

In both sexes the antennæ are short, clavate, 8-jointed (without a ring-joint), pubescent, the joints moniliform, the pedicel being as long as the first two funicle-joints united; club stout, fusiform; scape slender, subclavate, inserted below the middle of the face, a little below an imaginary line drawn from the base of each eye. Frons deeply impressed; the anterior ocellus situated in the furrow, the lateral ocelli closer to the front ocellus than to the eye-margin. Thorax short, oval or almost round; the mesonotum about twice as wide as long, with three grooved lines; the scutellum semicircular, convex, with two grooved lines; metathorax very short, rounded. Wings broad, well fringed, with the venation as in *Tetrastichus*. Abdomen ovate, sessile or subsessile; the first and second body-segments the longest, about equal, the following shorter.

PENTASTICHUS XANTHOPUS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 0·8 to 1 millim. Æneous black, smooth, impunctured; antennæ and legs lemon-yellow; wings hyaline, ciliated; abdomen ovate in female, pointed at apex, and as long as the head and thorax united; in male rounded at apex, scarcely as long as the thorax.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two male and four female specimens.

Report on the Parasitic Cynipidæ, part of the Braconidæ, the Ichneumonidæ, the Proctotrypidæ, and part of the Chalcididæ.—PART III. By WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

Family PROCTOTRYPIDÆ.

Subfamily BETHYLINÆ.

EPIYRIS, *Westwood*.

Two species, both males, may be distinguished as follows:—

Mesonotal furrows distinct.

Anterior coxæ and hind coxæ and femora black or piceous, rest of the legs brownish yellow; scape and pedicel yellow, the pedicel small, rounded; flagellum brown, the joints at least twice as long as thick

E. insularis, sp. n.

Mesonotal furrows almost obliterated, with only slight traces anteriorly.

Legs, including coxæ, rufous, the tarsi paler; antennæ brown, fuscous or black toward tips; pedicel more than twice as long as thick, the joints of the flagellum fully thrice as long as thick. *E. incertus*, sp. n.

EPYRIS INSULARIS, sp. n.

♂. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Black, shining, densely and very finely punctulate, covered with a sparse pubescence; mandibles, scape and pedicel, tegulæ and legs, except anterior coxæ and the hind coxæ, and sometimes the posterior femora, which are black or fuscous, brownish yellow. Eyes hairy. The mandibles are curved and rather slender, not broadened at tips, the tips truncate and with five minute teeth. Antennæ 13-jointed, filiform, acuminate towards tips, extending to the middle of the abdomen; flagellum fuscous, the pedicel very small, rounded, the first flagellar joint a little longer than the second, thrice as long as thick, the following twice as long as thick. The dorsum of the pronotum is trapezoidal, anteriorly and along the sides distinctly margined; mesonotum longer than the dorsum of the pronotum, with two distinct furrows and a grooved line on the scapulæ; scutellum with a furrow across the base; metathorax quadrate, the apex abruptly truncate, the sides and the truncature finely striated; the dorsum is margined along the sides and at apex, with a medial carina extending on to the truncature, its surface very finely transversely striated. Wings subhyaline, pubescent, the nerves brown; the transverse medial nervure is curved outwardly. Abdomen scarcely as long as the thorax, black, polished, sparsely pubescent, especially towards the tip; the third segment is twice as long as the fourth.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from four specimens.

EPYRIS INCERTUS, sp. n.

♂. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Black, shining, very finely microscopically punctate, the surface appearing almost smooth, sparsely pubescent; mandibles, scape and base of flagellum, and legs, including all coxæ, brownish yellow. Eyes faintly pubescent or almost bare. The mandibles are closely folded under the overlapping labrum, and the number of teeth cannot be made out, but the outer tooth is long and acute. Antennæ 13-jointed, nearly as long as the body, cylindrical, pubescent, the flagellum being fuscous or black towards the tip; the pedicel is fully twice

as long as thick; first flagellar joint a little longer than the pedicel and slightly stouter than the second or the third; the joints beyond are all longer than the first and a little more than thrice as long as thick. The dorsum of the pronotum is a little longer than the mesonotum, margined anteriorly only, the sides rounded; mesonotum with slight traces of the parapsidal furrows anteriorly; scutellum with a transverse furrow at base; metathorax quadrate; the truncature and sides striate; the dorsum has a medial carina that extends only to the upper edge of the truncature, and with a short carina on each side at base, its surface being finely transversely striate. Wings hyaline or subhyaline, pubescent, the venation brown; the transverse medial nervure is oblique, curved outwardly. Abdomen polished black, the third segment the longest, not more than one third longer than the fourth.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from five specimens. The absence of distinct mesonotal furrows causes doubt in my mind as to its being a genuine *Epyris*.

ISOBRACHIUM, Förster.

The two species recognized in this genus may be thus distinguished:—

Mesonotal furrows indicated only anteriorly

2.

Mesonotal furrows complete.

Metathorax finely rugulose; legs yellowish white; flagellum fuscous or brown; first flagellar joint four times as long as the pedicel and a little longer than the second, the joints beyond thrice as long as thick

I. collinum, sp. n.

2. Metathorax finely sculptured, the sides almost smooth.

Legs yellowish white; flagellum fuscous; pedicel rounded, not half the length of the first flagellar joint, the joints beyond the second two and a half times as long as thick

I. albipes, sp. n.

ISOBRACHIUM COLLINUM, sp. n.

♂. Length 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Black, shining, with sparse, distinct punctures; mandibles and antennæ pale ferruginous, the latter fuscous towards the apex; the depression above on collar usually pale or yellowish; legs, including coxæ, yellowish white or pale honey-yellow. Head across the eyes fully as wide as long; the eyes prominent, faintly pubescent. Mandibles broadened at tips, 5-dentate, the outer tooth long, acute, the second a little

shorter, the three following very small, about equal. Antennæ 13-jointed, filiform, tapering toward tips, extending to the base of the metathorax; scape curved, clavate, the length of the eye; pedicel small, rounded; first flagellar joint longer than the second, three and a half times as long as thick, the following joints thrice as long as thick. Pronotum finely transversely striated or closely minutely punctulate, the depression in collar above usually yellowish, rarely entirely black, the posterior margin tinged with piceous. Mesonotum with two distinct furrows. Scutellum with a profound fovea at base. Metathorax twice as long as wide, roundedly truncate posteriorly, dorsally rugulose, with an indistinct median carina and carinated along the superior edges of the sides. Tegulæ white or yellowish. Wings sub-fuscous, pubescent, the venation brown; the transverse medial nervure is oblique, and there is a more or less distinct, rhomboidal discoidal cell; the radial vein is very long. Abdomen oblong-oval, depressed, subpetiolated, black or dark piceous, banded or tinged with rufous.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from three specimens.

ISOBRACHIUM ALBIPES, sp. n.

♂. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Black, shining, at the most very faintly microscopically punctulate; mandibles and antennæ brown, the latter fuscous toward the tips; legs pale, whitish yellow or honey-yellow. The mandibles are broadened and truncate at apex, the two outer teeth acute, followed by three or four minute, blunt denticulations. Antennæ 13-jointed, extending to base of abdomen; pedicel very small, rounded, less than half the length of the first flagellar joint; the first flagellar joint about thrice as long as thick, the following two and a half times as long as thick. Thorax elongate, the prothorax triangular, a little longer than the mesonotum, the latter with traces of the furrows only anteriorly. Scutellum with a transverse fovea at base. Metathorax twice as long as wide, finely, faintly, transversely rugulose, the truncature rounded off, not margined above. Wings subhyaline, the venation brown; the transverse medial nervure is oblique, and the discoidal cell is only partially defined. Abdomen oblong-oval, depressed, more or less tinged with piceous.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from four specimens, captured at from 1000 to 2000 feet altitude.

DISSOMPHALUS, *Ashmead*.

This genus is allied to *Isobrachium*, Förster, and is described in my 'Monograph of the North-American Proctotrypidæ.' As the work has not yet appeared, I give here the essential characters for the recognition of the genus:—

Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labial palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles 3-dentate. Antennæ 13-jointed, filiform, submoniliform, the first flagellar joint always smaller than the second, the joints beyond submoniliform. Mesonotum with or without furrows. Wings with two basal cells of an equal length; the transverse medial nervure straight; parastigma not developed; the stigma oblong-quadrate, the radial vein very long. Legs slender, the femora not much swollen. Abdomen oblong-oval or oval, depressed, subpetiolate; the second segment is always much longer than the third, and bears two warty-like tubercles or nipples, which are variously situated, often placed in a fovea or surrounded by a grooved line.

The two warty-like tubercles or nipples, on the second abdominal segment, are a unique character, and with the other characters mentioned will readily distinguish it from all other genera in the *Bethylinæ*.

The four species from St. Vincent may be thus tabulated:—

Mesonotal furrows wanting or with only traces

anteriorly 2.

Mesonotal furrows complete, distinct.

Metathorax rugose, with a medial carina.

Transverse medial nervure straight.

Legs reddish yellow.

Second abdominal segment with two hairy tubercles in foveæ towards the base, widely separated; flagellum fuscous towards the tip, the pedicel oval, larger than the first flagellar joint, the second and the joints beyond longer than the first, about one and a half times as long as thick.

D. tuberculatus, sp.

Metathorax almost smooth above, the sides and face of the truncature finely sculptured.

Legs honey-yellow.

Second abdominal segment with two tubercles close together; flagellum fuscous, the pedicel larger than the

first flagellar joint, the joints beyond quadrate, a little longer towards the tip

D. bisulcus, sp. n.

2. Polished, impunctured; legs, scape, and pedicel honey-yellow; the second abdominal segment with the tubercles widely separated, placed near the lateral margin.

Flagellum filiform, submoniliform, the first flagellar joint very small.

Transverse medial nervure nearly straight, slightly curved at tip.

Flagellar joints after the first scarcely longer than thick

D. confusus, sp. n.

Transverse medial nervure straight.

Flagellar joints after the first twice as long as thick

D. politus, sp. n.

DISSOMPHALUS TUBERCULATUS, sp. n.

♂. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Polished black, shining, very faintly microscopically punctulate, the head with some larger scattered punctures. Mandibles and antennæ pale ferruginous, the latter fuscous towards tips. Legs reddish yellow. Head as broad as long; the eyes prominent, oblong oval, bare. Antennæ 13-jointed, filiform, extending to the base of the metathorax, covered with a short pubescence; scape slightly curved, two thirds the length of the eye; pedicel oval, a little longer than the first flagellar joint; the second flagellar joint and the joints beyond longer than the first, about one and a half times as long as thick. Pronotum contracted anteriorly into a rounded neck, the contracted portion finely transversely striated, the posterior portion very short, about one third the length of the mesonotum; mesonotum with two distinct parapsidal furrows and a grooved line on the scapulæ. Scutellum with a long transverse furrow at base. Metathorax scarcely longer than wide, roundedly truncate posteriorly, coarsely rugose, with a medial carina. Tegulæ yellowish. Wings subhyaline, pubescent, the venation brown; the transverse medial nervure is straight, and there are indications of a discoidal cell. Abdomen oval, depressed, subpetiolate, polished black; the suture between the first and second segments is very strongly arcuate; the second segment is fully twice as long as the third and bears two, widely separated, rounded, hairy nipples or tubercles, in foveæ below its middle; the third and following segments about of an equal length.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from six specimens.

DISSOMPHALUS BISULCUS, sp. n.

♂. Length 2 millim. Black, shining; prothorax very faintly and finely punctulate; metathorax very finely sculptured, the apex of the dorsum nearly smooth, its base with traces of two or three carinæ; sides and truncature bounded by a carina. Mesonotum with two distinct furrows. Scutellum with a transverse impressed line at base. Mesopleura with a crenate furrow across the middle. Antennæ 13-jointed, fuscous, yellowish at base, the pedicel longer than the first flagellar joint, the joints beyond quadrate, a little longer towards the tip of the flagellum. Wings hyaline, pubescent, the venation brown; the transverse medial nervure is straight, the discoidal cell indistinct and incomplete. Legs honey-yellow. Abdomen oblong-oval, smooth, shining; the two nipples on the second segment placed a little below the middle and close together, almost touching each other.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from three specimens.

DISSOMPHALUS CONFUSUS, sp. n.

♂. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Polished black, impunctured; the metathorax very faintly punctulate, with a delicate medial carina towards base. Scape, pedicel, and legs honey-yellow or pale brownish yellow, the flagellum fuscous. Antennæ 13-jointed, filiform, submoniliform, extending slightly behind the tegulæ; the scape is more than four times as long as the pedicel, curved, and a little incrassated towards the tip; pedicel twice as long as the first funicle-joint; the first funicle-joint is the smallest, the following submoniliform, scarcely longer than thick. Prothorax triangular, about as long as the mesonotum, the latter with only slight traces of the parapsidal furrows anteriorly. Scutellum with a transverse furrow at base. Mesopleura with a curved furrow across the middle. Wings hyaline, the venation brown, the transverse medial nervure nearly straight, being very slightly curved inwardly at the apex or hind angle of the basal cell. Abdomen oblong-oval, depressed; black, shining, subpetiolate, the second segment not much longer than the third, with the two nipples placed wide apart towards the lateral margins.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen taken at an altitude of 1500 feet.

DISSOMPHALUS POLITUS, sp. n.

♂. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Polished black, impunctured; metathorax roundedly truncate behind, polished, with a dorsal medial carina and very faintly sculptured at base. Scape, pedicel, and legs honey-yellow, the flagellum brown or fuscous. Antennæ 13-jointed, filiform, extending to the base of the metathorax; scape more than four times as long as the pedicel; the pedicel oval, a little longer than the first funicle-joint; the first funicle-joint the shortest, the joints beyond the second about twice as long as thick, the last thrice as long. Mesonotum without a trace of a furrow, or so faint as to be discernible only in a certain light. Wings hyaline, very slightly tinged, the venation brown; the transverse medial nervure is straight, the discoidal cell indistinctly defined. Abdomen oblong-oval, depressed, black or with a piceous tinge, the second segment longer than the third, with two minute nipples, widely separated, and placed near the lateral basal angles.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two specimens captured at 1500 feet altitude.

GONIOZUS, Förster.

Three distinct species in this genus are in the collection and may be thus tabulated:—

The backward-directed branch of the basal nervure prolonged, joining the apex of the transverse medial nervure, and forming a small, closed, subtriangular discoidal cell.

Coxæ and femora black; tibiæ and tarsi honey-yellow

G. nigrifemur, sp. n.

Coxæ and legs entirely honey-yellow

G. Sancti-Vincenti, sp. n.

The backward-directed branch of the basal nervure ending abruptly, and not forming a small discoidal cell.

Coxæ and femora black; trochanters, tibiæ, and tarsi honey-yellow

G. incompletus, sp. n.

GONIOZUS NIGRIFEMUR, sp. n.

