 Mymaridæ, 483
 Myndus, 120
 Myobia, 576
 Myocoptes, 574
 Myodaria inferiora, 312
 Myodaria superiora, 311
 Myodina, 330
 Myodites, 439
 Myodochidæ, 149
 Myonia, 210
 Myopa, 307
 Myopina, 319
 Myopinæ, 307
 Myopsocidæ, 99
 Myopsocus, **97**, 99
 Myreinus, 90
 Myrientomata, 33
 Myrmacielus, 446
 Myrmarachne, 561
 Myrmecia, 490
 Myrmecodesmus, 588
 Myrmecolacidæ, 469
 Myrmecolax, 469
 Myrmecoptera, 497
 Myrmecothea, 331
 Myrmecomorpha, 352
 Myrmecomorphus, 492
 Myrmecomomyia, 331
 Myrmecomomyiina, 331
 Myrmecophila, 54
 Myrmecophilinæ, 54
 Myrmeleon, 187
 Myrmeleonidæ, 187
 Myrmeleonoidea, 183
 Myrmeleontidæ, 187
 Myrmeleontoidea, 183
 Myrmica, 490, **491**
 Myrmicina, 490
 Myrmosa, 500
 Myrmosidæ, 500, 502
 Myropsis, 558
 Myrsidea, 103
 Myscelus, 235
 Mysoria, 235
 Mystacides, 194
 Mystalides, 595
 Mystrocnemis, 492
 Mythicomomyia, **295**, 296
 Mythicomomyiina, 296
 Mytilaspis, 130
 Myxodesmus, 588
 Myxosargus, 286
 Myzine, 499
 Myzinidæ, 499
 Myzus, 125
 Nabidæ, 147
 Nabis, 147
 Nacerda, 437
 Nachaba, 215
 Næogæidæ, 147
 Nala, 68
 Nallachius, 184
 Nannisolabis, 69
 Nannochorista, 190
 Nannochoristinæ, 190
 Nannolene, 596
 Nannolenidæ, 596
 Nannophilus, 602
 Nanophyina, 449
 Nanophyllum, 63
 Napæa, 343
 Napæinæ, 343
 Napomyza, 339
 Nasonia, 484
 Nasutitermes, 95
 Nathalis, 236
 Naucoridæ, 154
 Naucoris, 154
 Nauphæta, 82
 Naupoda, 331
 Nausibius, 424
 Nausigaster, 308
 Nausigastrina, 308
 Nautarachna, 572
 Neandra, 419
 Neaspilota, 341
 Neatractosoma, 592
 Neatractosomatidæ, 592
 Nebo, 544
 Nebria, 411
 Nebrobia, 426
 Necrophorus, **409**, **410**, **428**
 Necrosia, 64
 Necrosciina, 64
 Nectarina, 497
 Nedyopus, 589
 Nediidæ, 46
 Neelus, 46
 Negritomyia, 286
 Nehallenia, 161
 Neides, 148
 Neididæ, 148
 Nelipoda, 555
 Nemastoma, 554
 Nemastomatidæ, 554
 Nemastomatoidea, 553
 Nematocera, 265, 347, **353**, 369
 Nematoceroptis, 289
 Nematophora, 587
 Nematina, 474, 513
 Nematus, 474
 Nemeobiidæ, 239
 Nemeobiina, 239
 Nemeobius, 239

- Nemeophila, 219
 Nemestrinidae, 291, 361
 Nemestrininae, 291
 Nemestrinus, 291
 Nemobiinae, 54
 Nemobius, 54
 Nemognatha, 439
 Nemonychidae, 449
 Nemonyx, 449
 Nemopalpinae, 271
 Nemopalpus, 271
 Nemophora, 222
 Nemopistha, 183
 Nemopoda, 323
 Nemopodinae, 323
 Nemoptera, 183
 Nemopterella, 183
 Nemopteridae, 183
 Nemopteroidea, 183
 Nemoraë, 316
 Nemoria, 210
 Nemosoma, 419
 Nemosoma, 419
 Nemostira, 436
 Nemotelus, 286
 Nemotois, 224
 Nemoura, 178
 Nemouridae, 178
 Neoalticomerus, 338
 Neosasia, 309
 Neobisiidae, 549
 Neobisioides, 548
 Neobisium, 549
 Neobittacus, 189
 Neocapritermes, 95
 Neocastnia, 203
 Neocastniidae, 203
 Neochauiodes, 179
 Neoconocephalus, 52
 Neocurupira, 270
 Neodiospilus, 481
 Neodiprion, 510
 Neodixa, 273
 Neoempheria, 277
 Neoxaireta, 284
 Neogæus, 150
 Neogeophilidae, 602
 Neogeophilus, 602
 Neoglaphyoptera, 278
 Neohermes, 179
 Neolecanium, 132
 Neolobophora, 70
 Neolobophoridae, 70
 Neomaskiella, 124
 Neoneurinae, 480
 Neoneuronus, 179
 Neoneurus, 480
 Neonympha, 238
 Neopanorpa, 190
 Neopelomyia, 337
 Neopseustidae, 200
 Neopseustis, 200
 Neopsyllidae, 405
 Neorhacodes, 480
 Neorhacodinae, 480
 Neorhacodidae, 477
 Neorhynchocephalus, 291
 Neoscutops, 331
 Neosticta, 161
 Neostylops, 470
 Neotermes, 94
 Neotettix, 55
 Neottiophilidae, 323, 334
 Neottiophilum, 333, 334
 Neozele, 480
 Nepa, 153, 154
 Nepal, 184
 Nephesa, 120
 Nephila, 560
 Nephoneura, 187
 Nephroceros, 310
 Nephropteryx, 215
 Nephrotoma, 268
 Nepidae, 154
 Nepticula, 221
 Nepticulidae, 221, 242
 Neriidae, 325
 Neriocephalus, 325
 Nerius, 324, 325
 Nerophilus, 195
 Nerthra, 153
 Nerthridae, 153
 Nervijuncta, 280
 Nesiopë, 123
 Nesiotinidae, 103
 Nesiotinus, 103
 Nesobasis, 160
 Nesogaster, 69
 Nesogastridae, 69
 Nesomachilis, 41
 Neuraphes, 428
 Neureclipsis, 194
 Neurigona, 304
 Neurigominae, 304
 Neumannia, 572
 Neurobasis, 162
 Neuroctena, 327, 328
 Neuroctenus, 145
 Neuromachærota, 109
 Neurometa, 120
 Neuromus, 179
 Neuronina, 193
 Neuroptera, 181
 Neuroptynx, 187
 Neurothrus, 185
 Neurotoma, 472
 Nevermannia, 281
 Nevermanniinae, 281
 Newportia, 600
 Nicagus, 450
 Nicocles, 298
 Nicodamus, 559
 Nicoletia, 42
 Nicoletiella, 569
 Nicsara, 52
 Nigetia, 220
 Nilio, 435
 Nilionidae, 435
 Nina, 183
 Nimetis, 559
 Nionia, 114
 Niphias, 182
 Niponiidae, 423
 Niponius, 423
 Nirvana, 115, 117
 Nirvanidae, 116, 117
 Nisitra, 54
 Nitela, 506
 Nitelidae, 505
 Niteliopsis, 504
 Nitidula, 419
 Nitidulidae, 419, 431, 435
 Nocticola, 78
 Nocticolidae, 78
 Noctua, 218
 Noctuidae, 218, 248, 249, 250
 Noctuinæ, 218
 Nodonota, 444
 Nodostoma, 444
 Noeza, 302
 Nogodina, 120
 Nogodinidae, 120
 Nola, 219
 Nolidæ, 219, 248
 Nomada, 509
 Nomadidae, 509
 Nonacris, 286
 Nonagria, 218
 Nopoiulus, 595
 Nops, 557
 Norape, 204
 Norellia, 319
 Norellinae, 319
 Nosodendridae, 417
 Nosodendron, 417
 Nososticta, 161
 Notanotica, 194
 Noterinae, 411

- Nothoblatta, 81
 Nothoblattidae, 81
 Nothochrysa, 185
 Nothomyia, 286
 Nothotrichocera, 267
 Nothra, 292
 Nothybidae, 325
 Nothybus, 325
 Notiophygidae, 434
 Notiophygus, 434
 Notiothauma, **190**, 191
 Notiothaumidae, 191
 Notiphila, 343
 Notiphilidae, 343
 Notiphilinae, 343
 Notophallus, 576
 Notodonta, 211
 Notodontidae, 211, 249
 Notolophus, 218
 Notonaulax, 340
 Notonecta, 153, **153**
 Notonectidae, 153
 Notonemoura, **177**
 Notoptera, 47
 Notoxus, 439
 Noya, 170
 Nuncia, 552
 Nusa, 299
 Nyctalemon, 213
 Nycteribia, 346, **346**, 352
 Nycteribiidae, 346, 352
 Nycterophila, 347
 Nyctibora, 79
 Nyctiboridae, 79
 Nyctobates, 436
 Nygmia, 218
 Nymphalidae, 237, 238,
 251, 253
 Nymphes, 187
 Nymphidae, 187
 Nymphidion, 187
 Nymphipara, 311
 Nymphula, 216
 Nymphulinae, 216
 Nysius, 149
 Nysson, 504
 Nyssonidae, 504

 Oarces, 559
 Obalonianus, 553
 Oberea, 441
 Obriminae, 63
 Obrinus, 63
 Obrussa, 221
 Ochledes, 236
 Ochlerotatus, 272

 Ochodæidae, 451
 Ochodæus, 451
 Ochteridae, 153
 Ochterus, **151**, 153
 Cehthebius, 414
 Ochtheroidea, 343
 Oehlthiphila, 329
 Oehlthiphilidae, 329
 Ochyrocera, 559
 Ocnæa, **291**, 292
 Oeneria, 218
 Oeneriidae, 218
 Ocnophila, 64
 Ocydromia, 301
 Ocydromiinae, 301
 Odagmia, 281
 Odiellus, 553
 Odiria, 338
 Odiridae, 338
 Odo, 563
 Odonata, 159
 Odontobracon, 479
 Odontoceridae, 195, 196
 Odontocerum, 195
 Odontolabis, 450
 Odontomachus, 490
 Odontomantis, 91
 Odontomera, 336
 Odontomyia, **284**, 286
 Odontophyes, 472
 Odontopyge, 596
 Odontopygidae, 596
 Odontopygidae, 596
 Odontoxenia, 349
 Odontoxiphidium 52
 Odynerus, 497
 Oecanthinae, 54
 Oecanthus, **51**, 54
 Oecetis, 194
 Oelidius, 119
 Oecobiidae, 557
 Oecobius, 557
 Oecophora, 229
 Oecophoridae, 229, 232, 246
 Oecothea, **335**, 335
 Oedalea, 301
 Oedaspis, 341
 Oedemagena, 313
 Oedemera, 437
 Oedemeridae, 437
 Oedipoda, 56
 Oedipodinae, 56
 Oedosmylus, 185
 Oeneis, 238
 Oenochromatidae, 210
 Oenoe, 222

 Oenophila, 222
 Oenophilidae, 232
 Oestridae, 312, 366
 Oestrinae, 313
 Oestromyia, 313
 Oestrus, 313, **315**
 Ogmophasmus, 478
 Ogovea, 551
 Oichus, 544
 Oinophilidae, 222
 Olbiogaster, 275
 Olethreutes, 226
 Olethreutidae, 226
 Olfersia, 347
 Olfersiinae, 347
 Oliarces, 182
 Oliarus, 120
 Olibrus, 423
 Olieria, 224
 Oligarces, 275
 Oligochætus, 303
 Oligochrysa, **186**, 186
 Oligoneura, 91
 Oligoneuria, **170**, **171**
 Oligoneuriidae, 170, 173
 Oligoneurus, 480
 Oligonychinae, 84
 Oligonyx, 84, **85**
 Oligotoma, **92**, 92
 Oligotomidae, 92
 Olina, 337
 Olliffia, 132
 Olpiidae, 550
 Olpium, 550
 Olynthidae, 92
 Omaliinae, 430
 Omaloptera, 311
 Omma, 422
 Ommatius, 298
 Omomantis, 86
 Omophron, 411
 Omophronidae, 411
 Omosita, 419
 Omphalocera, 215
 Omphalophora, 291
 Omphrale, 294
 Omphralidae, 294
 Omus, 410
 Oncideres, 441
 Oncocephalus, 147
 Oncocerus, 451
 Oncodes, 292
 Oncodesmus, 588
 Oncodidae, 292
 Oncodinæ, 292
 Oncodocera, 295

