> 3. Many cross-veins between radius and radial sector, as well as between branches of radial sector.

> Perlodes.
> Rarely more than one cross-vein between radius and radial sector, and not many between branches of radial sector
> 4.
4. Several cross-veins in middle part of fore wing, between branches of radial sector.

Acroneuria.
Few, if any, cross-veins in middle part of fore wing, between branches
of the radial sector.................................... 5 .
5. Ocellar triangle more than twice as broad as long ; usually one crossvein between radius and radial sector near end of latter; a dark spot near pterostigma

Isogenus. Ocellar triangle not twice as broad as long; only abnormally a cross-vein between radius and radial sector near tip of latter
6. But two ocelli, and setæ very short ; the pronotum broader than head.

> With three ocelli.

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7
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7. From the anal cell of fore wings there extend below two simple veins, or one simple and one forked . 8. From the anal cell of fore wings there extends below but one vein, which soon forks.

8. Hind wings with but two cross-veins in the cubital area, one near base, one near tip ; small greenish or yellowish species Isoperia. Hind wings with a series of cross-veins in the cubital area; radial sector of fore wings usually twice forked .................. . Perla.
9. A series of cross-veins in cubital area of hind wings; radial sector of fore wings forked twice Paraperla. No series of cross-veins in cubital area of hind wings, only one near base, and one near tip ; small greenish or yellowish species Alloperla.
ro. Anal setæ obscure or absent ; one branched vein from anal cell offore wings; a series of cross-veins in median and cubital areas offore wings
Anal setæ distinct ; one simple vein from anal cell of tore wings ; noseries of cross-veins in median and cubital areas offore wings
10. Second joint of tarsi subequal to first ; no oblique cross-vein beyondend of subcosta
