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CLASSIFICATION OF THE FOSSORIAL, PREDACEOUS AND PARASITIC WASPS, OR THE SUPERFAMILY VESPOIDEA.

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(Paper No. 8.—Continued from p. 210.)

FAMILY XXX.—Masaridæ.

Prof. Westwood and others confused these wasps with the Vespidae and the Eumenidæ, although Latreille had years previously established his family Masaridæ. Henry de Saussure, in his "Etudes," treats them as a tribe. They, however, represent a distinct family close to the Eumenidæ, but easily separated from them and the Vespidae by the wings not being folded longitudinally, by peculiarities of the antennæ, which are usually strongly clavate at tip; by the wholly different abdomen, the venter being flatter; and by the much larger scutellum.

Of the habits of the Masaridæ nothing seems to be positively known. Some years ago Dr. Dyar gave me specimens of *Masaris vespoides*, Cr., bred from what I take to be the nest of an Odynerine, taken in Arizona.

Table of Genera.

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| 1. Front wings with <i>two</i> cubital cells (Masarini) | 3. |
| Front wings with <i>three</i> cubital cells (Euparagiini) | 2. |
| 2. Second cubital cell receiving both recurrent nervures; antennæ in ♀ short, clavate, ♂ unknown; scape not long | (1) Paramasaris, Cameron.
(Type <i>P. fuscipennis</i> , Cam.) |
| Second and third cubital cells each receiving a recurrent nervure; antennæ not clavate in both sexes, in ♂ subfiliform; scape very long | (2) Euparagia, Cresson.
(Type <i>E. scutellaris</i> , Cress.) |