

#### 4. *Podium bellum*. (Tab. II. figg. 17, 17 a.)

Nigrum, sparse villosum et pilosum; clypeo inciso, bidentato; metanoto transverse striato; cellula cubitali 2<sup>a</sup> latiore quam longiore; alis fusco-maculatis. ♀.  
Long. 21 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Face rather densely covered with a silvery-white pubescence; the front and vertex almost glabrous, impunctate; the incision in the clypeus is broad and deep, the teeth stout. Pro- and mesothorax sparsely punctured, shining, covered (but not very thickly) with rather long, soft, white hair, the metanotum with a shorter, closer, and thicker pile. Metanotum punctured and transversely striated, the centre very slightly depressed. Prothorax narrowed in front, longer than broad, nearly as long as the mesothorax to the middle of the scutellum, its sides behind obliquely striolated. Abdomen slender, acuminate, scarcely one fourth longer than the petiole. Petiole curved, three times the length of the hind coxæ, sparsely pilose, shining. Legs downy, the coxæ with rather long pale hairs, the tibiæ almost without bristles, the tarsi with stout bristles. Wings smoky-violaceous, clouded at the transverse basal nervure, below the stigma at the second cubital cellule, and at the apex; second cubital cellule broader than long, narrowed above; the first recurrent nervure almost interstitial, the second received before the middle of the cellule.

This species forms a transition to *Trigonopsis*, the only difference being that the head is not so triangular.

#### ✓ 5. *Podium rufipes*. (Tab. II. figg. 18, 18 a.)

? *Podium rufipes*, Fabr. Syst. Piez. p. 183.

*Podium rufipes*, Saussure, Reise de Novara, Hymen. p. 36<sup>1</sup>; Cresson, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. iv. p. 211<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Texas<sup>2</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).—BRAZIL.

In the male of this species the head and thorax are covered rather densely with long black hair; the clypeus and cheeks have a velvety pile; the clypeus is incised in the middle, and has a tooth on either side of the incision; the mandibles are black; the wings are much more suffused with fuscous and have a violaceous tinge, and the nervures and tegulæ are blackish.

The Brazilian *P. denticulatum*, Smith, is very closely allied to *P. rufipes* (if the two be not one and the same species), but differs from it in the clypeus having six teeth in the female; as in *P. rufipes*, the clypeus in the male has only two teeth and the body is more pubescent in the male than in the female.