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II.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Aculeate Hymenoptera from the Oriental Zoological Region.* By P. CAMERON.

IN describing the new genera recorded in this paper, I have taken as a basis Kohl's admirable work "Die Gattungen der Sphegiden," Ann. d. k.-k. Hofmuseums, Wien, Band xi. 1896. In the sequence of the genera and species I have followed Col. Bingham in his 'Fauna of Brit. India,' Hymen. In addition to the genera here described for the first time, the genus *Agenia* is now added to the Indian fauna.

Scoliidæ.

Tiphia brevipennis, sp. n.

Nigra; alis brevis, flavo-hyalinis, nervis flavis; metanoto rugoso. ♀. Long. 14 mm.

Hab. Barrackpore (*Rothney*). Coll. Rothney.

Scape of antennæ thickly covered with long white hair, shining, punctured; the flagellum thickly covered with a pale down; the base pilose. Front and vertex shining, strongly and rather closely punctured and covered with pale hairs. Clypeus closely punctured. Mandibles broadly rufous in the middle; the palpi testaceous. Pronotum strongly punctured, its apex smooth, bare; the base thickly covered with long pale hair. Mesonotum bearing large deep scattered punctures, which are few in the middle; the scutellum similarly punctured round the edges and down the middle. Postscutellum closely and finely punctured; the scutellum is sparsely covered with long white hair. Median segment finely and closely rugosely punctured; the central keel does not reach quite to the apex, the outer ones are straight and converge towards the apex; the apex of the segment is slightly concave, smooth, indistinctly furrowed down the middle. The upper part of the propleuræ is strongly aciculated, the rest closely striolated, the lower part rugose; the middle of the mesopleuræ shining, punctured, thickly covered with white pubescence; metapleuræ shining, closely striated throughout. Mesosternum shining, sparsely punctured, sparsely covered with long white hair; the triangular apical area less shining, aciculated, sparsely punctured, deeply furrowed down the middle. Legs thickly covered with white silvery hairs; the calcaria pale, the tarsal spines pale fulvous. Wings short, not reaching much beyond the apex of the second

abdominal segment; yellowish hyaline, the nervures yellowish; the second transverse cubital nervure is oblique, slightly curved at the top; the second recurrent nervure is received near the base of the apical third; the base of the radius has two oblique curves, the latter being slightly the larger and not quite so uniformly straight. Abdomen shining, closely punctured, weakly on the second, strongly on the apical segments; the apical half of the pygidium is smooth in the middle; the petiole is sparsely punctured; the furrow on the base of the second segment is smooth in the middle. The basal neck of the underside is roundly raised in the middle; the apex of the raised part is oblique and does not reach to its apex.

Myzine ceylonica, sp. n.

Nigra; mesonoto lævi; alis fumatis, nervis fuscis. ♀.
Long. 9-10 mm.

Hab. Trincomali, Ceylon (*Yerbury*).

Scape of antennæ shining, sparsely covered with white hair; its apex rufous; the second joint is shining, punctured; the others are opaque and thickly covered with white pubescence. The ocellar region and the middle of the vertex behind impunctate, the rest of the vertex and the front bearing large, deep, clearly separated punctures; the vertex is bare; the front bears long black hairs; the antennal tubercles are smooth and shining. Face and clypeus closely punctured. The basal depression of the pronotum closely and finely rugosely punctured; the apex bears large deep elongated punctures. Mesonotum smooth; its sides with some punctures; on the apical half are two deep, wide, oblique furrows. Scutellum sparsely covered with large punctures; the postscutellum more closely and not so strongly punctured. Median segment opaque, irregularly closely rugosely punctured; the middle region with some distinct punctures; in the middle, extending from the base to near the apex, are two not very distinct longitudinal keels, which are wider apart at the base and the space between them is irregularly transversely striated; the apical slope is more coarsely rugose, more strongly at the sides than in the middle. Propleuræ strongly punctured, the apex closely longitudinally striated; on the upper part at the apex is an oval depression. Mesopleuræ rugose, distinctly punctured above; thickly covered with white hair. Metapleuræ closely striolated; the base depressed, the depression with a few stout keels. Mesosternum shining, sparsely covered with large deep punctures;

the metasternal process is triangular at the base, obscurely keeled in the middle; the apex is depressed broadly in the middle. Legs black, the tibiæ and tarsi thickly covered with glistening silvery-white hair; the tibial spines white; the apices of the tarsal joints are rufous. Wings fuscous-violetaceous, the hinder pair only slightly paler in tint than the anterior; the nervures are fuscous; the second cubital cellule is distinctly shorter than the third; all the transverse cubital nervures are roundly curved. Abdomen shining, sparsely punctured, covered with long white hair; the narrowed base of the petiole is depressed in the middle above; the underside is finely rugose and is furrowed down the centre.

Comes nearest to *M. fuscipennis*, but is abundantly distinct. Characteristic is the almost impunctate mesonotum, which is, according to Bingham, more closely and coarsely punctured than the head in *M. fuscipennis*, but not according to Smith.

Pompilidæ.

Agénia diana, sp. n.

Nigra, basi mandibularum alba; apice clypei inciso; alis hyalinis, nervis stigmatæque nigris. ♀.

Long. 11 mm.

Hab. Khasia (*Coll. Rothney*).

Head alutaceous, below the antennæ thickly covered with silvery pubescence. Eyes slightly converging at the top. Clypeus roundly convex; its apex clearly separated, smooth, shining, glabrous, roundly, broadly incised, obliquely depressed. Mandibles at the base thickly covered with depressed silvery pubescence; the underside at the base pale yellow; before the apex they are ferruginous; the palpi black at the base; the apical joints pale; the hair-bundle on the maxilla ferruginous. Thorax alutaceous, pruinose; the median segment sparsely covered with fuscous hair. Wings clear hyaline; the stigma black; the nervures slightly paler; the first cubital cellule at the top is very slightly longer than the second; the transverse cubital nervures are curved; the first recurrent nervure is received shortly before the middle; the second at the apex of the basal third of the cellule. Legs black, pruinose; the anterior tibiæ and base of tarsi rufo-testaceous in front. Abdomen pruinose.

A distinct species. The genus *Agénia*, as defined by Kohl, has not been hitherto recorded from India. The females are easily separated from *Pseudagenia* by the maxilla having at the base a bunch of long stiff hair; but I am very much in

doubt if the males of the two groups can be always distinguished by characters which can be regarded as of generic value.

Ceropales parva, sp. n.

Nigra; pedibus abdomineque rufis, orbitis oculorum lineaque pronoti pallide flavis; alis hyalinis, apice fumatis. ♂.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Ceylon (*Yerbury*).

