

Foerster, many of them being founded on very slight characters. The species are very numerous in the northern parts of Europe (where alone they have been properly studied); but few have been recorded from America, and none hitherto from South or Central America.

COTHONASPIS.

Cothonaspis, Hartig, Germ. Zeits. Ent. i. p. 201; Foerster, Verh. pr. Rheinl. 1869, p. 347.

No species of this genus have been previously recorded from America.

1. *Cothonaspis allotriiformis*.

Rufa, pedibus flavis, vertice læta, mesonoto antennarumque apice nigro-piceis; antennis corporis fere longitudine, clava 5-articulata, articulo tertio longiore quam quartus, scutelli fovea sat magna, ovata; alis hyalinis, longe ciliatis, cellula radiali elongata.

Long. 1–2 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*).

The antennæ are nearly as long as the body; the third joint is longer than the fourth; the five apical form a club; they are covered sparsely with microscopic hairs. The cup on the scutellum is not so hollow as in the typical species of the genus; the wings are covered at the apex with long hair; the radial cellule is closed.

Fam. FIGITIDÆ.

The Figitidæ of the older authors have been split up into three groups—the Anacharina, Onychiina, and Figitina. No species of the first have been recorded from our district, but one of the genera here described is intermediate between it and the second. If these divisions are to be accepted, *Leiopteron* would require one for itself; but we know so little about the American species that any attempt at their classification must be regarded with distrust at present.

BALNA.

Antennæ 13-jointed, filiform; the joints of the flagellum longer than broad; the third joint longer than the fourth; the rest becoming gradually shorter, but scarcely thicker towards the apex. Cheeks and temples margined. Prothorax with the margin distinctly ridged. Mesonotum with two wide and deep sutures, the centre raised into a blunt ridge a little before the middle. A single fovea in front of scutellum, which is produced at the apex into a blunt, short, thick spine. Thorax smooth, shining, impunctate. Radial cellule longer than wide, closed before and behind and without a bounding nervure along the costa. Cubital nervure obsolete.

This genus comes nearest to *Aspicera*, Dbm., but differs in having the thorax smooth, shining, the scutellum not produced into a long, sharp spine, and with only a single fovea at the base, while the radial cellule is completely closed before and behind.

BIOL. CENTR.-AMER., Hymenopt., December 1883.

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