KEY TO THE FAMILIES
OF
NORTH AMERICAN INSECTS

BEUES AND MELANDER
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AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF INSECTS

BY

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BOSTON, MASS., AND PULLMAN, WASH.
Published by the Authors
1915
TO OUR FORMER TEACHERS,
HERBERT EUGENE WALTER,
OLIVER S. WESTCOTT, AND
WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER,
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED.
PREFACE.

The present manual attempts to bring together a brief yet complete key to the families of American insects, unhampered by more than the explanations needed to make such a tabulation available to the general student. It has been prepared to meet the requirements, not alone of college courses in systematic entomology, but also of agricultural high schools and of physicians, fruit inspectors, the modern farmer, the nature-lover, or any one who is concerned with the practical identification of insects.

More than fifty thousand different species of insects are now known from North America. Their descriptions fill libraries and their final identification requires the knowledge of specialists. Obviously no single volume can provide for their determination. But this host of species is divided into groups of related forms, the families of insects, and it is with their recognition that the present work deals.

Identification of the families has been effected by means of analytical keys, which have been arranged as dichotomies. 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 this description indicates the couplet which should then be studied, and so on until the final name is secured. All of the keys have been arranged in this way, as the writers' experience in the classroom shows that specimens can be most easily and rapidly classified with a key of this type, which also requires much less space for printing. While the dichotomies frequently represent the natural relationships or the lines of phyletic development, no attempt has been made to preserve natural divisions wherever the convenience and practical operation of the keys would have been sacrificed.

As the tabulation is designed mainly for identification, characters not readily seen on the usual pinned laboratory specimens have been minimized. The nomenclature of the body-parts and of the wings has been adapted from that used in the bulk of the systematic literature upon the separate orders. Such terms unfortunately do not always agree with undoubted homologies of these parts but are those which are encountered in the literature to which reference must be made for more extended taxonomic
work. A special glossary and drawings of anatomical details will familiarize the student with unusual terms. The keys are intended only for adult insects as there is as yet no complete guide to the younger stages, although a few hints are given in the key to orders to indicate the position of immature forms.

For a bibliography of the more important papers dealing with the further classification of North American insects, the student is referred to Banks, Bulletin No. 81, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture (1910).

Preceding each family name are cited several representative genera, and, in the case of a number of economically important species, the common and specific names are also given, inclosed in brackets after the generic name. Thus the genera are in heavy-face type, the Latin specific names in italics, and the common names in Roman. A few synonyms have been inserted, in italics, both for genera and for families, to associate the names here used with others commonly occurring in publications. The family names have been formed in accordance with the rule of the zoological code requiring the suffix -idæ after the root of the oldest genus name, although this has resulted in a number of minor changes in orthography. The pronunciation of the Latin names is indicated by an accent mark, placed over the vowel in the accented syllable, a long vowel indicated by a grave accent (e.g. è) and a short one by an acute accent (e.g. é).

The Linnean classification of insects into seven orders has been long abandoned as an artificial grouping of unrelated forms. We have followed the unified ordinal groups essentially as limited by Handlirsch. ¹

The families of a few of the orders recently monographed have been adopted almost without change. Thus the Dermaptera are based on Burr,² the Hemiptera on Reuter,³ the Lepidoptera to a great extent on Forbes,⁴ the Mallophaga on Kellogg,⁵ the Strepsiptera on Pierce,⁶ and the Trichoptera on Ulmer.⁷

¹ Die fossilen Insekten und die Phylogenie der rezenten Formen. Leipzig, 1908. Wilhelm Englemann.
² Wytsman's Genera Insectorum, fasc. 122 (1913).
⁴ Psyche, xxi, 53–65 (1914).
⁵ Wytsman's Genera Insectorum, fasc. 60 (1907).
⁷ Wytsman's Genera Insectorum, fasc. 60 (1907).
The families of the Coleoptera are mainly those recognized by Sharp and Ganglbaur, and largely reverse the familiar sequence given by Le Conte and Horn. Two or three orders do not occur in North America, but have been added to the key for the sake of completeness. A few families absent in North America have representatives in Central America or the West Indies, and these also have been included.

The present system of insect classification has gradually been evolved by many workers in almost innumerable contributions published during the course of more than a century. During this time systems have been proposed, wholly or partially discarded, or incorporated into new ones. The task of the writers has been little more than to compile from this existing literature the most recent ideas, and they have gleaned from so many sources in various languages that it is impossible to refer to all in detail. To some extent this is also true of the illustrations which have been very largely redrawn from published figures, by Beirne Barrett Brues, the wife of one of the authors. The original source of the drawings is indicated on the explanations to the plates by the name of the author in parentheses, 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.

While family groupings should be of equal rank throughout the animal kingdom, they are not always coordinate, since they are concepts rather than concrete divisions and hence are subject to the variability of ideas. That the specialist is apt to narrow his limitations can be seen by the constantly increasing number of families proposed. For example, the old group Tachinidæ, geologically one of the most recent of insects, has been segregated into scores of so-called families. If this course is accepted in one group it carries with it a tacit elevation of all other ranking minor groupings and thus the family concept becomes altered. Since views on classification irresistibly shift through such changes and are constantly diverted by the discovery of annexant forms, no taxonomic scheme can be considered complete or final. While the writers have to some extent attempted to keep the family groupings balanced, yet they fully appreciate the futility of such an endeavor and present the following outline as seemingly that most widely accepted by present-day entomologists.
CONSPECTUS OF THE HIGHER GROUPS OF INSECTS.

Class **PTERYGOGENEA**

Subclass **Orthopteroidea**

Order **GRYLLOBLATTOIDEA** (Grylloblattidæ)
Order **ORTHOPTERA**
  Suborder **Acridoidæ** (Acrididæ, Tettigidæ)
  Suborder **Locustoidæ** (Locustidæ, Gryllidæ, Gryllotalpidæ, Tridactylidæ)
Order **PHASMOIDEA** (Phasmidæ)
Order **DIPLOGLOSSATA** (Hemimeridæ)
Order **DERMAPTERA** (Pygidicranidæ, Labiduridæ, Labiidæ, Forficulidæ)
Order **THYSANOPTERA**
  Suborder **Terebrantia** (Eolothripidæ, Thripidæ)
  Suborder **Tubulifera** (Phleothripidæ)

Subclass **Blattæformia**

Order **MANTOIDEA** (Mantidæ)
Order **BLATTOIDEA** (Blattidæ)
Order **ZORAPTERA** (Zorotypidæ)
Order **ISOPTERA** (Protermidæ, Termitidæ)
Order **CORRODENTIA** (Psocidæ, Atropidæ)
Order **MALLOPHAGA**
  Suborder **Ischnocera** (Trichodectidæ, Philopteridæ)
  Suborder **Amblycrea** (Gyropodidæ, Liothidæ)
Order **SIPHUNCULATA** (Pediculidæ, Hæmatopinidæ, Echinophthiriidæ)

Subclass **Hymenopteroidea**

Order **HYMENOPTERA**
  Suborder **Chalastogastra** (Xyelidæ, Pamphiliidæ, Oryssidæ, Cephidæ, Xiphydridæ, Siricidæ, Cimbicidæ, Hylotomidæ, Diprionidæ, Thredinidæ, Pterygophoridæ)
  Suborder **Clistogastra**

ICHNEUMONIFORMIA:
  ICHNEUMONOIDEA: (Evaniidæ, Ropronidæ, Stephanidæ, Alysidæ, Ichneumonidæ, Capitonidæ, Braconidæ, Myrsinidæ)
  CYNIPOIDEA (Figitidæ, Iballidæ, Cynipidæ)
  CHALCIDIOIDEA (Mymaridæ, Agaonidæ, Eucharidæ, Perilampidæ, Callimomidæ, Leucoptidæ, Chalcididæ, Eurytomidæ, Cleonymidæ, Miscogastridæ, Pteromalidæ, Eulophidæ, Elasmidæ, Trichogrammatidæ)
  VESPIFORMIA (Trigonoloidæ, Heloridæ, Diapriidæ, Platygastridæ, Scolionidæ, Ceraphronidæ, Formicidæ, Vanhornidæ, Chrysididæ,
Key to Families of North American Insects.

Bethylidæ, Embolemidæ, Dryinidæ, Serphidæ, Pelecinidæ, Vespidæ, Eumenidæ, Psammocharidæ, Masaridæ, Sapygidae, Myzinidæ, Tiphidæ, Scoliidæ, Rhopalosomatidæ, Myrmosidæ, Cosilidæ, Mutillidæ

SPHECIFORMIA (Crabronidæ, Oxybelidæ, Trypoxylonidæ, Philanthidæ, Bembecidæ, Nitidulidæ, Larridæ, Psenidæ, Mellinidæ, Ampulicidæ, Sphecidæ, Stizidæ, Nyssonidæ, Alysonidæ, Gorytidae)

ANTHOPHILA (Apidaæ, Bombidæ, Prosopidæ, Colletidæ, Andrenidæ, Panuridæ, Anthophoridæ, Nomadidæ, Megachilidæ, Xylocopidæ, Ceratinidæ)

Subclass Coleopteroidea

Order Coleoptera (Cicindelidæ, Carabidæ, Haliplidæ, Amphizoidæ, Dytiscidæ, Gyrinidæ, Rhysodidæ, Cupedidæ)

Suborder Polyphaga

PALPICORNIA (Hydrophilidæ)

STAPHYLINIFORMIA (Silphidæ, Scydmaenidæ, Leptinidæ, Clambide, Aphrocephalidæ, Orthoperidæ, Ptiliidæ, Sphæridæ, Hydroscaphhidæ, Scaphidiidæ, Platypsyllidæ, Staphylinidæ, Pselaphidæ, Histeridæ)

MALACODERMATA (Lampyridæ, Lycidæ, Telephoridæ, Malachiidæ, Cleridæ, Corynetidæ, Derodontidæ)

CUCUJOIDEA (Cucujidæ)

CLAVICORNIA (Synteliidæ, Ostomatidæ, Nitidulidæ, Erotylidæ, Cryptophagidæ, Phalacridæ, Lathridiidæ, Mycetophagidæ, Adimericidæ, Colydiidæ, Cioïdæ, Sphìnídæ, Ecdonymychidæ, Coccinellidæ)

BRACHYMERA (Byturidæ, Dermestidæ, Nosodendridæ, Byrrhidæ)

MACRODACTYLIA (Georyssidæ, Heteroceridæ, Helodidæ, Eucinetidæ, Dryopidæ)

SERRICORNIA (Chelonariidæ, Dascillidæ, Rhipiceridæ)

STERNOXIA (Cebrionidæ, Elateridæ, Euénemidæ, Throscidæ)

BUPRESTOIDEA (Buprestidæ)

TEREDILIA (Lymexylonidæ, Micromalthidæ, Bostrichidæ, Lyctidæ, Ptinidæ, Anobiidæ)

HETEROMERA (Edomeridæ, Cephalonidæ, Pythidæ, Pyrochroidæ, Hylophilidæ, Pedilidæ, Anthicidæ, Melandryidæ, Scaptidæ, Monommidæ, Othnidæ, Åglialitidæ, Lagriidæ, Cistelidæ, Tenebrionidæ, Melloïdæ, Mordellidæ, Rhipiphoridæ)

PHYTOPHAGA (Cerambicidæ, Chrysomelidæ, Bruchidæ)

RHYNCHOPHORA (Platypodidæ, Ipidæ, Curculionidæ, Anthribidæ, Brethridæ)

LAMELLICORNIA (Lucanidæ, Sinodendridæ, Passalidæ, Trogidæ, Scarabæidæ)

Order Strepsiptera (Mengeidæ, Xenidæ, Halictophagidæ, Elenchidæ)
Conspectus of the Higher Groups of Insects.

Subclass Embidaria
Order EMBIIDINA (Olynthiidae, Oligotomidae, Embiidae)

Subclass Libelluloidea
Order ODONATA
Suborder Zygoptera (Calopterygidae, Agrionidae)
Suborder Anisoptera (Eschnidae, Libellulidae)

Subclass Ephemeroida
Order PLECTOPTERA (Ephemeriidae)

Subclass Perloidea
Order PLECTOPTERA (Perlidae)

Subclass Neuropteroidea
Order MEGALOPTERA (Sialidiidae, Corydalidae)
Order RAPHIDIOIDEA (Raphididae)
Order NEUROPTERA (Mantispidae, Ascalaphidae, Myrmeleonidae, Chrysopidae, Dilaridae, Polystechnidae, Berothidae, Sysyridae, Hemerobiidae, Coniopterygidae)

Subclass Panorpoidea
Order PANORPATÆ (Panorpidae, Bittacusidae, Meropidae, Boreidae)
Order TRICHOPTERA (Hydroptilidae, Philopotamidae, Limnephilidae, Rhysacophilidae, Phryganeidae, Polycentropidae, Hydropsychidae, Psychomyiidae, Calamocerotidae, Sericostomatidae, Molannidae, Leptoceridae, Odonoceridae)

Order LEPIDOPTERA
Suborder JUGATE (Hepialidae, Microptyrgyridae)
Suborder FRENAE
TINEOIDÆ: (Adelidae, Gracilariidae, Lyonetiidae, Tischeriidae, Acrolepidiidae, Prodoxididae, Opostegidae, Nepticulidae, Tineidae, Heliozelidae, Heliodontidae, Cosmopterygidae, Elachistidae, Blastobasidae, Eithmiidae, Oecophoridae, Stenomidae, Gelechiidae, Yponomeutidae, Tortricidae, Pterophoridae, Orneolididae, Pyralidae, Ageriidae, Castniinae, Cosidae, Thyrididae, Chalcosiidae, Pyromorphidae, Dalceridae, Megalopygidae, Euclidean, Psychidae, Lacosomatidae, Nolidae)
BOMBYCOIDEA: (Uraniiidae, Epiplemiidae, Geometridae, Drepanidae, Bombycidae, Lasiocampidae, Liparidae, Thyrididae, Eupterotidae, Notodontidae, Dioptridae, Pericopidae, Noctuidae, Agaristidae, Arctiidae, Lithosiidae, Hyspididae, Syntomidae)
SATURNOIDEA: (Saturniidae, Ceratocampidae)
SPHINGOIDEA: (Sphingidae)
PAPILIONOIDEA: (Hesperioidea, Lycenidae, Eryciniidae, Libytheidae, Lymnadiidae, Ithomiidae, Heliconiidae, Brassolidae, Agapetidae, Morphoidea, Nymphalidae, Pieridae, Papilionidae, Parnassiidae.)
Key to Families of North American Insects.

Order DIPTERA
Suborder Orthorrhapha

NEMATOCERA
TIPULOIDEA: (Dixidae, Tipulidae, Limnobiiidae, Ptychopteridae, Psychodidae, Culicidae, Chironomidae, Sciareidae, Cecidomyiidae, Scatopsidae, Mycetophilidae)
BIBIONOIDEA: (Rhyphidae, Orphnephilidae, Blepharoceridae, Bibionidae, Simulididae)

BRACHYCERA
EREMOCHETA: (Stratiomyiidae, Pantophthalmidae, Xylophagidae, Coenomyiidae, Tabanidae, Rhagionidae)
TROMOPTERA: (Cyrtae, Nemestrinidae, Apioceridae, Therevidae, Bombyliidae, Scenopinididae)
DERMATINA: (Mydaeidae)
ENERGOPODA: (Asilidae)
ORTHOGENYA: (Empididae, Dolichopodidae)
ACROPTERA: (Lonchoceridae)
HYPOCERA: (Phoridae)

Suborder Cyclorrhapha
ASCHIZA: (Platypoziidae, Pipunculidae, Syrphidae, Conopidae)

SCHIZOPHORA:

MYODARIA
SCHIZOMETOPA: (Gastrophiillidae, Æstridae, Phasiidae, Megaprosopidae, Calliphoridae, Sarcophagidae, Rhinophoridae, Dextidae, Tachinidae, Muscidae, Anthomyiidae)
HOLOMETOPA: (Helomyzidae, Scatophagidae, Heteroneuridae, Phycodromidae, Borboridae, Sepsidae, Tanyzyidae, Micozpidae, Rhopalomeridae, Dryomyzidae, Tetanoceridae, Lauxaniidae, Ortilidae, Loncheidae, Trypetidae, Ephyrididae, Milichiidae, Drosophiidae, Chloropidae, Geomyzidae, Piophilidae, Agromyzidae, Ocmthiphiliidae, Psilidae, Diopsidae)
PUPIPARA: (Nycteribiidae, Streblidae, Hippoboscidæ)

Order SUCTORIA (Pulicidae, Ctenopsyllidae, Hystrichopsyllidae, Ceratopsyllidae, Rhynchosorpcionidae)

Subclass Rhynchota

Order HOMOPTERA
Suborder Auchenorrhyncha (Cicadidae, Membracidae, Cercopidae, Bythoscoptidae, Proconidae, Jassidae, Typhlocybidae, Fulgoridae, Cixiidae, AclIIDae, Derbidae, Issidae, Flatidae, Delphacidae)
Suborder Psylliidea (Psyllidae)
Suborder Aleurodoidea (Aleurodidae)
Suborder Aphidoidea (Aphididae)
Suborder Coccoidea (Coccidae)

Order HEMIPTERA (Ochteridae, Nerthridae, Naucoridae, Belostomatidae, Nepidae, Notonectidae, Corixidae, Dipsocoridae, Schizopteridae, Cimicidae, Miridae, Isometopidae, Anthocoridae, Gerridae, Veliidae, Hydrometridae,
Conspectus of the Higher Groups of Insects.


Class **THYSANURA**

Order **LEPSMATOIDEA** (Lepismatidae)
Order **MACHILOIDEA** (Machilidae)

Class **CAMPODEOIDEA**

Order **Rhabdura** (Projapygidae, Campodeidse)
Order **DICELLURA** (Japygidae)

Class **COLLEMBOLA**

Order **ARTHROPLEONA** (Aphoruridae, Entomobryidae, Poduridae)
Order **SYMPHYPLEONA** (Sminthuridae, Papiriidae, Neèlidse)

Class **MIRIENTOMATA**

Order **PROTURA** (Eosentomidse)
KEY TO THE ORDERS OF INSECTS.

1. Wings developed................................................................. 2

   Wingless, or with vestigial wings........................................ 29

2. The wings of the mesothorax (the fore wings) horny, leathery or parchment-like; prothorax large and separate from the mesothorax (except in the rare Strepsiptera, which have minute fore wings).......................... 3

   The mesothoracic wings membranous.................................... 11

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 consistency, the metathoracic wings, when present, folded crossways as well as lengthwise when at rest and hidden beneath the elytra; mouth mandibulate........... 10

4. Mesothoracic wings of uniform texture, usually with many veins; head vertical................................................................. 5

   Mesothoracic wings leathery at the base, membranous at the tip, usually overlapping the abdomen when at rest; head usually horizontal; mouth beak-like or awl-shaped, fitted for sucking. True Bugs. HEMÍPTERA (Page 76)

5. Mouth with the mandibles fitted for chewing.............................................. 6

   Mouth fitted for sucking, the beak arising from the back part of the head and projecting backward................................. HOMÓPTERA (Page 73)

6. Hind wings not folded, similar to the fore wings; social species, living in colonies. Termites........................................................ ISÓPTERA (Page 17)

   Hind wings folding, broader than the fore wings........................................... 7

7. Usually rather large or moderately large species; antennae lengthened and thread-like; prothorax large and free from the mesothorax; cerci present; fore wings rarely minute, usually long.................................. 8

   Very small active species; antennae short, with few joints; no cerci; fore wings minute; prothorax small. Rare, short-lived insects, parasites of other insects, usually wasps and bees. Males of STREPSÍPTERA (Page 41)

8. Hind femora not larger than the fore femora; mute species; body more or less flattened with the wings supposered when at rest; tergites and sternites subequal............................................. 9

   Hind femora almost always much larger than the fore femora, jumping species, if not (Gryllotalpa) the front legs broadened for burrowing; species 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, Katydids, Crickets ORTHÓPTERA (Page 13)

9. Body elongate; head transverse, vertical, free, not set into the very long prothorax; front legs spined, formed for grasping prey; deliberate movers. Mantis................................................................. MANTOÍDEA (Page 16)

   Body oval, much flattened; head nearly concealed underneath the oval pronotum; legs similar and fitted for rapid running, the coxae large. Roaches BLATTOÍDEA (Page 16)
Key to the Orders of Insects.

10. Abdomen terminated by movable forceps; antennae long and slender; fore wings short, hind wings nearly circular, delicate, radially folded from near the center; elongate insects. Earwigs ..................DERMÁPTERA (Page 15)
    Abdomen not terminated by forceps; antennae of various forms but usually eleven-jointed; fore wings usually sheathing the abdomen; generally hard-bodied species. Beetles: ..................COLEÓPTERA (Page 30)

11. With four wings ..................................................12
    With but two wings (the mesothoracic) usually outspread when at rest.....27

12. Wings long, very narrow, the margins fringed with long hairs, almost veinless; tarsi one- or two-jointed, with swollen tip; mouth without biting mandibles, fitted for sucking; no cerci; minute species. Thrips

THYSANÓPTERA (Page 15)
    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, 13

13. Hind wings with the anal area folded in plaits, fan-like, in repose, larger than the fore wings; antennae prominent; veins usually numerous; larvæ aquatic, 14
    Hind wings not folded, not larger than the fore wings, the anal area small and not separated ..................................................16

14. Tarsi five-jointed; cerci not pronounced ..................................15
    Tarsi three-jointed; body rather flattened, with jointed cerci; wings at rest overlapping the abdomen; species of moderate to large size. Stone-flies

PLECÓPTERA (Page 44)

15. Costal area with few crossveins; wings with the surface hairy; prothorax small; species of small to moderate size. Caddice-flies

TRICHÓPTERA (Page 46)
    Costal area with many crossveins; prothorax rather large; species of moderate to large size ..................MEGLÁPTERA (Page 44)

16. Antennae short and inconspicuous; wings netveined with numerous crossveins; larvæ aquatic. (SUBULICÓRNIA) .........................17
    Antennae larger, distinct, if rarely small the crossveins are few; larvæ terrestrial ..........................18

17. Hind wings much smaller than the fore wings; abdomen ending in long, thread-like processes; sluggish fliers. May-flies ........PLECTÓPTERA (Page 43)
    Hind wings nearly like the fore wings; no caudal setæ; vigorous, active fliers, often of large size. Dragon-flies, Damsel-flies .........ODONÁTA (Page 43)

18. Head produced into a mandibulate beak; hind wings not folded; wings usually with color pattern, the crossveins numerous; male genitalia forming a swollen pincers-like termination of the abdomen. Scorpion-flies

PANORPÁTAE (Page 46)
    Head not drawn out as a beak; male abdomen not forcipate ..................19

19. Mouth mandibulate ..................................................20
    Mouth haustellate, the mandibles not formed for chewing; no cerci; crossveins few ..................................................25

20. Tarsi five-jointed; no cerci ........................................21
    Tarsi two-, three- or four-jointed; veins and crossveins not numerous 23
21. Prothorax small or only moderately long ........................................ 22
   Prothorax very long and cylindrical; antennæ many-jointed; crossveins num-
   erous ......................................... RAPHIDIOIDEA (Page 44)
22. Wings similar, with many veins and crossveins, costal cell almost always filled
   with crossveins; prothorax more or less free. If the neuration is very rarely
   reduced (Coniopteryx) the wings are powdered. NEURÓPTERA (Page 45)
   Wings with relatively few angular cells, the costal cell without crossveins; hind
   wings smaller than the fore pair; prothorax fused with the mesothorax;
   abdomen usually constricted at the base and ending in a sting or specialized
   ovipositor. Wasps, Bees, etc. ................................ HYMENÓPTERA (Page 19)
23. Prothorax well developed; wings equal in size, held superimposed on the abdo-
   men when at rest ........................................ 24
   Prothorax inconspicuous; hind wings smaller than the fore wings; tarsi two-
   or three-jointed; wings at rest held roof-like against the abdomen
   CORRODÉNTIA (Page 17)
24. Tarsi apparently four-jointed; social species, living in colonies
   ISÓPTERA (Page 17)
   Tarsi three-jointed, the front metatarsi swollen; solitary; southern species 
   EMBIDÍNA (Page 42)
25. Wings not covered with scales, usually transparent, not outspread when at
   rest; prothorax large; antennæ with few joints .................................. 26
   Wings and body covered with scales, the wings well developed and pictured;
   prothorax small; antennæ many-jointed. Moths and Butterflies
   LEPIDÓPTERA (Page 48)
26. Beak arising from the back of the head ............................................ HOMÓPTERA (Page 73)
   Beak arising from the front part of the head .................................... HEMÍPTERA (Page 76)
27. Mouth not functional; abdomen furnished with a pair of caudal filaments . 28
   Mouth-parts forming a proboscis, only exceptionally vestigial; abdomen with-
   out caudal filaments; hind wings replaced by knobbed halteres. Flies,
   Mosquitoes, Midge ...................... DIPTERA (Page 61)
28. No halteres; antennæ inconspicuous; crossveins abundant. A few rare May-
   flies ............................................. PLECTÓPTERA (Page 43)
   Hind wings represented by minute hook-like halteres; antennæ evident; cross-
   veins lacking. Males of Scale-insects ............................... HOMÓPTERA (Page 73)
29. Body more or less insect-like, i. e. with more or less distinct head, thorax and
   abdomen, and jointed legs, and capable of locomotion ............................. 30
   Without distinct body parts, or without jointed legs, or incapable of locomo-
   tion ........................................................................ 70
30. Terrestrial, breathing through spiracles ............................................. 31
   Living in the water; usually gill-breathing, larval forms ........................... 59
   Parasites on warm-blooded animals ................................................. 63
31. 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 ..................................................................... 32
   Mouthparts mandibulate, formed for chewing ....................................... 38
   Mouthparts haustellate, formed for sucking ......................................... 55
Key to the Orders of Insects.

32. Abdomen consisting of ten or eleven segments, no ventral sucker at its base, no terminal springing apparatus .................................................. 33
Abdomen consisting of six segments or less, with a forked sucker on the first ventral segment and usually with a springing apparatus (furcula) near the tip beneath. (Class COLLEMBOLA) ........................................ 37

33. Basal three segments of the abdomen with ventral styles; antennae absent; no cerci but a short anal tube present; head pear-shaped; prothorax short. (Class MIRIENTÓMATA) .................. PROTURA (Page 88)
Ventral styles occurring to the seventh segment; antennae thread-like; cerci present; prothorax not short .................. 34

34. Body never scaly; mouthparts concealed except for the palpi; apex of the abdomen without a median process. (Class CAMPODEOÍDEA) ........................ 35
Body usually covered with minute scales; tips of the mouthparts visible; abdomen with a median cerciform appendage. (Class THYSANÚRA) ....... 36

35. Eleventh tergite nearly or quite covered by the tenth; cerci jointed; anal valves very distinct. ........................ RHABDÚRA (Page 82)
Eleventh tergite fused with the tenth; cerci single-jointed forming strong forceps; anal valves not distinct ................ DICELLÚRA (Page 82)

36. Body flattened; eyes not extending over the front; maxillary palpi five- or six-jointed; eleventh tergite partly covered by the tenth

LEPISMATOÍDEA (Page 81)
Body convex above; eyes large, extending over the front; maxillary palpi seven-jointed; eleventh tergite not covered by the tenth

MACHILÓIDEA (Page 81)

37. Abdomen comprising six evident segments; body lengthened, subcylindrical; fourth segment of the abdomen often much lengthened

ARTHROPLEÔNA (Page 82)
Abdominal segments in part fused; body subglobular, the abdomen little longer than wide .................................. SYMPHYPLEÔNA (Page 83)

38. Underside of abdomen entirely without legs ................................ 39
Abdomen bearing false legs beneath which differ from those of the thorax; body cylindrical, the thorax and abdomen not distinctly separated; larval forms. 54

39. Antennae long and distinct .................................................. 40
Antennae short, not pronounced; larval forms ........................................ 52

40. Abdomen terminated by strong movable forceps; prothorax free. Earwigs

DERMÁPTERA (Page 15)
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 19)

42. Head not prolonged into a beak ........................................ 43
Head produced into a mandibulate beak; species found about snow. (Boreus)

PANORPÁTÆ (Page 46)
Key to Families of North American Insects.

43. Very small (three millimeters) louse-like jumping species; prothorax inconspicuous. Book-lice. CORRODÉNTIA (Page 17)
Larger, or at least not louse-like species; prothorax large. 44

44. Hind legs fitted for jumping, the femora enlarged; wing-pads of larve when present in inverse position, the metathoracic overlapping the mesothoracic ORTHOPTERA (Page 18)
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. MANTOÍDEA (Page 16)
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 30)

47. Cerci with more than three joints. 48
Cerci short, with one to three joints. 49

BLATTOÍDEA (Page 16)
Body elongate; head nearly horizontal; prothorax quadrate.
GRYLLOBLATTOÍDEA (Page 13)

49. Tarsi five-jointed; body very slender and long. Walking-sticks PHASMOÍDEA (Page 14)
Tarsi two- to four-jointed; body not linear. 50

50. Front tarsi not enlarged. 51
Front tarsi with the first joint swollen. EMBIIDÍNA (Page 42)

51. Tarsi apparently four-jointed; cerci with several joints; antennæ with nine to thirty joints. ISÓPTERA (Page 17)
Tarsi two-jointed; cerci one-jointed; antennæ nine-jointed; minute species restricted to the East Indies. ZORÁPTERA (Page 17)

52. Body cylindrical, caterpillar-like. PANORPÁTAE (Page 46)
Body more or less depressed, not caterpillar-like. 53

53. Mandibles united with the corresponding maxillæ to form sucking jaws
Larvae of Neuróptera

Mandibles almost always separate from the maxillæ
Larvae of Coleóptera, Raphidioidea, Strepsiptera

54. False legs numbering five pairs or less. Larvae of Lepidóptera
False legs numbering six to eight pairs
Most larve of suborder Chalastogastra, Hymenóptera

55. Body bare or with few scattered hairs. Lepidóptera (Page 48)
Body densely clothed with hairs or scales; probosciis if present coiled under the head. Moths

56. Last tarsal joint swollen and with no claws; mouth consisting of a triangular unjointed beak; minute species. Thrips. THYSANÓPTERA (Page 15)
Tarsi not bladder-like at the tip, and with distinct claws. 57
Key to the Orders of Insects.

57. Prothorax distinct ........................................... 58
   Prothorax small, hidden when viewed from above .......... DÍPTERA (Page 61)

58. Beak arising from the front part of the head ...... HEMÍPTERA (Page 76)
   Beak arising from the back part of the head .......... HOMÓPTERA (Page 73)

59. Mouth mandibulate ........................................... 60
   Mouth haustellate, forming a strong pointed inflexed beak

   Nymphs of Hemíptera

60. Body not encased in a shell made of sand, pebbles, leaves, etc ........... 61
   Case-bearing forms. Periwinkles .......................... Larvæ of Trichóptera

61. Abdomen furnished with external lateral gills or respiratory processes (a few Coleoptera here also) .......... 62
   Abdomen without external gills ........................... 63

62. Abdomen terminated by two or three long feathery gill-processes
   Larvæ of Plectóptera
   Abdomen with short end-processes ........................ Larvæ of Megalóptera

63. Lower lip strong, extensible, and furnished with a pair of opposable hooks
   Larvæ of Odonáta
   Lower lip not capable of being thrust forward and not hooked .......... 64

64. The three divisions of the thorax loosely united; antennæ and caudal filaments long and slender .......... Larvæ of Plectóptera
   Thoracic divisions not constricted; antennæ and caudal filaments short
   Larvæ of Coleóptera

65. Body flattened ............................................... 66
   Body strongly compressed; mouth formed as a sharp inflexed beak; jumping species. Fleas ............................... SUCTÓRIA (Page 72)

66. Mouthparts formed for biting (chewing) .......... 67
   Mouthparts formed for piercing and sucking ............... 68

67. Mouth inferior; cerci long; African species parasitic on rodents
   DIPLOGLOSSÁTA (Page 14)
   Mouth anterior; no cerci; generally elongate-oval insects with somewhat triangular head; parasites of birds or mammals. Biting-lice
   MALLÓPHAGA (Page 18)

68. Antennæ exserted, visible, though rather short .......... 69
   Antennæ inserted in pits, not visible from above
   Pupiparous DÍPTERA (Page 61)

69. Beak unjointed; tarsi formed as a hook for grasping the hairs of the host; permanent parasites. Lice ............... SIPHUNCULÁTA (Page 18)
   Beak jointed; tarsi not hooked; temporary parasites
   HEMÍPTERA (Page 76)

70. Legless, grubs, maggots or borers; locomotion effected by a squirming motion.
   Larvæ of some beetles, flies, moths, ants, bees and wasps. If living in the body of wasps or bees, with the head exposed, compare the females of Strepsíptera.
   Sedentary forms, incapable of locomotion .................. 71
12 Key to Families of North American Insects.

71. 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 73)

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.....72

72. The skin encasing the legs, wings, etc., holding the members tightly against the body; prothorax small; a proboscis showing.........................73

Legs, wings, etc., more or less free from the body; biting mouthparts showing........................................74

73. Proboscis long; four wing-cases; sometimes in a cocoon..Pupae of Lepidóptera

Proboscis short; two wing-cases...............................Pupae of Diptera

74. Prothorax small, fused into one piece with the mesothorax; sometimes enclosed in a loose cocoon.................................Pupae of Hymenóptera

Prothorax larger and not closely fused with the mesothorax........75

75. Wing-cases with few or no veins.........................Pupae of Coleóptera

Wing-cases with a number of veins..............Pupae of Neurópteroid Orders
ORDER GRYLLOBLATOIDEA.

Elongate, flattened, wingless insects measuring over one inch in length. Head nearly horizontal, free, eyes small, no ocelli, antennæ long and thread-like, arising from the front of the head, mandibles strong; prothorax large, quadrate, free; legs formed for running, similar, coxae close together, tarsi five-jointed; cerci long, filiform, eight-jointed, ovipositor long and sword-shaped. (Grylloblatta.) (Pl. 2, fig. 19.) ORDER ORTHOPTERA. (ULONATA, part; SALTATORIA.)

