couple of other genera, shows a marked linkage between *Mechanitis* and *Melinaea* (and of course *Scada,* with *Heteroscada,* and *Sais* must follow *Mechanitis*), but the later genera with their decidedly "trifid" venation seem to my eye to link more closely with *Athesis.* So my present opinion is that group II is triphyletic: *a, Aprotopus,* to be treated like *Melinaea egina* as a sporadic reduction of group I; *b, Mechanitis, Scada* and *Sais; c,* the residue. *Velamysta* shows the short spur of Sc arising from far out on the cell in the female, like *Mechanitis,* but I should put more weight on the character of udcv, which is quite normal for the *Ithomia-Heterosais* series.

On Two Species of Diploplectron from Texas (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae).

By V. S. L. Pate, Cornell University.

In 1902, James A. G. Rehn and the late Henry Lorenz Viereck made their first collecting trip to the southwestern United States. Much of the material taken on that expedition has long since been reported upon, yet there still remains, in the collections of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, a considerable residue, at least of the smaller Hymenoptera, to be studied. Recently while sorting this material, the following interesting new forms were discovered and are herewith described.

Diploplectron vierecki[1] new species.

The black head and thorax and bright ferruginous abdomen immediately distinguish the present and the following new form from all other Nearctic *Diploplectra.* The closest ally of *vierecki* is apparently *D. bidentatus* Ashmead, but in addition to the different general livery, the present species may be separated from that form by the unclouded fore wing, the immaculate clypeus and front, and the much smaller clypeal teeth.

Type. ♂ ; Foothills of the Franklin Mountains north of El Paso, El Paso County, Texas. Elevation, 3713-4000 feet.

[1] After its collector, the late Henry Lorenz Viereck.

April 5, 1902. (H. L. Viereck.) [Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Type no. 10571.]

♂. 4.5 mm. long. Black; mandibles, save for red apices, deep yellow; antennae dark fuscous; legs distad of femora deep fulvous; tegulae and axillary sclerites fuliginous; abdomen bright ferruginous. Wings clear hyaline, iridescent, hind wings with an ovate fuscous cloud subapically; veins and stigma deep fulvous.

Head fulgid; front, vertex, post-temporal region and clypeus with a sparse clothing of short, suberect, dark aenous setulae. Front inconspicuously tumid; with a microscopically fine shallow, clathrate foveolation superposed upon which are a few small, irregularly disposed, shallow alveoli; bisected discally by a short furrow. Vertex sculptured like front but more finely so; postocellar distance one and one-half times the length of ocellocular line; temples subnitidous and subglabrous. Antennae reaching to a little beyond tegulae; the antennocular line two and one-half times the interantennal distance; scape short, stout, about one-third (.36) the vertical length of eye; pedicel subcylindrical, five-eighths the length of first flagellar article; flagellum simple, finely puberulent, first two segments subequal in length. Clypeus narrow, transverse, median length two-sevenths the vertical length of eye, flat laterally but rather strongly obtrapezoidally tumid and subnitidous discally, ending medio-apically in an obtusely pointed lobe bearing two very small median teeth distally.

Thorax more or less fulgid; with a moderate clothing of suberect, rather long whitish pubescence dorsally, pleura and sterna more scantily clothed with long, suberect, dark aeneous setulae. Pronotum rounded anteriorly and laterally; with scattered fine punctures, and traversed by a few horizontal, inconspicuous rugulae; tubercles almost attaining tegulae. Mesonotum with small, moderately close punctures; scutellum flat, nitidous and glabrous discally; postscutellum subnitidous medially. Mesopleura without epicnemium anteriorly; episternal suture and episternaulus distinct and well impressed; prepectus and below episternauli with inconspicuous horizontal striae and a few scattered fine punctures, above episternauli and behind episternal suture glabrous and nitidous. Metapleura glabrous, subnitidous, with very inconspicuous horizontal striae. Propodeum with dorsal face glabrous, opaque, granulate tending to become finely transversely rugulate, the anterior margin with fine irregular reticulations, somewhat depressed medio-posteriorly; posterior face subfulgid, with erect, rather long

whitish pubescence, discally with an indistinct cuneiform impression, laterad of which surface is finely and irregularly punctate and rugulate; lateral faces fulgid, with rather long, erect whitish pubescence and a few parallel subhorizontal striae.

