

ARTICLE VII.—*Descriptions of three New Parasitic Hymenoptera from the Illinois River.* BY WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

FAMILY PROCTOTRYPIDÆ.

PHANURUS Thomson.

Phanurus tabanivorus, sp. n. [Fig. 55, 56.]

♀.—Length 1.2 to 1.3 mm. Polished black, impunctate; the head and thorax clothed with a fine sparse pubescence. Head subquadrate, roundly emarginate behind, a little wider than the thorax; eyes oval, faintly pubescent; antennæ 11-jointed, black, if extended backwards not quite reaching to the apex of thorax, and terminating in a long fusiform 5-jointed club, the first joint of which is not quite as wide as the second, ob-trapezoidal, twice as wide as long, the second, third, and fourth joints transverse-quadrate, a little wider than long; the fifth or last joint conical and a little narrower than the preceding joint; the scape is about as long as the funicle with the pedicel, the latter obconical; joints of funicle a little narrower than the apex of the pedicel, the first joint scarcely longer than thick, the second and third small, transverse-moniliform.

Thorax subovoid, not twice as long as wide, the mesonotum scarcely longer than wide, the scutellum lunate, polished, without pubescence; wings hyaline, ciliated, the cilia on the anterior and posterior margins long, much shorter at apical margin; tegulæ black; venation brown, the marginal vein a little shorter than the stigmal, the latter only slightly thickened at tip, the post-marginal vein very long, fully two and a half times as long as the stigmal; legs fuscous, the trochanters, knees, tips of tibiæ and tarsi honey-yellow or testaceous. Abdomen elongate, pointed-fusiform, about twice as long

as the head and thorax united, polished, the first segment not longer than wide, with an elevation above at base, the second segment the longest, twice as long as wide at apex, the suture between it and the first striated, the third segment hardly half as long as the second, the fourth about two thirds the length of the third, the three following forming a cone of which the fifth is very short, its apical margin with a median sinus, the sixth twice as long as the fifth, the seventh very short, scarcely discernible; sheaths of ovipositor a little prominent.

♂.—Length 0.8 mm. Black, but with the head, prosternum, and legs testaceous; the antennæ 12-jointed, brown-black, with all the joints of the flagellum, except the pedicel and the last joint, small, moniliform, joints 3 to 5 increasing in size but smaller than pedicel, joints 6 to the penultimate a little wider than long; abdomen not, or only slightly, longer than the head and thorax united, the genitalia long, exserted, curving downwards.

Hab.—Havana, Ill.

Types in collections of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History and in my collection.

Described from 11 ♂ and 9 ♀ specimens bred from the eggs of a common horse-fly, *Tabanus atratus* Fabr.

In my recent monograph of the N. A. Proctotrypidæ, pp. 140–141, I characterized four species belonging to this genus, none of which, however, are closely allied to the present species. On the contrary, it appears to resemble more closely three European species described under the genus *Telenomus*, viz.: *Telenomus othus* Hal., *T. laricis* Hal., and *T. tabani* Mayr.

Dr. Gustav Mayr, in his excellent revision of the European species of *Telenomus** did not recognize the validity of Thomson's genus *Phanurus*.

As defined in my monograph, however, I believe it can be readily separated from *Telenomus*, although both Haliday and Walker have described *Telenomi* which

*"Ueber die Schlupfwespengattung *Telenomus*." *Verh. d. k. k. zool. bot. Gesellschaft. in Wien*, 1877, pp. 697–714.

should now be relegated to *Phanurus*; while Thomson, in his definition of *Telenomus*, has included species that really belong to the genus *Hadronotus* Förster.

These errors probably induced Dr. Mayr to reject the validity of *Phanurus* in his work cited above.

It is interesting to note here that *Phanurus* (*Telenomus*) *tabani* Mayr, has habits similar to our own, the species having been bred by Dr. Frederick Brauer from a European horse-fly, *Tabanus* sp.

Our species, although evidently related, is somewhat larger in the female sex, smoother, with the joints of the antennæ and the segments of the abdomen relatively different, while our male is much smaller, differently colored, and with the antennal joints totally dissimilar.

Dr. Mayr's species approaches nearest to *Telenomus laricis* Hal., figured in the Entomological Magazine, Vol. III., Plate XIII., Fig. 2, with which he makes comparison; while our species agrees more nearly with *Telenomus othus*, Hal., represented on the same plate in Fig. 4.

FAMILY BRACONIDÆ.

CLINOCENTRUS Haliday.

Clinocentrus niger, sp. n. [Fig. 14.]

♂.—Length 1.85 to 2 mm. Black, subopaque, shagreened, except the apical third of abdomen, which is smooth and shining; mandibles rufous, palpi whitish; antennæ 25-jointed, longer than the body, black, except a small honey-yellow annulus at base of third joint and the apex of the pedicel or second joint; all coxæ and trochanters brownish yellow, the femora reddish and gradually becoming fuscous toward tips; all tibiæ and tarsi black or blackish fuscous; wings subfuliginous, the stigma and veins dark fuscous, almost black.

