

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW NEARCTIC SERPHOIDEA
(HYMENOPTERA).

BY ROBERT M. FOUTS.

Two new genera and fourteen new species of Serphoidea are described in this paper. Two of these new species belong to the family Bethylidae, six to the Diapriidae, one to the Calliceratidae, two to the Platygasteridae and three to the Scelionidae. The two new genera belong to the subfamily Scelioninae. They are most interesting and unusual and could not be confounded with any known genera.

I am indebted to Mr. Oscar Whittaker of Chilliwak, British Columbia, for the opportunity of examining the fine series of *Trichopria abdominalis* and *Diapria conica*. He has the honor of having been the first to discover the male of *Trichopria abdominalis* and my description of that sex is based on the material received from him.

The drawing of *Loxotropa nigrescens* was made by Mr. Whittaker from a paratype that has been returned to him.

BETHYLIDAE.

RHABDEPYRIS KIEFFER.

Rhabdepyris amabilis, new species.

Female.—Length, 3.50 mm. Runs to *dimorphus* Kieffer in Das Tier., Lief. 41, 1916, p. 347. It differs in having the head much wider than the thorax. Head, pronotum, and scutellum finely reticulate; mesonotum more strongly reticulate, with the notauli distinct, diverging anteriorly; frons sparsely covered with fairly large punctures; vertex, cheeks, pronotum and mesonotum likewise with punctures, but these are more scattered and less regularly arranged than they are on the frons; scutellum with two punctures; head (viewed from in front) nearly circular, a little longer than wide, one and one-fourth times as wide as the thorax; longitudinal groove at the base of the antennae very short and shallow; scape thick, a little longer than the following three antennal joints together; second joint a little longer than the third, as long as the fourth, slightly longer than wide; third joint as wide as long, thicker than the second, as thick as the fourth; following joints subequal, about as wide as long; last joint conical, a little longer than the penultimate; thorax twice as long as wide, widest just behind the middle; pronotum strongly convex; mesonotum flattened; scutellum and propodeum subconvex; metanotum not visible medially, the scutellum touching the propodeum; scutellum with an arcuate furrow

across its base; propodeum margined laterally and posteriorly, with five longitudinal ridges which converge from the middle and unite just before the margin; superior face of the propodeum diagonally aciculate; inferior face transversely striate, narrowly reticulate above, with a fine median longitudinal carina; wings short, narrow, reaching a little past the middle of the propodeum; black; frons, vertex, and dorsum of thorax (except the propodeum) cupreous; proximal three antennal joints rufous, other joints dark brown; mandibles reddish-brown; legs reddish-brown, the femora darker outwardly; anterior coxae black in front; collar (pronotum in front of transverse constriction) rufous; tegulae and wing veins light brown.

Type locality.—Glen Echo, Maryland.

One female collected by the author in July, 1925.

HOLEPYRIS KIEFFER.

Holepyris punctifrons, new species.

Female.—Length, 3.40 mm. Head, pronotum and mesonotum finely reticulate, rather closely covered with small punctures; the scutellum is also finely reticulate but the punctures are not so numerous; head one and one-eighth times as long (front view) as wide, a little wider than the thorax; head behind the eyes a little shorter than the eyes are long; longitudinal impressed line on the frons shorter than the clypeus; pronotum twice as long as the mesonotum, traversed by an impressed line extending across it near its posterior margin; notauli absent; lateral grooves on the mesonotum distinct; propodeum margined laterally and posteriorly, transversely striate, traversed by five longitudinal ridges; thorax nearly twice as long as the head, a little over twice as long as wide; wings normally developed, tinged with brown; discoideus, brachius, and all veins distad of the stigma (except the radius) wanting; radius long, slightly curved, extending three-fifths of the distance from the apex of the stigma to the apex of the wing; nervulus without a projecting vein; black; antennae and legs reddish-brown; anterior femora near apices, anterior tibiae, middle coxae, and all tarsi lighter, tinged with yellow; palpi yellow.

Type locality.—Hawthorne, Florida (March, 1925).

One female collected by Mr. M. D. Leonard.

DIAPRIIDAE.

DIAPRIA LATREILLE.

Diapria conica Fab.

Mr. Oscar Whittaker sent me some time ago seven females and seven males belonging to this species. He collected them at Chilliwak, British Columbia, in August, September, and October, 1926. One female was collected on May 24, 1926.

These specimens have been carefully compared with European specimens of *conica* recently received from and determined by Dr. Alexander Ogloblin. They seem to agree with them in every particular.

This is the first record of the species west of Marquette, Michigan. It seems to be fairly common in the Eastern States.

ACIDOPRIA KIEFFER.

