

LOPHYROIDES.

Lophyroides, Cameron, Ent. M. Mag. xix. p. 132.

Brachytoma, Hartig, Blattw. und Holzwespen, p. 88; Westwood, Thesaurus Entomologicus Oxoniensis, p. 109 (in part.) (1874).

The palpi in this genus are short, thick, and sparsely covered with longish bristle-like hairs, the last being also the case with the maxilla; the labial palpi are 3-jointed, the first joint is longer than the second and a very little shorter than the third, which is brought to a blunt point in the middle at the apex. The maxillary palpi are 4-jointed; the first is thicker than the second, and projects on the lower side; the third is a little longer than either the first or second; the fourth is a little longer than the two preceding together, besides being thicker than them. The mandibles are stout, rather blunt at the apex, and have no subapical tooth. The second cubital cell usually receives both recurrent nervures; but the second may be interstitial or nearly so. The position of the second transverse cubital nervure is subject to irregularity; and this will lead to a corresponding change in the relative position of the second recurrent nervure; the second transverse cubital nervure is often absent. The appendicular cell in both wings is small. The calcaria are simple, broad, and do not much exceed one third of the length of the metatarsus, which is a little shorter than the three following joints; the last is longer than the two preceding; the patellæ are obsolete; the claws long, curved, simple.

+ 1. ***Lophyroides tropicus***. (Tab. III. figg. 10, ♂; 10 *a*, maxilla; 10 *b*, labium; 10 *c*, mandible; 10 *d*, antennæ of ♀.)

Lophyrus tropicus, Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. ii. p. 322; Catal. p. 176 (♂)¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*de Saussure*¹); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

I believe the specimens from Chiriqui are correctly identified with Norton's species. The third cubital cell is scarcely half the length of the second, and the third transverse cubital nervure is often absent. The sutures on the vertex are very deep, as is also the transverse furrow behind the ocelli and the longitudinal one in the centre of vertex. A wide furrow runs from the ocelli to the antennæ, becoming wider towards the apex. In the male, however, the sutures on the vertex are less clearly marked, and the central longitudinal one on the vertex is absent. The wings vary in the intensity of the colour, and as a whole the males have them lighter in tint.

+ 2. ***Lophyroides anomalus***.

Perreyia (?) *anomala*, Kirby, List of Hymen. i. p. 90. n. 3, t. 6. f. 14¹.

Perreyia compta, Kirby (non Norton), *l. c.* p. 90 (note), t. 6. f. 13 (♂).

Hab. MEXICO¹.

This species seems scarcely to differ from *L. tropicus*.