BOSTON

JOURNAL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Vol. I.

MAY, 1836.

No. 3.

ART. XIII.—DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN HYMENOPTERA, AND OBSERVATIONS ON SOME ALREADY DESCRIBED. By Thomas Say. Communicated Feb. 1835.

FAMILY TENTHREDINETE.

Genus Acordulecera, Say.

ARTIFICIAL CHARACTER.

ANTENNÆ filiform, 6-jointed, short; radial cellule one; cubital cellules three, the second smallest.

NATURAL CHARACTER.

Antennæ six-jointed; 1st and 2d joints subequal, the second larger; third joint longest but equal to the following ones in diameter; remaining joints gradually shorter; terminal joint not longer than the second: mandibles arcuated, acute; a prominent tooth on their middle: labrum prominent and distinct: radial cellule rather large: cubital cellules three; first elongated, as long VOL. I .- PART III.

28

again as the second: carpus large: tibiæ with one pair of spines at tip.

OBSERVATIONS.

The family of which this new genus is a member, was divided by Leach into 9 Stirpes, all of which have 9 or more joints in the antennæ excepting the 1st, 2d, and 5th. Of these, two genera only, have 6-jointed antennæ, viz. Zarea and Perga, Leach; but both have clavate antennæ and in many respects are at variance with the characters of the present insect. In a later work, the "Entomologische Monographieen," by Dr. Klug, which that author has done me the favor to send me, are the two new genera Pachylosticta and Syzygonia, both of which have clavate antennæ, and therefore, like the preceding, cannot possibly include our insect.

SPECIES.

A. dorsalis. Black; hypostoma, a base of the tergum and feet whitish.

Inhabits Indiana.

A Black, with minute whitish hairs: nasus, labrum and mouth white: mandibles rufous at tip: thorax with the anterior segment, curving to the base of the wing, white; line of the insertion of the wings white: wings a little dusky; nervures fuscous: tergum pale yellowish on the basal disk, blackish brown at tip: venter more or less yellowish-white, dusky or blackish at tip: feet and coxe whitish-green.

Var. α. Feet and part of the costal rib green; scutel and posterior portion of the stethidium whitish.

Var. β. Thorax and abdomen entirely black. Length three twentieths of an inch. This insect is common.

HYLOTOMA, Latr.

1. H. scutellàta. Fulvous; head and thorax, excepting the humerus and scutel, blackish.

Inhabits United States.

Q Body reddish-yellow: head blue-black: thorax blue-black; each side before the wings, including the superior portion of the pleura, reddish-yellow: scutel elevated, bright reddish-yellow: metathorax with two oblique, oblong, white spots: wings dusky violaceous: pectus, neck, incisure of the stethidium (and feet?) blue-black: anal segment at tip black.

Length nine twentieths of an inch.

I do not remember in what part of the Union I found this species. The feet in the specimen are mutilated.

2. H. calcànea. Blackish; thorax yellow; tarsi whitish at base.

Inhabits United States.

Violaceous black: thorax, with the anterior superior portion of the pleura yellow; suture of the anterior segment, or collar, blackish: wings dusky violaceous: tarsi at base white.

Length less than seven twentieths of an inch.

I have also lost the particular locality of this species. They do not correspond with either of the species decribed by Dr. Leach.

Genus Atomacera, Say.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body rather short: antennæ with but three obvious joints; in the male ciliated: cellules, one radial, unappendiculated; three or four cubitals, the dividing nervure of the first and second being obsolete: tibiæ destitute of a spine in their middle.

OBSERVATIONS.

The name of CRYPTUS, applied by Jurine to one of his genera, had been previously appropriated by Fabricius to a genus of ICHNEUMONIDES, and is altogether synonymous with HYLOTOMA of Latreille, which is the anterior designation. It includes species of at least three genera, all of which are distinguished by tri-articulate antennæ. It may be thus divided, with modified characters.

HYLOTOMA, Latr. Radial cellule appendiculated: four posterior tibiæ with a spine on their middle.

H. rosæ, F.

ATOMACERA, Nob. Radial cellule simple; tibiæ destitute of a spine on their middle.

CRYPTUS, Jurine (by error). Antennæ of the male biparted; tibiæ destitute of a spine on their middle.

C. furcata, F. C. Klugii, Leach, &c.

1. A. débilis. Black; tibiæ whitish.

Inhabits Indiana.

& Body black, polished: antennæ, ciliæ longer than the transverse diameter of the antennæ: mouth dull piceous: wings fuliginous, a little paler at tip; first and

second cubital cellules confluent: tibia, anterior pair dull pale yellowish.

Length three twentieths of an inch.

2. A. cellulàris. Black; abdomen rufous.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black, polished: antennæ distinctly and rather densely ciliated with hairs, which are a little shorter than the transverse diameter of the antennæ: nasus, labrum and palpi whitish: wings dusky violaceous; cubital cellules three; the second very small, hardly one third the length of the first, and but little wider at its tip than at its base: abdomen entirely yellowish-rufous: feet, coxæ, trochanters and small base of the tibiæ, whitish; anterior pair of tibiæ dull whitish.

Length less than one fourth of an inch.

Much smaller than Hylotoma abdominalis, Leach, which it probably resembles.

Genus THULEA, Say.

ARTIFICIAL CHARACTER.

Antennæ six-jointed; last joint clavate. Radial cellule one. Cubital cellules three.

NATURAL CHARACTER.

The antennæ are rather short, decidedly clavate; first joint very short, not longer than broad; second joint at least as long again as the first and somewhat more robust, cylindrical; third rather longer than the 1st and 2d together, much more slender, cylindric, hairy; fourth minute, shortest; fifth about the length of the third, sub-

cylindric, naked; sixth slightly longest, nearly equal to the 3d and 5th, a little dilated towards the tip; scutel large.

OBSERVATIONS.

This is distinguished from the genera into which Leach has divided CIMBEX, Fabr. by the number and construction of the joints of the antennæ, combined with the wing cellules. It corresponds with CLAVELLARIA in its one-jointed club, but has one joint more in its antennæ, and only one radial cellule. It agrees with ZARÆA in the number of the joints of the antennæ, but not in the number which constitute the club, nor in the number of radial cellules. With Perga it is related by the comparative magnitude of the scutel, and the number of joints of the antennæ, but differs remarkably in the proportions of the latter, as well as in the number of cubital cellules. PACHYLOSTICTA of Klug has a onejointed club, but one joint less than the present genus, and two radial cellules; and Syzygonia of the same author, with a one-jointed club, has appendiculated radial cellules.

SPECIES.

T. nigra. Body black: nasus and labrum green: spot before the wings, wing-scale and feet yellowish-green.

Inhabits Mexico.

Length to the tip of the wings three twentieths of an inch.

The smallest species I have seen of this family with clavate antennæ.

ALLANTUS, Panz. Leach.

1. A. epinòtus. Black; tergum with a white band at base; feet varied with white.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: mouth white: tongue piceous: thorax with the posterior edge of the collar, wing-scale, posterior edge of the scutel and two minute dots behind it, white: wings with brown nervures; stigma somewhat inflated: tergum with the posterior margin of the first segment white: feet white: coxæ with a dilated line before and behind: anterior and intermediate thighs and tibiæ with a black line behind, tarsi dusky at tips of the joints: posterior thighs black in the middle: tibiæ at base and tip, black: tarsi, first joint black, remaining joints black, white at base.

Length & three tenths, Q less than two fifths of an inch.

2. A. goniphorus. Black; abdomen rufous; scutel and thoracic triangle yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

orbicular, and with the other parts of the mouth white; mandibles at tip piceous: antennæ, basal joint white: thorax with a central triangle and posterior margin of the collar white: scutel white with a black band: wings hyaline; costal nervure and carpal spot yellowish; nervures fuscous: abdomen honey-yellow: pleura, with a longitudinal vitta and a line descending from the superior wing white: feet white; anterior pairs with a black line behind the thigh and tibia; posterior pair honey-yellow, base of the thigh, spot on the middle of the tibia, tarsus, excepting the base of the first joint, and coxæ, white, the latter with a black line.

Length three tenths of an inch.

A female has the basal joint of the antennæ almost black.

3. A. apiciàlis. Black; antennæ at tip white; abdomen honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: antennæ, four last joints white: nasus profoundly lunate, white: labrum obtusely angulated before, white: thorax, with the posterior margin of the collar and wing-scale, white: scutel white: wings hyaline; nervures black; carpus white on the basal half: abdomen honey-yellow: feet honey-yellow: coxæ white.

Length seven twentieths of an inch.

The white terminal joints of the antennæ strongly contrast with the remaining joints.

4. A. epicera. Black; abdomen, base of the antennæ and feet honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

2d joints yellow, the latter two thirds the length of the first; 3d and 4th joints yellow on the upper side: nasus deeply emarginate, yellow-white: labrum suborbicular and with the mouth whitish: mandibles piceous at tip: thorax, collar and wing-scale yellow: wings hyaline; nervures black; carpal spot white on the basal half: abdomen honey-yellow, basal segment black: feet honey-yellow: coxæ white.

Length less than three tenths of an inch.

Var. a. Scutel dull yellowish.

5. A. cestus. Black; a white band at base of the tergum; pleura with a white spot.

Inhabits United States.

& Body black, with large crowded punctures: an-

tennæ, 1st and 2d joints yellow: nasus hardly emarginate, with a lateral whitish spot: thorax with the posterior margin of the collar white: pleura with a white spot on the anterior upper part: wings tinted with fuliginous; nervures black; carpal spot wax-yellow: tergum with a dilated band extending to the lateral sutures, white: feet white, a little varied with yellowish at tips of the joints: thighs black at base beneath.

Q Anal segment white: posterior coxe at base black: posterior thighs in the middle and their tibiæ at tip black.

Length seven twentieths of an inch.

Resembles the epinotus, but may be at once distinguished by the white spot of the pleura.

6. A. pannosus. Black; mouth white; feet varied with white.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: nasus very deeply emarginate, white: labrum suborbicular, truncate-subemarginate before, blackish on the disk, or within the emargination of the nasus: mandibles black at tip: maxillary palpi dusky in the middle of the basal joint: thorax, posterior edge of the collar white; wing-scale blackish: wings hyaline; nervures black; carpus on the inner half dull wax yellow: pleura immaculate: feet, anterior pairs white before, with a black line behind; coxæ white; tarsi white with dusky incisures; posterior pair black, incisures of the thighs, band on the tibiæ and base of the ultimate joints of the tarsi white; coxæ white, with a black spot above and beneath.

Length one fourth of an inch.

Q Coxæ with a large black spot; posterior tibiæ with a white longitudinal line.

Length three tenths of an inch.

Much smaller than extérnus, Nob. (Western Quarterly Reporter.)

7. A. bardus. Black; thorax and anterior upper angle of the pleura rufous.

Inhabits Indiana.

2 Body short, dilated, black: antennæ, 2d joint nearly as long as the first, but less dilated: front and vertex with impressed lines: nasus not deeply emarginate: labrum rounded before: mandibles piceous at tip: thorax and humeral portion of the pleura honey-yellow: wings tinged with blackish purple.

Length three tenths of an inch.

Belongs to the genus Selandria, Leach. The short and dilated form is like that of ovatus, L. and nigérrima, Klug.

NEMATUS, Jur.

1. N. vertebràtus. Green; antennæ and spots above blackish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body pale green: vertex with a black spot: antennæ black, fuscous towards the tip; 2d and 3d joints subequal: nasus white, somewhat bilobate: labrum not very obtusely rounded before, a little indented on the disk, white: mandibles piceous at tip: thorax trilineate with black: scutel black: wings hyaline; nervures blackish; costal nervure and carpus pale greenish: tergum with a vitta of blackish spots, almost obsolete towards the tip: tarsi dusky.

Length one fourth of an inch.

2. N. integer. Greenish-yellow; antennæ, spots and tergum black; costal edge not emarginate at the carpus.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body greenish-yellow: head with a dilated black vitta on the vertex: antennæ black: nasus whitish, not very deeply emarginate: labrum white, depressed anteriorly, rounded before: mandibles piceous at tip: thorax with three much dilated, abbreviated, black vittæ; an oblique, black spot behind the scutel: wings hyaline; costal nervure and carpus dull waxen; no obvious emargination on the costal edge near the carpus; nervures blackish: tergum black; lateral edge and posterior narrow margins of the basal segments whitish: posterior pair of tibiæ and tarsi black.

Length over one fourth of an inch.

Resembles the preceding, but the form is much more robust, and that species has the usual emargination of the costal edge. The present species has much more of black in its color.

3. N. longicórnis. Black; beneath, head and before the wings whitish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: head yellowish-white, a dilated black spot on the vertex: antennæ fuscous, joints elongated: thorax black, line before the wings and wing-scale whitish: wings hyaline, nervures fuscous; carpus rather large, yellowish: beneath greenish, or yellowish-white: pleura with two black spots beneath the wings, the anterior spot longitudinal.

Length three twentieths of an inch.

EMPHYTUS, Leach.

1. E. tarsàtus. Black; tarsi and tip of the antennæ white.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black: antennæ with three and a half or four terminal joints white: nasus sublunate: labrum rounded at tip, white, or with a dusky disk: palpi, terminal joints whitish; wing-scale whitish: wings very slightly tinged with fuliginous; carpus white on the basal half: feet, tarsi and coxæ white: anterior pairs of tibiæ white: posterior pair of tibiæ at base white.

Length nearly one half an inch.

In form it resembles the female of ALLANTUS atra, L. and the thorax, as well as the abdomen, is entirely black.

2. E. semicórnis. Honey-yellow; tip of the antennæ and disk of the pectus black.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body honey-yellow: antennæ, four terminal joints black: nasus deeply emarginate: labrum and mouth pale yellowish, the former rounded at tip: stemmata black: thorax with a dusky line on the two middle lobes: scutel dusky on the posterior edge: metathorax dusky near the scutel: abdomen immaculate, rather paler at base and beneath: wings hyaline; nervures blackish; base of the carpus yellowish-white: pectus before and on the middle black: coxæ whitish: tarsi pale: posterior thighs and tibiæ blackish at their tips.

Length over three tenths of an inch.

A very distinct species and easily recognised.

3. E. platycerus. Black; tibiæ and tarsi white; first and second joints of the antennæ very short, equal.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body short, robust, black, polished: antennæ rather robust, compressed; first and second joints remarkably short, when taken together less than half the length of either of the others; remaining joints subequal, the third

hardly longest: mouth dull piceous: wing-scale dull piceous: wings fuliginous, with a violaceous tinge: feet white; thighs in the middle and coxæ black.

Length less than three twentieths of an inch.

The joints of the antennæ are shorter and more compressed than those of any other species I have seen.

4. E. recens. Antennæ, basal joint white; pectus and feet white.

Inhabits Indiana.

& Head black; basal joint of the antennæ, nasus, labrum and mouth white: thorax black, with a white collar and wing-scale: wings hyaline, nervures fuscous: tergum, on the basal half white, with three dilated black bands slightly interrupted in the middle; terminal half somewhat fulvous, with about two marginal black spots and a larger double one each side near the tip; lateral processes at tip obvious: pectus white: pleura with a dilated black line: feet white; intermediate tibiæ and tarsi with a black line; posterior thighs tinged with honey-yellow; their tibiæ and tarsi dusky or blackish.

Length one fifth of an inch.

XIPHYDRIA, Latr.

1. X. maculàta. Abdomen black with seven lateral white spots.

Inhabits Indiana.