Small to large, jumping species usually possessing a device on the wings for making a creaking 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; ovipositor almost always free; mouthparts conspicuous, mandibulate; 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 almost always shorter than the body, generally thread-like and never distinctly tapering, joints distinct, often flattened; ocelli three; tarsi three-jointed, alike on all the legs; ovipositor short; auditory organs, if present, at the base of the abdomen. 2

Antennæ generally longer than the body, filamentous, delicately tapering; ocelli often absent; ovipositor usually long; auditory organ usually near base of front tibiae. 3

2. Claws with a pad (arolium) beneath and between them; pronotum at most extending over only the extreme base of the abdomen (Pl. 1, fig. 7); fore wings generally well developed. Locusts, Grasshoppers. (Melanoplus [M. spretus, Rocky Mountain locust], Chortóphaga, Hippiscus, Dissosteira [D. carolina, Carolina locust].) (Pl. 1, fig. 8).................ACRIDIDÆ

Claws without arolium; pronotum extending over the abdomen (Pl. 1, fig. 6); fore wings vestigial, consisting of small scales at the base of the usually large hind wings. Grouse-locusts, Pigmy locusts. (Téttix) (Pl. 1, figs. 10, 11.) TETTIGIDÆ
3. Tarsi four-jointed; ovipositor usually long and sword-shaped; ocelli generally absent; fore wings, when present, with the sides sloping. Katydids, Green or long-horned grasshoppers. (Scudderia, Conocéphalus, Ceuthôphillus [Cave-cricket].) (Pl. 1, figs. 2, 3, 4.) (TETTIGONIDÆ, PHASGON-URIDÆ) ........................................LOCÚSTIDÆ
Tarsi three-jointed; ovipositor, when present, exserted and needle-shaped, sometimes upcurved or with the tip enlarged; fore wings, when present, flat above, and with the sides bent abruptly downward. (GRYLLÖDEA) ... 4

4. Front legs more or less broadened and fitted for burrowing; females without ovipositor ................................................................. 5
Front legs slender, fitted for walking; female with needle-shaped ovipositor, which may sometimes be reduced in size. Crickets. (Grýllus, Óecánthus [Tree crickets], Myrmecôphia.) (Pl. 1, figs. 12, 13.) (ACHETIDÆ)

GRYLLIDÆ

5. Two large ocelli; front tibiae dilated, their outer edge strongly toothed; hind femora scarcely enlarged; tarsi three-jointed; over 25 mm. in length. Mole crickets. (Gryloâlpa.) (Pl. 1, figs. 9, 14.) .................GRYLLOTÁLPIDÆ
Three small ocelli; front tibiae scarcely dilated, but with three or four strong spines at apex; hind femora greatly enlarged; tarsi one-jointed; less than 10 mm. in length. (Tridáctylus.) (Pl. 1, fig. 5.) .... TRIDACTÝLIDÆ

ORDER PHASMOIDEA.
(GRESSORIA.)
Large, wingless, slow-moving, slender, plant-eating insects with long, thin legs. Body narrowly cylindrical, head rather horizontal, generally rounded, ocelli often absent; mouth rather anterior, mandibles strong, antennæ coarse, comprising more than twenty joints; prothorax very short, front legs similar to the others, coxae small and distant, tarsi five-jointed; cerci present but unsegmented. Metamorphosis very slight. Walking-sticks. Diapheromèra, Bacillus.) (Pl. 1, fig. 1.) .................. PHÁSMIDÆ

ORDER DIPLOGLOSSATA.
(DERMODERMAPTERA.)
Moderate sized, flattened, wingless species parasitic on rodents. Head movable, rather horizontal, mouth underneath, mandibles strong, no eyes, antennæ short; prothorax free, large; legs alike, tarsi three-jointed; cerci long, but unsegmented. Metamorphosis imperceptible.

One family HEMÍMÉRIDÆ, restricted to South Africa.
ORDER DERMAPTERA.

*(EUPLEXOPTERA; EUDERMAPTERA.)*

Elongate, but small insects with the abdomen terminating in a pair of strong movable forceps. Fore wings horny, but short, hind wings large, nearly circular, radially folded from near the center (Pl. 1, fig. 18), when folded, projecting slightly beyond the upper pair; mouth mandibulate; antennae long and slender. Metamorphosis incomplete. Earwigs.

1. Metapygidium and telson not reduced, nearly as large as the pygidium which is relatively small; head depressed, truncate posteriorly; femora compressed and usually keeled; tropical earwigs. (*Pyragra, Pyragrópsi,*) (Pl. 1, fig. 15.) .................................................. *PYGIDICRÂNIDÆ*

Metapygidium and telson much reduced, very greatly smaller than the pygidium which is relatively very large and sometimes with complex processes ........ 2

2. Metapygidium and telson although reduced in size, still present as distinct plates, if sometimes lost in the pygidium, the latter is fused with the last dorsal segment to form a horizontal squamopygidium; femora not compressed or keeled; head gently convex. (*Anisolabis, Labidura.*) (Pl. 1, fig. 17.) .................................................. *LABIDÚRIDÆ*

Metapygidium not distinct; pygidium well developed, often provided with complex processes .............................................................. 3

3. Second joint of tarsi simple, not lobed nor dilated. (*Làbia, Prolàbia.*)  

*LABÍDÆ*

Second joint of tarsi with a dilated lobe on each side. (*Forficula, Dōru.*) (Pl. 1, fig. 16.) .................................................. *FORFICÚLIDÆ*

ORDER THYSANOPTERA.

*(PHYSOPODA.)*

Small or minute, slender species with the wings often absent or reduced in size, feeding usually on plant sap. Head vertical, free; eyes well developed; usually three ocelli; mouthparts fitted for sucking, inferior, frequently asymmetrical; prothorax free; wings, when present, very narrow, usually with long marginal fringes, the venation greatly reduced; legs similar, tarsi one- or two-jointed, with a bladder-like or hoof-like enlargement at tip; no cerci. Metamorphosis gradual, the young very similar to the adult.

1. Female with a saw-like ovipositor (Pl. 2, fig. 31); last segment of female abdomen conical, that of the male broadly rounded; wings usually present, the fore pair strongest, usually with more or less well developed veins and
always at least one longitudinal vein reaching from base to apex; wing membrane with microscopic hairs. (Suborder TEREBRÁNTIA)....2
Female without a modified ovipositor, the last segment of the abdomen tubular in both sexes; wings often absent, both pairs similar in structure, the fore wings with only a median longitudinal vein which does not reach to the tip of the wing; wing membrane without microscopic hairs. (Suborder TUBULÍFERA.) (Phlaothrips, Trichothrips, Crýptothrips.)

PHLÆOTHRÍPIDÆ

2. Ovipositor curved upwards; fore wings broad, rounded and with prominent veins; antennæ nine-jointed. (Ælothrips)...........ÆOLOTHRÍPIDÆ
Ovipositor curved downwards; wings when present usually narrow and pointed at tips; antennæ seven- to ten-jointed. (Thrips [T. tábæci, Onion Thrips] Eúthrips [E. pyri, Pear Thrips; E. trítici, Strawberry Thrips], Hèliothrips [H. námorrorhóidális, Greenhouse Thrips].) (Pl. 2, figs. 21, 31.)

THRÍPIDÆ

ORDER MANTOIDEA.

Large, poor-flying, deliberate-moving, predatory species with long, spined front legs, which are formed for grasping prey. Body elongate; head freely movable, not inserted in the prothorax, eyes prominent; three ocelli; mouth inferior, mandibles strong, antennæ filament-like, comprising many similar joints; prothorax always lengthened and movable; wings dissimilar, overlapping on the abdomen; cerci jointed. Metamorphosis incomplete. Praying Mantis.

(Stagmomántis.) (Pl. 2, fig. 22.).............................MÁNTIDÆ

ORDER BLATTOIDEA.

(OÓTHECARIA, CURSORIA.)

Moderate-sized, 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, usually two ocelli; antennæ long, filamentous, many-jointed; prothorax large, movable, usually transverse; wings when present overlapped on the abdomen; fore wings parchment-like, containing many veins, hind wings radially folding; legs strong, alike, coxae large; cerci prominent and jointed. Metamorphosis slight. Roaches.

(Phyllodrômia, (=Blattélla) [P. germánica, Croton bug], Periplánëta, Ischnóptera, Bláttæ.) (Pl. 2, figs. 23, 25.).............................BLÁTTIDÆ
ORDER ZORAPTERA.

Minute, wingless, agile, terrestrial, predatory species. Body flattened, head somewhat inclined, antennae moniliform, nine-jointed, mandibles strong, eyes vestigial; thorax as long as the abdomen, prothorax large; abdomen with ten segments, cerci one-jointed; legs similar, formed for running, tarsi two-jointed.

One family, ZOROTYPIDÆ, restricted to the East Indies. (Pl. 2, fig. 26.)

ORDER ISOPTERA.

Small to middle-sized, elongate, feeble insects living in colonies and occurring as sexual individuals, soldiers and workers; usually with weak chitinization. Head large, free, rather vertical, eyes and ocelli present or absent, mandibles often large, antennae filamentous; prothorax large, free; legs similar, formed for running, tarsi apparently four-jointed; wings similar, narrow and long, superimposed over the abdomen, soldiers and workers wingless; cerci short. Metamorphosis very imperfect. White ants, Termites.

Tarsi with an apical sole-like pad; eyes present, mandibles toothed; pronotum flat; wings reticulate; fontanel absent. (Termopsis, Calotermes.)

PROTERMITIDÆ

Plantula absent; mandibles not strongly toothed; pronotum convex; wings not strongly reticulate; vertex with fontanel. (Térmes, Eutérmes.) (Pl. 2, figs. 24, 27, 28.) (METATERMITIDÆ) ............................................ TERMITIDÆ

ORDER CORRODENTIA.

(PSOCOPTERA, COPEOGNATHA.)

Small or minute, mandibulate insects with long slender antennæ, the body rather stout, the prothorax small, tarsi two- or three-jointed. Metamorphosis incomplete.

Wings well developed; ocelli present. Bark living insects. (Cæcilius, Psòcus.) (Pl. 2, fig. 29.) ........................................... PSÓCIDÆ

Wings absent, or at most a single small pair of mesothoracic wings present; ocelli absent. (Tróctes, [T. divìnàtorìa, Book-louse], Átropos, Psocinélla.) (Pl. 2, fig. 30.) ........................................... ATRÓPIDÆ
ORDER MALLOPHAGA.

(LIPOPTERA.)

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 anterior, mandibles strong, antennae three- to five-jointed; prothorax free; 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. Antennae filamentous, exposed, three- or five-jointed; maxillary palpi absent; mandibles vertical; meso- and metathoracic segments usually fused. Suborder ISCHNÓCERA ........................................... 2

2. Antennae clavate or capitate, concealed, four-jointed; maxillary palpi four-jointed; mandibles horizontal; meso- and metathoracic segments with a sutural line usually visible. Suborder AMBLÝCERA ........................................... 3

3. Tarsi with a single claw; infesting mammals. (Trichodéctes [T. látus, Dog Louse].) TRICHODÉCTIDÆ

ORDER SIPHUNCULATA.

(ANOPLURA, PSEUDORHYNCHIOTA, PARASITA, PHTHIRAPTERA, ELIPOPTERA.)

Small, more or less flattened, wingless parasites of mammals. Head free, horizontal; eyes reduced or absent; mouth anterior, comprising an unjointed, fleshy beak; antennæ short; thorax fused; legs similar; tarsi single-jointed, forming a claw at the end of the tibia; no cerci; metamorphosis very slight. True lice.

1. Body flattened; spiracles only at each side of the meso thorax and on abdominal segments three to eight; antennae three- or five-jointed; tibia with a thorn-shaped projection ........................................... 2

Body thick and stout; mesothorax and metathorax each with a pair of spiracles as well as abdominal segments two to eight; eyes absent; tibia with a stout, short, thorn-like projection; antennae four- or five-jointed; entire body supplied with thorn-like bristles. (Echinophthirius.) ECHINOPHTHIRIIDÆ
2. Eyes large, convex, distinctly pigmented; fulturae very strong and broad arms; proboscis short, hardly reaching the thorax. (Phthirius \(P.\ inguinālis\), Crab-louse) Pediculus \(P.\ capitis\), Head-louse; \(P.\ vestimentī\), Body-louse), (Pl. 2, figs. 32, 33)..........................**Pediculidae**

Eyes very indistinct or wanting; fulturae very narrow and closely applied to the pharynx; beak very long. (Hæmatophilus \(H.\ uralis\), Hog-louse.)

**ORDER HYMENOPTERA.**

*(Phleboptera.)*

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; mouth-parts mandibulate, but the maxillæ usually adapted for lapping liquid food; antennæ variable; ocelli present; pro-thorax not free; legs similar; tarsi usually five-jointed; abdomen usually with six or seven visible segments; no cerci; ovipositor of female usually sting-like, sometimes saw-like, occasionally greatly elongate. Metamorphosis complete; larvæ legless in the higher forms. Habits variable, phytophagous, predatory, or parasitic. Saw-flies, Wood-wasps, Ichneumon-flies, Ants, Wasps and Bees.

1. Abdomen broadly sessile, attached over a large area (Pl. 4, fig. 83); larvæ with legs present, usually well developed; trochanters two-jointed (Pl. 4, fig. 63); hind wing with three basal cells. Suborder Chalastogastra (=**Sympyta**, **Sessiliventres**, **Phytophaga**, **Terebrantia**)..............................................2

Abdomen petiolate or subpetiolate, never broadly sessile (Pl. 4, figs. 76, 77); larvæ legless; trochanters one- or two-jointed; hind wing with less than three basal cells. Suborder Clistogastra (=**Apocrita**)........12

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. (Macroxyēla, Xyēla, Odontophyēs) (Pl. 3, fig. 36)

**XYELIDÆ**

Fore wings with only one or two radial cells, only one or no radial crossvein present..................................................3

3. Costal cell divided by a distinct longitudinal vein (the subcosta); antennæ slender, becoming very thin apically, many-jointed; radial cell with one cross-vein. (Pamphilius) (=Lyda), Neurōtoma, Bactrócerus \(Lydidae\)

**Pamphilidæ**

Costal cell not divided.............................................4

4. Anterior tibiae with a single apical spur...........................................5

Anterior tibiae with two apical spurs. Saw-flies. (Tenthredinoidea) 8
5. Fore wings with only two cubital cells; antennae inserted much below the lower margin of the eyes, beneath a frontal ridge; vertex tuberculate. (Orýssus) **ORÝSSIDÆ**

Fore wings with three or four cubital cells .................................... 6

6. Pronotum nearly truncate or weakly emarginate behind; mesonotum short, not extending much beyond the anterior margin of the tegulae; abdomen more or less compressed; antennae filiform, many-jointed. (Céphus [C. pygmaeus, Wheat-stem Saw-fly, Jánus]) ........................................ CÉPHIDÆ

Pronotum deeply curved or emarginate behind; mesonotum longer, extending well beyond the anterior margin of the tegulae ........................................ 7

7. Parapsidal furrows present; fore wings with a transverse intercostal vein; no triangular plate at the apex of the abdomen; prothorax conical. (Xiphyédria,) **XIPHYDRIDÆ**

Parapsidal furrows absent; fore wings without an intercostal vein; apex of abdomen with a triangularly shaped plate; prothorax subquadrat. (Trémex, Sírex, Paurírus) (Pl. 3, fig. 30) (UROCÉRIDÆ) ...... **SIRÍCIDÆ**

8. First paraterum (a small, more or less triangular plate just behind the prothoracic spiracle and above the mesopleura) present ........................................ 9

First paraterum absent; mesosternum not separated from the mesopleura by an impressed line (Acordulécera) ........................................ **PTERYGOPHÓRIDÆ**

9. Abdomen angled laterally so that the dorsal sclerites are sharply divided into a dorsal and ventral surface; antennae clubbed. (Címbe [C. americana, Willow Saw-fly], Trichiosómã, Zarãea) ....................................... **CIMBÍCIDÆ**

Abdomen not sharply angled laterally; antennae not clubbed .................. 10

10. Mesopleura separated from the mesosternum by an impressed line; antennae three-jointed, the third joint very long (Hylótomã (= Árgo), Steríctiphora) **HYLÓTÓMIDÆ**

Mesopleura not separated by an impressed line; antennae with more than six joints ................................................................. 11

11. Antenne serrate (female) or pectinate (male), eighteen- to twenty-six-jointed. (Díprion (= Lóphygrus) [Pine Saw-flies] .................................. **DIPRÍONIDÆ**

Antenne filamentous, with seven to twelve, usually nine, joints. (Dólerus, Nématus, Macrôphýa, Tenthredéilla) (Pl. 3, fig. 37) . **TENTHREDÍNIDÆ**

12. Hypopygium divided, or never closely united with the pygidium, the ovipositor issuing some distance before the tip of the abdomen, from its ventral surface (Pl. 4, fig. 79) ........................................ 13

Hypopygium entire and closely united with the pygidium, the sting or ovipositor always issuing from the tip of the abdomen (Pl. 4, fig. 82) ........ 44

13. Winged ........................................ 14

Wingless ........................................ 25

14. Fore wings with a stigma which is rarely very slender or linear; costal vein well developed as far as the stigma (Pl. 3, figs. 42, 43); abdomen usually with the ventral segments membranous and with a median fold; antennae usually with more than sixteen joints; wing venation ordinarily well developed. (ICHNEUMONOIDEA.) ........................................ 15
Hymenoptera.

Fore wings without a stigma, the marginal vein if present, linear, not stigmatized; costal vein entirely absent or much thinner than the subcostal (Pl. 3, figs. 44, 46); abdomen with the ventral segments hard and chitinous, without a median fold; antennae with not more than sixteen joints (in our genera); wings with very incomplete venation.

15. Costal and subcostal veins separated, enclosing a narrow costal cell (Pl. 3, fig. 38) ................................................................. 16
Costal and subcostal veins confluent, no costal cell (Pl. 3, fig. 42) .......... 18

16. Abdomen inserted on the thorax far above the hind coxae; antennae with thirteen or fourteen joints. (Foenus, Evania, Pristaulacus) (Pl. 3, figs. 38, 43).

Evanidæ

Abdomen inserted normally, low down and quite close to the hind coxae... 17

17. Antennæ fourteen-jointed; body of the abdomen beyond the petiole compressed, ovate or rounded; ovipositor short. (Ropronia.) ............... Roproniidae
Antennæ very slender, with thirty joints or more; abdomen elongate; ovipositor long. (Stéphanus.) .................................................. Stephanidæ

18. Mandibles abnormal, their attachment reversed so that the cutting edges face outward, laterally instead of inward, and do not meet when the jaws are closed. (Dacnusa, Aphaereta, Alyśia.) ......................................... Alysiidæ
Mandibles normal, their tips meeting when closed. .................. 19

19. Ventral abdominal segments soft and membranous, with a median fold ... 20
Ventral abdominal segments hard, chitinous, without a median fold; second and third segments covering most of the abdomen. (Myérsia, Thaumatotypidea.)

Myersidæ

20. Front wings with two recurrent nervures (except in the rare genus Pharsalia); none of the dorsal abdominal segments fused together, all freely movable. (Ichneumon, Crýtus, Limnérium, Ophion, Tryphon, Pümpla) (Pl. 3, fig. 42; Pl. 4, fig. 63; Pl. 5, fig. 85) ................................................ Ichnemónidæ
Front wings with only one recurrent nervure (Pl. 3, fig. 40); second and third segments of abdomen usually immovably united. ....... 21

21. Abdomen inserted on the thorax high above the hind coxae; rare insects. (Capitónius (= Cenocelius).) ............................... Capitoniidæ
Abdomen inserted close to the hind coxae; a very extensive group. (Lysiphlebus, Météorus, Chelônus, Microgaster, Brácón, Rhógas) (Pl. 3, fig. 40; Pl. 4, fig. 76) ................................................ Bracónidæ

22. Sides of the pronotum extending back to the tegule; antennæ not elbowed. Gall Flies. (Cynipoidea.) ............................................. 23
Pronotum not extending back to the tegule (Pl. 4, fig. 73); antennæ more or less distinctly elbowed. Chalcis Flies (Chalcidoidea.) .................. 30

23. Dorsal abdominal plates meeting along the venter, and entirely enclosing all the ventral plates, except sometimes a part of the hypopygium. (Eucéla, Allótria.) .................................................. Figitidæ
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 ..................... 24
24. Basal joint of hind tarsi twice as long as the others united, the second with a long, spined process externally; abdomen greatly compressed, curved like a pruning knife, much longer then the remainder of the body. (Ibália.)

IBALIDÆ

Basal joint of hind tarsi much shorter; second joint simple. (Ándricus, Holcáspis, Neuróterus, Synérgus) (Pl. 3, fig. 46).................. CYNÍPIDÆ

25. Antennæ distinctly elbowed (Pl. 4, figs. 69, 70, 71). A few genera distributed among the families of Chalcidoidea. (See couplet 30.)
Antennæ not elbowed (Pl. 5, fig. 85)........................................ 26

26. Mandibles in a reversed position, the tips extending laterally and not meeting when closed (see couplet 18.)............................. A few ALYSIDÆ

Mandibles attached normally.................................................... 27

27. Abdominal petiole expanded apically, not cylindrical (Pl. 5, fig. 85.).................. 28

Abdominal petiole cylindrical (see couplet 22.) A few CYNIPOÍDEA

28. Ventral abdominal segments soft, with a median fold.................................. 29

Ventral segments hard, without a fold. (See No. 19.) MYERSIDÆ, part

29. All dorsal abdominal segments free. (See couplet 20.)

A few ICHNEUMÓNIDÆ

Second and third dorsal segments usually immovably grown together. (See couplet 21.)................................. A few BRACÓNIDÆ

30. 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 elongated, compressed, and without ring joint; very minute species with long wing-fringe. (Polynéma, Gonatócerus.) MYMÁRIDÆ

Hind wings never very narrow, not linear or pedunculate at the base; ovipositor issuing decidedly before the tip of the abdomen; antennæ elbowed (Pl. 4, figs. 69, 70, 71), with long scape and usually with from one to three ring joints .................................................. 31

31. Tarsi five-jointed (rarely four-jointed or less in certain wingless males); axillæ with their anterior margin usually straight and not produced anterior to the tegulæ (Pl. 4, fig. 68); spur of front tibia strong............................. 32

Tarsi three- or four-jointed (five-jointed or heteromeros only in the females of one or two genera); axillæ produced forward, their front margin opposite or anterior to the tegulæ (Pl. 4, fig. 73); spur of front tibia usually weak .... 42

32. Head of female long, oblong, with a deep longitudinal groove above; front and hind legs very stout, middle ones very slender or aborted; males wingless with short three- to nine-jointed antennæ. Fig insects, mainly tropical. (Blastóphaga, Eiseniélla.) AGAÓNIDÆ

Of a different conformation.................................................... 33

33. Mesopleura with an oblique femoral groove or impression; spur of middle tibia not enlarged.................................................. 34

Mesopleura entire, always without femoral groove in the female and usually in the male; spur of middle tibia usually very large and stout. (Eupélmus, Anastátus, Encyrtus, Ageniáspis) (including EUPÉLMIDÆ).

ENCYRTIDÆ
34. Hind tibiae with two apical spurs.................................................. 35
Hind tibiae with a single spur; ovipositor rarely long; mandibles usually stout, with three or four teeth at the apex; small black, bronzed or metallic species.
(Pteromâlus, Dibrâchys, Spalângia, Dinglôchis) (Pl. 4, fig. 68).

PTEROMÂLIDÆ

35. Mandibles sickle-shaped, usually with one or two teeth within; thorax greatly elevated, scutellum usually much enlarged and produced behind; second abdominal segment very large, generally covering the rest of the abdomen.
(Kâpâla, Orasêma.) ......................................................... EUCHARIDÆ
Mandibles strong, generally with three or four teeth at apex; thorax not or very slightly elevated; axillae separated from the mesonotum....................... 36

36. Hind coxae very large, long; five or six times larger than the front ones..... 37
Hind coxae never (in our genera) very large; not conspicuously larger than the front ones.......................................................... 39

37. Hind coxae more or less triangular in section, sharply ridged above; ovipositor generally long; hind femora usually simple, rarely swollen and with a tooth beneath; if denticulate beneath, the ovipositor is long. (Callîmone (= Torny-
mus), Diámorus, Monodontômerus, Podágrión, Ormyrûs) (TÖRÝMIDÆ).

CALLIMÔMIDÆ
Hind coxae long, more or less cylindrical, hind femora greatly swollen and toothed or denticulate beneath, their tibiae curved, and oblique at apex... 38

38. Fore wings folded longitudinally in repose; ovipositor long, curving upwards and backwards over the dorsum of the abdomen (Leucôspis).

LEUCÔSPIDÆ
Fore wings not folded; ovipositor only very rarely long, then not thus upcurved; tip of abdomen often drawn out as a slender, stiff process. (Châlcis, Phas-
gonôphora, Spîochâlcis, Smicra.) ........................................ CHALCIDIDÆ

39. Pronotum wide, not, or scarcely narrower than the mesonotum, quadrate... 40
Pronotum narrower, usually narrowed in front, or transverse-linear, rarely as wide as the mesonotum......................................................... 41

40. Abdomen rounded or ovate, more or less compressed, the hypopygium usually produced in the female; second dorsal segment never very large; black or yellowish species. (Isosôma [Joint-worms], Euryôma, Decatôma) (Pl. 4, fig. 72)....................................................... EURYTÔMIDÆ
Abdomen subtriangular, small; thorax very large; metallic or submetallic species; second and third dorsal segments occupying most of the surface of the abdomen. (Perilâmpus.) ........................................... PERILÂMPIDÆ

41. Mesepisternum not large and triangular; none of the femora noticeably swollen; small bronzed or green species. (Eunôtus, Semiotéllus, Trîdymus.)

MISCÔGÂSTRIDÆ
Mesepisternum large and triangular; either the front or hind femora more or less swollen and sometimes serrate; more or less metallic species (Cheiro-
pâchys, Cleônmus, Pînôbius) ........................................... CLEONYMIDÆ

42. Hind coxae normal; mesopleura impressed....................................... 48
Hind coxae much enlarged and dilated (Pl. 4, fig. 64), their femora compressed; marginal vein greatly elongated; very small, usually black species. (Èlásimus.)

ELÂSMIDÆ
Key to Families of North American Insects.

43. Tarsi four-jointed (five-jointed or heteromerous in the females of one or two genera); pubescence of wings not placed in rows or lines; wings not usually broad (Pl. 4, fig. 80).  (Tetrástichus, Aphelinus, Melittóbia, Sympesis.)

EULÓPHIDÆ

Tarsi three-jointed; wings broad, with the pubescence usually arranged in bands or lines; marginal and stigmal veins united to form a strongly recurved stem.  (Pentárthron (= Trichógramma))

TRICHOGRAMMÁTIDÆ

44. Pronotum extending back to the tegule, or the latter absent; trochanters sometimes two-jointed

Promotum shortened, more or less collar-shaped (Pl. 4, fig. 75), not extending back on the sides to the tegule; trochanters one-jointed

45. Trochanters two-jointed, the second joint sometimes difficult to detect in the smaller forms as it is sometimes closely attached to the femur

Trochanters consisting of a single joint

46. Mandibles with four teeth; hind wing with two large closed cells; moderate-sized, often brightly colored species.  (Lycogástér.)

TRIGONALÓIDÆ

Mandibles with not more than three teeth; hind wing usually without a closed cell, rarely with one; small or minute, generally black species

47. Antennae inserted far above the clypeus, near the middle of the face, often on a frontal prominence

Antennae inserted low down on the face, close to the upper margin of the clypeus (Pl. 5, fig. 80)

48. Wingless

Winged (See couplet 49)

49. Wingless (See couplet 49)

A few DIAPRÍDÆ

50. Abdomen acute or sharply marginal along the sides

Abdomen rounded on the sides; wings, when present, with the radial vein developed, but not complete, leaving the radial cell open; no postmarginal vein.  (Cérarhron, Megasplius) (Pl. 5, fig. 85)

CERAPHRÓNIDÆ

51. Antennae ten-jointed, rarely with fewer joints, but never more; front wings without marginal or stigmal veins and usually without a subcostal vein also.  (Polygnótus, Isocýbus, Platygástér.)

PLATYGÁSTRIDÆ

Antennae 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 vein usually present.  (Telénomus, Téelas, Calotelëia, Scélio.)

SCELIÓNIDÆ

52. First segment of abdomen forming a scale or node (Pl. 4, fig. 65 (1); fig. 67 (1,2)); second segment often also nodiform, the highly mobile pedicel...
strongly differentiated from the remainder of the abdomen; tegulae absent or much reduced; workers wingless. Ants (Formica, Camponotus, Lasius, Myrmica, Crematogaster, Ponera) (Pl. 4, figs. 65, 67). (Including Poneriidae, Dolichoderidae, Myrmicidae)... Formicidae

First segment of abdomen not scale-like or nodiform, although sometimes constricted at apex......... 53

53. Winged .......................................................... 54

Wingless, or with the wings reduced in size............... 72

54. Hind wings without distinct venation, with no closed cells (Pl. 3, fig. 47).... 55

Hind wings with well developed venation, with two basal cells and usually with
the radius and cubitus extending beyond these (Pl. 3, fig. 53)......... 61

55. Mandibles in a reversed position, the apices directed laterally away from
the mouth opening; abdomen with only two (female) or three (male) visible
dorsal segments, the first covering most of the abdomen (Pl. 5, fig. 84). (Van-
hórnia.) ............................................................. Vanhorniidae

Mandibles in the normal position, their tips meeting when closed......... 56

56. Hind wings with a lobe at the anal angle, separated by a deep slit-shaped
notch............................................................. 57

Hind wings oval, without a deeply separated angle, although sometimes broadly
notched on the hind border........................................ 60

57. Abdomen with three or four, rarely five, dorsal segments; metathorax laterally
with sharp keels or teeth; ovipositor tubular, extensible, several-jointed;
body usually with coarse sculpture and of metallic color. (Chrysis, Hédy-
chrum, Hedychridium, Parnopes) (Pl. 3, fig. 47)...... Chrysididae

Abdomen with at least six dorsal segments; ovipositor sting-like; not bril-
liantly metallic species.............................................. 58

58. Head oblong, rather flat above; antennae inserted at the clypeus, twelve-
to thirteen-jointed (twenty-three-jointed in one rare genus); small, usually
black or bronzed species, often wingless in the female; abdomen more or less
elargate. (Epyris, Pseudosbrachium, Neoscleroderma) ... Bethylidae

Head not oblong..................................................... 59

59. Head globose or rounded; antennae thirteen-jointed in the female, ten-jointed
in the male; front tarsi of female simple. (Ampulicimórpha.)

