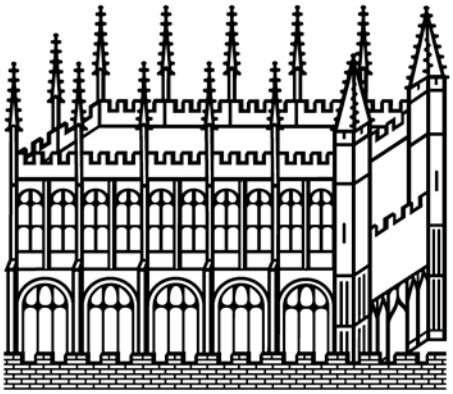

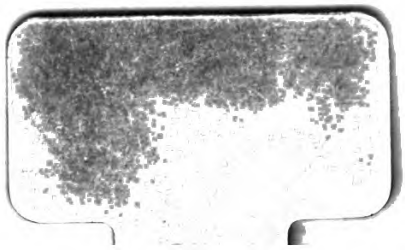


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TRANSLATION

OF

SYNOPTICAL ARRANGEMENTS

OF SOME

EUROPEAN FAMILIES AND GENERA

OF

HYMENOPTERA.

BY

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PREFACE.

The classification of families and genera here translated is an outline preparatory to the examination of genera and to the arrangement of species, and is useful for the study of the chiefly parasitic Hymenopterous tribes which are excessively various and abundant, and of whose history not much is yet known. The study of the parasitic tribes is especially interesting, both on account of their ways of effecting their object in providing for their young, and because their history requires a knowledge of their sustainers and of the plants on which the latter subsist. The whole of insect existence may be compared to a great machine in which each individual is a wheel exercising more or less immediate influence over every other wheel, and in which, by the mutual influence of all the wheels, the rapidity of their revolutions or their multiplying power is adjusted—"a mighty maze but not without a plan." There is a wide field for enquiry whether, as has been said by Walsh, the character of a species is modified by a change in the enclosure and food of its early life, and whether this modification may become cumulative, and whether its first state may be restored by an abiding return to its first food.

One more note by Walsh in support of derivation may be mentioned with reference to the bullæ or marks on the wings of Hymenoptera which were first noticed by Jurine. The arrangement of the bullæ is stated by Walsh to vary according to the genera in Tenthredinidæ as well as in Ichneumonites, and he believes that the common origin of the Tenthredinidæ and the Ichneumonites from a very remote source is indicated by the two tribes resembling each other as regards the difference between the antennæ of the male and those of the female. He also observes that colorational streaks exist *typically* throughout the whole family of the Sawflies, but in certain groups they are broken up into a series of spots, or bullæ, located on the veins and on that part of the membrane of the wings which immediately adjoins the veins, and that it seems to follow that the

system of bullæ in Ichneumonites has been derived from that of Tenthredinidæ, by omitting the bullar streaks, with a few exceptions, and by suppressing a few of the bullæ themselves. Many of the genera of Braconidæ in the following synopsis are founded on undescribed species, and thus have no certain resting-place, and the author would have deserved more praise if he had described a typical species of each genus. A time may come when nomenclature will be more simple and when most of the generic names lately published will be annulled by general agreement. Ruthe's Synopsis, here translated, should be adopted with reference to the separation of the Aphidiidæ from the Braconidæ.

A. Third abdominal segment inosculating in the second.
1. ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

B. Third abdominal segment connate with the second.
a. Third abdominal segment connate with the second above.
* Connate with a rigid juncture. - - - 3. BRACONIDÆ.
** Connate with a flexible juncture. - - - 4. APHIDIDÆ.
b. Third abdominal segment connate above and beneath with the second. - - - - 2. AGRIOTYPIDÆ.

A translation of Foerster's classification of the Chalcidiæ was lately published in "Notes on Chalcidiæ," and a translation of a Synopsis by the same author of the Oxyura and Mymaridæ has since appeared in "The Entomologist," and these with the contents of the present pamphlet will make a large frame-work which very many volumes cannot fill.

FOERSTER'S

SYNOPSIS OF THE CYNIPSITES.

A. Four first segments of the abdomen of equal size. Second tarsal joint of the hind legs with a stylate appendage. Wings with three determinate cubital areolets. - - - - - 1. IBALIIDÆ.

B. Four first abdominal segments unequally large. Second tarsal joint of the hind legs with no appendage. Wings with three more or less indeterminate cubital areolets.

a. Second segment quite half as long as the abdomen or longer.

* Scutellum with no excavation.

† Body with a more or less distinct sculpture. Scutellum coriaceous, or rarely with an impression at the tip, but not excavated. - - - 2. CYNIPHIDÆ.

†† Body with no sculpture. Scutellum smooth, with no impression at the tip. - - - - 3. ALLOTRIIDÆ.

** Scutellum with a more or less deep and sharp excavation on the back or at the tip. - - 4. EUCOILIDÆ.

b. Second segment not half as long as the abdomen.

* Abdomen distinctly petiolated; second segment somewhat longer than the third. Scutellum with two furrows at the base. - - 5. MEGAPELMIDÆ.

** Abdomen almost sessile; second segment shorter than the third.

† Second segment above elongated lappet-like, much shorter than the third. - - - - 6. ONYCHIIDÆ.

†† Second segment above not elongated lappet-like, shorter than the third. - - - - 7. FIGITIDÆ.

CYNIPHIDÆ.

A. Wingless or winged; the latter with the cubital areolet close to the base of the radial.

a. Wingless.

* Antennæ 14-jointed. - - - - 1. BIORHIZA.

** Antennæ 13-jointed. - - - - 2. APOPHYLLUS.

b. Winged.

* Radial area closed on the fore border.

† Scutellum with an excavation.
‡ First section of the radius angular. - - 3. PEDIASPIS.
‡‡ First section of the radius slightly curved. - - 4. BATHYASPIS.
†† Scutellum with no excavation.
‡ Radial area short, broad. - - - - 5. RHODITES.
‡‡ Radial area elongated. - - - - 6. HOLOLEXIS.
** Radial area open on the fore border.
† Scutum with no furrows of the parapsides. - - 7. AMERISTUS.
†† Scutum with furrows of the parapsides.
‡ Impressions at the base of the scutellum united.
§ Scutellum bordered on each side. - - - 8. DRYOCOSMUS.
§§ Scutellum not bordered on each side.
× Scutum quite smooth; furrows of the parapsides deep, entire. Impressions of the scutellum straight in front. - - - - - 9. EUTROPHA.
×× Scutum not quite smooth; furrows of the parapsides not deep. Impressions of the scutellum curved in front. - - - - - 10. SPATHEGASTER.
‡‡ Impressions at the base of the scutellum separate.
§ First and second joints of the flagellum equally long, or the first shorter than the second.
× Antennæ of the male 14-jointed; of the female 13-jointed; two first joints of the flagellum unequal. Basal impressions of the scutellum very large. Radial area not twice as long as broad. - - 11. ISOCOLUS.
×× Antennæ of the male 15-jointed, of the female 13-jointed; two first joints of the flagellum equally long. Basal impressions of the scutellum small. Radial area twice as long as broad. - - 12. SYNOPHRUS.
§§ First joint of the flagellum longer than the second.
× Second joint of the hind tarsi not so long as the last one. - - - - 13. DRYOTERAS.
×× Second joint of the hind tarsi as long as the last one.
o Metathorax extremely sloping. Tip of the scutellum very high above the connection with the abdomen. First joint of the flagellum of the male much broader at the tip than at the base. - 14. TRIGONASPIS.
oo Metathorax not so sloping. Tip of the scutellum not very high above the base of the abdomen. First joint of the flagellum of the male not broader at the tip than at the base.
+ Metathorax quite smooth.
++ Face sharply streaked. Middle lobe of the scutum with a more or less extending middle furrow. 15. DIASTROPHUS.
++++ Face not streaked. Middle lobe of the scutum with no trace of the middle furrow. - - - 16. LIODORA.
+-+ Metathorax not quite smooth.
++ Scutum coriaceous or wrinkled, bare or with short hairs. Sides of the tip of the abdomen not hairy. Antennæ and legs not roughly hairy.
ᔓ Scutum with well-defined transverse wrinkles. 17. CALLIRHYTIS.
ᔓᔓ Scutum without transverse wrinkles. - - 18. ANDRICUS.

++++ Scutum punctured, not wrinkled, more or less thickly clothed with long hairs.
ᔓ Sides of the tip of the abdomen woolly. - - 19. CYNIPS.
ᔓᔓ Sides of the tip of the abdomen not woolly.
+ Antennæ and legs with stiff outstretched hairs. 20. DRYOPHANTA.
++ Antennæ and legs without stiff outstretched hairs. 21. APHILOTHRIX.
B. Winged, seldom wingless. Cubital areolet somewhat far from the base of the radial area.
a. Second abdominal segment smooth at the base, without furrows.
× Second part of the radius undulating. Radial area open at the base and at the tip; areola wanting.
† Impressions of the scutellum large, extending to the middle. Radial area not widened at the base. Second and following abdominal segments finely punctured. - - - - 22. EUBOTHRUS.
†† Impressions of the scutellum not reaching to the middle. Radial area widened at the base. 23. LIPOSTHENUS.
×× Second part of the radius not undulating, generally straight. Radial area closed at the base and at the tip; areola formed.
+ Radial area closed on the fore border.
‡ Sides of the middle pectus streaked. First and second joints of the flagellum equally long. 24. PERICLISTUS.
‡‡ Sides of the middle pectus coriaceous. First joint of the flagellum longer than the second. - - 25. PHANACIS.
†† Radial area open on the fore border.
‡ Scutum quite smooth. - - - 26. XESTOPHANES.
‡‡ Scutum not smooth. - - - - 27. AULAX.
b. Second abdominal segment furrowed at the base.
* Radial area open. - - - - 28. SAPHOLYTUS.
** Radial area closed. - - - - 29. SYNERGUS.

ALLOTRIIDÆ.

A. Parapsides of the scutum with distinct furrows.
a. Furrows of the parapsides extending throughout. Scutellum with one or two impressions at the base. 1. PHÆNOGLYPHIS.
b. Furrows of the parapsides not extending throughout. Scutellum with no impressions at the base. - 2. HEMICRISIS.
B. Furrows of the parapsides not apparent.
a. Wings not as long as the abdomen, with no costal area. - - - - - 3. PEZOPHYCTA.
b. Wings as long as or longer than the abdomen, with a distinct costal area.
* Radial area closed on the fore border.
† Wings contracted, not or hardly longer than the abdomen. - - - - - - 4. NEPHYCTA.
†† Wings well developed, much longer than the abdomen. 5. ALLOTRIA.
** Radial area open on the fore border.
† Radial area open at the tip, the radius not joining the costa. - - - - - - 6. DILYTA.
†† Radial area closed at the tip. - - - 7. ALLOXYSTA.

EUCOILIDÆ.

A. Abdomen at the base of the second segment with no curl or tuft of hairs.
a. Scutum with two more or less distinct furrows of the parapsides.
* Furrows of the parapsides much converging, approximate on the hind border.
† Radial area open to the fore costa. - - 1. DIGLYPHOSOMA.
†† Radial area closed on the costa. - - - 2. GRONOTOMA.
** Furrows of the parapsides nearly parallel.
† Radial area open to the costa. - - - 3. DISORYGMA.
†† Radial area closed on the costa. - - 4. MICROSTILBA.
b. Scutum with no furrows of the parapsides.
* Radial area open to the costa. - - - 5. ECTOLYTA.
** Radial area closed on the costa.
† Antennæ with no determinate club. - - 6. ERISPHAGIA.
†† Antennæ with a determinate 5-jointed club. 7. COTHONASPIS.
B. Abdomen with a curl or tuft of hairs at the base of the second segment.
a. Wings at the tips more or less bordered or rounded.
* Radial area closed. - - - - 8. LEPTOPILINA.
** Radial area open.
† Club of the antennæ 3-jointed in the female.
‡ Scutellum pointed hindward; the tip beak-shaped sideways. - - - - - 9. RHYNCHASIS.
‡‡ Scutellum truncate or rounded; the tip not beak-shaped sideways. - - - - 10. KLEIDOTOMA.
†† Club of the antennæ with more than three joints in the female.
‡ Club of the antennæ 4-jointed. - - 11. TETRARHOPTRA.
‡‡ Club of the antennæ with more than four joints.
§ Club of the antennæ with five joints. - 12. PENTACRITA.
§§ Club of the antennæ with more than five joints.
× Club of the antennæ 6-jointed. - - - 13. HEXACOLA.
×× Club of the antennæ 7-jointed. - - 14. HEPTAMERIS.
b. Wings not bordered nor rounded at the tips.
* Wings abbreviated or much contracted.
† Club of the antennæ 7-jointed. - - 15. NEDINOPTERA.
†† Club of the antennæ with less than seven joints.
‡ Sides of the pectus thickly tufted.
§ Radial area not fully developed; second division of the radius wanting. - - - 16. GLAURASPIDIA.
§§ Radial area fully developed; first division of the radius shorter than the second. - - 17. APISTOPHYZA.
‡‡ Sides of the pectus bare.
§ Wings much shortened, not extending beyond the base of the abdomen, with no radial area. 18. APHYOPTERA.
§§ Wings extending at least to the middle of the abdomen, with a radial area.
× Wings as long as the abdomen; radial area open to the costa; first division of the radius longer than the second. - - - - 19. APHILOPTERA.

×× Wings shorter than the abdomen; radial area closed on the fore border. - - - - 20. AGROSCOPA.
** Wings not abbreviated nor contracted.
† Antennæ of the female 12-jointed or 14-jointed.
‡ Antennæ 12-jointed.
§ Radial area closed on the fore border. - - 21. MIOMOERA.
§§ Radial area open to the fore border. - 22. IDIOMORPHA.
‡‡ Antennæ 14-jointed. - - - - 23. EPISODA.
†† Antennæ of the male 15-jointed, of the female 13-jointed.
‡ Radial area closed on the fore border.
§ Wings bare. - - - - - 24. PSILODORA.
§§ Wings distinctly hairy.
× Sides of the abdomen unusually much compressed; anal valvule in the female cultriform, the oviduct prominent. First joint of the flagellum not dilated in the male, smaller than the second in both sexes. - - - - - 25. HYPOLETHRIA.
×× Sides of the abdomen not unusually compressed; anal valvule in the female not extended, the oviduct not prominent. First joint of the flagellum not smaller than the second.
o All the joints of the flagellum elongated; first joint in the male unusually elongated. - 26. AGLAOTOMA.
oo Joints of the flagellum not all elongated; first joint in the male not unusually elongated.
→ Disk of the scutellum flat, not excavated, not with a rim, not smooth in front. - - - 27. GANASPIS.
→→ Disk of the scutellum excavated, smooth in front.
++ Scutum with two fine middle furrows which are shortened hindward, and with two broad side-streaks which are shortened in front. - 28 CHROSTOSEMA.
++++ Scutum with no middle furrows and with no side-streaks.
ᔕ Disk of the scutellum high above its tip. Antennæ of the female with no conspicuous club, those of the male much elongated. - - - 29. PSICHACRA.
ᔕᔕ Disk of the scutellum not high above its tip. Antennæ of the female with a distinct club; those of the male not much elongated.
+ First and second divisions of the radius almost equally long. Club of the antennæ 7-jointed; second joints of the flagellum of the male longer than the first, often unusually thickened. Disk of the scutellum small, seldom large. - 30. RHOPTOCOMERIS.
++ First division of the radius shorter than the second. Club of the antennæ 8-jointed or 9-jointed; second joint of the flagellum of the male shorter than the first, or the two almost equally long. Disk of the scutellum very large. - - 31. EUCOILA.
‡‡ Radial area open to the fore border.
§ Antennæ with a very conspicuous 3-jointed club. - 32. EUTRIAS.

