

the distinct basal segment of the abdomen \*. Considering, therefore, the Dorylides as a section of the Formicidæ, and having shown that Typhlopone also belongs to the same family, it may be urged that there are good grounds for considering with Mr. Shuckard that Typhlopone is composed of female Labidi. I do not think that this is the case, for the reasons which I have given in my observations on that genus above referred to, but I am far from willing to assert that such may not ultimately prove to be the case.

#### LABIDUS, *Jur.*

Of this genus, composed, as it was supposed to be until last year, of only a single species, Mr. Shuckard gave an excellent Monograph, including descriptions of ten species (exclusive of *L. mediatius*). By the kindness of W. Burchell and J. Miers, Esqrs., I am, however, enabled to double the number of species; several of my new species possessing curious characters not hitherto noticed. I may likewise add, that, with the exception of Perty's wretched figure of the species he named *Labidus Latreillii*, no illustration has yet been published of the genus, nor do we find in the latest works the internal organs of the mouth correctly described. These I have figured under the letters A and B, and they will be found to resemble the corresponding parts in *Typhlopone*, as figured by me in my "Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects," vol. ii. p. 226, fig. 86, 19, 20.

SECTION A.—Peduncle subtriangular, with the sides elevated.

SPECIES I.—*Labidus Fargeavii*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 11.) Rufo-fusco-hirtus; capite, antennis, thorace femoribusque nigris, cætera rufo-fuscus, abdomine supra rufo-sericeo, pedunculo supra canaliculato, venis alarum fulvo-rufis. Long. Corp. environ 14 lig. = 17 lin. angl. mens. fere.

SYN.—*Labidus Latreillii*, Saint-Farg. II. N. Hym. 1. 229. nec Jurine.  
Inhabits the province of St. Catherine, Brazil, on the sea-coast.

SPECIES II.—*Labidus Burchellii*, W. (Plate 20, fig. 1.) Piceo-niger, pubescens et pilosus, abdomine fulvo-brunneo, pedunculi lateribus valde elevatis mandibulis subrectis, tibiis tarsisque posticis gracilibus. Long. Corp. lin. 9½. Expans. alar. lin. 18½.

Taken at Santos, Brazil, by W. Burchell, Esq., on the 30th October, 1826, at 9 o'clock P.M.

This very distinct species has the head and thorax of a dirty brown colour and pubescent, and the abdomen fulvous-brown and not shining, the body beneath and at the sides clothed with long slender reddish hairs. The head is large, and the ocelli minute. The mandibles are long, nearly straight, the tips only being bent round, (Fig. 1 *a*). The thorax is clothed with a dirty luteous pubescence, it is scarcely broader than the head, and not gibbous in front; the abdominal peduncle is subtriangular, the sides very much elevated, the hind angles acute and produced; the extremity of the abdomen is deflexed; the antennæ and legs are long and slender; the femora blackish; the tibiæ pitchy, but on the upper side reddish; the tarsi testaceous, the posterior tibiæ and tarsi slender, the tarsi having a minute tubercle at the base; within (fig. 1 *b*; 1 *c*, unguis); the wings are very slightly stained with brown, and almost hyaline, the veins brown; the marginal cell is angulated behind, and the cubital vein is not thickened behind the second submarginal cell.

\* Other characters which these insects possess in common with the Formicidæ are detailed by St.-Fargeau and Haliday.