Antennæ black; the greater part of the scape bright, and the second and third joints below dark, red. Head smooth and shining; below the antennæ thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the hinder ocelli are separated from each other by the same distance they are from the eyes. The inner orbits to nearly opposite the lower ocellus are lined with yellow; the apex of the clypeus is reddish, the red projecting upwards on the sides. Apex of mandibles rufous; palpi rufo-testaceous. Thorax black, smooth, and shining; the pronotum behind broadly lined with pale yellow; the edges of the propleuræ behind are narrowly lined with yellow, and there is, near the middle of the base, a yellow mark, triangularly narrowed on the top. Median segment thickly covered with silvery pubescence. Wings hyaline, infuscated from the base of the radial cellule; the first and second transverse cubital nervures are roundly curved; the second is straight and oblique; the second cubital cellule on the top is about one third the length of the first. Legs rufous; the tarsi infuscated. Abdomen rufous, darker towards the apex.

This is the smallest of the known Indian species.

Sphegidæ.

Tachytes interstitialis, sp. n.

Nigra; ore, antennis, abdomine pedibusque rufis; abdomine nigro balteato; alis hyalinis, apice fumatis, nervo 1^o recurrente interstitiali. ♀.

Long. 15 mm.

Hab. Ceylon (*Yerbury*).

Antennæ rufous, thickly covered with a pale pile; the apical four joints black. Head black, thickly covered with golden pubescence. Eyes large, strongly converging above, where they are separated by the length of the fourth joint of the antennæ. The clypeus, labrum, and mandibles, except the apical third, rufous; the palpi are of a paler rufous

colour; the base of the mandibles covered with depressed golden pubescence. Thorax black; the tubercles rufous, covered with short golden pubescence; the mesonotum alutaceous; the metanotum and the pleuræ closely and finely punctured. Legs rufous, the coxæ broadly black at the base. Wings hyaline, with a slight fuscous tint; the apex of both wings smoky, the cloud commencing near the end of the radial cellule; the first cubital cellule is half the length of the second; the first transverse cubital nervure is sharply elbowed and bullated shortly below the middle, and is united to the first recurrent nervure. The basal three segments of the abdomen are rufous, marked with black on the apices, the third more broadly than the others, the fourth is still more broadly black; the last segment is rufous, suffused with black, and is strongly and closely punctured; the pile is golden. The ventral surface is similarly coloured but more suffused with black.

Comes nearest to *T. Yerburyi*, Bingham. Characteristic is the interstitial first recurrent nervure, a feature which does not occur in any of the other Oriental species. The apex of the radial nervure too is rounded, not straight or oblique as in most species; the appendicular cellule is almost obsolete, the nervure being almost obliterated.

Tachytes ceylonica, sp. n.

Nigra, abdominis basi late rufa; tibiis tarsisque anticis rufis; alis hyalinis, nervis testaceis. ♂.

Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Ceylon (*Rothney*). Coll. Rothney.

Head black, the oral region rufous; the front and face densely covered with pale golden pubescence; the front and vertex alutaceous; the ocellar region raised, furrowed down the middle. Mandibles rufous, black at the apex; the base covered with silvery pubescence. The eyes at the top are separated by fully the length of the third antennal joint. Thorax minutely punctured, rather thickly covered with silvery hair; the apex of the median segment has a steep, oblique slope and is closely transversely striated; the sides thickly covered with long white hair; the furrow on the upper half is wide, large, deep, and triangular at the apex. Pleuræ closely and minutely punctured. Wings clear hyaline; the costa and nervures pale testaceous; the second recurrent nervure is received shortly behind the middle; the second cubital cellule at the top is nearly double the length of the first; the apex of the radial cellule is obliquely truncated;

the two recurrent nervures are separated by a distinctly greater distance than the length of the second cubital cellule above. Abdomen black; the basal two segments rufous; the apical segments dark rufo-testaceous; the segments are thickly banded with silvery pubescence.

Comes nearest to *T. tarsata*, Sm., but that is a much larger species (15 mm.) and differs from it in many respects.

Tachytes brevipennis, sp. n.

Nigra, dense argenteo pilosa; alis brevis, costa stigmatique rufo-testaceis, nervis fuscis. ♀.

Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Barrackpore (*Rothney*). Coll. Rothney.

Front and vertex alutaceous; the front and oral region thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the ocellar region raised, with a shallow furrow down its middle; the ocellus is broader than long; the depression behind is shallow, indistinct, and narrowed to a point behind. Clypeus shining, depressed, its apex depressed. Mandibles at base thickly covered with silvery pubescence; palpi dark testaceous. Thorax thickly covered with silvery pubescence and with long white hair; closely and minutely punctured; the metapleuræ obscurely striated at the base; the hair on the mesonotum has a golden tint; the sternal process wide and triangularly incised at the apex. Wings short, not much longer than the head and thorax united, not reaching much beyond the middle of the abdomen; hyaline, with a slight yellowish tint; the costa and stigma testaceous; the nervures darker; the first and second cubital cellules are almost equal in length and are as long as the space bounded by the recurrent nervures; the second recurrent nervure has a broad round curve below the middle. The furrow on the apex of the median segment is wide and deep in the middle, and does not reach to the top or bottom. Legs thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the spurs testaceous; the tibial spines pale; the apical two joints of the fore tarsi are rufous; the tarsal spines are long and white; the claws testaceous; the fore tarsi bear long white spines. The basal four segments of the abdomen are broadly fringed with silvery pubescence, which has a more golden tint towards the apex of the segment. Pygidium covered with stiff black, intermixed with bright golden, pubescence.

Tachytes aurifrons, sp. n.

Nigra; abdominis basi rufa, fronte aureo pilosa; apice tarsorum rufo; alis hyalinis, costa stigmatique testaceis. ♀.
Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Ceylon (*Rothney*), Trincomali (*Yerbury*). Coll. Rothney.

Antennæ black, covered with a pale down. Front and vertex closely punctured; the vertex with a shallow, the ocellar region with a wider and deeper longitudinal furrow; the latter is distinctly raised; the hair on the front is longish, thick, and bright golden, on the vertex it is thinner and shorter; the pubescence on the face and clypeus is silvery, intermixed with golden on the sides. The ocellus is broader than long and rounded at the sides. The apex of the clypeus is depressed and with a row of punctures on the sides. Thorax densely covered with silvery pubescence; that on the mesonotum has a golden hue; on the median segment it is long and thick. The base of the median segment is alutaceous; the furrow on the apex does not extend much beyond the middle; it is large, wide, rounded at the top, triangular at the apex; except at the top, the apex of the segment is closely transversely striated. Pleuræ closely and minutely punctured; the metapleuræ thickly covered with silvery pubescence. Legs black; the fore tibiæ for the greater part, the fore tarsi and the apices of the hinder tarsi, rufo-testaceous. Wings clear hyaline; the first cubital cellule at the top is not much, if any, longer than the second; the second recurrent nervure is received in the middle of the cellule. The basal segment of the abdomen is entirely red, the second except at the apex; the apices of the segments are thickly banded with silvery pubescence. Tegulæ testaceous. The apex of the scape of the antennæ is testaceous.

