

Entirely of a fulvous red colour (except the head, which is dark chesnut) and shining, being but slightly pubescent; the jaws of moderate size, the clypeus entire, the ocelli very large, the facial carinæ very strong, and extending on each side of the front ocellus, forming a strong angle beneath it; the antennæ are long and slender, the basal joint longer than in *L. Klugii*; the thorax is not very gibbous in front, the peduncle is narrower than the thorax or abdomen, and of a squarer form than in any of the preceding, with the angles acute; the abdomen is very long and cylindric, not thickened towards the tip as in *L. Klugii*. The wings are broad and almost colourless, with thin brown veins; the stigma large and blackish; the marginal cell is slightly attenuated towards the tip; the first and second submarginal cells are large, separated by a slightly curved vein; the recurrent vein is received at the middle of the second submarginal cell, beyond which the cubital vein is thickened; the anal plate is deeply and widely emarginate; the lateral processes very acute.

†† *Peduncle as long as broad.*

SPECIES XX.—*Labidus Romandi*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 17). Rufo-testaceus; vertice badio, stigmatè alarum brunneo-fusco, et pedunculo abdominis quadrato-convexo; mandibulis brevibus, tenuibus; abdominis segmentis posticis, subcompressis. Long. corp. lin. 4½. Expans. alar. lin. 7¾.

Inhabits Brazil (Mus. D. Shuckard). Also taken at Canga, in Brazil, on the 4th of November, 1838, during the night, by W. Burchell, Esq. Mr. Burchell possesses a specimen 4 lines long, and with the wings expanding only 7 lines, which I refer to this species, although the anal plate is not exposed, and the wing-veins exhibit the following distinctions, which are, I apprehend, to be regarded as irregularities:—The right fore-wing has four submarginal cells, a small supplemental one (forming a third) being interposed between the ordinary second and terminal cells. This little cell is very narrow in front, but broader behind. The left fore-wing has also four submarginal cells, but here the small supplemental cell is interposed between the ordinary first and second; it is of a triangular form, and does not extend upwards to the marginal cell, the second transverse-cubital vein being in fact furcate at a little distance from the marginal cell.

#### UNKNOWN SPECIES.

SPECIES XXI.—*Labidus Pertii*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 18).

*Syn.—Lab. Latreillii*, Perty, Del. An. Art. Br. p. 138, t. 27, f. 11.

*Obs.—Dorylus mediatu*s, Fabr. Syst. Prez., p. 428. (*Labidus?* *mediatus*, Shk. Mon. Dor. p. 18.) preserved in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, has been examined by Dr. Erichson, who informs me that it is a male *Mutilla*, having the third joint of the antennæ (instead of the base of the second, as described by Fabricius) ferruginous.

#### ÆNICTUS, *Shk.*

This genus differs from *Labidus* in the venation of the wings, and geographical situation; and from *Dorylus* in the small size of the body, the long curved mandibles, and the slender cylindrical thighs; whilst it is at once separated from *Rhogmus* by possessing only one recurrent vein.

Mr. Shuckard founded the genus in his Monograph on the Dorylidæ upon two specimens of a single species brought from Poonah, in Bombay, by Col. Sykes. I have, however, long had a note of a second species in the Cabinet of the Linnæan Society, and now possess, by the kindness of W. W. Saunders, Esq., President of the Entomological Society, F.L.S., &c., a specimen of the species described by Mr. Shuckard, taken in Northern India, by Lieut. Campbell.