

as the clypeus, which projects a little over it; the labrum and clypeus are white; mandibles blackish, as are also the palpi. The transverse radial nervure is received in the apical fourth of the cellule, the first recurrent beyond the middle of the second cubital cellule, which is only a little longer than the first, and not half the length of the third; second recurrent received a little beyond the second transverse cubital; the transverse median is received a little in front of the middle of the cellule. In the hind wings the transverse nervures are at the edge of the wing. There is a bulla in the transverse radial and first transverse cubital. The apex of the coxæ, the trochanters, the apex of the femora, the tarsi except at the apex, four anterior tibiæ, and the base of the posterior tibiæ are black. The metatarsus is longer than all the other joints; the claws almost bifid. The cubital nervure forms almost a half-circle; the hinder wings are lighter-coloured than the anterior.

Comes near to *M. longipennis*, Norton, but probably distinct.

12. *Monophadnus longipennis*.

Selandria longipennis, Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. iv. p. 84¹; Cresson, loc. cit. viii. p. 41, ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sumichrast*¹).

13. *Monophadnus fumosus*.

Nigro-violaceus, pilosus, thorace tegulis unguiculisque rufis, alis nigro-violaceis.
Long. 9–10 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

The clypeus is truncated at the apex, rounded at the sides; the lateral frontal foveæ are shallow, much smaller than the central, which is joined by a wide suture to the frontal area, which is deep, rounded behind the ocellus and hollowed in front of it. Frontal sutures wide, moderately deep; the vertex is indistinctly carinated in the centre; below the lateral ocelli is a small fovea. Spurs very short, curved; claws apparently simple. Wings longish; the first cubital cellule is small, broader than long, the second about one third shorter than the third; the transverse radial nervure is received in front of the apical third of the cellule, first recurrent in the basal third; second not far from the second transverse cubital: there are spurious veins running through all the bullæ. The male does not differ from the female beyond the second cubital cellule being a little longer compared with the third.

This species cannot, I think, be *M. cordigera*; for that is stated to have the antennæ "about as long as the head and mesothorax together," while in the present species they are distinctly longer than the head and entire thorax together; the abdomen in *M. cordigera* is "almost as broad as long;" here it is much longer than broad; in *M. cordigera* the wings are clearer at the apex; here they are uniform in tint, and the claws are simple. Compared with *M. suturalis* the antennæ are longer and thinner, more pilose, and the third joint is not nearly so long compared with the fourth; the sides of the clypeus are more rounded, the central frontal foveæ larger and deeper, and the lateral