♀. Length 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Polished black, at most faintly indistinctly punctate, except the head, which exhibits a few

scattered punctures, and the sides and truncature of the metathorax, which are finely minutely sculptured. Antennæ 13-jointed, brownish yellow, hardly longer than the oblong head, moniliform, tapering at tips, the flagellar joints a little longer than wide, the first joint the smallest. Scutellum without a transverse furrow or fovea at base, separated from the mesonotum only by a delicate straight impressed line. Mesopleura with a round fovea at the middle. Dorsum of metathorax polished, without carinæ. Wings hyaline, the costa, parastigma, and stigma piceous, the nervures pale; the branch of the basal nervure curved backwards and joining the transverse medial nervure near its apex, forming a small subtriangular discoidal cellule. Legs black, the tibiæ and tarsi honey-yellow.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two specimens.

GONIOZUS SANCTI-VINCENTI, sp. n.

♀. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim. Polished black; the head and prothorax very finely, faintly, closely punctulate; antennæ and legs, including coxæ, wholly honey-yellow. The joints of the flagellum, after the first, are moniliform, fully as long as wide; otherwise, except in the colour of the legs, it agrees with *G. nigrifemur*.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from six specimens.

GONIOZUS INCOMPLETUS, sp. n.

♀. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. Polished black; the head and thorax very finely, faintly punctulate; mandibles, antennæ, except tips, trochanters, tibiæ, and tarsi honey-yellow; rest of the legs black. The antennæ are a little less than twice as long as the head, the flagellar joints, after the first, distinctly longer than wide. Wings hyaline; costa, parastigma, and stigma dark brown, the veins hyaline; the branch of the basal nervure ending abruptly, not curving backwards and forming no discoidal cell; otherwise it resembles *G. nigrifemur*.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

Subfamily DRYININÆ.

LABEO, *Haliday*.

The collection represents two distinct species in this genus, although they are closely related and difficult to separate.

The following characters may, however, be used to separate them:—

Black, shining; all coxæ black, the anterior femora, more or less, middle femora and posterior femora and tibiæ brown or fuscous, trochanters, knees, and tarsi pale or whitish.

Antennæ not extending beyond the metathorax; the scape and pedicel nearly of an equal length; the first flagellar joint twice as long as the pedicel, the following joints very slightly shorter, thrice as long as thick; vertex finely punctulate

[sp. n.]

L. Sancti-Vincenti,

Black, shining; coxæ and legs pale, the middle and posterior coxæ dusky basally, their femora towards base fuscous.

Antennæ extending to the middle of abdomen; the scape distinctly longer than the pedicel; the first flagellar joint nearly thrice as long as the pedicel, the second and third joints fully as long as the first, the following four times as long as thick; vertex smooth, not finely punctulate

L. simulans, sp. n.

LABEO SANCTI-VINCENTI, sp. n.

♂. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. Black, shining, sparsely covered with a short, whitish pubescence. Head shining, but finely, minutely punctulate. Ocelli red. Eyes hairy. Mandibles and palpi white. Antennæ 10-jointed, fuscous, not extending beyond the tip of metathorax; scape and pedicel oval, about equal; first flagellar joint twice as long as the pedicel, the following very slightly shorter, thrice as long as thick. Thorax with two furrows converging posteriorly. Mesopleura with a transverse furrow across the disk. Metathorax rounded off posteriorly, finely sculptured, opaque. Coxæ black or piceous; legs brown, all trochanters, tips of anterior femora and their tibiæ, middle of posterior knees, and all tarsi pale or whitish. Tegulæ yellowish white. Wings hyaline, the stigma brown, the veins hyaline.

Abdomen as long as the thorax, black, more or less tinged with piceous.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from three specimens.

LABEO SIMULANS, sp. n.

♂. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Black, shining, sparsely pubescent. Head impunctured, shining, or at the most with a few scattered punctures. Ocelli pale. Mandibles and palpi white. Antennæ 10-jointed, fuscous, extending to the middle of the abdomen; scape longer than the pedicel; first flagellar joint more than twice as long as the pedicel, the second and third joints as long as the first, the following slightly shorter, but fully four times as long as thick. Thorax smooth, shining, with two furrows converging and almost meeting at the base of the scutellum. Mesopleura faintly, sparsely punctate, with a grooved line across the middle. Metathorax shining, finely, closely punctured or sculptured. Legs pale; middle and posterior coxæ basally and their femora slightly dusky. Wings hyaline, including the stigma and venation. Abdomen black, piceous towards the base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two specimens.

Subfamily CERAPHRONINÆ.

CERAPHRON, *Jurine*.

This group is poorly represented in the collection, but six specimens in all having been taken. All belong to the genus *Ceraphron*, and represent four distinct species, which may be separated as follows:—

Mesonotum with a distinct medial grooved line.....	2.
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Mesonotum not grooved, or with only a trace of the groove anteriorly or posteriorly.	
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Wings fuliginous or subfuscous; scape, pedicel, first flagellar joint, and the legs brownish yellow; rest of the flagellum black or fuscous.

Female with the third and fourth flagellar joints longer than wide.....	<i>C. fumipennis</i> , sp. n.
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Female with the third and fourth flagellar joints wider than long.....	<i>C. Sancti-Vincenti</i> , sp. n.
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2. Wings fuscous.

Female: scape and pedicel brown, the flagellum black; legs reddish yellow.

First flagellar joint not longer than the pedicel, the second joint half the length of the first, the third and fourth quadrate *C. solitarius*, sp. n.

Wings hyaline, scarcely tinged.

Female: scape, pedicel, and legs honey-yellow or pale brownish yellow.

First flagellar joint shorter than the pedicel, the second, third, and fourth joints transverse, quadrate *C. meridionalis*, sp. n.

CERAPHRON FUMMIPENNIS, sp. n.

♀. Length 2 millim. Polished black, impunctured, at the most with a few minute scattered punctures. Antennæ 10-jointed, gradually incrassated toward tips, the scape, pedicel, and first flagellar joint brownish yellow, rest of the flagellum black or fuscous; the flagellum is two and a half times as long as the scape; the pedicel and first flagellar joint are elongate, the pedicel slightly the shorter; the flagellum from the second joint is gradually incrassated, the second, third, and fourth joints longer than thick; the terminal joint fusiform and the longest joint. Thorax smooth, shining, the mesonotum with only a faint trace of the furrow posteriorly. Metathorax exceedingly short, with a blunt tooth at base just behind the scutellum, and toothed posterior-lateral angles. Wings fuliginous, the venation dark brown; the radial vein long, curved, about thrice as long as the linear marginal vein. Abdomen one half longer than the head and thorax together, pointed at apex, highly polished, and with striæ at base.

The male, or what is supposed to be the male, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. long, and differs from the female only in the antennæ; these are longer than the body, filiform, the flagellum black, the first and last joint slightly longer than the others, the intermediate joints being about thrice as long as thick.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a male and a female specimen.

CERAPHRON SANCTI-VINCENTI, sp. n.

♀. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. Differs from the above in having paler subfuscous wings, the flagellum being only twice as long as the

scape, the four terminal joints only distinctly black; the second flagellar joint is distinctly larger than the pedicel, and neither of these joints are so long as in *C. fumripennis*; the third and fourth joints are wider than long; while the mesonotal groove, although delicate, is distinct for half the length of the mesonotum posteriorly.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

CERAPHRON SOLITARIUS, sp. n.

♀. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Resembles closely *C. fumripennis* in stature, colour of the wings, and sculpture; but the mesonotal furrow is distinct; there is a large V-shaped fovea on the mesopleuræ, not present in that species or the others; the legs are reddish yellow, pilose; the first flagellar joint is not longer than the pedicel, and both are relatively shorter than in *fumripennis*. These differences are sufficient to distinguish the species.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

CERAPHRON MERIDIONALIS, sp. n.

♀. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Polished black, impunctured; scape, pedicel, and legs honey-yellow or pale brownish yellow; flagellum fuscous, brownish towards the base. Antennæ 10-jointed, rather slender, subclavate; scape less than half the length of the flagellum, not extending to the ocelli, slender, cylindrical; pedicel distinctly longer and stouter than the first flagellar joint; the second, third, and fourth flagellar joints transverse quadrate. Thorax highly polished, with a distinct medial impressed line. Mesopleura smooth, shining, with a few faint striæ posteriorly. Wings hyaline, the radial vein long, strongly curved. Abdomen longer than the head and thorax together, the tip pointed, curving upwards.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

Subfamily SCELIONINÆ.

Tribe i. TELENOMINI.

PHANURUS, Thomson.

PHANURUS AFFINIS, sp. n.

♀. Length $\frac{4}{5}$ millim. Black, shining, but very feebly minutely punctate; trochanters, knees, and tarsi white. Head quadrate,

the frons convex, smooth. Palpi pale. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape about one third the length of the flagellum; flagellum sub-clavate, gradually incrassated towards tip; pedicel longer and stouter than the first flagellar joint, its apical margin white; first flagellar joint a little longer than thick, the following sub-moniliform, the three or four preceding the ultimate transverse, the last ovate. Thorax oblong-oval, feebly punctate, very finely sericeous. Mesopleuræ with a smooth femoral furrow. Wings hyaline, pubescent, with rather long cilia at margins; venation pale brown, the marginal vein about half the length of the stigmal. Abdomen subfusiform, pointed, polished black, a little longer than the head and thorax together, the basal segment small, transverse, smooth, without striæ, the second very long, the following very short.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two female specimens.

Comes nearest to *P. ovivorus*, Ashm., but that species is highly polished, impunctured, with more slender antennæ.

TELENOMUS, *Haliday*.

This genus, comprising the smallest species, and probably furnishing the greatest number of species in any one genus in the *Scelioninæ*, is well represented in the collection.

The following table will materially aid in determining the species:—

Table of Species.

Females.

Pedicel not longer than the first funicle-joint .	5.
Pedicel longer than the first funicle-joint.	
Head broadly transverse, much wider than thorax	2.
Head quadrate, not or scarcely wider than thorax.	
Black.	
Coxæ pale or yellow.	
Legs pale yellow.	
Thorax microscopically punctate; scape fuscous; second abdominal segment twice as long as wide .	<i>T. confusus</i> , sp. n.
Legs brownish yellow; second abdo-	

minal segment not twice as long
as wide.

Thorax slightly impressed on disk .. *T. impressus*, sp. n.

Thorax not impressed, convex.

Thorax minutely wrinkled *T. difformis*, sp. n.

Thorax microscopically punctate.

Club stout, much shorter than scape *T. magniclavus*, sp. n.

Club slender, as long as the scape. *T. cubiceps*, sp. n.

Not entirely black (see male).

2. All coxæ pale or yellow..... 3.

All coxæ black.

Head nearly three times as wide as thick
antero-posteriorly.

Antennæ brown, the scape pale basally;
thorax sericeous; legs yellow, femora brown

T. medius, sp. n.

3. Petiole yellow.

Head three and a half times as wide as
thick antero-posteriorly.

Legs yellow

T. flavopetiolatus, sp. n.

Petiole black.

Wings fuscous

4.

Wings hyaline, rarely faintly tinged.

Head two and a half times as wide as
long.

Legs and antennæ, except club,
yellow

T. meridionalis, sp. n.

Head three times as wide as long.

Antennæ brown-black, the scape pale
basally

T. pygmæus, sp. n.

Head three and a half times as wide as
long.

Thorax strigoso-scabrous, sericeous;
legs pale honey-yellow

T. scaber, sp. n.

Thorax minutely punctate, sericeous;
legs brownish yellow

T. Smithii, sp. n.

Thorax polished, impunctured; legs
pale yellow

T. flavicornis, sp. n.

4. Head two and a half times as wide as long
(see male).

5. Coxæ and legs yellow; wings hyaline.

Head three and a half times as wide as long;
thorax minutely punctate.....

T. Sancti-Vincenti, sp. n.

Coxæ black.

Head two and a half times as wide as long;
thorax finely punctate

T. nigrocoxalis, sp. n.

Head four times as wide as long; head and thorax opaque, minutely closely punctulate. *T. megacephalus.*

Males.

- Head transverse, much wider than the thorax... 3.
 Head quadrate or subquadrate, not or scarcely wider than thorax.
 Thorax impressed *T. impressus.*
 Thorax not impressed, convex.
 Coxæ pale 2.
 Coxæ black.
 Femora and tibiæ piceous *T. monilicornis.*
 2. Pedicel always shorter than the first flagellar joint.
 Black; abdomen entirely black.
 Legs pale yellow.
 Head and thorax polished, impunctured.
 Flagellar joints oval-moniliform *T. difformis.*
 Head smooth, the thorax microscopically punctate.
 Flagellum shorter than the body *T. magniclavus.*
 Flagellum longer than the body *T. cubiceps.*
 Sternum, metathorax, and petiole yellow. *T. pectoralis.*
 3. Petiole yellow. *T. flavopetiolatus.*
 Petiole black.
 Wings fuscous; head two and a half times as wide as long.
 Flagellar joints not very long. *T. fuscipennis.*
 Wings subhyaline; head twice as wide as long.
 Flagellar joints long *T. Sancti-Vincenti.*
 Wings hyaline; head three and a half times as wide as long.
 Antennæ yellow, flagellar joints moniliform *T. flavicornis.*
 Antennæ, except toward base, brown, the basal flagellar joints elongate.. *T. Smithii.*

TELENOMUS MONILICORNIS, sp. n.

♂. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Black, shining; thorax with some faint microscopic punctures; head transverse quadrate, twice as wide as thick antero-posteriorly, smooth and shining; eyes pubescent; mandibles piceous. The antennæ are 12-jointed, filiform-moniliform, the scape one third the length of the flagellum, the second and third joints equal, a little longer than thick, the following

moniliform. Thorax oval, scarcely longer than wide, convex, with a microscopic pubescence. Legs black or piceous, the trochanters, base, and apex of the femora and tibiæ and the tarsi pale or yellowish. Wings hyaline, pubescent, with short cilia; the venation pale yellowish; the marginal vein about two thirds the length of the long oblique stigmal vein. Abdomen polished black, not longer than the thorax, depressed, subtruncate at apex.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

TELENOMUS CONFUSUS, sp. n.

♀. Length $\frac{4}{5}$ millim. Black, shining; thorax feebly microscopically punctulate. Head transverse quadrate, highly polished. Eyes covered with a fine white pubescence. Mandibles pale. Antennæ 11-jointed, clavate; scape less than half the length of the flagellum, fuscous, yellow at base; flagellum black, the pedicel longer than the first funicle-joint, its apical margin yellowish; second funicle-joint slightly shorter than the first; the third and fourth very small; club stout, fusiform. Wings hyaline, ciliated, the venation pale brown, the stigmal vein very oblique, terminating in a small knob. Legs brownish yellow. Abdomen as long as the thorax, subtruncate at apex, black, shining, the petiole transverse, striated, the second segment about twice as long as wide at apex.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

TELENOMUS IMPRESSUS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length $\frac{3}{5}$ millim. Black, shining; head quadrate, scarcely wider than the thorax, highly polished; thorax oval, always impressed dorsally; legs and antennæ, except the club which is brown, yellow. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape a little longer than half the length of the flagellum; pedicel twice as large as the first funicle-joint, the funicle-joints all very small; club 5-jointed, fusiform, the four basal joints transverse. Wings subhyaline, pubescent, ciliated. Abdomen oblong, as long as the thorax, polished black, the first segment finely striated, sometimes piceous, the second one and a half times as long as wide.

