

The Canadian Entomologist.

Vol. XXX.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 1898.

No. 10.

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

BY WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD, ASSISTANT CURATOR, DEPARTMENT OF
INSECTS, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

(Paper No. 5.)

FAMILY IX.—SELANDRIIDÆ.

After the removal of the *Strongylogasterinæ*, which, to a certain extent, form a connecting link between this family and the Tenthredinidæ, but which, on account of their elongate shape and their cephalic and abdominal characteristics, I have placed with the latter family rather than retain here, there need be no difficulty in separating the *Selandriidæ* from all the other families by the characters made use of in my table.

The species have a peculiar *habitus* quite their own, and with a little care one may easily recognize a Selandriid without even the trouble of an examination.

The head is more transverse, the temples much narrower, not nearly so quadrate as in the *Strongylogasterinæ*; the antennæ are shorter, the scape or first joint not or rarely much longer than the pedicel or second joint; the wings are proportionately shorter and broader, the costal vein being much dilated or broadened towards the apex, before the stigma; while the abdomen is much shorter, broader and oviform.

I have separated the family into four subfamilies, distinguished as follows:

Table of Subfamilies.

Lanceolate cell petiolate (in only a single genus *Kaliosysphinga* = *Pseudodineura*, Konow, does it appear contracted, but in this genus the anal vein is faint or sub-obsolete before uniting with the submedian vein, while the anal cell in the hind wing is wanting)...Subfamily I., *Blennocampinæ*.

Lanceolate cell contracted before the middle, but still open, and sometimes with an oblique or transverse nervure between it and the apex.

Antennæ 4-jointed, the third joint very long, the fourth or last very minuteSubfamily II., *Blasticotominæ*.