

SPECIES V.—*Dorylus juvenculus*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 32). Rufo-fuscus, glaber, subattenuatus; capite (antennis mandibulisque castaneis exceptis), et venis alarum nigris, vertice valde prominente, facie in medio sulcata, labro tuberculis binis instructo et pedunculo abdominis quadrato-convexo. Long. corp. lin. $15\frac{1}{2}$. Expans. alar. lin. 24.

Inhabits Barbary.

SPECIES VI.—*Dorylus labiatus*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 33). Pallide brunneus, seu rufo-testaceus glaber, facie pilosa, subtuberculata, prominula, in medio profunde sulcata, mandibulis attenuatis, labro tuberculis binis magnis instructo et pedunculo abdominis quadrato vel potius subgloboso. Long. corp. lin. $14\frac{1}{4}$. Expans. alar. lin. 23.

Inhabits Poonah and Assam.

D.—Peduncle quadrate, mandibles broad and nearly triangular.

SPECIES VII.—*Dorylus orientalis*, Westwood. (Proc. Z. Soc. 1835, p. 72, Shk. Mon. Dor. p. 34). Helvolus pilosus, abdomine glabro, capite rufo, facie in medio sulcata, mandibulis subtrigonis, vena cubitali valde sinuosa, pleuris sericeis et pedunculo abdominis quadrato gibboso; venis binis internis alarum posticarum venis duabus transversis convexis. Long. corp. lin. $12\frac{1}{4}$. Expans. alar. lin. 19.

Inhabits Bengal.

SPECIES VIII.—*Dorylus longicornis*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 35). Helvolus subpubescens, capite nigro convexo, facie in medio sulcata, mandibulis subtrigonis, pleuris obscuris, vena cubitali subrecta, petiolo abdominis quadrato gibboso. Long. corp. lin. $11\frac{1}{2}$. Expans. alar. lin. 18.

Inhabits Bengal.

SPECIES IX.—*Dorylus attenuatus*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 36). Helvolus vel testaceus subpubescens, capite nigro vel rufo, facie in medio sulcata, mandibulis subtrigonis, venis alarum brunneis vel testaceis, pedunculo quadrato gibboso. Long. corp. lin. $10\frac{1}{4}$. Expans. alar. lin. 15.

Supposed to inhabit the vicinity of the river Gambia.

SPECIES X.—*Dorylus atriceps*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. pl. 37.) Sordide helvolus, glaber, capite (antennis mandibulisque badiis exceptis) atro, facie valde prominente in medio subsulcata, pedunculo abdominis quadrato-gibboso. Long. corp. lin. $9\frac{1}{2}$. Expans. alar. lin. $15\frac{1}{2}$.

From the vicinity of the river Gambia. The mandibles are very broad, with a large obtuse triangular projection at the base within, leaving no space between them when closed, their inner edge acute.

RHOGMUS, Shk.

This group has been proposed as a genus by Mr. Shuckard, for the reception of a species which differs from the other Doryli, by possessing two recurrent veins in the fore wings, which have only two submarginal cells; the mandibles are triangular, the feet very short with the thighs broad and compressed, and the abdomen very long and clavate. From the irregularities which so frequently occur in the position of the veins of the wings of the other Doryli, I consider that the first of these characters, which Mr. Shuckard considers as of primary importance and employs in his synoptic table, of too trivial a nature to warrant the generic separation of Rhogmus from Dorylus, whilst its other characters appear to me but specific distinctions.

SPECIES I.—*Rhogmus fimbriatus*, Shk. (Mon. Dor. p. 39.) Helvolus pilosus; abdomine glabro, segmento ultimo supra et duobus ultimis subtus fimbriatis; capite (clypeo antennis mandibulisque castaneis exceptis) nigro, venis alarum brunneis et pedunculo abdominis transverso-quadrato, convexo. Long. corp. lin. $17\frac{1}{4}$. Expans. alar. lin. 22.

Inhabits the Gold coast and the vicinity of the river Gambia.

The splendid Orchidaceous plant figured is the *Cattleya Aclandiae* of Lindley, Bot. Reg. v. 26, pl. 48, a recently discovered species inhabiting Brazil.