

transverse-quadrata, flat above, with the posterior angles produced backwards and acute; the sides obliquely truncate towards the hind angles, beneath scarcely angulated; the remainder of the abdomen almost cylindrical, the legs short and testaceous, red, the hind tibiae and tarsi simple, tibial spur straight and not dilated at the base; wings slightly dusky, with a fulvous tint towards the base, apex and costa; wings and stigma fulvous; marginal cell conical at the tip, second submarginal cell larger than the first, and separated from it by a nearly straight vein, the recurrent vein received in the middle of the second submarginal cell, beyond which the cubital vein is slightly thickened; abdomen with the last joint compressed above at the tip; anal plate deeply emarginate, the lateral processes acute. — Obs. This species approaches nearest *L. Hopei*, but is distinguished from it by many of the characters given above. — Obs. Mr. Burchell also captured a specimen at Guardamór, in Brazil, on the 8th of September, 1828, at midnight, which differs from the above in having the wings rather more dusky, with the stigma darker and brown at the base, the vein separating the first and second submarginal cells, straight, and the anal plate not exposed".

*Labidus amplipennis* F. Smith (1859). — "Male. Length 7 lines. Rufo-testaceous: the head fuscous; the ocelli large, glassy bright, placed on the hinder margin of the vertex in a slight curve; the face anteriorly, the labrum, and antennae rufo-testaceous. Thorax very gibbous in front, as also at the scutellum; the metathorax perpendicularly truncate; wings ample, one-fourth longer than the entire insect; the nervures testaceous; the marginal cell lanceolate, acute at the apex, nearly as long as the first and second submarginals united; the first submarginal oblique-quadrata, its width half that of the lower margin of the second submarginal, the latter narrowed towards the marginal cell; the legs slender. Abdomen shining; the peduncle quadrate, slightly concave above, and of the same width as the abdomen; the apical segment fusco-ferruginous. Hab. Bogota".

*Eciton (Acamatus) Le Moulti* Santschi (1912). — "Mâle. Long. 14 mm. Fauve jaunâtre, deux tiers postérieurs de la tête noirs, dos du thorax parfois obscurci. Luisant. Tête et côté du thorax lisses, reste du thorax et de l'abdomen très finement et plus ou moins densément ponctué (surtout le mesonotum). La pilosité jaune fine, assez longue, oblique (mais non couchée) abonde partout sauf sur la tête et les côtés du thorax. Tête plus large que haute (2,5 mm × 1,7 mm). Les yeux occupent tout le côté de la tête. Occiput fortement concave pour recevoir le pronotum. Ocelles volumineux, les latéraux presque contigus aux yeux et plus éloignés de l'ocelle médian. Les arêtes frontales s'atténuent en contournant la fossette antennaire et restent distantes de l'ocelle médian de la longueur du diamètre de celui-ci. Bord antérieur du clypéus droit et inerme. Mandibules étroites, régulièrement arquées et atténuées de la base à l'extrémité, légèrement aplatis, un peu moins longues que l'épistome. Scape large comme le quart de sa longueur. Thorax long de 5 mm, large de 3,4 mm. Un sillon médian parcourt la moitié antérieure du mesonotum. Scutellum sans sillon. Epinotum subbordé. Face déclive un peu concave. Pédicule aussi long (sic! muss heissen: large) que le gastre à bords latéraux amincis et arrondis. Angles postérieurs arrondis et peu proéminents terminés par une touffe de poils. Les angles antérieurs effacés et largement arrondis. Face supérieure le double plus large que longue au milieu. La surface est