

be seen in a true dorsal view, irrespective of any carinae which may appear to separate the vertex from frons. The term apex indicates the most anterior portion, considering the labrum as the most anterior of the dorsal portion of the head, irrespective of its deflexion.

With the increase in the number of known species and of our knowledge, it becomes necessary to divide and subdivide the groups of species included in the various sections of the Fulgorids; whether we consider the main divisions as families or subfamilies is a matter of personal opinion. Personally the writer thinks it is more natural and expedient to consider the Delphacids as a family, and the divisions as subfamilies. He holds the same opinion in regards to the Derbids, a group not so well defined as the Delphacids. It is more likely that future workers will follow Kirkaldy in this matter than those who wish to contain the whole of the Fulgorids (*sens lat.*) in one family.

The classification of this family, whatever arrangement we may use, shows parallel development and convergence. Arranged in the present order we see parallel development in carination of head and thorax, in lengthening and broadening of vertex and in the proportional length of joints of legs in each of the divisions. Another point clearly shown is the improbability of most or all of the characters used for taxonomic purposes being of vital importance to the individual or species. The spur is sometimes stated to be of use in jumping, but other Homoptera jump equally well without a spur; even if this argument be allowed can it be shown that one form of spur is superior to another?

The fact that a genus is included in the table does not imply that the writer considers it a good genus, there are several he considers it advisable to sink, but not without greater knowledge of the variation within the genera than he possesses at present.

The genera not located are:—*Calligypona*, placed by Ashanin after *Chlorionidea*, but not mentioned by Melichar in his Homoptera of middle Europe; *Epeurysa*, placed after *Eurysa* by Matsumura; *Dichoneura*, a South American genus which Crawford places, probably correctly, in the writer's Section B of the Delphacini; *Mestus*, the specimens marked *morio* (type species) that the author possesses do not agree with the original description; *Zuleika* placed by Distant near *Dicronotropis*.