The male differs only in the antennæ; these are 12-jointed, filiform-moniliform, not quite as long as the body; the pedicel much longer than the first flagellar joint; the second and third

flagellar joints minute, the following to the last loosely articulated, transverse moniliform, the last twice as long as the penultimate.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and six female specimens.

TELENOMUS DIFFORMIS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Polished black; head subquadrate, not more than twice as wide as thick antero-posteriorly; thorax ovoid, its dorsum alutaceous; legs honey-yellow. Antennæ 11-jointed, as long as the body, the scape and pedicel brownish yellow, the flagellum brown-black; pedicel longer than the first funicle-joint; the second and third funicle-joints shorter than the first; club 5-jointed, slender, the basal joint transverse, the second, third, and fourth a little longer than wide, the last ovate. Wings hyaline, ciliated, the venation brown, the marginal vein very short. Abdomen as long as the thorax, the second segment longer than wide at apex.

The male differs only in the antennæ, which are 12-jointed, filiform, submoniliform, longer than the body, the scape yellow, the flagellum fuscous; the first flagellar joint is longer than the pedicel; the second, third, and fourth shorter, more slender, and about of an equal length; remaining joints, except the last, oval-moniliform, covered with short white hairs.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female specimen.

The left eye in the female is covered at base by the surface of the cheek, making it slightly smaller than the right.

TELENOMUS MAGNICLAVUS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Polished black; head quadrate, scarcely wider than the thorax; mandibles and palpi pale; legs pale brownish yellow. Antennæ 11-jointed, short, the flagellum only about one and a half times as long as the scape; the club very stout, much shorter than the scape, black; rest of the antennæ brownish yellow; the pedicel is a little longer than the first funicle-joint, the remaining joints about equal, moniliform; the first joint of the club is much narrower than the second, the third fully twice as wide as long, the last ovate. Wings hyaline, the venation pale brown, the marginal vein short. Abdomen a little longer than the thorax, narrowed at base.

The antennæ in the male are 12-jointed, filiform, hairy, a little longer than the body, pale brownish, the scape and pedicel yellow; the pedicel is a little shorter than the first flagellar joint; the first and second flagellar joints about equal, two and a half times as long as thick; the third very little shorter, the following oval-moniliform, the two preceding the last round, the last conic. The head is quadrate, the eyes very large, occupying the whole side of the head. Otherwise it agrees with the female.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one female and one male specimen.

TELENOMUS CUBICEPS, sp. n.

♀. Length $\frac{3}{8}$ millim. Black; head quadrate, highly polished, impunctured; thorax closely microscopically punctate, subopaque, with a dull sericeous pubescence; legs brownish yellow; antennæ brown-black, the scape yellow. Antennæ 11-jointed, the scape less than half the length of the flagellum; the pedicel not or scarcely longer than the first funicle-joint; the first and second funicle-joints about equal, longer than thick, and a little shorter than the first; fourth joint small, rounded; the club is slender, fusiform, 5-jointed, the three middle joints quadrate, the last hardly longer than the penultimate. Wings hyaline, ciliated, the venation brown, the marginal vein punctiform. Abdomen as long as the thorax, the second segment about twice as long as wide at apex.

The antennæ in the male are longer than the body, 12-jointed, black, hairy; the first flagellar joint about twice as long as the pedicel, the remaining joints, except the last, oval, about twice as long as thick, the last fusiform, nearly twice as long as the penultimate.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female specimen.

TELENOMUS PECTORALIS, sp. n.

♂. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Head and abdomen black, polished; thorax brownish piceous; metathorax, sternum, petiole, and legs yellow. The antennæ are 12-jointed, filiform-moniliform, the scape yellow, the flagellum brown; the first and second flagellar joints are about equal, longer than the pedicel; the joints after the third loosely articulated, round. Wings hyaline, the venation yellow, the marginal vein one third the length of the stigmal.

Abdomen, except the petiole, polished black, shorter than the thorax, the petiole yellow, striated, the second segment a little longer than wide at apex.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

TELENOMUS MEDIUS, sp. n.

♀. Length $\frac{4}{5}$ millim. Black, shining; thorax sericeous; legs honey-yellow, the femora brownish, all coxæ black. The head is about thrice as wide as thick antero-posteriorly, the eyes with a white pubescence. Antennæ 11-jointed, brown, the scape yellowish towards the base, half the length of the flagellum; pedicel about twice as long as the first funicle-joint; second funicle-joint scarcely shorter than the first, both, however, a little longer than thick; third and fourth moniliform; club 5-jointed, the three middle joints transverse, about equal, the last conic. Wings hyaline, pubescent, the venation brown, the marginal vein half the length of the stigmal. Abdomen very little longer than the thorax, polished black, the first segment striate, the second scarcely longer than wide at apex.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

TELENOMUS FLAVOPETIOLATUS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length $\frac{4}{5}$ millim. Polished black, impunctured; head three and a half times as wide as thick antero-posteriorly; scape, mandibles, and legs pale yellow; flagellum brown-black. Antennæ 11-jointed, the scape longer than half the length of the flagellum; pedicel stouter and longer than the first funicle-joint, yellowish at tip; first funicle-joint a little longer than thick; the three following not longer than thick, the last two transverse, small; club 5-jointed, slender, the first joint scarcely longer than the last joint of the funicle, the second larger, the third and fourth equal, quadrate, the last conic. Wings hyaline, ciliate, the venation brown, the marginal vein only one third the length of the stigmal. Abdomen very short, broadly oval, two thirds the length of the thorax, black, the petiole yellow, the third segment shorter than its width at apex.

The antennæ in the male are 12-jointed, filiform, pubescent, the pedicel small, rounded; the first flagellar joint stouter than the following and much larger than the pedicel; it as well as the following joint are longer than thick, those beyond the third

moniliform, loosely articulated, the last conic, a little longer than the penultimate.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from five female and seven male specimens.

TELENOMUS MERIDIONALIS, sp. n.

♀. Length $\frac{4}{5}$ millim. Polished black, the thorax sericeous. Head about two and a half times as long as thick antero-posteriorly. Antennæ 11-jointed, yellow, the 5-jointed club black; pedicel longer than the first funicle-joint, the latter longer than thick; second funicle-joint a little transverse, shorter than the first; third and fourth minute, rounded; club-joints, except the last, subquadrate, the last ovate. Wings hyaline, the venation yellow, the marginal vein about one third the length of the stigmal. Legs pale yellow. Abdomen not longer than the thorax, polished black, the first segment striate, the second longer than wide at apex.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

TELENOMUS PYGMÆUS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Polished black, impunctured; head thrice as wide as thick antero-posteriorly; eyes covered with a white pubescence; antennæ and legs brown, the tarsi white. Antennæ 11-jointed; pedicel longer and stouter than the first funicle-joint, its apical margin yellow; second and third funicle-joints small, the fourth and fifth very minute, transverse; club fusiform, the joints, except the last, transverse quadrate. Wings hyaline, ciliated, the venation pale brown, the marginal vein about two thirds the length of the stigmal. Legs brown, the trochanters and tarsi white. Abdomen very little shorter than the thorax, black, polished, the second segment a little shorter than its width at apex.

The male antennæ are 12-jointed, brown, pubescent, the pedicel very slightly longer than the first flagellar joint, the second smaller than the first, the following to the last loosely joined, transverse moniliform, the last ovate, a little longer than the penultimate. Legs whitish yellow.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen in both sexes.

TELENOMUS SCABER, sp. n.

♀. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Head, scutellum, and abdomen polished

black, impunctured; thorax strigoso-scabrous, sericeous; metathorax rugoso-punctate. Head three and a half times as wide as thick antero-posteriorly. Mandibles yellow. Antennæ 11-jointed, the scape and funicle yellow, the club black; the scape is half as long as the flagellum; pedicel one third longer than the first funicle-joint; the second funicle-joint shorter than the first, third and fourth transverse, the fourth the wider; club 5-jointed, fusiform, the basal joint as wide as the second, the following two subequal in width, nearly twice as wide as long, the last conic. Wings hyaline, pubescent, the venation pale yellow, the marginal vein less than half the length of the stigmal. Legs, including coxæ, pale honey-yellow. Abdomen oval, as long as the thorax, the first segment striated, the second hardly longer than wide at apex.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen. The sculpture of the thorax is quite distinct from all the other species, and will alone distinguish it.

TELENOMUS SMITHII, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length $\frac{4}{5}$ millim. Polished black, the thorax minutely punctate, sericeous. Head about three and a half times as wide as long. Mandibles pale. Antennæ 11-jointed, the scape longer than half the length of the flagellum, brown, the club black; pedicel one third longer than the first funicle-joint, yellow at tip; second funicle-joint shorter than the first, third and fourth very small, rounded, the fourth the smaller; club 5-jointed, the first joint narrower and shorter than the second, the second, third, and fourth quadrate, the second slightly the widest, the last conic. Wings hyaline, pubescent, the venation pale brown, the marginal vein punctiform. Legs, including coxæ, yellow or brownish yellow. Abdomen as long as the thorax, polished black, the first segment striate, the second a little longer than its width at the apex.

The male antennæ are 12-jointed, filiform, hairy, as long as the body; the scape, pedicel, and three basal joints of flagellum yellow, the remaining fuscous or dark brown; the scape is only about one fourth the length of the flagellum; pedicel small, rounded; the three basal joints of flagellum elongate, the first about twice as long as thick, the others longer, the third narrowed basally and a little curved; remaining joints to the last moniliform, subpedicellate, the last conic.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and six female specimens.

TELENOMUS FLAVICORNIS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length .80 millim. Polished black, impunctured. Head three and a half times as long as thick antero-posteriorly. Antennæ 11-jointed, brown, the scape beneath yellow; the flagellum is twice as long as the scape; pedicel a little longer than the first funicle-joint; the second a little longer than the first; third and fourth transverse moniliform, a little wider than the preceding joints; club fusiform, the first joint the shortest and narrowest, the second the longest and widest, quadrate, the third and fourth subequal, quadrate, the last conic. Wings hyaline, pubescent, the venation pale, the marginal vein punctiform. Legs pale yellow. Abdomen not longer than the thorax, polished black, the second segment scarcely longer than its width at apex.

The antennæ in the male are 12-jointed, yellow, very slightly dusky at tips, filiform-moniliform, a little longer than the body; the pedicel is shorter and not quite as thick as the first flagellar joint; the first and third flagellar joints about equal; the second a little longer; all the joints loosely articulated, hairy; the last conic, twice as long as the penultimate, the three or four preceding joints round.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female specimen.

TELENOMUS FUSCIPENNIS, sp. n.

♂. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Polished black, impunctured. Head about two and a half times as wide as thick antero-posteriorly. Mandibles piceous. Antennæ 12-jointed, filiform, pubescent, a little longer than the body, black; the scape brownish yellow; the pedicel is shorter than the first flagellar joint, the latter the stoutest joint of all, twice as long as thick; the second the longest, fully thrice as long as thick; the two following subequal, shorter than the third; remaining joints, except the last, long oval, twice as long as thick; the last long, fusiform, about two and a half times as long as the penultimate. Wings fuscous, the venation brown, the marginal vein half as long as the stigmal. Legs brownish yellow. Abdomen polished black; the first segment striate, the second scarcely longer than its width at apex.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen. In the fuscous-coloured

wings and the relative length of the antennal joints this species is quite distinct from all the others.

TELENOMUS SANCTI-VINCENTI, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1 millim. Black, shining, the head and abdomen polished; the thorax minutely but distinctly punctate, sericeous. Head three and a half times as wide as thick antero-posteriorly. Mandibles pale rufous. Antennæ yellowish, the six terminal joints fuscous or black; the scape is longer than half the length of the flagellum; pedicel as long as the first funicle-joint but not so thick; second and third funicle-joints subequal, shorter than the first; fourth small, round, about half the length of the third, but narrower; club 5-jointed, rather slender, the last joint conic, the preceding joints very little wider than long. Wings hyaline, the venation pale, the marginal vein about two thirds the length of the stigmal. Legs brownish yellow. Abdomen not longer than the thorax, the second segment not or scarcely longer than wide at apex.

The head in what is taken to be the male of this species is only twice as wide as thick antero-posteriorly; the antennæ 12-jointed, filiform, pilose, much longer than the body, black, with the scape yellow; the pedicel is small, not quite half the length of the first flagellar joint; the flagellar joints are all long, cylindrical, the second being the longest joint, about four times as long as thick, the last fusiform; wings subfuscous.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one female and one male specimen.

TELENOMUS NIGROCOXALIS, sp. n.

♀. Length about $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Polished black, the thorax minutely punctate, sericeous. Head two and a half times as wide as long antero-posteriorly. Mandibles pale brown. Antennæ 11-jointed, brown, becoming black toward apex, the scape yellowish; the scape is longer than half the length of the flagellum; pedicel longer and thicker at the tip than the first funicle-joint, the following joints to the club subequal, the last rounded; club 5-jointed, rather slender, the first joint longer than wide, the three following quadrate, the last conic. Wings hyaline, pubescent, the venation pale brown, the marginal vein scarcely half the length of the stigmal. Legs brownish yellow, with all the coxæ black. Abdomen as long as the thorax, the first segment striated, the second a little longer than wide.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

TELENOMUS MEGACEPHALUS, sp. n.

♀. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Black, subopaque, the head and thorax closely minutely punctulate; abdomen highly polished. The head is unusually wide, fully four times as wide as thick antero-posteriorly. Antennæ 11-jointed, brownish yellow, the club black; the pedicel is longer than the first funicle-joint; second funicle-joint shorter than the first; third and fourth transverse, subquadrate, the fourth the wider; the first four joints of the club are quadrate, the last conic. Wings hyaline, pubescent, the venation pale brown, the marginal vein punctiform. Legs brownish yellow, the coxæ black. Abdomen broadly oval, not longer than the thorax, the first segment short, very wide, striated, the second segment wider than long.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

The species is remarkable for the very broad head, in this respect approaching more closely to those species which are now included in my genus *Trissolcus*.

TRISSOLCUS, Ashmead.

TRISSOLCUS LATICEPS, sp. n.

♀. Length 1 millim. Black, subopaque, minutely closely punctulate; scape of antennæ and legs, except coxæ and the basal two-thirds of the femora which are black, reddish yellow; tarsi yellowish. Head very broad, about four times as wide as thick antero-posteriorly; the lateral ocelli a little away from the margin of the eye and connected with it by an oblique grooved line. Thorax with three abbreviated grooved lines posteriorly; the scutellum polished. Antennæ 11-jointed, the pedicel longer than the first flagellar joint, the last two funicle-joints small, rounded; club 5-jointed, the last joint conic, the other joints transverse quadrate, about twice as wide as long. Abdomen broadly oval, polished black, not longer than the thorax; the first segment striate, the second much wider than long. Wings sub-fuscous, the marginal vein short.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from four specimens.

