

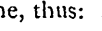
*T. solus*.—♀. n. sp. Sordid yellow, punctured, immaculate, eyes dark brown, antennæ black, abdomen lemon-yellow, ovipositor darker, tip of abdomen brown; tegmina at the interior angle coriaceous, a little darker, veins yellow; wings with three apical areas.

Length, 4 mm.; breadth,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Habitat—Death Valley, Calif.

Described from many species in the National Museum.

Subfamily DARNINÆ, Stal.

*Stictopelta arizona*, n. sp. — ♀. Yellow, lateral margins white. Head smooth, yellow, with a brown, transverse band just below the eyes, a darker spot near the eyes. Prothorax yellow, with a percurrent, longitudinal, median, impressed line; base narrowly brown, at the middle of the base a white line, thus: , the point resting at the base, the line becoming a band which extends around the lateral angles, along the inferior borders, ending just before the apex, which is brown: densely punctured; on each side of the base, under the curvature of the brace-shaped line, is a scar which is white in the centre with a dark brown ring. Tegmina nearly covered, the veins in the basal half nearly black, lighter towards apex. Below yellow; ovipositor fuscous.

Length, 9 mm.; width, 4 mm.

Habitat—Arizona. From Prof. Riley.

This is near *præcox*, Burm. Type in National Museum.

Subfamily SMILIINÆ, Stal.

*Carynota vera*, n. sp.—♀. Reddish, sprinkled with yellow; punctured; smallest member of the genus, closely resembling in shape various species of *Stictopelta*.

Head broad, short, very obtusely triangular, rough, yellowish-red, with three yellow dots arranged in a triangle, the apex at the base of the head, the other two containing the ocelli, which are much nearer to each other than to the eyes; a dark brown curved band across the lower part of the face; eyes prominent, dark. Prothorax less elevated than other *Carynota*, convex in front, rising in a curve over lateral angles, extending posteriorly to the apex without any depressions nor becoming flattened; an impression, originating from behind the lateral angles at the inferior borders, on each side, extends backward and upward, meeting on the dorsum at the middle of the posterior process directly across the median carina and not at an angle; the median carina is a smooth line, per-