

**SPECIES I.**—*Enictus ambiguus*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 24). Rufo-testaceus, pubescens, capite (antennis mandibulisque exceptis) et thorace nigro, mandibulis longissimis; facie carina media subtus furcata, alarum venis stigmatæque fuscis, pedunculo profunde canaliculato. Long. corp. fere lin. 4. Expans. alar. lin.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . (Pl. 20, fig. C., head.)

Habitat India Orientali, Poonah. In Mus. Sykes, Saunders, et Westw.

**SPECIES II.**—*Enictus certus*, W. Rufo-fulvescens, pubescens, capite brunneo-nigro, mandibulis sub-brevibus, stigmatæ alarum fusco, venis fulvo-fuscis, pedunculo antice angustiori, disco subplano. Long. corp. (abdom. incurv.) lin.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Expans. alar. lin.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .

Habitat? In Mus. Soc. Linn. Lond.

Head pitchy or brunnaceous black, the face redder brown; the antennæ fulvous, with long slender hairs; mandibles short, falcate, and fulvous. The thorax is fulvous, finely setose. The abdominal peduncle is somewhat triangular; the sides rather rounded, and the posterior angles not acute; the sides are slightly elevated, and the disk is nearly flat and not channelled in the middle; the second, third, and fourth segments of the abdomen are of nearly equal size, the fifth is much longer than either of these segments, the sixth is much shorter, and the seventh is about as long as the sixth. The male organs are concealed. The wings are throughout more stained with a light fulvous tint than in *Æn. ambiguus*. The stigma is fulvous, and the veins are fulvous-brown. There is considerable difference in the position of these veins in the two known species. The cubital vein arises very near the postcostal in *Æn. certus*, but at a distance from it in *Æn. ambiguus*, in consequence of which the first cubital cell is smaller than the second discoidal cell in the former, whereas they are of equal size in the latter; this is further increased by the vein which separates the first and second discoidal cells being deflexed at its extremity in *Æn. certus*, whereas it is straight in *Æn. ambiguus*, terminating at a greater distance from the extremity of the anal vein; moreover the transverse veins which close the extremity of the cubital and discoidal cells are much more angulated in *Æn. ambiguus* than they are in *Æn. certus*.

### DORYLUS, Fabr.

The species of this genus are confined to Africa and Asia. They are distinguished by possessing very short feet, with compressed femora, two submarginal cells, and only one recurrent vein in the fore wings.

A.—Peduncle cup-shaped, nearly as large as the following segment.

**SPECIES I.**—*Dorylus nigricans*, Illiger (Fabr. Shk. Mon. Dor. p. 28). Nigricans, brunneo-holosericus, capite magno, abdominis petiolo acetabuliformi, segmento 2do paulo minori, oculis minutis. Long. corp. lin. 13. Expans. alar. lin.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ .

Inhabits Sierra Leone.

B.—Peduncle cup-shaped, much smaller than the second segment.

**SPECIES II.**—*Dorylus helvolus*, Linnæus, &c. (Shk. Mon. Dor. p. 29). Helvolus pilosus; capite rufo, facie opalina convexa, petiolo acetabuliformi, 2do segmento multo minori. Long. corp. lin.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . Expans. alar. lin.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ .

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

**SPECIES III.**—*Dorylus affinis*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 30). Helvolus pilosus; capite rufo-castaneo; facie plana, petiolo acetabuliformi, 2do segmento multo minori. Long. corp. lin.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . Expans. alar. lin. 19.

Inhabits the vicinity of the river Gambia. Differs from the preceding in its smaller size, in the cubital nervure being slightly undulated (instead of straight), as far as the separation of the two submarginal cells and the recurrent nervure, inserted at *fully one-half* of the length of the first of the latter.

C.—Peduncle quadrate, mandibles slender and much acuminate.

**SPECIES IV.**—*Dorylus glabratus*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 31). Rufo-brunneus, glaber, subrobustus, venis alarum nigris, vertice valde prominente, facie in medio sulcata, mandibulis attenuatis, labro tuberculis binis obtusis instructo et pedunculo abdominis transverso-quadrato. Long. corp. lin.  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . Expans. alar. lin.  $23\frac{1}{2}$ .

Inhabits the vicinity of the river Gambia.