

HYMENOPTERA

FAM. SCELIONIDÆ

by CHARLES T. BRUES

WITH 2 COLOURED PLATES

INTRODUCTION



HE family Scelionidæ is the most extensive of the eight families at present constituting the superfamily Proctotrypoidea.

Latreille described the first genus, *Scelio*, in 1802 in his *Histoire naturelle des Crustacées et des Insectes*. On a later page *Sparaison* is characterized and in 1809 he added *Teleas*.

In 1833 Haliday, in the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, established three more genera: *Telenomus*, *Bæus*, and *Gryon*. During this decade six others were described, as follows: *Hemisius*, Westwood (1833), *Prosacantha*, Nees (1834), *Macroteleia*, Westwood (1835), *Xenomerus* and *Thoron*, Walker (1836), and *Caloteleia*, Westwood (1837).

Walker described many species at the same time, and Nees a much smaller number. In his *Ichneumonien der Forstinsecten* (1844-48), Ratzeburg published a very few additional European species.

Förster proposed eight more genera in the second volume of his *Hymenopterologische Studien* in 1856. Unfortunately these were practically *nomina nuda* at that time since their author described no type species. Four years later Thomson described many species, principally from Sweden, and gave diagnoses for some of Förster's genera.

Scarcely any further attention was paid to the group until 1888 when Ashmead described a number of North American species in the *Entomologica Americana*. This was followed a few years later by his admirable *Monograph of the North American Proctotrypidae*, in which the Scelionidæ are treated as a subfamily, and all the North American species known at that time are described. In this work Ashmead placed Förster's genera on a firm foundation by completing his diagnoses and adding well-described North American species. He has, however, retained Förster's species which have never been properly described as types. In the present work I have felt compelled to discard most of these names and have

designated as types some typical species described by Ashmead at the time he properly described Förster's genera.

In 1894 and 1895 Ashmead published two important descriptive papers, the first in the *Journal of the Linnean Society of London* on the fauna of the Island of St. Vincent in the West Indies, and the second in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* on the fauna of the Island of Grenada.

The group was first recognized to be of family rank by Ashmead in 1899 in Smith's *Insects of New Jersey* (p. 545), and was later classified by him in the *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* for 1903 (p. 86-94). In the latter paper Ashmead gives tables by means of which most of the genera known at that time can be distinguished. He recognized four subfamilies: the Telenominæ, Bæinæ, Teleasinæ, and Scelioninæ.

Since then a number of new genera have been discovered and described, and many species added, principally by Ashmead, Kieffer, and Brues. In the present work a new subfamily, the Scelio-trachelinæ, is proposed for a most remarkable genus from South Africa here described for the first time. Otherwise the scheme of classification is essentially similar to the one adopted by Ashmead.

Habits. — So far as is known, all members of the family are egg-parasites of various insects and spiders, the Lepidoptera, Hemiptera, and Orthoptera being most commonly attacked. One genus is parasitic on the eggs of aquatic insects.

Geographical distribution. — The group is most probably quite evenly distributed throughout the entire World, although the European and North American fauna have naturally received the most attention and have contributed the major portion of the described species.

Family characters. — Small or minute insects, with transverse head; antennæ inserted low down on the face, close to the mouth; usually 11 or 12-jointed, but more rarely with ten or as few as seven joints; except in one case filiform in the males, and geniculate, almost always clavate in the females. Eyes large; three well-developed ocelli, except in a single genus which has only one. Thorax usually oval; the pronotum, except in a single case, short. Mesonotum most frequently with parapsidal furrows. Wings rarely absent; when present, the submarginal, marginal, and stigmal veins are nearly always present; also the postmarginal and basal veins in some forms. In rare cases the venation is reduced. Abdomen always acute or margined along the sides, oval or elongated in shape; legs usually with the femora and tibiæ clavate.

The insertion of the antennæ, carinated abdomen, and well developed wing venation must be relied upon to distinguish this family.

TABLE OF SUBFAMILIES

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| 1. Abdomen distinctly carinated on the sides, the edges sharp; usually elongate, or if short, the third segment is the largest | 3. |
| Abdomen without distinct lateral carinae, although more or less acute on the sides; usually short and broadly oval; the second segment the largest | 2. |
| 2. Pronotum short, scarcely visible from above except on the sides; front wings with the postmarginal and stigmal veins usually long; female antennae more or less clavate, 11 or 12-jointed; male antennae 12-jointed | 1. Subfam. TELENOMINÆ, Thomson. |
| Pronotum large, triangular, several times as long as the mesonotum; | |

- front wings without a distinct venation, hind pair with a heavy costal vein; antennae in male 10-jointed* 2. Subfam. SCELIOTRACHELINÆ, nova.
3. *Abdomen broadly oval or elongate oval; third segment much the longest; postmarginal vein not developed* 4.
- Abdomen most frequently long, fusiform, or linear; rarely broadly oval; its segments more nearly equal; postmarginal vein present except in forms where the submarginal vein does not attain the costa* 5. Subfam. SCELIONINÆ, Thomson.
4. *Marginal vein when present very short, punctiform or thickened; not or scarcely as long as the short stigmal vein which is thickened at the base; female antennae 7-jointed, with an unjointed club; in the male 12-jointed, in one case 8-jointed; female usually apterous* 3. Subfam. BÆINÆ, Ashmead.
- Marginal vein always present, very long, usually five or six times as long as the very short stigmal which is not thickened at the base. Antennae 12-jointed in both sexes; rarely apterous* 4. Subfam. TELEASINÆ, Ashmead.

I. SUBFAM. TELENOMINÆ, THOMSON

Telenomini (tribe). Thomson, Ofv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 17, p. 169 (1860).

Telenomini (tribe). Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 138 (1893).

Telenominæ (subfamily). Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 11, p. 87 (1903).

Characters. — The absence of distinct lateral carinæ on the abdomen and the short pronotum distinguish this tribe. The sides of the abdomen are always more or less acute, but never carinate. The abdomen is usually oval, quite broad, but pointed ovate in a few forms, with the second segment always the longest. Front wings with the postmarginal and stigmal veins well-developed. Antennæ of female usually 11-jointed, rarely 12-jointed; in the male always 12-jointed.

TABLE OF GENERA

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| 1. <i>Females</i> | 2. |
| <i>Males</i> | 9. |
| 2. <i>Postscutellum spined; mesonotum with parapsidal furrows</i> | 1. Genus TRIMORUS, Förster. |
| <i>Postscutellum normal, not spined</i> | 3. |
| 3. <i>Antennae 11-jointed</i> | 4. |
| <i>Antennae 12-jointed</i> | 8. |
| 4. <i>Lateral ocelli contiguous with the eye margin.</i> | 5. |
| <i>Lateral ocelli distinctly separated from the eye margin</i> | 6. |
| 5. <i>Head quadrate; abdomen pointed-ovate, the ovipositor usually exerted.</i> | 2. Genus PHANURUS, Thomson. |
| <i>Head transverse, often very broad; abdomen broadly oval, usually truncate at the apex</i> | 3. Genus TELENOMUS, Haliday. |
| 6. <i>Mesonotum without furrows</i> | 4. Genus HEMISIUS, Westwood. |
| <i>Mesonotum with distinct furrows, often abbreviated anteriorly.</i> | 7. |
| 7. <i>Mesonotum with three furrows posteriorly; head very broad, a short but distinct groove extending from the eye behind the lateral ocellus to the occiput</i> | 5. Genus TRISSOLCUS, Ashmead. |

- Mesonotum with two furrows posteriorly; head no wider than the thorax; no groove behind the lateral ocellus.* 6. Genus DISSOLCUS, Ashmead.
8. *Head transverse, convex in front; lateral ocelli close to the eye margin; wings not banded* 7. Genus TIPHODYTES, Bradley.
- Head large, flat; lateral ocelli closer to the median one than to the eye margin; wings banded* 8. Genus ARADOPHAGUS, Ashmead.
9. *Postscutellum spined; mesonotum with three furrows* 1. Genus TRIMORUS, Förster.
- Postscutellum normal, not spined* 10.
10. *Lateral ocelli distinctly separated from the eye margin* 12.
- Lateral ocelli contiguous with the eye margin* 11.
11. *Head quadrate or subquadrate* 2. Genus PHANURUS, Thomson.
- Head transverse, often very broad; abdomen broadly oval* 3. Genus TELENOMUS, Haliday.
12. *Mesonotum without furrows.* 13.
- Mesonotum with furrows at least posteriorly* 14.
13. *Head normal, wings not banded* 4. Genus HEMISIUS, Westwood.
- Head large, flat, lateral ocelli nearer to the median one than to the eye margin; wings banded* 8. Genus ARADOPHAGUS, Ashmead.
14. *Mesonotum with three furrows posteriorly; head very wide* 5. Genus TRISSOLCUS, Ashmead.
- Mesonotum with only two furrows indicated posteriorly; head not wider than the thorax.* 15.
15. *Lateral ocelli well removed from the eye margin; postmarginal vein wanting* 7. Genus TIPHODYTES, Bradley.
- Lateral ocelli close to the eye margin; postmarginal vein long* 6. Genus DISSOLCUS, Ashmead.

I. GENUS TRIMORUS, FÖRSTER

Trimorus. Förster, Hymen. Stud. Aachen, Vol. 2, p. 101 (1856).

Characters. — Head transverse, a little wider than the thorax, the occiput delicately margined. Ocelli three, the lateral ones close to the eye margin. Eyes ovate, faintly pubescent. Antennæ in both sexes 12-jointed, those of the female clavate, with a 5-jointed club; in the male more or less filiform or submoniliform. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles bidentate. Thorax ovoid, prothorax depressed above and produced into a little neck anteriorly. Mesonotum with two furrows. Scutellum convex, semicircular; postscutellum armed with a short, stout spine or tooth. Metathorax short. Front wings fringed. Marginal vein about half as long as the stigmal, the latter oblique, ending in a small knob. Abdomen oval, depressed, somewhat broader than the thorax. First segment short, striate; second very large, following very short. Legs rather long and slender, the femora subclavate; tarsi 5-jointed, the basal joint of the hind tarsi more than three times as long as the second.

Type species. — *T. nanno*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — Species have been described from Europe, North and Central America.

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| 1. <i>T. americanus</i> , Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 139 (1893). | Virginia. |
| 2. <i>T. luteus</i> , Cameron, Biol. Centr. Amer. Hymen. Vol. 1, p. 436 (1888). | Panama. |
| 3. <i>T. nanno</i> , Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 343 (1836) (<i>Gryon</i>). | Europe. |
| 4. <i>T. phlias</i> , Walker, ibidem. Vol. 3, p. 344 (1836) (<i>Gryon</i>). | Europe. |

2. GENUS PHANURUS, THOMSON

Phanurus. Thomson. Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 17, p. 169 (1860).

Characters. — Head quadrate or subquadrate, the front usually smooth or shining; occiput usually but slightly emarginate, not margined. Ocelli three, the lateral ones touching the margin of the eyes. Eyes large, oval, sometimes slightly pubescent. Antennæ in female 11-jointed, subclavate, the club slender, 5-jointed; last two funicular joints occasionally widened. Antennæ of male 12-jointed, submoniliform; shorter than the body; pedicel slightly longer than the first flagellar joint; second about twice as long as the first; third shorter; joints beyond moniform or submoniliform, the last ovate. Maxillary palpi 2-jointed. Mandibles tridentate. Thorax ovate or elongate ovate, mesonotum longer than wide, without furrows; metathorax not especially shortened. Front wings rather narrow, with a long fringe; marginal vein very short; stigmal rather long, very oblique; postmarginal long. Abdomen long, pointed ovate, or at least as long as the head and thorax together, and narrower. Ovipositor often exerted; second segment very long, occupying two-thirds of the surface. Legs rather long and but slightly thickened.

Type species. — *P. angustatus*, Thomson.

Geographical distribution of species. — Below are listed twenty-five species from Europe, North and South America. The genus is very closely related to *Telenomus*, and by some workers is considered as not distinct from it. On this account it is probable that several species here listed under *Telenomus* may more properly fall into *Phanurus*.

1. *P. affinis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 200 (1894). St. Vincent.
2. *P. amazonicus*, Cameron, Proc. Manchester Philos. Soc. (4), Vol. 4, p. 190 (1891). Brazil.
3. *P. angustatus*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 17, p. 172 (1860). Sweden.
4. *P. brevis*, Thomson, ibidem, p. 173 (1860). Sweden.
5. *P. chloropus*, Thomson, ibidem, p. 173 (1860). Sweden.
6. *P. coccivorus*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 714 (1879). Europe. (*Telenomus*).
7. *P. flavipes*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 141 (1893). Virginia.
8. *P. floridanus*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 140 (1893). Florida.
9. *P. gracilis*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 713 (1879). Europe. (*Telenomus*).
10. *P. hyalinatus*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 17, p. 176 (1860). Sweden.
11. *P. kolbei*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 713 (1879). Austria. (*Telenomus*).
12. *P. laricis*, Haliday, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 271 (1833) (*Telenomus*). England.
13. *P. nitidulus*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 17, p. 174 (1860). Sweden.
14. *P. opacus*, Howard, Insect Life, Vol. 1, p. 268 (1888) (*Thoron*). California.
15. *P. othus*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 271 (1833) (*Telenomus*). England.
16. *P. ovivorus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 140 (1893). District of Columbia.
17. *P. pallidipes*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 17, p. 174 (1860). Sweden.
18. *P. pentatomus*, Thomson, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 173 (1860). Sweden.
19. *P. penthinae*, Lichtenstein, Le Naturaliste, Vol. 2, p. 206 (1880) (*Telenomus*). France.

20. *P. pentopherae*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, 706 (1879) Europe.
(*Telenomus*).
21. *P. politus*, Thomson, Ofv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 17, p. 173 (1860). Sweden.
22. *P. tabani*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 713 (1879) Europe.
(*Telenomus*).
23. *P. tabanivorus*, Ashmead, Bull. Illinois, State. Labor. Nat. Hist. Vol. 4, Illinois.
p. 274 (1895).
24. *P. tenuicornis*, Thomson, Ofv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 17, p. 174 Sweden.
(1860).
25. *P. tetralomus*, Thomson, ibidem, p. 174 (1860). Sweden.

3. GENUS TELENOMUS, HALIDAY

Telenomus. Haliday, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 271 (1833).

Characters. — Head large, transverse; usually very wide, very rarely quadrate; the occiput concave, not margined. Ocelli three, arranged in a triangle, the lateral ones contiguous to the eye-margin or very nearly so. Eyes oval, bare or slightly pubescent. Antennæ inserted near to the clypeus; in female 11-jointed, clavate, the club 4 or 5-jointed, the pedicel usually larger than the first flagellar joint. First flagellar joint longer than wide, the last two funicle joints minute, transverse. Antennæ in male 12-jointed, filiform, pubescent, moniliform or submoniliform, the joints beyond the fifth rarely elongate and cylindrical. Maxillary palpi 2-jointed. Thorax ovoid, the mesonotum wider than long, without furrows; metathorax short, rounded, unarmed. Front wings pubescent, ciliated, the submarginal vein joining the costa at about one-fourth the length of the wing; marginal vein linear, rarely punctiform and usually shorter than the stigmal; the latter oblique and rather long; postmarginal long. Abdomen broadly oval, subsessile, depressed and not or rarely longer than the thorax, apex usually truncate, the first segment wider than long; the second always the largest and longest segment, although often wider than long; following segments short. Legs moderate, the femora subclavate; tibial spurs weak; tarsi 5-jointed, not as long as the tibiae.

Type species. — *T. brachialis*, Haliday.

Habits. — So far as is known the species are parasites of the eggs of other insects, principally of those of Lepidoptera, although some have been reared from eggs of certain Neuroptera, Diptera, and Hemiptera.

Geographical distribution of species. — This is the largest genus in the family, species being known from practically all parts of the World where such small insects have been carefully collected.

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| 1. <i>T. acrobates</i> , Giard, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 67 (1895). | France. |
| 2. <i>T. aethra</i> , Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3 p. 354 (1836). | England. |
| 3. <i>T. albitarsis</i> , Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 795 (1895). | Grenada. |
| 4. <i>T. alcon</i> , Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 352 (1836). | England. |
| 5. <i>T. andria</i> , Walker, ibidem, p. 348 (1836). | England. |
| 6. <i>T. apitius</i> , Walker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 12, p. 48 (1843). | St. Vincent. |
| 7. <i>T. arminon</i> , Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 5, p. 457 (1838). | England. |
| 8. <i>T. arcamae</i> , Riley, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 157 (1893). | U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia. |
| 9. <i>T. ashmeadi</i> , Morrill, The Amer. Natur. Vol. 41, p. 419 (1907). | Texas, Mexico. |
| 10. <i>T. atamiensis</i> , Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 12, p. 72 (1904). | Japan. |
| 11. <i>T. ater</i> , Haliday, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 271 (1833). | England. |
| 12. <i>T. bakeri</i> , Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 261 (1905). | California. |

13. *T. basalis*, Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. 1, p. 25 (1858). Madeira.
14. *T. bifidus*, Riley, Report U. S. Dept. Agric. Wash. for 1886, p. 531. U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia.
15. *T. brachialis*, Haliday, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 271 (1833). England.
16. *T. bombycis*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 701 (1879). Austria.
17. *T. californicus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 150 (1893). California.
18. *T. catacanthae*, Ashmead, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 36, p. 284 (1904). Philippines.
19. *T. charmus*, Walker, Monogr. Chalcid. Vol. 2, p. 59 (1839). Australia.
20. *T. chrysolaus*, Walker, ibidem, p. 80 (1839). Brazil.
21. *T. chrysopa*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 159 (1893). U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia.
22. *T. cleostratus*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 350 (1836). England.
23. *T. clisiocampae*, Riley, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 160 (1893). United States of America.
24. *T. coelodasidis*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 159 (1893). U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia.
25. *T. coilus*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 346 (1836). England.
26. *T. colotes*, Walker, ibidem, p. 353 (1836). England.
27. *T. confusus*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 204 (1894). St. Vincent.
28. *T. connectans*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 792 (1895). Grenada.
29. *T. consimilis*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 796 (1895). Grenada.
30. *T. convergens*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 795 (1895). Grenada.
31. *T. cleatus*, Walker, Monogr. Chalcid. Vol. 2, p. 60 (1839). Tasmania.
32. *T. cubiceps*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 206 (1894). St. Vincent.
33. *T. cultratus*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 699 (1879). Austria.
34. *T. dalmanni*, Ratzeburg, Ichneum. d. Forstins. Vol. 1, p. 185 (1894) (*Teleas*). Europe.
35. *T. dicaeus*, Walker, Monogr. Chalcid. Vol. 2, p. 80 (1839). Brazil.
36. *T. difformis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 205 (1894). St. Vincent.
37. *T. dimmochi*, Ashmead, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. Vol. 4, p. 155 (1901). United States of America.
38. *T. diversus*, Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. 1, p. 26 (1858). Madeira.
39. *T. divisus*, Wollaston, ibidem, p. 25 (1858). Madeira.
40. *T. dolichocerus*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 100 (1887) (*Teleas*). Florida.
41. *T. dorsennus*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 348 (1836). England.
42. *T. eris*, Walker, ibidem, p. 345 (1836). England.
43. *T. fimbriatus*, Kieffer, Arkiv f. Zool. Stockholm, Vol. 1, p. 539 (1904). Wisconsin.
44. *T. flavicornis*, Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. 1, p. 26 (1858). Madeira.
45. *T. flavipes*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 18, p. 170 (1861). Sweden.
46. *T. flaviventris*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 795 (1895). Grenada.
47. *T. flavopetiolatus*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 207 (1894). St. Vincent.
48. *T. frontalis*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 18, p. 170 (1861). Sweden.
49. *T. fulvicornis*, Dalla Torre, Cat. Hymen. Vol. 5, p. 515 (1898). St. Vincent.
syn. *flavicornis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 210 (1894)
(non Wollaston).
50. *T. fuscicornis*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 794 (1895). Grenada.
51. *T. fuscipennis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 210 (1894). St. Vincent.
52. *T. geometrae*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 157 (1893). U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia.
53. *T. gifuensis*, Ashmead, Journ. New York. Ent. Soc. Vol. 12, p. 73 (1904). Japan.
54. *T. giraudi*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30 (2), p. 163 (1905). Europe.
55. *T. gnophaeae*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 149 (1893). California.
56. *T. gossypicola*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 156 (1893). Louisiana.
57. *T. gracilicornis*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 149 (1893). Canada.
58. *T. grandis*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 18, p. 169 (1861). Sweden.

