

apical segment are aciculated. The legs are covered with a silvery-white pile, which is especially long and thick on the coxæ; the four anterior femora are black to the middle; the middle tarsi are fuscous towards the apex; the hind legs are entirely black, except the calcaria, which are red; the spines on the tarsi are sparse. Above the second cubital cellule is about one third longer than the third, and scarcely so long as the space between the first and second recurrent nervures; the second recurrent nervure is received quite close to the second transverse cubital nervure; the third cubital cellule is about one third longer above than below.

✓ 34. ***Ammophila piceiventris***. (Tab. II. figg. 7; 8, var.)

Nigra, punctata, longe nigro-pilosa, tegulis abdomineque piceis; alis violaceis. ♀.
Long. 19 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Quezaltenango 7800 feet (*Champion*).

The puncturing on the clypeus, face, and front close and strong, as also on the thorax; central part of the metanotum opaque, closely transversely punctured; metapleuræ strongly and coarsely punctured, running into reticulations; sides of the prothorax strongly obliquely striolated; scutellum strongly punctured laterally, the centre with some longitudinal striæ. Clypeus convex in the centre, the apex depressed at the base, almost transverse. Eyes parallel. Mandibles broadly piceous-red at the base. Third antennal joint three quarters longer than the fourth. The hair on the thorax is long and black; there is no pile. Petiole about one fourth longer than the hind coxæ, covered with long black hair, and sparsely punctured. Abdomen bare, the apex only sparsely clothed with hair, punctured beneath; penultimate segment beneath almost transverse. Coxæ (especially the posterior pair) strongly punctured and covered with long black hair; trochanters and femora more sparsely clothed with hair; tibiæ pruinose on the underside, sparsely spinose; tibiæ thickly spinose. The base of the tibiæ and the tarsi incline to piceous, as does also the clypeus. First transverse cubital nervure curved at the top; second cubital cellule one third the length of the bottom at the top, receiving the first recurrent nervure a little before the middle, the second not far from the apex, the cubital nervure being considerably angled where it is received; third transverse cubital nervure bent outwardly at the bottom, directed towards the base at the top, thus making the cellule narrower at the top than at the bottom.

The piceous colour on the abdomen is marked with black patches; the apical two segments are for the greater part black.

Other examples from Totoncapam, 8500 to 10,500 feet, are probably referable to the same species, but differ in being smaller (averaging 13 millim.), and deep black in colour without any trace of piceous or reddish coloration. This form shows variation in the intensity of the sculpture and in the shape of the second and third cubital cellules.