

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW HYMENOPTERA, NO. 8.

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This paper contains the results of an examination of a small but extremely interesting collection from Trinidad, sent by Mr. F. W. Urich. Coming from a region from which so little is known, most of the species proved to be undescribed. Attention is also called to the habits recorded in this paper of the female of *Trissolcus euschisti* brooding over her eggs, until they are almost ready to hatch.

Where both sexes of a species are described, the one described last is the allotype. Comparative measurements were given in figures were made with the Zeiss binocular microscope equipped with number 2 eyepieces and the a_3 objective and an eyepiece micrometer.

Superfamily SERPHIDOIDEA.

Family SCELIONIDÆ.

TRISSOLCUS EUSCHISTI Ashmead.

On August 4, 1912, Mr. H. L. Viereck collected on Plummers Island, Maryland, some hemipterous eggs (later determined by Mr. Heidemann as probably the genus *Perillus*) over which a female of the above species was brooding. For several days while kept in a vial she continued to show great solicitude over the eggs which at the time they were collected were beginning to turn dark as a result of the development of the pupæ. She continued this brooding until separated from the eggs to keep her distinct from the progeny, the first of which appeared on August 13. In all 22 issued (all females) and some three or four died without being able to emerge.

TRISSOLCUS URICHI, new species.

Female.—Length about 1.25 mm. Black, the legs, except coxæ, and antennæ, except the brown club, rufo-testaceous; face reticulated and with scattered punctures; no smooth medial area in front of

anterior ocellus; first joint of funicle slightly but distinctly longer than pedicel; mesoscutum, except anteriorly where granulose, granular-reticulate, at extreme rear exactly the same as medially; scutellum with similar sculpture, with a median longitudinal carina and a row of pits at apex; metanotum and propodeum coarsely rugose; wings hyaline; first segment of abdomen with rugæ almost reaching apex; second segment with a basal row of pits, and rest of segment smooth.

Male.—Length about 1.2 mm. Similar to the female, except in secondary sexual characters.

Type-locality.—Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Described from 18 females and 2 males reared from the eggs of a hemipteron during January, 1912, by F. W. Urich, after whom the species is named.

Type.—Cat. No. 16034, U.S.N.M.

TRISSOLCUS TRINIDADENSIS, new species.

Female.—Length about 1.2 mm. Black, the antennæ brown, with the scape and pedicel lighter; coxæ black, femora, except the lighter apices, dark brown, tibiæ and tarsi light brown; face reticulated, with scattered punctures and with no medial smooth area in front of anterior ocellus; first joint of funicle hardly longer than pedicel; mesonotum anteriorly rugulose, medially granulose-reticulate; posteriorly more shiny and more granulose; scutellum apically with a row of pits, with a median longitudinal carina, basally rugulose, disk shiny, almost smooth; wings hyaline; segment one of abdomen longitudinally rugose almost to apex; second segment with a basal row of pits.

Male.—Length about 1.05 mm. Similar to the female except in secondary sexual characters, the antennæ (only 9 joints remaining) testaceous; the legs lighter brown than in female, with the femora not much darker than the tibiæ.

Type-locality.—St. Augustine, Trinidad.

Described from 8 females and 1 male reared from the eggs of *Sphyracoris obliquus* on cotton, May, 1912, by F. W. Urich.

Type.—Cat. No. 16035, U.S.N.M.

This species closely resembles the last but is smaller, has darker colored antennæ and legs, and has the sculpture at the rear of the mesoscutum and on base of scutellum different from that on middle of mesoscutum.

TELENOMUS TABANOCIDA, new species.

Female.—Length about 0.85 mm. Black, the antennæ and legs brown, the coxæ darker, the trochanters and bases of femora and the tarsi lighter; head wider than long but not twice as wide; face smooth,

polished; pedicel distinctly longer than the first joint of the funicle, which is hardly longer than broad, following joints of funicle, not as long as broad; club five-jointed; mesoscutum shiny, with large, scattered punctures; wings hyaline; abdomen narrow, elongate, as long as the head and thorax combined; first and second abdominal segments each with a row of short striæ basally; second segment about one and one-half times as long as broad.