T. phalaenarum, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 287 (1834).

59. *T. graftae*, Howard, in Scudder, Butterfl. of New England, p. 1896 (1889). United States of America.
60. *T. grenadensis*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 791 (1895). Grenada.
61. *T. hakonensis*, Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 12, p. 73 (1904). Japan.
62. *T. harpyiae*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 711 (1879). Austria.
63. *T. heliothidis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 152 (1893). Southern U. S. A.
64. *T. heracleicola*, Brues, Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 4, p. 148 (1906). — Pl. 2, Fig. 14. United States of America.
65. *T. heteropterus*, Haliday, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 271 (1833). England.
66. *T. heydeni*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 706 (1879). Europe.
67. *T. hoffmanni*, Mayr, ibidem, p. 712 (1879). Central Europe.
68. *T. horus*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 349 (1836). England.
69. *T. hubbardi*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 146 (1893). Florida.
70. *T. hullensis*, Harrington, Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, p. 182 (1899). Canada.
71. *T. ichthyurae*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 153 (1893). Eastern U. S. A.
72. *T. impressus*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 204 (1894). St. Vincent.
73. *T. infuscalipes*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 100 (1887) (*Teleas*). Florida.
74. *T. japyx*, Walker, Monogr. Chalcid. Vol. 2, p. 60 (1839). Australia.
75. *T. koeheli*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 147 (1893). California.
76. *T. laeviceps*, Förster, Progr. Realsch. Aachen, p. 40 (1861). Switzerland.
77. *T. laevicollatus*, Förster, ibidem, p. 40 (1861). Switzerland.
78. *T. latifrons*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 793 (1895). Grenada.
79. *T. lavernae*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 158 (1893). U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia.
80. *T. longiclavatus*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 792 (1895). Grenada.
81. *T. longicornis*, Ashmead, Bull. New York Mus. No. 47, p. 586 (1901). New York.
82. *T. luteipes*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 793 (1895). Grenada.
83. *T. maculatus*, Förster, Beitr. Monogr. Pteromal. p. 46 (1841) (*Teleas*). Germany.
84. *T. maculipennis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 155 (1893). Florida.
85. *T. maderensis*, Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3). Vol. 1, p. 25 (1858). Madeira.
86. *T. magniclavus*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 205 (1894). St. Vincent.
87. *T. medius*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 207 (1894). St. Vincent.
88. *T. megacephalus*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 212 (1894). St. Vincent.
89. *T. melanogaster*, Cameron, Mem. Manchester Philos. Soc. (4), Vol. 4, p. 189 (1891). Brazil.
90. *T. mentes*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 5, p. 458 (1838). England.
91. *T. meridionalis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 208 (1894). St. Vincent.
92. *T. minimus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 152 (1893). Virginia.
93. *T. minutissimus*, Ashmead, Journ. Trinidad Club. Vol. 2, p. 220 (1895). Trinidad.
94. *T. minutus*, Ratzeburg, Ichneum. d. Forstins. Vol. 2, p. 143 (1848). Germany.
95. *T. mitsukurii*, Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 12, p. 72 (1904). Japan.
96. *T. monticornis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 203 (1894). St. Vincent.
97. *T. nauplius*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 353 (1836). England.
98. *T. nauvau*, Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 12, p. 72 (1904). Japan.
99. *T. nigriclavatus*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 794 (1895). Grenada.
100. *T. nigripes*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 18, p. 170 (1861). Sweden.
101. *T. nigriscapus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 147 (1893). Michigan.
102. *T. nigrilus*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 18, p. 171 (1861). Sweden.
103. *T. nigrocoxalis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 211 (1894). St. Vincent.

104. *T. nitidulus*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 18, p. 174 (1861). Europe.
105. *T. noctuae*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 148 (1893). U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia.
106. *T. nomas*, Förster, Progr. Realsch. Aachen. p. 41 (1861). Switzerland.
107. *T. orgyiae*, Fitch, 6-8th Rept. State Ent. New York, p. 197 (1865). Eastern U. S. A.
108. *T. orphne*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 351 (1836). England.
109. *T. othonia*, Walker, ibidem, p. 350 (1836). England.
110. *T. ovulorum*, Bouché, Naturg. Insect. p. 177 (1834) (*Teleas*). Central Europe.
T. terebrans, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 710 (1879).
111. *T. pamphilae*, Harrington, Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, p. 182 (1899). Canada.
112. *T. pectoralis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 206 (1894). St. Vincent.
113. *T. pennsylvanicus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 160 (1893). Pennsylvania.
114. *T. pentatome*, Rondani, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. Vol. 6, p. 135 (1874). Italy.
115. *T. pentatomus*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 261 (1905). Nevada.
116. *T. perrisi*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30 (2), p. 164 (1905). France.
117. *T. perplexus*, Girault, Psyche, Vol. 13, p. 65 (1906). Ohio.
118. *T. persimilis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 150 (1893). Eastern U. S. A.
119. *T. phalaenarum*, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 287 (1834) (*Teleas*). Europe.
? *Diplolepis socialis*, Hartig, Forstl. Conversationslex. p. 197 (1834).
T. belemis, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 352 (1836).
120. *T. phyllas*, Walker, ibidem, p. 348 (1836). England.
121. *T. pilumnus*, Walker, ibidem, p. 352 (1836). England.
122. *T. podisi*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 158 (1893). Missouri.
123. *T. pumilio*, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 288 (1834) (*Teleas*). Germany.
124. *T. punctatissimus*, Ratzeburg, Ichneum. d. Fortins. Vol. 1, p. 142 (1844) (*Teleas*). Germany.
125. *T. punctiventris*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 18, p. 172 (1861). Sweden.
126. *T. pusillus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 146 (1893). Virginia.
127. *T. pygmaeus*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 208 (1894). St. Vincent.
128. *T. quaintancei*, Girault, Psyche, Vol. 13, p. 63 (1906). Maryland.
129. *T. rileyi*, Howard, in Scudder, Butterfl. of New England, p. 1896 (1889). Illinois.
130. *T. saakowii*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 53, p. 397 (1903). Transcaspia.
131. *T. sancti-vincenti*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 211 (1894). St. Vincent.
132. *T. scaber*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 208 (1894). St. Vincent.
133. *T. scutellaris*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 18, p. 171 (1861). Europe.
134. *T. semistriatus*, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 290 (1834) (*Teleas*). Europe.
135. *T. simoni*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 705 (1879). England.
136. *T. sitiis*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 351 (1836). England.
137. *T. smithii*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 209 (1894). St. Vincent.
138. *T. sokolowi*, Mayr, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 30, p. 442 (1896). Russia.
139. *T. solarii*, Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 2, p. 22 (1905). Nicaragua.
140. *T. sphingis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric. Wash. Div. Entom. No. 14, p. 18 (1887). Florida.
141. *T. spilosomatidis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 151 (1893). U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia.
142. *T. stilpo*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 349 (1836). England.

143. *T. subfasciatus*, Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. 1, p. 25 (1858). Madeira.
 144. *T. tetratomus*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 261 (1905). Nevada.
 145. *T. texanus*, Brues, The Amer. Natur. Vol. 36, p. 372 (1902). Texas.
 146. *T. theste*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 5, p. 457 (1838). England.
 147. *T. tritita*, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 349 (1836). England.
 148. *T. trophonius*, Walker, ibidem, p. 351 (1836). England.
 149. *T. truncatus*, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 289 Europe.
 (1834) (*Teleas*).
 ? *Teleas linnæi*, Nees, ibidem, p. 288 (1834).
 Teleas zetterstedti, Ratzeburg, Ichneum. d. Forstins. Vol. 1, p. 185 (1844).
 150. *T. tumidus*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 703 (1879). Austria.
 151. *T. turesis*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 353 (1836). Europe.
 152. *T. umbripennis*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 712 (1879). Austria.
 153. *T. utahensis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 148 (1893). U. S. A. : Utah.
 154. *T. vassiliewi*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 53, p. 399 (1903). Russia.
 155. *T. vibius*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 5, p. 458 (1838). England.
 156. *T. vinicus*, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 350 (1836). England.
 157. *T. wulfschlegeli*, Mayr, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 29, p. 711 (1879). Austria.
 158. *T. zethos*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 347 (1836). St. Vincent.

4. GENUS HEMISIUS, WESTWOOD

Hemisius. Westwood, Philos. Magaz. Vol. 2 (3), p. 445 (1833).

Characters. — Head almost as large as the thorax. Lateral ocelli separated from the margin of the eye. Antennæ in female 11-jointed, inserted on a tubercle near the clypeus, long and clavate. Pedicel larger than the first flagellar joint; club composed of four joints. Mesonotum rounded, convex, without parapsidal furrows. Scutellum simple, not spined or armed. Wings elongate, stigmal vein long, oblique, with a knob at the tip. Abdomen ovate, slightly depressed; second segment the largest.

Apparently closely related to *Telenomus*, with which it may possibly be identical. So far as I know, the species has not been recognized by any one, except its original describer.

Types species. — *H. minutus*, Westwood.

Geographical distribution of species. — The only known species was described from England.

1. *H. minutus*, Westwood, Philos. Magaz. Vol. 2 (3), p. 445 (1833). England.

5. GENUS TRISSOLCUS, ASHMEAD

Trissolcus. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 161 (1893).

Characters. — Head very large, transverse, much broader than the thorax, the front convex, the occiput deeply concave, its upper edge sharp. Ocelli three, triangularly arranged, the lateral ones distinctly separated from the eye margin, and connected with it by an oblique grooved line. Eyes large, subovate. Antennæ inserted low down, close to the mouth; in the female 11-jointed, clavate, the funicle 3-jointed, the club 6-jointed; in male filiform, with the flagellar joints moniliform or submoniliform, pubescent. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed; mandibles bifid. Thorax short, ovoid, convex, the prothorax not visible from above. Mesonotum with three furrows, abbreviated anteriorly. Scutellum semicircular; metathorax very short. Front wings pubescent, the marginal vein usually short, the stigmal vein rather

long and oblique; postmarginal vein long. Abdomen broadly oval, depressed, subsessile, the second segment the longest, but always broader than long. Legs moderate, the femora subclavate. Tibial spurs weak; tarsi 5-jointed, not as long as the tibiae.

Type species. — *T. brochymenae*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — Nine species have been described, from the Palearctic, Nearctic, and Neotropical Regions.

1. *T. brochymenae*, Ashmead, The Florida Agriculturist, Vol. 4, p. 193 (1881). Florida.

Telenomus. — Plate I, Fig. 5.

2. *T. euchisti*, Ashmead, Bull. Kansas Expt. Stat. No. 3, p. 11 (1888) (*Telenomus*). Kansas.
3. *T. evanescens*, Kieffer, Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Metz, Vol. 11, p. 17 (1904). Austria.
4. *T. laticeps*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 212 (1894). St. Vincent.
5. *T. murgantiae*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 164 (1893). Louisiana.
6. *T. podisi*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 162 (1893). Pennsylvania.
7. *T. rufiscapus*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 163 (1893). U. S. A.: Distr. Columbia.
8. *T. rufilarsis*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 262 (1905). Nevada.
9. *T. thyanthae*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 163 (1893). Alabama.

6. GENUS DISSOLCUS, ASHMEAD

Dissolcus. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 164 (1893).

Characters. — Head traverse or subquadrate, not wider than the thorax; occiput flat, but not concave or emarginate. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral a little away from the margin of the eye. Eyes ovate, pubescent. Antennae inserted close to the clypeus; in the female 11-jointed, very gradually increasing in thickness to the tip or subclavate; pedicel larger than the first flagellar joint, which is a little longer than thick, third and following transverse, wider than long. Male unknown. Thorax ovoid, the mesonotum scarcely longer than wide, subdepressed, with two short parapsidal furrows posteriorly, abbreviated anteriorly. Scutellum flattened; metathorax short, rounded behind. Front wings rather broad, pubescent, ciliated; marginal vein linear, as long as the stigmal. Abdomen subsessile, depressed, ovate, about as long as the head and thorax together, subacute at tip, the second segment nearly twice as long as wide. Legs moderate, the femora subclavate; tarsi 5-jointed, tibial spurs weak; tarsi distinctly longer than the tibiae.

Type species. — *D. nigricornis*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — Three species are known, one from the United States and two from Japan.

1. *D. flavipes*, Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 12, p. 73 (1904). Japan.
2. *D. japonicus*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 73 (1904). Japan.
3. *D. nigricornis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 165 (1893). Florida.

7. GENUS TIPHODYTES, BRADLEY

Tiphodytes. Bradley, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 34, p. 179 (1902).

Limnodytes. Marchal, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. Vol. 69, p. 174 (1901) (non Dumeril & Bibron, 1841).

Characters. — Head as wide as the thorax; ocelli wide apart, the lateral ones nearer to the eyes than to the median ocellus. Antennae clubbed, inserted close together just above the clypeus in a projecting socket; 12-jointed, moniliform in the male, with a 4-jointed club in the female. Mandibles

prominent, tridentate. Thorax large and rounded in front; prothorax linear above; mesonotum large, rounded in front. Parapsidal furrows scarcely indicated and only behind. Scutellum semicircular; post-scutellum not projecting; metanotum normal, angled behind. Wings with long cilia. Marginal vein close to the costa, ending in a stigma before the middle of the wing. Postmarginal wanting. Stigmal vein clavate. Posterior wings narrow, oar-like. Femora subclavate; tibiae spurred, the spurs of the anterior ones falcate and bifurcate, others spine-like. Abdomen ovoid, slightly depressed, longer than the thorax. Abdominal petiole short, second and third segments large.

Type species. — *T. gerriphagus*, Marchal.

Geographical distribution of species. — The genus is unknown outside the fauna of southern Europe. It is aquatic, living parasitically in the eggs of aquatic Hemiptera.

1. *T. gerriphagus*, Marchal. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. Vol. 69, p. 174 (1901). France.
2. *T. setosus*, De Stefani-Perez, Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst. Vol. 15, p. 632 (1902). Italy.

8. GENUS ARADOPHAGUS, ASHMEAD

Aradophagus. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No 45, p. 166 (1893).

Characters. — Head oblong, very flat, attached to the thorax very high up on the occiput; the space between the eyes very wide. Ocelli three, subtriangularly arranged, the lateral ones far from the eye margin. Eyes oblong-oval, bare. Antennae inserted at the mouth, subclavate, 12-jointed in both sexes; scape very long, cylindrical; pedicel long, one-third longer than the first flagellar joint; following joints shorter and stouter, subequal. Maxillary and labial palpi very short, inconspicuous, 2-jointed. Mandibles small, bifid. Thorax ovoid, very flat, the prothorax not at all developed or visible from above. Mesonotum smooth, without furrows, rounded anteriorly. Scutellum short, semicircular, with a very delicate cross line before the tip; metathorax short, with delicate lateral keels. Front wings fringed as in *Cerocephala*, the submarginal vein reaching the costa before attaining half the length of the wing; marginal vein longer than the oblique stigmal vein; postmarginal vein well developed. Abdomen very flat, ovate, with a short petiole, the second segment the largest, about twice the length of the first; third and fourth about equal, each about two-thirds the length of the second. Ovipositor exerted. Legs slender.

Type species. — *A. fasciatus*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — Only a single species from the United States has been described.

1. *A. fasciatus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No 45, p. 166 (1893). — Florida, Massachusetts. Pl. 1, Fig. 12.

2. SUBFAM. SCELIOTRACHELINÆ, NOVA

Characters. — Body short and stout, the head wide, and thin antero-posteriorly, the vertex sharp. Antennae inserted close to the mouth, 10-jointed and filiform in the male. Female unknown. Thorax oval; prothorax long, subtriangular; mesonotum very short. Abdomen broadly oval, sessile; the second by far the largest segment. Wings abnormal, without venation except for a costal vein in the hind pair; anterior pair of nearly even width and broadly rounded at the tips, at rest lying over the body side by side like the elytra of a beetle. Legs slender.

But a single genus is known.

1. GENUS *SOELIOTRACHELUS*, NOV. GEN.

Characters. — Head large, but very thin antero-posteriorly, the vertex margined along the edge, so thin that it is sharp above. Seen from the front the head is wider than long, sharply narrowed below; malar space almost as long as the eye. Eyes large, elongate oval, bare. Antennæ in male filiform, the scape stout and long, two-thirds as long as the flagellum; pedicel very short; first flagellar joint long, cylindrical, second only one-half as long; following to the last gradually growing longer. Anterior ocellus placed near the upper margin of the vertex in front; lateral ocelli near the occipital margin behind, as far from each other as from the eye margin. Clypeus prolonged into a long, finger-like process between the bases of the closely approximated antennæ. Mandibles bidentate, the outer tooth very much the longer. Palpi retracted; cheeks margined behind. Occiput long, sloping to the foramen which is small and low down on the head. Prothorax long, subtriangular, its truncate anterior margin scarcely a third as wide as the distance between the posterior angles; posterior margin Λ -shaped. Pronotum with a large elevated median carina in front, which is furcate behind, where it follows the posterior margin for a short distance on each side; lateral margins very strongly elevated and carinate behind. Mesonotum very short, broadly triangular, with the posterior margin straight. Scutellum quadrate, as long as the mesonotum, with two broad, deep longitudinal fossæ that divide it into three equally wide, almost linear, raised portions. Postscutellum not distinct. Metanotum short, the lateral angles slightly produced but not acute; medially with a broad longitudinal fossa; on each side with two large tufts of long yellow hairs like those found on the bodies of certain myrmecophilous beetles (e. g. *Lomechusa*). Abdomen short, ovate, sessile; indistinctly carinate laterally. Second segment very large and long, over twice the length of the following segments together. Legs slender, the tibiæ subclavate, with delicate, single spurs; first joint of hind tarsus scarcely over twice the length of the second. Wings of peculiar form; anterior wing moderately broad, elongate, with subparallel margins, broad at both base and apex; no indication of venation. Hind wings paddle-shaped, the costal margin thickened to form a stout black vein.

The species upon which this genus is based is without doubt one of the most remarkable insects which I have ever seen. For some time I was undecided to what family it could be referred, but after much thought, I believe that it shows the greatest affinity to certain Telenominæ or Teleasinæ, although the relationship is by no means close. The large pronotum and the small mesonotum are unique in this and related families, but the form and insertion of the antennæ, and the configuration of the abdomen undoubtedly denote relationship to either the Ceraphronidæ, Scelionidæ or Platygasteridæ. The wings are no doubt only secondarily modified, and although large, I do not believe that they are capable of sustaining the insect in flight. The tufts of yellowish hair on the metanotum are extremely suggestive of those developed in many myrmecophilous insects, and I strongly suspect that *Sceliotrachelus* may prove to be myrmecophilous in habits.

Type species. — *S. Braunsi*, nov. sp. (1).

Geographical distribution of species. — The single species is from South Africa.

1. *S. Braunsi*, nov. sp., Brues. — Pl. 2, Fig. 5, 10.

(1) *S. Braunsi*, nov. sp. — Male. Length 2 mm. Shining black, the antennal scape and legs including coxæ ferruginous. Face finely shagreened, with a delicate median furrow extending from the anterior ocellus to the clypeus. Occiput and cheeks irregularly rugose reticulate. Pronotum polished and impunctate, with sparse long hairs laterally near the margin. Mesonotum elevated into an arcuate tubercle medially in front, behind which is a pair of large approximated foveæ. First abdominal segment four times as wide as long, thickly whitish pubescent in front; second segment shining, faintly shagreened, with a band of glistening pubescence basally; following segments very short.

Two specimens from Algoa Bay, Cape Colony; one dated Nov. 10, 1886; collected and sent to me by my colleague, Dr. Hans Brauns in whose honor it gives me great pleasure to dedicate this wonderful insect.

3. SUBFAM. BÆINÆ, ASHMEAD

Bæini (tribe). Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No 45, p. 167 (1893).

Bæinæ (subfamily). Ashmead, Journ. New York, Ent. Soc. Vol. 11, p. 88 (1903).

Characters. — The members of this subfamily are of rather short, stout form, often wingless or with abbreviated wings in the female sex. The sides of the abdomen are always distinctly carinate, while the abdomen is broadly oval or elongate oval, the third segment much the longest. The postmarginal vein is always wanting and very rarely the marginal and and stigmal also, the marginal usually very short, often punctiform or thickened; the stigmal is short, thickened at the base and ending in a rounded stigma. Antennæ in the female 7-jointed, the club large but unjointed; those of the male more or less filiform.

This is a subfamily of only moderate extent, parasitic so far as is known on the eggs of spiders and certain Hemiptera.

