

ON THE ASHMEAD MANUSCRIPT SPECIES OF ICHNEU- MONIDAE OF MRS. SLOSSON'S MOUNT WASHINGTON LISTS.

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Through the medium of several lists of insects from the Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire, compiled by Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson and published in the *Entomological News* during 1894-1906, Ashmead proposed a considerable number of manuscript names of Hymenoptera. Among these are 57 Ichneumonidae besides one which Ashmead called "Pimplinae n. gen. et n. sp." Some of these are indicated by "Ashm. MS.," others by "Ashm., n. sp.," while some names appear that have never been published elsewhere, although not indicated as new or manuscript species. Of the 58 species I have been able to locate all but four, mostly in the National Museum collection, but some among specimens sent me by Mrs. Slosson. All of the 54 identified species are now in the National Collection. Many of these specimens do not bear Ashmead's name labels. Some of these latter can be connected with the names by means of number labels corresponding to manuscript lists of the 1902 and 1906 material. The other lists are not numbered. Other specimens evidently from the same source lack both name and number labels and can never be associated with any names that Ashmead may have applied to them.

I am able to make this paper much more nearly complete than would otherwise be possible through the kindness of Mrs. Slosson, who has sent me for the United States National Museum files all of the letters from Ashmead referring to the Mount Washington Hymenoptera and also some of the specimens for which I had looked in vain in the National Collection. I take this opportunity to express my thanks to Mrs. Slosson.

Following is a list of Mrs. Slosson's papers on the insects of Mount Washington:

1. *Entomological News*, vol. 5, Jan., 1894, pp. 1-6.
2. *Entomological News*, vol. 6, Jan., 1895, pp. 4-7.
3. *Entomological News*, vol. 7, Dec., 1895, pp. 316-321.

4. Entomological News, vol. 7, Nov., 1896, pp. 262-265.
5. Entomological News, vol. 8, Dec., 1897, pp. 237-240.
6. Entomological News, vol. 9, Dec., 1898, pp. 251-253.
7. Entomological News, vol. 11, Jan., 1900, pp. 319-323.
8. Entomological News, vol. 13, Jan., 1902, pp. 5-8.
9. Entomological News, vol. 13, Dec., 1902, pp. 319-321.
10. Entomological News, vol. 17, Nov., 1906, pp. 323-326.

Ashmead's manuscript species of Ichneumonidae occur only in Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Since the publication of these lists some few of the species have been described by other specialists, while some of the other names are based on specimens of already described species.

In the following pages the manuscript names are listed in alphabetical order by genera with indication of the disposition made of each. In case a species is synonymized with a described species in another genus or is described as new in another genus it appears again in its proper order with the Ashmead manuscript name given in the synonymy.

A few species not known to occur on Mount Washington are discussed in order to clear up confusion caused by the association of these names in literature with species that were taken on Mount Washington, while a few others are included to indicate generic transfers. Such species are indicated by an asterisk (*).

***ABSURTUS PANISCOIDES** (Ashmead).

Perilissus paniscoides ASHMEAD, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 23, 1896, p. 187 (excluding male).

Eczetesis paniscoides (Ashmead) DAVIS, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 24, 1897, p. 253.

This species is not known to occur on Mount Washington and is inserted here in order to indicate the proper position of both parts of Ashmead's composite species. The female, having been described first in the original description of *paniscoides*, is hereby selected as the holotype. The male described by Ashmead is that of *Parabates monticola* Cushman, new species, described on another page of this paper. It was synonymized by Davis (reference as above) with *Paniscus albotarsatus* Provancher. In this, however, Davis was in error, *albotarsatus* being an *Alexeter*. (See *Alexeter albotarsatus* [Provancher].)

ADELOGNATHUS AMERICANUS, new species.

"*Trachyporthus americanus* Ashm. n. s.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 5, 1897, p. 237.

Runs in Roman's key to European species¹ to *marginellus* Holmgren, agrees perfectly with descriptions of that species, and may prove to be synonymous with it. For the present, however, since European

¹ Ent. Tidskr., 1918, p. 12.

specimens are not available for comparison, it seems better to maintain it as a distinct species.

Female.—Head opaque, vertex polished; temples as broad as eyes; diameter of lateral ocellus barely half as long as postocellar line, which is slightly longer than ocell-ocular line; clypeus distinctly separated, about half as long as interfoveal line, broadly truncate at apex; labrum exerted, truncate; malar space nearly as long as basal width of mandible. Thorax subopaque above, polished laterally, propodeum also polished; notauli distinct anteriorly; prepectal carina lacking; propodeum declivous from base; radius before middle of stigma; areolet open with no trace of second intercubitus; nervulus interstitial; base of second discoidal cell much longer than apex of brachial. Abdomen polished; first tergite as broad as long, flat above, without carinae; tergites 2-5 with base and apex medially weakly chitinized; ovipositor concealed.

Black; inner orbits, face above, clypeus laterally, and mandibles yellow; face below, broader at sides, dark brown; clypeus medially paler brown; antennae black; scape brown below; palpi pale brown; tegulae, wing bases, humeral angle of pronotum, front and middle coxae at apex, and their trochanters whitish; coxae otherwise and basal joint of hind trochanter black; femora testaceous, hind femur piceous; tibiae and tarsi, especially hind ones, fuscous, front and middle tibiae paler at extremities; wings hyaline; abdomen black with weakly chitinized portions pale.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25007, U.S.N.M.

One female taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

ADELOGNATHUS PERSIMILIS, new name.

Catalytus pallipes ASHMEAD, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 12, 1890, p. 419.

"*Pammaera pallipes* Ashm." SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 6.

Ashmead seems not to have understood the genus *Adelognathus*, for the only species he referred to it was *texanus* Ashmead, described in the same paper as *Catalytus pallipes*. *Adelognathus texanus* is the genotype of the genus *Lethades* Davis.

Ashmead's types of *pallipes* run in Roman's key² to *pallipes* (Gravenhorst) and agree perfectly with the description of that species, but because of lack of European specimens for comparison it seems best to maintain it as distinct.

The specific name *pallipes* being preoccupied in *Adelognathus* by *pallipes* (Gravenhorst) it is necessary to rename *pallipes* (Ashmead.)

Type.—Cat. No. 3047, U.S.N.M.

² Ent. Tidskr., 1918, p. 12.

(**ADIOSTOLA** [sic!] **TESTACEIPES** Ashmead MS.)=**LYMEON?** **TESTACEIPES** Cushman, new species.

***ALEXETER ALBOTARSATUS** (Provancher).

Paniscus albotarsatus PROVANCHER, Nat. Can., vol. 6, 1874, p. 106, male and female; Nat. Can., vol. 11, 1879, p. 146, male and female; Faune Ent. Can. Hym., 1883, p. 361, male and female, and p. 785, female.

The type of this species has been examined by Mr. A. B. Gahan, and a specimen compared by him with the type is in the National Museum collection. This is an *Alexeter*. Mr. Gahan was of the opinion that two of the three females assigned to this species by Provancher were not the same species as the type male, while the other might be. Provancher's statement that the ovipositor is longer than the thickness of the abdomen would seem to indicate that the female described is not an *Alexeter*. As to what these females are Mr. Gahan makes no statement in his notes.

This species is not known from Mount Washington, but is discussed here because it is involved in the confusion in relation to *Parabatus monticola* Cushman, new species, described on a later page of this paper.

ALEXETER RIPARIUS (Davis).

Mesoleptus riparius DAVIS, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 24, 1897, p. 315.

"*Hadrodactylus affinis* Ashm., n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 6.

At my request Mr. S. A. Rohwer has, during a recent visit to Philadelphia, compared the type of Ashmead's manuscript name with that of *riparius* Davis and pronounces them the same.

If the right wing of the type of Ashmead's name is used in running it through Davis's key to the *Mesoleptini* it will run to *Alexeter*, but it is none of the species placed there by Davis. The left wing, having the areolet incomplete, runs it to *Mesoleptus*, where Davis placed his species. Ashmead's type differs from that of *riparius* by having the mesopleurum very largely and the propodeum and metapleurum entirely black. Two males from Georgetown, District of Columbia, and Rosslyn, Virginia, lack the areolet and conform more closely in color to the description, though one has the hind femora red instead of black.

The distinct glymmae place the species in *Alexeter*.

(**AMEROLYTUS** [sic!] **FLAVIFRONS** Ashmead MS.)=**EXOCHUS ALPINUS** Cushman, new species.

APERILETUS CLYPEATUS, new species.

"*Aprileptus clypeatus* Ashm., n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 6.

No specimens from Mount Washington have been found, but one so labeled by Ashmead from Franconia, New Hampshire, is the basis of the following description.

I have not seen the types of Davis's two species, but doubt very much if they belong to *Aperileptus*; the shagreened body and highly ornamented head and thorax are foreign to the genus.