Male.—Length about 0.75 mm. Brown, with the abdomen darker; face testaceous, shading into brown above; antennæ and legs, including coxæ, testaceous; similar in sculpture to the female; the three basal joints of the funicle subquadrate, the rest transverse, the apical joint subquadrate.

Habitat.—St. Josephs River, Trinidad.

Described from 10 females and 15 males reared from tabanid eggs in January, 1912, by F. W. Urich.

Type.—Cat. No. 16036, U.S.N.M.

TELENOMUS MERIDIONALIS Ashmead.

Among the material sent by Mr. Urich there is a fine series of this species reared from the eggs of a pentatomid, with the record, La Josefina, Sangre Grande, Trinidad, January, 1912, F. W. Urich, collector.

TELENOMUS ALBITARSIS Ashmead.

The above-mentioned material contained a large series of this form reared from the eggs of a noctuid, with the record, St. Joseph, Trinidad, September, 1912, P. Lachmere-Guppy, collector.

Superfamily CHALCIDOIDEA.

Family EURYTOMIDÆ.

CHRYSEIDA INOPINATA Brues.

The U. S. National Museum possesses one female from Brownsville, Texas, with the date, June 6, E. A. Schwarz, collector, and one male from the same locality, with the record, "2-3-'13" bred from *Oncideres putator* by M. M. High, Chittenden (Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture), No. 1921.

NEORILEYA ASHMEADI, new species.

Female.—Length about 2 mm. Black, with the scape rufotestaceous, obscured with fuscous, and the femora and tibiæ, except apices, honey color; apices of femora and tibiæ and the tarsi whitish; antennæ (the club missing) dark brown; head and thorax finely umbilicately punctured; face with a median carina from antennal fossa to mouth parts and also laterad a few striæ converging towards mouth parts; outer orbits with a carina coming over top of eye and down inner orbits to a point opposite middle of antennal fossa, where

it runs diagonally and downward to antennal fossa; wings hyaline; abdomen finely punctured above.

Habitat.—St. Clair, Trinidad.

Described from 7 specimens reared August, 1912, from unknown eggs by Mr. F. W. Urich.

Type.—Cat. No. 16037, U.S.N.M.

This species greatly resembles *N. flavipes* Ashmead, but in that species the inner orbits are little or not at all convergent; the diagonal carina running from carina along inner orbit to antennal fossal touches the latter almost at base and is continued below base.

The species is named in honor of Dr. W. H. Ashmead, who described not only this genus, but also many others in his generic revision of the Chalcidoidea.

Family PERILAMPIDÆ.

PERILAMPIDEA, new genus.

Antennæ 13 jointed with 2 ring joints, the pedicel shorter than the first joint of funicle; eyes distinctly hairy; mandibles 3-toothed; thorax above coarsely umbilicately rugoso-punctate; parapsidal furrows indicated only by an indistinct depression of the surface anteriorly; axillæ widely separated; stigmal vein about two-thirds as long as the marginal; postmarginal longer than the marginal; hind tibiæ with 2 apical spurs; abdomen compressed.

This genus resembles *Perilampus* in the thorax, but the antennæ have 2 ring joints, the eyes are conspicuously hairy, the stigmal and postmarginal veins are long and the abdomen is compressed.

Type.—*Perilampidea syrphi* Crawford.

PERILAMPIDEA SYRPHI, new species.

Female.—Length about 2.25 mm. Head and thorax very dark blue, back of head and disk of mesoscutum bronzy; scape and pedicel testaceous, rest of antennæ brown; face rather finely reticulated by carinæ, along upper inner orbits becoming umbilicate; thoracic notum except extreme sides of scutum and axillæ with coarse irregular reticulate umbilicate punctures; parapsidal furrows indicated anteriorly only by a slight depression of the integument, otherwise obsolete; under side of projecting apical portion of scutellum more finely reticulated; wings hyaline, veins light brown; coxæ brown with purple reflections; femora brown, their apices and the rest of the legs whitish; abdomen brown.

