

1. **Ptilia versicolor.** (Tab. I. figg. 9, *Didymia versicolor*; 9 *a-c*, trophi; 9 *d*, saw; 9 *e*, antenna; 9 *f*, head.)

Hylotoma versicolor, Klug, Jahrb. d. Insect. i. p. 246. no. 83 (1834).

Didymia versicolor, Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. i. p. 60¹.

Ptilia basipunctata, Kirby, List of Hym. i. p. 46. no. 12, t. 3. f. 11².

Hab. MEXICO¹, Vera Cruz²; GUATEMALA, El Reposo 800 feet, Cahabon (*Champion*); HONDURAS.

The base of the wings in one or two specimens is quite black, the usual hyaline spot being entirely obliterated.

2. **Ptilia concinna.**

Hylotoma concinna, Klug, Jahrb. d. Insect. i. p. 246. no. 82, t. 2. f. 8 (1834)¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹.

3. **Ptilia nasuta.** (Tab. III. figg. 1, ♀; 1 *a-b*, tarsus; 1 *c*, spurs: Tab. IV. figg. 2, maxilla; 2 *a*, saw.)

Nigra, nitida, genibus tibiisque anticis sordide testaceis, pronoto mesonotoque rufis; alis fumatis, fascia media apiceque hyalinis.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, David, Chiriqui (*Champion*).

The antennæ are not much longer than the thorax, thickish, scarcely tapering towards the apex, fuscous black, covered with a short close pile. The front is considerably raised and bounded by the sutures, which are not very deep; the posterior part is separated from the ocelli by a deep suture, which, however, is not continuous, there being a ridge in the middle. The lower ocellus is placed in a deep and wide pit; the frontal area becomes narrower towards the apex, and is prolonged between the antennæ into a sharp-pointed keel, which bears the antennal fovea (which is small and indistinct) at its top; at the bottom its sides spread out, and it is bounded by a transverse furrow situated above the clypeus, which is convex and is truncated at the apex. The mandibles are piceous. The pronotum and mesonotum with the scutellum and upper half of the mesopleuræ are red, save the middle lobe of the mesonotum. The tegulæ are red. The fore wings are black at the base to the transverse median nervure, and the black cloud is continued along the lower border of the wing; a broad middle fascia extends from the stigma to the end of the second transverse nervure, the part below the cubital nervure being narrower than the upper, which does not extend much beyond the third transverse cubital nervure. The first transverse cubital nervure is faintly indicated at the top, nearly opposite the first recurrent nervure, which would make the first cubital cellule longer than either the second or third, the indication of the first transverse cubital nervure being at a little distance from the base of the stigma; the third cubital