

FAMILY XVI.—Crabronidæ.

The much larger head, which is quadrate or trapezoidal, with very broad temples, the normally-shaped scutellum and the venation of the front wings—the first and second discoidal cells always being distinctly separated, never confluent—readily distinguish the family from the Oxybelidæ; while from the Pemphredonidæ, the only other family to which it shows any affinity, it is at once separated by the venation of the front wings and the *much longer median cell in the hind wings*.

In my studies on the genera of this family as well as many of the other families, I am greatly indebted to my friend, Mr. Wm. J. Fox, of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, who most generously placed at my disposal such of his types and other material needed.

In this family I have recognized five distinct groups, which I call subfamilies, although they are much closer related than some of the subfamilies in other families. These may be distinguishable by the aid of the following table:

Table of Subfamilies.

- Abdomen beneath *not* flat, either convex or subconvex and laterally rounded, not acute or carinate, the dorsal segments usually normal, rarely distinctly constricted at the sutures; second discoidal cell not much longer than the first, often shorter and not very narrow. 2.
- Abdomen sessile, beneath *very* flat, and laterally acute or carinate, the dorsal segments with a constriction at the sutures and margined at apex; transverse median nervure in front wings uniting with the median vein *far* before the origin of the basal nervure, the second discoidal cell, in consequence, being very long and narrow, much longer than the first discoidal cell; first recurrent nervure joining the first cubital cell at or near the middle; mesopleura sharply margined anteriorly and posteriorly, and the carina of same connected with a carina along the sides of the mesosternum; mandibles at apex edentate acute; maxillary palpi 6-, labial 4-jointed. . Subfamily I., Anacrabroninæ.
2. Mandibles at apex simple, edentate; maxillary palpi 6-, labial palpi 4-jointed; first recurrent nervure received by the first cubital cell at or near the middle, never very far beyond the middle. Subfamily II., Lindeniinæ.
- Mandibles at apex 2- or 3-dentate, rarely truncate and indistinctly bidentate in a few females; never, however, acute, as in the *Anacrabroninæ* and the *Lindeniinæ*.