to the *Masaridæ* and the *Eumenidæ*, and hence I begin with them, rather than with the *Amiseginæ*, as Mocsary has done.

This paper was ready for publication when I received the July No. of Zeitchr. f. Hym. n. Dipt., in which Mr. Adolphe Ducke has established a new subfamily, the *Pseudepyrinæ*, based upon a new genus discovered in Brazil.

This subfamily, judging from the description alone, is hardly justifiable, all the characters given, except those of the abdomen, agreeing with the *Allocoelinae*, and I have here merged it with that subfamily.

Table of Subfamilies.

- Face more or less convex, never concave; prothorax quadrate, subtrapezoidal or longer than wide, and as long or longer than the mesonotum; abdomen depressed, subconvex or convex beneath, the female with 2 or 4 dorsal segments, the male with 4 or 5 segments....
- Face more or less concave; prothorax transverse quadrate or rectangular, shorter than the mesonotum; abdomen concave beneath, with 3 dorsal segments, rarely with 4 segments in some males.
- 2. Third abdominal with a submarginal series of pits or foveolæ, contained in a groove or declivity, the apical margin rarely unarmed, most frequently angulate, dentate or serrate; front wings with a distinct discoidal cell; claws simple...Subfamily II.—Chrysidina.
 - Third abdominal segment without a submarginal series of pits or foveolæ in a groove or declivity, the surface therefore entire, smooth; front wings with the discoidal cell frequently wanting or incomplete; claws bifid, serrate or pectinate.