

VOLUME XLVIII

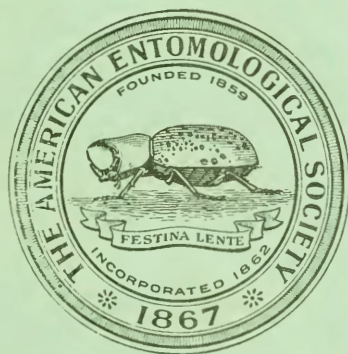
NUMBER 1

MARCH, 1922

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY



PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT THE
ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

PHILADELPHIA

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FIVE DOLLARS PER VOLUME

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XLVIII

NEW NEOTROPICAL SPECIES OF ENSIGN-FLIES OR
EVANIIDAE (HYMENOPTERA)¹

BY THEODORE H. FRISON

Urbana, Illinois

This paper is the result of a study of a collection of Evaniidae, subfamily Evaniinae, collected by Mr. Herbert S. Parish in Brazil and Peru. For a detailed account of this expedition the reader is referred to an article recently published on the crane-flies by Dr. Charles P. Alexander.² Briefly: Mr. Parish landed on the Brazilian coast, near the mouth of the Amazon, in the early part of June, 1919. From there he gradually travelled up that river, and several of its tributaries, to Yurimaguas in Peru. Collections were made at various places. Twenty-six specimens of Evaniinae were taken in Brazil at Igarapé-Assú, Prata, Parintins, Obidos, Flores, Tefé, and in Peru at Iquitos and Yurimaguas. Several of these places, such as Tefé (Ega of Bates), and Obidos (Obydos of Bates) are of interest in that they were among the favorite collecting grounds of the great naturalist Bates.

¹ Contributions from the Entomological Laboratories of the University of Illinois, no. 65.

² New or Little-Known Crane-Flies from the Amazonian Region. Proceedings Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1921, pp. 39-103, pl. iv.

A brief survey of the literature dealing with these parasitic Hymenoptera, discloses that most of the described species are known from but one or two specimens. Further, that the sexes have not been associated, or in the great majority of cases only a single sex is known. There is always the probability that some species now regarded as distinct may eventually be found to be the opposite sex of some other described species. However, in the majority, if not all, of the known cases where males and females are associated, both have many structural points of agreement, the difference being principally in the antennal measurements, shape of the abdomen, etc. In numerous, cases, particularly in the genus *Hyptia* as previously pointed out by Bradley, the sexes are so similar externally that it is almost impossible to distinguish them without dissecting the specimen. For this reason many previous descriptions are unaccompanied by a statement relative to the sex of the individual under discussion. Familiarity with the biology of these archaic insects would no doubt throw much light on specific limits and sexual dimorphism. Unfortunately the life-histories of but very few of the most common species are known. While the species as a whole are to be regarded as rather rare insects, there is, nevertheless, quite an abundance of species, and more are being added almost every year. Each new collection from the Neotropical, Oriental, Australian and Ethiopian Regions continues to produce new species. Since the rather recent appearance of Kieffer's Monograph³ over fifty species and varieties have been described.

No intensive study of the morphology of these insects was made. The terminology employed, with few exceptions, is that commonly used in other works relating to this group of insects. The word metunapleura has been used here to denote the pleural area formed by the fusion of the metathorax and the first abdominal segment or propodeum. In many instances it has been difficult to recognize the limits of these two segments on the lateral aspect, and in describing the sculpturing of this area it has been convenient to refer to the area as a whole.

³ Evaniidae. J. J. Kieffer. Das Tierreich—Schulze. Berlin, 1912. 431 pages.

The problem as to the exact number of genera within the subfamily under discussion is a difficult one. Bradley, in 1908,⁴ considers ten genera, whereas Kieffer, in 1912, recognizes only nine. The difference in number is not so marked, but the different criteria as to the validity of the genera are noticeable in many places. For instance the *Evania* of Kieffer comprises the genera *Evania*, *Szepligetella*, *Acanthinevania* and *Evaniella* recognized by Bradley. The generic classification of Bradley takes into consideration the structure of the mouth-parts in conjunction with certain other characters. Kieffer, well aware of Bradley's work, bases his generic classification solely on wing venation. Only an intensive study, supplemented by dissection, of a large series of specimens and species, particularly type material, can be productive of a workable, natural or phylogenetic classification in this group.

Practically all the types of the species of this group from Brazil and Peru are in Europe, and hence it has been necessary to rely solely upon the published descriptions. In many cases the descriptions are so general that several closely allied species may be easily included under a single description. Likewise, it happens, that species easily separable if closely compared run to the same place in the published keys. Thus, whenever the author has dealt with a species which did not thoroughly agree with a previous description, he has described it as a new species. In the opinion of the author it is far better to create a synonym where a description is unrecognizable or characters of importance are not considered, than to list what is probably a new species under an old name. The former course usually brings about a better understanding of the type or species, whereas the latter can only cause confusion, wrong conceptions of geographic distribution, etc.

At this place I wish to acknowledge the many courtesies and suggestions of Dr. Alexander D. MacGillivray, under whose helpful and constant guidance this study was conducted; to Dr. S. A. Forbes, Mr. J. R. Malloch and Dr. C. P. Alexander, for access to the collections of the Illinois State Natural History Survey and for numerous favors; to Dr. F. C. Baker, for the

⁴The Evaniidae, Ensign-Flies, an Archaic Family of Hymenoptera. J. C. Bradley. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXXIV, 1908, pp. 101-194.

loan of specimens in the Bolter and Nason Collections belonging to the University of Illinois; to Mr. E. T. Cresson Jr., and the American Entomological Society, for many courtesies.

There are representatives of four genera recognized in this article, all based upon specimens from Brazil and three from both Brazil and Peru.

All types are in the collection of the author. Paratypes are in the collection of the American Entomological Society.

CHALCIDOPTERELLA Enderlein

There is but a single specimen of the genus *Chalcidopterella* Enderlein in the collection, and that is from Brazil. This genus is numerically very small, containing but six described species, all from South America and the West Indies. The genus was erected by Enderlein in 1909, and contains three species listed by Bradley under the name *Evaniellus* Enderlein. The genus *Evaniellus* is now restricted by both Enderlein and Kieffer to a single species. The two genera are distinguished solely by the presence or absence of a trace of the submedian vein. The difference is so slight that recently Brues⁵ has described a species from Haiti under the generic name *Chalcidopterella*, which he says could be placed in the genus *Evaniellus* because of the presence of a chitinous fleck denoting the presence of the submedian vein. This he judges is too trivial a character upon which to base a genus.

Chalcidopterella macgillivrayi new species

Female. Length, 3 mm.

Head above antennae, cheeks, antennae distad of first flagellar segment, metapleura, propodeum, dorsal half of petiole, abdomen and hind legs distad of trochanters, black. Base of mandibles, pronotum and mesothorax, dark ferruginous. Anterior legs, posterior coxae, posterior trochanters, testaceous.

Head below antennae, first flagellar segment, pedicel, and particularly the scape, dark with a reddish suffusion. Head below antennae with punctures of moderate size, often confluent, the intervals between the punctures of moderate size, often confluent, the intervals between the punctures faintly striate; face separated from the malar space by an elevated, faintly striate carina; malar space about one-third as long as eye and about one-half as long

⁵Three New Species of Evaniidae. Chas. T. Brues. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., xxxv. 1916, pp. 717-720.

as scape; mandibles moderately punctate. Head above antennae with a slightly concave area, with numerous punctures of moderate size, limited on each lateral margin by a row of large punctures and above by numerous large punctures; behind ocelli coarsely punctate. Head viewed from above transversely subquadrate, nearly twice as broad as long, but slightly convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with vertex slightly rounded, eyes oblique, the distance between them noticeably greater below the antennae than above; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli about twice as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye, area between ocelli punctate; setae sparse, pale. Antennae inserted far below middle of eyes, flagellum clavate, sixth flagellar segment twice as broad as first or pedicel, setaceous; scape over three times as long as distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, longer than pedicel and first two flagellar segments combined; pedicel as long as first flagellar segment; second and third flagellar segments about equal in length.

Alitrunk somewhat less than twice as long as broad, about one-third longer than high; with numerous pale setae, those on the dorsum and extreme ventral portions longest, short, dense and whitish on truncate. Pronotum not forming a collar visible from above, humeral angles rounded. Mesoscutum coarsely punctate, with slight, oblique impressions indicating parapsidal grooves. Mesoscutellum impressed along cephalic margin with adjacent large, deeply set punctures; remaining portion, except mesal part of caudal margin, with large, more scattered punctures. Metanotum narrow, moderately depressed, and coarsely punctate. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole, except for a slightly elevated, polished, impunctate area at base of petiole, with numerous large punctures. Mesopleura with dorsal half, sulcus and anterior swelling, except for very faint punctures, smooth and polished; cephalodorsal angle with a shallow impressed basin; dorsal margin with a row of irregularly shaped punctures. Metanopleura with ventral area with large rounded punctures, sharply limited above by an oblique carina and a wide depressed sulcus; dorsad of carina two rows of elongate, narrow, somewhat irregular reticulations; dorsad of this latter an area of large, more rounded reticulations. Truncate concave, reticulate. The articulation of petiole somewhat dorsad of or vertical to metacoxal fossae, the metanopleura subquadrate in outline. Metasternal processes parallel. Posterior tibia and posterior tarsus setaceous, longitudinally aciculate; posterior coxa punctate and setaceous on distal half. Outer posterior tibial spur slightly longer than inner, less than one-half as long as the posterior metatarsus; posterior tarsus longer than remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw longer and stouter than apical ray. Wings hyaline; front wing with but one closed cell, submedian vein lacking.

