

tate in the centre; laterally bearing some large scattered punctures. Metanotum shining, marked with large, widely separated punctures. Pro- and mesopleuræ semi-opaque, aciculated, but not strongly; metapleuræ rugose, opaque. Petiole a little compressed laterally, irregularly but closely striolated, as long as the following five segments united, and bearing some long scattered hairs. Apical abdominal segment oblique, ending above in a sharp point. Legs shining, impunctate; hind coxæ striolated, strongly and distinctly so towards the apex, the inner side densely pilose, the other parts bearing long scattered hairs; tibiæ and tarsi covered with a dense, shining, fulvous pubescence. The anterior tooth on the hind femora is broader than the posterior one, which is not one third its width, through the base not being much broader than the apex; it is also a little longer. Between the teeth the femora are waved, and behind the posterior tooth are four short blunt teeth. Metatarsus more than three times the length of the other joints united. Claws piceous.

#### 4. *Megischus erythrocephalus*.

Long. 20 millim.; terebra 21 millim.

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

Similar in coloration and clothing to *M. ruficeps*, but differing as follows:—The hollows on the pro- and mesopleuræ are reddish, and the mesonotum is obscured with red at the base; the prothorax is longer; the mesopleuræ are striolated; the scutellum has only very few punctures at the sides; the depression at the base of the metanotum is deeper; the metanotum is more strongly punctured; the petiole is stouter and longer than all the other segments united; the second segment is aciculated (not impunctate as in *M. ruficeps*); and the apical segment does not end in a sharp projecting point. The hind femora are a little longer; the basal tooth has not such a broad base; there are four minute teeth (placed at irregular intervals) between the basal and the apical tooth, and behind the latter are three moderately sized, distinctly separated teeth, and behind these again are two minute obtuse ones; there is also a small tooth immediately behind and touching the large tooth. The metatarsus is much thicker, and is not twice the length of the other joints united. The ovipositor is shorter.

#### MONOMACHUS.

*Monomachus* (Klug), Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1843, p. 252.

This genus is very distinct, and its systematic position is not easily fixed. On the whole, it appears to me to come nearer *Megischus* than to any other described genus; although it departs widely from *Megischus* in the form of the antennæ, head, and legs. The position of the abdomen (it issuing from the point of the metathorax) separates it