***Acidopria columbiana* Ashmead.**

Loxotropa columbiana Ashmead, Bull. 45, U. S. Nat. Mus., 1893, p. 413; Kieffer, Das Tier., Lief. 44, 1916, p. 190.

Loxotropa ruficornis Ashmead, *ibid.*, p. 414.

Loxotropa ashmeadi Kieffer, Andre, Spec. Hym. Eur., Vol. 10, 1911, p. 923; Kieffer, Das Tier., Lief. 44, 1916, p. 188.

The types of *columbiana* and *ruficornis* have been compared and appear to be identical. The frons is armed with two short acute thorns just below the anterior ocellus. The male type of *ruficornis* has no thorns on the frons.

Distribution.—District of Columbia, Arlington, Virginia, and Glen Echo, Maryland.

One female collected by the author on September 24, 1923, at Washington, D. C., and another at Glen Echo in the summer of 1923.

TRICHOPRIA ASHMEAD.

***Trichopria abdominalis* Fouts.**

I have recently received from Mr. Oscar Whittaker a large series of specimens belonging to this species. The series was collected by Mr. Whittaker in Chilliwak, British Columbia, and consists of thirty-one females and nineteen males. The females were collected between April 7, 1926, and September 8, 1926; the males between June 6, 1926, and September 11, 1926.

The male, which has not hitherto been recognized, is described below.

Male.—Length, 1.57 mm. Head as long as wide, as wide as the abdomen; antenna two and one-fourth times as long as the abdomen, rather stout; scape as long as the third and fourth joints united, thickened distally; pedicel globular, half as long as the third joint, the latter as long as, but slightly narrower than, the fourth, twice as long as wide; fourth joint widened on distal half, distinctly wider than any of the following joints; joints five to fourteen a little longer than wide, wider at apex; last joint about two and one-third times as long as wide, subacute at apex; flagellar joints sparsely covered with short white hairs; thorax about one and three-fifths times as long as wide, about one and one-fifth times as wide as the abdomen, subconvex dorsally; scutellum with one large circular fovea at its base, without a trace of a longitudinal ridge; propodeum as in the female; abdomen twice as long as wide, one and one-tenth times as long as the thorax, convex above; second tergite one and two-fifths times as long as wide, scarcely narrowed anteriorly; legs stout, the femora

and tibiae strongly swollen; middle tibia a little longer than the tarsus; black; tibiae rufous proximad; tarsi brown; wings brownish.

In some specimens there is a small depression on either side lying within the scutellar fovea. There is no variation to speak of except in size. While the majority of specimens attain or very nearly attain the length of the one just described several are only 1.26 mm. in length.

PHAENOPRIA ASHMEAD.

Phaenopria occidentalis, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.89 mm. Head viewed from above about as wide as long, as wide as the thorax; lengths of the antennal joints: 155 (.302 mm.), 40, 35, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 35, 35, 69; widths of the same joints: 27, 21, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 21, 32, 35, 38; scape thinner on basal half; last joint ovate, rounded at apex; pubescence on all joints sparse, shorter than the joints are wide; thorax a little over one and one-half times as long as wide, without any trace of notauli; mesonotum convex, separated from the scutellum by a fine suture; scutellum without a fovea at base but with a scarcely perceptible, extremely shallow, transverse, immargined depression across its base just behind the suture; scutellum compressed into a short ridge posteriorly; propodeum traversed longitudinally by a high ridge; this ridge sharply angulate in front of the middle, the point thus produced slightly lower than the surface of the scutellum; that part of the ridge anterior to the angulation broader than the part behind it, its summit traversed by a groove; pronotum anteriorly and petiole densely covered with long sericeous pubescence; hairs on propodeum similar but sparser and shorter; dorsum of propodeum inside the lateral ridges bare, devoid of pubescence; wings extending a little more than one-fifth the length of the abdomen past the latter's apex, pubescent, with long marginal cilia; abdomen one and three-fifths times as long as the thorax, about one and one-sixth times as wide as the thorax, two and three-fifths times as long as wide, widest in the middle, pointed at the apex; petiole about as long as wide; second tergite about one and three-fifths times as long as wide, a little over twice as long as the following four segments together; second tergite as wide at the base as the propodeum, with the sides gently curved, widest just behind the middle; black, scape at extreme base, femora and tibiae (except the swollen parts of each), apices of anterior and middle tibiae, and all tarsi (except the last joint of each), rufous; other parts of antennae and legs very dark brown to blackish; wings light brownish beyond the marginal vein.

Variations.—One paratype is only 1.48 mm. in length. It is, except in size, just like the type. The other paratype does not differ in any way from the type.

Type locality.—Chilliwak, British Columbia.

Three females collected by Oscar Whittaker on the following dates: April 24, 1926, May 1, 1926 (type), and October 4, 1926.

