

## PÆCILOSOMA.

*Pæcilostoma*, Dahlbom, Consp. Tenth. p. 5 (1835).

*Empyria*, Brullé, Hymén. iv. p. 666.

This genus is of small extent, and is not of very wide distribution. Nine European species have been described, two North-American, and one is known from Chili. The typical species have black bodies and legs; and the white markings on the edges of the abdominal segments are characteristic. The black species are difficult to separate, unless attention be paid to structural details.

1. ***Pæcilosoma mexicanum***. (Tab. II. figg. 9; 9 *a*, labium; *b*, antenna; *c*, maxilla; *d*, saw; *e*, mandible.)

Nigrum, nitidum, pilosum, tegulis, pronoti limbo, genibus tibiisque anterioribus margine albidis; calcaribus posticis brevibus, unguiculis dente subapicali armatis; alis fumatis, costa et stigmate nigris. ♀.

Long. 6-7 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Milpas in Durango 5900 feet (*Forrer*).

The antennæ are somewhat longer than the head and thorax, but shorter than the abdomen; they are thick, almost glabrous, the third joint nearly one fourth longer than the fourth, the last shorter and thinner than the eighth. The front and vertex are slightly shagreened; the sutures on the vertex are deep but narrow; the ocelli are separated from the part behind them by a deep furrow. The frontal area proper is obsolete; the lower ocellus has a short triangular furrow surrounding it behind; the front projects between the antennæ, ending in a sharp point in the middle, and hollow on either side of this; the antennal fovea is large, deep, and round. Below each antenna is a large, deep, somewhat roundish depression. The clypeus is incised, with the edges acute; with a strong glass it is seen to be pitted with round shallow depressions; the mandibles and sometimes the labrum are piceous; the mandibles have a subapical tooth. The eyes are comparatively small; the second radial cellule is a little shorter than the first; the transverse radial nervure is received a little in front of the third transverse cubital. The first transverse cubital nervure is distinct; the first cubital cellule is comparatively large; the second is longer than the third, but much narrower than it; in the second cubital cellule is a horny point; the recurrent nervures are received a little in front of the cellules, the transverse median nearly in the middle; the accessory nervure in the posterior wings is appendiculate. The cenchri are fuscous.

Judging from the description, this species would appear to come close to *P. inferentium*, Norton, of which only the male has been described; but the present species appears to have longer antennæ, those organs in *P. inferentium* being "short, not longer than to scutellum."