Embolémidae

Head transverse or subquadrature; antennae ten-jointed; front tarsi of female
usually pincers-shaped (Pl. 5, fig. 92). (Dryinus, Gonátopus, Antèon, Bócc-
chus)................................................................. Dryínidae

60. Fore wings with a broad stigma and a closed, usually very short, radial cell;
abdomen with a short, cylindrical petiole, the second segment much longer
and larger then the others; small species (Pl. 5, fig. 88). (Séphus (=Proc-
totrypes)) .......................................................... Proctotritýpidae

Séphidae

Stigma very long and narrow; radial cell large, widely open apically; abdomen
very long and slender, and composed of equal cylindrical segments (female)
or clubbed, with the slender first segment as long as the rest of the abdomen
(male) (Pl. 3, fig. 41). (Pelecinus).................................. Pelecinidae
61. Wings folded once longitudinally when at rest; first discoidal cell in fore wings extraordinarily lengthened, much longer than the submedian; antennae distinctly elbowed. ......... 62

Wings not folded when at rest. ......... 63

62. Tarsal claws simple; mandibles not grooved on outer side; social species, constructing paper-like nests (Pl. 3, fig. 53). (Polistes [Paper-wasps], Vespidae [Hornets and Yellow-jackets]) ......... VESPIDAE

Tarsal claws with one or more teeth beneath; mandibles with grooves externally; solitary species (Pl. 3, fig. 59). (Odynerus, Eumenidae [Potter-wasps].) ......... EUMÉNIDÆ

63. Second ventral segment not separated from the first by a strong constriction or transverse furrow. ......... 64

Abdomen with the second ventral segment separated from the first by a strong constriction or transverse furrow; legs very often formed for digging. ......... 66

64. Legs, especially the hind pair very much lengthened, the hind femora attaining the apex of the abdomen or extending beyond, tibiae and tarsi nearly always spiny or serrate; middle tibiae with two spurs. (Pseudagënia, Psammóchares (= Pómpilus), Pépsis, Cerópales.) (CERPÁLIDÆ, POMPILIDÆ) PSAMMOCHÁRIDÆ

Legs much shorter, the tips of the hind femora reaching not or only slightly beyond the middle of the abdomen; tibiae and tarsi smooth. ......... 65

65. Metanotum posteriorly concave; antennae enlarged at the tip or clubbed, the club joints more or less fused. (Másaris, Pseudomásaris, Euparágia.) ......... MASÁRIDÆ

Metanotum truncate or rounded behind; antennae not thickened apically, none of the joints fused. (Sapýga, Eusapýga.) ......... SAPÝGIDÆ

66. Middle coxae separated (usually widely so) by a bilobed or triangular prolongation of the mesosternum. ......... 67

Middle coxae contiguous, not separated by the mesosternum. ......... 69

67. Tarsal claws cleft; male hypopygium ending in an upturned spine. ......... 68

Tarsal claws simple; eyes emarginate within; hypopygium of male ending in three spines; usually large, brightly colored wasps (Scólia, Elis.) SCOLIIDÆ

68. Male with the pygidium deeply emarginate at apex, the eyes emarginate within the stigma narrow; female with the radial cell in the fore wing closed and often separated from the costa (Pl. 3, figs. 48, 49). (Myzine.) MYZINIDÆ

Male with the pygidium entire, the stigma broad; female with the radial cell in the fore wing usually open and the first discoidal cell not elongated; eyes entire in both sexes. (Tiphia, Paratphia.) ......... TIPHIDÆ

69. Hind wings with an anal lobe, separated by a deep linear notch. ......... 70

Hind wings without an anal lobe, at most obtusely emarginate on the posterior basal margin. ......... 71

70. Fore wings with the radial and the first and second discoidal cells very long, each fully four times as long as high; abdomen with a long, claviform petiole; rare West Indian insects. (Rhópalosôma.) ......... RHOPALOSOMÁTIDÆ

Fore wings of a different conformation; abdomen either petiolate or sessile. (Myrmôsa, Chyphôtes.) ......... Males of the MYRMÓSIDÆ
71. Cubitus in hind wing originating at or beyond the transverse median nervure; our species small, with shining body. (Sierolomórpha.) \textbf{COSÍLIDÆ} 
Cubitus in hind wing arising far before the transverse median nervure; body almost always conspicuously pilose (Pl. 3, fig. 45). (Mutfilla, Spheóroph-thálma, Ephúta, Pseudomethóca). \textbf{Males of the MUTÍLLIDÆ}
72. Thorax undivided, the pro-, meso- and metathorax consolidated into a single piece, without visible sutures between them. (See couplet 71.) \textbf{Females of the MUTÍLLIDÆ}
Thorax with at least one complete transverse suture
73. Thorax divided into two parts. (See couplet 70.) \textbf{Females of the MYRMÓSIDÆ}
Thorax divided into three parts
74. Head long, usually distinctly longer than broad, flattened above, the front horizontal; legs stout. (See couplet 58.) Some females of the BETHÝLIDÆ
Head transverse, subquadrate or rounded
75. Antennae twelve-jointed; anterior tarsi not pincers-shaped (Methóca) \textbf{THÝNNÍDÆ}
Antennae ten-jointed; front tarsi usually pincers-shaped (Pl. 5, fig. 92). (Gon-atópus.) (See couplet 59.) \textbf{DRÝÍNÍDÆ, part}
Antennae thirteen-jointed; wings present as small pads. (See No. 71.)
A few male MUTÍLLIDÆ
76. Hind tarsi slender, filiform, the first joint not broadened or thickened; hairs on body simple. Wasps
Hind tarsi with the first joint thickened or flattened, often densely hairy; hairs of body feathery or branched. Bees
77. Middle tibiae with a single apical spur, or rarely with none
Middle tibiae with two spurs
78. Fore wings with only one cubital cell which is sometimes fused with the first discoidal (Pl. 3, fig. 58)
Fore wings with two or three cubital cells (Pl. 3, fig. 52)
79. Eyes not emarginate
Eyes deeply emarginate within, a second cubital cell indistinctly defined. (See couplet 82.) \textbf{TRYPOXYLÓNÍDÆ}
80. First cubital cell separated from the first discoidal; scutellum and postscutellum simple, without spines or scales, eyes divergent above. (Crábro, Ana-crâbro.) \textbf{CRABRÓNÍDÆ}
First cubital and first discoidal cells confluent; scutellum with a marginal lamella on each side; postscutellum with a spine or forked process; eyes convergent above. (Oxýbelus, Notoglésssa.) \textbf{OXYBÉLIDÆ}
81. Abdomen strongly constricted between the first and second segments
Abdomen without a strong constriction between the first and second segments
82. Fore wings with two cubital cells; the second usually weakly defined, sometimes not indicated; abdomen petiolate, long, slender, and enlarged apically; eyes deeply emarginate within. (Trypóxylon.) \textbf{TRYPOXYLÓNÍDÆ}
Fore wings with three cubital cells; second often petiolate; abdomen sessile or subsessile, usually constricted between the segments; eyes rarely emarginate (Pl. 5, fig. 54). (Philanthus, Cerceris, Eucerceris.) PHILANTHIDÆ

83. Abdomen sessile.......................................................... 84
Abdomen petiolate or subpetiolate; two or three cubital cells, transverse median nervure not S-shaped, hind wing usually twice emarginate on the basal half of the posterior border; usually rather small black species. (Psén, Cemônus, Stígmus, Passalœcus.) (Including Mimésidæ and Pemphredonidæ.) PSÉNIDÆ

84. Labrum large, free, triangularly elongated beyond the clypeus, much longer than wide; radial cell not divided near the apex; ocelli more or less aborted (Pl. 3, fig. 52). (Bembex, Monédula, Microbémex.).. BEMBÉCIDÆ
Labrum small, usually entirely concealed by the clypeus; radial cell usually divided by a crossvein near apex, the portion beyond the crossvein less clearly defined; at least the front ocellus perfectly formed............. 85

85. Second cubital cell petiolate, very rarely absent; third either present or absent; three perfectly formed ocelli; small species. (Miscôphus, Plénóculus.) NITÉLIDÆ
Second cubital cell present not petiolate; hind ocelli frequently aborted (Pl. 3, fig. 51; Pl. 5, figs. 87, 89). (Astâta, Lyrôda, Táchysphex, Táchytes.) LARRIDÆ

86. Abdomen with a more or less distinct constriction between the first and second segments, the first segment broader at tip than at base; middle coxae in contact; second cubital cell not receiving a recurrent nervure; rare species. (Mellinus.) MELLÍNIDÆ
Abdomen not constricted between the first and second segments; middle coxae separated by the sternum (some metallic green Chrysididæ (see couplet 57) may lead out here; they have the abdomen sessile, with less than six dorsal segments, and the pronotum though long does not quite reach the tegulae). 87

87. Mesosternum produced into a forked process posteriorly, the mesepisternum not separated; parapsidal furrows distinct; pronotum conically produced in front. (Rhinópsis.) AMPULICIDÆ
Mesosternum not produced backwards, the mesepisternum separated; parapsidal furrows indistinct or absent; pronotum not conically produced..... 88

88. Abdomen with a distinct slender, nearly cylindrical petiole (Pl. 3, fig. 57; Pl. 4, figs. 75, 77). (Chalýbion, Scéliiphron (= Peloperus) Sphēx (= Ammôphiæ). Chlorion (= Sphēx, Prionónyx, Isodónia) SPHÉCIDÆ
Abdomen sessile or subsessile, never with a slender petiole............. 89

89. Labrum free, well developed, triangular or semicircular, wider than long. (Stizus, Sphécius.) STÍZIDÆ
Labrum short, not or scarcely exserted beyond the clypeus............. 90

90. Marginal cell broadly truncate at apex and prolonged as a small, weakly defined cell; antennæ inserted close to the clypeus or very close to the clypeal suture. (Astata, Diplopléctron). .. Subfamily Astâtînæ of the Nyssónidæ Marginal cell pointed at apex, not appendiculate; antennæ inserted far above the clypeus, always away from the clypeal suture............. 91
91. Fore wings with the second cubital cell petiolate, rarely triangular; mesopleural furrow wanting or indicated only anteriorly..........................92
Fore wings with the second cubital cell broadly sessile, not triangular, receiving both recurrent nerves; mesopleural furrow complete, usually deep (Pl. 3, fig. 56). (Pseudoplisus, Gorýtes, Hoplisôdes)..................GORÝTIDÆ

92. Metathorax with the upper hind angles acute or produced as stout spines; pronotum short medially, strongly transverse; short, stout species. (Nýsson, Brachystégus)........................................NYSSÓNIDÆ
Metathorax with the hind angles rounded or obtuse; pronotum subquadrate; slender species. (Alýson, Didínæis)........................................ALYSÓNIDÆ

93. Hind tibæ without apical spurs; eyes hairy; marginal cell very long. (Pl. 4, fig. 81; Pl. 5, fig. 91.) (Apis [A. mellifera, Honey-bee])..................ÁPIDÆ
Hind tibæ with apical spurs........................................94

94. The cheeks separating the eyes from the mandibles longer than the pedicel of the antennæ; social bees; large, densely hairy species with contrasting black and yellow or sometimes also orange pile. Bumble-bees. (Bómbus, Psithyrus) BÓMBIDÆ

Eyes nearly or quite reaching to the base of the mandibles; solitary bees of different appearance........................................95

95. Tongue short, broad, obtuse and emarginate at apex (COLLETIFÓRMES)......96
Tongue more or less elongate, pointed and not emarginate; no ventral abdominal brush of hairs. (ANDRENIFÓRMES)........................................97
Tongue long and very slender. (Pl. 5, fig. 91.)........................................99

96. Black bees with little hair; fore wings with only two cubital cells; face almost always with yellow or white markings; nearly always small species. (Prosoûsis)........................................PROSÓPIDÆ
Hairy bees; fore wings with three cubital cells; moderate-sized species. (Colétes)..........................COLLÉTIDÆ

97. Tongue more or less short, dagger-like; radial cell pointed; usually three cubital cells; maxillary palpi six-jointed; burrowing bees. (Andrénæ, Halictus, Augochlôra, Agapóstemon, Sphecôdes)..................ANDRÉNIDÆ
Tongue elongate, though not so long as in some of the higher groups; only two submarginal cells (except in Protandrénæ which has three); never brilliantly metallic, though rarely with the head and thorax green; often with yellow markings. (Panûrgus)........................................PANûRGIĐÆ
Tongue elongate; parasitic bees, usually highly ornamented, and with no pollen-collecting apparatus..........................98
Tongue very long; first two joints of labial palpi elongate, sheath-like, last two minute; hairy, pollen-collecting bees, the males often with long antennæ, and usually with the clypeus yellow. Melissôdes, Anthôphora, Hemísia (=Céntria), Diadásia)..........................ANTHOPHÓRIDÆ

98. Maxillary palpi six-jointed; usually wasp-like in appearance, with bright yellow and often red colors; almost always with three cubital cells; marginal cell pointed on costa. (Nômada)........................................NÔMADIDÆ
Maxillary palpi two- to six-jointed; usually robust bees with conspicuous markings due to hair, but without yellow tegumentary markings. (Epéolus, Triepéolus, Bombomélécta, Neopasites)..................MELEÇTIDÆ
99. Fore wings with two cubital cells; labial palpi with the basal joints much elongated, the apical minute; underside of abdomen of female with a pollen-collecting scopa, except in the parasitic genera. (Caelliöys, Megachile, Heriades, Ösmia, Stelis, Anthidium.) \[MEGACHILIDÆ\] Fore wings always (in our species) with three cubital cells, the marginal cell narrow and as long as the cubitals united. \[100\]

100. Hind tibia and tarsus of female with a dense pollen-collecting scopa; stigma obsolete; large robust bees, mainly tropical. (Xylöcopa) \[XYLOCÓPIDÆ\]

Hind tibia and tarsus of female without distinct scopa; stigma large; small bees. (Cerátna) \[CERATÍNIDÆ\]

ORDER COLEOPTERA.
\[(ELEUTERATA; ELYTHROPTERA.)\]

Moderate-sized, small or minute, more rarely very large, hard-bodied insects; head free, usually prominent; mandibles well developed; antennæ ten- or eleven-jointed, sometimes less, very rarely more; 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; 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. First ventral segment divided by the hind coxal cavities (except the rare Cupédidae) so that the sides are separated from the very small median part, the first three ventral segments immovably united; antennæ thread-like or nearly so; hind wings with one or two crossveins near the middle, connecting the first and second branches of the media (Pl. 7, figs. 158, 159); almost always carnivorous and predatory. Suborder ADÉPHAGA \[2\]

First ventral segment visible for its entire breadth; wing without such crossveins (Pl. 7, figs. 160, 161). Suborder POLÝPHAGA \[8\]

2. First three ventral segments immovably united \[3\]

Abdomen with five free ventral segments; metasternum with a piece in front of the hind coxae marked off by a distinct suture; rare bark beetles. (Cúpes.) \[CUPÉDIDÆ\]

3. Metasternum with a transverse triangular antecoxal sclerite separated by a well marked suture, reaching from one side to the other and extending between the hind coxae (Pl. 6, fig. 108) \[4\]

Metasternum with a short antecoxal sclerite, not prolonged posteriorly between the coxae, the suture indistinct; rare semiaquatic beetles. (Amphizéda.) \[AMPHIZÓIDÆ\]
Metasternum without an antecoxal sclerite ........................................ 6
4. Antennae eleven-jointed; hind coxae movable and simple; terrestrial....... 5
   Antennae ten-jointed; hind coxae fixed, expanded so as almost to conceal the
   base of the abdomen (Pl. 4, fig. 124); small water beetles. (Cnemidöthus,
   Haliplus.) ........................................... HALIPLIDÆ
5. Antennæ inserted on the front, above the base of the mandibles; eyes promi-
   nent; head vertical, wider than the thorax. Tiger-beetles. (Cicindëla,
   Ómus, Tétracha.) ........................................... CICINDÉLIDÆ
   Antenna 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. Ground beetles. (Ómophron, Calosôma [Caterpillar-hunter],
   Bembidium, Plátynus, Brachinûs [Bombadier beetle], Pteróstichus, Hár-
   palus, Chlænius) (Pl. 5, fig. 97; Pl. 6, fig. 108; Pl. 7, figs. 158, 164).
   CARABIDÆ
6. Metasternum prolonged behind as a triangular process; aquatic............ 7
   Metasternum not prolonged between the coxae; scutellum absent; antennæ
   formed like a string of beads; rare bark beetles. (Rhysôdes) (Pl. 7, fig. 146.)
   RHYSÓDIDÆ
7. Antennæ slender, abdomen with six segments; eyes two. Diving beetles,
   Water-tigers. (Dytîscus, Cybîster, Aciöius, Ágabus, Colymbêtæ) (Pl. 5
   fig. 101). ............................................... DYTÎSIDÆ
   Antennæ short, abdomen with seven segments; eyes four. Whirligig beetles.
   (Gyrînus, Dinehës) (Pl. 6, fig. 117; Pl. 7, fig. 147) ...................... GYRÎNIDÆ
8. Antennæ clubbed or not, if clubbed, not lamellate.............................. 9
   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 (Pl. 7, figs.
   149, 150, 151); legs often fitted for digging; tarsi almost always five-jointed,
   front tarsi of some dung beetles may be absent; larvae with thick curved
   body and well-developed legs. (Lamellicôrnia.) .......................... 114
9. Head not prolonged into a beak; palpi flexible, gular sutures double, at least
   before and behind; prosternal sutures distinct, proöpîmera not meeting
   behind the prosternum .................................. 10
   Head generally prolonged and snout-like (Pl. 6, fig. 125), palpi nearly always
   rigid; gular sutures confluent medially; proöpîmera united behind the pro-
   sternum, prosternal sutures wanting, antennæ often elbowed; fourth tarsal
   joint usually indistinct; larvae legless or with short legs. (Rhynchôphora.) 110
10. Fourth and fifth tarsal joints not immovably united, the articulation between
    them like those between the other joints (Pl. 7, figs. 143, 168) (If rarely
    immovably united as in some Erotylidæ, the antennæ are clavate) ....... 11
    Fourth tarsal joint minute, fused with the fifth; tarsi usually densely pubes-
    cent below, the first three joints dilated and with a sole, the third joint
    usually bilobed (Pl. 7, figs. 157, 167); antennæ thread-like, rarely serrate or
    thickened apically; plant feeders. (Phytrîphaga.) .......................... 108
11. Hind tarsi with at least as many joints as the others ...................... 12
    Hind tarsi four-jointed, front and middle tarsi five-jointed. (Heterôméra.) 86

Coleoptera. 31
Key to Families of North American Insects.

12. Maxillary palpi slender, almost always as long as or longer than the antennae; antennae six- to nine-jointed, the outer joints forming a pubescent, distinct club; usually aquatic, convex beetles. Larvae usually with cerci. (Pal-poërnia.) Water scavenger beetles. (Hydraphlius, Laccobius, Hydribius, Cercyon) (Pl. 6, figs. 110, 111) ........................................ HYDROPHILIDÆ

Maxillary palpi much shorter than the antennae; larvae never with cerci. (Diversicornia, Polyomphla, or Clavicornia and Serricornia) ........... 13

13. Elytra short, exposing much of the abdomen; dorsal segments of abdomen entirely horny in texture; wings usually present and folded beneath the elytra, crossveins absent ................................................ 14

Elytra covering most of the abdomen, rarely much shortened, in which case the wings are wanting, or not folded beneath the elytra; dorsal segments partly membranous .................................................. 15

14. Abdomen flexible, seven or eight ventral segments, body usually slender; scavengers. Rove beetles. (Stenus, Staphylinus, Tachyprorus, Philonthus) (Pl. 5, fig. 95) ........................................ STAPHYLINDÆ

Abdomen not flexible, five or six ventral segments; small or minute, robust beetles. (Byxis, Batrisodes) (Pl. 7, figs. 138, 148) ........... PSELAPHIDÆ

15. Tarsi five-jointed on at least one pair of legs, and almost always on all pairs 16

All tarsi with less than five joints ........................................ 65

16. Last tarsal joint long and with very large claws (Pl. 7, fig. 143); first three ventral segments grown together; small aquatic or subaquatic beetles. (Psephenus, Dryops, Elmis) (Dyopide) ...................................... PARNIDÆ

Tarsal claws normal; all ventral segments free except in the Colydiidae, Heteroceridae, Buprestidae and some Byrrhidae which are not aquatic ........................... 17

17. Abdomen with five ventral segments ........................................ 18

Abdomen with at least six ventral segments ................................... 50

18. Front coxae globular or transverse, usually projecting but little from the coxal cavity; trochanters never interstitial ........................................ 19

Front coxae more or less conical and prominent ................................... 37

19. Front coxae transverse, more or less cylindrical ................................... 20

Front coxae globular .......................................................... 27

20. Hind coxae grooved to receive the femora ........................................ 21

Hind coxae flat and not grooved ........................................ 26

21. Strongly convex beetles with more or less retractile legs, tibie dilated and usually grooved near the outer end to receive the tarsi, tibial spurs distinct ..................................................................... 22

Slightly convex oval species with non-retractile slender legs; tibial spurs more or less reduced ........................................ 24

22. Antennae inserted at sides of head ........................................ 23

Antennae inserted on front, head retracted; third tarsal joint lobed; thorax margined; oval tropical species (Chelonarium) ........... CHELONARIDÆ

23. Head prominent, mentum large, elongate and subelliptical; tarsi not lobed. (Nosodendron) ........................................ NOSODENDRIDÆ

Head retracted, mentum small and quadrate; (Amphicýrta, Byrrhus) ............... BÝRRHIDÆ
24. Front coxae with distinctly separated side-piece (trochantin). (Dascyllus.)  
DASCYLLIDÆ  
Front coxae without trochantin .................................................. 25
25. Posterior coxae at most moderately dilated internally. (Cyphon) (Pl. 7, figs. 127, 129.) (CYPHONIDÆ) .......................................................... HELÓDIDÆ  
Posterior coxae very large. (Eucinetus.) ......................................... EUCINETIDÆ  
26. Tarsi more or less dilated, the first joint not shortened, fourth joint very small; elytra usually not extending to the tip of the abdomen. (Carpophilus, Omosita, Nitidula) .................................................. NITIDULIDÆ  
Tarsi slender, metatarsus short; elytra entire, never truncate, covering the abdomen. (Tenebrionides, Pélitis) (Pl. 7, fig. 135) (TROGOSITIDÆ, TEMNOCHILIDÆ) .......................................................... OSTOMATIDÆ  
27. First and second ventral segments fused or immovably united; antennae serrate (pectinate in the male of Xenorhepis; tarsi with membranous lobes beneath; hard-bodied beetles, of more or less metallic color. (Chalcophora, Chrysobothris [C. femorata, Flat-head orchard-borer], Buprestis, Agrilus) (Pl. 7, fig. 126, 128.) ........................................ BUPRÉSTIDÆ  
All ventral segments free, except in very rare cases .......................... 28
28. Prosternum prolonged behind into a process which is received in the mesosternum ............................................................. 29
Prosternum without such backwardly directed process .......................... 31
29. 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 ................................................................. 30
Prothorax firmly attached, not movable; front coxal cavities closed behind by the mesosternum. (Drapetes, Throscus.) ......................... THROSCIDÆ  
30. Labrum visible; prosternum lobed in front; beetles capable of moving the prothorax by its basal joint with a sudden clicking motion. Click-beetles, Wireworm beetles. (Alanus, Élator, Melanôtus, Drastérius, Limônias) (Pl. 7, fig. 126, 128.) ........................................ ELATÉRIDÆ  
Labrum concealed; prosternum not lobed in front; antennae inserted on the front, somewhat distant from the eyes; not able to leap by the prothoracic joint. (Fornax, Microrhâgus) ........................................ EUCNÉMIDÆ  
31. Hind coxae in contact; body very small, convex, oval or rounded-oval. (Phalacrurus, Ölibrus.) ......................................................... PHALÁCRIDÆ  
Hind coxae not in contact, although closely approximate in certain very much flattened species ......................................................... 32
32. Elytra shortened, leaving two segments of the abdomen uncovered, antennae elbowed, very strongly clavate; tibiae compressed, front pair usually toothed. (Hister, Saprinus, Hololôpta) (Pl. 7, fig. 141.) .................. HISTÉRIDÆ  
Elytra entire ...................................................................................... 33
33. Tibiae dilated and toothed externally; large tropical beetles with strongly clubbed antennae. (Syntelia.) .............................................. SYNTÉLIDÆ  
Tibiae simple or linear, at most the front pair somewhat dilated ............. 34
34. Middle coxal cavities open externally, i.e. not closed by the meeting of the meso- and metasterna; body elongate, greatly flattened. (Silvânuus, Çocus-jus, Lœmophœlus, Brontœs) (Pl. 5, fig. 96.) .................................. CUCUJIDÆ
Middle coxal cavities closed externally by the sterna .................................. 35

35. Prosternum not prolonged. (See couplet 74.)

Tribe DIPHYLLINI of the MYCETOPHÁGIDÆ

Prosternum prolonged behind, meeting the mesosternum .................................. 36

36. Front coxal cavities open behind (Pl. 6, fig. 114); small or minute species.

(Atomâria, Cryptóphagus) .................................. CRYPTOPHÁGIDÆ

Front coxal cavities closed behind (Pl. 6, fig. 119); larger beetles, usually black, with orange-red spots. (Megalodâché) (Pl. 7, fig. 168).

Group DÁCINES of the EROTÝLIDÆ

37. Hind coxae dilated into plates which are grooved for the reception of the femora .................................. 38

Hind coxenot thus dilated, nor grooved for the reception of the femora ........ 42

38. Front coxal cavities closed behind (Pl. 6, fig. 119) .................................. 39

Front coxal cavities open behind (Pl. 6, fig. 114) .................................. 40

39. Second and third joints of tarsi lobed beneath; plate of hind coxae feeble; small, pubescent beetles. (Bytúrus.) .................................. BYTÚRIDÆ

Tarsi simple, not lobed; small, coarsely punctured beetles. (Derodântus.)

DERODÓNTIDÆ

40. Antennæ with the last three joints much enlarged, forming a strong club;

small, or rather small, often scaly beetles. (Dermésstes [D. lardârius, Larder-beetle] Attagénu, Anthrénus [Museum-beetle, Carpet-beetle]) (Pl. 5, fig. 94; Pl. 7, fig. 152) .................................. DERMÉSTIDÆ

Antennæ not capitâte .................................. 41

41. Tarsi with a large, hairy pad (onychium) between the claws; moderate-sized or large, elongate-oval beetles; tibial spurs present, small. (Sándalus.)

RHIPICÉRIDÆ

Onychium not developed or very small; no tibial spurs. (Sitodrèpa, Anôbia) (Pl. 7, fig. 131.) .................................. ANOBÍIDÆ

42. First joint of tarsi very short and indistinctly separated from the second. 43

First joint of tarsi distinct, when rarely very short, the first ventral segment is not elongated and the head not deflexed .................................. 44

43. First ventral segment 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. (Lýctus) (Pl. 5, fig. 103.) .................................. LÝCTIDÆ

First ventral segment not elongated; antenâl 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. (Sinâxylon, Bôstrýchus, Polycáon [P. confértus, Prune-twig borer], Schistóceros [S. hamâtu= Amphícerus bicaudâtu, Apple-twig borer]) (APÁTIDÆ)

BOÔSTRÝCHIDÆ

44. Hind coxae flat or oval, not prominent .................................. 45

Hind coxae prominent internally, more or less conical .................................. 48
45. Fourth joint of tarsi extremely short, not visible from above; small beetles of rather bright colors. *(Necrobia, Phyllobaenus, Pyticeps)* *(Pl. 7, fig. 133.)*

CORYNÉTIDÆ

Fourth joint of tarsi not abnormally short..................................................46

46. Fifth segment of abdomen conically produced, as long as the three preceding ones; elytra not covering the abdomen completely. *(Scaphidium, Bæro-cera, Scaphisoma)* ........................................ SCAPHIDIIDÆ

Fifth abdominal segment not elongated nor conically produced......................47

47. Trochanters attached to the internal margin of the femora. *(Trichódes, Clèrus, Thanásimus)* *(Pl. 7, fig. 132.)* ........................................ CLÉRIDÆ

Trochanters interstitial, i.e. attached to the base of the femora. *(Ptinus, Mèzium.)* .................................................. PTINIDÆ

48. Antennae capitate, i.e. the last three joints forming an abrupt club; elytra truncate. *(Spharites.)* ........................................ SPHAÉRITIDÆ

Antennae simple, not clubbed............................................................................49

49. Front coxæ with a distinct side piece (trochantin). *(See couplet 61.)*

Some MALACHIIDÆ

Front coxæ without trochantin; long, narrow beetles. *(Lyméxylon.)*

LYMEXYLONIDÆ

50. Front coxæ flat, rounded or globular, small and not prominent..................51

Front coxæ conical, prominent, usually large..............................................54

51. Front coxæ flat, elytra not longer than the prothorax, exposing five abdominal segments; small wingless beetles parasitic on beavers. *(Platypusius.)*

PLATYPSYLLIDÆ

Front coxæ rounded or globular; not such beetles........................................52

52. Prosternum prolonged behind into a process which is received in a notch in the mesosternum; prothorax loosely attached to the mesothorax..................53

Prosternum without such a backwardly directed process; eyes very small or wanting; rare minute beetles living in the nests of rodents. *(Leptinus.)*

LEPTINIDÆ

53. Labrum fused with the front; antennæ distant at base. *(Cèbrio, Scaptolènus.)*

CEBRIONIDÆ

Labrum free. *(Plastócerus, Euthysânius.)* .. A very few Elateride

54. Abdomen with six ventral segments..........................................................55

Abdomen with seven or eight ventral segments............................................63

55. Fifth segment of abdomen conical, as long as the three preceding segments together, the sixth minute. *(See couplet 46.)* ................................ SCAPHIDIIDÆ

Fifth segment not conical nor excessively elongated.......................................56

56. Hind coxæ flat, not prominent, covered by the femora in repose; first joint of posterior tarsi usually very short and indistinct........................................57

Hind coxæ prominent, at least internally......................................................58

57. Tarsi with the fourth joint of normal size; pronotum continuous with the propleura *(see couplet 46.)* ........................................ CLÉRIDÆ

Tarsi with the fourth joint very small and indistinct; pronotum separated from the flanks by a marginal line *(see couplet 45.)* ............... CORYNÉTIDÆ
58. Hind coxae widely separated. Hind coxae approximated or contiguous.  
59. Eyes absent (see couplet 60). A few SÍLPIDÆ. 
Eyes present, coarsely granulated; small, more or less ovate, brown beetles. (Eucónnus, Cónnophron.) SCYDMÆNIDÆ. 
60. Tibial spurs large, antennæ gradually thickened or clavate; hind tarsi slender, not widened. Carrion-beetles (Necróphorus, Sílpha, Ptomóphagus) (Pl. 6, fig. 109; Pl. 7, figs. 136, 137, 139, 140). SÍLPIDÆ. 
Tibial spurs small or indistinct.  
61. Front coxae with a distinct side piece (trochantin); rather small, usually soft-bodied species. (Maláchiús, Cóílops) (MELÝRIDÆ). MALACHÍIDÆ. 
Front coxae without trochantin.  
62. Elytra shortened, exposing several of the abdominal segments; very small species. (Micromáltus.) MICROMALTHIDÆ. 
Elytra entire. (Lyméxylon, Hylocóetus.) LYMEXYLÓNIDÆ.  
63. Middle coxae distant; epipleurae wanting; elytra usually with a reticulate sculpture; no phosphorescent organs. (Calópteron, Éros.) LÝCIDÆ. 
Middle coxae in contact; epipleurae distinct; elytra not reticulate.  
64. Episterna of metathorax sinuate on the inner side; head nearly or quite covered by the thorax; epipleurae usually wide at the base of the elytra; phosphorescent organs generally present. Fire-flies. (Luciddôta, Ellýchnia, Photinús, Photúris, Phengôdes.) (MALACODÉRMIIDÆ) LAMPÝRIDÆ. 
Episterna of metathorax not sinuate on inner side; head not at all covered by the thorax; epipleurae narrow at the base; no phosphorescent organs. (Chauliégnathus, Podâbrus, Teléphorus.) TELEPHORIDÆ.  
65. Tarsi four-jointed, front ones three-jointed in the males of some Myceto-
thagidæ. Tarsi with three joints or less.  
66. Wings fringed with long hairs. Wings not fringed.  
67. Hind coxae in contact, with plates at least partially covering the femora. (Clámbs, Calyptomèrus.) CLÁMBIDÆ. 
Hind coxae distant, transverse, not laminate; third joint of tarsi small, concealed in the bilobed second joint. (Corylóphôdes, Molámba.) (CORY-
LÓPHIDÆ.) ORTHOPÉRIDÆ.  
68. Ventral segments all free and movable. Ventral segments one to four firmly united, immovable.  
69. First tarsal joint greatly dilated, overlapping the very minute second and third joints and a part of the long fourth joint; minute tropical beetles (Adimôrus) (Pl. 7, fig. 163). ADIMÉRIDÆ. 
First tarsal joint not thus dilated.  
70. Front coxae transverse; minute fungus beetles (Cybocéphalus) (see couplet 26). NITIDÚLIDÆ, part.
Front coxae not transverse.
71. Front coxae globose ................................. 72
Front coxae oval ........................................... 73

72. Tarsi slender, third joint distinct, but shorter than the second; very small species. (Rhymbus, Rhânis) (Pl. 7, fig. 142) .......... MYCETÆIDÆ
Tarsi more or less dilated and spongy beneath; elongate beetles with hard body and strongly clubbed antennae. (Langâria, Trítoma, Erôtylus.) EROTYLIDÆ

73. Front coxae almost in contact, prosternum more or less membranous, not visible between them. (Georýssus.) .................. GEORÝSSIDÆ
Front coxae well separated by the horny prosternum ..................... 74

74. Head more or less concealed by the projecting prothorax; body cylindrical. (Cís, Enneárthron.) .................................. CIÓIDÆ
Head free, not covered by the prothorax; body oval, depressed, pubescent. (Mycetôphagus, Litârgus.) .................. MYCETOPHÁGIIDÆ

75. Antennæ thickened, or with a two-jointed club; tibíae simple, not dilated nor spinose. (Ditoma, Cérylon, Philothérmus.) .......... COLYDÍIDÆ
Antennæ with a large serrate, seven-jointed club; front and middle tibíæ dilated and armed with rows of spines. (Heterôcerus) (Pl. 7, fig.144). HETEROCÉRIDÆ

76. Tarsi three-jointed ...................................... 77
Tarsi with less than three joints .................................. 85

77. Wings fringed with long hairs .......................... 78
Wings not fringed .......................................... 80

78. Abdomen with only three ventral segments; very small, rare beetles occurring beneath stones in the Pacific region. (Sphærius.) ...... SPHÆRÍIDÆ
Abdomen with six or seven ventral segments .................................. 79

79. Antennæ slender, nine- to eleven-jointed, with whorls of long hairs; very minute, shining beetles found on foliage. (Nossídium, Trichópteryx, Néphasës.) (TRICHÓPTERÍGIDÆ.) PTILÍIDÆ
Antennæ short, eight-jointed, thickened apically; a rare aquatic beetle from California. (Hydrosçâpha.) .................. HYDROSCÁPHIDÆ

80. 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 .................................. 81
Second tarsal joint not dilated ........................................ 82

81. Tarsal claws dilated or toothed at the base; first ventral segment with curved coxal lines; small, rounded, convex, usually brightly spotted beetles. “Lady-birds” (Coccínélla, Hippodâmia, Adália, Megílla, Anâtis, Epíláchna) (Pl. 6, figs. 118, 120, 121, 123) .................. COCCÍNÉLLIDÆ
Tarsal claws simple, first ventral segment without coxal lines; small, oblong or oval beetles, often with a striking color pattern. (Endómychus, Lyco-perdina, Aphórista.)(ENDÓMYCHIDÆ

82. Elytra entire ............................................. 83
Elytra truncate, exposing the last abdominal segment ....................... 84
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83. Body broadly oval, convex; tropical beetles. *(Aphanocéphalus) (DISCOLÔM-ID.E, PSEUDOCORYLÔPHID.E)* .................................. *APHÆNOCÉPHÁLIDÆ*

Body more elongate, the prothorax narrower than the elytra and often marked with elevated lines. *(Corticâria, Cartodère, Melanophthalma)* (Pl. 7, fig. 145) .................................................. *LATHRIDIIDÆ*

84. Front coxae subtransverse; maxillæ with a single lobe. (Tribe Smicriptini, a rare beetle from Florida) *(Smicrips.)* ...................................... *NITIDULIDÆ*, part

Front coxae small, rounded; maxillæ bilobed; small, flattened bark beetles. *(Monótoama, Bactridium.)* .......................................................... *MONOTOMIDÆ*

85. Tarsi apparently two-jointed, but with the second and third joints very minute. (PL 7, fig. 163). *(See couplet 69)* ........................................ *ADIMÉRIDÆ*

Tarsi one-jointed; minute tropical beetles with four-jointed antennae *(Cyathócerus)* ..................................................... *CYATHOCÉRIDÆ*

86. Front coxal cavities closed behind (Pl. 6, fig. 119). ........................................ *87*

Front coxal cavities open behind (Pl. 6, fig. 114) ........................................ *89*

87. Tarsal claws simple. .................................................. *88*

- Tarsal claws pectinate; usually elongate, convex thinly silky-pubescent beetles. *(Hyménoros, Mycetôchares) (ALLECULIDÆ)* ........................................ *CISTÈLIDÆ*

88. Ventral segments all freely movable (If the mesosternum is carinate, compare some rare Silphidae, couplet 60) ........................................ *89*

First two to four ventral segments more closely connected together, more or less fused and immovable. .................................................. *91*

89. Front coxal cavities separated by the prosternum (Pl. 6, fig. 119) .......... *90*

Antenne eleven-jointed; front coxal cavities confluent *(Ôthnius)* *OTHENIDÆ*

90. Elytra entire; small convex beetles *(Sphîndus)* ........................................ *SPHÎNDIDÆ*

Elytra truncate, exposing the pygidium; small flattened beetles (males of Rhizóphagus) *(see couplet 26)* ........................................ *NITIDULIDÆ*

91. Five ventral segments .................................................. *92*

Six ventral segments, the first two immovably united; a small black beetle from Alaska. *(Ægialites.)* ........................................ *ÆGIALITIDÆ*

92. Penultimate joint of tarsi spongy pubescent beneath; front coxae prominent; slender, elongate species with cylindrical prothorax, usually of somewhat metallic color. *(Arthromàcra, Statîra.)* ........................................ *LAGRÎDÆ*

Penultimate joint of tarsi not spongy pubescent beneath; front coxae short, not projecting from the cavities; beetles of varying form, oval, elongate, or even pedunculate, usually black or dark colored with more or less bead-like joints to the antennae. *(Nyctôhates, Tenèbrio [T. mólitor, Mealworm] Blapstînus, Platýdema, Diapèris, Eleôdes)* (Pl. 5, fig. 105) *TENEBRIONIDÆ*

93. Head not strongly or suddenly narrowed or constricted behind the eyes. .................. *94*

Head strongly and suddenly constricted behind the eyes ............................................... *95*

94. Middle coxae not noticeably prominent .................................................. *95*

Middle coxae very prominent; prothorax without lateral margin; penultimate tarsal joint dilated and with a dense brush of hairs beneath; soft-bodied species. *(Nacêrdes, Ascliêra, Copidita.)* ........................................ *ÆDOMÉRIDÆ*
95. Antennae received in grooves on the underside of the prothorax; small, black, oval, flattened beetles. (Hyporrhagus) .......... MONÓMMIDÆ

96. Prothorax not margined laterally, narrowed behind, its disk without impressions. (Pytho, Bòros) .......... PÝTHIDÆ

97. Epimera of the mesothorax not reaching the coxae, the coxal cavities entirely surrounded by the sternae (Males of several genera) (see couplet 36) CRYPTOPHÁGIDÆ, part

98. Metasternum long; epimera of metathorax visible; prothorax widened toward the base; its disk with basal impressions (Pénthe, Eustrôphus, Melándrya, Synchrôa) .......... MELANDRÝIDÆ

99. Head prolonged behind and gradually narrowed; prothorax not margined, as wide as the elytra at base. (Cephalóon) .......... CEPHALOÓNIDÆ

100. Prothorax with a sharp lateral margin. .......... 101

101. Base of prothorax narrower than the elytra. .......... 104

102. Base of prothorax as wide as the elytra; body broad, much narrowed behind; elytra usually shortened and narrowed behind. (Rhipiphorus, Myodites) .... RHIPÍPHÓRIDÆ

103. Hind coxae not prominent; tarsal claws simple .......... 105

104. Eyes more or less emarginate. .......... 106

105. Eyes elliptical, entire, rather coarsely granulated. (Macràtria, Nótxus, Ánthicus) .......... ANTHICIDÆ

106. Head constricted far behind the finely granulated eyes. (Corphýra.) .......... PEDÍLIDÆ

107. Tarsal claws simple; head horizontal; antennae serrate, often pectinate in the male; body flattened; moderate sized beetles. (Pyrochrôa, Dendróîdes) (Pl. 7, fig. 130) .......... PYROCHRÓIDÆ
Tarsal claws toothed or cleft; head deflexed, with the front vertical; elytra often shortened; body more or less cylindrical; moderately large beetles. Blister beetles (Meloë, Nemôgnatha, Macrôbasis, Epicâuta, Pomphopcea) (Pl. 5, fig. 99) (CANTHÂRIDÆ LTYYTIDÆ).