- Oncometopia, **110**, **111**
 Oncomyia, 307
 Onconotus, 52
 Oncopeltus, 149
 Oncopodidae, **552**, **552**
 Oncopsis, 112
 Oncopus, **552**, **552**
 Oncopygius, 304
 Oneida, 216
 Onesia, 316
 Oniella, 117
 Oniscidae, 535
 Oniscigaster, 172
 Oniscodesmidae, 588
 Oniscodesmus, 588
 Oniscoidea, 534
 Oniscomorpha, 586
 Oniscomyia, 350
 Oniscosoma, 82
 Oniscus, 535
 Onthophagus, 450
 Onukia, 117
 Onychiura, **45**, **46**
 Onychiuridae, 46
 Onychophora, 532
 Onychotrechus, 152
 Oonopidae, 557
 Oonops, 557
 Ooperipatus, 532
 Oophthora, 486
 Ootetrastichus, 486
 Oothecaria, 77
 Opatridae, 436
 Opharus, 219
 Ophiogomphus, 164
 Ophion, **482**
 Ophionellidae, 477
 Ophionellus, 477
 Ophionyssus, 568
 Ophiuchus, 117
 Ophrynopus, 472
 Ophyra, 320
 Opiinae, 481
 Cpilio, 553
 Opiliones, 551
 Opilo, 427
 Opisthacanthus, 545
 Opisthandria, 585
 Opisthocheiridae, 592
 Opisthocheiron, 592
 Opisthocosmia, 70
 Opisthocosmiidae, 70
 Opisthopatus, 532
 Opisthophthalmus, 545
 Opisthoporodesmus, 588
 Opisthoscelis, 132
 Opisthothelae, 555
 Opisthotretus, 588
 Opogona, 222
 Opomyza, 339
 Opomyzidae, 339, 352
 Opostega, 221
 Opostegidae, 221, 242
 Opsebius, 292
 Opsidia, 316
 Opsiphanes, 238
 Opsolasia, 319
 Opsomantis, 90
 Orasema, 485
 Orchelimum, 52
 Crchesella, 46
 Orchesia, 438
 Orchestina, 557
 Orchestinae, 449
 Orectochilus, 412
 Orectogyrus, 413
 Oreella, 583
 Orellia, 341
 Oreothalia, 301, **302**
 Oreta, 221
 Orgamara, 120
 Orgerius, 120
 Orgilus, 480
 Orgyria, 218
 Oribata, 570
 Oribatella, **569**, **570**
 Oribatidae, 570
 Oribatoidea, 569
 Oricia, 210
 Ormenis, **118**, **120**
 Ormothrips, 76
 Ormyrus, 485
 Ormyridae, 485
 Ornebius, 54
 Orneodes, 202, **202**
 Orneodidae, 202, 243
 Ornithoconus, 556
 Ornithodoros, 567
 Ornithoea, 347
 Ornithomyia, 347
 Ornithomyiinae, 347
 Ornithopertha, 347
 Ornithopsylla, 405
 Ornithoptera, 236
 Ornix, 232
 Orobainosoma, 593
 Orobainosomatidae, 593
 Orobia, 63
 Orocharis, 54
 Orodesmus, 589
 Oroniscus, 535
 Oropripatus, 533, **533**
 Orophius, 423, 432
 Orothripidae, 73
 Orothrips, 73
 Orphnaeus, 602
 Orphilinae, 425
 Orphnephila, 273
 Orphnephilidae, 273
 Orphnidae, 451
 Orphnus, 451
 Orsiboe, 597
 Orsodaene, 442
 Orsodaenidae, 442
 Ortalidae, 368
 Ortalididae, 329, 331
 Ortalis, 331
 Orthezia, 127
 Ortheziidae, 127
 Orthoceratium, 304
 Orthochata, 319
 Orthochile, 303
 Orthochordeunnella, 593
 Orthoclaadiinae, 282
 Orthoclaadius, 282
 Orthoderella, 86
 Orthoderinae, 87
 Orthodasma, **552**, **554**
 Orthoneura, 308
 Orthoperidae, 431
 Orthoperus, 431
 Orthopleura, 426
 Orthopodomysia, 272
 Orthoporus, **594**, **596**
 Orthoptera, 48
 Orthorrhapha, 353, 369,
 374
 Orthosia, 218
 Orthosoma, 441
 Orthostegana, 345
 Orthotaelia, 229
 Orthotaeliidae, 229
 Orussidae, 472
 Orussus, 472
 Orya, 602
 Orygma, **326**, **327**
 Oryidae, 602
 Orygminae, 327
 Oryssidae, 472, 513
 Oryssoidae, 472
 Oryssus, 472
 Osea, 288
 Oscinidae, 340
 Oscinis, 340
 Oscinosoma, 340
 Oscinosominae, 340
 Osmia, 507

- Osmoderma, 452
 Osmylidæ, 185
 Osmylops, 187
 Osmylus, 185
 Osphya, 438
 Ostomatidæ, 419
 Otiocerus, **118**, 119
 Othniidæ, 435
 Othnius, 435
 Otiorhynchinæ, 448
 Otiothops, 559
 Otocryptops, 600
 Otomantis, 91
 Ourococcus, 134
 Oxacis, 437
 Oxus, 572
 Oxybelidæ, 505
 Oxybelus, 505
 Oxycera, 286
 Oxychila, 410
 Oxychiris, 452
 Oxychirotæ, 208
 Oxychirotidæ, 202, 208
 Oxycoryniæ, 447
 Oxycorynus, 447
 Oxydactylon, 592
 Oxydesmidæ, 589
 Oxydesmus, 589
 Oxyethira, 192
 Oxyhaloa, 82
 Oxyhaloidæ, 82
 Oxylabis, 495
 Oxyomus, 451
 Oxyopeidon, 560
 Oxyopes, 560
 Oxyopidæ, 560
 Oxyoposis, 86, 571
 Oxyothespinæ, 90
 Oxyothespis, 90
 Oxyopilinæ, 86, 89
 Oxyopilus, 86
 Oxyporinæ, 430
 Oxyposcus, **97**, 98
 Oxyptila, 562
 Oxyptilus, 202
 Oxytelinæ, 430
 Oxytelus, 429
 Oxytenidæ, 213
 Oxytenis, **212**, 213

 Pachybolidæ, 595
 Pachybolus, 595
 Pachybrachys, 443
 Pachychelonus, 481
 Pachycondyla, 490
 Pachydesmus, 590
 Pachygaster, 285
 Pachymantis, 86
 Pachygastrinæ, 285
 Pachyloides, 553
 Pachylomerus, 556
 Pachylomma, 482
 Pachylommatidæ, 477
 Pachymenes, 497
 Pachymerium, 603
 Pachymerus, 439
 Pachymorpha, 64
 Pachynematus, 474
 Pachyneres, 296
 Pachyneura, 277
 Pachyneuridæ, 277
 Pachyneuron, 484
 Pachyophthalma, 316
 Pachypodidæ, 452
 Pachypsylla, **122**, 123
 Pachypus, 452
 Pachyrrhina, 268, **370**, 373
 Pachysima, 490
 Pachytarsus, 145
 Pachythelia, 207
 Pachytroctes, 98
 Pachytylus, 56
 Pactopus, 421
 Pæderinæ, 430
 Pagasa, 147
 Palæococcus, 128, **129**
 Palæoplaturæ, **279**, 280
 Palæoses, 201, **201**
 Palæosetidæ, 201
 Palæotropidæ, 238
 Palarus, 505
 Paleacrita, 209
 Palicidæ, 68
 Palimpsestia, 211
 Palingenia, 169, **174**
 Palingeniidæ, 169, 173
 Palistes, 562
 Palloptera, 336, **337**
 Pallopteridæ, 336
 Palophus, 64
 Palpares, 187
 Palpatores, 552
 Palpicornia, 414
 Palpigrada, 539
 Palpigradi, 539
 Palpimanidæ, 559
 Palpimanus, 559
 Palpinidæ, 553
 Palpomyia, 282, 356, **357**
 Paltostoma, **269**, 270
 Paltostomatina, 270
 Pambolinæ, 479
 Pambolus, 479
 PammeGISchia, 476
 Pammene, 226
 Pamphaginæ, 57
 Pamphagus, 57
 Pamphila, 236
 Pamphiliidæ, 472, 511
 Pamphilinæ, 236
 Pamphilius, 472, **510**
 Panacris, 285
 Panalia, 231
 Panchæothripidæ, 74
 Panchæothrips, 74
 Panchlora, 82
 Panchloridæ, 82
 Panchlemis, 226
 Pandinus, **544**, 545
 Pandora, 322, **324**
 Pandorinæ, 322
 Panesthia, 80
 Panesthiidæ, 80
 Pangeus, 151
 Pangonia, 289
 Pangoniinæ, 289
 Panisconium, **498**, 399
 Panisus, 571
 Panopinæ, 292
 Panops, 292
 Panorpa, 190, **190**
 Panorpatæ, 189
 Panorpidæ, 190
 Panorpinæ, 189
 Panorpinæ, 190
 Panorpodes, 190
 Pantala, 164
 Pantarbes, 295
 Pantoclis, 495
 Pantographa, 216
 Pantophthalmidæ, 286
 Pantophthalmus, 286, **287**
 Panurgica, 91
 Panurgidæ, 508
 Panurginus, 508
 Panurgus, 508
 Papilio, 236, **237**
 Papilionidæ, 236, 252
 Papilionoidea, 235
 Papiridæ, 46
 Papiirus, 46
 Parablepharis, 87
 Parabuthus, 545
 Paracalobata, 325
 Paracladura, **266**, 267
 Paraclemensia, 222
 Paracelius, 303
 Paracodrus, 501

- Paracosmia, 70
 Paracrias, **487**
 Paradermaptera, 66
 Paradorydium, 113
 Paradrupes, 421
 Paradryinus, 493
 Paradyschiria, 352
 Paragaleodes, 547
 Paragia, 496
 Paragrillacris, 53
 Paragus, 309
 Paraulus, **594**, 595
 Parajapyx, **41**, 43
 Paralanyctes, 600
 Paraleyrodes, 124
 Paralimna, 343
 Paralispia, 215
 Parallelomma, **315**, 319
 Paralogistis, 231
 Paramacronychia, 316
 Paramacronychiinae, 316
 Paramadiza, 345
 Paramasaris, 496
 Paramesius, 491
 Paramyia, 345
 Parandra, 419
 Parandridae, 419
 Paraneuroptera, 159
 Paranthomyza, 339
 Paranthrene, 203
 Parantissa, 286
 Paraperipatus, 532, **533**
 Parapsinota, 344
 Parapsyllus, 406
 Pararctophila, 309
 Parascutigera, 599
 Parasemia, 219
 Parasemidalis, 182
 Parasimulium, 281
 Parasita, 104
 Parasitidae, 568
 Parasitinae, 568
 Parasitoidea, 567
 Parasitus, 568, **569**
 Parasparatta, 69
 Parasphaeria, 82
 Paraspiniophora, 305, **305**
 Parastenopsyche, 192
 Parastylops, **469**, 470
 Paratettix, 55
 Paratiphia, 499
 Paratoxopoda, 323
 Paratrioza, 123
 Paratropididae, 556
 Paratropis, 556
 Paravanones, 553
 Parelyphus, 326
 Pardosa, 561
 Parechiniscus, 583
 Parectatosoma, 63
 Parectopa, 232
 Parepiscopus, 87
 Paria, 444
 Parisolabidae, 68
 Parisolabis, 68
 Parlatoria, 131
 Parlatoriinae, 131
 Parnara, 236
 Parnassiidae, 236, 252
 Parnassius, 236
 Parnidae, 418
 Parnopes, 493
 Paromalus, 423
 Paropia, 114, **115**
 Paropiidae, 114
 Parornix, 232
 Parorya, 602
 Partuninia, 571
 Parydra, **342**, 343, 368
 Pasimachidae, 411
 Pasites, 509
 Paskia, 152
 Passalidae, 449
 Passalæus, 505
 Passandra, 424
 Passandridae, 424
 Pausocephala, **122**, 123
 Pauropoda, 583
 Pauropodidae, 584
 Pauropsylla, 123
 Pauropsyllinae, 123
 Pauropus, 584, **584**
 Paussidae, 408
 Paussoidea, 408
 Paussus, 408
 Paxylomma, 482
 Paxylommatinae, 482
 Pazius, 189
 Pectinophora, 227
 PEDIASOMYIA, 316
 Pedicia, 268
 Pedicijinae, 268
 Pedicinus, 105
 Pediculidae, 105
 Pediculoides, 573, **573**
 Pediculus, 105, **105**
 Pedilidae, 439
 Pedilophorus, 417
 Pedilus, 439
 Pedinomma, 492
 Pedipalpi, 540
 Pedipalpida, 540
 Pegomyia, 319, 367, **367**
 Pegomyiinae, 319
 Pelastoneurus, 303
 Pelecinella, 485
 Pelecinellidae, 485
 Pelecinidae, 492, 514
 Pelecinus, 492, **493**
 Pelecocera, 308
 Pelecoceratinae, 308
 Pelecorhynchinae, 288
 Pelecorhynchus, 288
 Pelecotoma, 438
 Pelecotomoides, 439
 Peleteria, 318
 Peletophila, 336
 Pelidnota, 452
 Pelina, 343
 Pelitnus, 552
 Pellenes, 561
 Pelumatops, 341
 Pelobiidae, 410
 Pelobius, 410
 Pelocoris, 154
 Pelogonidae, 153
 Pelogonus, 153
 Pelomyia, 337
 Pelomyza, 327
 Pelonium, 426
 Pelopia, 282
 Pelopiinae, 282
 Pelopocus, 503
 Pelops, 570
 Pelorempis, 272
 Pelorididae, 134, 152
 Peloridium, 134, 152
 Peltacanthina, 331
 Peltastica, 425
 Peltis, 419
 Peltodytes, 410
 Pemphigostola, 203
 Pemphigella, 126
 Pemphigus, 126
 Pemphredon, 505
 Pemphredonidae, 505, 506
 Penguistus, 352
 Penicillidia, 346, 352
 Pentacladocera, 470
 Pentacladus, 99
 Pentacora, 146, **146**
 Pentagenia, 170
 Pentagrammaphila, 470
 Pentaneura, 282
 Pentaplebia, 162
 Pentarthron, 486
 Pentastomida, 579
 Pentastomum, 580