TABLE OF GENERA

1. Females	2.
Males	9.
2. Basal segment of abdomen with a horn or projection at the base	1. Genus CERATOBÆUS, Ashmead.
Basal segment of abdomen simple	3.
3. Apterous	4.
Winged	6.
4. Scutellum present	5.
Scutellum wanting	2. Genus BÆUS, Haliday.
5. First abdominal segment as broad as the metathorax and visible only as a transverse line; face with an antennal furrow, the occiput con- cave, the superior margin sharp; mandibles bidentate	3. Genus ACOLUS, Förster.
First abdominal segment subpetiolate, much narrower than the meta- thorax; face not or only slightly impressed, the superior margin of the occiput rounded; mandibles tridentate	4. Genus ACOLOIDES, Howard.
6. Mesonotum with parapsidal furrows	8.
Mesonotum without parapsidal furrows	7.
7. Abdomen sessile, mandibles bidentate	3. Genus ACOLUS, Förster.
Abdomen subpetiolate, mandibles tridentate	4. Genus ACOLOIDES, Howard.
8. Submarginal vein not attaining the costa, ending in a thickened stigma.	5. Genus APHANOMERUS, Perkins.
Submarginal vein attaining the costa as usual; marginal, stigmal and postmarginal veins present	6. Genus THORON, Haliday.
9. Mesonotum with parapsidal furrows	10.
Mesonotum without parapsidal furrows	11.
10. Wings with the submarginal vein ending in a stigma before joining the costa; antennae 8-jointed, clavate	5. Genus APHANOMERUS, Perkins.
Wing venation normal; antennae 12-jointed	6. Genus THORON, Haliday.
11. Basal vein present	12.
Basal vein wanting; head transverse, scarcely wider than the thorax; eyes pubescent	4. Genus ACOLOIDES, Howard.

12. Head subquadrate, only slightly wider than the thorax; antennae slightly thickened toward the apex; basal abdominal segment petioliform, much narrower than the metathorax 2. Genus *BÆUS*, Haliday.
 Head transverse, much wider than the thorax; antennae tapering toward the apex; first abdominal segment as wide as the metathorax. 3. Genus *ACOLUS*, Förster.

1. GENUS *CERATOBÆUS*, ASHMEAD

Ceratobæus. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 175 (1893).

Characters. — Head very large and broad, much broader than the thorax, the occiput margined. Ocelli three, in a triangle, wide apart, the lateral ones contiguous with the eye margin. Eyes broadly oval. Antennæ inserted at the base of the clypeus; in the female short, 7-jointed, clavate, the club very large, inarticulate. Male unknown. Maxillary palpi apparently 3-jointed; labial palpi 2-jointed. Mandibles bifid. Thorax oval, the prothorax not visible from above. Mesonotum without furrows, or with but a slight trace of them posteriorly. Scutellum semicircular; metathorax very short, abrupt. Front wings, when present, with a distinct but short marginal vein, an oblique stigmal, and no postmarginal, the stigmal terminating in a small knob. Abdomen oval, or pointed-ovate, depressed, subsessile, composed of six or seven visible segments; third segment the largest; first segment furnished with a horn at the base that extends over the metathorax. Legs rather long, the femora clavate; tibial spurs weak; hind tarsi not longer than their tibiæ, the basal joint one-third longer than the second.

Type species. — *C. cornutus*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — But two species are known, both from the Eastern United States.

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| 1. <i>C. binotatus</i> , Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 176 (1893). | District of Columbia. |
| 2. <i>C. cornutus</i> , Ashmead, ibidem, p. 176 (1893). | District of Columbia. |

2. GENUS *BÆUS*, HALIDAY

Bæus. Haliday, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 270 (1833).

Hyperbæus. Förster, Hymen. Stud. Aachen, Vol. 2, p. 144 (1856).

Characters. — Head very large, transverse, about twice as wide as the thorax; front broad, convex. Ocelli three, in a triangle but widely separated, the lateral ones being close to the eye margin. Eyes very large, oval. Antennæ inserted close to the clypeus; in the female 7-jointed, clavate; the club large and unjointed. Antennæ of male 12-jointed, subclavate, the funicular joints after the second scarcely longer than wide, very slightly widened toward the tips. Maxillary palpy 2-jointed. Thorax scarcely as long as wide, the pronotum not visible from above; scutellum in female not differentiated; metathorax very short. In the male the scutellum is distinct, semicircular, subconvex. Wings in the male with a distinct basal nervure, a short marginal, a long knobbed stigmal nervure, and no postmarginal. Female apterous. Abdomen of female sessile, convex above, flat beneath, the third segment occupying nearly the whole surface, the first and second segments being visible only as transverse lines or wrinkles. In the male the abdomen is smaller, rounded and more flattened, the first and second segments very short, transverse, the third the largest segment. Legs rather long, the femora clavate, the tibial spurs weak. Tarsi 5-jointed, the hind tarsi not longer than their tibiæ, the metatarsus one-third longer than the second joint.

Type species. — *B. seminulum*, Haliday.

Geographical distribution of species. — Only five species are known, confined to Europe and North America. So far as is known they are parasitic on the eggs of spiders.

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| 1. <i>B. americanus</i> , Howard, Insect. Life, Vol. 2, p. 270 (1890). | New York. |
| 2. <i>B. minutus</i> , Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No 45, p. 178 (1893). | Canada. |
| 3. <i>B. niger</i> , Ashmead, ibidem, p. 178 (1893). | U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia. |
| 4. <i>B. ficeus</i> , Ashmead, ibidem, p. 179 (1893). | Canada. |
| 5. <i>B. seminulum</i> , Haliday, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 270 (1833). | Europe. |

3. GENUS ACOLUS, FÖRSTER

Acolus. Förster, Hymen. Stud. Aachen, Vol. 2, p. 100 (1856).

Characters. — Head large, transverse, the front very convex; face with an impression just above the antennæ; occiput concave, emarginated, and faintly margined. Ocelli three, very minute, the lateral close to the margin of the eye, but scarcely discernible. Eyes large, oval, bare or hairy. Antennæ inserted just above the clypeus, in the female 7-jointed, clavate, the club large, inarticulated, pedicel stout, the first funicular joint a little longer than thick, the three following joints small. In the male the antennæ are 12-jointed, filiform, pilose. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles bidentate. Thorax sub-ovoid, not wider than long, and narrower than the head; pronotum not visible from above. Mesonotum transverse, without furrows; scutellum semicircular. Metathorax extremely short and abrupt. Wings in female always wanting, in the male the front pair have a basal nervure, a short marginal and a short stigmal vein, the latter clavate. Abdomen broadly oval, sessile, the first segment as wide as the metathorax and only visible as a transverse line. Second about one-third the length of the third which is the largest segment; following short. Legs rather long, the femora clavate, the tibial spurs weak. Tarsi 5-jointed, the hind ones not longer than their tibiae.

Type species. — *A. xanthogaster*, Ashmead (1).

Geographical distribution of species. — The two species are North American.

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| 1. <i>A. xanthogaster</i> , Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 174 (1893). | District of Columbia. |
| 2. <i>A. zabriskei</i> , Ashmead, ibidem, p. 175 (1893). | New York. |

4. GENUS ACOLOIDES, HOWARD

Acoloides. Howard, Insect Life, Vol. 2, p. 269 (1890).

Characters. — Head wide, transverse, the front convex. Ocelli three, triangularly arranged, but widely separated, the lateral being close to the margin of the eye. Eyes large, oval, pubescent. Antennæ inserted just above the clypeus; in female 7-jointed, clavate, the club inarticulate; pedicel lengthened, the last three funicular joints small and transverse. In the male they are 12-jointed, filiform, the joints submoniliform. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labial palpi 2-jointed. Mandibles tridentate. Thorax oval, the prothorax not visible from above. Mesonotum without furrows; posterior angles of metathorax subacute. Front wings with the marginal vein punctiform; postmarginal not or scarcely developed; stig-

(1) There is some doubt in designating the type species of this genus as Förster's original type was never described. I have followed the rule of accepting the arrangement of the first monographer, and adopted Ashmead's first species as type. Thomson's two earlier species seem more properly referable to *Acoloides*.

mal vein long, oblique, thickened at the base. Abdomen short, oval, the first and second segments short, usually striated. The first segment is subpetiolate, much narrower than the metathorax; third segment very large, occupying half or a little more than half of the whole surface. Legs moderate, the tibial spurs weak, scarcely developed. Tarsi slender, the basal joint of the posterior pair twice the length of the second.

Type species. — *A. saitidis*, Howard.

Geographical distribution of species. — Species have been recognized from the Palearctic, Nearctic, and Neotropical Regions.

1. *A. basalis*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, Sweden, p. 422 (1858) (*Acolus*).
2. *A. bicolor*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 172 (1893). Canada.
3. *A. emertonii*, Howard, Insect Life, Vol. 4, p. 202 (1892). Massachusetts.
4. *A. fasciipennis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, St. Vincent, p. 215 (1894).
5. *A. howardii*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 171 (1893). District of Columbia.
6. *A. melleus*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 172 (1893). Virginia.
7. *A. ochraceus*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, St. Vincent, p. 215 (1894).
8. *A. opacus*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 422 (1858) Sweden, (*Acolus*).
9. *A. saitidis*, Howard, Insect Life, Vol. 2, p. 270 (1890). — Pl. 2, Fig. 13. Eastern U. S. A.
10. *A. seminiger*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 173 (1893). Canada.
11. *A. subapterus*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 173 (1893). Canada.
12. *A. subfuscus*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, St. Vincent, p. 215 (1894).

5. GENUS APHANOMERUS, PERKINS

Aphanomerus. Perkins, Bull. Hawaiian Sugar Planters Expt. Station, No 1, p. 201 (1905).

Characters. — Moderately or quite robust. Head transverse and very strongly inflexed. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones removed from the eye margin by more than their own diameter. Antennæ 7-jointed in the female; 8-jointed in the male, clavate in both sexes, the club solid, without traces of sutures. Maxillary palpi 2-jointed, labials 1-jointed. Mandibles bidentate. Pronotum scarcely visible from above except on the sides. Mesonotum wider than long, with distinct but fine parapsidal furrows. Postscutellum more less prominent in the middle. Abdomen oval or slightly elongate, sessile. First segment much wider than long; second large, occupying nearly half the surface of the abdomen, a little longer than wide; third to fifth very short, subequal; tip pointed. Wings with the submarginal vein remote from the costa at its tip, terminating in a stigma distinctly before the middle of the wing; marginal and postmarginal veins wanting; basal vein more or less distinct above; median vein visible as an indistinct thickening.

By its original describer this genus was placed in the Platygasteridæ, but although extremely anomalous, I believe that it has its nearest relatives in this tribe. The Bæinæ are unique among the whole Proctotrypoid series on account of the 1-jointed antennal club. Another member of this family, *Baeoneura*, shows a similar reduction in the wing venation. Nevertheless *Amitus*, a true Platygasteride, shows in the female a more or less fused club. The male in this genus however, has verticillate antennæ, showing no tendency toward the more or less clavate antennæ of certain male Bæinæ.

Type Species. — *A. bicolor*, Perkins.

Geographical distribution of species. — All the species so far to be described occur in Australia. They are parasites of the eggs of certain leaf-hoppers.

1. *A. bicolor*, Perkins, Bull. Hawaiiin Sugar Planters Expt. Station, No 1, p. 201 (1905). Queensland.
2. *A. niger*, Perkins, idem, p. 202 (1905). Queensland.
3. *A. pusillus*, Perkins, ibidem, p. 203 (1905). Queensland.
4. *A. rufescens*, Perkins, ibidem, p. 202 (1905). Queensland.

6. GENUS THORON, HALIDAY

Thoron. Haliday, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 271 (1833).

Characters. — Head rather large, transverse, the occiput and cheeks margined. Ocelli three, triangularly arranged, the lateral ones about as far from each other as from the eye margin. Eyes large, oval. Antennæ inserted close to the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes. In the female clavate, apparently 7-jointed as the club is solid, with only traces of sutures. In male long, filiform; pedicel small oval, flagellar joints nearly equal, about four times as long as thick, pubescent. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labial palpi 2-jointed. Mandibles tridentate. Thorax ovoid, the prothorax visible from above as an arcuate line, depressed anteriorly. Mesonotum with two parapsidal furrows. Metathorax very short, rounded on the sides. Front wings with the submarginal vein joining the costa behind the middle; marginal vein very short, thickened. Postmarginal vein not or scarcely developed; stigmal vein longer than the marginal, thickened at the base and terminating in a small knob. Abdomen oval or oblong oval, strongly narrowed at the base. First segment longer than wide; second about as long as the first; third twice as long and the widest segment. Legs long and slender, pilose; femora clavate, tibiae subclavate, with single spurs; tarsi very long and slender.

Type species. — *T. metallicus*, Haliday.

Geographical distribution of species. — The three described species are from Europe and North America.

1. *T. gibbus*, Ruthe, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 3, p. 121 (1859). Germany.
2. *T. metallicus*, Haliday, in Curtis, Brit. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 333 (1830). Europe.
Teleas solidus, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 291 (1834).
Teleas fornicatus, Nees, ibidem, p. 292 (1834).
3. *T. pallipes*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 99 (1888). Florida.

4. SUBFAM. TELEASINÆ, ASHMEAD

Teleasini (tribe). Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 180 (1893).

Teleasinæ (subfamily). Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 11, p. 89 (1903).

Characters. — Antennæ inserted very close together on a clypeal prominence; 12-jointed. Wings with the postmarginal vein never developed, the stigmal minute, scarcely developed, the marginal greatly lengthened. Abdomen usually rather short and more or less distinctly petiolate, the third segment always the largest; sides of the abdomen distinctly carinated.

Only a few genera fall into this tribe, but one of them, *Prosacantha*, is very extensive, being the second largest in the family.

TABLE OF GENERA

1. Abdomen subpetiolate, elongate oval or ovate; the first segment longer than wide	2.
Abdomen broadly oval, the first segment wider than long	6.
2. First abdominal segment simple, without a horn or tubercle	3.
First abdominal segment with a blunt horn or tubercle near the base, postscutellum with three spines	1. Genus PENTACANTHA, Ashmead.
3. Mesonotum with parapsidal furrows	4.
Mesonotum without furrows	5.
4. Postscutellum with three spines	2. Genus TRISSACANTHA, Ashmead.
Postscutellum with a single spine	3. Genus XENOMERUS, Walker.
5. Posterior femora, tibiae and tarsi slender; tibial spurs weak	4. Genus PROSACANTHA, Nees.
Posterior femora strongly clavate; tibiae dilated at apex; basal joint of tarsi stout; tibial spurs strong	5. Genus TELEAS, Latreille.
6. Postscutellum with a spine or tubercle	6. Genus HOPLOGRYON, Ashmead.
Postscutellum simple, unarmed	7. Genus GRYON, Haliday.

I. GENUS PENTACANTHA, ASHMEAD

Pentacantha. Ashmead, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 20, p. 51 (1888).

Characters. — Head transverse, the occiput straight, not emarginate, with a delicate margin extending on the cheeks which are flattened. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral nearer to the median ocellus than to the eye margin. Eyes elongate oval, pubescent. Antennæ inserted close to the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes. In the female clavate, the club 6-jointed; first funicular joint twice as long as the pedicel. Maxillary palpi very short, 3-jointed. Mandibles bidentate, sinuate, with a lobe at the base within. Thorax ovoid, the prothorax not visible from above. Mesonotum wider than long, without furrows, the scapulæ not separated. Scutellum semicircular, rugose; postscutellum with three erect, conical teeth. Metathorax very short, with prominent acute posterior angles that are connected by a carina. Front wings pubescent, ciliated, with a very long marginal and short stigmal vein; postmarginal vein not developed. Abdomen oblong oval, narrowed at the base and attached to the metathorax far above the posterior coxæ; composed of six visible dorsal segments, the first segment with a short, smooth, blunt horn, partly prolonged over the metathorax; third segment the longest. Legs rather long and slender, pilose; tibiae clavate, their spurs weak. Tarsi much longer than the tibiae, slender; claws simple.

Type species. — *P. canadensis*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — The three species so far described occur in North America.

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| 1. <i>P. canadensis</i> , Ashmead, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 20, p. 51 (1888). | Canada. |
| 2. <i>P. longicornis</i> , Kieffer, Arkiv. f. Zool. Stockholm, Vol. 1, p. 536 (1904). | Texas. |
| 3. <i>P. rufitarsis</i> , Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 263 (1905). | California. |

2. GENUS TRISSACANTHA, ASHMEAD

Trissacantha. Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 101 (1887).

Characters. — Head transverse, the occiput almost straight, margined. Ocelli three, close together in a triangle. Eyes oval. Antennæ inserted on a clypeal prominence, in the male very long, 12-jointed; filiform, joints cylindrical; scape extending to the ocelli; pedicel very small, annular, the third flagellar joint bent and angled at the middle. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles with two equal teeth. Thorax ovoid, the prothorax slightly visible from above. Mesonotum smooth, wider than long; parapsidal furrows delicate, but distinct. Scutellum semicircular, convex; postscutellum with three erect spines. Metathorax short, the pleuræ more or less covered with a grayish wooly pubescence, hind angles acute. Front wings pubescent, ciliated, the cilia on the hind margin very long. Marginal vein linear, about five times as long as the short stigmal; postmarginal wanting. Abdomen elongate oval, depressed, sparsely pilose, the first segment longer than wide, fluted. Third segment the largest, the second and third longitudinally striated. Legs rather long, slender, pilose; tibial spurs minute. Tarsi slender, but spinulose.

Type species. — *T. americana*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — Three species are known from the Northern and Eastern United States of America.

1. *T. americana*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 117 (1887). — Pl. I, Fig. 7. Eastern U. S. A.
2. *T. rugosa*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 183 (1893). Virginia.
3. *T. striaticeps*, Kieffer, Arkiv f. Zool. Stockholm, Vol. 1, p. 535 (1904). Texas.

3. GENUS XENOMERUS, WALKER

Xenomerus. Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 355 (1836).

Characters. — Head large, transverse, broader than the thorax, the occiput slightly emarginated; with a delicate margin. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones as far from the eye margin as from the median ocellus. Eyes rounded, pubescent. Antennæ 12-jointed in both sexes, inserted near the mouth; those of the female terminating in a 5 or 6-jointed club; those of the male pedicellate-nodose, furnished with whorls of long hairs. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles bidentate. Thorax broad, rounded, the pronotum not visible from above. Mesonotum with distinct parapsidal furrows. Scutellum broad, evenly rounded behind. Postscutellum with a single spine. Metathorax unarmed, the posterior angles subacute. Front wings pubescent; marginal vein long; stigmal short, swollen at tip; postmarginal not developed. Abdomen broadly oval, the first and second segments short; first about twice as wide as long; third segment large, the following very short; first and second segments striated. Legs long, slender, pubescent; tibial spurs weak; tarsi long, the hind metatarsus being more than twice as long as the second joint. Claws simple.

Type species. — *X. ergenna*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species. — A single European, and one North American species have been described (1).

(1) *Xenomerus rubicola*, Ashmead belongs to the Pteromalidae.

1. *X. ergenna*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 356 (1836). Europe.
Teleas medon, Walker, ibidem, p. 364 (1836).
2. *X. pallidipes*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 184 (1893). Virginia.

4. GENUS PROSACANTHA, NEES

Prosacantha. Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 294 (1834).

Characters. — Head transverse, the occiput slightly emarginated and delicately margined. Ocelli three, arranged in a triangle, rather close together, the lateral ones being widely distant from the margin of the eye. Eyes oval, pubescent. Antennæ inserted on a clypeal prominence; 12-jointed, in the female terminated by a long fusiform club of six joints; funicular joints thicker than the pedicel, the first two joints longer than wide. Antennæ of male long, filiform, the joints long and cylindrical, the third angulated or emarginated from near the middle toward the base. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles curved, bidentate at the tips; left mandible with the teeth equal, the right with the outer tooth the longer. Thorax ovoid, the prothorax scarcely visible from above, narrowed into a slight neck anteriorly. Mesonotum broader than long, usually without furrows, although these are sometimes visible posteriorly. Scutellum large, semicircular, subconvex. Postscutellum armed with a large acute spine or thorn. Metathorax very short, the posterior angles usually acute or spined. Front wings pubescent, ciliated; with a very long marginal vein, which extends to two-thirds the length of the wing, and is six or seven times as long as the short stigmal vein. Postmarginal vein not developed. Abdomen elongate oval, depressed, longer than the head and thorax together, and inserted rather high up on the metathorax. First segment petioliform, much longer than wide, fluted or striated, the third segment always large, occupying more than half the remainder of the abdomen, either smooth or striated; following segments very short. Legs long, slender, pubescent; the femora not especially thickened; the tibial spurs weak. Tarsi long, slender, cylindrical. Claws simple.

Type species. — *P. longicornis*, Nees.

Geographical distribution of species. — This is the second largest genus in the family, and so far as at present known is confined to Europe and North America, with the exception of a single species from Venezuela.

1. *P. aegle*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 363 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
2. *P. americana*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 116 (1888). Florida.
3. *P. aratus*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 360 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
4. *P. asramanus*, Walker, ibidem, p. 364 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
5. *P. angustula*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, Sweden.
p. 428 (1858).
6. *P. annulicornis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 188 (1893). Eastern U. S. A.
7. *P. aprieans*, Haliday, in Curtis, Brit. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 333 (1830). England.
8. *P. arenicola*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, Sweden.
p. 429 (1858).
9. *P. ashmeadii*, Dalla Torre, Catal. Hymen. Vol. 5, p. 505 (1898). St. Vincent.
P. tibialis, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 214 (1894)
(non Förster).
10. *P. autumnalis*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, Sweden.
p. 430 (1858).
11. *P. baciformis*, Marshall, Ann. Ent. Soc. Fr. Vol. 41, p. 75 (1892). Venezuela.
12. *P. bassus*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 363 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
13. *P. bilineata*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 194 (1893). — Eastern U. S. A.