Female.—Length, 3 mm.; antennae, 3.5 mm.; ovipositor, 1 mm.

Head fully half as thick antero-posteriorly as wide; temples rather broad; diameter of lateral ocellus hardly as long as post-ocellar line; eyes convergent below; clypeus strongly rounded at apex; thorax entirely polished; propodeum entirely without carinae, even the pleural carinae lacking; areolet much longer than wide; abdomen compressed from base of third tergite; ovipositor sheath only about as long as first three tergites.

Piceous black; pronotum pale, especially the margins; clypeus, mandibles, cheeks immediately at base of mandibles, scape and pedicel beneath, tegulae, and legs largely stramineous; palpi and wing bases white; hind tibiae and tarsi somewhat infuscated; wings hyaline, venation brown; abdomen piceous, second tergite in basal middle whitish.

Type locality.—Franconia, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25008, U.S.N.M.

One specimen.

APERILEPTUS DELICATUS, new species.

"*Procdrus delicatus* Ashm., n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 8, 1897, p. 237.

Closely allied to *clypeatus* Cushman and differing principally as follows:

Female.—Length, 3 mm.; antennae, 3.5 mm.; ovipositor, 1.5 mm.

Head distinctly less than half as thick antero-posteriorly as wide, temples sharply receding; diameter of posterior ocellus fully as long as postocellar line; eyes parallel within; clypeus truncate at apex; areolet but little longer than wide; ovipositor sheath fully as long as abdomen.

Color as in *clypeatus* Cushman.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25009, U.S.N.M.

One specimen taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(APERILAPTUS [sic!] PARVUS Ashmead MS.)=PLECTISCUS PARVUS Cushman, new species.

(APERILEPTUS PLEURALIS Ashmead MS.)=MEGASTYLUS ASHMEADI Cushman, new species.

(ASYNCRITA COMPRESSA Ashmead MS.)=ATRACODES ASHMEADI Cushman, new species.

ATMETUS PECTORALIS Ashmead MS.

"*Atmetus pectoralis* Ashm., n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

A unique male.

ATRACTODES ASHMEADI, new species.

"*Asyncrita compressa* Ashm.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 8, 1897, p. 237.

Differs from *Asyncrita* Foerster in not having the second tergite compressed nor the postpetiole polished and in having the postpetiole much wider than the petiole.

Female.—Length, 5.75 mm.; antennae, 3 mm.

Head half as thick antero-posteriorly as broad, broad behind eyes, temples strongly convex, polished; face opaque rugulose-punctate, medially elevated, scarcely half as long as wide; eyes parallel; clypeus less than half as long as broad, deeply separated at sides, hardly separated in middle, coarsely and sparsely punctate, medially slightly, roundly protuberant; malar space scarcely as long as basal width of mandible; antennae slender, basal joint of flagellum three times as long as thick, others gradually shorter to subapical ones, which are barely longer than thick; mesoscutum subpolished, finely coriaceous medially, sparsely punctate laterally, notauli distinct anteriorly; scutellum polished, sparsely punctate; pronotum laterally and mesopleurum obliquely striato-coriaceous; metapleurum and propodeum finely coriaceous, latter more or less rugulose so, median apical area reaching very nearly to base, wider at base than at apex and slightly concave; areolet small, second intercubitus largely bullated but distinct, recurrent before middle; abdomen about a third longer than head and thorax; first tergite subopaque coriaceous, postpetiole twice as wide as petiole, medially concave; abdomen otherwise polished; second tergite with epipleural fold extending to apex; compression of abdomen beginning behind base of second tergite.

Black; scape and clypeus dark rufous, mandibles paler; tegulae testaceous; legs beyond coxae dull rufo-testaceous, hind tibia slightly and all tarsi fuscous; wings hyaline, venation dark brownish; abdomen beyond first tergite piceous.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25010, U.S.N.M.

One specimen taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

Ashmead's name for this species is not employed because it was previously used by Cresson for *Stilpnus compressus*, which is also an *Atractodes*.

*ATRACTODES COMPRESSUS (Cresson).

Stilpnus compressus CRESSON, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., vol. 10, 1865, p. 260.

Not known from Mount Washington, but included here to indicate its proper generic position.

ATRACTODES GRANDIS, new species.

"*Exolytus grandis* Ashm.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 11, 1900, p. 320.

Will not run to *Exolytus* in Ashmead's key because of the compressed abdomen.

Female.—Length, 9 mm.; antennae (broken).

Temples narrower than eyes, strongly convex, polished; face opaque and densely punctate medially; eyes divergent below; malar space slightly longer than basal width of mandible; clypeus separated from face, about half as long as broad, medially slightly produced at apex, opaque punctate basally; basal joint of flagellum more than three times as long as thick (others missing); mesoscutum, scutellum, and mesopleurum above polished, practically impunctate, notauli distinct anteriorly; pronotum laterally rugulose; mesopleurum below subopaque punctate, sternauli transversely striate; metapleurum and propodeum irregularly rugulose, basal areas polished, median area shining shagreened, not reaching base, of equal width at base and apex, wider in middle, scarcely concave; areolet small, entirely open at apex, recurrent before middle; abdomen nearly twice as long as head and thorax; first tergite shagreened, dorsally faintly longitudinally striate, postpetiole hardly twice as wide as petiole, medially sulcate; abdomen otherwise polished; second tergite with epipleural fold extending slightly beyond spiracle.

Black; mandibles, antennae at base, tegulae, legs largely, and abdomen from second to fourth tergites more or less red, hind coxae and femora piceous; wings hyaline, venation blackish.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25011, U.S.N.M.

One specimen taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

ATRACTODES SERPEDONTUS, new species.

"*Attractodes serpedontes* Ashm.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 6.

At once distinguishable in the female from *compressus* (Cresson) by the entire lack of the epipleural fold on the second tergite, which in *compressus* extends to about the middle of the tergite. From *ashmeadi* Cushman it differs in the lack of the epipleural fold and in color of abdomen.

Female.—Length, 6 mm.; antennae, 3.5 mm.

Head behind eyes broad but not as broad as the eyes, polished; face minutely and rather densely punctate, subopaque; eyes divergent below; malar space narrower than basal width of mandible; clypeus less than half as long as broad, basally coarsely punctate, apically polished, distinctly separated medially; first joint of flagellum more than three times as long as thick at apex and distinctly longer than

second; mesoscutum and scutellum polished, notauli distinct anteriorly; pronotum laterally indistinctly sculptured; mesopleurum polished; metapleurum and propodeum irregularly transversely rugulose, basal areas smooth, median area not reaching base, strongly narrowed toward base, weakly concave; areolet large, incomplete, the second intercubitus entirely absent, recurrent in middle; abdomen about a third longer than head and thorax; first tergite polished, not concave medially; rest of abdomen highly polished; second tergite without epipleural fold; the abdomen compressed from base of second tergite.

Black, with mandibles, apex of clypeus, scape and pedicel, tegulae, humeral angles of pronotum, legs and second and third tergites red, tarsi infuscated; wings hyaline, venation blackish.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25012, U.S.N.M.

One specimen taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(ATROMETUS FLAVIFRONS Ashmead MS.)=LABRORYCHUS CHLAMIDATUM (Provancher).

BANCHUS PALLESCENS Provancher.

Banchus pallescens PROVANCHER, Nat. Can., vol. 6, 1874, p. 62; Faune Ent. Can., Hym., 1883, p. 391.

Banchus insignis PROVANCHER, Nat. Can., vol. 6, 1874, p. 63; Faune Ent. Can., Hym., 1883, p. 391.

"*Corynephanes tarsalis* Ashm., MS.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 321.

The synonymy of *insignis* with *pallescens* is on the strength of a note by Mr. A. B. Gahan, who has seen the types of both species.

BARYCNEMIS SLOSSONAE, new species.

"*Barycnemis slossonae* Ashm., n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

Very closely allied to *linearis* Ashmead, the only other North American species that has been referred to the genus, but differing in its larger size, shorter and stouter antennae, darker venation, and shorter, stouter, and more strongly curved ovipositor.

Female.—Length, 5 mm.; antennae, 3 mm.

