

I do not consider the fact of the larvæ being internal feeders should be taken very much into account as regards the position of the perfect insect; otherwise I do not see any reason why we should not divide the whole of the Heterocera into two divisions, namely, those the larvæ of which are internal feeders, and those that are not. But in so doing we should be compelled to place together forms that are utterly distinct as perfect insects, and in no other way allied to each other; and I think that it is quite impossible to base a classification on the earlier stages of the Heterocera until we are acquainted with the larvæ of most of the exotic species of which at present we know next to nothing.

### SPHECIA.

*Sphecia*, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 127 (1816).

Six species are placed in this genus by Walker in his British Museum catalogue. They are very generally distributed over the globe, two species being found in the Palæarctic Region, three in the Oriental Region, and one in the Nearctic Region. A new species now described is the first recorded of this genus from the Neotropical Region.

#### 1. *Sphecia championi*, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 4 ♂, 5 ♀.)

Male hyaline; primaries with the costal and inner margin black, the apex slightly shaded with golden yellow, a reddish-brown band at the end of the cell; secondaries hyaline, shaded with yellow, the fringe black, except on the inner margin, veins mostly black; palpi yellow beneath, reddish at the tips; antennæ reddish brown: thorax black, banded with brown and yellow; abdomen black with the segments banded with bright yellow; legs reddish yellow.

Female differs from the male in having the primaries almost all dark brown, excepting near the anal angle, where they are hyaline; in other respects the female agrees well with the male. Expanse of male  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch; female  $1\frac{3}{5}$  inch.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, near the city (*Champion*).

A male and female of this fine species were taken *in copulâ* by Mr. Champion on *Psidium guava*.

### ÆGERIA.

*Ægeria*, Fabricius, Illig. Mag. vi. p. 288 (1807).

This genus contains a large number of species which are very generally distributed. In Central America it is well represented by fourteen species.

#### 1. *Ægeria tryphoniformis*. (Tab. V. fig. 3.)

*Ægeria tryphoniformis*, Walk. Cat. viii. p. 48<sup>1</sup>.

*Sesia tryphoniformis*, Boisd. Sp. Gén. des Lép.-Hét. i. p. 443<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet (*Champion*). —AMAZONS, Para, and Villa Nova<sup>1 2</sup>.

The specimens agree well with Walker's type. The figure is from a Guatemala example.