

end and immediately before the antennal fovea, which is not very deep and longer than broad; the lower ocellus is placed in a rather large depression. The clypeus is truncated at the apex; there is a large and moderately deep depression on each side above it. The wings are longer than the body; the apex is somewhat lighter than the base. the first transverse cubital nervure is absent, but is indicated by a light band; the third is oblique, not curved; the third (second) cubital cellule is not much longer than broad, the apex at the top a very little wider than at the bottom; in the second (first) cubital cellule is a distinct horny point. The transverse median nervure is received a very little beyond the middle. The stigma is fuscous on the lower half. The body is short and thick; the abdomen is not much longer than the head and thorax, and has the apex truncated, with the saw but very little projecting; the feet are longish; the femora reach near to the apex of the abdomen.

What I take to be the male has the antennæ nearly as long as the abdomen and half of the thorax; they are covered, but not very closely, with black hairs, which are very nearly double the diameter of the antennæ in length; the antennæ taper distinctly towards the apex. The apical third of the anterior femora and the tibiæ in front are testaceous. The greater part of the abdomen beneath is dirty white; the three basal segments above are also dirty yellowish white. As usual with the male, the sutures on vertex are not so deep.

Sericocera piciventris, Kl., from Brazil, agrees with the male in coloration, except that the legs are entirely black, and it is also a larger species; but Klug only describes the female of his species, which thus does not agree with *S. truncata* ♀ in coloration. *S. nigrita*, Klug, again, agrees with the female in coloration, but only the male is described by Klug.

12. *Sericocera crassitarsis*.

Nigra, nitida, parva, antennis basi, tegulis, genibus, tibiis tarsisque albido-testaceis; alis fere hyalinis, stigmatibus fusco, cellula cubitali tertia apice producta. ♂ ♀.
Long. 5 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

The antennæ are not longer than the thorax; the apical joint thin at the base, then becoming thick and tapering but very slightly towards the apex; covered with a very sparse microscopic pile. The front is broad; the vertex behind the ocelli has no transverse furrow, nor is there a transverse furrow proceeding from the ocelli to the eyes. The lateral furrows on the vertex are broad and deep, and reach to a little below the base of the antennæ. There is no defined frontal area; but the lower ocellus is in a basin, and the antennal fovea is large, oval, and deep. The front between the antennæ is broad and curves down gradually. The foveæ above the clypeus are small; the mandibles and apex of labrum are piceous, and the face is covered with scattered white hair. The third cubital cellule is at the bottom nearly double the length of the first