108. Submentum pedunculate, i.e. the mentum supported at its base by a narrow portion or peduncle; antennae serrate; head prolonged into a broad muzzle; elytra shortened so as to expose the pygidium. Pea and bean weevils. (Brûchus [B. obtectus, Bean-weevil; B. pîtûrum, Pea-weevil], Spermóphasis) (Pl. 5, fig. 102) (LARIDÆ, MYOLÂBRIDÆ)

BRUCHIDÆ

Submentum not pedunculate; head not prolonged into a broad beak; antennae rarely distinctly serrate.

109.

Antennae usually long or greatly developed, frequently inserted on frontal prominences; front often vertical, large and quadrature; pronotum rarely margined; tibial spurs distinct; usually rather large, elongate or oblong beetles with parallel sides and pubescent upper surface. Longicornis. (Parândra, Elaphidion [Twig-pruners], Cyclène [C. robiâtie, Locust-borer], Monohâmms, Sapérda [S. cândida, Round-head apple-borer], Tetraôpes) including SPONDÝLIDÆ. (Pl. 5, fig. 100; Pl. 7, fig. 167.)

CERAMBÝCIDÆ

Antennae moderate or short, not inserted on frontal prominences; front small, oblique, sometimes inflexed; pronotum most frequently margined; tibial spurs usually wanting; small or moderate sized; body usually glabrous above and very often brightly colored; rather oval in form. Leaf Beetles. (Donâcia, Cryptocéphalus, Pachýbrachys, Callîgrapha, Criôcera [C. aspáragi, Asparagus-beetle], Galerucéllia [G. lutéola, Imported elm-leaf beetle], Dia-brótica [Corn root-worms], Háltica [Flea-beetles], Épitrix [Flea-beetles] Chálepus (= Odontôta), [C. dorsiávis, Locust leaf-miner], Leptinotárâsa (= Dorýphora) [L. decemlíneâta, Colorado potato-beetle]) (Pl. 5, fig. 104; Pl. 7, fig. 187.)

110. Rostrum extremely short and broad, scarcely developed; antennae short, with a broad club; tibie often with several teeth externally; small, oval or cylindrical beetles of uniform brownish or blackish color.

Rostrum of variable length, but always distinctly developed and usually long; antennae with a less pronounced club or not clubbed; tibie without a series of teeth externally.

111. First joint of the tarsi as long as the others united; head broader than the prothorax; eyes rounded. (Plâtypus) (Pl. 6, fig. 116; Pl. 7, fig. 156.)

PLATYPÔDIDÆ

First joint of the tarsi much shorter than the combined length of the others; head narrower than the prothorax; eyes oval, emarginate or divided. Bark-beetles. (Íps (= Tomlcius), Eccoptogáster [E. rugûlûsus, Shot-hole borer; E. multitriáëta, Imported elm bark-beetle], Dendróctônus [Pine and Spruce bark-beetles], Xyléborus [Timber-beetles], Monárðrium) (Pl. 6, figs. 112, 122; Pl. 7, figs. 154, 155, 162.)

SCOLÝTIDÆ

112. Antennae not elbowed; palpi usually exposed.

Antennae almost always elbowed, with the basal joint much elongated; palpi
small, nearly always concealed within the mouth, short and rigid; snout strongly curved downwards, especially when long. Weevils. (**Otiorynchus** (= *Brachyrhinus*) [O. oeätus, Strawberry root-weevil], **Phytônomo**us [Clover and alfalfa weevils], **Pissôdes** [P. ströbi, White-pine weevil], **Anthônomo**us [A. gràndis, Mexican cotton-boll weevil; *A. quadriptôbus*, Apple curculio], **Conotrâchelus** [C. nénumphar, Plum curculio], **Cryptoirynchus** [C. tâpathi, Willow and poplar weevil], **Balanînus** [Nut weevils], **Sphênôphorus** [Corn weevil], **Calânctor** [C. grânaria, Granary weevil] (Including **RHINOMA-CÉRIDE**. RÎNCHÎTIDE, ATTELÂBIDE, BRYSPÔIDE, OTIO-RHÎNCHIDÉ (= *BRACHYRHÎNIDÉ*), CALâNDRIDE) (Pl. 5, fig. 106; Pl. 6, fig. 125; Pl. 7, fig. 153)........ CURCULIÔNIDÉ

113. Prothorax elongate, elytra covering the pygidium, first two ventral segments fused; rostrum short and broad. (**Crâtoparis**, *Brachytârsus*) **ANTHRÎBIDE**. Prothorax not elongate, usually trapezoidal; pygidium exposed; ventral segments free, rostrum very long in the female, sometimes entirely absent in the male. (**Èûpsalis**, *Brénthus*, *Cýlas*) (Pl. 6, fig. 115).... BRÈNTHÎDÉ

114. Lamelle of antennal club not capable of closing together, usually not flattened, but forming a more or less comb-like mass...................... 115 Lamelle of antennal club flattened and capable of close apposition.... 117

115. Mentum entire, the ligula behind, or at the apex of the mentum..... 116 Mentum deeply emarginate, the ligula large, corneous, filling the emargination; large, elongate, shining beetles with deeply lined elytra. (Pâssalus) PASSÂLIDÉ

116. Ligula and maxillae covered by the mentum; antennae usually elbowed. Stag-beetles. (**Lucânus**, **Dôrcus**, **Platýcerus**, *Cerûchus*) (Pl. 7, fig. 149).

LUCÂNIDÉ
Ligula and maxillae not covered; antennae straight. (Sinodéndron.) SINODÉNDRIDE

117. Side pieces of the mesosternum not attaining the coxae; elytra with more or less distinct rows of tubercles; rather small or moderate-sized beetles. (Trôx.)........... TRÔGIDÉ Side pieces of the mesosternum attaining the coxae; moderate-sized, or large, stout-bodied, usually very convex beetles, with stout front legs, usually formed for digging. (Onthôphagus, Cânthon [Tumble-bug], *Aphôdius*, Geôtrûpes, Macrôd câtûlus [Rose Chafer], Lâchnôstêna [June-bug], Pelîdôntôta) (Pl. 5, fig. 107; Pl. 7, figs. 150, 151)........ SCARABÆIDÉ

ORDER STREPSIPTERA.

(*RHIPÎPTERA.*)

Small species parasitic on insects, the adult males winged and free-living, but the larviform females never leaving the body of their host. Male with the head free, with well-developed eyes; antennae with three to seven joints, some of the joints prolonged into a lateral process (flabellum); prothorax greatly reduced,
Key to Families of North American Insects.

metathorax very large; fore wings reduced to small club-like balancers; hind wings large, very delicate, with a few fine radiating veins. Female with the mouth-parts and antennæ vestigial; head and thorax fused into one piece, sexual openings in the form of segmental usually unpaired canals opening on several of the abdominal segments.

1. Wingless, larviform, never leaving the host (Females) ........................................ 2
   Winged, free living insects (Males) ................................................................. 2

2. Spiracles more or less easily discernible, generally prominent; four or five genital tubes entering the brood canal; parasitic on bees, wasps and ants. (Styllops, Xēnos) (Pl. 8, figs. 169, 172) ........................................ XĒNIDÆ
   Spiracles not usually discernible, never prominent ........................................... 3

3. Tubercles of head apical; parasitic on Homoptera. (Agalliophagus, Anthericumma.) ............................................................... HALICTOPHÁGIDÆ
   Tubercles of head more or less obsolete, ventral; only three genital tubes entering the brood canal; parasitic on Homoptera (Fulgoroidea). (Mecynocera, Pentagrammáphila.) ............................................................... ELÉNCHIDÆ

4. Tarsi five-jointed, with two claws; antennæ seven-jointed, the third and fourth joints produced laterally into long flabella; hosts unknown. (Trioxócera (Mexico)) ........................................................... MENGĪDÆ
   Tarsi with four joints or less, without claws .................................................... 5

5. Tarsi four-jointed; antennæ with only the third joint flabellate. (Pl. 8, figs. 171, 175) ........................................ XĒNIDÆ
   Tarsi three-jointed; antennæ with the third or the third to sixth joints flabellate. (Pl. 8, fig. 170) ........................................ HALICTOPHÁGIDÆ
   Tarsi two-jointed; antennæ with only the third joint flabellate ... ELÉNCHIDÆ

ORDER EMBIIDINA.

(EMBIOIDEA, EMBIOPTERA, OLIGONEURA.)

Elongate feeble insects scarcely half an inch in length, occurring in or near the tropics. Two pairs of similar wings superimposed over the abdomen, or wingless; a pair of short anal cerci; first joint of the front tarsi swollen and fitted for spinning delicate tubular webs.

1. Last dorsal plate of the abdomen not divided, nearly symmetrical, without processes; first joint of left cercus simple, usually cylindrical; neuration complete. (Olyntha) (Pl. 8, fig. 174) ........................................ OLYNTHIDÆ
   Supraanal plate asymmetrical, deeply excised or divided, with processes. ....... 2

2. Cerci slightly asymmetrical, first joint of left cercus simple, cylindrical, straight or slightly curved or even clubbed, always without teeth on the inner side; neuration strongly reduced. Posterior branch of the radial vein not forked
Odonata—Plecoptera.

in either wing, media and cubitus much reduced and usually indistinct. (Oligótoma.) ........................................... OLIGOTÓMIDÆ
Cerci strongly asymmetrical, first joint of left cercus variously deformed, usually dentate within; neuration usually complete. (Anisémibia) (Pl. 8, fig. 173).

ORDER ODONATA.

(LIBELLULOIDEA, PARANEUROPTERA.)

Slender predatory insects, usually of large size and usually strong fliers; head mobile, eyes large, three ocelli; antennæ minute, mouth inferior, mandibles strong; prothorax small but free, meso- and metathorax fused, abdomen long and flexible, cerci one-jointed; legs not large, similar, placed far forward, tarsi three-jointed; wings four, nearly alike; elongate, membranous, net-veined, not folded, with characteristic nodus, arculus and triangle and with the radial sector crossing the anterior branch of the media. Metamorphosis considerable, the nymphs aquatic, no resting pupal stage.

1. Wings alike, held on edge over the abdomen in repose; eyes stalked. Damsel flies. (ZYGOPTERA.) .......................................................... 2
Wings somewhat dissimilar, horizontally out-spread in repose; eyes not peduncled. Dragon flies. (ANISÓPTERA.) ........................................ 3

2. At least five antecubital crossveins between the first and second veins before the nodus. (Calópteryx, Heterina) .................................. CALOPTERYGIDÆ
Only two antecubital crossveins. (Léstes, Enallàgma) (CENAGRIÓNIDÆ) .......................................................... CENAGRIÓNIDÆ

3. Antecubital crossveins of first and second series not meeting except at base of wing. (Anax, Æschna, Gómphus, Cordulegáster) (Including GÓMÝPIDÆ CORDULÉGASTRIDÆ) ........................................... GÓMÝPIDÆ
Antecubital crossveins of first series meeting those of the second. (Libélula, Diplax, Cordúlia) (Pl. 8, figs. 176, 178) (Including CORDULÉGASTRIDÆ)

ORDER PLECOPTERA.

(EPEMÉROPTERA, EPEMÉROIDEA, AGNATHA, EPEMÉRIDÆ.)

Delicate insects with short antennæ and rudimentary mouth. Hind wings generally present and much smaller than the forewings. Two or three long caudal filaments present. Nymphs aquatic, gill-bearing, suddenly changing to the adult. Adults short lived, but molting before sexual maturity. May flies or Sand-flies.

(Hexagènia, Bætis, Heptagènia) (Pl. 8, figs. 181, 183) ... EPEMÉRIDÆ
Key to Families of North American Insects.

ORDER PLECOPTERA.

(PERLARIA.)

Body soft, of moderate to large size; four membranous wings, usually with many veins, anal area of hind wings large and pleated, rarely with the wings greatly reduced in size; antennæ long, thread-like. Larvae aquatic, metamorphosis slight. Stoneflies, Salmon-flies.

(Pteronarcys, Pérla, Chloropérla, Nemoûra) (Pl. 8, figs. 180, 182).

ORDER MEGALOPTERA.

Soft-bodied species with large wings, long and sometimes pectinate antennæ and simple similar legs. Costal cell with many transverse veins, subcosta and radius simple, the radial sector arising near the base, anal space of hind wings large, folded fan-like when at rest; prothorax quadrate. Larvae aquatic, predatory, with lateral abdominal gill-filaments; wings appearing during the resting nymphal stage.

Accessory veins at the end of the radial sector extending anteriorly; ocelli wanting; fourth tarsal joint prominently lobed on each side. (Sialis.)

SIALÍDIDÆ

Accessory veins of the radial sector extending posteriorly; three ocelli present; fourth tarsal joint scarcely bilobed. (Corýdalís [C. cornûta, Dobson, Hellgrammite], Chauliôdes) (Pl. 8, figs. 179, 186)..............CORYDÁLIDÆ

ORDER RAPHIDIOIDEA.

(EMMENOGNATHA, part)

Moderate-sized, slender, predatory species with elongate cylindrical prothorax; head large, nearly horizontal, mandibles strong, antennæ long and thread-like; wings membranous; both pairs similar, with numerous forkings, the costal cell with crossveins; legs similar, the first pair attached at base of prothorax, tarsi five-jointed; cerci not developed. Metamorphosis complete.

(Raphídia, Inocéllia) (Pl. 8, fig. 183)................... RAPHIDÍDÆ
ORDER NEUROPTERA.

(MEGALOPTERA, SYNISTATA (part),
DICTYOPTERA (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 free and prominent, meso- and metathorax not closely grown together; abdomen long and narrow, no cerci; wings similar, membranous, no large anal field, when at rest the wings lie roof-like over the abdomen, longitudinal veins almost always very numerous, costal cell almost always with cross-veins. Metamorphosis complete, larvæ terrestrial.

1. Front legs formed for seizing prey. (Mantíspa, Sýmphaxis) (Pl. 8, figs. 177, 188, 189). .................................................. MANTÍSPIDÆ
Front legs not raptorial ........................................... 2

2. Veins and usually crossveins abundant .......................................................... 3
Veins and crossveins few in number, wings covered with a whitish powder; small rare species. (Coniópteryx, Malacomýza) ......... CONIOPTERYGIDÆ

3. Antennæ clubbed; wings with a network of veins, the subcosta and radius apically fused .................................................. 4
Antennæ not clubbed .................................................. 5

4. Antennæ more than half as long as the wings. (Ululôdes, Colobópterus.)

ASCALÁPHIDÆ
Antennæ not one-third as long as the wings. Ant lions. (Myrmeleón, Den-drôleon, Brachynemûrûs.) .................................. MYRMELEÓNIDÆ

5. Antennæ thread-like; no recurrent vein, subcosta not fused with radius. Lacewing fly or Aphid lion. (Chrysdôpa, Meleôma.) ............ CHRYSPIDÆ
Antennæ like a string of beads (moniliform) or comb-like (pectinate) .................................................. 6

6. Ocelli absent; female with ovipositor; antennæ of male pectinate. (Dilar) (Pl. 8, fig. 184) ................................................. DILÁRIDÆ
Ocelli present; no ovipositor; antennæ moniliform .................................................. 7

7. Subcosta fused with radius toward end of wing, wings with almost no crossveins except a graduated series, forming an oblique row of steps across the wing. 8 Subcosta and radius separate, although approximate, recurrent vein present or absent. (Hemerôbius, Borîomyia, Sympherôbius, Micromus.)

HEMERÓBIIDÆ

8. A distinct recurrent vein at base of fore wing, crossveins (except costals) without bristles; cubitus of fore wings forked near base, media forked at about one-third its length; body rather stout. (Polystœchôtes)

POLYSTŒCHÓTIDÆ

No recurrent vein .................................................. 9
9. Wings acute at apex; outer margin of fore wings distinctly emarginate, crossveins with bristles; hind wings with a fork to the cubitus that extends very close to the hind margin. (Lomamyia) ....................... BERÓTHIDÆ
Outer margin of fore wing not emarginate, crossveins not bristly. (Sisýra, Climàcia) .......................... SISÝRIDÆ

ORDER PANORPATÆ.
(MECOPTERA.)

Small to moderate-sized predatory insects with the head drawn out to form a sort of beak; wings when present long, narrow and similar, crossveins and veins moderately numerous; mandibles small, antennæ long and hair-like; prothorax small; legs long, similar, fitted for running; coxae large, pendant and approximate, tarsi five-jointed; abdomen usually slender, cerci small, ninth segment of male greatly swollen and reflexed. Metamorphosis complete, larvæ resembling caterpillars. Scorpion flies.

1. Three ocelli present; winged species, costal margin without crossveins ........ 2
   Ocelli absent ......................................................... 3

2. Tarsi with two claws; cubitus of fore wings forked near the base. Scorpion-flies. (Panórpa) (Pl. 9, figs. 190, 191, 192, 194) ............... PANÓRPIDÆ
   Tarsi with a single claw; cubitus simple. (Bittacus) (Pl. 9, fig. 193). BITTACÚSIDÆ

3. Wings well developed, costal cell with many crossveins. (Merópe) MÉRÓPIDÆ
   Wingless, or with very short wings. (Borèus) BORÉIDÆ

ORDER TRICHOPTERA.
(PHRYGANOIDEA.)

Small to medium-sized, slender, flying insects; head movable, vertical, eyes prominent, ocelli three or none, mandibles vestigial, palpi prominent, antennæ thread-like, often very long; prothorax small; wings more or less clothed with hairs, with many veins and a few crossveins, the hind wings with a folded anal area; legs similar, coxae pendant and approximate, tarsi five-jointed. Metamorphosis complete, larvæ aquatic case-bearers. Caddice flies.

1. Minute, often pretty, moth-like pubescent species, whose anterior wings are 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 usually thickened;
maxillary palpi of both sexes five-jointed, strongly hairy, their last joint neither bowed nor ringed; ocelli usually present. (Hydropsyche.)

**HYDROPTILIDÆ**

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

2. Ocelli present; maxillary palpi with only weak hairs .............................. 3

Ocelli absent .................................................................................. 6

3. Last joint of maxillary palpi divided into false ring-joints, curved and as long as the third and fourth joints together; front tibiae with no, two, or three spurs. (Thyacophilidae and Hydropsychidae, part; Banks, 1907).  (Philopotamus). .......................................................... PHILOPOTAMIDÆ

Last joint of maxillary palpi not ringed, rarely curved, subequal to the other joints. .......................................................... 4

4. Front tibiae with one or no spur; middle tibiae with three or two spurs; maxillary palpi of male three-jointed, of female five-jointed, but of similar structure in the two sexes. (Anabolla, Limnéphilus.) (Pl. 9, figs. 195, 196).

**LIMNEPHILIDÆ**

Front tibiae with two or three spurs, posterior tibiae with four spurs; maxillary palpi four- or five-jointed .......................................................... 5

5. Maxillary palpi five-jointed, the basal two joints very short (Rhyacophila)

**RHYACOPHILIDÆ**

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. (Neuronia, Phryganea). .......................................................... PHRYGANÆIDÆ

6. Tibial spurs 3:4:4; maxillary palpi weakly hairy, five-jointed, the first and second joints very small, the last joint ringed and curved; antennae thickened. (Hydropsychidae, part; Banks, 1907.) (Polycentropus.)

**POLYCENTROPÓDIDÆ**

Usually two, never three, spurs on front tibiae ........................................... 7

7. Last joint of the five-jointed, scarcely hairy, maxillary palpi annulate and arcuate .......................................................... 8

Last joint of the usually strongly hairy maxillary palpi neither ringed nor curved .......................................................... 9

8. First vein from the discal cell of the fore wing forked; maxillary palpi long and thin. (Hydropsyche, Macronêma) (Pl. 9, fig. 197) ................................ HYDROPSYCHIDÆ

First fork wanting in both fore and hind wings; first joint of the maxillary palpi small. (Hydropsychidae, part; Banks, 1907) (Psychomyia).

**PSYCHOMYIDÆ**

9. Both median and discal cells of fore wings present and closed; maxillary palpi five-jointed. (Heteropléctron). .......................................................... CALAMOCERÓTIDÆ

Median cell of fore wings absent .................................................................. 10

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

**SERICOSTOMÁTIDÆ**

Maxillary palpi of both sexes five-jointed .................................................. 11

**Trichoptera.**

47
11. Discal cell of both wings absent, neuration of the two sexes usually different, apical veins few. (*LEPTOCÉRIDÆ* part; Banks, 1907) (Molánna).

**MOLÁNNIIDÆ**

Discal cell of fore wings present .......................................... 12

12. Middle tibiae 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; antennae long and slender. (*Leptócerus*) .................................................. *LEPTOCÉRIDÆ*

Middle tibiae 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 antennae large. (*Neróphilus.*)

**ODONTOCÉRIDÆ**

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**ORDER LEPIDOPTERA.**

(*PSYCHE, GLOSSATA.*)

Rather large, sometimes small or very large insects; wings and body thickly clothed with scales that form a color pattern, these rarely restricted to certain portions or absent in a very few unusual forms; antennae long, many-jointed, variously modified; ocelli sometimes present; mouthparts suctorial, when not in use coiled under the head, the mandibles incorporated into an unjointed tongue, which may be occasionally wanting; 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; larvae with biting mouth-parts, usually caterpillar-like, and with paired false-legs on some of the abdominal segments in addition to three thoracic pairs; larvae almost without exception plant-feeders. Moths, Butterflies and Skippers.

1. Antennæ simple or variously modified (Pl. 10, figs. 216, 224, 229), 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 but 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 or horizontally outspread; body often relatively stout. Moths. (*HETEROCÉRA*) ......................... 2

Antennæ knobbled at the tip or thickened a little before the tip (Pl. 10, figs. 219, 220, 237), without pectinations, projecting processes or conspicuous arrangements of hairs; hind wings without a frenulum, but with the subcosta strongly arched forward at the base; at least the fore wings erect when at rest. Butterflies and Skippers. (*RHOPALÓCÉRA, PAPILION-OÍDEA.*) ................................................................. 97
2. Winged................................................. 3
   Wingless................................................ 55

3. Hind wings with four or five radial veins (Pl. 9, fig. 190), with at least ten veins besides anal, more than six veins arising from the discal cell; wings of similar shape, the membrane with minute spines (Pl. 9, fig. 200); forewing with a jugum. (JUGÁTÆ, MICROPTERYGOIDÆ). ..................... 4
   Hind wings with only one free radial vein (Pl. 9, fig. 202) (very rarely two); with at most six veins arising from the discal cell; fore and hind wings dissimilar in shape, the frenulum very often present. (FRENÁTÆ) .... 5

4. Wings hardly wider than their fringe; expanse about half an inch; tibial spurs present. (Eriocéphala, Epimartýria) (Pl. 9, fig. 199). ERIOCEPHÁLIDÆ
   Wings ample, fringe narrow; expanse over one inch; tibial spurs wanting. (Sthenòpis, Hepialus.) ............................................. HEPIÁLIDÆ

5. Wings entire, not cleft nor divided into finger-shaped divisions, rarely the fore wings moderately cleft. ........................................... 6
   Wings, especially the hind ones deeply cleft, or divided into plume-like divisions (Pl. 9, figs. 203, 204). Feather-wing moths. ...................................................... 7

6. Inner margin of fore wing and costal margin of hind wing narrowly folded and interlocking; fore wings at least four times as long as wide; at least the base of the hind wing, and usually a great part of the wings, hyaline; brightly colored, diurnal moths. (Melíttia [M. satyriniformis, Squash-borer], Sèisia [S. tipuliformis, Currant-borer; S. rutilans, Strawberry crown-moth], Bembècia [B. marginata, Blackberry crown-borer], Sanninoidea [S. exitiosa, Peach-borer]) (Pl. 10., figs. 221, 229, 232). (EGERIÍDÆ) ... SESIÍDÆ
   Wings not interlocking at middle of margin, very rarely transparent, and if so, with broader fore wings ........................................... 8

7. Fore wings divided into two plumes, hind wings into three; small, delicate moths, usually prettily colored. (Oxýptilus, Platypétilia, Pteróphorus) (Pl. 9, fig. 203; Pl. 10, figs. 225, 231) .................. PTEROPHÓRÍDÆ
   Each wing divided into six plumes; a small silvery white moth. (Ornemódes) (Pl. 9, fig. 204) ............................................. ORNEÓDIDÆ

8. Hind wings much broader than their fringe, never spear-shaped, and rarely trapezoidal with produced apex ....................................... 9
   Hind wings tapering toward base and apex, without marked anal angle, or notched below the apex and trapezoidal; the fringe wider, or almost as wide, as the wing .......................................................... 58

9. Underside of hind wing with a double series of enlarged and divergent scales along the cubital vein. ........................................... Agdistinæ of the PTEROPHÓRÍDÆ
   No such specialized scales ........................................... 10

10. Fore wings with two anal veins attaining the margin (Pl. 9, fig. 205) .............. 11
   Fore wings with only one anal vein attaining the margin, the first anal vestigial or represented by a fold and the third at most by a short spur (Pl. 9, fig. 202) ..................................................... 20

11. Antennæ plainly knobbed; hind wing with a large praecostal area; large showy moths of butterfly- or skipper-like appearance. (Cástnia) . . CASTNÍDÆ
   Antennæ tapering to tip ........................................... 12
12. Subcosta and radius of hind wing independent, parallel or arising separately; connected by a crossvein or rarely fused beyond the cell .................. 13
Subcosta of hind wing, arising from the cell (Pl. 9, fig. 205) ................. 18

13. Subcosta and radius of hind wing connected by a strong crossvein near the middle of the cell or beyond (Pl. 9, fig. 211), independent and parallel... 14
Subcosta and radius of hind wing of a different conformation ...................... 17

14. Fore wing with an accessory cell (Pl. 9, fig. 211) .............................. 15
No accessory cell .................................................................................... 16

15. Wings bluntly pointed toward tips, strong; body heavy, far exceeding the hind wings when spread; palpi vestigial; usually large moths. (Prionoxystus [P. robinia, Carpenter-moth] Zeuzëra [Z. pyrina, Leopard-moth] Cossus) (Pl. 9, fig. 211) .................. 16.3
Wings broad, rather short and rounded, body short and slender, not exceeding the hind wings; palpi well developed; moderate-sized moths, with hairy body and usually of yellow or orange color. (Dalcerides). Dalceridae

16. Tongue developed; palpi and wings scaled; moderately large moths with conspicuous color pattern. (Gingla) ................................. 16.4
Tongue absent; palpi small and hairy, or absent; wings hairy, but nearly destitute of scales; females wingless. Bag-worms. (Thyridopteryx [T. ephemeraiformis, Bag-worm], Solenobia, Chalidia) .................. 18.3

17. Subcosta arising separately from the radius, running closely parallel to it to well beyond the end of the cell; base of the radius in that case either complete, showing as a short spur, or lost; small, rarely moderate-sized moths Diaphania [D. (= Margaronia) nitidalis, Pickle-moth], Loxoöstege [L. similalis, Garden webworm], Pyrausta, Pyralis [P. farinalis, Meal snout-moth], Crambus [Root webworms], Gallëria [G. mellonella, Bee-moth], Mineola [M. indigennella, Leat-crumber], Ephëstia [E. kuehniella, Mediterranean flour-moth], Plodia [P. interpunctella, Indian meal-moth]) (Including Pyraustidae, Galleridae, Crambidae, Phycitidae) (Pl. 10, figs. 223, 230) .......................... 18.5
Subcosta entirely independent of the radius, or connected by a weak crossvein, or one near the base of the wing, sharply divergent before the end of the cell. .................................................................................. 58

18. Subcosta arising from near the middle of the cell; sometimes free also for a short distance near the base; moderately small, stout-bodied moths with rather small wings; larvae slug-like. (Euclëa, Tortricidëa, Packârdia.) (Euclëidae) ................................. 18.6
Subcosta arising near the tip of the cell ...................................................... 19

19. Fifth branch of the radius long-stalked; pale-colored moths of moderate size and inconspicuous appearance, with stout, hairy body and small, furry wings. (Lagëa, Megalopégæ) .................. 19.1
Megalopégæe
Fifth branch of radius arising from the cell; small, dark, often brightly marked moths with smoothly scaled wings. (Acoblithus, Triprocris, Harrissina.) (Pl. 9, fig. 205) .......................... 20.1
Pyromorphidae
20. Hind wings with three anal veins, the first often fading out toward base. 21
Hind wing with two anal veins or less, at most with a short spur of the first
anal at the margin in the broad-winged forms .................................. 22

21. Subcosta and radius in hind wings closely parallel, or fused beyond the end
of the cell; small, rarely moderate-sized moths (see couplet 17).

**PYRALÍDIDÆ**, part

Subcosta and radius strongly divergent from before the end of the cell. . . . 58

22. Large stout moths, almost always two inches or more in expanse, the hind
wings rarely reaching beyond the middle of the abdomen; subcosta and
radius of hind wing connected by a strong crossvein at, or rather before the
middle of the cell, then closely parallel to the end of the cell or beyond;
antennae generally thickened medially and often hooked or recurved at tip.
Sphinx caterpillars; Hawk moths. (Phlegethontius, Sphinx, Phobus,
Deiléphila.) ................................................................. **SPHÍNGIDÆ**

Wings proportionately larger, subcosta and radius rarely connected by a
strong crossvein, and if so, strongly divergent beyond it; antennae very
rarely swollen apically .................................................. 23

23. Accessory cell (a small cell in front of the end of the discal cell) separated by
a full-sized vein, or completely absent ........................................... 24

Accessory cell fused with the discal cell, but with a slight thickening at the
line of separation; small species, less than one inch in expanse .......... 58

24. Cubitus of fore wings apparently three-branched (very rarely two-branched). 25
Cubitus of fore wings apparently four-branched .................................... 40

25. Frenulum normal, well-developed .............................................. 26

Frenulum vestigial or absent, always less than one-fifteenth the length of the
hind wings .................................................................................. 33

26. Subcosta and radius in hind wing sharply divergent from near the base; small,
delicate moths with large wings. (Callízza, Calledápteryx.)

**EPIPLÉMIDÆ**

Subcosta and radius in hind wing fused or approximated for at least part of
their course (Pl. 10, fig. 228) .................................................. 27

27. Subcosta and radius in hind wing separate at extreme base, then close together
or fused for a greater or less distance .............................................. 28

Subcosta and radius fused from base to beyond middle of hind wing, swollen
at the base then rapidly diverging, very slender; rather small moths, usually
of dull colors and with finely scaled wings, the fore pair narrow and the
hind pair broad (see couplet 54) .................. **LITHOSÍDÆ**, part

28. Stout-bodied moths, the width of the thorax at least one-sixth the length of
the fore wing ........................................................................... 29

Slender moths .................................................................................. 32

29. Subcosta moderately thickened and curved at the base .................. 30

A strong brace-vein from an angle near the base of the subcosta to the root of
the frenulum (see couplet 32) .................................................. **GEOMÉTRIDÆ**, part

30. Cubitus in hind wing apparently three-branched .................. 31

Cubitus in hind wing apparently four-branched; medium-sized moths with
elongated wings, the fore pair often widened at the basal angle.  (Euthyta-
tra, Habrosyne).  CYMATOPHORIDÆ..........................THYATRIDÆ

31. Tongue entirely absent; wings usually with clear spots before apex.  (Apate-
lödes.) .......................................................... EUPTERÓTIDÆ

Tongue distinct, usually well-developed; wings fully scaled; moths of moderate
size and inconspicuous colors, the body rather stout and densely hairy;
hind tibiae with two pairs of stout spurs.  "Prominents."  (Datana [D. min-
istra, Yellow-neck caterpillar] Heterocampa, Schizura [S. (=Edennaia)
concinna, Red-hump Apple-caterpillar]) (Pl. 10, fig. 228) NOTODÓNTIDÆ

32. Spiracles (tympanic openings) at base of abdomen small and subdorsal; first
anal vein usually partly present; subcosta in hind wing slightly bent at the
base and but little enlarged, the humeral angle not expanded; last branch
of media and first branch of cubitus stalked in the fore wing; brightly colored
moths, usually with hyaline spots on the wings.  (Phryganódia.)

