

OPHIGOMPHUS.

Explanations of Plate 5.

Figs. 1 and 28—*O. Carolus*, Ndhm.

Figs. 10, 19 and 36—*O. Mainensis*, Pack.

Figs. 2, 11, 20 and 29—*O. aspersus*, Morse.

Figs. 3, 12, 21, 30 and 31—*O. rupinsulensis*, Walsh.

Figs. 4, 13 and 22—*O. occidentis*, Hag.

Figs. 5, 14 and 23—*O. Morrisoni*, Sel.

Fig. 32—*O. bison*, Sel.

Figs. 6, 15, 24 and 33—*O. severus*, Hag.

Figs. 7, 16, 25 and 34—*O. colubrinus*, Sel.

Figs. 8, 17, 26 and 35—*O. Carolinus*, Hag.

Figs. 9, 18 and 27—*O. Johannus*, Ndhm.

The figures in the first column represent lateral views of the terminal abdominal appendages of the males; those in the second column, dorsal views of the same; those in the third column, the genital hamules of the males, inverted and viewed from the side; those in the fourth column, vulvar lamina of females upon the sternum of the 9th abdominal segment:—*excepting* figs. 10, front, and 19, oblique fronto-lateral views of the occipital process of the female type of *O. Mainensis*; fig. 26, ventral view of male abdominal appendages; and fig. 31, dorsal view of the head of *O. rupinsulensis*, showing the curious post-ocular tubercles: *e*, eye; *f*, frons.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE ENTOMOPHILOUS WASPS, OR THE SUPERFAMILY SPHEGOIDEA.

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FAMILY XVIII.—Bembicidæ.

The sessile abdomen, always without a constriction between the first and second segments, but above all the very large, free, triangularly elongated labrum, which is always much longer than wide at base, the sinuate or 2-shaped transverse median nervure in the hind wings, and the aborted ocelli, at once distinguished the family.

Most authorities have confused, or at least included this family with the family Stizidæ, which also has a more or less prominent labrum; but in the Stizidæ the ocelli are *always* distinct, normal, the labrum is most