The only species with golden pubescence on the head is *auriceps*; but that is a larger species (11–12 mm.) and has the legs for the greater part red and differs in other respects.

Tachytes tabrobanæ, sp. n.

Nigra, dense aureo pilosa; femoribus, tibiis tarsisque rufo-testaceis; alis hyalinis, nervis testaceis. ♀.
Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Ceylon (*Yerbury*).

Antennæ black, inclining to brownish towards the apex. Head thickly covered with pale golden pubescence, which hides the texture, except on the vertex, which is sparsely

punctured. Mandibles rufous at the apex. Palpi testaceous. Eyes at the top separated by nearly the length of the second and third antennal joints united. Thorax thickly covered with pale golden pubescence. Median segment closely punctured; there is a distinct furrow in the middle at the base, which reaches to the middle of the basal division. Legs rufo-testaceous; the coxæ and trochanters black. Wings hyaline, with a slight yellowish tint; the costa and nervures testaceous; the apex of the radius rounded; the second cubital cellule is slightly longer than the first on the top; the first transverse cubital nervure is roundly curved; the second recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle. Abdomen thickly covered with depressed golden pubescence, which forms broad bands on the apices of the segments; the penultimate segment is broadly rufous on the apex; the pygidium is thickly covered with stiff bright golden pubescence.

The only Indian species of *Tachytes* with golden pubescence on the abdomen is *T. monetaria*, which is otherwise very different from the species here described.

Tachytes maculitarsis, sp. n.

Nigra, dense argenteo pilosa; apicibus tarsorum anterioribus rufis; alis hyalinis, stigmatæ, costa nervisque rufo-testaceis. ♀.
Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Barrackpore (*Rothney*). Coll. Rothney.

Scape of antennæ densely covered with short, silvery pubescence; the flagellum with a pale pile. Vertex minutely punctured, the lower part broadly furrowed; it and the occiput are covered with long fuscous hair. The front (especially laterally), the face, and clypeus are thickly covered with pale golden hair; the anterior ocellus is broader than long, not dilated at base or apex. The base of the mandibles thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the apical joints of the palpi testaceous. The eyes at the top are separated by the length of the second and third antennal joints united. The apex of the pronotum is thickly covered with depressed silvery pubescence; the mesonotum with fulvous silvery pubescence and long dark fuscous hair. Scutellum minutely punctured and covered with long fuscous hair; the post-scutellum thickly with silvery pubescence. Median segment minutely punctured, the middle at the apex finely transversely striated; the furrow on the upper part wide and deep. Pleuræ thickly covered with white pubescence and with long pale fuscous hair; the metasternal area is stoutly keeled laterally,

and has a short, stout keel in the centre at the base. Legs thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the apical two joints of the anterior tarsi rufous; the apex of the posterior more or less rufous, as are also the claws; the tibial and tarsal spines are clear white; the calcaria are pale. Wings clear hyaline; the nervures testaceous; the first cubital cellule at the top is shortly, but distinctly, longer than the second; the second recurrent nervure is received very shortly beyond the middle. Abdomen shining; the apices of the basal four segments broadly banded with silvery pubescence; the pygidium is entirely covered with silvery pubescence; the fifth and sixth segments and, to a less extent, the base of the middle have a brownish sericeous pile.

Notogonia Chapmani, sp. n.

Nigra, facie metanotoque fulvo pilosis; alis flavo-hyalinis, apice fumato, nervis stigmatique flavo-testaceis. ♀.

Long. 14 mm.

Hab. Himalayas.

Scape of antennæ thickly covered with fulvous pubescence. The front and vertex alutaceous; the ocellus is circular; behind the ocellar region is a triangular depression; the lower part of the front and the face thickly covered with fulvous, intermixed with longish silvery pubescence. Mandibles piceous beyond the incision; the base thickly covered with silvery pubescence. Palpi black, thickly covered with white pubescence. Thorax alutaceous; the sides of the apical slope with some stout, irregular, transverse striations; the mesonotum is thickly covered with fulvous pubescence; the hair on the rest of the thorax silvery; the furrow on the apical slope is deep and reaches to the middle. The sternal process is large, depressed at the base, narrowly keeled in the middle; the apical incision is small. The breast is thickly covered with fulvous pubescence. Wings distinctly yellowish hyaline, the apex slightly infuscated; the nervures yellowish fulvous; the first transverse cubital nervure is roundly curved; the first cubital cellule at the top is about two thirds of the length of the second; the second recurrent nervure is broadly rounded and is received shortly behind the middle of the cellule. The abdominal segments are banded with pale fulvous pubescence; the pubescence on the pygidium is stiff and dark golden or fulvous.

This species was given to me many years ago by my late friend, Mr. Thomas Chapman, of Glasgow. It comes near to *N. jaculatrix*.

Larra fuscinerva, sp. n.

Nigra, capite thoraceque dense argenteo pilosis; alis hyalinis, nervis fuscis. ♀.

Long. 11 mm.

Hab. Allahabad (*Rothney*). Coll. Rothney.

Scape of antennæ shining, sharply keeled on the middle beneath; the flagellum opaque, densely covered with a white microscopic pile. The vertex is shining, minutely punctured, sparsely haired; the ocellus has a triangular, clearly separated, part in front, the whole being distinctly longer than broad; in front of it is a wide longitudinal furrow. The face and clypeus are densely covered with silvery pubescence; the apex of the clypeus is bare, smooth, and shining; the base of the mandibles is thickly covered with silvery pubescence, the middle is broadly rufous; palpi black, densely covered with white pubescence. Pro- and mesonotum thickly covered with fulvous pubescence; closely minutely punctured, as are also the scutellum and postscutellum. Median segment opaque, its middle alutaceous, the sides irregularly, transversely, and somewhat widely striated; the basal three-fourths is finely furrowed down the centre; the apical slope is distinctly furrowed to near the apex and is transversely striated; the sides are thickly covered with silvery pubescence. Pro- and mesopleuræ alutaceous, thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the metapleuræ are obscurely, closely, obliquely striated. Legs thickly pruinose, the spines black. Abdomen thickly pruinose, as long as the head and thorax united; the pygidium smooth, shining, glabrous, impunctate.