Petiole over twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum; with distinct longitudinal carinae on lateral and dorsal aspects; intervals between carinae with erect pale setae on dorsum, smoother and more polished on latus. Abdomen compressed, smooth, polished and impunctate.

Differs from *C. manni* Brues in having petiole longitudinally carinate and space behind the ocelli punctate. It differs from *C. longistila* Kieffer principally in the comparative length of petiole, tibial spurs, and the prominence of parapsidal grooves.

One specimen, the holotype, from Igarapó-Assú, Brazil, collected on July 16, 1919.

This species is named in honor of Dr. Alexander D. MacGillivray.

HYPTIA Illiger

There are six specimens of the genus *Hyptia* in the collection, representing four species. *Hyptia* as here used is equal to *Hyptia* of Kieffer (1912), in which there is only one closed cell in the front wing. It may be noted that Kieffer in his monograph has placed the species *rugosa* Cameron, *cameroni* Schletterer (= *dorsalis* Cameron), and *guatemalensis* Cameron in the genus *Brachygaster*. All three were originally described by Cameron as *Erania*. Bradley (1908) referred these species to the genus *Hyptia*. This was also the view of Kieffer in 1903, where he says that these species belong to the genus *Hyptia*, but does not give any reason for this interpretation. If the colored figures illustrating Cameron's work are correct, they show that the fore wings of *rugosa* and *cameroni* each possess but a single closed cell, and under Kieffer's own generic key run to *Hyptia*. Likewise there is nothing in the description of these species to suggest that they have three closed cells in the fore wing, as have the members of the genus *Brachygaster*. These species should therefore be placed under *Hyptia*. Although *guatemalensis* Cameron is not figured in the *Biologia Central-Americana*, according to the description it may be either a *Brachygaster* or *Hyptia*. However, as it is keyed through the same alternative by Cameron as *rugosa* and *cameroni*, the probabilities are that it likewise belongs to the genus *Hyptia*. Kieffer in the work cited above (1912), also places Cameron's species *crassa* under the genus *Erania*. Bradley, in 1908, considered this species as belonging to *Hyptia*, as did Kieffer in 1903. *Crassa* is figured in connection with Cameron's work, and for the same reason as stated above for *rugosa* and *cameroni*, this species can not belong to the genus *Erania*. *Crassa*, as figured,

has only one closed cell in the front wing, whereas the genus *Erania* has seven such cells. The figure also shows another vein, placed as an anal vein. This is very probably only a fold or furrow in the anal region; in which case *crassa* belongs to the genus *Hyptia*. If not a fold or furrow, the illustration depicts a type of wing not noted or found elsewhere in this subfamily.

One specimen, a paratype of *H. spinifera*, was dissected in order to determine the sex. This specimen was a male. As the dissected specimen agreed in all details with the other two, I assume they are also males. The antennae of *H. jucunda* remind one of those of the females of other related genera, and so I have doubtfully considered this species as a female. Without dissecting, I judge two other species of *Hyptia* described here to be males.

Key to Species of Hyptia here described

1. Hind tibia with distinct, long, prominent spinulae; head and thorax entirely or partially ferruginous or fulvous..... 2
Hind tibia without prominent spinulae; head and thorax entirely black.
jucunda new species
2. Occipital orbits with a double row of shallow punctures adjacent to the eye; dorsum of petiole with rather coarse punctures interrupting the longitudinal striae..... **spinifera** new species
Occipital orbits with but a single row of shallow punctures adjacent to the eye; dorsum of petiole with distinct, uninterrupted, longitudinal carinae..... 3
3. Metanapleura and petiole black; truncature with a small, medial, polished area..... **neglecta** new species
Metanapleura entirely ferruginous, petiole with a reddish suffusion; truncature with reticulations extending over the entire surface.
fraudulenta new species

Hyptia jucunda new species

Female. Length, 5 mm.

Head, thorax, propodeum, pedicel, abdomen and hind legs, black. Flagellar segments distad of first segment greyish-black. Mandibles, scape, pedicel, proximal half of first flagellar segment, tegulae, fore and middle legs, fulvous.

Head below antennae with a small crescentic area of closely-placed, shallow, irregular punctures, ventrad of this area the punctures are coarser, fewer and often confluent; face separated from malar space by a smooth, elevated, impunctate carina; occipital orbits over twice as wide below as above, with a single row of small punctures about mid-way between row of punctures

adjacent to the outer margin of the eye and row limiting lateral aspect of head; malar space about one-third as long as eye, about one-half as long as scape, with scattered coarse punctures; mandibles with a few faint punctures on proximal half, polished. Head above antennae very slightly concave, with scattered punctures of moderate size; area behind ocelli with punctures somewhat smaller than those below. Head viewed from above broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, about twice as broad as long, but slightly convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from front with ocellar area not noticeably elevated, eyes slightly oblique; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli nearly three times as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; with sparse, suppressed pale setae. Antennae inserted very close together, well below middle of eyes, finely, densely setaceous, flagellum somewhat clavate, tapering to distal end, last flagellar segment nearly twice as long as any other flagellar segment; scape in length over three times the distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, as long as pedicel and first two flagellar segments together; pedicel as long as first antennal segment; second and third flagellar segments of about equal length.

Alitrunk about one-third again as long as broad, about one-sixth again as long as high; with numerous, suppressed pale setae. Pronotum not forming a collar visible from above, humeral angles slightly angular. Mesoscutum with a deep, somewhat rounded impression and a slight indication of parapsidal grooves on cephalic margin, lateral grooves indistinct, with well separated, moderate-sized punctures. Mesoscutellum impressed along cephalic margin adjacent to weak transverse suture with large rather deep punctures; remainder of area with scattered moderately-sized punctures. Metanotum narrow, with punctures of moderate size, except upon middle portion. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole, except for a small, elevated, polished, impunctate area at base of petiole, with numerous moderately sized punctures, abruptly limited laterally by reticulations of lateral aspect. Propleura, except cephalad of tegulae, concave, polished, impunctate. Mesopleura, except for faintly punctate area ventrad of anterior swelling, impunctate, smooth, polished; cephalo-dorsal angle with a shallow, impressed area; caudo-dorsal angle impunctate. Metanopleura with a ventral moderately punctate area, sharply limited above by an oblique carina and broad depressed sulcus; sulcus impunctate, polished; dorsad of this latter an area of large, irregular reticulations. Truncature slightly concave, finely, densely setaceous; with a large carinately outlined, vertical, oblong reticulation or depression dorsad of each metacoxal fossa, the space between them somewhat concave, polished and impunctate; area just ventrad of articulation of petiole reticulate. The articulation of petiole almost directly dorsad of or vertical to metacoxal fossae, the metanopleura somewhat subquadrate in outline. Metasternal processes slightly divergent at distal ends. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus setaceous; posterior coxa above with distal half punctured and wrinkled. Outer posterior tibial spur slightly longer than inner, outer spur less than one-half as long as posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus nearly a third again as long as remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw not longer than apical ray. Wings hyaline; front wings with one closed subcostal cell, median vein well formed.

Petiole somewhat less than twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum; with oblique carinae on lateral aspect and longitudinal carinae on dorsal aspect, interrupted by small punctures on dorsal aspect; with sparse suppressed setae. Abdomen compressed, polished.

Closely related to *H. similis* Szeplegeti, from Brazil.

One specimen, the holotype, collected on October 9, 1919, at Parintins, Brazil.

Hyptia spinifera new species

Male. Length, 5.5 mm.

Head, scape, pedicel, thorax, propodeum, petiole, legs, except darker distal portion of the hind pair, light-ferruginous. Flagellum, dentes of mandible, abdomen, exclusive of the petiole, black.

Head below antennae moderately punctate, with two elevated, impunctate, oblique faintly striated carinae, interval between the carinae with a row of large punctures; face separated from malar space by the outer of the two carinae; occipital orbits over twice as broad below as above, excepting the two rows of large punctures adjacent to the eyes, but sparsely and moderately punctured; malar space somewhat less than one-half as long as length of eyes, about three-fifths the length of scape; mandibles weakly punctate, polished. Head above antennae nearly flat, coarsely punctate, the punctures much larger than those below; area behind ocelli punctate. Head viewed from above broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, about twice as broad as long, but slightly convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from front with vertex weakly rounded, eyes slightly oblique; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli twice as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; setae erect, light-colored. Antennae inserted below middle of eyes, densely setaceous, flagellar segments of nearly equal thickness throughout; scape with setae longer than on flagellum, finely punctate, length slightly over twice the distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, slightly longer than pedicel and first two flagellar segments combined; pedicel one-half as long as first flagellar segment; second and third flagellar segments of equal length.

Mitrunk about one-third again as long as broad, somewhat longer than high; numerous erect, golden setae on dorsum and venter. Pronotum not forming a collar visible from above, humeral angles slightly angular. Mesoscutum without parapsidal grooves, lateral grooves weakly formed, with rather numerous, large, rounded punctures. Mesoscutellum impressed along cephalic margin with a transverse row of deep, very large punctures; remainder of area, except for a small, median, impunctate, polished spot, with large punctures. Metanotum narrow, moderately depressed, coarsely punctate. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole, except at very base of petiole, coarsely punctate, sharply limited on each side by reticulations of lateral aspect. Propleura mostly polished and impunctate. Mesopleura with dorsal half polished, impunctate; cephalo-dorsal angle with two large, shallow

impressions; caudo-dorsal angle with a single large puncture; ventral portion and anterior swelling with a few, scattered, rather small punctures, polished. Metamapleura with a ventral coarsely punctate area, sharply limited above by an oblique carina and depressed sulcus; sulcus polished and impunctate, except for several punctures near ventral limits; dorsad of this latter an isosceles-shaped triangular area of somewhat parallel reticulations, limited above by three rows of subquadrate reticulations. Truncature setaceous, nearly flat, with reticulations somewhat similar to those on uppermost of metamapleura. The articulation of petiole almost directly dorsad of or vertical to metacoxal fossae, the metamapleura subquadrate in outline. Metasternal processes rather long and slightly divergent at distal ends. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with long, stiff spinulae among the numerous setae; posterior coxa above punctate and setaceous on distal half. Posterior tibial spurs nearly equal in length, less than one-half the length of posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus longer than remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw shorter than apical ray. Wings hyaline; front wing with one closed subcostal cell, median vein well formed.

