

stoutly keeled and grooved on the inner side of the keel. Second and third segments finely aciculate. Wings: the radial nervure issuing from a little beyond the middle of the stigma; the recurrent nervure received in the second cubital cellule, straight; the transverse humeral nervure received considerably in front of the transverse basal nervure.

## CENOCÆLIUS.

*Cenocælius* (Haliday), Westwood, Intr. Mod. Class. of Ins. ii. App. p. 62 (1840).

*Capitonus*, Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén. iv. p. 544 (1846).

*Aulocodus*, Cresson, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. iv. p. 8 (1865).

A remarkable genus which does not fit well into any of the families of parasitic Hymenoptera. In having the abdomen inserted well upon the thorax it agrees with the "Evaniidæ," but differs from them in other respects. It forms a connecting link between the Braconidæ and Evaniidæ. Species are known from the Malay Archipelago, Cuba, South America, and Europe.

✓ 1. *Cenocælius filicornis*. (Tab. XVII. fig. 9, ♀.)

Testaceus, flagello antennarum thoraceque nigris, tarsis posticis fuscis; alis fere flavo-hyalinis, stigmatibus testaceo. ♀.

Long. 10 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Antennæ filiform, of nearly equal thickness throughout, longer than the body. Head shining, the face punctured. Thorax: mesonotum shining, rugose in front and laterally, the pleuræ shining and impunctate; metathorax rugose, and covered with long pale hair, the pleuræ and sternum also covered with hair. Abdomen twice the length of the thorax, narrow, linear.

✓ 2. *Cenocælius nigriceps*. (Tab. XVII. fig. 13, ♀.)

Rufus, antennis, capite pedibusque nigris; terebra quam abdomen longiore; alis fuliginosis; ♂, ore rufo. ♂ ♀.

Long. 12–13 millim.; terebra 6 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet (*Champion*).

Antennæ about as long as the body, the flagellum microscopically pilose, the apex brownish. Head shining, the face semiopaque; closely and rather strongly, the sides to the vertex more irregularly and widely, punctured; frontal depression shining; the oral region laterally and the space below the antennæ rufous; the face (especially on the lower part) sparsely covered with pale hairs, the upper and hinder parts with blackish hair. Pronotum, mesonotum, and scutellum shining, sparsely, indistinctly punctured; the sutures broad, strongly crenulated; mesopleuræ and sternum almost shining, covered (but not closely) with rather large punctures; metathorax rugosely