3 Body black: head punctured on the front; with two small spots above the antennæ, anterior and inferior orbits extending in a line behind the eye, base of the mandibles, and two lines upon the vertex, white: thorax confluently punctured; about four short lines on the disk, white; a white spot before the wings: wings immaculate: tergum with seven lateral, emarginate, white dots: beneath, on the neck and pectus with a few white spots: feet honey-yellow.

Length over two fifths of an inch.

This is undoubtedly much like the X. camèlus, Linn. which, however, is destitute of spots on the disk of the thorax, the wings are clouded towards the tip, and there are but six lateral spots on the abdomen, the ultimate segment being immaculate.

2. X. basàlis. Black; abdomen fasciate at base. Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black, polished: mandibles and palpi white: thorax, anterior segment glaucous on the posterior margin: wings hyaline; first cubital cellule confluent with the first radial, having only a rudiment of the dividing nervure: abdomen, two basal segments honey-yellow, more or less intermixed with black: feet honey-yellow; posterior tarsi and tibiæ black, the latter white at base.

Length seven twentieths of an inch. Found in the latter part of May.

LYDA, Fabr.

L. ocreàta. Yellowish-green, antennæ and spots blackish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body yellowish-green: head with a spot on the stemmata and three lines behind, blackish; one or two brownish lines beneath the eyes and an obsolete one before the eyes: mandibles piceous at tip: antennæ black; basal joint dull whitish beneath: thorax with a transverse black line on the collar near the neck; another behind the collar; about four brown spots, of which the inner

ones are smallest; a larger brown spot behind the anterior wings: wings hyaline, with fuscous nervures; carpus greenish in the middle: tergum blackish, dull greenish in the middle: tarsi and tibiæ exteriorly dusky: posterior tibiæ blackish.

Length nearly two fifths of an inch.

XORIDES, Latr.

X. humeràlis, Nob. Contributions of the Maclurean Lyceum, p. 74, where I placed it, agreeably to Jurine, in his genus Anomalon.

Antennæ entirely black: tergum, first segment on each side with two longitudinal impressed lines; second and third segments each with an impressed oblique line each side at their bases: trochanters partly white; anterior and intermediate feet varied with whitish.

Length over two fifths of an inch.

BRACHYGASTER, Leach. (Evania, F.)

B. reticulàtus. Black; first joint of the antennæ, and anterior pairs of feet piceous.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, reticulate with large punctures: antenna not longer than the trunk, with close set, subequal joints; first joint subclavate, piceous, longest; second joint not longer than broad, shortest, about half the length of the third: punctures on the posterior face of the metathorax more dilated than those of the thorax: wings hyaline; nervures fuscous: petiole about as long as the abdomen, punctured: abdomen orbicular, polished, impunctured: feet, two anterior pairs piceous.

Length about one fifth of an inch.

I agree with Leach in the propriety of separating this group from Evania. In addition to the great dissimilarity of the neuration of the wings, the proportional length of the posterior feet and of the antennæ is quite different.

PIMPLA, F.

1. P. hùmida. Black; feet yellow; thorax with white lines; abdomen with white lateral spots.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, transversely rugulous: anterior orbits and palpi white: thorax with rather large, transverse wrinkles; wing-scale, line before the wing, and two abbreviated dorsal lines white: wings immaculate: nervures blackish; stigma at base whitish; second cubital cellule petiolated: scutel, posterior margin white: abdomen falcate; segments, excepting the first, with a rather large, rounded, whitish, lateral spot: oviduct at least as long as the body: pectus and feet honey-yellow: tarsi whitish, incisures dusky: tibiæ whitish, posterior pairs blackish at tip.

Length over half an inch.

Form and magnitude of P. ptérelas, Nob., which, however, is destitute of white spots and lines.

2. P.? petiolàtus. Black; varied with yellowishwhite; second cubital cellule minute, petiolated.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, densely punctured: hypostoma, mouth, and antennæ beneath, whitish: thorax with a wide, white line before the wings: wings hyaline; nervures blackish; stigma whitish towards the base; second

cubital very minute, the petiole being elongated: scutel dull honey-yellow: tergum densely punctured; two basal segments with an elevated, abbreviated line; that of the second segment parted into several at base, that of the first segment dilated into a groove at base; basal segment with a tubercle each side and an elevated line on the lateral margin, continued on the second segment: pleura and pectus honey-yellow varied with white: coxæ and trochanters white; posterior pair of coxæ honey-yellow: feet pale honey-yellow; posterior pair of thighs at tip, their tibiæ from the middle to the tip and their tarsi black: venter, in the middle, white.

Length nearly three tenths of an inch.

A small frontal escutcheon and sessile abdomen led me to place this insect here, although the palpi are not dilated and the wing cellules differ.

AGATHIS, Latr.

1. A. polita. Black; antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi yellowish.

Inhabits Indiana.

**Rody* deep black, highly polished: head yellow: vertex, front and eyes on the posterior margin, polished, black: antennæ honey-yellow: mandibles honey-yellow, black at base and tip: posterior orbits and posterior margin of the vertex, yellow: occiput obscure honey-yellow: thorax with a double, yellow, central spot, cordate spot on the scutel, abbreviated, transverse line beneath it, and posterior margin of the metathorax, yellow: wings blackish-brown; second cubital cellule quadrangular: tergum with a yellow band on the posterior margin of the first and second segments, slightly interrupted

30

in the middle: feet honey-yellow: posterior thighs black; the tibiæ pale, and tarsi yellow.

Q Thorax with a hardly visible, piceous vitta on each side of the central spot; abdomen towards the tip attenuated.

Length nine twentieths of an inch.

2. A. ornàta. Black, varied with yellow; tergum yellowish, fasciate with fuscous.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished: head yellow, a black frontal spot confluent with a black transverse line of the vertex, that is continued on the posterior margin of the eyes: antennæ honey-yellow, somewhat dusky above: mandibles blackish at tip: thorax with a broad, yellow margin, interrupted before, and double central spot: scutel and two or three small spots beneath it yellow: metathorax with a small spot behind the wing and posterior margin yellow: wings fuliginous; stigma and costal nervure honey-yellow; second cubital cellule quadrangular: tergum yellow, becoming greenish behind, segments with a broad blackish band at base, the anterior bands broader: pleura with more of yellow than black: feet yellow: coxæ varied with honey-yellow: posterior thighs, their tibiæ at tip, and tarsi at tip, honey-yellow.

Length less than half an inch.

Resembles the preceding.

ICHNEUMON.

1. I. suturàlis. Ferruginous; scutel yellow; sutures black.

Inhabits North America.

Body pale ferruginous: antennæ black beyond the

middle: trunk with black sutures: scutel more or less tinged with yellow: wings tinged with ferruginous; carpus yellowish; nervures blackish; central cellule pentangular, the side on the radial cellule rather smallest, basal and apicial sides longest, not parallel: metathorax with slightly elevated lines in the form of an H: tergum with the apicial sutures not black; basal segment with two slightly elevated longitudinal lines: tibia, posterior pair black at tip: venter, basal segment black; sutures not black: oviduct not longer than the breadth of the anal segment.

Var. α. Front, scutel and basal joint of the tergum at tip, yellow.

Var. β. Sutures of the tergum not obviously black.

Var. 7. Somewhat polished.

A common species, of which I obtained specimens in Mexico; it is also found in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Missouri. This must resemble the ferrugator, Swederus, (Trans. Stockholm Soc. for 1787) which I have not met with, unless this should prove to be a variety of it, which is very doubtful and even improbable.

2. I. malacus, Nob. (Contrib. Macl. Lyceum I., p. 72.) To "abdomen with an impressed line each side," ought to be added beneath the edge; this is a character, however, common to many species. The tergum, in a particular light, has a slight tinge of blue.

3. I. mórulus, Nob. (ibid, p. 73.) Annulation of the antennæ beginning with the seventh or eighth joint and ending with the fourteenth. The tibiæ and tarsi are honey-yellow; and the oviduct hardly extends beyond the tip of the abdomen.

It resembles the malacus, and requires the additional description I have now given, to be distinguished from it.

I have found this species in Indiana, Missouri and the N. W. Territory. The "acute angle" of the metathorax is prominent, spiniform.

4. I. otiosus, Nob. (ibid, p. 69.) Occurs in Indiana

and N. W. Territory.

It resembles unifasciatòrius, Nob. (Amer. Entom. vol. II.) but is rather smaller, the annulation of the antennæ is differently situated, and it has two abbreviated white lines on the middle of the thorax.

5. I. brevinctor, Nob. (Amer. Entom. pl. 22.) Terminal segment of the tergum with a large, white, rounded spot.

6. I. paràta, Nob. (Contr. Macl. Lyc. p. 68.) The following is a description of the opposite sex, and of some

of its varieties.

Body black: head with yellow orbits, mouth and hypostoma antennæ beneath dull honey-yellow; basal joint beneath yellow: thorax with two small abbreviated lines on the disk, line before the wings approaching before, and wing-scale yellow: scutel yellow: wings slightly tinged with fuliginous: nervures pale brownish; stigma dull honey-yellow; second cubital cellule pentagonal, the two recurrent nervures with a short process near their middles: metathorax with a dilated spot each side, often confluent, and a small line under the scutel: tergum with four dilated yellow bands: feet yellow; posterior thighs, excepting their base and their trochanters, black; posterior tibiæ at tip black.

Length over three fifths of an inch.

Var. α. Tergum with but two bands.

Var. β. Metathorax immaculate behind.

Var. γ. Bands of the tergum contracted in the middle.

Var. 5. Short lines of the thorax confluent, so as to form a lunate spot.

Var. E. Short lines of the thorax obsolete.

A very common species. I have taken it in Missouri, Indiana, Pennsylvania and N. W. Territory.

7. I. comptus. Black; tergum with a yellow band on each segment.

Inhabits United States.

Body black: head with yellow hypostoma, orbits and cheeks: thorax with a line before the wings, two slender parallel lines, nearly as long as the disk, on the middle, wing-scale, and often a short line between the wing and scutel, yellow: scutel yellow: wings tinged with fuliginous; second cubital cellule pentagonal, the anterior recurrent nervure with a short process near the middle: metathorax with a short transverse line at tip of the scutel and two dilated longitudinal spots, yellow: tergum with a dilated yellow band on each of the segments, the 2d and 3d widest: feet yellow, or honey-yellow.

Q with a whitish annulation rather beyond the middle line of the antennæ.

Length half an inch.

Resembles the preceding, but differs in many characters, as the two descriptions will prove.

8. I. navus. Black; orbits, line before the wings and lateral margin of the scutel, yellow.

Inhabits United States.

Q Body greenish-black; head with narrow yellow orbits: palpi dull yellowish: thorax with a slender line before the wings yellow: wings a little fuliginous; nervures fuscous: scutel with a yellow lateral margin: metathorax with a line beneath the scutel generally interrupted into two distant dots: thighs at base and tip, tibiæ at tip, and tarsi, with a slight tinge of piceous: antennæ annulate.

& Hypostoma and mouth yellow: feet with the thighs at base and tip, tibia at tip and base of the joints of the tarsi dull yellowish.

Length from nine twentieths to three fifths of an inch. May be distinguished from brevicinctor, unifasciatòrius, and otiòsus, Nob. by its black scutel; and from mòrulus and màlacus, Nob. by having a yellow line before the wings. I have found it in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Louisiana.

9. I. devinctor, Nob. (Amer. Entom. vol. II.)

It varies in having the scutel black and the feet entirely black.

Another variety has the tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous. My largest specimen was sent to me by Dr. Harris.

10. I. duplicatus. Black; abdomen rufous; meta-thorax with yellow marks.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black: hypostoma, palpi and orbits yellow: antennæ with a whitish annulus beyond the fifteenth joint: thorax with the dorsal impressed lines not deep, and extending from the middle to the anterior margin; a yellow line before the wings; wing-scale dull yellowish: scutel bright yellow, a little convex: wings slightly tinted with fuliginous; stigma dull honey-yellow; second cubital cellule four-angled; the recurrent nervures with slight processes: metathorax with a large yellow W behind, and a yellow spot at tip of the scutel: tergum rufous; second segment not distinctly excavated at base each side; first segment as long as the second, slender, black at base and tinged with yellow at tip: coxa having a yellow spot: thighs black, the two anterior pairs varied with yellowish towards the tip: tibiæ yellow; anterior pairs having a black line behind; posterior pair black at

tip and at the extreme base: tarsi yellowish, terminal joint black at tip.

Thorax with a quadrate yellow spot on the middle.

Length over three fifths of an inch.

The form of the abdomen is that of an Alomya, Panz. but the wings are not remarkably short, nor are the antennæ convoluted. The markings of the metathorax are much like those of I. pectoràlis, Nob.

11. I. residuus, Nob. (Contr. Macl. Lyc. p. 73) resembles suturàlis, Nob. but is much smaller, with tricolored antennæ.

CRYPTUS, Fab.

1. C. orbus. Second cubital cellule incomplete; thorax with two dorsal yellow lines.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: orbits and hypostoma white: thorax with two lines on the disk and collar white: scutel, transverse line beneath it, and line each side at its base diverging towards the base of the wings, white: wings hyaline; nervures fuscous; second cubital cellule small, rounded, pentangular, the nervure of division from the third cellule wanting: metathorax whitish with about three black abbreviated lines: abdomen long, tapering to the base: tergum with the posterior margin of the first and second segments white; remaining segments more or less yellowish: pleura white, with a black furcate line: pectus and coxæ white: feet honey-yellow: posterior feet, coxæ with a black line; tarsi white; tibiæ at tip and base blackish.

Length less than one fourth of an inch.

2. C. discitérgus. Whitish varied with black; tergum black, disk white.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body white, slightly tinged with yellow: antennæ black: vertex with a black dot on the locality of the stemmata: thorax with an abbreviated black vitta before, and another vitta on each side, confluent upon the scutel, which is also black: metathorax black on the disk: wings hyaline; nervures brown: tergum polished, black, with a dilated whitish spot in the middle; broadest rather behind the middle, and tapering to the base: oviduct less than half the length of the abdomen: posterior thighs with a blackish line each side: posterior tibiæ blackish at base and at tip.

Length nearly three twentieths of an inch.

Spins an oval, silken cocoon, of a white color slightly tinged with reddish.

3. C. conquisitor. Black; tergum with the posterior margins of the segments white; feet honey-yellow; posterior tibiæ and tarsi with black joints.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, punctured: palpi white: thorax, punctures minute; a longitudinal white line before the wings: metathorax not distinctly punctured on the disk: wings very slightly tinged with dusky; nervures blackish; stigma rather large, with its base and tip whitish; second cubital cellule oblique: tergum densely punctured on every part; segments on their posterior narrow margins white: oviduct about half the length of the abdomen: feet honey-yellow; intermediate and posterior tarsi white, the joints black at their tips; posterior tibiæ black, white in the middle.

Length one fourth of an inch.

Resembles inquisitor, Nob., but the posterior margins of the segments of the tergum are white.

4. C. dúctilis. Second cubital cellule petiolated; abdomen falcate.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black; basal joint of the antennæ beneath, and mouth whitish; thorax without obvious impressed lines: wings hyaline; nervures fuscous; second cubital cellule minute, petiolated: abdomen arcuated, slender at base, more dilated and compressed towards the tip, but not truncate; honey-yellow, dusky at base: oviduct more than half the length of the abdomen, a little recurved, black: feet honey-yellow; anterior and intermediate coxæ and trochanters whitish; posterior feet rather more dusky.

Length under three tenths of an inch.

In the form of the abdomen and general appearance it resembles Anomalon ejúncidus, Nob.

5. C. tenéllus. Honey-yellow; wings banded.

Inhabits Pennsylvania.

