

Another thing, and a very important one, which has greatly influenced me, in making so many families, is, that not only do the imagoes themselves seem to possess good morphological characters that justify this separation, but that these are, in many instances, seemingly correlated by excellent morphological characters possessed by the larvæ, which would seem to indicate many natural groups.

My present views, respecting the arrangement of the series and families recognized, are incorporated in the following tables :

- II. SUB-ORDER PHYTOPHAGA.—Abdomen broadly sessile; larvæ with legs.
 Anterior tibiæ with one apical spur. Series I.—Xylophaga.
 Anterior tibiæ with two apical spurs. Series II.—Phyllophaga.

Series I.—XYLOPHAGA.

This series represents four distinct families, which may be separated by the following characters :

- Metathorax fissured in the middle at apex. 2.
 Metathorax not fissured.
 Vertex tuberculate ; antennæ inserted below the clypeus and eyes ; front wings with two submarginal cells ; abdomen cylindrical or depressed ; ovipositor not exerted. Family I., Oryssidæ.
 2. Middle lobe of mesonotum attaining the scutellum and separated from it by a transverse line ; abdomen cylindrical or depressed.
 Prothorax large, subquadrate ; costal cell of front wings not divided by a transverse nervure ; tip of abdomen ending in a triangular or lanceolate process. Family II., Siricidæ.
 Prothorax conical ; costal cell of front wings divided by a transverse nervure ; abdomen at tip normal. Family III., Xiphydriidæ.
 Middle lobe of mesonotum not attaining the scutellum ; abdomen more or less compressed. Family IV., Cephidæ.

Series II.—PHYLLOPHAGA.

This series I have separated into eleven distinct families, distinguished as follows :

- Prothorax emarginate behind ; middle lobe of mesonotum much longer than broad, not separated from the scutellum by a deep fovea ; costal vein usually strongly thickened or clavate towards apex ; costal cell without an intercostal vein. 2.
 Prothorax subtruncate behind ; middle lobe of mesonotum not much longer than broad, and separated from the scutellum by a deep