

so admirably described and figured by Burmeister, that I have no hesitancy in considering it a distinct group near the *Dolerinae*.

The venation of the front wings is quite different from the other subfamilies, in lacking the third transverse cubital nervure and in the shape of the mandibles.

This group is evidently peculiar to the Oriental region, and we may naturally expect the discovery of other genera in it when the sawflies of that region are more extensively collected, since at present our knowledge of them is most meagre.

The single genus known may be briefly characterized as follows :

Hind wings without a closed discal cell, the anal cell a little shorter than the submedian ; right mandible simple, acute ; left mandible acute at apex, but with an incision or tooth at the middle within ; claws cleft.....Athlaphorus, Burmeister.

Subfamily II.—DOLERINÆ.

This subfamily was first separated as a tribe by S. C. Thomson, in 1871, with one genus, *Dolerus*, Jurine, established in 1807. Pastor Konow, however, in 1890, separated this genus into two distinct genera, based upon the shape of the eyes and the length of the malar space. An examination of a large series of species of *Dolerus* shows that these characters are scarcely reliable or always to be depended upon for separating the genera, the length of the malar space being variable in the same species, while the shape of the eyes merges gradually from a short oval to a long oval. I am, however, not yet prepared to reject the new genus *Loderus*, Konow, and give below the characters made use of by him for separating the two genera.

Table of Genera.

Three submarginal cells, the second long, receiving both recurrent nervures.

Eyes oval or rounded and strongly convex ; malar space as long or longer than the pedicel.....*Dolerus*, Jurine.

Eyes long-oval, slightly emarginate within ; malar space very short, linear, shorter than the pedicel.....*Loderus*, Konow.

Subfamily III.—STRONGYLOGASTERINÆ.

This group or subfamily has been heretofore confused with the *Selandriides*, possibly on account of the similarity of neurulation. To me, however, the genera here brought together under the above subfamily