

7. **Toxoneuron croceum.** (Tab. XVII. fig. 8.)

Pallide flavum, macula magna metanoti abdominisque dorso ex parte nigris; alis hyalinis, fascia substigmatali fumata, stigmatibus nigro.

Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).

Head very finely and closely punctured, the clypeus aciculated; covered with a sparse whitish pubescence; face bluntly keeled; clypeus rounded; tips of the mandibles, and the spot covering the ocelli, black; a V-shaped, deep, furrow below the ocelli. Thorax closely and finely punctured, more strongly so than the head; the pleural sutures strongly striolated; the space on either side of the scutellum, and the metanotal suture, strongly striolated, black. Metanotum with a line on each side, and the apex broadly, black; the apex with an oblique slope; the sides obscurely striated. Abdomen longitudinally striated; a broad mark on either side of the first segment, a somewhat triangular mark on either side of the second (the broad end at the apex), and the greater part of the third segment, black; the extreme apex more shining, and not striated like the rest of the surface. Legs pale lemon-yellow; the coxæ finely punctured. Wings: the alar nervures obscure testaceous; the second cubital cellule narrowed towards the apex, the part of the cubitus bounding it distinctly curved; the recurrent nervure received about half the length of the first abscissa of the radius in front of the first transverse cubital nervure; the transverse discoidal nervure a slightly shorter distance in front of the transverse basal; the first discoidal cellule nearly one half longer than the second cubital cellule; the first abscissa of the radius nearly equal in length to the second, and not half the length of the second abscissa of the cubitus.

### OLIXON.

Antennæ 13-jointed; the joints elongated, those of the flagellum of nearly equal thickness; the third joint the longest. Head elongated; the face transverse, projecting broadly; clypeus broadly transverse; eyes placed well up, reaching to the top (and not below the insertion of the antennæ); ocelli absent; occiput margined, transverse. Prothorax large, longer than broad, bulging out laterally in front; metathorax toothed laterally; scutellum not defined from the scutum. Abdomen subsessile; petiole broader than long, becoming gradually broader towards the apex, its base margined; the second and third segments more than twice the length of the first; the suturiform articulation obsolete; the fourth segment longer than the petiole; the remaining segments becoming gradually shorter. Ovipositor short, exerted. Anterior coxæ enlarged, the femora short and thick; tibiæ shorter than the femora, and about half the length of the tarsi; hind tarsi more than twice the length of the tibiæ, slender; patellæ of the apical tarsal joints large, acute; tibial spurs stout, reaching nearly to the middle of the metatarsus. Wings abbreviated, reaching a little beyond the apex of the petiole; without nervures.

I am unable to point out the natural position of this curious genus. The elongated fore legs give it the look of a Bethyloid, to which, indeed, it bears a general resemblance; but I feel inclined to regard it as a true Braconid.