

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA.

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This paper contains descriptions of 1 genus and 14 species of Ichneumonoidea, 1 genus and 11 species of Chalcidoidea, and 1 species of Proctotrypoidea believed to be new to science. Each species is described from reared material and is thus connected with a definite host record.

Superfamily ICHNEUMONOIDEA.

Family BRACONIDAE.

Subfamily APHIDIINAE.

EPHEDRUS NITIDUS, new species.

Female.—Length 2 mm. Head impunctate, narrowed behind the eyes; antennae apparently ten-jointed, the apical joint, however, twice as long as the preceding and partially divided into two joints: mesoscutum polished, the parapsidal grooves nearly complete and terminating posteriorly in a dimple-like impression before the scutellar suture; pleura polished; propodeum distinctly areolated, shining, with the posterior face appearing more or less rugulose; wings hyaline, the second radial abscissa distinctly shorter than the first intercubitus; abdomen rather robust, a little longer than the head and thorax, polished except the first tergite which is rugulose and about one and one-half times as long as broad at apex. Head, thorax, and abdomen black; mandibles, palpi, and antennae, including scape, black or brownish black; coxae black, rest of the legs brownish testaceous to almost black in some specimens; stigma and nervures brownish testaceous.

This species differs from all others known to me in the short second radial abscissa, the more distinct parapsidal grooves, and the dimple-like impression on the mesoscutum.

Type-locality.—New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Type.—Cat. No. 20373, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Aphis brassicae*.

Seven female specimens received from C. H. Richardson, and said to have been attacking *Aphis brassicae* in a greenhouse.

Subfamily VIPIINAE, new name for BRACONINAE of Authors.

Mr. H. L. Viereck has shown that the genera *Bracon* Fabricius and *Cremnops* Foerster are isogenotypic¹, and that the name *Bracon* must be used for the group of species formerly known as *Cremnops*. Unfortunately this change makes necessary the proposal of a new subfamily name for the Braconinae of authors, since the genus *Bracon* is no longer included in that group. The genus *Vipio* being the oldest genus remaining in the group, it is chosen as the type of the subfamily, which will consequently be known as Vipiinae.

MICROBRACON SANNINOIDEAE, new species.

Very similar to *mellitor* Say but differs as follows: The eyes are larger, more bulging and slightly wider in proportion to their length; the nervulus is usually exactly interstitial; the third abscissa of radius is longer than the combined first and second abscissae; the second abscissa of cubitus is usually distinctly shorter than the recurrent nervure; the second abdominal tergite is not emarginate medially, the suturiform articulation being straight instead of angularly broken at the middle.

Female.—Length 2.25 to 4 mm. Face finely shagreened; head above and the thorax smooth and polished; propodeum mostly smooth but with the apical half more or less rugulose; abdominal tergites finely wrinkled or shagreened; ovipositor exerted the length of the abdomen or a little more. Eyes and ovipositor sheaths black; flagellum dark brown or blackish; tips of mandibles and the tarsi brownish; wings slightly dusky, the costal vein and stigma dark brown, other veins paler; remainder of the body reddish testaceous, the mesonotum sometimes stained with blackish.

Male.—Similar to the female, but more often with the mesonotum and occasionally the mesosternum stained with blackish.

Type-locality.—College Park, Maryland.

Type.—Cat. No. 20374, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Sanninoidea exitiosa*.

Described from many specimens reared by the writer from the cocoons of the peach-tree borer and recorded under Maryland Experiment Station Accession Cat. No. 809.

This species has been confused with *mellitor* in the literature, but can not be that species, since *mellitor* is a solitary parasite of *Anthonomus grandis* while *sanninoideae* is always gregarious, as many as 35 specimens often emerging from a single host cocoon.

¹ Bull. 83, U. S. Nat. Mus., 1914, pp. 23, 37.

Subfamily BRACONINAE.

The genus *Bracon* Fabricius, as shown in the remarks under the subfamily Vipiinae, must be transferred to the subfamily Agathidinae of authors. This being the case, the subfamily name Braconinae must be substituted for Agathidinae of authors, since otherwise we would have the family Braconidae with the genus *Bracon* as type, but no subfamily with *Bracon* as its type, which is contrary to the rules of nomenclature.

Subfamily MICROGASTERINAE.

MICROGASTER EPAGOGES, new species.

Female.—Length 3.5 mm. Closely allied to *M. carinata* Packard, but differs from that and related species in that the posterior tibiae and tarsi are black, with only a narrow basal annulus and a longitudinal stripe on the inner side of the tibiae pale. Face below antennae strongly rugoso-punctate, with a distinct carinate line medially extending from the antennal fossae about halfway to the base of clypeus; clypeus sculptured like the face, its anterior margin truncate; a line drawn between the eyes, tangent to the base of clypeus, would about equal a line from the antennal fossae to the base of clypeus; frontal depression with distinct curved rugae and divided medially by a smooth longitudinal carina; vertex with shallow, large, suberased punctures, more distinct along the posterior margin; posterior orbits similarly sculptured; checks sculptured about as strongly as the face; ocellocular line and postocellar line nearly equal; mesoscutum posteriorly with shallow, suberased punctures which become more distinct and closer on the anterior half, posterior half shining, the anterior half subopaque; scutellum practically smooth and polished, the transverse suture at base strongly crenulate; mesopleura smooth posteriorly, but with punctures similar to those of the mesoscutum anteriorly; propodeum coarsely rugose, with strong median and lateral longitudinal carinae; venation normal; abdomen about equal in length to the thorax, its first tergite broader at apex than long down the middle, narrowed at base and strongly rugose-punctate; second tergite sculptured like the first and nearly four times as broad as long; third tergite two-thirds the length of the second, its basal half punctate, but more weakly so than the second tergite, its apical half and all of the following tergites smooth; ovipositor sheaths rather broad and subequal in length to the middle femora. Head, thorax, all coxae, basal joint of hind trochanters, large blotch on hind femora above, hind tibiae except a narrow basal annulus and an incomplete longitudinal stripe on the inner side, hind tarsi, and the abdomen black: antennae including the scape black; palpi pale yellowish: fore and median legs

and the hind femora except as noted reddish yellow; sides of the abdominal venter obscurely yellowish basally; wings subhyaline with blackish tinge, the veins and stigma brownish black.

Male.—Agrees with the female.

Cocoons.—Pure white.

