

which is coarsely punctured at the sides. The legs are covered with long white hair; the anterior pair, and all the coxæ and trochanters, testaceous, the middle and hind pairs more or less blackish; the calcaria pale testaceous, reaching a little beyond the middle of the metatarsus. The wings hyaline, except a faint fuscous cloud below the stigma; the nervures pale fuscous, lighter towards the base, the stigma much darker; the radial cellule a little longer than the stigma; the radius originates at the middle of the stigma, its base slightly oblique, the apex curved; the first transverse cubital nervure is curved and oblique, bullated on the lower part; the second transverse cubital nervure is also curved, but is not so oblique, and is bullated at the top and bottom; the first (and only) recurrent nervure is received a little beyond the basal third of the cellule; the transverse basal nervure is not quite interstitial.

Allied to *S. lamyrus*, from which it may be known by the petiole being shorter and broader towards the apex; the radial cellule shorter and broader; and the keels of the reticulations on the median segment much weaker. It differs also from the other two species of the group in having the wings spotted.

In the male genital organ the "volsella" reaches near to the apex of the branch of the forceps, which is acutely pointed and quite bare of pubescence; the volsella is broad and bears long hairs on the inner side, the latter rough along the edge. In the male genital organ of *S. lamyrus*, the volsella does not reach to the middle of the branch of the forceps.

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The following species may represent the male of the genus *Chyphotes*, Blake, the female of which (the only sex known to Blake) is apterous and has a long petiole, narrow at the base and dilated at the apex, where it is almost confluent with the second segment. The typical *Chyphotes* has the prothorax distinctly narrowed from the mesothorax. The Mexican species has the narrowed basal part of the petiole as long as the dilated apical part, the two together being distinctly longer than the second abdominal segment. In our insect the prothorax is rounded at the sides, the apex being confluent with the mesothorax at its apex and as wide as it; the mesonotum is without the parapsidal furrows; the median segment is distinctly separated from the mesothorax, and is not much shorter than it; the middle tibiæ have two spurs (as in the typical species of *Chyphotes*); the eyes are large, and nearly as long as the part of the head behind them; the antennæ are longer than the head and thorax united, and not much narrowed towards the apex; the ocelli are moderately large; the wings are short, not reaching to the apex of the abdomen; the stigma is much longer than usual in *Sphærophthalma*, and is as long as the radial cellule, which ends very shortly beyond its apex and commences shortly in front of its base; there are only two transverse cubital nervures, the second being distinctly curved; the second recurrent nervure is received near the middle of the cellule, the first close to the base.