Antennæ blackish towards the tip: wings hyaline; a fuliginous band before the middle, and a much dilated or double one beyond the middle including the stigma; stigma triangular and with the nervures brown; radial cellule wide; second cubital somewhat rounded, the exterior nervure wanting; apicial nervure obsolete: metathorax beneath the scutel and at the insertion of the abdomen black: abdomen arcuated, blackish at tip: oviduct half as long as the abdomen.

Length nearly three twentieths of an inch.

6. C. inquisitor, Nob. (Contrib. Macl. Lyc. p. 71.)

Tergum rather densely punctured in every part; segments with a transverse, slightly indented, obtuse line in the middle: venter whitish, with black lateral spots.

Var. a. Much larger; oviduct hardly over half the length of the abdomen.

Length two fifths of an inch.

7. C. calipterus. Wings yellowish, fasciate; central cellule pentagonal.

Inhabits Mexico.

Body pale ferruginous yellow: antennæ black, ferruginous at base, and with a white semi-annulus on the middle: scutel with its basal angles connected with the thorax by an elevated line: wings yellowish, a black band before the middle, another beyond the middle, connected in the form of a v with the black apicial margin; central cellule pentangular, its basal and apicial lines being nearly parallel: inferior wings with a dot in the middle, and apicial margin blackish: tergum with the third segment dusky or black at its base: oviduct black, nearly as long as the abdomen: posterior tibiæ blackish at tip.

Length less than three fifths of an inch.

The remarkable resemblance which exists between the present insect and the bifasciàtus, Nob. in point of color, renders it necessary, in order to prevent mistake, that we should observe that in the bifasciàtus, the oviduct is not half the length of the abdomen, and the central cellule of its wing joins the radial cellule in an acute angle, its basal and apicial lines being confluent at the point of junction with it.

8. C. cestus. Wings hyaline, fasciate; inferior wings dusky at tip.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body rufous, almost sanguineous, opake: antennæ, excepting the two basal joints, black with a white annulus in the middle; wings hyaline, a blackish band on

the middle, abbreviated before; another blackish band nearer the tip abbreviated behind; tip margin dusky; second cubital cellule pentangular, its basal and terminal lines not parallel: metathorax a little rugose each side, with a short, compressed tubercle each side on the declivity: tergum with the basal segment polished; third segment black at base: oviduct nearly as long as the abdomen: pleura with the incisures punctured: posterior tarsi a little paler.

Length half an inch.

This is very much like C. calipterus, Nob. but the wings are hyaline; the cellules somewhat different; the inferior wings destitute of a central spot; the body is of a deep rufous color, &c.

9. C. plurivinctus. Black; segments of the tergum margined with white.

Inhabits United States.

Body black: thorax with a short line before the wings and wing-scale yellow: wings hyaline, with a slight dusky tinge; nervures blackish; stigma rufous at the stricture; second cubital cellule quadrangular, somewhat oblique, meeting the radial cellule in an angle: abdomen almost sessile: tergum with the first segment excavated near the base; densely punctured; all the segments with narrow, white posterior margins: oviduct exserted, short, hardly half the length of the abdomen: feet honey-yellow; posterior pair with the knees, tips of the tibiæ and of each tarsal joint, black.

Length over half an inch.

deliberation Hind pair of feet with an annulus on the tibiæ and base of each tarsal joint, white.

The male is much smaller than the female. I obtained a female from a follicle of the common folliculate

Linnæan Bombyx, with transparent wings, which were extremely abundant a few years since in Maryland, causing much apprehension for the safety of the trees of their choice. Some of them were obtained for me, by my friend Mr. Gilliams, for examination, when I described them under the name of hyalina, but did not publish the account.

10. C. grallàtor. Ferruginous, with black sutures and wings.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body ferruginous: head slightly yellowish on the orbits: mandibles black at tip: antennæ dusky, before the tip yellowish: thorax with two obsolete, parallel, vellowish lines; sutures before the wings and scutel black: wings violaceo-fuliginous; nervures blackish; stigma ferruginous; second cubital cellule rather large, pentangular, the side of the radial cellule much the smallest; two bullæ and recurrent nervures each with one: metathorax with the sutures black: scutel rounded: abdomen clavate, falcate, gradually narrowed to the base, somewhat polished; posterior margins of the segments obsoletely yellowish; the base of the segments or incisures black: pleura and pectus with black sutures; separating suture between the pleura and metathorax black, including a yellow line: oviduct as long as the abdomen; posterior pair of tibiæ and tarsi paler than the thighs; posterior coxæ nearly as long as the thighs.

Length about three fifths of an inch.

This insect differs somewhat in appearance from its congeners. The form of the abdomen, excepting that it is not compressed, the fact that it originates higher upon the metathorax than others, and the elongated posterior coxæ give it a little the air of a Fœnus, but the numerously jointed antennæ place it in this family.

11. C. núncius. Black; abdomen excepting the base and tip rufous.

Inhabits Pennsylvania.

Body black: palpi white, blackish at tip; antennæ Q a long white annulus in the middle: thorax immaculate; two impressed lines: wings hyaline; nervures brown; stigma rather slender; second cubital cellule rather large, pentagonal, the two angles on the radial nervure nearly rectangular; recurrent nervures almost rectilinear: tergum, basal segment wholly or in part black; second, third and generally half of the fourth rufous or honeyyellow; remaining segments black: oviduct nearly half the length of the abdomen: feet honey-yellow; posterior pair of tibiæ at tip and knees black; posterior tarsi pale yellowish.

Length about two fifths of an inch.

I obtained many specimens from the larva of ATTACUS promèthea, Linn. several years ago.

12. C. subclavàtus. Black; antennæ subclavate, at

base and feet honey-yellow.

Inhabits United States.

Body black: antennæ on the basal half piceous or dark honey-yellow, dilating gradually towards the tip, terminal half dusky or black; first joint robust: thorax depressed on the posterior disk, in which are longitudinally confluent punctures; a slightly elevated line before the bi-foveolate scutellar groove: wings, radial cellule rather wide and short; cubital cellule pentangular, sides subequal, angles at the radial cellule nearly rectangular: abdomen Q oval, honey-yellow, dusky or blackish at base and tip: oviduct nearly half the length of the abdomen: feet honey-yellow.

Length under one fifth of an inch.

Approaches a little to the genus Helwigia by the form of its antennæ. I found one specimen in Pennsylvania and another in this State.

13. C. micrópterus, Q. Black; feet and middle of the abdomen rufous; wings abbreviated.

Inhabits Pennsylvania.

Body black: antennæ, honey-yellow, with a paler yellow annulation: palpi whitish: wings not reaching the tip of the metathorax: metathorax concave behind; posterior angles a little prominent: tergum polished, suboval; first segment black; second and third honey-yellow; remaining segments black: oviduct half the length of the abdomen: feet honey-yellow, paler at their origin; posterior pair of thighs and tibiæ each at tip blackish.

Length one fifth of an inch.

This seems to be related to C. abbreviàtus, Fabr. but it has no "striga alba."

OPHION, Fabr.

1. O. purgatus. Honey-yellow; two opake dots in the first cubital cellule.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body pale honey-yellow, somewhat sericeous: antennæ rather longer than the body: orbits yellow, dilated before, so as to occupy the greater part of the hypostoma: ocelli large, prominent: wings hyaline; stigma slender; first cubital cellule with two opake, subtriangular spots; second cubital cellule none: metathorax with a single, raised, rectilinear, transverse line, near the base.

Length about seven tenths of an inch.

This is much like an insect sent me by Mr. Winthem

as the ramidulus, Fabr. which has also opake wing-spots, but is black on the tip of the abdomen. The bilineatus, Nob. may be distinguished from this species by having many raised lines on the metathorax and by being destitute of the opake wing-spots. The sexes are similar in color, and both have the opake wing-spots, which is not the case in Mr. Winthem's specimens of ramidulus.

2. O. glabràtus. Honey-yellow; a glabrous spot in the large cubital cellule.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body dull honey-yellow: head bright yellow: antennæ, mouth and stemmata honey-yellow: eyes blackish: wings, first cubital cellule beyond its middle with a longitudinally oval glabrous space, but destitute of any opake spot: metathorax transversely wrinkled near the petiole of the abdomen.

Length about four fifths of an inch.

Much like purgàtus, Nob., with a similar glabrous spot in the cubital cellule, but this spot is destitute of any appearance of the opake coriaceous spots which distinguish that species.

3. O. mundus. Black; antennæ, posterior tibiæ and tarsi yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: head with the front, nasus and anterior orbits greenish-yellow: antennæ fulvous yellow; three or four basal joints above black; the first joint beneath greenish-yellow: trunk with rather dense, short hairs: wings purple-black: abdomen much compressed; basal joint cylindrical; second segment as long as the first, or a little longer, compressed towards the tip: anterior pair of feet yellowish before: intermediate pair with a line before and base of the tibiæ yellowish: pos-

terior pair with the tibiæ, excepting the tip, and the tarsi, excepting the terminal joint, fulvous-yellow.

Length nearly one inch.

Resembles flavicórnis, Nob., which, however, has the first segment of the abdomen considerably longer than the second. It is also allied to mòrio, Fab. but that species is described to have the wings blue, tipt with brown, and the legs black, the anterior ones testaceous.

4. O. bilineàtus, Nob. Contributions of the Maclurian Lyceum, p. 75.

This is the analogue of the O. lùteus, Fab.

5. O. brachiàtor. Black; abdomen and feet yellowish; a petiolated second cubital cellule.

Inhabits Indiana.

Antennæ, first joint beneath, white: mandibles whitish, piceous at tip: palpi white; wings hyaline; stigma slender, blackish; second cubital cellule rather large, quadrangular, more or less petiolated from the radial cellule, anterior recurrent nervure a little arcuated, not angulated and with a white bulla; second recurrent nervure rectilinear, with a white bulla: metathorax with an impressed longitudinal line, and a transverse raised one at base: abdomen honey-yellow; first joint white at base; second joint blackish above: feet, posterior pair honey-yellow, tarsi blackish; intermediate pair white, with honey-yellow thighs; anterior pair white.

Length nine twentieths of an inch.

I place this in the genus Ophion because of the compressed, falcate abdomen, notwithstanding the existence of the second cubital cellule.

Anomalon, Jurine.*

1. A. attráctus. Black; feet and base of the abdomen honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, somewhat polished: frontal orbits, part of the hypostoma and mouth yellowish-white: thorax, line before the wings and wing-scale whitish: wings hyaline; nervures fuscous, towards the base whitish; stigma whitish towards the stricture; second cubital cellule destitute of the exterior nervure; recurrent nervures each with a bulla: scutel pale yellow: metathorax with a transverse pale yellow line beneath the scutel: abdomen honey-yellow; posterior half of the 4th segment and the remaining segments black; first segment sessile, with an arcuated groove in which are many elevated lines; 2d segment with two less arcuated ones; 3d and 4th segments each with one of the grooves; all the yellow portion of the tergum has large close-set punctures: feet honeyyellow, origin of the anterior pair pale yellow: posterior tibiæ black towards the base, with a large white annulus; posterior tarsi black: pleura with a white line before: pectus having an angulated white line: oviduct not extending beyond the tip of the abdomen.

Length one fifth of an inch.

2. A. ejúncidus. Ferruginous, reticulate with large punctures; pectus black.

Inhabits United States.

^{*} I place in this genus, those species that are destitute of the small cubital cellule, and which have not the abdomen so compressed and truncated, as to associate with Ophion.

Body ferruginous, with crowded, discoidal punctures, giving the surface a reticulate appearance: head without obvious punctures; orbits tinged with yellow: antennæ blackish; first joint yellowish beneath: thorax with a slightly impressed line before, and another each side behind, obsolete; dilated sutures about the scutel black: wings hyaline; nervures blackish; stigma rather slender; second cubital cellule none, the anterior recurrent nervure obtusely arcuated; second recurrent nervure rectilinear: abdomen slender, dull honey-yellow, piceous black above and at tip, without large punctures: oviduct as long as the basal joint of the abdomen: feet dark honey-yellow: pleura above the anterior feet with oblique lines: pectus black.

Length about two fifths of an inch.

3. A. méllipes. Black; feet honey-yellow; posterior thighs armed with a spine.

Anomalon méllipes, Nob. Contrib. Macl. Lyc. p. 74.

Inhabits Indiana.

A Body black, polished: head with the distance behind the eyes considerable: labrum dull piceous: palpidull whitish: thorax with the impressed lines rather deep, rendering the thoracic lobes very distinct: wings with a slight dusky tint: metathorax with an obvious spine on each side of the posterior declivity: feet honeyyellow: coxæ and thighs robust, particularly those of the posterior pair, of which the thighs are armed beneath near the tip with a prominent spine: oviduct as long as

Length nearly seven twentieths of an inch.

& Anterior and intermediate thighs rather less robust. Length less than seven twentieths of an inch.

the body, or a little longer, somewhat compressed towards

Has some resemblance to a XORIDES, but the mandibles are bidentate, and the metathorax and anterior part of the thorax differ. It is a very distinct species. I have thought it may be useful to give the above more detailed and characteristic description than that quoted, which is too short and unimportant. A good name for this species would be gladiator.

4. A. densàtus. Black; thorax rufous; tergum densely punctured.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, with short, small hairs: orbits above with a white spot; face, below the antennæ, and mouth, pale yellowish: antennæ ——: thorax reddish-brown; with an abbreviated black vitta: scutel reddish-brown: wings hyaline; nervures fuscous; stigma yellowish: abdomen sublinear, not attenuated towards the base, but in the first joint: tergum with dense, rather large, but not profound punctures; posterior edges of the segments slightly rufous: oviduct nearly half the length of the abdomen: feet dull yellowish; coxæ and trochanters whitish; tips of the tibiæ and of the tarsi dusky.

Length Q over one fifth of an inch.

5. A. recúrvus. Black; feet honey-yellow; posterior tibiæ and tarsi with black joints.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body rather slender, black: head not extended behind the eyes: orbits, nasus and palpi white: thorax trilobate (as in Xorides and Pimpla) with a white line before the wings: metathorax long, convex: tergum equal in width, basal segment a little narrower at base; segments subequal in length; first and second segments with a transverse impressed line near their tips; remaining segments, excepting the last, with a lateral, transverse, im-

pressed line at their middles: oviduct less than half the length of the abdomen, a little recurved at tip: feet honey-yellow; intermediate and posterior pairs of tarsi white, the joints black at their tips; posterior pair of tibiæ black, white in the middle.

I much smaller; thorax tinged with piceous; hypostoma white; pectus honey-yellow; feet paler than in the female.

Length three tenths of an inch.

The metathorax is convex as in Xorides, elongated, but the head is transverse and not globular.

6. A. lineatulus. Black; anterior pairs of feet honey-yellow; tergum with minute lines.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, sparsely punctured: palpi whitish: thorax with two deeply impressed lines, uniting behind: wings hyaline; nervures fuscous: scutel at base with a dilated indentation: metathorax with raised lines: abdomen gradually tapering to the base: tergum on the three basal joints, with numerous, small, longitudinal, raised lines; fourth and following segments with much more minute transverse ones: feet, anterior pairs entirely honey-yellow; posterior pair black, the incisures yellowish; posterior tarsi yellowish.

Length & over one fourth of an inch.

This has some resemblance to méllipes, Nob., which, however, has the posterior thighs thickened and with an obvious tooth on their inferior edge.

The lineations of the tergum of the three basal segments distinguish this species.

7. A divaricatus. Black; tergum with two oblique, impressed lines on each segment.

Inhabits Florida.