DIÓPTIDÆ

Tympanic opening almost always conspicuous and swollen, lateral; first anal
vein absent in both wings; subcosta of hind wing sharply bent or much
enlarged at the base, almost always with a brace-vein extending to the base
of the frenulum; usually small or moderate sized moths of delicate form,
with large, finely-scaled wings.  (Paléácrita [P. vernata, Spring canker-
worm], Alsóphila [A. pometaria, Fall canker-worm], Tephroclástis, Neu-
máptera, Hydriómena, Petróphora, Eóis, Sciagráphia, Cymatóphora [C.
ribéria, Currant span-worm]). ............................................. GEOMÉTRIDÆ

33. Subcosta and radius in hind wings either fused for a very short distance, then
sharply divergent, or separate from the base, or connected by a weak cross-
vein; spiracles at base of abdomen inconspicuous. ..........................34

Subcosta sharply divergent from the radius at the extreme base, then sharply
bent and touching, fusing with, or closely parallel to it, or connected by a
strong crossvein; spiracles at base of abdomen conspicuous, lateral (see
couplet 32) .......................................................... A few GEOMÉTRIDÆ

34. Antennae not scaled beyond the basal joint.  (SATURNOÍDEA.) ......... 35
Antennae closely scaled on the upper side. .................................. 36

35. Two anal veins; first branch of media in fore wings fused or stalked with the
radial stem; medium-sized or large moths with stout, hairy bodies and
strong wings.  (Anisóta, Citherónia, Basilóna.  (CERATOCÁMPIDÆ)

CITHERONIDÆ

First branch of media separate from the radial stem; with only one anal vein,
or else the upper discocellular vein (the crossvein at the end of the discal
cell, between the last radial and the media) long and longitudinal; moderate,
large or gigantic moths, with broad and usually strikingly colored wings.
(Sámia [S. cecropia, Cecropia moth], Callosámia [C. promethea, Promethea
moth], Tropœa [T. luna, Luna moth], Têlea [T. polyphemus, Polyphèmus
moth], Autómeris [A. io, Io moth]). .................................. SATURNOÍDEA

36. Subcosta of hind wing sharply divergent from the radius from close to its
base ................................................................. 37

Subcosta and radius parallel at base, connected by a weak crossvein......... 39
37. Fourth and fifth branches of the radius stalked, widely separate from the third branch; moderate sized, rather stout-bodied, hairy moths, with the wings often notched or concave behind. (Cićínus, Lacósóma.)

**LACOSOMÁTIDÆ**

Fourth and fifth branches of the radius arising from the discal cell closely associated with the third branch. ........................................... 38

38. Fifth branch of the radius stalked with the first branch of the media, or closely approximate at base and separate from the fourth branch of the radius. **URANÍDÆ**

Fourth and fifth branches of the radius separate, the fourth sometimes stalked with the third. .................................................. **LONOMIÍDÆ**

39. Frenulum about one-sixteenth the length of the hind wing. **EUPERTÓTÍNÆ** of the **EUPERTÓTIDÆ**

Frenulum absent, or at most not exceeding the front basal angle of the wing. (Bómbyx mòri, the silkworm.) ........................................ **BOMBÝCIDÆ**

40. Second cubital vein in the fore wing arising from the cell about a third-way out from the base, or even nearer the base; last radial vein stalked with the first medial; frenulum absent, the basal front angle of the hind wing expanded and furnished with a couple of short extra veins; stout-bodied moths of medium or rather large size. (Malacosóma (=Clícióampa) [M. americanum, Apple tent-caterpillar; M. diastria, Forest tent-caterpillar], Tólype.) .................................................. **LASIOCÁMPIDÆ**

Second cubital vein of fore wing arising well beyond the middle of the cell; frenulum usually present ........................................... 41

41. Subcosta and radius in hind wing strong and parallel to beyond the end of the cell, then approaching very close or fusing for a short distance; small or moderate-sized moths of slender form, the tip of the fore wing usually curving back. (Drepána, Orétà) (Including **PLATYPERTÉRIGIDÆ, AUZATIDÆ**) ........................................... **DREPÁNIDÆ**

Subcosta and radius fusing before end of cell; or wholly independent .......... 42

42. Fore wing with complete venation (twelve veins), all of the radials, medials and cubitals arising separately or with the second and third radials short-stalked; small moths of slender build, usually with pale, translucent spots on the wings. (Thýris, Dysódia.) ........................................... **THYRÍDIDÆ**

Third and fourth radial veins, or the fourth and fifth long-stalked, or else with some veins absent. .................................................. 43

43. Subcosta apparently absent, fused with the radius except at the extreme base; rather small or medium-sized moths, often brightly colored, the wings small, especially the hind pair. (Scépsis, Ctenúcha) (**ZYGÉNIDÆ** of some authors) .................................................. **SYNTÓMIDÆ**

Subcosta and radius separating before the end of the cell. ...................... 44

44. Antennae swollen or enlarged toward tip; rather small or medium-sized moths of brilliant colors, often dark, ornamented with large pale spots. (Álypia [A. octomaculata, Forester moth] Andróðma) (Pl. 10, fig. 227).

**AGARÍSTIDÆ**

Antennae regularly tapering to apex ........................................... 45
45. Ocelli present, on the vertex close to the eyes ........................................ 46
    Ocelli absent ........................................ 53

46. Subcosta and radius in hind wing connected by a strong crossvein ...... 47
    Subcosta and radius in hind wing fused at least slightly and usually for some
distance along the cell ........................................ 48

47. Tongue absent (see couplet 54) (LIPARIIDÆ) ........................................ LYMANTRIIDÆ, part.
    Tongue present; palpi reaching far above the vertex, the third joint naked; a
species is said to occur in North America .............................. H. PSIDÆ

48. Fusion of the subcosta and radius extending to the middle of the cell, or beyond;
    stout-bodied moths of moderate size, with the wings usually marked in bold
design of contrasting colors. Tiger moths, Woolly-bear caterpillars. (Utethè-
isa, Estigmène, Apantésis, Halisidōta, Diacrisia (= Spilosoma) [D. virginica, 
    White ermine moth], Hyphântria [H. cunea, Fall web-worm]). ARCTIIDÆ
    Fusion of subcosta and radius falling short of the middle of the cell .... 49

49. Fusion of subcosta and radius exceeding the basal fifth of the cell ....... 50
    Fusion of subcosta and radius less than one-fifth the length of the cell, or
    imperfect ........................................ 51

50. Hind tarsus stout, not ordinarily over eight times as long as thick; tibial spurs
    often reduced; subcosta greatly swollen at base (see couplet 48).
    ARCTIIDÆ, part

Hind tarsus more slender; tibial spurs long; subcosta basally not more than
twice as thick as the radius (see couplet 52) .................. NOCTUIDÆ, part

51. Swollen spiracles at base of abdomen ( tympanic bullae) enlarged dorsally,
    visible from above as two rounded elevations on the first abdominal seg-
    ment; moderate, or rather large, gaily colored moths, often with metallic
    tints and bold markings. (Gnophæla.) ............................. PERICOPIDÆ
    Tymanpic bullae inconspicuous .................................. 52

52. White or yellow moths with the palpi not reaching the middle of the smoothly
    scaled front; cubitus four-branched in both wings. (Haplōa.)
    ARCTIIDÆ, part

Palpi longer; cubitus in hind wing three-branched, or ground color of wings
    gray; stout moths, generally of sombre brown or gray color, the hind wings
    sometimes enlivened by large pale or colored patches; a very extensive
    family. Owlet Moths, Moths of cut-worms, army-worms, etc. (Apatēla
    Hadēna, Prodēnia, Laphyγma [L. frugiaperda, Fall army-worm], Agrōtis
    [several common cut-worms], Peridrōma [P. saucia, Variegated cut-worm],
    Heliōphila [H. unipuncta, Army-worm], Xylinia [X. antennata, Green fruit-
    worm], Papaipēmā [P. nitēla, Stalk-borer], Heliōthēs [II. obsoleta, Corn
    ear-worm and Cotton boll-worm], Alabāma (= Aletēa) [A. argillacea, Cotton-
    worm], Catocāla.) (Pl. 9, fig. 202) (Including NYCTEOLIDÆ.)

NOCTUIDÆ

53. Fore wing with raised tufts of scales; subcosta usually fused with the radius
    to near the middle of the cell, but free at base; small moths with rather
    narrow fore wings, and short, rounded hind wings. (Celāma, Nōla.) (Pl.
    11, fig. 233.) ........................................ NÓLIDÆ
    Fore wing without raised tufts of scales, smoothly scaled throughout ........ 54
54. Subcosta and radius in hind wing fused for a point about the middle of the cell, or connected by a crossvein; small or moderate-sized moths of dull, inconspicuous colors, the females of many species partly or entirely wingless. (Hemerocampa (=Notolophus, Orgyia) [H. leucostigma, White-marked tussock moth], Olène, Porthètra (=Ocneria, Lèparia) [P. dispar, Gypsy moth], Euprōctis [E. chrysorrhava, Brown-tail moth]) (LIPARIDÆ).

LYMANTRIIDÆ

Subcosta and radius fused from the base to the middle of the cell; rather small moths, usually of dull colors, and with finely scaled wings, the fore pair narrow and the hind pair broad. (Hypoprepia, Crambidia) (Pl. 10, fig. 226).

LITHOSIDÆ, part

55. Legs absent, adults never leaving the cocoon; females. (See couplet 16).

PSYCHIDÆ, part

Legs normally developed.................................................. 56

56. Cocoon seed-like, with a valve at one end (being formed of the larval case), the moth normally not leaving it; females (see couplet 16). PSYCHIDÆ, part Cocoon normally felted, of the larval hair, or rudimentary and underground. 57

57. Abdomen closely scaled or spined, or with bristly, dark gray hair; a few females (see couplet 32) .................................................. GEOMETRIDÆ, part Abdomen smoothly clothed with fine, light, woolly hair; moth not normally leaving the cocoon, which is composed of the larval hair; a few females (see couplet 54) ........................................... LYMANTRIIDÆ, part

58. Fore wing with three or four unbranched veins only. 59

Fore wing with some branched veins in addition to unbranched ones........ 60

59. A large eyecap present. (Opóstega).............................. OPOSTÉGIDÆ

No eyecap (see couplet 80)........................................ HELIOZÉLIDÆ, part

60. A well-developed eyecap, fringed with overlapping scales; labial palpi small; cell slender or absent........................................ 61

Eyecap not developed, at most with the first antennal joint large, a little hollowed on the inner side and fringed with a single row of bristles........ 62

61. Discal cell very small, less than a tenth of the area of the wing, or wholly absent; wing membrane prickly (Pl. 9, fig. 200) (Neptícula, Ectaeđémia).

NEPTICULIDÆ

Discal cell larger; wing membrane not prickly. (Proleucoptera, Phyllocnístis, Bucculàtrix)........................................... LYONETIDÆ

62. Maxillary palpi twice as long as the eye, folded, conspicuous; living as larvae in plants of the genus Yucca. Yucca Moths. (Pronúba, Prodóxus) (Pl. 9, fig. 207)........................................... PRODÓXIDÆ Maxillary palpi shorter than the eye, or porrect.......................... 63

63. Palpi short, at most barely reaching the middle of the front; tongue absent; covering of thorax and tibiae dense and hairy (see couplet 15).

CÓSSIDÆ, part

Of a different conformation.................................................. 64

64. Covering of thorax consisting of hairs, some of them broadened at tips, also similar on palpi and legs; palpi large and usually different in the two sexes,
wings scaled; venation complete, with the base of the media preserved.

(Anaphora). .................................................. ANAPHORINÆ of the TINÈIDÆ

Thorax, at least, scaled or slender, palpi and front and middle tibiae also in
the majority of cases, often minute moths with wings tapering at both ends, 65

65. Hind wing with a well marked anal angle, and rounded or somewhat pointed
apex, not strongly concave below it; when narrower than fore wings, with
three well developed analss .................................. 76-21

Of a different conformation .................................. 66

66. Hind wing tapering toward both base and apex, much narrower than its own
fringe, fore wing much broader, but also lanceolate ........... 67

Hind wing of variable size with produced apex, strongly concave below apex,
and again produced more or less on the third medial and first cubital, with
well marked anal angle. (Gnorimoschema, Ypsolophus [Y. ligulellus,
Palmer-worm], Sitotrima [S. cerealella, Anguimois grain-moth], Phthormiza
[P. operculella, Potato-tuber moth], Geléchia) (Pl. 9, fig. 209).

GELECHIIDÆ

67. Maxillary palpi present and folded in repose .......................... 68

Maxillary palpi obsolete, or three-jointed and porrect ............ 70

68. Head extremely rough, with bristling vestiture .................... 69

Head smoothly scaled, except narrowly behind. (Acrolepia) ACROLEPIDÆ

69. Wing membrane prickly (Pl. 9, fig. 200), first branch of the radius in hind wing
much stronger than the base of the main stem of the radius, and appearing
as a basal fork of the subcosta (see couplet 82) ................. ADÉLIDÆ, part

Wing membrane not prickly; first branch of radius in hind wing no stronger
than the basal portion of the radial stem, well out from the base, connecting
the subcosta and radius, which are closely parallel toward the base (see
couplet 84) .................................................................. A few TINÈIDÆ

70. Head very rough and bristly on both vertex and face; second joint of palpus
with lateral bristles toward tip. (Tenàga.) ......................... TINÈIDÆ, part

Lower part of face, at least, smoothly scaled; palpi without bristles .... 71

71. Fore wing with at most four veins, either free or stalked, to the costa from the
cell; with five or six veins running to the inner margin (fifth branch of the
radius running to the outer margin (see couplet 90).

YPONOMEUTIDÆ, part

Fore wing with five veins running to the costa from the cell, or with only
three or four to the inner margin (fifth radial running to the costa) .... 72

72. Vertex rough-bristled .............................................. 73

Vertex smooth-scaled, or with a few erect scales behind ............ 75

73. Accessory cell (in front of and beyond the discal cell) very large, extending
nearly halfway to the base of the wing; fore wing with heavy spinules on
base of the subcosta and base of the cell. (Tischèria, Coptotricha) (Pl. 9,
fig. 212) ................................................................. TISCHERIIDÆ

Accessory cell small, or more often absent; wing membrane not prickly .... 74

74. Anal vein in fore wing forked at the base; costa of hind wing not lobed. (Be-
délia.) ............................................................................. LYONETIIDÆ, part
Anal vein in fore wing simple; costa of hind wing strongly lobed, with the obscure basal parts of the subcosta and radius closely parallel to the edge of the lobe. (Lithocellētes, Gracilària, Órnix.)........GRACILARĪDÆ

75. Subcosta and radius in hind wing nearly straight and parallel toward base, usually connected by a distinct, but weak crossvein; rarely, when subcosta is very short, this vein enters the costa beyond the tip of the subcosta; when the costa is lobed, with the subcosta fairly straight, and ending at the commencement of the concave portion.........................76

Subcosta and radius sharply divergent at base; first radial vein, when traceable, appearing as a basal fork of the subcosta, oblique, short and heavy, and the radial stem running nearly through the axis of the wing; or with the subcosta and radius both obscure, closely parallel to the basal lobe of the costa, and the radius functionally replaced by the base of the media.............77

76. Palpi upturned to the vertex. (Mômpha, Cosmōpteryx, Coleóphora [C. malivorella], Pistol case-bearer; C. fletcherella, Cigar case-bearer) (Pl. 9, fig. 208).............................COSMÓPTERTYGDÆ

Palpi minute, drooping. (Heliodînes.)....................HELIODĪNIDÆ

77. Maxillary palpi present, porrect (see couplet 74)........GRACILARĪDÆ, part

Maxillary palpi absent........................................78

78. Cubital stem in hind wing at least two-branched; palpi usually smoothly upturned to vertex; hind tibia loosely hairy. (Elachîsta.)

ELACHĪSTIDÆ

Cubital stem in hind wing simple, free; no cell, or with very short palpi....79

79. Basal joint of antennae broadened with overlapping scales (a vestige of an eyecap); tongue weak; cubitus in hind wing simple; hind tibia with a regular series of bristles. (Phyllocnistis, part) (see couplet 61) LYONETIDÆ, part

Basal joint of antennae simple, or with a slight comb of bristles............80

80. Palpi usually hanging, if upturned, not reaching the middle of the front. (Heliozēla, Antísîla, Coptōďisca, Cycloplâsis.)..........HELIOZÉLIDÆ

Palpi moderately long and usually slender, upturned in life (see couplet 74).

GRACILARĪDÆ

81. Second branch of the cubitus in the fore wing arising less than two-thirds way out of the cell; rather or quite small moths, the fore wings frequently more or less truncate or faintly excised at the tip. Leaf-rollers. (Ole-thrēûtes, Eucósma, Spilonôta (=Tmelocera) [S. ocellana, Bud-moth] Ancýlis [A. comptana, Strawberry leaf-roller], Ênarmônia [E. pruniôra, Lesser apple-worm], Carpocâpsa (=Cydia) [C. pomonella, Codling-moth], Ārchip, Tôrtrix.)................................. Most TORTRICIDÆ

Second cubital vein in fore wing arising further out of the cell.............82

82. Wing membrane prickly; subcosta in hind wing with a strong basal fork, or considerably swollen at base; radius and subcosta usually sharply divergent from the base; antennae often extremely long; vertex very rough. (Încur-vâria, Adêla, Cyâne.).......................................ADÉLIDÆ, part

Wing membrane not prickly; antennae never much longer than the fore wing; first radial rarely as strong as the other veins, and when distinct, separated from the base of the wing by several times its length.............83
83. Maxillary palpi four- or five-jointed, folded.................................................. 84
Maxillary palpi three-jointed or vestigial, projecting........................................... 85
84. Head only slightly rough behind. (Acrolöpia.) ................................................. 86
   ACROLEPIDAE, part
   Vertex with long, bristly vestiture. (Tinea [T. pellionella, Clothes-moth],
   Tinëola [T. biselliella, Clothes-moth], Xyléstia, Setomórpha) (Pl. 9, fig.
   201) ........................................................................................................ 86
85. First and second branches of the media both absent in the hind wing. (Car-
   posïna.) ............................................................................................................... 87
   TORTRÍCIDÆ, part
   First branch of the media present in the hind wing .............................................. 88
86. Labial palpi with bristles on each side of the second joint, or the vertex and
   the front both with extremely long, rough vestiture, and the second joint
   of the palpi heavily tufted and the third long (see couplet 84).
   TINEIDÆ, part
   Labial palpi without bristles; head with short, fairly smooth vestiture, or
   third joint of palpi inconspicuous......................................................................... 89
87. Radius and first medial vein in hind wing close together or stalked .............. 90
   Radius and first medial vein in hind wing widely separate at base, at least half
   as far apart as at margin ...................................................................................... 91
88. Palpi as long as the head, with the second joint triangularly scaled, third less
   than half as long; normally projecting ............................................................... 92
   Palpi upturned to beyond middle of front, often far beyond vertex, third joint
   more than half as long as second and upturned .................................................... 93
89. Fourth and fifth radial veins separate. (Phalon-iæ.) ............................................. 94
   PHALONIINÆ of the TORTRÍCIDÆ
   Fourth and fifth radial veins stalked, to costa. (Anársia ñ [A. lineatella,
   Peach twig-borer].) ......................................................................................... 95
90. Veins of fore wing all present; fifth radial vein running to outer margin; wings
   very frequently ornamented with series of dots contrasting with the ground
   color. (Attëva, Yponomeuța, Chore útilis, Argyrësthtia.) ..................................... 96
   YPO-NOMEÜTIDÆ, part
   Fifth branch of radius in fore wing running to the costa, or lost ......................... 97
91. Hind wing lanceolate (tapering toward base and apex) narrower than the fore
   wing (see couplet 76) ......................................................................................... 98
   COSMOPTERÝGIDÆ
   Hind wing wider than the fore wing, not lanceolate ............................................ 99
92. Fore wing with all veins from cell arising separately; radius and first medial
   vein in hind wing long-stalked. (Stenôma, Brachilôma.) (XYLORÝC-
   TIDÆ) .................................................................................................................. 100
   Fore wing with the fourth and fifth radial veins stalked; hind wing trapezoidal
   and usually wider, strongly rounded out at the end of the third medial and
   first cubital (see couplet 66) .............................................................................. 101
   A few GELECHIIDÆ ......................................................................................... 102
93. Second radial vein arising at the apex of the cell; third medial and cubitals
   also closely crowded from lower angle; male usually with strong sexual
   modifications; five radials extending to the costa. (Valentiniæ, Holcôceræ,
   Dryôpe). .............................................................................................................. 103
   BLASTOBÁSIDÆ
   Second radial arising distinctly before the apex of the cell, well away from the
   origin of the third radial ................................................................................... 104
94. Five veins extending from the cell to the costa in fore wing.............95
Four veins from cell to costa in fore wing, the fifth radial ending decidedly
below wing-tip.........................................................96
95. Second branch of media in hind wing arising decidedly nearer to the first
than the third medial. (Ethmia.).................................ETHMIIIDÆ
Second medial vein in hind wing arising nearer the third medial, or rarely mid-
way between the first and third. (Agnépteryx, Depressária, Epicáliuma.)
ECOPHÔRIDÆ, part
96. Fourth and fifth radial veins stalked; ocelli absent or vestigial (see couplet
95).........................................................ECOPHôRIDÆ, part
All veins in fore wing arising separately, if the fourth and fifth radials are
rarely stalked, the ocelli are large (see couplet 90). YPÔNÔMÈTIDÆ, part
97. Radius in fore wing five-branched, all arising from the discal cell; eyes strongly
lashed in front; antennæ separated at base by a distance greater than half
the width of eyes, usually hooked at tip; small, rarely rather large, stout-
bodied butterflies of rapid, erratic flight. Skippers (Pampilhia, Nisoniades,
Eûdamus, Megathýmus.) (Pl. 10, figs. 213, 219, 237).....HESPERIDÆ
Fore wings with some of the radials stalked or absent; eyes rarely lashed;
antennæ closer together, the antennal club never pointed and recurved
at tip.................................................................98
98. Front pair of 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 nor split........................................99
Front legs like the other pairs, or if slightly reduced in size and structure, with
the claws toothed or bifid............................................108
99. Front tarsus without claws in either sex (Pl. 10, figs. 217, 218); front legs
much reduced in size in both sexes, their tarsi in the male with only one
joint; in the female usually with five joints.................................................100
Front tarsus of female with claws, that of the male sometimes with a single
claw; front legs never much reduced in size. (Pl. 10, figs 214, 215)....106
100. Discal cell of hind wings closed.............................................101
Discal cell of hind wings open............................................105
101. Front foot of female ending in a corrugated knob; subcostal vein in fore
wing forked at the extreme base; antennæ not scaled above; generally large
butterflies with rather bold contrasting coloration; mainly tropical. (Anôsia
(= Danais) [A. archippus, Milkweed-butterfly]) (Pl. 10, fig. 235).
(EUPÔLÈI.DÆ) LYMÔNADÍDÆ
Front tarsus of female present, though more or less abbreviated. (Pl. 10,
fig. 218.)..............................................................102
102. Fore wings twice as long as broad........................................103
Fore wings much less than twice as long as broad..........................104
103. Antennæ clothed with scales, at least above; front tarsus of female four-
jointed; wings opaque; medium-sized, brightly colored butterflies with
elongate oval wings; mainly tropical. (Apostrâphia, Helicônus.)
HELIÇÔNIDÆ
Antennæ naked, wings often in great part translucent and destitute of scales;
wings elongate, oval; mainly tropical. (Dirçêna, Ithômia.)
ITHÔMIDÆ
104. Some of the veins at the base of the fore wing greatly swollen; usually small butterflies, rarely rather large; frequently of brownish color with yellowish eyespots or ringed marks (Cercyonis (=Satyrus), Cenonympha, Enodia (=Debia), Cissa.) (Pl. 10. fig. 218.) AGAPETIDÆ

Veins not swollen at base of fore wing; large tropical species with very broad wings, above with deep, rich colors, below with eye-spots and intricate lines; tropical, in the United States only as accidental visitors. (Caligo.)

BRASSOLIDÆ

105. Hind wings with a cradle-like depression along the inner margin in which the abdomen rests; large species, usually with brilliant metallic blue color; tropical. (Morpho.) .................. MORPHOIDÆ

Hind wings without structure of this sort; usually moderate-sized species without brilliant blue coloration; many common brightly colored butterflies. (Argynnis, Bréthis, Physidæs, Polygönia (=Grapt), Euvanesa (=Vanessa), Vanessa (=Pyrameis), Basilarchia (=Limentitis), Anaea.) (Pl. 10, figs. 217, 236) NYMPTHIDÆ

106. Palpi very long, porrect, from one-fourth to one-half as long as the body and thickly hairy. (Hyptatus.) .......... LIBYTHIDÆ

Palpi not elongated, of ordinary size .................. 107

107. Subcosta in hind wing giving off a spur at the base, the humeral vein. (Calephélis, Polystigma) (Pl. 10, fig. 215) RIODINIDÆ, ERYCINIDÆ LEMONIIDÆ

Subcosta in hind wing without such a spur at the base; first branch of the media almost always arising at or near the apex of the discal cell; no humeral vein in hind wing; generally small, delicate species, the antennæ ringed with white; often brightly colored and with very slender, tail-like appendages on the hind wings. (Thécla, Chrysophænus ["Coppers"], Lycaena ["Blues"] (Pl. 10, fig. 214) RURALIDÆ LYCANIDÆ

108. All tarsal claws bifid; anterior tibiae without pads; hind wing with two well-developed anal veins; medium-sized or rather small butterflies with broad wings; typically yellowish or white with blackish marginal markings. (Pontia (=Pieris) [P. rapo, Cabbage butterfly], Êurymus (=Colias) ["Yellows"], Eurêma (=Terias.) .................. PIÉRIDÆ

Tarsal claws large, not toothed or bifid; anterior tibiae with pads; hind wing with only one anal vein .............. 109

109. Radius in fore wing four-branched; discal cell in hind wing not connected to the anal vein by a crosseein; medium-sized butterflies with white ground-color on wings, marked with dusky and usually with a red eye-spot on hind wing; alpine species. (Parnassius.) .................. PARNASSIDÆ

Radius in fore wing five-branched; anal crossvein present; hind wing usually with a tail-like prolongation; ground-color of wings black; large, showy butterflies with conspicuous, contrasting color pattern. Swallow-tail butterflies. (Papilio, Laéritias, Iphiclides) (Pl. 9, fig. 210).

PAPILIÓNIDÆ
ORDER DIPTERA

(ANTIATA, HALTERATA, HALTERIPTERA, HAUSTELLATA.)

Minute to moderate-sized, rarely large insects, usually with good powers of flight; the hind wings replaced by small knobbled structures (halteres): head usually vertical, freely movable; antennae variable, frequently three-jointed and provided with a sensory bristle (style or arista); mouth-parts suctorial; both the prothorax and metathorax small and fused with the large mesothorax; wings membranous, veins and crossveins not numerous; legs usually alike, the tarsi regularly five-jointed. Metamorphosis complete, the larvae almost always legless grubs or maggots, frequently with the head retracted and indistinct; pupae with the appendages more or less adherent, the body sometimes entirely encased in a seed-like capsule (puparium). Food-habits variable.

Flies, Mosquitoes, Gnats, Midges.

1. Antennae generally longer than the thorax, usually composed of from eight to sixteen free joints (Pl. 12, figs. 262, 266, 272) and rarely with a differentiated style or bristle; anal cell widely open, rarely narrowed in the margin of the wing, discal cell usually absent, second vein often forked; calypter absent; palpì usually elongate, hanging downward and comprising four or five joints; body very rarely with bristles. (NEMATÓCERA.)

2. Antennae usually three-jointed, the third joint however often complex (Pl. 12, fig. 283) or bearing a differentiated style (Pl. 12, fig. 300) or arista (Pl. 12, fig. 301); anal cell distally narrowed or closed, sometimes very short or even absent, discal cell usually present, second vein never furcate; palpì short, projecting forward, never with more than two joints. (BRACHYCERA.)

3. At least nine veins reach the margin of the wing, discal cell often present, second and fourth veins forked. ........................................ 3

Less than nine veins terminate in the margin of the wing, no discal cell. ..... 9

4. Veins bare or nearly so, if hairy the mesonotum has a V-shaped suture; legs very long and slender; body and wings elongate; males dichoptic, i. e. the eyes not meeting above. ........................................ 5

Veins, including the hind margin, very hairy or scaly; body hairy or scaly; mesonotum without a transverse suture. ........................................ 6
5. Mesonotum without a transverse suture; second vein strongly arched forward. (Díxidae) ........................................... DÍXIDÆ
Mesonotum with a more or less distinct suture; female with a conical ovipositor. Crane-flies, Daddy-long-legs ........................................... 7

6. Wings ovate or pointed, held folded roof-like against the body, veins very hairy; tibiae without terminal spurs; small species. Moth-flies. (Psychoda, Pericoma) (Pl. 12, fig. 263) ........................................... PSYCHODIDÆ
Wings narrow, not thus folded against the body; veins scaly; tibiae with terminal spurs; antennæ of the males usually feathered with long hairs. Mosquitoes. Cûlex [C. quinquefasciatus, Dengue-fever and Filaria mosquito], Aëdes [A. quadrimaculatus, Yellow-fever mosquito], Anóphèles [A. quinquefasciatus, Malaria mosquito] (Pl. 12, fig. 267) ........... CULÍCIDÆ

7. Suture of mesonotum distinctly V-shaped; two anal veins present........... 8
Mesonotal suture not distinctly V-shaped, but incomplete or curved; one anal vein present. (Bittacomópha, Ptychóptera) (Pl. 12, fig. 269) (LIRI-OPEIDÆ) ........................................... PTYCHÓPTERIDÆ

8. Last joint of palpi whiplash-like, much longer than the three preceding together; antennæ with rarely more than thirteen joints; auxiliary vein ending in the first vein by an abrupt curvature at the tip, not connected with the first by a crossvein. (Tipula, Pachyrrhina, Ctenóphora) (Pl. 11, fig. 240; Pl. 12, fig. 273) ........................................... TIPÚLIDÆ
Last joint of the palpi shorter or not much longer than the two preceding together; antennæ six- to sixteen-jointed, rarely more; auxiliary vein usually ending in the costa and connected with the first vein by a distinct crossvein. (Límnothia, Elióptera, Límnothila, Trichóceria) (including CYLINDROTOMIDÆ) ........................................... LIMNOBIDÆ

9. Antennæ composed apparently of two joints and a terminal nine- or ten-jointed arista; a small but broad second basal cell present; rare small species. (Orphonéphila) (Pl. 12, fig. 284) .................. ORPHNEPHÍLIDÆ
Outer part of the antennæ not formed like an arista; second basal cell absent, or, if present, narrow ........................................... 10

10. Wings with a secondary neuration like a fíne network of creased lines; slender long-legged species. (Bíbicéphala, Blepharóceria) (Pl. 12, fig. 277) (LIPONEURIDÆ) ........................................... BLEPHAROCERIDÆ
Wings without such secondary neuration ........................................... 11

11. Second basal cell present; antennæ usually shorter than the thorax, rather stout, without constrictions between the joints; eyes of the male often large, ocelli almost always present. (Bíbio, Dióphus, Plécia) (Pl. 11, fig. 241; Pl. 12, fig. 266) (including PACHYNEURIDÆ) .................. BÍBIÓIDÆ
Second basal cell wanting ........................................... 12

12. Antennæ shorter than the thorax, rather stout, composed of ten or eleven closely united joints, never feathery; eyes of males meeting above; body stout, legs strong; anterior veins strong, posterior veins weak. Buffalo-gnats, Blagh-flies. (Simúlìum) (Pl. 11, fig. 243; Pl. 12, fig. 272) (MEL-USINIDÆ) ........................................... SIMULIDÆ
Antennæ long and slender, the joints longer than broad, rarely (Ceroplatus) the antennæ are flattened; body slender ........................................... 13
13. Tibiae with apical spurs, coxae usually long; three or two ocelli almost always present; eyes separated. Fungus-gnats. (Mycetophilida, Macrócer, Mycomyia (=Sciophilia), Ceroplatas) (Fungivoridae).

**Mycetophilidae**

Tibiae usually without apical spurs; often no ocelli; coxae at most moderately long.

14. Costa continuing around the hind margin of the wing; wings almost always finely hairy and usually with three longitudinal veins, the last forked, and without apparent crossveins; eyes usually separated; minute, delicate species. Gall-gnats. (Cecidomyia, Mayetiola [M. destructor, Hessian fly], Dasyneura, Lasióptera, Contarinia [C. tritici, Wheat midge; C. (=Diplois) pyricora, Pear midge].) (Pl. 11, fig. 242; Pl. 12, fig. 262).

**Cecidomyiidae**

Costa not or but weakly continued on the hind margin, more than three veins present; eyes usually meeting above in the males.

15. Antennae joints more or less constricted, often feathered and bushy in the male, six to fifteen in number; wings usually narrow; eyes kidney-shaped or oval; ocelli wanting or vestigial. Midges, Gnats, Punkies. Ceratopogon [Punkies], Chironomus, Orthocladius, Tanypus) (Including Eremop-TERIDÆ and StenoXENIDÆ) (Tendipedidae).

**Chironomidae**

Antennae joints rarely constricted and at most verticillate, i. e. furnished with whorls of loose hairs; wings usually more oval; eyes kidney-shaped, meeting on the vertex; ocelli distinct.

