

- Cubital and discoidal cells wanting, the cubital vein alone present, but much abbreviated; eyes slightly convergent above; mandibles excised beneath *Miscophoides*, Brauns.
2. Front wings with two recurrent nervures. 4.
 Front wings with only one recurrent nervure.
 With two cubital cells 3.
 With only one cubital cell; submedian cell in both wings much shorter than the median.
 Marginal cell large, longer than the first cubital cell, subtruncate at apex, with a slight appendage; mandibles acute, *not* excised beneath. *Nitela*, Latreille.
 Marginal cell rather small, much shorter than the first cubital cell, somewhat rounded at apex, without an appendage; mandibles acute, but excised beneath. *Nitelopectus*, Ashm.
3. Wings abbreviated, the stigma not developed; marginal cell small, triangular; cubital cell very large, rhomboidal; collar well developed, as long as the metathorax, narrowed anteriorly; mandibles deeply excised beneath, pointed at apex, without teeth within *Salioctethus*, Brauns.
 Wings normal, the stigma small but distinct; marginal cell as in *Miscophus*; submedian cell shorter than the median; eyes large, extending to base of mandibles, and only slightly convergent above; mandibles beneath deeply excised from a little before the basal half to apex; antennæ filiform, slightly tapering off towards apex; clypeus not separated from the face by a suture; occiput with a transverse furrow between the occipital margin and the base of the vertex; metathorax fully as long as the mesonotum, with a delicate median carina. *Miscophinus*, Ashm.
 [= *Hypomiscophus*, Ckll.]
4. Marginal cell without an appendage at apex; second cubital cell receiving the second recurrent nervure towards apex; cubitus in hind wings originating far beyond the transverse median nervure; eyes convergent above *Miscophus*, Jurine.

SUBFAMILY IV.—*Pisoninæ*.

In this group the front wings have two or three cubital cells, the second always triangular and most frequently petiolate; the eyes are often emarginate within; the ocelli distinct; while the pygidium in the females always has a distinct pygidial area.