

Tachytes duplicatus, new species.

Very close to *T. calcaratus* Fox and agrees with the type except as follows:

T. calcaratus Fox.

1. Bristles of pygidium of a golden color and extending to lateral margin.
2. Pygidium more elongate and narrower apically.
3. Second abscissa of radius shorter than third.
4. Mesepisternum sparsely pilose, the pile grayish.
5. Abdominal bristles brownish.

T. duplicatus, new species.

1. Bristles of pygidium reddish brown and not reaching lateral margin.
2. Pygidium shorter and the apex broader.
3. Second and third abscissae of radius subequal.
4. Mesepisternum densely pilose especially on dorsal part of prepectus, the pile with a distinct golden tinge.
5. Abdominal bristles black.

Type locality.—Inverness, Florida. Described from one female collected by Charles Robertson and under his number 24981.

Type.—Cat. No. 22614, U. S. N. M.

Tachytes pepticus var. *floridanus*, new variety.

Male.—Length 10 mm. Differs from the typical form in having the scutum and scutellum shining and punctured (not opaque, finely granular and punctured); in the shining almost sculptureless sides of propodeum; in the rather narrower apical sternite; and in having the median projection of the clypeus more distinctly depressed.

Type locality.—Inverness, Florida. Described from one male collected by Charles Robertson and under his number 24824.

Type.—Cat. No. 22730, U. S. N. M.

A PROCTOTRYPID INQUILINE WITH *FORMICA EXSECTOIDES* FOREL. (HYM.).

BY WM. M. MANN, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

On the Conduit Road, about three miles east of Great Falls, Maryland, is a very fine cluster of *Formica exsectoides* mounds. In October, 1919, Mr. J. C. Crawford and the writer made two collecting excursions to these and found a number of myrmecophilous insects. On the surfaces of the nests two case-bearers, *Coscinoptera* sp., and a Pyralid moth were numerous, *Myrme-*

cophila pergandei Scudd., *Atheta impressipennis* Bernh. and *Decarthron stigmatosum* Lec. were taken and in addition the following undescribed Proctotrypid:

Megaspilus crawfordi, sp. nov.

Female.—Length, 2 mm.

Head and thorax shining, finely punctate and with abundant white hairs. Eyes broadly oval, pilose; front of head impressed. Antennal scapes about as long as head including mandibles; first three flagellar joints subequal in length and a little longer and more slender than joints 4-9; terminal joint slightly shorter than the two preceding joints together, strongly compressed. Maxillary palpi four-jointed, the terminal joint distinctly longer than the others. Thorax nearly flat above; scutellum flat and punctate similarly to remainder of thorax. Wings linear, extending to a point a little in front of middle of first abdominal segment. Legs slender. Abdomen smooth and very shining; first segment with three strong basal costal, about one-fifth as long as the segment; apical portion of abdomen triangular and acuminate and pointing upward at tip. Color, black; base of antennal scapes and legs brown with the femora and tibiae darker than the tarsi. Wings hyaline basally, strongly infuscated at tips.

Host.—*Formica exsectoides* Forel.

Described from two females taken in mounds of the host ant at Great Falls, Md. (October, 1919).

Type.—Cat. No. 22622, U. S. N. M.

M. canadensis Ashmead, the most closely related species, differs at its more elongate abdomen, which at base has a series of ten costae, and the first segment is distinctly, though shallowly, punctate above.

This is the first species of its genus to be recorded from ant nests in America, but a number of European species have been noted as myrmecophilous in habit.

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