

the male genitalia of *Pilophorus* appeared much more closely allied to the Phylinae than to the Orthotylinae. *Pilophorus* may be composite as presently constituted, but the basic body plan is the same in all species, and the male genitalia are very similar from species to species for those representatives that have been examined. The female genitalia have the distinct evagination along the posterior margin of the posterior wall.

Pilophorus is well represented in the Palearctic, Nearctic, and Oriental regions. Only one species is known from sub-Saharan Africa and none are as yet recorded from the neotropics or from Australia.

- * *Pseudoxenus* Reuter, 1909, see Orthotylini.
- * *Renodaeus* Distant, 1893, see Orthotylini.
- * *Sericophanes* Reuter, 1876a, see Orthotylini.
- * *Tuxenella* Carvalho, 1952d, see Orthotylini.
- * *Zanchisme* Kirkaldy, 1904, see genera *incertae sedis*.

Zaratus Distant, 1909b.

Zaratus is known only from the holotype female of *Z. repandus* Distant, from India. The genus was placed in the Pilophoraria by Distant (1910b), *genera incerta* by Reuter (1910a), and the Pilophorini by Carvalho (1952a). My examination of the holotype indicates that the genus is very closely related to *Pilophorus*, although I have not examined the genitalia. This conclusion is supported by its occurrence in Southeast Asia.

MISPLACED GENERA¹

Bunsua Carvalho, 1951b.

This African genus was placed in the Orthotylini by Carvalho (1952a). Examination of a paratype of *Bunsua bryocoroides* Carvalho reveals that the genus has the pulvilli attached to the interior surface of the claws and that the posterior wall lacks K-structures. *Bunsua* must therefore be removed from the Orthotylinae and placed in the Bryocorinae, at least tentatively.

Careful examination of the type material of the genus *Petasma* Odhiambo, 1960 (pp. 343-348), reveals that it is synonymous with *Bunsua* Carvalho (New Synonymy).

¹The genera listed were placed in the Orthotylinae or Phylinae by Carvalho (1952a; 1958a,b) or subsequent authors but actually belong in other subfamilies.