Head polished, face and vertex very sparsely and weakly punctured; temples receding, weakly convex; vertex impressed behind ocelli; diameter of lateral ocellus half as long as postocellar line; eyes fully a half longer than wide; malar space slightly shorter than basal width of mandible; face and clypeus each as long as broad; basal joint of flagellum twice as long as apical thickness, the subapical joints little longer than thick; thorax from above tapering slightly posteriorly, from the side of nearly uniform depth and two and a half times as long as deep, propodeum very long, precipitate

behind, its dorsal face nearly twice as long as the posterior face; pronotum foveolate in impression, polished before and punctate behind; mesoscutum very finely shagreened and sparsely, finely punctured, notauli distinct anteriorly and meeting in a broad densely shagreened impression; scutellum polished above, opaque laterally; mesopleurum with a deep longitudinal, foveolate groove, above which it is polished with the anterior upper angle punctate, mesopleural furrow foveolate; mesolcus foveolate, the sternum polished; mesopleurum opaque striato-punctate; propodeum with a subfoveolate median groove extending from base to top of declivity where it is limited by the obsolete apical carina, subopaque above, polished laterally and sparsely punctate; hind tibia two-thirds as long as femur, basitarsus nearly as long as femur; abdomen polished, nearly a half longer than head and thorax; first tergite curved; medially longitudinally impressed, lateral fovea distinct, elongate, postpetiole less than twice as long as petiole, obscurely longitudinally striate, as is also the second tergite in middle; ovipositor stout, curved in nearly a quarter circle, sheath as long as first tergite.

Black; abdomen piceous red, the tergites paler apically and laterally, first black; mandibles, clypeus, scape and pedicel, tegulae, and all coxae piceous, hind coxae nearly black; legs otherwise testaceous; wings hyaline, venation nearly black.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25013, U.S.N.M.

One specimen taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(*BATHYMETIS SLOSSONAE* Ashmead MS.)=PHYGADEUON SLOSSONAE Cushman, new species.

BATHYMETIS TEGULARIS Ashmead MS.

"*Bathymetis tegularis* n. sp., Ashm.," Slosson, Ent. News, vol. 11, 1900, p. 319.

Only abdomen and one wing left.

BATHYMETIS WASHINGTONENSIS Ashmead MS.

"*Bathymetis washingtonensis* Ashm.," Slosson, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

Was retained by Ashmead but not found in National Museum collection.

CAMPOPLEX NOLAE (Ashmead).

Limneria nolae ASHMEAD, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 12, p. 431.

"*Limneria notae* Ashm.," Slosson, Ent. News, vol. 7, 1895, p. 317.

Omorgus nolae CUSHMAN, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 17, 1915, p. 137.

CHAERETYMMA VELOX (Cresson).

Cryptus velox CRESSON, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., vol. 3, 1864, p. 293.

Cryptus quebecensis PROVANCHER, Nat. Can., vol. 6, 1874, p. 179.

"*Isotina tibialis* Ashm.," Slosson, Ent. News, vol. 8, 1897, p. 237.

The above synonymy is on the strength of notes by Mr. Rohwer, who has recently compared Ashmead's type with that of Cresson.

Immediately distinguishable from *minuta* Cushman by the entirely black hind tibia and tarsus, this color also embracing the apex of the femur.

COLPOMERIA KINCAIDII (Ashmead).

Zaglyptus kincaidii ASHMEAD, Ins. Life, vol. 6, 1894, p. 260.

"*Polysphincta albocoxalis* Ashm. MS.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 320.

Colpomeria kincaidii CUSHMAN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 58, 1920, p. 20.

(**CORYNEPHANES TARSALIS** Ashmead MS.)=**BANCHUS PALLESCENS** Provancher.

COSMOCOMUS (sic.) **AMERICANUS** Ashmead MS.

"*Cosmocomus americanus* Ashm. MS.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 11, 1900, p. 320.

Retained by Ashmead but not found in National Museum collection.

CREMASTUS LONGIGENALIS Cushman.

"*Temclucha scutellata* Ashm. MS.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 11, 1900, p. 320.

Cremastus longigenalis CUSHMAN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 53, 1917, p. 516.

(**CTENACME MONTICOLA** Ashmead MS.)=**PARABATES MONTICOLA** Cushman, new species.

CYMODUSA COXALIS, new species.

"*Phacdroctonus coxalis* Ashm. MS.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 11, 1900, p. 319.

The distinctly converging eyes place this species in *Cymodusa* in spite of the lack of the areolet. In Ashmead's key³ to the species of *Limneria* it runs to *rufipes* Provancher, but will not run to that species in Provancher's key,⁴ nor does it appear to be any of the species included in either of these keys.

Female.—Length, 5 mm. Face two-thirds as broad as vertex, together with clypeus much longer than broad; temples convex, sloping; thorax granulated, pronotum laterally and mesopleurum above striate; median areas of propodeum shallowly concave and transversely striate; areolet wanting; second abscissa of cubitus only about half as long as intercubitus; lower angle of discoidal cell acute; nervellus obsoletely broken near bottom; abdomen rather slender; second tergite nearly as long as first, spiracles beyond middle; ovipositor slightly longer than first tergite, slightly upcurved.

Black; mandibles, palpi, tegulae, front and middle trochanters, and apical joint of hind trochanter white; antennae blackish, the scape beneath concolorous; legs testaceous, hind femur and tibia at base and apex and their tarsi fuscous, the tibia pale in the middle;

³ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 12, 1890, p. 423.

⁴ Faun. Ent. Can., 1883, p. 365.

all coxae and basal joint of hind trochanter black; wings hyaline, venation brown.

Type locality.—Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25014, U.S.N.M.

One female from Mrs. Slosson.

DELETER WASHINGTONENSIS Ashmead MS.

"*Deleter washingtonensis* Ashm. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

Retained by Ashmead but not found in National Collection.

DELOMERISTA TEXANA (Cresson).

Pimpla texana CRESSON, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 3, 1870, p. 145.

"*Pimpline* n. gen. et n. sp., Ashmead," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

(**DIATORA COMPRESSA** Ashmead MS.)=**POLYAULON COMPRESSUM** Cushman, new species.

DIOTES ALTICOLA, new species.

"*Zaporus alticola* Ashm. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

Can not run to *Zaporus*, as placed by Ashmead, for the head is strongly transverse with receding temples, not cubical.

Female.—Length 5.5 mm.; antennae, 4 mm.

Very similar to *obliteratus* (Cresson) but more slender, the thorax being nearly twice as long as high, and with the propodeal carinae, except basal, indistinct.

Head and thorax silvery pubescent; head narrow, scarcely as wide as thorax; temples sloping; face as broad as vertex, frons slightly wider due to slight emargination of eyes; malar space as long as basal width of mandible; antennae very slender. Thorax granulated; propodeal carinae behind basal weak and diffused, areola apparently separated from petiolar area; legs slender, hind tibia distinctly smaller near apex than near base; stigma very narrow; second abscissa of cubitus longer than intercubitus; lower apical angle of discoidal cell acute, the recurrent nearly continuous with second abscissa of cubitus; second abscissa of discoidens shorter than third; spiracles of second tergite at middle; gastrocoeli removed from base, connected by a transverse furrow; ovipositor sheath hardly as long as first tergite.

Black, this color including the hind coxae and basal joint of trochanters; mandibles, palpi, scape and pedicel below, tegulae, front and middle coxae and trochanters, apical joint of hind trochanter, hind tibia largely, calcaria, and bases of tarsal joints whitish; legs testaceous, the hind tibia at base and apex and the tarsal joints at apex fuscous; wings hyaline with venation brown, white at base.

Type locality.—Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25015, U.S.N.M.

One female from Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(EPHIALTOMORPHA SLOSSONAE Ashmead MS.)=POLYSPHINCTA ELONGATA Cushman.

Ashmead's type is also the type and only known specimen of *elongata*.

(EPITOMUS AMERICANUS Ashmead MS.)=PLESIGNATHUS AMERICANUS Cushman, new species.

(ERIGLOEA LONGITARSIS Ashmead MS.)=XENOSCHESIS SLOSSONAE Cushman.

EUCEROS ALBOMARGINATUS, new species.

"*Scorpiorus albomarginatus* Ashm. MS.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 320.

Very distinct in its largely black body with propodeum, metapleura and base of first tergite ferruginous and tergites white-margined.

Female.—Length, 11 mm.; antennae, 10 mm.

Stout; face, frons and cheeks densely punctate, clypeus, vertex behind ocelli, and temples sparsely so, space between eyes and ocelli polished; clypeus less than half as long as wide, apically narrowly rounded and elevated; malar space as long as basal width of mandible; cheeks and temples rather weakly buccate, the latter with a transverse furrow originating at the occipital carina and extending about half the width of the temples; antennal scrobes deep and sharply margined laterally; inner orbits tumid opposite antennae; antennae less strongly compressed than usual. Thorax shining, but rather densely punctate; scutellum sloping nearly from base, polished, sparsely punctate; propodeum short, very steeply declivous behind, deeply impressed in basal middle, posterior face much longer than dorsal, carinae very high, petiolar area with a median carina. Abdomen broad; first tergite broader than long, anterior basin very broad and short, median carinae prominent for a short distance beyond, the space between elevated; tergites 1-6 with a transverse sub-apical impression, 2-4 scarcely half as long as wide.

