

✓ 35. **Ammophila argentifrons.**

Ammophila argentifrons, Cresson, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. iv. p. 462 (1865) ¹.

Ammophila mexicana, Saussure, Reise d. Novara, Hymen. p. 25 (1868) ².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Colorado ¹.—MEXICO, Cordova ², Teshuitlan ².

✓ 36. **Ammophila luctuosa.**

Ammophila luctuosa, Saussure, Reise d. Novara, Hymen. p. 26 ¹; ? Smith, Cat. Hymen. Ins. iv. p. 224 (1867) ².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA ².—MEXICO, Cordova ¹, Orizaba ¹, Teshuitlan ¹, Chapultepec ¹.

It is doubtful if this is identical with the North-American *A. luctuosa*, Smith. Saussure's species comes nearest to *A. piceiventris*.

✓ 37. **Ammophila quadridentata.**

Nigra, punctata, dense nigro-pilosa; abdomine rufo-testaceo; clypeo quadri-dentato; alis violaceo-fuliginosis. ♀.

Long. 24 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango 2000 feet (*Forrer*).

Head broad, rather long, densely covered with black hair, closely and strongly punctured; clypeus deeply incised in the middle, the incision bordered by a double tooth, and there is a nipple-like tooth on either side of this. Thorax densely pilose, the hair long and black; closely and strongly punctured; metanotum closely, transversely, and rugosely striolated in the middle, the sides obliquely and rugosely punctured, the punctures running into reticulations; mesonotum broadly depressed at the sides, the furrow in the middle narrow and only visible on the basal half; a furrow in the centre of the pronotum. Scutellum with large separated punctures, the apex more or less striolated. Petiole slightly curved, fully one fourth longer than the hind coxæ; irregularly blistered and punctured. Coxæ (especially the hinder pair) strongly punctured, and covered with long black hair; trochanters and femora sparsely haired.

PELOPÆUS.

Pelopæus, Fabricius, Syst. Piez. p. 202 (1804); Latreille, Hist. Nat. Ins. xiii. (1804); Patton, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xx. p. 378.

I am inclined to agree with Patton in separating *Chalybion* from *Pelopæus*; the latter has a black body with yellow markings, the clypeus bilobate, and the petiole as long as the thorax; *Chalybion*, again, has the body metallic blue, the clypeus tridentate, and the petiole hardly so long as the metathorax.

Pelopæus has a wide range over the globe, especially in the warmer regions, and some of its representatives are very widely distributed. The species construct their mud-nest frequently in rooms and outhouses, and feed their young upon spiders.