

Some *Euchromiina* genera following Seitz.

Cosmosoma-lookalikes are highlighted in red

Euchromiina : HW SC absent, M1 and R not coincident, M2 obsolescent from inner angle of cell.

3. ***Pseudosphex* Hbn.** Smaller, ichneumon-like animals of mostly dark colours with the abdomen strongly strangulated at the base, whereby the habitus of the wasps is most deceptively copied in single species. The palpi, being steeply appressed to the head, are very hairy downward, like a beard. The male exhibits on the ventral side a large valve covering the 2nd and 3rd segments. The neuration is not quite constant in the species. The FW M2, M3 and Cu1 rise from one place, the lowest R vein rises nearer to the apex than the third.
4. ***Sphecosoma* Btlr.** It differs from *Pseudosphex* by the FW Cu1 rising below M2 & M3; the third R vein rises nearer to the apex than the lowest.
5. ***Pseudosphecosoma* Strand.** Very closely allied to *Sphecosoma* and differing merely by the presence of a very short Cu1 on the WH, whilst on the FW R1 vein stands simultaneously with all the others on one single common pedicle. Only 1 species.
7. ***Pompilopsis* Hmps.** The sole species differs from *Sphecosoma* by the second abdominal segment not being strangulated as it is there, but also the third one; behind the very thin footstalk the abdomen expands rather suddenly, in order to taper off gradually towards the apex. No essential difference in the neuration.
8. ***Pompilioides* Hmps.** This genus contains some species all of which resemble more or less the *Amycles anthracina*. The abdomen is but very little strangulated. HW Cu1 & Cu2 stand on a conjoint pedicle with M3, Cu1 from Cu2 close before the margin; M1 and R pediculate or not.
9. ***Paramya* Hmps.** The species forming this genus are very differently composed in their exterior. A mark common to all is that HW R and M1 rise from one pedicle; FW Cu1 vein rises below the lower cell-angle sending forth M2 and M3.
10. ***Homoeocera*** Large, strong species, partly resembling humble-bees or blow-flies, with a stout, woolly-haired thorax; the antennae are thickened in the middle, here occasionally provided with a hairy cover. The cell of the HW is extraordinarily short, M2 and Cu2 on a long pedicle. A peculiarity of many (maybe all?) male species is that the whole body, evidently only as long as the animal is fresh, is entirely wrapped up by a tangled mass of woolly, white or light-grey hair being matted into balls. This wool apparently issues from the sides below the ventral valve, where it peeps out in the shape of long locks.
11. ***Neotrichura* Druce.** The long cell of the HW from the lower angle of which M2 and Cu1 rise unpetioled, separates the only species from *Homoeocera*; in the male the strongly convex costal margin of the HW is turned over and provided with a cover of white, woolly hair.

12. *Isanthrene* Hbn. Rather many species form this group of small and large, wasp-like animals. The colours are predominantly yellow and black, often there are blue metallic spots. The wings are almost entirely hyaline, with a narrow or without a margin. The antennae are somewhat thickened in their middle part, shortly doubly ctenodont. The palpi project beyond the head. The cell of the HW, owing to the discocellular running very obliquely, is so small that it is not visible from above. On the FW Cu1 rises far away from the lower cell-angle from which M2 and M3 rise likewise separately, or also from the same place.

From Lep. Ph. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1: Proboscis well developed; palpi obliquely upturned, the 2nd joint reaching vertex of head and moderately scaled, the 3rd well developed and obtuse; antennae with the shaft dilated from beyond base to near apex, bipectinate, with moderate branches dilated at extremity and ending in a bristle; tibia with the spurs moderate; abdomen with lateral tubercles on basal segment, male with ventral valve covering basal segments.

Fore wing with Cu1 from well before angle of cell; M3 and M2 separate at origin or from a point, M1 from upper angle; R2-5 stalked; R1 from cell. Hind wing with the lower part of cell very short, the upper discocellular oblique; veins Cu2 and M3 on a long stalk; Cu 1 and M2 absent; M1 and R from upper angle.

