

the Orthotylini as ant mimics in the Eastern Hemisphere (see also discussion under Phylinae).

DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL GENERA.

Many genera included in the Orthotylini by Carvalho do not belong there and must be moved to other tribes and subfamilies. Also many genera placed in the Pilophorini by Carvalho are correctly placed in the Orthotylini.

Borgmeierea Carvalho, 1956c, pp. 235–237.

When he described *Borgmeierea* from Natal, Brazil, Carvalho (1956c) related it to *Lepidotaenia*, *Renodaeus*, and *Pilophoropsis*. He placed the genus in the Pilophorini. Although Carvalho did not illustrate the genitalia, his dorsal view drawings indicate a relationship of *Borgmeierea* to *Sericophanes*, as well as to the above mentioned genera. The type of parempodia, general facies, and occurrence in South America strengthen the probable affinities of this genus even though the genitalic information is not available. Under my redefinition of the tribes of the Orthotylinae, *Borgmeierea* is a member of the Orthotylini. The genus is known only from a single species from Brazil.

* *Bunsua* Carvalho, 1951b, Bryocorinae, see misplaced genera.

Coriodromus Signoret, 1862.

This genus closely resembles *Nesidorchestes* Kirkaldy from Hawaii, which was placed in the Halticini by Carvalho (1952a). Study of the male and female genitalia is needed to determine of these two genera are closely related and to which tribe *Coriodromus* actually belongs. *Coriodromus* occurs only in the Southwest Pacific and Australia.

* *Ellenia* Reuter, 1910a, Phylini, see page 157.

Erythrocorista Lindberg, 1958, pp. 107–109.

Erythrocorista Lindberg was incorrectly placed in the Phylinae by Lindberg (1958). The parempodia are plainly fleshy, convergent, and recurved and the male genitalia are not of the phyline-type but of the orthotyline-type. Lindberg (1958) designated *E. echii* Lindberg as the type species of the genus. I have examined specimens from the Helsinki Museum labeled as holotype (Type No. 11109) and allotype (Type No. 11110) of *echii*. Each pin bears three specimens with no indication as to which specimen is the type. It is therefore necessary to designate a lectotype. The situation is additionally