

with black hairs; the other ventral segments are finely transversely striated at the base, the apex with smaller punctures than on the second segment; all the segments at the apex are fringed with long black hairs; the hypopygium offers no noteworthy peculiarity. The legs black and covered with black hair, the calcaria being also black. The wings smoky, the apical portion from the apex of the radial cellule being darker and more uniformly coloured; the radial cellule wide, projecting beyond the apex of the third cubital cellule; the basal abscissa of the radius oblique and, if anything, longer than the apical abscissa, which is only very slightly oblique, being almost straight; the first cubital cellule is shorter than the radial and at the bottom is, if anything, shorter than the second; the first and second transverse cubital nervures are bluntly elbowed at the bottom; the top of the second cubital cellule is a little longer than the space bounded by the first transverse cubital and the first recurrent nervures, the latter being received near the basal fourth of the cellule; the third cubital cellule is only indicated by the stump of the third transverse cubital nervure at the top. The tegulæ are very shining, smooth, and broad.

122. *Sphærophthalma rodriguezi*.

Nigra; capite, prothorace, scutello abdominisque apice late auranteo-hirtis; abdominis segmento 2° fere toto auranteo; pedibus nigris; alis fuscis. ♂.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Head a little narrower than the thorax, rounded in front and behind, the part behind the eyes only a little shorter than them, black; the top to the points of insertion of the antennæ densely covered with long pale fulvous hair; below the antennæ the hair is long and black; the mandibles are entirely black. The antennæ are shorter than the head and thorax united, black; the scape punctured and covered with long black hair; the second joint is also covered thickly with stiff black hair; the flagellum with a fuscous down; the third and fourth joints are subequal. The thorax is black; the pronotum and the scutellum thickly covered with long pale fulvous hair; the mesonotum rugose and covered with stiff black hairs. The median segment has an abrupt oblique slope; it is coarsely reticulated and covered with very long pale hairs. The pleuræ have large, deep, round punctures, except the base of the metapleuræ, which has only one or two; they are covered with long pale hairs, as on the median segment. The abdomen is as long as the head and thorax united, and is wider than the thorax. The petiole becomes gradually wider to the apex; it bears large, deep, wide punctures, and is covered with long pale hairs. The second segment is finely punctured; the base and apex are black, the black projecting in the middle, especially on the apical patch, which is the larger of the two; the centre is orange; the black parts are covered with black, the orange part with orange hairs; the extreme