Tribe ii. TELEASINI.

PROSACANTHA, *Nees*.

Of this extensive genus but three species, in the male sex, are represented in the collection, which may be separated as follows:—

Black, shining.

Thorax with indications of furrows posteriorly. 2.

Thorax entirely without furrows; legs brownish yellow; postscutellar spine very short.

Antennæ only a little longer than the body, the flagellar joints from the fourth longer than the first, the first four times as long as thick.

Abdominal segments 1 and 2 and base of 3 striated *P. brevispina*, sp. n.

2. Legs brownish yellow.

Middle tarsi and two-thirds of posterior tibiæ and their tarsi fuscous; antennæ nearly twice as long as the body, the flagellar joints all long, 7 or 8 times longer than thick; wings subfuscous.

P. tibialis, sp. n.

Legs reddish yellow.

Antennæ much longer than the body, the flagellar joints about 5 times as long as thick; wings fuscous

P. sublineata, sp. n.

PROSACANTHA BREVISPINA, sp. n.

♂. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Black, shining, the vertex and thorax faintly, sparsely punctulate; face highly polished, with striæ along the orbits. Antennæ 12-jointed, a little longer than the body, brown-black, the basal half of scape yellowish; the first flagellar joint is very slightly longer than the second, about four times as long as thick, the second and third subequal, the fourth as long as the first, all the following longer than the first. Scutellum polished. Postscutellum punctate, its spine very short, not longer than broad at base. Legs brownish yellow. Wings hyaline. Abdomen polished, the first and second segments and the third at base striated.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two male specimens.

PROSACANTHA TIBIALIS, sp. n.

♂. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Black, shining, the vertex and the thorax sparsely punctate, the face striate. Mandibles large rufous. Antennæ 12-jointed, nearly twice as long as the body black, the scape pale at base; the first flagellar joint is about seven times as long as thick, the third angulated, the following a little longer. Thorax with the parapsidal furrows slightly indicated posteriorly. Scutellum polished, punctate at base. Postscutellar spine long, acute, two and a half times as long as thick at base. Legs brownish yellow, the middle tarsi and two-thirds of posterior tibiæ and their tarsi fuscous; tarsi very long and slender, much longer than their tibiæ. Wings subfuscous. Abdomen polished, the first and second segments and most of the third longitudinally striated.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from six male specimens.

PROSACANTHA SUBLINEATA, sp. n.

♂. Length 1.6 millim. Black, shining; in sculpture and colour, except the legs are wholly reddish yellow, it agrees with *P. tibialis*; but the antennæ are shorter and stouter, the first flagellar joint being only five times as long as thick and a little shorter than the second; the postscutellar spine is a little longer, acute; while the striæ on the first and second abdominal segments are very coarse, the third exhibiting some faint striæ only at base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

ACOLOIDES, *Howard*.

This genus is parasitic on spiders' eggs. The three species recognized in the collection may be tabulated as follows:—

Not entirely yellow	2.
Entirely yellow; eyes, ocelli, and antennal club brown-black; head very broad. ♀	<i>A. ochraceus</i> , sp. n.
2. Head and thorax black.	
Abdomen, scape, and legs yellow, the femora dusky above; wings hyaline, with a fuscous streak beneath the tip of the stigmal vein. ♀	<i>A. fascipennis</i> , sp. n.
Subfuscous; the base of abdomen, scape, and legs yellow; antennæ moniliform. ♂	<i>A. subfuscus</i> , sp. n.

ACOLOIDES OCHRACEUS, sp. n.

♀. Length 1·5 millim. Honey-yellow or brownish yellow, feebly punctulate, the abdomen finely, longitudinally striate. Head large, very broad; the eyes purplish brown, bare; ocelli black. Antennæ with the flagellum fuscous; the club large, unjointed; the pedicel obconic, nearly as long as the first three funicle-joints united; the first funicle-joint very little longer than thick, the three following equal, transverse; club very large, fusiform, as long as the pedicel and funicle. Wings subhyaline, the nervures fuscous; the marginal vein punctiform, the stigmal long, thickened at base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

ACOLOIDES FASCIPENNIS, sp. n.

♀. Length 0·6 millim. Head and thorax black, subopaque, closely microscopically punctate; antennæ pale brown, tinged with fuscous; legs and abdomen brownish yellow. Wings hyaline, with a slight fuscous blotch beneath the tip of the stigmal vein, the nervures pale yellowish; the marginal vein punctiform, the stigmal long, ending in a little knob.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

ACOLOIDES SUBFUSCUS, sp. n.

♂. Length 0·6 millim. Brownish, shining, faintly microscopically punctate, with a fine sericeous down; the scutellum and abdomen towards apex fuscous, the scutellum more distinctly punctate than the thorax; abdomen at base, scape, and legs brownish yellow; flagellum brown, filiform, submoniliform, the last joint ovate. Wings subfuscous, pubescent, with long cilia, and with a slight blotch beneath the stigmal vein.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

Possibly this may prove to be the male of *A. fascipennis*.

Tribe iii. SCELIONINI.

As there are several species described in new genera, indicated in my 'Monograph of North-American Proctotrypidæ,' I give here a copy of the tables for their recognition.

Table of Genera.

Postmarginal vein wanting or never greatly developed, always shorter than the stigmal vein, the submarginal vein often never reaching the costa and terminating in a large stigma; the abdomen long, fusiform	4.
Postmarginal vein always greatly lengthened, the submarginal never terminating in a stigma.	
Basal vein wanting	3.
Basal vein present.	
First abdominal segment without a horn at base	2.
First abdominal segment with a horn at base.	
Marginal vein short; abdomen long, pointed fusiform, the first segment narrow, petioliform, the second and third nearly equal.....	<i>Caloteleia</i> , Westw.
Marginal vein long; abdomen long, linear or subfusiform, the first segment quadrate or subquadrate	<i>Baryconus</i> , Förster.
2. Abdomen long, pointed fusiform or linear, segments 2, 3, and 4 nearly equal.	
Mesonotum with two furrows.	
Metascutellum without a spine.	
Metanotum with no enclosed space at base.	
Marginal vein about twice the length of the stigmal.	
Mandibles 3-dentate	<i>Macroteleia</i> , Westw.
Mandibles 2-dentate	<i>Calliscelio</i> , Ashm.
Metanotum with a large, semicircular enclosed space at base.	
Marginal vein punctiform	<i>Chromoteleia</i> , Ashm.
Abdomen oblong-oval or fusiform, but not especially lengthened.	
Metascutellum spined.	
Mesonotum with two furrows.	
Mandibles 2-dentate; abdominal segments 1 and 2 equal in length, the third longer	<i>Opisthacantha</i> , Ashm.

Mesonotum without furrows.

Mandibles 2-dentate ; segments 1 and 2 equal in length, the 3rd longer (*Opisthacantha*).

Mandibles 3-dentate ; segments 2 and 3 equal in length, the 1st shorter *Lapitha*, Ashm.

Metascutellum not spined, simple.

Marginal vein short, or not more than half the length of the stigmal, most frequently punctiform.

Mesonotum without furrows.

Head quadrate *Cacus*, Riley.

Mesonotum with two furrows.

Antennæ with a 6-jointed club *Anteris*, Förster.

Antennæ filiform, without a club *Apegus*, Förster.

3. Mesonotum with three distinct furrows.

Metascutellum with two erect teeth *Hoploteleia*, Ashm.

Mesonotum with two furrows.

Abdomen very long, fusiform or linear.

Metathorax unarmed ; mandibles 3-dentate *Macroteleia*, Westw.

Abdomen not very long, ovate or oblong-oval.

Metathorax unarmed ; mandibles 2-dentate *Anteris*, Förster.

Mesonotum without furrows.

Metascutellum spined (*Opisthacantha*).

Metascutellum simple.

Abdomen fusiform.

Abdominal segments strongly constricted ; antennal club oval, 5-jointed *Cremastobæus*, Ashm.

Abdomen broadly oval, sessile, the second segment usually a little the largest.... *Hadronotus*, Förster.

4. Submarginal vein not reaching the costa, knobbed *Bæoneura*, Förster.

Submarginal vein reaching the costa often by a thickened stigma.

Marginal vein very short, the postmarginal scarcely developed, or shorter than the stigmal.

Mesonotum with two furrows..... *Idris*, Förster.

Submarginal vein terminating in a thickened stigma.

Head without a frontal lamina or ledge ; post-marginal vein never developed

5.

Head with a frontal lamina or ledge.

Scutellum quadrate, the posterior angles acute; postscutellum with a large erect spine *Acanthoscelio*, Ashm.

Scutellum and postscutellum simple, not spined *Sparasion*, Jurine.

5. Mesonotum with or without furrows.

Maxillary palpi short, 3-jointed *Scelio*, Latr.

Mesonotum with two distinct furrows.

Maxillary palpi long, 5-jointed *Sceliomorpha*, Ashm.

CALOTELEIA, *Westwood*.

This genus seems to be well represented in the West Indies and South America, and the several species recognized may be thus tabulated:—

Species pale 2.

Species black or æneous.

Mesonotal furrows present.

Head microscopically punctate; thorax smooth, impunctured; base of first abdominal segment, legs, and antennæ, except club, yellow; vertex narrow. ♀. *C. puncticeps*, sp. n.

Head and thorax, except centrally, coarsely punctate, æneous; legs and scape [pale brown; vertex broad. ♂ ♀ *C. ænea*, sp. n.

Mesonotal furrows wanting.

Abdomen very long and pointed, in female with the lateral margins more or less yellow; legs pale yellowish; antennæ brown, the scape yellow. ♂ ♀ *C. elongata*, sp. n.

2. Mesonotal furrows wanting.

A basal nervure.

Honey-yellow, impunctured; abdominal segments 2, 3, and 4 banded with black at apex; eyes blue. ♂ ♀ *C. ocularis*, sp. n.

Brownish yellow, punctate; apex of abdomen, the 3rd segment and base of 4th, and the apex of horn black; the male with the base of the 2nd segment black *C. maculipennis*, sp. n.

No basal nervure.

Brownish yellow, coarsely punctate; apex of abdomen dusky; eyes and antennal club brown-black. ♂ ♀ *C. punctata*, sp. n.

CALOTELEIA PUNCTICEPS, sp. n.

♀. Length 1·2 millim. Polished black, the head on vertex and the abdomen finely punctate; antennæ, except the club, legs, and apical half of the petiole honey-yellow. Antennæ 12-jointed; the pedicel is longer than the first funicle-joint, the first and second funicle-joints subequal, the third smaller, the fourth very minute. Thorax polished, impunctured, with two furrows. Wings hyaline, the venation yellowish, the marginal vein punctiform, the stigmal very short. Abdomen fusiform, twice the length of the thorax, the first segment striate, the horn at apex polished black; the second and third segments nearly equal in length, their extreme apical edges smooth, polished.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

CALOTELEIA ÆNEA, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 2·1 to 2·3 millim. Æneous black; head in female closely punctate, the cheeks alone smooth; thorax punctate, with two furrows, more closely punctured toward the sides, the mesonotum and scutellum having a smooth impunctured space down the centre; metathorax deeply emarginate behind; scape and legs pale brownish; first funicle-joint longer than the pedicel; second shorter; third and fourth small, transverse. Wings fuscous or subfuscous, hyaline at base; the marginal vein is about half the length of the stigmal.

In the male the head and thorax are smooth, impunctured; the petiole long, fluted; the second abdominal segment and the third and following, at the sides, longitudinally striate; the metathorax is finely rugose and armed with two erect spines; antennæ long, filiform, the joints loosely joined; the flagellum is black, the first joint the longest, much longer than the pedicel, more than four times as long as thick, the following joints, to the last, subequal, the third excised at base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one female and three male specimens.

CALOTELEIA ELONGATA, sp. n.

♀. Length 4 millim. Black, punctate; the abdomen along the sides yellow; legs pale, whitish yellow; antennæ, except club, brownish yellow. Mesonotum without furrows. Antennæ 12-jointed, the pedicel and first two funicle-joints elongated, the first one third longer than the second; third funicle-joint half the length of the second; fourth about half the length of the

third but shorter. Wings subfuscous, the venation brown-black; basal nervure distinct, originating from a fuscous cloud; marginal vein two thirds the length of the stigmal; stigmal vein slightly curved, terminating in a rounded stigma. Abdomen very long, pointed, about four times as long as the thorax, punctate, the first and second segments the longest, the first being slightly the longer, striate; horn not extending above the apex of scutellum.

♂. Length 3 to 3.2 millim. Differs from female in having the abdomen entirely black, without a basal horn, the first segment being shorter than the second and but slightly longer than the third, striate; the following segments punctate and lineated except toward the sides, the second with a central carina; the antennæ are very long, filiform, brown-black, with a reddish-yellow scape; the flagellar joints are all about of an equal length, cylindrical, about five times as long as thick.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two female and eight male specimens.

CALOTELEIA OCULARIS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1.1 to 1.5 millim. Honey-yellow, polished, impunctured; in the female the club of antennæ, the second abdominal segment, and the apical half of the third and fourth segments are black; in the male the flagellum, apical half of the first, second, and third abdominal segments black. Eyes large, distinctly pale blue in both sexes. Wings subfuscous, with a fuscous cloud enclosing the basal nervure. Abdomen in female pointed, fusiform, about twice the length of the head and thorax together; the second segment two thirds the length of the third; the first segment striate, furnished with a horn at base that extends forwards before the apex of the scutellum, the horn being smooth and black at apex; the following segments are faintly aciculated, the second minutely granulated at the middle. Pedicel and second funicle-joint are about equal, very little longer than thick; the first funicle-joint is a little longer, about twice as long as thick; the third and fourth minute, transverse.

In the male the abdomen is but slightly longer than the head and thorax; antennæ filiform, dusky toward tips; the scape and pedicel yellow, the latter scarcely half the length of the first flagellar joint; first and second flagellar joints about equal, shorter than the following.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from four female and two male specimens.

CALOTELEIA MACULIPENNIS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 2·5 to 3 millim. Brownish yellow, moderately coarsely punctate; head transverse; thorax without furrows. The eyes, club of antennæ, metapleura, apex of horn, third abdominal segment, the fourth at base, and the conical last segment black. In the male the flagellum is usually fuscous, and the base of the second abdominal segment is also black, otherwise it is coloured as in the female. Wings subhyaline, with a large smoky cloud across the disk of the wing beyond the stigmal vein; basal nervure present; marginal vein about three times as long as thick; stigmal slightly curved, ending in a knob. The antennæ in the female have the pedicel longer than the second funicle-joint, the first being longer than the pedicel, third very little longer than thick, fourth quadrate. In the male the antennæ are filiform, the joints about equal, the first flagellar joint being slightly the longest. Abdomen smooth, the first and second segments striate; the first and third segments are about equal, the second longer.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one female and three male specimens.

