

NEW PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA.

BY J. C. CRAWFORD.

SUPERFAMILY ICHNEUMONOIDEA.

Family BRACONIDÆ.

Glyptocolastes bruchivorus, new species.

Female.—Length 2.5 to 4.5 mm.; reddish-brown; the metathorax darker, at times fuscous; the apical margin of segments 2 and 3 of abdomen sometimes dark; head finely lineolate and rugulose, more distinctly so on post-vertex; the antennæ brown, reaching about to apex of second abdominal segment; mesothorax rugose, obscuring the parapsidal furrows; a small spot on outer side of parapsidal areas smooth except for a fine reticulation; scutellum at base separated from mesonotum by a transverse row of deep pits; scutellum finely reticulate and with a few small punctures; post-scutellum with a transverse row of deep pits; metathorax, including the posterior face, rugose, the rugæ arranged in irregular reticulations; metathorax with a median longitudinal carina, on each side of which at base is an area with only fine reticulations; mesopleuræ finely reticulate above, with a few longitudinal striæ; wings almost hyaline, the nervures dark-brown; first recurrent nervure joins the first submarginal cell some distance before its apex; the second transverso-cubital nervure obsolete; the legs more yellowish than the rest of the insect; first segment of abdomen with two longitudinal carinæ, converging toward the apex; the surface of that segment with numerous longitudinal rugæ, as is the second segment; the oblique lateral furrows of the second segment much more oblique and indistinct than in *G. texanus* Ashm.; the basal ends of these furrows connected by an indistinct curved line, which curves toward the apex of the abdomen; beyond this curved line the second segment of the abdomen, in addition to the longitudinal rugæ, is finely reticulate; the longitudinal rugæ becoming weaker toward apex of segment, which is narrowly smooth and shiny; the third and following segments finely reticulate, with narrow, smooth apical margins; the third with fine longitudinal rugulæ; ovipositor short, about half the length of abdomen.

Male.—Similar in size and structure to the female, but more finely stained with fuscous.

Victoria, Texas.

Parasite of *Bruchus prosopis*.

Type—No. 12816, U. S. National Museum.

Glyptocolastes texanus Ashmead.

Since Doctor Ashmead never published a detailed description of *Glyptocolastes texanus*, the following description is given for the purpose of comparison with the above new species:

Female.—Length 2.5 to 3 mm.; black or obscurely brownish-black; head above insertion of antennæ and back of ocelli transversely striate; mesothorax finely reticulate, the parapsidal furrows indicated by a coarser sculpturing of the surface; the surface rugose only at apex of mesonotum where the parapsidal furrows join each other; scutellum finely reticulate; metathorax coarsely irregularly rugose, except a patch on each side at base, which is finely reticulate; pleuræ finely reticulate, with a few longitudinal striæ; elevated carinæ of first abdominal segment becoming indistinct on apical third of segment, the whole segment longitudinally striate; second segment longitudinally striate, becoming weaker toward apex, which is broadly smooth and shiny; between the striations, the surface reticulate; the oblique furrows on the base of the second segment extend from the base backward for about half the length of the segment; segments beyond the second, except for a narrow strip at base, which is finely reticulate, smooth and shiny; the ovipositor much longer than the abdomen.

Male.—Similar in size and structure to the female.

The type material came from San Diego, Texas. Bred from mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), where it was probably parasitic on *Bruchus prosopis*.

SUPERFAMILY CHALCIDOIDEA.

Family TORYMIDÆ.

Physothorax russelli, new species.

Female.—Length 1.5 mm.; head and thorax green with more or less red, blue, and purple reflection; face above insertion of antennæ almost entirely red and blue; antennæ brown; head and thorax finely reticulate and with rather close and very large punctures; post-scutellum back of cross furrow without punctures; pleura coarsely reticulate and without any punctures; metathorax smooth, except the indistinct reticulation; wings hyaline, very highly iridescent; legs brown, tarsi lighter; abdomen æneous, the first segment purplish; the whole abdomen, with the exception of the first segment, very finely reticulate; ovipositor about as long as the entire insect.

Habitat.—Cutler, Fla.

Two specimens bred from fruit of *Ficus aurea*, February 10, 1909, by H. M. Russell.

Type.—No. 12582, U. S. National Museum.

Family CHALCIDIDÆ.

Chalcis belfragei, new species.

Female.—Length 4.5 mm. Black; head and thorax closely umbilicately punctured; antennæ black, scape with the basal half light yellowish; antennal fossa wide, extending to anterior ocellus, the carinate sides curved, converging strongly above; mesonotum, including scutellum and postscutellum medially, red; wings subhyaline, tegulæ light yellow; front and middle legs light yellow, their femora basally red; hind coxæ black with a red blotch beneath; hind femora red, the bases and apices of the hind femora, the tibiæ and the tarsi light yellow, the tibiæ with the bases and a median annulus yellow; hind femora near base beneath with a dentiform angle followed by about nine small blunt teeth; abdomen beyond the first segment strongly pubescent, especially on the sides; apical margin of the second segment finely punctured, the rest of the segment more coarsely punctured, except a small median basal area which is smooth.

Male.—Unknown.

Texas, Belfrage collector, 9 specimens.

Type—Cat. No. 12780, U. S. National Museum.

Chalcis slossonæ, new species.

