

Metathorax flat, feebly rounded behind ; scape as long as the first joint of the flagellum ; clypeus rounded *Ceropalioides*, Radoszk

(Type *C. Komarousii*, Radoszk.)

- 7 Scape cylindrical, neither subcompressed nor longer than the pedicel and first joint of the flagellum united ; clypeus flat, clothed with a silvery pubescence ; pronotum not longer than the mesonotum . . . 8.

Scape subcompressed, longer than the pedicel and first joint of the flagellum united ; clypeus very flat, not separated at base by a delicate line ; pronotum distinctly longer than the mesonotum.

Submedian cell in front wings a little longer than the median, the second and third cubital cells subequal, the cubitus in the hind wings originating *beyond* the transverse median

nervure *Pedinaspis*, Kohl.

(Type *Pompilus operculatus*, Kirby.)

8. Metathorax a little longer than wide, semicircularly impressed or emarginate posteriorly, but *without* a median impressed longitudinal line, the hind angles more or less acute ; second cubital cell usually a little longer than the third or subequal ; first joint of flagellum in ♀ as long as the second, in ♂ shorter *Wesmaelinus*, Costa.

(Type *Sphex sanguinolentus*, Fabr.)

Metathorax not longer than wide, impressed posteriorly, but also with a distinct median longitudinal impressed line ; body clothed with a silvery pubescence ; second cubital cell smaller than the third ; first joint of flagellum in ♂ as long as the second . . *Homonotus*, Dahlbom.

(Type *H. fusciventris*, Dahlb.)

SUBFAMILY V.—*Notocyphinae*.

This subfamily is quite distinct from all others, and is easily recognized by the characters made use of in my table of subfamilies, the large free labrum being found in no other group except the *Ceropalinae* ; but from that group it is distinguished by the long pronotum, the curved, not straight, antennæ, and by the non-emarginate eyes. The antennæ are inserted some distance above the clypeus.

The habits of the group are unknown. I suspect, however, that, like the *Ceropalinae*, the species are either parasitic or inquilinous in the nests of other wasps, the *Pepsinae* and the *Aporinae*, for the structural characters of these wasps clearly show that they have different habits from those in the other subfamilies.