

The group is confined principally to the Neotropical region, no species being known outside of the American faunæ—North, Central and South America—*Acordulecera*, Say, being the only genus which has been enabled to extend its range into the Palearctic region.

The larvæ of at least one of the genera is known: *Acordulecera dorsalis*, Say, having been bred and described by Dr. H. G. Dyar.*

The genera may be easily recognized by the use of the following table:

Table of Genera.

Hind wings with one closed submarginal cell.

Front wings with four submarginal cells, the second and third each receiving a recurrent nervure..... 2.

Front wings with three submarginal cells, the first and second each receiving a recurrent nervure.

Antennæ short, 6-jointed; middle and hind tibiæ with lateral spurs..... *Acordulecera*, Say (= *Perantherix*, Westw.).

2. Antennæ 8-jointed or more... 3.

Antennæ 7-jointed.

First joint of flagellum not so long as joints 2-3 united; hind tibiæ without a lateral spur, the inner apical spur very

long..... *Loboceras*, Kirby.

First joint of flagellum longer than joints 2-3 united; hind tibiæ with a lateral spur..... *Incalia*, Cameron.

3. Antennæ 8-jointed; middle and hind tibiæ with lateral spurs..... *Paralypia*, Cameron.

Antennæ 9-jointed; middle and hind tibiæ without lateral spurs..... *Aulacomerus*, Spinola.

Antennæ 10-jointed, the third joint about as long as joints 4-5 united, or a little longer, but slenderer; middle and hind tibiæ with lateral spurs..... *Cerealces*, Kirby.

Subfamily II.—PTERYGOPHORINÆ.

The credit for this subfamily should be given to Mr. Peter Cameron, who, in his Monograph of the British Phytophagous Hymenoptera, Vol. III., p. 72, remarks as follows: "*Pterygophorus* also belongs to a distinct subfamily, which differs both from the *Lophyrina* and *Perreyina* in the lanceolate cell being obsolete. The accessory nervure in the hind wings is also absent; the latter have only one middle cellule and the anterior are appendiculated."