largest; mandibles black at base, red at tips, the outer tooth longest and pointed; there are two grooves running from the tips to the base of the mandibles; antennæ brownish black, second joint small, globular, third joint very slender at base; tegulæ shining, reddish, wings with dark veins, second recurrent nervure weakly curved, entering third submarginal cell about two-fifths of its length from its apex; wings set with fine short hairs; legs black, with long, thick, gray hair, tarsi reddish, pubescence inclining to fuscous, tips of claws very dark; punctures of head and abdomen medium and quite close, of the mesothorax sparse, the metathorax smooth; abdomen with dorsal and ventral segments 1–6 having apical appressed hair bands, varying from gray to yellow; some short yellowish pubescence on dorsal segments 3–7, and still more short pubescence on ventral segments.

Habitat: La Paz, Bolivia, 14th November, 1898. 7 & specimens.

One & placed in U. S. Nat. Mus., type No. 6854.

In one specimen the pubescence is quite gray, perhaps only faded.

The drawings for the figures, excepting the copy of Spinola's figure, were made by Mr. Otto Heidemann, of the Division of Entom., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The authors desire to express their thanks to Prof. Lawrence Bruner for his kindness in loaning three specimens of this species from the collection of the University of Nebraska.

THYREOPUS LATIPES, SM.

Q and of new to Vancouver. Hitherto only the male of this fossorial wasp had been known. The males recorded in the literature came from Nova Scotia, Canada; Montana, Colorado, Arizona, Oregon and Washington. The female is related to T. medius, Fox, but differs in size, sculpture and ornamentation, particularly in the contrast between the deep median sulcus on the metanotum and the regular subdued sculpture adjoining. In medius the sulcus is not sharply outlined, nor is there a strong contrast between it and the sculpture of the adjoining area which is rough. The female of T. latipes is much like the male, and is readily referred to its fully described sex. Prof. Harvey sent one female taken 21st June, 1903, and one male 19th June, 1903, to Dr. Henry Skinner, who referred them to me for identification.

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