- Pentatoma, 151
 Pentatomidæ, 151
 Pentatomoidea, 150
 Penthe, 438
 Penthesilea, 309
 Penthetria, 275
 Pentheus, 534
 Penthimiidæ, 112
 Pentoptera, 268
 Pentozocera, 470
 Peodes, 304
 Peoria, 215
 Pepsis, 497
 Perasis, 298
 Perdita, 508
 Perga, 474
 Pergidæ, 474, 513
 Peribalus, 151
 Pericambala, 596
 Pericambalidæ, 596
 Pericoma, 271, **271**
 Pericomidæ, 69
 Pericomus, 69
 Pericopidæ, 217, 250
 Peridontodesmidæ, 588
 Peridontodesmus, 588
 Peridromia, 217
 Perientomidæ, 98
 Perientomun, **97**, 98
 Periglischrus, 567
 Peringueyomyia, 266
 Perilampidæ, 486, 514
 Perilampus, 486, **487**
 Perilestes, 161
 Perilitus, 481
 Perimede, 233
 Periommatas, 445
 Peripatidæ, 533
 Peripatinæ, 533
 Peripatoides, 532, **533**
 Peripatodinæ, 532
 Peripatopsidæ, 532
 Peripatopsinæ, 532
 Peripatopsis, 532, **533**
 Peripatus, 533, **533**
 Periplaneta, 78, **78**
 Periplanetinæ, 78
 Periscelidæ, 331
 Periscelis, 331
 Perisierola, 494
 Perisphæria, 82
 Perisphæriidæ, 82
 Peritheates, 270
 Perittia, 230
 Perkinsiella, 119
 Perla, 176, **177**
 Perlamantinae, 84
 Perlamantis, 84
 Perlaria, 176
 Perlidæ, 176, 178
 Perlodidæ, 176
 Peronea, 226
 Perophora, 213
 Perophoridæ, 213
 Perreyia, 474
 Perreyidæ, 474
 Perrisia, **265**
 Peruda, 148
 Petalura, **163**, 164
 Petaluridæ, 164, 167
 Petaurista, 267
 Petauristidæ, 267
 Petiolata, 472
 Petria, 435
 Petriidæ, 435
 Petrobius, 42
 Petrorossia, 295
 Pettalus, 551, **552**
 Peucetia, 560
 Pezomyia, 351
 Phægoptera, 219
 Phænacantha, 148
 Phænocarpa, 477
 Phænocephalidæ, 431
 Phænocephalus, 431
 Phænomeridæ, 452
 Phænomeris, 452
 Phænopria, 491
 Phænoserphus, 492
 Phæochrous, 451
 Phæodesmus, 589
 Phæophasma, 64
 Phæophyllacris, 54
 Phæoses, 222
 Phalacridæ, 423
 Phalacrocera, 268
 Phalacrus, 423
 Phalænoidea, 219
 Phalænooididæ, 219
 Phalangida, 551
 Phalangiidæ, **552**, 553
 Phalangoidea, 553
 Phalangium, 553
 Phalangodes, 553
 Phalangodidæ, 553
 Phalangopsis, 54
 Phalera, 211
 Phalonia, 227, **247**
 Phaloniidæ, 227, 245
 Phanæus, 450
 Phaneroptera, 50
 Phaneropterinae, 50
 Phanerotoma, 481
 Phantia, 120
 Phlanurus, 494
 Phaonia, 320
 Phaoniinæ, 320
 Phara, 289
 Pharmacis, 227
 Pharmacia, 65
 Pharyngomyia, 313
 Phasgonophora, 485
 Phasgonura, 52
 Phasgonuridæ, 50
 Phasgonurinae, 52
 Phasiidæ, 318
 Phasma, 64
 Phasmatidæ, 63
 Phasmatinæ, 64
 Phasmatodea, 30, 61
 Phasmatoidea, 61
 Phasmida, 61
 Phasmodea, 61
 Phasmodes, 53
 Phasmodidæ, 53
 Phasmoidea, 61
 Phassus, 201, **201**
 Phatnoma, 142
 Pheidole, 490
 Phelister, 423
 Phenacaspis, 130
 Phenacoccus, 134
 Phenacoleachia, 132
 Phenacoleachiidæ, 132
 Phenacoporus, 588
 Phenex, 164
 Phengodidæ, 431
 Pheomantis, 90
 Phibellia, 328
 Phibalosominæ, 64
 Phidippus, 561
 Philandesia, 102
 Philanthidæ, 505
 Philanthus, 505
 Philharmostes, 451
 Philodiceus, 298
 Philodromus, 562
 Philonthus, 429
 Philopotamidæ, 195
 Philopotamus, 192, **196**
 Philopotamidæ, 192
 Philopteridæ, 103
 Philopterus, **102**, 103
 Philorus, 270
 Philosamia, 213
 Philoscia, **534**, 535
 Philotarsus, 99
 Philpota, 292

- Philpotinæ, 292
 Philygria, 343
 Phisis, 52
 Phlebonotus, 79
 Phlebotominae, 271
 Phlebotomus, 271, **271**
 Phlegethontius, 208
 Phlepsius, 114
 Phlæobiinæ, 430
 Phlæocharinæ, 430
 Phlæothripidæ, 76
 Phlæothrips, 76
 Phlæotryia, 438
 Phlugis, 52
 Phlyctænia, 216
 Phobetinus, 559
 Phobetron, 207
 Phœnicococcus, **127**
 Pholcidæ, 559
 Pholcus, 559
 Pholeomyia, 345
 Pholisora, 235
 Phora, 305
 Phorantha, 318
 Phoraspididæ, 79
 Phoraspis, 79
 Phorbia, 319
 Phoridae, 305, 350, 364
 Phorinae, 305
 Phormia, 314
 Phormiinæ, 314
 Phorocera, 318
 Phorodon, 125
 Phorodonta, 278
 Phortica, 345
 Phorticinæ, 345
 Photodes, 99
 Photina, 86
 Photininæ, 86, 87
 Photinus, 431
 Photopsis, 500
 Photuris, 431
 Phragmatocæia, 206
 Phreatoicidæ, 534
 Phreatoicoidea, 534
 Phreatoicopsis, 534
 Phreatoicus, **534**
 Phrixothrix, 431
 Phronia, 278
 Phryacæes, **491**
 Phryganea, 193
 Phryganeidæ, 192, 193
 Phryganidia, 207, 210
 Phryganoidea, 191
 Phryne, 275
 Phryneidæ, 275
 Phrynichinæ, 542
 Phrynichus, 542
 Phrynidæ, 542
 Phrynos, 542
 Phtheochroa, 227
 Phthinia, 278
 Phthiracarus, 570
 Phthiraptera, 104
 Phthiria, 296
 Phthiriidæ, 105
 Phthiriinæ, 296
 Phthiripedicinus, 105
 Phthirus, 105, **105**
 Phthorimæa, 228
 Phyciodes, 238
 Phyeita, 215
 Phycitinæ, 215
 Phycodromia, 327
 Phycodromidæ, 327
 Phycus, 294
 Phylliidæ, 63
 Phyllipsocidæ, 98
 Phyllipsocus, 98
 Phyllium, **62**, 63
 Phyllobænus, 426
 Phyllobrostis, 223
 Phylloceridæ, 428
 Phyllocerus, 428
 Phyllocnistidæ, 223, **230**
 Phyllocnistis, 223
 Phyllocoptes, 565
 Phyllocrania, 87
 Phyllochromia, 79
 Phyllochromiidæ, 79
 Phylloicus, 194
 Phyllominus, 51
 Phyllomyza, 345
 Phyllonorycter, 232
 Phyllophaga, **416**, **437**,
 451, **528**
 Phyllophora, **51**, 51
 Phyllophorinæ, 51
 Phylloporia, 222
 Phyllorheithrus, **193**, 194
 Phyllorycteridæ, 232
 Phyllotoma, **510**
 Phylloteminæ, 511
 Phylloxera, **125**, **127**, 127
 Phylloxeridæ, 127
 Phylocentropus, **196**
 Phyma, 120
 Phymaphora, **416**
 Phymata, 147
 Phymatidæ, 147
 Phymatodes, 441
 Phymatostetha, 111
 Physlostreptidæ, 597
 Physlostreptus, 597
 Physocephala, 307, **307**
 Physoglenes, 559
 Physokermes, 132
 Physopelta, 150
 Physopoda, 72
 Physothrips, 74
 Phytalmia, 332
 Phytalmiidæ, 332
 Phytalmodes, **330**, 332
 Phyto, 317
 Phytodecta, 443
 Phytomyza, 339, **339**
 Phytophaga, 275, 413, 471
 Phytortidæ, 565
 Phytoptus, 565
 Pialeoidea, 292
 Piaræ, 331
 Picobia, 576
 Pieltonia, 350
 Pieridæ, 236
 Pieris, 236
 Piersigia, 571
 Piesma, **141**, 142
 Piesmidæ, 142
 Piezura, 320
 Pigmaephorus, 573
 Pigritia, 232
 Pilolebertia, 572
 Pimeliidæ, 436
 Pinconia, 206
 Pineinæ, 126
 Pineodes, 126
 Pineus, 126
 Pinnaspis, 130
 Pinophilinæ, 430
 Pinotus, 450
 Piona, 572
 Piophila, 334
 Piophilidæ, 334, 368
 Piophilosoma, 341
 Pipiza, 308
 Pipunculidæ, 310, 364
 Pipunculus, 310, **310**, 364,
 365
 Pirata, 561
 Pirates, 147
 Pisaura, 561
 Pisauridæ, 561
 Pison, 504
 Pisonopsis, 504
 Pissonotus, 119
 Pityogenes, **445**
 Pityophthorus, 445
 Plagiodera, 443

- Plagioneurinae, 303
 Plagioneurus, 303
 Plastoceridae, 428
 Plastocerus, 428
 Plastosciara, 278
 Platamodes, 296
 Plataspidae, 150
 Plataspididae, 150
 Plataspis, 150
 Plateumaris, 441
 Plathemis, 166
 Plator, 561
 Platoridae, 561
 Platybrachys, 121
 Platybracon, 478
 Platycerus, 450
 Platychirus, 309
 Platynemidae, 161
 Platynemis, 161
 Platydasyllus, 418
 Platydemia, 436
 Platydesmidae, 597
 Platydesmus, **594**, 597
 Platygaster, 494
 Platygastridae, 494, 501
 Plea, 134, 154
 Plebejus, 239
 Plebejidae, 239
 Plecia, 275, **276**
 Pleciinae, 275
 Plectoptera, 81, 169, 176
 Plectreurus, 559
 Plectrocnemia, 194
 Pleidae, 134, 154
 Pleistodontes, 483
 Plenoculus, 505
 Pleocoma, 451
 Pleocomidae, 451
 Pleonaraius, 589
 Pleisocera, 295
 Plethochæta, 319
 Plethogenesis, 169
 Pleurota, 229
 Plicatoperipatus, 533
 Plodia, 215
 Ploiaria, 147
 Ploiariidae, 147
 Plumariidae, 497
 Plumarius, 497
 Plusiidae, 218
 Plusiocampa, 44
 Plusiotis, 452
 Plutella, 229
 Plutellidae, 228, 229
 Pneumonyssus, 568, **569**
 Pneumora, 56
 Pneumoridae, 56
 Phnyxia, **348**, 349
 Poaphilus, 603
 Pococera, 216
 Pococerinae, 216
 Podabrus, 431
 Podagrion, 485
 Podaliriidae, 508
 Podalirius, 508
 Podisma, 57
 Podisminae, 57
 Podisus, 151
 Podocera, 331
 Podolestes, 162
 Podopidae, 150
 Podops, 150
 Podura, 46
 Poduridae, 46
 Pœcilocapsus, 145
 Pœcilocoris, 150
 Pœcilographa, 328
 Pœcilomigas, 556
 Pogonomyia, 320
 Pogonomyrmex, 490
 Pogonosoma, 299
 Pogonostoma, 410
 Pogonota, 319
 Platylabia, 68
 Platylabiidae, 68
 Platymetopus, 114
 Platyna, 285
 Platyomopsis, 441
 Platypalpus, 301, **302**
 Platyparea, 341
 Platypedia, 108
 Platypeza, 310, **310**
 Platypezidae, 310, 364
 Platyphora, 305, 350
 Platyphorinae, 305
 Platypodidae, 445
 Platypsyllidae, 427
 Platypsyllus, **422**, 427
 Platyptilia, 202, **202**
 Platypus, 445, **445**, **446**,
 448
 Platypygus, 296
 Platyrachiidae, 590
 Platyraheus, 590
 Platyrrhinidae, 449
 Platysamia, 213
 Platysoma, 423
 Platystoma, 331
 Platystomatidae, 331
 Platystomatinae, 331
 Platystomidae, 449
 Platyura, 280
 Platyuridae, 280
 Polia, 218
 Poliaspis, 130
 Poliinae, 218
 Poliocheridae, 543
 Polistes, 497, **498**
 Polistinae, 497
 Polistomorpha, 485
 Pollenia, 316, **317**
 Polleniinae, 316
 Polphopeza, 324
 Polyaspis, 568
 Polybia, 497
 Polybiinae, 497
 Polybioides, 497
 Polybothrus, 600
 Polycetropodidae, 194,
 195
 Polycetropus, 194
 Polycestinae, 420
 Polychrosis, 226
 Polyconoceras, 596
 Polyctenes, **153**, 154
 Polycetidae, 154
 Polydesmidae, 588
 Polydesmidea, 587
 Polydesmoidea, 587
 Polydesmus, 588, **589**
 Polygnotus, 494
 Polygonarea, 603
 Polygonia, 238
 Polylepia, 590
 Polylepta, 277
 Polymitarceidae, 170, 173
 Polymitarceys, 170, **174**
 Polynema, 483
 Polyphaga, 82, 408
 Polyphagidae, 82
 Polyphylla, 451
 Polyplax, 105
 Polyplectropus, 194
 Polyploca, 211
 Polyplocidae, 211
 Polypoda, 532
 Polyrhachis, 489
 Polyspila, 443
 Polyspolota, 89
 Polystæchotes, 185
 Polystæchotidae, 185
 Polythoridae, 162, 165
 Polyxenidae, 585
 Polyxenus, 585
 Polyzoniidae, 597
 Polyzonium, 597
 Polyzosteria, 78
 Pompilidae, 497