CALOTELEIA PUNCTATA, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 2·1 to 2·5 millim. Brownish yellow, closely rather coarsely punctate; apex of abdomen fuscous; antennal club in female black. Postscutellum in both sexes armed with two erect teeth or tubercles. In the female the pedicel and the first funicle-joint are elongate, about equal in length, the second funicle-joint only slightly longer than thick, third and fourth moniliform; in the male the pedicel is less than half the length of the first flagellar joint, the second one third shorter than the first, the third and following joints a little longer than the second. Wings subfuscous; the marginal vein is about half the length of the shaft of the stigmal, the latter being knobbed; basal nervure wanting. Abdomen, except the first and second segments, polished, impunctured, the first and second striate, the second more finely striate than the first, and the longest segment, the first, a little shorter than the third.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from six male and nine female specimens.

MACROTELEIA, Westwood.

From rearings of a species in America we now know that this genus is parasitic on the eggs of the orthopterous genus *Orchilimum*, although it may also prove to infest the eggs of other Locustidæ.

The species from St. Vincent may be thus tabulated:—

Mesonotal furrows complete.

Species not entirely black 2.

Species entirely black, punctate.

Abdomen very long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the head and thorax united; middle lobe of mesonotum with a median carina; legs and antennæ, except the club, brownish yellow or yellow. ♀ *M. carinata*, sp. n.

Abdomen only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the head and thorax united; middle lobe of mesonotum not carinate; legs and antennæ, except club, brownish yellow or honey-yellow *M. Sancti-Vincenti*, sp. n.

2. Abdomen, except sometimes the tip, rufous; scape and legs brownish yellow; scutellum with a delicate median carina. *M. erythrogaster*, sp. n.

MACROTELEIA CARINATA, sp. n.

♀. Length 5.1 millim. Black, punctate; head quadrate; antennæ brownish yellow or pale rufous, the club black. Pedicel and first funicle-joint lengthened, the latter the longer; second funicle-joint scarcely half the length of the first; third very slightly shorter; fourth transverse-quadrate. Thorax with two furrows, the middle lobe with a central carina. Legs, including coxæ, pale rufous or brownish yellow. Wings subfuscous, the marginal vein once and a half as long as the stigmal, the latter oblique, knobbed; basal nervure wanting. Abdomen very long and pointed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the head and thorax together, punctate and faintly aciculated, the first and second segments striate; segments 1, 2, and 3 with dorsal longitudinal carinæ towards the sides; the first segment is about half the length of the second, the following being about equal in length.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen. The carinæ on the middle mesonotal lobe and the basal abdominal segments are unique in the genus, and readily distinguish the species.

MACROTELEIA SANCTI-VINCENTI, sp. n.

♀. Length 3 to 3·1 millim. Black, punctate; antennæ, except the club (rarely the funicle), and legs brownish yellow or pale rufous. Thorax with two furrows; no carina on the middle lobe. Wings hyaline, the venation pale brown, the marginal not quite twice as long as the stigmal, the basal nervure wanting; tegulæ blackish. Abdomen fusiform, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the head and thorax together, closely punctate; the second and third segments are about equal, not quite twice as long as the first; fourth a little shorter; fifth shorter than the fourth; sixth subcompressed, longer than the fourth.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from five specimens.

MACROTELEIA ERYTHROGASTER, sp. n.

♀. Length 3 to 3·2 millim. Agrees closely, structurally, with *M. Sancti-Vincenti*, except that the abdomen, with the exception of the compressed conical last segment which is black, is wholly rufous, the wings with a fuscous tinge, the marginal vein being only once and a half as long as the stigmal, while the scutellum has a slight median carina.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from eight specimens. Distinguished at once by the colour of the abdomen and by the keeled scutellum.

CALLISCELIO, *Ashmead*.*CALLISCELIO LATICINCTUS*, sp. n.

♀. Length 2·5 millim. Head black; face, clypeus, mandibles, and palpi pale; thorax rufous or brown, the metathorax black; legs yellowish, the posterior coxæ and femora obfuscated above. Abdomen fusiform, much longer than the head and thorax together, piceous brown, the basal one-third of the second segment and basal half of third yellow; petiole, apical two-thirds of second segment, and the last three segments black; the petiole is nearly three times as long as thick, of a uniform width throughout, and longitudinally striate; the second segment is the longest, one half longer than the first, broadened at apex to three times its width at base, its basal half longitudinally aciculated; the third two thirds the length of the second, the fourth two thirds the length of the third; fifth a little more than half the length of the fourth; sixth conical, about as long as the third. Head transverse, finely

punctate. Antennæ 12-jointed, brownish yellow, the club black; the first and second funicle-joints are long, cylindrical, subequal; the third two thirds the length of the second, stouter; the fourth about one half the length of third and thicker. Thorax with small sparse punctures. Wings fuscous, with the basal half and the apex hyaline; basal nervure distinct, the marginal three times as long as the oblique stigmal, the latter ending in a little knob; the postmarginal longer than the marginal.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from six specimens.

CHROMOTELEIA, *Ashmead.*

CHROMOTELEIA SEMICYANEA, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 4.5 to 5 millim. Head and thorax cyaneous punctate. Abdomen sessile, very long, pointed fusiform, ochraceous, punctate, the first and second segments striate; first segment a little more than half the length of the second; second and third long, equal; the following segments shorter, subequal, the last two very minute. Legs yellow. Antennæ black, the scape yellow: in the female ending in a 6-jointed club; the first funicle-joint the longest, one half longer than the second and not quite twice the length of the pedicel, the third funicle-joint subequal with the second, the fourth a little longer than thick and stouter than the third: in the male subfiliform, the first flagellar joint twice the length of the pedicel, after the third the joints, except the last, about equal, less than twice as long as thick, the last long, ovate. Wings fuscous, the marginal vein punctiform, the basal nervure distinct; the stigmal slightly curved, ending in a small knob, with a slight trace of a radius.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female, taken at an altitude of 2000 feet.

OPISTHACANTHA, *Ashmead.*

Two species of this rare genus may be thus separated:—

Mesonotum without furrows.

Polished black, impunctured, the petiole yellow; it,
as well as the second abdominal segment, striate;
postscutellar spine very minute.

Legs and scape honey-yellow. ♀ *O. polita*, sp. n.

Mesonotum with two delicate furrows.

Brownish yellow, impunctured; metathorax and tip of abdomen obfuscated; petiole striate; the second abdominal segment smooth; postscutellar spine distinct.

Legs, scape, and pedicel yellow. ♂ ♀ *O. pallida*, sp. n.

OPISTHACANTHA POLITA, sp. n.

♀. Length 1 millim. Polished black; first and second abdominal segments striate; thorax without furrows; postscutellar spine minute; antennæ short, black, the scape and pedicel brown; first funicle-joint small, very little longer than thick, thinner than, and scarcely half the length of, the pedicel, the three following joints small, transverse; club large, stout. Wings subhyaline, the nervures brown; marginal vein somewhat thick, not quite as long as the slender stigmal vein; basal nervure subobsolete. Legs, including coxæ, brownish or honey-yellow. Abdomen oval, polished, the first and second segments striate, the third segment the largest, fully twice as long as the second, the first not longer than thick, shorter than the second.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two specimens.

OPISTHACANTHA PALLIDA, sp. n.

♂. Length 1·2 millim. Pale brown; flagellum and metathorax fuscous; legs pale yellow. Head transverse, the lateral ocelli only their width from the margin of the eye; antennæ long, filiform; flagellar joints 1 and 2 scarcely twice as long as thick, the following joints to the last a little longer, the last joint one half longer than the penultimate. Thorax with two delicate but complete furrows. Postscutellar spur distinct, triangular. Wings fuscous, the basal nervure distinct, the marginal two thirds the length of the stigmal. Abdomen oblong-oval, depressed, the first three segments faintly aciculated, the first very little shorter than the second, more than twice as long as thick, the second and third about equal in length.

♀. Length 1·3 millim. The antennæ terminate in a large, dusky, 6-jointed club; the pedicel is longer than the first funicle-joint, the first and second funicle-joints subequal, scarcely longer than thick, the third quadrate, the fourth minute, transverse;

while the abdomen is longer and more pointed than in the male.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female.

LAPITHA, *Ashmead*.

LAPITHA SPINOSA, sp. n.

♂. Length 3.5 millim. Head and thorax brownish yellow, finely and closely punctate; metathorax with oblique carinae meeting at the base of the postscutellum; postscutellum produced into an acute spine. Legs yellow. Abdomen fusiform, extending slightly beyond the tip of the wings when folded, black, shining, closely punctate; sometimes the basal half of the third segment is yellow; first and second segments striate; the first segment is a little longer than wide, very slightly wider at apex than at base; the second and third are the longest segments, about equal in length; the fourth the length of the first; the fifth two thirds the length of the fourth; the sixth one half the length of fifth; the seventh very small, basally smooth; the eighth subtriangular, margined. Antennae filiform, dark brown, the scape and pedicel yellow; second, third, and last joint of flagellum about equal in length; first and fourth joints about equal, shorter than the second; the joints beyond the third very slightly shorter. Wings hyaline, with a large discoidal blotch below the postmarginal vein; nervures fuscous; basal nervure distinct; marginal nervure as long as the shaft of the stigmal, the latter oblique, knobbed at the tip.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from four specimens taken at 1500 feet altitude.

CACUS, *Riley*.

Two species in the collection are distinguished as follows:—

Black, punctate; the apical half of abdomen in female rufous or piceous; petiole long, striate.

Wings hyaline; scape and legs honey-yellow.

♂ ♀ *C. insularis*, sp. n.

Brownish yellow or honey-yellow, the large 3rd abdominal segment black.

Wings hyaline, with a large smoky transverse discoidal blotch beyond the stigmal vein. ♂ ..

C. laticinctus, sp. n.

CACUS INSULARIS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1·8 to 2·2 millim. Black, shining, sparsely punctate; head quadrate, the frons impressed; thorax without furrows, the metathorax with two teeth at base; legs, including coxæ, honey-yellow. Abdomen in female longer than the head and thorax together, depressed, rufous, the first two segments black, the first coarsely striate, the second finely aciculate, smooth at the sides, the following segments polished, impunctate; the second and third segments are about equal in length, the first slightly shorter, the fourth less than half the length of the third, the fifth shorter than the fourth, the sixth triangular, not longer than the fifth. In the male the abdomen is entirely black, with the second segment the longest, the petiole a little longer than the third. Antennæ in male filiform, reaching to the middle of the abdomen, in colour varying from pale brown to black, the scape always yellowish; the pedicel is very small; the first four flagellar joints are about equal, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as thick, the following very slightly shorter. In the female the pedicel and first funicle-joints are lengthened, the latter one third longer than the former, the second funicle-joint half as long as the first, the third scarcely longer than thick, the fourth wider than long and thicker than the third. Wings hyaline, the marginal vein less than one half the length of the stigmal; no basal nervure.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from 12 male and 7 female specimens.

CACUS LATICINCTUS, sp. n.

♂. Length 1·8 to 2 millim. Honey-yellow, sparsely punctured; head quadrate; thorax without furrows, the metathorax with two erect teeth at base; hind coxæ, or at least basally, and the third abdominal segment black; eyes and ocelli brown-black; flagellum brown; legs yellowish white. Wings hyaline, with a large fuscous blotch across the apical disk beyond the stigmal vein; basal nervure distinct; marginal nervure scarcely half the length of the stigmal.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from 23 male specimens.

ANTERIS, Förster.*ANTERIS RUFIPES*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1·8 millim. Black, closely, microscopically punctate; mandibles and legs rufous; head transverse. Antennæ

12-jointed; in female ending in a 6-jointed club, first funicle-joint about as large as the pedicel, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th joints moniliform, the 4th the smallest, transverse: in male filiform moniliform, the second flagellar joint and the pedicel about equal, the first flagellar joint twice as long as the pedicel, the fourth dilated, the following moniliform, loosely joined, becoming very slightly smaller toward apex, the last cone-shaped. Thorax with two delicate furrows, less distinct anteriorly in the female. Wings hyaline, the nervures dark brown, the basal nervure wanting or subobsolete; marginal nervure a little shorter than the shaft of the stigmal. Abdomen long ovate or subfusiform, a little longer than the head and thorax together, finely punctate, the first and second segments striate; the third segment is the longest; the first segment, in the female, has a triangular prominence or ridge at its base. Anterior tibiæ very short, swollen.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two male and two female specimens.

CREMASTOBÆUS, Ashmead.

The two species may be thus distinguished:—

Wholly black, the legs yellow	<i>C. niger</i> , sp. n.
Head and thorax black; abdomen rufous	<i>C. bicolor</i> , sp. n.

CREMASTOBÆUS NIGER, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1 millim. Black, subopaque, minutely punctate, pubescent, the thorax more lustrous than the head; antennæ brownish yellow, paler at base; legs yellow. Head subquadrate, rounded anteriorly, the lateral ocelli touching the border of the eye; the eyes pubescent. Thorax with two delicate furrows. Wings hyaline, the stigmal vein oblique, slightly shorter than the marginal vein. Abdomen long ovate, in female longer than the head and thorax together, in male slightly shorter, less pointed behind, the sutures between the segments deeply impressed, crenate or striate at bottom, the first segment longitudinally striate. The antennæ in the male are subfiliform moniliform, very slightly thickened toward tips, rust-brown; in female paler and ending in a 5-jointed club.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one female and two male specimens.

CREMASTOBÆUS BICOLOR, sp. n.

♀. Length 1.1 millim. Head and thorax black, faintly

microscopically punctate, scarcely sufficient to destroy the lustre of the surface; eyes oval, pubescent; abdomen rufous, subfusiform, longer than the head and thorax together, the segments strongly constricted at the sutures, the sutures crenate; legs yellowish. Antennæ 12-jointed, brownish yellow, the club oval-rotund, 5-jointed, black; the first funicle-joint is the thickest and largest joint, the following, to the club, gradually subequal, the last two rounded, a little transverse. Wings hyaline, the marginal vein a little longer than the stigmal, the latter oblique, ending in a little knob; no basal nervure.]

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one female specimen.

HADRONOTUS, Förster.

So far as we know this genus is parasitic only on Hemipterous eggs. Several species are in the collection, and may be recognized by the aid of the following table:—

Species either smooth, or minutely or microscopically punctate

2.

Species coarsely rugoso-punctate.

Head with two facets on vertex, behind the front ocellus; frons separated from the face by a transverse carina, the face transversely striate; thorax with irregular longitudinal carinæ.

Scape and legs honey-yellow *H. carinatifrons*, sp. n.

Head evenly rugoso-punctate, the frons not separated from the face by a carina; no facets on vertex.

Antennæ and legs black; second joint of trochanters, extreme tips of femora, and tibiæ and tarsi honey-yellow *H. insularis*, sp. n.

2. Black, polished, but with a microscopic punctation.

Scape and mandibles brownish yellow; legs reddish or honey-yellow; first and second abdominal segments faintly longitudinally aciculated *H. politus*, sp. n.

Black, minutely, closely punctulate, opaque.

Head scarcely twice as wide as thick antero-posteriorly, the face above the antennæ deeply impressed.

