

A NEW SPECIES OF *TELENOMUS* PARASITIC ON THE
EGGS OF TUSSOCK MOTHS.BY CHARLES T. BRUES.¹

The present species belonging to the very extensive Scelionid genus *Telenomus* was reared from eggs of two species of Tussock moths and sent to me by Mr. W. F. Fiske, in charge of the Gypsy Moth parasitological laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology at Melrose Highlands, Mass. It appears to be new to science and as Mr. Fiske wishes to refer to it in a forthcoming publication, he has requested me to prepare the description which is herewith presented.

Telenomus fiskei sp. nov.

♀Length 1 mm. Shining black; the legs, except coxæ, honey yellow or brownish-yellow, the femora piceous or fuscous; wings hyaline. Head nearly four times as wide as thick antero-posteriorly. Ocelli in a curved line, the lateral ones removed from the eye margin by less than their own diameter. Head margined behind the eyes, the raised margin extending over the vertex as a distinct carina for about a third the distance toward the median line; behind this the occiput is margined, more distinctly so on the sides. Vertex shagreened; the front below the ocelli smooth, and highly polished, but with a shagreened sculpture on the sides below. Antennæ black; 10-jointed, with a 5-jointed club. Scape brownish at base and apex, reaching nearly to the vertex; pedicel brownish at the tip, fully twice as long as thick at the apex; first flagellar joint fully as long as the pedicel and as thick; second shorter, two thirds as long, the fourth broader and more rounded; first four club-joints large, quadrate, equal; last a trifle longer, and sharply conically pointed. Thorax as wide as long, very convex in front, shining above, but thinly covered with a white pubescence. No trace of parapsidal furrows. Mesonotum and scutellum very faintly shagreened. Postscutellum finely rugulose-punctate. Abdomen short, sessile, about as long as the thorax, first segment coarsely longitudinally striated, four times as broad as long at the middle; longer at the sides, and with a large fovea at each anterior angle; second segment with a basal series of longitudinal striæ as long as those on the first segment medially, but becoming shorter toward the sides; about one third longer than wide; following segments each very short, together scarcely over one

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third the length of the second. Wings hyaline, the venation pale yellowish brown, marginal vein rather short, one half the length of the stigmal.

Male. Differs from the female by its paler antennæ, which have the scape and pedicel pale brownish yellow and the flagellum fuscous; pedicel sub-triangular, two thirds the length of the first flagellar joint, which is equal to the second; third and fourth growing shorter; fifth to ninth moniliform, broader; last twice as long as the penultimate, gradually pointed.

Described from ten specimens from Machias, Maine, August 20, 1909, Cambridge, Mass., August 3, 1907, and Brooklyn, N. Y., June, 1900. The Maine specimens were reared by Mr. C. W. Johnson from the egg-mass of *Notolophus* on spruce; those from Cambridge, Mass., from egg-masses of *Hemerocampa leucostigma*; and those from Brooklyn were reared by Mr. Theo. Pergande from *Hemerocampa leucostigma*.

This is a most remarkable species in having the antennæ of the female ten instead of eleven jointed, but it is so typically a *Telenomus* in all other respects, that I have refrained from separating it. So far no other members of this tribe have been described as having only ten antennal joints.