§§ Antennæ with no club or with one more than three-jointed.
× Radial area open at the base.
o Radial area open at the base and at the tip. - 33. ADIERIS.
oo Radial area closed at the tip. - - - 34. PIEZOBRIA.
×× Radial area closed at the base.
o Sides of the abdomen very much compressed; anal valve porrect, cultriform. - - - 35. PILINOTHRIX.
oo Sides of the abdomen not unusually compressed; anal valve hardly apparent, or not very prominent.
→ Antennæ with no distinct club. - - 36. ANECTOCLIS.
→→ Antennæ with a distinct club.
++ Club of the antennæ 6-jointed. Disk of the scutellum flat, smooth. - - - - 37. HEXAPLASTA.
++++ Club of the antennæ with more than six joints. Disk of the scutellum thickened. - - 38. TRYBLIOGRAPHA.

MEGAPELMIDÆ.

A. Scutellum much elongated, ending in a spine. - 1. XYALASPIS.
B. Scutellum more or less conical.
a. Scutum so united with the scutellum that there is no trace of their separation. - - - - 4. SYNAPSIS.
b. Scutum distinct from the scutellum.
* Petiole of the abdomen smooth, seldom shorter, generally much longer than the coxæ. - - 3. MEGAPELMUS.
** Petiole of the abdomen striated or wrinkled, shorter than the coxæ. - - - - - 4. ÆGILIPS.

ONYCHIIDÆ.

A. Scutellum lengthened into a long spine. - - 1. ASPICERA.
B. Scutellum with no spine.
a. Subcostal vein at the origin of the radius with no branch extending to the fore border. - - 2. ONYCHIA.
b. Subcostal vein at the origin of the radius with a distinct branch extending to the costa. - - - 3. HOMALASPIS.

FIGITIDÆ.

A. Cheeks not bordered.
a. Radial area closed on the costa. - - - 1. CEROPTRES.
b. Radial area open on the costa.
* Scutellum with an excavation at the base. Head and thorax smooth, shining. - - - - 2. LONCHIDIA.
** Scutellum with no excavation at the base. Head and thorax dull, thickly punctured. - - - 3. ANOLYTUS.
B. Cheeks bordered.
a. Eyes hairy.
* Two sides of the cubital areolet forming distinct veins. 4. ZYGOSIS.
** Only one side of the cubital areolet forming a distinct vein.

† Sides of the middle pectus separated from the middle sternum by a sharply defined border. - - 5. FIGITES.
†† These sides not so separated.
‡ Middle joints of the flagellum of the female not more long than broad; first joint of the flagellum of the male much dilated. Second abdominal segment thickly hairy at the base. - - - - 6. HOMORUS.
‡‡ Middle joints of the flagellum of the female cylindrical, more long than broad; first joint of the flagellum of the male not dilated. Second abdominal segment not hairy at the base. Wings thickly hairy. 7. PYCNOTRICHIA.
b. Eyes not hairy.
* Thorax dull, very finely and thickly punctured. Third joint of the antennæ of the male tumid or dilated. - 8. MELANIPS.
** Thorax smooth, shining, not or very thinly punctured. Third joint of the antennæ of the male not tumid nor dilated.
† Radial area open. - - - - - 9. TRYSCHIZA.
†† Radial area closed.
‡ Scutellum wrinkled. Second abdominal segment hairy at the base. Subcostal vein fully curved; second cubital areolet situate far from the base of the radial area. - - - - - - 10. SAROTHRUS.
‡‡ Scutellum smooth. Second abdominal segment not hairy at the base. First division of the subcostal vein ceasing on the basal vein; second cubital areolet situate at the base of the radial area. - 11. DICERÆA.

TYPES OF GENERA.

Fam. 1. IBALIIDÆ.

Genus 1. Ibalia, *Latr.* Type I. cultellator, *Latr.*

Fam. 2. CYNIPHIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Biorhiza, *Westw.*	Type Cynips aptera, *Fabr.*
„ 2.	Apophyllus, *Hart.*	„ A. Synaspis, *Hart.*
„ 3.	Pediaspis, *Tischb.*	„ P. Sorbi, *Tischb.*
„ 4.	Bathyaspis, *Foerst.*	„ B. Aceris, *Foerst.*
„ 5.	Rhodites, *Hort.*	„ Cynips Rosæ, *Linn.*
„ 6.	Hololexis, *Foerst.*	„ H. rufipes, *Foerst.*
„ 7.	Ameristus, *Foerst.*	„ Neuroterus politus, *Hart.*
„ 8.	Drycosmus, *Gir.*	„ D. cerriphilus, *Gir.*
„ 9.	Eutropha, *Foerst.*	„ E. lissonota, *Foerst.*
„ 10.	Spathegaster, *Hart.*	„ S. petioliventris, *Hart.*
„ 11.	Isocolus, *Foerst.*	„ Diastrophus Scabiosæ, *Gir.*
„ 12.	Synophrus, *Hart.*	„ S. politus, *Koll.*

Gen. 13.	Dryoteras, *Foerst.*	Type Cynips terminalis, *Fab.*
„ 14.	Trigonaspis, *Hart.*	„ Cynips megaptera, *Panz.*
„ 15.	Diastrophus, *Hart.*	„ D. Rubi, *Hart.*
„ 16.	Liodora, *Foerst.*	„ L. sulcata, *Foerst.*
„ 17.	Callirhytis, *Foerst.*	„ C. Hartigi, *Foerst.*
„ 18.	Andricus, *Hart.*	„ A. noduli, *Hart.*
„ 19.	Cynips, *Linn.*	„ C. tinctoria, *Linn.*
„ 20.	Dryophanta, *Foerst.*	„ Cynips folii, *Linn.*
„ 21.	Aphilothrix, *Foerst.*	„ Cynips corticis, *Linn.*
„ 22.	Eubothrus, *Foerst.*	„ Diastrophus Scabiosæ, *Gir.*
„ 23.	Liposthenes, *Foerst.*	„ Aulax Glechomæ, *Hart.*
„ 24.	Periclistus, *Foerst.*	„ Aulax Caninæ, *Hart.*
„ 25.	Phanacis, *Foerst.*	„ P. centaureæ, *Foerst.*
„ 26.	Xestophanes, *Foerst.*	„ Cynips Potentillæ, *De Vill.*
„ 27.	Sapholytus, *Foerst.*	„ Synergus apicalis, *Hart.*
„ 28.	Synergus, *Hart.*	„ S. vulgaris, *Hart.*

Fam. 3. ALLOTRIIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Phænoglyphis, *Foerst.*	Type P. xanthochroa, *Foerst.*
„ 2.	Hemicrisis, *Foerst.*	„ H. ruficornis, *Foerst.*
„ 3.	Pezophycta, *Foerst.*	„ Xystus brachypterus, *Hart.*
„ 4.	Nephycta, *Foerst.*	„ N. discreta, *Foerst.*
„ 5.	Allotria, *Westw.*	„ A. victrix, *Westw.*
„ 6.	Dilyta, *Foerst.*	„ D. subclavata, *Foerst.*
„ 7.	Alloxysta, *Foerst.*	„ Xystus macrophadnus, *Hart.*

Fam. 4. EUCOILIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Diglyphosoma, *Foerst.*	Type D. Eupatorii, *Foerst.*
„ 2.	Gronotoma, *Foerst.*	„ G. sculpturata, *Foerst.*
„ 3.	Disorygma, *Foerst.*	„ D. divulgata, *Foerst.*
„ 4.	Microstilba, *Foerst.*	„ M. bidentata, *Foerst.*
„ 5.	Ectolyta, *Foerst.*	„ Cothonaspis incrassata, *Foerst.*
„ 6.	Erisphagia, *Foerst.*	„ Eucoila depilis, *Gir.*
„ 7.	Cothonaspis, *Hart.*	„ C. pentatoma, *Hart.*
„ 8.	Leptopilina, *Foerst.*	„ Cothonaspis longipes, *Hart.*
„ 9.	Rhynchasis, *Foerst.*	„ Cothonaspis nigra, *Hart.*
„ 10.	Kleidotoma, *Westw.*	„ Cothonaspis geniculata, *Hart.*
„ 11.	Tetrarhoptra, *Foerst.*	„ Kleidotoma heterotoma, *Thoms.*
„ 12.	Pentacrita, *Foerst.*	„ Cothonaspis retusa, *Hart.*
„ 13.	Hexacola, *Foerst.*	„ Eucoila picicrus, *Gir.*
„ 14.	Heptameris, *Foerst.*	„ Eucoila pygmæa, *Dahlb.*
„ 15.	Nedinoptera, *Foerst.*	„ Eucoila halophila, *Thoms.*
„ 16.	Glauraspidia, *Thoms.*	„ Eucoila subtilis, *Dahlb.*
„ 17.	Apistophyza, *Foerst.*	„ Eucoila microptera, *Hart.*
„ 18.	Aphyoptera, *Foerst.*	„ A. inustipennis, *Foerst.*
„ 19.	Aphiloptera, *Foerst.*	„ A. anisomera, *Foerst.*
„ 20.	Agroscopa, *Foerst.*	„ A. helgolandica, *Foerst.*
„ 21.	Miomoera, *Foerst.*	„ M. aberrans, *Foerst.*
„ 22.	Idiomorpha, *Foerst.*	„ 1. melanocera, *Foerst.*
„ 23.	Episoda, *Foerst.*	„ E. xanthoneura, *Foerst.*

Genus 24.	Psilodora, *Foerst.*	Type Cothonaspis Boyenii, *Hart.*
„ 25.	Hypolethria, *Foerst.*	„ Eucoila melanoptera, *Hart.*
„ 26.	Aglaotoma, *Foerst.*	„ Cothonaspis codrina, *Foerst.*
„ 27.	Ganaspis, *Foerst.*	„ G. mundata, *Foerst.*
„ 28.	Chrestosema, *Foerst.*	„ C. erythropa, *Foerst.*
„ 29.	Psichacra, *Foerst.*	„ Cothonaspis longicornis, *Hart.*
„ 30.	Rhoptromeris, *Foerst.*	„ Cothonaspis eucera, *Hart.*
„ 31.	Eucoila, *Westw.*	„ Cothonaspis cubitalis, *Hart.*
„ 32.	Eutrias. *Foerst.*	„ Eucoila tritoma, *Thoms.*
„ 33.	Adieris, *Foerst.*	„ A. reclusa, *Foerst.*
„ 34.	Piezobria, *Foerst.*	„ P. bicuspidata, *Foerst.*
„ 35.	Pilinothrix, *Foerst.*	„ P. designator, *Foerst.*
„ 36.	Anectoclis, *Foerst.*	„ A. indagatrix, *Foerst.*
„ 37.	Hexaplasta, *Foerst.*	„ Cothonaspis hexatoma, *Hart.*
„ 38.	Trybliographa, *Foerst.*	„ Cothonaspis scutellaris, *Hart.*
„ 39.	Dirhanchis, *Foerst.*	„ D. copulata, *Foerst.*

Fam. 5. ANACHARIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Xyalaspis, *Hart.*	Type X. lævigata, *Hart.*
„ 2.	Synapsis, *Foerst.*	„ S. aquisgranensis, *Foerst.*
„ 3.	Anacharis, *Dalm.*	„ A. ensifer, *Walk.*
„ 4.	Ægilips, *Hal.*	„ Cynips nitidula, *Dalm.*

Fam. 6. ONYCHIIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Aspicera, *Dahlb.*	Type Evania ediogaster, *Rossi.*
„ 2.	Onychia, *Hal.*	„ Figites notatus, *Fonsc.*
„ 3.	Homalaspis, *Gir.*	„ Figites niger, *Hart.*

Fam. 7. FIGITIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Ceroptres, *Hart.*	Type C. clavicornis, *Hart.*
„ 2.	Louchidia, *Thoms.*	„ Figites maculipennis, *Dahlb.*
„ 3.	Anolytus. *Foerst.*	„ A. rufipes, *Foerst.*
„ 4.	Zygosis, *Foerst.*	„ Figites Urticeti, *Dahlb.*
„ 5.	Figites, *Latr.*	„ Cynips scutellaris, *Rossi.*
„ 6.	Homorus, *Foerst.*	„ Figites abnormis, *Gir.*
„ 7.	Pycnotrichia, *Foerst.*	„ P. erythropa, *Foerst.*
„ 8.	Melanips, *Hal.*	„ Amblynotus opacus, *Gir.*
„ 9.	Trischiza, *Foerst.*	„ Figites agaricolarum, *Dahlb.*
„ 10.	Sarothrus, *Hart.*	„ S. canaliculatus, *Hart.*
„ 11.	Disceræa, *Foerst.*	„ Figites Urticeti, *Dahlb.*

Note. F. Urticeti is previously recorded as the type of the genus Zygosis.

FOERSTER'S

SYNOPSIS OF THE BRACONITES.

A. Mandibles in the usual place, touching or crossing each other at the tips.
a. Mandibles forming with the semicircular excavation of the clypeus a circular opening.
* Hind head passing into the vertex or with no intermediate sharp border.
† Humeral transverse vein springing from the aperture of the basal vein. - - - - 1. Braconidæ.
†† Humeral transverse vein springing behind the aperture of the basal vein. - - - 2. Exothecidæ.
** Hind head separated from the vertex by a sharply defined border.
† Abdomen petiolated; the petiole long, of equal breadth. - - - - 3. Euspathidæ.
†† Abdomen not petiolated, or with the first segment only slightly contracted at the base.
‡ Wings with two cubital areolets. - - 4. Hecabolidæ.
‡‡ Wings with three cubital areolets.
§ Head cubital, not contracted behind the eyes. - 5. Doryctidæ.
§§ Head transverse, more or less contracted behind the eyes.
× Middle vein not unbroken in its outer part. - 6. Hormiidæ
×× Middle vein broken in its outer part.
o First and third abdominal segments with a little smooth impression. - - - - 7. Rogadidæ.
oo First and third abdominal segments without a smooth impression. - - - - - 8. Rhypalidæ.
b. Mandible forming no circular opening with the clypeus.
* Abdominal segments from the first to the third closely coalescing together.
† Wings with two cubital areolets. - - 9. Sigalphidæ.
†† Wings with three cubital areolets. - - 10. Chelonidæ.
** Abdominal segments from the first to the third not closely coalescing above.
† Vertex very small, much sloping behind; the pair of ocelli on its top.

