THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST.

Table of Subfamilies.

Abdomen with the first segment broadly sessile with the second, without a distinct constriction or furrow between, and never much narrowed or petioliform, although sometimes subnodose in some

males..... Subfamily I., Mutillinæ.

Abdomen with the first segment petiolate or petioliform, never broadly sessile with the second, but much narrowed at apex, and usually with a constriction or furrow between it and the

second Subfamily II., Ephutinæ. SUBFAMILY I.-Mutillinæ.

This group has apparently reached its highest development in Europe, Africa and Asia, the typical forms found in America being less numerous; the others show a closer affinity with the next subfamily or the Ephutinæ, tribe Sphaerophthalmini.

Two minor groups or tribes may be recognized by the following characters:

- Eyes small, rounded, hemispherical or ellipsoidal, prominently convex, smooth and highly polished, not facetted, or with the facets vaguely defined, except in & Tricholabiodes, Pseudophotopsis and Alloneurion, which have large oval eyes, more or less facetted, that extend to the base of the mandibles......Tribe I., Photopsidini.
- Eyes larger, not rounded or hemispherical, ovate, obovate or ellipsoidal, always distinctly facetted, and in the σ sometimes emarginate Tribe II., Mutillini. TRIBE I .- Photopsidini.

The majority of the males in this group more closely resemble those in the family Myrmosidæ, tribe Chyphotini, than any of the others, and this resemblance has influenced me in placing the tribe at the head of the family Mutillidae, although in cephalic characters, and particularly in the rounded eyes, they are evidently allied to the tribe Sphaerophthalmini, some of the females having been described originally in the genus Sphaerophthalma, Blake. Table of C

Males	Table of Genera.
Females.	
, -, mot	hemispherical, occupying most of the sides

e of mandibles, usually with a feeble sinus in front and behind, delicately facetted2.

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