

Anterior tibiae with one calcar, the middle and hind tibiae with two; anterior femora slightly swollen, apex of anterior tibiae with seven short spines, the anterior basitarsus with five very short spines on the outer margin. Hind femora of the lissoscelid type, without a trace of spines; hind tibiae with three very small spines on the upperside of the apex. All the claws with a tooth between the middle and the apex.

Genotype *P. truncatipennis* Arn.

In the shape of the thorax, the wings and the number of calcariae of the tibiae this genus closely resembles *Pseudopedinaspis* Brauns, but the shape of the clypeus is quite different, resembling that of *Psilotelus* Arn.,

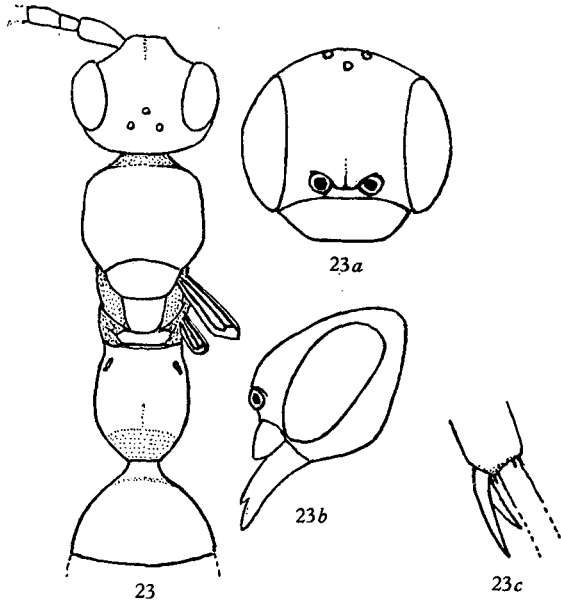


Fig. 23. *Pezopompilus truncatipennis*, ♀, $\times 12$.

Fig. 23a, b. *P. truncatipennis*, head, $\times 15$.

Fig. 23c. *P. truncatipennis*, apex of right hind tibia, $\times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

and the junction of the vertex with the occiput is not acute or subcarinate as in the former genus, but is like that of *Psilotelus*. In the latter genus the wings are complete and functional.

***Pezopompilus truncatipennis* n.sp. (Figs. 23, 23a-c)**

♀. 10 mm. long. Black. Mandibles, palpi, first five joints of the antennae, the legs, excepting the coxae and trochanters, pale ferruginous. The whole body dull, and excepting the epinotum, with a fine, adpressed and black pubescence. Head and thorax finely reticulate-punctate, the tergites 1-5 with a finer puncturation, the interspaces wider than the punctures, the sixth tergite and sternite with a sparse and large puncturation, sternites 1-5 shining and almost impunctate, the second sternite without an impressed transverse line. Clypeus