

basal joint thicker than the terminal part. Thorax not very convex in front; peduncle of the abdomen much narrower than the next joint, subtriangular, truncated in front, with the fore angles rounded; hinder angles prominent and acute; sides very much elevated, shining; remainder of abdomen pubescent, fulvous; hind tibiae flat, attenuated along the basal half; basal joint of tarsi dilated and emarginate within near the base to receive the spur of the tibiae; wings dusky, the veins dark fulvous brown; fore wings shorter, and more truncate at the tip than usual".

*Labidus saji* [sayi] Haldeman (1852). — "Luteous, head brown above, and having (with the mandibles and basal articulation of the antennae) piliferous punctures; stemmata large, and the posterior ones twice as far from each other as from the eyes; face excavated below the antennae, with the lateral carinae sharp or angular, and the medial line impressed; mandibles large, tapering slowly, and curved from the base. Thorax convex and shining, with numerous piliferous punctures; dorsal line narrow and distinctly impressed from the most prominent part to the anterior margin. Peduncle triangular, excised posteriorly, with well developed exterior angles. Abdomen indistinctly pubescent, with piliferous punctures posteriorly. Feet slender, simple, and uniformly coloured; base of the anterior tarsi excavated beneath for the tibial spur; unguis bifid; posterior feet extending beyond the abdomen; tibial spurs small. Wings with the stigmata long and narrow, posterior half indistinctly sanguineous, the nervures of the colour of the body, the membrane a pale tint of the same colour, and translucent. Length eight and a-half, wing seven and a-half, posterior tarsus two and a-half lines".

*Labidus atriceps* Fr. Smith (1859). — "Length 7 lines. Body reddish, pubescent; head black; the face anteriorly, and the ridges between the antennae at their base, the mandibles and antennae, rufo-testaceous; the ocelli of glassy brightness, and placed in a triangle on the vertex. The anterior wings fulvo-hyaline, with the nervures brownish red; the thorax punctured above, not very closely so; on each side an impressed line runs from the scutellum nearly to the anterior margin of the mesothorax; the posterior tibiae as wide as the femora, narrowed at the base, two-thirds of their length towards the apex of the same width, and narrowed from thence to the base; the basal joint of the tarsi broadest at the base. Abdomen curved; the peduncle of a subtriangular shape above, concave, with the margins raised, and smooth and shining. The insect covered with a fulvous pubescence. — Hab. Brazil (Ega, on the Amazons). I have scarcely a doubt of this being the *Labidus Latreillii*, although in one particular it somewhat differs. In the original description of the "Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Hist. Nat.", the tibiae are described as increasing in thickness to their extremity, the spur at their apex broad at the base, as is also the basal joint of the tarsi. In the insect described, the tibiae are of equal thickness two-thirds of their length; in other respects they perfectly agree".

*Pseudodichthadia incerta* André (1885). — "*Pseudodichthadia* nov. gen.? (*Eciton* Latr. femelle?). Femelle. Tête très épaisse et très convexe, vue de côté; à peu près deux fois aussi large que le thorax; vue de face, elle est trapézoïdiforme, un peu plus longue que large, plus étroite en avant qu'en arrière, les angles postérieurs fortement arrondis. Mandibules étroites, arquées, falciformes, terminées en pointe et se