

Antennæ scarcely pilose, shorter than the abdomen, thickened in the middle, last four joints abruptly shorter and more globular than the preceding, third joint more than one third longer than the fourth. Face long, lateral sutures on the vertex deep, central faintly indicated. Frontal area small, oval, but a little wider at the apex; three antennal foveæ large, but not very deep compared with their size, the lateral running into the central at the lower end. Clypeus rounded at the apex. Eyes oblong, not reaching to the mandibles. The transverse median nervure is received close to the middle of the cellule, transverse radial in the apical third, second recurrent nervure almost interstitial; third cubital cellule scarcely one half longer than the second; there is a bulla in the transverse radial nervure, a fainter one in the second and third transverse cubital, and one more distinct and longer in the second recurrent. The accessory nervure in the hind wings shortly appendiculated; the anterior tibiæ are testaceous in front; the tarsi for the greater part of the same colour. The abdomen is a half longer than the thorax and head; the saw issues from the fifth abdominal segment; the sheath black and pilose. The wings are clouded from a little behind the apex of the stigma; the nervures are testaceous.

10. **Monophadnus ochra.** (Tab. II. fig. 7, ♂.)

Selandria ochra, Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. i. p. 249¹; Catal. p. 111, ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*de Saussure*¹), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

I presume the specimens from Nicaragua and Yucatan are identical with Norton's species; but the characteristic alar neuration is not described. The transverse radial and second recurrent (very nearly) nervures are interstitial; the transverse median is received considerably in front of the middle of cellule, which is a little longer than the second. The vertical sutures are wide, the space between the ocelli and the eyes being slightly hollowed; the frontal area is well defined, but open completely at the lower end, the ridge curving towards the eyes; the foveæ are flat.

11. **Monophadnus violaceipennis.** (Tab. II. fig. 8, ♂ : *a*, head; *b*, posterior wing.)

Nigro-cæruleus, ore, tarsi tibiisque pro parte albidis, alis nigro-violaceis.
Long. 9 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panima (*Champion*).

The antennæ are pilose, as long as the abdomen, thickened from the fourth joint, the third joint much longer than the fourth, the third and fourth joints thinner than the succeeding, the apex scarcely attenuated. The sutures on the vertex are flat, broad, the frontal area ill defined; a broad furrow runs from the lower ocellus to the central antennal fovea, which is larger, but still smaller than the more rounded lateral ones, with which it is united by a broad furrow. The eyes are large, converging, reaching to the base of the mandibles; clypeus small, rounded at the apex; labrum nearly as long