Type-locality.—Nashville, Tennessee.

Type.—Cat. No. 20375, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Epagoge sulfureana*.

Thirteen specimens reared by C. C. Hill from the larvae of the above-mentioned host and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Webster No. 8337.

APANTELES DIACRISIAE, new species.

Female.—Length 2.5 mm. Head closely punctate except the depression above the antennae and before the ocelli which is smooth; antennae about equal to the body in length, the first four flagellar joints subequal and nearly four times as long as thick, the following joints gradually shorter; mesoscutum closely punctate and subopaque, scutellum polished with some suberased punctures; mesopleura anteriorly punctured like the mesoscutum, posteriorly polished; propodeum rugose with a weak median carina; hind coxae impunctate or nearly so; abdomen about equal to the head and thorax in length, strongly laterally compressed beyond the base of the fourth segment, the hypopygium rather large and prominent; the first tergite with its sides straight and parallel, about one and one-half times as long as broad, its apex distinctly narrower than the base of the second tergite; first and second tergites strongly sculptured, the third down the middle and at base more weakly so; ovipositor slightly exerted. Head and thorax black; palpi and tegulae pale testaceous; legs reddish testaceous, except base of hind coxae, which are blackish, and the hind tarsi, which are brownish; antennae dark brown, wings hyaline, the veins testaceous at base of wing, the outer veins and stigma pale brownish; abdomen blackish above, the sides and venter concolorous with the legs. In some specimens the whole abdomen except the two or three basal tergites is more or less testaceous.

Male.—Agrees with the female except that the abdomen is shorter, scarcely at all compressed apically and the hind coxae have more black at base.

Type-locality.—Washington, District of Columbia.

Type.—Cat. No. 20401, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Diacrisia virginica*.

Described from eleven specimens reared in September, 1915, from larvae of the above-named host by Dr. F. H. Chittenden and recorded under Chittenden No. 4908.

This species is very close to *parorgyiae* Ashmead, but differs in the parallel-sided first tergite, the more strongly compressed apex of the abdomen and the smooth hind coxae.

Subfamily CHELONINAE.

CHELONUS PHTHORIMAEAE,¹ new species.

Female.—Length 3 mm. Antennae 16-jointed; head, thorax, and abdomen finely rugose-punctate, opaque; the scutellum shining, sparsely punctate medially, its margins and apex with larger elongate punctures; median posterior portion of the mesoscutum more coarsely sculptured than elsewhere on the mesoscutum; propodeum rugose with a subquadrate median dorsal area, the posterior face bounded dorsally with a carina the lateral angles of which are produced into rather strong teeth and between these are two smaller teeth, one at each lateral posterior angle of the median dorsal area; first abscissa of radius a little longer than the second; radial cell short; femora, and tibiae swollen, the posterior tarsi slender and longer than their tibiae; abdomen shorter than the head and thorax. Black; the femora and tibiae varying from black to reddish testaceous; wings hyaline.

Male.—Similar to the female except for a large transverse fissure at the apex of the abdomen.

This species very closely resembles *shoshoneanorum* Viereck, but differs by having the clypeus distinctly punctate though more or less shining; the rugosities of the face less evidently transverse; the inner orbits below the antennae with practically no striations parallel to the eye margin; the parapsidal grooves less sharply defined owing to the coarser sculpture of mesoscutum, the rugosities of the abdomen assuming less the form of parallel lines, the abdomen viewed from the side is more truncate at apex and the ventral concavity of the abdomen extends nearly to its apex.

Type-locality.—Rocky Ford, Colorado.

Type.—Cat. No. 20376, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Phthorimaea operculella*.

Three specimens from the type-locality reared by H. O. Marsh from the potato tuber moth and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Chittenden No. 955. Paratypes also from Los Angeles and Ventura, California, reared by J. E. Graf, from the same host under Chittenden Nos. 2236 and 2126, respectively. Two specimens from San Diego, California, from the same host, without further data.

¹ This species is figured under the name *Chelonus shoshoneanorum*. Bull. 427, U. S. Dept. Agric., p. 40, figs. 29-30.

PHANEROTOMA FRANKLINI, new species.

Female.—Length 4.25 mm. Differs from other North American species by having the first abscissa of radius less than half the length of the second abscissa. Head finely rugulose, except the clypeus, which is smooth with sparse fine punctures; the clypeus is large, and on the anterior margin are three minute teeth; malar space shorter than the width of a mandible at base; mandibles bidentate, the upper tooth much longer than the lower; eyes large, about equal in width to the posterior orbits, which are broad and only slightly narrowed behind; ocelli in a very slightly acute-angled triangle, antennae 23-jointed, the first flagellar joint nearly four times as long as thick, following joints gradually shorter, the apical eight or ten joints subquadrate and submoniliform; thorax gradually rugulose and opaque, except the propleura, which are more or less shining, with slightly coarser sculpture; propodeum rugose, the posterior lateral angles slightly prominent; forewings faintly fuscous, with the base and a streak below the stigma hyaline; radius originating much beyond the middle of stigma, its second abscissa about two-thirds the length of first intercubitus and nearly twice as long as second intercubitus; abdomen about equal to the thorax in length, strongly sculptured, bicarinate at base, the two carinae converging and nearly or quite meeting at apex of the first tergite; ovipositor slightly exerted. General color reddish testaceous; eyes and spot enclosed by ocelli black; apex of antennae fuscous; hind tibiae dark reddish brown or blackish on apical half with a whitish band just before the middle, the base reddish; forewings faintly fuscous with the base and a streak below the stigma hyaline, veins and stigma brown, the base and apex of latter yellowish.

Male.—Differs from the female only in the usual sexual characters.

Type-locality.—East Wareham, Massachusetts.

Type.—Cat. No. 20377, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Mineola vaccinii*.

Described from a number of specimens reared from larvae of the cranberry fruit worm by Dr. H. J. Franklin, for whom the species is named. The species has been referred to in literature by Doctor Franklin under the name of *Phanerotoma tibialis*¹ Haldeman, but is readily distinguished from what we are calling that species by the different character of radius.

¹ Bulletin No. 150, Mass. Agric. Exp. Sta., 1914, p. 55; also Bull. No. 160, Mass. Agric. Exp. Sta., 1915, p. 109; 28th Annual Report, Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association, 1915, p. 23.

Subfamily OPIINAE.

OPIUS PEGOMYIAE, new species.

