

5. Antennæ 9-jointed, the third joint as long as joints 4-6 united ; second and third submarginal cells subequal, larger than the first.  
 ♀ ..... Eurys, Newman.  
 Antennæ 10-jointed, the third joint scarcely as long as joints 3-4 united ; second submarginal cell twice as long as the third.  
 ♀ ..... Acherocerus, Kirby.  
 Antennæ 11-jointed, the third joint long, about as long as the three following joints united.  
 Second submarginal cell longer than either the first or third united ; maxillary palpi 6-, labial palpi 4-jointed.  
 ♀ ..... Camptobrium, Spinola.  
 Second submarginal cell shorter than either the first or third.  
 Maxillary palpi 4-, labial palpi 3-jointed.  
 ♀ ..... Euryopsis, Kirby.  
 Maxillary palpi 3-, labial palpi 1-jointed.  
 ♀ ..... Decameria, Lepel.
6. Head subquadrate, the temples broad ; flagellar joints long, each giving off a ramus from near the base. ♂ .... Cladomacra, Smith.
7. Antennæ 18-jointed, the flagellar joints scarcely longer than thick, each throwing off from near the extremity a long pilose ramus ; hind wings with one discal cell ; head transverse, the temples narrow. ♂ ..... Polyclonus, Kirby.

## FAMILY X.—PTERYGOPHORIDÆ.

This group by most authorities has been placed with the *Cimbicidæ*, possibly on account of some of the species possessing clavate antennæ, similar to *Cimbex*. The family is, however, structurally, totally different from them, and to me shows no affinity whatever with the *Cimbicidæ* ; it is in every respect more closely allied to the *Lophyridæ*, *Perreyiidæ* and the *Selandriidæ*, from all of which it is readily distinguished by the absence of the lanceolate cell in the front wings.

It may be divided into three subfamilies, two of which, however, are not sharply separable, and I have had some difficulty in finding characters to distinguish them. The venation, especially in many of the genera in the subfamily *Pterygophorinæ*, has been most perplexing, since I find it totally different in the opposite sexes of the same species. Some of the females too have clavate antennæ, and thus closely mimic the females in the subfamily *Perginæ*.