16. Antennae joints longer than broad; hind margin of the wing slightly thickened; tibial spurs distinct; eyes narrow above the front. (Sclara, Lestrémia, Campylomyza). (Lycoritidae) **Sciaridae**

Antennae joints shorter than broad; hind margin of the wing not thickened; eyes relatively broad above the front. (Scatopse, Aspistes.)

**Scatopsidae**

17. Empodia developed puvilliform, that is, three nearly equal pads under the tarsal claws (Pl. 12, fig. 201); head and thorax without strong bristles. (Eremocheta). (Erechthidae).

Empodia wanting or represented by a bristly hair, therefore only two tarsal pads (Pl. 12, fig. 259); bristles often well developed; third antennal joint never truly annulated.

18. Third joint of the antennae complex, annulated into four to eight apparent segments, or the antennae more than five-jointed. (Stratiomyia, Sárgus, Nemótelus) (Pl. 11, fig. 244).

Third joint of the antennae simple, not composed of rings.

19. No vein on the hind margin of the wings, prefurca (i. e. the petiole of the second and third veins) arising opposite the base of the small and anteriorly placed discal cell, anterior veins usually crowded near the costa, the other veins faint; scutellum often armed. (Stratiomyia, Sárgus, Nemótelus) (Pl. 11, fig. 244).

**Stratiomyiidae**

Costa continuing around the hind margin of the wing, prefurca longer (short only in Pantophysalimide), veins not crowded forward, the fork of the third vein usually enclosing the tip of the wing, five posterior cells.
20. Calypteres small or vestigial; head not hemispherical, the occiput convex. 21
Calypteres conspicuous; third antennal joint composed of four to eight annuli;
head widely hemispherical; females bloodsucking. Horse-flies, Gad-flies.
(†Tabanus, Chrysops, Silvius) (Pl. 11, fig. 247; Pl. 12, figs. 258, 283).

**TABANIDÆ**

21. A slight spur on the middle tibiae only; second submarginal cell widely tri-
gular; fourth posterior cell closed; gigantic, tropical flies. (Pantopthalmus)
(Pl. 11, fig. 246) ........... (ACANTHOMERIDÆ) PANTOPTHALMIDÆ
At least the middle tibiae with evident spurs; second submarginal cell not wide,
fourth posterior cell usually open ........................................ 22

22. Face flat or produced, the facial orbits and the cheeks not sutured; eyes of
the male not meeting; antennæ of Rhachicerus pectinate and with about thirty divisions. (Xylóphagus, Rhachicerus) (Pl. 12, figs. 286, 290) (including
RIACHICERIDÆ) ............... (ERINNIDÆ) XYLOPHÁGIDÆ
Facial orbits and cheeks separated from the central part; eyes of males meeting;
scutellum of Cœomyia spined. (Cœomyia, Arthrópeas) (Pl. 12, fig.
287) ..................... (Cœomyiïdæ)

23. At least the posterior tibiae with spurs; costa encompassing the wing margin,
anterior crossvein distinct; calypteres vestigial. (Leptis, Chrysopila, Sym-
phoromyia) (Pl. 12, fig. 291).

(LEPTIDÆ=LEPTIDIDÆ) RHAGIÓNIDÆ
Tibiae with short or no spurs; costa greatly thinned beyond the tip of the wing,
anterior crossvein usually absent or located near the base of the discal cell, 24

24. Head very small as compared with the greatly hump-backed body; calypteres
inflated; posterior veins not parallel with the hind margin of the wing;
eyes of both sexes broadly contiguous. (Acrócerà, Opsébìus, Oncôdës, Eulônchus)
(Pl. 11, fig. 245) (ACROCERIDÆ, HENOPIDÆ, ONCOD-
IDÆ) .......................... CYRTIDÆ
Head as wide as the depressed thorax; calypteres vestigial; posterior veins
parallel with the hind margin, first basal cell very long, its forward border
continued obliquely across the wing as a "diagonal vein." (Hirmonétra,
Rhynóchocéphalus) (Pl. 12, fig. 295) ..................... (NEMISTRÍNIDÆ)

25. Anal cell much longer than the second basal, either open, or closed in or near
the margin of the wing, basal cells relatively long, third vein almost always
forked ......................................................... 26
Anal cell when present shorter, closed some distance from the wing-margin,
if long and acute the third vein is not forked; small crossvein never formed, 31

26. Vertex plane or convex, the eyes not bulging, eyes of males often meeting;
legs not robust .................................................. 27
Vertex sunken, the eyes bulging and never contiguous; wing-veins numerous;
often large species with strong legs ....................................... 30

27. Small crossvein present (Pl. 12, fig. 258, p. c. v.), five posterior cells; abdomen
rather long and tapering ........................................... 28
Small crossvein absent, four or three posterior cells, if five posterior cells pre-
sent the extra one is due to an extra vein bisecting the third; abdomen usually
oval .......................................................... 29
28. Fourth vein ending before the wing-tip; at least the scutellum bristly; antennae with a very short style; eyes separated; palpi broadened at tip. (Apiocheta, Rhaphiomýdas). ........................................... APIOCÉRIDÆ

Fourth vein ending beyond the tip of the wing; body usually furry rather than bristly; palpi not broadened apically. (Therèva, Psiocéphala, Tabûda) (Pl. 12, fig. 293) ........................................... THERÉVIDÆ

29. Proboscis long and thin; body usually furry and stout though rarely (Sys-
tropus) extremely slender and bare; a small style usually present; fourth vein ending beyond tip of the wing. (Ánthrax, Exoprosôpa, Bombýlius, Gêron, Sýstropus.) (Pl. 11, fig. 249; Pl. 12, figs. 265, 294).  BOMBYLIDÆ
Proboscis hidden; body bare; antennae without a style; fourth vein ending at the tip of the wing. (Scenópinus, Pseudatrichia) (Pl. 11, fig. 248).

(OMPHRALIDÆ) SCENÓPINIDÆ

30. Body without bristles; fourth vein curving forward, neuration complex, pre-
furca (the stalk of the second and third veins) short; antennae with a clubbed style; proboscis with fleshy expanded tip, palpi vestigial. (Mýdas, Lepto-
mýdas) (Pl. 12, fig. 298). ...................................... (MYDASIDÆ) MYDÁIDÆ

Body usually with bristles, face bearded; fourth vein not curving forward, neuration normal, prefurca long; proboscis adapted for piercing, not fleshy, palpi usually prominent. Robber-flies. (Leptogáster, Cyberópôgon, Láph
ria, Érax, Proctacánthus) (Pl. 12, fig. 264) .......................... ASILIDÆ

31. No frontal suture; anal crossvein usually reflexed; when the anal cell is pointed the arista is terminal and the calypteres and alula are not prominent. 32

If the anal crossvein is reflexed a frontal suture is evident, if the frontal lunule is obscure the anal cell is longer than the second basal cell; arista almost always dorsal; calypteres and alula usually pronounced. (CYCLOR-
RHAPHA) .................................................. 35

32. Neuration fairly normal, without faint oblique veins; antennae evidently two-
or three-jointed .................................................. 33

Wings, when present, with several stout anterior veins running into the costa and other weak ones obliquely extending across the wing; antennae placed low, apparently single-jointed and with a long arista; hind legs long, their femora compressed; small, hunchbacked, quick running flies. (Dohrn-
phora, Phôra, Hypócerá, Aphiocheta.) (Pl. 11, fig. 250) .......................... PHÓRIDÆ

33. Wings rounded at the tip, second vein ending considerably before the wing-
tip, crossveins present; oral bristles absent; eyes of males often meeting; face usually narrow; predaceous species. (MICHÓPHONA, ORTHOHENY.) 34

Wings pointed, no crossveins except at the base, second basal cell short, second vein ending almost at the tip of the wing; face with oral vibrisse; eyes sepa-
rated. (ACRÓPTERA) (LONCÔPTERA) (Pl. 11, fig. 254; Pl. 12, fig. 278).

(MUSIDORIDÆ) LONCHOPTÉRIDÆ

34. At least one basal cell evident, disal cell usually separate from the second basal cell; calypteres small; proboscis usually rigid; antennal style or arista usually terminal; abdomen typically with seven segments, male genitalia never inflexed; color almost never metallic; third vein sometimes forks.
Key to Families of North American Insects.

(Hybos, Hemerodromia, Clinócera, Platypéla, Rhamphomyia) (Pl. 11, fig. 251; Pl. 12, figs. 268, 270, 300.)

(EMPIDIDÆ, including HYBOTIDÆ) EMPIDIDÆ
Basal cells small and indistinct, discal cell merged with the second basal cell, third vein never forked; calypteres rather large and fringed; proboscis almost always fleshy; abdomen typically with five or six segments excluding the large inflexed genitalia of male; usually metallic green. (Sciapus, Dolichopus, Gymnoptérnum, Chrysótosus, Hydorphorus.) (Pl. 12, figs. 274, 299).

35. Anal cell elongate, acute, usually closed toward the wing-margin, but at least longer than the second basal cell which is generally long; frontal suture rarely distinct. (Aschiza, Athericera) ........................................ 36

Anal cell, if present, short, closed far from the wing-margin, not acutely produced except rarely by a lobiform prolongation, second basal cell much shorter than the third posterior cell except in the abnormal neuration of some Pupipara; frontal lunule and suture almost always distinct; never more than three posterior cells; marginal and submarginal cells never closed; third antennal joint almost always with dorsal arista; bristles of body and legs usually distinct. (Schizóphora.) .................................................. 39

36. Proboscis very rarely elongated; eyes of males usually meeting. ............ 37
Proboscis elongate and slender, often folding; face usually with a groove or grooves under the antennae; front broad in both sexes; antennae with terminal style or dorsal arista; no bristles. (Physocéphala, Myópa, Zódion, Oncomyia) (Pl., 11, fig. 252; Pl. 12, fig. 292) ....................... CONÓPIDIDÆ

37. First posterior cell open, no extra vein crossing the anterior crossvein; rather small, dull colored species ........................................ 38
First posterior cell closed, usually an extra vein between the third and fourth veins; head and usually body without bristles; arista almost always dorsal; usually bright colored flower flies. (Páragus, Sýrphus, Eristalis, Helóphilus, Xyliota) (Pl. 12, figs. 281, 301) ............... SYRPHIDÆ

38. Arista terminal; hind tibiae and tarsi dilated, especially in the male; head and thorax with bristles. (Platyéla, Callimyia) (Pl. 12, fig. 285) (CLYTHIIDÆ) .................................. PLATYÉZIDÆ
Arista dorsal; hind legs not dilated; without true bristles. (Pipánclus, Chálaros.) (Pl. 12, fig. 289) ........ (DORILAIHDE) PIPUNCULIDÆ

39. Legs not broadly separated; head movably separated from the thorax; adults not ectoparasites upon warm-blooded vertebrates; rarely viviparous, in which case the new-born larvae are young. (Eumyidæ, Muscoidæ, Myiódaridæ) ........................................ 40
Legs attached to the sides of the body; head small and closely united with the thorax, or folding back into a dorsal groove; adult flies of a leathery or horny structure, often wingless, living parasitically upon warm-blooded vertebrates; viviparous, the new-born larvae well developed, ready for pupation. (Pupipara, Nymphipara, Ephróbosídæ, Omalóptera) ........ 79

40. At least the lower calypter large; posthumeral and intraflar bristles usually both present; thorax with a complete transverse suture, posterior callosity
present; front of male narrow or the eyes meeting; auxiliary vein always distinct, first vein never short. (Schizometópa, Calýpterátæ) ........................................ 41

Lower calypter vestigial or wanting; posthumeral bristle present only in some Scatophagide; thorax without a complete transverse suture, posterior callosity usually absent; a visible membrane connecting the dorsal and ventral segments; front of both sexes of equal width, or if wider in the female, the greater width is due to a widening of the middle strip; fourth vein nearly straight, if curved never with an appendage; often very small species. (Holometópa, Acalýpterátæ; Borboróidea) .................................................. 51

41. Mouth opening small, the mouth-parts wanting or vestigial, not functional; vibrissae and bristles absent, no sternopleural bristles; ventral membrane evident, at least at the base of the abdomen. Bot-flies ......................... 42

Mouth opening normal, the mouth-parts functional; usually with sternopleural bristles at least ........................................ 43

42. No hypopleural bristles or hairs; costa extending to the third vein; first posterior cell very widely open; calypteres rather small. (Gastrophilus [G. equi, Horse Bot-fly]). .................. 41

Gastrophílidaæ

Hypopleureæ bearing hairs or bristles; costa extending to the fourth vein; first posterior cell closed or narrowed; calypteres large. (Estrus [E. oris, Sheep Bot-fly], Hypodèrma [H. lineata, Ox warble], Cuterebra) (including Hypoderma, Cuterebridæ) ........................................ 41

43. Both hypopleural and pteropleural bristles or hairs present in a more or less vertical row; fourth vein bending or curving forward; when three sternopleural bristles usually but one behind. (Tachinóidea) ..................... 44

Either the hypopleural or pteropleural hairs or bristles or both absent; ventral membrane usually distinct; when three sternopleural bristles present usually two behind ........................................ 50

44. Facial plate more or less convexly produced nose-like below the vibrissal angles and fused with the lowest part (epistome); ventral membrane present; abdomen destitute of stout bristles. (Alóphora, Phorántha, Cistogáster, Trichópoda) (including Gymnosomatidæ with four, not five abdominal segments) ........................................ 41

Phasídæ

Facial plate flattened, at most slightly produced; ventral membrane not visible; abdomen bearing some stout bristles ........................................ 45

45. Facial plate receding and short, the cheeks very broad, vibrissae located near the middle of the face; antennæ short. (Microphthálma.) ........................................ 41

Megaprosópidaæ

Facial plate long and never conspicuously receding, the oral margin more or less prominent, vibrissal angles near the oral margin; antennæ usually long, 46

46. Second ventral segment of the abdomen more or less overlapping the edges of the dorsal segment ........................................ 47

Edges of the dorsal segments overlapping all the ventral ones ........................................ 49

47. Hindermost posthumeral bristle located lateral to the presutural bristle; fifth ventral segment of the male with a split hind margin, sometimes strongly developed; usually metallic and with plumose arista. (Calliphóra [Blow-
51. Auxiliary vein distinctly separate from the first vein and ending in the costa, the first vein usually ending near the middle of the wing; anal cell present. **ANTHOMYIIDÆ**

52. Oral vibrissae present (Pl. 13, fig. 305); abdomen with more than four visible segments; eyes bare; wings rarely pictured. **HELOMYZIDÆ**

53. Costa beset with numerous spines; postvertical bristles convergent; tibiae with spurs and with preapical bristles. **HELOMYZIDÆ**

54. Front bristly on the sides and on the vertex. **SÉPSIDÆ**

55. Front never bristly near the antennae; abdomen somewhat elongate and usually narrower at the base; small, black scavenger flies. **SÉPSIDÆ**

56. Neither the hypopleural nor pteropleural hairs or bristles present; abdomen usually bristly; fourth vein usually curving backward; arista sometimes bare. **TACHINIDÆ**

57. Costa not spinose, even at the auxiliary vein; postvertical bristles divergent or (Phycodromia) subparallel. **SÉPSIDÆ**

58. Fifth ventral segment of the male with a straight hind margin, or entirely absent. **SARCOPHÁGIDÆ**

59. Intraalar bristles usually extending in front of the suture, if not the ventral segments broadly visible or the fifth ventral of the male vestigial; antennae above the middle of the eye, with a bare arista; at least two posthumeral and three posterior intraalar bristles. **DEXÍIDÆ**

60. Either the hypopleural or pteropleural hairs or bristles present (Pl. 13, fig. 303); basal bristles of the abdomen reduced; fourth vein bending or curving forward; arista feathered to the tip. **MÚSCIDÆ**

61. Auxiliary vein distinct from the first vein and ending in the costa, the first vein usually ending near the middle of the wing; anal cell present. **ANTHOMYIIDÆ**

62. Oral vibrissae present (Pl. 13, fig. 305); abdomen with more than four visible segments; eyes bare; wings rarely pictured. **HELOMYZIDÆ**

63. Costa beset with numerous spines; postvertical bristles convergent; tibiae with spurs and with preapical bristles. **HELOMYZIDÆ**

64. Front bristly on the sides and on the vertex. **SÉPSIDÆ**

65. Front never bristly near the antennae; abdomen somewhat elongate and usually narrower at the base; small, black scavenger flies. **SÉPSIDÆ**

Key to Families of North American Insects.

fly], Lucifia [Green-bottle fly] Cynom'ia [Blue-bottle fly], Pollénia, Chrysomyia [C. macellaria, Screw-worm]) (Pl. 13, figs. 302, 303, 304, 305). **CALLIPHÓRIDÆ**

51. Fifth ventral segment of the male placed in front or inside of the presutural bristle; arista bare or hairy at the base. 48

48. Fifth ventral segment of the male with a straight hind margin, or entirely absent. **SARCOPHÁGIDÆ**

49. No presutural intraalar bristle (Pl. 12, fig. 303); second to fifth ventral segments hidden; antennae usually at or below the middle of the eye, arista usually hairy; legs often lengthened. **Ptilodéxia, Therésia, Thelaira.**

50. Either the hypopleural or pteropleural hairs or bristles present (Pl. 13, fig. 303); abdominal bristles reduced; fourth vein bending or curving forward; arista feathered to the tip. **MÚSCIDÆ**

51. Auxiliary vein distinct from the first vein and ending in the costa, the first vein usually ending near the middle of the wing; anal cell present. **ANTHOMYIIDÆ**

52. Oral vibrissae present (Pl. 13, fig. 305); abdomen with more than four visible segments; eyes bare; wings rarely pictured. **HELOMYZIDÆ**

53. Costa beset with numerous spines; postvertical bristles convergent; tibiae with spurs and with preapical bristles. **HELOMYZIDÆ**

54. Front bristly on the sides and on the vertex. **SÉPSIDÆ**

55. Front never bristly near the antennae; abdomen somewhat elongate and usually narrower at the base; small, black scavenger flies. **SÉPSIDÆ**

56. Neither the hypopleural nor pteropleural hairs or bristles present; abdomen usually bristly; fourth vein usually curving backward; arista sometimes bare. **TACHINIDÆ**

57. Costa not spinose, even at the auxiliary vein; postvertical bristles divergent or (Phycodromia) subparallel. **SÉPSIDÆ**

58. Fifth ventral segment of the male with a straight hind margin, or entirely absent. **SARCOPHÁGIDÆ**

59. Intraalar bristles usually extending in front of the suture, if not the ventral segments broadly visible or the fifth ventral of the male vestigial; antennae above the middle of the eye, with a bare arista; at least two posthumeral and three posterior intraalar bristles. **DEXÍIDÆ**

60. Either the hypopleural or pteropleural hairs or bristles present (Pl. 13, fig. 303); basal bristles of the abdomen reduced; fourth vein bending or curving forward; arista feathered to the tip. **MÚSCIDÆ**

61. Auxiliary vein distinct from the first vein and ending in the costa, the first vein usually ending near the middle of the wing; anal cell present. **ANTHOMYIIDÆ**

62. Oral vibrissae present (Pl. 13, fig. 305); abdomen with more than four visible segments; eyes bare; wings rarely pictured. **HELOMYZIDÆ**

63. Costa beset with numerous spines; postvertical bristles convergent; tibiae with spurs and with preapical bristles. **HELOMYZIDÆ**

64. Front bristly on the sides and on the vertex. **SÉPSIDÆ**

65. Front never bristly near the antennae; abdomen somewhat elongate and usually narrower at the base; small, black scavenger flies. **SÉPSIDÆ**

66. Neither the hypopleural nor pteropleural hairs or bristles present; abdomen usually bristly; fourth vein usually curving backward; arista sometimes bare. **TACHINIDÆ**

67. Costa not spinose, even at the auxiliary vein; postvertical bristles divergent or (Phycodromia) subparallel. **SÉPSIDÆ**

68. Key to Families of North American Insects.
55. Thorax convex, face and cheeks not remarkably bristly.

Mesonotum and scutellum flattened; front, face and cheeks bristly; all the tibiae spurred and with preapical bristles; last tarsal joint large. (Celopa, Omomyia.)

**PHYCODROMIDÆ**

56. Central strip of the front (frontalia) usually well differentiated from the sides (orbits) (Pl. 13, fig. 304); first vein nearly half the wing-length; second basal cell not minute; crossveins not close together; frontal cross-bristles absent. (Cordylura, Parallelomma, Scatophaga) (Pl. 12, fig. 271) (COR-DYLURIDÆ, SCATOMYZIDÆ, SCOPEUMIDÆ). **SCATOPHAGIDÆ**

Central strip of the front not differentiated from the sides; first vein about one-third of the wing-length; second basal cell minute; crossveins sometimes approximated; frontal cross-bristles sometimes present. (Clusia, Heteroneura.)

**HETERONEURIDÆ**

57. First posterior cell closed or narrowed in the margin; abdomen elongate; legs long or very long.

First posterior cell widely open, if narrowed the abdomen is short and the legs are not unusually long and slender.

58. Eyes large, the cheeks and posterior orbits narrow, occiput concave.

Head more or less globular, the cheeks broad and the face retreating; proboscis short. (Micropæza, Calobata, Nèresius.)

**CALOBATIDÆ** **MICROPÉZIDÆ**

59. Proboscis short; arista dorsal; ovipositor not lengthened. (Tanypéza.)

**TANYPÉZIDÆ**

Proboscis and ovipositor greatly lengthened; arista terminal (Stylogaster)

(see couplet 36) **CONÔPIDÆ**

60. First posterior cell narrowed; femora and usually the hind tibiae enlarged; all the tibiae with preapical bristle; scutellum usually prominent; basal cells relatively large; tropical species. (Rhopalomèra, Willistoniélá.)

**RHOPALOMÉRIDÆ**

First posterior cell widely open, if rarely narrowed the femora are not thick.

61. Hind tibiae with a preapical bristle, apical tibial bristles present; ovipositor neither flat nor drawn out; usually two fronto-orbital bristles; wings sometimes pictured.

Hind tibiae without preapical bristle, middle tibiae alone with apical bristles; front femora bristly beneath; ovipositor flattened and more or less projecting; postvertical bristles divergent when present; clypeus prominent; wings usually pictured.

62. Postvertical bristles divergent when present; second antennal joint without a dorsal bristle; mesopleural and usually sternopleural bristles wanting; front femora not bristly beneath; anal vein reaching the wing-margin.

Postvertical bristles convergent; second antennal joint with a dorsal bristle; one or two sternopleural and a mesopleural bristle present; lower outer edge of the front femora bearing bristles; anal vein obliterated toward the tip. (Lauxânia, Camptoprosopélá.) **SAPROMYZIDÆ** **LAUXANIDÆ**
63. Clypeus well developed; vibrissal angle very weak; more than two dorso-central bristles; sternopleural bristles sometimes present. (Neuroctena, Heterochila.)

Clypeus vestigial; not more than two dorso-central bristles; rarely a single sternopleural bristle. (Sépedon, Sciomyza, Tetanocera.)

(SCIOMYZIDÆ) TETANOCÉRIDE

64. Fronto-orbital bristles extending to the antennae; auxiliary vein abruptly bent forward before the tip of the first vein, anal cell angular (see couplet 70).

TRYPÉTIDÆ

Fronto-orbital bristles confined to the vertex; auxiliary vein not bent at the end but gently curving.

65. Anal cell usually acute, the anal vein reaching the margin; usually two fronto-orbital bristles. (Pyrgota, Révélia, Euxésta, Chhatépsis) (Pl. 12, fig 275) (including PYRGOTIDÆ (= DORYCERIDÆ), ULIDIIDÆ, PLATYSTOMATIDÆ, etc.)

ORTALIDÆ

Anal crossvein recurved, the anal cell never acute, anal vein abbreviate; one fronto-orbital bristle. (Pallóptera, Lonchæa.)

66. Head laterally produced as a process bearing the eye; second basal and discal cells united; no vibrissae; front femora thickened. (Sphyracéphala.)

DIÓPSIDÆ

Head not produced at the sides, the eyes not stalked.

67. First joint of hind tarsi (metatarsus) shorter than the following joint and more or less thickened; vibrissae present; front usually bristly; third antennal joint short and rounded; small dull-colored species found about excrement or marshes. (Leptócera (= Limosina), Sphærócera, Bórborus) (Pl. 9, fig. 255) (COPROMYZIDÆ, CYPSELIDÆ, SPHÆROCERIDÆ)

BORBÓRIDÆ

Hind metatarsi longer than the next joint and slender.

68. Legs very long and slender, the hind femora slightly swollen apically; first posterior cell narrowed, second basal cell complete; arista feathered; no vibrissae; tropical species (see couplet 58). (Cardiacéphala.)

MICROPÉZIDÆ

Legs never very elongate; if the first posterior cell is rarely narrowed, otherwise disagreeing.

69. Scutellum elongate, triangular, margined with protuberances; femora thickened; ovipositor closing together telescope-like; basal cells large; tropical species (see couplet 60). (Rhinótora.)

RHOPALOMÉRIDÆ

Not such flies.

70. Auxiliary vein becoming weak and abruptly turned forward at its end; anal cell angular or acutely lobed at its posterior distal end; second basal cell distinct; wings almost always pictured; no preapical tibial bristles; no vibrissae; fronto-orbital bristles numerous. (Ceratítis [C. capitata, Mediterranean fruit-fly], Épochra [E. canadensis, Currant maggot], Tryptéa, Rhagolétis [R. pomonella, Apple maggot], Tephritida.)

(EURIBIIDÆ) TRYPTÉTIDÆ

Auxiliary vein not abruptly ending a considerable distance before the end of the first vein; anal cell not acute.
71. Costa microscopically broken twice, just beyond the humeral crossvein and at the end of the auxiliary vein (best seen by transmitted light); postvertical bristles convergent; no bristle above the front coxae. ........................................ 72
Costa not broken near the humeral crossvein; mouth-opening not wide; arista not feathery. ......................................................... 74

72. Anal cell wanting and basal cell fused with the discal cell (except Canace); no vibrissae; clypeus very large; mouth-opening very large, the center of the face raised; foremost fronto-orbital bristles diverging; arista bare, hairy or feathered; dark-colored, shore-living species. (Notiphila, Hydréllia, Párydra, Éphrya.) ......................................................... EPHYDRIDÆ
Anal cell almost always present; second basal cell usually complete; vibrissae present; mouth-opening not large; center of the face concave.......... 73

73. Foremost pair of fronto-orbital bristles converging; bristles of the middle of front less evident; arista loosely pubescent; clypeus small; occiput reaching forward under the eyes. (Milíchiéllia, Desmometópa, Meoneúra) (Pl. 12, fig. 282) ......................................................... MILICHIIDÆ
Foremost fronto-orbital bristles proclinate; interfronital bristles rare; arista almost invariably feathery; clypeus large; occiput not forming part of the cheeks. (Phórtica, Cyronóbtum, Drosóphila [Pomace-fly]) (including ASTEIDÆ) ......................................................... DROSPHILIDÆ

74. Anal and second basal cells absent; interfronitalia large; postvertical bristles converging; usually no vibrissae, fronto-orbital or interfronital bristles. (Meromýza [M. americana, Wheat-stem maggot], Chibróps, Hippélátes, Óscinis (=Botanobia) [Frit-fly]) (Pl. 9, fig. 256) (OSCINIDÆ). ......................................................... CHLORÓPIDÆ
Anal and basal cells complete.................................................. 75

75. Oral vibrissae present (exceptionally absent in Geomyzidæ); costa almost always broken near the end of the first vein. ........................................ 76
Oral vibrissae absent; auxiliary vein ending in the costa; clypeus small. .... 78

76. Postvertical bristles convergent when present; auxiliary vein independently ending in the costa; clypeus large; foremost fronto-orbital bristles directed backward; mesopleural bristles present; cilia of the calypteres loose. (Trix-óscelis, Diástata, Anthomýza) (Pl. 12, fig. 279).

(OPOMYZIDÆ) GEOMÝZIDÆ
Postvertical bristles divergent when present; fringe of the calypteres dense; clypeus small................................................................. 77

77. Only the uppermost fronto-orbital bristles present; auxiliary vein ending in the costa; no mesopleural or prothoracic bristles; arista bare. (Prochylíza, Pióphila [P. casei, cheese-skipper] Mycétáulus.) ........... PIOPHILIDÆ
Lower fronto-orbitals convergent; auxiliary vein usually ending in the first vein; mesopleural and one prothoracic bristles present; arista closely pubescent. (Cerodónta, Agromýza, Phytomýza, Odinia.)

(including PHYTOMYZIDÆ) AGROMÝZIDÆ

78. Costa usually entire, at most slightly weakened just before the end of the auxiliary vein; basal cells small; postvertical bristles convergent; arista bare;
densely gray dusted species, the abdomen usually marked with black or brown spots. (Ochthiphila, Leucopsis).................. OCHTHIPHILIDÆ
Costa interrupted near the end of the first vein; basal cells relatively large; postvertical bristles divergent when present; aristca pubescent; rather slender, usually shining species with the antennae often very long and hanging downward. (Chyliza, Loxócera, Psila.).......................... PSÍLIDÆ
79. Head folding back on the dorsum of the thorax; wingless flies parasitic on bats. (Nycteribia)...........................................NYCTERIBÍDÆ
Head sunk into the thorax, but not folded back, winged or wingless species, parasitic on birds or mammals..............................................80
80. Palpi broader than long, projecting leaf-like in front of the head; wings when present with distinct parallel veins and outer eorseveins; claws simple; almost always parasitic on bats. (Trichobius, Strébla.) .STRÉBLIDÆ
Palpi forming a sheath for the proboscis; wings if present with the veins crowded along the costa and with weaker oblique ones extending across the wings; tarsal claws strong and often armed with a series of small teeth. (Hippobósca, Olférsia, Melóphagus [M. ovinus, Sheep-tick]) (Pl. 11, fig. 257)................................. HIPPOBÓSCIDÆ

ORDER SUCTORIA.
(SIPHONAPTERA, APHANIPTERA, RHOPHOTEIRA.)
Small, wingless, strongly compressed, jumping insects, parasitic in the adult condition on warm-blooded animals; head small, indistinctly separated from the thorax; antennae short and thick, placed in depressions behind the small simple eyes which are sometimes wanting; mouth formed for sucking; thoracic segments not fused; coxae large, close together; tarsi five-jointed; cerci one-jointed; larvæ worm-like; pupæ enclosed in cocoons. Fleas.

1. Thoracic segments not strongly shortened and constricted, their side plates extending over only one abdominal segment; labial palpi with three or more false joints; maxillary palpi almost always shorter than the front coxae; third joint of antennae with nine more or less distinctly separated false joints.................................................................2

Thoracic segments strongly shortened and constricted, the metathoracic side plates extending over two or three abdominal segments; head strongly angulated anteriorly; labial palpi without false joints; maxillary palpi extending beyond the front coxae; third antennal joint without completely separated false joints; fully developed female with enormously dilated abdomen, living beneath the skin during her final development. (Dermatóphilus (=Sarcopsylla, =Rhynechoprion) [D. penetrans, Jigger-flea]) (Pl. 13, fig. 310) (SARCOPSYLLIDÆ, RHYNCHOPRIONIDÆ).

DERMATOPHILIDÆ

2. Maxillae triangular, acute at apex.............................................3
Maxillae clubbed or subquadrangular; face strongly sloping forward and recurved just above the mouth, where there are two tooth-like plates on each side;
Homoptera.

eyes absent; pronotum, and usually abdomen with comb-like arrangements of spines; species occurring on bats (Ceratopsyllus.) **CERATOPSYLLIDÆ**

3. Spines of hind tibiae in a single row, or in pairs (Pl. 13, figs. 306, 308) .......... **HYSTRICHOpsyllæ**

4. Spines of hind tibiae in pairs and few in number, not in a very close-set row. (Pulicis [P. irritans, Human flea], Ctenocephalus [C. canis, Dog flea; C. felis, Cat flea], Xenopsylla (= Lomopsylla) [X. cheopis, Tropical rat flea, Plague flea], Ceratophylus [C. fasciatus, Rat and plague flea of temperate regions]) (Pl. 13, figs. 306, 307, 308, 309, 311, 312) ......................... **PULICIDÆ**

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; beak jointed, inserted at the hind edge of the head and extending between the front coxae, the basal joints very short, rarely the beak is absent in the males; cerci wanting. Metamorphoses usually incomplete, sometimes complete in the male, rarely so in the female; all the species plant-feeders.

1. Tarsi three-jointed; antennæ very short, with a small terminal bristle; beak plainly arising from the head; active free-living species. (Auchenorrhyncha.) ........................................... **2**

2. Three ocelli, placed on the disk of the vertex (Pl. 16, fig. 376); 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; male with a sound-producing organ on each side at the base of the abdomen; comparatively large species. (Cicada [C. septendecim, Periodical Cicada], Tibicen, Platypedia) (Pl. 15, figs. 348, 349) ......................... **CICÁDIDÆ**

Two ocelli, rarely three or more. .......................... **8**
3. Ocelli (rarely absent) placed between the eyes (Pl. 16, fig. 377), on the vertex, on the front, or on the front margin of the head. .......................... 4
Ocelli placed beneath or near the eyes, usually in cavities of the cheeks; pronotum neither armed nor unusually developed. (FULGÖRIDÆ) .............. 8

4. Pronotum prolonged backwards into a hood or process of variable form extending over the abdomen and usually much elevated; antennae inserted between and in front of the eyes. Tree-hoppers. (Cerësa [C. bubalus, Buffalo tree-hopper], Enchenêpa, Telamôna) (Pl. 14, fig. 345; Pl. 15, fig. 350, 351, 352; Pl. 16, figs. 370, 372). ........................................ MEMBRÁCIDÆ
Pronotum not prolonged over the base of the abdomen. ......................... 5

5. Tibiae smooth, the hind pair armed with one or two stout spines and with a cluster of spinules at apex; ocelli placed on the vertex, rarely absent. Spittle insects. (Aphrônora, Clastóptera.) ............... CERCÓPIDÆ
Hind tibiae with a double series of spines beneath; ocelli variable in position, rarely absent. Leaf-hoppers. .................................................. 6

6. Veins of the fore wings branching on the disk so that they form a series of pre-apical cells. ......................................................... 7
Veins of the fore wings branching at the apex and passing without fork to the apical cells; ocelli usually absent. (Typhlécyba [T. comes, Grape leaf-hopper], Empoásca [E. mali, Apple leaf-hopper]) (Pl. 15, fig. 353).

