

roides and *Perreyia*. He says: "This group has usually been regarded as a section of the Lophyrina; but it differs in so many points not only from that group, but from all others, that I am justified, I think, in making a distinct section of it, and have given above the distinctive characters of the subfamily."*

Below I have placed in the group several other genera placed elsewhere by Cameron and Kirby. No species is known in our fauna, and the group, as a whole, seems to be confined to the Neotropical and Australian regions.

The genera belonging to the family may be readily distinguished by the aid of the following table:

Table of Genera.

- Marginal cell simple, not appendiculate.....7.
 Marginal cell appendiculate, the lanceolate cell petiolate.
 Second and third submarginal cells each receiving a recurrent nervure, rarely with the first recurrent interstitial with the first transverse cubitus.....3.
 Second submarginal cell receiving both recurrent nervures; antennæ 13-15-jointed.....2.
 2. Hind wings without a discal cell, the marginal cell with an appendage; ♂ antennæ 15-jointed, biramose.....Lophyroides, Cameron.
 (Type *L. ruficollis*, Cam.)
 Hind wings with one discal cell, the marginal cell *without* an appendage; ♀ antennæ 14-jointed, ♂ 15-jointed; maxillary palpi 4-, labial palpi 3-jointed.....Lophyridea, Ashm., n. g.
 (Type *L. tropicus*, Nort)**
 Hind wings with one discal cell, the marginal cell *with* an appendage; antennæ 15-jointed in both sexes; maxillary palpi 2-, labial palpi 1-jointed.....Perreyia, Brullé.
 3. Hind wings *with* one discal cell (a closed submarginal).....4.
 Hind wings *without* a discal cell.
 ♀ antennæ 13-jointed, the third joint very long, the following gradually shortening.....Ancyloneura, Cameron.
 4. Antennæ 16-jointed, longer than the body.....6.
 Antennæ 9-11-jointed, shorter than the body.....5.

*Biol. Centr. Am. Hym., Vol. I., p. 60.

**Cameron placed this species in his genus *Lophyroides*.