

CLASSIFICATION OF THE HORNTAILS AND SAWFLIES, OR THE SUB-ORDER PHYTOPHAGA.

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FAMILY XIV.—TENTHREDINIDÆ.

This family is probably the most extensive of any of the families of the sawflies, and is of world-wide distribution, representatives of it being found in all parts of the world, although, as a whole, it is more numerous represented in the Palearctic and Neotropical regions than elsewhere.

I have separated the family into four subfamilies, distinguishable by characters made use of in the following table :

Table of Subfamilies.

Lanceolate cell contracted before the middle, but still *open*, the contracted part not quite extending to or uniting with the submedian vein, and with or without an oblique or straight cross-nervure beyond the middle.

Front wings with *three* submarginal cells.

Third transverse cubitus wanting, the first and second submarginal cells each receiving a recurrent nervure.....Subfamily I., Athlophorinæ.

Second transverse cubitus wanting, the second submarginal cell therefore large and receiving both recurrent nervures.....Subfamily II., Dolerinæ.

First transverse cubitus wanting, the first and third submarginal cells each receiving a recurrent nervure.....Subfamily III., Strongylogasterinæ (pars).

Front wings with *four* submarginal cells, the second and third each receiving a recurrent nervure..Subfamily III., Strongylogasterinæ.

Lanceolate cell with a straight or oblique cross-nervure at or a little before the middle ; if contracted, *closed*, the contracted part extending to and uniting with the submedian vein ; front wings with four submarginal cells.....Subfamily IV., Tenthredininæ.

Subfamily I.—ATHLOPHORINÆ.

This subfamily is based upon the genus *Athlophorus*, Burmeister, described in 1847, from Java. It is unknown to me in nature, but is