Comes into Bingham's section b^2 on p. 197; *nana* may be known from it by the ocellus being round: *nigriventris* is a stouter built insect, has the wings more distinctly yellow, the clypeus more distinctly keeled in the middle; the frontal furrow in the present species does not bifurcate round the ocellus, the wing-nervures are darker, the apex is scarcely infuscated, and the abdomen is longer with the pygidium only very slightly punctured round the edges.

Larra iridipennis, sp. n.

Nigra, argenteo-pruinosa; alis flavo-hyalinis, nervis fuscis, cellula cubitali 2^a longiore quam 1^a. ♀.

Long. 11; alar. exp. 13 mm.

Hab. Barrackpore (*Rothney*). Coll. Rothney.

Scape of antennæ shining, covered with pale pubescence;

the flagellum opaque. Front and vertex alutaceous; the front thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the face and clypeus are densely covered with silvery pubescence. Mandibles with the apical half red, the basal thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the palpi dark testaceous. The apex of the pronotum has a band of golden pubescence, as have also the sides of the mesonotum. Mesonotum and scutellum closely and minutely punctured. The basal part of the metanotum alutaceous, the sides transversely striated; the apex is transversely striated, more distinctly above than below; the middle is furrowed; the sides thickly covered with pale golden pubescence. Pro- and mesopleuræ aciculated, covered with silvery pile; metapleuræ closely, minutely, obliquely striated, and covered with a sericeous pile. Mesosternum smooth, thickly covered with a sericeous pile: the metasternal process has an oblique slope at the base; it is depressed deeply at the apex of the slope. Wings flavo-hyaline, the nervures dark fuscous; the top of the first cubital cellule is fully one half the length of the second; the first transverse cubital nervure has an oblique slope at top and bottom, the angle in the middle being broadly rounded; the recurrent nervures are received distinctly behind the middle and are separated by one half the length of the top of the second cubital cellule. Legs thickly pruinose; the spines black. Abdomen not much longer than the thorax; pruinose; the pygidium shining, obscurely and minutely punctured on the sides.

Larra longicornis, sp. n.

Long. 10 mm. ♀.

Hab. Barrackpore (*Rothney*). Coll. *Rothney*.

Comes very near to *L. iridipennis*; may be known from it by the antennæ being longer, by the abdomen being longer compared with the thorax, by the first transverse cubital nervure having a more rounded gradual curve, by the second recurrent nervure being more sharply angled, its lower abscissa being quite straight and oblique, and the base of the metasternal process has not an oblique slope—not raised above the rest.

Antennæ rather longer than usual, longer than the head and thorax united. Front and vertex alutaceous, the front thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the ocellus somewhat triangular in front, irregular, obliquely furrowed near the middle; the face and clypeus are thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the apex of the clypeus smooth and glabrous. The base of the mandibles thickly covered with

silvery pubescence. Thorax alutaceous; the apex of the pronotum thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the mesonotum with a pale down. Scutellum minutely punctured. Median segment alutaceous, the sides transversely striated; the apex is closely transversely striated, the sides thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the furrow is longer than usual. Pro- and mesopleuræ alutaceous; the metapleuræ closely, finely, obliquely striated, the apex thickly covered with silvery pubescence. The metasternal keel is hollowed throughout; the central keel is ill-defined. Legs pruinose; the spines are black. Wings short, hyaline, the basal half yellowish; the first cubital cellule at the top is two-thirds of the length of the second; the first transverse cubital nervure is oblique at the top, the middle curve rounded; the second recurrent nervure is received distinctly behind the middle and is somewhat sharply elbowed. The abdomen is as long as the head and thorax united; the pygidium smooth, shining; the lateral keels distinct.

CÆNOLARRA, gen. nov.

Second cubital cellule shortly stalked. Radial cellule short, wide, the apical abscissa of the radius large, oblique. Inner eye-orbits with distinct folds. Eyes reaching to the base of the mandibles. The hinder ocelli obliterated. Mandibles incised on the lower side. The hinder edge of the pronotum not placed below the hinder edge of the mesonotum. Median segment as long as the mesothorax; its apex with an oblique slope. Tibiæ and tarsi sparsely spined; the tarsi long; the claws short, simple; the front tarsi not with long spines as in *Tachysphex*, &c.

The eyes converge a little above; the second joint of the antennæ is pilose; the top of the pronotum has oblique sides; the pygidium is pilose; the hinder tibiæ grooved; the pterostigma is small. The structure of the prosternum is rather peculiar; it is large, keeled down the middle; the sides project at the apex, the middle of the projection is depressed, so that there is thus formed two blunt rounded teeth.

This genus comes nearest to *Notogonia*, with which it agrees in the structure of the thorax, head, and abdomen; but may be readily separated from it by the transverse cubital nervures being united at the top and there shortly appendiculated. The only genus of *Larridæ* with an appendiculated cubital cellule with which it could be confounded is *Palarus*, but that is readily separated by the ocelli being complete.

The radial cellule is wide and hardly reaches to the apex of

the cubital; the appendiculate cellule is long; the pedicle is bullated; the form of the third transverse cubital cellule is as in *Notogonia*, not as in *Palarus*, the third transverse cubital nervure being parallel with the second, the third cubital cellule not being broader at the top than at the bottom. The head appears longer than usual and is wider than the mesothorax.

Canolarra appendiculata, sp. n.

Nigra; fronte facieque dense argenteo pilosis: pro- mesonotoque aureo pilosis; alis hyalinis, apice fumatis, nervis fuscis. ♂.
Long. 6-7 mm.

Hab. Barrackpore (*Rothuey*). Coll. Rothney.

Scape of antennæ shining, the lower side covered with microscopic silvery pubescence; the flagellum opaque, covered with a white down. Vertex alutaceous, the front thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the middle furrowed and closely transversely striated; there is a wide and deep furrow in front of the ocellus, which is triangularly produced in front. The face and oral region are thickly covered with silvery pubescence, as are also the mandibles broadly at the base. Palpi black, thickly covered with white pubescence. Thorax alutaceous; the pro- and mesonotum thickly covered with a short golden pile, as is also the basal part of the median segment on the base and sides; the apical part is widely furrowed in the middle and is transversely striated; the sides are thickly covered with silvery and golden pubescence. Pleuræ alutaceous, thickly covered with silvery pubescence. The prosternum is stoutly keeled down the middle; its apex has an oblique slope and is hollowed; the mesosternum is keeled down the middle; the metasternal process is wide, large; the basal half much more deeply depressed than the apical, whose lobes are somewhat triangular. Legs thickly pruinose; the tibial and tarsal spines are dark rufo-testaceous. Tegulæ rufous behind, pruinose. Wings hyaline, the apex from the end of the radial cellule smoky; the second recurrent nervure is elbowed backwards distinctly in the middle and is received shortly behind the middle of the cellule. Abdomen pruinose.

