

albido-pubescent; ocellis magnis, hyalinis; alis albis, nervis flavicantibus. Length 7 lines, width of prothor. $1\frac{1}{2}$ line. Expansion of the wings 16 lines. He says it occurs in the province of Piauiensi and in Southern Brazil. — It is very probable that this is a distinct species, or that the species from each of these localities are distinct, but without a careful examination it is impossible to say. If however they are both of the same size, and the expansion of the wings is the same, they are doubtlessly identical; the proportions between the expansion and the length differ so considerably from any that I have described, and as by comparison with the description of the genuine *Lab. latreillii* above it appears evidently different from that, I therefore propose to call it ?Sp. ll. *Lab. pertii*, Shuck.: *Lab. latreillii*. Perty, Del. An. Art. Tab. 27, fig. 11, p. 138".

Labidus latreillii Perty (1833). — "Totus badio-testaceus, albido pubescens; ocellis magnis, hyalinis; alis albis, nervis flavicantibus. Lg. 7". Lat. prothor. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Latit. alar. expans. 16". Jurine, nouv. Méth. de class. les Hyménopt. p. 282. Latreille, Gener. Crust. et Ins. tom. IV, p. 123. Habitat in Provincia Piauiensi et in Brasilia australi. — Quoad staturam et habitum, imo etiam colorem et pubescentiam Dorylo valde similis. Quod est Dorylus in hemisphaera orientali, id est Labidus in hemisphaera occidentali".

Labidus illigeri Shuckard (1840). — "Since the publication of the concluding portion of my Monograph Mr. Swainson has kindly furnished me from his Cabinet with two new species of the genus *Labidus*, captured by himself in the Brazils. The first would in size precede *halidai*, and come into the same section with it, viz. Sp. 3-4. *L. illigeri* Shuck. Length 7 lines. Expansion of the wings $15\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Fuscus, subpubescens; vertice, prothorace, extremitate mesothoracis, scutello, metathorace et pedunculi disco nigris. Reddish fuscous, with the vertex, the prothorax, excepting its lateral angles, the discal portion of the extremity of the mesothorax, the scutellum, metathorax and disk of peduncle of the abdomen, black; head small, ocelli large and prominent, and disposed in a very open curve, with less than the diameter of one between the anterior and posterior; antennae moderately long, setaceous, the scape very slightly thicker than the base of the flagellum, and about one-fifth its length; carinae of the face comparatively slight and parallel, terminating gradually in front of the anterior ocellus; mandibles very slender and much curved, leaving but a small space between them and the clypeus. Thorax very gibbous at the scutellum, and the metathorax abruptly perpendicular; wings hyaline, their nervures testaceous; the marginal cell considerably larger than either of the two submarginals, lanceolate and slightly acuminate beyond the second submarginal, which is rather smaller than the first, from which it is separated by an undulated transverso-cubital, and has the recurrent nervure inserted at half its length, beyond which to the end of that cell the cubital nervure is considerably thickened; legs short and rather stout. Abdomen slightly shining, its peduncle transverso-quadrate, the disk convex, scarcely so wide as the second, which to the sixth are short and transverse and slightly constricted; the terminal segment considerably vertically compressed at its extreme apex, and the sexual organ protruding beneath in the form of two curved and tolerably compressed teeth, convex beneath. — In my own collection. — The proportions of the body of this insect are somewhat similar to those of the *L. swainsonii*, but it is rather more robust, and differing from it in the neuration of the wings, colouring of the body, and other