Petiole somewhat less than twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum; longitudinally and obliquely striate on lateral aspect, striae on dorsum interrupted by coarse punctures; with numerous golden setae on dorsum. Abdomen compressed, polished, with a few pale setae on caudo-dorsal margin of segments.

This species is apparently related to *H. amazonica* Schletterer and varieties, from which it can be separated by the differences in the comparative length of the petiole, color and sculpture.

Three specimens from Parintins, Brazil.

Holotype, October 3, 1919. Paratopotypes, September 27, 1919 and October 10, 1919.

Hyptia neglecta new species

Male? Length, 5 mm.

Head above antennae, flagellum, venter of mesopleura, lateral and ventral aspects of metapleura and propodeum, petiole, abdomen and hind legs, black. Head below antennae, greater part of gena, mandibles, scape, pedicel, pronotum, upper portion of mesopleura, mesoscutum, mesoscutellum, metanotum, dorsal portion of propodeum, fore and middle legs, dark ferruginous.

Head below antennae with numerous punctures of moderate size, somewhat arranged in ares, face with a small tubercle on middle portion; face separated from malar space by a smooth, elevated ridge; occipital orbits over twice as wide below as above, except for a few, scattered punctures, bare and polished; malar space more than one-third the length of the eyes, over one-half as long as scape; mandibles with a few punctures on proximal half, polished. Head above antennae nearly flat, with punctures slightly larger than those on face, arranged in ares; area behind ocelli with three transverse rows of rather large punctures, between the ocelli mostly impunctate, polished. Head viewed

from above broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, about twice as broad as long, but slightly convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with ocellar area distinctly elevated, eyes slightly oblique; ocelli large, arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli nearly three times as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; with scattered golden setae, longest on face. Antennae inserted well below middle of eyes, densely, finely setaceous, flagellar segments of nearly equal thickness through out; scape with setae longer and more sparse than on flagellum, length over twice distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, longer than pedicel and first two flagellar segments together; pedicel slightly over one-half as long as first flagellar segment; second and third flagellar segments of equal length.

Alitrunk one-third again as long as broad, slightly longer than high; with numerous, erect golden setae. Pronotum not forming a collar visible from above, humeral angles somewhat angular. Mesoscutum without parapsidal or lateral grooves, with numerous, large, rounded punctures. Mesoscutellum impressed along cephalic margin adjacent to transverse suture with large, deep punctures; remainder of area with large rounded punctures. Metanotum narrow, moderately depressed, coarsely punctate. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole, except for a small, elevated, polished, impunctate area at base of petiole, with punctures somewhat smaller than those on mesoscutellum, limited laterally by reticulations of lateral aspect. Propleura mostly polished and impunctate. Mesopleura with dorsal half impunctate, polished, with a few oblique, rather carinate ridges; cephalo-dorsal angle with several shallow impressions; caudo-dorsal angle with a single, large puncture; anterior swelling with a row of small punctures parallel to depressed sulcus, punctures cephalad and ventrad more numerous and minute. Metanapleura with a ventral coarsely punctate area, sharply limited above by an oblique carina and depressed sulcus; sulcus impunctate, except for a row of large punctures adjacent to the ventral limits; dorsad of this latter an area of fine, irregular, oblique carinae, limited above by large, irregular, subquadrate reticulations. Truncature setaceous, nearly flat, reticulate, except for a small, bare, polished area below middle on the central portion. The articulation of petiole almost directly dorsad of or vertical to metacoxal fossae, the metanapleura subquadrate in outline. Metasternal processes divergent at distal ends. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with long stiff spinulae among the numerous setae; posterior coxa punctate on distal half, setaceous. Posterior tibial spurs almost equal in length, somewhat over one-third the length of posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus much longer than remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw shorter than apical ray. Wings hyaline; front wing with one closed subcostal cell, median vein well formed.

Petiole slightly over twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum; with sharp longitudinal carinae on dorsal and lateral aspects, with a few, weak punctures between the striae; sparsely setaceous. Abdomen compressed, polished, with a few pale setae on dorsum.

In many respects similar to *H. nigriventris* Szeplegeti and *H. amazonica* Schletterer, from Brazil, but differs from the descrip-

tions of those species in many ways, such as the comparative length of the petiole, malar space, tibial spurs, punctuation, etc.

One specimen, the holotype, collected May 4, 1920, at Iquitos, Peru.

Hyptia fraudulenta new species

Male? Length, 5 mm.

Head in region of ocelli, pedicel, flagellum, dentes of mandibles, hind legs, and abdomen, black. Remainder of head, mandibles, scape, thorax, fore and middle legs, posterior coxa and posterior trochanter, ferruginous. Petiole mainly ferruginous, but with a black suffusion above.

Head below antennae with numerous punctures of moderate size, intervals between punctures finely striated, tubercle on face very small; face separated from malar space by a smooth, elevated, impunctate ridge; occipital orbits over twice as wide below as above, except for a few, scattered, large punctures, bare and polished; malar space over one-third the length of eye, two-thirds the length of scape; mandibles with a few shallow punctures on proximal half, polished. Head above antennae nearly flat, with punctures of same size as those below, but somewhat arranged in arcs; area behind ocelli longitudinally wrinkled and punctate. Head viewed from above broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, about twice as broad as long, but slightly convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from front with ocellar area elevated, eyes slightly oblique; ocelli large, arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli nearly three times as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; with sparse golden setae. Antennae inserted below middle of eyes, densely, finely setaceous, flagellar segments slightly bead-like or moniliform, the fourth flagellar segment less than twice as broad as the first; scape with setae somewhat longer and more sparse than those of flagellum, length nearly three times the distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, as long as pedicel and first two flagellar segments together; pedicel about one-half as long as first flagellar segment; second and third flagellar segments of equal length.

Alitrunk about one-third again as long as broad, little longer than high; with numerous, golden setae. Pronotum not forming a collar visible from above, humeral angles somewhat angular. Mesoscutum without parapsidal or lateral grooves, with numerous, large, rounded punctures, those on the very median cephalic margin smaller. Mesoscutellum impressed along cephalic margin adjacent to transverse suture with large, deep, punctures; remainder of area, except for a small, elevated, polished, impunctate area at base of petiole, with moderate-sized punctures limited laterally by reticulations of lateral aspect. Propleura mostly polished and impunctate. Mesopleura with dorsal half impunctate, polished; cephalo-dorsal angle with a shallow, impressed area; caudo-dorsal angle with a single, weak, rounded puncture; ventral portion and anterior swelling sparsely and finely punctate. Metanopleura with a ventral coarsely punctate area, sharply limited above by an oblique carina and a narrow depressed sulcus; sulcus

polished, with a few large punctures along cephalo-ventral limits; dorsal of this latter an area of fine, irregular, oblique carinae, limited above by several rows of irregular, subquadrate reticulations. Truncature nearly flat, setaceous, entirely covered with reticulations. The articulation of petiole directly dorsal of or vertical to metacoxal fossae, the metanapleura subquadrate in outline. Metasternal processes slightly divergent at distal ends. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with long, stiff spinulae, among the numerous pale setae; posterior coxa above with proximal half impunctate, polished, distal half finely punctate and setaceous. Posterior tibial spurs almost equal length, a little over one-third the length of posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus much longer than remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw shorter than apical ray. Wings hyaline; front wing with one closed subcostal cell, median vein well formed.

Petiole slightly over twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum; with sharp longitudinal carinae on dorsal and lateral aspects, intervals between carinae on dorsal and lateral aspects, intervals between carinae polished, almost impunctate; moderately setaceous. Abdomen compressed, polished, with a few pale setae on dorsum.

One specimen, the holotype, collected July 1, 1919, at Prata, Brazil.

BRACHYGASTER Leach (= *Scmacomyia*)

The genus *Brachygaster* is represented by seven specimens, six of which are from Peru and one from Brazil. Bradley, in 1908, erected the genus *Scmacomyia* for the Neotropical species of certain *Erania* and *Brachygaster* of authors. Bradley also proposed *Scmacodogaster* for the one species of *Brachygaster* occurring in Europe, saying *Brachygaster* was a nomen nudum. According to Kieffer the European *B. minuta* Olivier is congeneric with the South American species. Viereck, in 1914⁶, retains the name *Brachygaster*.

One specimen of this genus is not included in my key or descriptions, as it is badly mutilated. It is a female and was collected by Mr. Parish on May 18, 1920, at Iquitos, Peru. Apparently it is closely related to my *peruviana* and runs to that species in the following key. However, it readily can be separated from *peruviana* in many ways and probably represents another new species.

⁶ Type Species of the Genera of Ichneumon Flies. Henry L. Viereck, Bull. 83, United States National Museum, 1914. 186 pages.

