

Subfamily Thynninae

Species examined:

Rhagigaster unicolor (female) (Plate 10)

Tachynomyia sp. (female) (Plate 11)

Labrum (figs. 23, 27). The labrum is narrowed posteriorly. Inserted near and along the length of the distal margin are 2 to 3 rows of setae, of which those of the proximal row are exceptionally long. The distal margin in *R. unicolor* is deeply emarginate medially. The hemocoel in *R. unicolor* consists of 2 arms, 1 extending into each lobe, and that of *Tachynomyia* consists of 1 arm that expands to fill the labrum.

Mandible (figs. 22, 25). The mandibles are considerably different in these 2 species. Those of *R. unicolor* are blunted apically and possess few setae, while those of *Tachynomyia* sp. are pointed apically and possess many long, thick setae on their ventral surfaces. In both species there is no distinction between the masticatory and basal margins, and there is no trulleum or mandalus.

Maxilla (figs. 21, 24, 28). The maxillary palpus of *R. unicolor* is 6-segmented; that of *Tachynomyia* is 3-segmented. Segments 1 and 2 of the palpus of *Tachynomyia* appear almost fused. The stipites differ in shape between the 2 species, and the stipites of *R. unicolor* has a longitudinal depression and ridge. Each species has a uniquely shaped cardo. The galea and lacinia differ in shape between the species, and the maxillary comb is absent in *Tachynomyia* sp.

Labium (figs. 20, 26). The labial palpus is 4-segmented; the premental shield in both species is poorly defined and extends laterally to cover the sides of the labium. Each species has subglossal brushes, although these are reduced in *Tachynomyia* sp. Paraglossae are absent.