13. *Hyda* Wkr. It is very closely allied to *Isanthrene* from which it differs only by shorter palpi, the short and stout abdomen, comparatively broader and shorter wings, as well as by the antennae being only in the middle part thickened and serrate-dentate.
14. *Autochloris* Hbn. A well characterized group of equably looking, more than medium-sized, very stoutly built species. The broad hyaline wings mostly exhibit a very strong, black neuration and extensive, black margins. FW R1 rises from the cell, Cu1 distinctly below the cell-angle. The cell of the HW is well developed and visible from above. The shaft of the antennae is thickened in the middle part. In contrast with *Homoeocera*, the woolly hairing of the thorax is absent.
15. *Sarosa* Wkr. Exteriorly looking like *Cosmosoma*, distinguished by the woolly hairing of the thorax, in the veins there is no essential difference. Palpi erect. Single species also resemble *Isanthrene* from which, apart from the woolly thorax, they differ by the non-thickened antennae.
16. *Dasysphinx* Flclr. Siphon well-developed, palpi short, pointing straight forward the whole body is densely covered with woolly hair; stoutly built. Veins of the wings as in *Sarosa*.
17. *Scelilasia (Lasiosceles)* Hmps. The very peculiar species known so far stands rather isolated. The second palpal joint is long-haired and extends as far as the vertex, the third being moderately long. The male antennae are very short ctenodont, at the tips serrate-dentate. Thorax and base of abdomen thickly woolly-haired. FW Cu2 rises below the lower cell-angle, M2 above. HW Cu1, Cu2 and M3 stand on a common pedicle, also R is petioled with M1. On the upper surface of the HW the whole marginal

half and an area extending along the submedian fold towards the base is covered with rough scent-scales.

18. *Gymnelia* Wkr. It contains mostly robust species with a stout, round abdomen. The thorax is woolly-haired, the wings are broad. The shafts of the antennae are not thickened, in contrast with the genus *Homococera* which is otherwise very much like it. FW R1 rises freely from the cell, whilst on the FW Cu2 and M3 rise from a common pedicle.
19. *Mallodeta* Btlr. 5 species of medium size, recognizable by the abdomen being very slender at the base and provided with short hair-tufts on the last 4 segments. The neuration is the same as in *Cosmosoma*.
20. *Phoenicoptera* Hmps. About 20 medium-sized species with frequently very black marked forewings. The abdomen is mostly magnificently yellow and red and besides decorated with blue metallic spots and exhibits hair-tufts at the last segment. The FW Cu2 rises at a great distance from the cell-angle. On the HW the cell is not visible owing to the oblique course of the discocellular.
21. *Eunomia* Hbn. Above all distinguished by the antennae being thickened shortly before the tips, whereby they resemble certain *Zygaenidae*, they are besides doubly ctenodont in the The abdomen is rather short and broad and the first segment exhibits on both sides a vesicle above which, subdorsally, there are yet tubercles. The wings are rather broad without any important particularities of the neuration; on the HW, R is short petioled with M1. The species on the whole inhabit certain groups of islands.
22. *Pheia* Wkr. Mostly small butterflies the exterior of which resembles that of *Cosmosoma*, with hyaline wings. Antennae with comb-like or saw-like teeth, the palpi extending beyond the vertex are erect. Distinguished by the discocellular of the HW running so obliquely that the cell is not visible at all in the butterfly being normally distended, but is entirely covered by the inner margin of the FW; the Cu2 vein and M3 are standing on a long footstalk, Cu1 and M2 are absent, and the M1 vein and R rise in common from the upper cell-end. On the FW M2, in contrast with *Loxophlebia*, rises from the lower cell-angle.
23. *Loxophlebia* Btlr. Like *Pheia*, but M2 of the FW rises distinctly above the cell-angle. By this distinctive mark it also greatly resembles the genus *Mesother* from which it is discernible by the lion-angled, very obliquely running discocellular of the HW.
24. *Mesother* Hmps. Differs from *Loxophlebia* particularly by the angular discocellulars of the hindwings. On the FW Cu1 rises from the cell-angle, or near it; M2 above it, as in *Loxophlebia*.
25. *Mimagyrta* Hmps. Is nearly allied to the following, from which it differs by M2 and M3 rising separately; Cu2 rises somewhat below the upper cell-angle, the most central R vein being absent; the cell of the HW is much shorter; the Cu1 vein rises from Cu2 shortly before the margin.

