

Tribe II.—Notocyphini.

Differs from the *Chirodamini* by the different shaped head, the long eyes, which extend to or nearly to the base of the mandibles, by the long tarsi, by the slenderer anterior femora, and by the different venation of the wings.

In the insertion of the antennæ the group comes nearest to the *Aporinæ*, to which it is unquestionably closely allied, but from that group it is at once separated by the prominent, free labrum and by the absence of a tarsal comb in the females.

The group is evidently parasitic, and possibly some of the genera defined in the *Aporinæ*, without a tarsal comb, will ultimately be removed to this tribe.

Table of Genera.

1. Third cubital cell very large, and along the cubitus very long, longer than the second; labrum long, trapezoidal, much longer than wide; ♂ antennæ normal.....Notocyphus, Smith.
(Type *N. laevis*, Smith.)

Third cubital cell triangular, smaller than the second; labrum semi-circular, wider than long; ♂ antennæ crenulate.....Allocyphonyx, Ashmead, g. nov.
(Type *Pompilus maurus*, Cresson.)

SUBFAMILY VI.—Ceropalinæ.

The Russian hymenopterologist, Gen. O. Radoszkowsky, was the first to correctly define the group. He called it a family in 1888.

In 1894, Mr. Wm. J. Fox, of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, probably from ideas derived from Radoszkowsky, treated it as a tribe.

It is unquestionably a natural group, differing in habits and many salient characteristics from all of the groups here recognized. The emarginate eyes, free labrum, straight antennæ, short pronotum, etc., as well as the characters of the male genitalia, as figured by Radoszkowsky, readily distinguish the group.

The species are parasitic in the nests of other Ceropalids or Pompilids. Benjamin D. Walsh was the first to demonstrate the parasitic