Key to Species of Brachygaster here described

1. Petiole and thorax entirely ferruginous or fulvous; species from 6 to 8 mm. in length..... 2
 Petiole dominantly black, thorax entirely or partially black; species not over 4.5 mm. in length..... 3
2. Alitrunk nearly twice as long as high; head above antennae with a concave, somewhat faintly, transversely striate, mesal area... **rubia** new species
 Alitrunk about one and one-half times as long as high; above antennae nearly flat, coarsely punctate..... **peruviana** new species
3. Metunapleura with an oblique polished, impunctate area; thorax not entirely black..... 4
 Metunapleura without an oblique polished, impunctate area; thorax entirely black..... **angustata** new species
4. Humeral angle rounded, pronotum not forming a narrow collar visible from above; caudo-dorsal angle of mesopleura with some large punctures. **eximia** new species
 Humeral angle angular, pronotum forming a collar visible from above; caudo-dorsal angle of mesopleura impunctate, polished. **parishi** new species

Brachygaster rubia new species

Female. Length, 8 mm.

Head, mandibles, scape, pedicel, first two and proximal portion of third flagellar segments, thorax, propodeum, petiole and legs ferruginous, particularly above antennae nearly carmine. Dentes of mandible, flagellum distad of proximal portion of third segment and abdomen, black.

Head below antennae with coarse, irregular, often confluent punctures and a small, slightly elevated, impunctate tubercle on clypeus; face separated from malar space by a distinct, elevated, impunctate carina which extends from upper angle of the base of the mandible upward along inner margin of eye as far as antennae; occipital orbits greatly constricted above and one-half as wide below as length of the scape, with a few scattered punctures of moderate size; malar space about one-fifth as long as eye, less than one-third as long as scape, with several moderately-sized punctures; mandibles weakly punctate. Head above antennae with a concave, somewhat faintly transversely striate mesal area, limited laterally and above by coarse, irregular, often confluent punctures; area behind the ocelli with some punctures, much smaller than those below. Head viewed from above much broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, about twice as broad as long, noticeably convex in region of fossae; viewed from front with ocellar area not elevated, eyes almost parallel; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli about twice as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; with numerous golden setae, largest and most abundant below antennae. Antennae inserted close together well below middle of eyes, finely, densely setaceous, flagellum clavate, tapering to distal end, ventral surface of clavate segments flat, scape finely,

densely punctate, in length six times distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, somewhat longer than pedicel and first flagellar segment together; pedicel less than one-half as long as first flagellar segment, longer than wide; second flagellar segment nearly as long as first flagellar segment and pedicel together, about one-third again as long as third. Antennal fossae with lateral rims elevated, polished, impunctate.

Alitrunk nearly two and one-half times as long as broad, almost twice as long as high; with numerous golden setae, most abundant ventrally. Pronotum forming a very narrow collar visible from above, much wider laterally, humeral angles slightly angular. Mesoscutum with distinct, almost parallel parapsidal grooves, lateral grooves but weakly impressed; densely, minutely punctate along cephalic margin, remainder of area, except for a few small punctures along parapsidal grooves, impunctate and highly polished. Mesoscutellum impressed along cephalic margin adjacent to transverse suture by a row of moderately large, subquadrate punctures; remainder of area finely and densely punctured laterally, disk polished and with scattered small punctures. Metanotum comparatively long, nearly as long as pedicel, coarsely reticulate. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole reticulate, except for a small, elevated, finely longitudinally striated area on middle portion near cephalic margin and a small elevated, polished impunctate area at base of petiole. Propleura punctate about humeral angle, lower two-thirds concave impunctate, polished. Mesopleura with dorsal half, except for small impressed area in cephalo-dorsal angle, impunctate and highly polished; anterior swelling and ventral portion with small scattered punctures and numerous minute punctures; caudo-dorsal angle with an oblique row of several punctures; sulcus prominent. Metapleura with a ventral moderately punctate area, limited above by an oblique carina and shallowly depressed, impunctate, polished sulcus; dorsal of this latter an area with rows of irregular, subquadrate reticulations. Truncature nearly flat, with numerous golden setae, coarsely reticulate. The articulation of petiole two-thirds of length of petiole cephalad of metacoxal fossae, metapleura subquadrate and about one-half the length of petiole caudad of base of petiole abruptly sloping off to metacoxal fossae. Metasternal processes long, slender, distal ends slightly divergent. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with prominent aciculae among numerous setae; posterior coxa above sparsely, moderately punctate, polished. Inner posterior tibial spur twice as long as outer, and one-half as long as posterior metatarsus, posterior metatarsus longer than remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw much longer and stouter than apical ray. Wings hyaline, front wings with three closed cells.

Petiole slightly over twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum; striate and reticulate on lateral aspect, dorsum with scattered coarse punctures more numerous on the distal half; with sparse golden setae. Abdomen depressed, polished, with a few pale setae at apex.

The largest species of this genus thus far described.

One specimen, the holotype, collected April 26, 1920, at Yurimaguas, Peru.

This species is named for my wife, who has helped me in the typing of this and many other manuscripts.

Brachygaster peruviana new species

Female. Length, 6 mm.

Head, mandibles, scape, pedicel, first three flagellar segments and proximal half of fourth segment, thorax, propodeum, petiole and legs, fulvous or ferruginous. Abdomen, exclusive of petiole, dentes of mandibles and flagellum distad of middle of fourth segment, black.

Head below antennae, except for a bare interantennal line extending ventrad of antennae, with many punctures of moderate size; face separated from malar space by a distinct, elevated, impunctate carina, which extends from near upper angle of the base of mandible upward along inner margin of eye as far as antennae; occipital orbits greatly constricted above and about one-half as wide below as length of scape, polished, almost impunctate; malar space somewhat less than one-third as long as eye, slightly less than one-third as long as scape, with several small punctures; mandibles weakly punctate. Head above antennae nearly flat, coarsely punctate, with punctures gradually diminishing in size and number on vertex and occiput; area behind ocelli with small sparse punctures. Head viewed from above broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, about twice as broad as long, noticeably convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with ocellar area but slightly elevated, eyes slightly divergent below; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli about twice as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; sparse, golden setae. Antennae inserted rather far apart and far below middle of eyes, finely, densely setaceous, clavate from third flagellar segment, tapering gradually again to distal end, ventral surface of clavate segments rounded; scape finely, densely punctate, in length five times distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, about the length of the pedicel longer than pedicel and first flagellar segment together; pedicel one-half as long as first flagellar segment, twice as long as wide; second flagellar segment not as long as pedicel and first flagellar segment together, much longer than the third. Antennal fossae with lateral rims convex, polished, impunctate.

Alitrunk twice as long as broad, about one-half again as long as high; with numerous golden setae, most abundant ventrally. Pronotum forming a very narrow collar visible from above, humeral angles rounded. Mesoscutum with distinct parapsidal and lateral grooves; sparsely punctate along cephalic margin, remainder of area, except for a few scattered punctures much larger than those cephalad, impunctate and polished. Mesoscutellum impressed along cephalic margin adjacent to transverse suture by a row of large subquadrate punctures; remainder of area polished, with scattered punctures of smaller size. Metanotum narrow, coarsely punctured. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole with a few large, oblong punctures along cephalic margin, disk polished, limited laterally by reticulations of lateral aspect. Propleura concave, finely punctate and slightly wrinkled cephalad of attachment of front wing, minutely punctate and polished below. Mesopleura with dorsal half polished and impunctate, except for two elongate,

setaceous impressions; anterior swelling and ventral portion finely punctate, polished; caudo-dorsal angle with a crescentic row of punctures, ventral punctures largest; sulcus prominent. Metanotopleura with a ventral coarsely punctate area, limited above by a polished, impunctate area; dorsal of this latter an area of large, irregular, somewhat elongate reticulations; dorso-cephalic angle, ventrad and caudad of articulation of hind wings densely setaceous; oblique sulcus very shallow. Truncature nearly flat, coarsely reticular, with numerous golden setae. The articulation of petiole far cephalad of metacoxal fossae, truncature gradually sloping off from above to the metacoxal fossae. Metasternal processes long, slender, nearly parallel throughout. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with prominent longitudinal rows of aciculae among the dense setae; posterior coxa above polished, sparsely, finely punctate. Inner posterior tibial spur much longer than outer, about one-half the length of posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus longer than remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw much longer and stouter than apical ray. Wings hyaline, front wings with three closed cells.

Petiole somewhat less than three times as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum; with a band of reticulate punctures on lateral aspect, dorsum with some small punctures, sparsely setaceous. Abdomen compressed, polished, with a few pale setae on caudo-dorsal margins of segments; ovipositor lighter in color than abdomen, at apex with numerous short setae.

Easily separable from the three previously described species of this genus from Peru because of the presence of a carina separating the face from the malar space. Other species having certain characters in common are *B. basalis* Schletterer from Colombia, *B. amazonica* Roman from Brazil and *B. guyanensis* Cameron from British Guiana.

One specimen, the holotype, collected April 16, 1920, at Yurimaguas, Peru.

Brachygaster angustata new species

Male. Length, 4.5 mm.

Head above antennae, occipital orbits, flagellum, pedicel, thorax, propodeum, petiole, abdomen and hind legs, black. Head below antennae, proximal portion of mandibles, scape, and anterior legs, fulvous.

Head below antennae densely and rather finely punctate; face separated from malar space by a weakly elevated setaceous carina; occipital orbits, somewhat wider below than above, about as wide below as length of scape, polished, with a few small scattered punctures; malar space about as long as scape, over one-third as long as eye, polished, with several small scattered punctures; mandibles polished, weakly punctate. Head above antennae nearly flat, densely and finely punctate; area behind ocelli polished, with a few small, scattered punctures. Head viewed from above broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, broader than long, but slightly convex in

region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with ocellar area but slightly elevated, eyes somewhat divergent below; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli about twice as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; with numerous golden setae, more abundant and longer below antennae. Antennae inserted close together and below middle of eyes, finely setaceous, flagellar segments of about equal thickness throughout, scape finely punctate, in length three times the distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, as long as pedicel and first flagellar segment together; pedicel about one-half as long as first flagellar segment, slightly wider than long; second flagellar segment longer than the first, third and second segments of nearly equal length.