- Pompilus, 497
 Pomposa, **62**, 64
 Ponera, 490, **491**
 Ponerinae, 490
 Ponjadia, 215
 Pontania, 474
 Pontia, 236
 Pontomyia, 347, 349
 Popa, 86
 Popillia, 452
 Poratophilus, 596
 Porcellio, **534**, 535
 Porina, 201,
 Porismus, 185
 Porocephalidae, 581
 Porocephalinae, 581
 Porocephalus, 581
 Porohalacarus, 570
 Porsenus, 334
 Porthetria, 218
 Potamanthidae, 170, 173
 Potamanthodes, 170
 Potamanthus, 170, **174**
 Povilla, 170
 Praon, 482
 Praos, 70
 Prebistus, 63
 Prenolepis, 489
 Presibylla, 89
 Preta, 117
 Prexaspes, 64
 Prionapteryx, 215
 Prionellus, 275
 Prionidae, 441
 Prionocyphon, **416**
 Prionopeltis, 589
 Prionopetalum, 596
 Prionoxystus, **205**, 206
 Prionus, 440
 Prisopus, 64
 Prista, 289
 Pristaulacus, 476
 Pristocera, 494
 Privesa, 121
 Procecidochores, 341
 Prochilidae, 50
 Prochilus, 50
 Prochyliza, 334
 Prociphilus, 126
 Procladius, 282
 Proconia, 111
 Proconiidae, 111
 Procris, 207
 Proctacanthus, 298
 Proctotrypes, 492
 Proctotrypidae, 492
 Procubitermes, 95
 Procympiutus, 145
 Prodicus, 591
 Prodidia, 562
 Prodidomidae, 562
 Prodidomus, 562
 Prodoxidae, 222, 241
 Prodoxus, 222, 241
 Projapygidae, 44
 Projapyx, 44
 Prolabia, 69
 Prolammonyx, 602
 Prolimacodes, 207
 Promachus, 64, 298, 363,
 363
 Promiopteryx, 90
 Pronuba, 222
 Prophalangopsidae, 53
 Prophalangopsinae, 50
 Prophalangopsis, 50
 Propocera, 286
 Propomacrus, 452
 Propsocus, 99
 Propyragra, **67**, 68
 Prorates, 296
 Proreus, 69
 Prosacantha, 494
 Prosarthria, 55, **55**
 Proscopia, 55
 Proseopiidae, 55
 Prosimuliinae, 281
 Prosimulium, 281
 Prosomera, 64
 Prosopididae, 507
 Prosopis, 507
 Prosopistoma, 173, **174**
 Prosopistomatidae, 171,
 173
 Prosopochrysa, 284
 Prosopochrysinæ, 284
 Prosotropis, 119
 Prosparatta, 69
 Prostemniulus, 593, **594**
 Protapteron, 40
 Proteininae, 430
 Protenor, 148
 Protenthes, 282, 357,
 357
 Proterandria, 585
 Proterhinidae, 444
 Proterhinus, 444, **448**
 Protermitidae, 94, 95
 Proteropoides, 481
 Proterops, 481
 Protobiella, **186**
 Protocalliphora, 314
 Protodermaptera, 66
 Protogyropus, 102
 Protohermes, 179
 Protolophora, 570
 Protolophus, **537**
 Protoneura, 161
 Protoneuridae, 161, 165
 Protoparce, 208
 Protophormia, 314
 Protoplasa, 266, **266**
 Protoplectron, 187
 Protopsycheidae, 213
 Protosialis, 180
 Protothemira, 323
 Prototheora, 201
 Prototheoridae, 201
 Protracheata, 532
 Protura, 40
 Protzia, 571
 Protziidae, 571
 Psacaphora, 233
 Psalidae, 68
 Psalidia, 288
 Psalididae, 68
 Psalidiidae, 448
 Psalis, 68
 Psallus, 145
 Psammobius, 451
 Psammochares, 497
 Psammocharidae, 497, 501
 Psarinae, 308
 Psarus, 308
 Psechridae, 558
 Psechrus, 558
 Psectra, 184
 Pseudnura, 56
 Pseudnuriinae, 56
 Psegmomima, 285
 Pselaphidae, 415
 Pselaphus, 415
 Pselapognatha, 585
 Psen, 505
 Psenida, 505
 Psenobolus, 478
 Psephenidae, 427
 Psephenops, 427
 Psephenus, 427
 Psephiocera, 285
 Pseudagrion, 161
 Pseudatrichia, 294
 Pseudechiniscus, 583
 Pseudectobia, 79
 Pseudisolabis, 68
 Pseudochelidura, 70
 Pseudoclididae, 592
 Pseudoclis, 592

- Pseudococcidae, 134
 Pseudococcus, 134
 Pseudocorylophidae, 434
 Pseudocryptops, 600
 Pseudodatames, 63
 Pseudodinia, 329
 Pseudofœnus, 476
 Pseudogametes, 313
 Pseudogametina, 313
 Pseudobazis, 213
 Pseudohydryphantes, 571
 Pseudohydryphantidae, 571
 Pseudolfersia, **346**
 Pseudomantis, 90
 Pseudomasaris, 496
 Pseudomeryle, **62**
 Pseudomesophalia, 444
 Pseudomilichia, 345
 Pseudomiopterygina, 87
 Pseudomiopteryx, 87
 Pseudomopidae, 79
 Pseudomops, 79
 Pseudomorpha, 409
 Pseudomorphidae, 409
 Pseudomusonia, 84
 Pseudomyrma, 490
 Pseudomyrminæ, 490
 Pseudonannolene, 596
 Pseudonannolenidae, 596
 Pseudonirvana, 117
 Pseudopachymerus, 440
 Pseudophæa, 162
 Pseudophyllinæ, 51
 Pseudophyllus, 51
 Pseudopomyza, 344
 Pseudopyrochroa, 439
 Pseudorhynchota, 104
 Pseudoscorpiones, 548
 Pseudoscorpionida, 548
 Pseudosperchon, 571
 Pseudospirobolellus, 595
 Pseudostenopsyche, 192
 Pseudostigma, 162
 Pseudostigmatidae, 162, 165
 Pseudotephritis, 331
 Pseudotorrenitcola, 572
 Pseudotremia, 592
 Pseudoxenos, 470
 Pseudoxyops, 86
 Pseudoxypilus, 86
 Pseudoyersinia, 90
 Psiathalassius, 297
 Psila, **339**, 340
 Psilidæ, 339
 Psilinæ, 340
 Psilocephala, 294, 362, **375**, 376
 Psilochorema, 193
 Psilochorus, 559
 Psilocurus, 298
 Psiloderces, 559
 Psilonyx, 298
 Psilopa, 343
 Psilopinæ, 343
 Psiloplagia, 335
 Psilopodina, 303
 Psilopodinus, **302**, 303
 Psilopsocus, 99
 Psiloptera, 419
 Psilosciara, 278
 Psilota, 308
 Psilotreta, 195, **196**
 Psithyrus, 507
 Psocidæ, 99
 Psocinella, 98
 Psocoptera, 96
 Psocus, **97**, 99
 Psoquilla, 98
 Psorophora, 272
 Psoquillidae, 98
 Psoroptes, 574
 Psychidæ, 207, 227, 239, 245
 Psychoda, **271**, 356, **370**, 373
 Psychodidæ, 271, 349, 356 373
 Psychodinæ, 271
 Psychomyia, 194
 Psychomyiidae, 194, 195
 Psychophasis, 184
 Psychopsella, 184, **184**
 Psychopsidæ, 184
 Psychopsis, 184
 Psylla, 123
 Psyllidæ, 122
 Psyllinæ, 123
 Psyllomyia, 305, 350
 Psylloneura, 98
 Ptecticus, 286
 Pterellipsis, 347, 352
 Pternaspatha, 281
 Pterocalla, **330**, 331
 Pterocallidæ, 331
 Pterochilus, 497
 Pterocolinæ, 447
 Pterocolus, 447
 Pterocomma, 125
 Pterodectes, 574
 Pterodela, 99
 Pterodontia, **291**, 292, **292**
 Pteroliehus, 574
 Pteromalidæ, 484, 488
 Pteromalus, 484, **484**
 Pterombridae, 499
 Pterombrus, 499
 Pteromicra, 328
 Pteronarcidæ, 176, 178
 Pteronyarcys, 176
 Pteronidea, 474, **510**, 510
 Pteronus, 474
 Pterophoridaæ, 202, 249
 Pterophorus, **202**, 202, **217**
 Pteroptinæ, 567
 Pteroptus, 567
 Pterorthochætes, 451
 Pterostichus, 410
 Pterythysanidæ, 221
 Pterygosoma, **220**, 221
 Pterygida, 70
 Pterygophorida, 474
 Pterygophorus, 474
 Pterygosoma, 575
 Ptiliidæ, 433
 Ptilium, 433
 Ptilocera, 285
 Ptilodexia, **317**, 318
 Ptilonyssus, 567
 Ptilosphen, 325
 Ptinella, 433
 Ptinidæ, 427
 Ptinobius, 486
 Ptinus, 427
 Ptiolina, 291
 Ptochoryctis, 228
 Ptychopoda, 210
 Ptychoptera, 267, **267**
 Ptychopteridæ, 266, 356, 373
 Ptychopterinæ, 267
 Ptyelus, 111
 Pucnoscellus, 82
 Pulex, 405, **528**
 Pulicidæ, 405
 Puliciphora, 306, 350
 Puliciphorida, 306
 Pulvinaria, 132
 Pupipara, 311, 345
 Purex, 69
 Pycnogaster, 53
 Pycnoglossa, 319
 Pycnopogon, 298
 Pycnothele, 555
 Pycnothelidæ, 555
 Pycnotropis, 590

- Pygidicrana, 68
 Pygidicranales, 66
 Pygodicranidae, 68
 Pygidicranoidea, 66
 Pygirhynchinae, 63
 Pygirhynchus, 63
 Pygodon, 595
 Pygostolus, 481
 Pygothripidae, 76
 Pygothrips, **75**, 76
 Pyragra, 68
 Pyragridae, 68
 Pyragropsis, 68
 Pyralididae, 204, 214, 243
 Pyralidinae, 215, 216
 Pyralis, 215
 Pyrameis, 238
 Pyrausta, 216
 Pyraustinae, 216
 Pyrellia, 321
 Pyrgidae, 236
 Pyrgo, 443
 Pyrgomantis, 87
 Pyrgomorpha, 57
 Pyrgomorphae, 57
 Pyrgota, 330, **330**
 Pyrgotidae, 330
 Pyrgus, 235
 Pyrilla, **118**, 121
 Pyrochroa, 439
 Pyrochroidae, 439
 Pyroderces, 232
 Pyrodes, 441
 Pyromorpha, 204
 Pyromorphidae, 204, 208, 249
 Pyrophæna, 309
 Pyrophorus, 421
 Pyrops, 119
 Pyrrhocoridae, 150
 Pyrrhocoris, 150
 Pyrrhopyge, 235
 Pyrrhopyginae, 235
 Pyrtaniinae, 298
 Pyryganeidae, 196
 Pythamidae, 117
 Pythamus, **115**, 117
 Pythidae, 437
 Pytho, 437
 Quedius, 429
 Ræcius, 561
 Raillietiella, **580**, 580
 Raillietiellidae, 579, 580
 Ramila, 214
 Ranatra, **153**, 154
 Raphidia, 181, **181**
 Raphidiidae, 181
 Raphidiodea, 180
 Raphiglossa, 496
 Raphiglossinae, 496
 Raphiochaeta, 317
 Raphiptera, 215
 Rapisma, 182
 Ratarda, 206
 Ratardidae, 206
 Ravinia, 316
 Recurvaria, 227
 Reduviidae, 147
 Reduvidae, 145
 Reduviolus, 147
 Reduvius, **146**, 147
 Reichertella, 276
 Reighardia, 580
 Reighardiinae, 580
 Renocera, 328
 Reticulitermes, **94**, 95
 Retinia, 226
 Retinodiplosis, 353, **355**
 Rhabdophaga, 275
 Rhabdopselaphus, 296
 Rachicerinae, 289, 374
 Rachicerus, **275**, **283**, 289, 374
 Rhachidomorpha, 588
 Rhacodesmidae, 588
 Rhacodesmus, 588
 Rhadalida, 429
 Rhadalus, 429
 Rhadinopsylla, 405
 Rhadinus, 298
 Rhagadochir, **92**, 92
 Rhagidia, **575**, 576
 Rhagigaster, 499
 Rhagio, **290**, 290
 Rhagionidae, 290, 362
 Rhagium, 441
 Rhagodes, 547
 Rhagoletis, 341
 Rhagophthalmidae, 431
 Rhagophthalmus, 431
 Rhagovelia, 152
 Rhammatopoda, 51
 Rhamphidia, 269
 Rhamphomyia, 301, **375**, 376, 377
 Rhampsinitus, 553
 Rhanis, 432
 Rhantus, 411
 Rhaphidolabis, 268
 Rhaphidophora, 50
 Rhaphidophorinae, 50
 Rhaphidorrhynchus, 447
 Rhaphignathidae, 576
 Rhaphignathus, 576
 Rhaphiinae, 304
 Rhaphiocera, 286
 Rhaphioceratinae, 286
 Rhaphiochaetinae, 317
 Rhaphiomydas, 294
 Rhaphiorrhynchus, 286
 Rhaphium, 304
 Rhegmoceles, 276
 Rheomantis, 90
 Rheumatobates, 152
 Rhienoessa, 337
 Rhingogastra, 542
 Rhingia, 309
 Rhingiopsis, 286
 Rhinia, 314
 Rhiniinae, 314
 Rhinocola, 123
 Rhinocricidae, 596
 Rhinocricus, **589**, **594**, **596**
 Rhinocypha, 163
 Rhinæstrus, 313
 Rhinomacer, 449
 Rhinomaceridae, 449
 Rhinophora, 317
 Rhinophoridae, 317
 Rhinoplus, 481
 Rhinopsis, 503
 Rhinopsylla, 123
 Rhinotermes, 95
 Rhinotermitidae, 95
 Rhinotora, 325, **326**, 338
 Rhinotoridae, 325, 338
 Rhiodinidae, 239
 Rhipicephalus, **566**
 Rhipicera, 425
 Rhipiceratidae, 425, 428
 Rhipiceridae, 425
 Rhipidia, 268
 Rhipidius, 439
 Rhipidoceridae, 425
 Rhipidothrips, 73
 Rhiphiphoridae, 438, 439, 452
 Rhiphiphorus, 439
 Rhipiptera, 467
 Rhipipteryx, 54
 Rhithrogena, 172
 Rhizococcus, **133**
 Rhizoglyphus, 574
 Rhizophagidae, 419, 436
 Rhizophagus, 419
 Rbodacarus, 569