Legs with middle and hind tibiae bearing a few weak spines.

Fore wing with third submarginal cell twice as long on cubitus as on radial vein.

Abdomen fulgid; with microscopically fine, transverse clathrate aciculation. Tergites and sternites with a transverse subapical row of short decumbent fine setulae; pygidium small, elongate trapeziform, glabrous, perfulgid, with a few small, coarse, well separated punctures; ultimate sternite elongate, linguiform.

♀. Unknown. *Paratypes.* 2 ♂; Topotypical; April 4, 1901, April 5, 1902; [A. N. S. P.]

The paratypes agree with the type in all essential details of livery and structure, except that in the specimen taken April 5th ,1902, the second and third transverse cubital veins of the fore wing have anastomosed anteriorly just before their reception on the radial vein.

Diploplectron kantsi[2] new species.

Although resembling *vierecki* so closely as to be easily confused with it, *kantsi* differs from that form in a number of details, notably in the shape of the clypeus, the penult abdominal sternite, the venation of the fore wing, its opaque granular head and thorax, the different postocellar-ocellocular ratio, and the longer, differently proportioned antennal segments.

Type. ♂; Foothills of the Franklin Mountains north of El Paso, El Paso County, TEXAS. Elevation, 3713-4000 feet. April 6, 1902. (Henry L. Viereck.) [Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Type no. 10572.]

♂. 5 mm. long. Black; mandibles dark miniatous; antennae dark fuscous; legs distad of femora deep fulvous; tegulae and axillary sclerites fuliginous; abdomen ferruginous. Wings hyaline, uniformly tinged throughout with light fulvous; hind wings with a small diffuse light fuscous cloud subapically; veins and stigma fuliginous.

Head opaque; sparsely clothed with decumbent whitish pubescence. Front finely granulate, bisected discally by a short

[2] Named after the Lipan Indians, who were given the name Kantsi by the Caddo.

furrow. Vertex subgranular; postocellar distance about one-half the length of ocellocular line; temples subfulgid, with microscopically fine, shallow, clathrate faveolation. Antennae long, reaching at least to middle of scutellum; antennocular line two and one-half times the interantennal distance; scape short, stout, one-fourth the vertical length of eye; pedicel subcylindrical, one-third the length of the elongate first flagellar article; flagellum somewhat compressed, first two segments elongate, the second five-sixths the length of first article. Clypeus subopaque, narrow, transverse, median length one-fourth the vertical length of eye, flat laterally to obtrigonally tumid discally, ending medio-apically in an obtusely pointed lobe bearing two minute median teeth distally.

Thorax granular, more or less opaque; thinly clothed with suberect, rather long whitish pubescence. Pronotum rounded anteriorly and laterally; the tubercles almost attaining the tegulae. Mesopleura granulate throughout, with episternal suture and episternauli distinct and well developed. Metapleura glabrous, finely granulose. Propodeum opaque, granulose throughout; dorsal face glabrous; posterior and lateral faces scantily clothed with short suberect light pubescence; posterior face with a median cuneiform impression dorsad.

Legs with middle and hind tibiae bearing a few weak spines.

Fore wings with first transverse cubital vein bearing a spur directed toward the base of stigma; second submarginal cell subtrigonal, the second and third transverse cubital veins coming together to a point on radius; third submarginal cell twice as long on radius as on cubitus.

Abdomen more or less fulgid; with microscopically fine, transverse clathrate aciculation. Tergites and sternites with a transverse subapical row of short decumbent fine setulae; pygidium small, elongate, narrow trapeziform, developed only on posterior half of ultimate tergite, and glabrous, perfulgid, with a few punctures; ultimate sternite elongate linguiform apically, penult sternite trigonal, narrowly truncate and notched medio-apically, the posterior half somewhat compressed.

♀. Unknown. This species is known at present from only the unique male described above.