Body black: wings with fuscous nervures, dull yellowish towards the base: abdomen nearly sessile, minutely and densely punctured; first segment with two longitudinal, elevated lines; 2d, 3d and 4th each with two very obvious, impressed lines, originating at the base and divaricating towards the posterior angles: feet honeyyellow: posterior pair, thighs at tip, tibiæ at tip and annulus near the base, and posterior halves of the tarsal joints, black.

Length over two fifths of an inch.

Has considerable resemblance to Ichneumon inquisitor, Nob., but the impressed lines of the tergum are very oblique, and the wings are destitute of the small second cubital cellule.

8. A. emarginàtus, Nob. Contrib. Macl. Lyceum, p. 76. This species is very remarkable by the prominence of the head in front of the insertion of the antennæ, which hence appear to be situated in a deep foveola; this character, together with the very short, robust feet, proves a close relation to Alomya, to which in fact I would refer the species, but that there is no appearance of a second cubital cellule; the antennæ have thirty-six joints.

PELTASTES, Illig.

1. P. pollinctòrius. Black; two thoracic spots, scutel, and bands of the tergum yellow; tibiæ black.

Inhabits Pennsylvania and Indiana.

2 Body black, densely and closely punctured: head —: thorax with a yellow line before the wings: scutel quadrate; lateral edge elevated; posterior margin, including the prominent spines, yellow: wings with a tint of ferruginous; nervures fuscous; stigma paler in the

middle: metathorax with a short transverse line beneath the scutel and dot each side at tip yellow: tergum slightly tinged with violaceous, particularly towards the tip; posterior margins of the segments yellow, excepting the second and sixth, of which the former has the lateral angle obscurely yellow: feet, anterior pairs honey-yellow; the thighs black behind; posterior pair black, the thighs yellow at base.

Length about seven tenths of an inch.

Basal joint of the antennæ beneath whitish: frontal escutcheon on its lateral and basal margins, extending a short distance upon the orbit, yellow: dilated joint of the palpi dull whitish: metathorax with a yellow spot near the posterior coxæ: coxæ and knees honey-yellow.

Length over two fifths of an inch.

The female was presented to me several years ago by Mr. Lesueur, who obtained it in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. It is much like P. necatòrius, Fabr. but is considerably larger, and that species is destitute of spots on the metathorax, and its posterior tibiæ are yellow.

The male was taken by myself in Indiana.

Banchus, Fabr.

1. B. nérvulus. Black; anterior pairs of feet and posterior tarsi yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: mandibles polished at tip: tongue rather prominent: wings dark violaceo-fuliginous; nervures blackish; stigma honey-yellow; second cubital cellule quadrangular, attached to the radial cellule by a slightly petiolated angle; first recurrent nervure with a prominent

process and a small white spot; second recurrent nervure much undulated, margined with white one half its length; exterior nervure of the cellule with a white spot: feet, anterior pairs, excepting the coxæ and trochanters, honey-yellow; posterior pair black, their tarsi yellow.

Length at least half an inch.

2. B. æquàtus. Black; antennæ and feet, excepting the hinder thighs, yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: antennæ yellow, at tip and base a little dusky: hypostoma with two slight lobes situated longitudinally, and with the mouth and orbits yellow: thorax with a slightly indented line each side before and another over the wings: wings violaceo-fuliginous; nervures and stigma blackish, the latter with a whitish dot at its stricture; second cubital cellule pentangular, the two angles on the costal side rectangular and the three corresponding sides equal, the two anal sides shorter and equal, two sides with a white spot and the two recurrent nervures with each a white spot: wing-scale and junction of the wings with the thorax honey-yellow: feet, anterior pairs honey-yellow; posterior pair with the tibiæ and tarsi yellow.

Length about half an inch.

It has much resemblance to Agathis polita, Nob.

3. B. fugitivus. Second cubital cellule petiolated; posterior tibiæ annulate.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: antennæ in both sexes black: mandibles and palpi white: wing-scale white: wings hyaline; nervures black, whitish at base; second cubital cellule very small, petiolated from the radial cellule: metathorax

not obviously excavated behind, but with somewhat raised lines; abdomen arcuated; towards the tip rather abruptly clavate; punctures very small: oviduct as long as the tip of the abdomen: feet honey-yellow, with a white reflection; posterior tibiæ white with black tip and base; posterior tarsi black, base of the first joint white, in the male the white of the posterior tibiæ is less obvious.

Length from one fourth to three tenths of an inch.

I obtained a specimen from a very pretty cocoon which is somewhat cylindric, white, with two maculated black bands.

ACENITUS, Latr.

1. A. décorus. Black varied with whitish; posterior tarsi whitish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black: orbits white, interrupted above and before: hypostoma white, nasal sutures black each side: mandibles black: antennæ with ten or twelve white joints beyond the middle: thorax with the line over the wings, wing-scale, line before the wings, and lateral and posterior margin of the anterior lobe white: scutel white: wings hyaline, with a rounded fuscous spot at tip: metathorax, a small spot under the scutel and behind whitish: abdomen, posterior margins of the segments white; in profile clavate; dorsal view fusiform: venter white; scale prominent, acute: oviduct much longer than the abdomen: pleura varied with yellowish: feet honeyyellow: posterior pair of coxæ with three large yellow spots; incisures of the posterior thigh black; posterior tarsi whitish.

Length nearly three fifths of an inch.

Orbits white uninterrupted: thorax more variegated with white: antennæ with about eight white joints: scutel with a black disk, the white margin extending forwards in the form of a V: metathorax black varied with white, spines prominent: tergum, first joint on the lateral margin white as well as the tip; second segment with a much arcuated line each side of the middle, curving forwards; remaining segments with the posterior margins dull whitish: venter blackish, somewhat banded: pleura whitish, with a black line under the wings; anterior portion black with white lines: pectus pale honey-yellow: coxæ, posterior pair with a black line.

Length nine twentieths of an inch.

This is a very prettily variegated species.

2. A. mélleus. Honey-yellow; antennæ white, black-ish at base.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body honey-yellow: head with a large black spot above the antennæ; beneath the antennæ yellowish: antennæ white; basal third above black: occiput with a dusky spot: scutel yellow, the sutures around it black: wings with a blackish tip: tergum, sutures somewhat dusky: tibiæ and trochanters yellowish.

Length two fifths of an inch.

Bassus, Fabr.

1. B. sanctus. Black; metathorax, abdomen and posterior feet sanguineous.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black: palpi tinged with piceous: thorax, pleura, pectus, and two anterior pairs of feet immaculate:

VOL. I .- PART III.

wings blackish-violaceous, with a hyaline literation in the middle; nervures black; separating nervure between the first cubital and first discoidal cellules widely interrupted; second cellule triangular; cubital cellule rather large: metathorax and abdomen bright sanguineous: posterior coxæ and thighs bright sanguineous, the intervening trochanter black; posterior tibiæ dull sanguineous, their tips dusky, their tarsi blackish: oviduct nearly as long as the body, ferruginous, with black valves.

Length over three tenths of an inch.

At first view resembles Bracon initiàtor, F.

2. B. limitàris. Black; feet honey-yellow.

Inhabits Missouri and Indiana.

Body black: palpi white: thorax longitudinally indented behind the middle: wings nearly hyaline, at base yellowish; nervures fuscous; stigma large; first cubital cellule complete; second rather large, quadrangular: radial cellule also rather large: feet honey-yellow; posterior pair of tibiæ whitish, their tips and annulus near the base black; posterior pair of tarsi black.

Length seven twentieths of an inch.

Var. α. Maxillary palpi, first joint black.

Q Oviduct hairy, decurved, somewhat robust.

3. B. gibbosus. Black; nasus gibbous; terminal joints of the antennæ short.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body somewhat polished, black: nasus with a prominent gibbosity: antennæ with the joints of the terminal third not longer than broad: wings slightly fuliginous; stigma robust; the abbreviated nervure at base of the stigma very robust and very near to the costal nervure: tergum, second segment at base with two large foveolæ: oviduct as long as the abdomen and thorax together:

10 THAT-1 .JOY

feet, terminal half of the thighs and basal portion of the tibiæ dull honey-yellow.

Length hardly over one tenth of an inch.

The smallest species I have met with.

Bracon, Jurine, Latr.

t Separating nervure between the radial and cubital cellule arcuat ed; second cubital cellule not very much elongated.

1. B. pectinàtor. Black; abdomen yellowish; wings blackish; cellules regular.

Inhabits United States.

Head rather large and robust, concave behind at the neck: rostrum not prominent: thorax with the dorsal sutures dilated and containing very obvious transverse lines; the transverse suture at base of the scutel with five elevated lines: wings dark violaceous; 2d cubital cellule shorter and smaller than the first, quadrangular; nervure forming the radial cellule rectilinear: oviduct exserted, black.

Length Q to tip of wings nearly two fifths of an inch. I am not certain whereabout this insect was captured, but I think I obtained it in the N. W. Territory when engaged on the northern expedition with Major Long.

It resembles the *populator*, but the rectilinear form of the nervure of the radial cellule places it nearer *rugàtor*, Nob. and *initiator*, F.; from the former it is distinguished by the more simple surface of the tergum, and from the latter by the much shorter second cubital cellule.

2. B. rugàtor. Sanguineous; head, wings and feet blackish; tergum wrinkled.

Inhabits Indiana.

Rostrum distinct; head piceous: antennæ black:

thorax polished: wings purplish-fuliginous, with three or four obsolete, small, white spots; cellules regular: tergum with numerous longitudinal, elevated lines on each segment; first segment with the lines transverse and interrupted by a large, elevated oval lobe on the disk, which has a longitudinal line and irregular rugæ; the lateral edge elevated; 2d and 3d segments with an oblique indented line at base each side: oviduct two thirds the length of the abdomen, black, clothed with short hairs: feet piceous-black.

Length 9 three tenths of an inch.

The remarkable appearance of the tergum readily distinguishes this species from *populàtor*, Nob. which it resembles. It has a general resemblance to B. *initiàtor*, Fabr.

3. B. hebètor. Black; head, thoracic lines, tibiæ and base of the abdomen honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished: head pale honey-yellow; antennæ, region of the stemmata, of the antennæ and spot on the hypostoma, black: mandibles robust, black at tip: thorax with two obsolete, piceous, oblique lines confluent at the middle and terminating in a spot each side of the scutel: wings dusky, nervures black; stigma rather large; nervure from the stigma, oblique to the 2d cubital: abdomen depressed, oblong-ovate: coxæ, knees and base of the tibiæ, yellowish-white: oviduct shorter than the abdomen.

& Abdomen whitish at base.

Length nearly one tenth of an inch.

The antennæ of the male are 22-jointed and those of the female are short, more robust, fourteen-jointed. The short, thoracic piceous lines have sometimes a cruciform appearance by being continued around the scutel. 4. B. dorsàtor. Yellowish, antennæ, three thoracic lines and tip of the tergum, black.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body yellowish, somewhat fulvous, a little polished: antennæ short, rather robust, black; area of the stemmata blackish: thorax with three distant black, short lines, the anterior one shortest and impressed: wings hyaline, slightly dusky towards the base; cellules regular; nervures brownish; stigma triangular, yellow-brown: tergum with a black dot on the first segment, and dusky on the disk or towards the tip: pleura with a blackish line behind the wing: pectus blackish on the disk: feet with the tarsi dusky at tip.

Q Oviduet half as long as the abdomen.

Length to the tip of the wings less than three twentieths of an inch.

Much like hebètor, but is somewhat larger and more robust; it may be distinguished at first by its lighter color. As in that species the first cubital cellule is wider by one third than the second at their junction, and the latter is hardly as long as the first, in either sex.

5. B. argutàtor. Honey-yellow; antennæ, terminal joint of the tarsi and oviduct, black.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body honey-yellow, somewhat polished: antennæ black: mandibles piceous: hypostoma with a transverse, dilated indentation: stemmata blackish: thorax immaculate: wings very slightly tinged with dusky; nervures blackish; stigma yellowish in the middle; second cubital cellule as long or rather longer than the first, and nearly as wide at their junction: tergum of a rather paler yellow than the thorax, and opake with minute punctures or granules, oblong-oval: oviduct black, half as long as the abdomen: tarsi, terminal joint blackish.

Length to tip of wings over three twentieths of an inch.

Of the same general habit with hebètor, but is considerably larger, and may be known at once apart from it, by the equality, at their junction, of the 1st and 2d cubital cellules, by the punctured tergum, &c.

6. B. vestitor. With prostrate hairs; basal joint of

the tergum bi-sinuate at tip.

Inhabits Mexico.

*Body with very numerous, minute, prostrate hairs: head blackish, with dilated dull fulvous orbits; before the antennæ more prominent than above, and convex: antennæ dull yellowish: thorax dull fulvous, with three dilated black lines, of which the middle one is abbreviated before the middle: metathorax dusky: wings hyaline: tergum yellowish, somewhat polished towards the tip; lateral edge dusky; first segment at tip bi-sinuate or three-angled: feet paler: thighs a little dusky.

Length of the body three twentieths of an inch.

Somewhat resembles the preceding, but the hairy vesture distinguishes it from all the foregoing species.

7. B. scrutàtor. Yellowish; with prostrate hairs; 1st joint of the tergum bi-sinuate at tip, black at base.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Rather dull honey-yellow, with minute hairs: head more prominent and paler beneath the antennæ: antennæ dull yellowish: stemmata black: thorax with a slender black line each side: pleura with a black oblique line under the wings: metathorax black: wings hyaline; nervures pale brownish; stigma yellowish at base; 2d cubital cellule shorter and narrower than the first: tergum elongate sub-obovate, black at base, this color extending paler on each side; middle of the disk towards the base

Sadonen : form tenemnal joint blackish,

pale yellow extending on the tip of the first segment, which is sub-bisinuate or slightly three-angled; second segment as well as the first with an elevated line: oviduct not exserted beyond the tip of the abdomen, black.

Third and following segments of the tergum annulate with black; no elevated line on the tergum, nor three angled appearance of the tip of the first segment.

Length less than one fifth of an inch.

Resembles vestitor, but is more slender, larger, and differently marked.

8. B. rugulòsus. Honey-yellow; head, breast and

three lines on the thorax black.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body honey-yellow: head with rather wide and slightly impressed punctures, which on the front are transversely confluent into minute rugæ: mouth obscure piceous: antennæ obscure piceous, black towards the tip: thorax somewhat tinged with sanguineous, and with three, abbreviated, blackish vittæ; behind the intermediate vitta is a rugous space, with a slightly elevated line: wings hyaline; nervures and carpus blackish; cubital cellules three; metathorax rugous, with an elevated line: abdomen longitudinally rugous, oblong; with three larger segments, decreasing in length; and three smaller ones at tip, taken together hardly longer than the third: pectus in the middle black.

Length one fourth of an inch.

The magnitude of the three basal segments of the abdomen is remarkable in this species.

9. B. transversus. Granulated; nervure from the stigma nearly transverse.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body densely punctured or granulated; blackish-pice-ous: antennæ, mouth and feet honey-yellow: wings hyaline; nervures brown; stigma large; nervure from the stigma to the second cubital cellule nearly transverse, so as to make the three angles at its contact, equal: tergum dull honey-yellow at base; first segment with two prominent, parallel lines; second segment occupying three fourths of the whole surface: oviduct shorter than the abdomen.

Length over one twentieth of an inch.

The whole surface has a minutely granulated appearance, and the nervure from the stigma is more than usually transverse, having but a very slight obliquity. In having but two principal segments to the abdomen, this species approaches the genus Sigalphus, but the venter is not deeply vaulted as in that genus.

