	Table of Genera.
lnte	ennæ 9-jointed3.
\ nte	ennæ more than 9-jointed (10- to 22-jointed).
	Front wings with four submarginal cells, the second and third each
	receiving a recurrent nervure
	Front wings with three submarginal cells, the first transverse cubitus absent or indistinct.
	Antennæ to-15-jointed; hind wings with one
	discal cell
2.	Hind wings with one discal cell.
	Antonne 10-15-jointed
	Hind wings with two discal cells.
	Antennæ 10-11-jointed. 3 ? Athalia, Leach.
	Antennæ 22-jointed. & Hennedyia, Cameron.
3.	Lanceolate cell with an oblique or transverse nervure between the
	contraction and the apex4.
	Lanceolate cell without such a nervure.
	Front wings with four submarginal cells, the costal vein much
	thickened before the stigma; hind wings with two discal cells.
	Anal cell in hind wings as long or a little longer than the sub- median cell; cubitus in front wings strongly angularly bent
	at its origin; claws strong, simpleSelandria, Klug.
	Anal cell in hind wings shorter than the submedian; cubitus
	in front wings not angularly bent at its origin; claws with a
	median tooth beneathParaselandria, Ashm., n. g
	(Type S. flavens, Klug.)
4.	Eyes not extending to base of mandibles
4.	Eyes extending to base of mandibles.
	Hind wings with two discal cells6.
	Hind wings with one discal cell
	Hind wings without a discal cell.
	Hind wings with a surrounding nervure at apex, the anal cell
	shorter than the submedian; claws simple.
	d Periclistoptera, Ashm., n. g.
	(Type M. alba, Nort.)
	Hind wings without a surrounding nervure at apex, the anal
	cell shorter than the submedian; claws simple.
	9Periclistoptera, Ashm.