Pl. 2, Fig. 9.

14. *P. brachyptera*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 430 (1858). Sweden.
15. *P. brasili*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 365 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
16. *P. brevicollis*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 425 (1858). Sweden.
17. *P. brevicornis*, Thomson, ibidem, p. 431 (1858). Sweden.
18. *P. brevispina*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 213 (1894). St. Vincent.
19. *P. californica*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 190 (1893). California.
20. *P. caraborum*, Riley, ibidem, p. 191 (1893). Eastern U. S. A.
21. *P. cephus*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 359 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
22. *P. chloropus*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 429 (1858). Sweden.
23. *P. chyllene*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 363 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
24. *P. chesias*, Walker, ibidem, p. 362 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
25. *P. columbiana*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 194 (1893). Eastern U. S. A.
26. *P. coxalis*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 427 (1858). Sweden.
27. *P. doto*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 360 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
28. *P. dubia*, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 297 (1834). Germany.
29. *P. elatior*, Haliday, in Curtis, Brit. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 333 (1830) (*Teleas*). England.
30. *P. ephippium*, Haliday, ibidem, p. 333 (1830) (*Teleas*). England.
31. *P. erythropus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 195 (1893). Eastern U. S. A.
32. *P. flabellata*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30, p. 162 (1905). France.
33. *P. flavicornis*, Ratzeburg, Ichneum. d. Forstins. Vol. 3, p. 186 (1852). Germany.
34. *P. flavicoxa*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 196 (1893). Virginia.
35. *P. flavipes*, Haliday, in Curtis, Brit. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 333 (1830) (*Teleas*). England.
36. *P. flavopetiolata*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 196 (1893). Eastern U. S. A.
37. *P. fuscipennis*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 117 (1888). Florida.
38. *P. galba*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 359 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
39. *P. glaucus*, Walker, ibidem, p. 360 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
40. *P. gracilicornis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 193 (1893). Carolina.
41. *P. grandis*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 424 (1858). Sweden.
42. *P. hyalinipennis*, Thomson, ibidem, p. 426 (1858). Sweden.
43. *P. lamus*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 366 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
44. *P. laevifrons*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 426 (1858). Sweden.
45. *P. levis*, Dalla Torre, Cat. Hymen. Vol. 5, p. 507 (1898). Eastern U. S. A.
P. laevifrons, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 190 (1893) (non Thomson).
46. *P. linellii*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 195 (1893). New York.
47. *P. lycaon*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 358 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
48. *P. macrocera*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 117 (1888). Florida.
49. *P. marylandica*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 193 (1893). Maryland.
50. *P. medon*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 364 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
51. *P. melanopus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 189 (1893). Canada.
52. *P. mermerus*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 361 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
53. *P. metabus*, Walker, ibidem, p. 357 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
54. *P. minor*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 424 (1858). Sweden.
55. *P. nana*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 191 (1893). U. S. A. : Utah.
56. *P. nigripes*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 188 (1893). Oregon.
57. *P. nitidula*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 424 (1858). Sweden.

58. *P. ocyrrhoe*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 365 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
 59. *P. opaca*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 430 (1858). Sweden.
 60. *P. orbiculata*, Thomson, ibidem, p. 425 (1858). Sweden.
 61. *P. ovata*, Thomson, ibidem, p. 425 (1858). Sweden.
 62. *P. pallipes*, Thomson, ibidem, p. 427 (1858). Sweden.
 63. *P. paula*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 362 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
 64. *P. pedestris*, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 293 (1834) (*Teleas*). Europe.
 Platygaster apterus, Nees, ibidem, p. 299 (1834).
 Teleas procris, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 366 (1836).
 65. *P. pennsylvanica*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 189 (1893). Pennsylvania.
 66. *P. petiolaris*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 426 (1858). Sweden.
 67. *P. pleuralis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 195 (1893). U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia.
 68. *P. producta*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 428 (1858). Sweden.
 69. *P. pulex*, Haliday, in Curtis, Brit. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 333 (1830) (*Teleas*). England.
 70. *P. puncticollis*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 427 (1858). Sweden.
 71. *P. punctiventris*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 192 (1893). Eastern U. S. A.
 72. *P. punctulator*, Ruthe, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 20, p. 312 (1859). Iceland.
 73. *P. pusilla*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 192 (1893). Florida.
 74. *P. rotundiventris*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 429 (1858). Sweden.
 75. *P. rufipes*, Thomson, ibidem, p. 431 (1858). Sweden.
 ? *Teleas hemipterus*, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 292 (1834).
 76. *P. schwartzii*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 192 (1893). U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia.
 77. *P. similis*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 428 (1858). Sweden.
 78. *P. smerdis*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 366 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
 79. *P. spinosa*, Szépligeti, Zichy. Ergebn. Vol. 2, p. 156 (1901). Russia.
 80. *P. striatifrons*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 188 (1893). Florida.
 81. *P. striativentris*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 197 (1893). U. S. A. : Distr. Columbia.
 82. *P. sublineata*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 214 (1894). St. Vincent.
 83. *P. subtilis*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 430 (1858). Sweden.
 84. *P. theryides*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 359 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
 85. *P. tibialis*, Förster, Beitr. Monogr. Pteromalid. p. 46 (1841). Germany.
 86. *P. timareta*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 367 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.
 87. *P. utahensis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 189 (1893) (*Teleas*). U. S. A. : Utah.
 88. *P. variicornis*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 367 (1836) (*Teleas*). Europe.
 89. *P. xanthognatha*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 197 (1893). Florida.
 90. *P. xenetus*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 362 (1836) (*Teleas*). England.

5. GENUS TELEAS, LATREILLE

Teleas. Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins. Vol. 4, p. 32 (1809).

Characters. — Head transverse, the occiput margined. Ocelli three, rather close together in a triangle, the lateral ones usually about as far from the eye margin as from the median ocellus. Eyes

ovate. Antennae 12-jointed in both sexes; in the female clavate, terminating in a 6-jointed club; in the male filiform, the pedicel small and the flagellar joints long and cylindrical, the third excised. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labial palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles large, falcate, bidentate, the outer tooth long and acute. Thorax short, ovoid, the pronotum not visible from above. Mesonotum short, broader than long, without furrows. Scutellum semicircular, postscutellum with a single spine. Metathorax very short, the posterior angles rounded, rarely acute. Front wings pubescent, ciliated; marginal vein long, the stigmal very short; postmarginal not developed. Abdomen elongate oval, depressed, inserted high up on the metathorax. First segment longer than wide; third the longest and widest segment. Legs stout, slightly pilose; posterior femora swollen, their tibiae and metatarsus dilated; tibial spurs distinct but short.

Type species. — *T. clavicornis*, Latreille.

Geographical distribution of species. — The genus occurs so far as is known only in Europe and North America.

1. *T. canadensis*, Harrington, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 31, p. 78 (1899). Canada.
2. *T. clavicornis*, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins. Vol. 13, p. 227 (1805) Europe.
(*Scelio*).
- Scelio longicornis*, Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins. Vol. 4, p. 33 (1809).
- Prosacantha spinolusa*, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 296 (1834).
3. *T. coxalis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No 45, p. 199 (1893). Eastern U. S. A.
4. *T. discolor*, Ratzeburg, Ichneum. d. Forstins. Vol. 2, p. 142 (1848). Germany.
5. *T. laeviusculus*, Ratzeburg, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 182 (1844). Germany.
6. *T. lineaticeps*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No 45, p. 199 (1893). Eastern U. S. A.
7. *T. mandibularis*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 117 (1887) (*Prosacantha*). — Pl. 1, Fig. 9; Pl. 2, Fig. 8. Florida.
8. *T. pallidipes*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No 45, p. 200 (1893). New Jersey.
9. *T. punctatulus*, Ratzeburg, Ichneum. d. Forstinsekt. Vol. 1, p. 182 (1844). Germany.
10. *T. semistriatus*, Ratzeburg, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 182 (1852). Germany.
11. *T. striatus*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles. Vol. 30 (2), p. 161 (1905). France.

6. GENUS HOPLOGRYON, ASHMEAD

Hoplogryon. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 200 (1893).

Characters. — Head transverse; cheeks above flattened, broader at the base, face subconvex vertex subacute. Ocelli three, arranged in a triangle, the lateral ones closer to the median ocellus than to the eye margin. Eyes ovate, pubescent. Antennae inserted on a tubercle just above the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes. In the female clavate, with a 6-jointed club; funicular joints 3 and 4 minute. In the male long, filiform, the joints cylindrical, the third usually not angulated. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles bidentate, the teeth equal. Thorax subovoid; mesonotum without furrows, rarely with traces of furrows posteriorly; scutellum short, semicircular, with a punctate frenum; postscutellum produced into a small spine; the metathorax short, with obtuse or acutely produced lateral angles. Wings occasionally wanting; when present, the marginal vein is much longer than the very short stigmal; postmarginal not developed. Abdomen broadly oval, or oblong oval; first segment transverse, more rarely as long as wide, striated; third segment very large. Legs slender, the femora clavate; tibial spurs weak.

Type species. — *H. minutissimus*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — All of the known species occur in the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions.

1. *H. brachypterus*, Ashmead, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 20, p. 50 (1888). Canada.
 2. *H. claripennis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 203 (1893). Virginia.
 3. *H. crassicornis*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 262 (1905). Nevada.
 4. *H. grandis*, Brues, Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 5, p. 102 (1907). New York.
 5. *H. longipennis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 202 (1893). Canada.
- Pl. 2, Fig. 4.
6. *H. minutissimus*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 117 (1887) (*Prosacantha*). Florida.
 7. *H. obscuripes*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 204 (1893). Canada.
 8. *H. pallipes*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 797 (1895). Grenada.
 9. *H. pteridis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 203 (1893). Eastern U. S. of America.
 10. *H. rufipes*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 205 (1893). District of Columbia.
 11. *H. solitarius*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 205 (1893). Canada.
 12. *H. sulcatus*, Kieffer, Arkiv f. Zool. Stockholm, Vol. 1, p. 538 (1904). Texas.
 13. *H. tenuicornis*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 263 (1905). California.
 14. *H. tibialis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 203 (1893). Virginia.

7. GENUS GRYON, HALIDAY

Gryon. Haliday, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 271 (1833).

Trichasius. Provancher, Add. et Corr. Faune Ent. Canada, p. 209 (1887).

Characters. — Head large, transverse, the occiput scarcely emarginated. Ocelli three, triangularly arranged, the lateral ones much nearer to the median one than to the eye margin. Eyes ovate, pubescent. Antennæ 12-jointed in both sexes; those of the female with a large 6-jointed club; the last two funicular joints minute. Antennæ in male filiform. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles bidentate, the teeth equal. Thorax short, subovoid, the prothorax not at all visible from above. Mesonotum more than twice as wide as long, without furrows; scutellum short, transverse; postscutellum simple, not spined. Metathorax short or very short, its lateral angles subacute or acute. Wings most frequently wanting; when present, the marginal vein is linear, three or four times the length of the short stigmal. Postmarginal not developed. Abdomen broadly oval, the first and second segments short and transverse, usually striated and of nearly equal length. Third segment very large, but always broader than long. Legs slender, the femora clavate; tibial spurs weak; first joint of hind tarsi a little more than three times as long as the second.

Type species. — *G. misellus*, Haliday.

Geographical distribution of species. — Species occur in Europe, North America and the West Indies.

1. *G. basicinctus*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 796 (1895). Grenada.
 2. *G. borealis*, Ashmead, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 20, p. 50 (1888) (*Acolus*). Canada.
- Pl. 2, Fig. 3.
3. *G. canadensis*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 50 (1888) (*Acolus*). Canada.
 4. *G. clavatus*, Provancher, Add. et Corr. Faune Ent. Canada, p. 209 (1887) (*Trichasius*). Canada.
 5. *G. columbianus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 208 (1893). District of Columbia.
 6. *G. flavipes*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 208 (1893). Canada.
 7. *G. fumipennis*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 206 (1893). District of Columbia.
 8. *G. matula*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 344 (1836). France.
 9. *G. misellus*, Haliday, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 271 (1833). Europe.

5. SUBFAM. SCELIONINÆ, THOMSON

Scellionini (tribe). Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 417 (1858).

Scellionini (tribe). Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 208 (1893).

Scellioninæ (subfam.). Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 11, p. 90 (1903).

Characters. — Antennæ usually 12-jointed, only 10-jointed in the males of one genus (*Scelio*). Abdomen usually quite long, often fusiform or linear, extending far beyond the tips of the wings when folded; third segment the longest or of nearly equal length to the second. Wings with the marginal vein usually long, well developed; longer than the marginal; marginal short; stigmal rather long, never short. In a few cases where the postmarginal vein is wanting, the submarginal terminates in a stigma.

This is by far the largest subfamily, containing twenty-five genera, many of them quite numerous in species. A few are rather hard to separate, and it is probable that increased knowledge of the group will necessitate the rejection of some of these.

TABLE OF GENERA

1. Females	2.
Males	27.
2. Postmarginal vein greatly lengthened; submarginal vein complete, never ending in a stigma	3.
Postmarginal vein wanting or poorly developed, always shorter than the stigmal vein; submarginal vein often abbreviated and ending in a large stigma or thickening.	18.
3. Mesonotum with three furrows	4.
Mesonotum with two furrows or none	6.
4. Postscutellum armed with two teeth, abdomen not especially long.	1. Genus HOPLOTELEIA, Ashmead.
Postscutellum simple, unarmed; abdomen very long, fusiform	5.
5. Marginal vein well developed, as long as the stigmal vein	2. Genus TRITELEIA, Kieffer.
Marginal vein very short, punctiform	11. Gen. CHROMOTELEIA, Ashmead (pars).
6. Postscutellum simple, not armed	8.
Postscutellum armed with an acute spine	7.
7. Mesonotum with complete parapsidal furrows, mandibles bidentate.	3. Genus OPISTHACANTHA, Ashmead.
Mesonotum without complete furrows, only visible anteriorly; mandibles tridentate	4. Genus LAPITHA, Ashmead.
8. First abdominal segment with a horn or more or less distinct tubercle at the base above	9.
First abdominal segment not horned nor tuberculate	11.
9. Marginal vein very short	10.
Marginal vein longer than the stigmal	5. Genus BARYCONUS, Förster.
10. Antennal club 4-jointed, the funicular joints except the first all very minute and traverse	6. Genus EMBIDOBIA, Ashmead.
Antennal club 5 or 6-jointed, funicular joints not small, the basal ones elongate	7. Genus CALOTELEIA, Westwood.

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 11. <i>Antennae distinctly clavate</i> | 12. |
| <i>Antennae filiform, the flagellum not at all clavate</i> | 8. Genus APEGUS, Förster. |
| 12. <i>Abdomen long or very long, the first three segments each much longer than wide</i> | 13. |
| <i>Abdomen shorter, oval or ovate, each, or at least one of the basal segments considerably wider than long</i> | 16. |
| 13. <i>Marginal vein long, distinctly longer than the stigmal</i> | 14. |
| <i>Marginal vein short, punctiform, or at least not over one-half the length of the stigmal vein</i> | 15. |
| 14. <i>First abdominal segment distinctly petioliform; mandibles bidentate</i> | 9. Genus CALLISCELIO, Ashmead. |
| <i>Abdomen sessile; mandibles tridentate</i> | 10. Genus MACROTELEIA, Westwood. |
| 15. <i>Metanotum with a large semicircular enclosed space at base; basal vein distinct</i> | 11. Genus CHROMOTELEIA, Ashmead. |
| <i>Metanotum without such an enclosure at base; basal vein subobsolete</i> | 12. Genus CACELLUS, Ashmead. |
| 16. <i>Mesonotum with complete parapsidal furrows</i> | 13. Genus ANTERIS, Förster. |
| <i>Mesonotum without furrows</i> | 17. |
| 17. <i>Club of antennae 6-jointed; abdominal segments not constricted at the sutures</i> | 14. Genus HADRONOTUS, Förster. |
| <i>Club of antennae 5-jointed; abdominal segments strongly constricted at the sutures</i> | 15. Genus CREMASTOBÆUS, Ashmead. |
| 18. <i>First abdominal segment with a horn or projection at the base</i> | 16. Genus HABROTELEIA, Kieffer. |
| <i>First segment simple, not horned nor tuberculate</i> | 19. |
| 19. <i>Submarginal vein reaching the costa, often by a thickened stigma</i> | 20. |
| <i>Submarginal vein ending in a knob or stigma before attaining the costa; wings narrow, fringed</i> | 17. Genus BEONEURA, Förster. |
| 20. <i>Postscutellum armed with an erect spine or scale</i> | 21. |
| <i>Postscutellum simple, unarmed</i> | 23. |
| 21. <i>Postscutellum armed with a spine, lateral angles of scutellum acute</i> | 22. |
| <i>Postscutellum armed with an erect, transverse, bilobed scale</i> | 18. Genus LEPIDOSCELIO, Kieffer. |
| 22. <i>Head produced into a frontal lamina or ledge</i> | 19. ACANTHOSCELIO, Ashmead. |
| <i>Head normal, without a frontal ledge</i> | 20. Genus ODONTOSCELIO, Kieffer. |
| 23. <i>Body strongly flattened; antennal scape triangular, greatly swollen and flattened</i> | 21. Genus PLATYSCELIO, Kieffer. |
| <i>Of a different conformation</i> | 24. |
| 24. <i>Submarginal vein terminating in a thickened stigma</i> | 25. |
| <i>Submarginal vein not ending in a thickened stigma</i> | 24a. |
| 24a. <i>Mesonotum with furrows</i> | 22. Genus IDRIS, Förster. |
| <i>Mesonotum without furrows</i> | 27. Genus ROENA, Cameron. |
| 25. <i>Head produced in front into a frontal lamina or ledge</i> | 23. Genus SPARAISON, Latreille. |
| <i>Head normal, without a frontal ledge</i> | 26. |
| 26. <i>Maxillary palpi short, 3-jointed</i> | 24. Genus SCELIO, Latreille. |
| <i>Maxillary palpi long, 5-jointed</i> | 25. Genus SCELIOMORPHA, Ashmead. |
| 27. <i>Postmarginal vein greatly lengthened; submarginal vein complete, never ending in a thickened stigma</i> | 28. |
| <i>Postmarginal vein wanting or poorly developed, always shorter</i> | |

- than the stigmal; submarginal often abbreviated and ending in a large stigma 42.
28. Mesonotum with three furrows 29.
 Mesonotum with two furrows or none 31.
29. Postscutellum armed with two teeth; abdomen not very long, bispinose at the tip. 1. Genus HOPLOTELEIA, Ashmead.
 Postscutellum armed with a single spine, abdomen moderate, rounded at the tip 26. Genus DICHOTELEAS, Kieffer.
 Postscutellum simple, unarmed. 30.
30. Marginal vein well developed, as long as the stigmal 2. Genus TRITELEIA, Kieffer.
 Marginal vein very short, punctiform 11. Gen. CHROMOTELEIA, Ashmead(pars).
31. Postscutellum armed with an acute spine 32.
 Postscutellum simple, unarmed. 33.
32. Mesonotum with complete furrows; mandibles bidentate; marginal vein shorter than the stigmal. 3. Genus OPISTHACANTHA, Ashmead.
 Mesonotum without complete furrows, only visible in front; mandibles tridentate; marginal vein longer than the stigmal 4. Genus LAPITHA, Ashmead.
33. Marginal vein short, punctiform or at most not longer than the stigmal 34.
 Marginal vein longer than the stigmal, usually very much longer 39.
34. Metanotum with a large semicircular enclosed space at base; mandibles tridentate 11. Genus CHROMOTELEIA, Ashmead.
 Metanotum without such an enclosed space. 35.
35. Abdomen long, fusiiform 36.
 Abdomen shorter, broadly oval or ovate 38.
36. Metathorax with two small teeth at the apex; mandibles tridentate. 12. Genus CACELLUS, Ashmead.
 Metathorax simple 37.
37. Joints of antennal flagellum long and cylindrical; mandibles tridentate 7. Genus CALOTELEIA, Westwood.
 Flagellar joints short, moniliform, except the last; mandibles bidentate 6. Genus EMBIDOBIA, Ashmead.
38. Mesonotum with parapsidal furrows; flagellar joints not thickened apically 13. Genus ANTERIS, Förster.
 Mesonotum without furrows; flagellar joints after the first slightly and gradually thickened, scarcely longer than thick 14. Genus HADRONOTUS, Förster.
39. Abdominal segments strongly constricted at the sutures; antennae subclavate 15. Genus CREMASTOBÆUS, Ashmead.
 Abdominal segments not so constricted. 40.
40. Mandibles tridentate. 41.
 Mandibles bidentate; abdomen much narrowed basally 9. Genus CALLISCELIO, Ashmead.
41. First joint of flagellum scarcely longer than the third { 10. Genus MACROTELEIA, Westwood.
 8. Genus APEGUS, Förster.
 First joint of flagellum much longer than the third 5. Genus BARYCONUS, Förster.
42. Submarginal vein reaching the costa, often by a thickened stigma 43.
 Submarginal vein ending in a knob or stigma, but not reaching the costa; wings narrow, fringed 17. Genus BÆONEURA, Förster.

