

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

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FAMILY XXXIV.—Sapygidae.

The wasps belonging to this family, on account of the emarginate eyes in the females, and the abdomen being usually marked with yellow or white, closely resembles those in the families *Myzinidae* and *Scoliidae*, but may be easily distinguished by the great difference in the legs, the middle coxæ being approximate, the outer face of the tibiæ being smooth, unarmed, *without* tubercles or spines, while the tarsi are without strong spines or bristles, and unfitted for digging.

The antennæ, too, are different; they are inserted much farther apart, being nearer to the eye margin than to each other. The pronotum is broader, abruptly truncate anteriorly, with the front angles more acute, while the venation, at least in the front wings, is wholly different from the venation in the *Myzinidae* and the *Scoliidae*, the stigma being distinct, never small, the marginal cell larger, lanceolate, the basal nervure slightly arcuate, with the cells different. The males are easily known by the *unarmed* hypopygium.

In habits the species agree with those in the *Trigonalidae*, being parasitic in the nests of wasps and bees.

Table of Genera.

1. Head normal, *without* smooth, blister-like swellings along the inner margin of the eyes and on the vertex; ocelli large, distinct. . . . 2.
Head *with* smooth, blister-like swellings along the inner margin of the eyes and on the vertex; ocelli small, indistinct.
Antennæ at apex similar in both sexes, the last joint in the male not enclosed by the penultimate. . . . (1) *Eusapyga*, Cresson.
(Type *E. rubripes*, Cr.)
2. Antennæ dissimilar in the sexes, not filiform; mandibles with unequal teeth. . . . 3.
Antennæ similar in both sexes, filiform, tapering off at apex; mandibles broad, 3-dentate, the teeth blunt, equal; maxillary palpi 6-jointed, labial palpi 4-jointed. . . . (2) *Polochrum*, Spinola.
(Type *P. repanda*, Spinola.)