

EMPHYTUS.

Tenthredo, Fam. ix. (*Emphytus*, p.), Klug, Berl. Mag. viii. p. 278 (1819).

Emphytus, Sect. i., Hartig, Blattw. p. 247 (1837).

Forty-six Palæarctic species of this genus are known, mostly from Europe; but species are also known from Asia Minor, Algeria, Persia, and Japan. Seven species have been recorded from North America, where the genus is less numerously represented than *Harpiphorus*, which differs from it only in having a median cellule in the posterior wings. This is the first record of the genus in the Neotropical Region.

1. ***Emphytus championi*.** (Tab. II. fig. 13, ♀.)

Niger, longus, nitidus, tegulis pronotoque albis; abdomine pedibusque luteis; tarsis posticis tibiis apice fuscis; alis subfumatis, costa et stigmate nigris.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula (*Champion*).

Head faintly punctured, frontal area indistinct, clypeus truncated at the apex. Antennæ a little longer than the abdomen, finely pilose, third joint longer than the fourth. The transverse radial nervure is interstitial; the transverse median is received a little beyond the middle of the cellule. Claws simple. Sheath of the saw black.

Very similar to the European *E. serotinus*, Kl.; but that is broader and stouter, the pronotum is quite black, the third and fourth joints of antennæ subequal, &c.

2. ***Emphytus mexicanus*.**

Niger, genibus, tegulis tibiisque anticis sordide albidis; alis fuscis.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*de Saussure*).

The transverse radial nervure is received in the apical third of the second cubital cellule, the transverse median in the middle; the head is slightly rugose, clypeus shortly incised. The antennæ are shortly pilose, the third joint longer than the fourth; the blotch is broad and white. There seems to be a pale line on the pronotum; but it is not very distinct.

This species is quite identical in coloration with the European *Emphytus tener*, Fall.

Subfam. *HYLOTOMINA*.

HYLOTOMA.

Hylotoma, Latreille, Hist. Nat. iii. p. 302 (1802).

Arge, Schrank, Fauna Boica, ii. pt. 2, p. 226 (1802).

This is a very extensive and widely distributed genus. Forty-four Palæarctic species are known, eleven from the East Indies, fifteen from the Ethiopian Region, twenty from America north of Mexico, and twenty from South America.