

front of the dorsum are prominent and rectangular. Mesonotum two-thirds longer than the pronotal dorsum. Dorsum of the epinotum twice as wide at the base as long. First tergite one and a half times wider behind than long.

♂. 5-7 mm. long. Apical third of the femora as well as the tibiae and tarsi ferruginous. Flagellum ferruginous above and below. The tubercles of the pronotal dorsum ivory white at the apex. Abdomen entirely black, otherwise like the ♀ in colour. As is the rule in this genus, the sculpture in this sex is stronger and denser than in the ♀. The rugae on the face extend up to the anterior ocellus, and the puncturation of the vertex is closer than in the ♀. Puncturation of the mesonotum and scutellum shallow, the interspaces about three to four times wider than the punctures. Metanotum closely punctulate. Mesopleura not so closely rugose as in the ♀. Tergites 1-3, and sternites two and three deeply, fairly closely and evenly punctured, the interspaces about twice as wide as the punctures. Clypeus two and four-fifths wider than long in the middle, the apical margin arcuately excised in the middle, strongly carinate lengthwise. Interocular distance at the base of the eyes barely greater than on the vertex, where it is equal to the length of the second and third joints of the flagellum. The second joint four times longer than wide and very little longer than the third. Dorsum of the pronotum two and two-thirds wider behind than long in the middle. First tergite three-fifths wider behind than long. The fourth and following abdominal segments are invaginated and concealed under the third sternite, which is strongly chitinized and convex.

Mamathes, Basutoland, January, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂ (*A. Jacot-Guillarmod*).

The ♀ resembles superficially *D. ignitus* (Fig. 16), but the shape of the pronotum and the sculpture are different. The ♂ differs from that of *ignitus* by the sculpture, the shape of the pronotum, the genitalia and the apical segments of the abdomen concealed under the third sternite.

The African and Madagascan species can be separated into two groups which may be worthy of subgeneric rank. In the first group the sternites are not heavily chitinized, the third is only moderately convex transversely, and the apical segments are more or less exposed. This group includes *ignitus* Smith, *venator* Arn., *bimaculatus* Arn. and *guillarmodi* Arn. In the second group the sternites are strongly chitinized, the third is patelliform, as in *Ampulex* males, and the apical segments are not exposed, being invaginated and concealed within the third. This group includes *basuto* Arn. and *secundus* Sauss.

#### Subfamily SPHECINAE

##### **Sceliphron (Pelopoeus) fossuliferum** Grib. (Figs. 17, 17a)

1895, *Mem. R. Accad. Bologna*, v, 110, ♀.

Kohl, 1918, *Ann. naturh. (Mus.) Hofmus. Wien*, xxxii, 106.

Kohl expressed the opinion that this insect was only a variety of *quartinae* Grib. However, a ♂ from Masappa River, Portuguese East