LEPTOLARRA, gen. nov.

Tarsi unusually long, the hinder twice the length of the tibiæ; the middle joints narrowed at the base, dilated towards the apex; the claws long and armed with a short tooth near the base. Front and vertex with depressions as in *Notogonia*, &c.; there is only one ocellus; eyes large, converging

above, below reaching to the base of the mandibles. Clypeus broader than long, its apex transverse. Mandibles broad at the base, the apex of the incision with a stout tooth on the lower side; the apex has one tooth. Scape of antennæ short, broad; the pedicle is covered thickly with pale pubescence. The pronotum behind rises to the top of the mesonotum. Median segment as long as the mesothorax; its sides at the apex rounded. Metasternal process depressed, its apex incised. Legs stout; the tibiæ sparsely, the tarsi more thickly spinose; their spines long and stout; the femora stout; the hinder pair have the apical half distinctly narrowed; the fore calcaria are curved, the hinder are half the length of the metatarsus. Wings as in *Larra*; the apical abscissa of the radius is straight, not curved, and has an oblique slope. Pygidial area shagreened, bare; the sides carinate. The head is distinctly wider than the thorax.

This genus is readily separated by the unusually long tarsi with their joints dilated towards the apex as in *Ampulex*, and by the long claws with the tooth near the base.

Leptolarra flavinerva, sp. n.

Nigra, dense argenteo pilosa; alis flavo-hyalinis, nervis flavo-testaceis; segmento mediali striolato. ♀.

Long. 15 mm.

Hab. Barrackpore (*Rothney*). Coll. Rothney.

Antennæ black, the scape keels rufous; the flagellum pruinose. The front, face, and oral region thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the vertex alutaceous, minutely punctured; the clypeus shining. Mandibles black, the base thickly covered with silvery pubescence; above each antenna is a smooth shining spot. Pro- and mesothorax alutaceous, covered with a silvery down. Scutellum more shining and more distinctly punctured. The basal region of the median segment is distinctly, irregularly, transversely striated, almost forming reticulations at the base; the striæ become weaker towards the sides, and down the middle is a longitudinal keel; the oblique apex is furrowed down the middle, above it is finely obliquely, below more strongly transversely striated. The furrows on the mesopleuræ are obscurely striated. The metasternal process is keeled down the middle. Metapleuræ closely, obliquely striated. Wings yellowish hyaline; the stigma and costa dark testaceous; the nervures yellowish; the first cubital cellule is as long as the second; the second recurrent nervure is received shortly behind the middle of the cellule and is roundly bent backwards in the middle; the first

has a rounded curve. Abdomen pruinose, longer than the head and thorax united; the apex of the pygidium is rufous, the apex of the hypopygium has the sides thickly covered with pale fulvous pubescence.

Leptolarra longitarsis, sp. n.

Nigra; alis fuscis, fere violaceis; metanoto striolato. ♀.
Long. 8-9 mm.

Hab. Barrackpore (*Rothney*). Coll. Rothney.

Scape of antennæ aciculate, covered with a pale down; the underside with a smooth, shining, glabrous keel in the middle. Front and vertex shining, aciculate; the depressions deep, there are three on the front; below the ocelli is a deep furrow. Face aciculated; the clypeus smooth and shining. The base of the mandibles aciculated, opaque; the apical part smooth and shining; palpi densely covered with white pubescence. Pronotum and mesonotum strongly aciculated, almost punctured, and covered with a minute pale down; the scutellum is closely punctured, but not quite so much so as the mesonotum; the postscutellum almost impunctate. Median segment strongly and closely transversely striated all over; down the middle is a narrow but distinct furrow; the oblique apex is more closely and finely punctured, except above; in the middle is a wide furrow, narrowed below. The base of the propleuræ is strongly aciculated and obscurely striated below; above near the apex is a curved furrow, thickly covered with white pubescence. Mesopleuræ strongly aciculated; in the middle on the basal half is a deep longitudinal furrow. Metapleuræ closely and finely longitudinally striated. Mesosternum furrowed down the middle, and with a transverse furrow behind the middle coxæ. Metasternum hollowed; the sides raised; in the middle at the base is a short, stout, keel; its apex is incised, the sides rounded. Legs pruinose; most of the tarsal spines are rufous. Wings hyaline, strongly iridescent, slightly fuscous; the nervures are black. Abdomen shining, pruinose; the apices of the segments with pale bands; pygidium aciculated, less strongly at the base; the penultimate ventral segment is strongly, but not very closely punctured; the hypopygium is more closely and finely punctured, except at the base.

Leptolarra reticulata, sp. n.

Nigra; alis flavo-hyalinis, nervis fuscis; metanoto reticulato. ♀.
Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Barrackpore (*Rothney*). Coll. Rothney.

Head alutaceous, the lower part of the front and the mouth region densely covered with silvery pubescence, the furrow below the ocelli is deep, and there is a similar furrow on the front, commencing near the top. Mandibles broadly rufous near the middle. Pro- and mesonotum closely punctured; the scutellum punctured, but not so closely. Median segment closely, irregularly reticulated, the reticulations more distinct at the base; the apex is transversely striated, the striae are distinctly separated; the furrow is narrow but distinct. Propleuræ closely punctured; the mesopleuræ are distinctly, but not so closely punctured; metapleuræ obliquely striated all over. The sternal process has a distinct hollow at the base; the apex of the hollow is conical; the apical incision is triangular. Wings hyaline, with a yellowish tint at the base; the nervures blackish; the first cubital cellule is equal in length to the second; the upper (and larger) part of the first transverse cubital nervure has a sharply oblique slope; the recurrent nervures are separated by the length of one third of the top of the first cubital cellule. Legs pruinose; the calcaria black; the tarsal spines dark rufous. Abdominal segments pruinose on the apices.

SPANOLARRA, gen. nov.

