

confused because the pin bearing the holotype label has two males and one female on it; Lindberg (1958) indicated that the holotype was a male. Therefore I have placed a male specimen with the original locality label of Lindberg, a "holotypus" label, and the identification label on a separate pin and labeled it "LECTOTYPE *Erythrocorista echii* Lindberg, det. R.T. Schuh" and relabeled the remaining specimens.

Eucerella Poppius, 1921.

The structure of the parempodia and its occurrence in South America strengthen the placement of this genus in the Orthotylini, rather than in the Pilophorini as by Carvalho (1952a). The structure of the head (concave behind), narrow flattened pronotal collar, and mimetic facies ally *Eucerella* at least provisionally, with the *Sericophanes* group. *Eucerella* is known only from Bolivia.

The holotype of *Eucerella hirtipes* Poppius, the only available specimen for the genus, is not in the Paris Museum, as stated by Poppius (1921), but in the Helsinki Museum (Type No. 7781).

Hallodapoides Carvalho, 1951a.

In his original description, Carvalho (1951a) referred *Hallodapoides* to the Pilophorini. Subsequently he moved it to the Hallodapini (Carvalho, 1958a), but gave no explanation for this action. Carvalho's (1951a) illustrations of the male genitalia indicate that *Hallodapoides* is most closely related to *Sericophanes* and allied genera. This relationship is confirmed by the structure of the parempodia, the general facies, and the distribution. *Hallodapoides* contains only a single species, *H. guaraniensis* Carvalho, from Paraguay.

* *Hypseloecus* Reuter, 1891, see Pilophorini.

* *Idiomiris* China, 1963, see genera *incertae sedis*.

Kirkaldyella Poppius, 1921.

I have examined the male genitalia and parempodia of *Kirkaldyella rugosa* Poppius, and place *Kirkaldyella* in the Orthotylini, based on these characters. Carvalho (1952a) considered the genus to be in the Pilophorini. The general appearance is not particularly ant-like.

A male of *K. rugosa* from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, is deposited in the Helsinki Museum (Type No. 12106). Poppius (1921) indicated that there is also a male in the Hungarian Museum. This latter specimen will have to be examined before a lectotype can