

different. It is, however, quite possible that *S. erythroptera* is identical with *S. rufipennis*, Kohl (nec *rufipennis*, Fabr. = *luteipennis*, Mocsáry), a species also known from India and North Africa, and, as Kohl informs me, from Venezuela; or, at least, a form which cannot be separated from it. Kohl tells me also that the true *S. rufipennis*, Fabr., differs from the species he has described under that name (Termés. füzetek, ix. p. 198) in having the postscutellum bituberculate, the antennæ thinner, and the wings black at the base. The furrow in the postscutellum varies in width and depth in the specimens from our region, and the wings are sometimes blackish at the base (but not to the same extent as in the form *S. diabolicus*, Smith); consequently I cannot look upon these characters as altogether satisfactory for separating the two. In view of the fact that the male-armature is so distinct in *S. rufipennis*, Fabr. (which was first described from India), I have thought that less confusion will be created by giving our species a distinct name, leaving it for further research to decide if it is identical with *S. luteipennis*, Mocsáry.

✓ 3. **Sphex beata.** (Tab. III. figg. 2, ♀; 2a, ♂.)

Nigra, femoribus tibiisque anticis rufis, capite, pro- et mesonoto dense aureo-villosis, metanoto dense albo-villoso; alis violaceis. ♂ ♀.

Long. 30 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Pantaleon 1700 feet (*Champion*).

On the head the golden pile is very dense, except on the centre of the clypeus, and on the vertex and occiput (perhaps rubbed off); the pronotum in front is bare, and the centre of the mesonotum also. Eyes parallel, but very slightly converging at the top. Clypeus with some large punctures, the apex rounded, the furrow wide and deep; basal half of the mandibles reddish, aciculated. Mesonotum slightly depressed towards the apex in the centre, as is also the pronotum; metanotum opaque, coarsely transversely aciculate, densely covered with a soft, white, woolly pubescence, and slightly depressed in the centre towards the apex. Petiole as long as the hind coxæ, sparsely covered with white hair. Apex of the abdomen slightly punctured, and sparsely covered with long hair.

✓ 4. **Sphex hirsuta.** (Tab. III. figg. 3, ♀; 3a, ♂.)

Sphex hirsutus, Saussure, Reise d. Novara, Hymen. p. 40 (♂)¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*), Orizaba¹, Cordova¹ (*Sumichrast*).

The female has been captured in Mexico by Sallé. It has the mesonotum in the centre and the pleuræ less strongly pilose than in the male; the tegulæ rufous (in the male they are more or less blackish); the labrum keeled down the centre; and the mandibles broadly black at the base (this being also the case, but to a less extent, in the male).