

PERREYIA.

Perreyia, Brullé, Hymén. iv. p. 661.

This genus differs from *Lophyroides* in the antennæ being only 13-jointed in both sexes and simple in the males, in the appendicular cellules in both wings (but more especially in the hinder pair) being much longer, in the second cellule receiving only one recurrent nervure, and by the palpi having fewer joints, the labial palpus being composed of only one large joint, as in *Decameria*, and the maxillary of only two joints—a long basal and a shorter, thicker, and more rounded apical one.

1. ***Perreyia capitula*.** (Tab. III. fig. 7.)

Perreyia capitulum, Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. i. p. 223; Catal. p. 223; ib. p. 85 (♂ & ♀)¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹.

The antennæ in this species are clearly 13-jointed, not 12 as stated by Norton. The sutures on the vertex are moderately deep, and there is a small transverse one behind the ocelli. A short, broad, and deep furrow runs from the ocelli down to the antennal fovea, and it is bisected by a somewhat narrower transverse furrow before its termination. This central furrow is much wider, almost oblong, at the top in the male. The recurrent nervures in the male are received nearer the transverse cubital nervures than in the female. What Norton calls "a black spot on the apex of the abdomen" is the genital armature, which is black in it and in *P. compta*.

2. ***Perreyia compta*.**

Perreyia compta, Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. i. p. 323; Catal. p. 85 (♂)¹; Kirby, List of Hymen. i. t. 6. f. 15¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹.

The sutures on the vertex are distinct; the frontal area is depressed, leading into a short and wide furrow, which reaches close to the antennæ. The antennæ are long, thick, become thickened towards the apex, and are covered with a close pile; the third joint double the length of the fourth; the joints produced a little at the apex; the third and fourth thinner than the succeeding, the apex not attenuated; the last two about equal in length. Wings deep violaceous throughout; first cubital cellule a very little shorter than the second, which is not half the length of the third; second recurrent nervure interstitial.

The neuration of the wings is very irregular, and specimens with five cubital cellules are not uncommon. It is a larger insect than *P. championi*; the antennæ are longer, thicker, and distinctly pilose, and with the third joint distinctly double the length of the fourth, while the joints increase in thickness towards the apex, the reverse being the case with *P. championi*. It also differs from the latter in having the genital armature black.