1903. Methocinæ, Subfamily (partim), André; Wytsman's Gen. Ins. Fam., Mutillidæ, p. 6.

1903. Myrmosinæ, Subfamily (partim), André; Opus. Cit, p. 12.

1903. Mutillinæ, Subfamily (partim), André; Opus. Cit., p. 13.

To this subfamily belong the majority of the known genera and species falling in the family Myrmosidæ. It is easily separated from the Bradynobaeninæ by the shape of the thorax in the females and by the armature and venation of the males. The group comes closest to André's subfamily Apterogyninæ, but may be easily distinguished from it by the absence of a strong constriction between the second and third abdominal segments, and by the totally different venation of the front wings.

Two distinct tribes may be recognized as follows:

2.

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Table of Tribes.
Females
Males
Males
Ocelli present
Ocelli absent
hypopygium unarmed
Front wings with the marginal celi usually short; hypopygium armed with an aculeus which curves upwardsTribe II.—Chyphotini.
Tribe I.—Myrmosini.

The females in this tribe resemble those belonging to the family Mutillidæ, but are easily recognized by having the thorax divided into two distinct divisions, and from the tribe Chyphotini by having distinct ocelli.

The males are easily distinguished by having the hypopygium unarmed.

Table of Genera.

	Table of Genera.
	Females
	Females I. Males 2.
τ.	Phone
١.	Thorax quadrangular, the pronotum as wide as the meso-metathorax,
	usually rugoso-punctate, or coarsely punctate; maxillary palpi
	o-jointed, labial palpi 4-jointed
	(Type Mutilla melanocephala, Fabr.)
	Thorax not quadrangular, compressed at the sides from the man
	metathoracic angles; mandibles strongly excised beneath with
	projection towards base Ephutomma, Ashmead.
	(Type Mutilla incerta, Radoszk.)