43. Postscutellum armed with an erect spine or scale. 44.
 Postscutellum simple, unarmed. 46.
 44. Postscutellum armed with a spine; lateral angles of scutellum acute. 45.
 Postscutellum armed with an erect, transverse, bilobed scale. 18. Genus LEPIDOSCELIO, Kieffer.
 45. Head produced into a frontal lamina or ledge 19. Genus ACANTHOSCELIO, Ashmead.
 Head normal, without a frontal ledge. 20. Genus ODONTOSCELIO, Kieffer.
 46. Submarginal vein ending in a thickened stigma 47.
 Submarginal vein not ending in a thickened stigma; mesonotum with
 furrows 22. Genus IDRIS, Förster.
 47. Head produced into a frontal lamina or ledge 23. Genus SPARAISSON, Latreille
 Head normal, without frontal lamina. 48.
 48. Maxillary palpi short, 3-jointed; antennae 10-jointed 24. Genus SCELIO, Latreille.
 Maxillary palpi long, 5-jointed; antennae 12-jointed 25. Genus SCELIOMORPHA, Ashmead.

I. GENUS HOPLOTELEIA, ASHMEAD

Hoplateleia. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 227 (1893).

? **Romilius.** Walker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 10, p. 274 (1842).

Characters. — Head transverse-quadrate; cheeks margined; face with a deep impression above the antennæ. Ocelli three in a triangle, the lateral ones close to the margin of the eye. Eyes large, oval, bare. Antennæ inserted close to the mouth, 12-jointed in both sexes; in female clavate, the club 5-jointed. In the male filiform. Maxillary palpi short, 4-jointed; labials 3-jointed. Mandibles tridentate. Thorax ovoid; pronotum slightly visible from above. Mesonotum with three distinct furrows; scutellum large, semicircular; postscutellum with two erect teeth. Metathorax short, the hind angles slightly prominent. Front wings when folded not extending to the tip of the abdomen. Submarginal vein joining the costa at a little beyond the middle of the wing; marginal vein very short, almost punctiform; postmarginal very long; stigmal long, oblique, with a knob at tip; basal vein obsolete. Abdomen sessile, fusiform; third segment slightly the longest; in the female pointed at the tip; in the male truncate, bispinose. Legs moderately stout, pilose; tibial spurs well developed; tarsi not or but slightly longer than the tibiae.

Type species. — *H. floridana*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — With the exception of a single species from the Philippines, all members of the genus are from the Neotropical Region.

1. *H. duris*, Walker, Monogr. Chalcid. Vol. 2, p. 61 (1839) (*Scelio-Romilius*). Chile.
2. *H. erythrothorax*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 267 (1905). Nicaragua.
3. *H. floridana*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 118 (1887) (*Baryconus*). — Florida.

Pl. I, Fig. 3.

4. *H. mandibularis*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 266 (1905). Nicaragua.
5. *H. pacifica*, Ashmead, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 112 (1905). Philippines.
6. *H. rufidorsum*, Kieffer, Arkiv f. Zool. Stockholm, Vol. 1, p. 533 (1904). Brazil.
7. *H. rugosiceps*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 267 (1905). Nicaragua.
8. *H. similis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 267 (1905). Guatemala.
9. *H. zotale*, Walker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 10, p. 274 (1845) (*Romilius*). Chile.

2. GENUS TRITELEIA, KIEFFER

Triteleia. Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 265 (1906).

Characters. — Head transverse quadrate; front with a slight immargined depression. Eyes large, bare. Ocelli three in a triangle, the lateral ones contiguous with the eye margin. Antennæ of female 12-jointed, the scape short, as long as the three following joints together; pedicel three times as long as thick; first flagellar joint over twice as long as thick. Club 6-jointed, the joints except the last quadrate. Thorax ovoid, scarcely as wide as the head. Mesonotum semicircular, with three complete furrows; scutellum semicircular; postscutellum and metanotum short, unarmed. Wings ciliated; marginal vein as long as the stigmal which is oblique and knobbed at the tip; postmarginal one-third longer than the marginal. Legs moderately stout, pilose; tibial spurs 1, 1, 1. Abdomen twice as long as the head and thorax together; 6-jointed; medially about as wide as the thorax, apically gradually pointed; all segments about of equal length and longer than broad; basal segments acuminate.

Type species. — *T. puncticeps*, Kieffer.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single species is from Central America.

1. *T. puncticeps*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 265 (1906). Nicaragua.

3. GENUS OPISTHACANTHA, ASHMEAD

Opisthacantha. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 221 (1893).

Characters. — Head transverse, the occiput and cheeks delicately margined. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones close to the eye margin. Eyes large, oval, pubescent. Antennæ inserted at the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes; in the female short, clavate, the club 6-jointed, last funicular joint very minute. In male filiform, with submoniliform joints. Mandibles with two or three teeth. Thorax short, ovoid, the pronotum not visible from above; mesonotum with two delicate but complete furrows. Scutellum semicircular; postscutellum produced into a short acute spine. Metathorax very short, the posterior angles subacute. Front wings ciliated; the submarginal vein reaching the costa a little before the middle of the wing; marginal vein short, not half the length of the stigmal; postmarginal greatly lengthened; stigmal vein oblique, knobbed. Basal vein and one basal cell present. Abdomen oblong oval, the second and third segments the longest, the third a little longer than the second. Legs slender, basal joint of hind tarsi about four times the length of the second.

Type species. — *O. mellipes*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — Four species are known inhabiting

1. *O. mellipes*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 221 (1893). Eastern U. S. of America.
2. *O. nigriclavata*, Ashmead, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 399 (1906). Philippines
3. *O. pallida*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 225 (1894). St. Vincent.
4. *O. polita*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 225 (1894). St. Vincent.

4. GENUS LAPITHA, ASHMEAD

Lapitha. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 222 (1893).

Characters. — Head large, transverse, the occiput and cheeks margined. Ocelli three, in a

triangle, the lateral ones half as far from the eye margin as from the median ocellus. Antennæ inserted close to the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes; in the female clavate, the club 6-jointed; in the male filiform, the flagellar joints all long and cylindrical. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labials 3-jointed. Mandibles tridentate. Thorax ovoid, the prothorax not visible from above; mesonotum without distinct furrows, indicated only slightly anteriorly. Scutellum large, semicircular, margined behind, postscutellum armed with an acute spine; metathorax short, emarginated behind and carinated laterally. Front wings with the submarginal vein reaching the costa beyond the middle of the wing; marginal vein as long or a little longer than the stigmal, the latter clavate; postmarginal longer than the marginal. Abdomen fusiform, the first three segments nearly equal; fourth a little more than half the length of the third, fifth still shorter. Legs long, the femora and tibiae subclavate; tibial spurs distinct; tarsi longer than their tibiae, the basal joint of the hind pair about five times as long as the second.

Type species. — *L. spinosa*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — But two species have been described, both from the Neotropical Region.

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| 1. <i>L. nigriceps</i> , Kieffer, Arkiv f. Zool. Stockholm, Vol. 1, p. 537 (1904). | Brazil. |
| 2. <i>L. spinosa</i> , Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 222 (1893). | St. Vincent. |

5. GENUS BARYCONUS, FÖRSTER

Baryconus. Förster, Hymen. Stud. Aachen, Vol. 2, p. 101, 104 (1856).

Characters. — Head quadrate or subquadrate, the occiput roundly emarginated. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones close to the eye margin. Eyes large, oval, pubescent. Antennæ inserted just above the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes; in the female clavate, the club 6-jointed, last funicular joint transverse. In the male long and filiform, the first flagellar joint longer than the third. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labial palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles tridentate. Thorax ovoid, the pronotum not or scarcely visible from above. Mesonotum with or without parapsidal furrows. Metathorax short, emarginate posteriorly, with delicate lateral carinae. Wings pubescent, ciliated; marginal and postmarginal veins long, the marginal about twice as long as the stigmal which is oblique and clavate, more or less curved. Basal vein usually distinct. Abdomen long, linear or fusiform, less narrowed at the base than in *Caloteleia*. Basal segment in female with a horn or an elevated convex tubercle. Legs long, the femora and tibiae subclavate; tibial spurs 1, 1, 1; all tarsi slender, much longer than their tibiae.

Type species. — *B. oecanthi*, Riley.

Geographical distribution of species. — The four species that have been described are North American and East Indian, although the genus also occurs in Europe.

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| 1. <i>B. bicolor</i> , Harrington, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 31, p. 79 (1899). | Canada. |
| 2. <i>B. cinctus</i> , Harrington, ibidem, p. 79 (1899). | Canada. |
| 3. <i>B. indicus</i> , Kieffer, Zeitschr. Hymen. u. Dipt. Vol. 7, p. 311 (1907). | Java. |
| 4. <i>B. oecanthi</i> , Riley, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 215 (1893). | Nebraska. |

6. GENUS EMBIDOBIA, ASHMEAD

Embiodbia. Ashmead, Journ. Trinidad Natural. Club, Vol. 2, p. 264 (1896).

Characters. — Head transverse, very little wider than the thorax. Occiput concave, face subconvex, but with a median sulcus or furrow towards the insertion of the antennæ. Ocelli three,

arranged in a triangle, the lateral ones much closer to the eye margin than to the median ocellus. Eyes oblong or subovate, sparsely pubescent. Antennae inserted just above the clypeus, 12-jointed. In the female terminating in a 4-jointed club, the funicular joints all very minute except the first, transverse. Pedicel obconical, stouter and longer than the first three or four funicular joints united; first three joints of club transverse. In the male the flagellum is filiform, with the joints, except the last moniliform. Maxillary palpi minute, apparently 3-jointed. Mandibles bidentate. Thorax short, ovoid, the pronotum scarcely visible from above; mesonotum smooth, without parapsidal furrows. Scutellum semicircular or lunate. Metathorax short, the hind angles subacute. Front wings pubescent, the submarginal vein reaching the costa at about two-thirds the length of the wing; marginal vein short, almost punctiform; postmarginal long; stigmal vein oblique, thick, with a small knob at tip, only a little more than twice as long as the marginal; basal vein wanting. Abdomen in female fusiform, about two-fifths longer than the head and thorax united, the third segment the longest. Petiole with a more or less distinct hump at the base.

Type species. — *E. urichi*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single known species from the West-Indies is parasitic on eggs of Embiidæ.

1. *E. urichi*, Ashmead, Journ. Trinidad Natural. Club, Vol. 2, p. 265 (1896). Trinidad Island.

7. GENUS CALOTELEIA, WESTWOOD

Caloteleia. Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. 2, p. 55 (1837).

Characters. — Head transverse or subquadrate, the front convex; occiput arcuately emarginate. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones close to the eye margin. Eyes large, oval, bare or slightly pubescent. Antennae 12-jointed in both sexes; those of the female clavate, with a 5 or 6-jointed club; last two funicular joints transverse or quadrate. Male antennae long, filiform, the flagellar joints long and cylindrical. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, labials 3-jointed. Mandibles tridentate. Thorax ovate, the prothorax scarcely visible from above, except at the sides. Mesonotum usually entire, more rarely with two distinct furrows. Scutellum semicircular. Metathorax emarginate and carinate along the sides. Wings pubescent, usually well developed, but occasionally abbreviated. Marginal vein punctiform, or rarely half the length of the stigmal; stigmal very oblique, postmarginal long; basal vein usually distinct. Abdomen long, fusiform, pointed at the tip and narrowed at the base; basal segment in the female with a horn, rarely reduced to a tubercle, or wanting. Legs rather long; femora and tibiae subclavate; tibial spurs 1, 1, 1, those of the middle and hind pairs weak; tarsi long, the basal joint of hind pair several times longer than the second; claws simple.

Type species. — *C. aurantia*, Westwood. (Fossil in Copal.)

Geographical distribution of species. — The genus is of wide distribution, species having been described from North America, the West Indies, and New Guinea.

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| 1. <i>C. aenea</i> , Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 219 (1894). | Grenada. |
| 2. <i>C. aurantia</i> , Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. 2, p. 55 (1837). | Fossil in Copal. |
| 3. <i>C. bidentata</i> , Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova. Vol. 2, p. 16 (1905). | New Guinea. |
| 4. <i>C. cinctiventris</i> , Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 99 (1887) (<i>Baoneura</i>). | Florida. |
| 5. <i>C. dorsalis</i> , Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 797 (1895). | Grenada. |
| 6. <i>C. elongata</i> , Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 219 (1894). | St. Vincent. |
| 7. <i>C. grenadensis</i> , Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 798 (1895). | Grenada. |

8. *C. heidemanni*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 213 (1893). Virginia.
9. *C. maculipennis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 221 (1894). St. Vincent.
10. *C. marlattii*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 214 (1893). — Eastern U. S. of America.
Pl. I, Fig. 4.
11. *C. nigriceps*, Ashmead, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 243 (1900). Grenada.
12. *C. ocellaris*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 220 (1894). St. Vincent.
13. *C. parvipennis*, Melander & Brues, Biol. Bull. Vol. 5, p. 22 (1903). Massachusetts.
— Pl. 2, Fig. 6, 7.
14. *C. punctata*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 221 (1894). St. Vincent.
15. *C. puncticeps*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 219 (1894). St. Vincent.
16. *C. rubriclavus*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 99 (1887) (*Acolus*). Florida.
17. *C. striata*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 213 (1893). District of Columbia.
18. *C. striatifrons*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 797 (1895). Grenada.
19. *C. subdentata*, Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 2, p. 17 (1905). New Guinea.
20. *C. traducta*, Brues, nom. nov. Paraguay.
nigriceps, Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 2, p. 18 (1905) (*Macroteleia*) (non Ashmead).

8. GENUS APEGUS, FÖRSTER

Apegus. Förster, Hymen. Stud. Aachen, Vol. 2, p. 101 (1856.)

Characters. — Head quadrate or subquadrate, the occiput concave, margined. Ocelli three, the lateral ones a little away from the margin of the eye. Eyes large, oval, bare. Antennæ inserted just above the clypeus, 12-jointed, filiform in both sexes. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, labials 3-jointed. Mandibles tridentate. Thorax long, ovoid; pronotum visible from above, especially laterally; mesonotum with two distinct furrows, abbreviated anteriorly. Scutellum short, with a row of punctures posteriorly; metathorax bicarinated, short. Front wings with the marginal vein twice as long as the stigmal, the latter oblique, with a small knob at tip; postmarginal greatly lengthened; basal vein wanting. Abdomen sessile, fusiform, much longer than the head and thorax together; all the segments lengthened; second and third the longest; first and second with lateral dorsal carinæ. Legs rather long, femora clavate, tibiæ subclavate; tibial spurs distinct; tarsi lengthened, slender, the basal joint more than three times as long as the second.

Type species. — *A. elongatus*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — But a single species from North America has been described. Förster's type, *A. leptocerus*, was never described.

1. *A. elongatus*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 118 (1887). Florida.

9. GENUS CALLISCELIO, ASHMEAD

Calliscelio. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 218 (1893).

Characters. — Head transverse, the front convex. Face not impressed; occiput and cheeks delicately margined. Three large ocelli, arranged in a triangle, the lateral ones contiguous with the eye margin. Eyes very large, oval, bare. Antennæ inserted at the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes; in the female with a 6-jointed club, all the funicular joints elongate; in the male filiform, the first flagellar joint long; joints 4 to 10 submoniliform. Mandibles bidentate. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labials

3-jointed. Thorax ovate, rounded anteriorly; pronotum slightly visible from above; mesonotum with two distinct furrows. Scutellum semicircular, convex, with a punctate line at the base; postscutellum unarmed. Metathorax short, strongly narrowed behind, the sides carinated and the posterior angles acutely produced. Front wings with a distinct basal nervure; marginal vein long, fully twice as long as the stigmal, the latter oblique, knobbed at the tip; postmarginal longer than the marginal. Abdomen pointed, fusiform, much narrowed at the base, its tip projecting a little beyond the wings when folded. First segment linear, petioliform, not quite as long as the second, which is the longest segment; third segment two-thirds as long as the second; fourth a little less than half as long as the third, fourth and fifth subequal; sixth conical, about as long as the third. Legs long and slender, the tibial spurs weak; basal joint of hind tarsi nearly four times as long as the second.

Type species. — *C. laticinctus*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single described species occurs in the West Indies.

1. *C. laticinctus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 219 (1893). St. Vincent.

10. GENUS MACROTELEIA, WESTWOOD

Macroteleia, Westwood, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. Vol. 3, p. 70 (1835).

Characters. — Head transverse, subquadrate, broader than the thorax. Front convex; occiput slightly emarginate. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones contiguous with the eye margin. Eyes oval, bare. Antennae inserted just above the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes; in the female clavate, with a large 6-jointed club; in the male long, filiform; first flagellar joint scarcely longer than the third which is excised. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labials 3-jointed. Mandibles tridentate. Thorax ovate, the pronotum scarcely visible from above. Mesonotum usually with furrows; scutellum semicircular; metathorax of moderate length, usually with two divergent carinae above and delicate lateral carinae. Front wings with a long marginal vein, usually twice as long as the stigmal; postmarginal greatly lengthened; stigmal oblique, usually knobbed at tip and sometimes with a radial branch extending from its tip; basal vein rarely present, usually obsolete. Abdomen sessile, greatly elongated, fusiform or linear; first four segments of nearly equal length. Legs long, femora and tibiae subclavate; basal joint of hind tarsi less than three times as long as the second.

Type species. — *M. cleonymoides*, Westwood.

Geographical distribution of species. — The genus is widely distributed, but the majority of the described species are from the western hemisphere. So far as is known, they are parasitic on the eggs of Locustidae.

1. *M. carinata*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 222 (1894). St. Vincent.
2. *M. cleonymoides*, Westwood, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. Vol. 3, p. 70 (1835). Mauritius.
3. *M. erythrogaster*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 223 (1894). St. Vincent.
4. *M. floridana*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 99 (1887) (*Baconeura*). Eastern U. S. of America.
5. *M. grenadensis*, Ashmead, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 243 (1900). Grenada.
6. *M. kiefferi*, Brues, Bull. Wisconsin Soc. Nat. Hist. Vol. 4, p. 149 (1906). Nicaragua.
M. rufipes, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 264 (1905) (non Cameron).
M. rubripes, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 172 (1908).
7. *M. macrogaster*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 217 (1893). Texas.
8. *M. manilensis*, Ashmead, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 963 (1905). Philippines.

9. *M. pubescens*, Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 2, p. 17 (1905). Nicaragua.
10. *M. punctata*, Kieffer, Arkiv f. Zool. Stockholm, Vol. 1, p. 532 (1904). Texas.
11. *M. rufipes*, Cameron, Invertebrata Pacifica, Vol. 1, p. 52 (1904). Nicaragua.
12. *M. sancti-vincenti*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, St. Vincent.
p. 223 (1894).
13. *M. surfacii*, Brues, Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 5, p. 153 (1907).— New Jersey.
Pl. 2, Fig. 2.
14. *M. testaceinerva*, Cameron, Invertebrata Pacifica, Vol. 1, p. 52 (1904). Panama.
15. *M. virginienensis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 218 (1893). Virginia.

11. GENUS CHROMOTELEIA, ASHMEAD

Chromoteleia. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 219 (1893).

Characters. — Head large, transverse, rounded in front; occiput delicately margined, scarcely emarginate. Vertex not very broad; ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones contiguous with the eye margin. Eyes very large, ovate, bare. Antennæ inserted on the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes; in the female with a large 6-jointed club, the funicular joints elongate, the first the longest; in the male long, filiform. Mandibles tridentate. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, labials 3-jointed. Thorax ovate, produced into a neck anteriorly, the pronotum visible from above as an arcuate line. Mesothorax with two distinct furrows and sometimes a median impressed line; scutellum semicircular, with a ridge posteriorly; metanotum with a semicircular areola at base, the sides carinated. Postscutellum unarmed. Front wings with the submarginal vein distant from the costa, curving and joining it at about the middle of the wing. Marginal vein punctiform; postmarginal very long; stigmal rather long, oblique and knobbed at the tip; basal vein distinct; one closed basal cell. Abdomen very long, fusiform, extending beyond the tip of the wings when folded; second, third and fourth segments longer than the others, fourth the shortest. Legs long and slender, femora and tibiae subclavate. Basal joint of hind tarsi about four times as long as the second.

