

HYMENOPTERA FOR THE NEW JERSEY LIST OF
INSECTS, AND OTHER HYMENOPTERA.

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Inasmuch as the third edition of the New Jersey List of Insects is shortly to go to press, the following names are proposed now, in order that they may be included in that paper.

Apanteles (Foerst) Ashm.

Type—*Microgaster obscurus* Nees.

Agrees with the diagnosis given below for *Parapanteles*, except that the exerted portion of ovipositor is more than half as long as the abdomen, or at least conspicuously exerted. *Urogaster* Ashm., being congeneric with *Apanteles* (s. s.), must be placed in the synonymy with this genus.

Apanteles (s. s.) *forbesi*, new species.

1900. *Urogaster forbesii* Ashm. MS. in Smith's Insects of New Jersey (1899).

Female.—3.5 mm. long; face without a tubercle or carina, ocular distance about as great as the occipito-clypeal distance, malar space distinct, shortest distance from eye to mandible nearly one-half the length of first joint of flagel; areola with a petiolarea behind it or merely with a transverse ridge a little above its middle, basal area with a median longitudinal ridge, basal area ill-defined; first dorsal abdominal segment with its rugose plate at least twice as long as wide at apex and nearly parallel sided, the sides converging somewhat beyond the middle, posterior half of this segment with most of its middle third occupied by a shallow ovoid depression in which there are rugæ, black portion of second dorsal segment forming a segment of a circle, four to five times as wide at apex as long down the middle, its edges rather rugulose, third dorsal segment apparently twice as broad at base as long down the middle, rugulose along the basal margin, its surface otherwise shining and distinctly sparsely pitted; exerted portion of ovipositor nearly one and one-half times as long as first joint of posterior tarsi; mostly black, tegulæ and most of anterior and middle legs translucent yellowish, their coxæ black, hind legs with black coxæ, reddish femora and trochanters, their tibiæ and tarsi yellowish to brownish and more or less infuscated without contrastingly colored bands, abdomen black above excepting the membranous portion, which is very dark brown; wing membrane faintly brownish, almost colorless, stigma brown, its boundary and the costa beyond very dark brown, radius, cubitus, and vein beyond latter brownish, other veins yellowish.

Male.—Sufficiently like the opposite sex to be readily associated, areola hardly divided as in type female; second dorsal abdominal plate a little wider posteriorly than anteriorly, about three times as wide at apex as long down the middle.

Type—No. 12748, U. S. National Museum.

Type locality—Algonquin, Ill.

Other localities—Riley County, Kansas, September 10, 1885 (Marlatt); Ames, Iowa, June 6, 1890; one male paratype bears the number 14487, but no data.

***Apanteles* (s. s.) *hartii*, new species.**

1900. *Urogaster hartii* Ashm. MS. in Smith's Insects of New Jersey (1899).

Female.—Compared with the description of *A. forbesi* given above this differs as follows: 2 mm. long; rugose plate of first dorsal abdominal segment hardly longer than wide at apex, almost quadrate, its sides not or hardly converging beyond the middle, fovea extending from basal third to a little beyond middle third, apical fourth of this segment depressed and longitudinally ridged, plate of second dorsal abdominal segment rugulose throughout, third dorsal segment indistinctly sculptured, exerted portion of ovipositor about as long as first and second joints of hind tarsi combined; coxæ of hind legs black or blackish, hind femora and tibiæ brown, blackish, the latter yellowish toward base, hind tarsi and tibiæ similarly colored, wing membrane and stigma opalescent, boundary of latter, costa, and sides of the incomplete areolet more or less brown or brownish, other veins opalescent or almost colorless.

Male.—Very like the female, plate of first dorsal abdominal segment with its sides converging beyond the middle, anterior and middle legs mostly brownish, middle tarsi excepting apical joint yellowish, almost whitish. Cocoons white and solitary.

Type—No. 12754, U. S. National Museum.

Type locality—Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept Agric. No. 374^{no}, reared from *Pyrausta nclumbialis* Sm., July 7, 1882.

Parapanteles Ashm.

Metathorax mostly smooth and with an areola; ovipositor not exerted, or at least not prominently protruding.

Type—*Apanteles aletiac* Riley.

Cryptapanteles, n. n. for *Apanteles* Ashm. nec. Foerst.

Metathorax without an areola; plate of second dorsal abdominal segment rugose, wider at base than long down the middle, third dorsal abdominal segment smooth or at least not mostly rugose or striated, ovipositor concealed or at most not conspicuously exerted.

