

Zalophothrix mirum, n. sp.

♀.—Length 2–3 mm. Head reddish, above the antennæ obscured with fuscous and metallic around the ocelli; scape reddish, rest of antennæ dark; mesothorax and pleuræ metallic, the scutellum reddish; median row of hairs on the scutellum black; anterior wings with a short dusky patch near base and a broad band extending from between the base of the marginal vein and the stigmal vein to the rear of the wing; legs dark, the femora with metallic luster, the anterior and middle tibiæ more or less reddish, hind tibiæ black, the flattened rear edge whitish; abdomen reddish with fuscous and the base metallic.

Barbados, West Indies, said to have been bred from *Saissetia nigra* Nietner. (Coccidæ.) (H. A. Ballou.)

Type.—No. 10061, U. S. National Museum.

SOME NEW CHALCIDOIDEA.

By J. C. CRAWFORD.

With the exception of *Zatropis catalpæ*, the species described in this paper were bred by the members of the Cotton Boll Weevil Investigations force of the Bureau of Entomology in Texas.

Family ENCARTIDÆ.

Subfamily EUPELMINÆ.

Tribe Eupelmini.

Genus CERAMBYCOBIUS Ashmead.

TABLE FOR THE SEPARATION OF THE SPECIES—FEMALES.

1. Postmarginal vein much longer than the stigmal.....2
 Postmarginal vein not or very slightly longer than the stigmal.....3
2. Sheaths of ovipositor linear, about the length of last three abdominal segments combined; sculpture of segments 1–4 finer than on rest,
 cleri Ashmead.
 Sheaths of ovipositor broad, hardly as long as last segment; sculpture of segments 1–2 finer than on rest.....*bruchivorus*, n. sp.
3. Sheaths of ovipositor hardly as long as last abdominal segment,
 brevicaudus, n. sp.
 Sheaths of ovipositor about as long as last three segments combined...4
4. Scape dark, metallic; face mostly blue; thorax dull, more bronzy,
 cyaniceps Ashmead.
 Scape reddish; thorax shiny, more green; face mostly green,
 cushmani, n. sp.

Cerambycobius bruchivorus, n. sp.

♀.—Length, 4.5 mm. Head and thorax blue, with purple tinges, face mostly purplish; antennæ dark, scape metallic; pubescence on eyes long, distinct; posterior ocelli closer to each other than to the anterior ocellus and separated from the eyes by less than one-half the diameter of the ocelli; abdomen bronzy, with bluish reflections, the first segment basally blue; legs dark, tibiæ with reddish, tarsi basally whitish.

Victoria, Tex., bred from *Bruchus* sp. on *Vachellia*.

Type.—No. 10064, U. S. National Museum.

Cerambycobius brevicauda, n. sp.

♀.—Length, 2–3 mm. Head and thorax green, thorax duller in color, more bronzy; antennæ dark, scape metallic; ocelli in an equilateral triangle; pubescence on eyes distinct; femora blackish or metallic, tibiæ dark medially, the apical part and the tarsi very light; abdomen aeneous, first segment basally green.

Dallas, Tex., bred from *Bruchus exiguus* Horn.

Type.—No. 10065, U. S. National Museum.

Cerambycobius cushmani, n. sp.

♀.—Length, 2.5–4 mm. Very similar to *cyaniceps* Ashm., but separated by the characters given in the table; posterior ocelli farther from each other than from the anterior ocellus; pubescence on eyes short, indistinct.

Victoria, Tex., bred from *Anthonomus grandis* Boh.

Type.—No. 10066, U. S. National Museum.

Tribe Tanaostigmini.**Genus EUTRICHOSOMA Ashmead.****Eutrichosoma albipes, n. sp.**

♀.—Length, 1.5–2 mm. Head and thorax dull green, abdomen basally green, the rest purplish-coppery; head and thorax closely covered with appressed white pubescence, abdomen with sparse pubescence; face wide, above antennæ finely roughened with vertical lines, below almost smooth; vertex back of the ocelli carinate, the carina running from a point back of one ocellus to behind the other; mesothorax closely finely punctured, the anterior part of the median lobe with fine transverse lines; metathorax very finely longitudinally wrinkled and with a strong median carina; wings whitish hyaline, nervures almost colorless; legs greenish, tarsi basally white.