Type species. — *C. semicyanea*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — The genus is restricted to the Neotropical Region.

1. *C. rufithorax*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 51, p. 266 (1907). Honduras.
2. *C. semicyanea*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 220 (1893). — St. Vincent.
Pl. 1, Fig. 2.
3. *C. trisulcata*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 51, p. 265 (1907). Surinam.

12. GENUS CACELLUS, ASHMEAD

Cacellus. Ashmead.

Cacus. Riley, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 223 (1893) (non Selys, 1854).

Characters. — Head subquadrate, emarginate behind, occiput feebly margined. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones close to the eye margin. Eyes ovate, bare. Antennæ inserted at the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes. In the female clavate, the club 6-jointed; last funicular joint usually transverse, the others longer than wide. In the male filiform, the third joint of the flagellum a little dilated and emarginated at the base. Mandibles short, bidentate or tridentate. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed, labials 2-jointed. Thorax ovate, narrowed before; prothorax slightly visible from above. Mesonotum most

frequently without furrows. Metathorax not especially short, with two lateral carinae, a median prominence or carina and two small erect teeth at apex, above the insertion of the abdomen. Front wings with the submarginal vein joining the costa a little beyond the middle of the wing; marginal vein never more than half the length of the stigmal; stigmal oblique, knobbed at tip; postmarginal very long; basal vein obsolete. Abdomen long, fusiform, gradually narrowed at the base and tip. First and second segments subequal, third the longest and widest segment. Legs rather slender, the femora and tibiae subclavate; tibial spurs 1, 1, 1. Basal joint of tarsi more than four times the length of the second.

Type species. — *C. oecanthi*, Riley.

Geographical distribution of species. — Only three species are known, all from the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions.

1. *C. insularis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 227 (1894). St. Vincent.
2. *C. laticinctus*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 227 (1894). St. Vincent.
3. *C. oecanthi*, Riley, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 224 (1893). Central U. S. of America.

13. GENUS ANTERIS, FÖRSTER

Anteris. Förster, Hymen. Stud. Aachen, Vol. 2, p. 101 (1856).

Characters. — Head transverse; face convex or subconvex, not or but slightly impressed above the antennae; occiput and cheeks margined. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones their own diameter from the eye margin. Eyes oval, usually pubescent. Antennae inserted at the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes; in the female clavate, the club 5 or 6-jointed, subsolid; in male filiform, the second flagellar joint shorter than the first or third. Mandibles bidentate. Thorax ovoid, rounded anteriorly, the pronotum not or scarcely visible from above, except at the lateral angles. Mesonotum broader than long, with two complete furrows; scutellum semicircular, subconvex, with a punctate frenum behind; metathorax short, carinated at apex. Front wings with the submarginal vein reaching the costa a little beyond the middle of the wing, the marginal vein usually a little thickened, although linear, scarcely as long as the short stigmal; latter knobbed at the tip. Postmarginal vein long; basal vein wanting or faint. Abdomen oval or oblong oval, the first three segments nearly equal; third usually a little the longest. Legs with all the femora and the anterior tibiae clavate; basal joint of hind tarsi at least three times as long as the second.

Type species. — *A. virginensis*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — The genus has been found in Europe, North America, and the Hawaiian Islands.

1. *A. bilineata*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 421 (1858). Sweden.
2. *A. hawaiiensis*, Ashmead, Fauna Hawaii, p. 298 (1901). Hawaiian Islands.
3. *A. nigriceps*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 226 (1893). Eastern U. S. of America.
4. *A. nigricornis*, Ashmead, Fauna Hawaii, p. 297 (1901). Hawaiian Islands.
5. *A. perkinsi*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 298 (1901). Hawaiian Islands.
6. *A. rufipes*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 227 (1894). St. Vincent.
7. *A. scutellaris*, Thomson, Öfv. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. Vol. 15, p. 421 (1858). Sweden.
8. *A. striatifrons*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 798 (1895). Grenada.
9. *A. tarsalis*, Ashmead, Fauna Hawaii, p. 298 (1901). Hawaiian Islands.
10. *A. virginensis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 225 (1893). Virginia.

14. GENUS HADRONOTUS, FÖRSTER

Hadronotus. Förster, Hymen Stud. Aachen, Vol. 2, p. 101 (1856).

Characters. — Head transverse, usually very wide; front convex, with an impression above the antennæ; cheeks margined. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones contiguous with the eye margin. Eyes large, oval, usually bare, occasionally pubescent. Antennæ inserted close to the mouth, 12-jointed in both sexes; in the female clavate, with a 6-jointed club; in the male filiform, pubescent. Maxillary palpi short, 4-jointed; labials 3-jointed. Mandibles bidentate. Thorax oval, truncate anteriorly, the lateral angles of the prothorax visible from above. Mesonotum much wider than long, without furrows. Scutellum rather large, semicircular, convex; metathorax very short, abrupt. Front wings with the submarginal vein joining the costa at about half the length of the wing or a little before. Marginal vein punctiform, or longer, half the length of the stigmal; stigmal rather long, oblique. Abdomen sessile, broadly oval; carinated along the sides; second segment the largest; first and third about equal. Legs moderate; femora and tibiæ subclavate; tibial spurs distinct; tarsi long and slender.

Type species. — *H. exsculptus*, Förster. (Förster's type, *H. laticeps*, has never been described.)

Geographical distribution of species. — This is a rather large genus, best represented in North America and the West Indies. It also occurs in the Oriental Region.

1. *H. agilis*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 799 (1895). Grenada.
2. *H. anasæ*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric. Wash. Div. Ent. No. 14, p. 23 (1887). United States of America.
3. *H. atrocoxalis*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 799 (1895). Grenada.
4. *H. bicolor*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 231 (1894). St. Vincent.
5. *H. bolivari*, Giard, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. LXXVIII (1895). Spain.
6. *H. brevipennis*, Harrington, Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, p. 188 (1899). Canada.
7. *H. carinatifrons*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 230 (1894). St. Vincent, Texas.
8. *H. exsculptus*, Förster, Progr. Realsch. Aachen, p. 41 (1861). Switzerland.
9. *H. flavipes*, Ashmead, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 399 (1905). Philippines.
10. *H. floridanus*, Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 118 (1887). Florida.
11. *H. grenadensis*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 800 (1895). Grenada.
12. *H. hakonensis*, Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 12, p. 74 (1904). Japan.
13. *H. insularis*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 230 (1894). St. Vincent.
14. *H. japonicus*, Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 12, p. 74 (1904). Japan.
15. *H. largi*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 321 (1893). California.
16. *H. leptocorisæ*, Howard, in Hubbard, Orange Ins. p. 215 (1885). Florida.
17. *H. mesillæ*, Cockerell, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 29, p. 25 (1897). New Mexico.
18. *H. muscæformis*, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 290 (1834) (*Teleas*). Germany.
19. *H. myrmecophilus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 232 (1893). Virginia.
20. *H. philippinensis*, Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 12, p. 111 (1904). Philippines.
21. *H. politus*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 230 (1894). St. Vincent.
22. *H. robustus*, Brues, Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 5, p. 156 (1907). — Pl. 2, Fig. 1. Texas.
23. *H. rugiceps*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 233 (1893). District of Columbia.
24. *H. rugosithorax*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 799 (1895). Grenada.
25. *H. rugosus*, Howard, Insect Life, Vol. 1, p. 242 (1888). Florida.

15. GENUS CREMASTOBÆUS, ASHMEAD

Cremastabæus. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 228 (1893).

Characters. — Head transverse, the face convex. Vertex not very broad, rounded off toward the occiput, the latter a little emarginated. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones contiguous with the eye margin. Eyes large, rounded, pubescent. Antennæ inserted close to the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes; in the female short, clavate, the club large, oval, compact, 5-jointed; in the male subclavate, submoniliform. Mandibles short, bidentate. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labials 3-jointed. Thorax ovate, produced into a little neck anteriorly; mesonotum subconvex, without furrows. Scutellum semicircular; postscutellum not armed. Metathorax short, the angles not prominent. Front wings with the submarginal vein joining the costa at about half the length of the wing; marginal vein short, linear; postmarginal long; stigmal short, oblique, clavate. Abdomen fusiform, sessile, a little longer than the head and thorax together; the segments strongly constricted at the sutures; first the longest; following subequal. Legs long, slender; femora and tibiae subclavate; tibial spurs well developed; posterior tarsi not longer than their tibiae.

Type species. — *C. bicolor*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — The few species so far described are neotropical.

1. *C. annulipes*, Ashmead, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 798 (1895). Grenada.
2. *C. bicolor*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 229 (1893). — St. Vincent.
3. *C. niger*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 228 (1894). St. Vincent.

Pl. I, Fig. 10.

16. GENUS HABROTELEIA, KIEFFER

Habroteleia. Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova (3), Vol. 2 (42), p. 14 (1905).

Characters. — Head transverse; cheeks with a malar furrow. Lateral ocelli close to the eye margin. Eyes bare, three times as long as the cheeks. Antennæ of female 12-jointed, inserted close to the clypeus. Scape cylindrical, as long as the three following joints; pedicel obconical, twice as long as thick; first flagellar joint slender, twice as long as the second which is twice as long as wide; third and fourth gradually shorter; fifth transverse, 3 to 5 gradually thickened; last five joints forming a large club, its joints, except the last, transverse. Pronotum scarcely visible from above. Mesonotum strongly convex, rounded in front, with three complete furrows; scutellum nearly semicircular. Wings pubescent and ciliated; marginal vein thick, twice as long as the stigmal which is rather long and almost perpendicular. Postmarginal and basal veins wanting, the marginal extending beyond the middle of the wing. Abdomen long and narrow, composed of six segments; first segment with a horn or projection at its base which fits into the excavation of the metathorax; second segment a little longer than wide, as long as the first; third longer, almost twice as long as wide; following gradually shorter and narrower, but always more than half as long as wide. First and second segments strongly striated, the wings extending as far as the tip of the fourth segment. Legs long, the femora and tibiae subclavate; tibial spurs 1, 1, 1; all tarsi slender, much longer than their tibiae.

Type species. — *H. flavipes*, Kieffer.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single species is from the Indo-australian Region.

1. *H. flavipes*, Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova(3), Vol. 2(42), p. 15 (1905). Sumatra.

17. GENUS BÆONEURA, FÖRSTER

Bæoneura. Förster, Hymen. Stud. Aachen, Vol. 2, p. 100 (1856).

Characters. — Head quadrate, anteriorly with a carina between the antennæ; front depressed. Ocelli widely separated, in a triangle, the lateral ones close to the margin of the eye. Eyes large, oval, occupying the whole side of the head. Antennæ 12-jointed in both sexes, inserted at the clypeus; in the female clavate, with a 5-jointed club; in the male filiform. Mandibles short and broad, bidentate. Thorax elongate ovate, polished, without furrows. Scutellum short; metanotum divided by a central carina into two areas. Wings very narrow and strongly fringed, with only a submarginal vein that ends in a stigma before attaining the margin of the wing. Abdomen elongate fusiform, subsessile, strongly depressed; first segment narrowed, but wider than long; second and third segments subequal and the longest and broadest segments. Legs as usual.

Type species. — *B. bicolor*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single species is from the United States.

1. *B. bicolor*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 235 (1893). Virginia.

18. GENUS LEPIDOSCELIO, KIEFFER

Lepidoscelio. Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 29 (2), p. 129 (1905).

Characters. — Form of body and wing venuration as in *Scelio*, from which it differs only in the form of the postscutellum which is armed by an erect, transverse, bilobed flattened scale. Number and form of antennal joints unknown. Male unknown. Head transverse, a little wider than the thorax. Antennæ inserted close to the mouth. Posterior ocelli very close to the eye margin. Eyes bare. Mesonotum without parapsidal furrows. Scutellum semicircular. Wings not ciliated, submarginal vein attaining the costa beyond the first third of the wing, where it ends in a stigma; stigmal vein present, perpendicular. Abdomen in female composed of six segments.

Type species. — *L. fuscipennis*, Kieffer.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single species is from the Island of Madagascar.

1. *L. fuscipennis*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 29 (2), Madagascar, p. 130 (1905).

19. GENUS ACANTHOSCELIO, ASHMEAD

Acanthoscelio. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 236 (1893).

Characters. — Head large, subquadrate, with a transverse projection or ledge on the front above the antennæ. Occiput rounded, margined. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones not quite contiguous with the eye margin. Eyes very large, rounded. Antennæ inserted close to the clypeus, in

the female short, 12-jointed, the six terminal joints forming a large stout club, funicular joints moniliform; in the male 10-jointed, short, subclavate, the joints short, submoniliform. Mandibles with a tooth within; maxillary palpi 3-jointed. Thorax ovoid, the prothorax visible from above only on the sides, truncate anteriorly. Mesonotum convex, without furrows. Scutellum large, quadrate, the posterior margin slightly arcuately emarginate and the lateral angles acute. Postscutellum produced into a large erect spine. Metanotum short, abrupt, the angles prominent. Front wings with the submarginal vein remote from the costa, curving and joining the punctiform marginal at about the middle of the wing; stigmal vein rather long, oblique, with a distinct radial branch that forms a long lanceolate marginal cell. Abdomen oblong oval, sessile, strongly carinated along the sides; composed of six segments, the first and second nearly equal, the third the longest. Legs of moderate length, the anterior tibiae and all the femora clavate; four posterior tibiae subclavate. Tibial spurs distinct; tarsal claws simple.

Type species. — *A. americanus*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — The only two described species occur in South America.

1. *A. americanus*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 236 (1893). Chapada.
2. *A. flavipes*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 236 (1893). Bogota.

20. GENUS ODONTOSCELIO, KIEFFER

Odontoscelio. Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 2, p. 13 (1905).

Characters. — Head transverse, rounded posteriorly and not margined. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones as near to the eye margin as to the median ocellus. Eyes three times as long as the cheeks, pubescent. Antennae inserted close to the clypeus, 12-jointed in the male; scape a little shorter than the first flagellar joint; pedicel transverse; following all rather long, cylindrical, although the flagellum is slightly thickened near the tip. Pronotum scarcely visible from above; mesonotum semicircular; parapsidal furrows well marked on the posterior two-thirds; scutellum transverse, arcuate behind and armed at each posterior angle with a strong sharp spine; postscutellum with a similar spine medially. Metathorax very short, with prominent angles. Wings ciliated and pubescent; marginal vein rather long, three or four times as long as the stigmal, which is oblique and rather long; postmarginal shorter than the stigmal; basal vein wanting. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax together, flat above and convex below, margined laterally; first segment a little longer than wide; second and third gradually wider but of equal length, longer than the first; following gradually narrowed. Legs normal.

Type species. — *O. striatifrons*, Kieffer.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single species is from West Africa.

1. *O. striatifrons*, Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 2, p. 14 (1905). Portuguese Guinea.

21. GENUS PLATYSCELIO, KIEFFER

Platyscelio. Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 2, p. 11 (1905).

Characters. — Body strongly flattened. Head semicircular, a little wider than the thorax. Only one large ocellus. Eyes bare, twice as long as the cheeks. Mandibles very small, inconspicuous. Antennae in the female 12-jointed, inserted close to the clypeus. Scape flattened, subtriangular, gradually enlarged

on the outer side from the base to the apex, where it is almost as wide as long; it is as long as the following six or seven joints; pedicel longer than wide; first flagellar joint quadrate; second to fourth moniliform, fifth transverse, submoniliform; apical five joints forming a large stout club. Pronotum visible from above, strongly arcuately emarginated posteriorly. Mesonotum almost as long as the scutellum and metathorax together, with two deep, parallel, complete furrows. Scutellum as broad and one-third as long as the mesonotum; its front and hind margins straight, with an interrupted punctate line just before the posterior margin. Metanotum horizontal like the mesonotum, with a deep longitudinal groove which bifurcates posteriorly. Marginal vein in front wings short, thick, blackish, only three times as long as thick; stigmal vein no longer than thick, with an indistinct thickening extending from its tip toward the base of the wing; postmarginal and basal veins wanting. Legs normal, first joint of middle tarsi as long as the following joints together. Tarsal claws simple. Abdomen a little longer than the head and thorax together, sublinear; first segment a little shorter and narrower than the second; second and third equal, quadrate. Sixth and last a little contracted and shorter. Male unknown.

Type species. — *P. pulchricornis*, Kieffer.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single species so far described occurs in New Guinea.

1. *P. pulchricornis*, Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 2, p. 13 (1905). New Guinea.

22. GENUS IDRIS, FÖRSTER

Idris. Förster, Hymen. Stud. Aachen, Vol. 2, p. 102 (1856).

Characters. — Head transverse or subquadrate, the cheeks and occiput margined; ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones contiguous with the margin of the eye. Antennæ inserted at the clypeus, 12-jointed in both sexes; in the female clavate, with a 6-jointed club; in the male filiform. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labials 3-jointed. Mandibles deeply bifid at apex. Thorax ovoid, rounded in front; prothorax slightly visible from above. Mesonotum a little broader than long, with two complete furrows, occasionally obsolete posteriorly. Scutellum semicircular, with a punctate frenal line. Metathorax short, subemarginated. Front wings when folded extending to or a little beyond the apex of the abdomen; submarginal vein long, attaining the costa beyond the middle of the wing; marginal vein short; postmarginal scarcely developed or at most not longer than the shaft of the stigmal; the latter rather short, oblique and knobbed at the tip; basal nervure wanting. Abdomen oblong oval, subpetiolate; first and second segments about equal, third the longest segment. Legs rather stout, the femora and tibiae subclavate; tibial spurs distinct.

Type species. — *I. laeviceps*, Ashmead. (Förster's type species, *I. flavicornis*, was never described.)

Geographical distribution of species. — The few known species occur in Europe, North America and the West Indies.

1. *I. aenea*, Ashmead, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. Vol. 25, p. 231 (1894). St. Vincent.

2. *I. laeviceps*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 235 (1893). Virginia.

3. *I. nigricornis*, Brues, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. 29, p. 125 (1903). — Connecticut.

Pl. 2, Fig. 12.

23. GENUS SPARAISSON, LATREILLE

Sparaisson. Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins. Vol. 3, p. 316 (1802).

Characters. — Head transverse or subquadrate, with a transverse projection or ledge on the

front above the antennae. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones nearly twice as far from the median one as from the eye margin. Eyes oval. Antennae 12-jointed in both sexes, inserted just above the clypeus; in the female clavate, the funicular joints submoniliform, club very slender; in the male long, subsetaceous, the flagellar joints all longer than thick. Maxillary palpi elongate, 5-jointed; labials 3-jointed. Mandibles elongate, bidentate, the teeth subequal. Thorax ovoid, narrowed anteriorly into a little neck; prothorax distinctly visible from above, dilated at the sides. Mesonotum usually with two furrows. Scutellum large, semicircular; metathorax with the angles produced into short spines. Front wings with the submarginal vein remote from the costa, terminating in a small stigma from which issue a short stigmal and short postmarginal vein. Abdomen elongate ovate, depressed, sessile, the sides carinated. In the female with six and in the male with seven nearly equal segments. Legs of moderate length, rather stout, pilose; tibial spurs 1, 2, 2; claws simple.

Type species. — *S. frontale*, Latreille.

Geographical distribution of species. — This is a rather large genus, represented in Europe, North America and Asia.

1. *S. aenescens*, Förster, Hymen. Stud. Aachen, Vol. 2, p. 104 (1856). Europe.
- var. *glabricornis*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30 (2), p. 176 (1905).
2. *S. aeneum*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 170 (1905). Europe.
3. *S. albopilosellus*, Cameron, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, Baluchistan.
p. 98 (1906).
4. *S. bicoronatum*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30 (2), Europe.
p. 173 (1905).
5. *S. coeruleum*, Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 2, p. 20 (1905). Sumatra.
6. *S. dorsale*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30 (2), p. 176 (1905). Austria.
7. *S. emarginatum*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 168 (1905). Italy.
8. *S. famelicum*, Say, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. Vol. 1, p. 276 (1836). Eastern U. S. of America.
9. *S. flavipes*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30 (2), p. 174 (1905). Italy.
10. *S. frontale*, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins. Vol. 3, p. 315 (1802). Europe.
? *S. cephalotes*, Latreille, ibidem, p. 315 (1802).
Ceraphron cornutus, Jurine, Nouv. Méth. Class. Hymen. p. 303 (1807).
S. carinatus, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Vol. 1, p. 412 (1838).
11. *S. gyaenicheri*, Brues, Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 4, p. 149 (1906). Wisconsin.
12. *S. gregarium*, Brues, ibidem, Vol. 5, p. 154 (1907). — Pl. I, Fig. 1. Virginia.
13. *S. inermis*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Vol. 1, p. 412 (1838). Europe.
14. *S. lepidum*, Förster, Hymen. Stud. Aachen, Vol. 2, p. 104 (1856). Germany.
15. *S. nigripes*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30 (2), p. 172 (1905). Italy.
16. *S. nigrum*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 239 (1893). Eastern U. S. of America.
17. *S. obtusifrons*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30 (2), Italy.
p. 175 (1905).
18. *S. pacificum*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 239 (1893). California.
19. *S. pallidinerve*, Costa, Atti Accad. Sc. Fis. Napoli. Vol. 1, p. 9 (1884). Sardinia.
20. *S. pilosum*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 238 (1893). Western U. S. of America.
21. *S. punctulatum*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30 (2), Austria.
p. 177 (1905).
22. *S. punctatissimum*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 172 (1905). Europe.
23. *S. rufipes*, Ruthe, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 3, p. 122 (1859). Germany.
24. *S. rugulosum*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30 (2), Austria.
p. 170 (1905).
25. *S. sinense*, Walker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (2), Vol. 10, p. 46 (1852). China.
26. *S. spinosipes*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 30 (2), Spain.
p. 170 (1905).
27. *S. subleve*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 171 (1905). Europe.

