

From Sea Cliff and Ithaca, N. Y., Great Falls, Chain Bridge and Glencarlyn, Va., June to Sept.

## SCOLIIDÆ

The true Scoliidæ are most easily recognized from all other families of this superfamily by the striated nature of the apical part of both wings. The strongly emarginated eyes also distinguish them, but some other forms have the eyes slightly emarginate.

## SCOLIA

The species of *Discolia* have in the female a smooth macula on the sides of the second abdominal segment; it is less distinct in the male. Our species of this section known to me may be tabulated on colour marks as follows:

1. No pale marks on head or thorax; costal area, venation and the entire wing black.....2.
- Pale marks on head or thorax.....6.
2. Abdominal segments fringed with black hair; abdomen black at tip..3.
- Abdominal segments fringed with fulvous hair; abdomen reddish at tip.....4.
3. Broad, white bands on second and third segments, no spots on venter.....*bicineta* Fabr.
- White spots or band on first segment; bands on second and third segments more or less broken into two spots; two spots on second ventral segment.....*undata* Klug.
- Widely separated white spots on sides of several segments, sometimes only on third; no ventral spots; abdomen more elongate.....*guttata* Burm.
4. No yellow spots on abdomen, more than apical half reddish.....*hæmatodes* Burm.
- Yellow spots on third, sometimes also on fourth segment.....5.
5. Black hair above on fourth and fifth abdominal segments; second segment usually black.....*dubia*.
- Only reddish or yellowish hair on fourth and fifth segments; second segment more or less reddish (from Palmerlee, Arizona)..*thalia*, n. sp.
6. Abdominal segments margined with dark or black hair; second and third segments with yellow spots; wings and venation all black.....*nobilitata* Fabr.
- Abdominal segments fringed with fulvous hair.....7.