26. ***Chrostosoma* Hmps.** In many ways allied in its exterior to the genus *Saurita* from which it differs by its shorter palpi which do not reach the vertex, as well as by HW M3 being longer pedicellated with Cu2; furthermore, FW R1 rises on a common pedicle with the other R veins and not freely from the cell.
27. ***Nyridela* Lucas.** This genus contains only 2 very similar, large, robust species with hyaline, broadly black-margined wings with a black median band. The erect palpi project but little beyond the vertex; in the d a large valve covers the ventral side of the basal abdominal rings. On the forewing the lower median vein rises near the lower cell-angle and is strongly curved downwards, the upper median vein and the 2 lower radial veins all rise separately from the lower cell-end. On the hindwing the discocellular runs so very obliquely that the cell does not become visible.
28. ***Leucotmemis* Btlr.** Exactly like *Cosmosoma*, but FW Cu1 rises in common with both M2 and M3 from the lower cell-end, or at least shortly before it, but never separated so far as in the latter. The species are mostly distinguished by a broad, black middle band of the FW.
29. ***Cosmosoma* Hbn.** This Syntomid genus contains most of the species; they are rather homogeneously looking insects, some small, others more than medium-sized. The wings are hyaline with black margins; the latter growing broader, mostly also the black apical spot increases in size and the black colour on the lower median vein dentately turns inwards. The discocellular is black in a variable extent, it may also be prolonged in the shape of a band as far as the inner angle. The abdomen is mostly yellow, red or black, frequently ornamented with magnificent blue or green metallic spots. On the FW, being rather broad, Cu1 rises before the lower cell-angle, while M2 and M3 rise directly from it, M1 from the upper cell-angle; R1 comes separately out of the cell, the other Rs stand on a common footstalk. On the HW M3 and Cu2 vein are petioled, Cu1 is absent or rises close before the margin from Cu2; R and M1 come from the upper cell-angle.
30. ***Poecilosoma* Hbn.** Like *Cosmosoma*, but FW M1 rises from below the upper cell-angle. Lower half of the cell of the HW very small, M3 and Cu2 on a long footstalk.
- 31.: ***Mystrocneme* H.-Schäff.** Like *Poecilosoma*, but the lower half of the cell on the HW is of a normal size, and M3 and Cu2, therefore, are much shorter pedicellate; Cu1 rising in the preceding genus close before the margin, is absent here; the spurs are very short.
35. ***Pseudomya* Hubn.** Distinguished from the closely allied genus *Saurita* by the very long hindlegs, the tibiae and tarsi of which are covered with scales. FW M2 M3 do not quite rise from one place, but a little separately.
36. ***Holophaea* Hmps.** A small group of mostly dull coloured, delicate insects with rather broad forewings with a long, oblique distal margin, usually entirely scaled, but still half diaphanous. On the HW Cu2 and M3 rise from the lower cell-angle, M1 and M2 rises from the lower mostly very near

the margin, but this varies and the 3 M-veins may also rise in common from the cell-angle; the cell itself is large, the discocellular angularly bent. The palpi are straightly porrect and extend beyond the head. Antennae serrate or doubly dentate like combs.

- 37. *Hypatia* Kirby.** Rather near to *Holophaea*, from which it differs by erect palpi, M2 rising from above the lower cell-angle, whereas M1 rises from below the upper cell-angle. On the HW Cu1 is present and rises close in front of the margin.
- 42. *Saurita* H. Schaff.** The genus contains a number of species looking exteriorly very unlike each other; the one group comprises little, delicate, gnat-like insects with semi-diaphanous wings of a slender structure; the other larger group has species being mostly provided with densely scaled wings, with a thick, disproportionate abdomen; others again remind us of the genus *Macrocneme*. Common to all are the erect palpi, doubly (in the male very long-)combed antennae. The cell of the HW is long; Cu2 and M3 rise from its lower angle, or they are shortly petioied; Cu1, in case it be present, from the upper angle of the cell, close in front of the border.