- Rhodesiella, 345
 Rhodites, 483
 Rhodoneura, 214
 Rhœnanthus, 170
 Rhogadinae, 479
 Rhogas, **478**, 479
 Rhoicinus, 560
 Rhopalidiinae, 497
 Rhopalocampa, 235
 Rhopalocera, 201
 Rhopalodontus, 432
 Rhopalomera, 325
 Rhopalomeridae, 325
 Rhopalomeris, 587
 Rhopalosiphum, 125
 Rhopalosoma, 499
 Rhopalosomatidae, 476,
 499, 514
 Rhopalsyrphus, 308
 Rhopahum, 506
 Rhopobota, 226
 Rhotana, 119
 Rhyacionia, 226
 Rhyacophila, 193
 Rhyacophilidae, 193, 195
 Rhymbus, 434
 Rhymsia, 278
 Rhynchitinae, 447
 Rhynchocephalus, 291,
 297
 Rhynchodexia, 318
 Rhyncolophidae, 576
 Rhyncholophus, 576
 Rhyncophora, 413
 Rhynchoprionidae, 407
 Rhynchoproctus, 596
 Rhynchota, 106, 140
 Rhyncomyia, 314
 Rhyncophoridae, 449
 Rhyncophoromyia, 306
 Rhyopsocus, 98
 Rhyphidae, 275
 Rhyphus, 275
 Rhysidia, 600
 Rhysodiastes, 411
 Rhysodes, 411, **412**
 Rhysodesmus, 590
 Rhysodidae, 411
 Rhyssalus, 479
 Ricania, 121
 Ricaniidae, 121
 Richardia, 336
 Richardiidae, 336
 Ricinidae, 103
 Ricinoides, 543
 Ricinoididae, 543
 Ricinulei, 542
 Ricinus, 103
 Ridiashchina, 223
 Ridiashchinidae, 223
 Rileyia, 486
 Riodina, 239
 Riodinidae, 239, 252
 Riodininae, 239
 Riolus, 420
 Ripidosyrma, **293**, 294
 Risama, 214
 Rivellia, 331
 Rivelliinae, 331
 Rivetina, 86
 Rivetinae, 86, 88
 Rodhainomyia, 313
 Roeselia, 219
 Rogenhoferia, 313
 Roneus, 549
 Ropalidia, 497
 Ropalidiinae, 497
 Rophoteira, 404
 Ropronia, 492
 Roproniidae, 492
 Rothenbuehleria, 592
 Rothenbuehleriidae, 592
 Ruba, 286
 Ruralidae, 239
 Rutelidae, 452
 Sabacon, 554
 Sabatinca, 200
 Sabethes, 272
 Sabethinae, 272
 Sabine, 207
 Sacchiphantes, 126
 Saccopheronta, 303
 Sacium, 431
 Saga, 52
 Saginae, 52
 Sagra, **442**, 442
 Sagridae, 442
 Saissetia, 132
 Salagena, 206
 Salda, 146
 Saldidae, 146
 Saldula, 146
 Salganea, 80
 Salomona, 52
 Salpingidae, 437
 Salpingus, 437
 Saltatoria, 48
 Saltelliseps, 322
 Salticus, 561
 Saltusaphis, 125
 Sambonia, 581
 Samia, 213
 Samichus, 596
 Sandalidae, 425
 Sandalus, 425
 Saperda, **414**, 414
 Sapho, 162
 Sapriniinae, 423
 Saprinus, 423
 Sapromyza, 327
 Sapromyzidae, 327
 Sapromyzosoma, 327
 Saproscites, 451
 Sapyga, 500
 Sapygidae, 500
 Sarax, 542
 Sarcophaga, 316, 366, **367**,
 367, 377
 Sarcophagidae, 316, 366,
 367
 Sarcophila, 316
 Sarcopsylla, 407
 Sarcopsyllidae, 407
 Sarcoptes, 574
 Sarcoptidae, 574
 Sarcotachina, 316
 Sarginae, 286
 Sargus, 286
 Saronomus, 547
 Saropogon, 299
 Saroxenus, 585
 Sarothripus, 219
 Sason, 556
 Satorystia, 425
 Saturnia, 213
 Saturniidae, 213, 251
 Saturniinae, 251
 Satyridae, 238, 249, 253
 Satyroides, 238
 Satyrus, 238
 Sayomyia, 354, **355**, 372
 Scalidia, 424
 Scalidiidae, 424
 Scaphidiidae, 426, 428
 Scaphidium, 426
 Scapheutes, 505
 Scaphiella, 557
 Scaphiostreptus, 596
 Scaphoideus, 114
 Scaphosoma, 426
 Scapteriscus, 54
 Scaptolenus, 428
 Scaptomyza, 345, **368**, 368
 Scarabaeidae, 450
 Scarabæus, 450
 Scardia, 224, **244**
 Scarites, 410, **412**

- Scarphia, 288
 Scarphiinae, 288
 Scatella, 343
 Scatophaga, **315**, 319
 Scatophagidae, 319
 Scatophila, 343
 Scatophora, 337
 Scatomyzidae, 319
 Scatopse, **276**, 276, 358, **359**
 Scatopsidae, 349, 358, 373, 376
 Scatopsinae, 276
 Scelio, 494
 Scelionidae, 494, 501, 514
 Sceliphron, 503
 Scellus, 304
 Scenopinidae, 294, 362, 376
 Scenopinus, 294, **297**
 Scepasis, 219
 Schænophilus, 304
 Schauinslandia, 480
 Schedoleiodesmus, 588
 Schedorhinotermes, 95
 Schedotrigona, 593
 Schendyla, 602
 Schendylidae, 602
 Schendylurus, 602
 Schindalmonotus, 585
 Schistocerca, 57
 Schizaspida, 485
 Schizocarpus, 574
 Schizocephala, 86
 Schizocephalinae, 86, 87
 Schizocera, 474
 Schizomidae, 541
 Schizomus, 541, **541**
 Schizoneura, 126
 Schizopinae, 420
 Schizopteridae, 143
 Schizotus, 439
 Schizura, 211
 Schoenbaueria, 281
 Schænobiinae, 214
 Schænobius, 214
 Schænomyza, 320
 Schænophilus, 350
 Schreckensteiniia, 231
 Scholastes, 331
 Sciara, 278, **278**, 358, 371, **372**
 Sciariidae, 278, 349, 358, 371
 Sciarinæ, 278
 Sciomyza, 328, **328**
 Sciomyzidae, 328
 Sciomyzinae, 328
 Scione, 289
 Sciophila, 277, **278**
 Sciophilidae, 277
 Sciopus, 303
 Scipopeza, 324
 Scipopus, 325
 Scirtes, 418, **421**
 Scirtotypus, 56
 Scirula, 576
 Sciadocera, 300, **310**
 Sciadoceratidae, 300
 Sciapodinae, 303
 Sclerobunus, 552
 Scleroderma, 494
 Sclerogibba, 492
 Sclerogibbidae, 492, 500
 Scleropauropus, 584
 Scolia, 498
 Scoliaula, 221
 Scoliidae, 498, 514
 Scoliocentra, 335
 Scolioneurinae, 512
 Scolioplanes, 603
 Scolopendra, 600, **601**
 Scolopendrella, 604
 Scolopendrellidae, 604
 Scolopendridae, 600
 Scolopendromorpha, 600
 Scolopendropsis, 604
 Scolopoeryptops, 600
 Scolops, **118**, 120
 Scolytidae, 446
 Scolytoidea, 444
 Scolytoplatypodidae, 446
 Scolytoplatypus, 446, **446**
 Scolytopsis, 446
 Scolytus, 446
 Scoparia, 216
 Scopariinae, 216
 Scopeuma, 319
 Scopeumidae, 319
 Scopeuminae, 319
 Scorpio, 545
 Scorpiones, 543
 Scorpionida, 543
 Scorpionidae, 544, 545
 Scorpions, 546
 Scotolathys, 558
 Scotolemon, 553
 Scruptia, 438
 Scruptiidae, 438
 Scrupulaspis, 130
 Scudderia, 50
 Scutacarus, 573
 Scutare, 131
 Scutellera, 150
 Scutelleridae, 150
 Scutelloidea, 150
 Scutigera, 599
 Scutigera, 601
 Scutigereilla, **601**, 604
 Scutigereillidae, 604
 Scutigereidae, 599
 Scutigereomorpha, 599
 Scutigona, 591
 Scutops, 331
 Seymenidae, 428
 Seydmanus, 428
 Seymnus, 434
 Scyphacella, 534
 Scyphacidae, 534
 Scyphax, 534
 Scythridae, 231
 Scythrididae, 231, 250
 Scythris, **230**, 231
 Seytodes, 559
 Seytoidae, 559
 Scytonotus, 589
 Sebekia, **580**, 581
 Sebekiinae, 581
 Sedulothrips, 76
 Segestria, 557
 Selachops, 343
 Selandria, 474
 Selandriinae, 512
 Selasius, 431
 Selenocosmia, 556
 Selenopidae, 562
 Selenops, 562
 Selidopogon, 299
 Selidosema, 209
 Selidosematidae, 209
 Sematura, 209
 Sematuridae, 209
 Semidialis, 182
 Seminota, 494, **495**
 Semioptila, 204
 Semiotellus, 486
 Semiothisa, 209
 Semiramis, 296
 Semniinae, 215
 Semnosoma, 589
 Senoculidae, 560
 Senoculus, 560
 Senotainia, 316
 Sepsotera, 330
 Sepedon, **328**, 328
 Sepsidae, 322
 Sepsidomorpha, 323
 Sepsinae, 323
 Sepsis, 323, **324**

- Serianus, 550
 Serica, 451
 Sericomya, 309
 Sericomyiinae, 309
 Sericophorus, 505
 Sericosoma, 295
 Sericostomatidae, 192, 194, 197
 Serinetha, 148
 Serphidae, 492, 501
 Serphoidea, 514
 Serphus, 492, **493**
 Serropalpidae, 438
 Serropalpus, 438
 Sesiidae, 203
 Sessiliventes, 471
 Sessinia, 437
 Setellia, 336
 Setiostoma, 228
 Setodes, 194
 Setomorpha, **223**, 224
 Setomorphidae, 224
 Shravana, 550
 Sialidae, 180
 Sialis, 180, **528**
 Sialoidea, 179
 Sibylla, 89
 Sibyllinae, 89
 Sicariidae, 559
 Sicarius, 559
 Sicus, 307
 Sierola, 494
 Sierolomorpha, 500
 Sierolomorphidae, 500
 Sigaloessa, 332, 340
 Sigalphiinae, 481
 Sigalphus, 481
 Sigerpes, 91
 Siginae, 214
 Signiphora, 484
 Signiphoridae, 484
 Signoretia, **115**, 117
 Signoretiiidae, 117
 Sigrisma, 442
 Silpha, 428
 Silphidae, 428
 Silphomorpha, 409
 Silvanidae, 424
 Silvanus, **422**, 424
 Silvestria, 593
 Silviinae, 288
 Silvius, 288
 Simaethidae, 228
 Simaethis, **205**, 228
 Simulidae, 280, 355, 371
 Simuliinae, 281
 Simulium, **265** 281, 355, 371, **528**
 Sinea, 147
 Sinella, 46
 Sinodendridae, 450
 Sinodendron, 450
 Sinophthalmus, 345
 Siphonisea, 172
 Siphonuridae, 172
 Siphonurus, 172
 Siphuridae, 172, 175
 Siphurus, 172
 Siphona, 318
 Siphonaptera, 404
 Siphoniulidae, 597
 Siphoniulus, 597
 Siphlopteryx, 350
 Siphonocryptidae, 597
 Siphonocryptus, 597
 Siphonophora, 125, **594**, 597
 Siphonophoridae, 597
 Siphonorhinus, 597
 Siponotus, 597
 Siphunculata, 104
 Sipyloidea, 64
 Sira, 46
 Sirex, 473
 Siricidae, 473, 513
 Siricoidea, 472
 Siro, 551
 Sironidae, 551
 Sisyra, 185, **186**
 Sisyridae, 185
 Sisyrella, 185
 Sitodrepa, 426
 Sitones, **448**
 Sitophilus, **448**
 Sitotroga, 227
 Skalistes, 70
 Smaridae, 576
 Smaris, **575**, 576
 Smerinthus, 208
 Smicra, 485
 Smicrides, 194
 Smicriptini, 435
 Sminthuridae, 46
 Sminthurinus, 46
 Sminthurus, **45**, 46
 Sobarocephala, 334, **335**
 Soerenzenella, 552
 Sogata, **113**
 Sogona, 602
 Sogonidae, 602
 Soldanellonyx, 570
 Solenius, 506
 Solenobia, 205, **208**
 Solenopsis, 490
 Solenosoma, 69
 Solifugae, 546
 Solinus, 550
 Solpuga, 547, **547**
 Solpugida, 546
 Solpugidae, 547
 Solva, 289
 Solygia, 90
 Solygiinae, 90
 Somabrachys, 208
 Somatochlora, 164
 Soniphilidae, 603
 Soniphilus, **601**, 603
 Soniphonia, 228
 Sostea, 418
 Spadobius, 184
 Spalangia, 484
 Spalangidae, 484
 Spania, 291
 Spaniocelyphus, 326
 Spaniophlebia, 170
 Spaniotoma, 282
 Sparassidae, 562
 Sparatta, 69
 Sparattidae, 69
 Sparganothidae, 226
 Sparganothis, 226
 Sparianthis, 562
 Sparnapolius, 297, **363**, **375**, 376, 377
 Spathiinae, 478
 Spathiogaster, 309
 Spathiophora, 319
 Spathius, 478
 Sphekeoblatta, 78
 Spelæorhynchidae, 567
 Spelæorhynchus, 567
 Spercheinae, 414
 Sperchon, 571
 Sperchonidae, 571
 Spermophagus, 439
 Spermophora, 559
 Sphaericus, 427
 Sphaeridium, 414
 Sphaeriidae, 433
 Sphaeriodesmidæ, 590
 Sphaeriodesmus, **586**, 590
 Sphaeristes, 437
 Sphaerites, 427
 Sphaeritidae, 427
 Sphaericus, 433
 Sphaerocera, 337, **337**
 Sphaeroceridae, 337
 Sphaerodema, 154

