

a depression on the front of the mesonotum, with a keel in its centre; the sides in front of the scutellum impunctate. Propleuræ excavated, punctured; mesopleuræ impunctate; metapleuræ rugosely punctured; a hollow on the mesopleuræ next the metapleuræ. Abdomen twice the length of the thorax, shining, impunctate. Wings: the second cubital cellule not much longer than broad, narrowed at the apex, the cubitus curved along it; the recurrent nervure interstitial. The middle cloud commences at the base of the stigma and extends to near its apex; the hind wings have only a central cloud.

Fam. STEPHANIDÆ.

This family has been included by many authors among the Evaniidæ, from which, however, it differs in having the abdomen attached to the extremity of the metathorax. The presence of a distinct costal cellule, the globose, tuberculated head, the very thin antennæ, the toothed posterior femora, and the short 3-jointed tarsi (in the female) render the identification of the genus an easy matter.

MEGISCHUS.

Megischus, Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén. iv. p. 537 (1846).

I am inclined to regard *Megischus* as congeneric with *Stephanus*, Jurine; but, as the species are somewhat confused, I prefer to place those here described in *Megischus*, to which in its restricted meaning they actually belong.

Megischus has a wide range over the globe, but comparatively few species have been described. The species are, I think, very variable, but as a very limited number of specimens have been examined, it is not possible to say to what extent the variation extends.

1. *Megischus annulator*. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 7 ♂, 8 ♀.)

Megischus annulator, Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymén. iv. p. 539, t. 40. fig. 5; Sichel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1865, p. 482, t. 10. figg. 6, *a*, *b*, *c*¹.

Bothrioceros americanus, Sichel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1860, p. 761².

Megischus americanus, Sichel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1865, p. 480³.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, El Reposo 800 feet (*Champion*).—BRAZIL^{1 2 3}.

A variable species in colour, sculpture, and size. In the Guatemalan specimens the four anterior legs are brown in the female, of a brighter and redder tint in the male, the latter sex having also the posterior tibiæ and tarsi red. The teeth on the hinder femora vary in number and size. As the male has not been fully described, I give a detailed description of it:—

Head coarsely, transversely rugosely striolated, except behind the eyes, where it is