

Characters: Antennæ longer than the body and situated on large broad tubercles; spur slender, and about twice as long as the segment; first segment broader than long and gibbous on the inner side. Forehead narrow and oblique to the sides of the antennal tubercles. Body elongated, wings long and slender; nectaries hardly more than pores with a chitinous ring around the edge. Cauda short and broadly pointed, differing from the rest of the genera by the absence of the knob at the tail-end. Anal plate short, separated in the middle and forming two distinct lobes. End of cauda and lobes hairy.

Monellia Estlund, 1887.*

type, *A. caryæ* Fitch.

Characters: Antennæ longer than the body and without antennal tubercles; spur of the sixth segment stout, and equal to the length of the segment. Forehead raised in the middle and projected at the inner side of the base of each antennæ. Body long and tapering, nectaries but pores with a chitinous ring about the edge. Cauda short, globular at the tip and constricted into a broad base. Anal plate long and divided in the centre, forming a deep V. Wings when at rest lie in a horizontal position.

A NEW PTEROMALID PARASITIC ON *TORTRIX*
FUMIFERANA.

BY CHARLES T. BRUES, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Nasonia tortricis, sp. nov.

Length, 2 mm. Moderately brilliant metallic green, with bluish reflections, which are especially noticeable on the metathorax, pleuræ and coxæ. Legs, except the coxæ and apical tarsal joint, brownish-yellow, with the femora infuscated. Scape, pedicel and ring-joints of antennæ honey-yellow, the following joints piceous. Head, seen from above, two and one-half times as broad as thick, the lateral ocelli as far from the eye-margin as from the median ocellus. Eyes bare, or very indistinctly pubescent, removed from the oral margin by half their length; malar furrow distinct, but very delicately impressed. Antennæ inserted slightly below a line drawn between the lower margins of the eyes, two-fifths as far from the oral margin as from the median ocellus; 13-jointed, with two ring-joints and a three-jointed club. Scape reaching nearly to the median ocellus; pedicel as long as the ring-joints and the first joint of the funicle together; funicular joints quadrate, becoming slightly transverse apically,

*Minn. Geol. Survey Report 4, p. 44.

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the last nearly twice as broad as the first; club oval, not much enlarged. Surface of head roughly shagreened above and on the front, more finely so behind the eyes. Clypeus slightly prolonged into a short, almost truncate lobe. Left mandible with three teeth, right one with four. Palpi light yellow. Mesonotum coarsely shagreened or finely reticulate punctate, as long as broad. Axillæ separated by their own width, more finely sculptured than the mesonotum. Scutellum very convex apically, in front finely sculptured like the axillæ, but much more coarsely so at the apex; without cross-furrow. Metathorax with a very distinct median carina. Spiracular sulci present, but not very deep; lateral folds very distinct at the base, but evanescent apically. Mesopleura roughly shagreened, but with a large triangular polished space above. Abdomen nearly as long as the thorax, scarcely produced below, and flat above, with the apex rather suddenly narrowed and pointed. Wings hyaline, veins weak brownish-yellow; marginal vein three-fifths as long as the submarginal, long and slender, and about as long as the postmarginal; stigmal vein slender, three-fourths as long as the marginal, with a small knob at its apex.

Male: Differs from the female by its more slender form, bright metallic green colour and paler legs. The legs, except coxæ, are pale yellow, with only the last tarsal joint blackened, and the antennæ are also pale brownish-yellow, somewhat infuscated toward the apex.

Described from two females and two males received from Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, Canada. They were reared early in August by Mr. Arthur Gibson, of the Entomological Division, from pupæ of the spruce bud-worm, *Tortrix fumiferana*, collected at Baskatong, Quebec, where the caterpillars were feeding on spruce and balsam.

This species appears to be referable to *Nasonia* Ashm., although it will not well run to this genus in Ashmead's table. It agrees better with his characterization of *Marmoniella*, which Mr. N. W. Kourдумoff, who has seen the type in Washington, tells me is based on the same type specimen as *Nasonia*, Ashmead having given also the same manuscript name (*brevicornis*) to the type species of both genera. Since Girault has more recently (*Psyche*, June, 1910) given a full description of *Nasonia*, I prefer to use this name, although it appears on a later page of Ashmead's paper.

I had at first placed the present species in *Habrocytus* Thoms., but believe it is better placed as indicated above.

Bussey Institution, Harvard University, May 20, 1910.