Subfamily II.—Eliding.

This subfamily is separated from the Scolinae by having two recurrent nervures, and both being received by the second cubital cell. It is the older type of the two subfamilies, and is clearly shown by the more numerous cells in the front wings.

The present conception of the genus Elis, appears to be wrong. Elis, as established by Fabricius, was a most composite group, and some of the species originally placed in it by Fabricius did not even belong to the same family.

Fabricius, when he established Elis, placed under it seven species, viz.: (1) E. sexcincta, (2) E. interrupta, (3) E. seniles, (4) E. 7-cincta, (5) E. cylindrica, (6) E. volvulus and (7) E. cochleata. Subsequently, some of these were placed in other genera, and the first species, Elis sexcincta, became the type of the genus Myzine, Latr. After going carefully over the literature, I find that the only species left to which the Fabrician name Elis may be applied is Elis (Scolia) 7-cincta. This must now be considered the type of the genus; it will throw out the generic names, Colpa, Lep.; Compsomeris, Lep., and Dielis, Sauss., and what we have been calling Elis becomes Trielis, Saussure.

Table of Genera

Ι.	Front wings	with three or four cubital cells
	Front wings	with two cubital cells.

Three discoidal cells..... Elis, Fabricius.

= Compsomeris, Lep.

= Colpa, Lepel.

= Dielis, Sauss. (Type Scolia 7-cincta, Fabr.)

2. Front wings with three closed cubital cells.

Three discoidal cells......Trielis, Saussure.

= Elis, Sauss. et Auc. (Type Elis consanguinea, Sauss.)

Four discoidal cells...... Trisciloa Gribode

· · · · · · · Trisciloa, Gribode. (Type T. Saussurei, Grib.)

Front wings with four closed cubital cells. . Tetrascolia, Ashm., g. nov.

(Type Compsomeris Urvillii, Guér.)