Habitat.—Moruga, Trinidad.

Described from 3 specimens reared by F. W. Urich, in May, 1912, from the larva of a syrphid preying on *Dactylopius citri* found on cacao.

Type.—Cat. No. 16038, U.S.N.M.

Family ENCYRTIDÆ.

(BRASEMA) ANASTATUS RUGOSICOLLIS (Cameron).

This species has been reared from the eggs of *Microcentrum rhombifolium* at Lindsay, California, by Mr. J. R. Horton, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

OENCYRTUS TRINIDADENSIS, new species.

Female.—Length about 0.8 mm. Green, the scutellum, lower part of face and apex of abdomen bronzy; face above antennæ and the mesoscutum and scutellum, except at apex, reticulate; scape dark brown, rest of antennæ lighter brown; pedicel about as long as joints 1 and 2 of funicle combined, the first joint of funicle slightly longer than the second; ocelli in an equilateral triangle; femora dark brown, fore and mid tibiæ narrowly and hind tibiæ broadly, annulate with dark brown.

Male.—Length about 0.62 mm. Similar to the female but the head green, the dorsum more aeneous, with some bronzy reflections, the antennæ testaceous and the bands on the tibiæ somewhat narrower.

Habitat.—Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Described from many specimens reared from the eggs of a pentatomid in February, 1912, by F. W. Urich.

Type.—Cat. No. 16039, U.S.N.M.

The female differs from *O. anasæ* in the dark femora and annulate tibiæ; from *johnsoni* by the annulate tibiæ; *clisiocampæ* has the second joint of funicle slightly longer than first and the lateral ocelli farther from each other than to anterior ocellus.

OENCYRTUS CHRYSOPÆ, new species.

Female.—Length, 0.5 mm. Above greenish, the scutellum aeneous; face mostly aeneous, pleuræ brown; antennæ and legs testaceous with a very slight brownish tinge, the coxæ slightly darker; pedicel much longer than first joint of funicle, the joints of the funicle subquadrate (see fig. 1); mesoscutum shiny, almost smooth; scutellum with crowded very fine punctures, resembling minute thimblelike punctures; wings hyaline.



FIG. 1.—OENCYRTUS CHRYSOPÆ. OUTLINE OF ANTENNA OF FEMALE.

Type-locality.—Verdant Vale, Arima, Trinidad.

Host.—Eggs of *Chrysopa* species.

Described from specimens reared by Mr. F. W. Urich.

Type.—Cat. No. 16040, U.S.N.M.

This species is distinguished by the subquadrate joints of the funicle.

SIGNIPHORA GIRAULTI, new species.

Female.—Length about 1 mm. Blue-black (when mounted on a slide brown) the face and legs more brownish, the tarsi whitish; face with a few scattered punctures; mesonotum transversely striated; fore wings with the anterior margin fumated out to end of the marginal vein and at this point extending entirely across wing and dilated on inner posterior margin (see fig. 2); cilia at apex of anterior wing very short, those at apex of hind wings much longer; submarginal vein with four bristles, marginal vein with one at extreme base, and at apex

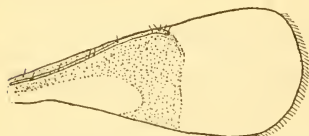


FIG. 2.—SIGNIPHORA GIRAULTI. FRONT WING OF FEMALE.

and on stigmal a group of five; near base of wing a bristle on the disk of wing between submarginal vein and anterior margin of wing; mid femora at apex above with two spines, with one on side and one near lower margin; mid tibiae with one above near base and one at apex with two on side at apex and one near apex on lower margin; apical spur of mid tibiae with about 14 teeth the basal two of which are shorter and more slender than those immediately following (fig. 3).

Described from four specimens (three on slides and one on card point) labeled "La Lune and Moruga, Trinidad, from *Dactylopius citri*, F. W. Urich, collector.

Type.—Cat. No. 16041, U.S.N.M.

In the illustration of the wing the bristles have been made more distinct than they really are, in order to show more clearly.