Alitrunk nearly three times as long as broad, nearly twice as long as high; with numerous whitish setae. Pronotum not forming a collar visible from above on the same plane as the mesoscutum, but with neck noticeably lengthened; humeral angles rounded, finely punctate. Mesoscutum with distinct parapsidal grooves; finely punctate along cephalic margin, remainder of area, except for a row of small punctures adjacent to parapsidal grooves, polished and impunctate. Mesoscutellum slightly convex, with scattered punctures of moderate size. Metanotum narrow, coarsely sculptured. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole coarsely reticulate. Propleura finely punctate and striate. Mesopleura with dorsal half, except for irregular impressions in cephalo-dorsal angle, somewhat polished and impunctate; anterior swelling and ventral portion finely punctate; caudo-dorsal angle with several large punctures. Metanopleura with a ventral coarsely punctate area, limited above by a finely transversely-striate area which in turn merges with a dorsal irregularly reticulate area; with but a faint trace of the oblique sulcus. Truncature reticulate, plainly convex, with numerous whitish setae. The articulation of petiole far cephalad of metacoxafossae, nearly dorsad of or vertical to mesocoxal fossae, the truncature gradually sloping off from above to metacoxal fossae and when viewed from the lateral aspect somewhat triangular in outline. Metasternal processes rather long, slender and parallel. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with some rows of aciculae among the dense setae; posterior coxa above rugose. Inner posterior tibial spur somewhat longer than outer, about one-third the length of posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus longer than remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw stouter but not longer than apical ray. Wings hyaline, front wings with three closed cells.

Petiole three times as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum, somewhat reticulate on lateral aspect, dorsum polished, with several fine punctures, very sparsely setaceous. Abdomen compressed, smooth and polished, with a few light-colored setae on caudo-dorsal margins of segments.

A very slender proportioned species.

One specimen, the holotype, collected April 13, 1920, at Yurimaguas, Peru.

Brachygaster eximia new species

Male. Length, 4 mm.

Face, cheeks, proximal portion of mandibles, anterior legs, and proximal portion of posterior trochanters, fulvous. Vertex, occiput, pro- and mesothorax, and propodeum between articulation of petiole and cephalic margin, dark ferruginous. Antennae, metathorax, propodeum, petiole, abdomen and hind legs black, but in places with a reddish suffusion.

Head below antennae finely punctate, with a small, elevated carina extending from antennae ventrad to a small polished tubercle on face; face not distinctly separated from malar space by a carina; occipital orbits much wider below than above, a little less wide than length of scape, polished, nearly impunctate; malar space nearly one-third as long as eye, somewhat shorter than length of scape, polished, nearly impunctate; mandibles weakly punctate. Head above antennae nearly flat, densely, rather finely punctate; area behind ocelli polished impunctate. Head viewed from above slightly broader than thorax, subquadrate, about one-third its width broader than long strongly convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with ocellar area not noticeably elevated, eyes almost parallel; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli twice as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; with numerous golden setae, more abundant and longer below antennae. Antennae inserted close together and below middle of eyes, finely setaceous, flagellar segments of nearly equal thickness throughout; scape about twice as long as distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, as long as pedicel and first flagellar segment together; pedicel about as long as broad, one-third the length of first flagellar segment; second flagellar segment longer than first, third and second segments of nearly equal length.

Alitrunk twice as long as broad, about one-third its length longer than high; with numerous golden setae. Pronotum not forming a collar visible from above on same plane as mesoscutum; humeral angles rounded and densely punctate. Mesoscutum with deep parapsidal and weak lateral grooves; finely punctate along cephalic margin and between parapsidal and lateral grooves, remainder of area polished and impunctate. Mesoscutellum with some punctures along cephalic margin adjacent to deep transverse suture, disk slightly convex, polished, almost impunctate. Metanotum narrow, coarsely and deeply reticulate. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole coarsely punctate except for a small elevated, polished area at base of petiole. Propleura finely and densely punctate. Mesopleura with ventral portions and anterior swelling finely punctate; sulcus prominent, polished, impunctate; cephalo-dorsal angle setaceous, with several coarse impressions; caudo-dorsal angle with a crescentic row of punctures of moderate size limiting a small polished, elevated area dorsal of sulcus. Metanopleura with a ventral coarsely punctate area, limited above by a narrow, polished impunctate area; this latter area with an adjacent dorsal area with longitudinal rows of elongate reticulations; sulcus very weakly developed. Truncature slightly convex, coarsely reticulate, with numerous pale setae. The articulation of

petiole far cephalad of metacoxal fossae, nearly dorsad of or vertical to metacoxal fossae, the truncature gradually sloping off from above to metacoxal fossae; metanepheura somewhat triangular in outline. Metasternal processes slender, almost parallel throughout. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with longitudinal rows of aciculae among the dense setae; posterior coxa above finely punctate. Inner posterior tibial spur longer than outer, a little less than one-half the length of posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus much longer than remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw stouter and longer than apical ray. Wings hyaline, front wings with three closed cells.

Petiole three times as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum, somewhat reticulate on lateral aspect, dorsum polished, with a few scattered fine punctures, very sparsely setaceous. Abdomen compressed, polished, with a few light-colored setae on dorsum.

One specimen, the holotype, collected January 28, 1920, at Teffé, Brazil.

Brachygaster parishi new species

Male. Length, 4 mm.

Head above antennae, occipital orbits, ventral portion of mesopleura, metapleura, propodeum below articulation of petiole, petiole, abdomen and hind legs, black. Face, mandibles, malar space, scape, pedicel, and anterior legs, fulvous with dark discolorations. Pronotum, mesoscutum, mesoseutellum, upper portion of mesopleura, metanotum, and propodeum above cephalad of articulation of petiole, ferruginous.

Head below antennae finely punctate; face with a small polished, elevated tubercle and separated from malar space by a weak, polished carina; occipital orbits much wider below than above, about as wide as length of scape, polished, with some minute punctures; lateral brims of antennal fossa strongly convex, polished and extending down on face; malar space two-fifths as long as eye, somewhat shorter than length of scape, polished, sparsely and finely punctate; mandibles polished, with some small punctures. Head above antennae almost flat, with numerous small punctures except on median line; area behind ocelli polished and impunctate. Head viewed from above slightly wider than thorax, transversely subquadrate, twice as broad as long, somewhat convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with ocellar area slightly elevated, eyes nearly parallel; ocelli arranged in triangle, lateral ocelli twice as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; with light-colored setae, most abundant and longest below antennae. Antennae inserted rather close together and below middle of eyes, finely setaceous, flagellar segments of nearly equal thickness throughout; scape over twice as long as distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, shorter than pedicel and first flagellar segment together; pedicel about as thick as long, nearly one-third as long as first flagellar segment; second flagellar segment much longer than first; third and second segments nearly equal in length.

Alitrunk scarcely longer than high, about one-third again as long as broad; with numerous pale setae. Pronotum forming a narrow collar distinctly visible from above; humeral angles somewhat angular and punctate. Mesoscutum with deep parapsidal and faint traces of lateral grooves; highly polished and impunctate except for a very few small punctures. Mesoscutellum with a few large punctures along cephalic margin adjacent to deep transverse suture, somewhat convex, highly polished, disk almost impunctate. Metanotum rather long, one-half as wide as first flagellar segment, coarsely sculptured. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole convex, divided into two areas by a transverse row of large punctures; the anterior area polished and with some small punctures, the smaller posterior area highly polished and impunctate. Propleura narrow, concave, wrinkled. Mesopleura with dorsal portion, except for elongate depressed area in cephalo-dorsal angle, highly polished, impunctate; ventral portion and anterior swelling polished, minutely punctate; caudo-dorsal angle impunctate. Metanopleura with ventral area, except along interpleural suture where it is impunctate, irregularly reticulate, limited above by a wide, polished, impunctate area; this latter area sharply limited above by large, irregular reticulations; sulcus weakly developed. Truncature almost flat, reticulate, with numerous pale setae. The articulation of petiole slightly cephalad of metacoxal fossae, the truncature rather steeply ascending to metacoxal fossae; metanopleura somewhat subquadrate in outline. Metasternal processes distinctly cleft and slightly divergent at distal ends. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with irregular rows of aciculae among the numerous setae; posterior coxa above with distal portion punctate. Inner posterior tibial spur much longer than outer, above one-half as long as posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus and remaining tarsal segments together of nearly equal length; tooth of claw longer and stouter than apical ray. Wings hyaline, front wings with three closed cells.

Petiole somewhat less than three times as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum, with a longitudinal carina on lateral aspect, polished and impunctate. Abdomen compressed, polished, somewhat triangular in outline.

In many respects related to *B. reticulifer* and *B. fraterna* Enderlein, described from Peru.

Two specimens from Iquitos, Peru.

Holotype collected on May 18, 1920. Paratopotype collected on the same date.

This species is named after Mr. H. S. Parish, who has collected so many new species of insects in South America.

EVANIA Fabricius

The genus *Evania*, in the sense of Kieffer, is represented in this collection by twelve specimens, separable into nine species. There are specimens from both Brazil and Peru.

