

recurrent are recognisable, and a small part of $M_4 + Cu$ remains. In the anal area, $3dA_1$ and a small part of $2dA_3$ remain. Most of the veins are moderately strongly sclerotized and pigmented. Setae occur in rows on the costa, radius and cubitus. In the 12 specimens examined the hindwings were from 0.78 to 0.80 the elytral length.

In the remaining species the venation is greatly reduced, the veins are pale and feebly sclerotized, and the wings are much shorter than they are in *rufipes*.

L. reticulatus (Westwood, 1844) (Fig. 9).

Veins along the anterior margin are well developed, but the radial recurrent has disappeared. The cubitus remains as a weak vein. Some of the anal veins are present but only moderately sclerotized. In the 85 specimens examined the hindwings were from 0.54 to 0.73 the elytral length.

L. stewarti (Broun, 1881) (Fig. 10).

The costa, subcosta and radius are well developed, but the cubitus and anals are greatly reduced and weakly sclerotized. In the 10 specimens examined the hindwings were from 0.38 to 0.47 the elytral length.

The hindwings of the remaining four species are extremely small, the veins are pale and feebly sclerotized, and the posterior margin is close to the costal margin, so that only a small part of the wing membrane remains. The bases of the costa, subcosta, radius, cubitus, and probably of part of the anal system of veins are recognizable in most species. The hindwings are not very setose.

L. oconnori Holloway, 1961 (Fig. 11).

The bases of the anal veins are not recognizable. In the two specimens examined the hindwings were 0.33 the elytral length.

L. mangonuiensis Brookes, 1927 (Fig. 12).

The bases of the anal veins are not recognizable. In the single specimen examined the hindwing was 0.34 the elytron length.

L. planus (Broun, 1880) (Fig. 13).

The bases of the cubitus and second and third anal veins are present. In the 20 specimens examined the hindwings were from 0.29 to 0.37 the elytral length.

L. triregius Holloway, 1963 (Fig. 14).

The costal margin is incompletely sclerotized. The bases of the cubitus and anal veins are present. In the three specimens examined the hindwings were from 0.18 to 0.26 the elytral length.

GENUS *DENDROBLAX* White, 1846

This genus is monotypic and known only from New Zealand.

D. earlii White, 1846 (Fig. 15).

Westwood (1855) stated that females of this species are apterous, but in all the specimens I have examined (19 males, 40 females) the hindwings are strongly developed and about 1.6 times the elytral length. All the veins are strongly sclerotized and deeply pigmented. The posterior margin of the wing is notched near $3dA_2$, and beyond the notch the wing is very broad. The radial recurrent is very conspicuous. A few short setae are present along the costal margin and on the third anal vein. The apical part of the wing is about 0.4 times the total wing length.