Black; mandibles narrowly pale at base of teeth; palpi pale brownish; antennae brown above, reddish beneath; a minute spot in posterior orbits white; tegulae white at base, brown at apex; mesothoracic spiracle and a minute spot on each side of prescutum, apex of scutellum and postscutellum white; propodeum, metapleura, and metasternum together with the base of the first tergite ferruginous; abdomen otherwise black with tergites 1-6 each with a median transverse white mark as apex broadest in middle and occupying about half the width of the tergite; wings hyaline, venation piceous, base of stigma and costa yellowish; legs testaceous except hind tibia and tarsus, which are black, the tibia white at base.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25016, U.S.N.M.

One female from Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

EUCEROS COUPERI Cresson.

Euceros couperi CRESSON, Can. Ent., vol. 1, 1869, p. 104.

Euceros couperi DAVIS, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 24, 1897, p. 255.

"*Scorpiorus flavopictus* Ashm., n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 6.

EXOCHUS ALPINUS, new species.

"*Amerolytus flavifrons* Ashm.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

Very closely related to *evectus* Cresson, differing as follows:

Male.—Length, 4 mm.; antennae, 3 mm.

Face shining, sparsely punctured; mesoscutum practically impunctate; scutellum distinctly, though slightly, convex; first tergite slightly wider at apex than long; second a little more than half as long as wide at apex; third and fourth fully twice as wide as long; tergites 1 to 4 strongly punctate at least at base, the first polished medially; scape, pedicel, and few basal joints of flagellum yellow; scutellum and postscutellum not yellow at apex; legs stramineous; hind coxae at extreme base more or less blackish; hind femur in middle and tibia at apex pale testaceous.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25017, U.S.N.M.

Two males from Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

EXOCHUS MANDIBULARIS, new species.

"*Polyclistus frontalis* Ashm., MS.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 321.

Chiefly remarkable for the swollen and basally constricted mandibles; the thin, flat, and apically strongly rounded clypeus, and very short antennae. It differs from *alpinus* as described above as follows:

Male.—Length, 6mm.; antennae, 3 mm.

Face more densely punctured; clypeus flat, thin, polished with very sparse punctures, strongly rounded, almost angulate in middle at apex; mandibles swollen in middle, constricted at apex; antennae only slightly more than half as long as body; mesoscutum sparsely though distinctly punctured, especially laterally; scutellum flat; first tergite much longer than wide at apex; second quadrate; third and fourth only slightly wider than long; tergites polished, at most with minute and sparse punctures; flagellum not pale below at base; scutellum yellow apically and laterally; postscutellum narrowly yellowish; upper angle of prepectus with a yellow spot; hind coxa and femur testaceous, the latter whitish at apex, the tibia narrowly blackish at base and apex.

By most of the above characters it more closely resembles *evectus* Cresson, from which the clypeal and mandibular structure will distinguish it.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25018, U.S.N.M.

One male from Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(EXOLYTUS GRANDIS Ashmead MS.)=ATRACODES GRANDIS Cushman.

(HADRODACTYLUS AFFINIS Ashmead MS.)=ALEXETER RIPARIUS (Davis).

HEMITELES (ISDROMAS) WASHINGTONENSIS, new species.

"*Stiboscopus washingtonensis* Ashm., n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

Closely related to the so-called genotype, *Acrolyta (Isdromas) aletiae* Ashmead, but more slender and at once distinguishable by the black hind coxae and the white front and middle coxae and trochanters.

Female.—Length, 3.5 mm.; antennae, 3 mm.

Head polished, face opaque shagreened; temples convexly sloping; occiput shallowly concave; eyes parallel within; clypeus weakly separated, opaque, apex narrowly impressed, the impression polished, broadly truncate; malar space as long as basal width of mandible; mandibles not swollen toward base; antennae slender, thickened beyond middle and attenuate toward apex, first two flagellar joints slender and subequal, third slightly shorter; thorax opaque, shagreened above, polished laterally with more or less obscure aciculations, sternum subopaque; notauli and sternauli strong anteriorly; propodeum subpolished, more or less roughened, transverse carinae and apical abscissae of longitudinal carinae distinct, area between transverse carinae longitudinally striate; legs rather slender, areolet pentagonal in position with second intercubitus indicated by thickenings in radius and cubitus; nervulus postfurcal and inclivous; nervulus broken below middle, inclivous; first two tergites longitudinally striate, others polished; first tergite with sides divergent, straight more than twice as long as wide at apex, spiracles slightly beyond middle; second with distinct, pale, rounded thyridia; second and third indistinctly transversely impressed before apex; ovipositor sheath slightly longer than first tergite, subangulate above at apical third.

Black; mouth parts, tegulae, wing-bases, front and middle coxae and trochanters white; hind coxae black, trochanters white with a piceous spot above on basal joint; all femora testaceous with a brownish stain above toward base; tibiae and tarsi more or less infuscate, hind tibia rather distinctly annulated; calcaria white; wings hyaline, venation brown, stigma paler; all tergites narrowly margined with whitish apically; sheath blackish.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25019, U.S.N.M.

One female taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(HIMERTOSOMA QUINQUECINCTUM Ashmead MS.)=SYRPHOCTONUS VERTEBRATUS
Cushman, new species.

This specimen is the type of *vertebratus*.

HOMASPIS SLOSSONAE, new species.

"*Homaspis slossonae* Ashm.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 8, 1897, p. 237.

Agrees in all respects with Schmiedeknecht's⁵ description of the genus except that the punctuation of mesoscutum, scutellum, and face is sparse and the spiracles of first tergite are not protruding.

Male.—Length, 10 mm. Antennae beyond pedicel missing. In a larger specimen which lacks the abdomen the antennae are apparently shorter than body, thickened in middle and tapering at apex.

Head with convexly sloping temples, polished behind, opaque in front; frons, face, and clypeus sparsely punctate; clypeus apically impressed and medially emarginate; malar space very short; pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum subpolished, sparsely punctate, the first rugose in impression; pleura polished, practically impunctate; sternum subopaque; propodeum with carinae very strong, so arranged as to form a W, irregularly rugose between and laterad of the carinae; spiracle small, nearly circular; first tergite rather broad at apex, not constricted beyond spiracles, latter not prominent, median carinae reaching nearly to apex; dorso-lateral carinae strong from base to apex, sides of petiole vertically rugose, apex of tergite longitudinally striate; second tergite obsoletely longitudinally striate, more distinctly so in basal middle; other tergites polished.

Black; clypeus, mandibles, and scape and pedicel beneath piceous; palpi pale; wings brownish hyaline, venation blackish, basally, together with tegulae, stramineous; legs testaceous, hind tibia and tarsus and femur narrowly at apex black.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Other locality.—Hanover, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25020, U.S.N.M.

Described from two specimens. The type is also the type of Ashmead's manuscript name.

(HYPOLEPUS (sic!) ALTICOLA Ashmead MS.)=HYPOLEPTUS MONTICOLA Cushman,
new species.

Specimen returned by Ashmead to Mr. Slosson who has sent it to me for examination. The specific name is probably a *lapsus calami* for *monticola*.

⁵ Opusc. Ichn., p. 2663.

HYPOLEPTUS MONTICOLA, new species.

"*Hypoleptus monticola* Ashm. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 8, 1897, p. 237.

"*Hypoleptus alticola* Ashm." SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

At once distinguishable from Ashmead's two Alaskan species by the paler legs and shorter flagellar joints, and from *columbianus* Ashmead by the short flagellar joints.

Female.—Length, 3 mm.

Head from above nearly quadrate, temples broad and long; eyes small, only about a fourth longer than malar space; face including clypeus about as broad as long, polished, in profile straight; ocelli in an equilateral triangle, diameter of lateral ocellus about half as long as postocellar line; antennae (tips broken off) stout, basal joints of flagellum little longer than thick, middle joints thicker than long, scape as long as basal two joints of flagellum; thorax polished, compressed, notauli, prepectus, and epomia wanting; propodeum without carinae except apical remnants of lateral carinae; areolet wanting, second abscissa of cubitus about half as long as basal abscissa of radius; stigma elongate, radius before middle; legs stout, last joint of hind tarsus as long as third; abdomen polished, compressed beyond second tergite; first tergite two-thirds as wide at apex as long, slightly constricted beyond spiracles, longitudinally striate; second tergite striate in basal middle, with an oblique furrow on each side extending from near basal middle to near apical corner; ovipositor not exerted.

Piceous; head darker; mandibles, palpi, face immediately below antennae, tegulae, and wing-bases white; antennae brown, paler beneath toward base; legs pale testaceous; wings hyaline, venation pale brown.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25021, U.S.N.M.

Described from one female taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

The second record^o is based on a male which is apparently not the same species.

ICHYRACIS (sic!) (ISCHYRACIS) AMERICANUS Ashmead MS.

