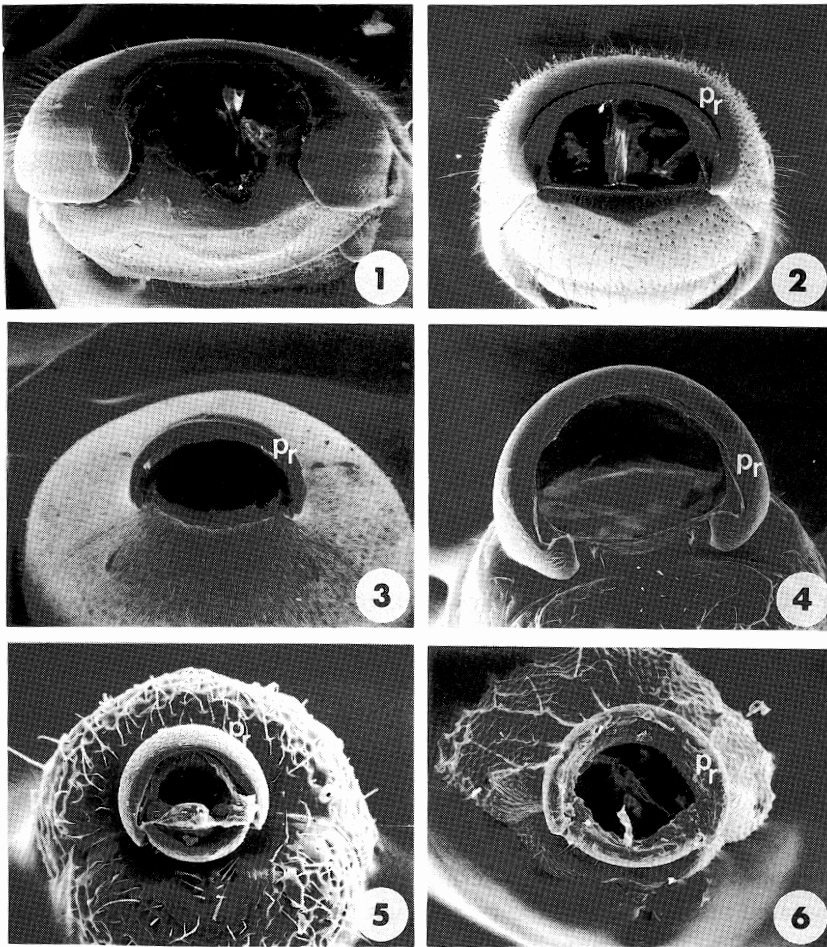


roundly expanded than those of Tiphidae, Mutillidae and Scolidae. Furthermore, in Vespidae and Formicidae the incisions or depressions are developed on each side between tergum and sternum of the second segment, in which the anterolateral parts of pretergum of the third segment are received (Figs. 8, 10 & 11). The pretergum and presternum of the third segment in Vespidae are more tightly connected than those of Tiphidae, Mutillidae and Scolidae, because the ridges on the outer lateral edges of presternum and grooves on the inner lateral edges of the pretergum are developed, which fit together. In Formicidae, the



Figs. 1-6. Basal part of the third abdominal segment in frontal view; 1, *Ceratina japonica*, (Apidae); 2, *Mutilla europaea mikado* (Mutillidae); 3, *Eumenes* sp. (Eumenidae); 4, *Amblyopone australis* (Ponerinae: Amblyoponini, Formicidae); 5, *Cerapachys sauteri* (Cerapachyinae, Formicidae); 6, *Aphaenogaster famelica famelica* (Myrmicinae, Formicidae). Pr=presclerites.