- Sphaeroniscus, 534
 Sphaerophoria, 309
 Sphaerophthalma, **498**
 Sphaeropceus, 586
 Sphaeropyx, 481
 Sphaerosoma, 434
 Sphaerotheria, 586
 Sphaerotheriidae, 586
 Sphaerotherium, 586, **586**
 Sphaerotrichopidae, 589
 Sphaerotrichopus, 589
 Sphallomorpha, 409
 Sphecidae, 503
 Sphecius, 503
 Sphecodes, 508
 Sphecoidea, 502, 514
 Sphecomyia, 309
 Sphegina, 309
 Spheginae, 309
 Sphenophorus, 449
 Sphenopterinae, 420
 Spheg, 503
 Sphindidae, 436
 Sphindus, 436
 Sphingidae, 208, 252
 Sphinx, 208
 Sphodromantis, 89
 Sphodropoda, 89
 Sphyracephala, 329
 Sphyroperiscelis, 331, **333**
 Sphymyia, 308
 Spilochaleis, 485
 Spilochroa, 335
 Spilogaster, 320
 Spilomicrus, 491
 Spilomyia, 309
 Spilonota, 226
 Spilosmylus, 185
 Spinaria, 479
 Spinotarsus, 596
 Spintharus, 559
 Spinturnicidae, 567
 Spinturnix, 567, **569**
 Spirobolellus, 595
 Spirobolidae, 595
 Spiroboloidea, 595
 Spirobolus, 595
 Spiromimidae, 595
 Spiromimus, 595
 Spirostreptoidea, 596
 Spirostreptidae, 596
 Spirostreptomorpha, 595
 Spirostreptus, 596
 Spogostylum, 294
 Spongifera, 69
 Spongiphoridae, 69
 Spongovostox, 69
 Sponidium, 438
 Stachyocnemus, 148
 Stagmatophora, 233
 Stagmatoptera, 86
 Stagmomantis, **85**, 89
 Staianus, 562
 Stalita, 557
 Staphylinidae, 429
 Staphyliniformia, 415
 Staphylininae, 429
 Staphylinus, **418**, 429
 Statira, 436
 Stauronotus, 56
 Stauropus, 211
 Steatococcus, 128
 Steatoda, 559
 Stegana, 345
 Steganinae, 345
 Steganopsis, 327
 Stegodyphus, 558
 Stegomyia, 272
 Stegopterna, 281
 Stegopterninae, 281
 Steingelia, 128, **133**
 Steingeliinae, 128
 Stelididae, 508
 Stelis, 508
 Stemmiulidae, 593
 Stenmiuloidea, 593
 Stenmiulus, 593
 Stenelmis, 420
 Stenichnus, 428
 Steninae, 429
 Steniolia, 505
 Stenobiella, 186
 Stenobothrus, 56
 Stenocephalus, 148
 Stenochilus, 559
 Stenocotidae, 115
 Stenocotis, 115
 Stenocranus, 119
 Stenogaster, 497
 Stenogastrinae, 497
 Stenolæmus, 147
 Stenoma, 228
 Stenomaera, 336
 Stenomatiidae, 228
 Stenometopiinae, 116
 Stenometopius, **115**, 116
 Stenomicro, 332
 Stenomidae, 228, 246
 Stenopelmatidae, 49
 Stenopelmatinae, 50
 Stenopelmatius, **49**, 50
 Stenoperla, 176, **177**
 Stenophragma, 277
 Stenophyllax, 192
 Stenophylla, 86
 Stenopilema, 82
 Stenopogon, 298
 Stenopsyche, 192
 Stenopsychidae, 192, 194, 195
 Stenopsychodes, 194
 Stenoptera, 74
 Stenopterina, 331
 Stenopterinae, 331
 Stenopteryx, 347
 Stenosialis, 180
 Stenotabaninae, 287
 Stenotabanus, 287
 Stenotortor, 116
 Stenovates, 86
 Stenoxenidae, 282
 Stenoxeninae, 282
 Stenoxenus, **281**, 282
 Stenus, 429
 Stephanidae, 476
 Stephaniscinae, 478
 Stephaniscus, 478
 Stephanopsis, 562
 Stephanothrips, 74
 Stephanus, 476
 Stereopalpus, 439
 Sternorrhyncha, 107
 Steropleurus, 53
 Sterrhidae, 210
 Stethopathidae, 306, 350
 Stethopathus, 306
 Stenopsis, 201, **241**
 Stibadocera, 268
 Stichopogon, 298, **298**
 Stichotrema, 469
 Stichotrematidae, 469
 Stichotrematoidea, 469
 Stictia, 505
 Stigmococcus, 128, **133**
 Stigmæus, 576
 Stigmatomma, 490
 Stigmatopathus, 98
 Stigmellidae, 221
 Stigmodera, 419
 Stigmoderinae, 420
 Stigmus, 505
 Stilbopterygidae, 187
 Stilbopteryx, 187
 Stilbula, 485
 Stilbus, 423
 Stilpon, 301
 Stilpnochlora, **49**
 Stilpnotia, 218

- Stiphidion, 558
 Stiphrosoma, 339
 Stizidæ, 503
 Stizus, 503
 Stolidosoma, 304
 Stolidosomatinae, 304
 Stomacoccus, 128
 Stomatorhina, 314
 Stomatotrips, 73
 Stomoxyninae, 321
 Stomoxys, **317**, 321
 Stonyx, 295
 Storena, 560
 Strangalia, 441
 Stratiomopoda, 231
 Stratioteptinae, 289
 Stratioteptis, 289
 Stratiomyia, 286, 360, **361**
 Stratiomyiidae, 284, 360, 374
 Stratiomyiinae, 286
 Stratiomys, 286
 Stratocles, 64
 Straussia, 341
 Strebla, 346
 Streblidae, 347, 352
 Strepsimana, 228
 Strepsimanidae, 228
 Strepsiptera, 467
 Striaria, 590
 Striariidae, 590
 Striarioidea, 590
 Striglina, 214
 Stroblieella, 275
 Strongylium, 436
 Strongylocephalus, 114
 Strongyloidesmus, 588
 Strongylophthalmyia, 340
 Strongylophthalmyiinae, 340
 Strongylopsalididae, 69
 Strongylopsalis, 69
 Strongylosoma, 589
 Strongylosomatidae, 589
 Strongylosomatidea, 587
 Strophius, 562
 Strymon, 239
 Sturmia, 318
 Stygophrynus, 542
 Styl pauropus, 584
 Stylocellus, 551
 Styloidesmidæ, 588
 Styloidesmus, 588
 Stylogaster, 306, 324
 Stylogastrinae, 306
 Stylophthalmyia, 331
 Stylopidæ, 470
 Stylops, **469**, 470
 Subtriquetra, 581
 Subulonia, **283**, 289
 Suctorina, 404
 Suhpalacsa, 187
 Suillia, 334, **335**
 Suilliinae, 334
 Saturasapis, 131
 Sutureodes, **601**
 Suva, 119
 Swammerdamella, 276
 Syarinidae, 549
 Syarinus, 549
 Sybota, 558
 Sycophaga, **487**
 Sycorax, 271, **271**
 Sylepta, 216
 Symmerus, 280
 Symmictus, 291
 Symmoca, 228
 Symmorphus, 497
 Symperipatus, 532
 Sympetrum, 164
 Sympherobiidae, 184
 Sympherobius, 184
 Symphoromyia, 291
 Symphrasis, 183
 Symphyla, 603
 Symphylella, 604
 Symphypleona, 45
 Symphyta, 471
 Sympycna, 162
 Sympycnus, 304
 Synæma, 562
 Synagris, 497
 Synallagma, 233
 Synamphotera, 301
 Syncalypta, 417
 Synchloe, 236
 Syndyas, 302
 Syneches, 302
 Synemon, 203
 Syneura, 306
 Syngenaspis, 131
 Syngonopodium, 592
 Synistata, 181
 Synlestes, 161, **166**
 Synlestidae, 161, 165
 Synneuron, 276
 Synoptura, 588
 Synsphyronus, 550
 Syntelia, 426
 Synteliidae, 426
 Syntelopodeuma, 593
 Synthesiomyia, 321
 Syntomidæ, 219
 Syntomididae, 219
 Syntomis, 219
 Syntormon, 304
 Syntormoneura, 304
 Synuropus, 535
 Syringogaster, **328**, 329
 Syritta, 309
 Syrittomys, 329
 Syrphidae, 308, 365
 Syrphinae, 309
 Syrphus, **307**, 309, **365**, 365
 Syssphingidae, 211
 Syssphinx, 211
 Systelloderes, 147
 Systemus, 304
 Systoechus, 297
 Systropinae, 296
 Systropus, 296
 Syzeton, 439
 Tabanidae, 287, 360, 374
 Tabaninae, 288
 Tabanus, **283**, **287**, 288
 Tabaria, 51
 Tabuda, 294
 Tæniochorista, 191
 Tænioptera, 281
 Tæniopterygidae, 178
 Tæniorhynchus, 272
 Tæniostigma, 99
 Tachardia, 132
 Tachardiella, 132
 Tachardiidae, 132
 Tachardina, 132
 Tachina, 318
 Tachinida, 318, 366
 Tachiniscæ, 332, **333**
 Tachiniscidae, 332
 Tachiniscidia, 332
 Tachinæstrus, 332
 Tachinoidea, 313
 Tachopteryx, 164, **166**
 Tachydromia, 300
 Tachydromiinae, 301
 Tachyempis, 301
 Tachygoninae, 447
 Tachygonus, 447
 Tachypeza, 301
 Tachyporinae, 429
 Tachyporus, 429
 Tachypus, **410**
 Tachys, 410
 Tachysphex, 505
 Tachytes, **504**, 505
 Tachytrechus, 303

- Tagiades, 235
 Talæporia, 205
 Talæporiidae, 205, 227, 239
 245
 Tama, 560
 Tambinia, 120
 Tanaostigmatidae, 484
 Tanyderidae, 266
 Tanyderus, 266
 Tanypeza, 324, **324**
 Tanypezidae, 324
 Tanypona, 325
 Tanypodinae, 282, 325
 Tanyprema, 268
 Tanypus, 282, 357, **357**
 Tanytarsus, 282
 Tapinogalos, 494
 Tapinopa, 560
 Taponnia, 560
 Tarachina, 88
 Tarachodes, 87
 Tarachodinae, 87
 Tarachodula, 87
 Taracticus, 299
 Taracus, 554
 Tarantula, 542
 Tarantulidae, 542
 Tardigrada, 581
 Targionia, 130
 Tarraga, 50
 Tarsonemidae, 573
 Tarsonemus, 573
 Tarsotomus, 575
 Tascina, 203
 Tasciniidae, 203
 Tasmaniella, 604
 Tasmanoperla, 176
 Tegenaria, **536**, 560
 Tegeticula, 222, **223**
 Tegonotus, 565
 Teichomyza, 343
 Teichoplurus, 56
 Telamona, 108
 Telea, 213
 Teleas, 494
 Teleconidae, 236
 Telegeusidae, 430
 Telegeusis, 430
 Telegonus, 235
 Telema, 557
 Telenidae, 557
 Telenomus, **493**, 494
 Telephoridae, 431
 Telephorus, 431
 Telethera, 225
 Telmatogeton, 282
 Telmatoscopus, 271
 Teloganodes, 172
 Telomantis, 87
 Telostylus, 325
 Telphusa, 228
 Temnaspis, 443
 Temnocera, 309
 Temnochila, 419
 Temnochilidae, 419
 Temnochilus, **416**
 Temnopteryx, 79
 Temnostoma, 309
 Tenaga, 224
 Tendipedidae, 282
 Tendipedinae, 282
 Tendipes, 282
 Tenebrio, **433**, 436
 Tenebrioides, 419, **421**
 Tenebrionidae, 436
 Teneriffa, 303
 Teneriffia, 576
 Teneriffiidae, 576
 Tengella, 558
 Tengellidae, 558
 Tenodera, 89
 Tenthredella, 474
 Tenthredinidae, 474, 511
 Tenthredininae, 512
 Tenthredinoidea, 472
 Tenthredo, 474
 Tentyria, 436
 Tenuopus, 303
 Tephritidae, 340
 Tephritinae, 341
 Tephritis, 341
 Tephrochlamys, 335
 Tephroclystis, 210
 Tephromyia, 316
 Tephronota, 331
 Teragra, 206
 Teragridae, 206
 Terastiomys, 332
 Teratembia, 92
 Teratembiiidae, 92
 Terebrantia, 73, 474
 Terellia, 341
 Termatophylidae, 144
 Termatophylum, 144
 Termes, **94**, 95
 Termitadelphus, 271, 349
 Termitaphididae, 154
 Termitaphis, 154
 Termitaradus, **153**, 154
 Termitidae, 95
 Termitocoridae, 154
 Termitocoris, 154
 Termitodesmus, 586
 Termitodipteron, 349
 Termitomastinae, 274, 348
 Termitomastus, 274, 348,
 348
 Termitomyia, 349
 Termitoxenia, 349, **351**
 Termitoxeniidae, 349
 Termopsis, 95
 Tessorocerus, 445
 Tessinosoma, 591
 Tetanocera, 328
 Tetanoceratidae, 328
 Tetanoceratinae, 328
 Tetanops, 331
 Tetanura, 328
 Tetanurinae, 328
 Tethina, 337
 Tethinidae, 337
 Tetrabalius, 541
 Tetracanthina, 286
 Tetracha, 410
 Tetraconus, 477
 Tetragnatha, 560
 Tetragnathia, 164
 Tetrakentron, 583
 Tetralopha, 216
 Tetranychidae, 576
 Tetranychus, **537**, **575**, 576
 Tetraopes, 441
 Tetrapus, 483
 Tetrastichidae, 486
 Tetrastichus, 486
 Tetrasticta, 556
 Tetratoma, 438
 Tetrigidae, 55
 Tetrix, **55**, 55
 Tetrodontophora, 46
 Tetrozocera, 468
 Tettigidae, 55
 Tettigidea, 55, **55**
 Tettigometra, 117
 Tettigometridae, 117
 Tettigoniellidae, 111, **113**
 Tettigoniidae, 50, 111
 Tettigoniinae, 52
 Tettigoniodea, 48
 Tettigoxenus, 470
 Teucholabis, 269
 Teuthraustes, 545
 Teutonia, 571
 Thalperus, 70
 Thalassius, 561
 Thamnotettix, 114
 Thamnyrididae, 235
 Thanaos, 235