Abdomen pale rufous; legs and scape yellow. *H. bicolor*, sp. n.

HADRONOTUS CARINATIFRONS, sp. n.

♀. Length 1.5 millim. Robust, black, shining, very coarsely rugose; scape and legs honey-yellow. Head very large and broad, coarsely rugose, with two facets on vertex between the ocelli; face transversely striate, separated from the frons by a transverse carina. Funicle-joint 1 and the pedicel long, about equal in length; joint 2 shorter, 3 and 4 wider than long. Thorax with irregular longitudinal raised lines posteriorly. Wings hyaline, the venation pale yellowish, the marginal vein almost as long as the stigmal. Abdomen broadly oval, sessile, evenly rugoso-punctate, the first segment and the second at base striate, the second fully twice as long as the first.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

HADRONOTUS INSULARIS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1.8 to 2 millim. Robust, subopaque, coarsely but evenly rugose; eyes pubescent; second joint of trochanters, apex of femora, the tibiae and tarsi, honey-yellow. Abdomen rugose, the first and second segments with the rugosities longitudinally directed; the extreme apices of the segments smooth, polished; second segment not twice as long as the first. Wings subhyaline, the marginal vein punctiform.

In the female the first funicle-joint is hardly as long as the pedicel, the second, third, and fourth joints transverse: in the male the antennae are filiform, tapering towards apex, the first flagellar joint much longer than the pedicel, the second much shorter, the third slightly dilated and laterally, at base, excised, the following joints quadrate, loosely joined, the penultimate a little longer than wide, the last still longer, conical.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from three male and three female specimens.

HADRONOTUS POLITUS, sp. n.

♀. Length 0.8 millim. Black, polished, but still faintly microscopically punctate; scape, mandibles, and legs reddish or honey-yellow. Head transverse, the eyes bare. First funicle-joint very little longer than thick, much smaller than the pedicel, the three following subequal, moniliform. Thorax rounded, the mesonotum twice as wide as long, rounded anteriorly. Wings hyaline, the venation pale yellow, the marginal vein short.

Abdomen broadly oval, the first and second segments equal, faintly aciculated.

Hab. St. Vincent.

HADRNOTUS BICOLOR, sp. n.

♀. Length 0·6 millim. Brown-black, minutely, closely punctate; face deeply emarginated for the antennæ; scape, mandibles, legs, and abdomen rufous; pedicel two thirds the length of the funicle; first funicle-joint not longer than thick, the second, third, and fourth minute, transverse. Wings hyaline, the marginal vein very short, about twice as long as thick. Abdomen oval, punctate, the first and third segments about equal, shorter than the second, the first striate.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two specimens.

IDRIS, Förster.

IDRIS ÆNEA, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 2 to 2·1 millim. Black, the head and thorax with a decided æneous tinge; head sparsely punctate and striate, a smooth impunctured space above the antennæ; eyes hairy. Antennæ brown, the scape long, reddish yellow; first funicle-joint very little shorter than the pedicel; second two thirds the length of the first; third and fourth minute. Thorax ovate, subdepressed, punctate, with a smooth, impunctate space at the middle; the mesonotum a little wider than long, arcuate anteriorly, with two distinct furrows. Wings fuscous, the venation brown-black, the marginal vein punctiform, the postmarginal but slightly developed, shorter than the stigmal, the latter short, oblique, ending in a rounded knob. Legs honey-yellow. Abdomen oblong oval or ovate, very little longer than the head and thorax together, striate, the fourth and following segments punctate; the first segment is scarcely as long as the second and has a prominence or carina at base, its tip ending in a small thorn or spur; the third segment is the longest, about one half longer than the second.

The male differs from the female in the filiform, brown-black antennæ, the scape being yellow; the first funicle-joint is the longest, much longer than the pedicel, about twice as long as thick, the following joints except the last about equal, very little longer than thick.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two females and one male.

Subfamily PLATYGASTERINÆ.

INOSTEMMA, *Haliday*.

Two species of this genus have been recognized, distinguished as follows:—

Orbits produced into a spine-like tubercle above

the eye *I. bicornutus*, sp. n.

Orbits normal.

Legs and antennæ black; trochanters, base of

tibiæ and tarsi yellowish *I. simillimus*, sp. n.

INOSTEMMA BICORNUTUS, sp. n.

♀. Length 1 millim. Black, shining; the head and thorax microscopically punctate, the orbits produced into an acute tubercle above the eye; tibiæ piceous; tarsi and apex of pedicel yellowish. Antennæ 10-jointed, the pedicel longer than the first funicle-joint; funicle-joints 1 and 2 about equal, a little longer than thick; 3 and 4 minute, narrowed; club 4-jointed, the first three joints broader than long, the first the narrowest, the third the broadest, last joint conical. Wings hyaline. Abdomen pointed, longer than the head and thorax together, the horn at base extending forward over the thorax to the vertex of head, the first segment and the second at base faintly striate.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two female specimens. The acute tubercles above the eyes readily distinguish the species.

INOSTEMMA SIMILLIMUS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 0·8 millim. Black, shining; the head and thorax microscopically punctate; no tubercles over the eye; trochanters and tibiæ pale brown or yellowish, base of tibiæ and tarsi yellowish. Antennæ 10-jointed; funicle-joints 1 and 2 slightly subequal, shorter than the pedicel; 3 and 4 small, the 3rd not wider than long, the 4th twice as wide as long. Wings subhyaline, hyaline at base. Abdomen not longer than the head and thorax together, the horn extending to the base of the head.

In the male the thorax above is polished, impunctured, with delicate but complete parapsidal furrows; scape beneath,

trochanters, the tibiæ, except at tips, and the tarsi honey-yellow; the flagellum is covered with a whitish pile; the first and second joints are twice as long as thick, about equal, a little longer than the pedicel; third joint short, triangular; club 5-jointed, the joints oval, the last conical, longer than the penultimate.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female. This species comes quite close to *I. Lintnerii*, Ashm., described from the District of Columbia.

ACEROTA, Förster.

ACEROTA CONFUSA, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1 to 1.1 millim. Subrobust, polished black; the head closely, microscopically punctate; antennæ and legs yellowish; scape at the middle, club, and the swollen part of the tibiæ fuscous or brown, the coxæ black; the pedicel is longer than the first funicle-joint; the second funicle-joint slightly longer than half the length of the first; the third and fourth transverse; club joints subquadrate. The thorax is polished, but faintly punctate and with two distinct furrows. Scutellum convex, finely punctate, and bounded by a carina behind. Metapleura subsericeous. Wings hyaline. Abdomen oblong-oval; in female subacute at tip, polished, with the first segment striate.

The antennæ in the male are wholly black, covered with a short white pile; the second funicle-joint is subequal with the first, the third very small; the club 5-jointed, the joints, except the long conical last joint, not longer than wide, slightly pedicellated; while the abdomen is bluntly rounded at tip.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female. The male of this species could easily be mistaken for a male *Inostemma*.

AMBLYASPIS, Förster.

The species I take to belong to this genus may be tabulated as follows:—

Scutellum triangular, pubescent *A. triangularis*, sp. n.
Scutellum produced into a long spine that projects
high over the metathorax.

Coxæ pale

2.

Coxæ black.

Legs and antennæ black; trochanters and
tarsi brownish yellow *A. nigricornis*, sp. n.

2. Legs and antennæ, except the club, brownish
yellow or honey-yellow.

♂ with the claval joints several times longer
than thick, clavate, with whorls of very long
white hairs.

♀ with claval joints a little less than twice as
long as thick. (Species large.) *A. verticillatus*, sp. n.

♂ with claval joints not more than thrice as long
as thick, cylindrical, pilose.

♀ with claval joints not or scarcely longer than
wide. (Species small.) *A. xanthopus*, sp. n.

AMBLYASPIS TRIANGULARIS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 0.65 to 0.85 millim. Polished black, impunctured; head transverse, the vertex subacute, the lateral ocelli near to the middle ocellus as to the margin of the eye. Antennæ in female brown-black, the scape at base and beneath paler, pedicel much longer than the first funicle-joint; second funicle-joint very slightly shorter than first, only a little longer than thick; third smaller; fourth wider than long; club 4-jointed, the joints, except the last, wider than long, the third the widest. Thorax convex, without a trace of the furrows; the scutellum triangular, subconvex, covered with a rather dense fuscous pubescence. Wings hyaline. Legs reddish yellow or brownish yellow, the swollen parts of the posterior femora and tibiae brownish or obfuscated. Abdomen ovate; the petiole rugose with a greyish pubescence.

In the male the scape and pedicel are yellow, the flagellum brown; the pedicel is as long as the first and second funicle-joints together; first funicle-joint shorter and slenderer than the second; third equal, or very slightly longer than the first; club 5-jointed, the joints loosely joined, the first moniliform, the three following elliptic-oval; legs, including the coxæ, reddish yellow or honey-yellow; the tarsi longer than their tibiae; the hind tibial spurs distinct; abdomen oblong-oval, pubescent at base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one female and ten male specimens.

AMBLYASPIS NIGRICORNIS, sp. n.

♀. Length 2 millim. Polished black, impunctured; head

transverse, the vertex with a delicate transverse carina behind the ocelli; the lateral ocelli not more than twice their width from the margin of the eye. Antennæ black; the funicle slender, the first joint longer than the pedicel; club slender, the joints all longer than thick. Thorax convex, without furrows. Scutellum depressed at base, and produced into a long acute yellow spine. Mesopleura, except just beneath the tegulæ, which is striate, smooth, shining. Metapleura bare and smooth, bounded by a carina above; the lower half of the carina with a fringe of pale pubescence. Metathorax with a prominent yellow median carina. Wings hyaline. Legs black; the trochanters and base of tibiæ pale brown; tarsi yellowish. Body of abdomen oval, smooth, impunctured, with a tuft of pubescence at base beneath; petiole longer than thick, impressed at the middle, fluted, subpubescent at apex and beneath.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

AMBLYASPIS VERTICILLATUS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1·5 millim. Polished black, impunctured; the mesopleura with no striæ beneath the tegulæ; scutellum produced into a long, acute, yellow spine. Antennæ and legs honey-yellow; club piceous, the joints very long, subclavate, as long as the basal joint of tarsi, and with whorls of long hairs; funicle long, slender, cylindrical, the second joint more than twice as long as the pedicel, the first joint short. Wings hyaline. Body of abdomen oval; the petiole about twice as long as thick, depressed at the middle, fluted, subpubescent.

The female agrees well with the male, except that the antennæ end in a 4-jointed black club, the joints of which are only slightly longer than thick; the funicle is long, slender, and cylindrical, the first and second joints being about equal and as long as the pedicel; the extreme apex of posterior femora and tibiæ obfuscated or brown; while the lateral ocelli are only their width from the margin of the eye.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female.

No male is described in this genus with similar antennæ, and no difficulty will attend its recognition. It is doubtful whether the female correlated here is the opposite sex of this species.

AMBLYASPIS XANTHOPUS, sp. n.

♀. Length 0·8 millim. Polished black, impunctured; petiole more or less yellowish. Lateral ocelli close to the margin of the eye. Thorax convex; the parapsidal furrows very slightly indicated posteriorly; scutellum produced into a long, acute, yellow spine. Antennæ and legs bright yellow; the club brown or black; the joints, except the last, less than twice as long as thick, slightly pedicellate, with long hairs; funicle slender, the first and second joints about equal in length, shorter than the pedicel. Wings hyaline, with long cilia. Body of abdomen rotund; the petiole longer than thick, pubescent.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from four specimens. Comes nearest to *A. minutus*, Ashm., described from the United States.

LEPTACIS, Förster.

(? *Ceratacis*, Thoms.)

The two species recognized in this genus may be separated as follows:—

Mesonotal furrows delicate but complete.

Legs rufo-piceous; trochanters, base of tibiæ (the

anterior pair entirely), and tarsi yellowish *L. obscuripes*, sp. n.

Mesonotal furrows entirely wanting.

Legs entirely reddish yellow *L. erythropus*, sp. n.

LEPTACIS OBSCURIPES, sp. n.

♂. Length 0·6 millim. Black, shining; the head transverse, microscopically punctate, subopaque, the lateral ocelli being close to the border of the eye. Antennæ brownish yellow; the club brown-black, the joints oval; pedicel long and slender, nearly as long as the first and second funicle-joints united; the first funicle-joint small but longer than thick, the second thicker and about twice as long, the third small. Thorax with two distinct furrows; scutellum subconvex, foveated at base, and ending in a long awl-shaped spine; metapleura wrinkled, subpubescent, bounded by a keel above. Legs rufo-piceous; the trochanters, base of tibia, except the anterior pair which are entirely yellow, and the tarsi yellowish. Wings hyaline, the margins not fringed. Abdomen oval; the petiole wider than long, subpubescent.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

LEPTACIS ERYTHROPUS, sp. n.

♂. Length 0·8 millim. Black, shining; the head transverse, subopaque; the lateral ocelli close to the eye. Antennæ reddish or brownish yellow; the club brown-black, 5-jointed, pubescent, the joints longer than thick; pedicel longer than the second funicle-joint; first funicle-joint short, smaller than the third. Thorax convex, without furrows. Scutellum subconvex, bifoveated at base, and terminating in a long awl-shaped spine; a deep groove between the tegulæ and the mesonotum; metapleura covered with a silvery pubescence. Wings hyaline, fringed. Legs reddish yellow or rufous. Abdomen ovate, pubescent at base; the first segment much wider than long.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two specimens.

POLYMECUS, *Förster*.

Only one species of this common genus is in the collection, which may be described as

POLYMECUS INSULARIS, sp. n.

♀. Length 1·4 millim. Polished black; the frons and face finely opaquely punctate; antennæ and legs brownish yellow; the club 4-jointed, black. Mesothorax twice as long as wide, with two furrows; scutellum ending in an awl-shaped spine, pubescent at sides and foveate at base; metapleura woolly. Wings hyaline. Abdomen longer than the head and thorax together, narrowly contracted from the apex of the second segment, smooth, shining; the first segment densely woolly; the penultimate segment longer than either the antepenultimate or the ultimate; last three segments *beneath* finely opaquely punctate.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

SACTOGASTER, *Förster*.

Six species of this genus are recorded from Europe and two from the United States. The two species described below are apparently quite distinct, although one is closely allied to a species from North America. The colour of the legs will aid in identification, as follows:—

Legs black or piceous, the trochanters, base of tibiae,
and tarsi honey-yellow or brownish yellow

Antennæ black or brown-black *S. affinis*, sp.

Legs reddish yellow.

Antennæ, except the club, brownish yellow *S. rufipes*, sp.

SACTOGASTER AFFINIS, sp. n.