28. *S. tibiale*, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 261 (1834). Italy.
 29. *T. trilineatum*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles. Vol. 30 (2), Spain.
 p. 169 (1905).
 30. *S. vicinum*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 178 (1905). Italy.

24. GENUS SCELIO, LATREILLE

Scelio. Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins. Vol. 13, p. 226 (1805).

Caloptenobia. Riley, First Rept. U. S. Ent. Commission, p. 306 (1878).

Characters. — Head transverse or subquadrate; vertex broad; occiput somewhat excavated and rounded. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones close to the eye margin. Eyes oval or ovate. Antennæ inserted close to the clypeus; in the female short, fusiform, subcompressed; 12-jointed, the six terminal joints forming a large club; funicular joints moniliform. In the male 10-jointed, short, subclavate, the joints short, moniliform or submoniliform. Maxillary palpi very short, inconspicuous, 3-jointed; labial palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles long, bidentate, the teeth subequal. Thorax ovoid, the pronotum visible from above only at the lateral angles. Mesonotum subconvex, broad, usually without furrows; rarely with two furrows. Scutellum semicircular; postscutellum simple. Metathorax short; the hind angles acute. Front wings with the submarginal vein remote from the costa, terminating in a stigma; with or without a short stigmal vein; occasionally with a trace of a radial vein extending forward and indicating a long, narrow, open marginal cell. Abdomen sessile; elongate ovate or fusiform; depressed; sides acutely margined; with six segments in the female and seven in the male; first segment short, campanulate; following nearly equal in length, the third usually somewhat the longest. Legs of moderate length; all femora and anterior tibiae clavate; four posterior tibiae subclavate; all tibiae with a single distinct spur; claws simple.

Type species. — *S. rugulosus*, Latreille.

Geographical distribution of species. — This is a large genus and has been found in nearly all parts of the world.

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| 1. <i>S. acte</i> , Walker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 17, p. 185 (1846). | India. |
| 2. <i>S. afer</i> , Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 29 (2), p. 130 (1905). | Gambia. |
| 3. <i>S. albipennis</i> , Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 270 (1905). | Nevada. |
| 4. <i>S. ashmeadi</i> , Viereck, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. 29, p. 73 (1903). | New Mexico. |
| 5. <i>S. australiensis</i> , Kieffer, Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Metz, Vol. 12, p. 100 (1905). | N. S. Wales. |
| 6. <i>S. bipartitus</i> , Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 51, p. 296 (1907). | Australia. |
| 7. <i>S. bisulcatus</i> , Kieffer, Arkiv f. Zool. Stockholm, Vol. 1, p. 531 (1904). | Texas. |
| 8. <i>S. calopteni</i> , Riley, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 246 (1893). — | New Hampshire. |
| Pl. I, Fig. 6. | |
| 9. <i>S. erythropoda</i> , Cameron, Biol. Centr. Amer. Hym. p. 436 (1888). | Central America. |
| 10. <i>S. flavicoxis</i> , Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 2, p. 21 (1905). | Sumatra. |
| 11. <i>S. floridanus</i> , Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 247 (1893). | Florida. |
| 12. <i>S. fuscicoxis</i> , Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. 2, p. 22 (1905). | Nicaragua. |
| 13. <i>S. fuscipennis</i> , Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 119 (1887). | Florida. |
| 14. <i>S. gobar</i> , Walker, Monogr. Chalcid. Vol. 2, p. 61 (1839). | Tasmania. |
| 15. <i>S. guatemalensis</i> , Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 270 (1905). | Guatemala. |
| 16. <i>S. hyalinipennis</i> , Ashmead, Ent. Amer. Vol. 3, p. 119 (1887). | Southern U. S. of America. |
| 17. <i>S. insularis</i> , Ashmead, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 244 (1900). | St. Vincent. |
| 18. <i>S. luggeri</i> , Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 246 (1893). | Minnesota. |
| 19. <i>S. minor</i> , Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), Vol. 1, p. 26 (1858). | Madeira. |
| 20. <i>S. monticola</i> , Brues, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. 32, p. 184 (1906). — | Kansas. |

Pl. 2, Fig. 11.

21. *S. nitens*, Brues, Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 4, p. 110 (1906). — Cape Colony.
Pl. I, Fig. 8.
22. *S. oedipodae*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 245 (1893). Virginia.
 23. *S. opacus*, Provancher, Addit. Faune Canada, Hym. p. 184 (1887) (*Acerota*). Canada.
 24. *S. ovivora*, Riley, First Rept. U. S. Ent. Comm. p. 306 (1878) (*Caloptenobia*). Eastern U. S. of America.
 25. *S. pallidicornis*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 244 (1893). Florida.
 26. *S. pallidipes*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 244 (1893). Florida.
 27. *S. philippinensis*, Ashmead, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 963 (1905). Philippines.
 28. *S. pulchripennis*, Brues, Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 4, p. 109 (1906). Cape Colony.
 29. *S. rufiventris*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 245 (1893). Florida.
 30. *S. rufonotatus*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 269 (1906). Cuba.
 31. *S. rugulosus*, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins. Vol. 13, p. 227 (1805). Europe.
 S. ater, Spinola, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, Vol. 17, p. 150 (1811).
 32. *S. striaticollis*, Brues, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. 32, p. 222 (1906). Texas.
 33. *S. striatigena*, Kieffer, Arkiv f. Zool. Stockholm, Vol. 1, p. 530 (1904). Texas.
 34. *S. terminalis*, Say, Contrib. Maclay Lyc. Philad. Vol. 2, p. 80 (1828). Indiana.
 35. *S. thoracicus*, Ashmead, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 244 (1900). St. Vincent.
 36. *S. tripartitus*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 270 (1906). Nicaragua.
 37. *S. venata*, Brues, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. 32, p. 228 (1906). Arizona.
 38. *S. venezuelensis*, Marshall, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. Vol. 41, p. 74 (1892). Venezuela.

25. GENUS SCELIOMORPHA, ASHMEAD

Sceliomorpha. Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 239 (1893).

Characters. — Head transverse quadrate, the occiput and cheeks margined; ocelli three, in a triangle, the lateral ones not contiguous with the eye margin. Eyes large, oval or rounded, hairy. Antennæ in male 12-jointed, subsetaceous, the flagellar joints all long and cylindrical. Maxillary palpi long, 5-jointed; labials 3-jointed. Mandibles arcuate, tridentate; outer tooth large, inner two small and equal. Thorax ovoid, the pronotum abruptly truncate anteriorly and dilated at the sides. Mesonotum a little wider than long, with two deep, distinct furrows. Scutellum large, rounded behind; metathorax rounded but with prominent angles. Front wings with the submarginal vein remote from the costa, curving and joining a punctiform marginal vein at about the middle of the wing. Stigmal vein rather long, oblique, with a long radial branch that forms an indistinct long lanceolate marginal cell, terminating in a small stigma from which issues a short stigmal and a short postmarginal. Abdomen fusiform, depressed, sessile; the sutures between the segments deep; segments of nearly equal length. Legs stout, the posterior femora considerably swollen; tibial spurs 1, 2, 2.

Type species. — *S. longicornis*, Ashmead.

Geographical distribution of species. — Species have been described from North and South America.

1. *S. bisulca*, Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 45, p. 240 (1893). Southern U. S. of America.
 2. *S. longicornis*, Ashmead, ibidem, p. 240 (1893). — **Pl. I, Fig. 11.** Brazil.

26. GENUS DICHOTELEAS, KIEFFER

Dichoteleas. Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 51, p. 297 (1907).

Characters. — Head wide, transverse, coarsely sculptured. Ocelli three, in a triangle, the

lateral ones removed by their own diameter from the eye margin. Eyes oval, twice as long as the cheeks, bare. Antennæ of male 12-jointed, filiform; scape as long as the three following joints, pedicel rounded, first flagellar joint three times as long as thick, second a little shorter. Female unknown. Pronotum not visible from above. Mesonotum and scutellum transverse, coarsely sculptured, without parapsidal furrows. Scutellum broadly rounded behind; on each side in front with a strong spine. Postscutellum with a somewhat shorter spine. Metanotum unarmed, on each side with a patch of pubescence. Front wings pubescent, ciliated, the submarginal vein joining the costa before the last third of the wing. Marginal vein punctiform; stigmal vein long, slender, knobbed at the tip; postmarginal long, twice as long as the stigmal. Abdomen spatulate, broadly rounded behind, composed of six visible segments; somewhat longer than the head and thorax together. First segment as long as wide; second and third large, the second slightly the longer. First and second segments striated, third distinctly longitudinally rugose. Legs stout, the femora clavate; hind metatarsus as long as the four following joints together.

Type species. — *D. rugosus*, Kieffer.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single species inhabits Australia.

1. *D. rugosus*, Kieffer, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 51, p. 297 (1907). Australia.

27. GENUS ROENA CAMERON

Roena. Cameron, Rec. Albany Mus. Vol. 1, p. 225 (1905).

Characters. — Antennæ 12-jointed, the pedicel twice longer than wide at the apex, toward which it becomes gradually wider; first joint of flagellum similarly formed and fully twice as long as wide at the apex. Remaining joints forming a stout club. Eyes oval, slightly longer than the malar space; temples wide; ocelli minute. Mesonotum without furrows. Scutellum and postscutellum flat, not spined, the former margined with a distinct keel at the tip. Mesonotum closely longitudinally striated. Metanotum with longitudinal keels. First segment of abdomen broader than long, base of the second bounded by a roundly curved crenulated furrow; third twice as long as the second and slightly longer than the fourth; fifth longer than the fourth. Wings with distinct submarginal vein; marginal very short; stigmal short, clavate. Abdomen not quite as long as the head and thorax united.

Type species. — *R. cariniscutis*, Cameron.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single species occurs in South Africa.

1. *R. cariniscutis*, Cameron, Rec. Albany Mus. Vol. 1, p. 226 (1905). Cape Colony.

GENERA INCERTÆ SEDIS

The two following genera I do not like to place in any particular tribe as I am not familiar with them in nature and their authors do not seem to have been sure of their proper location. The two are undoubtedly related to one another, Marshall suggests that *Aleria* is probably a Telenomine, but Kieffer offers no suggestion as to the location of *Oxyscelio*, except to remark that it has the habitus of *Macroteleia* and the wing venation of *Scelionomorpha*.

GENUS ALERIA, MARSHALL

Aleria. Marshall, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 10, p. 208 (1874).

Characters. — Mandibles dentate. Antennæ inserted close to the mouth; 12-jointed, hardly shorter than the flagellum, thickened at the apex and curved inward at the base; second joint of flagellum longer than the first, both the first and second short, obconical; third and following thickened, short and cylindrical, forming an elongate club. Ocelli far apart, the lateral ones contiguous with the eye margin. Parapsidal furrows obsolete. Thorax and scutellum strongly elevated, rounded; rugose reticulate. Metathorax short, depressed, with a carina at each side. Abdomen sessile, depressed, longitudinally striated, longer than the head and thorax together, attenuated at the tip; third segment the largest; second wide at the base, strongly impressed. Tibiæ with single spurs, the one on the anterior tibia elongate and falcate. Wings with a stigmal and postmarginal vein. Marginal vein wanting. Stigmal vein thickened, radial vein more or less indicated, forming an indistinct cultriform cell which fades out apically.

Type species. — *A. flavibarbis*, Marshall.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single species is from Corsica.

1. *A. flavibarbis*, Marshall, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 10, p. 208 (1874).

Corsica.

GENUS OXYSCELIO, KIEFFER

Oxyscelio. Kieffer, Zeitschr. f. Hymen. u. Dipt. Vol. 7, p. 310 (1907).

Characters. — Head rounded, scarcely transverse. Eyes bare. Antennæ 12-jointed. Malar furrow present; lateral ocelli contiguous with the eye margin. Pronotum not visible from above; mesonotum rounded anteriorly, truncate posteriorly, a little wider than long, with complete parapsidal furrows and a complete median furrow. Scutellum semicircular. Postscutellum horizontal, narrower, and a third shorter than the scutellum. Submarginal vein in wing distant from the costal margin, which it meets at two-thirds the length of the wing. Marginal vein almost punctiform, thickened to form a 4-sided stigma; stigmal vein very oblique, long, knobbed at the tip; postmarginal wanting. Abdomen in female elongate, fusiform. Legs long, femora and tibiæ subclavate.

Type species. — *O. foveatus*, Kieffer.

Geographical distribution of species. — The single species is from Java.

1. *O. foveatus*, Kieffer, Zeitschr. f. Hymen. u. Dipt. Vol. 7, p. 310 (1907). Java.

APPENDIX

During the space of nearly two years since this manuscript was originally completed, a considerable number of new species have been added, principally by Rev. J. J. Kieffer in an extensive paper entitled « Revision des Scelionidae », published in the *Annales de la Société Scientifique de Bruxelles*, which appeared late in the present year. In this paper he also proposes a number of new genera and makes a great many radical changes in the nomenclature of the older ones. As I cannot consider some of these justified and as they would necessitate much confusing transference of species, only the new genera and new species and a few of the changes are recorded.

For the remainder, the student must refer to the original paper and judge for himself whether or not he will accept them.

I. SUBFAM. TELENOMINÆ, THOMSON

I. GENUS TRIMORUS, FÖRSTER

Kieffer (Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 191 [1908]) considers this to belong to the Teleasinae. He proposes the name *Protrimorus* for *Trimorus americanus*, Ashmead, and *Dichacantha* for *T. luteus*, Cameron.

3. SUBFAM. BÆINÆ, ASHMEAD

I. GENUS CERATOBÆUS, ASHMEAD

1. *C. pedestris*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 186 (1908). Europe.

2. GENUS BÆUS, HALIDAY

1. *B. castaneus*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 186 (1908). Italy.

3. GENUS ACOLUS, FÖRSTER

Kieffer proposes the name *Psilacolus* for the two species of *Acolus* that I have listed, but as Förster's species was never described until many years after they were, the casting aside of these into a new genus and then describing a type for the original genus is very unfortunate, and is I think a procedure that will not be accepted by future workers.

4. GENUS ACOLOIDES, HOWARD

1. *A. flavicornis*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 185 (1908). Austria.
2. *A. flavoclavatus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 184 (1908). Italy.
3. *A. nigroclavatus*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 184 (1908). Italy.
4. *A. ochraceus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 184 (1908). France.
5. *A. piciventris*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 185 (1908). Germany.
6. *A. rufescens*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 184 (1908). Italy.
7. *A. semicastaneus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 182 (1908). Italy.
8. *A. semiflavus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 182 (1908). France.

5. GENUS APHANOMERUS, PERKINS

This genus also occurs in North America. I have an undescribed species.

4. SUBFAM. TELEASINÆ, ASHMEAD

1. GENUS PENTACANTHA ASHMEAD

1. *P. brevipennis*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 245 (1908). Spain.
2. *P. flavipes*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 243 (1908). Italy.
3. *P. levifrons*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 248 (1908). France.
4. *P. nigritarsis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 249 (1908). Hungary.
5. *P. rufimanus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 248 (1908). Russia.
6. *P. rufipes*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 246 (1908). Hungary.
7. *P. rufosignata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 244 (1908). France.
8. *P. rugosa*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 246 (1908). Hungary.
9. *P. striata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 249 (1908). France.
- var. sublevis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 250 (1908). Carniola.
10. *P. subsulcata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 247 (1908). France.

According to Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 239-242 (1908), the following European species referred to under *Prosacantha* should be placed here: *autumnalis*, Thomson; *chesias*, Walker; *galba*, Walker; *elatio*r, Haliday; *grandis*, Thomson; *metabus*, Walker; *therycides*, Walker; *minor*, Thomson; *producta*, Thomson; *puncticollis*, Thomson, and *variicornis*, Walker.

5. GENUS PROSACANTHA, NEES

1. *P. abbreviata*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 217 (1908). Italy.
2. *P. agilis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 230 (1908). Western Europe.
3. *P. angustipennis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 228 (1908). England (?).
4. *P. antennalis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 237 (1908). Scotland.
5. *P. bacilliger*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 218 (1908). Scotland.
6. *P. basalis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 234 (1908). Austria.
7. *P. bisulcata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 217 (1908). France.
8. *P. brevipennis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 223 (1908). Italy.
9. *P. cameroni*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 235 (1908). Scotland.
10. *P. carinata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 235 (1908). England (?).
11. *P. carinifrons*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 220 (1908). Scotland.

12. *P. cursitans*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 221 (1908). England.
13. *P. cursor*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 220 (1908). Scotland.
14. *P. elongata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 226 (1908). England (?).
15. *P. ephippium*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 230 (1908). England.
16. *P. fimbriata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 232 (1908). Scotland.
17. *P. fulvimanus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 229 (1908). England (?).
18. *P. fuscimanus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 229 (1908). England (?).
19. *P. gestroi*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 223 (1908). Italy.
20. *P. incompleta*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 229 (1908). Italy.
21. *P. leviceps*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 233 (1908). Central Europe.
- var. *italica*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 234 (1908). Italy.
22. *P. levigena*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 231 (1908). Scotland.
23. *P. microptera*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 221 (1908). Scotland.
24. *P. microtoma*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 238 (1908). England (?).
25. *P. nigerrima*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 227 (1908). Scotland.
26. *P. pallidimanus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 227 (1908). Italy.
27. *P. pedes*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 224 (1908). France.
28. *P. pedisequa*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 224 (1908). Austria.
29. *P. pleuralis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 219 (1908). England (?).
30. *P. punctatifrons*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 225 (1908). Scotland.
31. *P. quinquespinosa*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 222 (1908). Italy.
32. *P. rostrata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 236 (1908). Alpine Europe.
33. *P. rufimanus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 228 (1908). England (?).
34. *P. rufonotata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 220 (1908). Scotland.
35. *P. sectigena*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 219 (1908). Italy.
36. *P. striatigena*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 231 (1908). Scotland.
37. *P. subsulcata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 232 (1908). Italy.
38. *P. tarda*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 225 (1908). England.
39. *P. tuberculata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 232 (1908). Italy.
40. *P. unispinosa*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 226 (1908). France.
41. *P. vernalis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 229 (1908). Italy.

6. GENUS TELEAS, LATREILLE

1. *T. coriacens*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 196 (1908). Hungary.
2. *T. nigricus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 198 (1908). Hungary.
3. *T. reticulatus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 195 (1908). Hungary.
4. *T. rugosus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 195 (1908). Italy.
5. *T. scutellaris*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 197 (1908). Hungary.
6. *T. sibiricus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 193 (1908). Siberia.
7. *T. tenuitarsis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 197 (1908). France.
8. *T. trispinosus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 194 (1908). Hungary.

8. GENUS GRYON, HALIDAY

According to Kieffer, Haliday's type is distinct generically from the species later added by Ashmead, which together with the following species must be placed in *Paragryon*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 199 (1908).

1. *P. pedestris*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 199 (1908). Lorraine.

5. SUBFAM. SOELIONINÆ, THOMSON

1. GENUS HOPLÖTELEIA, ASHMEAD

1. *H. europea*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 176 (1908). Italy.
var. *punctata*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 176 (1908). Italy.
2. *H. graeffei*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 177 (1908). Austria.
3. *H. noveboracensis*, Brues, Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 6, p. 49 (1908). New York.

4. GENUS LAPITHA, ASHMEAD

The following species will run here in the table of genera, differing by its bidentate mandibles :

1. *Baryconus* (*Probaryconus*) *spinosus*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Roumania.
Vol. 32, p. 168 (1908).

5. GENUS BARYCONUS, FÖRSTER

Kieffer has proposed to place the species described from America in *Leptoteleia* (nov. gen.), but as the genus *Baryconus* was a *nomen nudum* until Riley's *B. oecanthi* was described, it will have to stand as the type.

7. GENUS CALOTELEIA, WESTWOOD

According to Kieffer, this genus does not occur in the living fauna. He would distribute the species in several genera. The following species of *Baryconus* described by him will run to *Caloteleia* in the table.