The head is transverse, shagreened, with only the occipital orbits smooth and shining; the occiput is acutely margined; the metathorax is rugulose, with a median carina; the first and second abdominal segments are shagreened or granulated and opaque, the second

being the longer; the third segment is scarcely half the length of the second, subopaque and only faintly shagreened; while the following segments, in marked contrast to the preceding, are all short, impunctate, and shining.

Hab.—Havana, Ill.

Types in the collections of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History and in my collection.

Described from 10 ♂ specimens taken on floating Lemnaceæ in the Illinois River.

FAMILY ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

CREMASTUS Gravenhorst.

Cremastus hartii, sp. n. [Fig. 13.]

♀.—Length 6.5 mm.; ovipositor about half the length of the abdomen; antennæ 30-jointed, scarcely reaching to the middle of abdomen. Brownish yellow or pale ferruginous; head above, the occiput, the antennæ, a large oblong spot on middle mesothoracic lobe *anteriorly*, the fovea at base of scutellum, axillæ, postscutellar band, base of petiole, basal half of second abdominal segment, a small spot on dorsum of fifth and sixth segments, all tarsi and the hind tibiæ, black or dark fuscous; wings hyaline, the stigma brown, the veins blackish; abdomen twice as long as the head and thorax united, compressed from the third segment, the petiole and base of third segment finely longitudinally aciculated and feebly shagreened; the second segment one half longer than the third, the sixth shorter, the seventh still shorter. (The eighth segment has the basal plates of the ovipositor abnormally exerted, giving the tip of abdomen an unnatural appearance.)

♂.—Length 4.5 mm. Agrees with female except in the usual sexual difference and in color, the sixth and seventh abdominal segments having a black spot above, while the anterior tarsi and the base of the middle tarsi are pale.

Hab.—Havana, Ill.; Washington, D. C.; Lexington, Ky.

Types ♂ ♀ in the collections of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, and in my collection.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

PLATE I.

1. *Paraponyx obscuralis*, larva, dorsal view.
2. Larval and pupal case.
3. Posterior false leg of larva.
4. Gill filament of larva.
5. Abdominal segment of larva, showing bases of filaments and setæ of piliferous tubercles.
6. Pupa, side view.

PLATE II.

7. *Paraponyx obscuralis*, posterior extremity of pupa, ventral view.
8. *Hydrocampa obliteralis*, eggs on leaf, natural size.
9. A few eggs enlarged.
10. Larva, dorsal view.
11. Larva in case, posterior extremity visible.
12. Posterior false leg of larva.

PLATE III.

13. *Cremastus hartii* Ashm., n. s.

PLATE IV.

14. *Clinocentrus niger* Ashm., n. s.

PLATE V.

15. *Bittacomorpha clavipes*, larva, side view.
16. Head of larva; right side, dorsal view; left side, ventral view.
17. False foot of larva.
18. Thorax of pupa, just before casting larval skin, cut beneath at middle and spread out, showing growth of respiratory tubes.

PLATE XI.

- 46. *Tabanus lineola*, end of last segment of pupa.
- 47. *Tabanus stygius*, larva, dorsal view.
- 48. Last segment of larva, side view, showing projecting spine.
- 49. *Tabanus* sp. (*b*), larva, dorsal view.
- 50. *Tabanus atratus*, larva, dorsal view.

PLATE XII.

- 51. *Tabanus atratus*, head of larva, low side view; *a*, eye; *b*, antenna; *c*, labrum; *d*, mentum; *e*, mandible; *f*, maxillary palpus; *g*, maxilla.
- 52. Abdominal spiracle of pupa.
- 53. Left thoracic spiracle of pupa.
- 54. End of last segment of pupa.

PLATE XIII.

- 55. *Tabanus atratus*, egg mass and single egg, latter containing the parasite, both enlarged.
- 56. *Phanurus tabanivorus* Ashm., n. s., egg parasite of *Tabanus atratus*.

PLATE XIV.

- 57. *Stratiomyia norma*, larva, dorsal view; and last three segments, ventral view.
- 58. *Odontomyia cincta*, egg mass, with all except bottom layer removed from the lower portion, also single egg, both enlarged.
- 59. Larva, dorsal view, and last three segments, ventral view.
- 60. *Odontomyia vertebrata*, larva, dorsal view, and last three segments, ventral view.

PLATE XV.

Examples of breeding-cage and semicircular dip-net in use at the Station.

PLATE III.

