Synopsis of the genera of British insects. Westwood, J.O. 1840.
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from Blackwelder (1949)

SERRIFERA, having the abdomen sessile, the larvæ feeding upon vegetable matter, with a well developed mandibulated mouth. Fam. 1. *Tenthredinidæ*. 2. *Uroceridæ*.

Sub-section 2. ENTOMOPHAGA (Pupivora *Latr.*), having the abdomen attached to the thorax by a portion only of its transverse diameter: larvæ with slightly developed mandibulated trophi, for the most part feeding parasitically upon other living insects.

Division 1. SPICULIFERA, abdomen with an elongate plurivalve oviduct: larvæ for the most part feeding parasitically upon other living insects. Fam. 3. *Cynipidæ*. 4. *Evaniidæ*. 5. *Ichneumonidæ*. 6. *Chalcididæ*. 7. *Proctotrupidæ*.

Division 2. TUBULIFERA, *Latr.* Extremity of abdomen tubular, retractile, and furnished with a minute sting. Larvæ feeding upon the larvæ of other Hymenoptera, or upon dead insects deposited by the parents of such larvæ for the support of the latter. Fam. 8. *Chrysididæ*.

Sect. II. ACULEATA, *Latreille* (Hymenoptera Normalia, or the typical portion of the order), the abdomen of the females (and neuters), armed with a sting connected with a poison reservoir. Antennæ of the males, 13-; females, 12-jointed.

Sub-section 1. PRÆDONES, *Latr.* (Heterogyna, Fossores, and Diploptera, *Latr.*) having the basal joint of the posterior tarsi cylindrical, not dilated, nor formed for collecting pollen: larvæ feeding upon other insects stored up, or upon animal or vegetable fluids provided by neuters. Fam. 9. *Crabronidæ*, 10. *Larridæ*, 11. *Bembecidæ*, 12. *Sphegidæ*, 13. *Scoliidæ*, 14. *Mutillidæ* 15. *Formicidæ*, 16. *Vespidæ*.

Sub-section 2. MELLIFERA, *Latr.*, having the basal joint of the posterior tarsi dilated and pollinigerous. Larvæ feeding upon honey or pollen paste, deposited by the parent, or collected by neuters. Fam. 17. *Andrenidæ*, 18. *Apidæ*.

A succession of affinities appears to exist amongst these families. The bees, which are the most perfectly organised and typical insects of the order, lead to the Vespidæ by means of such short-tongued bees as Hylæus, &c.; whilst the transition from the wasps by the solitary species (Odynerus, &c.) to the Crabronidæ, Sphegidæ, Bembecidæ, Scoliidæ, and Mutillidæ, is almost unbroken. The ants are of difficult location. Their introduction immediately preceding the