

HYMENOPTERA.

Among the most interesting entomological discoveries in the imperfectly explored parts of the United States territory, that of the three new species of the genus *Labidus* must be included. This is a tropical form, and almost exclusively confined to Brazil, the most northern species hitherto described being from the West Indian Island of Saint Vincent. The three species were discovered at Fort Gates by Lieutenant Haldeman.

LABIDUS SAJI, Hald.

PL. IX. FIG. 1-3.

Luteous, head brown above, and having (with the mandibles and basal articulation of the antennæ) piliferous punctures; stemmata large, and the posterior ones twice as far from each other as from the eyes; face excavated below the antennæ, with the lateral carinæ sharp or angular, and the medial line impressed; mandibles large, tapering slowly, and curved from the base. Thorax convex and shining, with numerous piliferous punctures; dorsal line narrow and distinctly impressed from the most prominent part to the anterior margin. Peduncle triangular, excised posteriorly with well-developed exterior angles. Abdomen indistinctly pubescent, with piliferous punctures posteriorly. Feet slender, simple, and uniformly coloured; base of the anterior tarsi excavated beneath for the tibial spur; unguis bifid; posterior feet extending beyond the abdomen; tibial spurs small. Wings with the stigmata long and narrow, posterior half indistinctly sanguineous, the nervures of the colour of the body, the membrane a pale tint of the same colour, and translucent. Length eight and a-half, wing seven and a-half, posterior tarsus two and a-half lines.

LABIDUS HARRISII, Hald.

PL. IX. FIG. 4-6.

Polished and pubescent, above black, abdomen rufous. Head black, pubescent; stemmata large, posterior ones three times farther from each other than from the eyes; antennæ pale fulvous, base pilose; mouth rufous; mandibles pilose, robust, curved at the base only, the inner edge rectilinear, and the apex acute but not