

Locality.—Bolivia.

Described from three females and two males. The males are neither smaller nor darker than the females.

Subfamily *HOPLOPHORINÆ*.

9. ***Aconophoroides rectispina***, sp. nov. (Fig. 9).

This species suggests at once an *Aconophora*, but the very short hind tarsi removes it from the subfamily to which that genus belongs. It may be recognized by the erect pronotal process, black with yellow tip. The four apical cells of the hind wing are characteristic of the genus.

Yellow, deeply and coarsely punctured with black; pronotal horn straight and nearly upright, black, tip yellow. Head rough, striated, wider than long; clypeus short, inflexed, with median translucent ridge; ocelli transparent, nearer to each other than to the eyes, a black spot under each; eyes prominent and brown. Pronotum coarsely punctured, not pubescent; dorsal horn projecting upward and slightly forward, anterior and posterior margins flattened, black, except at tip, which is smooth and yellow; humeral angles obtusely prominent; posterior process long, narrow, lightly punctured, slightly pilose, extending far beyond abdomen and almost reaching tips of tegmina. Tegmina yellow, subhyaline, much wrinkled between veins; veins brownish and slightly raised. Legs and under surface of the body ferruginous. First and second pairs of tarsi very long and black; hind tarsi short and yellow.

Type.—Female.

Length 10 mm.; width 4.8 mm.

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10. ***Aconophoroides projecta***, sp. nov. (Fig. 10).

Superficially recalling a large *Aconophora*, but, like the preceding species, easily distinguished by the very short posterior tarsi and the four apical areas of the hind wings.

Uniform ferruginous brown; pronotal horn short, sharp and projecting forward; thickly covered with more or less obsolete longitudinal carinae and densely punctate. Head much wider than long, rough and sculptured; clypeus short and reflexed, sparingly pilose; ocelli brown, equidistant from each other and from the