

Hymenoptera:

***Key to the Families of Hymenoptera starts on page 487**

Families you should know for the final practical:

Apidae
Halictidae
Siricidae
Ichneumonidae
Specidae
Formicidae
Vespidae

Comments about Hymenoptera and the key:

In most hymenoptera (suborder Apocrita), the basal segment of the abdomen is fused with the thorax and separated from the remainder of the abdomen by a constriction.

Propodeum = abdominal segment that is fused with the thorax

Mesosoma = middle tagma or trunk; consists of the 3 thoracic segments and the propodeum (first true abdominal segment)

Petiolate = attached by a narrow stalk or stem

Marginal cell = cell on distal part of the wing that borders the costal margin (Fig. 28-3)

Submarginal cell(s) = cell(s) lying immediately behind the marginal cell (Fig. 28-3)

Couplet 15: Honeybees and bumblebees are too hairy (unless you shave them) to assess their pronotum. For our purposes, just know that yes, their pronota have a rounded lobe (go to 16)

*Correction to couplet 17: Jugal lobe in hind wing as long as or longer than **1A** cell
That is, is the jugal lobe long (e.g. Fig. 28-13E) or short (e.g. Fig 23-13F)?

Couplet 24: Is there a gap between the hind coxa and metasoma (the apparent abdomen)? If there is a large gap (e.g. Fig-18D-F), go to 84.