

This species differs from *P. bimaculata* in having the mesonotum entirely black as well as the whole of the tarsi and the apex of the tibiæ. The frontal sutures are not at all so well developed, while the large fovea above the antennæ is absent in *P. bimaculata*, which has furthermore the frontal area deep. The mouth only is testaceous. The apex of the wing is hyaline, while in *P. bimaculata* the cloud extends to the extreme apex; the greater part of the stigma is black; the cloud fills the cubital and radial cellules, while in the other species the first cubital and base of radial are hyaline; the transverse radial nervure is received nearer the base of the cellule; the spurs are much shorter. The antennæ are shorter; the two basal joints are subequal, which is not the case with *P. bimaculata*, the second being with it longer than the first, besides being more cylindrical.

2. *Perantherix bimaculata*. (Tab. III. figg. 8, ♀; 8 *a*, tarsus; 8 *b*, antenna; 8 *c*, spurs; 8 *d*, claws; 8 *e*, top of maxilla, highly magnified.)

Lutea, pilosa, antennis (basi excepta), capite (facie excepta), maculis 2 mesonoti abdominisque apice et laterilibus basi nigris; pedibus pallide testaceis, tarsorum apice nigris; alis flavescenti-hyalinis, apice infumatis, stigmate flavo; costa nigra, apice flavo. ♀.

Long. 8-9 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panima (*Champion*).

Antennæ 6-jointed, becoming slightly thickened towards the apex, densely covered with bristle-like hairs; second joint double the length of first, which is scarcely one fourth shorter than the third, which is the longest. The three following become gradually shorter, the apical sharply pointed. Eyes very large and prominent, parallel, projecting in front, and occupying the greater part of the head, reaching to the base of the mandibles. Clypeus truncated at the apex. Frontal furrows deep, broad, running down along the side of the eyes to opposite the antennæ; frontal area shallow, longer than broad; the lower ocellus bounded behind by a deep furrow, which is sharply pointed behind. Legs: four hinder tibiæ with a longish sharply pointed spine on the outside, not far from the apex; four hinder spurs long and needle-like, one half of the length of metatarsus; inner spur on the anterior tibiæ thicker than the outer and cleft at the apex. Metatarsus longer than all the other joints together; apical joints truncated at the apex and without patellæ. The lobes of the mesonotum are not clearly indicated by furrows, but in the centre of middle one is a deep furrow. The scutellum is large, oval at the apex, truncated behind, the apex projecting and separated from the postscutellum by a deep furrow; cenchri not distinguishable. There is no blotch, but the base of the abdomen is depressed; the saw reaches to near the middle of the abdomen. Wings with one radial and three cubital cellules; the first cubital is more than double the length of the second, and receives a recurrent nervure close to the apical third; the second cellule is longer than broad, and receives a recurrent nervure a little behind the middle, where it is angled. The cubital nervure arises about three fourths of the