

Division AREOLARII.

Subfam. MICROGASTERINÆ.

MICROGASTER.

Microgaster (Latreille), Förster, Verh. Ver. pr. Rheinl. 1862, p. 245.

A well-known genus, found in most parts of the temperate regions of the world.

✕ 1. ***Microgaster mexicanus***. (Tab. XV. fig. 24, ♀.)

Niger, pedibus anterioribus tibiisque posticis late rufis; alis fumatis, basi fere hyalinis. ♂ ♀.
Long. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

Antennæ 18-jointed, microscopically pilose. Head and thorax opaque, finely rugosely punctured, covered above with a sparse pubescence; the pleuræ with a longer grey pubescence. Metanotum rugosely reticulated, more shining than the mesonotum; a stout keel down the centre; the apex rather abrupt. Abdomen shining, the petiole finely aciculated, raised in the centre, the raised part distinctly margined; a broad and deep transverse furrow on the second and third segments at the apex, and an indistinct furrow on either side of the second segment before the middle; the petiole a little longer than broad, and also rather longer than the second segment; the second segment about one fourth longer than the third, the latter nearly as long as the fourth. Legs stout, shortly pilose; the first pair reddish, except the bases of the coxæ and the tips of the tarsi; the middle femora broadly black; the hind femora quite black; the hind tibiæ broadly black at the apex; the hind tarsi for the greater part fuscous. Wings obscurely smoky, except the lower part behind the recurrent nervure, where they are of a deeper smoky tint; the cubital nervure almost obsolete beyond the areolet, the latter almost open at the apex; the recurrent nervure received about the length of the areolet on the lower side in front of the first transverse cubital nervure; the transverse nervures straight, not curved.

Subfam. AGATHINÆ.

This subfamily is very numerously represented in tropical regions, and contains some large and striking forms.

AGATHIS.

Agathis (Latreille), Wesmael, Nouv. Mém. Acad. Brux. 1837, p. 23.

The elongated, snout-like face makes this genus easily recognizable. Comparatively few species have been described.