

58. (**Ophion**) **Enicospilus purgatus** (Say).

Ophion purgatus Say, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., vol. 1, 1835, p. 238 (Leconte ed., vol. 2, p. 694).

Ophion lateralis Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hym., vol. 4, 1846, p. 141.

Ophion purgatus Norton, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., vol. 1, 1863, p. 358. (Synonymizes *lateralis* with *purgatus*.)

Enicospilus purgatus Ashmead, in Dimmock's "Notes on Parasitic Hymenoptera," Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 4, 1898, p. 153.

Szeplegeti¹ and Morley² accredited this species, under Brullé's name, to the Australian Region, evidently under the mistaken idea that "la Caroline" referred to the Caroline Islands. That this is wrong is shown by the locality given under *Ephialtes irritator* Brullé, "l'Amerique du Nord (la Caroline)." Both of the species were collected by the same person, one L'Herminier.

59. (**Peltastes**) **Metopius pollinctorius** (Say).

Peltastes pollinctorius Say, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., vol. 1, 1835, p. 245 (Leconte ed., vol. 2, p. 700).

For synonymy see Dalla Torre's Catalog.

60. (**Pimpla**) **Rhyssella humida** (Say).

Pimpla humida Say, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., vol. 1, 1835, p. 224 (Leconte ed., vol. 2, p. 683).

Rhyssa (Pararhyssa) humida Walsh, Trans. Ac. Sci., St. Louis, vol. 3, 1873, p. 109.

Rhyssella humida Rohwer, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 57, 1920, p. 423.

61. **Pimpla ? petiolata** Say.

Pimpla ? petiolatus Say, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., vol. 1, 1835, p. 224 (Leconte ed., vol. 2, p. 683).

We are unable to recognize this insect, but are of the opinion that it probably belongs to the subfamily Tryphoninae.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE CHALCIDID GENUS ZATROPIS. (HYM.)

BY J. C. CRAWFORD.

To this genus must be referred *Catolaccus hunteri* Crawford, *C. incertus* Ashmead, *C. nigroaeneus* Ashmead, *C. coelioidis* Ashmead, *C. perdubius* Girault, and *Meraporus bruchivorus* Ashmead.

¹Gen. Ins., Fasc. 34, 1905, p. 27.

²Rev. Ichn., Pt. 1, 1912, p. 49.

The genus must, I think, be kept distinct from *Neocatolaccus* from which it differs in lacking the transverse ridge on the propodeum (which makes the propodeum of *Neocatolaccus* appear areolated); in having a broad band back of marginal vein without ciliae; the area between postmarginal and stigmal almost destitute of ciliae; and the under side of wing back of marginal with a row of long large curved ciliae.

Zatropis tortricidis, new species.

Female.—Length 3 mm. Head and thorax bronzy, abdomen greenish bronzy; head and thoracic dorsum with thimble-like punctures; face with striae converging towards mouth, laterad extending almost to eyes, medially extending over two-thirds distance from apical margin of clypeus to insertion of antennae; scape and first two ring joints testaceous, pedicel brown with testaceous apex, last ring joint and rest of antennae dark brown, first joint of funicle distinctly longer than wide and longer than either pedicel or second joint of funicle; propodeum with fine thimble-like punctures, a distinct median carina which does not extend to apex of neck, foveae at base of neck bounded laterally by a carina; metapleura smooth polished, the anterior margin reflexed; coxae metallic, femora dark brown with a metallic lustre, tibia brownish-testaceous with whitish apices, tarsi whitish; abdomen somewhat larger than head and thorax combined.

Male.—Length 1.75 mm. Similar to female except in secondary sexual characters, but the tibia much more brown; antenna with two ring joints, the first joint of funicle shorter than second.

Type-locality.—North East, Pennsylvania.

Type.—Cat. No. 24,589, U. S. N. M.

Host.—*Polychrosia viteana* Clemens.

Described from six females and four males.

Differs from *incertus* in having foveae at base of neck of propodeum bounded laterad by carinae; from *catalpae*, *coelioidis* and *nigroaeneus* in having the front edge of metapleura recurved and projecting above plane of mesopleura; from *perdubius* and *bruchivorus* in having first joint of funicle distinctly longer than wide and distinctly longer than second or than pedicel.

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