‡ Eyes hairy. - - - - 11. MICROGASTERIDÆ.
‡‡ Eyes bare.
§ Maxillæ and labium elongated beak-like. - 12. AGATHIDIDÆ.
§§ Mandibles and labium not elongated beak-like. 13. EUMICRODIDÆ.
†† Vertex more or less broad, slightly sloping behind; the pair of ocelli not on its top.
‡ Abdomen with a distinct and generally long petiole.
§ Hind coxæ, hind tibiæ and hind tarsi elongated, thickened or very broad. - - - 14. PACHYLOMMATIDÆ.
§§ The same not all together elongated, thickened and broad.
× Hind wings with a single closed humeral areolet or without it. - - - - - 15. APHIDIIDÆ.
×× Hind wings with two closed humeral areolets, the second often incompletely closed.
o Wings with two cubital areolets. - - 16. EUPHORIDÆ.
oo Wings with three cubital areolets. - - 17. PORILITIDÆ.
‡‡ Abdomen with a very short indistinct or hardly any petiole.
§ Wings with two cubital areolets.
× Hind middle humeral areolet completely closed at the tip. - - - - - 18. BRACHISTIDÆ.
×× Hind middle humeral areolet open at the tip.
o Oviduct straight, porrect. Radial area broad at the base; second division of the radius straight. - 19. BLACIDÆ.
oo Oviduct recumbent and recurved towards the base of the abdomen. Radial area narrow; second division of the radius somewhat curved. - 20. LIOPHRONIDÆ.
§§ Wings with three cubital areolets.
× Radial area very short, not longer on the fore border than the stigma. - - - - 21. ICHNEUTIDÆ.
×× Radial area elongated, clearly longer on the fore border than the stigma.
o Hind femora incrassated. Cavity of the front very great, the middle ocellus in it. Hind humeral area with a distinct transverse vein. - 22. HELCONIDÆ.
oo Hind femora not incrassated. Cavity of the front not very large, the middle ocellus not in it.
-+ Spines of the hind tibiæ longer than the third joint of the tarsi. Abdomen linear, longer than the thorax. - - - - - 23. MACROCENTRIDÆ.
-+-+ Spines of the hind tibiæ short, not longer than the third joint of the tarsi. Abdomen not linear, not longer than the thorax.
++ Vertex separated from the hind head by a strongly defined border. Hind humeral area with the trace of a transverse vein. - - 24. DIOSPILIDÆ.
++++ Vertex not parted from the hind head by a strongly defined border. Hind humeral area with no trace of a transverse vein. - - - - 25. OPIIDÆ.

B. Mandibles widely gaping apart.

a. Wings none, or with three cubital areolets. - - 26. ALYSIIDÆ.
b. Wings with two cubital areolets. - - 27. DACNUSIDÆ.

Fam. 1. BRACONIDÆ.

A. Abdomen with many broad strongly notched transverse furrows. - - - - - - 1. IPHIAULAX.
B. Abdomen with no such furrows, or with only one.
a. Clypeus with two hair-tufts at the base. Mouth elongated, beak-like. First and second abdominal segments straight, not rectangularly connected. - 2. VIPIO.
b. Clypeus with no hair-tufts at the base. Mouth not beak-like. First and second abdominal segments rectangularly connected. - - - 3. BRACON.

Fam. 2. EXOTHECIDÆ.

A. Second abdominal segment having a deep transverse furrow. - - - - - 1. PHANOMERIS.
B. Second abdominal segment with no deep transverse furrow.
a. Radius commencing beyond the middle of the costa. - 2. XENARCHA.
b. Radius beginning in or before the middle of the costa.
* Radius beginning much before the middle of the costa.
† Transverse vein in fore humeral area forming a straight line with the continuation of the hind border vein. - 3. XENOBIUS.
†† Transverse vein in the humeral area forming no straight line with the continuation of the hind border vein. - 4. EXOTHECUS.
** Radius beginning in the middle of the costa.
† Retracted vein extending to the second cubital areolet. - - - - - 5. RATHYSTOMUS.
†† Retracted vein extending to the first cubital areolet. 6. RHYSIPOLIS.

Fam. 3. EUSPATHIIDÆ.

Genus 1. SPATHIUS, *Nur.*

= Euspathius, *Foerster.*

Fam. 4. HECABOLIDÆ.

A. First and second cubital areolets blending.
a. Abdomen above with three distinct segments. - 1. LYSITERMUS.
b. Abdomen above with more than three distinct segments. - - - - - 2. CÆNOPHANES.
B. First and second cubital areolets not blending.
a. Radial area not closed. Male with thick hind tibiæ. 3. ACRISIS.
b. Radial area closed.
* Female wingless. Metathorax of the male with two long spines. - - - - - 4. ARAPHIS
** Female winged. Metathorax of the male without spines.
† No humeral transverse vein. - - - 5. EOPHYLUS.

†† A humeral transverse vein.
‡ Cubitus ceasing just behind the first cubital transverse vein. - - - - - 6. MIOCOLUS.
‡‡ Cubitus not ceasing behind the first cubital transverse vein.
§ Tarsi very short. Male with a costa on the hind wings. - - - - - - 7. HECABOLUS.
§§ Tarsi not unusually short. Male with no costa on the hind wings.
× Discoidal transverse vein joining the first cubital areolet.
o Second and third abdominal segments quite coalescing. - - - - - 8. PAMBOLUS.
oo Second and third abdominal segments distinctly parted by a transverse suture. - - - 9. POLYSTENUS.
×× Discoidal transverse vein interstitial or joining the second cubital areolet. - - - - 10. MONOLEXIS.

Fam. 5. DORYCTIDÆ.

A. Second abdominal segment above parted from the third by a more or less strong transverse suture.
a. Fourth abdominal segment broadest. Front tumid. - 1. HEDYSOMUS.
b. Fourth abdominal segment not broadest. Front much compressed.
* Third joint of the antennæ as long as the fourth, much longer than the second. - - - - 2. CŒLOIDES.
** Third joint of the antennæ not longer than the second. 3. ATANYCOLUS.
B. Second abdominal segment blending with the third.
a. First joint of the hind tarsi twice as long as the four following joints together. - - - 4. HISTEROMERUS.
b. First joint of the hind tarsi not twice as long as the four following joints together.
* Discal transverse vein joining the second cubital areolet. Middle vein not broken in its way towards the tip of the wing.
† Radial and cubital divisions of the second and third cubital areolets unusually thickened. Hind wings with no hinder humeral areolet. - - 5. CÆNOPACHYS.
†† Radial and cubital divisions of the second and third cubital areolets not unusually thickened. Hind wings with a hind humeral areolet. - 6. DENDROSOTER.
** Discal transverse vein not joining the second cubital areolet. Middle vein broken in its way towards the tip of the wing.
† Hind wings with a costa. Metathorax of the female with no middle area. - - - 7. HETEROSPILUS.
†† Hind wings with no costa. Metathorax of the female with a middle area. - - - - 8. DORYCTES.

Fam. 6. HORMIIDÆ.

A. First and second abdominal segments distinctly blending, with no trace of a transverse suture or transverse line. - - - - - 1. CHREMYLUS.
B. First abdominal segment parted from the second by a slight transverse suture. - - - - 2. HORMIUS.

Fam. 7. ROGADIDÆ.

A. Abdomen much contracted before the middle. - 1. PETALODES.
B. Abdomen with the sides not contracted.
a. Third joint of the maxillary palpi widened on the inner side. - - - - - 2. PELECYSTOMA.
b. Third joint of the maxillary palpi not widened on the inner side.
* Tarsal claws very long and slender. - - - 3. ADEMON.
** Tarsal claws not long and slender.
† Oviduct extending beyond the tip of the abdomen. Metathorax with a middle area. - - 4. CLINOCENTRUS.
†† Oviduct hardly extending beyond the tip of the abdomen. Metathorax with no middle area.
‡ Second cubital areolet not half as long as the first. 5. HETEROGAMUS.
‡‡ Second cubital areolet more than half as long as the first. - - - - - - 6. ROGAS.

Fam. 8. RHYSSALIDÆ.

A. Discal transverse vein joining the second cubital areolet. Oviduct very long.
a. Hind tibiæ of the male thick. Metathorax areolated. Radius beginning behind the middle of the costa. - 1. RHYSSALUS.
b. Hind tibiæ not thick. Metathorax not areolated. Radius beginning in the middle of the costa. - 2. ATOREUTEUS.
B. Discal transverse vein interstitial or joining the first cubital areolet.
a. Metathorax with spines on the sides. - - - 3. PHAENODUS.
b. Metathorax with no spines on the sides.
* Radius beginning a little before the middle of the costa. Hind border of the second and the following abdominal segments not tumid. Tips of the antennæ convolute. - - - - - - 4. COLASTES.
** Radius beginning a little or much beyond the middle of the costa. Hind border of the second and the following abdominal segments tumid. Tips of the antennæ straight.
† Radius beginning from the last third part of the costa; the latter slightly angular at the beginning of the radius. - - - - - - 5. NOSERUS.
†† Radius beginning at somewhat beyond the middle of the costa; the latter strongly angular at the beginning of the radius. - - - - 6. ONCOPHANES.

Fam. 9. SIGALPHIDÆ.

A. Abdomen with five distinct segments. - - 1. ALLODORUS.
B. Abdomen with not more than three distinct segments.
a. Segments of the abdomen distinctly separated; the third not emarginate nor notched in the middle of the hind border.
* Hind coxæ with a tooth above. Second abdominal segment longer than the third; their transverse lines approaching the base on each side; hind border of the third segment notched. - 2. POLYDEGMON.
** Hind coxæ not dentate above. Second abdominal segment shorter than the third; their transverse lines not approaching the base on each side; hind border of the third segment not notched. - - - 3. SIGALPHUS.
b. Segments of the abdomen indistinctly separated; third emarginate in the middle of the hind border. 4. SCHIZOPRYMNA.

Fam. 10. CHELONIDÆ.

A. First cubital areolet intermingled with the first discal areolet. - - - - - - 1. CHELONUS.
B. First cubital areolet and first discal areolet separate.
a. Discal transverse vein distinctly joining the first cubital areolet.
* Abdomen tumid; side borders of the segments extending over the sides beneath. Clypeus not prominent. 2. RHYTIGASTER
** Abdomen not tumid; side borders of the segments not extending over the sides beneath. Clypeus very prominent. - - - - - - 3. ACAMPSIS.
b. Discal transverse vein interstitial or joining the second cubital areolet.
* Middle tibiæ slightly curved. Basal vein and cubital vein distinctly separate as they emerge from the prostigma. - - - - - 4. PHANEROTOMA.
** Middle tibiæ quite straight. Basal vein and cubital vein emerging from the same point of the prostigma, or the latter emerging from the former. - - 5. ASCOGASTER.

Fam. 11. MICROGASTERIDÆ.

A. Radial area perfectly bordered.
a. Wings with two cubital areolets. Antennæ 16-jointed. 1. ECELITES.
b. Wings with three cubital areolets. Antennæ with more than sixteen joints. - - - 2. CARDIOCHILES.
B. Radial area imperfectly bordered.
a. Radius much shortened; radial area thereby indistinctly formed.
* Antennæ 20-jointed. Metathorax not strongly areolated. Radial branch not geniculate; hind part of the cubital vein emerging from the first discal areolet. - - - - - - 3. ACÆLIUS.

** Antennæ 21-jointed. Metathorax strongly areolated. Radial branch geniculated; hind part of the cubital vein emerging from the first cubital areolet. - 4. DIRRHOPE.
b. Radius quite wanting; thereby no radial area.
* Antennæ 14-jointed. - - - - - 5. MIRAX.
** Antennæ 18-jointed.
† Wings with two cubital areolets. - - - 6. APANTELES.
†† Wings with three cubital areolets.
‡ Second abdominal segment with no transverse furrow. 7. MICROPLITIS.
‡‡ Second abdominal segment with a transverse furrow. 8. MICROGASTER.

Fam. 12. AGATHIDIDÆ.

A. Second cubital transverse vein with a longer or shorter continuation. Cavity of the front with a sharp edge on each side, not separated in the middle; two stout knobs between the antennæ at the base.
a. Side edges of the cavity of the front extending to the pair of the ocelli. Hind humeral areolet of the hind wings not half as long as the fore one. Oviduct slightly prominent. - - - - 1. DISOPHRYS.
b. Side edges of the cavity of the front not contiguous to the pair of the ocelli. Hind humeral areolet of the hind wings not half as long as the fore one. Oviduct very prominent. - - - - - 2. CREMNOPS.
B. Second cubital transverse vein with no continuation. Cavity of the front with no edge on each side, parted in the middle; no knobs between the antennæ at the base. - - - - - - 3. AGATHIS.

Fam. 13. EUMICRODIDÆ.

A. Maxillary palpi 5-jointed.
a. Wings with three cubital areolets.
* First cubital areolet quite separated from the first discal areolet. - - - - - 1. DIATMETUS.
** First cubital areolet not separated from the first discal areolet. - - - - - - 2. EUMICRODUS.
b. Wings with two cubital areolets. - - - 3. ORGILUS.
B. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed. - - - - 4. CENOSTOMUS.

Fam. 14. PACHYLOMMATIDÆ.

A. First joint of the hind tarsi twice as long as the four following joints together. First part of the radius shorter than the second. - - - - 1. EURYPTERNA.
B. First joint of the hind tarsi scarce one-third longer than the four following joints together. First part of the radius much shorter than the second. 2. PACHYLOMMA.

Fam. 15. APHIDIIDÆ.

A. Wings with three cubital areolets.
a. Abdomen round. Oviduct curved beneath the abdomen. - - - - - - 1. TOXARES.
b. Abdomen lanceolate. Oviduct not curved beneath the abdomen. - - - - - 2. ELASSUS.
B. Wings with less than three cubital areolets.
a. Abdomen round. Oviduct curved beneath the abdomen. - - - - - 3. MONOCTONUS.
b. Abdomen lanceolate.
* First cubital areolet and first discal areolet separated. 4. PRAON.
** First cubital areolet and first discal areolet intermingled, or not existing.
† First cubital areolet and first discal areolet intermingled, closed by a cubital transverse vein.
‡ Metathorax much hump-shaped. - - - 5. CŒLONOTUS.
‡‡ Metathorax not very hump-shaped.
§ Radius much elongated, enclosing more than two-thirds of the radial area. - - - 6. ACLITUS.
§§ Radius shortened, enclosing hardly one-third of the radial area. - - - - - 7. APHIDIUS.
†† First cubital areolet and first discal areolet not closed by a cubital transverse vein.
‡ Radius wholly wanting. - - - - 8. PARALIPSIS.
‡‡ Radius distinctly present.
§ Wings with a cubital transverse vein. - 9. LYSIPHLEBUS.
§§ Wings with no cubital transverse vein.
× Wings with a hind middle humeral areolet. - 10. DIÆRETUS.
×× Wings with no hind middle humeral areolet.
o Fore middle humeral areolet open. Metathorax areolated.
→ Female with a horn-like appendage on the tip of the abdomen. Post-marginal branch shorter than the marginal branch in both sexes. - - - 11. TRIOXYS.
→→ Female with no horn-like appendage on the tip of the abdomen. Male with a post-marginal branch which is much longer than the marginal branch. Radius much elongated, so that near four-fifths of the radial area is closed by it. - - 12. LIPOLEXIS.
oo Fore middle humeral areolet closed. Metathorax not areolated. Female with no horn on the tip of the abdomen. - - - - 13. ADIALYTUS.

