

combined length of the first 3 funicular segments; funiculus of approximately same width throughout, except through segments 2 to 5 inclusive, where it is feebly broader; segments 3 to 12 distinctly longer than broad. Mandible remarkably long, slender, curved, tapering from base toward apex and ending in a very acute point. Frontal carinae rather far apart, with moderately shallow but broad groove between them. Eye rather large, convex, protuberant. In profile, eye occupying all of side of head except small area above base of mandible and a large ridgelike area posterodorsad of eye. In profile, region of head posterior to ocelli flattened or feebly concave, lacking occipital flange. From above, posterior corners projecting noticeably behind eyes. Space between ocellus and eye approximately equal to one-half or less greatest diameter of ocellus. In profile, thorax not noticeably protruding above head as in *minus*. Prothorax without distinct transverse impression anteriorly. In profile, thorax about three-fifths as high as long. Epinotum subtruncate, with vertical or feebly concave declivity. From above, thorax truncate anteriorly; mesonotum with distinct anteromedian and parapsidal lines. Legs rather small, slender. Petiole slightly broader than long, with rounded anterior angles, produced and distinct posterior angles, and very weakly concave sides; lacking the extremely sharp anterolateral margins of *minus*. Gaster slender, compressed, with distinct constrictions between segments. Apex of seventh gastric sternum with short median and two acute lateral teeth. — Punctures on head, and especially on thorax, abundant, coarse, distinct. Head and gaster apparently more shining than other parts of body although these are also shining in certain lights. Hairs yellowish, dense, rather closely appressed on all parts of body except head, legs, ventral surfaces of body, and tip of gaster, where they are longer and more suberect to erect. Light brown or yellowish brown, with darker head. Wings hairy, deeply and uniformly infuscated, bearing brown veins and stigma, stigma prominent. — The description is drawn from 17 specimens in the collection of the United States National Museum, all of which appear to belong to the same series, although 8 of this number bear the label "Texas, Belfrage", and the other 9 only the label "Texas". Two of the latter, however, have in addition handwritten label "*Labidus fuscipennis* Cr." One of the handwritten labels seems to be that of Belfrage. From the available information it appears that *Labidus fuscipennis* is a manuscript name assigned by Cresson to specimens collected by Belfrage. Two specimens in the National Museum collection are presumably the males described and figured by Wheeler (see paragraph below). Type locality: Texas, G. W. Belfrage".

"Wheeler (1908) received for study from the National Museum two specimens under the manuscript name "*Acamatus fuscipennis* Cresson". After checking the specimens with Forel's description of *spoliator*, Wheeler stated that they "agree so closely with the above description that I do not hesitate to assign them to Forel's species". Forel described *spoliator* from a specimen taken in Costa Rica by Alfaro (Forel, 1899-1900). I have not been fortunate enough to see the type of *spoliator*, but I have had an opportunity to examine two specimens collected at light at San José, Costa Rica, by C. F. Nevermann, one on June 10, 1938, and the other on June 20, 1937. Both specimens agree more closely with Forel's description of *spoliator* than the Texas specimens. Belfrage's specimens differ from those of Nevermann in their larger size; larger mandible with broader and more flattened base; larger eyes and ocelli, more feebly developed ridge above antennal socket; less strongly protuberant posterior corner of head; darker wings; and more abundant but finer punctures on the thorax. The paramere is also less truncate apically and more