One paratype returned to Whittaker. Other paratype in S. National Museum, Cat. No. 40,506.

U This species represents the typical form of *Phaenopria*.

The depression at the base of the scutellum is not truly a fovea since it is immargined and extends all across the sclerite. One can not decide just where it begins or ends. It is perhaps not correct to say that the fovea is margined in typical species of *Trichopria*, *Loxotropa*, etc., but at any rate it is more or less clearly defined on all sides.

LOXOTROPA FOERSTER.

Loxotropa nigrescens, new species.

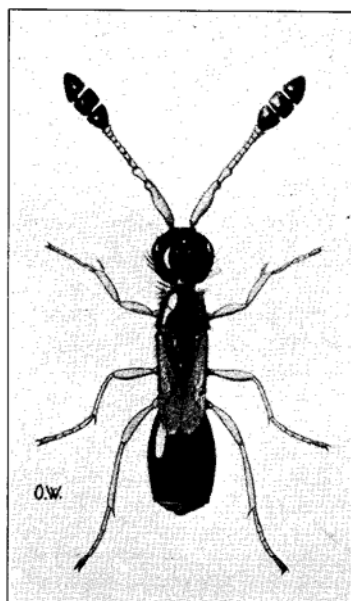


Fig. 1. *Loxotropa nigrescens* Fouts. Female.

Female.—Length, 1.38 mm. Differs from *nana* Ashmead only in having the body entirely black. The proportions of the various parts of the body are as in *nana*. Head slightly longer than wide, a little wider than high, about one and three-tenths times as wide as the thorax, as long as the abdomen is wide; antenna about one and four-fifths times as long as the thorax; scape three times as long as the pedicel, as long as the following six joints together, a little shorter than the club; pedicel twice as long as wide, as long as the two following joints together; third joint longer than the fourth but shorter than the fourth and fifth together; fourth joint a little longer than the fifth; fifth and sixth equal, about as wide as long; joints seven, eight, and nine transverse, becoming wider in the order named; club joints about twice as wide as the pedicel; first two club joints transverse; last joint as long as wide, subacute

at apex; thorax one and two-fifths times as long as the head, about twice as long as wide, subconvex dorsally; notauli indicated as shallow furrows anteriorly; scutellum subconvex, with one fovea at base; wings abbreviated, narrowed, extending one-seventh the length of the abdomen past the apex of the propodeum; marginal vein thick, cuniform; abdomen one and four-fifths times as long as wide, one and one-third times as wide as the thorax; second tergite not quite one and one-half times as long as wide; black; scape and pedicel reddish-brown; antennal joints three to ten the same color but lighter in hue; legs brownish-yellow, the femora slightly darker; last joint of each tarsus fuscous.

Type locality.—Chilliwak, British Columbia.

Description based on four specimens collected by Oscar Whittaker on the following dates: June 20, August 22, and August 27, 1926.

Paratypes in Coll. Whittaker and U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 40,507.

PARAMESIUS WESTWOOD.

Paramesius laetus, new species.

Female.—Length, 2.32 mm. Head about as wide as long, a little narrower than the thorax; antennae slightly over one and one-half times as long as the thorax; scape nearly as long as the four following antennal joints united, three and two-thirds times as long as the pedicel, five and one-half times as long as the fourth joint; pedicel and third joint equally long, the pedicel a little the wider, as wide as joint seven; joints four to thirteen subequal in length; joints four to eight becoming gradually thicker, the following joints equal in width; joints nine to twelve about as long as thick; last joint conical, twice as long as the twelfth; thorax one and five-ninths times as long as wide; notauli delicately indicated on posterior half of the mesonotum; scutellum with a large fovea at its base; this fovea traversed longitudinally by carinae; scutellum nearly flat, without sculpture; propodeum short, with a tooth-like median keel; petiole one and one-third times as long as wide, with four strong longitudinal ridges above; the two interior ridges diverge posteriorly meeting the others near the apex of the segment; the area thus enclosed is smooth and flat; second tergite three and three-fourths times as long as the first, with a minute circular incision medially at base; ovipositor protruded to about the length of the second tergite; legs rather stout, the femora and tibiae strongly clavate; wings broad, about two and two-thirds times as long as the thorax; shining black; swollen part of each femur black; rest of legs brown, the swollen part of the middle and hind tibiae somewhat darker; wings brownish; scape piceous, reddish proximad; pedicel piceous; following five joints dark reddish-brown; last six joints black.

Variations.—The appendages may be lighter colored generally, with the proximal seven joints of the antennae reddish-brown, the swollen parts of the femora dark brown, and the tibiae and tarsi yellowish-brown. The last six antennal joints are black in all three specimens. The notauli are, in one paratype, very short, not longer than the scutellar fovea. The ovipositor is very

short in one paratype and is not protruded at all in the other. Both paratypes are about 2.06 mm. in length.