This species belongs to the *nigra* group as defined by Girault and in his table¹ would run near *corvina* which has the fumation of the wing quite different, the marginal fringes of the hind wing no longer than those on the fore wing, etc.

The species is named after Mr. A. A. Girault, who has recently monographed this most interesting group.

Family EULOPHIDÆ.

DEROSTENUS FULLOWAYI, new species.

Female.—Length about 1 mm. Green, head and thorax above including scutellum with minute thimblelike punctures, abdomen except the brown apices of segments with very similar sculpture; antennæ brown, joints of funicle almost as broad as long, the first

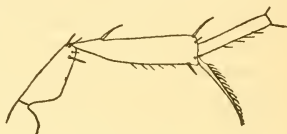


FIG. 3.—SIGNIPHORA GIRAULTI. MIDDLE LEG OF FEMALE.

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 45, p. 227 and following.

shorter than the pedicel; wings with a distinct but small cloud back of stigmal knob; legs whitish, the coxæ green, the hind femora, except tips, brown, with more or less green tinge.

Male.—Unknown.

Described from specimens reared at Honolulu, Hawaii, by Mr. D. T. Fulloway from *Agromyza diminuta*, together with a species of *Diaulinus* and one of *Chrysocharis*, the type mounted in balsam, paratypes both in balsam and on card points.

Type.—Cat. No. 15674, U.S.N.M.

In some of the paratypes the middle femora are more or less brown.

This species resembles *D. punctiventris* Crawford, but has much stronger and deeper sculpture, has the scutellum with as strong sculpture as the rest of the mesonotum (in *punctiventris* the scutellum is almost smooth medially) and has the legs differently colored.

Family MYMARIDÆ.

Tribe GONATOCERINI.

XENOMYMAR, new genus.

Tarsi 5 jointed, abdomen sessile, antennæ female, 8 jointed, the third joint shorter than pedicel, the fourth joint as long as scape (see fig. 4); of male, 13 jointed; fore wings almost parallel sided with the marginal vein very long extending three-fifths of the length of the dilated portion of wing (see fig. 5); cilia at apex of fore wings about one and one-half times as long as greatest width of wing; disk of wing with hairs toward apex indistinctly arranged in about 3 rows; sheaths of ovipositor somewhat exerted.

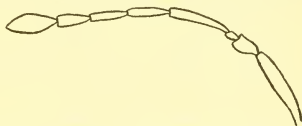


FIG. 4.—XENOMYMAR URICHI. ANTENNA OF FEMALE.

Type.—*Xenomymar urichi* Crawford.

XENOMYMAR URICHI, new species.

Female.—Length, about 0.5 mm. Very light yellowish with the head somewhat brownish, the antennæ at base more nearly colorless and apically more brownish; and the wings somewhat infuscated beyond the base of the marginal vein.

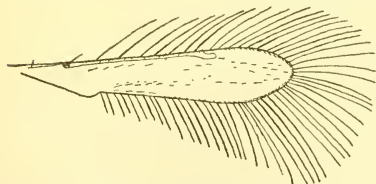


FIG. 5.—XENOMYMAR URICHI. FRONT WING OF FEMALE.

Male.—Length, about 0.4 mm. Similar to the female;

joints 4–13 of antennæ subequal in length.

Habitat.—Verdant Vale, Trinidad.

Described from 12 specimens (on two slides, one slide with four females and two males labeled types, the other with six females labeled paratypes) with the additional data issued from grass January 27, 1913. F. W. Ulrich, collector.

Type.—Cat. No. 16042, U.S.N.M.

GONATOCERUS ANOMOCERUS, new species.

Female.—Length, about 0.65 mm. Dark brown, the under side of thorax lighter, the antennæ and legs testaceous and slightly suffused with brownish; antennæ anomalous, the first, second, and fourth segments of funicle almost ring-like (see fig. 6); fore wings broad, hyaline, disk covered with cilia but with an oblique hairless streak just beyond apex of marginal vein and extreme base of wing without cilia; marginal cilia

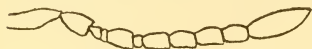


FIG. 6.—GONATOCERUS ANOMOCERUS. ANTENNA OF FEMALE.

short; hind wings narrow, with marginal cilia longer than width of wing, along anterior margin with a single row of discal cilia; disk of hind wing otherwise bare; valves of ovipositor not exerted.