Mandibles incised on the underside near the base. Antennæ long, slender; the second joint pilose. Eyes large, converging above, reaching to the base of the mandibles; the folds on front large; the ocellus elongate, triangularly produced in front. Tarsi long, the posterior twice the length of the tibiæ, which are sparsely spined; the tarsal spines long; the claws are long, longer than the apical joint of the tarsi, roundly curved, and without a tooth. Anterior femora roundly dilated, narrowed at base and apex. Radial cellule wide and truncated at the apex. Wings reaching to the apex of the abdomen. Apex of pronotum reaching to the level of the mesonotum. Median segment as long as the pro- and mesothorax united; there is no furrow on the mesopleuræ. Abdomen shorter than the thorax; the pygidium smooth, except at the apex, glabrous, except slightly at the apex; the sides are sharply keeled throughout.

The chief characteristics of this genus are the long antennæ and tarsi and the almost spineless tibiæ. In the form of the legs it comes close to the genus *Leptolarra* here described, but the tarsi want the tooth found on the claws in that genus, from which it differs further in the much longer antennæ, in the longer median segment, and in the apex of the pronotum

reaching to the level of the mesonotum. From *Larra* it may be known by the much longer antennæ, by the tibiæ not being thickly spined, and by the head being less strongly developed behind.

Spanolarra rufitarsis, sp. n.

Nigra; apice clypei, apice flagelli antennarum late tarsisque rufis; alis flavo-hyalinis, nervis stigmatæque flavo-testaceis. ♀.

Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Barrackpore (*Rothney*). Coll. Rothney.

Antennæ long, longer than the head and thorax united; the scape is thickly covered with white hair, its inner side is red; the flagellum is thickly covered with white pubescence. Vertex alutaceous; the ocellus is triangular behind; front covered with silvery pubescence; there is a short, wide furrow below the ocellus, a wide shallow one in the middle, and a narrow deep one over and between the antennæ. Face and clypeus thickly covered with silvery hair; the apex of the clypeus smooth, bare, rufous. Mandibles broadly red in the middle, the base thickly covered with silvery pubescence; there is a smooth bare line in the middle of the clypeus. Thorax thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the hair on the pro- and mesonotum has a slight golden tinge. The base of the metanotum is alutaceous and thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the apical slope is transversely striated laterally and in the middle near the apex. The prosternum is furrowed down the middle; the furrow is bordered by two keels; the apex has an oblique slope, is slightly hollowed and broadly margined above. Mesosternum thickly covered with white pubescence; the metasternal process is keeled in the middle at the base, and with a long, somewhat triangular incision on the apex. Legs black; the tarsi longer than usual, the apical four joints rufous; the tarsal spines are long and black; the claws long, curved, and rufous. Wings hyaline, with a slight yellowish tinge on the base; the stigma and nervures pale yellowish testaceous. The apical abscissa of the radius is long, straight, and slightly oblique; the first cubital cellule on the top is slightly shorter than the second; the first transverse cubital nervure is curved; the second recurrent nervure is roundly elbowed in the middle, and is received shortly behind the middle. Abdominal segments with broad pruinose bands on their apices; the pygidium shining, smooth, the apex punctured, the sides and apex sparsely haired; the hypopygium is sparsely punctured and rufous round the edges.

CRATOLARRA, gen. nov.

Ocelli distorted. Front raised near the eyes. First cubital cellule above much longer than the second. Median segment as long as the pro- and mesothorax united. Anterior tibiæ without spines; the tarsi with long spines. Pygidium strongly punctured, the punctures mostly in longitudinal rows, only sparsely pilose.

Eyes large, converging above; the upper part with a distinct inward curve; distinctly margined above and behind. Mandibles large, bearing a large tooth near the base beneath; the apex with one tooth. The top of the pronotum reaching to the top of the mesonotum. All the tarsi and the four posterior tibiæ are strongly spinose; the anterior femora dilated, narrowed towards the apex. The first transverse cubital nervure is straight, oblique; the apex of the radius is large, oblique; both the recurrent nervures are received behind the middle. The second antennal joint is large, smooth, and shining. The apex of the median segment has an oblique slope. Abdomen longer than the head and thorax united; the basal ventral segment has a large, raised, distinctly defined tubercle on the apex; this part is narrowed towards the apex of the segment laterally. The pygidial area is sharply keeled laterally; the sides inside the keel are depressed; there is a distinct, wide, deep furrow down the middle; the sides of the segment are broad; the lower and upper edges clearly defined, the middle hollowed.

The presence of the fold within the eye-margins separates this genus from *Tachytes* and *Tachysphex*; from *Larra* and *Notogonia* it may be separated by the strongly punctured pygidium, and by the first cubital cellule being longer than the second. In the latter respect it agrees with *Tachysphex*, but that genus, *inter alia*, wants the folds near the eyes.

Cratolarra femorata, sp. n.

Nigra; femoribus posticis rufis; capite lævi; thorace dense albo piloso; alis fusco-violaceis. ♀.

Long. 14 mm.

Hab. Khasia. Coll. Rothney.

Scape of antennæ smooth, shining, bare; the second joint shining, almost bare; the others thickly covered with short pale pubescence. Head smooth and shining, above almost bare; the face and clypeus thickly covered with white pubescence. Mandibles behind the apex and the middle of the basal tooth rufous; palpi fuscous black, thickly covered

with white hair. Thorax thickly covered with short white pubescence, closely punctured; the median segment closely transversely striated, the striae strongest on the base; the furrow on the apical slope is wide and deep and extends to shortly beyond the middle. The metasternal process is depressed in the middle at the base; the sides have two keels; the middle has a narrow keel; the apex is bluntly bilobate. Legs black, except the hinder femora, which are red; the anterior calcaria and the base of the posterior are rufous; the tarsal spines are of a deeper rufous colour; the legs are covered thickly with a white down. Wings fusco-violaceous; the stigma and nervures black; the two recurrent nervures are received behind the middle of the cellule; the upper part of the second recurrent nervure is straight and oblique. Abdomen pruinose, shining; the pygidium haired only along the sides; the basal ventral segment is stoutly keeled laterally; the hypopygium punctured.

ODONTOLARRA, gen. nov.

Clypeus with three lateral, two central, and one intermediate teeth on the apex; it is broader than long, roundly convex in the middle. Mandibles large, narrowed, and with only one tooth on the apex; on the lower side, near the base, is a large rounded tooth. Antennae placed low down, opposite the lower edge of the eyes. Eyes large, almost parallel on the inner side; they reach almost to the base of the mandibles; the three ocelli are distinct and are placed in a triangle; the ocellar region is slightly raised; the front has a shallow furrow. Occiput margined. Pronotum large, tuberculate in the middle behind; its apex not reaching to the level of the mesonotum; its middle deeply depressed. Mesonotum furrowed down the middle; the tubercles are large. Mesosternum furrowed down the middle, and with a transverse furrow in front of the middle coxae. Median segment longer than broad. Legs stout; the tibiae and tarsi spinose; the claws simple. Wings appendiculate at the apex; there are three cubital cellules, the second and third of almost equal length; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. The basal segment of the abdomen is triangular; the second segment is the longest; the pygidium opaque and finely transversely striated.