Type locality.—Chilliwak, British Columbia (VI-27-1926).

Paratypes in Coll. Whittaker and U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 40508.

Three specimens collected by Oscar Whittaker. The paratypes were collected on July 25 and August 1, 1926.

PROSYNACRA KIEFFER.

Prosynacra gracilis, new species.

Female.—Length, 2.34 mm. Agrees with Kieffer's generic description in Das Tierreich, Lief. 44, 1916, p. 343, except in a slight difference in the shape of the head and in the venation. These differences are so small that they can not be considered as being of more than specific value.

Head seen from above about as wide as long, a little wider than the thorax, seen from the side about one and one-fifth times as long as high; a right angle is formed at the ocelli by the junction of the frons and the vertex; projection covering bases of antennae very short; inferior surface of head parallel with the superior one, the head seen from the side therefore oblong although the posterior margin is slightly oblique, not parallel with the anterior margin or frons; eyes nearly circular, separated by more than their width from the occipital carina; ocelli nearer to the antennae than to the occipital carina, the frons being decidedly shorter than the vertex; occipital carina sharp, extending on the cheeks to the bases of the mandibles; scape cylindrical, a little longer than the following two joints united, with two small tooth-like projections at the apex; antennae 12-jointed, filiform, the flagellar joints gradually thickening to the eighth, this joint and those following it subequal in width; pedicel twice as long as wide, indistinctly longer than the fourth joint; third joint one and one-half times as long as the pedicel, narrower than the pedicel, thin basally but widening toward the apex, as wide at the apex as the fourth joint; joints four to twelve subequal in length; fourth joint about twice as long as wide; eleventh joint about one and one-third times as long as wide; last joint as long as the third, about two and three-fifths times as long as wide, acute at apex; antennae nearly as long as the abdomen, all the joints with short white hairs, those on the first four joints less numerous than they are on the others; thorax nearly twice as long as the head, a little more than twice as long as wide, nearly one and one-third times as high as wide; mesonotum convex, polished, with several white hairs on its surface; notauli briefly indicated anteriorly; scutellum circular, flattened; fovea very deep, circular, just about as large as the scutellum; propodeum with an undivided longitudinal carina; petiole about one and one-third times as long as wide, cylindrical, strongly convex dorsally, irregularly striate, and with a small median longitudinal groove above; abdomen cylindrical, not quite one and one-fourth times as long as the head and thorax united, as wide as the head, elliptical seen from above, widest just behind the middle (at the apex of the second segment), strongly convex above and below, a little higher than wide; second tergite three and one-fourth times as long as the petiole, a little more than one and one-half

times as long as wide, without a depression basally but with a few short striae laterally at base; tergites three to seven subequal in length, a little less than half as long as the petiole; last tergite as long as three preceding ones united, hump-like and with a few hairs medially; behind this hump the segment is awl-like, without pubescence; wings large, broad, extending slightly past the apex of the abdomen; cilia rather short; venation as in *giraudi* Kieffer (see figure in *Das Tier.*, 44, 1916, 344) except that the subcosta runs parallel with the costa; the costal cell is therefore of approximately equal width throughout; black; antennae brown, the proximal three joints yellowish-brown; legs straw colored.

Type locality.—Petersham, Massachusetts.

Type.—Cat. No. 40,509, U. S. National Museum.

One specimen, reared by Mr. H. J. MacAloney, June 10, 1926, from pine tips and recorded in the Bureau of Entomology under Hopkins U. S. No. 17605m. Specimens of *Pissodes strobi* Peck. were reared from the same material and it seems probable, in view of the habits of *Prosynacra giraudi* Kieffer that *gracilis* parasitizes this species.

This is the first species of the genus recorded outside of Europe. Kieffer's two species are from France and Italy. *Prosynacra giraudi* Kieffer parasitizes the larvae of *Hylurgus piniperda* and *Bostrichus laricis*.

XENOTOMA FOERSTER.

Xenotoma bradleyi, new species.

Female.—Length, 2.72 mm. Scape as long as the three following antennal joints united; third joint one and one-half times as long as the second, about three times as long as thick; all flagellar joints longer than thick; last joint as long as the third, pointed at apex; thorax as high as wide, a little wider than the head, one and one-third times as wide as the abdomen; cubitus curved from the base, parallel with the basal vein; marginal vein as long as the radial cell; first abscissa of the radius nearly perpendicular; abdomen one and one-half times as long as the thorax; petiole two and one-half times as long as wide, with a median carina; second tergite two and one-half times as long as the first, one and two-thirds times as long as wide, two and seven-ninths times as long as the following segments united; abdomen straight, not turned up at apex; black; scape and pedicel yellowish-brown; flagellum fuscous; legs reddish-brown, the posterior tibiae and tarsi darker.

