

SUBFAMILY I.—Vespinae.

1874. Vespina, Tribus. Thomson, Skand. Hym., III., p. 6.

The absence of an anal lobe in the hind wings, and the non-separated mesepisternum, distinguish the group. The species, too, are much shorter, more robust, with a decidedly shorter mesonotum.

Paravespa, Radoszkowsky, described in 1886, I do not know, but have incorporated it from the description alone.

Three genera have been recognized, separable as follows :

Table of Genera.

- First abdominal segment broadly truncate at base.
- Eyes not extending to the base of the mandibles.....2.
- Eyes extending to the base of the mandibles, or very nearly.
- Third cubital cell along the radius fully as long as along the cubitus.....*Vespa*, Linné.
(Type *V. vulgaris*, Linné.)
- Third cubital cell along the radius much shorter than along the cubitus*Paravespa*, Radoszkowsky.
(Type *P. Komarowii*, Radoszk.)
2. Third submarginal cell along the radius longer than along the cubitus, or about twice as long; clypeus longer than wide, sinuate or slightly emarginate anteriorly and semicircularly emarginate at sides anteriorly.....*Vespula*, Thomson.
(Type *Vespa austriaca*, Panzer.)

SUBFAMILY II.—Polistinae.

1874. Polistina, Tribus. Thomson, Skand. Hym., III., p. 6.

In this subfamily the hind wings have an anal lobe, and the mesepisternum is separated.

The genera are numerous, and have reached their greatest development in tropical countries. The group is of great economic importance, as the various genera destroy the more destructive Lepidopterous larvæ.

Table of Genera.

- Second cubital cell receiving both recurrent nervures.....2.
- Second and third cubital cells each receiving a recurrent nervure.
- Second cubital cell petiolate; clypeus terminating in a tooth; mandibles short, acutely dentate at apex *Anthreneida*, White.
(Type *Vespa Sumatræ*, Weber.)