THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *DIBRACHYS* (IN THE NORTH AMERICAN SENSE—*CŒLOPISTHOIDEA* GAHAN) WITH A NOTE ON *URIELLA* ASHMEAD.

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## The genus Dibrachys.

Antennæ inserted a little above the ventral ends of the eyes but distinctly below the middle of the face. Mandibles 4-dentate. Pedicel longer than funicle 1. Propodeum with little or no neck. Abdomen conic-ovate, pointed. Postmarginal and stigmal veins subequal, short. Segment 2 of abdomen largest, not long. Propodeum tricarinate. Clypeus somewhat produced, somewhat

sinuate at apex, striate.

Spiracular sulcus absent.

Coxæ and femora and the antennæ except the scape, concolorous; funicle joints very short, all wider than long, 1 smallest; second ring-joint twice the size of the first. Postmarginal vein slightly shorter than the stigmal......apatelæ Ashmead.

(=pimplæ Ashmead.)

The same but male flagellum

The species apatelæ and pimplæ were described as Arthrolytus; clisiocampæ Fitch as Semiotellus; nigrocyaneus Norton as Cleonymus; nematicida, chionobæ and gelechiæ as Pteromalus; and cladiæ as Cælopisthoidea.

## Uriella rufipes Ashmead. (Genotype)

Antennæ inserted below the middle of the face but somewhat December, 1916

above the ventral ends of the eyes, 13-jointed with two ring-joints, the club normal, the pedicel subequal to funicle 1, twice longer than wide at apex. Genal suture distinct. Clypeus sinuate, at the meson with a distinct, sharp tooth; clypeus subglabrous, nonstriate. Caudal tibial spurs distinct, double. Venation as in Pteromalus but the marginal vein is thickened a little at base. Mandibles 3- and 4-dentate. Otherwise as in Habrocytus rhodobæni Ashmead, but the median carina of the propodeum is absent (the lateral distinct), and the spiracular sulcus is only somewhat indicated by a hollow (no true sulcus). Has nothing to do with Homoporus or Phanacra, and is a miscogasterid of the present Metastenini.