Classification

Table 3. The higher classification (order to subtribe) used in the current Neuropterida Species of the World (NSW) dataset is shown below. This classification generally follows the taxonomies contained in relevant recent monographic works, and has been guided by recent phylogenetic studies, where available. Where multiple taxonomies exist in the recent literature the author has used his judgement in selecting which classification to implement in the NSW. Orders are listed alphabetically, and all subtaxa are listed alphabetically within each higher taxon; no phylogenetic sequencing should be assumed. Taxa at ranks between order and family are infrequently used in the Neuropterida and most have proven to be fairly unstable in composition; they are not included in the NSW classification shown here. While the monophyly of most extant families appears likely, based on recent phylogenetic work, the monophyly of many lower-ranked extant taxa in the family group is less certain—and most of these have yet to be investigated in detail with modern phylogenetic techniques and dense subtaxon sampling. The monophyly, and inter- and intrafamilial phylogenetic relationships of most families that contain only extinct species are also still poorly know.

Order	Family	Subfamily	Tribe	Subtribe
Glosselytrodea†	Archoglossopteridae†			
	Glosselytridae†			
	Jurinidae†			
	Permoberothidae†			
Megaloptera†H	Corydalidae†H			
		Chauliodinae†H		
		Corydalinae†H		
	Corydasialidae†			
	Nanosialidae†	Nanosialinae†		
		Raphisialinae†		
	Parasialidae†			
	Sialidae†H			
		Sharasialinae†		
Neuroptera†H	Aetheogrammatidae†	Aetheogrammatinae†		
		Ectopogrammatinae†		
	Archeosmylidae†			
	Ascalaphidae†H	Albardiinae†H		
		Ascalaphinae†H		
			Acmonotini†H	
			Ascalaphini†H	
			Encyoposini†H	
			Hybrisini†H	
			Proctarrelabrini†H	
			Suhpalacsini†H	
			Ululodini†H	
			Ululomyiini†H	
		Haplogleniinae†H	Allocormodini†H	
			Campylophlebiini†H	
			Melambrotini†H	
			Proctolyrini†H	
			Tmesibasini†H	
	Ascalochrysidae†			
	Babinskaiidae†			
	Berothidae†H			
		Berothimerobiinae†H		
		Berothinae†H		

	Nyrminae[H]	
	Paraberothinae[†]	
	Protobiellinae[H]	
	Trichomatinae[H]	
Brongniartiellidae[†]		
Chrysopidae[H†]	Apochrysinae[H]	
	Chrysopinae[H†]	Ankylopterygini[H]
		Belonopterygini[H]
		Chrysopini[H†]
		Leucochrysini[H†]
	Limaiinae[†]	
	Nothochrysinae[H†]	
Coniopterygidae[H†]		
	Aleuropteryginae[H†]	Aleuropterygini[H]
		Coniocompsini[H†]
		Fontenelleini[H†]
	Brucheiserinae[H]	
	Coniopteryginae[H†]	
		Coniopterygini[H†]
		Conwentziini[H†]
		Phthanoconini[†]
Dilaridae[H†]	Cretadilarinae[†]	
	Cretanallachiinae[†]	
	Dilarinae[H†]	
	Nallachiinae[H]	
Dipteromantispidae[†]		
Epigambriidae[†]		
Grammolingiidae[†]		
Hemerobiidae[H†]	Adelphohemerobiinae[H]	
	Carobiinae[H]	
	Drepanacrinae[H]	
	Drepanepteryginae[H†]	
	Hemerobiinae[H†]	
	Megalominae[H†]	
	Microminae[H]	
	Notiobiellinae[H†]	
	Psychobiellinae[H]	
	Sympherobiinae[H†]	
Ithonidae[H†]		
Kalligrammatidae[†]	Kalligrammatinae[†]	
	Kallihemerobiinae[†]	
	Meioneurinae[†]	
	Oregrammatinae[†]	
	Sophogrammatinae[†]	
Mantispidae[H†]	Calomantispinae[H]	
	Drepanicinae[H†]	
	Mantispinae[H†]	
	Mesithoninae[†]	
	Symphrasinae[H†]	
Mesoberothidae[†]		
Mesochrysopidae[†]		
	Allopterinae[†]	
	Mesochrysopinae[†]	
	Tachinymphinae[†]	
Mesopolystoechotidae[†]		
Myrmeleontidae[H†]		
	Araripeneurinae[†]	
		Cratopteryxini[†]
	Myrmeleontinae[H†]	Acanthaclisini[H]
		Brachynemurini[H]
		Dendroleontini[H†]

