

(Type *M. diapherogamia*, Sauss.)

FAMILY XXXVI.—Scoliidae.

This family is very closely allied to the *Mysinidae*, but may be easily separated by having the eyes in the females distinctly *emarginate* within. The males also have *emarginate* eyes, but are more easily distinguishable by abdominal peculiarities, the tip ending in *three* straight spines, but never in a single upward curved aculeus as in the *Mysinidae*.

The species are parasitic upon the larvæ of beetles belonging to the family *Scarabaeidae*, and probably also upon other ground-inhabiting beetle larvæ.

Two subfamilies may be recognized:

Front wings with only *one* recurrent nervure; if with two, the second recurrent is incompletely formed, and bends backwards so as to unite with the first, the second cubital cell receiving only one recurrent nervure.....Subfamily I.—Scoliinae.

Front wings with two complete recurrent nervures, both of which are received by the second cubital cell..... Subfamily II.—Elidiinae.

SUBFAMILY I.—Scoliinae.

In this subfamily the front wings have only a single complete recurrent nervure, which is received by the second cubital cell. The group is evidently an offshoot from the *Elidinae*, which have two complete recurrent nervures.

Table of Genera.

1. Front wings with *four* discoidal cells, the third usually triangular, often petiolate.....2.
Front wings with *three* discoidal cells.....

Front wings with *three* discoidal cells. 2.
Two closed cubital cells. Discolia, Saussure.
Three closed cubital cells. (Type *Scolia apicicornis*, Guér.)

Three closed cubital cells *Scolia*, Fabricius.
 = *Triscolia*, Sauss.

= Triliacos, Sauss. (partim.)
(Type *S. flavifrons*, Fabr.)

2. *Two cubital cells*..... (Type *S. flavifrons*, Fabr.)
..... Diliacos, Sauss. et Sich.
(Type *Compsomeris violacea*, Lepels.)