

*Diphaglossa*, Spinola, 1851, and *Diphaglossa Gayi*, Spinola, 1851.

Spinola, 1851, Gay: Hist. Fisc. de Chili, Zoology, VI., pp. 168-170, plate 1, fig. 1, ♀ ♂.

F. Smith, 1854, Catalogue Hymen. Brit. Mus., II., p. 343-344, ♂.

Dalle Torre, 1896, Catalogue of the Hymenoptera, X., p. 297, ♂.

Friese, 1898, Ann. Naturhist. Hofm. Wien., XIII., p. 61, 72, 76, 77, ♂ ♀.

Ashmead, 1899, Trans. Amer. Entom. Soc., XXVI., p. 94.

*Diphaglossa* is characterized by the peculiarly elongate, triangular head, the face being three times as wide at the vertex, from eye to eye, as at the base of the mandibles along the clypeal margin; clypeus elongated, twice as long as broad, longitudinally striate; mandibular space much elongated, punctured, longitudinally striate; antennæ reaching beyond tegulæ; mandibles bifid at tip; labial palpi 4-jointed, three basal joints subclavate, fourth joint longest, more slender and slightly tapering; maxillary palpi 6-jointed, joints subclavate, except the last, which is slender, slightly tapering, fourth and sixth joints almost equal, second shortest, first longest; wings with marginal cell slightly appendiculate, first cubital cell longest, but not as long as second and third united, third smallest, narrowed above, first recurrent nervure entering second cubital cell at the middle, second recurrent nervure more or less curved, entering the third cubital beyond the middle; transverse median nervure entering before radial nervure and weakly angulated; first joint of tarsi flattened, elongate, claws bifid and with a pulvillus; metathoracic truncation narrow, almost perpendicular, no row of pits present; abdomen with distinct dorsal and ventral hair bands.

Spinola has figured the tongue as emarginate and with two pairs of slender "filaments," the apical pair very long. While the tongue is undoubtedly emarginate, the "filaments" are missing in all of the specimens we have examined. However, Dr. Friese states that the paraglossæ are slender and threadlike, extending beyond the tip of the tongue. Spinola states that the mandibles have three teeth, but his figure shows but two, and he also gives the hind tibiæ as unispinose. Dr. Friese has corrected this, stating that they are spined as usual, and in all the specimens we have examined they have two spines.

*Diphaglossa Gayi*, Spinola, the type of the genus, is described as black, with a long-haired red abdomen, and Dr. Friese notes that it resembles in habitus the red-haired *Bombus pascuorum*. The wings are thickly set with fine short hairs.