Type locality.—Cuyamaca Mts., San Diego Co., California (Aug. 16, 1914).

Two specimens collected by Dr. J. C. Bradley.

Type in Cornell University. Paratype in Coll. Fouts.

This species is most closely related to *parvicellula* Kieffer. In *parvicellula* the scape is as long as the four following antennal joints together.

SCORPIOTELEIA ASHMEAD.**Scorpioteleia vera**, new species.

Female.—Length, 5.36 mm. Runs to *gracilicornis* Kieff. in Kieffer's key (Das Tier., Lief. 44, 1916, p. 591). Has among other differences the scape as long as the third antennal joint and the first tergite a little more than four and one-half times as long as wide. Head one and two-fifths times as wide as long; the antennae if extended straight back would reach to the apical fifth of the second tergite; scape about five times as long as its greatest width; second joint a little longer than wide, considerably wider than the third; third joint seven times as long as wide, one and three-fourths times as long as the fourth, the latter and all following joints as wide as the third, becoming gradually shorter to the fifteenth; fourteenth about twice as long as wide; last joint as long as the fifth, about three times as long as wide, acute at apex; thorax one and one-half times as long as wide, a little wider than the head; wings hyaline, nearly attaining the apex of the second tergite; marginal vein about one and one-half times as long as the radial cell, as long as the slightly curved cubitus; metacarpa less than one-half the length of the marginal vein; first abscissa of the radius about half as long as the second; abdomen three and three-tenths times as long as the thorax, nine and three-tenths times as long as wide (at second tergite); petiole with two carinae laterally, smooth, without distinct or complete carinae dorsally; petiole viewed laterally slightly curved upwardly, somewhat thinner on distal one-fourth; second tergite two and one-fifth times as long as the petiole, one and three-fifths times as long as the five following segments united; fourth segment a little longer than the third, one and one-third times as long as the fifth, the latter slightly curved upward and acute at the apex; antennae stramineous, darker on the last seven or eight joints; thorax and petiole uniformly bright reddish; second tergite brown, becoming lighter near the apex; following segments and legs stramineous.

Variations.—Last ten antennal joints darker; head, except in front, black; propodeum and thorax ventrally and laterally, except the upper margin of the pronotum, black; petiole black; length, 4.59 mm. The other paratype has the same parts (except the antennae) darker than in the type but not so dark as in the paratype just mentioned. It is 4.81 mm. in length.

Type locality.—Gainsville, Florida (March 4 and 12, 1925, T. H. Hubbel, collector).

Three females received from Prof. C. R. Crosby.

Paratypes in National Museum, Cat. No. 40510, and in Cornell University.

CALLICERATIDAE.

CALLICERAS NEES.**Calliceras whittakeri**, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.76 mm. Runs to *unicolor* in Kieffer's key (Das Tier., Lief. 42, 1914, p. 78). Differs in having the scape less than half as long as the flagellum and in having the third antennal joint slightly shorter than the

second, about three times as long as wide. Head, thorax, and abdomen of equal width; head strongly shagreened; frontal impression deep; a groove extends from the posterior margin of the impression to the anterior ocellus; head (including eyes) and thorax rather closely covered with short white hairs; antennae filiform, 1.14 times as long as the abdomen, the terminal joints about as wide as the scape, twice as wide as the third; lengths of antennal joints as follows: 30 (.324 mm.), 9, 8, 6, 6, 5, 6, 7, 7, 12; all the flagellar joints are slightly longer than wide; the last one is nearly three times as long as wide, acute at apex; thorax one and one-third times as long as wide, the posterior angles short, acute; dorsal surface of thorax shagreened, the posterior one-third of the scutellum shining, without sculpture; lines of frenum straight, coalescing before the suture; abdomen a little more than one and one-fourth times as long as wide, one and three-fourths times as long as the thorax, the apical segments strongly compressed; second tergite as long as the thorax, about one and two-fifths times as long as wide, with strong carinae on basal one-fourth; body, antennae, and legs black except at the joints and the tarsi, these parts reddish-brown.

Variations.—The body may not exceed 1.51 mm. in length and the abdomen may be but very shortly compressed at apex.

Male.—Length, 1.13 mm. Sculpture as in the female; head as wide as the thorax, slightly wider than the abdomen; antennae slender, two and one-half times as long as the thorax, all the joints subequal in width, the scape slightly swollen on basal half; scape as long as joints three and four united, about five times as long as the pedicel; third joint about one and one-half times as long as the fourth, three times as long as wide; joints three to ten subequal, about twice as long as wide; last joint conical, two and one-half times as long as wide; thorax one and one-third times as long as wide; abdomen as long as the thorax (the terminal segments are retracted leaving only the seventh visible); second tergite 1.18 times as long as wide, sculptured as in the female; color as in the female.