Female.—Length 3.8 mm. Runs to *kukakense* in the writer's published key to the genus,¹ but differs from that species by the second abscissa of radius being distinctly less than twice as long as the first abscissa and slightly more than half as long as the first transverse cubitus; by the first abdominal tergite being as broad at apex as long down the middle, by having the area on the mesoscutum surrounding the median fusiform impression more or less distinctly wrinkled and by the more robust form of the body.

Head above shining, the vertex more or less indefinitely rugulose along the occipital margin; face rugulose-punctate with a rather strong median ridge which is nearly smooth, the frontal depression smooth medially; clypeus fitting close to the mandibles, strongly punctate except apically and about thrice as broad as long down the middle; eyes short oval and about as broad as the posterior orbits; antennae 37-jointed in the type; mesoscutum mostly smooth, but with the anterior margin punctate and a rugulose area surrounding the deep fusiform impression posteriorly; scutellum elevated and strongly rugose; parapsidal grooves absent except at the anterior lateral angles; sides of the prothorax and an area beneath the wings on the mesopleura rugose; propodeum rugose; first abdominal tergite rugose, the following tergites polished; ovipositor concealed. Head, thorax, and abdomen black; mandibles except at apex, palpi, and all legs excepting the posterior coxae rufo-testaceous; flagellum black; wing veins and stigma mostly dark brown, paler toward the base of wing.

Male.—Similar in all respects to the female, except that the ventral margin of the mandible has a more or less distinct notch or tooth near the base.

Type-locality.—Oxnard, California.

Type.—Cat. No. 20378, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Pegomyia vicina*.

Six specimens from the type-locality reared from pupae by B. L. Boyden and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Chittenden No. 3106.

OPIUS CORIACEUS, new species.

Female.—Length 2 mm. In the writer's recently published revision of the Opiinae of North America,¹ this species runs in the key to species of *Opius* to category 47, but may be distinguished from any species included there by the distinct, fine, close, coriaceus sculpture of the entire head, thorax, and abdominal tergites.

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 49, 1915, p. 68.

Antennae slender, longer than the body, 29-jointed in the type; head, viewed from above, about twice as broad as long, the posterior orbits about equal to the transverse diameter of the eye and only slightly receding; eyes oval; broad opening between clypeus and mandibles; the ventral margin of mandibles without a notch; malar space a little less than the width of a mandible at base; parapsidal grooves effaced behind the middle of the mesoscutum which is without a median impression posteriorly; scutellum flat, sculptured like the mesoscutum, the transverse suture between it and the mesoscutum crenulate; mesopleura with a longitudinal impression below the middle which is not crenulate; propodeum finely rugulose and opaque all over, without carinae; stigma of forewing lanceolate, emitting the radius much before the middle; recurrent nervure interstitial; second abscissa of radius nearly twice the first transverse cubitus; the radial cell terminates slightly before the extreme wing-apex; first abdominal tergite sculptured like the propodeum, bicarinate at base, the carinae uniting about the middle of the tergite and extending as a median carina nearly to the apex; second and following tergites with sculpture similar to that of the mesoscutum but finer; abdomen ovate, about equal in length to the thorax, the ovipositor exerted about the length of the sixth tergite. Black; scape and pedicel beneath, clypeus, mandibles except at apex, tegulae, all legs, including coxae, the coalesced second and third tergites and to some extent the fourth tergite testaceous; posterior tibiae slightly tinged with fuscous; wings hyaline, the veins and stigma brown.

Male.—Similar to the female in every way except that the antennae are 28-jointed in the type, and the third and fourth abdominal tergites have a brownish apical band, while the tergites beyond the fourth are not black but dark brownish.

Type-locality.—Greenwood, Mississippi.

Type.—Cat. No. 20379, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Ceradontha dorsalis*. Reared from pupal stage of host.

A male and female reared by H. E. Smith and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Webster No. 12814, Cage. No. B-90.

OPIUS OTIOSUS, new species.

Female.—Length 2.5 mm. In the writer's key to the species of *Opius*¹ this runs straight to *unifasciatus* Ashmead and is extremely like the type of that species, but differs in having the first tergite more distinctly sculptured and only the extreme apical segments of the abdomen blackish, instead of most of the abdomen being black as in *unifasciatus*.

Head strongly transverse, smooth and polished; face broad, with a slight but distinct impression each side of the middle extending

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 49, 1915, p. 68.

from the base of the clypeus about halfway to the antennae and setting off a broad, low, rounded median ridge on the lower part of the face, the depressed areas very faintly sculptured; clypeus with sparse distinct punctures, narrow, strongly arched anteriorly and forming with the mandibles a broad, elliptical opening; posterior orbits rounded and equal to about half the width of the eye; occiput with a distinct carina laterally which is effaced behind the vertex; antennae inserted above the middle of the eye, 31-jointed in the type, the first flagellar joint about three times as long as thick, the second slightly shorter; mesoscutum and scutellum shining with very faint coriaceous sculpture, the notauli absent except for a short deep fovea at the lateral anterior angles of the mesoscutum; mesopleura smooth except that the impression below the middle is broad and strongly rugoso-punctate; entire propodeum coarsely rugose; radial cell extending nearly to the extreme apex of wing; first radial abscissa scarcely longer than thick, second abscissa about one and one-half times the length of the first intercubitus, second cubital cell narrowed outwardly, recurrent nervure interstitial; abdomen about equal to the thorax in length, broadly ovate, the first tergite nearly one and one-half times as long as broad, its sides nearly parallel, depressed at base, the apical middle broadly elevated and granularly rugulose; tergites beyond the first smooth and polished; ovipositor concealed from above. Scape, pedicel, two or three basal joints of the flagellum, mandibles except at apex, palpi, tegulae, legs including all coxae, and the abdomen except at apex bright reddish testaceous; apex of abdomen more or less blackish; face piceus; remainder of the body black; wings hyaline, the stigma and veins brownish.

Male.—Differs in no respect from the female.

Type-locality.—Brownsville, Texas.

Type.—Cat. No. 20380, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Agromyza parvicornis*.

Eighteen specimens reared by C. L. Scott from puparia of the above-mentioned Agromyzid and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Webster No. 6486.

NEOPIUS, new genus.