Female.—Length 6 mm. Black; head and thorax coarsely, closely umbilicately punctured; antennæ black, the antennal fossa very deep and broad, extending to anterior ocellus, the heavily carinate sides straight, almost parallel; the distance between the eyes and the fossa not greater than the length of the first joint of the funicle; depressed apical margin of the scutellum broad, emarginate; mesosternum with the anterior margin reflexed medially and with two saw-like teeth, widely separated; wings dusky; tegulæ light yellowish; front and intermediate legs with the femora black, apices of femora, tibiæ, and tarsi light yellowish; the tibiæ medially with a large black spot on the rear side; hind legs as follows: coxæ red, the upper side black, femora red, tips yellow, lower apical margin black; tibiæ yellow, the base and a median annulus black; tarsi yellow, tips black; hind coxæ below with a tubercle on the inner margin; hind femora on the outer side with small punctures and with an immense red tooth on the lower margin near base, beyond are about nine small black teeth; abdomen black, the sides with more or less reddish; second segment finely punctured apically, basally with a row of large punctures.

Male.—Length 5 mm. Similar to the female; hind coxæ with more black and lacking the tubercle; large tooth on hind femora black.

•*Habitat*—Biscayne Bay, Florida. Mrs. A. T. Slosson, collector.

Type—Cat. No. 12779, U. S. National Museum.

Family ELASMIDÆ.

Elasmus setosiscutellatus, new species.

Female.—Length about 2 mm. Above black, the head and metathorax greenish, the pleuræ and hind coxæ above showing greenish or purplish in certain lights; face coarsely punctured; antennæ dark brown; mesonotum including the scutellum covered with black bristles; postscutellum with a small yellow spot; tegulæ black, wings hyaline, veins light, the dark bristles making them appear dark; legs very dark brown, with black bristles, the tips of the anterior femora and tibiæ and the anterior tarsi light; apical spurs of all tibiæ white.

Male.—Length about 1.5 mm. Similar to the female except in secondary sexual characters.

Habitat.—Dallas, Texas; 12 specimens bred from heads of sorghum (Paul Hayhurst).

Type.—Cat. No. 12787, U. S. National Museum.

This species in color comes near to *nigripes* How., *pullatus* How., and *atratus* How., but is at once separated from all of them by the scutellum being covered with bristles.

SUPERFAMILY PROCTOTRYPOIDEA.

Family SCELIONIDÆ.

Telenomus coloradensis, new species.

Female.—Length 1 mm. Black, shining; head transverse, as broad as the thorax; face smooth, back of ocelli finely punctured; pubescence of eyes rather conspicuous; antennæ black, scape about as long as pedicel, together with joints 1 to 3 of funicle; pedicel slightly longer than first joint of funicle, which in turn is longer than the second, this longer than the third; fourth joint short; club 5-jointed, the first joint transverse, joints 2-4 subquadrate, the fifth conical; mesonotum finely punctured and pubescent; scutellum impunctate, shiny; postscutellum with an anterior border rugoso-punctate, back of this smooth, shiny, except laterally, where it is punctured; metathorax vertical, medially smooth; wings slightly yellowish, veins yellow; legs black, knees, anterior tibiæ in front, all tibiæ at bases and apices, and tarsi yellowish; abdomen smooth, shiny, first and second segments at bases longitudinally striate, the second segment at least one and one-half times as long as wide; the following segments showing slightly.

Male.—Length 1 mm. Similar to the female; first segment of the abdomen not much longer than wide; antennæ hardly as long as the body, joints 1-3 of flagellum about equal, the second slightly longer.

Type locality.—Colorado Springs, Colorado (Dr. A. D. Hopkins collector).

Host—Eggs of *Notolophus oslari*.

Type—No. 12781, U. S. National Museum.

Most closely related to *T. koebelei* Ashmead, which, however, has the postscutellum entirely rugoso-punctate.

A NEW CHALCIS FROM CHINA.

[Hymenoptera, Chalcididæ.]

By J. C. CRAWFORD.

Chalcis koebelei, new species.

Female.—Length about 6 mm. Black, head and thorax coarsely umbilicately punctured, the lower part of face rugoso-punctate; face below antennæ medially almost impunctured, smooth and shiny; clypeus and labrum smooth, shiny, the former with a few punctures; the malar space less coarsely sculptured than the face, the carina at its front running almost to eye, then turning abruptly backward to join the carina at the rear; depressed apical margin of scutellum deeply emarginate; tegulæ yellow; wings slightly dusky; front margin of mesosternum medially strongly elevated into a process armed with two sharply pointed teeth, set close together; legs black and deep yellow; the front and middle legs beyond the middle of the femora yellow; hind femora apically yellow, the outer side at base yellow; hind tibiæ and tarsi entirely yellow; hind femora on lower margin near base with a triangular tooth followed by a series of about a dozen smaller teeth, these gradually decreasing in size toward apex of femur; femora on inner side finely but distinctly punctured; first segment of abdomen smooth except a small area on each side with punctures; following segments closely punctured, second segment along apical margin finely punctured.

Male.—Unknown.

Habitat—Hong Kong, China (Koebele), four specimens.

Type—Cat. No. 12790, U. S. National Museum.

In one specimen the upper margin of the hind femora is yellow, connecting the basal and apical yellow spots.