Key to Species of Evania here considered

1. Malar space over one-half as long as eye; head smooth and only minutely punctate; thorax entirely black..... **appendigaster** Linnaeus
Malar space less than one-half as long as eye; head with some coarse or conspicuous punctures; thorax not entirely black..... 2
2. Metunapleura with a conspicuous, polished, impunctate, oblique-longitudinal area..... 3
Metunapleura without a conspicuous, polished, impunctate, oblique-longitudinal area..... 6
3. Dorsum of petiole with pronounced longitudinal carinae and rows of large irregular punctures..... **bella** new species
Dorsum of petiole without pronounced longitudinal carinae, polished, at most with some small, scattered punctures..... 4
4. Mesopleural sulcus of average depression, species 5 mm. or over in length, head, thorax and petiole entirely light ferruginous..... 5
Mesopleural sulcus noticeably depressed, species 3 mm. in length, petiole and ventral and caudal portions of thorax black... **delicata** new species
5. Mesopleura with a row of conspicuous reticulate or subquadrate punctures adjacent to interpleural suture..... **luculenta** new species
Mesopleura without a row of conspicuous reticulate or subquadrate punctures adjacent to interpleural suture..... **clara** new species
6. Pronotum forming a collar visible from above on same plane as mesoscutum, and about one-half as wide as length of pedicel; petiole coarsely striate and punctate; posterior femur with numerous long, slender stiff setae.
barbata new species
Pronotum not forming a collar visible from above on same plane as mesoscutum; petiole polished and with but few small punctures; posterior femur with short hair-like setae..... 7
7. Head with a sharply outlined, polished, V-shaped carina ventrad of insertion of antennae; mesopleura ferruginous; petiole with distal half yellowish-white; flagellar segments one to three yellowish-white.
cerviculata new species
Head without a sharply outlined, polished, V-shaped carina ventrad of insertion of antennae; mesopleura black; petiole and antennae black.
mystica new species

Evania appendigaster Linnaeus

Four males, taken at Parintins, Flores and Obidos, Brazil, and Yurimaguas, Peru, on October 3, 1919, November 18, 1919, August 14, 1919 and April 26, 1920, respectively. The specimen from Peru is slightly smaller than those from Brazil.

Evania bella new species

Male. Length 5.5 mm.

Head, scape, pedicel, proximal half of flagellum, thorax, propodeum, petiole, fore and middle legs, hind coxa, trochanter, tarsus, proximal end of femur and

tibia, fulvous. Distal half of flagellum, distal two-thirds of hind tibia and femur and dentes of mandibles, brownish. Abdomen, exclusive of the petiole, black.

Head below antennae closely and moderately punctate, with a small tubercle on face; lateral margins of clypeus somewhat carinate, but not distinctly separating face from malar space; occipital orbits twice as wide below as above, in width about one-half the length of malar space, with numerous fine punctures; malar space about one-fourth as long as eye, about one-half the length of scape, with numerous fine punctures; mandibles weakly punctate. Head above antennae nearly flat, coarsely punctate; area behind ocelli somewhat punctate. Head viewed from above broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, strongly convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with ocellar area not elevated, eyes slightly oblique below; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli less than twice as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; with short golden setae, most numerous below antennae. Antennae finely setaceous, inserted close together and below middle of eyes, with a faint inter-antennal carina, flagellar segments of nearly equal thickness throughout; scape over twice as long as the distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, slightly less than as long as pedicel and first flagellar segment together; pedicel about one-third as long as first flagellar segment; first, second and third flagellar segments nearly equal in length.

Alitrunk over a third longer than broad, one-seventh longer than high; with numerous pale setae, most abundant on ventral portions. Pronotum not forming a collar visible from above; humeral angles slightly angular. Mesoscutum with distinct parapsidal and lateral grooves, the parapsidal grooves much the deeper of the two; between parapsidal grooves with both large scattered punctures and small punctures; lateral lobes mainly with small punctures. Mesoscutellum with faint irregular, longitudinal striae, between which are many irregular, coarse punctures which often interrupt the striae. Metanotum narrow, well depressed, with large subquadrate reticulations. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole coarsely punctate, limited laterally by deep reticulations of lateral aspect. Propleura concave, polished below and finely punctate above. Mesopleura with fore part of sulcus polished, impunctate; cephalo-dorsal angle with narrow, longitudinal depressions; anterior swelling with large shallow punctures, except for fine punctures adjacent to propleura; a row of large reticulations adjacent to interpleural suture. Ventral area of metunapleura with large, shallow, scattered punctures between which are many fine punctures, with an adjacent polished, narrow, longitudinal dorsal area; this latter area limited above by irregular reticulations; sulcus weakly developed. Truncature nearly flat, finely reticulate, with numerous golden setae. The articulation of the petiole slightly cephalad of a line drawn vertical to or dorsad of metacoxal fossae; the metunapleura somewhat subquadrate in outline. Metasternal processes with distal ends slightly divergent; median coxae close together and with distal portion of mesosternal processes divergent. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with stout setae and a very few scattered aciculae on the outer surface of posterior tibia:

posterior coxa coarsely punctate above. Inner posterior tibial spur twice as long as the outer, two-thirds as long as posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus three-fourths as long as remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw much longer and stouter than apical ray. Wings hyaline, front wings with seven closed cells, subdiscoidal vein in the distal portion of front wing well chitinized and cubital vein but weakly so.

Petiole robust, nearly three times as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum, with pronounced longitudinal carinae and longitudinal rows of large irregular punctures on lateral and dorsal aspects. Abdomen compressed, polished, with some pale setae on dorsal portion.

Related in many ways to *E. ditoma* Kieffer, from Bolivia, but differs greatly in size, comparative length of malar space, petiole, etc. *E. pulcherrima* Szeplegeti, from Brazil and Peru, likewise has many points in common with this species.

One specimen, the holotype, collected April 26, 1920, at Yurimaguas, Peru.

Evania delicata new species

Male. Length, 3 mm.

Head, dentes of mandibles, flagellum, ventral portion of mesopleura, metapleura, propodeum, middle and hind legs, petiole and abdomen, black. Propleura, mesonotum, metanotum, tegulae and mesopleura above, ferruginous. Scape, proximal portion of mandibles and distal portion of fore legs, pale yellowish-brown. Tibial spurs yellow.

Head below antennae slightly convex, cephalic margin of clypeus almost impunctate, face finely punctate with a faint tubercle in middle; clypeus not separated from malar space by an elevated carina, but partially so separated by a short furrow extending from near precoila half way to the antennal fossae; occipital orbits as wide above as below, shiny, finely punctate; malar space about one-fifth as long as eye, longer than the pedicel, finely punctate; mandibles minutely punctate and setaceous. Head above antennae feebly convex, more strongly and densely punctured than below, punctures somewhat arranged in arcuate rows. Head viewed from above broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, slightly convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with eyes almost parallel; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli twice as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; with short whitish setae, most numerous below antennae. Antennae finely setaceous, inserted close together and below middle of eyes, with a faint interantennal carina, flagellar segments nearly of equal thickness throughout; scape three times as long as distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, as long as pedicel and first flagellar segment together; pedicel about one-third as long as first flagellar segment; second flagellar segment longer than either the first or third segments, third flagellar segment longer than the first.

Alitrunk one-third longer than broad, as high as long; with numerous pale setae. Pronotum not forming a collar visible from above; humeral angles somewhat rounded. Mesoscutum with distinct parapsidal and very weakly

developed lateral grooves; cephalic portion with punctures of moderate and minute size intermixed, caudal portion somewhat polished and minutely punctate. Mesosutellum on cephalic margin with a row of rather large punctures adjacent to transverse suture; disk somewhat polished with scattered punctures, lateral margins slightly reticulate. Metanotum narrow, well depressed, coarsely sculptured. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole of very small area, roughly punctate, limited laterally by reticulations of lateral aspect. Propleura concave, punctate; humeral angles small. Mesopleura with sulcus noticeably impressed, dorsal portion of sulcus polished and impunctate; cephalo-dorsal angle weakly impressed; anterior swelling with large, shallow punctures; a row of punctures adjacent to interpleural suture. Metanopleura with a large, shallow, punctate ventral area, limited dorsally by a narrow, polished impunctate area; this latter limited dorsally by an area of fine punctures and reticulations. Truncature concave, finely reticulate, reticulations in middle portion largest; with some short whitish setae. The articulation of petiole slightly cephalad of a line drawn vertical to or dorsad of metacoxal fossae. Metasternal processes slightly divergent at distal ends; median coxae about the length of first flagellar segment apart, mesosternal processes short and well separated. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with numerous stout setae and a few irregular rows of aciculae; posterior coxa above rugose. Inner posterior tibial spur over twice as long as outer, two-thirds as long as posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus somewhat over one-half as long as remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw stouter but not longer than apical ray. Wings hyaline, front wings with seven closed cells, subdiscoidal and cubital veins indicated in distal portion of front wing by faint lines but not chitinized.

Petiole twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum, polished, but faintly punctate and setaceous. Abdomen compressed, polished, with a few pale setae on dorsal portion.

Because of the presence of distinct aciculae among the hair-like setae, this species will run closest to *E. dispersa* Schletterer, in Kieffer's key of 1912. *E. dispersa* Schletterer is said to have the longer metatibial spur not one-half the length of the posterior metatarsus, a statement which does not hold true for *E. delicata*. Also in *E. delicata* the posterior metatarsus is not as long as the remaining tarsal segments together.

One specimen, the holotype, collected April 13, 1920, at Yurimaguas, Peru.

***Evania luculenta* new species**

Male. Length, 7.5 mm.

Head, antennae, thorax, propodeum, legs and petiole, light-ferruginous or rusty-yellow. Abdomen black.