Comes nearest to *Parapiagetia*; may be known from it readily by the large number of teeth on the apex of the clypeus; Kohl's genus has only four. The distinct ocelli, the vertex without any raised folds as in *Larra* &c., and the

toothed clypeus make the genus of easy recognition. I have not seen the male, and in my female the scape of the antennæ is broken off.

Odontolarra rufiventris, sp. n.

Nigra, denso pallide aureo pilosa; abdomine dimidio basali rufo; alis hyalinis, apice late fusco. ♀.

Long. 11-12 mm.

Hab. Khasia. Coll. Rothney.

Front densely covered with pale golden pubescence; the vertex with a sparse pile, shining, coarsely shagreened; there is a narrow longitudinal furrow on the outer side of the ocelli, and a broader, deeper one down the front; on the apex of the clypeus are two central teeth, and three teeth on either side of them, the lateral teeth being placed close together. Mandibles broadly red on the middle. Thorax covered with golden and silvery pubescence; the pronotum is roundly raised in the middle behind. Mesonotum alutaceous; the sides and hinder region covered with golden pubescence; the middle slightly and roundly raised. Metanotum covered with golden pubescence; the basal region narrowly furrowed in the middle; the upper half of the apical slope with a deep furrow. Propleuræ alutaceous; the middle obscurely striated. Mesopleuræ densely pilose; tuberculate above; a furrow below the raised part; the narrow apical furrow is finely striated. Metapleuræ finely and closely obliquely striated. Mesosternum thickly pruinose, furrowed down the middle; in front of the middle coxæ, on the central part, is a short transverse furrow. Legs thickly pruinose; the tibiæ spinose; the tarsal spines long and pale. Wings fuscous hyaline; the apex from the base of the stigma fusco-violaceous; stigma testaceous. Abdomen pruinose; the basal three segments red, the others black; the pygidium is bare, opaque, finely and closely striated, more coarsely towards the apex.

Sceliphron lineatipes, sp. n.

Nigrum; linea pronoti, apice metanoti, scapo antennarumque subtus flavis; ♂ clypeo flavo-bimaculato.

Long. 13-15 mm.

Hab. Khasia. Coll. Rothney.

The front and face densely covered with pale golden pubescence. Clypeus keeled in the middle, its apex broadly incised, the sides of the incision oblique. Mandibles and palpi black. Scape of antennæ yellowish beneath. Thorax thickly covered with longish pale hair and with silvery

pubescence; a line on the pronotum behind, a transverse line on the scutellum (transverse behind, dilated in the middle in front), the tubercles, a mark (broadly extended downwards) on the apex, an irregular mark under the hind wings, and the apex of the median segment, lemon-yellow. Mesonotum closely transversely striated; the scutellum longitudinally striated; the postscutellum closely rugose. Median segment closely and strongly transversely striated; the striae on the central lobe more widely separated than on the sides; in the centre of the basal lobe is a narrow furrow. Propleuræ smooth; mesopleuræ closely horizontally striated; meta-pleuræ closely, obliquely, rugosely striated. Wings iridescent, hyaline, with a distinct fuscous tint; the apex with a narrow smoky cloud. Legs black, the femora more or less dark brown in front and below; the four anterior tibiæ yellow in front. Abdomen black; the apex of the basal segment dark brown; the other segments lined with lemon-yellow on the apices.

The amount of yellow on the abdomen and legs varies. The male wants the two yellow marks on the face, and in the female these may become amalgamated.

Allied to *S. tibiale*, Cam. (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., July 1899, p. 53).

Ampulex pilosa, sp. n.

Cærulea; femoribus posticis late rufis; capite thoraceque dense longe pilosis; alis fusco-violaceis. ♀.

Long. 25 mm.

Hab. Khasia. Coll. Rothney.

Antennæ black, almost bare, opaque, the third joint not quite double the length of the fourth. Head densely covered with long black hair, strongly aciculated; the eyes at the top separated by slightly more than the length of the third antennal joint. Clypeus keeled in the middle, its apex broadly and roundly projecting; its sides bluntly and shortly toothed. Thorax green, mixed with indigo-blue; the pro- and mesothorax thickly covered with long black hair. Pronotum aciculated; its basal neck short; the apical part almost square and slightly depressed in the middle at the base. Mesonotum aciculated, without distinct punctures; the furrows broad and deep at the base, indistinct towards the apex. Scutellum flat, blue at the base, brassy at the apex; the postscutellum slightly depressed laterally. The central keel on the median segment is straight, and reaches to the base of the basal third of the segment; the inner lateral are of similar length and converge slightly towards

the apex; the basal parts more oblique and straighter than the apical, the part enclosed by them strongly transversely striated, this being also the case, but less strongly, with the outer side; the apex in the middle is smooth and has on either side at the base a round, deep fovea; at the apex, in the centre, the keels are raised, leaving a rounded depression between them. The apex of the segment is semi-perpendicular, stoutly transversely striated, and thickly covered with long black hair. Pleuræ impunctate, except the apex of the metapleuræ, which is stoutly obliquely striated. Mesosternum smooth, thickly haired; the middle depressed and with a black keel in the depression; in the centre of the lateral part is a shorter black keel. Wings fuscous violaceous, darker in the radial and cubital cellules. Abdomen blue; the narrow basal part of the petiole short, becoming gradually wider towards the apex; the transverse furrow at the base of the second segment is deep; the second segment is as long as the succeeding segments united.

The upper nervure in the apex of the radial cellule is roundly curved; the appendicular cellule is closed; the part of the radius bounding the second cubital cellule is nearly as long as that bounding the first; before the first recurrent nervure is a faint nervure, perhaps representing the transverse cubital. The claws are long, sharp, and with a sharp tooth near the base.

Ampulex pulchriceps, sp. n.

Viridis, vertice abdominisque dorso purpureis; antennis nigris; femoribus 4 posterioribus rufis; tibiis posticis purpureis; alis fusco-fumatis, stigmatibus nervisque nigris. ♂.

Long. 15 mm.

Hab. Khasia. Coll. Rothney.

