

The head behind the ocelli is smooth and shining, below semiopaque, snagreened; front projecting, depressed in the centre. Mesonotum rugose, the lateral lobes in front finely punctured, half shining. Scutellum finely punctured; at its apex it rises into a sharp but not high peak, which is more perpendicular behind than before. The abdomen is shining, very finely punctured; the basal segment is smooth, impunctate, but with the edges all round more coarsely punctured than any other part. The transverse basal nervure is received a little before the middle of the first cubital cellule and slightly curved; the first recurrent is also curved, but the opposite way, and is received not far from the first transverse cubital; the second recurrent nervure is received quite close to the second transverse cubital; the third cubital cellule is wider than second and longer than fourth. The antennæ are much shorter than abdomen, are rather stout, and 23-jointed.

Allied to *D. lugubris*, Westw., from Brazil, but differing in neuration and punctuation.

Fam. ORYSSIDÆ.

ORYSSUS.

Oryssus, Latreille, Précis, p. 111 (1796); Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 218 (1798).

Fifteen species of this genus are known. Species are found in Europe, Abyssinia, Natal, the Gold Coast, and Aru; four have been recorded from North America, three from Brazil, and one from Chili.

1. *Oryssus mexicanus*.

Oryssus mexicanus, Cresson, Proc. Amer. Ent. Soc. 1879, x.; Trans. viii. p. 48, ♀¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹.

2. *Oryssus nigricans*. (Tab. III. figg. 14; 14 *a*, spur on anterior leg; 14 *b*, antenna.)

Niger, breviter pubescens, punctulatus, trochanteribus tarsisque anticis testaceis; alis fumatis, albo maculatis. Long. 5 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Pantaleon 1700 feet (*Champion*).

The third joint of the antennæ is double the length of the fourth; the last is as long and much thicker than the two preceding. The head and thorax are coarsely punctured; the punctures on scutellum are wider apart; the puncturing on the abdomen is much finer and closer; the segmental divisions are shining, impunctate. On the inner side of the eyes are three large (comparatively) tubercles, and down the lower part of the head in front is an ill-defined furrow; the base of stigma is white, and from this white part runs a pear-shaped fascia to the bottom of the wing, this fascia