

from the Evaniidæ. *Pelecinus* does not appear to me to have a very near relationship with it, and, among other differences, it has the trochanters one-jointed.

1. ***Monomachus ruficeps*.** (Tab. XVIII. fig. 6, ♀.)

Niger, capite, pleuris pedibusque rufo-testaceis; alis fere hyalinis, apice fumatis. ♀.  
Long. 22 millim. (abdomine 16 millim.); antennæ 10 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Antennæ scarcely half the length of the body; scape smooth, shining, glabrous; flagellum microscopically pilose, its basal and middle joints a little dilated at the apex; the third joint scarcely so long as the fourth. Face closely and rather strongly punctured, not so shining as the vertex, which is only punctured above the outer ocelli, and there not strongly; the front strongly punctured. The orbits are scarcely punctured; the face bears rather long sparse white hair; the ocelli are in a black patch; the tips of the mandibles are black. Thorax shining, the pleuræ sparsely pilose; the metathorax punctured, laterally more closely than above. The sides of the scutellum are finely rugose. The prothorax is a little broader than long, and bulges out a little at the sides; the parapsidal furrows are complete, narrow, but deep. The petiole is nearly cylindrical, bent downwards in the middle, and shorter than the third segment, the latter being longer than the second segment. The coxæ are shining, impunctate, and for the greater part black above; the femora are sparsely, the tibiæ and tarsi more closely and densely pilose. The metatarsus is nearly double the length of the second joint; the spurs short and thick. The ventral part of the abdomen is more or less testaceous; there is a black splash over the fore coxæ; and the hinder edge of the metapleuræ, the scutellum above, and the pronotum in front are black.

What appears to be a variety has the scape of the antennæ and the petiole obscure testaceous; the coxæ without any black; and the thorax black obscured with testaceous in front.

**Fam. EVANIIDÆ.**

In this family I place only the genera which have the abdomen inserted in the top of the metathorax.

Subfam. *AULACINÆ*.

From the next subfamily the "Aulacinæ" may be known by the anterior wings having two recurrent nervures, and by the antennæ issuing from a little above the base of the clypeus.