10. B. mellitor. Honey-yellow; antennæ dusky. Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body honey-yellow, polished: antenna dusky: thorax immaculate: wings hyaline; nervures fuscous; stigma yellowish at base; 2d cubital cellule as long as the first, but somewhat narrower than the greatest width of the latter: tergum short, oval, not polished; paler than the thorax, with minute, prostrate hairs; second segment with an indented dot each side: oviduct black, as long as the abdomen: tarsi, terminal joint blackish.

Length of the body three twentieths of an inch.

The wing-stigma is sometimes almost entirely black.

od mod suvisu * batelone

†† Separating nervure arcuated; second cubital cellule elongated; the nervure from the stigma inserted at its middle.

CELEREON.

11. B. inescàtor. Pale dull yellowish; palpi and feet whitish.

Inhabits Indiana.

A Body dull yellow, with a slight intermixture of honey-yellow, immaculate: antennæ blackish towards the tip: mandibles piceous at tip: wings hyaline, with a very slight dusky tinge, and yellowish at base; nervures of the middle of the wing and disk of the stigma fuscous: abdomen oblong sub-obovate: oviduct black, hardly half the length of the abdomen: palpi long, white: feet white.

Length of the body two twenty-fifths of an inch.

12. B. pullàtor. Black; abdomen at base and feet yellowish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black, a little polished: antennæ towards the base obscure yellowish, first joint pale honey-yellow: mouth pale piceous: mandibles at tip blackish; wings hyaline; nervures brownish; stigma fuscous: tergum oblong sub-obovate, disk near the base dark honey-yellow: oviduct longer than the abdomen, black: feet pale honey-yellow.

Length less than one tenth of an inch.

13. B. honéstor, Nob. Contr. Macl. Lyc. vol. I. p. 78, belongs also to this subdivision.

14. B. paululor. Black; abdomen short; feet whitish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: head large: antennæ fuscous, obviously longer than the body: mandibles yellowish: palpi white:

VOL. I .- PART III.

wings hyaline; stigma elongated, slender; second cubital cellule elongated, having the nervure from the stigma inserted at about one third its length: abdomen short: oviduct very short: feet honey-yellow, a little dusky towards their tips.

Length less than one twentieth of an inch.

The second cubital cellule is elongated, but the descending nervure from the stigma is inserted considerably behind the middle.

ttt Separating nervure between the radial and cubital cellules reclivate.

Toxoneuron.

15. B. viàtor. Sanguineous; antennæ, vertex, wings and pectus black.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body rather pale sanguineous: antennæ, vertex and dilated frontal spot, part of the hypostoma and mouth, black: thorax with indented lines; a black spot on the middle sometimes obsolete or wanting: metathorax behind black: wings blackish-fuliginous; nervures robust, black; stigma and costal nervure honey-yellow: pleura, pectus and coxæ black; the former sanguineous near the wings: tarsi at tip blackish: abdomen depressed.

Length one fourth of an inch.

This species and the following differ from the type of the genus Bracon in the form of the radial and third cubital cellules, in consequence of the arcuation of the separating nervure.

It is much like *populàtor*, Nob., but among other characters it may be distinguished by the yellowish carpal spot and costal nervure, which are always black in the *populàtor*.

16. B. populàtor, Nob. Long's Exp. to St. Peters, Appendix, p. 323, belongs to this subdivision.

17. B. tibiàtor, Nob. ibid, p. 322, also of this subdivision.

18. B. exploràtor. Black; feet partly rufous.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished; with small, prostrate hairs: thorax with the impressed lines not remarkably dilated; the transverse one punctured: wings dusky, stigma rather large: feet black; thighs rufous, excepting a small portion at base, posterior pair entirely rufous; tibiæ rufous, black at tip.

Length three twentieths of an inch.

The thorax and head are much less hairy than those of tibiator, Nob., and that insect has the wings dusky at tip only; the present also is a smaller species.

titt Second cubital cellule confluent with the third.

ALIOLUS.

Abdomen of three principal segments.

19. B. trilobàtus. Yellowish-rufous; thorax and vertex black.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body rufous, tinged with yellowish: head black on the vertex: antennæ blackish, excepting the two or three basal joints; about as long as the body: mandibles black at tip: thorax somewhat trilobate, black, with an obsolete rufous central spot: scutel black: wings hyaline; nervures and robust carpus black; second cubital cellule confluent with the third; inferior discoidal cellule half as large as the central one: posterior tibiæ dusky except at base: coxæ yellowish: abdomen oblong subovate, short, dusky at tip; densely punctured, with three segments, decreasing in length; a small, almost concealed terminal segment.

Length 3 one fifth of an inch.

The cubital cellules are but two, the second transverse nervure being entirely wanting, and the nervure forming the anal side of the cubital cellules is very slender; the other nervures being quite robust. If the genera throughout this order, are to be divided as in the TENTHREDINETÆ, I would propose the separation of this and the following species, under the generic name of ALIOLUS.

The character of the abdomen agrees with this genus; but the neuration of the wings seems to agree rather

better with MICROGASTER.

20. B. thoracicus. Black; thorax and feet honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Head ———: thorax honey-yellow, with two oblique, lineated grooves; suture before the scutel much dilated, and profound: wings hyaline; radial cellule with the nervure as distinct as the others, regularly arcuated, without any angulation; second cubital cellule much dilated and destitute of the exterior nervure: metathorax black: abdomen minutely punctured or lineated at base, polished towards the tip, oval; second incisure indistinct: oviduct longer than the abdomen: feet honey-yellow.

Length less than one tenth of an inch.

MICROGASTER, Latr.

1. M. énsiger. Black; feet and each side of the base of the abdomen yellowish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black, with dilated punctures and minute hairs: mouth honey-yellow: palpi white: thorax with a yellow wing-scale; suture before the scutel impressed

and with elevated lines: wings hyaline; nervures fuscous, light brownish towards the base; stigma triangular, fuscous; second cubital cellule destitute of the exterior nervure; terminal nervures obsolete: tergum with large close-set punctures; towards the tip somewhat polished; first segment with a yellow lateral margin, dilating a little towards the tip; third segment with a yellow point on the lateral margin: abdomen each side and beneath, except at tip, yellowish: oviduct black, nearly as long as the abdomen, with rather long hairs: feet honey-yellow; posterior tibiæ, excepting at base, black: posterior tarsi blackish, with the incisures pale.

¿ Coxæ and anterior pairs of tibiæ and tarsi whitish; posterior tibiæ at tip only, dusky, at the extreme base whitish; second cubital cellule complete; terminal wingnervures distinct.

Length & over one tenth, Q less than three twentieths of an inch.

2. M. méllipes. Black; thorax with oblique, lined sutures; feet honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

the middle: stemmata rather preminent: antennæ beneath towards the base piceous: mandibles honey-yellow: palpi blackish or fuscous: thorax with two oblique impressed lines confluent behind, in which are several transverse lines; and a transverse more dilated one at the base of the suture: wings hyaline; nervure of the radial cellule as distinct as the others; second cubital cellule destitute of its terminal nervure; apicial nervures less distinct than the discoidal ones, but not obsolete: tergum somewhat fusiform, polished, a little hairy at base and tip: venter at base honey-yellow, pale: thighs and coxæ honey-yellow: tibiæ and tarsi dusky.

Length nearly three twentieths of an inch.

Distinguished at once from the énsiger by the oblique thoracic lines.

3. M. xylina. Tergum at tip polished; sides of the venter yellowish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, much punctured: antennæ brownish beneath: palpi white: thorax destitute of oblique lines, but with the transverse, dilated, deeply indented groove at base of the scutel, having small raised lines within, which are not very obvious: wings hyaline: nervure of the radial cellule obsolete at base; second cubital cellule destitute of the exterior nervure: stigma triangular, fuscous: tergum oblong-oval, punctured, glabrous, and polished at tip; basal segment rather rough, the lateral edge a little elevated and dull yellowish; venter each side, excepting at tip, dull yellowish: oviduct not exserted beyond the tip of the abdomen: feet honey-yellow, tips of the posterior thighs above slightly blackish.

Length nearly one tenth of an inch.

It resembles the énsiger very much in its markings, but the oviduct is not exserted. Great numbers are deposited together, and they ultimately spin their cocoons and envelope them with an exquisitely fine silky substance, which has been called "animal cotton."

4. M. congregàta. Black; thorax destitute of oblique, lined sutures; abdomen elongate, subfusiform.

Inhabits Pennsylvania.

destitute of oblique, lined sutures; transverse suture at base of the scutel dilated, profound: wings hyaline; radial cellule with the nervure as obvious as the others; second cubital cellule rounded, destitute of the exterior

nervure; apicial nervures obsolete: stigma triangular, fuscous: abdomen oblong, subfusiform, more polished than the thorax; 1st and 2d joints densely punctured or minutely lineated; the first joint pedunculiform, arcuated, narrower than the second: venter along the middle pale yellowish: feet honey-yellow: posterior tibiæ at tip and posterior tarsi dusky.

Length over one tenth of an inch.

Resembles méllipes, but the thorax has not the oblique, lineated grooves; and the abdomen is more elongated, and slender at base. This basal segment, like that of méllipes, has a slight tubercle on each side.

In June, 1822, I obtained eighty-four individuals of

this species from the larva of a SPHYNX.

5. M. zonària. Black; feet and band on the tergum yellowish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black, punctured: antennæ fuscous; beneath piceous, dull; basal joint beneath honey-yellow: mouth honey-yellow: palpi white: wings hyaline: radial cellule with the nervure not strongly marked; second cubital cellule very small, perfect: abdomen not elongated; each side and band on the middle of the tergum honey-yellow: oviduct half the length of the abdomen, black: feet yellowish; posterior pair of tarsi dusky.

Length one tenth of an inch.

The fasciated tergum is an obvious character.

6. M. carpàta. Black; stigma large, brown; feet honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

2 Body black: antennæ beneath and mouth piceous: palpi white: thorax with the suture before the scutel not much dilated, but having the cross lines: wings hya-

line; nervures whitish: stigma large, triangular, light brown; nervure of the radial cellule not visible, or but slightly towards the tip; second cubital cellule destitute of the exterior nervure: tergum oval, somewhat polished; first segment punctured: oviduct nearly or quite as long as the abdomen: feet honey-yellow: wing-scale yellow.

Length over one tenth of an inch.

The stigma of this insect is larger and the nervures paler than those of any other species I have seen.

7. M. bisstigmata. Stigma elongated, appearing double.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished: antennæ at base and mouth piceous: thorax with two oblique sutures and one at the base of the scutel: wings hyaline; nervures pale brownish; nervure of the radial cellule as distinct as the others, rectilinear, parallel with the rectilinear part of the costal edge; second cubital cellule destitute of the exterior nervure; stigma much elongated, the length being obviously more than three times the greatest breadth, brown; a stigma-like spot at the origin of the nervures of the discoidal cellule on the costal margin much smaller and distinct from the stigma: abdomen elongate, subclavate, being slender at base: feet pale honey-yellow.

Length about one tenth of an inch.

The much elongated stigma and the small spot which precedes it, being larger and more separate than usual, readily distinguish this species.

8. M. calliptera. Wings yellowish at base, bifasciate with blackish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Stethidium black: feet honey-yellow: wings, at base and stigma yellowish; a blackish band upon the two

discoidal cellules; and another blackish band across the stigma, along the descending nervure to the small second cubital and continued dilating to the anal margin, where it is almost confluent with the other band; terminal third hyaline; inferior wings blackish, yellowish on the basal third, this color extending along the costal margin.

This is larger than either of the preceding species.

CHELONUS, Jur.

1. C. parvus. Black; base of the antennæ, and anterior thighs yellowish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body densely punctured: antennæ, first joint beneath honey-yellow: palpi whitish: thorax with dilated punctures, particularly on the disk and anteriorly: scutel and metathorax with dilated punctures; the latter truncate behind: wings hyaline; nervures blackish, pale at base; stigma large; second cubital cellule small, subtriangular: abdomen without apparent sutures; densely punctured; the punctures longitudinally confluent into wrinkles, which are more prominent at base: venter profoundly concave, excavated: coxæ black: trochanters whitish: thighs, anterior pair honey-yellow; the other pairs blackish: tibiæ whitish, posterior pairs blackish at tip: tarsi whitish.

Length over one tenth of an inch.

The neuration of the wings corresponds with the dentàtus, F., but the abdomen exhibits no more appearance of divisions than that of sulcàtus, Jur., and the venter is very profoundly excavated. The metathoracic spines are very short and obtuse.

2. C. sericeus, Nob. (Sigalphus, Long's Ex. to St. vol. 1.—Part III. 35

Peter's, II. p. 321.) Agreeably to the generic characers given by Jurine, this species as well as the following belongs to this genus, on account of the undivided abdomen: still, however, the dentatus, F., which has two distinct sutures on the tergum, is also referred by some modern naturalists to this genus.

3. C. basilàris, Nob. (Sigalphus, ibid. p. 322.) much like parvus, Nob., but is larger, the 2d joint of the antennæ, mandibles, and feet except at tip, are pale yel-

lowish.

DIPLOLEPIS, Geoff. Leach.

(Antennæ filiform, joints cylindric. Three cubital cellules.)

1. D. armàtus. Black; antennæ and feet ferruginous; scutel with a conic spine.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished: antennæ ferruginous; first joint not longer than the third, black; second joint globular, black; third and following joints cylindrical, subequal; terminal joint rather longest: scutel with a prominent conic, acute spine: wings hyaline; nervures pale brownish: feet honey-yellow: venter on the inferior edge honey-yellow: thorax with two grooves: collar and first segment of the tergum with close-set raised lines.

Length to tip of wings three twentieths of an inch.

The scutellar spine is very prominent, elevated and obvious, as in Figires ediogáster, Panz. but the thorax is not so much sculptured as in that species.

2. D. 5-lineatus. Black; feet rufous; scutel with a spine.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished: antennæ, first joint rather shorter than the third: scutel rough with about five raised lines; at tip a broad, compressed, carinate, subacute spine: wings hyaline; nervures brown: pleura and first joint of the tergum with close-set raised lines: feet, excepting the inferior surface of the thighs, dull honey-yellow.

Length three twentieths of an inch.

Aside from the color of the antennæ and of the inferior surface of the thighs, the scutel differs from that of the preceding species in being rugose, or with about five elevated lines, and its terminal spine is much broader at the base and less conic.

3. D. impàtiens. Black; feet ferruginous; scutel mutic.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished, obsoletely tinted with piceous: antennæ piceous-blackish: mandibles ferruginous: scutel with the margin deeply depressed and rugose; the disk elevated, oval, with an acute edge, within which, on the posterior half, is an indentation and a more slight indentation before it, each side of which are two or three punctures: wings hyaline, nervures pale brown: abdomen acute at the tip of the tergum: feet ferruginous or rather piceous.

Length three twentieths of an inch.

4. D. pedàtus. Black; feet yellowish; antennæ piceous; third joint long.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body polished, impunctured, black: antennæ yellowish-piceous; 1st joint not much longer than the second; third joint much longest, equal to the 4th and 5th together, and a little arcuated; remaining joints subequal, oval-cylindric: nasus with a longitudinal indentation each side before: mandibles piceous: thorax without dorsal grooves, but a simple one over the wings: wings with a very slight obscure tint; nervures brown: feet honey-yellow.

Length & less than one twelfth of an inch.

Differs from the two preceding species by the elongated third joint of the antennæ.

5. D. stigmatus. Black; feet yellowish; wings with a large stigma.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body polished, black: antennæ piceous; basal joint yellowish; second joint closely united to the first, shortest, almost spherical; 2d and 3d joints subequal: wings hyaline, nervures yellowish; stigma large, triangular: abdomen dull rufous: feet pale honey-yellow.

Length about one twentieth of an inch.

FIGITES, Latr.

