

testaceous. The head projects behind the eyes, which are oblong; the first cubital cellule is as long as the second on the lower side, but much shorter on the upper, owing to the radial nervure issuing from the stigma. The cubital nervure is curved at the base and issues from the transverse basal; the third cubital cellule is longer than second; the cubital nervure ends a little beyond the third cubital cellule; the first recurrent nervure is received quite close to the first transverse cubital nervure, the second in the middle of the cellule opposite the horny point. There is a bulla on the first transverse cubital nervure, one on the junction of the second recurrent with the cubital, on second and third transverse cubital, and on the stump of the cubital after the latter; there is a horny point in costal cellule.

3. *Dielocera filiformis*.

Ptilia filiformis, Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. i. p. 62 (1867); Cat. p. 32, p. 2¹ (♀).

Hemidianeura scapularis, Kirby, List of Hymen. i. p. 49. no. 3, t. 3. f. 15² (♂).

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca², Cordova¹.

This is a smaller species than *D. imitatrix*, and differs from it otherwise in having the scutellum black, the testaceous colour under the wing more extended, the four anterior femora for the greater part and only the extreme apex of the hinder tibiæ black, and the second recurrent nervure is received quite close to the third transverse cubital.

4. *Dielocera crassa*.

Rufa, antennis, capite, pectore pedibusque nigris; tibiis tarsisque 4 anterioribus sordide testaceis; alis fuscis, costa stigmatique nigris.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).

The antennæ are stout, roughly pilose, and not much longer than the thorax; the face is finely punctured, not smooth and shining like the vertex; the mandibles are piceous. There is a large bulla in the first transverse cubital nervure; the first cubital cellule is longer on the lower side than the second, which is not quite double the length of the third; the first recurrent nervure is received quite close to the first transverse cubital; the second recurrent is interstitial. The legs are stout; the spurs not one third of the length of the metatarsus, which is about the length of the three following joints; the fourth joint is as long as the two preceding. The sheath of saw is deep black and pilose.

PTILIA.

Ptilia, St.-Fargeau, Mon. Tenth. p. 49 (1823); Enc. Méth. x. p. 237 (1825).

Didymia, St.-Farg. & Serv. Enc. Méth. x. p. 574 (1825).

Scobina, St.-Farg. & Serv. l. c. p. 574.

Hylotoma, § 4, Klug, Jahrb. d. Insect. i. p. 245 (1834).

Rusobria, Cameron, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1878, p. 150.