"*Ichyracis americanus* Ashm. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906 p. 324.

Specimen found but very much mutilated. Will apparently run to *Ischyracis*.

(ISOTINA [sic!] TIBIALIS Ashmead MS.)=CHAERETYMMA VELOX (Cresson).**LABRORYCHIUS CHLAMIDATUM (Provancher).**

Anomalon chlamidatum PROVANCHER, Add. Faune Ent. Can., 1886, p. 82.

"*Atrometus flavifrons* Ashm. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 6.

No attempt is made to give the full synonymy of *chlamidatum*.

^o Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 321.

LAPHYROSCOPUS MENTALIS (Davis).

Polyoncus mentalis DAVIS, TRANS. AMER. ENT. SOC., vol. 24, 1897, p. 307.

"*Monoblastus nigriventris* Ashm. MS.," SLOSSON, ENT. NEWS, vol. 13, 1902, p. 321.

(**LEPTOPYGUS MONTICOLA** Ashmead MS.)=**LEPTOPYGUS RUGOSUS** Provancher.

LEPTOPYGUS RUGOSUS (Provancher).

Porizon rugosum PROVANCHER, FAUNE CAN. ENT., Hym. 1883, p. 378.

"*Leptopygus monticola* Ashm.," SLOSSON, ENT. NEWS, vol. 8, 1897, p. 237.

LIMNERIA NOTAE Ashmead.

"*Limneria notae* Ashm.," SLOSSON, ENT. NEWS, vol. 7, 1895, p. 317.

Returned by Ashmead to Mrs. Slosson. The manuscript list shows this to be a misprint for *Campoplex notae* (Ashmead).

LYMEON? TESTACEIPES, new species.

"*Adiostola testaceipes* Ashmead n. sp.," SLOSSON, ENT. NEWS, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

In translating Foerster's key to the Hemiteloidae Ashmead interpreted "Die Leiste des H.-Haupts in der Mitte stark spitzwinklig" as "Metanotum with the apical carina strongly angulated or toothed." He therefore ran the present species by *Lymeon* in spite of the distinctly angulate occipital carina.

While I find no particular in which the species differs from the description of *Lymeon* I refer it doubtfully to that genus because of my belief that the genotypes of Foerster's genera should be selected from among the European species. Apparently no European species has been referred to *Lymeon*.

Female.—Length, 4 mm.; antennae, 3 mm.

Head and thorax shagreened impunctate; temples narrow and strongly receding; eyes large, nearly hemispherical, only slightly longer than wide, strongly divergent below; ocelli very small, in a nearly equilateral triangle; malar space a third as long as eye and much longer than basal width of mandible; clypeus short, weakly separated, broadly rounded at apex; mandibles only slightly narrowing toward apex, convex, teeth equal; palpi of ordinary length; antennae slender at base, stout beyond middle, first two flagellar joints slender, subequal, the third slightly shorter and stouter, middle joints fully as thick as long; notauli distinct anteriorly; pronotum striate in impression; sternauli strong, nearly complete, foveolate; propodeum nearly completely areolated, only the apical abscissa of median carinae lacking, apical carina especially strong and subangulate at sides; areola long pentagonal, costulae at about the middle; propodeum longitudinally rugulose apically and laterally; legs stout, especially the hind tibiae, which are slightly smaller at extreme apex than just before apex; wings without a trace of second intercubitus; nervellus broken below middle; abdomen hardly as long as head and thorax;

first tergite gradually widening toward apex, half as wide at apex as long, spiracles in middle, medially shagreened, laterally longitudinally aciculate; second and third tergites much broader than long, second faintly aciculate, third faintly shagreened; ovipositor sheath slightly longer than first tergite.

Black; mesoscutum medially, scutellum, pronotum dorsally, first tergite at apex, and second and third largely reddish; legs testaceous, paler at base; wings hyaline immaculate; mandibles and palpi stramineous antennae testaceous at base, black at tip with an incomplete white annulus on flagellar joints 5-7; ovipositor sheath pale, brown at apex.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25022, U.S.N.M.

One female taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(MELOPHRON (sic!) ABDOMINALIS Ashmead MS.—STYLOCRYPTUS MUCRONATUS (Provancher).

(MEDOPHRON MONTICOLA Ashmead MS.)=STYLOCRYPTUS SUBCLAVATUS (Say).

MEGASTYLUS ASHMEADI, new species.

"*Aperileptus pleuralis* Ashmead, MS.," SLOSSON Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 321.

Female.—Length, 4.5 mm.; antennae, 3.5 mm.

Head more than half as thick antero-posteriorly as wide, subpolished-shagreened, face polished; diameter of lateral ocellus and post-ocellar, interocellar, and ocell-ocular lines all subequal; malar space nearly twice as long as basal width of mandibles; antennae tapering toward apex, basal joint of flagellum twice as long as second and about four times as long as thick; thorax shagreened, mesopleurum more faintly, mesoscutum very faintly so, pronotum polished, metapleurum and propodeum opaque; notauli obsolete; propodeum with both transverse carinae and the lateral carinae indicated, medially impressed before basal carina; abdomen opaque shagreened basally, subpolished apically; first tergite nearly half as wide at apex as long, spiracles subprominent, slightly before middle; abdomen compressed from base of fifth tergite, tergites beyond sixth retracted; hypopygium even with apex of abdomen; ovipositor slender, briefly exerted.

Black, with thorax and abdomen partly reddish; face brownish, yellowish above clypeus and below antennae; clypeus, mandibles, front and middle coxae, and all trochanters stramineous; palpi, tegulae, and wing bases white; scape reddish; pronotum pale at lower and humeral angles; mesopleurum below and sternum reddish; legs testaceous, the hind tarsi and their tibiae at apex fuscous; wings hyaline, venation pale brownish; abdomen beyond first tergite dark brownish with second tergite at apex and third largely reddish yellow, apical tergites narrowly pale margined.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25023, U.S.N.M.

One specimen taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(*MONOBLASTUS NIGRIVENTRIS* Ashmead MS.)=*LAPHYROSCOPUS MENTALIS* (Davis).

Ashmead's type has been compared by the writer with that of Davis and is practically identical therewith.

NELIPISTIUS NIGRIDORSUM Cushman.

"*Polysphincta erythropleura* Ashm. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 7, 1896, p. 264; vol. 13, 1902, p. 321.

Neliopisthus nigridorsum CUSHMAN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 56, 1919, p. 379.

NYTHOBIA MINUTA, new species.

"*Zaporus minutus* Ashm. MS.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 321.

Runs to *Zaporus* in Schmiedeknecht's⁷ key as well as in Foerster's and Ashmead's. In the first it runs, because of the broad temples, almost equally as well to *Nythobia*, although the costulae are distinct. Because of its very close similarity to the genotype of *Nythobia*, I refer it to this genus.

Female.—Length, 3 mm.

Head silvery pubescent, especially on face, in dorsal view half as long as wide; temples broad, not sloping; occiput very shallowly concave; posterior ocelli tangent to a line drawn tangent to posterior margins of eyes; eyes not elevated above general surface of head, very shallowly emarginate opposite antennae; face very nearly as broad as frons, together with clypeus slightly longer than wide; malar space two-thirds as long as basal width of mandible; antennae slender (tips are broken but they are apparently longer than head and thorax). Thorax silvery pubescent, granulated; notauli entirely wanting; propodeum transversely rugulose behind, costulae present; hind legs rather long and stout, tarsus about as long as tibia, inner calcarium two-thirds as long as basitarsus; stigma narrow; radial cell broad, short, measured on metacarpus about as long as stigma, second abscissa of radius curved throughout its length; areolet wanting; nervellus unbroken. Abdomen little longer than head and thorax; first tergite rather stout, postpetiole about twice as wide as petiole; second tergite longer than broad, spiracles distinctly beyond middle, gastrocoeli far from base, round, the tergite with a transverse impression between the gastrocoeli; ovipositor not extending beyond apex of abdomen.

Black; mandibles, palpi, scape and pedicel below, tegulae, wing bases, front and middle coxae at base, their trochanters, and apical

⁷ Mym. Mitteleur., 1917, pp. 591-613.

joint of hind trochanter whitish; legs testaceous, hind femur, tibia at apex and near base, and tarsi more or less piceous, tibia at base and in middle, calcaria, and tarsus at base whitish; abdomen beyond first tergite piceous, the tergites more or less yellowish red laterally; wings hyaline with pale brown venation.

Type locality.—Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25024, U.S.N.M.

One female from Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(PAMMACRA [sic!] PALLIPES Ashmead=ADELOGNATHUS PERSIMILIS Cushman, new name.

The Mount Washington specimen was returned by Ashmead to Mrs. Slosson. The name should not be considered as a manuscript name but as a determination of *Catalytus pallipes* Ashmead, which Ashmead himself labeled *Pammicra*. This species is very closely related to the European *Adelognathus pallipes* (Gravenhorst).

