

SPILOMICRUS.

Spilomicrus, Westwood, Lond. & Edinb. Phil. Mag. i. p. 129 (1832).

This genus contains numerous European species; it has been recorded from North America.

1. ***Spilomicrus tinctipennis***. (Tab. XVIII. fig. 17, ♀.)

Niger, basi flagello antennarum, petiolo pedibusque rufo-piceis; alis fere fuscis. ♀.
Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Antennæ as long as the abdomen and half of the thorax united; second joint shorter than the third, the latter longer than the fourth, the fifth as long as broad; the other joints all broader than long, and becoming gradually broader towards the apex, the penultimate joint being more than twice as broad as long; the last joint conical, longer than broad, and longer than the preceding. Pronotum covered with white woolly hair. Postscutellum with a long, stout, curved spine. Petiole margined; the space enclosed by the keels finely punctured. The posterior femora have an indistinct border on the lower side, and at the base a blunt projecting tooth.

Subfam. *DRYINÆ*.

The raptorial claws of the fore legs are a distinctive feature of this subfamily. Species of Dryinæ are known from almost all parts of the world.

GONATOPUS.

Gonatopus, Ljungh, Weber's Beitr. zur Naturk. p. 161 (1810).

The species of this genus are all apterous in both sexes, this character readily distinguishing *Gonatopus* from the allied forms.

a. *Head and mesothorax punctured.*

1. ***Gonatopus testaceus***. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 22, ♂; 23, ♀.)

Testaceus, antennarum articulis 4^o-6^m abdominisque basi nigris. ♂ ♀.
Long. 7 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

The first four joints of the flagellum are very slender, the other joints thicker but becoming more slender again towards the apex; the third joint is as long as the following two together. The vertex is distinctly margined at the top; from the carina the head slopes on either side, and is but slightly excavated either before or behind; the front is a little hollowed on each side of the central keel; the face is semi-perpendicular; the upper part of the head is finely punctured, glabrous; the lower