

**SPECIES III.**—*Labidus Jurinii*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 11.) “Rufo-testaceus, pubescens; capite (mandibulis antennisque exceptis) nigro; pedunculo abdominis subtrigono, supra valde concavo; pedibus longissimis,” tibiis posticis articuloque basali tarsorum posticorum compressis; alis subfulvis. Long. Corp. lin.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . Expans. alar. lin. 20.

Supposed by Mr. Shuckard to be an inhabitant of Demerara. Mr. Miers has brought it from Brazil.

**SPECIES IV.**—*Labidus Latreillii*, Jurine, (Latr. Shk.). Rufo-testaceus pubescens, pedunculo abdominis subtrigono, supra in medio plano, ad latera elevato; alis læte fulvis venis fuscis Long. Corp. lig. 8  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mens. angl.

Inhabits Cayenne.

**SPECIES V.**—*Labidus Servillei*, W. (Plate 20, fig. 2.) Testaceo-fulvus breviter pilosus, capite nigro, pedunculo subtrigono, lateribus valde elevatis, tibiis basi que tarsorum posticorum latis compressis, alis infuscatis, venis fulvo-fuscis. Long. Corp. lin.  $8\frac{1}{4}$ . Expans. alar. lin. 14.

Taken at Para, in Brazil, by W. Burchell, Esq., on the 1st February, 1830, at 11 o'clock P.M.

The head small and black, the ocelli large, and placed in a triangle; the space between each of the hind ones and the eyes equal to the space between these two ocelli; facial carinæ strong, terminating beneath the front ocelli; mandibles large, curved, a large space being left between them and the clypeus; antennæ long, slender, and fulvous; basal joint thicker than the terminal part. Thorax not very convex in front; peduncle of the abdomen much narrower than the next joint, subtriangular, truncated in front, with the fore angles rounded; hinder angles prominent and acute; sides very much elevated, shining; remainder of abdomen pubescent, deflexed at the extremity; anal plate not deeply notched, the two angles acute; legs long, fulvous; hind tibiæ flat, attenuated along the basal half; basal joint of tarsi dilated and emarginate within near the base to receive the spur of the tibiæ; wings dusky, the veins dark fulvous brown; fore wings shorter, and more truncate at the tip than usual.

**SECTION B.**—Peduncle with the sides parallel and not elevated.

†.—Peduncle shorter than broad.

‡.—Legs moderately long.

**SPECIES VI.**—*Labidus Hartigii*, W. (Plate 20, fig. 3.) Rufo-brunneus, abdomine fasciculato, pilosissimo, pilis longis fulvis, pedunculo angusto. Long. corp. lin. 8. Expans. alar. lin. 19.

Inhabits Brazil, Rio Janeiro, J. Miers, Esq.; also taken at Sapé, in Brazil, by W. Burchell, Esq., on the 14th of October, 1828, at 10 o'clock P.M.

Entirely of a brown-red colour and not shining, except at the junction of the abdominal segments; front of the body with very short hairs; metathorax and abdomen clothed at the sides above with very long fulvous hairs, and forming a thick brush at the extremity of the body. The antennæ are moderately long and slender, the basal joint rather thicker; mandibles long and much curved; facial carinæ but little elevated, but with a deep fossula between them, extending to the front ocellus. Thorax very gibbous in front, metathorax narrower than the mesothorax, its hind angles rounded off. Peduncle narrow, with the hind angles acute. Extremity of abdomen deflexed; fore legs short, hind legs rather long, with the tibiæ and tarsi simple; wings stained light honey-colour, with the stigma and veins fulvous, the submarginal cell lanceolate, not acuminate from the apex of the second submarginal cell, nearly as large as the first two submarginal cells united; the first of these is somewhat larger than the second, and is divided from it by a curved vein, the second receives the recurrent vein rather before the middle of its length, beyond which the cubital vein is not thickened.

**SPECIES VII.**—*Labidus Escenbeckii*, W. (Plate 20, fig. 4.) Rufo-brunneus, abdomine lineis duabus dorsalibus pilorum rufo-brunneorum, pedunculo thoracis latitudine. Long. corp. lin.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . Expans. alar. lin. 19.

Taken at Rio Vendinha, in Brazil, by W. Burchell, Esq., on the 10th of September, 1828, in the evening.

Entirely of a brown-red, not shining; mandibles very long and curved; facial carinæ scarcely extending above the base of the antennæ; the front of the thorax very gibbous, metathorax as broad behind as the front of the thorax, acutely truncate; peduncle as broad as the metathorax, its hind angles acute; the other abdominal segments with two rows of red-brown hairs, few in number on the anterior segments, but forming two thick pencils at the extremity, which