Male.—Length, about 0.6 mm. Similar but with normal antennæ (apical three joints missing) somewhat lighter in color than in the female, as are the legs.

Type-locality.—Verdant Vale, Trinidad.

Host.—Eggs of *Horiola arcuata*.

Described from five specimens (on one balsam slide) reared July, 1912, by Mr. F. W. Ulrich.

Type.—Cat. No. 16043, U.S.N.M.

The peculiar antennæ of the female readily distinguish this species.

Tribe ANAPHINI.

ANAPHOIDEA LATIPENNIS, new species.

Female.—Length, about 0.68 mm. Brown, with the legs and antennæ, except the brown club, flavous; basal half of abdomen flavous with some brown intermingled; pedicel slightly longer than second joint of funicle; (relative length of antennal joints is as follows, scape 24; pedicel 14, funicle 5, 12, 12, 9, 10, 9, respectively; club 33, fore wings broad, the hind margin strongly curved (see fig. 7); disk of fore wings closely covered with cilia, not distinctly in rows but at widest point about 20 rows; cilia not extending basad of marginal vein; an oblique hairless line extending almost to anterior margin and at its anterior end somewhat beyond apex of marginal



FIG. 7.—ANAPHOIDEA LATIPENNIS. OUTLINE OF FOREWING OF FEMALE.

vein; fore wings along submarginal vein slightly infuscated, extending outward to about middle of marginal vein, from here distinct and extending caudad across wing, thence outward along hind margin to about middle of wing; longest cilia slightly over half the greatest width of wing; disk of hind wing on outer half with a row of cilia at front and one at hind margin and between them 4-6 indistinct rows; sheaths of ovipositor exerted about one-third length of abdomen.

Male.—Length about 0.55 mm. Similar to female but antennæ entirely flavous, and band at base of abdomen not as distinct as in female.

Type-locality.—Verdant Vale, Trinidad, West Indies.

Host.—Eggs of *Horiola arcuata*.

Described from seven specimens (on two balsam slides), the type slide with 3 females and 1 male; reared in July, 1912, by Mr. F. W. Urich.

Type.—Cat. No. 16044, U.S.N.M.

Distinguished by the lighter color band at base of abdomen, and broad wings.

Tribe MYMARINI.

NEOMYMAR, new genus.

Tarsi four jointed, abdomen petiolate; antennæ nine jointed, the scape not longer than the thickness of the head (anterio-posteriorly); fourth joint of antennæ not longer than fifth, the sixth somewhat shorter, seventh and eighth shorter, club not as long as these two joints combined (see fig. 8); apical half of fore wings broadened, without veins, and covered with irregularly placed hairs; marginal cilia long.



FIG. 8.—NEOMYMAR VIERECKI. ANTENNA OF FEMALE.

Type.—*Neomymar vierecki* Crawford.

This genus differs from *Mymar* in the short scape, the short fourth joint of antennæ in the female, in having more of the fore wing dilated, and without a longitudinal row of bristles.

NEOMYMAR VIERECKI, new species.

Female.—Length, about 1.25 mm.; antennæ, about 1.5; fore wing, about 1.62. Light brown with the legs, including coxæ, very light yellowish; the hind tibiæ somewhat infuscated apically; antennæ about the color of the legs, with the basal part of joints 4-6 and apex of eighth joint somewhat infuscated and the club very dark brown; cilia of fore wings longer than greatest width of wing; fore wing except a strip along anterior margin with irregularly placed

hairs, the anterior ones in a more or less distinct row; hind wings linear, the marginal cilia about two-thirds as long as those on fore wings.

Habitat.—Rosslyn, Virginia.

One specimen collected October 1, 1912, by Mr. H. L. Viereck, after whom the species is named.

Type.—Cat. No. 16045, U.S.N.M.