♂.—Length 1.5–2 mm. Similar to the female except in sexual characters.

Dallas, Tex., bred from *Auleutes tenuipes* Lec. Also bred from *Smicronyx tychoides* Lec. at Victoria, Tex.

Type.—No. 10067, U. S. National Museum.

Differs from *E. mirabile* Ashm. in the white tarsi and in having the abdomen purplish.

Family PTEROMALIDÆ.

Subfamily PTEROMALINÆ.

Tribe Pteromalini.

Zatropis, n. gen.

Type.—*Z. catalpæ* Crawford.

Mandibles strongly four-toothed; head very thin antero-posteriorly, the lateral ocelli touching the vertex and at the upper angle the eyes almost touching; antennæ with three ring joints, the pedicel slightly longer than the first joint of the funicle, the first joint being the longest of the funicular joints; punctures of head and thorax small, thimble-like; postmarginal vein longer than stigmal; stigmal uncus long; neck of metathorax short; metathoracic spiracles large, long-oval; median carina of metathorax strong, on each side of it a depressed, V-shaped, punctured area bounded laterally by the lateral folds which posteriorly form carinæ running to the neck of the metathorax, the neck being a raised area; segments 1-5 of abdomen almost equal in length, 2, 3, and 4 slightly emarginate medially at apex.

In Doctor Ashmead's table of the Pteromalini this runs to No. 10, but does not agree with either alternate; going one way runs to number 17, a genus never described by Doctor Ashmead, and the other way it runs to 18, where none of the genera has three ring joints in the antennæ.

Zatropis catalpæ, n. sp.

♀.—Length, 2-3.5 mm. Head and thorax above æneous, pleuræ and beneath bluish; metathorax and abdomen greenish or bluish; head slightly broader than thorax; antennæ brown, scape light; head and thorax with scattered, appressed, scale-like white hairs; head and thorax covered with small thimble-like punctures, those of the scutellum the finest; wings clear; legs dark, the knees, anterior tibiæ almost entirely, middle and hind tibiæ apically, and tarsi light.

♂.—Unknown.

Type.—No. 10062, U. S. National Museum.

Wooster, Ohio (H. A. Gossard), bred from the buds of *Catalpa* bearing a species of *Cecidomyia*.

Genus CATOLACCUS Thomson.

This genus was founded for forms having two ring joints in the antennæ, but the American species which have been referred to the genus do not all come under this head. The

following table of females, which includes all of the North American species except *pallipes* Ashm. and *tepicensis* Ashm., shows the differences and indicates the location of a new species:

TABLE FOR THE SEPARATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES—
FEMALES.

1. Antennæ with three ring joints.....5
Antennæ with two ring joints.....2
2. Marginal vein distinctly longer than postmarginal.....3
Marginal vein not distinctly longer than postmarginal.....4
3. First joint of funicle shorter than second, not longer than the pedicel(West Indies) *vulgaris* Ashm.
First joint of funicle longer than second, longer than the pedicel, *hunteri*, n. sp.
4. Æneous*cerealella* Ashm.
Green*anthonomi* Ashm.
5. Æneous, with purplish or bluish tinges.....7
Greenish6
6. First joint of funicle one and one-half times as long as the second; dull green.....(West Indies) *carinatus* How.
First joint of funicle only slightly longer than the second; brighter green*incertus* Ashm.
7. *Caliodis* Ashm. and *nigroæneus* Ashm. run here and are very close together.

Catolaccus hunteri, n. sp.

♀.—Length, 2.5–4 mm. Head and thorax æneous, with sparse white appressed pubescence; abdomen more bronzy or greenish; punctures of head and thorax deep; neck of metathorax set off by a furrow; metathorax with a median longitudinal carina and near base a transverse elevated fold, almost a carina in some specimens; metathorax between the lateral folds with fine thimble-like punctures, dull, laterad of the folds and the neck more shiny, finely reticulated; femora æneous, tarsi and tibiæ testaceous, the tibiæ apically more whitish.

♂.—Length, 2–2.5 mm. Similar to the female, abdomen near base with a whitish spot.

Mineola, Tex. (♀); Waco, Tex. (♂); bred from *Anthonomus grandis* Boh.

Type.—No. 10063, U. S. National Museum.