Metathorax clothed with a fine, usually dense, silvery pubescence; claws in ♀ cleft, in ℜ with a median tooth.
Submodian and madian tooth.
Submedian and median cells equal, the transverse median nervure
interstitial with the basal nervure; third cubital cell large,
trapezoidal; mandibles 2-dentate; first joint of flagellum in 3
as long as the second (6) Sericopompilus, Ashm., g. nov.
(Type Pompilus cinctipes, Cress.)
Submedian cell a little longer than the median; third cubital
cell subtriangular; mandibles 3-dentate; first joint of flagellum
in & short, shorter than the
second(7) Nannopompilus, Ashm., g. nov.
(Type N. argenteus, Ashm., M. S.)
8. Pronotum normal and always shorter than the mesonotum9.
Pronotum broad and as long as the mesonotum.
Submedian cell in front wings much longer than the median; third
cubital cell large, not or only slightly narrowed
above(8) Hypoferreola, Ashm., g. nov.
(Type Ferreola cephalotes, Sauss.)
9. Wings red or ferruginous, their tips black; third cubital cell sub-
quadrangular or trapezoidal, never distinctly triangular; mandibles
2-dentate, the inner tooth large, acute(9) Epizuron, Schiödte.
= Cryptocheilus, Panzer.
(Type Pompilus rufipes, L.)
Wings differently coloured, not red, usually fuscous or subfuscous;
mandibles in 9 3-dentate, the inner tooth small, in 3 2-dentate;
body marked with yellow or
red (10) Poecilopompilus, Ashm., g. nov.
(Type Pompilus navus, Cress.)
10. Metathorax posteriorly rounded, not impressed, and without a distinct
median longitudinal impressed line or furrow above, or this line is
very vaguely defined
Metathorax posteriorly truncate, impressed or emarginate, or with a
more or less distinct median longitudinal impressed line or furrow
above.
Third cubital cell triangular, subtriangular, or at least always
strongly narrowed above and sometimes petiolate; claws in \$\gamma\$
with a median tooth, in o cleft