

Front wings with the first and second discoidal cells usually more or less present and complete, or at least indicated by fuscous lines; apical margin of the last dorsal segment entire, very rarely undulate or more or less angulate laterally.....Subfamily III.—Hedychrinæ.

Front wings with the first and second discoidal cells wanting, rarely with the second indicated by water lines; apical margin of the last dorsal segment medially excised or truncate—emarginate, rarely entire or subsinuate, scarcely excisely (*Philoctetes*)Subfamily IV.—Elampinæ.

3. Metathorax unarmed, the hind angles rounded.....4.

Metathorax with the hind angles acute or toothed; pronotum usually longer than wide, narrowed anteriorly, rarely quadrate.

Pronotum *without* a transverse furrow anteriorly; abdomen in ♀ with 2 or 3 dorsal segments, the apical margin of the last rounded, edentate; claws with one tooth beneath.....Subfamily V.—Allocoelinæ.

Pronotum *with* a transverse furrow anteriorly; abdomen in ♀ with 4 dorsal segments, in ♂ with 5 segments.....Subfamily VI.—Cleptinæ.

4. Pronotum broad, quadrate or subtrapezoidal, usually as long as the mesonotum, rarely a little shorter; abdomen much depressed, the known forms with 4 or 5 distinct dorsal segments.....Subfamily VII.—Amiseginæ.

SUBFAMILY I.—Parnopinæ.

The abnormally lengthened labium and maxillæ, as well as the venation of front wings and the peculiarities of the abdomen, render the subfamily easily recognized.

It is represented at present by a single genus, and all of the species apparently confine their attacks to wasps belonging to the family *Bombicidæ*.

Abdomen in ♀ with 3 segments, in ♂ with 4 segments, the terminal segment minutely denticulate at apex; postscutellum lamelliform, projecting; labium and maxillæ abnormally long Parnopes, Latreille.
(Type *Chrysis grandior*, Pallas.)

SUBFAMILY II.—Chrysidinæ.

This is the largest and most extensive group in the family. It is easily recognized by the simple, edentate claws, by the front wings having