Fam. 16. EUPHORIDÆ.

A. First cubital areolet intermingled with the first discal areolet.
a. Face much embossed on each side by the antennæ, and with two horns. - - - 1. COSMOPHORUS.
b. Face not thus tumid.
* First joint of the antennæ much elongated.

† Antennæ 16-jointed. First joint of the antennæ with a stout spine; second and third much elongated. 2. STREBLOCERA.
†† Antennæ 18-jointed. First joint of the antennæ thickly hairy, not spiny; second and third of the usual form. - - - - 3. EUTANYCERUS.
** First joint of the antennæ of the usual length.
† Radial area much elongated, extending to the tip of the wing. - - - - - 4. SYNTRETUS.
†† Radial area shortened. - - - 5. MICROCTONUS.
B. First cubital areolet separated from the first discal areolet.
a. Antennæ clavate. - - - - 6. EUSTALOCERUS.
b. Antennæ not clavate.
* First abdominal segment linear, very much elongated. 7. WESMAELIA.
** First abdominal segment of the usual form.
† Furrows of the mesothoracic parapsides hardly marked. 8. EUPHORUS.
†† Furrows of the mesothoracic parapsides very distinct.
§ Transverse cubital vein emerging either by itself from the costa or from the very short first division of the radius. Radial area very short, bluntly rounded. Oviduct not prominent. - - 9. PERISTENUS.
§§ Transverse cubital vein always emerging from the distinctly elongated first division of the radius. Radial area ample, pointed. Oviduct prominent.
× Metathorax clearly areolated. Head almost cubical. Hind coxæ not elongated. - - 10. DINOCAMPUS.
×× Metathorax not areolated. Head transverse, very broad. Hind coxæ much elongated. - 11. LOXOCEPHALUS.

Fam. 17. PERILITIDÆ.

A. Hind wings with a closed areolet at the tip. - - 1. ZEMIOTES.
B. Hind wings with no closed areolet at the tip.
a. Humeral transverse vein emerging in front of the basal vein from the fore humeral areolets. - - 2. PROTELUS.
b. Humeral transverse vein emerging behind the basal vein. - - - - - - 3. PERILITUS.

Fam. 18. BRACHISTIDÆ.

A. Abdomen short, almost spatulate. - - - 1. BRACHISTES.
B. Abdomen elongated, equally broad. - - - 2. EUBADIZON.

Fam. 19. BLACIDÆ.

A. Cubital vein emerging from the basal vein. - - 1. PYGOSTOLUS.
B. Cubital vein not emerging from the basal vein.
a. Metathorax with a very obtusely angular fore-extending hind edge. - - - - - 2. GONIOCORMUS.
b. Metathorax without the above edge.
* Antennæ of the male at most 19-jointed, of the female at most 17-jointed. - - - - 3. BLACUS.
** Antennæ of the male with more than 19 joints, of the female with more than 17 joints. - - 4. GANYCHORUS.

Fam. 20. LIOPHRONIDÆ.

A. First cubital areolet mingling with the first discal areolet. - - - - - - 1. SIRRHIZUS.
B. First cubital areolet separated from the first discal areolet.
a. Scutum with two furrows.
* Claws of the tarsi divided. - - - 2. ANCYLOCENTRUS.
** Claws of the tarsi not divided. - - - 3. ALLURUS.
b. Scutum without furrows. - - - - 4. LIOPHRON.

Fam. 21. ICHNEUTIDÆ.

A. First division of the radius much smaller than the second. - - - - - - 1. ICHNEUTES.
B. First division of the radius larger than the second. - 2. PROTEROPS.

Fam. 22. HELCONIDÆ.

A. Hind femora with a spine. - - - - 1. HELCON.
B. Hind femora with no spine. - - - 2. GYMNOSCELUS.

Fam. 23. MACROCENTRIDÆ.

A. Vertex parted from the hind head by a sharp border. Spines of the hind tibiæ half as long as the tarsi, or more than half as long. Middle lobes of the mesothorax not more tumid than the side lobes. Oviduct much shorter than the abdomen.
a. Hind wings with a closed radial areolet at the tip. - 1. HOMOLOBUS.
b. Hind wings without a closed radial areolet at the tip. 2. ZELE.
B. Vertex not parted from the hind head by a sharp border. Spines of the hind tibiæ not half as long as the tarsi. Middle lobes of the mesothorax much more tumid than the side lobes. Oviduct longer than the abdomen.
a. Palpi very long. Second trochanter with a very minute spine at the tip. - - - - 3. MACROCENTRUS.
b. Palpi short. Second trochanter with no spine. - 4. AMICROPLUS.

Fam. 24. DIOSPILIDÆ.

A. Second cubital areolet rhomboidal.
a. Fore border of the clypeus pointed in the middle. Four last joints of the antennæ in the male broader than the preceding joints. - - - 1. ASPIDOGONUS.
b. Fore border of the clypeus straight, or very slightly rounded. Four last joints of the antennæ in the male not broader than the preceding joints. - 2. DIOSPILUS.
B. Second cubital areolet not rhomboidal.
a. Cavity of the front sharply bordered, divided by a sharp keel. - - - - - - 3. LACCOPHRYS.

b. Cavity of the front not sharply bordered, not divided by a sharp keel.
* The two cubital areolets triangular, wholly connected. 4. MICROTYPUS.
** The two cubital areolets distinctly quadrangular, not wholly connected. - - - - - 5. ANOSTENUS.

Fam. 25. OPIIDÆ.

A. Second cubital areolet very short, almost as broad as long.
a. Second abdominal segment with two curved transverse furrows. - - - - 1. GNAMPTODON.
b. Second abdominal segment without two curved transverse furrows. - - - - 2. MESOTAGES.
B. Second cubital areolet not short, not as broad as long.
a. Radial division of the second cubital areolet shorter, as long as or a little longer than the first transverse cubital vein.
* Radial area not closed. - - - - 3. LYTACRA.
** Radial area distinctly closed.
† Clypeus with a stout horn. - - - 4. RHINOPLUS.
†† Clypeus with no horn.
‡ Mouth closed.
§ Discal transverse vein joining the first cubital areolet. - - - - - - 5. ZETETES.
§§ Discal transverse vein joining the second cubital areolet.
× Clypeus thickly hairy, parted from the face by a sharp line. - - - - 6. CHILOTRICHIA.
×× Clypeus parted from the face by a more or less compressed transverse line.
o Radius beginning somewhat before, less often in the middle of the costa. - - - - 7. BIOSTERES.
oo Radius beginning much before the middle of the costa. - - - - - 8. STENOSPILUS.
‡‡ Mouth not closed.
§ Radius beginning in the first third of the costa. 9. RHABDOSPILUS.
§§ Radius beginning somewhat beyond the middle of the costa. - - - - - 10. DIACHASMA.
b. Radial division of the second cubital areolet decidedly longer than the first transverse cubital vein.
* Radius beginning at the base of the linear costa. - 11. EURYTENES.
** Radius not beginning at the base of the linear costa.
† Discal transverse vein joining the first cubital areolet.
‡ Furrows of the parapsides extending to the fore border of the scutellum. Hind middle humeral areolet open. - - - - 12. HOLCONOTUS.
‡‡ Furrows of the parapsides much shortened.
§ Costa broad. Transverse vein in the hind wings with a distinct trace of a recurrent vein. - - 13. APODESMIA.
§§ Costa narrow. Transverse vein in the hind wings with no trace of a recurrent vein. - - 14. ALLOTYPUS.

†† Discal transverse vein interstitial, or joining the second cubital areolet.
‡ Second segment with a distinct transverse mark. 15. PHÆDROTOMA.
‡‡ Second segment without a distinct transverse mark.
§ Face thickly clothed with long hairs. - 16. EUTRICHOPSIS.
§§ Face without long hairs.
× Radius beginning somewhat beyond the middle of the costa. - - - - 17. THEROBOLUS.
×× Radius not beginning beyond the middle of the costa.
o Mandibles rounded on the inner side.
+ Mouth open. - - - - 18. HYPOCYNODUS.
+-+ Mouth closed.
++ Radial area closed much before the tip. - 19. CRYPTONASTES.
++++ Radial area closed at or near the tip. - - 20. HYPOLABIS.
oo Mandibles not rounded.
+ Second division of the radius as long as the third. 21. BIOPHTHORA.
+-+ Second division of the radius generally much shorter than the third.
++ Mouth closed. - - - - 22. DESMIOSTOMA.
++++ Mouth open.
ᔕ Hind middle humeral areolet closed.
+ Cubital vein beginning almost in the middle of the basal vein. - - - - - 23. UTETES.
++ Cubital vein beginning at one-third of the basal vein. 24. OPIUS.
ᔕᔕ Hind middle humeral areolet closed. - - 25. NOSOPŒA.

Fam. 26. ALYSIIDÆ.

A. Wingless. - - - - - - 1. CHASMODON.
B. Winged.
a. Wings so small that the veins are indistinct. - 2. PANEREMA.
b. Wings sufficiently long for the veins to be distinct.
* First cubital areolet and first discal areolet intermingled.
† Radial division of the second cubital areolet shorter than the first cubital transverse vein.
‡ Maxillary palpi 4-jointed. Labial palpi 3-jointed. 3. SYNCRESIS.
‡‡ Maxillary palpi 3-jointed Labial palpi 2-jointed. 4. PHÆNOLYTA.
†† Radial division of the second cubital areolet longer than the second cubital transverse vein. - - 5. APHÆRETA.
** First cubital areolet and first discal areolet fully separated.
† Radial division of the second cubital areolet shorter, seldom as long as or hardly longer than the first cubital transverse vein.
‡ Second abdominal segment with a distinct transverse mark whereby it forms two divisions.
§ Discal transverse vein joining the first cubital areolet. Third and following abdominal segments distinct. 6. COSMIOCARPA.

§§ Discal transverse vein joining the second cubital areolet. Third and following abdominal segments hidden and indistinct. - - - - - 7. SYMPHANES.
‡‡ Second abdominal segment with no distinct transverse mark.
§ Second cubital areolet pentagonal.
× Hind middle humeral areolet closed.
o Radius emerging before the middle of the costa. 8. HYPOSTROPHA.
oo Radius not emerging before the middle of the costa.
-+ Radius emerging from the middle of the costa. - 9. EPICLISTA.
-+-+ Radius emerging beyond the middle of the costa. - 10. GONIARCHA.
§§ Second cubital areolet tetragonal.
× Wings of the male contracted; middle humeral areolet open. Wings of the female not contracted; middle humeral areolet with two transverse veins. Abdomen flat, spatulate. Oviduct not prominent. 11. DIASPASTA.
×× Wings in both sexes complete; radius not emerging from the middle of the costa.
o Radius emerging before the middle of the costa. - 12. TANYCARPA
oo Radius emerging beyond the middle of the costa.
-+ Hind middle humeral areolet closed at the tip by a straight transverse vein. - - - 13. CRATOSPILA.
-+-+ Hind middle humeral areolet closed at the tip by an angular transverse vein.
++ Spiracles of the metathorax very large. - - 14. ALYSIA.
++++ Spiracles of the metathorax very small, punctiform.
ᔓ First joint of the flagellum somewhat longer than the second.
+ Discal transverse vein interstitial. - - - 15. ANARCHA.
++ Discal transverse vein joining the first cubital areolet. 16. STROPHÆA.
ᔓᔓ First joint of the flagellum much shorter than the second. - - - - - - 17. IDIASTA.
†† Radial division of the second cubital areolet longer than the first cubital transverse vein.
‡ Costa not linear, thickened or spindle-shaped, or not passing beyond the middle of the costal area.
§ First joint of the flagellum somewhat longer than the second.
× Hind middle humeral areolet distinctly present.
o Costa not much incrassated.
-+ Radius emerging before the middle of the costa. - 18. ACROBELA.
-+-+ Radius emerging at or a little beyond the middle of the costa. - - - - 19. MESOCRINA.
oo Costa very much incrassated. - - - 20. PROSAPHA.
×× Hind middle humeral areolet failing. - - 21. OPISENDEA.
§§ First joint of the flagellum hardly as long as the second, or clearly shorter.
× Radial area closed before the tip.
o Discal transverse vein not interstitial.
-+ Discal transverse vein joining the second cubital areolet.

++ Hind wings with the hind humeral areolet not extending beyond the middle of the fore humeral areolet. - - - - - 22. MISOPHTHORA.

++++ Hind wings with the hind humeral areolet extending beyond the middle of the fore humeral areolet. - 23. ADELURA.

-+-+ Discal transverse vein joining the first cubital areolet. - - - - - 24. HOMOPHYLA.

oo Discal transverse vein quite interstitial. - 25. MESOTHESIS.

×× Radial area closed at the tip.

o Hind middle humeral areolet distinctly present and closed.

-+ Fore middle humeral areolet closed just beyond the basal vein. Radial area of hind wings without a transverse vein.

++ First division of the radius forming with the second an almost straight line. - - - - 26. HELISIS.

++++ First division of the radius forming with the second a strongly marked angle. - - 27. PHÆNACARPA.

-+-+ Fore middle humeral areolet closed much beyond the basal vein. Radial area of hind wings with a transverse vein. - - - - - 28. IDIOLEXIS.

oo Hind middle humeral areolet failing.

-+ First division of the radius failing, so that the second cubital areolet is contiguous to the costa. - 29. SATHRA.

-+-+ First division of the radius very distinct, so that the second cubital areolet is widely parted from the costa. - - - - - - 30. ASOBARA.

‡‡ Costa linear, not broader before the radius begins than in the middle or beyond, or thicker only beyond the middle of the costal area.

§ First joint of the flagellum not longer than the second.

× Second cubital areolet tetragonal; hind middle humeral areolet quite wanting. - - - 31. SPANISTA.

×× Second cubital areolet pentagonal; hind middle humeral areolet present.

o Antennæ about 50-jointed. Sides of the mesopectus with a smooth transverse impression. - 32. DAPSILARTHRA.

oo Antennæ 17—24-jointed. Sides of the mesopectus with a notched transverse mark. - - 33. ISCHNOCARPA.

§§ First joint of the flagellum distinctly longer than the second.

× First and second divisions of the radius forming an almost straight line. - - - 34. ANISOCYRTA.

×× First and second divisions of the radius forming a strongly marked angle.

o Second cubital areolet pentagonal.

-+ Spiracles of the metathorax very small, punctiform, indistinct.

++ Cubitus abridged immediately behind the second cubital transverse vein. - - - - 35. COLOBOMA.

++++ Cubitus not abridged immediately behind the second cubital transverse vein.
ᔓ Antennæ 13-jointed. - - - 35. SPANIOMERIS.
ᔓᔓ Antennæ with more than thirteen joints.
+ Costa linear, not thickened, hardly distinct from the border of the wing.
= Vertex concave. Sides of the thorax compressed. - 36. DIPIESTA.
== Vertex not concave. Sides of the thorax not compressed. - - - - - - 37. ASPILOTA.
++ Costa linear, perceptibly thickened, distinct from the border of the wing. - - - - 38. DELOCARPA.
+-+ Spiracles of the metathorax distinct, moderately large. - - - - - 39. DINOTREMA.
oo Second cubital areolet tetragonal.
-+ Hind middle humeral areolet open; radial area closed before the tip. - - - 40. HETEROLEXIS.
-+-+ Hind middle humeral areolet closed at or almost at the tip. - - - - - 41. GRAMMOSPILA.

