(Type Apis clavicornis, Fabr.)
Third joint of the antennæ longer than the fourth; second cubital cell
not much narrowed above; antennæ in fennale subfili-

orm.....(4) Sapygina, Costa. (Type Sapyga decemguttata, Jurine.)

FAMILY XXXV .-- Myzinidæ.

This family is usually classified with the Scotlidæ. According to my views, it is quite distinct, although closely allied, and is easily separated by the difference in the shape of the eyes in the females, and by the totally different armature of the male genitalia.

The eyes in a female Myzinid are always entire, never emarginate within, as in the Scoliidæ The males have the eyes emarginate or sinuate within, much as in the Scoliidæ, but are easily distinguished by difference in venation and by the armature of the genitalia, the tip of the abdomen always ending in a single upward curved aculeus.

In the Scoliidæ the abdomen in the males terminates in three straight spines.

The family is without doubt *parasitie*, but nothing seems to be known of the habits of the many species already described.

Many of our species are common in midsummer and early fall; they are conspicuous and easily observed, and some of our younger entomologists should make an effort toward unravelling their lifehistories.

The genus *Menisus*, Du Buysson, I do not know; it may be Sapygid, but I am unable to place it from the description.

The species in our catalogues, under the genus Myzine, do not belong to it, but should be removed to the genus Plesia, Jurine.

Table of Genera.