

recurrent nervure is received in the middle of the cellule, which is but slightly angled there; the third transverse cubital nervure is bent outwardly on the lower half and the upper half retreats inwardly, thus making the upper part of the third cubital cellule about one fourth narrower than the lower.

This species may be known from the male I somewhat doubtfully refer to *A. azteca* by the wings being deeply fusco-violaceous; the third cubital cellule much wider at the top, and at the bottom not very much shorter than the second cellule; the lower half of the third transverse cubital nervure straight; and by the mesonotum not being furrowed in the middle.

✓ 20. ***Ammophila fragilis*.** (Tab. I. fig. 5, ♂.)

Ammophila fragilis, Smith, Cat. Hymen. Ins. iv. p. 219¹; Taschenberg, Zeitschr. ges. Nat. Sachs. Thür. xxxiv. p. 434 (1869)².

Hab. MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); COSTA RICA, Cache (*Rogers*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Brazil^{1 2}.

I believe I am correct in referring our Costa Rican and Mexican specimens to *A. fragilis*. In these the silvery pile on the face is short and indistinct (probably rubbed). The ocelli form almost a triangle; the posterior pair separated from each other by a less distance than they are from the eyes. The third antennal joint is nearly twice the length of the fourth. The prothorax laterally has a >-shaped furrow; and two narrow furrows run down from the tegulæ. The basal joint of the petiole is for the greater part reddish beneath; the second joint is entirely so, except a broad black line on the top; the first and second segments are ferruginous, the others being bluish-black. The second cubital cellule at the top is nearly double the length of the third and longer than the space enclosed by the recurrent nervures; the first recurrent nervure is received a little beyond the basal third of the cellule, the second in the apical third; the third cubital cellule is not much wider at the top than at the bottom, the third transverse cubital nervure is bent outwardly; the stigma is testaceous. The legs slightly pruinose; the coxæ with a few hairs. The hair on the head and thorax is pale fuscous, sparse, and not very long.

Smith describes¹ the "abdomen as blue-black, and the second joint of the petiole and the base of the abdomen as ferruginous beneath." Taschenberg says² "petioli apice et parte antica abdominis nigro-cærulei dilatata, subtus plus minusve rufescentibus." The Central-American specimens therefore differ in the greater extension of the red colour, and appear to form a distinct variety.

The male has the pilosity of the head and thorax more dense and long; the clypeus is densely silvery (inclining to golden), and its apex is depressed inwardly and sinuated in the middle; and the hair on the thorax (thick on the metanotum) is golden. The wings vary in colour in both sexes: in some examples they are smoky at the apex and