- Thanasimus, 427
 Thanatidius, 561
 Tharsalea, 239
 Thaumalea, 273, **274**
 Thaumaleidae, 273, 356
 Thaumasia, 561
 Thaumaspis, 51
 Thaumastocoridae, 146
 Thaumastophila, 344
 Thaumastoscopidae, 112
 Thaumastotheriidae, 146
 Thaumastoneura, 162
 Thaumatospis, 216
 Thaumatoxena, 350, **351**
 Thaumatoxenidae, 350
 Thaumetopœa, 211
 Thaumetopœidae, 211
 Thecesterninae, 449
 Thecesternus, 449
 Thecla, 239
 Thecomyia, 307
 Thecostomata, 311
 Theisoa, 233
 Thelaira, 318
 Thelaxes, 125
 Thelaxinae, 125
 Thelyphonellus, 541
 Thelyphonidae, 541
 Thelyphonus, **537**, 541
 Thermaecarus, 570
 Themacrys, 558
 Themira, 323, **324**
 Themirinae, 323
 Theobaldia, 272
 Theomantis, 91
 Theopompa, 87
 Theopompula, 87
 Theraphosa, 556
 Theresia, 318
 Thereuonema, 599
 Thereuopoda, 599
 Thereva, **283**, **293**, 294
 Therevide, 294, 362, 376
 Theridiidae, 559
 Theridion, 559
 Theridiosoma, 560
 Theriopectes, 288
 Thermacaridae, 570
 Thermobia, 42, **44**
 Thespinæ, 87
 Thespis, 87
 Thessitus, 121
 Thestylus, 543
 Thevenetimyia, 296
 Thinophilinae, 304
 Thinodromia, 350
 Thinophilus, 304
 Thiotricha, 228
 Thomisidae, 562
 Thoracantha, 485
 Thoracophoracarus, 571
 Thore, 162
 Thoricidae, 426
 Thorictus, 426
 Thraululus, 172
 Thrincopyginae, 420
 Thripidae, 74
 Thripoidea, 73
 Thripomorpha, **348**
 Thrips, **72**, **73**, 74
 Throscidae, 421
 Throscus, 421
 Thrypticus, 303
 Thyas, 571
 Thyatira, **212**, 216
 Thyatiridae, 211, 216, 247,
 250
 Thyllis, **291**, 292
 Thymalus, 419
 Thymele, 235
 Thymelicus, 236
 Thymelidae, 236
 Thynnidae, 499, 502
 Thyreocoridae, 150
 Thyreocoris, 150
 Thyreophora, **337**, 341
 Thyreophoridae, 341
 Thyridanthrax, 295
 Thyrididae, 214, 245
 Thyridopteryx, 209, **247**
 Thyris, 214
 Thyropygus, 596
 Thyrsophoridae, 99
 Thyrsophorus, **97**, 99
 Thysanoptera, 72
 Thysanura, 41
 Tibicen, 108
 Tillus, 427
 Timarcha, 443
 Timena, 64
 Timeodes, **196**
 Timia, 330
 Timomenus, **67**, 70
 Timpina, 602
 Tinægeriidae, 231
 Tinagma, 230
 Tinda, 285
 Tinea, **223**, 224
 Tineidae, 222, 224, 244
 Tineinae, 215
 Tineoidea, 205
 Tineola, 224
 Tineomorpha, 98
 Tingidae, 142
 Tingididae, 142
 Tingidoidea, 142
 Tingitidae, 142
 Tinodes, 194
 Tiphia, 499
 Tiphidae, 499, 514
 Tipula, **267**, 268, 354, **528**
 Tipulidae, 267, 348, 354,
 373
 Tipulinae, 268
 Tipuloidea, 266
 Tisamenus, 63
 Tischeria, 231
 Tischeriidae, 231, 242
 Titanodamon, 542
 Titauœca, 558
 Tithanetes, 534
 Tithraustes, 210
 Tithrone, 86
 Tityus, 545
 Tmetocera, 226
 Tolida, 438
 Tolmerus, 298
 Tolype, 221
 Tomaspididae, 110
 Tomaspis, 110
 Tomicomerus, 554
 Tomocerus, **45**, **46**
 Tomoderus, 439
 Tomomyza, 295
 Tomomyzinae, 295
 Tomopyga, 68
 Tomoxia, 438
 Toosa, 207
 Tortricidae, 225, 239, 246
 Tortrix, 226
 Tormidae, 485
 Tormysus, 485
 Tounneyella, 132
 Toxocerus, 451
 Toxodera, **85**, 86
 Toxoderinae, 86
 Toxoneuron, 480
 Toxophora, 296
 Toxophorinae, 296
 Toxopoda, 323
 Toxopodinae, 323
 Toxoptera, 125
 Toxotrypana, 341
 Trachelas, 563
 Trachelizus, 447
 Trachelomegalus, 595
 Tracheoniscus, 535
 Trachusa, 507

- Trachyiulidae, 597
 Trachyiulus, 597
 Trachypus, 505
 Trachysoma, 590
 Trachysomatidae, 590
 Trachytes, 568
 Trachyzona, 590
 Traginops, 338
 Tragocephala, 441
 Trama, 124
 Tramea, 164
 Traphera, 331
 Trapherinae, 331
 Traumatomutilla, 500
 Trechona, 556
 Trechus, 411
 Tremex, 473, **473**, **510**
 Trepidaria, 325
 Triaspidinae, 481
 Triaspis, 481
 Triatoma, **146**, 147
 Tribæus, 485
 Tribolium, 436
 Tricentrus, 108
 Trichardis, 298
 Trichiidae, 452
 Trichilogaster, 486
 Trichina, 301
 Trichiosoma, 239, 473
 Trichius, 452
 Trichobius, **346**, 347
 Trichocera, 267, 358, **359**
 Trichoceratidae, 267, 358
 Trichodectes, 103
 Trichodectidae, 103
 Trichodes, 427
 Trichæcius, 574
 Trichogramma, **482**, 486
 Trichogrammatidae, 486
 Trichoma, 186, **186**
 Trichomatidae, 186
 Trichomyia, 271
 Trichomyiinae, 271
 Trichoniscidae, 534
 Trichoniscus, 534
 Trichonta, 278
 Trichopetalum, 593
 Trichopeza, 301
 Trichophaga, 224
 Trichophlopteridae, 103
 Trichophlopterus, 103
 Trichophyinae, 429
 Trichopoda, 318
 Trichopolydesmus, 588
 Trichopria, 491
 Trichoproctus, 585
 Trichoptera, 191
 Trichopterygidae, 433
 Trichopteryx, 210, 433
 Trichoscelidae, 335
 Trischoscelis, **324**, **335**, 335, 339
 Trichotaphe, 228
 Trichotarsus, 574
 Trichothrips, 76
 Tricladellus, 99
 Tricliona, 444
 Triclis, 298
 Triclonus, 297
 Tricondyla, 410
 Tricopalpus, 319
 Tricoryphodes, 170
 Tricorythus, 171, **174**
 Trictenotoma, 438
 Trictenotomidae, 438
 Tricyphona, 268
 Tridactylidae, 54
 Tridactylus, **53**, 54
 Tridymidae, 486
 Trifurecula, 221
 Trigonalidae, 476, 494
 Trigonalys, 494
 Trigonidiinae, 54
 Trigonidium, 54
 Trioniulidae, 595
 Trioniulidae, 595
 Trioniulus, 595
 Trigonocryptops, 600
 Trigonoderus, **487**
 Trigonometopidae, 327
 Trigonometopus, 327
 Trigonostylus, 588
 Triænonychidae, 552
 Triænonyx, 552
 Trimenopon, 102
 Trimenoponidae, 102
 Trimeria, 97
 Trimeria, 496
 Trimerina, 343
 Trimerophoron, 592
 Trimerotropis, 56
 Trimicra, 268
 Trineura, 305
 Trinodinae, 425
 Trinoton, 103
 Triogma, 268
 Trionycha, 557
 Trionymus, 134
 Trionyxella, 552
 Trioxys, 482
 Trioza, **122**, 123
 Triozinae, 123
 Triozocera, 468, **469**
 Triphæna, 218
 Triphleps, 144, **144**
 Triplasius, 297
 Triplax, 432
 Tripomorpha, 349
 Triptotricha, 290
 Trirhabda, 444
 Tristabella, 70
 Tristega, 475
 Trithyreus, 541
 Tritoma, 432
 Tritomidae, 432
 Tritoxa, 331, **367**, 368
 Trixagidae, 421
 Trixoscelidae, 335
 Trizetes, 570
 Trochilidius, 203
 Trochilæcetes, 103
 Troctes, **97**, 98
 Troctidae, 98
 Trogidae, 450
 Trogididae, 98
 Trogium, 98
 Troglophilus, 50
 Trogoderma, 425
 Trogositidae, 419
 Trogulidae, **552**, 554
 Trogonus, 554
 Troides, 236
 Trombidiidae, 575
 Trombidium, 575, **575**
 Trombidoidea, 574
 Tropæa, 213
 Tropidia, 309
 Tropidomyia, 307
 Tropiduchidae, 120
 Tropiduchus, 120
 Tropisternus, 414
 Tropusia, 98
 Trotopma, 438
 Trotomideia, 438
 Trox, 450
 Trulliflorinia, 130
 Truxalinae, 56
 Truxalis, 56
 Trycopeplus, **62**
 Trymaltis, 226
 Trypanæinae, 423
 Trypanca, 341
 Trypaneidae, 340
 Trypanus, 206
 Trypeta, 341
 Trypetidae, 340, 368
 Trypetinae, 341
 Trypoxylidae, 504

- Trypoxylon, 504, **504**
 Trypochæta, 344
 Tryxalinae, 56
 Tubercularium, 590
 Tubulifera, 73
 Tunga, **406**, 407
 Tungidae, 407
 Tychepephenus, 427
 Tychus, 415
 Tydeus, 576
 Tygarrup, 602
 Tyliidae, 534
 Tylobolus, 595
 Tylopsis, 50
 Tylos, 325, 534
 Tylozygus, 111
 Tympanophora, 52
 Tympanophorinae, 52
 Typhloceratinae, 405
 Typhlocyba, 113, **113**
 Typhlocybinæ, 114
 Typhloglomeris, 587
 Typhloperipatus, 533
 Typitium, 438
 Typopeltis, 541
 Tyrannochthonius, 548
 Tyroglyphidae, 574
 Tyroglyphus, **573**, 574

 Udamacantha, 286
 Udamoscelis, **122**, 124
 Udamoselinae, 124
 Ula, 268
 Uliida, 330
 Ulidiidae, 330
 Uloboridae, 558
 Uloborus, 558
 Ulodesmus, 590
 Ulomorpha, 268
 Ulonata, 48
 Ulopa, **115**, 116
 Ulopidæ, 116
 Ululodes, 187
 Underwoodia, 591
 Underwoodiidae, 591
 Unionicola, 572
 Uraba, 219
 Urania, 213
 Uraniidae, 213
 Uranotenia, **273**, 273
 Uranoteniinae, 273
 Urapteroides, **212**, 213
 Urbaninae, 236
 Urbanus, 235
 Urellia, 341
 Uroblaniulus, 595

 Urocerus, 473
 Uroceridae, 473
 Uroctea, 557
 Urocteidæ, 557
 Urodacus, 544
 Urodus, 229
 Uromantis, 89
 Uromenus, 53
 Uropetala, 164
 Urophora, 341
 Uroplectes, 545
 Uroplitella, 568
 Uropoda, 568
 Uropodias, 534
 Uropodidae, 568
 Urophonius, 543
 Uropsylla, 406
 Uropsyllidae, 406
 Uropygi, 540
 Urothripidae, 74
 Urothrips, 74
 Urothripoidea, 74
 Usia, 297
 Usiinae, 297
 Usofila, 559
 Utetheisa, 219
 Uzuchidae, 228

 Valentina, 232
 Valgus, 452
 Vandex, 69
 Vandicidae, 69
 Vanessa, 238
 Vanhæffenia, 588
 Vanhæffeniidae, 588
 Vanhornia, 492, **493**
 Vanhorniidae, 492
 Varnia, 182
 VateLLinae, 411
 Vates, 86, **88**
 Vatinae, 86
 Vectius, 561
 Vejovidae, 546
 Vejovis, **544**, 546
 Velia, 152
 Veliidae, 152
 Velocipeda, 143
 Velocipedidae, 143
 Venata, 119
 Verhæffia, 591
 Verhæffiidae, 591
 Vermileo, **290**, 290
 Vermileoninae, 290
 Vermipsylla, 406
 Vermipsyllidae, 406
 Veronatus, 418

 Verrallia, 310
 Verrucaditha, 548
 Vespa, 496, **498**
 Vespaxenos, 470
 Vespidae, 496, 514
 Vespinae, 496
 Vespoidea, 494, 514
 Vespula, 496
 Vestalis, 162
 Vetilla, 65
 Vietsia, 571
 Villa, 295
 Vipiinae, 478
 Vipio, 478
 Vipionidae, 477
 Viticicola, 490
 Vlax, 70
 Volucella, **299**, 309
 Volucellinae, 309
 Vostox, 69
 Vulturops, **97**, 98

 Waddycephalus, 581
 Walshia, 233
 Walterella, 570
 Wandesia, 571
 Wasmanniella, 349
 Weyhia, 553
 Wohlfartia, 316
 Wiedemannia, 301
 Wilhelmia, 281
 Willistoniella, 325, **326**
 Winthemia, 318
 Wuria, 571
 Wyeomyia, 272

 Xanthocanace, 336, 338
 Xanthochlorinae, 304
 Xanthochlorus, 304
 Xanthogramma, 309
 Xantholininae, 429
 Xanthomelanus, **487**
 Xanthorhoe, 210
 Xanthrochroa, 437
 Xenaspis, 331
 Xenidae, 470
 Xenoidea, 469
 Xenolpium, 550
 Xenomorpha, 286
 Xenophyes, 134
 Xenopsylla, 405, **406**
 Xenos, **469**, 470
 Xenylla, 46
 Xeris, 473
 Xerophleca, 112
 Xerophylla, 127

- Xeroscopa*, 216
Xestemyia, 294
Xestocephalus, 114
Xestozona, 590
Xiphandrium, 304
Xiphidiinæ, 52
Xiphidion, 52
Xiphochætoporatia, **589**
Xiphosura, 268
Xiphydria, 472
Xiphyriidæ, 472, 513
Xiria, 331
Xyela, 472, **473**
Xyelidæ, 472, 511
Xylastodoris, 146, **149**
Xyleborus, **445**
Xylica, 63
Xylococcinæ, 128
Xylococcus, 128
Xylocopa, 508
Xylocopidæ, 508
Xylomyia, **288**, 289, 360, **361**
Xylomyiidæ, 289, 360, 374
Xylomyiinæ, 289
Xyloperga, 474
Xylophagidæ, 289, 361, 375
Xylophilidæ, 439
Xylophagus, **288**, 289, 361 **361**
- Xylorictes*, 228
Xylorictidæ, 228
Xyloryctidæ, 250
Xylota, 309
Xylotinæ, 309
Xylotrechus, 441
Xysticus, 562
- Yersinia*, 90
Yponomeuta, 229
Yponomeutidæ, 229, 245, 247
- Zabalius*, 51
Zabrachia, 285
Zagonia, 335
Zaitha, 154
Zalmoxis, 553
Zalusa, 348
Zaluscodes, 348
Zaprochilinæ, 50
Zaprochilus, 50
Zele, 480
Zelima, 309
Zelleria, 231
Zelmira, 280
Zelotes, 562
Zemeros, 239
Zenoa, 425
Zenillia, 318
- Zephroniodesmus*, 586
Zerene, 236
Zethinæ, 496
Zethus, 496
Zeugloptera, 200
Zeuzera, 206
Zeuzeridæ, 206, 246
Zimiris, 562
Zodariidæ, 560
Zodarion, 560
Zodion, 307
Zonites, 439
Zonosema, 341
Zopherus, 436
Zoraida, 119
Zoraptera, 100
Zorocrates, 561
Zoropsidæ, 561
Zoropsis, 561
Zorotypidæ, 101
Zorotypus, **100**, 101
Zygæna, 207
Zyganidæ, 204, 207
Zygethobius, 600
Zygothrips, 76
Zygomomyia, 278
Zygoneura, 279
Zygoneurinæ, 279
Zygonopus, 593
Zygoptera, 160, 165
Zygothrica, 345

