

Three New Chalcid Flies From California

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(Material for this paper was sent from the Zoological Department of Pomona College.)

Sympiesomorphelleus californicus, New Species.

Female: Similar to *nigriprothorax*, but twice larger and differing as follows: The stripe along the meson of the abdomen is narrower and is joined narrowly to base; the propodeum is all metallic green except narrowly along the median carina and broadly at mesal apex. The rectangular sclerite laterad of the postscutellum is metallic. There is a more distinct metallic spot near tegulæ. There is an oblique metallic stripe across the mesopleurum from the base of the caudal wing and an area of irregular shape on the mesopleurum over the cephalic coxa; also the cephalic third of the scutum is dark metallic, like the prothorax, and the scape is entirely black. Otherwise the same. The third joint of the club is nipplelike and may be articulated.

Described from two females from Claremont, California (C. F. Baker).

Types: Catalogue No. 20172, U. S. N. M., the above specimens on tags, a head and a caudal tibia on a slide.

The species *nigriprothorax* has the margins of the abdomen black; the parts mentioned in the original description of it are dark metallic.

Zagrammosoma mira new species.

Female: Very similar to *flavolineata* Crawford, but the abdomen bears no yellow spots, the entire caudal femur is metallic purple except at apex (only with a cinctus distad of middle in the other species), the extreme base of caudal tibia is more distinctly purple, the caudal coxa has more than a purple spot above at base, its basal third or more is purple, the yellow median stripe of the thorax is narrower and more uniform in width, the distal stripe of the fore wing is nearly or quite complete, though fainter caudad; there is no narrow longitudinal yellow stripe down parapside and axilla; and

also, the margin of abdomen ventro-laterad near base is not yellow; otherwise remarkably alike. In *flavolineata* there is a rather large area on lateral propodeum just cephalad of the caudal coxa (the propodeum laterad of the minute spiracles) and which has an oblique, narrow purple stripe at its meso-caudal corner; this is absent in this species. Both species bear a moderately long median carina on the propodeum, the latter *distinct*. In both species the vertex is purple nearly to each eye (between the lateral ocelli), and this is due to a broad purple stripe up the meson of the occiput which below the center (at the neck) divides and goes over to the eye where each arm divides again; but in *flavolineata* the small Y at the eye is broadly separated from the parent marking; one arm of this Y, the broader, meets the eye above the ventral apex on the occipital aspect, the other goes to the ventral apex of the eye, across the cheek. Description of *flavolineata* otherwise correct. On the vertex cephalad the purple apparently gives off a branch latero-cephalad, one (a very short one) going to the dorsal apex of the eye, the other down the face along the eye for some little distance; a very narrow median stripe on face between the antennæ and the mouth (the narrow median black stripe of *flavolineata*). Mandibles six-dentate. Scape lemon yellow at proximal half except above; club three yellowish.

From one female taken on the mountains near Claremont, California (C. F. Baker).

Type: Catalogue No. 20089, U. S. N. M., the specimen on a tag, the head, a caudal tibia and a pair of wings on a slide.

Pseudiglyphomyia unguatipennis new species.

Female: Of the stature and general appearance of *flavicinctus*.

Dark metallic green, the following parts bright lemon yellow: Legs (except a broad central cinctus on middle tibia and the hind coxæ), head (except ocellar area and upper three-fourths of the occiput), a round spot ventrad of middle of propleurum, a broad stripe across the dorsal and lateral and ventral thorax through the fore coxæ (including somewhat less than the distal half of the scutum, the parapside entirely and much of the cephalic meso-pleurum); cephalic half of lateral and mesal margins of axillæ; the distal fifth of abdo-

men, the yellow triangularly produced at meson and two cross-stripes on abdomen near base, the first narrowly interrupted at the meson. Fore wings hyaline but centrally with a large round moonlike spot, whose center is opposite the distal part of the marginal vein, the stigmal vein not extending distad of its most distal circumferential point; postmarginal vein distinctly shorter than the stigmal, the venation yellow. Antennæ dull brownish yellow, the scape and pedicel metallic green (except bulb and base of the former and apex and ventral side of the latter). Funicle 1 two-thirds longer than wide, subequal to the pedicel, 2 a little longer than wide. Club with a distinct terminal spine. Mandibles 5-dentate.

Pronotum large, conical. Propodeum with a distinct median carina, otherwise plane, the spiracles minute. Thorax scaly.

Described from one female received from Wm. A. Hilton and collected at Laguna Beach, Southern California (C. F. Baker).

Type: Catalogue No. 20173, U. S. N. M., the female on a tag, the head, a caudal leg and a fore wing on a slide.

Perilampus chrysopæ Crawford.

Three females, Claremont, California (C. F. Baker). Compared with types.

Perilampus canadensis Crawford.

This belongs in the first division of Crawford's (1914) table, and is closely allied with *subcarinatus*; but in the latter the lower face (laterad of the clypeus) is finely cross-wrinkled, but in *canadensis* it bears only a few punctures (and a line of smaller punctures up the eye margin); the lower cheeks are similarly sculptured for the respective species (that is, in *subcarinatus* finely striate, and so on). The carina referred to in the table is the carinated edges of the large scrobicular cavity (with the species bearing it, the face is striate, otherwise smooth or mostly so). The carina is weak in *robertsoni*, which resembles *similis*, but there is more sculpture on the head in the former; in *robertsoni* the venation is pale, black in *similis*. The species *subcarinatus* and *platygaster* are very much alike, but the latter has larger punctures on the clypeus and the lateral margin is cross-wrinkled, while in the first species the clypeus is practically smooth and with minute scattered punctures; more-

over, the venation in *platygaster*, is very pale and the parapsides caudo-mesad finely reticulated (glabrous in the other species). The carina on the face is a good character, but great care must be taken that it is seen; it may be rather close to the eye (*i. e.*, the long facial part of it). Types of *canadensis*, *subcarinatus*, *similis*, *robertsoni* and *bakeri* examined.

The species *bakeri* and *subcarinatus* are synonyms.