(Antennæ moniliform, thicker towards their extremities. Second cubital cellule wanting.)

1. F. impàtiens. Black; mandibles and feet piceous. Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body polished black: antennæ piceous-black, two thirds the length of the body, with scattered hairs; beyond the sixth joint moniliform; terminal joint ovate conic: mandibles piceous; area of the stemmata a little elevated; behind which, on the occiput, are oblique impressed lines: scutel with the margin depressed and rugose, the disk oval, the edge obscurely piceous, with an indentation behind, within the edge: wings hyaline; nervures yellowish: feet piceous.

Length three twentieths of an inch.

I am by no means satisfied with the only essential characters I can find of the genera Diploleris and Figites. The present species closely resembles the Diploleris impàtiens, Nob. The scutel has an indentation as in scutellàris, Latr. and some other species.

2. F. méllipes. Black; feet honey-yellow; wings ciliate.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black, polished: mouth piceous: antennæ a little hairy, piceous: wings hairy and ciliate; more particularly ciliate at tip; nervures piceous: feet honeyyellow, somewhat paler at base and including the coxæ.

Length one twenty-fifth of an inch.

LEUCOSPIS, Fabr.

L. fratérna. Q, Black, varied with yellow; oviduct longer than the abdomen.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, densely punctured: head with an obscure silvery reflection before and on the front in the cavity of the antennæ bright green; vertex varied with obscure violet and greenish: antennæ, basal joint yellow anteriorly: collar margined each side and behind with yellow and with a yellow transverse abbreviated line on the anterior middle: thorax with an abbreviated line over the wings and a transverse one on the scutel yellow: wings somewhat fuliginous: pleura with an oblique, yellow line over the posterior feet: tergum, first segment with a dull ferruginous-yellow band at base and a subterminal yellow one; on the middle of the tergum on each side a transverse yellow spot; a yellow band on the posterior submargin of the penultimate segment; and a double

yellow spot at tip of the ultimate segment: oviduct longer than the abdomen, reaching almost to the scutel: tarsi and anterior tibiæ ferruginous, the latter dusky on the middle: intermediate tibiæ and knees yellow, tinted with ferruginous behind: posterior thighs dentated beneath, yellow at base and tip; tibiæ yellow before, somewhat ferruginous behind.

Length seven twentieths of an inch.

Tergum on each side anterior to the middle, a slightly carinated line; lateral yellow spot on the middle none; a yellow band on the middle or a little posterior to the middle, and towards the tip another yellow band; on the posterior declivity is an abbreviated longitudinal yellow line or spot; sides with a yellow spot or line interrupted from the extremities of the two posterior bands; of these two spots the anterior one is sometimes wanting, and in some specimens is a lateral yellow point near the tip.

Length three tenths of an inch.

Closely resembles affinis, Nob. in color and markings, but besides other differences the present species is larger and more robust, and the oviduct is longer than the abdomen. A female specimen was sent me by Dr. Harris, and I obtained several males and one female in this State. Dr. Harris's specimen varies in having only a rudiment of the yellow spot of the middle of the tergum.

I have obtained them chiefly on the blossoms of the parsnip.

CHALCIS, Fabr. Latr.

1. C. amæna. Yellow, variegated with black.
Inhabits Indiana.

Body with large, close-set punctures; yellow, slightly tinged with green: occiput and antennæ, excepting the basal joint beneath, black: thorax quadrilineate with black, the intermediate lines confluent at the middle, and all united by a transverse line behind and by a slender transverse line at the suture of the first segment, on which the lines do not extend: scutel with a longitudinal black line: metathorax, excepting at base, black: abdomen, petiole black, about one third as long as the abdomen: tergum moderately arcuated; each segment having a black band: pleura black, about four yellow spots: posterior pair of feet with their coxæ at tip, maculated band, inferior edge and tip of the dilated thighs, tip and base of the tibiæ, black; the thighs are about the size of the abdomen, with six or eight large prominent black spines, the superior one divided into three or four.

Length less than one fifth of an inch.

A very handsome species; I obtained it from the pupa of a Thecla.

2. C. débilis. Dull honey-yellow; anterior pairs of feet whitish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Front yellowish towards the mouth; a black line from the antennæ to the vertex: antennæ dusky, paler beneath: thorax punctured, with three black vittæ; scutel with a black line: beneath the petiole are two whitish spines: petiole as long as the posterior coxæ, blackish, whitish at the tips: abdomen polished, the incisures blackish: posterior feet, coxæ with a black line on the inner side; thighs nearly equal to the abdomen; tibiæ whitish, blackish in the middle; tarsi white.

coxes and tricohanters; kness and tips of the tible honey-

Length three twentieths of an inch.

EURYTOMA, Illig. Latr.

1. E. orbiculata. Blackish; feet, excepting the middle of the thighs, yellowish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body brassy-black, reticulate with punctures: antennæ, first joint honey-yellow: scutel obtusely rounded at tip; suture at its base not dilated: wings hyaline; nervures brown, branch of the radial nervure not longer than the part that extends beyond it on the edge: abdomen in profile almost orbicular, glabrous, polished; petiole punctured, longer than the posterior coxæ and trochanters: feet honey-yellow: thighs, excepting at their origin and extremity, black.

Length less than one tenth of an inch.

The joints of the antennæ are unequally gibbous.

2. E. studiòsa. Black; terminal joint of the antennæ as long as the two preceding ones together.

Inhabits Indiana.

moniliform, of eight joints, geniculate; second joint shortest; 3d joint hardly longer than the 4th, and gradually a little shorter to the penultimate; ultimate joint about as long as the two preceding ones together, conic-ovate, with a very slight appearance of being three-jointed: thorax, anterior segment in breadth at least equal to twice the length; suture at the scutel not dilated: scutel obtusely rounded behind: wings hyaline; nervure much arcuated from the edge, its confluence with the edge about as long as the branch, which is subclavate: abdomen polished, impunctured; above oval; laterally orbicular; peduncle shorter than the posterior coxæ and trochanters: knees and tips of the tibiæ honey-

yellow: tarsi, particularly the two posterior pairs, whitish.

Length less than one tenth of an inch.

EULOPHUS, Geoff. Latr.

1. E. dicladus. Blackish metallic; tibiæ and tarsi white.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body brassy-blackish, more or less tinged with cupreous, punctured: antennæ larger towards the tip; terminal joint larger than the preceding one, conic-compressed; two long slender branches, originating near the base and nearly as long as the antennæ: tergum tinged each side with green: feet blackish: tibiæ and tarsi white.

Length nearly one twentieth of an inch.

The terminal joint of the antennæ in the female is considerably larger than the others.

2. E. basàlis. Greenish; feet, tip and base of the antennæ white.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body granulated, brassy-green, with a slight violaceous reflection: antennæ yellow-white, 3d, 4th and 5th joints dusky: abdomen blackish-violaceous, basal disk whitish, and a small whitish spot at tip: feet white, including the anterior coxæ: coxæ with a small, acute tubercle before: tarsi, terminal joint dusky.

Length about one fifteenth of an inch.

I observed a number of the pupæ of this insect, congregated together on the under side of a leaf of the button-wood (Platanus occidentàlis, L.). They were of a blackish color, and adhered to the leaf in a vertical

posture, by the extremity of the abdomen. Came out last of June.

This is much like E. damicórnis, Kirby, which, however, has a shade in the middle of the wings; antennæ not shaded in the middle and the posterior thighs of the female are dusky in the middle. I have five females, but not one male.

The last joint of the antennæ is evidently divided into three segments.

3. E. hircinus. Black, with sparse, long hairs; feet and base of the tergum yellowish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: antennæ yellowish; terminal joints dusky: mouth yellowish: thorax, head and wings at base, with long sparse hairs: wing-scale honey-yellow: tergum on the basal disk yellowish: feet, including the coxæ, pale yellow: venter on the disk yellowish.

Length over one twentieth of an inch.

Quite distinct from the preceding by the long hairs of the head and thorax.

PERILAMPUS, Latr.

P. platigáster. Blackish; face impunctured. Inhabits Indiana.

Body brassy-blackish, punctured: head polished, impunctured before: occiput somewhat lineated transversely; before the eyes a little punctured: thorax with a glabrous, polished line each side: scutel short, obtuse, rounded, slightly emarginate at tip: wings hyaline; nervures brown: tergum quadrate, angulated each side, simply arcuated above, shining blackish: feet blackish, with a tinge of green: tarsi yellowish.

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Length about three twentieths of an inch.

Differs from P. hyalinus, Nob. by color; and in that species the face is very obviously punctured, the scutel is larger and more acutely emarginated, and the abdomen is elevated above, into an acute, transverse ridge.

Torymus, Dalm. (Misocampus, Klug.)

1. T. ocredtus. Green, tinged with blue; base of the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi whitish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body bright green, more or less tinged on the pleura, abdomen and thighs with blue or purplish; reticulately punctured: antennæ black; first joint before, dull whitish: mandibles and palpi piceous: scutel, on the posterior half with very small punctures: wings hyaline; nervure brown: abdomen polished, impunctured; terminal joint Q brassy; oviduct as long as the body, fuscous: tibiæ and tarsi whitish.

Length one tenth of an inch.

Resembles bedeguàris, F. but is smaller, the abdomen and thighs differently colored, and the minute puncturation of the posterior half of the scutel strongly contrasts with the larger discoidal punctures of the basal half. It inhabits the receptacle of a Liatris.

The male has generally more of the purple tinge.

2. T. pávidus. Cupreous-green; no large punctures; tibiæ and tarsi yellowish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body coppery-greenish, with the appearance of minute granules or scales: antennæ black: hypostoma with the carinate line very distinct: mandibles piceous: wings hyaline; nervure pale brownish: abdomen bluish-green:

feet honey-yellow: thighs bluish-green; posterior pair of tarsi whitish.

Length & nearly one tenth of an inch.

The surface has no large and obvious punctures like those which distinguish the preceding.

Sparasion, Latr.

S. famélicus. Slender; abdomen longitudinally lineated.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body much elongated, very slender; with small punctures; black: antennæ, six basal joints dull yellowish, remaining joints close-set; 2d and 3d joints equal: mandibles piceous: thorax with the anterior segment arcuated, each side to the wings; two distant, dorsal, longitudinal, impressed lines: wings hyaline; nervure not distant from the edge, branch divaricating from the edge, not dilated at its tip: metathorax with longitudinal, elevated lines: abdomen elongated, with numerous, longitudinal, parallel, elevated lines both on the tergum and venter: feet honey-yellow.

Length over three twentieths of an inch.

CERAPHRON, Jur. Latr.

1. C. armàtus. Wings fuliginous in the middle; tergum striate at base.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, with rather distant punctures: thorax with three longitudinal lines before, approaching behind: wings fuliginous in the middle; nervure, carpal spot and branch robust, fuscous; the carpal spot or stigma rather

large and truncated: scutel with two small spines at tip: metathorax with a small spine or tubercle each side: tergum depressed, with numerous close-set engraved lines extending to the middle of the length: feet piceous: thighs blackish.

Length more than one tenth of an inch.

A very distinct species.

2. C. stigmàtus. Lateral margin of the tergum extending beyond the abdomen.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, minutely punctured: antenna, first joint equal to the four following joints taken together: thorax, anterior segment with the three impressed lines distinct: wings hyaline; stigma large, semi-orbicular, brown; nervure of the incomplete radial cellule robust, brown, hardly longer than the stigma: tergum polished, slightly lineated at base; the segments extending each side beyond those of the venter: anterior and intermediate tibia and tarsi piceous.

Length over one twentieth of an inch.

These two species belong to the second division of Jurine's CERAPHRON.

PROCTOTRUPES, Latr.

1. P. obsolètus. Black; feet and antennæ honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body polished, black: antennæ honey-yellow, simple: palpi white: thorax with a yellowish wing-scale: wings hyaline; nervure from the radial cellule continued to the middle of the wing; discoidal and anal nervures hardly distinct: feet honey-yellow: oviduct about as

long as the first joint of the posterior tarsi, gradually attenuating from the abdomen to the tip, and continuing the curve of the tergum downward.

Length to the tip of the oviduct nearly one fifth of an inch.

2. P. abrúptus. Black; feet and first joints of the antennæ honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body polished, black: antennæ rather short, with close-set, short, obvious hairs; two or three basal joints very obscurely honey-yellow or piceous; joints beyond the middle not twice the length of their breadth: mouth obscurely piceous: wings hyaline; nervure of the radial cellule not extended toward the middle of the wing; discoidal and anal nervures not obvious; wing-scale dull yellowish: feet honey-yellow: oviduct curved rapidly downward, almost deflected, not gradually attenuated, but somewhat cylindric at base, and hardly longer than the basal joint of the posterior tarsi.

Length one tenth of an inch.

3. P. pállidus, Nob. (Contrib. Macl. Lyc. vol. I. p. 80.)

This species is remarkable in having but a very short, bifid process extending from the tip of the abdomen. The sexes are not well understood. Jurine says that the antennæ have the same number of joints and that the pointed valves which terminate the abdomen are nearly alike in both sexes. But the present insect leads me to suppose that the male has not been hitherto known. At the extremity of its abdomen are two, very short, parallel filiform processes, which are probably characteristic of the male sex in this genus. It seems, therefore, possible that the pállidus may prove to be of the same species as

P. caudàtus, Nob. notwithstanding their great apparent difference. But this cannot be determined without more specimens, and a better acquaintance with them both.

Since the above was written, I have obtained many specimens of this species, all corresponding in apparent sexual character, excepting that in some, the second joint of the antennæ is so far immersed in the first, as to be hardly visible; still as it is not, in any, much exserted, this character is probably dependent on the greater or less degree of contraction in drying.

CINETUS, Jur.

C. méllipes. Black; feet honey-yellow. Inhabits Indiana.

Body polished, black, hairy: antennæ fuscous; basal joint honey-yellow: vertex tinged with piceous: mouth obscure honey-yellow: thorax with two impressed lines: wings immaculate, ciliate; nervures of the radial cellule extended a little towards the base and centre of the wing; the two anal nervures very distinct; stigma not obvious: abdomen, peduncle with longitudinal, impressed lines; second segment very large, composing the chief part of the abdomen: feet honey-yellow.

Length one tenth of an inch.

BETHYLUS, Latr.

1. B. cellulàris. Black; antennæ, tarsi and anterior tibiæ piceous.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: head with a raised line passing between the antennæ before: antennæ piceous: wings with a very

slight tinge of fuliginous; nervures yellowish; stigma double, fuscous; a small, additional, triangular cellule at the tip of the brachial cellules: abdomen polished: feet black: tarsi and anterior pair of tibia and tarsi piceous.

Length about one tenth of an inch.

This species is remarkable by the supernumerary cellule.

2. B. músculus. Black; antennæ and feet yellowish; abdomen depressed.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body somewhat polished, impunctured, black: antennæ dusky, honey-yellow towards the base: mandibles honey-yellow: thorax with the anterior segment not much elongated; dorsal impressed lines very obvious: wings hyaline; radial nervure extended, equally distinctly near to the tip of the wing; discoidal cellule none: metathorax minutely and densely punctured or granulated above, and minutely lineated each side: abdomen depressed, polished, piceous black, distinctly petiolated: feet honey-yellow: thighs a little dusky in the middle.

Length over one twentieth of an inch.

This is the smallest species I have met with.

3. B. pedàtus. Black; antennæ and feet honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, with scattered hairs: antennæ, particularly at base, obscurely honey-yellow; first joint long: thorax minutely punctured: metathorax punctured and lineated: tergum polished: feet dull honey-yellow.

Length over one tenth of an inch.

This species and the following are remarkable for the brevity of the inflected tip of the radial nervure, which is not at all arcuated, but points obliquely inward.