Occiput completely margined; body with distinct coriaceous sculpture. Other characters as in *Opius*. In the writer's revision of the North American Opiinae¹ would run to the genus *Ademon* on the margined occiput but may be distinguished from that genus by the completely closed radial cell and the absence of any prepectal carina. In *Ademon* the radius is effaced before attaining the wing margin and the prepectal area is set off by a sharp carina.

Type of the genus.—*Neopius carinaticeps*, new species.

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 49, 1915, p. 66.

NEOPIUS CARINATICEPS, new species.

Male.—Length 2 mm. Head transverse, twice as broad as long as viewed from above; vertex and frons coriaceously wrinkled, the vertex posteriorly with a row of large punctures along the occipital carina; face strongly granularly sculptured with a polished elevated median line or ridge; clypeus nearly smooth, elevated anteriorly and forming with the mandibles a transverse elliptical opening; eyes elliptical; malar space about equal to the base of a mandible; posterior orbits nearly as broad as the eye width, polished as are also the cheeks; antennae 26-jointed in the type, the first flagellar joint subequal in length to the combined scape and pedicel, the second and following joints shorter and decreasing in length toward the apex of antennae; mesoscutum shining with faint coriaceous sculpture, more distinct posteriorly, the parapsidal grooves deep and crenulate anteriorly becoming shallow behind the middle and terminating in a deep median fovea in front of the scutellum; transverse groove at base of scutellum crenulate; scutellum shining, very faintly coriaceous; mesopleura strongly coriaceous, with a curved depressed area below the tegulae and the episternauli deeply foveolate; propodeum coarsely rugose, without carinae; second radial abscissa longer than the first intercubitus by about the length of the second intercubitus, second cubital cell narrowed apically, recurrent nervure interstitial, radial cell terminating considerably before the extreme wing apex; stigma lanceolate, emitting the radius at about its basal one-third; abdomen ovate, about as long as the thorax; first tergite bicarinate, rather narrow and completely rugulose; following tergites polished. Head reddish testaceous, with the face medially, the frons entirely, the vertex except a broad orbital line, and the occiput above black; thorax and abdomen except the second tergite black; second tergite for the most part and all of the legs including their coxae reddish testaceous; wings hyaline, venation pale brownish.

Female.—Agrees with description of male, except that the antennae in female allotype are 30-jointed; the malar space is somewhat shorter than the basal width of a mandible, and the first tergite is broader at apex than at base, one and one-half times as long as broad at apex and striato-rugose with the lateral carinae less apparent; tergites beyond the first piceous; ovipositor concealed from above.

Type-locality.—Wimbleton, North Dakota.

Type.—Cat. No. 20381, U.S.N.M.

Three male specimens from the type-locality, reared, according to the labels, from "Agromyza mine in *Hordeum*," by C. N. Ainslie and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Webster No. 13761. Allotype female and a paratype male from New Jersey.

Subfamily ROGADINAE.

ROGAS¹ PERPLEXUS, new species.

Female.—Length 3.8 mm. Head and thorax with fine, close, granular sculpture. Head transverse, narrowed behind, the posterior orbits hardly half as wide as the transverse diameter of the eyes; ocelli small, the greatest diameter of a lateral ocellus slightly less than the postocellar line which is about equal to the ocell-ocular line; eyes distinctly but not deeply emarginate, malar space longer than the width of a mandible at base; opening between clypeus and mandibles not large; antennae 33-jointed in the type, all flagellar joints two or more times as long as thick; parapsidal grooves present but not deeply impressed; mesopleura sculptured like the mesoscutum and scutellum; propodeum granularly rugulose with a median longitudinal carina; first radial abscissa of the forewing shorter than the first transverse cubitus and a little more than half the length of the second radial abscissa; second cubital cell narrowed slightly apically; submedian cell longer than the median by about one and one-half times the length of the nervulus; abdomen as long as the head and thorax, the first, second, and third tergites very finely rugulose, the first and second with a median carina which is also traceable on the third; ovipositor exerted about the length of the fourth tergite. Color dark fusco-testaceous, the eyes, triangle enclosed by ocelli, mesoscutum except broad parapsidal stripes, upper part of mesopleura, mesosternum, propodeum, base of first tergite, and the ovipositor sheaths blackish; antennal flagellum blackish apically, the basal half brownish testaceous; legs including all coxae brownish testaceous; wings hyaline, venation dark brown, the stigma pale at base and apex.

Male.—Agrees with the description of female.

Type-locality.—Tempe, Arizona.

Type.—Cat. No. 20382, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Peridroma margaritosa*.

Type, allotype, and four paratypes from Tempe, Arizona, reared by L. J. Hogg, from the larvae of *Peridroma margaritosa* and recorded under Webster No. 11978; paratype reared by W. R. McConnell at Roswell, New Mexico, from unknown larvae and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Webster No. 12634; paratype, Brownsville, Texas, R. A. Vickery, Webster No. 6437, reared from *Heliothis obsoleta*; paratype, Springer, New Mexico, C. N. Ainslie collector, Webster No. 5535, host unknown.

This species is closely related to *autographae* Viereck, from which it differs principally by having larger ocelli, more finely sculptured

¹ If the conclusions of Mr. Viereck in Bull. 83, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 7, are correct this name should be changed to *Alciodes*.

second and third abdominal tergites, a smoother fourth tergite, and generally more obscure testaceous markings.

ROGAS POLITICEPS, new species.

Female.—Length 8 mm. Vertex, frons, and posterior orbits polished; impunctate: face transversely wrinkled; opening between clypeus and mandibles large; malar space about equal to the width of a mandible at base, possibly a little longer; ocellular line not quite twice the greatest diameter of an ocellus; eyes long oval, distinctly emarginate; posterior orbits as broad as the transverse diameter of the eyes and only slightly receding; antennae 62-jointed in the type, the first flagellar joint about one and one-half times as long as broad, the following joints subquadrate; mesoscutum smooth; the parapsidal grooves distinctly impressed, foveolate, and terminating posteriorly in a striate area; scutellum smooth; mesopleura mostly smooth, with a slightly rugulose area just beneath the anterior wing; propodeum entirely rugose with a rather weak median carina; radius of the forewing with its second abscissa not quite twice as long as the first, but only slightly longer than the first intercubitus, the second cubital cell subquadrate; nervulus nearly twice its own length beyond the basal nervure; hind femora about two-thirds the length of their tibiae, tarsal claws pectinate; abdomen about as long as the head and thorax; first, second, and third tergites with strong parallel striae, those of the second and third tergite continuous across the suturiform articulation and terminating a little before the apex of the third tergite; first and second tergites with a distinct median carina which does not extend on the third tergite; apex of third tergite and all of the following tergites smooth; ovipositor about equal to the fifth tergite in length, not extending beyond the apex of abdomen. Eyes, ocelli, antennae, and ovipositor sheaths black, posterior tibiae shading from testaceous at base to black or blackish at apex, their tarsi black, median and anterior tibiae and tarsi similar to the posterior but not quite so dark; body otherwise dark reddish testaceous; wings blackish, becoming somewhat paler toward the apex.