PARABATES MONTICOLA, new species.

Perilissus paniscoides ASHMEAD, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 23, 1896, p. 187 (excluding female).

Paniscus albotarsatus Provancher, DAVIS, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 24, 1897, p. 253 (not Provancher). [See *Alcæter albotarsatus* (Provancher).]

"*Ctenucme monticola* Ashm. MS.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 11, 1900, p. 320.

Female.—Length, 7 mm.; antennae (incomplete).

Head very narrow behind eyes; face a third wider than long, medially roundly elevated, finely opaque with very small sparse punctures; clypeus about half as long as interfoveal line, rather narrowly truncate at apex, convex, sculptured like face; malar space very short; ocell-ocular line short but distinct; diameter of lateral ocellus equal to postocellar line. Thorax finely opaque, mesoscutum and scutellum indistinctly, sparsely punctured, pleura subpolished; scutellum strongly convex, margined only at extreme base; propodeum very obsoletely transversely striate above, apophyses entirely lacking, spiracles small, broadly oval; legs long, the femora rather stout; inner hind calcarium reaching beyond middle of basitarsus; wings large; stigma rather broad with radius at middle; areolet incomplete, second intercubitis obliterated beyond pedicel; bulla of second recurrent very broadly divided; discoidal cell barely half as wide at base as brachial is at apex; nervellus broken at about upper fourth. Abdomen little longer than head and thorax, subopaque; postpetiole more than twice as long as wide at apex and twice as long as petiole; second tergite slightly longer than wide at apex; terminal tergites rather weakly compressed; ovipositor sheath nearly as long as first tergite.

Pale flavo-ferruginous; head, pronotum, propleura, scutellum, a spot on pleurum below each wing, and mesosternum flavous; legs

colored like body, front ones paler; hind tarsi white, all joints, especially fifth, reddish at apex; wings clear hyaline, stigma flavous.

Male.—Length, 6 mm.

Like female but more shining, and more slender; second intercubitus indicated though indistinct; legs more slender.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Other localities.—Sherbrook, Ontario, Canada; St. John, New Brunswick.

Type.—Cat. No. 25025, U.S.N.M.

Described from one female and three males. The type female is from Mount Washington, collected by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson, and is the type of *Ctemacme monticola* Ashmead MS. The allotype male is from Sherbrook, Ontario, and is the specimen described by Ashmead as the male of *Perilissus paniscoides*. Paratype *a* was "dipped from surface of ocean 94 miles from Nova Scotia, July 3, 1887." It is the only specimen with complete antennae. These are slightly longer than the body. Paratype *b* is 9 mm. long and somewhat brighter colored but otherwise similar to the allotype. It was taken June 8, 1902, at St. John, New Brunswick, by A. Gordon Leavitt.

(PHAEDROCTONUS COXALIS Ashmead MS.)=CYMODUSA COXALIS Cushman, new species.

(PHAENOSEMUS ALTICOLA Ashmead MS.)=STENOMACRUS ALTICOLA Cushman, new species.

PHYGADEUON ALTICOLA Ashmead MS.

"*Phygadeuon alticola* Ashm. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 8, 1897, p. 237.

A unique male apparently not referable to any described species.

PHYGADEUON SLOSSONAE, new species.

"*Bathymetis slossonae* Ashm., n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

Will not run to *Bathymetis*, where Ashmead placed it, because the lateral carina of the first tergite extends to the apex. The distinct costulae exclude it from *Phygadeuon* as restricted by Foerster, but it will not fit into any of the genera said to have the costulae.

Female.—Length, 2.5 mm.; antennae, 1.5 mm.

Head thick antero-posteriorly, temples strongly convex; eyes small, scarcely arched above contour of head, parallel within, face as broad as length of eye, subopaque, rest of head polished; clypeus very short, deeply separated, very broadly rounded at apex, the margin flange-like; malar space as long as basal width of mandible; lower tooth of mandible smaller but scarcely shorter than upper; antennae short, subclavate, first joint of flagellum shorter than second or third, second slightly longer than third, middle joints nearly as thick as long; thorax polished, pronotum obscurely wrinkled, prescutum anteriorly and metapleura obscurely punctate,

notauli very short, sternaui complete; mesoscutum broader than long, flattened on disk; scutellum flat, the furrow without carinae; propodeum subopaque, completely areolated, petiolar area occupying half its length, areola hexagonal, upper hind angles barely prominent; stigma broad, radius slightly beyond middle; radial cell barely longer on metacarpus than stigma; second recurrent slightly beyond middle of areolet; cubitus obsolete beyond areolet; nervulus post-furcal; nervellus slightly broken near bottom, discoidella obsolete; legs, especially hind tibia, stout; abdomen broad, polished; first tergite medially shagreened, laterally and apically longitudinally striate, dorsal carinae distinct to spiracles, the space between broad and flat, lateral carinae strong to apex, the tergite half as broad at apex as long, curved; tergites 2-4 large, second longest, third and fourth equal; other tergites very short; ovipositor sheath slightly longer than first tergite.

Black; tergites 2 and 3 testaceous; mandibles, scape and pedicel, tegulae and wing bases pale; legs testaceous, hind tibiae and tarsi somewhat infusate; wings hyaline, venation brown.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25026, U.S.N.M.

One specimen taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(PIMPLINE n. gen. et n. sp. Ashmead)=DELOMERISTA TEXANA (Cresson).

Has been compared by the present writer with Cresson's type and is practically identical.

PLECTISCUS PARVUS, new species.

"*Aperilaptus parvus* Ashmead," Slosson, Ent. News, vol. 8, 1897, p. 237.

A typical *Plectiscus* with complete apical and lateral carinae and obsoletely defined combined areola and basal area.

Female.—Length, 3.5 mm.; antennae (incomplete); front wing, 3.5 mm.

Head polished in front view and much broader than long; eyes large, nearly semicircular in outline, as long as width of face, parallel within; malar space longer than basal width of mandible; temples strongly receding, posterior side of ocellar triangle much longer than lateral sides, the postocellar and ocell-ocular lines equal. Thorax polished; notauli obsolete; propodeum obsoletely roughened. Abdomen shagreened to middle of second tergite, thence coarsely and sparsely punctate; first tergite petiolate, postpetiole nearly twice as long as wide at apex; second much shorter than first; ovipositor sheath nearly twice as long as first tergite.

Black to piceous, with abdomen more or less pale in middle; mandibles, palpi, scape, tegulae, wing-bases, front coxae, and all trochanters whitish; front and middle legs otherwise and hind coxae

stramineous; hind femur testaceous, tibia infuscate testaceous above, stramineous below, tarsus fuscous; venation brown.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25027, U.S.N.M.

One female taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

PLESIGNATHUS AMERICANUS, new species.

"*Epitomus americanus* Ashm. MS.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13. 1902, p. 320.

Female.—Length, 7 mm.; antennae, 5 mm.

Head thick antero-posteriorly, the temples and cheeks broad and convex, occiput very shallowly concave; vertex and temples polished, very sparsely punctate; face densely punctate, wider than frons, scarcely half as long as wide; clypeus distinctly separated basally, sparsely punctate and more or less transversely striate, apically transversely impressed and bidenticulate; malar space as long as basal width of mandible, the malar furrow represented by a broad, finely sculptured line; mouth broad, mandibles stout, punctate, teeth short, stout, equal; antennae thickened beyond middle, basal three joints of flagellum elongate, subequal, second slightly the longest; thorax polished, sparsely punctate; pronotum obscurely striate in impression; notauli very short; sternauli nearly complete; mesoscutum and scutellum flattened above; propodeum completely areolated, carinae strong, basal median and lateral areas polished, others subopaquely sculptured; areola hexagonal, emarginate behind, petiolar area rather narrow, concave, superior angles slightly prominent; legs rather stout; areolet apparently open, the second intercubitus completely bullated; cubitus wanting beyond areolet; radius beyond middle of stigma; radial cell measured on metacarpus hardly longer than stigma; second discoidal cell much wider at base than is brachial at apex; nervellus broken far below middle, discoidella obsolete; abdomen broad, polished; first tergite slender, curved, more than twice as long as wide at apex, spiracles at apical third, dorsal carinae reaching half way beyond spiracles, lateral carinae weak beyond spiracles; tergites beyond fourth very short; ovipositor barely exerted.

Black; with tergites 2 and 3 and legs (largely) testaceous; mandibles reddish; antennae ferruginous at base, black in middle, brown at apex; tegulae piceous; middle femur above, hind legs largely fuscous, trochanters stramineous, coxae testaceous.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25028, U.S.N.M.

One female taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

POLYAULON COMPRESSUM, new species.

"*Diatora compressa* Ashm. MS. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 320.

