

* *Hallodapoides* Carvalho, 1951a, see Orthotylini.

Hyseloecus Reuter, 1891.

The placement of *Hyseloecus* in the Pilophorini (Wagner, 1952) is verified by the structure of the parempodia and male genitalia.

A single species is known from the Palearctic.

* *Kirkaldyella* Poppius, 1921, see Orthotylini.

* *Laemocoridae* Poppius, 1921, see Orthotylini.

* *Lasiomimus* Poppius, 1914a, see genera *incertae sedis*.

* *Lepidotaenia* Poppius, 1921, see Orthotylini.

* *Leucophoroptera* Poppius, 1921, see Leucophoropterini.

* *Lutheriella* Poppius, 1913, see genera *incertae sedis*.

* *Myrmecophyes* Fieber, 1870, see Halticini.

* *Myrmecoridae* Poppius, 1921, see genera *incertae sedis*.

* *Myrmecozelotes* Berg, 1883, see genera *incertae sedis*.

Neoambonea Schuh, new genus, see page 204.

* *Nichomachus* Distant, 1904a, see Nichomachini.

* *Opistocyclus* Poppius, 1914a, Deraeocorinae, see misplaced genera.

Parambonea Schuh, see page 207.

Paramixia Reuter, 1900, see page 210.

Parasthenaridea Miller, 1937.

See Pilophorini tribal discussion. The female genitalia will help to confirm tribal placement of *Parasthenaridea*. Only a single species is known from Malaya.

* *Pilophoropsis* Poppius, 1914c, see Orthotylini.

Pilophorus Hahn, 1826.

Reuter (1910a) placed *Pilophorus* in the division Heterotomaria in the subfamily Heterotomina; Carvalho (1952a) placed the genus in the Pilophorini, as have most other modern authors. Slater (1950) noted the marked differences in the female genitalia between *Pilophorus* and *Pseudoxenetus*, the two genera he studied in the Pilophorini, particularly the lack of K-structures in *Pilophorus* and their presence in *Pseudoxenetus*. Kelton (1959b) correctly noted that