Fam. 27. DACNUSIDÆ.

A. First cubital areolet very long; cubital transverse vein seated much behind the origin of the radius. 1. SYNALDIS.
B. First cubital areolet short; cubital transverse vein near the origin of the radius.
a. First cubital areolet and first discal areolet intermingling. - - - - - 2. APHANTA.
b. First cubital areolet and first discal areolet not intermingling.
* Abdomen much wrinkled. Hind scutellum with a spine. - - - - - - 3. SYMPHYA.
** Abdomen not much wrinkled. Hind scutellum with no spine.
† Eyes hairy.
‡ Costa short, thick; radius emerging from the middle of the costa. - - - - - 4. CHÆNUSA.
‡‡ Costa elongated, linear; radius emerging before the middle of the costa. - - - - 5. CHOREBUS.
†† Eyes not hairy.
‡ Discal transverse vein emerging from the second cubital areolet just behind the cubital transverse vein. - - - - - - - 6. EXOTELA.
‡‡ Discal transverse vein not emerging from the second cubital areolet.
‡ Labial palpi 3-jointed. - - - - 7. AMETRIA.
§§ Labial palpi 4-jointed.
× Radius not angular; second cubital areolet touching the costa. - - - - - 8. AGONIA.
×× Radius angular; second cubital areolet not touching the costa.
o Second abdominal segment wrinkled by some transverse impressions in the middle. - - - 9. EPIMICTA.

oo Second abdominal segments without transverse impressions, generally quite smooth.
-+ Costa very thick, and broader than the first division of the radius is long.
++ Radius ending in the fore border not far from the tip of the wing. - - - - 10. PACHYSEMA.
++++ Radius ending in the fore border very far from the tip of the wing. - - - - 11. BRACHYSTROPHA.
-+-+ Costa not unusually thick, not broader than the first division of the radius is long.
++ Costa short, not extending to half the length of the radial area.
ω Head much elongated. Abdomen of the female much compressed, sword-shaped. - - 12. COPIDURA.
ωω Head not much elongated. Abdomen of the female only somewhat compressed at the tips. - - 13. COELINIUS.
++++ Costa elongated, extending to the middle or to the end of the radial area.
ω Discal transverse vein interstitial. - - - 14. MESORA.
ωω Discal transverse vein proceeding from the first cubital areolet.
+ First and second divisions of the cubitus equally long. - - - - - 15. ISOMERISTA.
++ First and second divisions of the cubitus not equally long.
= Cubital transverse vein, second division of the cubitus and discal transverse vein equally long. - - 16. TRISISA.
== Cubital transverse vein, second division of the cubitus and discal transverse vein not equally long.
Λ Costa linear, equally broad throughout or imperceptibly broader near the tip. Metathorax and first abdominal segment thickly hairy, not wrinkled.
V Radial area extending nearly to the tip of the wing. 17. TANYSTROPHA.
VV Radial area not extending near to the tip of the wing. - - - - - 18. RHIZARCHA.
ΛΛ Costa not wholly linear or equally broad. Metathorax wholly wrinkled, not thickly hairy.
V Radial area very narrow; second division of the radius quite equally formed and with a regular very high curve.
⊳ Hind middle humeral areolet closed. - 19. GYROCAMPA.
⊳⊳ Hind middle humeral areolet open. - - 20. SYNELIX.
VV Radial area roundly widened; second division of the radius not equally curved.
⊳ Hind middle humeral areolet open.
◁ Antennæ with less than twenty joints.
÷ Middle vein equally bent behind the humeral transverse vein; thereby no hind middle humeral areolet. - - - - - - 21. COLONEURA.

÷÷ Middle vein not bent behind the humeral transverse vein; thereby a hind middle humeral areolet. 22. STIPHROCERA.
◁◁ Antennæ with more than twenty joints. - - 23. DACNUSA.
▷▷ Hind middle humeral areolet closed.
+ Costa only coloured at the base. - - - 24. LIPOSCIA.
++ Costa coloured equally throughout. - 25. PHÆNOLEXIS.

TYPES OF GENERA.

Abbreviation.—*F.* = *Foerster.*

Fam. 1. BRACONIDÆ.

Genus 1. Iphiaulax, *F.*	Type Bracon impostor, *Scop.*
„ 2. Vipio, *Latr.*	„ „ desertor, *Fabr.*
„ 3. Bracon, *Fabr.*	„ „ minutator, *Fabr.*

Fam. 2. EXOTHECIDÆ.

Genus 1. Phanomeris, *F.*	Type Exothecus abnormis, *Wesm.*
„ 2. Xenarcha, *F.*	„ Colastes lustrator, *Hal.*
„ 3. Xynobius, *F.*	„ X. pallipes, n.
„ 4. Exothecus, *Wesm.*	„ Ex. affinis, *Wesm.*
„ 5. Bathystomus, *F.*	„ B. xanthopus, n.
„ 6. Rhypsipolis, *F.*	„ Colastes meditator, *Hal.*

Fam. 3. EUSPATHIIDÆ.

Genus 1. Spathius, *Nees.*

Fam. 4. HECABOLIDÆ.

Genus 1. Lysitermus, *F.*	Type L. pallidus, n.
„ 2. Cænophanes, *F.*	„ Bracon incompleta, *Ratz.*
„ 3. Acrisis, *F.*	„ A. gracilicornis, n.
„ 4. Araphis, *Ruthe.*	„ A. tricolor, *Ruthe.*
„ 5. Ecphylus, *F.*	„ Bracon silesiacus.
„ 6. Miocolus, *F.*	„ M. pallipes, n.
„ 7. Hecabolus, *Curt.*	„ H. sulcatus, *Curt.*
„ 8. Pambolus, *Hal.*	„ P. biglumis, *Hal.*
„ 9. Polystenus, *F.*	„ P. rugosus, n.
„ 10. Monolexis, *F.*	„ M. fuscicornis, n.

Fam. 5. DORYCTIDÆ.

Genus 1. Hedysomus, *F.*	Type H. elegans, n.
„ 2. Cœloides, *Wesm.*	„ Bracon initiator, *Fabr.*
„ 3. Atanycolus, *F.*	„ „ denigrator, *Nees.*

Genus 4.	Histeromerus, *Wesm.*	Type H. mystacinus, *Wesm.*
„ 5.	Cænopachys, *F.*	„ Bracon Hartigii, *Ratz.*
„ 6.	Dendrosoter, *Wesm.*	„ B. protuberans, *Nees.*
„ 7.	Heterospilus, *Hal.*	„ B. striatellus, *Nees.*
		„ H. imperator, *Hal.*
„ 8.	Doryctes, *Hal.*	„ Bracon leucogaster, *Zeigl.*

Fam. 6. HORMIIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Chremylus, *Hal.*	Type Hormius rubiginosus, *Nees.*
„ 2.	Hormius, *Nees.*	„ H. moniliatus, *Nees.*

Fam. 7. ROGADIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Petalodes, *Wesm.*	Type P. unicolor, *Wesm.*
„ 2.	Pelecystoma, *Wesm.*	„ Rogas luteus, *Nees.*
„ 3.	Ademon, *Hal.*	„ „ decrescens, *Nees.*
„ 4.	Clinocentrus, *Hal.*	„ C. excubitor, *Hal.*
„ 5.	Heterogamus, *Wesm.*	„ H. crypticornis, *Wesm.*
„ 6.	Rogas, *Nees.*	„ R. circumscriptus, *Nees.*

Fam. 8. RHYSSALIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Rhyssalus, *Hal.*	Type R. clavatus, *Hal.*
„ 2.	Atorenteus, *F.*	„ A. striatus, n.
„ 3.	Phænodus, *F.*	„ P. pallipes, n.
„ 4.	Colastes, *Hal.*	„ C. decorator, *Hal.*
„ 5.	Noserus, *F.*	„ N. facialis, n.
„ 6.	Oncophanes, *F.*	„ Exothecus minutus, *Wesm.*

Fam. 9. SIGALPHIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Allodorus, *F.*	Type Sigalphus semirugosus, *Nees.*
„ 2.	Polydegmon, *F.*	„ P. sinuatus, n.
„ 3.	Sigalphus, *Nees.*	„ S. caudatus, *Nees.*
„ 4.	Schizoprymnus, *F.*	„ Sigalphus obscurus, *Nees.*

Fam. 10. CHELONIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Chelonus, *Jur.*	Type Ichneumon oculator, *Fabr.*
„ 2.	Rhytigaster, *Wesm.*	„ „ irrorator, *Fabr.*
„ 3.	Acampsis, *Wesm.*	„ Chelonus alternipes, *Nees.*
„ 4	Phanerotoma, *Wesm.*	„ „ dentatus, *Panz.*
„ 5.	Ascogaster, *Wesm.*	„ A. instabilis, *Wesm.*

Fam. 11. MICROGASTERIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Ecclites, *F.*	Type E. clypeatus, n.
„ 2.	Cardiochiles, *Nees.*	„ Ophion saltator, *Fabr.*
„ 3.	Acælius, *Hal.*	„ A. germanus, *Hal.*
„ 4.	Dirrhope, *F.*	„ D. rufa, *F.*
„ 5.	Mirax, *Hal.*	„ M. Spartii, *Hal.*
„ 6.	Apanteles, *F.*	„ Microgaster obscurus, *Nees.*
„ 7.	Microplitis, *F.*	„ „ sordipes, *Nees.*
„ 8.	Microgaster, *Latr.*	„ Ichneumon deprimator, *Fabr.*

Fam. 12. AGATHIDIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Disophrys, *F.*	Type Ichneumon inculcator, *Lin.*
„ 2.	Cremnops, *F.*	„ Agathis deflagrator, *Nees.*
„ 3.	Agathis, *Latr.*	„ A. breviseta, *Nees.*

Fam. 13. EUMICRODIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Diatmetus, *F.*	Type Bassus gloriatorius, *Panz.*
„ 2.	Eumicrodus, *F.*	„ Ichneumon calculator, *Fabr.*
„ 3.	Orgilus, *Hal.*	„ Microdus lævigatus, *Nees.*
„ 4.	Cenostomus, *F.*	„ C. lugubris, n.

Fam. 14. PACHYLOMMATIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Eurypterna, *F.*	Type Pachylomma Cremieri, *Bréb.*
„ 2.	Pachylomma, *Bréb.*	„ P. buccata, *Bréb.*

Fam. 15. APHIDIIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Toxares, *Hal.*	Type Trionyx deltiger, *Hal.*
„ 2.	Elassus, *Wesm.*	„ Aphidius parcicornis, *Nees.*
„ 3.	Monoctonus, *Hal.*	„ M. Caricis, *Hal.*
„ 4.	Praon, *Hal.*	„ P. volucris, *Hal.*
„ 5.	Cœlonotus, *F.*	„ C. rufus, n.
„ 6.	Aclitus, *F.*	„ A. obscuripennis, n.
„ 7.	Aphidius, *Nees.*	„ A. Rosæ, *Hal.*
„ 8.	Paralipsis, *F.*	„ Aphidius enervis, *Nees.*
„ 9.	Lysiphlebus, *F.*	„ A. dissolutus, *Nees.*
„ 10.	Diæretus, *F.*	„ A. leucopterus, *Hal.*
„ 11.	Trioxys, *Hal.*	„ T. Horaclei, *Hal.*
„ 12.	Lipolexis, *F.*	„ L. gracilis, n.
„ 13.	Adialytus, *F.*	„ A. tenuis, n.

Fam. 16. EUPHORIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Cosmophorus, *Ratz.*	Type C. Klugii, *Ratz.*
„ 2.	Streblocera, *Westw.*	„ S. fulviceps, *Westw.*
„ 3.	Eutanycerus, *F.*	„ E. Halidayanus, *Westw.*
„ 4.	Syntretus, *F.*	„ Microctonus vernalis, *Wesm.*
„ 5.	Microctonus, *Wesm.*	„ Perilitus æthiops, *Nees.*
„ 6.	Eustalocerus, *F.*	„ Microctonus clavicornis, *Wesm.*
„ 7.	Wesmaelia, *F.*	„ W. pendula, n.
„ 8.	Euphorus, *Nees.*	„ E. pallicornis, *Nees.*
„ 9.	Peristenus, *F.*	„ Microctonus barbiger, *Wesm.*
„ 10.	Dinocampus, *F.*	„ Perilitus terminatus, *Nees.*
„ 11.	Loxocephalus, *F.*	„ L. longipes, n.

Fam. 17. PERILITIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Zemistes, *F.*	Type Perilitus albitarsis, *Nees.*
„ 2.	Protelus, *F.*	„ „ chrysophthalmus, *Nees.*
„ 3.	Perilitus, *Nees.*	„ „ pallidus, *Nees.*

Fam. 18. BRACHISTIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Brachistes, *Nees.*	Type B. ruficoxis, *Nees.*
„ 2.	Eubadizon, *Nees.*	„ E. pectoralis, *Nees.*

Fam. 19. BLACIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Pygostolus, *Hal.*	Type Liophron falcatus, *Nees.*
„ 2.	Goniocormus, *F.*	„ Blacus paganus, *Hal.*
3.	Blacus, *Nees.*	„ B. humilis, *Nees.*
„ 4.	Ganychorus, *Hal.*	„ Bracon ruficornis, *Nees.*

Fam. 20. LIOPHRONIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Syrrhizus, *F.*	Type S. delusorius, n.
„ 2.	Anastocentrus, *F.*	„ Ancylus excrucians, *Hal.*
„ 3.	Allurus, *F.*	„ „ muricatus, *Hal.*
„ 4.	Liophron, *Nees.*	„ L. ater, *Nees.*

Fam. 21. ICHNEUTIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Ichneutes, *Nees.*	Type 1. reunitor, *Nees.*
„ 2.	Proterops, *Wesm.*	„ P. nigripennis, *Wesm.*

Fam. 22. HELCONIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Helcon, *Nees.*	Type H. annulicornis, *Nees.*
„ 2.	Gymnoscelus, *F.*	„ Helcon tardator, *Nees.*

Fam. 23. MACROCENTRIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Homolobus, *F.*	Type Phylax discolor, *Wesm.*
„ 2.	Zele, *Curt.*	„ Rogas annulicornis, *Nees.*
„ 3.	Macrocentrus, *Curt.*	„ „ thoracicus, *Nees.*
„ 4.	Amicroplus, *F.*	„ „ collaris, *Nees.*

Fam. 24. DIOSPILIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Aspidogonus, *Wesm.*	Type A. diversicornis, *Wesm.*
„ 2.	Diospilus, *Hal.*	„ D. oleraceus, *Hal.*
„ 3.	Laccophrys, *F.*	„ L. Magdalini, n.
„ 4.	Microtypus, *Ratz.*	„ Eubadizon trigonus, *Nees.*
		„ Microtypus Wesmaeli, *Ratz.*
„ 5.	Anostenus, *F.*	„ Taphœus irregularis, *Wesm.*

Fam. 25. OPIIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Gnamptodon, *Hal.*	Type Bracon pumilio, *Nees.*
„ 2.	Mesotages, *F.*	„ M. decoris, n.
„ 3.	Lytacra, *F.*	„ L. stygia, n.
„ 4.	Rhinoplus, *F.*	„ R. lævigatus, n.
„ 5.	Zetetes, *F.*	„ Z. ultor, n.
„ 6.	Chilotrichia, *F.*	„ Opius blandus, *Hal.*
„ 7.	Riosteres, *F.*	„ Bracon carbonarius, *Nees.*

Genus	8. Stenospilus, *F.*	Type S. vagator, n.
„	9. Rhabdospilus, *F.*	„ Opius placidus, *Hal.*
„	10. Diachasma, *F.*	„ „ fulgidus, *Hal.*
„	11. Eurytenes, *F.*	„ „ abnormis, *Wesm.*
„	12. Holconotus, *F.*	„ „ comatus, *Wesm.*
„	13. Apodesmia, *F.*	„ A. tæniata, n.
„	14. Allotypus, *F.*	„ Opius irregularis, *Wesm.*
„	15. Phædrotoma, *F.*	„ P. depeculator, n.
„	16. Entrichopsis, *F.*	„ E. munda, n.
„	17. Therobolus, *F.*	„ Opius ruficeps, *Wesm.*
„	18. Hypocynodus, *F.*	„ „ crassipes, *Wesm.*
„	19. Cryptonastes, *F.*	„ C. tersus, n.
„	20. Hypolabis, *F.*	„ Opius pallipes, *Wesm.*
„	21. Biophthora, *F.*	„ „ bajulus, *Hal.*
„	22. Desmiostoma, *F.*	„ „ parvulus, *Wesm.*
„	23. Utetes, *F.*	„ „ testaceus, *Wesm.*
„	24. Opius, *Wesm.*	„ Bracon pygmæator, *Nees.*
„	25. Nosopœa, *F.*	„ Opius cingulatus, *Wesm.*

Fam. 26. ALYSIIDÆ.

