

is doubtful, furthermore, if the relationship between the Neotropical genera and *Perga* is real, for the points of agreement (apart from the spined tibiæ, the enlarged scapulæ, and an agreement in the form of the scutellum) consist in a reduction in the number of joints in the antennæ and palpi, and in the lanceolate cellule being obsolete; and these may have become degraded independently in both countries, so that on this view the resemblance in these respects cannot be looked upon as one of affinity. That the number of joints in the antennæ and palpi has been reduced rather than that six or seven was the number with the ancestral Tenthredinidæ is shown alike by the fact that the Siricidæ (which are certainly older than the Tenthredinidæ) have multiarticulated antennæ, and that in badly developed specimens of *Cimbex* and *Perga* the club shows two more joints than is usually present, that is to say, the joints have become amalgamated towards the apex. This view is further borne out by the antennæ with few joints being always clavate or semiclavate and short. The lanceolate cellule is one of the characteristic features of the Tenthredinidæ. In the few cases where it is absent there is either an abbreviation in the joints of the antennæ or palpi, or both; and, so far as I know, it is only absent in genera inhabiting Australia or South America. That it has become obsolete is proved by its excessive reduction in *Perreyia* &c.; while the accessory nervure in the hind wings is often absent in species where it is usually present.

#### Subtribe SYZYGONIDES.

Labium entire. Labial palpi 3-jointed; maxillary 4-jointed. Cubital nervure issuing from the transverse basal nervure. Spines and calcaria short, thick.

The above characters sufficiently distinguish the Syzygonides from the Lobocerides. At present the only genera I can refer to this subtribe are *Syzygonia* and *Incalia*. Whether *Cephalocera*, Klug, should be referred to it or to the Lobocerides is a question that can only be settled by an examination of the type.

#### INCALIA.

*Incalia*, Cameron, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1878, p. 143.

This genus is exclusively Neotropical, and contains at present only one species. It differs from *Loboceras* in having the antennæ thicker throughout, in the spurs being much shorter and thicker (not much more than one third of the length of the metatarsus), in the hinder tibiæ bearing a spine, and in the palpi having fewer joints (the maxillary palpi being 4- and the labial 3-jointed), besides being short and thick. The basal joint of the maxillary palpi is the shortest, being, however, not much shorter than the third, which, again, is shorter than the second; the fourth is the longest and thinnest. The joints of the labial palpi are subequal. The mandibles are