

of the third and fourth antennal joints united. Eye-incision widening out broadly, so that its mouth is more than twice the width of the base. Clypeus, face, the head behind the eyes, and eye-incisions densely covered with silvery pubescence. Clypeus slightly projecting, the apex rounded. Pro- and mesothorax sparsely and finely punctured; the mesopleuræ shining, impunctate. Metanotum obscurely obliquely striated, the centre raised into a U-form, but with a hollow in the middle; the middle segment with a sharply oblique slope and furrowed in the centre. The pronotum rises gradually to a point in the centre. The entire thorax is pubescent; the mesonotum in front, the mesopleuræ at the base and apex, and the metapleuræ and sides of the metanotum are thickly covered with silvery hair. Abdomen nearly twice the length of the head and thorax united; the segments not tumid at the apex; the second segment about one fourth longer than the third, pruinose; the apical segments covered with a moderately long pubescence. Legs thickly pruinose; the coxæ covered with white hair.

LARRA.

Larra, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. ii. p. 220 (1793); Kohl, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1884, p. 65.

Larrada, Smith, Cat. Hymen. Ins. iv. p. 273 (1856); Patton, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xx. p. 385 (partim).

I use here the term *Larra* as defined by Kohl (loc. cit.). *Larra* and *Notogonia* are united by Smith, Patton, and others in *Larrada*; but I agree with Kohl in regarding them as distinct. *Larra*, in fact, may be known from *Notogonia* by the form of the prothorax, the mandibles without an inner tooth, the smooth pygidium (not thickly pilose and ending in bristles), the smooth, shining abdomen, the fore tibiæ spined on the outer side, and the absence of a process in the third ventral segment; and, further, by the eyes not converging so much at the top, and the shorter clypeus and legs.

Larra has a wide distribution over the globe.

✓ 1. *Larra godmani*. (Tab. IV. fig. 10, ♀.)

Nigra, nitida, capite thoraceque punctatis; metathorace opaco, rugoso; abdomine rufo; alis fuliginosis. ♀. Long. 16-17 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. Godman*, Dec. 1887).

Antennæ with the scape bare, shining; flagellum opaque, covered with a white microscopic down; the second joint one half the length of the third, the latter about one quarter longer than the fourth. Head shining, microscopically pilose, the cheeks covered with short, white pubescence; punctured distinctly, the punctures clearly separated. Eyes margined at the top, separated by rather more than the length of the third antennal joint. Above the ocelli is a wide semicircular depression; and there is a wider one, narrowed in the centre, towards the lower ocellus, the latter being rather indistinct and placed in the middle of the depression; from this depression a narrow,

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