Variations.—Total length, 1.21 mm. (All the segments of the abdomen are visible.) Thorax 1.29 times as long as wide. Second segment of the abdomen one and one-third times as long as wide.

Type locality.—Chilliwak, British Columbia (March 13 to May 14, 1926).

Five females and two males collected by Mr. Oscar Whittaker.

Type, allotype and one paratype in Coll. Fouts. Two paratypes returned to Whittaker. Two paratypes in National Museum, Cat. No. 40,511.

I take great pleasure in naming this interesting species after its discoverer.

PLATYGASTERIDÆ.

LEPTACIS FOERSTER.

Leptacis longispina, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.17 mm. Runs to *gahani* Fouts in the author's key (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 63, 1924, p. 117). The spine of the scutellum in the present species is threadlike, of equal width throughout. In *gahani* it becomes broader anteriorly. The antennal structure is quite different as is indicated in the following description.

Head a little wider than the thorax, one and two-thirds times as wide as long, full behind the eyes; frons shining, very delicately shagreened; lengths of antennal joints: 117 (.228 mm.), 42, 19, 22, 20, 17, 27, 22, 20, 33; widths of the same joints: 19, 15, 9, 9, 11, 11, 22, 28, 30, 28; seventh joint wedge shaped, strongly narrowed toward the base; last joint broadly rounded at the apex, with a thick colorless spine medially on the outer edge, this spine about one-fifth as long as the joint is wide; eighth and ninth joints each with a similar spine but it is situated near the apices of the joints, not in the middle; the spines on these joints are about one-fourth as long as the joints are wide; club joints very close together, the connections extremely short; thorax one and three-fourths times as long as wide, distinctly higher than wide; scutellum typical of the genus (see Kieffer in Das Tier., Lief. 48, 1926, pp. 562 and 635); posterior face of the scutellum perpendicular; spine extending nearly to the base of the second tergite; wings hyaline, with long fringes; abdomen one and three-tenths times as long as the thorax, about one and one-third times as long as wide; second tergite one and two-fifths times as long as wide; following three tergites subequal, short; last tergite about as long as the three preceding ones, acute at tip; all tergites without sculpture; wings extending half the length of the abdomen past the latter's apex; spine of scutellum reddish-brown; the swollen parts of hind femora and the tarsi darker; flagellum brown; petiole reddish-brown.

Male.—Length, 1.05 mm. Essentially like the female; maxillary palpus one-jointed, the joint nearly four times as long as wide, with two strong bristles at apex; labial palpus one-jointed, short, wart-like, with one long bristle at its apex; lengths of the antennal joints: 105 (.205 mm.), 41, 17, 25, 21, 22, 28, 25, 26, 36; widths of the same joints: 18, 16, 8, 14, 12, 11, 16, 16, 16, 15; fourth joint not angulate, more or less regularly enlarged toward the apex, widest at its apical one-third, with its outer side straight; between the joints seven and eight, eight and nine, nine and ten is a short transverse ring-joint; these ring joints have not been included in the measurements given above; last joint subacute at apex, slightly curved on both sides; pubescence on flagellar joints sparse and fine, a little shorter than the joints are wide; second tergite about one and one-fourth times as long as wide, shagreened in a very narrow band near the apex; following tergites without distinct sculpture; abdomen a little longer than the thorax, twice as long as wide; wings extending nearly the length of the abdomen past the latter's apex; color as in the female.

Type locality.—Glen Echo, Maryland.

One female and three males collected by the author (Aug. 1, 1926).

Paratype in U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 40512.

Leptacis aliena, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.52 mm. Differs from *americana* Ashm. in having the fourth antennal joint shorter than the fifth and sixth together. Head as wide as the thorax, about one and three-fifths times as wide as long, without distinct pubescence; frons, vertex, and occiput delicately reticulate; occiput convex, without a ridge separating it from the vertex; lengths of the antennal joints: 175 (.341 mm.), 48, 36, 38, 28, 18, 39, 35, 35, 51; widths of the same joints: 23, 15, 10, 10, 11, 11, 17, 22, 22, 20; scape thickened medially; pedicel and seventh joint narrowed basally; last joint narrowed from the base, acute at apex; third and fourth joints cylindrical, the sides parallel; fifth joint slightly widened on the outside just before the apex; sixth joint curved on the inside, narrowed toward the base; club joints without white spines as in *longispina* Fouts; thorax about one and four-fifths times as long as wide, one and three-tenths times as high as wide; spine of scutellum extending as far backward as the apex of the propodeum, a little longer than the rest of the scutellum, becoming thinner distally; scutellum rather thickly covered with short white hairs; abdomen about one and one-fifth times as long as the thorax, one and seven-tenths times as long as wide, rounded behind, the extreme apex of each tergite with a delicate line of sculpture; second tergite as wide as long; wings fuscous, pale on basal one-fourth, extending about three-fourths the length of the abdomen past the latter's apex; cilia on wings rather long; black; basal two-thirds of scape, spine of scutellum, and legs rufous; rest of antenna dark brown; abdomen along the reflexed margin and on the venter near apex reddish.

