

Second cubital cell receiving both recurrent nervures. 3.

Second cubital cell receiving only one recurrent nervure—the second, the first recurrent nervure received by the first cubital cell near its apex.

Transverse median nervure interstitial with the basal nervure, or uniting with the median vein a little before it; cubitus in hind wings originating *beyond* the transverse median nervure; eyes somewhat convergent above; mandibles excised beneath beyond the middle. Sericophorus, Smith.
= Tachyrhostrus, Sauss.

3. Transverse median nervure interstitial with the basal nervure; cubitus in hind wings originating somewhat *beyond* the transverse median nervure; collar long; eyes parallel; mandibles strongly excised beneath. Lyroda, Say.

Transverse median nervure uniting with the median nervure *before* the origin of the basal nervure; cubitus in hind wings originating much *before* the transverse median nervure.

Eyes submarginate within, convergent above; clypeus transverse, the anterior margin arcuate; mandibles at apex acute, unarmed; beneath excised beyond the middle. Laphyragogus, Kohl.

Eyes not at all emarginate within, strongly convergent above; clypeus large; mandibles excised beneath with two blunt teeth on inner margin. Leianthrena, Bingham.

4. Submedian cell much shorter than the median; second cubital cell receiving both recurrent nervures; cubitus in hind wings originating beyond the transverse median nervure. Gastrosericus, Spinola.

SUBFAMILY III.—Nitelinæ.

In this group the ocelli are also distinct, but the venation of the front wings is quite distinct from the Lyrodinæ, while the pronotum is shorter, transverse. From the Pisoninæ it is also distinguished by venation, and by having *no* pygidial area.

The genera falling in this group are distinguished as follows:

Table of Genera.

- Front wings *with* a marginal cell. 2.
Front wings *without* a marginal cell.