Runs to *Polyaulon* in Foerster's key to the Plectiscoidae and agrees with the description except that the ovipositor is distinctly exerted and the nervulus is interstitial.

Female.—Length, 3 mm.; antennae, 2 mm.

Head polished, broad behind eyes, face subopaque, half as long as broad; clypeus polished, sharply separated, two-thirds as long as broad, somewhat compressed from sides, strongly rounded both basally and apically; malar space much longer than basal width of mandible and nearly half as long as eye; ocelli very small, in a nearly equilateral triangle; antennae rather slender, thicker toward apex. flagellar joints strongly ridged longitudinally, first three times as long as thick, those toward apex as thick as long; thorax compressed; mesoscutum and scutellum polished; pronotum and mesopleurum subpolished coriaceous; sternauli distinct anteriorly; metapleurum and propodeum opaque coriaceous, petiolar area subpolished, areolation complete, petiolar area occupying more than half dorsal length, areola hexagonal; legs, especially hind tibia, rather stout, hind legs long, femora reaching beyond apex of third tergite; stigma narrow, radius at its middle; metacarpus two-thirds as long beyond radius as before; no trace of second intercubitus; second recurrent curving strongly toward apex of wing, its angle with subdiscoideus acute; discoidal cell broad at apex, narrow at base, nervulus interstitial; nervellus unbroken, reclivous; abdomen one and one-half times as long as head and thorax, compressed from base of fourth tergite, first tergite opaque, others polished; first tergite nearly three times as long as wide at apex, postpetiole but little wider than petiole, spiracles slightly behind middle, in profile arched above, straight beneath; second tergite nearly as long as first, slightly longer than wide at apex; third to fifth gradually shorter, others very short; ovipositor sheath nearly as long as first tergite.

Black; mandibles and palpi pale; antennae at base and legs testaceous; abdomen beyond first tergite piceous; wings hyaline, venation brown.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25029, U.S.N.M.

One specimen taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

The compression of the thorax and abdomen give this species an appearance like the Orthocentrini, while the sternauli and narrow first tergite are suggestive of the Hemitelini; but the compressed clypeus and venation, notably the discoidal cell and nervellus, indicate its Plectiscine affinities.

(POLYCLISTUS FRONTALIS Ashmead MS.)=EXOCHUS MANDIBULARIS Cushman, new species.

(POLYSPHINCTA ALBOCOXALIS Ashmead MS.)=COLPOMERIA KINCADII (Ashmead).

There are two specimens from Mount Washington. These are part of the material studied in connection with my revision of the tribe Polysphinctini.

POLYSPHINCTA ELONGATA Cushman.

Polysphincta elongata CUSHMAN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 58, 1920, p. 25.
 "Ephialtomorpha slossonae Ashm. n. gen. et. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

(POLYSPHINCTA ERYTHROPLEURA Ashmead MS.)=NELIOPISTHUS NIGRIDORSUM Cushman.

There were apparently two specimens of this species, since it appears in two of the lists, but only one has been found. This is the type of *nigradorsum*, and is probably the 1896 specimen. The 1902 specimen was returned to Mrs. Slosson.

POLYSPHINCTA TRICOLOR Ashmead MS.

"*Polysphincta tricolor* Ashm. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 11, 1900, p. 320.

Retained by Ashmead but not found in National Collection.

(PROEDRUS DELICATUS Ashmead MS.)=APERILEPTUS DELICATUS Cushman, new species.

(PROMETHES ALBICOXIS Ashmead MS.)=PROMETHES ELONGATUS (Provancher).

PROMETHES ELONGATUS (Provancher).

Bassus elongatus PROVANCHER, Nat. Can., vol. 6, 1874, p. 57; Faune Ent. Can., Hym., 1883, p. 799.

Bassus ichneumonoides, var. *elongatus* PROVANCHER, Nat. Can., vol. 11, 1879, p. 277; Faune Ent. Can., Hym., 1883, p. 433.

Promethus elongatus DAVIS, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 22, 1895, p. 21.

Otoblastus erodens DAVIS, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 24, 1897, p. 273.

"*Promethus albicoxis* Ashm. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

PROTARCHOIDES, new genus.

Closely related to *Protarchus* Foerster, from which it differs principally as follows: Head and thorax more finely punctate, the face densely so; frons very shallowly concave, without tubercles laterally; ocelli smaller, the space between barely impressed; temples strongly convex; notauli distinct but not especially deep anteriorly, becoming obsolete far before middle; second abscissa of radius nearly straight; hind tibia at apex and the tarsus strongly compressed, last tarsal joint not nearly twice as long as fourth and much shorter than third; inner calcarium not nearly half as long as basitarsus.

Type.—*Protarchoides longipes* Cushman, new species.

PROTARCHOIDES LONGIPES, new species.

"*Psilosarge longipes* Ashm. MS.," Slosson, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 321.

Female.—Face slightly narrower than frons, medially roundly elevated, about half as long as wide; clypeus opaque and sparsely punctate basally, polished in apical impression; mandibles swollen before middle; malar space a third as long as basal width of mandible; eyes slightly longer than width of face; diameter of lateral ocellus three-fifths as long as ocell-ocular line which is equal to postocellar line; thorax densely punctate throughout except the small speculum; mesoscutum and scutellum least densely so; propodeum rugose posteriorly, petiolar area two-fifths as long as dorsal face of propodeum; lateral abscissae of apical carina obsolete; areolet small with a long petiole; discocubitus sinuate, without a ramellus; first tergite concave but without deep pits dorsally opposite spiracles.

Black; this color including the entire abdominal venter; antennae brown, flagellum reddish beneath nearly to base but not at apex; maxillary palpi stramineous, labial piceous; legs bright testaceous, hind tibia and tarsus black; wings hyaline, venation dark brown, costa paler; tegulae nearly black.

Type locality.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25030, U.S.N.M.

One female taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(PSILASARGE [sic!] LONGIPES Ashmead MS.)=PROTARCHOIDES LONGIPES Cushman, new species.

(PYRACMON CLYPEATUM Ashmead MS.)=XENOSCHESIS SLOSSONAE Cushman.

This specimen is the type of *slossonae*.

***SCOPESIS FLAVIFRONS** (Ashmead).

Hyposyntactus flavifrons ASHMEAD, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., vol. 4, 1902, p. 217, pl. 10, fig. 4, male only.

SCOPESIS MONTICOLA, new species.

"*Scopasis monticola* Ashm. n. sp.," Slosson, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 6.

Differs from *flavifrons* (Ashmead) and *pictus* (Davis) in having the clypeus distinctly swollen and medially protruding before the transverse apical impression, this swelling overlying and concealing the impression in the middle, and in the somewhat less extensive and paler yellow marking of the abdomen. In the female it differs further from *pictus* in having the face entirely yellow and the middle femur largely black. In the male it differs from both by the basally black front and middle coxae; from *pictus* in having the post-scutellum black; and from *flavifrons* in lacking the yellow markings laterally on mesoscutum.

Female.—Length, 9 mm.; antennae, 7 mm.

Head and thorax opaque shagreened, face and lower mesopleura and sternum finely, sparsely punctate; temples sloping, nearly

straight; face slightly narrower than frons, flat; clypeus swollen before apical impression, polished, rather deeply emarginate; malar space less than half as long as basal width of mandible; eyes large, bulging; epomia present; notauli shallow and fading out before middle of mesoscutum; scutellum elevated, slightly compressed toward apex; propodeum with lateral and apical carinae strong, median carinae weaker but distinct, areola distinct, triangular; hind femur about five times as long as thick; nervulus slightly postfurcal; nervellus broken below middle; abdomen subpolished, finely shagreened; first tergite opaque, postpetiole longer than wide at apex, dorsal carinae not extending beyond petiolar basin.

Black; face, clypeus and mandibles yellow; antennae brown, black at base, scape and pedicel more or less yellow below; palpi whitish; thorax without yellow markings except very small humeral spots on pronotum; coxae black, front and middle ones yellow at apex; middle femur except at apex, hind femur entirely, and hind tibia at apex black; legs otherwise yellow; wings pale yellowish hyaline, venation brown, stigma paler, wing-bases and tegulae yellow; abdomen black with second and third segments, both tergites and sternites, yellow.

Male.—Differs from female practically only in having the hind femur somewhat stouter; yellow spots at origins of notauli and below front wings; front and middle coxae more largely yellow; middle femur stramineous; hind tarsi brownish.

Type locality.—Franconia, New Hampshire.

Other localities.—Alpine region of Mount Washington, New Hampshire (Mrs. Slosson); Hanover, New Hampshire (C. W. Johnson).

Type.—Cat. No. 25031, U.S.N.M.

Described from two females from the first two localities mentioned and one male from the last locality. The female paratype is like the type. The allotype has the second tergite largely black, but this is evidently exceptional for the genus.

