

M. mexicana seems to be very closely allied to this; but it has the coxæ at the apex, the trochanters and the base of the femora, the anterior femora and tibiæ in front, and two thirds of the hinder femora below white, and the tegulæ red; the wings, too, are equally subviolaceous.

19. *Monophadnus clypeatus*.

Niger, pronoto, mesonoto tegulisque sanguineis, clypeo, genibus tibiisque anterioribus margine antico sordide albidis; alis violaceis.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Very similar to *M. imitatrix*, but smaller, the antennæ longer, more pilose, the third joint longer, being almost double the length of the fourth; the frontal foveæ are smaller, nearly equal in size, and distinctly separated; the pit enclosing the ocellus is roundish, not triangular; labrum black; the tegulæ are red, the third cubital cellule is shorter. The claws are bifid. The wings are deep violaceous, very slightly lighter in tint at the apex.

20. *Monophadnus erebus*.

Monophadnus erebus, Kirby, List of Hymen. i. p. 178, t. 8. f. 10¹.

Hab. MEXICO.—AMAZONS, Para¹.

21. *Monophadnus melanosternus*.

Luteus, antennis, pleuris, sterno abdominisque apice nigris; pedibus nigris, apice coxarum, trochanteribus, basi tibiarum et tarsorum albis; alis flavescenti-hyalinis, apice fumato; nervis flavis.

Long. fere 10 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

The antennæ are densely pilose; the four apical joints are abruptly shorter, and together are not much longer than the third joint. Clypeus truncated at the apex, rounded at the sides; three frontal foveæ large, deep, lateral round, middle longer and deeper; there is a fovea below the lower ocellus, and it is surrounded by a triangular groove; frontal sutures deep; the second cubital cellule is not much longer than the length of the first on its lowerside, and not much more than half the length of the third on its upperside; the transverse radial nervure is received in the apical third of the cellule; first recurrent in the middle, second not far from the second transverse cubital. The legs are densely pilose; the basal tarsal joint is white in all the legs; claws bifid, spurs a little more than one third of the length of the metatarsus; nearly half of the anterior tibiæ is white, of the posterior more than one third; the anterior femora are white at the apex; the cloud in the fore wings commences at the end of the stigma, extends backwards to the second transverse cubital nervure, and then slopes along the second recurrent.

This distinct species was received too late to be inserted in its proper place before *M. annulipes*.