

3. Front wings with *three* cubital cells, *rarely with two cubital cells* ... 4.
 Front wings with two cubital cells.
 Second cubital cell receiving both recurrent
 nervures Poecilotiphia, Cameron.
 (Type *P. albomaculata*, Cam.)
4. Marginal cell not at all or only slightly separated from the costa;
three cubital cells, the second and third each receiving a recurrent
 nervure 8.
 Marginal cell widely separated from the costa, nearly to the stigma,
 and directed forward into the disc of the wing, so as to occupy the
 place usually occupied by the third cubital cell.
Two cubital cells 5.
Three cubital cells 6.
5. Thorax elongate, the pronotum long; hind tarsi twice longer than
 their tibiae; cubitus in hind wings originating *before* the transverse
 median Hemimeria, Saussure.
 (Type *Myzine Savignyi*, Guér.)
6. Second cubital cell neither small nor petiolate 7.
 Second cubital cell very small, longly petiolate; hind tarsi not twice
 longer than their tibiae *Myzine*, Latreille.
 = *Tachus*, Jurine.
 = *Meria*, Illiger.
 (Type *Tiphia tripunctata*, Rossi.)
7. Second cubital cell large, longer than wide, trapezoidal, receiving the
 recurrent nervure far beyond the middle; hind tarsi about twice as
 long as their tibiae; cubitus in hind wings originating behind the
 transverse median nervure; mandibles long, sickle-shaped,
 edentate *Plesia*, Jurine.
 (Type *Tiphia namea*, Fabr.)
- Second cubital cell not so large, receiving the recurrent nervure at the
 middle; mandibles stout, curved, edentate. . . *Dimorphoptera*, Smith.
 (Type *D. scoliiformis*, Smith.)
8. Cubitus in hind wings originating *beyond* the transverse median
 nervure; hind tibiae elongate, triangulate; last joint of hind tarsi
 not smaller than the fourth. . . *Micromeria* (Westwood) Saunders.
 (Type *Meria*, Llugii, Westwood.)