Male.—Differs in no way from the female.

Type-locality.—Nashville, Tennessee.

Type.—Cat. No. 20383. U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Peridroma incivis*.

Type female reared by G. C. Ainslie at Nashville, Tennessee, from the larvae of the above-named host, and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Webster No. 12397-B. Allotype collected by E. S. Tucker at Natchez, Mississippi, together with a female paratype. Paratype female, Dallas, Texas, collected by R. A. Cushman at light; paratype female, Tallulah, Alabama, R. A. Cushman col-

lector; paratype female, Victoria, Texas, J. D. Mitchell collector; paratype male, Thomasville, Alabama, W. D. Pierce collector.

ROGAS RUFOCOXALIS, new species.

Female.—Length 5.6 mm. Head transverse, the posterior orbits about as broad as two-thirds the eye-width; sparsely punctate and polished; vertex transversely rugose; ocelli rather large, in an equilateral triangle, the postocellar line less than the ocellocular; frons less strongly wrinkled than the vertex; face transversely rugulose above with a strong median ridge; cheeks punctured and shining like the posterior orbits; malar space distinctly longer than the width of a mandible at base; opening between clypeus and mandibles moderately large and nearly circular; eyes distinctly though not deeply emarginate; antennae longer than the body, 47-jointed in the type, the first flagellar joint about twice as long as broad or a little longer, following joints slightly shorter; mesoscutum and scutellum shining with weak punctures, the parapsidal grooves terminating posteriorly in a rugulose area; propodeum rugose with a distinct median carina; tarsal claws distinctly pectinate; first abscissa of radius shorter than the second which is about equal to the first intercubitus, second intercubitus equal to the first or nearly, the second cubital cell subquadrate; nervulus far behind the basal vein, the first and second abscissae of discoideus equal or nearly so; abdomen a little longer than the thorax, the first, second, and basal half of the third tergites strongly rugosostriate with a distinct median carina on the first and second; apex of third and all of the following tergites polished. Head, antennae including scape, palpi, and all legs except their coxae black; thorax, abdomen, and all coxae rufo-testaceous; wings hyaline, the costal vein and stigma black, other venation dark brown.

Male.—Similar in every respect to the female except that the apical segments of the abdomen are blackish and closely covered with white hairs.

Type-locality.—Rocky Ford, Colorado.

Type.—Cat. No. 20385, U.S.N.M.

Hosts.—*Autographa brassicae* and *Peridroma margaritosa*.

Type, allotype, and four paratypes reared by H. O. Marsh from larvae of *Autographa brassicae* and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Chittenden No. 1088; also two males and one female from Tempe, Arizona, reared by L. J. Hogg, from larvae of *Peridroma margaritosa* and recorded under Webster No. 11978.

This species is apparently exactly like the type of *molestus* Cresson except that the mesosternum, mesopleura, and propodeum of *molestus* are black. It would not be surprising if it would ultimately turn out to be merely a color variety of Cresson's species.

Family ICHNEUMONIDAE

Subfamily OPHIONINAE.

*NEPIERA BENEVOLA*¹ Gahan, variety *FUSCIFEMORA*, new variety.

Female.—Length 6 mm. Apparently differs from the type of *N. benevola* only by the hind femora outwardly having a broad blackish or fuscous stripe from base to apex.

Male.—Like the female except that the outer side of the hind femora are entirely black or blackish.

Type-locality.—Pasadena, California.

Type.—Cat. No. 20384, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Phthorimaea operculella*.

Two females and one male reared by J. E. Graf and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Chittenden No. 2230⁹³.

Superfamily CHALCIDOIDEA.

Family CALLIMOMIDAE

Subfamily MONODONTOMERINAE.

LIODONTOMERUS SECUNDUS, new species.

Female.—Length 1.7 mm. Very similar to *L. perplexus*, but differs as follows: The antennal funicle is slightly longer, its joints, except the first which is slightly transverse, subquadrate or at least not distinctly broader than long; the anterior wing beneath the marginal vein has a large more or less distinct fuscous spot occupying the median portion of the wing; the ovipositor is distinctly longer than the abdomen or about two-thirds the length of the body; otherwise agrees with the description of *perplexus*.

Male.—Similar to the male of *perplexus*, but distinguished by the fuscous spot on the wing.

Type-locality.—Caldwell, Idaho.

Type.—Cat. No. 20386, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Bruchophagus funebris*. External parasite of larvae.

Eight females and one male reared by T. D. Urbahns, October 10, 1914, and recorded under Webster No. 13300, Bureau of Entomology.

LIODONTOMERUS INSUETUS, new species.

Female.—Length 1.5 mm. Differs from *L. perplexus* by having the ovipositor fully as long as the abdomen, the scutellum projecting apically so as to form a slight ledge above the short metanotum, the propodeum sloping nearly perpendicularly from its base, all tibiae

¹ This species is figured under the name *Nepiera benevola* in Bull. 427, U. S. Dept. Agric., p. 47, fig. 44.

pale throughout, and the head and thorax less strongly sculptured. Readily distinguished from *secundus* by the absence of any stigmal cloud in the forewing, the projecting scutellum, and the more nearly perpendicular propodeum.

Head and thorax closely punctate, somewhat shining, the punctures rather shallow and indefinite on the lateral lobes of the mesoscutum, the scutellum and axillae; antennae with all joints of the funicle and club transverse though not strongly so; pedicel longer than thick; propodeum faintly sculptured; postmarginal vein of the forewing about twice the length of the stigmal; abdomen finely lineolated. Head and thorax green, abdomen bronzy, the tergites tinged with green basally; all coxae and femora concolorous with the thorax, the tibiae and tarsi pale testaceous; wings hyaline, the veins pale; antennal flagellum and pedicel brownish, the scape testaceous. Male unknown.