Head below antennae slightly convex; with a distinct, elevated, polished, impunctate V-shaped carina ventrally limiting antennal basin; except on

polished cephalic margin of clypeus, with small punctures; face with a small polished tubercle; with a small furrow extending from near precoila dorsad to antennal fossae. Malar space about one-half as long as scape, about one-fourth as long as eye, with minute punctures; occipital orbits broad, much wider below than above, polished and with numerous small punctures; mandibles minutely punctured. Head above antennae nearly flat, with many punctures of moderate size, with interantennal carina extending towards median ocellus. Head viewed from above much broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, conspicuously convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with eyes noticeably divergent, farther apart below antennae than above; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli somewhat farther apart than distance from inner margin of eye; with numerous short golden setae, more sparse and longer behind ocelli. Antennae inserted rather close together, slightly below middle of eyes; scape about four times as long as distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, five times as long as pedicel, not as long as pedicel and first flagellar segment together; pedicel about one-fifth as long as first flagellar segment; flagellar segments of nearly equal thickness throughout, first and third segments nearly equal in length, second slightly longer than either.

Alitrunk about one-third longer than broad, somewhat longer than high; with numerous golden setae, particularly on ventral portions. Pronotum not forming a distinct collar when viewed from above; humeral angles angular and wrinkled. Mesoscutum with deep parapsidal grooves, lateral grooves but weakly indicated; median lobe with punctures of moderate and minute size intermixed, lateral lobes with minute punctures dominant. Mesoscutellum separated from mesoscutum by a deep transverse suture; with numerous punctures of moderate size somewhat arranged in longitudinal rows. Metanotum narrow, not deeply depressed, coarsely sculptured. Propodeum above cephalad of articulation of petiole with numerous, irregular, often confluent punctures of moderate size, sharply limited laterally by large reticulations of lateral aspect. Propleura concave, obliquely wrinkled below and with minute punctures above. Mesopleura with ventral portion, anterior swelling and caudal half of sulcus with numerous shallow, rounded punctures of moderate and minute size intermixed; cephalic half of sulcus and area adjacent to propleura highly polished and impunctate, limited above by wrinkled impressed cephalo-dorsal angle and a strip of large subquadrate reticulations and many minute punctures adjacent to interpleural suture. Metanopleura with its cephalo-dorsal angle forming a somewhat polished finely punctate triangular area; sulcus feebly impressed, with small polished impunctate area on cephalic portion extending half way from finely punctate triangular area to metacoxal fossa; ventral portion and caudal half of sulcus with large, shallow, rounded punctures, dorsad of sulcus with large irregular reticulations. Truncature nearly flat, reticulate setaceous. The articulation of petiole cephalad of a line drawn vertical to metacoxal fossae. Median coxae rather close together and about one-half length of petiole removed from posterior coxae, mesosternal processes more divergent at distal ends than metasternal processes, metasternal processes long and divergent at distal ends. Posterior

coxa above irregularly transversely wrinkled; posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with some aciculae among the numerous smaller stout setae. Inner posterior tibial spur over twice as long as outer, three-fifths as long as posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus three-fourths as long as remaining tarsal segments together, tooth of claw much stouter and slightly longer than apical ray. Wings hyaline, front wings with seven closed cells, subdiscoidal vein well chitinized in distal portion of front wing, cubital vein but weakly so.

Petiole about twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum; polished, with some small punctures on dorsal and lateral aspects. Abdomen compressed, polished, with a few pale setae on dorsum of segments.

The holotypic male was collected at Teffé, Brazil, on January 20, 1920. A second male, a paratype, is from Iquitos, Peru, and was collected March 4, 1920.

The specimen from Peru differs slightly from the holotype in that the interantennal carina does not extend so far dorsad, the posterior coxa is less wrinkled, and the tooth of the claw is much longer than the apical ray. As the differences involved are simply differences of degree, I have considered the specimens as belonging to the same species.

Evania clara new species

Male. Length, 6.5 mm.

Head, proximal portion of mandibles, scape, pedicel, proximal flagellar segments, thorax, propodeum, anterior legs and proximal portion of hind legs, and petiole, ferruginous. Dentes of mandibles, distal portion of flagellum, and distal portion of hind legs, fuscous. Abdomen black.

Head below antennae slightly convex, polished, minutely punctate, with a small tubercle on face; clypeus separated from malar space by a furrow extending from near precoila dorsad, and an adjacent slight elevation; occipital orbits broad, somewhat wider below than above, polished, faintly punctate; malar space about three-fifths as long as eye; antennal basin limited below by a V-shaped polished ridge; pedicel polished, minutely punctate; mandibles sparsely, finely punctate and setaceous. Head above antennae slightly convex; with large, irregular, often confluent punctures. Head viewed from above broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, projecting in region of antennal fossae; viewed from front with eyes somewhat convergent below; ocelli arranged in a triangle, the lateral ocelli but slightly farther apart than distance from inner margin of eye; with numerous golden setae, most abundant below antennae. Antennae finely setaceous, inserted closer together than distant from inner margin of eye and below middle of eyes, with a feeble interantennal carina, flagellar segments gradually decreasing in thickness from proximal to distal end; scape nearly four times as long as distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, four times the

length of pedicel and nearly equal to length of pedicel and first flagellar segment combined; second flagellar segment slightly longer than the first.

Alitrunk nearly one-third longer than broad, somewhat longer than high; with numerous golden setae, more dense and abundant on ventral portions. Pronotum not forming a collar visible from above; humeral angles slightly angular. Mesoscutum with deep parapsidal and faint lateral grooves; polished and minutely punctate, except for a few large shallow punctures on cephalic portion and adjacent to inner margin of parapsidal grooves. Mesoscutellum separated from mesoscutum by a narrow transverse suture; disk polished, impunctate except for a few large scattered punctures; lateral margins with large and small punctures intermixed. Metanotum narrow, wrinkled, median portion not well depressed. Propodeum cephalad of articulation of petiole minutely punctate, limited laterally by reticulations of lateral aspect. Propleura obliquely concave; wrinkled and setaceous on ventral portion, dorsal portion finely punctate. Mesopleura with dorsal portion of sulcus and cephalic margin above polished, impunctate; anterior swelling densely and minutely punctate; with a narrow, minutely punctate, setaceous strip adjacent to interpleural suture extending to cephalo-dorsal angle; cephalo-dorsal angle with several short longitudinal carinae and small punctures between carinae. Metanopleura with a ventral area of fine punctures below and large, shallow almost reticulate punctures above; this area limited dorsally by a short narrow polished impunctate area, in turn limited on dorsum by irregular reticulations of propodeum. Truncature almost flat, irregularly setaceous. The articulation of petiole nearly vertical to or dorsad of mesocoxal fossae. Mesocoxal fossae and metacoxal fossae placed close together, mesosternal processes nearly similar to the metasternal processes, which are rather broad, divergent at distal ends and somewhat directed ventrad. Posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with numerous stout setae, and a few scattered aciculae; posterior coxa above polished, minutely punctate and setaceous. Inner posterior tibial spur over twice as long as outer, about two-thirds as long as posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus about four-fifths of length of remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw much longer and stouter than apical ray. Wings hyaline, front wings with seven closed cells, subdiscoidal vein in distal portion of front wing well chitinized and cubital vein but weakly so.

Petiole over twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum, polished, with but few punctures and setae. Abdomen compressed, polished, with numerous pale hair-like setae on dorsum of all segments and lateral margins of apical segments.

One specimen, the holotype, collected May 4, 1920, at Iquitos, Peru.

Evania barbata new species

Male. Length, 4.5 mm.

Head, ventral half of mesopleura, metanopleura, propodeum, petiole, abdomen, posterior coxae and hind legs, black. Prothorax, dorsal half of mesopleura, mesoscutum, mesoscutellum and metanotum, ferruginous. Antennae, proximal portion of mandibles and anterior legs, testaceous.

Head below antennae slightly convex, cephalic margin of clypeus impunctate and polished, remainder of area moderately punctate, the punctures ventrad somewhat arranged in oblique-longitudinal rows; a small tubercle on face, connected with antennal basin by a slightly swollen ridge; antennal basin limited below by a slightly swollen punctate ridge, area between antennae faintly elevated in middle and polished; malar space not distinctly separated from face by a carina, less than one-fourth as long as eye, nearly twice as long as pedicel, finely wrinkled; occipital orbits broad, wider below than above, finely punctate and somewhat finely, longitudinally wrinkled; mandibles with a few scattered, moderately-sized punctures on proximal half, with numerous pale setae. Head above antennae nearly flat, moderately and densely punctate, a small longitudinal carina extending a short distance below median ocellus. Head viewed from above scarcely broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, slightly convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with eyes almost parallel; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli somewhat farther apart than distance from inner margin of eye; with numerous whitish-yellow setae occurring from cephalic margin of clypeus to half way between articulation of antennae and median ocellus, those about and dorsal of ocelli sparse and more erect. Antennae inserted somewhat farther apart than distance from inner margin of eye, far below middle of eyes; scape about four times as long as distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, four times as long as pedicel, almost equal to length of the pedicel and first flagellar segments together; pedicel about one-fourth the length of first flagellar segment; flagellar segments of nearly equal thickness throughout, first flagellar segment longer than either the second or third.