*SCOPESIS PICTUS (Davis).

Mesoleptus pictus DAVIS, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 24, 1897, p. 315.

(SCORPIORUS [sic!] ALBOMARGINATUS Ashmead MS.)=EUCEROS ALBOMARGINATUS Cushman, new species.

(SCORPIORUS [sic!] FLAVOPICTUS Ashmead MS.)=EUCEROS COUPERI Cresson.

STENOMACRUS ALTICOLA, new species.

"*Phaenosemus alticola* Ashm., n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 8, 1897, p. 237.

Differs from *Phaenosemus* by all of the characters given by Foerster in the first alternate of couplet 11 of his key to the Orthocentroidae, but runs beyond this point, falling into *Stenomacrus* because of the long stigma with the radius originating near its base.

In Davis's key to North American species of *Stenomacrus*⁸ runs to *hastatus* Davis, from which it differs in being smaller and more slender and having the antennae more slender with the flagellar joints relatively much longer.

Female.—Length, 2.5 mm.

Polished; face and mesoscutum sparsely punctate; first tergite and base of second opaque rugulose; face, including clypeus, as wide as long; malar space two-thirds as long as eye; temples strongly receding; ocellar triangle slightly longer behind than on sides, the ocelli a little longer than postocellar line; antennae stout, first flagellar joint about two-thirds as long as scape and slightly less than twice as long as thick; propodeum with strong apical, median, and lateral carinae, other carinae absent, combined areola and basal area parallel-sided and about three times as long as wide and about a third longer than petiolar area; angle of radius nearly right; second abscissa of cubitus hardly half as long as first abscissa of radius; nervulus postfurcal; nervellus straight, reclivous; legs stout, tarsi slender; hind coxae reaching beyond apex of first tergite; first tergite with deep furrows laterally between spiracles and apex, the dorsal carinae strong to these furrows; abdomen compressed from base of third tergite.

Piceous; mandibles, palpi, wing bases (but not tegulae) white; antennae dark brown, paler beneath basally; legs testaceous, front and middle ones stramineous basally; wings hyaline, venation light brown.

Type locality.—Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25032, U.S.N.M.

Described from one female taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

The specimens recorded under *Phaenosemus alticola* in the 1902 and 1906 lists are not the same species, but apparently represent two other undescribed species which are not described here because of the poor condition of the specimens.

(*STIBOSCOPIUS WASHINGTONENSIS* Ashmead MS.)=*HEMITELES (ISDROMAS) WASHINGTONENSIS* Cushman, new species.

STYLOCRYPTUS MUCRONATUS (Provancher).

Phygadeuon mucronatus PROVANCHER, Fraude Ent. Can., Hybr., 1883, p. 319.

"*Meophron abdominalis* Ashm., n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

STYLOCRYPTUS SUBCLAVATUS (Say).

Cryptus subclavatus SAY, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., vol. 1, 1835, p. 237 (LeConte ed., vol. 2, 693).

Phygadeuon rotundiceps PROVANCHER, Nat. Can., vol. 9, 1877, p. 12.

"*Medophron monticola* Ashm. MS.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 11, 1909, p. 319.

Stylocryptus subclavatus (Say), CUSHMAN and GAHAN, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 23, 1921, p. 162.

⁸Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 24, 1897, p. 224.

(*SYRPHOCTONUS BILINEATUS* Ashmead MS.)=*SYRPHOCTONUS VERTEBRATUS* Cushman, new species.

This specimen is Paratype *b* of *Syrphoctonus vertebratus*.

SYRPHOCTONUS VERTEBRATUS, new species.

"*Syrphoctonus bilineatus* Ashm. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 11, 1900, p. 320.

"*Himertosoma quinquecinctum* Ashm. MS. n. sp.," SLOSSON, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 320.

The very striking herringbone pattern of the abdomen, at least in the male, distinguishes this species from any of the described North American species.

From the male of *maculifrons* (Cresson), to which it runs in Davis's key, it differs principally as follows:

Male.—Length, 5 mm.; antennae, 4.5 mm.

Face two-thirds as long as wide, narrower than frons; clypeus separated medially from face, elevated basally, and with a short median sulcus at apex; malar space nearly as long as basal width of mandible; vertex, frons, and temples polished, faintly shagreened but without punctures; ocelli in a rather high triangle, postocellar and ocell-ocular lines equal. Thorax polished, impunctate, though very faintly shagreened laterally on pronotum and on mesoscutum; scutellar fovea very finely foveolate; propodeum subpolished, finely coriaceous; second abscissa of cubitus much longer than intercubitus; discocubitus broadly curved, not subangulate; nervulus interstitial; postnervulus broken above middle, nervellus below the middle; legs very slender; longer hind calcarium reaching barely a third the length of basitarsus. Abdomen narrow; first tergite equally wide at base and apex, more than twice as long as wide at apex, spiracles very prominent, nearly at middle; abdomen shining, the basal tergites more or less longitudinally striate basally and shagreened in middle, their apices and the apical tergites polished.

Black to piceous with the following parts yellow; mouth, face frontal orbits, scape, pedicel, basal few joints of flagellum, pronotum except brownish stain in middle, propleura, lateral margins and positions of notauli on mesoscutum, scutellum, postacutellum, tegulae, mesopleurum except above, mesosternum, apical spot on first tergite, a large triangular spot on each of the next six tergites having its base at or near apex of the tergite and its apex at or near the base of the tergite, these spots faint on sixth and seventh tergites, venter, all coxae and trochanters, and front and middle femora; legs otherwise pale testaceous, the hind tarsi somewhat dusky; antennae brown, stigma pale.

Type locality.—Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Type.—Cat. No. 25033, U.S.N.M.

Described from three males taken by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson.

(TEMELUCHA SCUTELLATA Ashmead MS.)=CREMASTUS LONGIGENALIS Cushman.

One of the Mount Washington specimens is the type of *longigenalis*. A second specimen was returned by Ashmead to Mrs. Slosson, and is among the specimens sent to me by Mrs. Slosson.

THERSILOCHUS PROVANCHERI, new name. (=THERSILOCHUS PALLIPES Provancher, not Holmgren.)

"*Thersilochus provancheri* Ashm.," Slosson, Ent. News, vol. 11, 1900, p. 320.

The Mount Washington specimen to which Ashmead assigned this name was returned by Ashmead to Mrs. Slosson, but other specimens in the National Collection show this to be a new name that Ashmead intended to propose for *pallipes* Provancher, preoccupied by Holmgren in 1858.

(TRACHYPORRHUS (sic!) AMERICANUS Ashmead MS.)=ADELOGNATHUS AMERICANUS Cushman, new species.

XENOSCHESIS SLOSSONAE Cushman.

"*Pyracon clypeatum* Ashm.," Slosson, Ent. News, vol. 8, 1897, p. 237.

"*Erigloca longitarsis* Ashm. n. sp.," Slosson, Ent. News, vol. 17, 1906, p. 324.

Xenoschesis slossonae CUSHMAN, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 17, 1915, p. 140.

(ZAPORUS ALTICOLA Ashmead MS.)=DIOCTES ALTICOLA Cushman, new species.

(ZAPORUS MINUTUS Ashmead MS.)=NYTHOBIA MINUTA Cushman, new species.

(ZOOTREPHESES BICOLORIPES Ashmead MS.)=ZOOTREPHESES CULTRIFORMIS (Davis).

ZOOTREPHESES CULTRIFORMIS (Davis).

Otoblastus cultriformis DAVIS, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 24, 1897, p. 273.

"*ZootrepheSES bicoloripes* Ashm. MS.," Slosson, Ent. News, vol. 13, 1902, p. 321.

Davis places this and four other species of Diplazonini in the Tryphonini because of the supposed lack of the division of the upper tooth of the mandible. I have seen the types of all five and find that Davis was mistaken as to the mandibles.

The present species is very close to, if not synonymous with (Tryphon) *ZoothrepheSES compressiventris* (Cresson), also referred by Davis to *Otoblastus*, differing only in lacking the cuneiform yellow spots on mesoscutum. It is doubtful if this difference is specific.

The other species referred by Davis to *Otoblastus* should be disposed of as follows:

* (TRYPHON) ZOOTREPHESES COMPRESSIVENTRIS (Cresson) (=ZOOTREPHESES MONTANUS Davis).

* (OTOBLASTUS) PHTHORIMA? BIDENS (Davis).

This is a male which runs to *Phthorima*, but since that genus is known to me only in the female I refer the present species to it doubtfully.

* (TRYPHON) SYRPHOCTONUS MINIMUS (Cresson) (=SYRPHOCTONUS PACIFICUS [Cresson]).

(OTOBLASTUS ERODENS Davis) = PROMETHES ELONGATUS (Provancher).

See also *Promethes elongatus* above.