a distinct discoidal cell, and by the abdomen, which is composed of only 3 visible segments, the third segment always having a groove or declivity before its apex, which is filled with pits or foveolæ, the margin being usually dentate or serrate, rarely simple or unarmed.

The wasps of this subfamily attack principally bees belonging to the families Anthophorida, Megachilida, Andrenida and Panurgida, and wasps of the family Eumenidæ; they also attack those of the families Pemphredonida, Philanthida, Larrida, Sphecida and Scoliida.

Chryaspis, Saussure, described from Africa, I do not know, nor can I find out where it is described, the Zoological Record, and Dalla Torre, in his catalogue, being deficient in citing the publication. Both give Soc. Entom., II., 1887, p. 25. What entomological society?

Table of Genera

	Table of Genera.
	Head normal, not rostriform; postscutellum normal, the basal part not covered by the scutellum
	Head rostriform, the frons narrowed; postscutellum conically produced, the basal part wholly covered by the scutellum.
	Postscutellar process excavated; third joint of antennæ longer than the fourth(1) Stilbum, Spinola. (Type Chrysis cyanura, Forster.) Postscutellar process not excavated, convex; third joint of antennæ usually distinctly shorter than the
	fourth(2) Pyria, Lepeletier.
	(Type Chrysis lyncea, Fabr.) Apical margin of the third dorsal abdominal segment normal, or without a pellucid or subcoriaceous membrane
	brane
3. 1	From wings with a complete discoidal cell
	tont wings without a complete discoidal cell
4	Antennæ, legs and tibial spurs abnormal
	Apical margin of the third abdominal segment 6-dentate; antennæ with the joints of the flagellum
	dilated