

videntur—squamularum defectus, (alas alterius sexus caducas innuens) et mesothorax spiraculum insigne, a structura Mutillarum aliena." Having above shown that these supposed weighty arguments of St. Fargeau are not valid, I think their corroboration must fall with them; for both of these genera have very distinct squamulæ (or tegulæ); and the mesothoracic spiracle is also conspicuous in many of the *Mutillidæ*, particularly so in the few smooth and glabrous *females* of the genus *Mutilla* itself.

If it had been possible consistently to overrule the plausibility of these being solitary insects from our previous ignorance of any that might have been appropriately assigned to them as females, the majority of the few arguments which I shall adduce in favour of their constituting a separate family, and to intervene between the Social Ants and the *Mutillidæ*, would have helped to strengthen the supposed connexion with the social tribes, which however I admit to be only a very close affinity. They are these: 1st. The before-mentioned solitary recurrent nervure to the wings; 2nd. The single calcar to all the tibiæ; 3rd. The labrum closely shutting the oral orifice and inclosing all the internal trophi; 4th. The curtailed structure of the palpi; and 5th. The enormous size of the male genital organ.

The first two circumstances evidently separate them from the *Mutillidæ*, which in all instances have two calcaria to the four posterior legs, and two recurrent nervures to the superior wings, with the solitary exception before noticed; but it is necessary to observe that in *Dorylus* the insertion of the recurrent nervure is considerably further in advance towards the second submarginal cell than it ever occurs in any of the Social Heterogyna that have but two submarginal cells. The closing of the labrum is found frequently amongst the Social Ants, but it also occurs in the Solitary Heterogyna in the female *Thynnidæ*: the fourth instance peculiarly separates them from both tribes; but in the fifth, the structure of the male organ, they exclusively resemble several of the Solitary Heterogyna, for this is evidently both in form and size a prehensile organ, and we know that it is used as such in the males of several of the genera of these solitary insects who thus seize and carry off their females; and W. S. MacLeay, Esq. has recently informed me in a letter from Sydney, New South Wales, that this is universally the case in the New Holland *Thynnidæ*, and we consequently find, where this is the case, that the male is much the largest insect. This last observation is not limited to these families, for it is confirmed in the genera *Anthidium* and *Anthophora*, amongst the Bees, both of which carry off their fe-