The group is very closely allied to the *Miscophine*, the only reliable character to distinguish it being the distinct pygidial area, although, as a rule, the tibial spurs and the pronotum are shorter than in the latter group.

Thirteen genera have been recognized, distinguished as follows:

Table of Genera. Marginal cell at apex truncate or rounded, with an appendage........3. Marginal cell lanceolate, not truncate at apex, or at most narrowly rounded, without an appendage. Front wings with two cubital cells, each receiving a recurrent nervure. Transverse median nervure interstitial with the basal Transverse median nervure not interstital joining the median vein before the origin of the basal nervure..... Parapison, Smith. 2. Transverse median not interstitial joining the median vein before the origin of the basal nervure. Second cubital cell larger, more briefly petiolate, receiving both recurrent nervures, or the first recurrent nervure is interstitial with the first transverse cubitus; mandibles excised beneath; eyes only slightly emarginate within... Pisonopsis. Fox. Second cubital cell small, longly petiolate, receiving one or both recurrent nervures, or the second is interstitial with the second transverse cubitus: mandibles not excised beneath. Second cubital cell receiving both recurrent nervures, or the second recurrent is interstitial with the second transverse Second cubital cell receiving only one recurrent nervure - the second, the first recurrent nervure received by the first cubital cell a little before the first transverse cubitus. ...... Pisonitus, Shuckard.

Transverse median nervure interstitial, the second cubital cell triangular, receiving the second recurrent nervure near its apex, the first recurrent nervure interstitial with the first transverse cubitus; cubitus in hind wings originating beyond the transverse median nervure; nind femora much thickened towards apex, especially in the  $\mathfrak{P}$ , roughened and serrated on outer face...... Bothynostethus, Kohl,