

with one marginal and three submarginal cells, which vary in form in the species, and one recurrent nervure, which is inserted about the middle of the second submarginal cell \*.

*Legs* varying in length in the species: *coxae* large, not deeply excavated above: *trochanters* small, triangular: *femora* and *tibiae* cylindrical, all the latter with a single calcar at their apex, which is usually dilated at the base: *tarsi* long and slender, the basal joint the most robust and the longest, the remainder decreasing in length, excepting the terminal one, which is a little longer than the penultimate: *claws* armed with a minute tooth just within the apex, and furnished with a small pulvillus within their fork.

*Abdomen* cylindrical, slightly curved, the segments frequently slightly constricted, the basal one forming a variously constructed peduncle, occasionally either flat or concave above, but most frequently transversely convex, and always separated from the following by a deep incisure. Penultimate and antepenultimate segments subequal, and the terminal one strictly compressed vertically at its apex, where it is profoundly emarginate.—The male sexual organ usually protruding in the form of a deeply canaliculated and emarginated plate or two acuminate compressed and curved spines †.

Type of the genus, *LABIDUS Latreillii*, Jurine.

As far as yet discovered, the insects of this genus are all from the New World, and I believe inter- or subtropical. Their habits have not been observed, nor have their females been yet detected with certainty, although it is perhaps probable that the insects I describe below as such may be so; at all events they have a decidedly close affinity to the present genus. The arguments whereby I support this view will be exhibited in connexion with the insects themselves. Although three species of this genus have been described, they have been attributed to the same, but that they are not identical will be shown in the synonymy. As the first species was described by a patronymic, I have followed this example, and have dedicated them all to individuals distinguished for their attachment to the Hymenoptera.

\* The larger relative proportions of the wings in this genus is shown by a comparison of their expansion with the length of the insect; I have therefore always given both these admeasurements.

† The form of this organ I regret I cannot examine, for the sake of comparison with those of the other genera of this remarkable family. It must necessarily very much differ from the others, even more than they do *inter se*, from the peculiar structure of the apex of the terminal segment; but I suspect it would most resemble that of *Rhogmus*, with which the genus agrees in the vertical incision of the dorsal portion of the terminal segment.