

Africa (about 10 miles north-east of Melsetter, Southern Rhodesia), which is undoubtedly conspecific, supports the validity of *fossuliferum*. Gribodo emphasizes the distinctive character of the scutiform median area of the epinotum. In the specimen under consideration, 18 mm. long, the median groove of the scutate area is forked cephalad, and the arms of the fork are as deep as the median groove. In *quartinae* there is no distinct forking. Other differences are as follows. Scapes fusco-

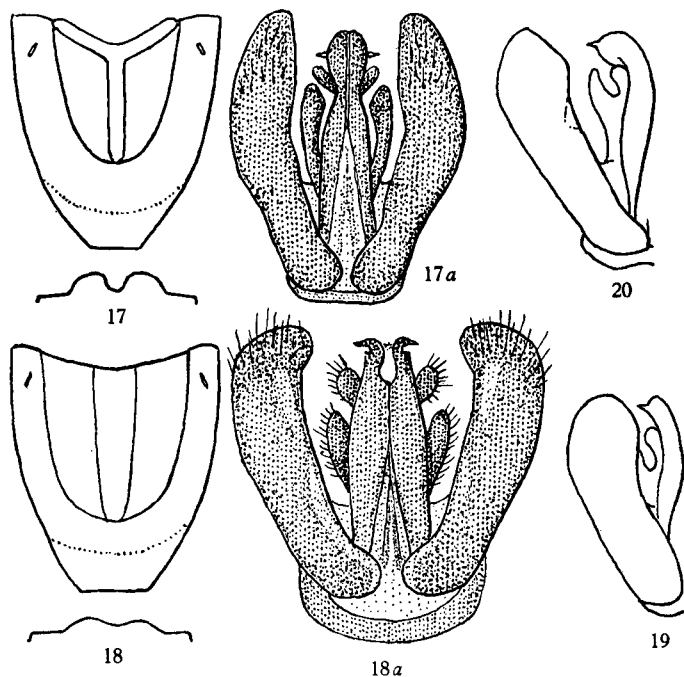


Fig. 17. *Sceliphron fossuliferum*, ♂, epinotum, and below, transverse section through the middle, $\times 12$.

Fig. 17a. *S. fossuliferum*, ♂, genitalia, $\times 27$.

Fig. 18. *S. spirifex*, ♂, epinotum, $\times 12$.

Fig. 18a. *S. spirifex*, ♂, genitalia, $\times 27$.

Fig. 19. *S. quartinae*, ♂, right half of the genitalia, $\times 27$.

Fig. 20. *S. fulvohirtum*, ♂, right half of the genitalia, $\times 27$.

ferruginous below. Fore and middle legs black, the apex of the femora and the inside of the tibiae slightly rufescent. Tegulae pale reddish brown. Interocular distance on the vertex equal to the length of the second joint of the flagellum plus twice the length of the first. Second joint of the flagellum one-third longer than the third joint. Dorsum of the pronotum distinctly grooved lengthwise in the middle. The genitalia are very similar to those of *fulvohirtum*, but the outer paramera are longer and less rounded at the apex; they differ considerably from those of *spirifex* (Figs. 18 and 18a).