

shagreened, more strongly so on the pronotum and scutellum; notauli distinct not very deep; median lobe of mesonotum shallowly concave, shining, aciculate posteriorly; scutellum wider than long, depressed, scaly laterally, with a broad concavity posteriorly; abdomen one and one-half times as long as the thorax, .711 mm. long, twice as long as wide, distinctly but only very slightly, narrower than the thorax, acute apically; horn of first tergite regularly curved, perfectly cylindrical throughout, scaly, longitudinally aciculate laterally near the apex, its tip extending forward as far as the anterior margin of the pronotum; second tergite as wide as long, two-thirds as wide at base as at apex, polished, its surface posteriorly covered by very faint aciculae; broad basal fovea not sculptured; area at the sides of the basal fovea striate, the striae becoming very faint posteriorly; tergites three to five very finely reticulate, broadly transverse, diminishing in length posteriorly, each with its posterior margin polished; sixth tergite triangular, pointed apically, as wide as long, about as long as the two segments preceding, shagreened, rather thickly covered with short white hairs; the last four segments united three-fourths as long as the second is wide, becoming regularly narrower distad; wings hyaline, the anterior pair with a narrow marginal fringe, the posterior pair with a wider one; anterior wings 1.0 mm. in length. Black; apices of anterior tibiae yellowish-brown; all tarsi, except the last joint of each, brown.

*Type-locality*.—Ithaca, New York.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 25265, U. S. N. M. One paratype in the author's collection.

*Host*.—*Dasyneura leguminicola* Lintner.

Described from three female specimens reared by Mr. L. P. Wehrle. The dates of emergence are: September 17, 1920, (type) July 26, 1921, and January 2, 1922.

This is the second Platygasterid species known to be parasitic on the clover seed midge. *Platygaster leguminicolae* Fouts (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 22, 1920, p. 69) has quite a distribution, having been collected in Oregon and New York.

---

#### AN EULOPHID PARASITE OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM MIDGE (HYMENOPTERA, CHALCIDOIDEA).

BY A. B. GAHAN.

The following described parasite can not be connected with any published description and is believed to be new. Since Mr. C. C. Hamilton from whom the specimens were received contemplates treating of the species in a paper dealing with the host insect at an early date, advantage is taken of this opportunity to describe it and make the name available for his use.

##### *Tetrastichus diarthronomyiae*, new species.

Belongs to the group having a distinct median groove on the mesoscutum and a single erect bristle on the dorsal side of the submarginal vein. Antennae with apparently four ring-joints, three funicle joints and a three-jointed club.

*Female*.—Length, 1.2 mm. Head finely and rather weakly lineolate-reticulate, the frons along the inner eye-margins with a few scattered punctures and the occiput a little more coarsely reticulated than elsewhere on the head; antennal pedicel subequal to or very slightly shorter than the first funicle joint; ring-joints minute; first funicle joint a little less than twice as long as thick; second joint slightly longer than the first and a little more than twice as long as thick; third joint subequal to the first; club subequal in length to joints two and three of the funicle combined and a little broader than the funicle, fusiform, the joints indistinctly separated by shallow sutures, the apical joint smaller than the others and terminating in a short spine; thorax robust, scarcely longer than broad, the mesoscutum and scutellum finely lineolated, the latter convex, a little broader than long with the two dorsal grooves distinct; propodeum medially very short, without a median carina, with distinct shallow reticulate-punctate sculpture, the spiracles placed in a small and very shallow depression which is nearly smooth; pleura weakly sculptured; marginal vein of the forewing nearly twice as long as the short submarginal and terminating very slightly beyond the middle of the anterior margin of wing; stigmal vein about one-third as long as marginal; joints of hind tarsi all subequal; abdomen slightly longer than head and thorax combined, nearly as broad as the thorax, conic-ovate in outline, with faint reticulations above and below; ovipositor not exerted. Head and thorax dark metallic bluish, often almost black; antennae dark fuscous to fusco-testaceous, the scape frequently almost black; the femora at apex, all tibiae and the middle and hind tarsi, except apically, pale testaceous; front tarsi entirely and the apical joint of median and hind pairs fuscous; wings hyaline, venation dark brown; abdomen black with bluish or bronze reflections above.

Male unknown.

*Type-locality*.—Baltimore, Md.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 25592 U. S. N. M.

*Host*.—*Diarthronomyia hypogaea* F. Lw.

Type and twelve female paratypes mounted on card points and reared by C. C. Hamilton of the University of Maryland, December 30, 1921, from the above named Cecidomyid infesting chrysanthemums. Also nine paratype females from the same source mounted in balsam on a single slide.

---

## THE IMMATURE STAGES OF HYDROPHORUS AGALMA WHEELER (DIPTERA).

BY CHARLES T. GREENE, *Bureau of Entomology.*

The large family Dolichopodidae is well represented in many collections by adult material, and numerous species have been described from all parts of the world. The immature stages however are almost unknown having been described in only about six species. The genus *Hydrophorus* is known principally from the north temperate zone and includes about fifty-five species. The adults are found about the edge of water and