♀. Length 0·8 millim. Polished black; frons and face microscopically punctate, the vertex and occiput smooth, impunctured; the lateral ocelli their width from the margin of the eye. Antennæ black or brown-black; the extreme base of the scape pale yellowish; first and second funicle-joints subequal, the last rounded; club 4-jointed, the basal three joints wider than long. Scutellum at sides subpubescent, at tip ending in an awl-shaped spine. Metathorax and base of scutellum with a silvery-white pubescence. Wings hyaline. Legs black or piceous; the trochanters, base of tibiae, and the tarsi honey-yellow. Abdomen polished; the tail not longer than the inflated second ventral segment; the last segment pointed, about one half longer than the penultimate segment.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from five specimens. Closely allied to *S. anomala ventris*, Ashm., but slightly smaller, with the vertex, occiput, and mesonotum smoother, more shining, while the space between the eyes is a little narrower.

SACTOGASTER RUFIPES, sp. n.

♀. Length 0·8 millim. Differs from *S. affinis* in having the scape and legs rufous or reddish yellow; the coxæ rufo-piceous, not entirely black; the occiput subopaque; the scutellum more densely covered with a silvery pile. In the male the head is narrower, the lateral ocelli touching the border of the eye, the scutellum and metapleura bare, legs more yellowish, while the club-joints are loosely joined, twice as long as thick.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two male and two female specimens.

CÆLOPELTA, *Ashmead*.

Antennæ in male 9-jointed, ending in a 4-jointed club; lateral ocelli as near to the front ocellus as to the margin of the eye. Scutellum cupuliform, similar to the Cynipid genus *Eucoila*. Female unknown.

These simple characters readily distinguish this genus from all other genera in the group; and the genus affords another proof of the close affinities between the Proctotrypidæ and the Cynipidæ.

CÆLOPELTA MIRABILIS, sp. n.

♂. Length 0·8 millim. Polished black; antennæ brown, the scape yellow; legs reddish yellow, the coxæ black; metathorax with a silvery pubescence. Wings hyaline, iridescent; the hind wings rounded at apex, with long cilia; abdomen ovate, polished; the petiole subopaque, striate, and bare.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

SYNOPEAS, Förster.

A single male specimen, doubtfully referred to this genus, may be called

SYNOPEAS DUBIUS, sp. n.

♂. Length 1 millim. Polished black, impunctured; head transverse, wider than the thorax; the occiput faintly transversely aciculated; the frons and face highly polished; lateral ocelli about their width from the margin of the eye. Antennæ brown-black; the scape and pedicel brownish yellow; first funicle-joint rounded, the second a little stouter and nearly twice as long as thick; club 6-jointed, the joints loosely joined, elliptic-oval, the last fusiform, nearly twice as long as the preceding. Thorax convex, with faint traces of the parapsidal furrows in front of the scutellum, the base of the middle lobe thus formed projecting slightly upon the scutellum; scutellum convex, with oblique foveæ on either side at base, the small tubercle at its tip very pubescent; metathorax subpubescent. Legs honey-yellow, the posterior tibiæ slightly dusky. Abdomen ovate, longer than the thorax; the petiole longer than thick, striate, subpubescent; rest of the abdomen smooth, shining; the second segment with two sulci at base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

ANOPEDIAS, Förster.

ANOPEDIAS CONICA, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 0·7 to 0·8 millim. Polished black, impunctured; lateral ocelli about twice their width from the margin of the eye,

a little closer in the male; mesonotum with two delicate but distinct furrows; metapleura bare or subpubescent; first and second funicle-joints about equal, a little longer than thick, shorter than the pedicel, the third elongate, the fourth short; club cylindrical, the joints about twice as long as thick, or very little longer. Wings hyaline, fringed. Legs black; trochanters, base of tibiæ, and the tarsi variable from a piceous to yellow. Abdomen conic-ovate, longer than the head and thorax together, petiolate, the petiole striate; rest of the abdomen smooth, polished; the second segment with two long sulci at base, one on each side.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and ten female specimens. Comes very close to *A. error*, Fitch, but is smaller, with the joints of the antennæ relatively different.

TRICHACIS, Förster.

TRICHACIS RUBICOLA, *Ashm., Monog. N.A. Proctotrypidæ*, p. 296.

Of this species there are two specimens agreeing in every particular with the types in the U.S. National Museum. It was reared from a Cecidomyid gall on Blackberry.

POLYGNOTUS, Förster.

Of this genus, as now limited, five species have been recognized, which may be distinguished by the following table:—

Males..... 2.

Females.

Mesonotal furrows distinct posteriorly for half the length of the mesonotum.

Head much wider than thorax, the lateral ocelli twice their width from the eye-margin.

Legs black or piceous black, the trochanters, base of tibiæ, and tarsi pale brown; antennæ brown-black, the scape pale at extreme base.....

P. meridionalis, sp. n.

Mesonotal furrows wanting or but slightly indicated posteriorly.

Head not so wide, the lateral ocelli not much more than their width from the eye-margin.

Legs brownish yellow, the coxæ black, the femora more or less piceous; antennæ brown, the scape brownish yellow....

P. insularis, sp. n.

2. Mesonotal furrows indicated posteriorly.

Head wider than the thorax, the lateral ocelli twice their width from the eye-margin.

Legs piceous; the trochanters, base of tibiæ, and tarsi yellowish

P. meridionalis, sp. n.

Lateral ocelli not twice their width from the eye-border.

Coxæ black.

Legs black; trochanters, base of tibiæ, and tarsi piceous or brown.

Antennæ black, the club-joints $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as thick

P. gracilicornis, sp. n.

Legs honey-yellow.

Antennæ brown-black, the scape yellowish, the club-joints twice as long as thick

P. insularis, sp. n.

Legs piceous; trochanters, base and tip of tibiæ, and the tarsi yellowish.

Antennæ brown-black, short, the club-joints wider than long

P. laticlavus, sp. n.

Coxæ pale.

Scape and legs reddish-or honey-yellow; club 6-jointed, the joints, except the last, moniliform

P. pallidicoxalis, sp. n.

POLYGNOTUS MERIDIONALIS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 0.9 to 1 millim. Polished black, impunctured; lateral ocelli twice their width from the eye-border; antennæ brown-black, the scape at extreme base and the minute first funicle-joint yellowish; the flagellum with sparse white hairs; second funicle-joint as large as the pedicel, a little swollen, third small; club 5-jointed, the joints loosely joined, very little longer than wide. Thorax with two delicate furrows on the posterior half of the mesonotum; scutellum highly convex, subpubescent; metathorax pubescent. Wings hyaline, with a short fringe at apex. Legs black or piceous; the trochanters, base of tibiæ, and the tarsi pale brown or yellowish. Abdomen oblong-oval, the petiole striate, pubescent beneath.

The female is the larger, more robust form, with the head much broader than in the male, the club-joints scarcely longer than wide, the scutellum higher, the abdomen ovate, while the legs are blacker.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female.

POLYGNOTUS INSULARIS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1 to 1.1 millim. Polished black, impunctured; lateral ocelli not twice their width from the eye-border; antennæ dark brown, the scape brownish yellow, the club-joints a little wider than long. Thorax without furrows or but slightly indicated posteriorly, with two opaque pubescent spots just in front of the scutellum. Scutellum high, convex, polished. Metapleura finely striate, subpubescent. Wings hyaline, with a short fringe. Legs brownish yellow or yellowish, the coxæ black, the femora in female a little piceous. Abdomen oblong-oval, about as long as the head and thorax together, with the first segment striate.

The male is the smaller, and differs in having all the legs honey-yellow, with the antennal club 5-jointed, the joints nearly or quite twice as long as thick, the last conical, three times as long as thick.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female.

POLYGNOTUS GRACILICORNIS, sp. n.

♂. Length 1 millim. Polished black, impunctured; lateral ocelli only about their width from the eye-border; antennæ black; the first funicle-joint very small and slender, but still longer than thick; the second somewhat swollen and twisted, about twice as long as thick, the third smaller; club slender, the joints, except the last, once and a half as long as wide, the last conical, twice as long as the penultimate. Thorax with delicate furrows posteriorly. Scutellum convex, polished, faintly pubescent. Legs black, anterior tibiæ and all tarsi yellowish, trochanters and base of middle and posterior tibiæ piceous or yellowish. Abdomen oblong, as long as the thorax, polished, with the first segment striate, the second at base with two striate foveolæ.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

POLYGNOTUS LATICLAVUS, sp. n.

♂. Length 0.65 millim. Differs principally in the joints of the antennæ: the first and second funicle-joints are closely united, the second being much the larger; the first club-joint is oval, the three following broadly transverse, the last oblong; the legs are piceous, the trochanters, tips of anterior tibiæ, the base of middle

and hind tibiæ, and all tarsi yellow; while the abdomen is oval, shorter than the thorax.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

POLYGNOTUS PALLIDICOXALIS, sp. n.

♂. Length 0·9 millim. In this species the legs are pale brownish or honey-yellow, the hind coxæ alone at base being slightly dusky; antennæ brown, the scape yellow; the first funicle-joint is minute, transverse, the second as large as the pedicel, the third a little smaller; the club-joints, except the last, moniliform, very little, if any, longer than thick; the last conic ovate, about twice as long as the preceding joint; all the club-joints are briefly pedicellate and covered with sparse white hairs.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

Subfamily DIAPRIINÆ.

Tribe i. SPILOMICRINI.

IDIOTYPA, Förster.

IDIOTYPA PALLIDA, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1·8 to 2 millim. Reddish-testaceous, smooth, shining; eyes and antennal club black or brown-black; legs yellow-testaceous. Antennæ in female 12-jointed, the club robust, 4-jointed, black; funicle-joints gradually widened toward the club, the first joint a little longer and thinner than the pedicel; club-joints large except the last, transverse-moniliform, the last large, conic: in male 13-jointed, long, filiform, the pedicel rounded, the flagellar joints about thrice as long as thick, loosely joined, the first and last a little longer than the others. Thorax with two furrows; scutellum trifoveated at base, the lateral foveæ being towards one side of the apex of the middle fovea; metathorax rugose, pubescent, the posterior angles subacute, the central carina produced into a blunt spine. Wings hyaline, pubescent, ciliated, the marginal and basal veins distinct, the marginal thrice as long as thick; the stigmal vein short, with a backward directed branch from its tip. Abdomen oval, the petiole in the male about twice as long as thick, a little shorter

and stouter in the female, striate; rest of abdomen smooth polished, the second segment at base sulcate, with some striae at extreme base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and two female specimens.

HEMILEXIS, *Förster*.

HEMILEXIS LATIPENNIS, sp. n.

♂. Length 1 millim. Brownish, smooth, impunctured, the metathorax and legs yellowish; head black above. Antennæ 13-jointed, pale brownish, the scape yellowish; first and second flagellar joints elongate, the second two thirds the length of the first; joints beyond to the last elliptic-oval, slightly pedicellate pubescent, the last conic. Thorax with two delicate furrows, scutellum with a single large fovea at base; metathorax punctate, with a median carina, and with the posterior angles produced into small acute teeth. Wings very broad, hyaline, pubescent, with long cilia, the apical margin very slightly emarginate or sinuate, the marginal vein punctiform, the stigmal vein a little more than thrice as long as thick. Abdomen oval, petiolated, the petiole about thrice as long as thick, faintly striate; body smooth, polished, the second segment with a small median-sulcus at base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

HEMILEXODES, *Ashmead*.

HEMILEXODES FILIFORMIS, sp. n.

♂. Length 0.9 millim. Polished black; scape, metathorax, petiole, and legs honey-yellow. Thorax without furrows; scutellum with a fovea at base; metathorax rugoso-punctate, the posterior angles acute. Antennæ 13-jointed, long, filiform, pilose; the joints of the flagellum all long, cylindrical, the second a little shorter than the first, very slightly dilated towards tip. Wings hyaline, with long cilia, the apical margin very slightly sinuate; the venation as in *Hemilexis*, the marginal vein being punctiform and the stigmal about four times as long as thick.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single male specimen.

TROPIDOPSIS, *Ashmead*.

TROPIDOPSIS CLAVATA, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1·3 to 1·5 millim. Brownish red or ferruginous, smooth, polished, impunctured; antennæ, except the club, and legs paler, more yellowish. Antennæ in female 12-jointed, ending in an abrupt 3-jointed black club, the first two joints of which are quadrate, the last oblong; funicle 7-jointed, slender, the first joint about twice as long as the second, the following joints not longer than thick, the last two or three slightly transverse; pedicel obconic, much longer and stouter than the first funicle-joint. Head globose, the face flat, with a very delicate carina at the sides; eyes large, rounded. Scutellum with a single fovea at base. Metathorax with a central carina, emarginate behind, the angles a little prominent. Abdomen oblong-oval, the petiole a little longer than thick, pubescent. Wings hyaline, fringed, the submarginal vein reaching the costa at about the middle of the wing and ending in a subtriangular marginal vein; basal nervure present, straight.

The male is slightly smaller, the head more transverse, without the delicate carinæ at the sides of the face; the antennæ longer than the body, 14-jointed, filiform; the flagellar joints, except the last, elliptic-oval, pubescent, the first three joints being a little more slender than the following; metathorax emarginate behind, pubescent, with a prominent central carina; while the abdominal petiole is almost twice as long as thick, cylindrical, striate, and pubescent.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female.

PARAMESIUS, *Westwood*.

PARAMESIUS THORACICUS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1·5 to 1·8 millim. Head and body of abdomen polished black; thorax variable, from a dark honey-yellow to brown or piceous; the male the paler, the female the darker, with the pleura and metathorax sometimes black; scape, petiole, and legs reddish yellow or honey-yellow. Antennæ in female 13-jointed, clavate, the scape very long; the flagellum gradually becomes brown-black at tip, the joints gradually increasing in size after the sixth, submoniliform, the last large, conic, nearly thrice as long as the penultimate; in the male filiform, 13-

jointed; the flagellar joints, after the first, all elongate, cylindrical, the first very small, smaller than the pedicel, the second thrice as long as the pedicel, excised at base. Thorax smooth, shining, with two furrows; scutellum with a large fovea at base; metathorax rugose, with a sharp median carina. Wings hyaline, pubescent, ciliate; the venation brown, the marginal vein thrice as long as thick, a little narrower at base than at tip; stigmal vein scarcely developed, not longer than thick; basal vein subobsolete or entirely absent. Abdomen in female conic-ovate, the petiole about twice as long as thick, striate; in male pear-shaped, the petiole about four times as long as thick; body of abdomen in both sexes highly polished.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from four male and four female specimens.

SPILOMICRUS, *Westwood*.

The following table will assist in recognizing the species in this genus.

Wings subfuscous, the basal vein absent.

Legs dark rufous, the coxæ black or piceous.

Antennæ brown-black, the second flagellar joint shorter than the first, excised at base *S. aneurus*, sp. n.

Wings hyaline, the basal vein present.

Legs, including coxæ, reddish yellow.

Antennæ pale brown, the scape and pedicel yellowish, second flagellar joint not excised at base *S. vulgaris*, sp. n.

SPILOMICRUS ANEURUS, sp. n.

