

SOME NEW GENERA IN THE CYNIPOIDEA.

By WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

Family FIGITIDÆ.

Subfamily FIGITINÆ.

Kiefferiella, n. n. (= *Kiefferia* Ashm., preoc. in Diptera).

This genus comes next to *Figites* Latreille, but is quite distinct in having the head and thorax coarsely rugosely punctate, by the antennæ being filiform, the joints cylindrical, the third shorter than the fourth, and by the abdomen being compressed, the second segment being as long as 3 and 4 united.

Type: *K. rugosa* Ashm., taken in the Santa Cruz Mts., California.

The genus is dedicated to Abbé J. J. Kieffer, Professor at Bitche, Deutsch-Lothringen, who has so ably monographed the European Cynipidæ.

Subfamily EUCOILINÆ.

Zamischus Ashmead.

The type of this genus, *Z. brasiliensis*, was taken by Mr. Herbert H. Smith in Brazil, and is the most striking form yet discovered in this group, being unique and quite unlike any other known Eucoiline. The metathorax is produced posteriorly into a long neck, the length of the hind coxæ, while the abdomen is attached to this by an abnormally long, slender and smooth petiole the length of the body; the antennæ and the venation of the front wings are also peculiar, the former being very long, gradually thickened towards apex, while the costal and marginal cells are confluent, the marginal cell being only partially formed, entirely open all along the front margin, much as in *Onychia* Haliday. It shows some affinity with the Liopterinæ.

Type: *Z. brasiliensis* Ashm. (Chapada, Brazil.)

Tropideucoila Ashmead.

This genus is allied to *Disorygma* Förster, but is easily separated by having 5 longitudinal carinæ on the mesonotum, and by the scutellum being bidentate. The antennæ are 13-jointed, filiform.

Type: *T. rufipes* Ashm. (Chapada, Brazil.)

Promiomeria Ashmead.

Allied to *Miomera* Förster but easily separated by the antennæ, which, in the ♀, are 11-jointed, filiform, tapering off at apex; in ♂, long, 13-jointed, the third joint very much shorter than the fourth.

Type: *P. filicornis* Ashm. (Chapada, Brazil.)

Odonteucoila Ashmead.

This genus is easily recognized by the scutellum which ends in a tooth or spine, and by the antennæ which are long, filiform, with the third joint much *shorter* than the fourth.

Type: O. chapadæ Ashm. (Chapada, Brazil.)

Trissodontaspis Ashmead.

The scutellum in this genus is unique in the group, the cup being modified into a carina which is gradually dilated posteriorly and ends in a tooth-like projection, while the scutellum proper has a tooth each side posteriorly, the scutellum thus appearing as if tridentate, when viewed from above. The antennæ are unusually long, the joints being long and cylindrical, the third joint slightly curved; the pronotum is elevated into a sharp ridge and deeply emarginate medially, while the mesonotum is longer than wide.

Type: T. rufipes Ashm. (Chapada, Brazil.)

Dieucoila Ashmead.

This genus differs from all others by having the head and thorax finely, opaquely sculptured, by the scutellum, which has two large, oblong shallow foveæ at base, and by peculiarities of the antennæ, which are long, the joints cylindrical, long, but gradually thickened, the third joint a little shorter than the fourth.

Type: D. subopaca Ashm. (Chapada, Brazil.)

Zaeucoila Ashmead.

This genus is easily known by its short, robust form, by the short *closed* marginal cell, which is hardly longer than wide, the second abscissa of the radius being rather strongly curved outwardly and by the short mesonotum which has a delicate carina down the center, the cup of the scutellum being large, almost round.

Type: Z. unicarinata Ashm. (Rio de Janeiro.)

Pseudeucoila Ashmead.

This genus is proposed for a number of species placed at present in the genus *Eucoila* Dalla Torre and Kieffer, but *not* Westwood. The type of *Eucoila* Westwood is *E. crassinervis* Westw., and *Psilodora* Förster is a synonym of it. In *Pseudoeucoila* the wings are pubescent and the marginal cell is closed.

Type: Eucoila (Cothonaspis) trichopsila Hartig.

The paper was discussed by Drs. Gill and Howard. Speaking of gall-wasps, Mr. Ashmead stated that the so-called "potato gall" (*Tribalia batatorum* Walsh), which was in reality a root-gall on *Rubus* or *Rosa*, was described and named by Walsh from specimens given him by a farmer who reported that they were