

minute particulars; besides being much larger. I have dedicated it to the celebrated and talented Illiger, whose attachment to the Hymenoptera is conspicuous throughout all his entomological works".

*Labidus fonscolombii* Westwood (1842). — "Totus brunneo-testaceus, abdomine subnitido, stigmate alarum rufo-testaceo, pedibus brevissimis. Long. corp. lin. 7. Expans. alar. lin. 16½. Inhabits Brazil. D. Miers. Entirely of a brownish-red, finely pubescent, the abdomen brighter coloured and rather shining. Head small; mandibles short and slightly curved, very hairy; face with a central channel extending to the front ocellus; ocelli placed in a curved line. Thorax very gibbous in front and at the scutellum. Abdomen with the peduncle nearly as broad as the following segment, its posterior angles rounded off, its upper surface entire and slightly convex, the ventral portion slightly angulated; abdomen with the intermediate segments slightly constricted [sic; constricted!] at the base; anal plate with a very deep notch, the lateral processes very acute. Wings very slightly tinged with cinereous, more fulvous towards the costa. Stigma fulvous brown; marginal cell evidently acuminate beyond the apex of the second submarginal cell, the first transverso-cubital vein curved, and the second cubital cell receiving the recurrent vein nearer the base than the middle of its length, beyond which the cubital vein is strongly thickened. The legs are exceedingly short. — Obs. Most of the characters given above will distinguish the species from *L. halidaii*, whilst the colour of the head, thorax, and peduncle, the shorter scape to the antennae, and the more villose and more robust thorax, distinguish it from *L. illigeri*, and its considerably larger size from *L. swainsonii*".

*Labidus strobeli* Mayr (1868). — "Mas: Long. corp. 16 mm., long. alae ant. 17 mm. Testaceo-rufus, vertice, mesonoto partim, scutello et petioli disco, nonnunquam etiam pronoto partim et metanoto plus minusve infuscatis aut nigricantibus, oculis nigris; copiose flavo-sericeo-adpresso pubescens, caput supra, thorax et petiolus infra, abdominis pars postica et coxae dense, thoracis et abdominis dora disperse abstante pilosa; caput parvum; mandibulae ad basim subrectae, ante apicem curvatae; laminae frontales brevissimae; scapus brevis ocellum lateralem haud attingens, tunicus long. 4.8 mm.; sulcus frontalis ad ocellum anticum extensus; ocelli in linea curvata siti, laterales in verticis parte altissima; thorax antice supra capitem [sic!] productus; scutelli discus fere in eodem planitie disci mesonoto; metanoti pars basalis in medio brevissima, lineola brevi indistincta longitudinali, pars declivis subverticalis, plana, marginibus lateralibus rotundatis; petiolus abdomine paulo angustior, brevior quam latior, disco convexo, infra tuberculo instructus, marginibus lateralibus parallelis, angulis anticis fortiter rotundatis, posticis rotundato-rectangularibus; abdomen inter segmenta, praecipue supra, paulo constrictum; alae anticae costis rufo-testaceis, ramo cubitali externo (costa transverso-cubitali prima) inter cellulas 2 cubitales sigmoides, costae transversae parte interiori (transverso-cubitali secunda) recta, costae cubitalis ramo interno mox in medio coniuncto costae recurrenti et deinde incrassato, cellula radiali postice acuminata; pedes breves absque pilis abstantibus. — Haec species pertinet ad Westwoodi (*Monograph of the Hymenopterous Group Dorylidae*) sectionem secundam petioli lateribus parallelis haud elevatis atque ad divisionem petioli breviore quam latiore et pedibus brevissimis. *Captus frequens*, in aedibus, nocturno tempore, lumine attractus, advolans, in provinciis San