Genus	1. Chasmodon, *Hal.*	Type Alysia aptera, *Nees.*
„	2. Panerema, *F.*	„ P. inops, n.
„	3. Syncrasis, *F.*	„ Alysia fucicola, *Hal.*
„	4. Phænolyta, *F.*	„ P. Halidayi, *F.* =
		„ Alysia fuscipes, *Hal.*
„	5. Aphæreta, *F.*	„ „ cephalotes, *Hal.*
„	6. Cosmiocarpa, *F.*	„ „ Aurora, *Hal.*
„	7. Symphanes, *F.*	„ S. aciculata, n.
„	8. Hypostropha, *F.*	„ H. amplipennis, n.
„	9. Epiclista, *F.*	„ E. erythrogaster, n.
„	10. Goniarcha, *F.*	„ Alysia lucicola, *Hal.*
„	11. Diaspasta, *F.*	„ „ contracta, *Hal.*
„	12. Tanycarpa, *F.*	„ „ gracilicornis, *Nees.*
„	13. Cratospila, *F.*	„ „ Circe, *Hal.*
„	14. Alysia, *Latr.*	„ Cryptus manducator, *Fabr.*
„	15. Anarcha, *F.*	„ A. notabilis, n.
„	16. Strophæa, *F.*	„ Alysia rufidens, *Nees.*
„	17. Idiasta, *F.*	„ „ maritima, *Hal.*
„	18. Acrobela, *F.*	„ A. carinata, n.
„	19. Mesocrina, *F.*	„ M. indagatrix, n.
„	20. Prosapha, *F.*	„ Alysia speculum, *Hal.*
„	21. Opisendea, *F.*	„ O. tenuicornis, n.
„	22. Misophthora, *F.*	„ M. lævigata, n.
„	23. Adelura, *F.*	„ Alysia florimela, *Hal.*
„	24. Homophyla, *F.*	„ „ pullata, *Hal.*
„	25. Mesothesis, *F.*	„ M. bicolor, n.
„	26. Aclisis, *F.*	„ A. isomera, n.
„	27. Phænocarpa, *F.*	„ Alysia picinervis, *Hal.*
„	28. Idiolexis, *F.*	„ „ punctigera, *Hal.*

Genus 29.	Sathra, *F.*	Type S. debilis, n.
„ 30.	Asobara, *F.*	„ Alysia tabida, *Nees.*
„ 31.	Spanista, *F.*	„ S. rufescens, n.
„ 32.	Dapsilarthra, *F.*	„ Alysia Apii, *Curt.*
„ 33.	Ischnocarpa, *F.*	„ „ pumila, *Nees.*
„ 34.	Anisocyrta, *F.*	„ „ perdita, *Hal.*
„ 35.	Coloboma, *F.*	„ C. nigrina, n.
„ 36.	Spaniomeris, *F.*	„ S. pulla, n.
„ 37.	Dipiesta, *F.*	„ Alysia compressa, *Hal.*
„ 38.	Aspilota, *F.*	„ „ ruficornis, *Nees.*
„ 39.	Delocarpa, *F.*	„ D. prædo, n.
„ 40.	Dinotrema, *F.*	„ D. erythropa, n.
„ 41.	Heterolexis, *F.*	„ H. subtilis, n.
„ 42.	Grammospila, *F.*	„ Alysia Isabella, *Hal.*

Fam. 27. DACNUSIDÆ.

Genus 1.	Synaldis, *F.*	Type Alysia concolor, *Nees.*
„ 2.	Aphanta, *F.*	„ A. hospita, n.
„ 3.	Symphya, *F.*	„ Sygalphus mandibularis, *Nees.*
„ 4.	Chænusa, *Hal.*	„ Perilitus conjungens, *Nees.*
„ 5.	Chorebus, *Hal.*	„ C. naiadum, *Hal.*
„ 6.	Exotela, *F.*	„ E. cyclogaster, n.
„ 7.	Ametria, *F.*	„ Dacnusa uliginosa, *Hal.*
„ 8.	Agonia, *F.*	„ „ adducta, *Hal.*
„ 9.	Epimicta, *F.*	„ „ marginalis, *Hal.*
„ 10.	Pachysema, *F.*	„ „ macrospila, *Hal.*
„ 11.	Brachystrophe, *F.*	„ B. monticola, n.
„ 12.	Copidura, *Schiodte.*	„ Chænon anceps, *Curt.*
„ 13.	Cœlinius, *Nees.*	„ C. niger, *Nees.*
„ 14.	Mesora, *F.*	„ Dacnusa gilvipes, *Hal.*
„ 15.	Isomerista, *F.*	„ I. oligomera, n.
„ 16.	Trisisa, *F.*	„ T. exilis, n.
„ 17.	Tanystropha, *F.*	„ T. hæmorrhoa, n.
„ 18.	Rhizarcha, *F.*	„ Alysia areolaris, *Nees.*
„ 19.	Gyrocampa, *F.*	„ „ affinis, *Nees.*
„ 20.	Synelix, *F.*	„ S. agnata, n.
„ 21.	Coloneura, *F.*	„ C. stylata, n.
„ 22.	Stiphrocera, *F.*	„ S. nigricornis, n.
„ 23.	Dacnusa, *Hal.*	„ D. lateralis, *Hal.*
„ 24.	Liposcia, *F.*	„ L. discolor, n.
„ 25.	Phænolexis, *F.*	„ Alysia petiolata, *Nees.*

SYNOPSIS OF THE ICHNEUMONITES.

The following Synopsis of the European families and genera of Ichneumonites is translated partly from Holmgren's classification, partly from that of Taschenberg.

A. First segment of the depressed abdomen curved and generally widened near the tip; its spiracles between the middle and the tip, very seldom in the middle (Alomyia), still more seldom before the middle (Orthopelma); in both cases the discal areolet is not normal; this is usually pentagonal, sometimes triangular or quadrate, very small when quadrate, never petiolated nor rhombical, occasionally quite wanting.

a. Oviduct hidden or slightly apparent. Abdomen petiolated; the slender petiole about two-thirds of the length of the whole segment (shorter in Alomyia). Hind petiole much widened, most often finely striolated or punctured, its spiracles not nearer to each other than to the tip. Second abdominal segment almost always with side cavities at its base. Discal areolet pentagonal, in Alomyia triangular. - 1. ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

b. Oviduct prominent. Spiracles of the first abdominal segment usually nearer to each other than to the tip. 2. CRYPTIDÆ.

B. First abdominal segment usually straight; its spiracles in the middle, before the middle, or in a few cases behind the middle, the abdomen then compressed.

a. Oviduct prominent, at least nearly half the length of the abdomen. Abdomen sessile and depressed, or if somewhat petiolated the abdomen then round or cubical. Discal areolet triangular or wanting, in Ecthrus pentagonal. - - - - 3. PIMPLIDÆ.

b. Oviduct very short, or hardly visible.

* Abdomen quite depressed and sessile. - - 4. BASSIDÆ.

** Abdomen not quite depressed and sessile.

† Abdomen elongate-fusiform, clavate towards the tip, sometimes slightly compressed in the female, sessile or petiolated; discal areolet in the former case pentagonal, in the latter triangular or wanting. - 5. TRYPHONIDÆ.

†† Abdomen compressed wholly or along the hind half, petiolated, rarely sessile, very rarely with an oviduct which is more than half as long as the abdomen. Discal areolet triangular or wanting. Face almost always with smooth hairs. - - - - 6. OPHIONIDÆ.

Fam. 1. ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

A. Spiracles of the first abdominal segment between its middle and its tip.

a. Spiracles of the metathorax linear, or linear-elliptical.*

* Petiole not depressed, not broader than high.

† Abdomen of the female acute at the tip; last ventral segment more or less remote from the base of the oviduct.

‡ Scutellum at the most slightly convex, slightly sloping at the tip.

§ Vertex with a slightly backward-curved fore border. 1. ERISTICUS, *Wesm.*

§§ Vertex not bordered in front.

× Vertex bordered in the middle in front. - 2. CHASMODES, *Wesm.*

×× Vertex in front more or less two-knobbed.

o Abdomen of the female with eight dorsal segments. Oviduct with a somewhat broad sheath. 3. EXEPHANES, *Wesm.*

oo Abdomen of the female with seven dorsal segments. 4. ICHNEUMON, *Lin.*

‡‡ Scutellum somewhat gibbous, abruptly sloping hindward. Sides of the metathorax with spines. 5. HOPLISMENUS, *Grav.*

†† Abdomen of the female obtuse at the tip; last ventral segment reaching or almost reaching the base of the oviduct. Ventral segments 2—3 in death with a middle keel.

‡ Abdomen of the female compressed, truncate at the tip. Vertex with a two-knobbed fore border. 6. LIMERODES, *Wesm.*

‡‡ Abdomen of the female elongate-oval or almost oval.

§ Abdomen of the female with seven dorsal segments. Antennæ of the male with no widened joints.

× Legs with the usual comparative length; tibiæ straight.

o Tarsi bristly beneath.

→ Vertex straight on the fore border.

++ Wings of the usual colour. - - - 7. AMBLYTELES, *Wesm.*

++++ Wings almost black, with a yellow border. 8. CATADELPHUS, *Wesm.*

→→ Vertex angular in the middle of the fore border. - 9. ACOLOBUS, *Wesm.*

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* Circular in the four following species:—Platylabus tricingulatus, P. dimidiatus, P. nigricollis, Listrodromius nythemerus.

oo Tarsi beneath with very short down, at least in the female, without or almost without any bristles.
+ Scutellum gibbous. - - 10. HEPIOPELMUS, *Wesm.*
+-+ Scutellum almost pyramidal.
++ Vertex on the fore border somewhat obtusely angular. 11. TROGUS, *Grav.*
++++ Vertex on the fore border straight. - - 12. AUTOMALUS, *Wesm.*
XX Fore legs very short as compared with the posterior; the latter stout, with slightly curved tibiæ.
o Claws of the tarsi plain. - - - 13. ANISOBAS, *Wesm.*
oo Claws of the tarsi serrated. - 14. LISTRODROMUS, *Wesm.*
§§ Abdomen of the female with eight dorsal segments. Joints 12—16 of the antennæ of the male somewhat widened. Hind tibiæ somewhat curved. - 15. HYPOMECUS, *Wesm.*
** Petiole broader than high, slightly depressed.
† First abdominal segment knobbed between the keel and the hind keel. - - - 16. PROBOLUS, *Wesm.*
†† First abdominal segment even, now and then with two keels.
‡ Scutellum with the sides not bordered. - 17. EURYLABUS, *Wesm.*
‡‡ Scutellum bordered along the whole sides or at least along the middle of them.
§ Antennæ very strongly serrated in the male. 18. PRISTICEROS, *Grav.*
§§ Antennæ not serrated, at the most denticulated.
X Petiole as usual. - - - 19. PLATYLABUS, *Wesm.*
XX Petiole slender. - - - 20. APÆLETICUS, *Wesm.*
b. Spiracles of the metathorax round.
* Scutellum slightly elevated.
† Metathorax prolonged tail-like hindward. - 21. ORONOTUS, *Wesm.*
†† Metathorax not extending beyond the hind coxæ.
‡ Vertex without cavities on the fore border.
§ Mandibles unidentate at the tips. - - 22. GNATHORYX, *Wesm.*
§§ Mandibles bidentate; the upper tooth very stout, the lower very short. - - 23. HERPESTOMUS, *Wesm.*
§§§ Mandibles with almost equally long teeth.
X Second abdominal segment with no impression at the base.
o Mandibles of the female knobbed on the under border. Flagellum of the male filiform. 24. COLPOGNATHUS, *Wesm.*
oo Mandibles of the female with an entire border on the under side.
+ Postscutellum with two cavities. - - 25. DICÆLOTUS, *Wesm.*
+-+ Postscutellum smooth. Flagellum of the male attenuated at the base. - - 26. CENTETERUS, *Wesm.*
XX Second abdominal segment more or less distinctly impressed at the base.
o Second abdominal segment with two cavities at the base. - - - - 27. NEMATOMICRUS, *Wesm.*
oo Second abdominal segment with a transverse linear impression at the base. - - 28. PHÆOGENES, *Wesm.*

‡‡ Vertex broadly notched in the middle of the fore border. - - - - - 29. Diorhinus, *Wesm.*
‡‡‡ Vertex with cavities behind the fore border. 30. Aethecerus, *Wesm.*
‡‡‡‡ Vertex with the whole fore border interrupted. - 31. Diadromus, *Wesm.*
‡‡‡‡‡ Vertex unidentate at the tip. - - 32. Misetus, *Wesm.*
** Scutellum very convex and prominent. - 33. Ischnus, *Grav.*
B. Spiracles of the first abdominal segment in the middle. Wings short; discal areolet triangular. 34. Alomyia, *Panz.*

Fam. 2. CRYPTIDÆ.