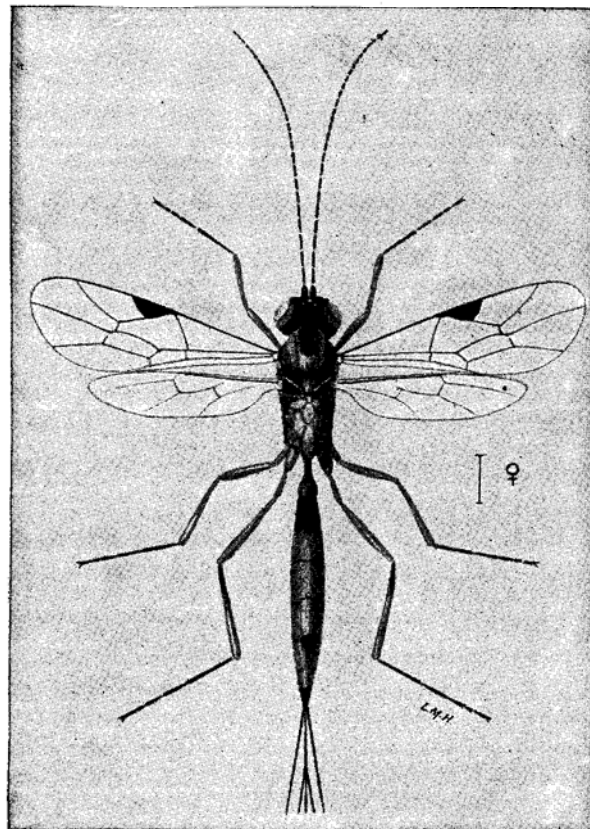


PLATE IV.

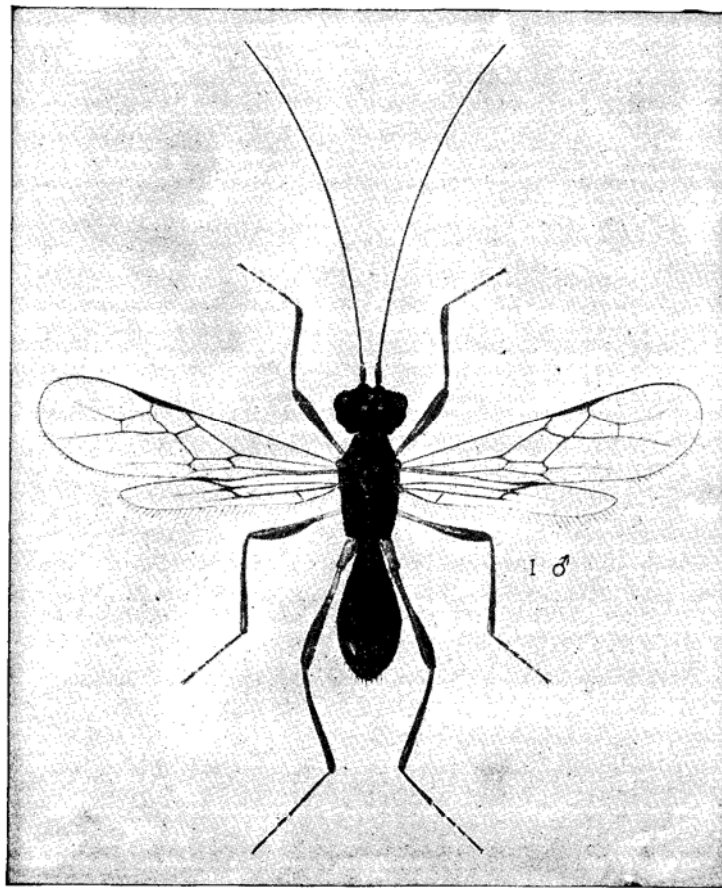
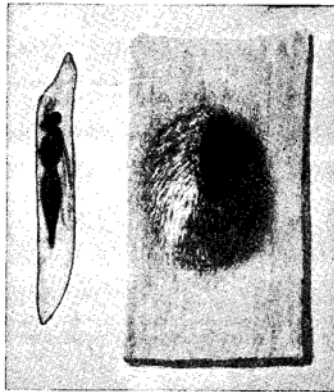
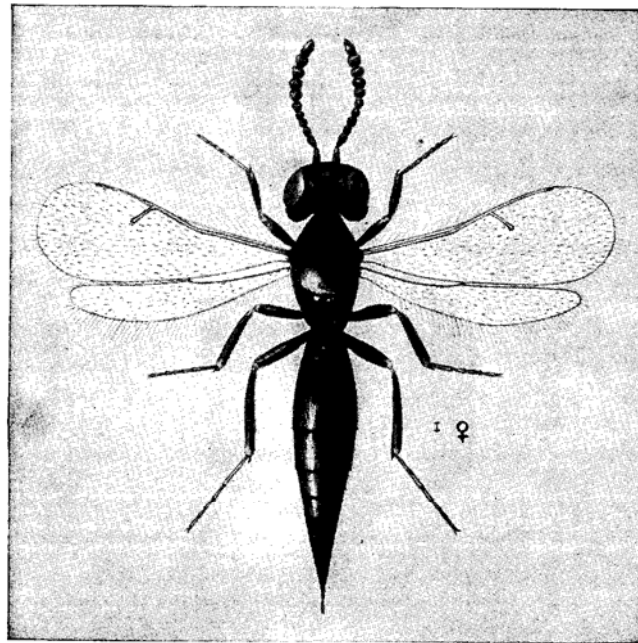


PLATE XIII.



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