

coarsely, transversely rugosely striated, the lateral lobes not so strongly as the middle ones; scutellum strongly aciculated; pleuræ shagreened below and, as well as the sternum, thickly covered with a silvery pubescence; metanotum almost shining, irregularly transversely roughened. Abdomen opaque, shagreened, the basal three segments on the lower side testaceous. Hind coxæ finely but obscurely striated laterally; hind tibiæ considerably thickened, opaque, shagreened; spurs testaceous; metatarsus longer than all the other joints united.

The male has the tips of the antennæ rufous, and the sculpture on the pleuræ (especially behind) much stronger.

The base of the four anterior tarsi is broadly white; all the tibiæ are white at the base; the front tibiæ incline to testaceous; and the tegulæ are testaceous.

The colour of the legs varies, as does also the intensity of the sculpture on the thorax.

EVANIA.

Evania, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 345 (1775).

Hyptia, Illiger, in Rossi's Fauna Etrusca, ii. p. 81 (1807).

Brachygaster, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. Mand. vii. p. 118 (1835).

Upwards of 50 species of *Evania* have been described, from all parts of the globe, and one or two appear to be cosmopolitan. So far as we know, the species are parasitic on Blattidæ.

A. *Radial and cubital nervures (except in E. nitida) complete, or the cubital nervure faint from the second cubital cellule. Antennæ rather long, the joints elongated. Hind legs very long.* (Species 1–13.)

i. *Forks of the metasternal process diverging.* (Species 1–3.)

a. *Face carinate in the centre and more indistinctly so laterally. Thorax in front rounded.* (Species 1 and 2.)

1. ***Evania tinctipennis*.** (Tab. XVII. figg. 16, 16 a–c, ♀.)

Nigra, facie et fronte lævis, nitidis; petiolo dimidio apicali coxisque posticis punctatis; alis fere fumatis. ♀. Long. 11–12 millim.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).

The lower part of the face, the pleuræ, the metanotum, the apical three segments of the abdomen above, and the third antennal joint are densely covered with a silvery-white silky pile; the legs are less densely covered, and the pile on them is darker; the pile on the other parts of the thorax is much shorter and fuscous; the petiole has a