

4. *Agathirsia fulvo-castanea*.

Agathirsia fulvo-castanea, Westw. Tijdschr. voor Ent. xxv. p. 22, t. 5. ff. 9, 10¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Coffin*¹).

AGATHONA.

Agathona, Westwood, Tijdschr. voor Ent. xxv. p. 22 (1882).

This genus was founded upon a single species from Mexico.

1. *Agathona sericans*.

Agathona sericans, Westw. Tijdschr. voor Ent. xxv. p. 23, t. 5. ff. 11-15¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Chapultepec (*Coffin*¹).

Division POLYMORPHI.

This is an artificial division used here solely for convenience in arranging the species of our fauna.

MACROCENTRUS.

Macrocentrus, Curtis, Ent. Mag. i. p. 187 (1833).

X 1. *Macrocentrus delicatus*. (Tab. XVII. fig. 5, ♂.)

Macrocentrus delicatus, Cresson, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. iv. p. 178 (♂ ♀)¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Eastern, Middle, and Western States¹.—MEXICO; PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

As I am not quite sure whether the specimen from the State of Panama is identical with *M. delicatus* (a very variable species) I give a description of it:—

Testaceus, vertice, mesonoto, abdominis dimidio apicali flagelloque antennarum supra nigris; alis fere hyalinis, stigmatibus testaceo, nervis fuscis. ♂.

Long. 11 millim.

Antennæ longer than the body, covered with a stiff pile; the scape bare, shining. Head shining, the face sparsely punctured, with a furrow running from each antenna down to the clypeus, the furrows converging as they reach it; clypeus small, gradually narrowed towards the apex; palpi long, pilose. Thorax shining, sparsely punctured; metanotum transversely reticulate-striate; lobes of the mesonotum distinct; a deep and wide hollow, narrowed towards the apex, in front of the scutellum. Abdomen more than twice the length of the thorax; almost shining; petiole long, narrow, obscurely punctured, tuberculated before the middle, and longer than the second segment; the third and following segments obscurely pitted, and covered with a close, moderately long, pale pile. Legs long and slender; the long spur of the hind tibiæ reaching nearly to the middle of the metatarsus. Wings: first abscissa of the radius