Type—(*Apanteles emarginatus* Riley) nec. Nees=*C. rileyanus*, n. n.

Heterospilus bruchi new species.

Related to *H.* (= *Caenophanes*) *chittendeni* Ashm., from which it differs as follows:

Female.—Antennæ 23-jointed: enlarged portion of vein between stigma and cubitus or first abscissa of basal vein, blackish in part and twice as long as the rest of this abscissa; sculptured portion of third dorsal abdominal segment nearly divided by a very shallow transverse furrow, basal third or a little more than the basal third of the fourth dorsal abdominal segment longitudinally striated like the basal two-thirds of the third dorsal segment.

Male.—Antennæ 22-jointed; sufficiently like the female to be readily associated therewith; dorsum of specimens more or less blackish.

Type—No. 12586, U. S. National Museum.

Type locality—Forbing, Louisiana, Hunter, No. 1450 (B. 7. I. 3).

Seven female paratopotypes, Hunter No. 1450 and 1700, only one of the latter, which is marked I. 1. parasite *Bruchus*, Nov. 20, 1907; five male paratopotypes, three Hunter No. 1450, two Hunter No. 1700, with same data as given above; two male paratypes, Hunter No. 1450, parasite *Spermophagus robinia*, Forbing, La., B. 7. 1, 3, Sept. 18, '07, 1, 3, 6, '08, Oct. 18, '08.

Boethus daeckei, new species.

Male.—6 mm. long. Compared with description of *B. æuigmaticus* Vier., 1905 (Ks. Ac. Sci., Biol. Papers, p. 314), this species differs as follows:

Tubercles of clypeus not prominent, giving the clypeus a narrowly, slightly emarginate appearance; mesopleura without a shallow puncture-like impression in the middle near the posterior margin, apical fourth of primaries with most of their membrane colorless, abscissa of cubitus beyond transverse cubitus nearly twice as long as the latter, transverse median vein in primaries interstitial, transverse median vein in secondaries broken where the lower or basal third joins the middle third; thyridia of second dorsal abdominal segment not encroaching on the middle third of the blackish portion of this segment; anterior or lower margin of face black like the rest, clypeus, membranous portion of second and first dorsal abdominal segment, third dorsal abdominal segment apically, mandibles excepting toward tip and along lower and upper margins, anterior femora apically, anterior tibiae and first joint of anterior tarsi, yellowish translucent, anterior tarsi beyond first

joint and middle tibiae basally, brownish; tegulae and middle portion of postscutel almost yellowish translucent.

Type—No. 12794, U. S. National Museum.

Type locality—Essington, Pa., July 7, 1907. (V. A. E. Daecke).

***Paniscus ocellatus*, new species.**

Female.—16 mm.; tegument pale castaneous to castaneous, orbital margin yellowish, tips of mandibles and edge of ocelli more or less blackish; wings faintly cloudy, transparent, stigma and costa pale, translucent, other veins mostly brownish or almost black; anterior ocellus elliptical, transverse, the shortest distance between the anterior ocellus and the lateral ocellus nearly twice the shortest distance between the anterior ocellus and the nearest point on the eye; antennae 59-jointed, cylindrical, the joints well defined, the fifth to penultimate subequal and longer than wide at base, the apical joint rounded, subconical, a little longer than the penultimate; discocubital vein with a trace of a stump, recurrent vein interstitial with the second transverse cubitus, aerolet quadrangular, metathorax transversely wrinkled above and with a parenthesis-shaped carina on each side; abdomen shining and with a bloom-like pubescence that is conspicuous only in certain lights, the rest of the body very similarly pubescent, the pubescence pale, seemingly tinged with golden.

Male.—Very like the female, but with a yellow face and 56-jointed antennae; male paratopotype with a distinct stump of a vein.

Type—Female and male and paratopotype, No. 12320, U. S. National Museum.

Type locality—Wellington, Kans., E. G. Kelley, collector, Webster, No. 5431, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology.

***Pimpla (Epiurus) nigrifrons*, new species.**

Differs from *inquisitoriella* in the face of the male being black beneath the antennae, in the ovipositor being a little longer than the abdomen, and in both sexes having the polished border of the dorsal abdominal segments distinctly transversely striate. Female, 6 mm; male, 7 mm.

Type—No. 12274, U. S. National Museum, 2 females, 6 males.

Type locality—————

Female (Gip. Moth Lab. 1410), paratype, 55 mm., with ovipositor as long as abdomen and with the third dorsal abdominal segment provided with a longitudinal furrow like fovea; two male paratypes (Gip. Moth Lab. 1410), 5-6 mm.