Antennæ 7-15-jointed (in a single case 22-jointed), the third joint not unusually long, often shorter or not longer than the fourth Subfamily III., Selandriinæ. Lanceolate cell contracted at or a little before the middle, and completely closed......Subfamily IV., Hoplocampinæ. Subfamily I .-- BLENNOCAMPINÆ. The distinctly petiolated lanceolate cell in the front wings readily distinguishes this group. The anal vein is usually entirely wanting; in only two or three genera is it present, and with these genera some difficulty might arise in placing, since this vein curves upwards towards the submedian, and thus resembles somewhat the contracted lanceolate cell of the Hoplocampina. The vein, however, does not quite attain the submedian, and there is always a distinct space between them. Table of Genera. Front wings with three submarginal cells, the first transverse cubitus wanting, rarely with the second transverse cubitus wanting. 2. Antennæ 11-14-jointed Fenella, Westw. Antennæ 9-jointed. Hind wings with a distinct anal cell........... Fenusa, Leach. Hind wings without an anal cell..... Kaliosysphinga, Tischb. (= Pseudodineura, Konow.) 3. Front wings with the second transverse cubitus wanting; head transverse; clypeus anteriorly truncate.....Pelmatopus, Hartig. Front wings with the first transverse cubitus wanting; head large, quadrate, the temples broad; clypeus anteriorly deeply emarginate; antennæ densely hairy, the third joint nearly as long as joints 4-5 united...... Xenapates, Cameron. 4. Second recurrent nervure joining the third submarginal cell.....5. 5. Eyes extending to base of mandibles or at most with only a linear Eyes more or less distant from base of mandibles, with a distinct space between.................6. 6. Hind wings not surrounded by a bordering nervure at apex.....7. Hind wings surrounded by a bordering nervure at apex.

No discal cell in hind wings; claws bifid or with a tooth within.