Type-locality.—Tempe, Arizona.

Type.—Cat. No. 20387, U.S.N.M.

Six females reared by R. N. Wilson and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Webster No. 7270E. The types were reared from seed infested with *Bruchophagus funebris* and it is probably parasitic on that host.

Family PTEROMALIDAE

Subfamily PTEROMALINAE.

SYSTELLOGASTER, new genus.

Runs to *Coelophisthia* in Kourdumoff's key to the Pteromalidae, but may be separated from that genus by the fact that the face is not abruptly truncate below the antennae, but only slightly receding, the antennae being inserted considerably above the clypeus though distinctly below the middle of the face; the wings are distinctly though not strongly ciliated on the disk and the first antennal ring joint is transverse. Differs from *Dibrachys* and *Coelopisthoidea* principally in the abdomen being short and subtruncate at apex instead of conic ovate, and the propodeum incised at the posterior lateral angles for the reception of the hind coxae, giving the appearance of a short broad neck; the propodeal spiracles large.

Type of the genus.—*Systellogaster ovivora*, new species.

SYSTELLOGASTER OVIVORA, new species.

Female.—Length 1.8 mm. Antennal pedicel more than twice as long as the first funicle joint, first ring joint transverse, the second nearly as long as wide, funicle six-jointed, the joints subequal and about as long as wide, or slightly transverse, club not broader than

the funicle, and but slightly longer than the two preceding funicle joints. Head transverse, vertex broad, ocelli in a low triangle, the occiput concave and angularly defined with a faint carinate margin; posterior orbits receding; face convex, frons and vertex distinctly reticulated, the face below antennae much more closely finely sculptured; eyes bare; antennae inserted somewhat below the middle of the face; pronotum short, narrower than the mesonotum, and punctate; mesoscutum and scutellum closely and deeply punctate, opaque, the sculpture of the scutellum slightly finer than that of the mesoscutum; axillae somewhat shining, with shallow reticulations; mesopleura closely punctate; propodeum punctate with a distinct median carina, the lateral folds rather shallow toward the apex; anterior wings without marginal cilia, the discal cilia short but distinct; posterior wing with distinct short marginal cilia; marginal vein of the front wing nearly three times as long as the postmarginal, the stigmal and postmarginal subequal; abdomen shorter than the thorax, nearly as broad as long and subtruncate apically, the tergites smooth, the first tergite equal to about one-third the length of the abdomen, following tergites gradually shortening. Head and thorax dark bluish, with more or less distinct brassy reflections on the lower part of the face and the mesoscutum; scutellum almost black, but with coppery reflections in some lights; abdomen black; wings hyaline at base and apex but with a broad transverse fuscous band or cloud between the base of the marginal vein and the apex of the stigmal or a little beyond; venation dark brown; legs, including coxae, all brownish testaceous; antennal scape pale, the pedicel and flagellum dark brown.

Male.—Agrees with the female in every respect, except that it is smaller and slightly more highly colored.

Type-locality.—Urbana, Illinois.

Type.—Cat. No. 20388, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Blatta orientalis*.

Described from eight specimens reared by J. R. Malloch from egg cases of the above-mentioned Blattid August 14, 1914. The writer obtained the same species from egg cases of a Blattid at College Park, Maryland, June 10, 1914.

PTEROMALUS HEMILEUCAE, new species.

Female.—Length 3.8 mm. Head and thorax with close deep punctation; head broader than the thorax, viewed from in front broader than high, the cheeks convexly rounded, clypeal region strongly striated, anterior margin of the clypeus with a shallow median emargination; mandibles each with four strong teeth; ocelli in a low triangle, the postocellar line distinctly longer than the ocellocular line; first funicle joint slightly longer than the pedicel, the second a little shorter than the first, following funicle joints successively

shorter, the last a little longer than thick; club three-jointed and only slightly longer than the two preceding funicle joints. Mesoscutum punctured like the head, but with the punctures on the posterior middle deeper and coarser than elsewhere; apical one-fourth of the scutellum with deeper and slightly coarser punctures than anteriorly, the line of demarkation between the two kinds of punctation quite distinct and often more or less of a transverse furrow, the extreme apical margin of scutellum with a median emargination, visible only when viewed from directly behind; propodeum between the lateral folds punctured like the thorax, without a median carina, outside the lateral folds shining and only faintly sculptured, the spiracular sulci deep and foveolate; stigmal vein only slightly shorter than the marginal vein, the postmarginal much longer than the marginal; abdomen conic ovate, about equal to the thorax in length, the tergites practically smooth, but with some obscure reticulate lines. Head and thorax dark greenish, the abdomen bronzy black with greenish reflections; scape and pedicel pale reddish; flagellum nearly black; mandibles piceus; all coxae concolorous with the thorax; all femora dark brown; basal half of median and hind tibiae brownish; the front tibiae, apical half of median and hind tibiae and all tarsi except the apical joint pale yellowish; wings hyaline, the venation pale brownish with the stigmal knob and the thickened apical portion of the submarginal vein nearly black.

Male.—Unknown.

Type-locality.—Maxwell, New Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 20389, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Hemileuca oliviae*.

Thirteen females reared from the pupa of the above-named host by C. K. Wildermuth and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Webster No. 5054.

EUPTEROMALUS TACHINAE, new species.

Female.—Length 2.3 mm. Head closely reticulate-punctate, the sculpture becoming shallower below the antennae, the mouth region striate: head strongly transverse, broader than the thorax, as viewed from above nearly four times as broad as long; occiput concave, ocelli in a low triangle: viewed from in front the head is broader than long, the antennae inserted a little below the middle of face; antennal scape reaching to the front ocellus, pedicel longer than the first joint of funicle: two ring-joints, the first small, the second as long as broad: first funicle joint a little longer than broad, the following joints successively a little shorter; club three-jointed, conic-ovate, and a trifle longer than the two preceding funicle joints; mesoscutum sculptured like the head, the scutellum similarly but

more finely sculptured; propodeum with a distinct neck and deep lateral folds, but without a median carina, the area between the folds strongly sculptured like the mesoscutum, laterad of the folds polished except posteriorly and rather thickly covered with whitish pile; anterior wings with the marginal and postmarginal veins subequal, the stigmal slightly shorter than the post-marginal; abdomen not longer than the thorax, subpetiolate, smooth and polished, the first tergite occupying two-thirds to three-fourths of its length, second and following tergites short and narrowing rapidly to the apex: ovipositor concealed. Head, thorax, and coxae aeneous, scape and legs except coxae reddish testaceous, pedicel brownish, flagellum black, wings hyaline, the venation brownish, abdomen purplish black except basally where it is more or less brassy.

