

52. Ninth abdominal segment dorsally with a continuous row of small dark tubercles on the urogomphi and on the space between them. (Each urogomphus with or without a toothlike spine on innerside) *Pythidae* (pl. 54 I-O)
- Ninth abdominal segment without a continuous row of tubercles; only with two small tubercles proximally on dorsal side of each urogomphus. (Each urogomphus with a large, toothlike spine medianly on innerside)
Othniidae (= *Elacatidae*) (pl. 47 J-R)
53. Antenna contiguous to mouth frame. (Prothoracic legs frequently larger and thicker than those of meso- and meta-thorax, prothoracic coxae usually contiguous) 54
- Antenna inserted some distance in from mouth frame. (Prothoracic legs not larger and thicker than the other legs, and coxae not contiguous) 56
54. Back of mandible opposite the cutting edge with sharp margin; opposite the mola, excavate and without a spinose-setose elevation. (Hypopharyngeal sclerome tricuspidate with median portion bifid and strongly projecting; ninth abdominal segment without urogomphi, except in *Omophilus proteus* Kirsch, from Russia) 55
- Back of mandible not as described above. (Hypopharyngeal sclerome variable in form; ninth abdominal segment with or without urogomphi) *Tenebrionidae* (pls. 57 A-U and 58 A-K)
55. Ventro-lateral suture distinct
Alleculidae-Alleculinae (pl. 56 A-L)
- Ventro-lateral suture absent *Alleculidae-Omophilinae* (pl. 56 M, N)
56. Molar part of mandible with the grinding surface transversely multicarinate; antenna short and two-jointed, second joint dome shaped and almost completely membranous
Nilionidae (pl. 59 A-M)
- Molar part of mandible with the grinding surface either smooth, or bearing obtuse tubercles; antenna elongate and two- or three-jointed, second joint usually clavate, distal joint minute and dome-shaped, or absent. (Presternum large and triangular; with or without strong, straight, pointed urogomphi) *Lagriidae* (including the heterotarsine genera *Anaedus*, *Paratenetus* and *Lyprops*) (pl. 60 A-P)

1931, pp. 103-113; 2 plates) as the type of a separate family Boridae, thus substantiating the view of Thomson who in 1859 established this family on adult characters.