

*b*². Eyes less distant than the antennal scrobes; tegmina fully developed in both sexes. . . . *Periplaneta* Burmeister.

Pelmatosilpha and Stylopyga have only a single representative each; the others have two or three species each. The species of Stylopyga and Periplaneta are introduced forms (from the Old World or the American tropics) and now occur widely over the United States. The others are found only in the extreme south.

PANCHLORINAE.

The two genera of this subfamily occurring in the United States are each represented by a single introduced species, and may be distinguished thus:—

Genera of Panchlorinae.

*a*¹. First joint of hind tarsi densely biserially setose beneath through the greater part of its length, and furnished at tip with a small naked plantula. . . . *Panchlora* Burmeister.

*a*². First joint of hind tarsi bare or nearly bare of bristles beneath, a naked plantula extending very narrowly over the whole joint.
Pycnoscelus Scudder.

CORYDINAE.

Represented in the region adjoining Mexico by Homoeogamia Burmeister, of which we have probably more than one species.

PLECTOPTERINAE.

A single species or two of Chorisoneura Brunner occur in the extreme southern states from Georgia to Texas.

PANESTHINAE.

The anomalous genus Cryptocercus Scudder is represented by a single species found from Virginia to California.