Type-locality.—Nashville, Tennessee.

Type.—Cat. No. 20390, U.S.N.M.

Four females reared at Nashville, Tennessee, by W. H. Larrimer, from the puparium of a Tachinid parasite of *Leucania unipuncta*, probably *Archytes analis*, and recorded under Webster No. 11332, Bureau of Entomology. Five specimens also from Guelph, Canada, reared by A. W. Baker from *Leucania unipuncta*.

EUTELUS BRUCHOPHAGI, new species.

Female.—Length 1.75 mm. Head with fine, close, shallow thimble-like punctures; viewed from above the head is more than twice as broad as long; occiput concave; posterior orbits narrow and rounded; ocelli in an obtuse triangle, the postocellar line longer than the ocellular; eyes short ovate, nearly circular; malar space long, equal to about two-thirds the length of the eye; antennae inserted on a line with the lower extremity of the eyes; scape cylindrical and not reaching to the anterior ocellus, pedicel longer than the first funicle joints; three ring-joints distinct; funicle five-jointed the joints subequal and subquadrate; club three-jointed, ovate, considerably broader than the funicle, the whole club about equal in length to the three preceding funicle joints. Mesoscutum, scutellum and mesopleura sculptured like the head: propodeum obscurely wrinkled, more or less shining, with distinct lateral folds and a rather weak median carina; marginal and postmarginal veins subequal, the latter a little the shorter; stigmal vein distinctly shorter than the postmarginal; abdomen about as long as the head and thorax, conic ovate, smooth and polished, the first tergite a little shorter than the three following combined. Head and thorax blackish green, abdomen blackish with the first tergite brassy green; coxae concolorous with the thorax; all femora dark brownish or blackish, paler at apex; median and hind tibiae reddish brown, their apices together with the front

tibiae and all tarsi paler; scape reddish testaceous, flagellum dark brown; wings hyaline, veins pale brownish.

Male.—Length 1.35 mm. Sculpture of the head and thorax similar to that of the female but stronger; abdomen oval, not longer than the thorax; head and thorax brassy green; scape and all funicle joints testaceous, pedicel brownish above, club black; legs, except coxae, concolorous with the antennal scape; forewing with the area between the postmarginal and stigmal veins cloudy, rest of the wing hyaline. Other characters as in female.

Type-locality.—Nephi, Utah.

Type.—Cat. No. 20391, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Bruchophagus funebris* Howard.

Four females and eleven males reared by T. D. Urbahns, October 26, 1914, and recorded under Webster No. 13315. Also a large series of male paratypes reared from *B. funebris* material at Salt Lake, Utah, by T. R. Chamberlin and recorded under Webster No. 6612.

Family EULOPHIDAE.

Subfamily ENTEDONINAE.

CHRYSOCHARUS MALLOCHI, new species.

Very similar to *Chrysocharus parksi* Crawford but differs in having the petiole much shorter than the hind coxae, the propodeum short and without a distinct hump toward the apex, and the coxae all pale like the rest of the legs.

Female.—Length 1.54 mm. Green with strong brassy reflections on the head and thorax above: the lower part of face, scutellum, pleura, and abdomen beyond the first tergite purplish or bronzy; face below distinctly wrinkled, frons almost smooth or with very faint reticulations: first funicle joint nearly twice as long as the pedicel and slightly longer than joint two; club with two joints and an apical spine: mesoscutum and scutellum faintly reticulated: propodeum nearly smooth with apparently two faint medial carinae, mesopleura with an oval sunken area which, like the prepectus, is distinctly sculptured: wings hyaline, the postmarginal vein more than twice as long as the stigmal; abdomen short, ovate, smooth dorsally, the petiole rugulose and abruptly narrowed basally.

Male.—Essentially like the female.

Type-locality.—Parker, Illinois.

Type.—Cat. No. 20392, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Agromyza felti* Malloch.

Four specimens sent to the Bureau of Entomology under Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History No. 45806, and labeled as reared April, 1914, by J. R. Malloch.

DEROSTENUS PALLIPES, new species.

Female.—Length 1.4 mm. Differs from all described species by having the legs, except their coxae, entirely white. Head, thorax, and abdomen brilliant metallic green, the face below the middle bright golden, with strong close sculpture, vertex nearly smooth, the occiput sculptured much like the face, eyes distinctly hairy; scape pale, flagellum black; mesonotum and scutellum strongly punctate, the propodeum and dorsum of the abdomen smooth; wings hyaline, with a stigmal cloud. In sculpture closest to *D. fullowayi* Crawford, but readily separated by the color of the legs and the smooth abdomen.

Type-locality.—College Park, Maryland.

Type.—Cat. No. 20393, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Phytomyza aquilegiae*.

One specimen reared by Mr. E. N. Cory, of the Maryland Experiment Station, from the above-named leaf miner in Columbine (*Aquilegia*).

Subfamily TETRASTICHINAE.

TETRASTICHUS AINSLIEI, new species.

Female.—Length 1.35 mm. Face nearly smooth, with very faint reticulations and a few small round obscure punctures on the vertex and frons and along the inner eye margins; funicle joints subequal, the first longer than the pedicel; club not thickened and about as long as the second and third funicle joints combined, apparently two-jointed, the second joint twice as long as the first and terminating in a short spine; thorax with fine shallow lineolation, median groove of the mesocutum present but not very distinct; mesopleura faintly reticulate; propodeum uniformly faintly sculptured with an indication of a median carina; submarginal vein of the fore wing with a single stiff bristle on the dorsal side; abdomen above, with obscure reticulate sculpture. Head, thorax, and apical two-thirds of the abdomen black; basal third or a little more of the abdomen, antennal scape, and legs for the most part yellow; flagellum blackish, the pedicel brownish; mandibles rufous; front coxae and basal half of the median and hind pairs black; femora often more or less stained with fuscous; wings hyaline, the venation pale.

Male.—Essentially like the female, except for the usual sexual characters.

Type-locality.—Elkpoint, South Dakota.

Type.—Cat. No. 20394, U.S.N.M.

