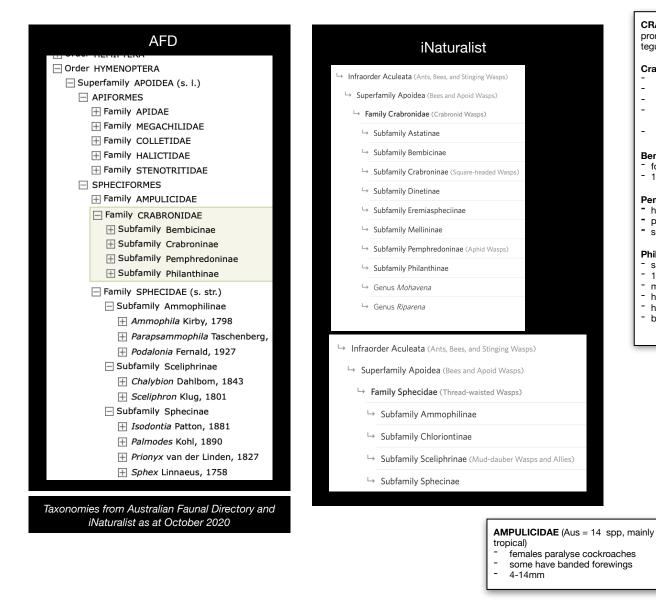
'Spheciformes', within Superfamily Apoidea



CRABRONIDAE (Aus 45 genera, 805spp) pronotum shape, with posterolateral angle dorsal to spiracle cover not reaching tegula spiracle cover lobe sometimes reaches tegula (see diagrams)	
Crabroninae (Aus = 559 spp) highly diverse subfamily, few defining features head cuboidal in many Crabronini ocelli modified in many Larrini eyes not strongly emarginate, converging ventrally or distinctly emarginate (<i>Pison & Trypoxylon</i>) forewing with 1 submarginal cell (many Crabronini) or 2 or 3 (e.g. <i>Pison</i>)	
 Bembicinae (Aus = 157spp) forewing with 3 submarginal cells (except Acanthostethus, which has 2) 1st submarginal cell long, prestigmatally 	
 Pemphredoninae (Aus = 39 spp) head cuboidal and may be sculptured pterostigma large small (2-9mm) 	
 Philanthinae (Aus = 50spp) single genus, <i>Cerceris</i> 1st metasoma forms petiole metasoma constricted between segments head wide hind femora apically expanded burrow in bare, solid ground 	
SPHECIDAE (Aus ~ 50 spp) - elongate petiolate of entirely S2 - many are black & yellow or black & red	
 Sphecinae (47 spp) robust, fossorial generally dark, some with golden hairs or marks burrow (in sand) or use existing cavities 	
Scelinhringe (4 spp)	

Sceliphrinae (4 spp)

- most are black and yellow
- most use mud

Ammophilinae (4 spp)

- fossorial
- burrow in sand

Compiled by Kerri-Lee Harris Nov 2020 (version 2) www.southernforestlife.net

Descriptions derived from Naumann, I.D. Hymenoptera. Insects of Australia 2nd Edition, Ch. 42: 916-1000. CSIRO Publishing, Carlton.