The subfamily is apparently confined to the Neotropical and Australian regions, no species being known in our fauna north of Mexico.

The genera recognized may be tabulated as follows:

Table of Genera.

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Front wings with three submarginal cells
submarginal cell (except in Syzygonia, Klug, which has two).
Second and third submarginal cells each receiving a recurrent nervure
Second submarginal cell receiving both recurrent nervures3.
2. First and second submarginal cells each receiving a recurrent nervure; hind wings with one closed submarginal cell; antennæ
6-jointed
Second submarginal cell receiving both recurrent nervures; hind
wings with one closed submarginal cell; scutellum rounded behind.
Antennie 17-20-jointed, the flagellar joints dentate or with short
branches beneathLophyrotoma, Ashm., n. g. (Type P. interruptus, Klug.)
Antennæ 23-jointed, each flagellar joint with a very long branch.
?Pterygophorinus, Ashm., ii. g.
(Type P. analis.)
3. Scutellum with the hind angles dentate; antennæ 25-jointed, flabellate.
dPterygophorus, Klug.
(Type P. cinctus, Klug.)
Scutellum posteriorly rounded, not dentate; antennæ 17-20 jointed,
biramose in & Brachytoma, Westw.
(Type B. fumipennis, Westw.)
4. Middle and hind tibiæ with lateral spurs
Antennæ 5-jointed, \$\varphi\$; hind wings with one closed submarginal
and one closed discoidal cellSyzygonia, Klug.
(Type S. cyanocephala, Klug.)
Antennæ 6-jointed, \$\varphi\$; hind wings with one closed submarginal
cell, but without a closed discoidal cellSyzygonidea, Ashm., n.g.
(Type S. cyanea, Brullé.)
5. Scutellum rounded behind, unarmed.
Antennæ 7-jointedCorynophilus, Kirby.
(=Cephalocera, Klug.)