4. B. centràtus. Black; tarsi and tip of the tibiæ obscure piceous.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished, with scattered hairs: antennæ with an obsolete piceous tint, excepting the basal joint: metathorax with discoidal punctures and lineations: wings hyaline; two brachial cellules; a simple, short, oblique rectilinear inflection of the tip of the radial nervure pointing towards the centre of the wing: nervures pale: tergum polished: tibiæ and tarsi obscure piceous; the latter blackish at tip.

Length less than three twentieths of an inch.

This species is considerably larger than the preceding and differs in the color of the antennæ and of the feet.

COPTERA, Nob.

ARTIFICIAL CHARACTER.

Wings without nervures; superior wings folded and with a fissure at tip; abdomen of two segments.

NATURAL CHARACTER.

Body moderately slender: head longitudinally oblong, truncate or a little excavated before, over the insertion of the antennæ: eyes lateral, rounded, entire: stemmatæ three: antennæ submoniliform, gradully enlarging a little towards the tip; basal joint longest and dilated: wings without obvious nervures; superior wings large, folded longitudinally in two, and at the tip of the fold with a profound fissure; inferior wings rather slender: abdomen composed of but two segments, of which the basal one is somewhat petioliform: feet moderate.

OBSERVATIONS.

This new genus differs from all others with which I am acquainted, that have nerveless wings, by having the superior wings doubled, by an equal fold, and at their tips a deep and obvious fissure. I have, as yet, seen only the male.

SPECIES.

C. polita. Black; feet honey-yellow. Inhabits Indiana.

Body polished, black: head anteriorly rugose and biangulated: antennæ at base, excepting the first joint, piceous: thorax with two impressed lines: wings with short hairs and ciliate: abdomen oblong-oval, basal segment with elevated lines.

Length about one twelfth of an inch. Taken on the window July 20.

Psilus, Jur.

1. P. terminatus. Black; feet and base of the antennæ honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished, with a few, rather long, scattered hairs: antennæ thirteen-jointed, elongated, geniculate between the second and third joints, honey-yellow; first joint in a frontal groove; second joint elongated, subfusiform, third joint cyathiform; remaining joints moniliform, equal to the eleventh joint, which is abruptly dilated and with the twelfth equal, subquadrate, black; thirteenth joint subequal to the preceding, globose-ovate, black: wings with short ciliæ, and with short hairs;

nervures none; stigma triangular, black: abdomen dull honey-yellow at base; first segment half as long as the thorax: feet honey-yellow.

Length over one twentieth of an inch.

Although the wings entitle this species to a place in Jurine's Psilus, yet the antennæ are entirely different from those of the type P. élegans, resembling considerably those of his P. antennàtus.

2. P. abdominàlis. Antennæ clavate, as long as the body; black, abdomen whitish.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: antennæ broken at the second joint; first joint one fourth the whole length, whitish; second joint obconic; terminal joint ovate-fusiform, longer than the three preceding joints together: wings very deeply ciliated: abdomen whitish, particularly at base: tarsi whitish.

Length about one fortieth of an inch.

3. P. apicalis. Antennæ at the tip of the head, which is a little prominent.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished: antennæ as long as the body, fuscous, with subquadrately moniliform joints; basal long joint honey-yellow; terminal joint not much longer than the preceding one; inserted at the tip of the head; beneath the antennæ is a rather broad prominence; costal nervure but little less than half the length of the wing, triangular and black at its tip: feet honey-yellow: petiole distinct.

Length one twenty-fifth of an inch.

It is probable that the present insect is related to the P. cornutus of Panzer, but I have not the means of comparing.

4. P. colon. Wings with a dusky dot before the middle.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished: antennæ nearly as long as the body; terminal joint as long as the first and equal to the four preceding joints together: wings hyaline; an oval, dusky spot a little beyond the tip of the costal nervure and extending nearly across the wing; costal nervure with its terminal half more dilated than the basal portion and blackish: tarsi and anterior pair of tibiæ honeyyellow.

Length one twenty-fifth of an inch.

Readily distinguished by the dusky wing-spot.

ANTEON, Jur.

A. tibiàlis. Black; tibiæ and tarsi dull yellowish. Inhabits Indiana.

Body polished, black: metathorax punctured and with longitudinal slightly elevated lines: tergum towards the tip with a few, rather long black hairs: tibiæ and tarsi dull yellowish-white.

Length about one tenth of an inch.

HEDYCHRUM, Latr.

1. H. obsolètum. Q Thorax on the disk very slightly punctured; abdomen entire at tip.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body green, varied with purplish: thorax on the disk tinged with purple, and with sparse, slightly impressed punctures: wings fuliginous: metathorax and pleura with discoidal punctures, and a confluent blackish, double, in-

dented spot behind: tergum with a purple reflection, less obvious on the posterior segment; punctures slightly impressed, more obvious each side and on the terminal segment; terminal segment about equal to the preceding, perfectly entire at tip: venter bronze: tarsi brown.

Length less than one fourth of an inch.

Differs from ventràle, Nob., which has the terminal segment slightly longer than the preceding one and very obtusely and slightly emarginate at tip, and the thoracic punctures are not sparse on the disk; the sinuòsum, Nob. has a deep and acute emargination at tip of the terminal segment of the tergum.

2. H. spéculum. & Green; tergum and disk of the thorax impunctured.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body green, varied with purplish: antennæ, excepting the first and second joints, blackish: head with discoidal punctures, vertex and posterior margin impunctured: thorax impunctured, polished, with an impressed, abbreviated line each side of the middle: metathorax with discoidal punctures: wings fuliginous: tergum impunctured, polished; terminal segment hardly half as long as the preceding one, obsoletely punctured each side, at tip obtusely emarginate: tarsi pale honey-yellow: venter brassy.

Length less than three twentieths of an inch.

The smallest species I have yet met with in this country.

Pyria, Lepel. & Serv.

P. tridens, L. & P. Encyc. Meth. Chrysis carinàta, Nob. Contrib. Macl. Lyc. p. 82.

FORMICA. L.

A. First cubital cellule without recurrent nervure.

1. F. méllea. Honey-yellow; scale truncate. Inhabits Louisiana.

Body entirely honey-yellow: eyes rather prominent, black, short oval: wings very slightly tinged with yellow; nervures yellow: scale robust, broad, truncate, and having a slight tubercle each side before, less than half the height of the abdomen and not higher than the length of its base.

Length nine twentieths of an inch.

Sent to me by Mr. Barabino. The small discoidal cellule, so distinct in the wing of F. rufa, F., does not exist in this species.

2. F. lauta. Q Body piceous, more or less varied with black; the piceous color prevails chiefly on the stethidium and mouth: mandibles with larger and regular punctures; between the antennæ a slender, impressed line: thorax with generally a black line each side: scutel darker than the thorax: wings with yellowish nervures; no recurrent nervure; inferior nervure of the cubital cellule arising from the middle of the tip of the brachial cellule; the terminal line of this latter cellule is nearly rectilinear and transverse; anal nervure rectilinear at base, angularly undulated and slightly communicating with the tip of the axillary nervure: abdomen black; first segment often piceous: feet honey-yellow: tibiæ and tarsi darker.

Length over three tenths of an inch.

Entirely black, excepting the wings, which are like those of the female: the thorax has a distinct, longitudinal impressed line before, which sometimes exists in the female, but less distinct.

Length over one fifth of an inch. Inhabits Indiana. Common.

3. F. imparis. Q Body light honey-yellow, impunctured: head small: eyes oval, black: mandibles, teeth black: wings very slightly tinged with fuliginous; no recurrent nervure; terminal line of the brachial cellule angulated, the anal half being oblique; anal nervure robust to its tip, arcuated from its origin, scarcely undulated, not communicating with the axillary nervure: scale emarginate at tip, often deeply and acutely: tergum, disks of the incisures a little deeper colored.

Length nearly three tenths of an inch.

& Very small in comparison with the female; black: mouth piceous: feet dull honey-yellow: thighs, excepting the knees, black.

Length less than three twentieths of an inch.

This species is common in Indiana. The great disparity in color and magnitude between the male and female, would deceive, as to their specific identity.

They appeared in great numbers on the 2d of April; the males swarmed around small bushes, alighting on the branches and leaves. The females were but few.

B. First cubital cellule with a recurrent nervure.

4. F. séssilis. Peduncle concealed by the abdomen. Inhabits Indiana.

Body blackish: mouth dull honey-yellow: antennæ rather long: thorax with the three segments very distinctly marked: peduncle composed of a simple, oblong body; destitute of a scale, unless it be depressed and united to the surface of the peduncle, concealed by the first segment of the abdomen: abdomen projecting over the peduncle and having a deep and well defined groove beneath the first segment for its reception: feet, except-

ing at base, dull honey-yellow: wings with the discoidal cellule, small, quadrate; first cubital cellule not broader than the radial, and bounded by a right line; nervure of the second cubital cellule obsolete.

Length Q three twentieths of an inch: neuter about one tenth of an inch.

The projection of the superior part of the basal segment of the neuter abdomen is more remarkable than that of the female. It probably belongs to the genus Polyergus.

A variety is much paler, even honey-yellow.

5. F. triangulàris. Discoidal cellule subtriangular; blackish-piceous.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body blackish-piceous or obscure reddish-brown: hypostoma convex and somewhat carinate: mandibles piceous: wings whitish; nervures pale; discoidal cellule subtriangular, the superior angle being very obtuse; first and second cubital cellules not separated by a petiole; anal nervure abruptly angulated on the anal submargin: scale rather thin, elevated: tarsi honey-yellow.

& Body darker.

Length 2 over one tenth of an inch; 3 about the same.

Var. α. Recurrent nervure none.

Var. β. Recurrent nervure obsolete or incomplete.

Resembles séssilis, Nob. but the scale is obvious; the discoidal cell is more triangular and the nervure of the 2d cubital is obvious.

6. F. dislocàta. Yellowish; anal nervure almost dislocated at the anal emargination.

Inhabits Indiana.

Head black: hypostoma distinctly carinated: front

with an acute, longitudinal, elevated line over the insertion of each antenna and a slightly impressed line in the middle: antennæ and mandibles piceous: thorax honeyyellow, dusky before: wings tinged with fuliginous; nervures dusky and very distinct; recurrent nervure forming a quadrate cellule less than half the size of the first cubital; anal nervure abruptly angulated near the anal emargination of the edge, and almost dislocated in that part, the terminal portion being arcuated at each extremity: scale thick, prominent, obtuse, entire: abdomen blackish, with prostrate hairs, and sparse elevated ones and regular ciliæ on the edges of the segments; first segment honey-yellowish at base, without any indentation opposite the scale: feet honey-yellow.

Trunk and scale entirely pale honey-yellowish: scapus of the antennæ, hypostoma and mouth pale yellowish: abdomen somewhat piceous.

Length three tenths, & less than two fifths of an inch.

Not uncommon in the forest, running rapidly upon the branches and leaves of bushes.

7. F. subsericea. Black, minutely sericeous; abdomen impunctured.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body impunctured, black, very minutely sericeous: thorax with an impressed line before: wings dusky; discoidal cellule about half as large as the first cubital, a little narrower before: scale obtuse, or widely rounded at tip, somewhat truncate.

Length & less than two fifths, 2 over two fifths of an inch.

My specimen of the female has the legs entirely black; and of two males one has the legs honey-yellow, with the exception only of the base of the coxæ; and the other also with honey-yellow legs has the coxæ, trochanters and even the base of the thighs black. It is one of the large species called "wood ants."

nervuras dusky and ve.arrA not; requirent nervure

A. fervens, Drury, vol. III. p. 58, pl. 42, f. 3. I obtained a female of this species in Mexico, and on comparison with an individual of the cephalòtes sent me by Dr. Klug, I find it to be a closely allied species. The color of the wings and their neuration are the same; but the body is more hairy or downy, and its brown color is not so deep, (the color is much too black in my copy of Drury, agreeing better with the cephalòtes, than with Drury's description.) The head is not so large, so deeply indented above, nor so acute at the posterior angles. The impressed, longitudinal line on the anterior part of the thorax, so distinct in cephalòtes is not, or is scarcely visible in fervens. Judging from these two specimens, I am convinced that the fervens ought to be admitted into the modern books as a distinct species.

Myrmica, Latr. Klug. with I stide of a

1. M. lineolàta. Q Black, more or less varied with piceous: antennæ subclavate; at tip clothed with dense, short, whitish hairs: front with a longitudinal impressed line, terminating before in a small triangular impression between the antennæ; the whole head, excepting the vertex, occiput and antennæ, striate with close-set very small lines, which are rather larger on the mandibles: wings hyaline; nervures yellowish-brown; small cubital cellule none: anterior segment of the petiole deeply striate

VOL. I .- PART III.

longitudinally each side, decidedly longer than the second which is subemarginate above: abdomen oval, truncate, subemarginate at base: pleura striate like the head behind.

Length over three tenths of an inch.

I much more slender; transverse incisure between the wings more obvious; segments of the petiole not so deeply divided.

Length over three twentieths of an inch.

Neuter. Piceous varying to black; abdomen cordate, almost always black.

Length under three twentieths of an inch.

This species is very common in various parts of the United States even in houses, and may be observed, by every one, going in procession. The radial cellule is slender and elongated, the including nervures being nearly parallel; the inner nervure does not quite attain the edge. The first cubital cellule is hardly larger than the discoidal cellule, the recurrent nervure of which enters the first cubital at the middle. Second cubital extending to the tip of the wing.

2. M. corrugàta. Honey-yellow; wings with three complete cubital cellules.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body dark honey-yellow, almost piceous: antennæ whitish; first joint not longer than the second and third together; second joint rounded, thickest: metathorax with two obtuse tubercles instead of spines: wings hyaline; nervures and stigma pale yellowish; second cubital cellule complete, nearly as long as the first cubital and petiolated from the apicial angle of the discoidal cellule, which is oblong subquadrate; the descending nervure from the stigma enters the second cubital: abdomen, first

joint somewhat gibbous at tip; second segment rounded: feet whitish.

Length over three twentieths of an inch.

Q Somewhat darker than the male: metathoracic tubercles spiniform; first abdominal segment almost emarginate at the superior tip; second segment short and wide; first joint of the antennæ long; head anteriorly with numerous, approximate, impressed lines.

Length one fifth of an inch.

Appeared on the wing July 19th.

3. M. oppósita.

tennæ dusky; pale yellowish towards the tip; first joint slightly longer than the second and third together; second joint obtusely obconic: hypostoma convex: mandibles piceous: thorax with a glabrous line extending to the middle: wings dusky; second cubital cellule turbinate, petiolated from the angle of the discoidal cellule, its longitudinal nervures equally curved; nervure separating the second and third cellules in a direct line with the nervure from the stigma; discoidal cellule quadrate: metathorax, spines short, acute: abdomen polished, not obviously granulated; second node with an impressed line above, dividing the surface into three slight lobes: venter and feet tinged with piceous.

Length over three twentieths of an inch.

Neuter. Dull honey-yellow: head minutely lineated: antennæ, first joint long: stethidium rather largely granulated; spines prominent, acute, reaching nearly to the tip of the first node: abdomen glabrous, polished; second node without impressed line.

Length less than one fifth of an inch.

4. M. inflécta. Black; wings dusky; discoidal cel-

Inhabits Indiana.