Male.—Length, 1.08 mm. Similar to the female; lengths of the antennal joints: 125 (.244 mm.), 30, 22, 26, 26, 32, 37, 37, 37, 56; widths of the same joints: 20, 14, 11, 17, 13, 14, 17, 18, 17, 14; fourth joint angulate on its inner side, widest just beyond the middle; each of the joints seven, eight, and nine followed by a small transverse ring joint as in *longispina*; last joint subacute at apex, with the sides nearly straight, parallel from the base to beyond the middle; pubescence on flagellar joints sparse and fine, about as long as the joints are wide; thorax as long as the abdomen; abdomen one and two-thirds times as long as wide, about as wide as the thorax, sculptured as in the female; second tergite about one and one fifth times as long as wide; wings colored as in the female, extending the length of the abdomen past the latter's apex; black; scape, pedicel, and legs bright yellow; propodeum, petiole, spine of scutellum, and abdomen along sides and on venter near apex, reddish; flagellum dark brown.

Type locality.—Glen Echo, Maryland (Aug. 8, 1926).

Two females and seventeen males collected by the author on the leaves of a beech tree.

Two paratypes in U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 40513.

SCELIONIDÆ.

PSEUDANTERIS, NEW GENUS.

Runs to *Plesiobaenus* Kieffer in Kieffer's key (Das Tierreich, Lief. 48, 1926, p. 271). It differs from *Plesiobaenus* as follows: head about as wide as the thorax, a little less than twice as wide as long; lateral ocelli their diameter distant from the margin of the eye; frons without a groove or carina; antennae 12-jointed, with a four-jointed, closely articulated club; thorax somewhat less than one and one-half times as long as wide; propodeum with two carinae as in *Platygaster*; wings densely pubescent, with long cilia; marginal vein punctiform, shorter than the radius which is very short; radius not enlarged apically; metacarpal not present; legs slender; spine on anterior tibia bifid; abdomen a little longer than the head and thorax united, as wide as the head; first tergite about twice as wide as long, half as long as the second, which is a little shorter than the third; seventh segment as long as the sixth, triangular, narrowly rounded at apex.

This genus is remarkably similar, superficially, to some genera in the *Platygasterinae*, *Euxestonotus* Fouts for instance. The general shape of the body is practically the same and the mesonotal structure with the narrow suture in front of the scutellum is very similar.

The maxillary palpi are two-jointed and the labial palpi are one-jointed.

Type.—*P. insignis* Fouts.

***Pseudanteris insignis*, new species.**

Female.—Length, 1.02 mm. Length of head, 15 (.162 mm.), width, 24; head without sculpture except a few small punctures on the cheeks; lengths of antennal joints: 65 (.127 mm.), 26, 20, 11, 12, 12, 13, 11, 60 (four-jointed, closely articulated club); widths of the same joints: 16, 14, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 12, 21; at the apices of each of the proximal three club joints and in the middle of the last joint there is a ring of thick transparent spines or bristles; these spines are curved basally and are directed toward the apex of the antenna; they are not narrowed distally until the extreme apex is reached; just behind the tip of the last joint is a short, thick, blunt spine; this spine is, unlike the others, directed at right angles to the surface of the joint; it is about half as long as the other spines just referred to; the hairs on the funicular joints are about as long as the joints are wide; length of thorax, 33 (.356 mm.), width, 24; thorax convex dorsally, shining; mesonotum with two transverse rows of rather large punctures; anterior to the front row are a few smaller punctures irregularly arranged; scutellum separated from the mesonotum by a delicate suture, with four fairly large punctures close to its anterior margin, with a narrow margin laterally and posteriorly; length of anterior wing 80 (.864 mm.), width, 20; length of posterior wing, 72 (.778 mm.), width, 6; cilia on the anterior wings half as long as the wings are wide, as long on the whole costal margin as on the distal margin; cilia on the hind wings short on the costal margin, on the distal margin twice as long as the entire width of the wing; length of the abdo-

men, 46 (.497), width, 24; lengths of the first three tergites: 7 (.065 mm.), 10, 15; widths of the same tergites (across the middle): 12 (.130 mm.), 17, 27; following tergites united one and one-fifth times as long as the third; abdomen elliptical seen from above, sharply pointed apically, widest in the middle; first tergite, and second on basal half, striate; black; legs and antenna piceous; wings dark brownish, the anterior pair paler proximad of a dark transverse band at the radius.