♀. Length 3.2 millim. Polished black, impunctured; head globose, the cheeks woolly behind; frontal prominence large, the face with a Δ -shaped sulcus; mandibles black or piceous. Antennæ 13-jointed, black, much thickened towards tips; scape about as long as the first four funicle-joints combined, curved; first funicle-joint longer than the pedicel, the latter equal with the second funicle-joint; joints from the fifth to the penultimate quadrate moniliform, the last conic, not longer than, and scarcely as wide as, the penultimate. Thorax with two furrows; the pronotum woolly at sides, and produced anteriorly above into a short neck; scutellum with a subapical transverse furrow, sulcate at sides, and with two large foveæ at base; postscutellum closely punctate, tricarinate; metathorax rugose, pubescent, with an

acute median carina, rather prominent angles posteriorly, and with lateral carinæ. Legs dark rufous, pubescent, the coxæ piceous or black. Wings subfuscous, pubescent, the submarginal vein reaching the costa at half the length of the wing, the marginal vein about three times as long as thick, the stigmal vein very short, not longer than thick. Abdomen oblong-oval, polished, pilose at apex; the petiole long, three times as long as thick, fluted, woolly beneath.

♂. Length 3·5 to 4 millim. Agrees well with the female except that the scutellum has a transverse row of coarse punctures at the apex, the last ventral segment is bifoveate, with a central carina, while the antennæ are long, filiform; the scape is finely striated beneath, and about as long as the pedicel and first flagellar joint united, second funicle-joint about two thirds the length of the first, excised at base; the joints beyond the last very nearly equal in length.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one female and five male specimens.

SPILOMICRUS VULGARIS, sp. n.

♀. Length 1·5 to 2·5 millim. Polished black, impunctured; head globose, sparsely pilose, the cheeks with a tuft of wool behind; face smooth, not sulcate; mandibles yellowish. Antennæ 13-jointed, brownish yellow, with only three or four terminal joints dusky or black; scape about as long as the first five funicle-joints united; first funicle-joint not or very little longer than the pedicel, the latter much the stouter; funicle-joints 2 to 4 subequal, shorter than the first; joints 5 and 6 moniliform; club 5-jointed, the joints transverse or subquadrate moniliform, the first pale, the last three or four black. Thorax with two furrows, the pronotum woolly at sides anteriorly; scutellum with two large foveæ at base, a sulcus at the sides, and a transverse punctate line at apex; metathorax rugose, pubescent, with an acute ridge at the middle and carinæ laterally. Legs entirely reddish or brownish yellow. Wings hyaline, the basal nervure distinct, rarely subobsolete. Abdomen oblong-oval, polished, pilose at tip, the last ventral segment minutely punctate; petiole long, coarsely fluted, pubescent above and beneath.

♂. Length 2 to 2·5 millim. Differs principally in the filiform brown antennæ, the scape and pedicel alone being yellow; the scape is as long as the first and second funicle-joints united;

the latter are about equal in length, the second not excised at base, the joints beyond to the last being very slightly and gradually subequal; last ventral segment piceous, but with two small punctures at base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from 22 male and 14 female specimens.

Tribe ii. DIAPRIINI.

GALESUS, *Curtis*.

GALESUS BIPUNCTATUS, sp. n.

♀. Length 2·2 to 2·4 millim. Polished black, impunctured, with sparse white hairs; head oblong, with a margined angulation in front of each eye, the space between it and the eye with a row of punctures; between these angulations there is another margined space enclosing the ocelli; vertex with six small punctures; face prolonged, with deep broad sulci beneath the eyes; frontal prominence with a median sulcus. Antennæ black, 12-jointed, the scape angulately dilated a little beyond the middle; flagellar joints, after the fourth, transverse-moniliform, loosely joined and gradually widened towards tip of flagellum, the last joint ovate, twice as long as the penultimate. Thorax with two furrows, the middle lobe with two small punctures at base and two at the middle; scutellum truncate and with two punctures at tip, a broad sulcus at sides and two large foveæ at base; metathorax grooved, pubescent. Wings folded, deeply emarginate at apex. Legs rufous or reddish yellow, the coxæ black. Abdomen oblong-oval, polished black; the petiole about twice as long as thick, fluted and pubescent.

♂. Length 2·5 millim. In this sex the head is shorter, only a little longer than wide, with the ridges and punctation as in the female. The antennæ are 14-jointed, filiform, as long as the body, the pedicel and first funicle-joint being brownish yellow or brown, the rest of the antennæ black; the second funicle-joint is a little thicker and shorter than the first, excised at base; the joints beyond a little longer, very little more than thrice as long as thick, the last joint being much longer than any of the others.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two male and two female specimens.

*LOXOTROPA, Förster.**LOXOTROPA COLUMBIANA, Ashm.*

A single specimen of this species, from St. Vincent, cannot be separated from the type collected in the District of Columbia.

LOXOTROPA THORACICA, sp. n.

♀. Length 0·8 millim. Head and abdomen polished black; thorax brownish piceous; antennæ, except the abrupt 3-jointed club which is black, and legs yellow. The head is a little longer than wide, with angulated ridges before the eyes. The first funicle-joint twice as long as the second, the following joints not longer than thick; two basal joints of club quadrate, the last oblong. Wings hyaline, pubescent. Abdomen oblong-oval, the petiole pubescent.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from a single specimen.

TROPIDOPRIA, Ashmead.

The species belonging to this genus may be separated by the aid of the following table:—

Females.

Head and abdomen black, the thorax reddish.

Antennæ with an abrupt 3-jointed club, the last

two joints being black *T. nigriceps*, sp. n.

Wholly reddish or dark honey-yellow.

Antennæ with the club 5-jointed, gradually formed.

Two last club-joints black *T. pallida*, sp. n.

Males.

Head and abdomen black, the thorax piceous, the petiole short, finely striate.

Scutellum acutely triangular *T. triangularis*, sp. n.

Head and abdomen black, thorax reddish, the petiole long, coarsely fluted.

Scutellum not acutely triangular *T. nigriceps*, sp. n.

Wholly reddish or dark honey-yellow *T. pallida*, sp. n.

TROPIDOPRIA TRIANGULARIS, sp. n.

♂. Length 1·2 millim. Head and abdomen black, polished; thorax piceous, more or less blackish above. Antennæ 14-jointed,

pedicellate-nodose, verticillate, bright yellow, the nodes piceous. Scutellum acutely triangular, carinated, with a profound fovea at base. Metathorax rugose, carinate, subpubescent. Wings hyaline, strongly fringed. Legs, including coxæ, honey-yellow. Body of abdomen oval, black, shining; the petiole short, hard twice as long as thick, yellowish, finely striate.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two male specimens.

TROPIDOPRIA NIGRICEPS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 2 to 2·5 millim. Head and thorax black, polished, impunctured; thorax reddish; the scutellum in female subobsoletely carinate, with a small fovea at base, in male with large fovea at base and distinctly carinate; metathorax rugose-punctate, subpubescent, the middle carina produced into a short acute spine. In the female the antennæ, except the last two joints which are black, the legs, petiole, and tip of abdomen are honey-yellow; the club is abrupt, 3-jointed; the funiculus slender; the petiole about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as thick, cylindrical, faintly striate; body of abdomen conic ovate. In the male the scape, pedicel, and legs are honey-yellow or reddish yellow; the flagellum piceous black, nodose-pedicellate, with whorls of long hairs; petiole coarsely fluted, fully four times as long as thick; body of abdomen oblong-oval, polished black. Wings in both sexes hyaline, strongly fringed.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one female and four male specimens.

TROPIDOPRIA PALLIDA, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1·8 to 2·1 millim. Uniformly light brownish red, polished; scutellum foveate at base, faintly carinate at tip; metathorax finely rugose, pubescent, with a prominent median carina. In the male the scape, pedicel, and legs are yellowish; flagellum darker, nodose-pedicellate, with whorls of long hairs; petiole $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as thick, finely rugose, pubescent. In the female only the last two antennal joints are black, the club being gradually formed, 5-jointed; petiole scarcely twice as long as thick, pubescent; body of abdomen pointed at tip. Wings in both sexes hyaline, strongly fringed.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from six male and twelve female specimens.

*DIAPRIA, Latreille.**DIAPRIA MELLEA*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1 to 1.1 millim. Dark honey-yellow or light brownish red, polished, impunctured; antennæ and legs honey-yellow. Club of antennæ in female 4-jointed, gradually formed, the last joint large, conic or oblong, black, closely joined to the penultimate, the other two joints loosely joined. Abdomen ovate, the petiole scarcely once and a half as long as thick, pubescent.

In the male the flagellum is long, cylindrical, with whorls of long hairs; the joints, except the first, all long, cylindrical, as long as the scape, the first joint only two thirds the length of the scape. Abdomen oval, the petiole a little more than twice as thick. Wings hyaline, strongly fringed in both sexes. Scutellum with a rounded fovea at base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two male and three female specimens.

TRICHOPRIA, Ashmead.

The following table will aid in separating the three species in this genus.

Females.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Species pale, or with thorax pale | 2. |
| Species black, the pleura alone sometimes piceous. | |
| Pleura black; antennæ black; the club 4-jointed,
loosely joined, the joints increasing in size;
thickened parts of the legs piceous | <i>T. insularis</i> , sp. n. |
| Pleura piceous; antennæ, except the last three
joints of club, and legs honey-yellow..... | <i>T. pleuralis</i> , sp. n. |
| 2. Thorax pale brownish piceous; head and abdomen
black. | |
| Scutellum with two minute subobsolete foveæ at
base; antennæ, except the last two joints,
and legs brownish yellow | <i>T. atriceps</i> , sp. n. |

Males.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Species with the thorax pale | 2. |
| Species black, the pleura alone sometimes piceous. | |
| Pleura black; scape, pedicel, and legs reddish
yellow; second flagellar joint longer than the
first, curved and angulate toward one side, the
joints beyond rounded-moniliform, shorter
than the first, with whorls of bristly hairs .. | <i>T. insularis</i> , sp. n. |

Pleura piceous; scape, pedicel, and legs honey-yellow; second flagellar joint very slightly excised at base, but not angulate, the joints beyond oval-moniliform, longer than the first, pubescent *T. pleuralis*, sp. n.

2. Thorax reddish, head and abdomen black.

Scutellum with a large fovea at base; flagellar joints after the second rounded-moniliform, with whorls of bristles, first joint longer than the second *T. atriceps*, sp. n.

TRICHOPTRIA INSULARIS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1.2 to 1.3 millim. Polished black; legs piceous, the trochanters, base of tibiæ, and the tarsi yellowish. Head globose, as wide as the thorax. Antennæ 12-jointed, piceous black; scape as long as the pedicel and first two funicle-joints united; funicle 6-jointed, the joints slender, the last two a little thicker than the preceding; club 4-jointed, the joints increasing in size, the last oblong. Mesonotum not longer than wide; scutellum with a large fovea at base connected with a delicate grooved line at sides; metathorax short, finely rugose, with a median carina, and subpubescent. Wings hyaline, strongly fringed. Abdomen ovate, pointed at tip, polished black, the tip piceous, with sparse long hairs; petiole cylindric, twice as long as thick.

In the male the antennæ are 14-jointed, filiform-moniliform, pale brownish, the scape and pedicel yellow; second flagellar joint a little longer and stouter than the first, curved and angulate towards one side; the joints beyond to last rounded-moniliform, shorter than the first, all with whorls of stiff bristles; legs, including coxæ, reddish yellow; petiole not longer than thick, pubescent; body of abdomen oval.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female.

TRICHOPTRIA PLEURALIS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1 to 1.2 millim. Closely resembles *T. insularis*; but in the female the antennæ, except the 4-jointed club, the legs, and the abdominal petiole are yellow; the mesothoracic pleura piceous; the petiole is not longer than thick and pubescent; while the male differs in having the flagellum brown, the joints after the second oval-moniliform, longer than the first, with a short pubescence, the second joint being only slightly excised at base, and not angulate.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female.

TRICHOPIRIA ATRICEPS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1.3 to 1.5 millim. Head and abdomen polished black; thorax pale brownish piceous or reddish; antennæ in female (except the last two joints of the club) and the legs yellow or pale brownish yellow. Head a little longer than wide, subglobose. The antennæ end in a 3-jointed club, the joints increasing in size, the last joint oblong; funicle slender, 7-jointed, the joints scarcely longer than thick. Collar, metathorax, and the short petiole woolly. Scutellum smooth, with two minute subobsolete foveæ at base. Body of abdomen conic ovate.

The male (or what is taken to be the opposite sex) is larger, and agrees in colorational detail with the female; but the antennæ are 14-jointed, filiform-moniliform, the first flagellar joint being a little longer than the second, the second slightly swollen, the joints beyond rounded-moniliform, with whorls of long bristles, while the scutellum has a large, smooth, shallow fovea at base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and two female specimens.

PHÆNOPRIA, *Ashmead*.

Two species in this genus have been recognized as follows:—

Females.

Dorsal abdominal segment 5 much longer than 3 and 4 united.

Antennæ black; swollen parts of legs piceous.... *P. subclavata*, sp. n.

Dorsal abdominal segment 5 not longer than 3 and 4 united.

Antennæ, except the scape and club, honey-yellow; legs bright yellow, tips of femora and tibiæ piceous..... *P. simillima*, sp. n.

Males.

Basal 3 joints of antennæ yellow, the flagellar joints after the second rounded-moniliform.

Legs honey-yellow..... *P. subclavata*, sp. n.

Basal joint of antennæ yellow, the flagellum brown-black, the joints after the second oval.

Legs and petiole yellow, tips of femora and tibiæ piceous..... *P. simillima*, sp. n.

PHÆNOPRIA SUBCLAVATA, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 1 to 1.2 millim. Polished black, impunctate. antennæ in female 12-jointed, black, enlarged towards tip. funicle-joints after the second a little transverse, very gradually increasing in width to club; club 3-jointed, the first two joints nearly equal, transverse, the last oblong, as long as the two preceding together, and stouter; legs piceous, the trochanters, base of tibiæ, and tarsi yellow. Scutellum longer than wide at base, convex, without a fovea at base. Metathorax and petiole pubescent, the latter short. Abdomen conic-ovate, as long as or a little longer than the thorax, the last segment conical, 5th segment not longer than the 3rd and 4th united. Wings hyaline, strongly fringed.

In the male the first three or four basal joints of antennæ and the legs are yellow; rest of the antennæ pale brownish, the flagellar joints after the second rounded-moniliform, with bristly hairs; the second joint is a little longer than the first, very slightly bent; body of abdomen oblong-oval, truncate at tip.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from two male and two female specimens.

PHÆNOPRIA SIMILLIMA, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Length 0.65 to 0.90 millim. Differs from *P. subclavata* in its smaller size and colour of antennæ and legs; the antennæ in the female, except the scape and the club, are pale yellow; the swollen parts of the legs are piceous; while the 5th abdominal segment is not longer than the 3rd and 4th united.

The male differs in having the scape alone yellow, the flagella being black, with the joints after the second elliptic-oval, not rounded; the second joint is a little thicker than the first and very slightly excised at base.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Described from one male and one female.

ADDENDUM.—On p. 77, for *Anectoclis* sp. read *Anectoclis rufipes*, Howard.