Eight specimens recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Webster No. 11815, and reared according to C. N. Ainslie from *Mordellistena*, species. This species may be distinguished from all other species having a single bristle on the submarginal vein by the pale band at the base of the abdomen. Named for the collector, C. N. Ainslie.

TETRASTICHUS DOLOSUS, new species.

Female.—Length 1.3 mm. Falls in the group having more than one bristle on the submarginal vein. Frons, vertex, and occiput finely sculptured; antennae rather short, the pedicel about equal to the first funicle joint, three funicle joints subequal and subquadrate; club about as long as the funicle but broader, three-jointed, the two basal joints slightly transverse, the apical joint shorter and conical; apparently a single ring-joint. Mesoscutum and scutellum finely and closely lineolate; parapsidal grooves deep, praescutum divided by a complete but faint median groove; scutellum convex with two distinct longitudinal grooves; metanotum smooth; propodeum practically smooth with a median longitudinal carina; marginal vein slightly thickened. Abdomen conic-ovate, about equal to the thorax in length, the tergites finely sculptured except the base of first which is smooth. Antennae black; head, thorax, abdomen, all coxae and all femora metallic blue-green; all femora narrowly at apex, all tibiae and all tarsi pale, the apical tarsal joint brownish. Wings hyaline, venation brownish.

Male.—The single specimen lacks the head. In the available characters it is like the female, except slightly smaller, with the abdomen narrower and nearly elliptical, and the propodeum more distinctly sculptured.

Type-locality.—Tallulah, Louisiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 20395, U.S.N.M.

Hosts.—*Euplectrus platyhypenae* and *Euplectrus comstocki*.

Two female specimens reared by R. A. Vickery at Tallulah, Louisiana, from *Euplectrus platyhypenae* parasitizing *Laphygma frugiperda* and recorded under Webster No. 6439. Also five specimens including the allotype from Wellington, Kansas, reared by T. S. Wilson under Webster No. 12450 and labeled as reared from *Euplectrus comstocki* parasitizing *Caradrina*, species.

The type of this species bears the same locality label and Webster number as do the types of *Tetrastichus euplectri* Gahan, previously described and appears to have been from the same rearing. The two species are quite distinct from each other, however, and may be easily separated by the fact that *euplectri* has much longer antennal joints, only one bristle on the submarginal vein, and the femora all pale.

Subfamily EULOPHINAE.

NOTANISOMORPHA MEROMYZAE, new species.

Female.—Length 2.4 mm. Antennae inserted on the middle of the face, moderately long; scape reaching slightly above the anterior ocellus, pedicel about one and one-half times as long as its apical width, first funicle joint about twice as long as the pedicel and distinctly longer than the second, the second very slightly longer than the third, fourth joint the shortest and only slightly longer than broad; club short, about equal to the first funicle joint in length, two-jointed, joint one about equal in length to the fourth funicle joint, joint two about as long as broad and tapering to a point at apex. Head and thorax closely punctate, the punctures of the pronotum and middle of the mesoscutum coarser than those of the scutellum, axillae and lateral lobes of the mesoscutum; metanotum punctate like the mesoscutellum; propodeum finely closely punctate all over, the punctures a little finer and deeper than those of the scutellum, with a distinct median longitudinal carina and rather broad spiracular sulci; abdomen ovate, a little shorter than the thorax, the first tergite polished, tergites beyond the first faintly sculptured. Head, thorax, all coxae, and the first tergite metallic green, antennae including scape black; wings hyaline, the venation brownish; legs except coxae testaceous, the median and posterior femora and their tibiae basally slightly infuscated with brownish; abdomen except the first tergite blackish.

Male.—Length 2 mm. Joints 1, 2, and 3 of the funicle each bearing a long slender branch, the branches each extending to or nearly to the apex of antennae, first funicle joint the shortest of the funicle joints, joints 2 and 3 about equal, joint 4 the longest and about twice as long as the first; club subequal to the fourth funicle joint in length, two-jointed as in the female. Except in antennal characters the male is similar to the female but a little more slender bodied, and slightly more metallic in color.

Type-locality.—La Fayette, Indiana.

Type.—Cat. No. 20396, U.S.N.M.

Host.—*Meromyza americana*.

Two females from the type locality reared, according to the labels, from the above-named host by P. Luginbill and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Webster No. 9734. Mr. Luginbill is unable to state the stage of the host from which the parasite emerged. The allotype reared by C. N. Ainslie at Elkpoint, South Dakota, is recorded under Webster No. 8840, and is said to have been reared "without much question from the pupae of *Meromyza americana*. There is also a chance that it may have come from a mine of *Agromyza coquilletti* in wheat blades, but this is not likely, as most of the leaves had been stripped from the stem."

Superfamily PROCTOTRYPOIDEA.

Family PLATYGASTERIDAE.

POLYMECUS LASIOPTERAE, new species.

Female.—Length 1.1 mm. Head polished, impunctate; antennal scape somewhat swollen, pedicel nearly twice as long as thick, about equal in length to the two first funicle joints combined; first funicle joint smaller than the second; the second, third, and fourth funicle joints subequal; club not strongly differentiated from the funicle, 4-jointed, the joints, except the last, subequal and very slightly longer than broad, the apical joint conic-ovate and about one and one-half times as long as thick; mesoscutum and mesopleura polished impunctate, the parapsidal grooves absent; mesoscutellum polished, convex, without an apical spine; metapleura longitudinally aciculate-striate; propodeum short, apparently with a carina each side of the median line; abdomen strongly compressed dorso-ventrally, nearly twice as long as the head and thorax, broadest at apex of the second segment, beyond gradually and evenly tapering to a point at apex; first tergite longitudinally striate, the tergites beyond the first perfectly smooth and polished; second tergite the longest, about twice the length of the third; tergites beyond the second subequal in length. Whole insect black except base of scape, the trochanters, all tibiae at base, and all tarsi which are more or less testaceous; wings hyaline.

Male.—Agrees with the female, except that the second funicle joint is more swollen, being much broader and twice as long as the third joint, the first funicle joint is very small, and the abdomen is barely longer than the head and thorax combined, spatulate in outline as seen from above, the apex rounded.

Type-locality.—Elk Point, South Dakota.

Type.—Cat. 20397, U.S.N.M.

Six females and one male reared by C. N. Ainslie from *Lasioptera*, species infesting *Muhlenbergia* and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Webster No. 11838.