INDEX TO COMMON NAMES

- Agricultural ants, 490
 Ailanthus moth, 213
 Ambush-bug, 147
 American cockroach, 78
 Angle-wings, 238
 Angoumois grain-moth, 227
 Ant Lions, 187
 Ants, 489
 Aphids, 124
 Aphid-lions, 185
 Apple fruit-miner, 231
 Apple leaf-hopper, 114
 Apple leaf-miner, 231
 Apple maggot, 341
 Apple-skin miner, 232
 Apple-skin worm, 226
 Argentine ant, 489
 Army worm, 218
 Asparagus miner, 339
 Assassin bugs, 147
 Atlas moth, 213
 Australian apple leaf-hopper, 113
 Australian cockroach, 78

 Back swimmers, 153
 Bagworm moths, 207
 Bark-beetles, 445
 Bark lice, 96
 Bat flies, 346
 Bat parasites, 352
 Bat-tick fly, 346
 Bean weevils, 439
 Bear animalcules, 581
 Bedbug, 143
 Bee assassin, 147
 Bee-louse, 345
 Bee moth, 215
 Bees, 475, 502
 Beet-fly, 319
 Beetles, 408
 Big bedbug, 147
 Bird lice, 101
 Biting lice, 101
 Black-flies, 280
 Black peach aphid, 125
 Black scale, 132
 Blow-flies, 316
 Blue-bottle flies, 316
 Blues, 239
 Body louse, 105

 Book lice, 96, 98
 Book-scorpions, 537, 548
 Botflies, 312, 322
 Box-elder bug, 148
 Bristle tails, 42
 Brown scale, 132
 Browntail moth, 218
 Budmoth, 226
 Buffalo-gnats, 280
 Buffalo tree hopper, 108
 Bull-dog ants, 490
 Bumble-bees, 507
 Burrowing webworms, 224
 Butterflies, 201, 235

 Cabbage butterfly, 236
 Cabbage maggot, 319
 Caddice flies, 191
 Caddis flies, 191
 Caddis worms, 191
 Carolina mantis, 89
 Carpenter moths, 206
 Carrion-beetles, 428
 Carrot rust fly, 340
 Case-bearers, 240
 Case-bearing clothes moth, 224
 Cat-flea, 405
 Cat-tail moth, 233
 Cave crickets, 50
 Cecropia moth, 213
 Centipedes, 599
 Cereal psocid, 98
 Chalcis-flies, 482
 Cheese skipper, 334
 Cherry fruit sawfly, 474
 Cherry maggot, 341
 Chicken louse, 103
 Chicken mite, 568
 Chigger, 575
 Chigoe flea, 407
 Chinch-bug, 149
 Chinese mantis, 89
 Chrysanthemum gall-midge, 275
 Chrysanthemum leaf-miner, 339
 Cicadas, 108
 Cigar case-bearer, 232
 Citrus purple scale, 130
 Clear-wing moths, 203
 Click beetles, 421

 Clothes moth, 224
 Clover-hay worm, 215
 Clover leaf midge, 275
 Clover mite, 576
 Clover-seed worm, 226
 Cluster-fly, 316
 Coccids, 128
 Cochineal insects, 133
 Cockchafers, 451
 Cockroach, 78
 Codling moth, 226
 Colorado potato-beetle, 443
 Cooties, 104
 Coppers, 239
 Corn aphid, 125
 Corn-borer, 216
 Corn blotch leaf-miner, 338
 Corn earworm, 218
 Cotton aphid, 125
 Cotton boll-worm, 218
 Cotton stainers, 149
 Cottony maple scale, 132
 Crab louse, 105
 Cranberry fireworm, 226
 Crescent-spots, 238
 Crickets, 30
 Crotonbug, 79
 Cuckoo-wasps, 493
 Currant fruit-fly, 341
 Currant fruit worm, 225
 Currant sawfly, 474
 Cutworms, 248

 Daddy-long-legs, 538, 551
 Damsel-bugs, 147
 Damsel flies, 159
 Date palm scale, 131
 Death's head moth, 208
 Death watch, 98
 Deer-flies, 287, 288
 Dengue-fever mosquito, 272
 Diamond-back cabbage moth, 229
 Digger wasps, 563
 Diving beetles, 411
 Dobson, 179
 Dock sawfly, 474
 Dog-flea, 405
 Domesticated silkworm, 212

- Doodle bug, 187
 Dragon flies, 159
 Driver ants, 490
 Earwigs, 30, 34, 65
 Elephant stomach bots, 309
 Elm aphid, 126
 Elm bark louse, 134
 Emperors, 238
 European corn borer, 216
 European earwig, 70
 False chinch-bug, 149
 False-scorpions, 548
 Feather-wing moths, 201
 Fig-insects, 483
 Fire-flies, 431
 Flannel moths, 204
 Fleas, 404
 Flesh-flies, 316
 Flies, 264
 Flower-flies, 308
 Foliicle mite, 566
 Forester moths, 219
 Fritillaries, 238
 Frog hoppers, 109
 Fruit-flies, 340
 Fruit tree leaf-roller, 226
 Fungus-gnats, 277
 Gad-flies, 287
 Gall gnats, 274
 Gall midges, 274
 Gall wasps, 482
 Giant skippers, 235
 Gipsy moth, 218
 Gnats, 264
 Goatweed butterflies, 238
 Goldenrod gallmaker, 341
 Goldenrod gall moth, 228
 Goliath beetle, 452
 Gooseberry sawfly, 474
 Grape-berry moth, 226
 Grape blossom-midge, 275
 Grape leaf-hopper, 114
 Grape phylloxera, 127
 Grasshoppers, 30, 56
 Green apple aphid, 125
 Green bug of wheat, 125
 Green lacewings, 185
 Green peach aphid, 125
 Ground beetles, 410
 Grouse locusts, 55
 Hair-streaks, 230
 Harlequin cabbage-bug, 151
 Harvest-flies, 108
 Harvestmen, 535, 551
 Harvest mites, 575
 Hawk moth, 208
 Head louse, 105
 Hellgrammite, 179
 Hen flea, 407
 Hessian fly, 275
 Hickory phylloxera, 127
 Hog louse, 105
 Honey-bee, 506
 Hop aphid, 125
 Hornets, 496
 Horn fly, 321
 Horntails, 473
 Horse botflies, 322
 Horse-flies, 287
 Horseshoe crabs, 26
 Housefly, 321
 Humming bird moth, 208
 Ichneumon-flies, 475
 Imperial moth, 211
 Indian-meal worm, 215
 Indian wax scale, 132
 Itch mites, 574
 Jesus-bugs, 142
 Jigger flea, 407
 Joint-worms, 486
 Jumping plant-lice, 122
 Jumping spiders, 561
 June-bugs, 451
 Katydid, 30, 50
 King crabs, 26
 Kissing-bug, 147
 Lace-bugs, 142
 Lacewings, 185
 Lac insects, 132
 Larch sawfly, 474
 Leaf-beetles, 440
 Leaf blotch-miners, 232
 Leaf-bugs, 145
 Leaf-cutter ants, 490
 Leaf-cutter bees, 507
 Leaf-footed bug, 148
 Leaf hoppers, 109
 Leaf insects, 61, 63
 Leaf miners, 221, 338
 Leaf-rollers, 227
 Leather-jackets, 354
 Legionary ants, 490
 Leopard moth, 206
 Lesser apple worm, 226
 Lice, 37
 Lilac leaf-miner, 232
 Locusts, 50, 108
 Longicorns, 440
 Louse, 105
 Long-horned locusts, 50
 Luna moth, 213
 Malaria mosquitoes, 272
 Mantes, 30
 Mantids, 84
 March flies, 275
 Marsh-treaders, 142
 May-beetles, 451
 Mayflies, 169
 Meal moth, 215
 Mealy bugs, 134
 Medfly, 341
 Mediterranean fruit-fly, 341
 Melon and pickle worms, 216
 Melon fly, 341
 Mexican jumping bean moth, 226
 Midges, 264
 Milkweed butterfly, 237
 Millipedes, 585
 Mites, 535, 565
 Mosquitoes, 264, 272
 Moth-flies, 271
 Moths, 201
 Narcissus bulb-fly, 309
 Natal fruit-fly, 341
 Negro-bugs, 150
 No-see-ums, 282
 Nun-moth, 218
 Oblique-banded leaf-roller, 226
 Olive fly, 341
 Onion maggot, 319
 Orange maggot, 341
 Orange-tips, 236
 Orange tortrix, 226
 Orb-weavers, 560
 Oriental cockroach, 78
 Oyster-shell scale, 130
 Papaya fly, 341
 Parnassians, 236
 Peach scale, 132
 Peach twig-borer, 227
 Pear blister mite, 565
 Pear midge, 275

- Pear psylla, 123
 Pear scale, 130
 Pear-slugs, 474
 Pea weevils, 439
 Peg-top coccids, 132
 Periodical cicada, 108
 Periwinkles, 36
 Phylloxera, 127
 Pine aphids, 124
 Pineapple scale, 130
 Pine leaf scale, 130
 Pine sawflies, 474
 Pine twig moths, 226
 Pink bollworm, 227
 Pirate-bugs, 144
 Pistol case-bearer, 232
 Plague flea, 405
 Plant-bugs, 145
 Plant lice, 124
 Polyphemus moth, 213
 Pomace fly, 345
 Potato aphid, 125
 Potato tuber moth, 228
 Praying mantids, 84
 Predatory flower-bug, 144
 Prometheus moth, 213
 Pseudoscorpions, 537
 Psocids, 96
 Pubic louse, 105
 Punkies, 282
- Raspberry cane maggot, 319
 Raspberry sawfly, 474
 Red humped apple worm, 211
 Red spiders, 576
 Rhinoceros beetles, 452
 Ribbed cocoon makers, 222
 Roaches, 35, 77
 Robber-flies, 298
 Rose scale, 130
 Rose leaf-hopper, 114
 Rose midge, 275
 Royal-palm bug, 146
- Sacred scarabæus, 450
 Salmon-flies, 176
 Sand-flies, 271, 282
 San José scale, 130
 Satin moth, 218
 Saw-flies, 472
 Scale insects, 37, 128
 Scorpion flies, 189
 Scorpions, 535, 537, 543
- Screw-worm, 314
 Scurfy scale, 130
 Seedcorn maggot, 319
 Serpent-flies, 181
 Serpentine leaf-miner, 338
 Seventeen-year locust, 108
 Sharp shooters, 109
 Sheep-tick, 347, 352
 Sheet-web weavers, 560
 Shield-back bugs, 150
 Shield-bearers, 229
 Shore-bugs, 146
 Short-horned locusts, 56
 Silk worm, 212
 Skin-beetles, 450
 Skippers, 201, 233
 Slug-caterpillars, 241
 Snake-flies, 181
 Snipe-flies, 290
 Snout butterflies, 239
 Snow-flea, 348
 Soft brown scale, 132
 Soldier flies, 284
 Solitary wasps, 514
 Solpugids, 538
 Soothsayers, 84
 Sovereigns, 238
 Sowbug, 534
 Sphinx caterpillars, 252
 Spiders, 535, 555
 Spittle insects, 109
 Spongilla-flies, 185
 Spring canker-worm, 209
 Spring tails, 45
 Spruce bud-worm, 226
 Squash-bug, 148
 Stable fly, 321
 Stag-beetles, 450
 Stick insects, 30, 61
 Sticktight, 407
 Stilt bug, 148
 Stingless bees, 506
 Stink-bugs, 151
 Stink-flies, 185
 Stoneflies, 176
 Strawberry crown-miner, 227
 Strawberry leaf-roller, 226
 Sucking lice, 104
 Sugarcane hopper, 119
 Swallow-tails, 236
 Sweet-potato weevil, 446
- Tachina flies, 318
 Tarantula hawks, 497
 Tarantulas, 556
- Tarnished plant-bug, 145
 Tent caterpillars, 221
 Termites, 93
 Thread-legged bugs, 147
 Thrips, 73
 Ticks, 535, 565
 Tiger beetles, 410
 Toad-bugs, 153
 Toe-biters, 154
 Tongue-worms, 535, 579
 Trap-door spiders, 556
 Tree crickets, 54
 Tree hoppers, 108
 True bugs, 141
 True lice, 104
 Tse-tse flies, 321
 Tumble-bugs, 450
 Tumbu-fly, 321
 Tussock moth, 218
- Velvet ants, 500
- Walking sticks, 61
 Wasps, 32
 Water Bears, 582
 Water boatman, 152
 Water creepers, 154
 Water scavenger beetles, 414
 Water-scorpions, 154
 Water striders, 142
 Water tigers, 411
 Web-worms, 216, 219
 Weevils, 408
 Wheat bulb fly, 319
 Wheat-stem saw-fly, 472
 Wheel-bug, 147
 Whip-scorpions, 537, 540
 Whirligig beetles, 412
 White ants, 93
 White flies, 124
 Willow gall sawflies, 474
 Wind-scorpions, 538
 Winter-gnats, 267
 Wireworm beetles, 421
 Wolf spiders, 561
 Wood-ants, 489
 Wood-wasps, 472
 Woolly aphid, 126
- Yellow-fever mosquito, 272
 Yellow-jackets, 496
 Yellow necked apple worm, 211
 Yucca moths, 222

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