Type locality.—Glen Echo, Maryland.

Five female specimens collected by the author, July 18, 1926, on leaves of ragweed near the Potomac River.

Paratype in Coll. U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 40514. Also a paratype in Coll. Oscar Whittaker of Chilliwak, British Columbia.

SYNTELEIA, NEW GENUS.

Runs to *Lamproteleia* in Kieffer's key (Das Tier., Lief. 48, 1926, p. 271). It differs from *Lamproteleia* as follows: wings hyaline, not fasciate; radius rather long, much longer than the punctiform marginal vein; abdomen ovate, wide anteriorly, the first tergite as wide at the apex as the thorax; last tergite not style-like.

Type.—The following species.

Synteleia coracina, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.51 mm. Head a little wider than the thorax, not quite twice as wide as long, as high as wide; vertex, mesonotum, and scutellum coraceous, the latter sclerite more coarsely sculptured; frons shallowly excavated, the depression immargined, reticulate, with a median carina; antennae 12-jointed, rather slender, with short pubescence; lengths of joints: 133 (.259 mm.), 36, 33, 20, 16, 15, 14, 16, 22, 18, 18, 36; widths of the same joints: 21, 17, 15, 17, 18, 18, 22, 25, 27, 27, 26, 22; last joint cone-shaped, subacute at apex, narrowing regularly from the base; last six joints forming a club; thorax about as wide as long, convex dorsally; pubescence on thorax more dense than on the head, all of it very short and fine; seen from above the pronotum is visible only on the sides, and narrowly at that; mesonotum transverse, one and two-thirds times as long as the scutellum, the latter likewise transverse, broadly rounded posteriorly; seen from above the scutellum projects over the perpendicular propodeum as far as the base of the first tergite; in such a view, therefore, only the lateral angles of the propodeum are visible; these are, though short, very acute; wings hyaline, not quite attaining the apex of the abdomen; abdomen a little longer than the head and thorax united, slightly wider than the thorax, about one and three-fifths times as long as wide, pointed apically; first tergite broadly transverse, longitudinally striate, half as long as the second; second tergite a little less than twice as wide as long, as long as the four following segments united, coarsely scaly reticulate, briefly striate anteriorly; tergites following the second rather short, finely reticulate, broadly transverse, with the exception of the seventh which is as long as wide, polished; black;

scape reddish-brown on basal half, becoming darker distally; legs rufous, the coxae black.

Type locality.—Brownwood, Texas.

Described from one specimen collected by the author, June 15, 1924, in Pecan Bayou.

ACOLOIDES HOWARD.

Acoloides floridensis, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.40 mm. Head as wide as the thorax, slightly narrower than the abdomen, twice as wide as long; frons below polished, with a short median carina, without an impression, above it is more or less roughened, rather granular in appearance; vertex, mesonotum, and scutellum subopaque, with a sort of coreaceous sculpture; vertex bounded posteriorly by a sharp ridge; scape one and one-fourth times as long as the club, as long as the five following joints united; pedicel as long as the two following joints united, twice as long as wide, wider than any of the four following joints; third joint a little less than twice as long as wide, about twice as long as the fourth or fifth which are subequal, as wide as long; sixth joint wider than the fifth, transverse; club a little less than two and one-third times as long as wide, apparently five-jointed but the sutures are so fine as to be obscure; thorax as wide as long, subconvex above, not so decidedly flattened as in *saitidis* Howard; scutellum transverse, convex; first tergite more than twice as wide as long, fluted longitudinally; second tergite one and one-half times as long as the first, a little over twice as wide as long, half as long as the third tergite, more than one and one-half times as wide as long; following three tergites short, without sculpture, united about as long as the second; second tergite alutaceous, finely striate medially; third tergite granular like the frons; wings hyaline, the venation as in *saitidis* Howard; upper part of head and thorax deep reddish-brown; rest of body yellowish-red; antennae and legs stramineous.

Type locality.—Orlando, Florida.

Described from eight female specimens received from Prof. C. R. Crosby of Cornell University. They were reared by Mr. O. C. McBride December 17, 1926, from spider eggs.

Two paratypes in Cornell University and two in the U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 40,515.

This species is typical of the genus being very closely related to the genotype *Acoloides saitidis*. It differs principally in being lighter in color and in having the sculpture everywhere more delicate.

One paratype is mounted in balsam on a slide. The antennal clubs in this specimen appear to be unsegmented. This is probably due to the fact that the chitin and the balsam are so nearly of the same color and have so nearly the same degree of transparency.