

### 1. *Hylotoma basimacula*.

Cærulea, nitida, pilosa, antennis nigris, abdominis basi tibiisque (apice excepto) albis, alis violaceis.  
Long. 13 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

The antennæ are thick, semiclavate, longer than the thorax, shortly pilose and grooved. The lower ocellus is placed in the frontal groove, which is wide and shallow and ends in the middle of the face, where its apex is not margined; the face below it is covered with scattered white hair. The clypeus is incised at the apex. The blotch is broad, and forms a conspicuous white mark. The wings are rather long; in the middle of both wings at the base is a small hyaline space; the second cubital cellule is a little shorter than the upperside of the third, and longer than its lower; the third is produced on the upperside; the third transverse cubital nervure almost touches the apical cellule; the second recurrent nervure is almost interstitial; the transverse median is received close to the basal third of the cellule.

This species is allied to *H. eximia*; but it is easily separated from it by the totally violaceous wings and black tarsi and apex of the tibiæ. The two are quite different in coloration from the other Central-American species.

### 2. *Hylotoma eximia*.

*Hylotoma eximia*, Kirby, List of Hymen. i. p. 65, t. 5. f. 11<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Orizaba<sup>1</sup>.

### 3. *Hylotoma dorsalis*.

*Hylotoma dorsalis*, Klug, Jahrb. i. 1834, p. 236. 44<sup>1</sup>; Norton, Proc. Amer. Ent. Soc. i. p. 67, iv. p. 78; Kirby, List of Hymen. i. p. 69<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Oaxaca<sup>2</sup>; GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Klug's description is very laconic, and I am not quite clear as to the specimens from Guatemala being identical with *H. dorsalis*. The antennæ are densely pilose and slightly furrowed. The frontal area is flat behind, and without a clear border there; beyond the ocellus the border is distinct, and the area is there moderately deep, especially at the apex; the antennal fovea is long, and tapers gradually to a point; the base is deeper than the apical half. The wings are blackish; the second recurrent nervure is almost interstitial; the transverse median nervure is received beyond the middle of the cellule. The head, thorax, and abdomen are bluish black (Klug describes these parts as "black" in his *H. dorsalis*); the pronotum, tegulæ, mesonotum with scutellum red; the metathorax is black.

Norton seems to think that *H. dorsalis* is identical with *H. scapularis*, Klug, a common North-American species; but the specimens I have described are certainly different—differing from *H. scapularis* in their longer antennæ, in there being no "large spot