

In this paper, he considered the vast number of species, now known in the world, to belong to a single large family which he called the *Tenthredinidae*, and then separates it into three subfamilies as follows: i. Lydetæ, ii. Siricetæ, and iii. Tenthredinetæ. The Lydetæ he divides into four tribes: (1) *Lydini*, (2) *Cephini*, (3) *Pinicolini*, and (4) *Blasticotomini*; the Siricetæ into three tribes: (5) *Xiphidriini*, (6) *Siricini*, and (7) *Oryssini*; while the Tenthredinetæ he divides into four tribes: (8) *Cimbicini*, (9) *Argini*, (10) *Lophyrini*, and (11) *Tenthredinini*.

Many of these he again subdivides into subtribes, which agree in the main with some of the subfamilies of other authors.

Since this publication appeared, he has, in several very valuable contributions, still further elaborated his system, and in many clear and admirable tables has greatly enlarged our knowledge of genera and species.

The present status of Konow's systematic work in the group is probably well expressed in Dr. Von Dalla Torre's "Catalogue of the Tenthredinidæ," representing Vol. I. of his *Catalogus Hymenopterorum*, published in 1894, and which, in the main, appears to be arranged in accordance with the views published by Konow, up to date of publication.

In this Catalogue, 18 subfamilies are recognized, arranged in the following sequence: (1) *Dolerinæ*, Thomson, 1871; (2) *Tenthredinidæ*, Newman, 1834; (3) *Selandriidæ*, Thomson, 1871; (4) *Blennacampinæ*, Konow, 1890; (5) *Hoplocampinæ*, Konow, 1890; (6) *Nematinaæ*, Thomson, 1871; (7) *Lophyrinaæ*, Thomson, 1871; (8) *Pterygophorinaæ*, Cameron, 1878; (9) *Lobocerinaæ*, Kirby, 1882; (10) *Hylotominaæ*, Newman, 1834; (11) *Cimbicinaæ*, Leach, 1817; (12) *Oryssinaæ*, Newman, 1834; (13) *Siricinaæ*, Newman, 1834; (14) *Xiphidriinaæ*, Thomson, 1871; (15) *Blasticotominaæ*, Thomson, 1871; (16) *Xyelinaæ*, Newman, 1834; (17) *Cephinaæ*, Westwood, 1840; and (18) *Pamphiliinaæ*, Dalla Torre, 1894.

I have gone somewhat particularly into the present arrangement of these insects, and probably further than was really necessary as an introduction to the present series of papers on their classification: 1st, Because my own views are so at variance with other systematists; 2nd, Because I have recognized no less than 15 distinct families; and, 3rd, Because I have separated, quite widely, groups and genera that were previously placed together or in juxtaposition.

This separation will become more apparent in the articles that are to follow the present introductory paper, which will include synoptic tables for the recognition of the genera of the world.