

veins brown, a very faint brown cloud covers the inner angle of the radial cell, the outer half of the second cubital cell, the proximal third of the third cubital and the upper outer corner of the second discoidal cell. A slightly darker cloud lies on each side of the basal vein and nervulus. Clypeus, underside of the coxae, mesosternum and the posterior corners of the epinotum with silvery pubescence, the abdomen with a grey and decumbent pubescence. Clypeus very finely coriaceous, temples smooth and shining. Face and vertex dull, closely reticulate-punctate. Thorax nitidulous, the pronotal dorsum very shallowly and

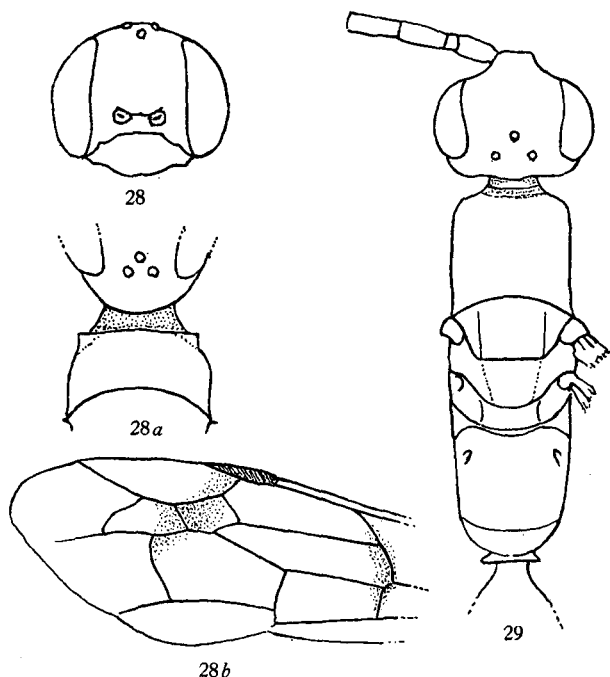


Fig. 28. *Poecilagenia major*, ♀, head,  $\times 12$ .

Fig. 28a. *P. major*, ♀, pronotum,  $\times 12$ .

Fig. 28b. *P. major*, ♀, forewing,  $\times 12$ .

Fig. 29. *Cordyloscelis parallelus*, ♀,  $\times 9$ .

transversely striate, the mesonotum transversely rugulose and feebly reticulate in the anterior corners, the scutellum with a longitudinal rugosity almost obliterated, the postnotum depressed in the middle and with three curved costae on each side. Mesopleura sparsely and shallowly punctured, the mesosternum dull and closely punctured. Epinotum strongly reticulate-rugose, the transverse rugae largest. Abdomen impunctate. Last three joints of the maxillary palpi long, united as long as the first three joints of the flagellum. Clypeus nearly two and a half times wider than long, the anterior margin convex. Inferior interocular distance one-fifth greater than on the vertex, where it is equal to the length of the second joint of the flagellum plus half of the first. Face