

**Fam. SIRICIDÆ.**Subfam. *SIRICINA*.**SIREX.**

*Sirex*, Linnæus, Faun. Suec. p. 396 (1761); Klug, Mon. Sir. Germ. p. 19 (1803).

*Urocerus*, Geoffroy, Ins. Par. ii. p. 264 (1762).

This well-known genus is numerous represented in the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions, and species are also known from China, India, and Australia; but no species have hitherto been recorded from South America, or from the Ethiopian Region.

**1. *Sirex flavicornis*.**

*Sirex flavicornis*, Fabr. Spec. Ins. i. p. 418. 4 (1781).

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA; MEXICO.

There is a specimen of this species in the Hope Museum, Oxford, with the locality "Mexico." It is common in North America.

**2. *Sirex fulvus*.**

*Urocerus fulvus*, Cresson, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 35 (1880)<sup>1</sup>; Kirby, List of Hymen. i. p. 379<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA<sup>1</sup>, Western States.—MEXICO<sup>2</sup>.

Subfam. *XIPHYDRINA*.**DERECYRTA.**

*Derecyrtia*, Smith, Ann. Nat. Hist. (ser. 3) vi. p. 255 (1860); Westwood, Thes. Ent. Oxon. p. 121 (1874).

This genus is exclusively Neotropical, and only four species have hitherto been described. It differs from *Xiphydria* merely in having only one radial cellule, and in having the ovipositor somewhat shorter; but this last point can scarcely be regarded as of generic value. The maxilla is constructed as in the Tenthredinidæ; the palpi are 5-jointed; joints one and three are the shortest, and nearly equal in length; joint two is the longest, and the fifth is a little longer than the fourth. The labium is apparently entire; the palpi have three joints. The basal is longer than the second, and both are much thinner than the third, which is more than double their thickness, and as long as the first.

**1. *Derecyrtia rugifrons*. (Tab. III. fig. 13.)**

Nigra, alis fere hyalinis, apice lenissime fumatis; facie mesonotoque punctulatis; alis cellula cubitali secunda longiore quam tertia.

Long. 17-18 millim.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA, Irazu, 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).