Alitrunk one-third longer than broad, somewhat longer than high; with numerous pale setae, unusually long on ventral portions. Pronotum forming a distinct collar when viewed from above, cephalic margin strongly carinate; humeral angles angular. Mesoscutum with deep parapsidal grooves, slightly interrupted anteriorly by weak transverse ridges; lateral grooves distinct, but weakly impressed; cephalic portion with a few large and numerous minute punctures, besides some weak transverse wrinkles; caudal portion polished, minutely punctate. Mesoscutellum separated from mesoscutum by a narrow transverse suture and a few small adjacent punctures; disk polished, with several large scattered punctures; lateral margins with several longitudinal rows of coarse, often confluent punctures. Metanotum narrow, deeply impressed, with a row of large subquadrate punctures. Propodeum above cephalad of articulation of petiole with irregular punctures of moderate size, sharply and abruptly limited by reticulations of lateral aspect. Propleura concave, obliquely longitudinally wrinkled, minutely punctate. Mesopleura with ventral portion of anterior swelling minutely punctate, dorsal portion coarsely punctate; dorso-cephalic portion of sulcus and area adjacent to propleura polished, impunctate; polished area bordered above by a narrow band of small punctures adjacent to interpleural suture and impressed, wrinkled cephalo-dorsal angle. Metanopleura with its cephalo-dorsal angle forming a finely punctate triangular area; sulcus shallowly impressed, without a

polished, impunctate oblique area; ventrad of sulcus with rounded reticulations of moderate size, dorsad of sulcus with reticulations larger and more irregular than those below. Truncature slightly concave, reticulate, setaceous. The articulation of petiole somewhat cephalad of a line drawn vertical to metacoxal fossae. Median coxae widely separated and far removed from posterior coxae, mesosternal processes short, widely separated and slightly divergent; posterior coxae placed much closer together, metasternal process broad, deeply cleft, outer margins slightly divergent. Posterior coxa above moderately wrinkled and punctate, with numerous conspicuous, long, pale setae; posterior trochanter and femur with many short pale setae and stiff, erect, bristle-like setae intermixed; posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with dense stout setae. Inner posterior tibial spur twice as long as outer, half as long as posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus much shorter than remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw weakly developed. Wings hyaline, front wings with seven closed cells, subdiscoidal and cubital vein in distal portion of front wing not chitinized and but faintly indicated.

Petiole over twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum; coarsely, irregularly striate and punctate on dorsum, obliquely-longitudinally striate on lateral aspect; conspicuously setaceous at proximal end. Abdomen compressed, polished, with numerous pale setae on dorsum.

One specimen, the holotype, collected January 2, 1920, at Teffé, Brazil.

***Evania cerviculata* new species**

Female. Length, 6.5 mm.

Head, scape, pedicel, flagellum beyond second segment, metapleura, propodeum, proximal two-thirds of posterior coxa, proximal half of petiole, abdomen, black. Prothorax, mesothorax, metanotum, ferruginous. First and second flagellar segments, distal ends of median and posterior coxa and proximal half of median and posterior trochanter, and distal half of petiole, whitish yellow. Fore legs light brownish-yellow, middle and hind legs darker.

Head below antennae slightly convex; with a distinct, sharply elevated, polished, impunctate, V-shaped carina ventrally limiting the antennal basin, the point of V slightly extending ventrad on face; with numerous, oblong punctures arranged in longitudinal rows; with a small furrow extending from near precoila dorsad half way to antennae. Malar space about one-third the length of eye, with numerous small punctures; occipital orbits very broad, wider below than above, with sparse punctures of moderate size and numerous minute punctures; mandibles finely punctate. Head above antennae with a sharp interantennal carina extending nearly to the median ocellus; lateral brim of antennal fossa extending as a carina half way to ocelli, and adjacent to outer edge of this carina, a longitudinal row of coarse punctures extending to ocelli; intervals between carinae slightly concave, densely, finely punctate; area behind ocelli rather coarsely punctate. Head viewed from above broader than the thorax, transversely subquadrate, slightly con-

vex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with eyes slightly oblique; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli less than twice as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; dense, short, white setae extending from cephalic margin of clypeus to half way between antennal fossae and ocelli; setae about ocelli scattered, longer than those below, pale-brownish. Antennae inserted about one-half length of petiole apart, far below middle of eyes; scape four times as long as distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, much longer than pedicel and first flagellar segment together; pedicel less than one-half as long as first flagellar segment; flagellar segments slightly enlarged distad of second segment, second segment much longer than first segment, first segment longer than third.

Mitrunk nearly twice as long as broad, nearly one-third again longer than high; with numerous short, pale setae, on truncature particularly dense and whitish. Pronotum not forming a distinct collar on same plane as mesoscutum when viewed from above, but with neck strongly produced forward; humeral angles rounded. Mesoscutum with deep parapsidal grooves, lateral grooves indicated by polished lines; with scattered punctures of moderate size and numerous minute punctures intermixed. Mesoscutellum separated from mesoscutum by a transverse suture, punctured about like mesoscutum. Metanotum narrow in center, widened somewhat laterally, coarsely punctured. Propodeum above cephalad of articulation of petiole coarsely punctate, punctures at base of petiole often confluent. Propleura wrinkled below, above punctate. Mesopleura with ventral portion and anterior swelling coarsely punctate; caudal half of sulcus wrinkled, a small polished spot in the middle, cephalic portion and area adjacent to propleura densely and minutely punctate. Metanopleura with cephalo-dorsal angle finely punctate; ventral half with large, coarse, shallow punctures, limited above by irregular reticulations. Truncature nearly flat, with irregularly subquadrate reticulations and dense whitish setae. The articulation of petiole cephalad of a line vertical to metacoxal fossae, the metanopleura somewhat triangular in outline. Metasternal processes slightly divergent at distal ends. Posterior coxa reticulate above; posterior tibia and posterior metatarsus with some aciculae arranged in irregular longitudinal rows among the numerous smaller setae. Inner posterior tibial spur much longer than outer, one-half length of posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus nearly as long as remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw much longer and stouter than apical ray. Wings hyaline, front wings with seven closed cells, subdiscoidal and cubital vein in distal portion of front wing not citzined and but faintly indicated.

Petiole twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum, polished, with but few scattered, minute punctures. Abdomen compressed, polished, triangular in outline; first four segments beyond petiole bare, following two segments with dorsum and upper half of lateral aspect with dense whitish setae, apical segment with sparse golden setae.

One specimen, the holotype, collected on September 11, 1919, at Obidos, Brazil.

Evania mystica new species

Male. Length, 4.5 mm.

Head, mesopleura, metathorax, propodeum, petiole, abdomen, middle and hind legs, black. Pronotum and mesonotum, ferruginous. Antennae and fore legs fuscous.

Head below antennae slightly convex; with punctures of moderate size, except on polished cephalic margin of clypeus; a small tubercle on face; with a small furrow extending from near precoila about to articulation of antennae. Malar space shorter than scape, about one-fourth as long as eye, with numerous punctures of moderate size; occipital orbits broad, somewhat wider below than above, portion adjacent to outer margin of eye with punctures of moderate size, remaining portion polished; mandibles with proximal half finely punctate. Head above antennae and behind ocelli with punctures of moderate size. Head viewed from above much broader than thorax, transversely subquadrate, convex in region of antennal fossae; viewed from the front with eyes nearly parallel; ocelli arranged in a triangle, lateral ocelli less than twice as far apart as distance from inner margin of eye; with numerous golden setae, most abundant below antennae. Antennae inserted rather close together, below the middle of the eyes; scape over twice as long as distance from its articulation to inner margin of eye, over three times as long as pedicel, not as long as pedicel and first flagellar segment together; pedicel about one-third as long as first flagellar segment; flagellar segments of nearly equal thickness throughout, first and second segments nearly equal in length, third slightly longer than either.

Alitrunk nearly twice as long as broad, about one-third again longer than high; with dense whitish setae on ventral parts and pleura, dorsum with sparse golden setae. Pronotum not forming a distinct collar visible from above; humeral angles rounded, wrinkled. Mesoscutum with deep parapsidal grooves, lateral grooves weakly developed; area between parapsidal grooves with scattered punctures of moderate size and minute punctures intermixed; lateral lobes minutely punctate. Mesoscutellum separated from mesoscutum by a transverse suture and an adjacent row of small punctures, with many punctures of moderate size. Metanotum narrow, well depressed, reticulate. Propodeum above cephalad of articulation of petiole reticulate, except for a small, elevated, polished, impunctate area at base of petiole. Propleura concave, wrinkled. Mesopleura with ventral portion, anterior swelling and caudal portion of sulcus with many shallow, rounded punctures of moderate size; cephalic portion of sulcus polished and impunctate, except for a small strip of minute punctures adjacent to propleura; cephalo-dorsal angle impressed. Metanopleura with cephalo-dorsal angle finely punctate and setaceous; ventral half with small reticulations, limited above by a very narrow strip of small punctures; this latter area limited above by irregular reticulations. Truncature slightly concave, with irregular subquadrate reticulations and dense whitish setae. The articulation of the petiole far cephalad of a line vertical to metacoxal fossae. Metasternal processes slightly divergent at distal ends. Posterior coxa rugose above; posterior tibia with aciculae arranged in irregular longitudinal rows among the numerous smaller

setae, posterior metatarsus with a few aciculae on outer surface. Inner posterior tibial spur twice as long as outer, one-half as long as posterior metatarsus; posterior metatarsus not as long as remaining tarsal segments together; tooth of claw longer and stouter than apical ray. Wings hyaline, front wings with seven closed cells, subdiscoidal and cubital vein in distal portion of front wing not chitinized and but faintly indicated.

Petiole about twice as long as distance from point of articulation to cephalic margin of propodeum, polished, with some minute punctures and light-colored setae. Abdomen compressed, polished, first four segments beyond petiole with whitish setae on dorsal portion, remaining segments with short setae very abundant both on lateral and dorsal portions.

One specimen, the holotype, collected July 15, 1919, at Igarapé-Assú, Brazil.