

# CLASSIFICATION OF THE FOSSORIAL, PREDACEOUS AND PARASITIC WASPS, OR THE SUPERFAMILY VESPOIDEA.

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## FAMILY XII.—Myrmosidæ.

1899. Myrmosidæ, Family, Ashmead; Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc.,  
VII., p. 49 and 52.

1903. Mullidæ, Famille (*partim*), André; Wytzman's Gen. Ins.  
Fam. Mutillidæ.

This family, as here defined, is, I think, a *natural* one, although some of the genera have been placed previously, by different authors, in other families, with the *Scoliidæ*, *Myzinidæ*, *Mutillidæ*, etc.

The females in this family may always be easily recognized by the thorax, which is distinctly divided into *two* parts, while the males, except in three or four cases, are easily distinguished by the genitalia, the hypopygium terminating in a sharp aculeus, which curves upwards, as in males in the family *Myzinidæ*, with which they are often confused.

The males belonging to the genera *Myrmosa*, Latreille; *Ephutomma*, Ashmead, and *Myrmosida*, Smith, have, however, the hypopygium unarmed, while in the South American genus, *Bradynobenus*, Spinola, it is tridentate, as in some *Thynnidæ*.

The venation of the front wings in all of these genera is, however, distinctive, and no difficulty will attend their recognition, as besides venation there are other characters.

The genus *Myrmosida*, Smith, I know only from the description and figure; it appears to approach nearest to *Apterogyna*, Latreille, although the hypopygium is apparently unarmed. It also resembles a male ant of the family *Poneridæ*, and particularly to males in the subfamily *Pseudomyrmecine*; if it is not an ant, then it is a Myrmosid, and it is placed in the subfamily *Apterogyniæ* provisionally.

Three distinct subfamilies may be recognized, one, the *Apterogyniæ*, first pointed out by Mr. Ernest André, as follows:

### Table of Subfamilies.

Abdomen normal, *without* a constriction between segments 2 and 3,  
at most with a constriction between segments 1 and 2 . . . . . 2.