

or the non-produced clypeus, separate it from the *Planicipinae* and from *males* in the *Ageniinae*; while from the *Notocyphinae* and the *Ceropalinae* it is separated by the hidden or only partly visible labrum, which is never very large or free, and by other characters.

The *Aporinae* may be separated into two tribes :

- Front wings with *three* cubital cells, the second and third each receiving a recurrent nerve.....Tribe I., Anopliini.
 Front wings with only *two* cubital cells, rarely with only one, the second usually receiving both recurrent nerves, rarely receiving only one—the first; head lenticular, the antennae inserted only slightly above an imaginary line drawn from the base of the eyes.....Tribe II., Aporini.

Tribe I.—Anopliini.

Many new genera have been recognized in this tribe, and I have restored many genera suppressed by various authorities, but I believe these may all be readily separated now by the characters made use of in the following table :

Table of Genera.

- Cubitus in hind wings originating *before* the transverse median nerve, the submedian always shorter than the median.....2.
 Cubitus in hind wings not originating before the transverse median nerve, either interstitial or originating from *beyond* the transverse median nerve.
 Cubitus in hind wings *interstitial*, or very nearly, with the transverse median nerve.....10.
 Cubitus in hind wings originating beyond the transverse median nerve.....23.
 2. Metathorax posteriorly rounded, *not* impressed, and without a median impressed line or furrow above, or the impressed line very vaguely defined.....7.
 Metathorax posteriorly rather abruptly or obliquely truncate, impressed or emarginate, or *with* a more or less distinct median impressed line or furrow above; anterior tarsi in ♀ combed.
 Pronotum shorter than the mesonotum; eyes extending close to the mandibles; third cubital cell subquadrangular or trapezoidal, rarely subtriangular.....3.
 Pronotum long, as long or a little longer than the mesonotum; eyes not quite extending to base of mandibles, a linear space between; third cubital cell narrowed above or subtriangular;