Antennæ stout, about as long as the head and thorax united; the third and fourth joints equal in length. Head bluish green, the face with brassy tints, the vertex to the front ocellus purple; the vertex wide at the top, the eyes there separated by the length of the basal three joints of the antennæ united; the eyes almost parallel. Behind, the head is largely developed and roundly narrowed; the punctures on the vertex are distinctly separated; the hinder part of the vertex impunctate, except near the margin, where it is finely and closely punctured; the front is coarsely and irregularly reticulated. Clypeus projecting in the centre, which is flat, rounded at the base, gradually narrowed to near the apex, which becomes more widely depressed in the middle and at

the point bifid and purple; the basal part is keeled in the middle. Mandibles purplish black. Pronotum broader than long, roundly convex above, coarsely and closely punctured. The sides of the mesonotum strongly but not closely punctured; the base with the punctures more widely separated; the apex smooth. Scutellum smooth and marked all over with widely-separated punctures; the postscutellum closely and finely punctured, its central part with large deep punctures. There are only two central keels in the middle of the median segment; they form almost a triangle, the space enclosed by them is obliquely striated on either side at the base; the apex transversely striated; the rest is more finely transversely striated; the keel bordering the apex in the middle is slightly dilated; the middle of the dilatation transverse, its sides oblique; the apex of the segment above reticulated; the keels on the lower part not forming distinct areas, being widely waved. The part of the propleuræ above the keel has large scattered punctures all over; the lower part has a few punctures on the base; the apex on the lower side has some stout, oblique, irregular keels. Mesopleuræ with large, deep, distinctly separated punctures; metapleuræ reticulated in the middle, at the base and apex are a few curved irregular keels. The coxæ are green; the four posterior femora rufous, the anterior black, blue behind; the tibiæ on the inner side dull rufous; the pad on the penultimate tarsal joint does not reach to the middle of the next joint; the claws are bifid, the joints of almost equal length. The first transverse cubital nervure is obliterated entirely; the second is interstitial, with the apex of the nervure bounding the apex of the radial cellule; the first recurrent nervure is received in the middle, the second in front of the basal third of the cellule. Abdomen shorter than the thorax; above bright purplish blue; the apical segment dark green; the narrowed part of the petiole is not quite so long as the dilated apex and is black in colour; the apex of the petiole and the second segment sparsely punctured, the punctures small and shallow, longer and deeper on the apex of the second segment; the second segment is longer than usual, more than twice longer than broad; the third segment is deeply and largely punctured, the base in the middle smooth; the apex keeled in the middle; the apex all round has a sharply raised border; above there are only three segments distinguishable, below only two.

Note.—It appears to me that Col. Bingham has included in the 'Fauna of British India,' Hymen., *Ampulex clypeata*,

Kohl, in error. He gives the Khasia Hills as the only locality, no mention being made of Java, the only locality given by Kohl for his species. I have not seen the species among the thirteen known to me from Khasia.

Oxybelus ceylonicus, sp. n.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Ceylon (Yerbury).

Belongs to the section with the scutellar laminae obsolete, previously represented in the Indian fauna by *O. Lewisi*, Cam.

Scape of antennae yellowish beneath; the flagellum more or less brownish and thickly covered with a pale pile. Front and vertex closely punctured; the vertex sparsely, the front thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the front broadly and shallowly excavated in the middle; the hair on the clypeus and face is dense and silvery. Mandibles rufous, black at the base and apex; the base thickly covered with silvery pubescence. Thorax black, shining, thickly covered with silvery pubescence; a broad irregular mark on the pronotum near the tegulae, a smaller, more elongated one nearer the middle, the tubercles, a large oblique mark, rounded at the ends, on the side of the scutellum, the postscutellum, and two narrow lines issuing from them, lemon-yellow. Mesonotum closely and distinctly punctured, more closely at the base than at the apex; the scutellum sparsely punctured; the postscutellum is rounded behind, and has there, on the top, a distinct bordering keel. The top of the median segment is obliquely, the apical slope is more closely, transversely striated; the second row of transverse keels on the top form by longitudinal keels distinct areas; the base is minutely punctured; the apical slope is strongly aciculated; above its centre is a large, smooth, somewhat triangular depression. Propleurae aciculated, the middle and behind with curved striae. Mesopleurae closely rugose, thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the furrow over the sternum is wide. Metapleurae bearing all over curved striae, which are not closely set together. Legs black, the apical half of the four anterior femora beneath, all the tibiae, except behind, and the fore tarsi yellow; the middle and hinder tarsi blackish; the legs are thickly covered with silvery pubescence. Wings clear hyaline, the nervures testaceous. Abdomen shining, covered with silvery pubescence; there is a large yellow mark on the first segment, narrower ones on the second, third, and fourth, and larger yellow marks on the fifth segments almost united in the middle; the pygidium

black, dark testaceous near the apex; it is thickly covered with bright golden pubescence. The base of the petiole is slightly depressed; its sides with some distinct curved striations. The abdominal segments are lined with yellow; the apical one is for the greater part testaceous.

This species is referable to *Oxybelus* rather than to *Crabro*, although it has not got any thoracic laminae, through the submarginal cellule being confluent with the first discoidal, and through the eyes not being strongly divergent towards the vertex. Saussure forms a tribe and Fox a subfamily for *Oxybelus*—the *Oxybelinae*.

III.—*Note on the Weasel, Putorius (Ictis) nivalis, Linn., and some of its Subspecies.* By G. E. H. BARRETT-HAMILTON.

I HAVE recently had under examination the set of skins of the weasel in the British Museum collection, and have been greatly struck by the large amount of local variation shown in the specimens from various parts of Europe, for many of which the Museum is indebted to the liberality of the late Lord Lilford and of Mr. Oldfield Thomas.

The characters which seem most subject to variation are the general size, the length of the tail, the colour of the underside, and the course and arrangement of the line of demarcation between the colours of the two surfaces of the body. In the far north, as is well known, the weasel regularly turns white in winter, and this character is in itself sufficient to warrant the subspecific separation of those individuals whose winter coat is white from those which, as in England, do not undergo such a seasonal change of colour. In temperate regions the reddish-brown colour of the upperside is retained throughout the year, but the animal is characterized, as in Great Britain, by the possession of a pure white belly. In the warmer South, however, we find weasels with the belly more and more washed with yellow, until, in some of the Mediterranean localities, such as Sicily, Malta, and Algeria, the colour reaches buff or orange. The length of the tail seems to bear some relation to the colour of the underside, for whereas specimens from Great Britain, France, Hungary, Germany, Northern Italy, the Caucasus, and Asia Minor (Van and Erzerum) have short tails, those from Sicily, Malta, Sardinia, Algeria, and Cairo are long-tailed, while those from the south of Spain seem to be intermediate in this respect.