

ACORDULECERA.

Acordulecera, Say, Bost. Journ. i. 1835, p. 209.

1. *Acordulecera dorsalis*.

Acordulecera dorsalis, Say, Bost. Journ. i. 1835, p. 210; Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. i. p. 49; Cat. p. 19 (♂ & ♀)¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA.—MEXICO¹.

The genus *Acordulecera* does not apparently, judging from the description, differ materially from *Perantherix*. If this view be found correct, the latter name must be dropped.

PERANTHERIX.

Perantherix, Westwood, Thesaurus Entomologicus Oxoniensis, p. 107.

Only two species of this genus have been described, and both are from Brazil. The genus is very closely allied to *Loboceras*, but is readily known from it by the antennæ having one joint less, only three cubital cellules, and by the second and third pair of tibiæ being provided with spines, while only the middle pair has them with *Loboceras*. The trophi are formed as in the last-named genus. The structure of the inner lobe of the maxilla is quite different from any thing I have seen in any other genus of the Tenthredinidæ. It is reticulated in a peculiar manner, and the form of the reticulation is different in the palpi of the two species I have examined. (See figures.)

1. *Perantherix westwoodii*. (Tab. III. figg. 12, ♀; 12*a*, mandible; 12*b*, antenna; 12*c*, labrum; 12*d*, maxilla; 12*e*, head; 12*f*, top of maxilla, highly magnified.) Lutea, antennis, capite, mesonoto, tibiæ apice tarsisque nigris; alis flavo-hyalinis, fascia substigmatica fumato, stigmate nigro, basi costaque flavis. ♂ ♀.
Long. 6 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet (*Champion*).

The two basal joints of the antennæ are subequal, not much longer than broad, thicker than the other joints; third joint a little longer and thinner than the fourth, which is a little longer than the fifth; sixth longer than the fifth, thin and sharply conical at the apex; all the joints are thinner at the base than at the apex, and covered with long setæ, which are longest at the apex of the joints. On the head the frontal furrows are very flat, the frontal one is not defined, but there is a large round fovea above the antennæ; the labrum, clypeus, and mandibles are yellow. The mesonotum is punctured, black, except the scutellum; the middle lobe reaches to the tegulæ; the furrows shallow; there is no furrow in the centre. The calcaria are short and thick; the tarsi are a little longer than the tibiæ.