

cision for the insertion of the antennæ; facets large, globose; antennæ long, reaching the end of the metathorax, inserted in a longer socket, 15-jointed; 1st joint a little thicker, cylindrical, half as broad as long; 2nd as long as broad; all others obclavate, to three times longer than broad, but the 3rd to 5th a little shorter than the rest, the last one more ovoid, with tip rounded; there seems not to be wanting any joint more. Labrum large, rounded, a little darker in middle; max. palpi 5-jointed, the three basals alike, short, as broad as long; 4th a little longer, 5th longer, ovoid; labial palpi 3-jointed, apical joint longer, ovoid. Prothorax as broad as occiput, about quadrangular, broader near the mesothorax; a deep transversal sulcus a little before middle, where the sides are notched; legs as usual, femoral and basal joint of fore legs elongate-inflated; middle legs less strong.

Wings very little longer than the abdomen, narrow, $\frac{3}{4}$ mill. broad, four times longer than broad, rounded on tip, hairy around and on the membrane, which is rugose, smoky, with four white longitudinal bands, the fifth near the costa being almost obsolete. Subcosta dark, ending unconnected after the basal fourth of the wing; a little earlier in the hind wings. Radius a little before the tip of the wing connected below with one long vein, which runs parallel to the radius and ends on the tip. This vein represents the sector and its upper branch (McLachl.); the sector itself is wanting from the place where the upper branch originates (it is marked by a small break of the vein) to the tip. There is no other vein in the wing except the strong anal vein originating from the base of the sector shortly before a transversal between the sector and radius. I have for convenience always used McLachlan's names of the veins, though it is obvious by this species that what he calls upper branch is really the prolongation of the sector itself. I will try later to give a homology of all the veins of the wing. The hind wings have exactly the same very simple venation; the discoidal cell is open. The abdomen is not entirely visible from above, as a Hymenopterous insect, partly overlaying. The segments are equal, once broader than long, except the two last ones, which are considerably shorter; the apical margin of the last one is cut asymmetrically, the right half of it considerably shorter than the left side; appendages as long as the four last segments, stout, two-jointed; the apical joints cylindrical, rounded at tip, as long as the basal ones; the appendages are asymmetrical, the right one stout, straight, a little longer, the left one curved, a little thinner. No side-view is possible. Between