longer than the third joint. Posterior ocelli very little farther from the eyes than from each other. Pronotum with a short, vertical anterior face, the dorsum five and a half times wider than long, the mesonotum three-fifths wider than long. Scutellum very gibbous, twice as long as the metanotum, the latter shallowly grooved lengthwise in the middle. Postnotum shining, hardly half as long as the metanotum. The profile of the epinotum forms a low and unbroken arc. Legs long and slender, the basitarsus of the hind legs three-fifths as long as the tibia. For the venation see Fig. 26*b*.

Malonge, Tanganyika, August, 1 ♀ (*H. J. Bredo*).

Related to *P. cameruna* Kohl, the only other African species with a striate sculpture of the pro-mesonotum and scutellum, and from which it differs, *inter alia*, by the colour of the head and the shape of the clypeus.

Pseudagenia kilimandjaroensis Cam.

1910, Sjoestedt's *Kilimandjaro-Meru Exp.* VIII, 258.
1934, Arnold, *Ann. Transv. Mus.* XV, 301.
1950, *Taeniagenia* Haupt, *Explor. Parc. Nat. Albert*, LXIX, fig. 8.

On a specimen which he identifies as Cameron's species, Haupt has erected the genus *Taeniagenia*. His text-fig. 8 shows that the specimen has a long and angular clypeus, with the extreme apex rounded. Nowhere in his description does that author say that he has seen the type, which is presumably in the Riks Museum, Stockholm, or the specimen in the British Museum which was determined by me as *kilimandjaroensis* Cam. and on which I based my drawing of the head and wings. Furthermore, Haupt has ignored the statement in Cameron's description that 'the apex of clypeus (is) *broadly rounded*'. These facts notwithstanding, Haupt asserts pontifically that my drawing of the clypeus is not correct. Mr Yarrow, of the Department of Entomology, British Museum, has kindly examined the specimen determined by me and confirms the correctness of my drawing of the clypeus. Another character in which Haupt's specimen does not conform with Cameron's description is the distance of the posterior ocelli from each other and from the eyes, the latter distance being twice as great as that of the posterior ocelli. However, the main character on which Haupt bases his new genus is the position of the mandibles, which lie directly under the eyes and are not pushed towards the temples as in *P. carbonaria* Scop. In Fig. 27 I give a drawing of the head of *carbonaria* ♀, a specimen from Breslau, from which it can be seen that the mandibles are not more 'nach ruckwärts gegen die Schläfen verschoben' than in other species of the genus.

Poecilagenia major n.sp. (Figs. 28, 28*a*, *b*)

♀. 11·5 mm. long. Head and thorax burnt sienna red, the middle of the mesosternum and the inferior anterior corners of the mesopleura black, the antennae red, but slightly darker towards the apex, the legs reddish brown, the forelegs paler than the others. Wings hyaline, the