TYPHLOCYBIDÆ

7. Head very short, vertex sloping or rounding on to the front; ocelli on the front. (Bythôscopus, Idiôcerus.) ....................... BYTHOSCÓPIDÆ
Head more or less prominent; ocelli placed on the disk of the vertex. (Diedrocéphala, Tettigoniêlla (= Tettigonia), Gýpona) (Pl. 15, figs. 354, 357).

(TETTIGONIIDÆ) PROCONIDÆ
Head produced or rounded; ocelli on the margin between the vertex and front. (Accocéphalus, Deltocéphalus, Thamnotéttix) (Pl. 15, fig. 355). JÁSSIDÆ

8. Anal angle of wings net-veined; the ridge separating the front from the cheeks contiguous on the sides of the clypeus. (Poiôcera) (Pl. 15, fig. 356).

FULGÖRIDÆ
Anal area of wings rarely net-veined, when so, the clypeus without lateral ridges. .................................................... 9

9. Hind tibiae without a mobile spur at apex. .................................. 10
Hind tibiae with a long, robust, mobile spur at apex. (Libûrnia Stobéra) (Pl. 15, fig. 359). ............................................. DELPHÁCIDÆ

10. Clavus very rarely granulate, pointed at apex, rarely somewhat obtusely, but distinctly closed; two veins remote or very remote from the apex, sometimes united in one beyond the middle of the clavus; costa very rarely dilated; tegmina sometimes shortened or fused with clavus or corium. 11
Clavus granulate, apex sometimes subacute and closed, sometimes very obtuse and broadly open, with two veins separated through the entire length or united in one near apex; costa dilated; costal membrane transversely veined; claval suture distinct. (Ormenis, Amphiscépha, Chlorôchorba) (Pl. 15, figs. 358, 361). ................................................ FLÁTIDÆ
11. Claval vein not reaching apex, united with commisural margin near apex; tegmina sometimes shortened or fused with clavus and corium, when so, the lateral margins of the clypeus are ridged; two or three ocelli. (Scîolops, Cîxîus) (Pl. 15, figs. 366, 367). ........................................ CIXIDÆ
Claval vein continued to the apex itself or united with the claval suture near apex; tegmina sometimes shortened or fused with clavus and corium, when so the lateral margins of the clypeus are not ridged. ......................... 12

12. First joint of hind tarsi elongate; head usually narrower than the thorax, which is angularly emarginate at base. ........................................ 13
First joint of hind tarsi short, very rarely somewhat elongate; head not or scarcely narrower than the thorax which is truncate at base. (Bruchomórhpha, Nâso.) ........................................ ÎSSIDÆ

13. Last joint of beak elongate; species of usual form, the wings not especially long. (Helicôptera). ......................................................... ACHILIDÆ
Last joint of beak short, or very short; very delicate long-winged species. (Otiôcerus, Anôtia) (Pl. 15, fig. 360) ........................................ DÉRBIDÆ

14. 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 lying in a sloping position over the abdomen; sutures between body segments distinct; mouth-parts usually well developed in both sexes, labium usually long. ....................................................... 15
Tarsi one-jointed, with a single claw; females always wingless, often without legs so that they rarely move after maturity, remaining sessile on the host plant; female rarely without mouth-parts; male usually with a single pair of wings which lie flat, one above the other; labium usually short; antennae of female absent, or with as many as eleven joints; in the male ten- to twenty-five-jointed; body of female scale-like, gall-like or covered with waxy powder, tufts or scales, the sutures between the segments often indistinct. Scale Insects, Bark-lice, Mealy-bugs. (Orthèzia, Kîrmes [Soft oak-scales], Dactylîpîus [D. coccus, Cochineal-insect], Pseudocôccus [Mealy-bugs], Pulvinària [P. vitis, Cottony-scale], Côccus [C. hesperidum, Soft scale], Eulecànium [E. nigrosafatium, Terrapin scale], Chînonaspîs [C. furfura, Scurfy scale], Aspidôtus [A. perniciosus, San José scale], Lepîdôsaphes [L. ulmi (= Myîlaspis pomorum), Oyster-shell scale]) (Pl. 14, fig. 344, 346; Pl. 15, figs. 362, 363, 364, 363) ........................................ CÓCCIDÆ

15. Legs with thickened femora; antennae long, five- to ten-jointed, last joint with two fine apical bristles; fore wings somewhat thicker, often more or less leathery; pad between the tarsal claws prominent, bilobed. Jumping plant-lice. (Psîlla [P. pyriocola, Pear Psylla], Trîoza) (Pl. 16, fig. 368, 371) .......................................................... (CERIIDÆ) PSYLIDÆ
Legs long and slender; wings of more or less similar consistency; antennae three- to six-jointed. ........................................ 16

16. Wings usually opaque, whitish, clouded, or mottled with spots or bands; body more or less mealy; tarsi with two nearly equal joints; tip of tibiae with a number of short spines; a pad-shaped or spine-like process between the
tarsal claws; pupal stage present. White-flies. (Aleyròdes [A. vaporariorum, Greenhouse white-fly], Aleuròdicus) (Pl. 16, figs. 369, 375).

ALEYRÓIDÆ

Wings transparent, though sometimes colored; tarsi two-jointed, the basal joint sometimes very much reduced; body not mealy but rarely with waxy wool; process between the tarsal claws absent or nearly so. Plant-lice. (Phylloxèra [P. vassatínx, Grape Phylloxera], Æphís [A. brassicae, Cabbage Aphid; A. gossypii, Melon Aphid; A. mali, Apple Aphid; A. sorbi, Rosy Aphid], Mýzus [M. cerasi, Cherry Aphid; M. ribis, Currant Aphid], Phór-odon [P humuli, Hop Aphid], Nectaróphora [N. (= Macrosiphum) pisi, Pea Aphid], Toxóptera [T. graminum, Grain Aphid]) (Pl. 16, figs. 373, 374).

ORDER HEMIPTERA.

(HETEROPTERA; RHYNCHOTA, 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, forming a sucking, inflexed, jointed beak which is usually inserted toward the front end of the head; antennae with few joints, those of the terrestrial species usually long; prothorax large, free; wings overlapping on the abdomen, the fore pair (hemelytra) tough at the base and membranous apically, the hind pair with large anal field, wings sometimes reduced or absent; legs of variable form, tarsi normally three-jointed; no cerci. Metamorphosis incomplete. True Bugs.

1. Tarsal claws devoid of arolia, very rarely provided with arolia (Miridæ) in which case the meso- and metasternum are composite................2

Tarsal claws always provided with arolia; beak generally four-jointed; meso- and metasternum simple.................................27

2. Antennæ very short; meso- and metasternum composite; metasternum devoid of gland openings; aquatic species..........................3

Antenne always longer than the head, if slightly shorter, the eyes and ocelli are absent............................................................9

3. Ocelli present; beak four-jointed........................................4

Ocelli absent; antennæ more or less hidden in cavities in the head; aquatic species..........................................................5

4. Antennæ exerted; front legs as long as the middle ones; formed for running. (Óchterus (= Pelogonus))...................................(PELOGONIDÆ) OCHTERIDÆ

Antennæ hidden; the front legs formed for grasping; short and broad species with prominent eyes. (Gélástócoris, Monónx.)

(GALGULIDÆ, MONONYCHIDÆ) NÉRTHRIDÆ
5. Front coxae placed at or near the front margin of the prothorax; front legs formed for grasping; beak three-jointed.................................6
   Front coxae placed at the hind margin of the short prothorax; legs fitted for swimming; hind tarsi with no claws; membrane without veins; hemelytra sometimes wholly coriaceous, strongly convex.............................8

6. Membrane reticulate; beak provided with very small labial palpi........7
   Membrane without veins; beak without labial palpi; hind coxae hinged; posterior tibiae slender. (Pelócoris, Ambrýsus.)..........................NAUCORIDÆ

7. Hind coxae hinged; hind legs fitted for swimming; posterior tibiae flattened and fringed, the hind femora usually sulcate; tip of abdomen with two retractile appendages. Giant water-bugs. (Belóstoma, Lethócerus, Zàitha) (Pl. 14, fig. 342). BELOSTOMATIDÆ
   Hind coxae rotating; hind legs formed for walking; abdomen with long breathing tubes at apex. Water scorpions. (Népa, Ránatra) (Pl. 13, fig. 313; Pl. 14, fig. 324.) NÉPIDÆ

8. Body convex above; head inserted into prothorax; beak four- or three-jointed; front tarsi not flattened. Back swimmers. (Notonéctica) (Pl. 14, fig. 323). NOTONÉCTIDÆ
   Body flat above; vertex of head free from the prothorax; beak unjointed, or at most two-jointed, hidden; metasternum furnished with parapleurae; front tarsi flattened, one-jointed, middle legs long, hind legs formed for swimming. Water boatmen. (Coríxá) (Pl. 13, fig. 322; Pl. 14, figs. 328, 329). CORÍXIDÆ

9. First two joints of antennæ very short, last two long, pilose, the third thickened at base; ocelli present; veins of the hemelytra forming cells.................10
   Third joint of antennæ not thickened at the base, the second joint often longer than the third or as long, rarely shorter...............................11

10. Head more or less porrect. (Ceratocómbus) (CERATOCOMBIDÆ).
    DIPSOCORIDÆ
    Head inflexed between the prominent front coxae. (Hypselosómá (= Gypstocómbus)). SCHIZOPTÉRIDÆ

11. Meso- and metasterna composite, very rarely the sutures obsolete, in which case the clypeus is triangular (Cimicidae); cuneus of the fully winged forms more or less distinct; hind coxae hinged (except in a few Miridae)........12
   Meso- and metasterna simple; hind coxae nearly globose, rotating with a ball and socket joint (except in Acanthóide)...............................15

12. Clypeus parallel or subparallel.........................................13
   Clypeus triangular, broader apically; ocelli absent; wings never fully developed. Bedbug family. (Címex [C. lectularius, Bedbug]) (Pl. 13, fig. 321; Pl. 14, fig. 330) (ACANTHIIDÆ of authors, CLINOCORIDÆ). CÍMICIDÆ

13. Ocelli of both sexes absent; tarsi three-jointed; beak four-jointed; membrane with two basal cells, the outer one small, or with a single cell which is broadened apically or rarely suboval, very rarely (Myrmecophyes) with irregular, free veins; beak with the first joint rarely shorter than the head. Leaf-
bugs. (Lygus [L. pratensis, Tarnished plant bug], Hálticus, Pœcilócapsus) (Pl. 14, fig. 325.) (Capsidæ) ......................................................... Miridae
Ocelli present; tarsi three-jointed ........................................ 14

14. Beak four-jointed; head vertical; membrane with one or two cells or one vein. (Isometopus). .................................................... Isometópidæ
Beak three-jointed; head horizontal; membrane with four to one longitudinal veins which are rarely entirely lacking. (Anthócoris, Triphleps [T. insidiosus, Predatory flower-bug]) (Pl. 14, fig. 337) ........................................ Anthocoridae

15. Claws subapical; hind coxae distant; hemelytra of uniform texture, the clavus, corium and membrane confluent ........................................ 16
Claws apical ............................................................................. 17

16. Beak four-jointed, but the first joint short; middle and hind legs close together, distant from the front ones and much longer than the latter. Water striders. (Géris (= Limnotræchus)) (Pl. 14, fig. 327) Hydrobatidæ ......................................................... Géridæ
Beak three-jointed; middle legs almost as distant from the front as from the hind ones. (Microvælia, Rhagovælia.) ........................................ Velidæ

17. Prosternum without a stridulation groove ................................................ 18
Prosternum with a median stridulation groove; beak three-jointed, short and stout .......................................................... 25

18. Ocelli absent; beak three-jointed .................................................... 19
Ocelli present, when very rarely absent, the beak is four-jointed and the head is not apically widened ........................................ 22

19. Tarsi three- or four-jointed .......................................................... 20
Tarsi two-jointed; broad, flat species living under bark; head produced between antennæ; abdomen broader than the wings ........................................ 21

20. Body, linear; head horizontal, as long as the thorax and widened toward the apex. Marsh treaders. (Hydrómectra (= Limnobates)) (Pl. 14, fig. 326). (Limnobatidæ) ......................................................... Hydrométridæ
Body oblong; head broad, triangular, shorter than thorax; eyes absent; no scutellum; hemelytra short, destitute of membrane; parasitic on bats. (Hesperocætes) (Pl. 14, fig. 333) .................................... Polycétidæ

21. Head not wide behind the eyes which are prominent; beak longer than the head; trochanters very short, fusing with the femora; abdominal spiracles placed near the base of the segments. (Aradus) (Pl. 14, fig. 335).

Aradidae

Posterior part of head wide, enclosing the eyes, often spinose, beak rarely longer than the head; trochanters distinct; abdominal spiracles remote from the base of the segments. (Aneürus, Mezira.) ................................ Dysodidæ

22. Beak four-jointed, with the first joint small; last joints of the antennæ more slender; membrane with two or three longitudinal cells emitting radiating veins. (Reduviolus, Págasa.) ........................................ Nabisidæ
Beak three-jointed ................................................................. 23
23. Head not constricted at the base behind the eyes............................24
   Head constricted at the base and behind the eyes, swollen between; pronotum divided into three lobes; hemelytra wholly membranous, provided with longitudinal veins and a few crossveins; front tibiae swollen; front tarsi one-jointed, hind tarsi two-jointed. (Henicocéphalus) (Pl. 14, fig. 336).
24. First joint of antennæ longer than the second; hemelytra with submembranaceous corium with elevated veins, the clavus and membrane membranaceous, confluent, the latter destitute of veins. (Mesovélia.)

MESOVELLIDÆ

First joint of antennæ shorter than the second; hemelytra with distinct clavus, corium and membrane, the latter with four or five contiguous longitudinal cells; eyes large and projecting; small, flattened forms. Shore-bugs. (Acánthia (= Salda.)) (Pl. 13, fig. 315). ....... (SALDIDÆ) ACANTHIDÆ

25. Antennæ elbowed, filiform or often slender apically; membrane with two or three large basal cells.................................26
   Last joint of antennæ knobbed or enlarged in the middle; membrane with the veins joined, frequently forked and uniting; tarsi two-jointed; front legs formed for grasping, the femora much thickened. (Phymátæ.)

(PHYMATIDÆ) MACROCEPHALIDÆ

27. Head not shield-like, the margins usually obtuse; antennæ completely visible from above ......................................................28
   Head more or less expanded, the side margins acute in front of the eyes; at least the first joint of the antennæ not visible from above; membrane with several veins

28. Antennæ five-jointed, the second joint short; clavus membranous, largely confluent with the membrane which is destitute of veins; tarsi two-jointed. (Néogèus.) ........................................ (HÉBRIDÆ) NÉOGÉIDÆ
   Antenne four-jointed ....................................................29
29. Ocelli absent .............................................................30
   Ocelli present ..........................................................31
30. Hemelytra of the fully winged forms consisting of clavus, corium and membrane; beak free; tarsi three-jointed; stout bugs of moderate size. (Dysdércus [D. suturellus, Cotton Stainer]) ........... (PYRRHOCÓRIDÆ
   Hemelytra wholly membranous, densely reticulated; cheeks entirely raised, forming a groove which includes the base of the beak; tarsi two-jointed; flat bugs of small size. Lace-bugs, (Corythúca [C. arcuata, Hawthorn Lace-bug]) (Pl. 14, fig. 340). ........................................ (TINGITIDÆ

31. Membrane with many longitudinal veins which often unite; antennæ inserted well up on the sides of the head........................................32
   Membrane with at most five veins ..................................34
32. Fourth dorsal segment of abdomen constricted medially; gland openings of metathorax usually obsolete, if rarely visible placed between the hind coxal cavities and emitting two divergent grooves. (Corizus, Harmóstes) (Pl. 14, fig. 331) ....................... CORYZIDÆ
Basal margin of fourth and fifth dorsal segments 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 insertion of antennae; exterior margin of hind coxal cavities nearly parallel with axis of body. (Anasa [A. tristis, Squash-bug], Leptoglóssus [L. phyllopus, Leaf-footed Bug], Leptócoris [L. trivittatus, Box-elder plant-bug]) (Pl. 13, figs. 317, 318, 320; Pl. 14, figs. 334, 341) ........ CORÉIDÆ
Head nearly as broad and long as prothorax, cheeks scarcely extending behind base of antennae; exterior margin of hind coxal cavities more or less transverse. (Álydus, Stachycnèmus) ....................... ALYDIDÆ

34. Anterior lobes of the head produced at the apex; membrane of the fully winged forms usually with four free veins and coriaceous at the base; tarsi two-jointed. (Piésma) .................................. PIÉSMIDÆ
Anterior lobes of the head not produced; membrane of the fully winged forms entirely membranous; tarsi three-jointed ....................... 35

35. Antennae not elbowed; head not constricted in front of the eyes. (Blíssus [B. leucopterus, Chinch-bug], Oncopéltus, Geócoris) (Pl. 14, fig. 343).
   (LYGEIDÆ) MYODÓCHIDÆ
Antennae 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. (Jálýsus, Nèides) .......................... (BERYTIDÆ) NEÍDIDÆ

36. Scutellum narrowed behind, rarely almost covering the abdomen; veins of membrane arising near inner basal angle from a vein extending from this angle nearly parallel with the margin of the corium. Stink bugs. (Cosmopépla, Euschistus, Murgántia [M. histrionica, Harlequin Cabbage-bug], Perfbalus, Brochyménæ.) (Pl. 13, fig. 314; Pl. 14, fig. 332.)
   PENTATÓMIDÆ
Scutellum very convex and large, nearly or quite covering the abdomen; membrane with a curved or oblique crossvein whose inner end extends away from the corium; hind wings with a heavy abrupt spur-like vein (hamus) 37

37. Corium narrow, and pointed; tibíæ strongly spinose; (Thyreócoris (= Cori-melana), Cýdnus) (CORIMELENIDÆ, CYDNIIDÆ). THYREOCRÓIDÆ
Corium broad, obtuse at apex; tibíæ smooth or with small spinules. (Eury-gástér, Homæmus) .................................. SCUTELLÉRIDÆ

CLASS THYSANURA.

Rather small, wingless, terrestrial insects of active habits; body generally clothed with scales; antennæ hair-like, many-jointed; abdomen composed of eleven segments, the last furnished with a pair of long, filiform many-jointed cerci and usually with
a similar and long median cerciform appendage; the second to the seventh ventral segments with single-jointed, marginal styles and eversible sacs; eighth and ninth ventral segments of female with paired short, conical, egg-laying appendages; mouthparts free, their tips visible.

ORDER LEPISMATOIDEA.
(ZYGENTOMA.)
Rather small, very active, wingless, terrestrial forms, with the body narrow, flattened and gradually attenuated posteriorly; body always clothed with scales; eyes small, not approximate; consisting of separated ocelli; tergites weakly developed, but the pleurites and sternites strongly so; prothorax as large and usually much larger than the mesothorax; tarsi two-jointed; two pairs of thoracic and eight pairs of abdominal spiracles; no power of springing.
(Lepisma [L. saccharina, Bristle-tail], Gastrothēus,) (Pl. 16, figs. 378, 387).

ORDER MACHILOIDEA.
(ARCHEOGNATHA.)
Rather small active wingless, terrestrial forms, with the body convex above and somewhat compressed, gradually tapering posteriorly; body clothed with scales; eyes very large, meeting or nearly so; tergites strongly developed, extending to the under side of the body, the pleurites and sternites greatly reduced; prothorax smaller than the mesothorax; tarsi three-jointed; two pairs of thoracic and seven pairs of abdominal spiracles; insects capable of springing.
(Máchilis.)

CLASS CAMPODEOIDEA.
(DIPLURA.)
Small, slender, wingless insects incapable of springing and of sluggish habits; body never clothed with scales; antennae usually many jointed; eyes absent; abdomen consisting of eleven segments, the last segment either more or less covered by the preceding or fused with it; no ventral tube, but the first to the seventh or
the second to the seventh segments are provided with ventral styles; apex of abdomen without median process, but with paired cerci; mouthparts partly concealed within the head, but the palpi extended; tarsi one-jointed; no metamorphosis.

**ORDER Rhabdura.**

Very thinly chitinized, small, slender, terrestrial insects with somewhat flattened body; abdomen ending in long, or rather long, jointed cerci.

1. Occiput of the head small and hardly distinct from the vertex; first ventral segment with four posterior processes; cerci short, robust, six-jointed, perforated at apex; ten spiracles. (*Anajápyx*) (Pl. 16, fig. 386).

**Projapýgidæ**

Occiput rather large and distinct from the vertex; first ventral segment with two posterior processes; cerci long, slender and apically imperfect; three spiracles. (*Campódea.*) (Pl. 16, fig. 279.)

**ORDER DICELLURA.**

(*Uratocheila.*)

Rather delicate terrestrial insects with somewhat flattened body, the abdomen ending in a pair of strong one-jointed forceps; first ventral segment with two short styles and two submedian hairy papillae.

(*Jápyx*) (Pl. 16, figs. 382, 383)

**CLASS Collembola.**

Minute, wingless, springing insects; body sometimes clothed with scales; abdomen consisting of six segments and never terminated by caudal filaments or pincers-like appendages; ventral tube always present; a forked leaping appendage usually present beneath the abdomen. Eyes of degenerate compound type; palpi vestigial; antennæ with four to six joints; tarsi one-jointed; no metamorphosis.

**ORDER ARTHROPLEONA.**

Body lengthened, subcylindrical; the abdomen composed of six free segments, the fourth segment often much lengthened; heart with six pairs of ostioles.
1. Furcula wanting; body naked or hairy, never with scales; antennae four-jointed, often poorly-developed; claws two or one; sluggish species. (Anurida, Neanura) (Anurididae) ........................................ Aphoruridae

2. Furcula present ............................................... 2

2. Furcula attached to the penultimate abdominal segment; body sometimes clothed with scales; antennae four- to six-jointed; claws two. (Isotoma, Orchesella, Tomocerus) (Pl. 16, figs. 380, 381).

(Degeeriidae) Entomobryidae

Furcula attached to the antepenultimate abdominal segment; body without scales; antennae four-jointed; claws two or one. (Podura, Achorutes.) (Achorutidae) Poduridae

ORDER SYMPHYPLEONA.

Body shortened; abdomen globose, its segments in part fused; head usually vertical; ventral tube always long and well developed, usually with two long, exsertile filaments; furcula well developed; no post antennal organ; heart with two pairs of ostioles.

1. Last joint of the antennae long, usually divided into false ring joints (annuli); upper claw unindentate. (Sminthurus.) (Pl. 16, fig. 384).

Sminthuridae

Last joint of antennae short, not ringed ........................................... 2

2. Last joint of antennae with whorls of hairs; the distal part of the third joint annulate; head vertical; filaments of ventral tube long; thorax shorter than the abdomen. (Paprius.) ........................................... Papriidae

Distal joints of antennae simple; head horizontal; filaments of ventral tube represented by two rounded tubercles; thorax longer than the abdomen. (Neelus, Megalothorax.) ................ (Megalothoracidae) Neelidae

CLASS MIRIENTOMATA.

Minute, delicate, wingless, terrestrial, blind species. Body bare; antennae absent, abdomen comprising eleven segments and a short anal tube, the basal three segments furnished with styles; no cerci; mouthparts, formed for sucking, but retracted within the head.

ORDER PROTURA.

Slender, head pear-shaped, labrum medially narrowed to a beak, mandibles long and slender; prothorax short; legs short, tarsi one-jointed.

(Eosentomon) (Pl. 16, fig. 385) ................. Eosentomidae
EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE 1.
Phasmoidea, Orthoptera, Dermaptera.

1. Pseudomeryle. (Caudell) [Phasmidae]
2. Conopephalus. (Blatchley) [Locustidae]
3. Ceuthophilus. (Blatchley) [Locustidae]
4. Anabrus. (Caudell) [Locustidae]
5. Tridactylus, wings. (Handlirsch) [Tridactylidae]
6. Tettix, side view of pronotum. (Packard) [Tettigidae]
7. Caloptenus, side view of pronotum. (Packard) [Acrididae]
8. Acridium, hind leg. (Lugger) [Acrididae]
9. Gryllotalpa, front leg. (Berlese) [Gryllotalpidae]
10. Tettigidea. (Blatchley) [Tettigidae]
11. Tettix, wings. (Handlirsch) [Tettigidae]
12. Gryllus, fore wing. (Handlirsch) [Gryllidae]
13. Oecanthus, fore wing. (Handlirsch) [Gryllidae]
14. Gryllotalpa, wings. (Handlirsch) [Gryllotalpidae]
15. Propyragra. (Burr) [Pygidicranidae]
16. Doru. (Burr) [Forficulidae]
17. Labidura. (Burr) [Labiduridae]
18. Hind wing of Earwig. [Forficulidae]
PLATE 1.

B. B. Brues, del.

PHASMOIDEA, ORTHOPTERA, DERMAPTERA.
PLATE 2.

Grylloblattoidea, Thysanoptera, Mantoidea, Blattoidea, Zoraptera, Isoptera, Corrodentia, Siphunculata, Mallophaga.

19. Grylloblatta. (Walker) [Grylloblattidae]
20. Thrips. [Thripidae]
21. Heliorthrips. (Russell) [Thripidae]
22. Stagmomantis. (Rehn & Hebard) [Mantidae]
23. Blatella. [Blattidae]
24. Termes, wing. (Handlirsch) [Termitidae]
25. Blatta, wings. [Blattidae]
26. Zorotypus. (Silvestri) [Zorotypidae]
27. Eutermes, head. [Termitidae]
28. Eutermes, mandible. [Termitidae]
29. Psocus, wings. (Comstock & Needham) [Psocidae]
30. Troctes. (Mariatt) [Atropidae]
31. Euthrips, tip of abdomen showing ovipositor. (Russell) [Thripidae]
32. Pediculus. (Patton & Cragg) [Pediculidae]
33. Phthirius. (Patton & Cragg) [Pediculidae]
34. Docophorus. (Paine) [Philopteridae]
35. Lipeurus. (Paine) [Philopteridae]
B. B. Brues, del.

**PLATE 2.**

**Gryllolatmoidea, Thysanoptera, Mantoidea, Blattoidea, Zoraptera, Isoptera, Corrodenia, Siphunculata, Mallophaga.**
PLATE 3.

Hymenoptera.

36. Xyela, fore wings. (Macgillivray) [Xyelidae]
37. Dolerus, wings. [Tenthredinidae]
38. Aulacus, wings. [Evaniidae]
39. Tremex, wings. [Siricidae]
40. Rhogas, wings. [Braconidae]
41. Pelecinus, wings. [Peleciniidae]
42. Ophion, wings. [Ichneumonidae]
43. Fœnus, wings. [Evaniidae]
44. Chalcidoidea, fore wing (diagrammatic) Sm. submarginal vein; M, marginal vein; Pm, postmarginal vein; St, stigmal vein. [Chalcididae]
45. Sphaerophthalia, wings. [Mutiillidae]
46. Cynipoidea, fore wing. (diagrammatic) (Kieffer)
47. Chrysis, wings. [Chrysididae]
48. Myzine, wings of male. [Myzinidae]
49. Myzine, wings of female. [Myzinidae]
50. Psammochares, wings. [Psammocharidae]
51. Tachytes, wings. [Larridae]
52. Bembex, wings. [Bembecidae]
53. Vespa, wings. [Vespidae]
54. Cerceris, wings. [Philanthidae]
55. Eucerceris, wings. [Philanthidae]
56. Gorytes, wings. [Gorytidae]
57. Isodontia, wings. [Sphegidae]
58. Trypoxylon, wings. [Trypoxylionidae]
59. Eumenes, wings. [Eumenidae]
PLATE 4.

Hymenoptera.

60. Hind leg of bee. (Riley)
61. Hind leg of bee. (Riley)
62. Hind leg of bee. (Riley)
63. Ichneumon, basal segments of leg; tr. two-jointed trochanter. (Sharp) [Ichneumonidae]
64. Elasmus, basal segments of leg; tr., two-jointed trochanter (Silvestri) [Elasmidae]
65. Ponera, winged ♀; 1, node or basal segment of abdomen. (Wheeler) [Formicidae]
66. Tachytes, underside of thorax; M., mesosternum; P., its posterior process; C., coxæ. (Williams) [Larridae]
67. Myrmica, thorax and basal segments of abdomen; 1, 2, 3, first three abdominal segments. (Wheeler) [Formicidae]
68. Pteromalus, thorax from above; P., pronotum; M., mesonotum; T., tegula; A., axilla; S., scutellum. [Pteromalidae]
69. Chalcidoidea, diagram of antenna; P., pedicel; R., ring-joints; F., funicle; C., club.
70. Dibrachys, antenna of female. [Pteromalidae]
71. Same, male. [Pteromalidae]
72. Bephratoides. (Brues) [Eurytomidae]
73. Eulophus, thorax from side. (Silvestri) Lettering as in fig. 68. [Eulophidae]
74. Telenomus. [Scelionidae]
75. Chlorion, thorax from above. (Fernald) Lettering as in fig. 68. [Sphecidae]
76. Bracon. (Hunter & Hinds) [Braconidae]
77. Chlorion, lateral view of thorax and abdomen. (Fernald) [Sphecidae]
78. Vespa, head from front. (Schmiedeknecht) [Vespidae]
79. Ichneumon, apex of abdomen with ovipositor. [Ichneumonidae]
80. Coccophagus. (Howard) [Eulophidae]
81. Apis, hind leg. (Smith) [Apidae]
82. Epeolus, apex of abdomen, with sting. (Brues) [Melectidae]
83. Cladius. (Chittenden) [Tenthredinidae]
PLATE 5.

Hymenoptera, Coleoptera.

84. Vanhornia. (Crawford) [Vanhorniidae]
85. Cryptus. [Ichneumonidae]
86. Ceraphron, head. [Ceraphronidae]
87. Serphus. * (Brues) [Serphidae]
88. Niteliopsis, antenna of female. (Williams) [Larridae]
89. Larropsis, front tarsus of female. (Williams) [Larridae]
90. Head of long-tongued bee. (Cockerell)
91. Apis, head. (Chesire) at, antenna; md., mandible; lm., labrum; mx., maxillary palpus; lp., labial palpus, lb., labium. [Apidae]
92. Gonatopus, front tarsus of female. [Dryinidae]
93. Loxotropa, antenna. [Diapriidae]
94. Dermestes. (Howard & Marlatt) [Dermestidae]
95. Staphylinus. [Staphylinidae]
96. Silvanus. (Chittenden) [Cucujidae]
97. Brachinus. [Carabidae]
98. Chrysobothris. (Chittenden) [Buprestidae]
99. Epicauta. (Bruner) [Meloidae]
100. Elaphidion. (Forbes) [Cerambycidae]
101. Cybister. (Maxwell-Lefroy) [Dytiscidae]
102. Bruchus. (Felt) [Bruchidae]
103. Lyctus. (Hopkins) [Lyctidae]
104. Diabrotica. (Chittenden) [Chrysomelidae]
105. Tenebrio. (Girault) [Tenebrionidae]
106. Balaninus. (Chittenden) [Curculionidae]
107. Lachnosterna. (Forbes) [Scarabaeidae]
HYMENOPTERA, COLEOPTERA.
PLATE 6.
Coleoptera.

108. Harpalus, underside. (Hayward) [Carabidæ]
109. Necrophorus, upper side, wings spread on left side and removed on right. (Hayward) [Silphidæ]
110. Hydrophilus, wing. [Hydrophilidæ]
111. Hydrophilus, mesosternum. (Berlese) [Hydrophilidæ]
112. Hylastes, dorsal outline of head and prothorax. (Felt) [Ipidæ]
113. Prosternum of beetle, showing coxal cavities confluent and open behind. [Wickham]
114. Prosternum of beetle, showing coxal cavities separated and open behind. [Wickham]
115. Brentthus, head from above. (Berlesse) [Brenthidæ]
116. Platypus, dorsal outline of head and prothorax. (Felt) [Platypodidæ]
117. Gyrius, hind leg. (Berlese) [Gyrinidæ]
118. Epilachna, hind leg. (Silvestri) [Coccinellidæ]
119. Prosternum of beetle, showing coxal cavities separated and closed behind. [Wickham]
120. Epilachna, head from above. [Silvestri] [Coccinellidæ]
121. Epilachna, head from below. (Silvestri) [Coccinellidæ]
122. Pityogenes, front leg. (Felt) [Ipidæ]
123. Coccinella. [Coccinellidæ]
124. Halilplus, c, coxal plate. (Maxwell-Lefroy) [Haliplidæ]
125. Curculionidæ, side view of head.
PLATE 7.

Coleoptera.

126. Ludius, antenna. [Elateridae]
127. Prionocyphon, antenna. [Helodidae]
128. Corymbites, antenna. [Elateridae]
129. Acneus, antenna. [Helodidae]
130. Dendroides, antenna. [Pyrochroidae]
131. Dorcatoma, antenna. [Anobiidae]
132. Aulicus, antenna. [Cleridae]
133. Corynetes, antenna. [Corynetidae]
134. Brontes, antenna. [Cleridae]
135. Temnochilus, antenna. [Ostomatidae]
136. Catoptrichus, antenna. [Silphidae]
137. Colon, antenna. [Silphidae]
138. Bryaxis, antenna. [Pselaphidae]
139. Anogdus, antenna. [Silphidae]
140. Liodes, antenna. [Silphidae]
141. Epierus, antenna. [Histeridae]
142. Phymaphora, antenna. [Mycetidae] (Figs. 126–142 from Leconte & Horn)
143. Macronycthus, apical portion of tarsus. [Parnidae]
144. Heterocerus, antenna. [Heteroceridae]
145. Dasycerus, antenna. [Lathridiidae]
146. Rhysodes, antenna. [Rhysodidae]
147. Dineutes, antenna. [Gyrinidae]
148. Adranes, antenna. [Pselaphidae]
149. Lucanus, antenna. [Lucanidae]
150. Bolbocerus, antenna. [Scarabaeidae]
151. Lachnosterna, antenna. (Scarabaeidae) (Figs. 144-151 from Leconte & Horn)
152. Anthrenus, antenna. (Felt) [Dermestidae]
153. Sitones, antenna. (Silvestri) [Curculionidae]
154. Ips, antenna. (Felt) [Ipidae]
155. Dendroctonus, antenna. (Felt) [Ipidae]
156. Platypus, tibia and tarsus of front leg. (Felt) [Platypodidae]
157. Leptinotarsa, tarsus. (Sharp) [Chrysomelidae]
158. Tachypus, wing; illustrating type 1 of wing venation in Coleoptera. (Kempe-
s) [Carabidae]
159. Omma, wing; illustrating type 1, (Kempe) [Ommadidae]
160. Necrophorus, wing; illustrating type 2. (Kempe) [Silphidae]
161. Lygistopterus, wing; illustrating type 3. (Kempe) [Lycidae]
162. Erineophilus, front tibia. (Felt) [Ipidae]
163. Adimerus, tarsus. (Sharp) [Adimeridae]
164. Scarites, front leg. (Kolbe) [Carabidae]
165. Dytiscus, front tibia and tarsus of male. (Kolbe) [Dytiscidae]
166. Mordellistena. [Mordellidae]
167. Saperda, apical part of tarsus. [Cerambycidae]
168. Megalodachne, tarsus. [Erotylidae]

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PLATE 7.

