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CLASSIFICATION OF THE HORNTAILS AND SAWFLIES, OR THE SUB-ORDER PHYTOPHAGA.

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FAMILY VIII.—LOPHYRIDÆ.

The Swedish entomologist, C. G. Thomson, first separated this family as a tribe in 1871. It had been placed previously with the *Lydides*, with which it had no affinity whatever. In the structure of the head, thorax and abdomen the species approach closest to the *Hylotomidæ*, *Perreyiidæ* and the *Pterygophoridæ*. The multiarticulate antennæ, however, separate them at once from the former; the distinct anal cell in the hind wings separates them from the *Perreyiidæ*, which have none; while from the last, to which they are undoubtedly most closely allied, they are readily distinguished by having a distinct lanceolate cell in the front wings.

The larvæ are social in their habits and feed exclusively upon coniferous trees—the pines, firs and cedars. Only two or three species are known outside of the Palearctic and Nearctic regions.

But two genera are known, distinguished as follows :

Table of Genera.

Hind wings with two discal cells; front wings with the second and third submarginal cells each receiving a recurrent nervure.

Lanceolate cell with a straight or an oblique nervure; ♂ antennæ ramose.....*Lophyrus*, Latreille.

Lanceolate cell contracted at middle, closed; ♂ antennæ biramose.....*Monoctonus*, Dahlbom.

FAMILY IX.—PERREYIIDÆ.

The absence of an anal cell in the hind wings readily separates this family from the *Lophyridæ*.

The group was first recognized by Cameron as a subfamily in 1883, who, however, placed in it only three genera, viz.: *Decameria*, *Lophy-*