

✓ 1. **Rhinopsis maculicornis.** (Tab. III. fig. 14, ♀.)

Niger, albo-villosus, scapo medioque antennarum, pedibus apiceque abdominis, rufis; alis hyalinis, fusco-maculatis. ♀.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*F. D. G.*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Antennæ as long as the head and thorax united, thickened towards the apex; the third joint longer than the fourth and fifth united. Head rugosely punctured, covered with a short white pubescence, and with a few hairs; clypeus finely punctured, and covered with long white hair, its apex projecting into a snout and reddish, as are also the tips of the mandibles; behind, the head is largely developed, rounded, and narrowed; the front and vertex are convex, rounded, and without any furrows; the ocelli are placed opposite the top of the eyes. Prothorax thickly pilose, as long as the mesothorax, twice longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly; above, towards the apex, furrowed, the sides in front rising on either side of the furrow into broad tubercles. Mesonotum hardly so pilose as the prothorax; marked with large, scattered punctures. Scutellum marked with a few scattered punctures. Metathorax longer than the mesothorax; bearing a central and four lateral keels (the central straight, that next to it curved, converging towards the apex, the second also slightly curved, the others straight); the space between the keels transversely striolated; in the centre the metanotum projects into a blunt tooth truncated at the apex, and laterally bears a sharp moderately long tooth. The petiole is a little longer than the hind coxæ. The apical abdominal segments are closely covered with a white pubescence. Wings as long as the thorax, largely suffused with fuscous in the middle; both the recurrent nervures are received before the middle of the cellules.

Fam. LARRIDÆ.

I adopt this term in the sense in which it is used by Kohl in his admirable paper, "Die Gattungen und Arten der Larriden" (Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1884, p. 171). As there understood, *Trypoxylon* is included in the family, this genus being by most authors either placed in the Crabronidæ or made into a distinct family—the "Trypoxylonidæ." If the strict analytical system now so much in vogue is to be followed, the latter doubtless is the most logical method; but I must confess that I question very much the utility, to say nothing of a natural arrangement, of forming "families" which can only be separated by one character, and that, moreover, of dubious taxonomical value.

In truth, the various groups of Sphegidæ, Larridæ, Bembicidæ, &c., can only be regarded as a complexus of genera equal in value to the Pompilidæ, Mutillidæ, and Formicidæ; and individually they cannot be considered as standing on the same level with the latter families, which are much more clearly defined from each other than are (say) the Larridæ from the Bembicidæ.