COLEOPTERA.

B. B. Brues, del.

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PLATE 8.
Strepsiptera, Embiidaria, Odonata, Megaloptera, Plecoptera, Plecoptera,
Neuroptera, Raphidoidea.

169. Stylops. (Pierce) [Xenidae]
170. Anthericomma, antenna of male. (Pierce) [Halictophagidae]
171. Xenos, wing of male. (Kirby) [Xenidae]
172. Xenos, head of female. (Brues) [Xenidae]
173. Anisembia. (Melander) [Embiidae]
174. Donaconethis, wings. (Enderlein) [Olynthidae]
175. Caenocholax, antenna of male. (Pierce) [Xenidae]
176. Libellula, head. (Hyatt & Arms) [Libellulidae]
177. Mantispa, wings. (Handlirsch) [Mantispidae]
178. Libellula, wings. [Libellulidae]
179. Corydalis, wings. (Handlirsch) [Corydalidae]
180. Chloroperla. [Perlidae]
181. Chirotenetes, wings. (Needham) [Ephemeridae]
182. Perla, tarsus. [Perlidae]
183. Cænis, wing. (Needham) [Ephemeridae]
184. Dilar, wings. (Handlirsch) [Dilaridae]
185. Raphidia, wings. (Handlirsch) [Raphidiidae]
186. Chauliodes, wings. [Corydalidae]
187. Perla, wings. [Perlidae]
188. Mantispa, head and prothorax from above. [Mantispidae]
189. Mantispa, raptorial front leg. [Mantispidae]
B. B. Brues, del.

STREPSIPTERA, EMBIDIA, ODONATA, MEGALOPTERA, PLECOPTERA, PLECOPTERA, NEUROPTERA, RAPHIDIOIDEA.
PLATE 9.

Panorpatae, Trichoptera, Lepidoptera.

190. Panorpa, wings. [Panorpidae]
191. Panorpa, head from side. (Packard) [Panorpidae]
192. Panorpa, head from front. (Packard) [Panorpidae]
193. Bittacus. [Bittacidae] ×0.5
194. Panorpa. [Panorpidae] ×0.5
195. Limnephilus, wings. [Limnephilidae]
196. Limnephilus. [Limnephilidae] ×1
197. Hydropsyche, wings. (Ulmer) [Hydropsychidae]
198. Hydropsyche, head. [Hydropsychidae]
199. Erioccephala, wing. (Forbes) Sc., subcosta; R., radius; M., media; Cu., cubitus;
A., anal (their branches indicated by numbers); hum., humeral crossvein;
udcv., upper discocellular vein (radio-medial crossvein); ldev., lower discocellular vein; i., intercalated cell; ac. c., accessory cell. [Erioccephalidae]
200. Portion of bleached wing membrane, showing points of attachment of scales
and aculeae (prickles). (Forbes)
201. Setomorpha, wings. (Busck) [Tineidae]
202. Noctua. (Forbes) Lettering as in fig. 199. [Noctuidae]
203. Pterophorus, wings. (Berlese) [Pterophoridae]
204. Ormeodes, wings. (Berlese) [Ormeodidae]
205. Harrisina, wings. (Jones) [Pyromorphidae]
206. Coleophora, wings. [Cosmopterygidae]
207. Pronuba, mouthparts. (Packard) m. p., maxillary palpus; pl., palpifer.
[Prodoxidae]
208. Mompha, wings. (Busck) [Cosmopterygidae]
209. Agnippa, wings. (Busck) [Gelechiidae]
210. Papilio, wings. (Comstock) [Papilionidae]
211. Prionoxystus, wings. (Comstock & Needham) [Cossidae]
212. Coptotriche, wings. (Walsingham) [Tischeriidae]
B. B. Brues, del.

PANORPATÆ, TRICHOPTERA, LEPIDOPTERA.
PLATE 10.

Lepidoptera.

213. Epargyreus, last joint of tarsus of male. (Scudder) a, dorsal view; b, latera view. [Hesperiidae]

214. Chrysopeleia, details of leg. (Scudder) a, front leg of male with tarsal joints on left more enlarged; b, front leg of female with last tarsal joint on left more enlarged; c, middle leg of male. [Lycaenidae]

215. Calaphes, details of legs. (Scudder) a, tibia and tarsus of front leg of male, with tarsi on left more enlarged; b, tibia and tarsus of front leg of female, with last joint on left more enlarged; c, tibia and tarsus of middle leg of male. [Lemoniidae]

216. Plumose antenna of moth. (Duncan)

217. 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. [Lycsenidse]

218. Cissia, details of legs. (Scudder) a, tibia and tarsus of front leg of male, with tarsus on left more enlarged; b, tibia and tarsus of front leg of female, with tarsus on left more enlarged; c, tibia and tarsus of middle leg of male. [Nymphalidae]

219. Antenna of skipper, apical portion. (Duncan) [Hesperiidae]

220. Antenna of butterfly, apical portion. (Duncan)

221. Bembecia, middle leg. (Beutenmüller) [Sesiidae]

222. Scales from the wings of various Lepidoptera. (Scudder)

223. Crambus, lateral outline of body. (Fernald) m., maxillary palpus; l., labial palpus. [Pyralididae]

224. Antenna of moth. (Duncan)

225. Pterophorus, hind leg of male. (Fernald) [Pterophoridæ]

226. Hypoprepia, wings. (Hampson) [Lithosiidae]

227. Alypiodes, wings. (Hampson) [Agaristidae]

228. Hemiceras, wings. (Hampson) [Notodontidae]

229. Melittia, head. (Beutenmüller) [Sesiidae]

230. Ephesia, wings. (Chittenden) [Pyralididae]

231. Platypodia, wings. (Fernald) [Pterophoridæ]

232. Melittia, wings. (Beutenmüller) [Sesiidae]

233. Nigetia, wings. (Holland) [Nolidae]

234. Anosia, head from front. (Scudder) a., base of antenna; e., eye; p., base of proboscis. [Lymnadidae]

235. Anosia, wings. (Scudder) [Lymnadidae]

236. Euvanessa, head, prothorax and front of mesothorax. (Scudder) [Nymphalidae]

237. Epargyreus, side view of head. (Scudder) [Hesperiidae]

238. Arotura, wings. (Walsingham) [Cosmopterygidae]

239. Gnorimoschema, head from side. (Busck) [Gelechiidae]
LEPIDOPTERA.
PLATE 11.

Diptera.

240. Tipula. [Tipulidae]
241. Bibio. [Bibionidae]
242. Mayetiola. [Cecidomyiidae]
243. Simulium. (Lugger) [Simuliidae]
244. Sargus. (Verrall) [Stratiomyidae]
245. Acrocera. (Verrall) [Cyrtaethidae]
246. Pantophthalmus. [Pantophthalmidae]
247. Tabanus. [Tabanidae]
248. Scenopinclus (Verrall) [Scenopinidae]
249. Bombylius. (Verrall) [Bombyliidae]
250. Paraspiniphora. (Verrall) [Phoridae]
251. Euhybos. [Empididae]
252. Physocephala. (Lugger) [Conopidae]
253. Belvosia. [Tachinidae]
254. Lonchoptera. (Verrall) [Lonchopteridae]
255. Phaerocera. (Howard) [Borboridae]
256. Oscinis. (Lugger) [Chloropidae]
257. Pseudofersia. (Lugger) [Hippoboscidae]
258. Tabanus, wing. (Williston) a. c. v., anterior crossvein; p. c. v., small crossvein [Tabanidae]
259. Musca, apex of tarsus, showing bristle-shaped empodium. (Kellogg) [Muscidae]
260. Thereva, wing. [Therevideae]
261. Leptis, end of tarsus showing empodium. [Ragionidae]
262. Perrisia, antenna of male. (Verrall) [Cecidomyiidae]
263. Pericoma, wing. [Psychodidae]
264. Stichopogon, wing. [Asilidae]
265. Anthrax, wing. [Bombyliidae]
266. Bibio, antenna. (Verrall) [Bibionidae]
267. Culex, wing. [Culicidae]
268. Empis, wing. [Empididae]
269. Bittacomorpha, wing. [Ptychopteridae]
270. Platypalpus, wing. [Empididae]
271. Scathophaga, wing. [Scathophagidae]
272. Simulium, antenna. (Verrall) [Simuliidae]
273. Tipula, wing. [Tipulidae]
274. Dolichopus, wing. [Dolichopodidae]
275. Euxesta, wing. [Ortalisidae]
276. Rhyopus, antenna. (Verrall) [Rhyphiidae]
277. Blepharocera, wing. (Comstock) [Blephariceridae]
278. Lonchoptera, wing. [Lonchopteridae]
279. Trixoscelis, wing. [Geomyzidae]
280. Ceroplatus, wing. [Mycetophilidae]
281. Eristalis, wing. [Syrphidae]
282. Meoneura, wing. [Milichiidae]
283. Tabanus, antenna. (Verrall) [Tabanidae]
284. Orphnephila, wing. (Williston) [Orphnephilidae]
285. Platypeza, wing. [Platypezidae]
286. Xylophagus, antenna. (Verrall) [Xylophagidae]
287. Cœnomyia, antenna. (Verrall) [Cœnomyiidae]
288. Rhyphus, wing. [Rhyphiidae]
289. Pipunculus, wing. [Pipunculidae]
290. Rhachicerus, antenna of female. (Vollenhoven) [Xylophagidae]
291. Chrysopila, wing. [Ragionidae]
292. Conops, wing. [Conopidae]
293. Thereva, antenna. (Verrall) [Therevideae]
294. Bombylius, antenna. (Verrall) [Bombyliidae]
295. Rhynchocephalus, wing. (Williston) [Nemestrinidae]
296. Musca, wing. [Muscidae]
297. Gonia, antenna. (Williston) [Tachinidae]
298. Mydas, wing. [Mydaidae]
299. Dolichopus, antenna. [Dolichopodidae]
300. Drapetis, antenna. (Williston) [Empididae]
301. Volucella, antenna. (Williston) [Syrphidae]
PLATE 13.

Diptera, Suctoria, Hemiptera.

302. Calliphora, thorax from above. (Walton) Ac., acrostichal bristles; DC., dorsocentral bristles; H., humeral bristles; IA., intra-alar bristles; NP., notopleural bristles; PH., posthumeral bristles; PrS., presutural bristles; SA., supraalar bristles; PA., postalar bristles; Sc., scutellum; c., calypteres; hp., hypopleura; mp., mesopleura; pa., postalar callosity; pp., propleura; ptp., pteropleura; stp., sternopleura; h., humerus; p., anterior portion of mesothorax (prozona); m., posterior portion of mesothorax (metazona) [Calliphoridae]

303. Calliphora, thorax from side. (Walton) Lettering as in fig. 302. [Calliphoridae]

304. Calliphora, head from front. (Walton) a., antenna; ar., arista; ch., cheek; e., eye; fo., fronto-orbital bristles; fs., frontal suture; in., interfrontalia; o., ocellar bristles; ve., vertical bristles. [Calliphoridae]

305. Calliphora, head from side. (Walton) Lettering as in fig. 304. [Calliphoridae]

306. Ceratophyllum, antenna. (Fox) [Pulicidae]

307. Ceratophyllum, hind tibia. (Fox) [Pulicidae]

308. Ctenocephalus, hind tibia. (Fox) [Pulicidae]

309. Ceratophyllum. (Patton & Cragg) [Pulicidae]

310. Dermatophilus. (Butler) [Dermatophilidae]

311. Xenopsylla, head from side. (Fox) [Pulicidae]

312. Ctenocephalus, antenna. (Patton & Cragg) [Pulicidae]

313. Nepa, wings. (Handlirsch) [Nepidae]

314. Catacantha, wings. (Kirkaldy) [Pentatomidae]

315. Acanthia, wings. (Handlirsch) Acanthiidae

316. Conorhinus, wings. (Patton & Cragg) Em., embolium; Cl., clavus; C., corium; Mb, membranaceous area. [Reduviidae]

317. Anasa, antenna. (Tower) [Coreidae]

318. Anasa, wings. (Tower) [Coreidae]

319. Reduvius, tip of tibia and tarsus. (Eysell) [Reduviidae]

320. Anasa, leg. (Tower) [Coreidae]

321. Cimex, tip of tibia and tarsus. (Eysell) [Cimicidae]

322. Corixa. (Handlirsch) [Corixidae.]
DIPTERA, SUCTORIA, HEMIPTERA.
PLATE 14.

Hemiptera, Homoptera.

323. Notonecta. (Miall) [Notonectidae]
324. Nepa. (Miall) [Nepidae]
325. Halticus. (Distant) [Miridae]
326. Hydrometra. (Miall) [Hydrometridae]
327. Gerris. (Miall) [Gerridae]
328. Corixa, front leg. (Kolbe) [Corixidae]
329. Corixa. (Miall) [Corixidae]
330. Cimex. (Patton & Cragg) [Cimicidae]
331. Corizus. (Hambleton) [Corizidae]
332. Euschistus. [Pentatomidae]
333. Polycytopus. (Westwood) [Polycytopidae]
334. Leptoglossus. (Chittenden) [Coreidae]
335. Aradus. (Howard) [Aradidae]
336. Henicocephalus. (Maxwell-Lefroy) [Henicocephalidae]
337. Triphilops. (McGregor) [Anthocoridae]
338. Conorhinus. (Chagas) [Reduviidae]
339. Cicada, hind leg. (Kolbe) [Cicadidae]
340. Corythuca. [Tingitidae]
341. Anasa, prothorax and head. (Hyatt & Arms) [Coreidae]
342. Lethocerus. (Smith) [Belostomatidae]
343. Blissus. (Webster) [Myodochidae]
344. Icerya, antenna of female. (Riley) [Coccidae]
345. Entylia, hind leg. (Branch) [Membracidae]
346. Icerya, tarsus of female. (Riley) [Coccidae]
347. Entylia, antenna. (Branch) [Membracidae]
HEMIPTERA, HOMOPTERA.
PLATE 15.

Homoptera.

348. Cicada, wings. [Cicadidae]
349. Cicada, head from front. (Berlese) [Cicadidae]
350. Ceresa. (Marlatt) [Membracidae]
351. Ceresa, antenna. (Marlatt) [Membracidae]
352. Ceresa, fore wing. (Marlatt) [Membracidae]
353. Typhlocyba, wings. [Typhlocybidae]
354. Tettigoniella. (Ball) [Proconiidae]
355. Oncometopia, fore wing. (Ball) [Jassidae]
356. Poiocera, wings. (Metcalf) [Fulgoridae]
357. Gypona, wings. (Metcalf) [Proconiidae]
358. Ormenis. (Swezey) [Flatidae]
359. Liburnia, wings. (Metcalf) [Delphacidae]
360. Otiocerus, wings. (Metcalf) [Derbidae]
361. Amphiscepha. (Swezey) [Flatidae]
362. Diaspis, female. (Howard) [Coccidae]
363. Rhizococcus, female, tip of tibia and tarsus. (Packard) [Coccidae]
364. Palaeococcus, hind leg. [Coccidae]
365. Aspidiotus, male. (Howard) [Coccidae]
366. Scolops. (Smith) [Cixiidae]
367. Scolops, fore wing. (Metcalf) [Cixiidae]
PLATE 15.

HOMOPTERA.
PLATE 16.

Homoptera, Lepismatoidea, Machiloidea, Rhabdura, Dicellura, Arthropleona, Symphypleona, Protura.

368. Trioza, wings. (Patch) [Psyllidæ]
369. Aleyrodës, tarsus. (Quaintance) [Aleyrodidæ]
370. Entylia. (Branch) [Membracidæ]
371. Pachypsyslla, wings. (Patch) [Psyllidæ]
372. Entylia, head from front. (Branch) [Membracidæ]
373. Macrosiphum, wings. (Patch) [Aphididæ]
374. Aphës. (Chittenden) [Aphididæ]
375. Aleyrodes. (Bemis) [Aleyrodidæ]
376. Cicada, head from above. (Maxwell-Lefroy) [Cicadidæ]
377. Jassid, head from above. (Maxwell-Lefroy) [Jassidæ]
378. Lepisma. (Butler) [Lepismatidæ]
379. Campodea. (Maxwell-Lefroy) [Campodeidæ]
380. Tomocerus. (Folsom) [Entomobryidæ]
381. Isotoma. (Imms) [Entomobryidæ]
382. Parajapyx, apex of abdomen. (Silvestri) [Japygideæ]
383. Japyx, from below. (Berlese) [Japygideæ]
384. Sminthurus. (Sharp) [Sminthuridæ]
385. Acerentomon. (Silvestri) [Eosentomidæ]
386. Anajapyx. (Silvestri) [Projapygideæ]
387. Gastrotheus. (Silvestri) [Lepismatidæ]

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PLATE 16.

HOMOPTERA, LEPISMATOIDEA, MACHILOIDEA, RHABDURA, DICELLURA, ARTHROPLEONA, SYMPHYPLEONA, PROTURA.
PLATE 17.

Immature Stages of Various Insects.

388. Calosoma, larva. (Duncan) [Coleoptera: Carabidae]
389. Dytiscus, larva. (Maxwell-Lefroy) [Coleoptera: Dytiscidae]
390. Phryganeid larva. (Duncan) [Trichoptera]
391. Lachnosterna, larva. (Forbes) [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]
392. Chrysopa, larva. (Chittenden) [Neuroptera: Chrysopidae]
393. Mallodon, larva, lateral view. [Coleoptera: Cerambycidae]
394. Same, ventral view. (Packard)
395. Geometrid larva. (Packard) [Lepidoptera: Geometridae]
396. Melanotus, larva. (Forbes) [Coleoptera; Elateridae]
397. Saw-fly larva. (Maxwell-Lefroy) [Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae]
398. Acherontia, larva. (Maxwell-Lefroy) [Lepidoptera: Sphingidae]
399. Culex, larva. (Dyar) [Diptera: Culicidae]
400. Hylastinus, larva. (Chittenden) [Coleoptera: Ipidae]
401. Bruchus, larva. (Howard) [Coleoptera: Bruchidae]
402. Anatis, larva. (Britton) [Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae]
403. Simulium, larva. (Osborn) [Diptera: Simulidae]
404. Chrysobothris, larva. (Chittenden) [Coleoptera: Buprestidae]
405. Musca, larva. (Howard) [Diptera: Muscidae]
406. Pulex, larva. (Chittenden) [Suctoria: Pulicidae]
407. Tipula, larva. (Needham) [Diptera: Tipulidae]
408. Gelechiia, pupa, under side. (Hunter) [Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae]
409. Same, side view. (Hunter)
410. Simulium, pupa. (Miall) [Diptera: Simuliidae]
411. Lyctus, larva. (Hopkins) [Coleoptera: Lyctidae]
412. Sialis, pupa. (Davis) [Megaloptera: Sialididae]
413. Cyllene, pupa. (Hopkins) [Coleoptera: Cerambycidae]
414. Culex, pupa. (Knab) [Diptera: Culicidae]
IMMATURE STAGES OF VARIOUS INSECTS.
<table>
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<th>Plate</th>
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<td>Porcellio</td>
<td>(Richardson)</td>
<td>[Crustacea]</td>
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<td>416.</td>
<td>Scolopendra</td>
<td>(Newport)</td>
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<td>417.</td>
<td>Scutigera</td>
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<td>[Arachnida]</td>
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<td>423.</td>
<td>Eurypelma</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Arachnida]</td>
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<td>427.</td>
<td>Tetranychus</td>
<td>(Woodworth)</td>
<td>[Arachnida]</td>
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TERRESTRIAL ARTHROPODS, NOT INSECTS.
GLOSSARY OF SPECIAL TERMS.  

This glossary is intended to include only such entomological terms as are not easily understood from the figures referred to in the keys throughout the book, and other words only when their meaning in the keys might not be readily ascertained from an ordinary English dictionary.

Abdomen, the hindmost of the three main body divisions.
Adventitious, not regular, accidental or additional.
Annulated, incompletely divided into ring-like joints.
Annulus, (-li), a ring or band.
Antecoxal sclerite, a part of the metasternum in front of the hind coxae (Coleoptera) (Pl. 6, fig. 108).
Antecubital crossveins, crossveins along the costal border toward the base (Odonata).
Appendiculate cell, a small indistinct cell distal to the marginal cell (Hymenoptera).
Apterous, wingless.
Arcuate, arched like a bow.
Arculus, a basal crossvein between the radius and cubitus (Odonata).
Arista, a bristle-like process at or near the end of the antennae (Diptera).
Attenuated, gradually tapering.
Auxiliary vein, the subcostal vein of Diptera, anterior to the first longitudinal vein. (Pl. 12, fig. 258).
Axilla (-lae), a triangular sclerite on each side of the scutellum (Hymenoptera) (Pl. 4, fig. 68, A.)
Basal cells, the two cells proximal to the anterior crossvein and the discal cell (Diptera) (Pl. 12, fig. 258).
Bifid, split into two parts.
Bilobed, divided into two lobes.
Calypteres, small membranous disks under the base of the wings (Diptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 303, c.).
Capitate, with a distinct knob at the tip.
Carinate, ridged, or furnished with a raised line or keel.
Caudal filaments or setae, thread-like processes terminating the abdomen.
Cell, a space in the wing bounded by veins.
Cercus (-ci), a pair of short appendages at the end of the abdomen.
Cheek, the lateral part of the head between the eyes and the mouth.
Chitin, the horn-like material forming the hard parts of the body wall.
Clavate, clubbed or enlarged at the tip.
Clavus, an oblong basal part along the inner edge of the fore wings (Heteroptera, Homoptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 316).

1 Where the plural form is unusual the differing termination is given in parentheses added to the last common letter of the root.
Key to Families of North American Insects.

Clýpeus, the sclerite bearing the labrum (Hymenoptera); a horseshoe-shaped sclerite under the margin of the mouth (Diptera).

Coárctate, with narrowed base and enlarged tip.

Comprēssed, flattened from side to side, as distinguished from depressed.

Cónnate, immovably united, fused.

Constricted, narrowed in the middle.

Côrium, an elongate middle part of the fore wing (Hemiptera).

Côrneous, horn-like in texture.

Costa, the front margin of the wing, considered as the first vein.

Côxa (-xe), the basal joint of the leg, sometimes quite fused with the body.

Ctenidium (-ia), a comb-like row of bristles.

Curstodial, fitted for running.

Declivity, the abruptly bent apex of the elytra (Coleoptera).

Decumbent, bending downward.

Denticulate, with minute tooth-like projections.

Dichoptic, eyes not touching (Diptera).

Digitate, with finger-like processes.

Dorsal, pertaining to the upper surface or back of the body.

Dorsocentral bristles, several rows of bristles near the middle of the mesonotum (Diptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 302, DC).

Ectopárasite, a parasite which lives on the exterior of animals.

Élytron (-ra), the horny upper wings, or wing covers, of beetles.

Empódium (-ia), a single middle pad between the tarsal claws (Diptera).

Epíphyxis (-ses), a lappet-like process.

Epipleura (-rse), the infolded edge of the elytra (Coleoptera).

Epistome, the lowest part of the face.

Epizóic, living on the outside of animals.

Eye-cap, a group of modified scales overhanging the eye (Lepidoptera).

Facial plate, the central part of the face (Diptera).

Fémur (-mora), the thigh or third division of the legs.

Filiform, hair-like, or filamentous, longer than setaceous.

Flabellate, with fan-like processes or projections.

Flabéllum (-la), a leaf-like or fan-like process.

Flagellum, the distal part of the antenna when lash-like.

Fontanel, a small, depressed, pale spot on the front of the head between the eyes (Isoptera).

Fōrcipate, bearing pincers, or pincers-shaped.

Frénulum, a strong spine at the front basal angle of the hind wings (Lepidoptera) (Pl. 10, fig. 226).

Front, the forehead, between the antennae, eyes and ocelli.

Frontália, the central strip of the front (Diptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 304).

Frontál lúnule, a small crescent-shaped space just above the antennae (Diptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 304).
Fronto-orbital bristles, several bristles along the front next the eyes (Diptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 304).

Furcula, the forked springing appendage below the end of the abdomen. (Collem- bola).

Gêna (-næ), the cheek.

Geniculate, abruptly bent, elbowed.

Genitalia, the external sexual organs.

Gibbous, puffed out; hunch-backed.

Glábrous, bald, smooth, free of hairs.

Gonapóphysis (-ses), the short conical egg-laying processes terminating the abdomen.

Graduated crossveins, an oblique row of crossveins forming steps across the wing (Neuroptera).

Gravid, filled with eggs.

Gular suture, a longitudinal impressed line on each side of the gula or middle piece of the throat.

Háltér, a small knobbed appendage on each side of the thorax replacing the hind wings (Diptera).

Háustellate, mouth formed for sucking, the mandibles not fitted for chewing.

Hemélytron (-ra), the modified fore wings of Hemiptera.

Heteromerous, differing in the number of joints in the tarsi.

Holóptic, eyes of the male meeting above the antennae (Diptera).

Homónomous, similar in form, function or development.

Húmeral angle, the inner front corner of the wing.

Hýaline, more or less transparent.

Hypopleural bristles, a more or less vertical row of bristles above the hind coxae (Diptera).

Hypopygium, the last ventral plate; or the inflexed genitalia.

Ingluvial, pertaining to the crop.

Interfróntal bristles, minute bristles on the central part of the front (Diptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 304).

Intersfóntial, occurring between two segments, e. g. the trochanter, linking the coxa and femur.

Íntra-álar bristles, several bristles above the root of the wing next to the dorsocentrais (Diptera).

Júgum, a lobe-like process at the base of the fore wings overlapping the hind wings (Lepidoptera).

Labellum (-la), the expanded sensitive tip of the proboscis (Diptera).

Lábium, the lower lip or second maxillae.

Lábrum, the upper lip.

Lamélla (-læ), a leaf-like plate.

Láminate, composed of leaf-like plates.

Lánceolate, tapering at each end, spear-shaped.

Lárva (-væ), the earlier stages of an insect's life after hatching from the egg and before the pupal period.

Láteral, at or pertaining to the side of the body.

Lígula, the central part of the labium, borne by the mentum (Coleoptera).
Lunule, a small crescent-shaped piece just above the antennæ (Diptera).
Mandibulate, with jaws fitted for chewing.
Maxilla (-læ), the second pair of appendages belonging to the mouth, behind the mandibles or jaws.
Maxillary palpus, a finger-like jointed appendage on each maxilla.
Media, the fourth of the principal wing-veins.
Mentum, the part of the labium bearing the movable parts.
Mesepisternum, (-na), the anterior of the oblique side pieces of the mesothorax.
Mesichtum, the back or upper side of the mesothorax.
Mesopleura (-rse), the space below and in front of the root of the wings (Diptera).
Mesosternum, the middle part of the underside of the mesothorax.
Mesothorax, the middle of the thoracic divisions, bearing the second legs and the fore wings.
Metamorphosis (-ses), the series of marked external changes through which an insect passes during its development e. g. egg, larva, pupa, adult.
Metasternum, the middle piece of the under side of the metathorax.
Metatarsus (-si), the first joint of the tarsus, next to the tibia.
Metathorax, the third division of the thorax, bearing the hind legs and the hind wings.
Micrópterous, with small wings.
Moniliform, resembling a string of beads.
Neurätion, the arrangement of the veins of the wings, the venation.
Nâte, a swelling or knot-like knob.
Nódus, a stout crossvein at the middle of the costal border of the wing (Odonata).
Nósum, the dorsal surface of the body, particularly of the thorax.
Nymph, the larval stage of those insects that have no resting pupal period.
Océlus (-ll), the simple eyes, usually three in number, on the upper part of the head.
Occiput, the back part of the head.
Onychium (-ia), a pad between the tarsal claws.
Órbit, the part of the head immediately next the eyes.
Óstioles, the paired lateral openings of the heart.
Ovipósitor, the egg laying apparatus.
Pálpus (-pî), one or two pairs of jointed sensitive, finger-like processes borne by the mouth.
Parápsidal furrow, a lengthwise groove between the median line and each side of the mesonotum (Hymenoptera).
Párasite, an animal that feeds on or in some other animal.
Paronychium (-ia), a bristle-like appendage of the claws or empodium.
Pécitinate, with branches like a comb.
Péndulous, hanging from one end.
Pétiolate, attached by a stalk or stem.
Phytóphagous, feeding on plants.
Plántula (-læ), one of the soles of the feet.
Pleurite, one of the side pieces of the body.
Plumose, feathery.
Glossary of Special Terms.

Posterior callísity, a swelling between the root of the wings and the scutellum (Diptera).

Posterior cells, a variable number of cells extending to the hind margin of the wings, the first bounded inwardly by the anterior crossvein (Diptera).

Posthumeral bristle, one or more bristles placed just inside of the shoulder-swelling (Diptera).

Postscutéllum, a small piece of the thorax immediately behind the scutellum.

Postvértical bristles, a pair of minute bristles behind the ocelli (Diptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 504).

Preápical bristle, a bristle on the outside of the tibie just before the apex (Diptera).

Predatory, capturing living prey.

Pygidium, the last dorsal segment.

Prefurca, the petiole of the second and third veins of Diptera.

Prescutural bristle, one or more bristles on each side of the mesonotum just in front of the transverse suture (Diptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 302).

Probóscis, the extended trunk-like or beak-like mouthparts.

Proépímeron (-ra), that part at the rear of the side of the prothorax next the coxae.

Pronótum, the back or upper side of the prothorax.

Propleura (-rae), the side portion of the prothorax.

Prosternum, the middle of the underside of the prothorax.

Prothoracic bristle, a bristle above the front coxae (Diptera).

Prothorax, the first division of the thorax, bearing the front legs.

Prúinose, coated with a hoary dust.

Pteropleural bristles, bristles located on the sides of the body just beneath the root of the wings (Diptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 303).

Pulvéllus, (-li), a pair of pads beneath the tarsal claws.

Pupa (-pae), the resting stage preceding the transformation to adult, sometimes called chrysalis.

Rádial cell, one or more cells near the anterior margin of the wing (Hymenoptera) (Pl. 3, fig. 36).

Rádial sétctor, the posterior of the two main divisions of the radius.

Rádus, the third of the principal veins of the wings.

Raptorial, fitted for grasping prey.

Récînate, pointing backward.

Recurrent nervure, one or two transverse veins arising from the lower side of the cubital cells (Hymenoptera) (Pl. 3, fig. 36).

Réniform, kidney-shaped.

Retículate, meshed, like net-work.

Róstrum, a beak or snout.

Scápe, the basal joint or joints of the antennæ.

Sclérification, any piece of the body wall bounded by sutures.

Scópe, a brush on the underside of the abdomen, for collecting pollen (Hymenoptera).

Scutéllum, a somewhat triangular or crescentic division at the rear of the mesonotum.

Sérrate, saw-toothed.
Séssile, broadly attached.
Sêta (-tæ), a bristle or filament.
Setâceous, bristle-like, slender.
Sinuous, S-shaped, winding back and forth.
Small-crossvein, a short crossvein extending from the base of the discal cell to the fifth posterior cell (Pl. 12, fig. 258, p. c. v.).
Spátulate, broad at tip, narrowed at base.
Spinulated, furnished with very small spines.
Spiracles, breathing pores along the sides of the body.
Spúrs, movable spines, usually two, at the end of the tibiae.
Spúrious vein, an extra vein crossing the anterior crossvein (Diptera) (Pl. 12, fig. 281).
Squamopygidium, a plate formed by the fusion of several apical abdominal segments (Dermaptera).
Stérmite, the ventral piece of each abdominal segment.
Sternopleurâl bristles, the bristles on the triangular side piece between the front and middle coxae (Diptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 303, stp.).
Stígma, a thickening on the costal border of the wings.
Strídulating, making a chirping or creaking noise.
Style, a bristle-like process terminating the antennæ, thicker than the arista (Diptera).
Styles, short slender appendages on the underside of the abdomen (Thysanura).
Stýliform, drawn out as a slender stiff process.
Subântennal grooves, a groove or grooves in the middle of the face (Diptera).
Subcosta, the second of the principal veins of the wings.
Submèdian cell, a long cell near the base of the wing (Hymenoptera) (Pl. 3, figs. 36, 37, 48, SM.).
Submènmentum, the basal part of the mentum.
Súlcate, grooved or furrowed.
Supránnal plate, a dorsal piece terminating the abdomen.
Sútture, the line separating the pieces of the body wall.
Târsus (-si), the foot, the jointed portion of the leg beyond the tibia.
Tégmen (-mina), the toughened upper wings of grasshoppers, etc.
Tégula (-læ), a small convex plate over the root of the fore wings (Hymenoptera) (Pl. 4, figs. 68, 73, T.).
Télson, the last abdominal segment.
Térîtge, the dorsal piece of an abdominal segment.
Thôrâx, the second of the main divisions of the insect body, between the head and the abdomen, bearing the legs and wings.
Tibìa (-læ), the shin-joint of the leg, between the femur and the tarsus.
Triangle, a small triangular cell near the base of the wing (Odonata).
Trochânter, the small joint of the leg between the coxa and the femur.
Trochântin, a small piece on the outer side of the coxa (Coleoptera).
Trûncate, ending squarely, blunt.
Venâtion, the course of the veins or rod-like thickensings of the wings.
Vêntral, pertaining to the underside of the body.
Ventral membrane, the skin-like tissue connecting the tergites and the sternites (Diptera).

Ventral segments, the sternites of the abdomen.

Vertex, the crown of the head.

Verticillate, provided with whorls of fine hairs.

Vestigial, small, degenerate, not functional.

Vibrissa (-sæ), a bristle or bristles on each side of the mouth-opening in front (Diptera) (Pl. 13, fig. 304, v.).

Viviparous, bringing forth living young, not egg-laying.
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