				Acanthoplectrina[H]
				Dendroleontina[H†]
				Nuglerina[H]
				Periclystina[H]
				Voltorina[H]
			Gnopholeontini[H]	
			Lemolemini[H]	
			Maulini[H]	
			Myrmecaelurini[H]	
			Myrmeleontini[H†]	
				Myrmeleontina[H†]
				Porrerina[H†]
			Nemoleontini[H]	Dimarellina[H]
				Nemoleontina[H]
				Neuroleontina[H]
				Obina[H]
			Nesoleontini[H]	
		Palparinae[H]	Dimarini[H]	
			Palparidiini[H]	
			Palparini[H]	
			Pseudimarini[H]	
		Pseudonymphinae[†]		
		Stilbopteryginae[H]		
	Nemopteridae[H†]	Crocinae[H]	Crocini[H]	
			Necrophylini[H]	
			Pastranaiini[H]	
		Nemopterinae[H†]		
		Roeslerianinae[†]		
	Nevrorthidae[H†]			
	Nymphidae[H†]			
	Osmylidae[H†]			
		Cratosmylinae[†]		
		Eidoporismninae[H]		
		Gumillinae[H†]		
		Kempyninae[H†]		
		Mesosmylininae[†]		
		Osmylinae[H]		
		Porisminae[H]		
		Protosmylinae[H†]		
		Saucrosmylinae[†]		
		Spilosmylinae[H†]		
		Stenosmylinae[H]		
	Osmylitidae[†]			
	Osmylopsychopidae[†]			
	Palaeoleontidae[†]			
	Panfiloviidae[†]			
	Parakseneuridae[†]			
	Permithonidae[†]			
	Prohemerobiidae[†]			
	Psychopsidae[H†]			
		Psychopsinae[H]		
		Triassopsychopinae[†]		
		Zygophlebiinae[H]		
	Saucrosmylidae[†]			
	Sisyridae[H†]			
		Paradoxosisyrinae[†]		
	Solenoptilidae[†]			
Neuropterida, incertae sedis[†]	Rafaelidae[†]			
Raphidioptera[H†]	Baissopteridae[†]			
	Chrysoraphidiidae[†]			
	Inocelliidae[H†]	Electrinocelliinae[†]		

	Inocelliinae[H†]	Inocelliini[H†]	
		Neghini[H]	
Juroraphidiidae[†]			
Mesoraphidiidae[†]			
	Alloraphidiinae[†]		
	Mesoraphidiinae[†]		
		Mesoraphidiini[†]	
		Nanoraphidiini[†]	
	Ororaphidiinae[†]		
Metaraphidiidae[†]			
Priscaenigmatidae[†]			
Raphidiidae[H†]			
	Raphidiinae[H†]	Agullini[H†]	
		Alenini[H]	
		Raphidiini[H†]	Mongoloraphidiina[H]
			Ohmellina[H†]
			Raphidiina[H†]
			Raphidillina[H]
	Succinoraphidiinae[†]		

Symbols: [H] = taxon contains only living species, or both living species and species that became extinct (i.e., are last documented by specimens that died) during the Holocene (i.e., 'Recent' species); [†] = taxon contains only species that became extinct (i.e., are last documented by specimens that died) prior to the Holocene (i.e., 'fossil' species); [H†] = taxon contains one or more 'Recent' species and one or more 'fossil' species. **Notes**: For the purposes of this work, a 'fossil' is defined as the remains (cast, impression, mineral replacement, etc.) of an organism (or any of its parts) that is believed to have died prior to the beginning of the Holocene Epoch (i.e., before 0.0117 Ma; Geologic Time Scale 2012, Gradstein et al. 2012).