A. Wings normally developed.
a. Oviduct hardly prominent. Abdomen very shining.
* Abdomen elongate-oval; first segment much extended, tuberculate and widened hindward. Discal areolet pentagonal, with intermediate veins. - 1. Exolytus, *Foerst.*
** Abdomen short, almost round; first segment keeled, furrowed. Discal areolet pentagonal, complete, or not closed. - - - - - 2. Stilpnus, *Grav.*
b. Oviduct conspicuous.
* Discal areolet wholly closed.
† Discal areolet pentagonal (almost quadrate or triangular).
‡ Joints of the antennæ in the female nodulose at the tips.
§ Antennæ of the female compact; joints transverse; third joint at most about twice as long as thick, or the antennæ wholly thickened between the middle and the tips, sometimes widened, when rather slender then the metathorax has areas. Hind petiole in the male conspicuously broader than the petiole, angularly arched. - - - - 3. Phygadevon, *Grav.*
§§ Antennæ of the female attenuated, never thickened or widened about the middle, when compact then the metathorax has no areas; third joint most often thrice as long as thick. Hind petiole in the male not much broader than the petiole, slightly arched. - - - - - 4. Cryptus, *Fabr.*
‡‡ Joints of the antennæ of the female not thickened at the tips.
§ First abdominal segment in both sexes much attenuated, smooth when widened hindward. Metathorax with two transverse ridges, its spiracles linear. 5. Linoceras, *Tasch.*
§§ Abdomen of the female almost sessile. Metathorax with one interrupted rectangular transverse ridge, its spiracles round, small. Discal areolet very small. - - - - 6. Brachycentrus, *Tasch.*
†† Discal areolet quadrate or not angular, proportionally very small.

‡ Metathorax rough, with two transverse ridges and with attenuated spiracles. Body not unusually slender. 7. MESOSTENUS, *Grav.*

‡‡ Metathorax smooth, with one transverse ridge and with small round spiracles. Body very slender. 8. NEMATOPODIUS, *Grav.*

** Discal areolet pentagonal in design, not closed. 9. HEMITELES, *Grav.*

*** Discal areolet not obvious as to design, or at least not closed.

† First abdominal segment linear, longitudinally striated; its spiracles before the middle. - 10. ORTHOPELMA, *Tasch.*

†† First abdominal segment widened hindward; its spiracles behind the middle.

‡ Metathorax with two transverse ridges. Abdomen not broader than the thorax. Size large. 11. ISCHNOCERUS, *Grav.*

‡‡ Metathorax at most with only the hinder transverse ridge. Abdomen broader than the thorax. Size small. - - - - 12. CATALYTUS, *Foerst.*

B. Wings rudimentary or none.

a. Oviduct hardly prominent, or not half as long as the first abdominal segment.

* First abdominal segment much widened behind the spiracles. - - - - 13. PTEROCORMUS, *Foerst.*

** First abdominal segment very slender at the tip. 14. CREMNODES, *Foerst.*

b. Oviduct elongated.

* Metathorax conspicuous, regularly areolated. 15. STIBEUTES, *Foerst.*

** Metathorax not or but slightly areolated.

† Scutellum distinctly formed.

‡ Subapical joint of the tarsi deeply notched, bilobed. 16. AGOTHEREUTES, *Foerst.*

‡‡ Subapical joint of the tarsi not bilobed.

§ Wings extending beyond the base of the metathorax. First abdominal segment punctured, not longitudinally wrinkled. - - - - 17. APTESIS, *Foerst.*

§§ Wings not extending beyond the base of the metathorax. First abdominal segment more or less longitudinally wrinkled. - - 18. THEROSCOPUS, *Foerst.*

†† Scutellum not formed.

‡ Face much abbreviated. - - 19. PEZOLOCHUS, *Foerst.*

‡‡ Face of the usual length. - - 20. PEZOMACHUS, *Grav.*

Fam. 3. PIMPLIDÆ.

A. Head much broader than long. Base of the abdomen quite depressed.

a. Abdomen distinctly depressed, at most with the exception of its tip in the female.

* Mesothorax transversely wrinkled. Abdomen and oviduct very long. Discal areolet triangular. 1. RHYSSA, *Grav.*

** Mesothorax not transversely wrinkled.

† Second and following dorsal segments of the abdomen with wart-like marks; when these are indistinct, then the whole body pale yellow.

‡ Middle abdominal segments longer than broad in the male, seldom quadrate. Oviduct proceeding from a ventral fissure. Discal areolet triangular. 2. EPHIALTES, *Grav.*

‡‡ Middle abdominal segments broader than long, seldom quadrate.

§ Oviduct proceeding from a ventral fissure.

× Discal areolet triangular.

o Body wholly pale yellow. Abdomen smooth, without punctures, with very slight transverse impressions on the hind borders of the segments. Hind femora stout. - - - - 3. THERONIA, *Holm.*

oo Body not pale yellow. Abdomen strongly or slightly punctured. - - - - 4. PIMPLA, *Fabr.*

×× Discal areolet incomplete or none.

o Femora not thick. Vertex divided. 5. POLYSPHINETA, *Grav.*

oo Femora thick. Vertex not divided. - 6. SCHIZOPYGA, *Grav.*

§§ Oviduct proceeding from the tip of the abdomen, when from the last ventral segment, then no discal areolet.

× Abdomen as in Pimpla. Claws not pectinated. Oviduct less than half as long as the abdomen. 7. CLISTOPYGA, *Grav.*

×× Abdominal segments from the second to the fourth each with two oblique linear impressions. Claws pectinated. Oviduct at least half as long as the abdomen. - - - - 8. GLYPTA, *Grav.*

†† Second and following dorsal segments of the abdomen smooth.

‡ Oviduct proceeding from the tip of the abdomen. Discal areolet triangular, seldom incomplete.

§ Claws not pectinated, merely bristly at the base. 9. LISSONOTA, *Grav.*

§§ Claws pectinated. - - - 10. MENISCUS, *Schiodte.*

‡‡ Oviduct proceeding from a ventral fissure.

§ Claws pectinated. Discal areolet triangular. Flagellum not indented. - - 11. PHYTODIETUS, *Latr.*

§§ Claws not pectinated.

× Flagellum of the male not indented. Discal areolet triangular. - - - 12. CRYPTOPIMPLA, *Tasch.*

×× Flagellum of the male with the third and fourth joints indented. No discal areolet. 13. LAMPRONOTA, *Hal.*

b. Abdomen somewhat compressed, but not so as to appear petiolated, and always with a depressed base. Oviduct proceeding from the tip.

* Discal areolet triangular, petiolated. Legs slender. Vertex divided. Antennæ more than half as long as the body. - - - - 14. MACRUS, *Grav.*

** No discal areolet. Hind coxæ thickened at their tips. Vertex incompletely divided. Antennæ hardly longer than the head and the thorax together. 15. ACÆNITUS, *Grav.*

B. Head more or less cubical or round.

a. Femora unarmed.

* Front not horned.

† No discal areolet.

‡ Head not contracted about the mouth. Metathorax with distinct areas. Tibiæ thickened. - 16. Xylonomus, *Grav.*
‡‡ Head contracted about the mouth. Metathorax incomplete, or hardly forming areas. Legs comparatively slender. - - - 17. Xorides, *Grav.*
†† Discal areolet pentagonal. Oviduct proceeding from a fissure. - - - - 18. Ecthrus, *Grav.*
* Front horned beneath the fore ocellus. - 19. Mitroboris, *Holm.*
b. Hind femora very thick, with stout spines beneath. Head almost cubical. No discal areolet. 20. Odontomerus, *Grav.*

Fam. 4. BASSIDÆ.

A. Scutellum transversely quadrangular; hind border acute, prominent. Abdomen almost equal in breadth. Discal areolet large, rhomboidal. - - 1. Metopius, *Panz.*
B. Scutellum triangular; hind border obtuse. Abdomen short, oval; first segment almost quadrate. Discal areolet none or triangular; first recurrent vein angularly bent. - - - - 2. Bassus, *Fabr.*

Fam. 5. TRYPHONIDÆ.

A. Vertex not divided. Face almost always very tumid. First and second joints of the flagellum equally long. Spiracles of the metathorax mostly elongated. Femora, especially the hinder, thickened, somewhat compressed.
a. Eyes not bordered. Scape cylindrical. Metathorax with round spiracles. Fore femora slender. Discal areolet triangular, pentagonal, or none. 1. Orthocentrus, *Grav.*
b. Eyes bordered beneath the sockets of the antennæ. Scape thick, oval, or elongate-oval. Metathorax with oval spiracles. Discal areolet none, very rarely incompletely triangular. All the femora more or less thick.
* Petiole of the metathorax conspicuous, its spiracles in the middle. Discal areolet present.
† Hind tibiæ with one spur. - - - 2. Periope, *Curtis.*
†† Hind tibiæ with two spurs. - 3. Ischyrocnemis, *Tasch.*
** Petiole of the metathorax not or slightly conspicuous, its spiracles somewhat before the middle.
† Metathorax with no areas in front. No discal areolet. - - - - 4. Colpotrochia, *Holm.*
†† Metathorax with areas in front.
‡ First joint of the flagellum mostly twice as long as broad.
§ Abdomen at the base somewhat rough; second segment slightly keeled. Femora very thick. 5. Chorinæus, *Holm.*
§§ Abdomen at the base mostly smooth and shining; second segment not keeled. Femora thick. 6. Exochus, *Grav.*

‡‡ First joint of the flagellum very short, almost broader than long. - - - - - 7. HYPERACMUS, *Holm.*

B. Vertex divided, more or less complete. Face slightly prominent. First joint of the flagellum longer than the second. Spiracles of the metathorax rounded. Femora, especially the fore pair, slender.

a. Vertex not separated, with two grooves at its base. Thorax succinct. Metathorax short, with distinct areas. First abdominal segment keeled, gradually straightened in front. A discal areolet. Claws, at least at the base, pectinated. - - 8. MONOBLASTUS, *Hart.*

b. Vertex separated.

* Hind tibiæ with two apical spines.

† Petiole of the abdomen conspicuous.

‡ Head transversely quadrate, with the vertex more or less bordered. Scape oval.

§ Claws of the tarsi simple.

× Head not hump-shaped; vertex bordered.

o First abdominal segment straight, linear, or gradually a little widened hindward. - - 9. MESOLEPTUS, *Grav.*

oo First abdominal segment curved, gradually widened.

-+ Teeth of the mandibles unequal; the lower one larger. Vertex with a groove on each side. Discal areolet mostly none. Oviduct curved beneath. 10. CATOGLYPTUS, *Foerst.*

-+-+ Teeth of the mandibles equal or almost equal.

++ Oviduct straight. Vertex hardly separated, with slight grooves on the sides. Metathorax for the most part with three areas. Spiracles of the first abdominal segment almost in the middle. Discal areolet for the most part present. Middle tibiæ somewhat curved. - - 11. EURYPROCTUS, *Holm.*

++++ Oviduct directed upward. Spiracles of the first abdominal segment in the middle. Discal areolet triangular or none. Femora, particularly the hind pair, stout, so also the filiform antennæ. 12. NOTOPYGUS, *Holm.*

×× Head more or less hump-shaped; vertex slightly bordered. First abdominal segment smooth.

o Teeth of the mandibles unequal. Spiracles of the first abdominal segment slightly compressed, a little before the middle. Discal areolet almost always present. - - - - 13 PERILISSUS, *Foerst.*

oo Teeth of the mandibles equal. Head round. Antennæ and femora very slender. First abdominal segment small, its spiracles in the middle. No discal areolet. - - - - 14. ECLYTUS, *Holm.*

§§ Claws of the tarsi pectinated.

× Claws of the tarsi with teeth thickly set and long. Head hardly hump-like. Abdomen fusiform, somewhat hairy; first segment straight, narrower in front of the spiracles, usually with a distinct middle

furrow. Antennæ almost as long as the body. Discal areolet mostly present. - 15. CTENOPELMA, *Holm.*

×× Claws of the tarsi with teeth thickly set and short. Head hump-shaped; vertex separated. A discal areolet. First abdominal segment with a slight or with no middle furrow. - - 16. PRIONOPODA, *Holm.*

‡‡ Head straitened towards the mouth. Scutellum moderately rounded. Vertex tumid; labrum hidden. Scape almost round. First abdominal segment small, curved, its spiracles almost in the middle. No discal areolet. - 17. MEGASTYLUS, *Schiodte.*

†† Petiole of the abdomen not conspicuous; first segment furrowed or keeled.

‡ Claws not pectinated.

§ Labrum hardly extended.

× No discal areolet in general.

o Head not widened about the eyes. Metathorax with 0—3 incomplete or indistinct areas. First abdominal segment indistinctly furrowed, gradually straitened in front. Legs slender; hind femora somewhat elongated. Oviduct straight. 18. MESOLEIUS, *Holm.*

oo Head widened about the eyes; vertex contracted beneath. Metathorax with as far as three determinate areas. First abdominal segment with moderately distinct furrows; second and third mostly rough. Legs moderately stout. Oviduct somewhat curved. - - 19. TREMATOPYGUS, *Holm.*

×× A discal areolet.

o Vertex somewhat elevated in the middle. Metathorax with from three to five mostly distinct areas. First abdominal segment a little straitened in front, distinctly furrowed and keeled. Discal areolet mostly irregular and petiolated. Femora short, stout. Oviduct straight. - - 20. TRYPHON, *Fall.*

oo Vertex much elevated. Antennæ short. Metathorax imperfectly areolated. First abdominal segment not furrowed above. Discal areolet mostly pentagonal. Legs slender; hind femora thick, more slender at the base. - 21. GRYPOCENTRUS, *Ruthe.*

§§ Labrum much extended. Antennæ shorter than the body. Discal areolet none or nearly pentagonal. Hind tibiæ stout, with short apical spines. 22. ADELOGNATHUS, *Holm.*

‡‡ Claws pectinated.

§ Antennæ of the male thick in the middle. 23. EUCEROS, *Grav.*

§§ Antennæ of the male not thick in the middle.

× Legs slender. Claws very distinctly pectinated. Oviduct elongated. - - 24. POLYBLASTUS, *Hart.*

×× Legs short; femora thick. Oviduct short, curved. 25. ERROMENUS, *Holm.*

Note.—The three following genera are not classifisd by Taschenberg in accordance with the preceding genera of Tryphonidæ:—

A. Teeth of the mandibles unequal, the lower one longer. Fore border of the vertex truncated. - 26. Acrotomus, *Holm.*

B. Teeth of the mandibles almost equal. Fore border of the vertex rounded.

a. Abdomen sessile; first segment gradually straitened. Claws of the tarsi mostly pectinated. Hind tibiæ with one very short spine. - - - 27. Exenterus, *Hart.*

b. Abdomen almost petiolated; first segment with parallel sides. Claws of the tarsi simple. Middle tibiæ with only one spine. - - - - 28. Exyston, *Schiodte.*

Note.—The following classification of the Tryphonidæ is by Holmgren, and differs somewhat from that of Taschenberg:—

A. Scutellum more or less elevated, narrowed towards the rounded tip.

a. Upper tooth of the mandibles entire.

* Clypeus separate or almost separate. Face hardly prominent. First joint of the flagellum always longer than the second. Metathorax with round spiracles. Femora slender, the fore pair especially so.

† Hind tibiæ with two spurs.

