

The following papers were accepted for publication:

ON THE PROBABLE OCCURRENCE OF THE MYMARID GENUS
DICOPUS ENOCK IN FIJI.

BY A. A. GIRAULT.

Several months ago I sent in the manuscript of a paper describing a North American species of Mymaridæ from a single male specimen sent to me from Canada and which I named *Dicopus halitus*. While on my way to Australia in September, 1911, I had an opportunity of stopping off for a few hours at Suva, Fiji, and during that time managed to collect a few parasitic Hymenoptera. Among these was a single male mymarid generically allied with the American form *halitus* and which also must be for the present referred to the same genus. This Fijian species, like the American form, is very minute, also extremely delicate, and was extraordinarily difficult to capture; it was moving slowly over the pane of a window, but I was not able to keep sight of it for more than the fraction of a second at a time. This fact, taken in conjunction with its fragility, made it necessary to spend three-quarters of an hour in effecting its capture. Thereafter I was exceedingly fortunate in being able to transfer it to a slide of xylol balsam, considering the circumstances and lack of facilities for such work. Whether the species is indigenous to the Fiji Islands or not cannot now be determined, especially since our knowledge of the Mymaridæ is so scanty.

For obvious reasons I believe it incumbent on me to describe the form, which is done herewith:

Dicopus psyche, new species.

Position normal; abdomen sessile; tarsi 5-jointed.

Male.—Length, 0.20 mm. Very minute; visible as a mere fleck of dust. General color grayish, the legs and antennæ concolorous; fore wings characteristic because of the fact that they are clouded throughout, but in the distal part of the wing blade the clouded area is more confined to the midlongitudinal line of the wing and is consequently margined with a hyaline area in that part. The edges of the fore wing are as usual yellowish. Distal half of the abdomen and coxæ darker; trochanters pallid.

The same as *Dicopus halitus* Girault, but differing in the following structural characters: In the fore wing there is no midlongitudinal line of discal cilia in the distal part of the blade; excepting a single short line of two or three minute setæ, and along each side, between the margin and the middle line, a single line of larger setæ, this line extending to the apex along each side; the middle line is obscure and at the base of the distal third of the wing and does not reach the apex

by some distance. In the antenna a marked difference in that the second funicle joint is not abruptly narrower and slightly shorter than the first, but of equal width and distinctly longer (nearly twice longer); the scape is long, thrice or more the length of the pedicel; the first funicle joint is subequal in length to the pedicel; funicle joints 3 and 4 are subequal, longest of the funicle, each a fourth or more longer than funicle joint 2; funicle joints 5, 6, and 7 subequal, shorter, each slightly longer than joint 2 of the funicle, 8 and 9 subequal, slightly longer, club joint conical, somewhat shorter than funicle joint 9. Scape by far the longest antennal joint. Pubescence of antenna inconspicuous.

Female.—Unknown.

Described from a single male specimen captured from the pane of a window in a woodworker's shop, Suva, Fiji, during the afternoon of September 22, 1911. A species characterized by the color of the wings, the grayish body color, and structurally by the slender and moderately long second joint of the antennal funicle.

Host: Unknown.

Habitat: Fijian Islands (Suva).

Type: No. 14483, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.; one male in balsam.