1. *C. evanescens*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 166 (1908). Montenegro.
2. *C. inermis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 167 (1908). France.
3. *C. rufipes*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 165 (1908). Austria.

8. GENUS APEGUS, FÖRSTER

Kieffer has removed the only species in this genus and called it *Prosapegus* (nov. gen.), describing Förster's manuscript type and several others to constitute *Apegus*. If these are distinct from *Apegus* and other genera, I cannot see that any other alternative than to give them a new name, for the first species is *A. elongatus*, Ashmead.

1. *A. brevicornis*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 157 (1908). Austria.
2. *A. coriaceus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 160 (1908). Hungary.
3. *A. dubius*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 163 (1908). Hungary.
4. *A. foveatus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 153 (1908). France.
5. *A. kerteszi*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 152 (1908). Hungary.
var. *striatus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 153 (1908).
var. *rugulosus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 153 (1908).

6. *A. leptocerus*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 151 (1908). Germany.
7. *A. longicornis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 156 (1908). Austria.
8. *A. punctatus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 161 (1908). Austria.
9. *A. reticulatus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 157 (1908). Sicily.
10. *A. rugosus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 158 (1908). Roumania.
11. *A. szepligetii*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 155 (1908). Hungary.

10. GENUS MACROTELEIA, WESTWOOD

1. *M. bicolora*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 175 (1908). Italy.
2. *M. erythropus*, Cameron, Algunos Himenopteros, p. 3 (Serial and date?). Cuba.
3. *M. graeffei*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 174 (1908). Austria.

13. GENUS ANTERIS, FÖRSTER

It appears that the European species heretofore placed in this genus are distinct generically from the American ones included in the body of the fascicle. Therefore the species described by Ashmead, together with the following, must be placed in *Prosanteris*, Kieffer.

1. *P. foveatifrons*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 136 (1908). Central America.

To *Anteris*, the two following must be added :

1. *A. bicolor*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 138 (1908). Germany.
2. *A. simulans*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 139 (1908). Germany.

GENUS PLASTOGRYON, KIEFFER

Plastogryon. Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 141 (1908).

Characters. — Antennæ 12-jointed in both sexes. Parapsidal furrows wanting. Metanotum simple or armed with an obtuse tooth. Marginal vein as long as the stigmal, which is oblique, rather long and knobbed at the tip. Postmarginal as long or longer than the marginal. Abdomen somewhat flat, of nearly equal width, as long as the rest of the body; first segment at least twice as broad as long, a little shorter than the second; following very short.

Type species. — *P. försteri*, Kieffer.

Geographical distribution of species. — All the described species are from Europe.

1. *P. försteri*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 141 (1908). Germany.
2. *P. investus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 143 (1908). Germany.
3. *P. pumilio*, Nees, Hym. Ichneum. Affin. Monogr. Vol. 2, p. 288 (1834) Germany.
(Teleas).
4. *P. sagax*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 142 (1908). Germany.
var. *brevipennis*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 143 (1908).

14. GENUS HADRONOTUS, FÖRSTER

1. *H. laticeps*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 144 (1908). Germany.
2. *H. ? montanus*, Kieffer, ibidem, p. 145 (1908). Matheran, India.

The following species will also run here in the table, differing by their more elongate abdomen :

BARYCONUS (SUBGENUS HOLOTELEIA, KIEFFER)

Baryconus, subgenus **Holoteleia**. Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 164 (1908).

Type species. — *H. bicolor*, Kieffer.

1. *H. bicolor*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 169 (1908). France.

NOTE. — Kieffer also adds several of Ashmead's species of *Caloteleia*, which, however, cannot possibly belong here.

GENUS PARATRIMORUS, KIEFFER

Paratrimorus. Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 146 (1908).

Characters. — Antennae 12-jointed. Parapsidal furrows complete; postscutellum armed with a spine. Marginal vein shorter than the stigmal; postmarginal scarcely developed. Abdomen with all the segments transverse, third the longest.

Type species. — *P. perplexus*, Kieffer.

Geographical distribution of species. — One species from Europe.

1. *P. perplexus*, Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 146 (1908). France.

22. GENUS IDRIS, FÖRSTER

From an examination of Förster's type, never described but still contained in his collection, Kieffer has come to the conclusion that the American species are generically distinct and he proposes for them *Paridris*, nov. gen., giving a description of *I. flavicornis*, which had never been described by Förster. It seems to me that this change is very ill advised and dubious since the first species, *I. laeviceps*, Ashmead, was described many years ago.

24. GENUS SCELIO, LATREILLE

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. <i>S. australiensis</i> , Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scientif. Bruxelles, Vol. 32, p. 133 (1908). | N. S. Wales. |
| 2. <i>S. elongatus</i> , Kieffer, ibidem, p. 135 (1908). | Italy. |
| 3. <i>S. integer</i> , Kieffer, ibidem, p. 133 (1908). | Carinthia. |
| 4. <i>S. longiventris</i> , Kieffer, ibidem, p. 135 (1908). | Austria. |
| 5. <i>S. luteipes</i> , Kieffer, ibidem, p. 135 (1908). | Austria. |
| 6. <i>S. rubripes</i> , Kieffer, ibidem, p. 132 (1908). | Tangiers. |
| 7. <i>S. vulgaris</i> , Kieffer, ibidem, p. 134 (1908). | Italy. |

GENUS ALERIA, MARSHALL

This is a synonym of *Scelio*.

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aenea, Ashm. (g. <i>Idris</i>)	41	bakeri, Kieff. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	6	canadensis, Harr. (g. <i>Teleis</i>)	24
aenea, Ashm. (g. <i>Caloteleia</i>)	32	Baryconus (genus), Först.	31	catacanthæ, Ashm. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7
aeneum, Kieff. (g. <i>Sparaison</i>)	42	basicinctus, Ashm. (g. <i>Gryon</i>)	25	cephalus, Walk. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	22
aethra, Walk. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	6	basalis, Thoms. (g. <i>Acoloides</i>)	17	cephalotes, Latr. (g. <i>Sparaison</i>)	42
afer, Kieff. (g. <i>Scelio</i>)	43	basalis, Woll. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7	Ceratobaeus (genus), Ashm.	15
affinis, Ashm. (g. <i>Phanurus</i>)	5	bassus, Walk. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	21	charmus, Walk. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7
agilis, Ashm. (g. <i>Hadronotus</i>)	37	belenus, Walk. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	9	chesias, Walk. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	22
albipennis, Kieff. (g. <i>Scelio</i>)	43	bicolor, Perk. (g. <i>Aphanomerus</i>)	18	chloropus, Thoms. (g. <i>Phanurus</i>)	5
albitarsis, Ashm. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	6	bicolor, Ashm. (g. <i>Acoloides</i>)	17	chloropus, Thoms. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	22
albopilosellus, Cam. (g. <i>Sparaison</i>)	42	bicolor, Harr. (g. <i>Baryconus</i>)	31	Chromoteleia (genus), Ashm.	35
alcon, Walk. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	6	bicolor, Ashm. (g. <i>Baconeura</i>)	39	chrysolais, Walk. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7
Aleria (genus), Marsh.	46	bicolor, Ashm. (g. <i>Cremastobaeus</i>)	38	chrysopæ, Ashm. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7
amazonicus, Cam. (g. <i>Phanurus</i>)	5	bicolor, Ashm. (g. <i>Hadronotus</i>)	37	chyllene, Walk. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	22
americana, Ashm. (g. <i>Trissacantha</i>)	20	bicoronatum, Kieff. (g. <i>Sparaison</i>)	42	cinctiventris, Ashm. (g. <i>Caloteleia</i>)	32
americana, Ashm. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	21	bidentata, Kieff. (g. <i>Caloteleia</i>)	32	cinctus, Harr. (g. <i>Baryconus</i>)	31
americanus, Ashm. (g. <i>Acanthoscelio</i>)	40	bifidus, Ril. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7	clavicornis, Latr. (g. <i>Teleas</i>)	24
americanus, How. (g. <i>Bacus</i>)	16	bilineata, Ashm. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	21	claripennis, Ashm. (g. <i>Hoplogryon</i>)	25
americanus, Ashm. (g. <i>Trinorus</i>)	4	bilineata, Thoms. (g. <i>Anteris</i>)	36	clavatus, Prov. (g. <i>Gryon</i>)	25
anasæ, Ashm. (g. <i>Hadronotus</i>)	37	binotatus, Ashm. (g. <i>Ceratobaeus</i>)	15	cleonzmoides, Westw. (g. <i>Macroteleia</i>)	34
andria, Walk. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	6	bipartitus, Kieff. (g. <i>Scelio</i>)	43	cleostratus, Walk. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7
angustatus, Thoms. (g. <i>Phanurus</i>)	5	bisulcatus, Kieff. (g. <i>Scelio</i>)	43	clisiocampæ, Riley (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7
angustula, Thoms. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	21	bisulca, Ashm. (g. <i>Sceliorhiza</i>)	44	coccivorus, Mayr (g. <i>Phanurus</i>)	5
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Anteris (genus), Först.	36	borealis, Ashm. (g. <i>Gryon</i>)	25	coilus, Walk. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7
Apegus (genus), Först.	33	brachialis, Hal. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7	colotes, Walk. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7
apitius, Walker (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	6	brachyptera (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	22	columbiana, Ashm. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	22
Aphanomerus (genus), Perk.	17	brachypterus, Ashm. (g. <i>Hoplogryon</i>)	25	columbianus, Ashm. (g. <i>Gryon</i>)	25
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Aradophagus (genus), Ashm.	12	brevis, Thoms. (g. <i>Phanurus</i>)	5	consimilis, Ashm. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7
aratus, Walk. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	21	brevispina, Ashm. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	22	convergens, Ashm. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	7
arenicola, Thoms. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	21	brevicornis, Thoms. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	22	cornutus, Ashm. (g. <i>Ceratobaeus</i>)	15
arminon, Walk. (g. <i>Telenomus</i>)	6	brevicollis, Thoms. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	22	cornutum, Jur. (g. <i>Sparaison</i>)	42
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pedes, Kieff. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	49	rufescens, Kieff. (g. <i>Acoloides</i>)	48	szepligetii, Kieff. (g. <i>Apepus</i>)	51
pedisequa, Kieff. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	49	rufimanus, Kieff. (g. <i>Pentacantha</i>)	48		
pedestris, Kieff. (g. <i>Ceratobaeus</i>)	47	rufimanus, Kieff. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	49	tarda, Kieff. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	49
pedestris, Kieff. (g. <i>Paragryon</i>)	49	rufipes, Kieff. (g. <i>Baryconus</i>)	50	Teleas (genus), Latr.	49
Pentacantha (genus), Ashm.	48	rufipes, Kieff. (g. <i>Pentacantha</i>)	48	tenuitarsis, Kieff. (g. <i>Teleas</i>)	49
perplexus, Kieff. (g. <i>Paratrimorus</i>)	52	rufonotata, Kieff. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	49	therycides, Walk. (g. <i>Pentacantha</i>)	48
piceiventris, Kieff. (g. <i>Acoloides</i>)	48	rufosignata, Kieff. (g. <i>Pentacantha</i>)	48	Trimorus (genus), Först.	47
Plastogryon (genus), Kieff.	51	rugosa, Kieff. (g. <i>Pentacantha</i>)	48	trispinosus, Kieff. (g. <i>Teleas</i>)	49
pleuralis, Kieff. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	49	rugosus, Kieff. (g. <i>Apepus</i>)	51	tuberculata, Kieff. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	49
Probaryconus (genus), Kieff.	50	rugosus, Kieff. (g. <i>Teleas</i>)	49		
producta, Thoms. (g. <i>Pentacantha</i>)	48	rugulosus, Kieff. (g. <i>Apepus</i>)	50	unispinosa, Kieff. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	49
Prosacantha (genus), Nees	48				
Prosanteris (genus), Kieff.	51	sagax, Kieff. (g. <i>Plastogryon</i>)	51	variicornis, Walk. (g. <i>Pentacantha</i>)	48
Prosapepus (genus), Kieff.	50	Scelio (genus), Latr.	52	vernalis, Kieff. (g. <i>Prosacantha</i>)	49
Protrimorus (genus), Kieff.	47	scutellaris, Kieff. (g. <i>Teleas</i>)	49	vulgaris, Kieff. (g. <i>Scelio</i>)	52
Psilacolus (genus), Kieff.	47				

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE I

- Fig. 1. *Sparaisson gregarium*, Brues, ♂.
- 2. *Chromoteleia semicyanea*, Ashmead (after Ashmead), ♀.
- 3. *Hoploteleia floridana*, Ashmead, ♂.
- 4. *Caloteleia marlattii*, Ashmead, ♀.
- 5. *Trissolcus brochymenae*, Ashmead (after Ashmead), ♀.
- 6. *Scelio calopteni*, Riley, ♀.
- 7. *Trissacantha americana*, Ashmead, ♂.
- 8. *Scelio nitens*, Brues, ♀.
- 9. *Teleas mandibularis*, Ashmead, ♀.
- 10. *Cremastobaeus bicolor*, Ashmead (after Ashmead), ♀.
- 11. *Scelioromorpha longicornis*, Ashmead (after Ashmead), ♂.
- 12. *Aradophagus fasciatus*, Ashmead (after Ashmead), ♀.

GENERA INSECTORUM

HYMENOPTERA



Trissacantha americana, Ashm.



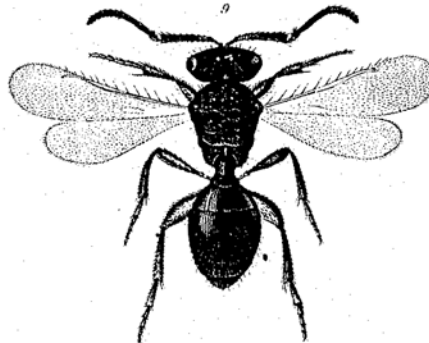
Scelio nitens, Brues.



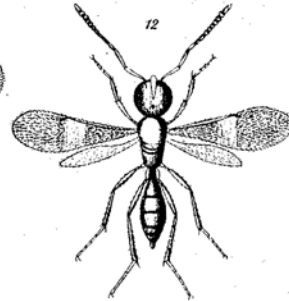
Scelionarpha longicornis, Ashm.



Cremastobaeus bicolor, Ashm.



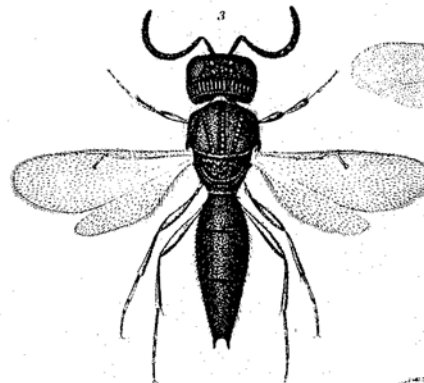
Teleas mandibularis, Ashm.



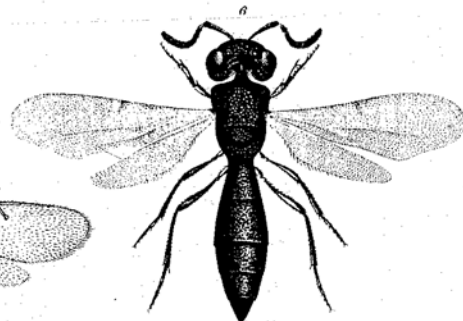
Aradephagus fasciatus, Ashm.



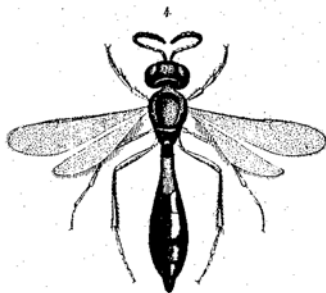
Sparaisson gregarium, Brues.



Hoplateleia floridana, Ashm.



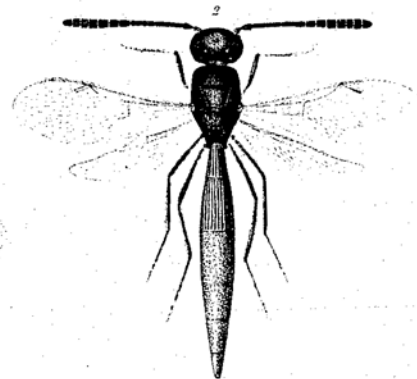
Scelio calopteni, Hiley.



Caloteleia marlattii, Ashm.

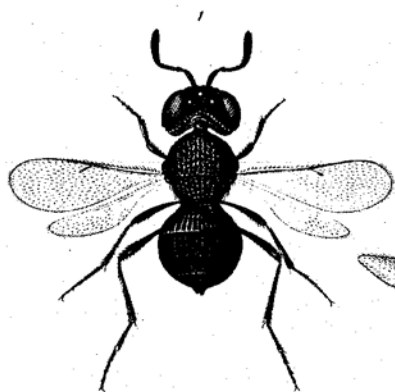


Trissolcus brochymenus, Ashm.

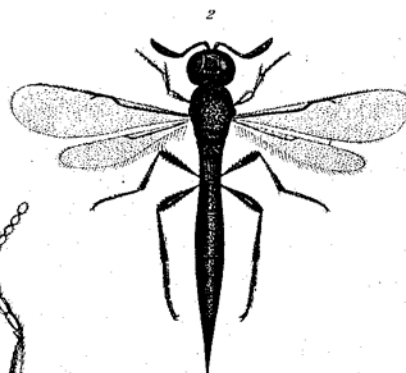
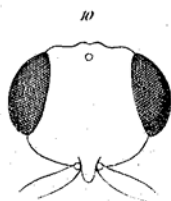


Chromoteleia semicincta, Ashm.

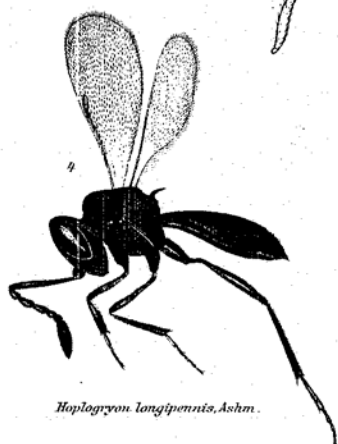
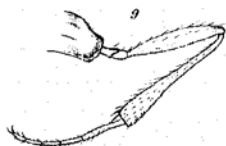
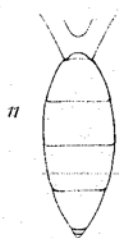
FAM. SCELIONIDÆ



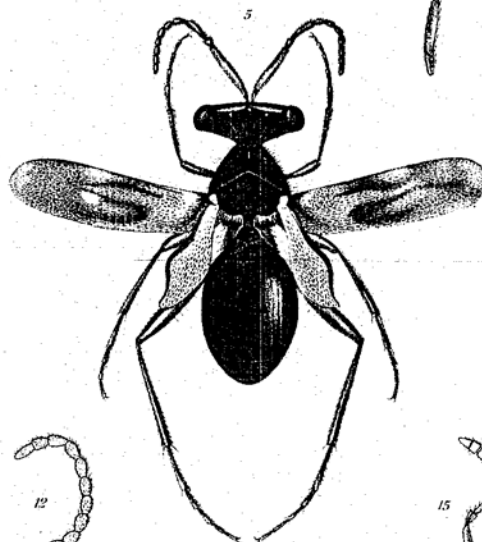
Hadronotus robustus, Brues.



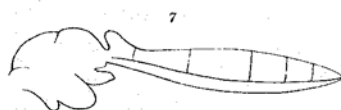
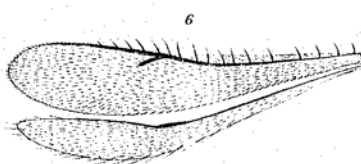
Macroteleia sur-facet, Brues.



Hoplogryon longipennis, Ashm.



Sceliotrachelus Braunsi, Brues.



Gryon borealis, Ashm.

FAM. SCELIONIDÆ

PLATE 2

- Fig. 1. *Hadronotus robustus*, Brues, ♀.
 — 2. *Macroteleia surfacæi*, Brues, ♀.
 — 3. *Gryon borealis*, Ashmead, ♀.
 — 4. *Hoplogryon longipennis*, Ashmead.
 — 5. *Sceliotrachelus braunsi*, Brues, ♂.
 — 6. *Caloteleia parvipennis*, Melander & Brues. Wing.
 — 7. — — — — — Profile of abdomen.
 — 8. *Teleas mandibularis*, Ashmead. Hind leg of female.
 — 9. *Prosacantha bilineata*, Ashmead. Hind leg of female.
 — 10. *Sceliotrachelus braunsi*, Brues. Front view of head.
 — 11. *Scelio monticola*, Brues. Abdomen from above.
 — 12. *Idris nigricornis*, Brues. Antenna of male.
 — 13. *Acoloides sailtidis*, Howard. Antenna of female.
 — 14. *Telenomus heracleicola*, Brues. Antenna of male.
 — 15. — *inopinatus*, Brues. Antenna of female.