& Body a little hairy, lineated with impressed lines, which are more distinct on the metathorax, black, slightly tinged with piceous: antennæ with a piceous tinge; first joint not longer than the three following ones together: wings dusky; discoidal nearly as long again as broad; second cubital sessile, the separating nervure from the first cubital rather abruptly inflected towards the base, and nearer the base almost obsolete, the other including nervure rectilinear; separating nervures between the first cubital and radial, and the second and third cubitals, forming a broken or slightly dislocated line, the former almost entering the third cubital: metathorax without lineations on the posterior declivity, the spines distinct: abdomen polished, without lines; petiolar segments or nodes very distinct, subequal, the posterior one rather larger and spherical: feet more obviously tinged with piceous at base.

Length less than one fifth of an inch.

The connexion between the radial and second cubital is very slightly petiolated, and the separating nervure between the first and second cubitals, is almost or quite angulated, and is less distinct towards its junction with the discoidal cellule.

5. M. dimidiata. Body pale yellowish: thorax somewhat tinged with piceous: wings with a very slight tinge of yellowish; discoidal cellule in length nearly twice its breadth; separating nervure between the first and second cubital cellules abruptly ending at the middle of the usual length, being entirely wanting on the basal half.

Length over one fifth of an inch.

6. M. molésta. Q Body pale honey-yellow, immaculate: antennæ with the two ultimate joints much larger

than the others; the terminal one as large again as the penultimate one: wings whitish; smaller cubital cellule none; discoidal cellule very small, less than half as large as the first cubital; first cubital receiving the recurrent nervure near its base; nervure of the radial cellule terminating abruptly before the tip; the two other apicial nervures feebly traced towards the tip and not reaching the tip: metathorax unarmed.

Length less than three twentieths of an inch.

This is called the "little yellow ant," and is frequently found in houses in great numbers. They sometimes eat vegetable food, and some of my garden seeds have severely suffered by their attacks. They also devour grease, olive oil, &c. Their sting is like the puncture of a very fine needle. I placed a piece of meat on a window board frequented by these little depredators; it was soon absolutely covered by them, and thus enabled me to destroy thousands, every few hours that I returned to examine the bait, for several days, during which time their apparent numbers scarcely diminished.

7. M. minùta. Pale yellowish; destitute of spines on the metathorax.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body whitish-yellow: head rather large: antenna, terminal joint three times as long as the preceding one: eyes small, black and placed low down: peduncle rather long: abdomen oval; very pale honey-yellow.

Length (neuter) less than three fifths of an inch. [Is it not the same as the molésta? Editors.]

This may possibly prove to be an ATTA. I obtained only a single specimen, which was found entangled in the nails and tarsi of a specimen of Gorves phaleratus, Nob. in my cabinet. It does not appear to have a spine on any part, but there are a few scattered hairs.

MUTILLA, Linn.

* Eyes emarginate.

1. M. contrácta. Black; above ferruginous; wings blackish.

Inhabits Arkansaw and Missouri.

Body entirely black beneath, inclusive of the feet: above ferruginous-yellowish: head black below the line of the eyes: metathorax, petiole, anterior and lateral declivities of the abdomen black. I anterior half of the first segment of the tergum black: wings blackish-fuliginous, somewhat paler in the middle; second cubital cellule wide beneath and contracted but not angulated at the radial cellule; third cubital cellule so much contracted at base that its extreme nervure is opposite to and joins the recurrent nervure.

Length about half an inch. shie done redions to cons

The neuration of the wings somewhat resembles that of the maura, F. and is nearly the same as that of the erythrina, Klug, of Mexico. I obtained several specimens from Missouri, and Mr. Nuttall gave me one from Arkansaw.

2. M. hexàgona. & Black; abdomen honey-yellow. Inhabits Indiana and Missouri.

Body black, much punctured, and with a slight reflection of silvery hairs, particularly on the head, on the anterior segment of the thorax and on the metathorax: thorax with four slight, impressed lines, and numerous confluent punctures: metathorax reticulate with punctures, and with a slight groove from the base nearly to the middle: wings dark purplish-fuliginous; radial cellule rounded at tip, not truncate; third cubital cellule rounded hexangular, with abbreviated nervures from the two outer angles; a white line passes through the cubital cellules, and a white spot is in the outer discoidal cellule: abdomen rufous or bright honey-yellow; first or petiole segment black: feet silvery hairy.

Length from half an inch to nearly seven tenths.

The neuration of the wings is much like that of the M. Itálica, F. even to the white line and small spot; but the third cubital cellule is still more regularly hexagonal and the radial cellule is not truncate at tip like those of the Itálica and melanura, Klug, and many other species.

3. M. vigilans. & Black; large abdominal segment, excepting its anterior and posterior margins, rufous.

Inhabits Pennsylvania.

Body black; with large, dense punctures: thorax with three, somewhat elevated lines and a slight appearance of another each side: wing-scale convex, lineate on the margin; the outer and hinder margins lineated with minute, elevated, parallel lines: wings purplish-black; radial cellule truncate at tip; first cubital cellule bisected by a white line; second cubital gradually and regularly narrowed to the base, with an abbreviated white line at tip; third cubital hexagonal, not contracted, the two exterior angles with abbreviated nervures; exterior discoidal cellule with a white dot: metathorax discoidally punctured; dorsal groove extending beyond the middle; large basal segment of the abdomen with large remote punctures, smaller and closer on the sides, bright rufous, its basal and terminal margins black.

Length over three fifths of an inch.

Resembles M. Italica, F. but differs in greater depth of color, in the lineations of the wing-scale, greater length

of the metathoracic groove and the larger and distant puncturing of the larger segment of the tergum. It is also larger.

** Eyes entire or the emargination obsolete.

EPHUTA.

4. M. erythrina, Klug. Scarlet-red, beneath black; wings blackish.

Inhabits Mexico.

Body with dense, bright scarlet-red hairs above; beneath black: antennæ and inferior part of the head black: wings black-violaceous; radial cellule truncate at tip; third cubital cellule pentagonal, contracted on the anal side, its apicial nervures almost obsolete: metathorax black: abdomen, anterior declivity of the basal segment extending in an angle on the superior portion of the segment, black; petiole black: venter with a slight scarlet-red band rather behind the middle. Q with a black dot rather behind the middle of the tergum.

Length about nine twentieths of an inch.

I obtained a female of this species in Mexico, and Dr. Klug has favored me with the sexes, differing in no respect from mine, except in being a little larger.

5. M. scrùpea. & Black; with dilated punctures; tergum with a whitish band.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, a little hairy, and having large punctures, which on the stethidium and head are confluent and discoidal: mandibles piceous before the tip: wing-scale also punctured: wings slightly dusky; nervures blackish; stigma not distinct, or none; second cubital cellule larger than the first; the third largest; separating nerv-

ure of the 2d and 3d cellules rectilinear: metathorax reticulate with larger discoidal punctures and having at base an oblong triangle: tergum, first segment short, abruptly smaller than the second, petioliform, with discoidal punctures, hairy, abrupt before, and on the anterior inferior tip having an angle on each side; second segment with the punctures rather distant, profound, with a band of whitish hairs on the posterior margin; remaining segments with numerous whitish hairs, and a dorsal elevated line.

Length less than three tenths of an inch.

Rather smaller than nigrita, F. and may be distinguished by the more dilated punctures; the basal segment of the abdomen being suddenly smaller than the second, and shorter than in nigrita; by the abdominal band, and different configuration of the wing cellules. The emargination of the eyes is very small and acute.

6. M. gibbòsa. Black; petiole as long as the second abdominal segment; wings dusky at tip.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black; with numerous gray, but not concealing, hairs; densely punctured; punctures large on the head and trunk: wings hyaline; at tip and including the radial cellule, fuliginous; stigma moderate; third cubital cellule incomplete: abdomen, first segment petioliform, as long as the second, and somewhat gibbous at tip, distinguished from the second by a deep stricture.

Length over three tenths of an inch.

Resembles scrupea, Nob., but is larger, has a stigma and longer petiole. It is also like nigrita, F. but is larger, with a much more obvious stigma; wings dusky at tip; the petiole more gibbous at tip, &c.

TENGYRA, Latr. Klug.

T. stygia. Black; mandibles piceous at tip. Inhabits Indiana.

Body entirely black, immaculate, punctured: mandibles piceous at tip; near the tip one-toothed: wings hyaline; nervures black, separating nervure of the first and second cubital cellules wanting: stigma obvious, black: abdomen, segments contracted near the incisures: oviduct not extending beyond the terminal processes and concealed beneath them.

Length two fifths of an inch.

Resembles T. sanvitàli, Latr., but is larger, with a much larger stigma, and each abdominal segment is much more contracted before its posterior incisure.

METHOCA, Latr.

M. bicolor. Q Rufous; head and part of the tergum black.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body pale yellowish-rufous, polished: head black: antennæ rufous, terminal joints piceous: mandibles and palpi rufous: thorax, segments subequal; anterior and posterior ones convex, subovate, intermediate one with two slightly elevated convexities: abdomen ovate-subfusiform: tergum with a transverse, triangular black spot at the tip of the second segment, another on the third, the remaining ones confluent.

Length one fourth of an inch.

The abdomen does not contract abruptly to the petiole but subsides gradually. Vander Linden says that the species of this genus are the females of species of Teneral. [Ann. des Sc. Nat. Jan. 1829, p. 48.]

TIPHIA, Fabr. Latr.

T. tarda. Body polished, black, punctured: mandibles piceous in the middle: metathorax with three longitudinal lines, and the minute lines on the margin of the posterior declivity very regular and obvious: wings tinged with honey-yellow; nervures brown; stigma black: incisure of the first abdominal segment not very much contracted; second segment at its basal margin with the minute longitudinal lines very regular and distinct: palpi dull piceous.

Inhabits Indiana.

Length about three tenths of an inch.

The smallest species I have seen, and may be distinguished from its American congeners by its size. The male has the metathoracic lineations more distinct. It is smaller than the *femoràta*, of Europe.

MYZINE, Latr. Klug.

1. M. hamàtus. Black; thorax spotted and abdominal segments margined with yellow; the latter not abruptly emarginate each side.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished, with small punctures; nasus, labrum, tip of the basal joint of the antennæ, two spots between the antennæ and base of the mandibles yellow: collar on the anterior margin, interrupted in the middle and on the posterior margin, yellow: thorax with a spot in the middle emarginate before, yellow: metathorax, a transverse yellow spot near the scutel and an obscure yellow, longitudinal spot each side at tip: tergum with a perlaceous iridescence; on each segment a slender yel-

low band on the posterior submargin, a little undulated obtusely on its anterior edge, not abruptly emarginated on each side; on the anterior submargins of the segments an impressed transverse line: pleura, a small yellow spot beneath each wing: wings hyaline, a slight dusky margin at tip: feet, coxæ with a yellow spot: tarsi, excepting their tips; thighs at tip or a line above, and anterior pairs of tibiæ yellow: venter five spotted each side.

Length from three fifths to seven tenths of an inch.

This is so much like M. subulàta, Nob. that it is not without much hesitation that I give it as distinct. It is, however, much larger and more robust, and the form of the bands of the tergum is different; those of the subulàta being abruptly notched each side of the middle as in the válvulus, Fabr., whereas in the bands of the present species, instead of the abrupt notch, is an obtuse and dilated undulation of the edge.

A variety occurs in Missouri, of which the wings are yellowish, and the second recurrent nervure is confluent with the dividing nervure of the second and third cubital cellule.

2. M. subulàtus, Nob. (Sapyga, Western Quarterly Reporter.) A variety inhabits Mexico in which the abdominal bands are less abruptly emarginate each side.

SAPYGA, Latr.

S. centrata. Black, with yellow spots; abdomen 5-banded.

Inhabits United States.

Body black: head ——: thorax with a transverse spot each side before, two on the middle, one beneath the superior wing, and two large ones behind, yellow:

wings hyaline; nervures fuscous: stigma brown: radial cellule fuliginous: tergum, each segment excepting the first, with a yellow, dilated band on its middle and more or less interrupted: venter with a transverse spot each side on the 3d, 4th and 5th segments: feet yellow: thighs, except at the tip, black: tarsi honey-yellow.

Length about three tenths of an inch.

Var.? α. Spots ferruginous.

Length nearly two fifths of an inch.

I have hardly a doubt that the individual here given as a variety is a distinct species; but as my specimens are much mutilated, I am unwilling to venture to separate them.

Pompilus, Fabr. Latr.

1. P. calipterus. Wings bifasciate; antennæ and feet honey-yellow.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black, polished, slightly pruinose: antenna honey-yellow, a little dusky towards the tip: nasus, at tip, mandibles and palpi honey-yellow: wings hyaline, with a blackish band on the middle and a much broader one crossing the second and third cubital cellules; the latter hardly reaches the anal margin; basal series of transverse nervures dislocated at the externo-medial nervure: feet honey-yellow; tarsi with the ultimate joint blackish; intermediate and posterior pairs of feet more or less varied with blackish.

Length three tenths of an inch.

A very pretty species, of which I have as yet obtained but two specimens. It is probably allied to the bifasciàtus, Fabr.

- 2. P. architéctus. Dark purple; wings hyaline. Inhabits Ohio.
- Problem Body dark bluish-purple, somewhat hairy: head black in front, with short, dense, yellowish-cinereous hair: mandibles at tip piceous: wing-scale dark piceous: wings hyaline, nervures blackish: second and third cubital cellules not unusually contracted at the radial cellule, but almost equal in that part: feet black: tergum, anal segment polished.

Length about three tenths of an inch.

This insect forms neat mud nests under prostrate logs and stones. They consist of short cylinders, agglutinated together alternately, and each composed of little pellets of mud, compressed, or rather appressed to each other. When these are adjusted to their places on the edge of the cylinder, each has a fusiform shape and the slender end of one laps over that of another, and the convex part of the pellet of the succeeding layer is placed against this duplicature so as to restore the equality of the edge. This arrangement gives the surface an alternate appearance.

The basal series of transverse nervures is very slightly dislocated.

- 3. P. biguttàtus, Fabr. The individual described by Fabricius appears to be a female. Coquebert gives its length at nine twentieths of an inch, but it sometimes exceeds half an inch in length. The male is over three tenths of an inch in length; it is destitute of the anterior white striga of the thorax, and the tip of the tergum has a white reflection; the posterior half of the metathorax also has a white reflection. The basal series of transverse nervures is not dislocated, in this species.
 - 4. P. lépidus. Black; abdomen and wings purplish.

Inhabits Mexico.

Body black, slightly sericeous: wings dark purplish; second and third cubital cellules a little narrowed at the radial cellule, particularly the latter, which is less than two thirds the length of the second cellule, in that part; basal series of transverse nervures not dislocated: metathorax with a very slight reflection of purplish, and without any impressed line; the posterior edge obviously reflected: tergum with a distinct purplish reflection: beneath black; in a favorable light a very slight purplish reflection may be perceived on the thighs.

Length two fifths of an inch.

5. P. 5-notàtus. Tergum on the second segment with two white spots; third segment with a white interrupted band.

Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black: head with a slight white reflection before; and a very slender white line on the posterior orbit: wings on the apicial margin black; basal series of transverse nervures not dislocated: tergum with a white dot each side before the middle, on the second segment; third segment with a white, interrupted band at base; on the fourth segment at base, is an obsolete, whitish spot each side, sometimes wanting; anal segment with a white spot at base.

Length two fifths of an inch.

Resembles biguttàtus, Fabr. but is distinguished by the two or four more white spots on the tergum, as well as by the white spot on the anal segment.

7. P. méllipes. Black; feet yellowish rufous. Inhabits Indiana.

Q Body black, somewhat sericeous with silvery hairs: antennæ, joints long, distinct: mandibles piceous at tip:



Say, Thomas. 1836. "Descriptions of new species of North American Hymenoptera, and observation on some already described." *Boston journal of natural history* 1, 209–305.

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