‡ Head transverse, not swollen; vertex emarginate; clypeus not elevated. Scape of the antennæ oval. Abdomen petiolated; spiracles of the first segment generally seated in the middle. Claws of the tarsi simple.

§ First segment of the abdomen straight, linear, or slightly dilated towards the tip. - 1. Mesoleptus, *Grav.*

§§ First segment of the abdomen curved or subcurved; petiolar part narrow; post-petiolar dilated towards the tip.

× Teeth of the mandibles unequal in length, the lower one longer. Oviduct slightly curved upward. - 2. Catoglyptus, *Foerst.*

×× Teeth of the mandibles equal in length. Oviduct straight. - - - 3. Euryproctus, *Holm.*

××× Teeth of the mandibles subequal. Apical segment of the abdomen emarginate in the female. Oviduct curved upward. - - - 4. Notopygus, *Holm.*

‡‡ Head transverse, most often slightly swollen; vertex subemarginate; clypeus not elevated. Antennæ with an oval scape. Abdomen petiolated; spiracles of the first segment most often seated a little before the middle. Claws of the tarsi pectinated.

§ Head hardly swollen. First segment of the abdomen elevated. Claws of the tarsi rather stout; pectination long and very thick. - 5. Ctenopelma, *Holm.*

§§ Head swollen. First segment of the abdomen rather flat. Pectination of the claws short and thin. - - - - - 6. Prionopoda, *Holm.*

‡‡‡ Head swollen or almost so; vertex subemarginate; clypeus hardly elevated. Antennæ with an oval scape. Abdomen mostly petiolated; first segment somewhat smooth; spiracles seated in the middle or a little before the middle. Claws of the tarsi simple.

§ Teeth of the mandibles unequal in length. First segment of the abdomen subcoarctate before the spiracles, these seated at a little before the middle. Discal areolet almost always present. - 7. Perilissus, *Foerst.*

§§ Teeth of the mandibles equal in length. Antennæ and femora very slender. First segment of the abdomen narrow; spiracles seated in the middle. No discal areolet. - - - 8. Eclytus, *Holm.*

‡‡‡‡ Head narrowed towards the mouth; vertex almost round; clypeus vaulted. Labrum hidden. Scape of the antennæ subglobose. Abdomen petiolated; first segment narrow, curved, its spiracles seated almost in the middle. No discal areolet. - 9. Megastylus, *Schiodte.*

‡‡‡‡‡ Head transverse (much swollen in some Polyblasti). Abdomen generally sessile or subsessile, rarely subpetiolated; first segment most often grooved, its spiracles generally seated before the middle.

§ Claws of the tarsi not pectinated.

× Labrum hardly projecting.

o Head not dilated behind the eyes. Clypeus hardly obovate. Metathorax with 6—8 generally incomplete or very obsolete areas. First segment of the abdomen perceptibly narrowed towards the base, the groove and the two keels mostly obsolete. Discal areolet most often wanting. Legs slender; hind femora rather long. Oviduct straight. - - - - 10. Mesoleius, *Holm.*

oo Head dilated behind the eyes. Clypeus depressed, most often rounded at the tip. Metathorax with the areas generally determinate. First segment of the abdomen perceptibly narrowed towards the base, most often somewhat curved, with slightly distinct keels; second and third generally scabrous. Discal areolet generally wanting. Legs moderately stout. Oviduct slender, just projecting, slightly curved, rarely straight. - 11. Trematopygus, *Holm.*

ooo Head hardly dilated behind the eyes. Clypeus most often transversely elevated in the middle. Metathorax with 3—5 areas most often distinct.

First segment of the abdomen slightly narrowed towards the base, the groove and the two keels generally very distinct. Discal areolet most often complete, irregular, generally petiolated. Legs moderate; femora somewhat short and stout. Oviduct straight. - - - 12. TRYPHON, *Fall.*

oooo Head slightly dilated behind the eyes. Clypeus much elevated. Antennæ rather short. Metathorax with incomplete areas. First segment of the abdomen rather flat, with no keels. Discal areolet often subpentagonal. Legs slender; hind tibiæ rather stout, narrow at the base. Oviduct curved, slightly hooked at the tip. 13. GRYPOCENTRUS, *Holm.*

×× Labrum much projecting. - 14. ADELOGNATHUS, *Holm.*

§§ Claws of the tarsi pectinated, almost simple or rather obsoletely pectinated in some Eucerotes and Erromeni.

× Antennæ of the male much dilated in the middle. Legs simple. Oviduct hidden. - - 15. EUCEROS, *Grav.*

×× Antennæ simple in both sexes. Legs slender or moderately stout; claws of the tarsi distinctly pectinated. Oviduct projecting, thick.

o Clypeus separate. - - 16. POLYBLASTUS, *Hart.*

oo Clypeus not separate, with a furrow on each side. 17. MONOBLASTUS, *Hart.*

××× Antennæ simple in both sexes. Legs rather short; femora thick. Oviduct short, thick, curved. - 18. ERROMENUS, *Holm.*

†† Hind tibiæ without spurs.

‡ Teeth of the mandibles unequal in length. Clypeus truncate or subtruncate at the tip. 19. ACROTOMUS, *Holm.*

†† Teeth of the mandibles subequal in length. Clypeus broadly rounded at the tip.

‡ Abdomen sessile, or perceptibly narrowed towards the base; first segment hardly dilated at the base. Claws of the tarsi very often pectinated. 20. EXENTERUS, *Hart*

‡‡ Abdomen subpetiolated; first segment almost equally broad, dilated at the base. Claws of the tarsi simple. - - - - 21. EXYSTON, *Schiodte.*

** Clypeus not separated. Face most often very protuberant. First and second joints of the flagellum generally subequal in length. Spiracles of the metathorax often oblong or oval. Femora, at least the hind pair, thick, subcompressed.

† Eyes most often slightly emarginate at the base of the antennæ. Scape of the antennæ thick, oval or oblong-oval. Spiracles of the metathorax generally oval. Discal areolet most often wanting, rarely irregularly triangular. All the femora thick or rather so.

‡ Abdomen petiolated; spiracles seated behind the middle. A discal areolet.
§ Hind tibiæ with one spur. - 22. MONOPLECTRON, *Holm.*
§§ Hind tibiæ with two spurs. - 23. ISCHYROCNEMUS, *Holm.*
‡‡ Abdomen sessile or subsessile, very rarely subpetiolated; spiracles seated before the middle, rarely in the middle. Discal areolet most often wanting.
§ Metathorax with no areas. - 24. COLPOTROCHIA, *Holm.*
§§ Metathorax with areas.
× Third joint of the antennæ most often more than twice as long as broad.
o Abdomen most often shining towards the base, rather smooth; second segment not keeled. Femora incrassated. - - - 25. EXOCHUS, *Grav.*
oo Abdomen scabrous towards the base; second segment keeled. Femora rather stout. 26. CHORINÆUS, *Holm.*
×× Third joint of the antennæ very short, subtransverse. - - - - 27. HYPERACMUS, *Holm.*
†† Eyes entire. Scape of the antennæ cylindrical. Metathorax with round spiracles. Fore femora simple. Discal areolet pentagonal, triangular, or none. - - - 28. ORTHOCENTRUS, *Grav.*
b. Upper tooth of the mandibles bifid. - - BASSUS, *Fabr.*
B. Scutellum truncated at the tip; apical angles prominent. - - - - METOPIUS, *Panz.*

Note. The two last genera constitute the BASSIDÆ, p. 39.

Fam. 6. OPHIONIDÆ.

A. First cubital areolet receiving two recurrent veins.
a. Antennæ subclavate. - - - 1. HELLWIGIA, *Grav.*
b. Antennæ filiform or setaceous.
* Mesothorax smooth. Middle tibiæ with two spurs. 2. OPHION, *Fabr.*
b. Mesothorax scabrous, rugulose. Middle tibiæ with one spur. - - - 3. TRACHYNOTUS, *Grav.*
B. First cubital areolet receiving one recurrent discal vein.
a. Abdomen petiolated.
* First radial areolet most often lanceolate, the areolar angle obtuse.
† Hind femora simple, unarmed.
‡ Metathorax with oval or oblong spiracles (nearly round in Absyrtus).
§ Claws of the tarsi simple, not pectinated.
× Mandibles with two very unequal apical teeth. Recurrent discal vein ending in the middle of the first cubital areolet.
o First joint of the hind tarsi about twice as long as the second.
→ Apical margin of the clypeus broadly reflexed and bilobed. - - - - 4. SCHIZOLOMA, *Holm.*

+-+ Apical margin of the clypeus truncated. - 5. EXOCHILUM, *Holm.*
oo First joint of the hind tarsi four times as long as the second. Apical margin of the clypeus broadly rounded. - - - 6. HETEROPELMA, *Holm.*
+-+ Clypeus at the tip acutely angular or pointed. Mandibles with two almost equal teeth. Discal recurrent vein joining the first cubital areolet before the middle.
++ Eyes bare. - - - - 7. ANOMALON, *Jur.*
++++ Eyes hairy. - - - - 8. TRICHOMMA, *Wesm.*
§§ Claws of the tarsi pectinated.
× Scutellum somewhat convex, rounded at the tip. Wings with a discal areolet.
o First abdominal segment with spiracles before the middle.
+ Head very tumid. Mandibles rather broad, with two equally long teeth. Scape of the antennæ not notched. Pleuræ doubled by a transversely impressed line. Metathorax with elongated spiracles. - - - - 9. OPHELTES, *Holm.*
+-+ Head short, sometimes slightly tumid. Mandibles narrow, with two very unequal teeth. Scape of the antennæ subovate, deeply notched at the tip. Pleuræ entire. Metathorax with oblong spiracles. Claws of the tarsi very distinctly pectinated. - 10. PANISCUS, *Schr.*
+-+-+ Head hardly buccate. Mandibles moderately broad, the lower tooth somewhat longer. Scape of the antennæ very slightly notched. Pleuræ entire. Metathorax with almost round spiracles. Claws of the tarsi pectinated, or stiffly bristly on the inner side. - - - - 11. ABSYRTUS, *Holm.*
oo First abdominal segment with spiracles behind the middle. - - - - 12. CAMPOPLEX, *Grav.*
×× Scutellum depressed, subquadrate. Wings with no discal areolet. - - - 13. CHAROPS, *Holm.*
‡‡ Spiracles of the metathorax round, very rarely subovate.
§ Areolar of the wings either minute and subtriangular or subpentagonal or none.
× Clypeus not or incompletely separate. Abdomen slightly compressed (compressed in Angitia), rarely depressed. Stigma of the wings narrow.
o Eyes slightly hairy and prominent. Face of the female narrowed towards the mouth. - 14. CYMODUSA, *Holm.*
oo Eyes bare.
+ Clypeus distinctly mucronate or with the middle of the apical border denticulate. - 15. SAGARITIS, *Holm.*
+-+ Clypeus quite even in front.
++ Areas of the metathorax most often none or nearly so, rarely distinct. Abdomen clavate, most often

not compressed. Eyes distinctly emarginate at the insertion of the antennæ. - - 16. CASINARIA, *Holm.*

++++ Metathorax with areas. Abdomen more or less compressed towards the tip. Eyes slightly or obsoletely emarginate at the insertion of the antennæ.

ᔓ Abdomen slightly or hardly compressed; sutures of the segments very distinct. Metathorax not elongated at the tip.

\+ Head moderately large. Abdomen slightly broad.

Λ Head often transverse, sometimes slightly tumid. Clypeus not or imperfectly separated, sometimes a little convex, hardly descending beneath the border of the cheeks, rounded or truncated at the tip; the usual furrows small, shallow, sometimes obsolete. Thorax most often distinctly longer than high. Petiole of the first segment of the abdomen narrow, not thickened, longer than the somewhat convex post-petiole; seventh segment most often rather short. - - - 17. LIMNERIA, *Holm.*

ΛΛ Head slightly swollen; face in the female at least somewhat narrowed towards the mouth. Clypeus not separated, rounded at the tip; the usual furrows small. Eyes small with regard to the head. Thorax longer than high. First segment of the abdomen short, rather thick, the post-petiole hardly shorter than the petiole; seventh segment exserted. - - - - 18. MELOBORIS, *Holm.*

ΛΛΛ Head very swollen; face slightly dilated towards the mouth. Clypeus not separated, with furrows on each side, subtruncate at the tip, rarely slightly pointed. Eyes small with regard to the head. Thorax longer than high. First segment of the abdomen rather stout; its post-petiolar part almost twice as long as broad; petiolar part not broader than high; seventh segment prominent. 19. PYRACMON, *Holm.*

ΛΛΛΛ Head hardly swollen; cheeks ascending much beneath the eyes. Clypeus not quite separated, with deep furrows on each side. Antennæ rather stout. Thorax short, slightly gibbous, hardly longer than high. Second segment of the abdomen transverse. - - - 20. CANIDIA, *Holm.*

++ Head much broader than the thorax, rather rounded as seen in front. Eyes entire. Abdomen narrow, clavate; second segment alutaceous, longer than broad. Oviduct very prominent. - 21. NEMERITIS, *Holm.*

ᔓᔓ Abdomen much compressed, very smooth; sutures of the segments very fine. Metathorax slightly elongated at the tip. - - - 22. ANGITIA, *Holm.*

×× Clypeus separate. Stigma of the wings large.

o Abdomen compressed in both sexes. Oviduct straight, very prominent. Wings with no discal areolet; areolar vein rather long. - 23. CREMASTUS, *Grav.*

oo Abdomen of the female most often compressed, of the male attenuate cylindrical or depressed, rarely depressed in both sexes or cuneiform in the female. Oviduct very short. Discal areolet either subpentagonal or triangular or very incomplete.

-+ Abdomen of the female cuneiform, much narrowed and compressed towards the tip; segments elongated; sutures very fine. - - 24. SELEUCUS, *Holm.*

-+-+ Abdomen of the female depressed or more or less compressed, sometimes cultriform; segments slightly elongated.

++ Abdomen of the male depressed or attenuate cylindrical, of the female more or less compressed; first segment shorter than the hind coxæ with the trochanters. - - - - 25. ATRACTODES, *Grav.*

++++ Abdomen depressed in both sexes; first segment longer than the hind coxæ with the trochanters. 26. EXOLYTUS, *Foerst.*

§§ Areolet of the wings rather large, rhomboidal. Anal styles of the male and oviduct promiuent. 27. MESOCHORUS, *Grav.*

†† Hind femora with a spine. - 28. PRISTOMERUS, *Curt.*

** Radial areolet rather short, subtrapezal; areolar angle straight.

† Antennæ slightly apart. Pectus longer than broad. Metathorax hardly or slightly shorter than high. 29. PORIZON, *Grav.*

†† Antennæ often very far apart. Pectus transverse. Metathorax much shorter than high. 30. THERSILOCHUS, *Holm.*

b. Abdomen sessile or subsessile.

* All the tarsi slender.

† Claws of the tarsi not pectinated. Abdomen subsessile (or rather strongly subpetiolate). 31. EXETASTES, *Grav.*

†† Claws of the tarsi pectinated. Abdomen sessile. 32. BANCHUS, *Fabr.*

** Hind tarsi thick. - - - 33. SCOLOBATES, *Grav.*

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