A New Genus of *Chalcidini* from Central America.

(*Hymenoptera*: *Chalcidoidea*).

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(With 1 Text-Figure).

In Ashmead’s classification of the family *Chalcididae*1), the name *Smicrini* was used for the tribe now called the *Chalcidini*, but the characters by which the tribe is recognized have subsequently been changed very little. The continued accession of new material has, however, necessitated a drastic revision in the genera referred to this tribe. Much of this revision has resulted in the discarding of a number of the genera recognized by Ashmead and others, but the discovery and use of new generic characters, with a consequent shift in the interpretation of generic limits has, at the same time, necessitated the description of a few new genera. One of those is described here.

**Eterochalois** new genus.

**Description**: Antennae inserted considerably ventrad of center of frons and on a level with or slightly below ventral margins of compound eyes, but separated from clypeal margin by a space equal to diameter of antennal fossa; flagellum of antenna stout and slightly enlarged toward apex in both sexes; pubescence of head and thorax fine and long; spines of tarsal claws simple in both sexes; prepectus narrow, elongate; protibial spur bifid at apex, elongate and slightly curved (see figure); mesotibial spur well developed; pro- and mesofemora strongly constricted at base; metacoxa stout, with a reticulated but asetose area on outer dorsal surface, metafemur with many small teeth; apex of metatibia slender, long: reaching to metatrochanter when tibia is completely pressed to ventral margin of femur; propodeal spiracles slit-like; petiole never more than two-fifths as long as metacoxa; third abdominal tergite extremely long: occupying at least two-thirds the dorsal length of gaster; female hypopygium never produced so as to reach apex of abdomen; ovipositor normally held almost parallel with longitudinal axis of body; male ninth sternite flat, not excavated on meson, posterior margin evenly rounded and set with strong bristles; sagittae stout, provided with minute apical teeth; aedeagus elongate, slender.

**Genotype**: *Smicra maculipennis* Cameron.

This genus differs from all others in the *Chalcidini* in having the third abdominal tergite occupy at least two-thirds the dorsal length of

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the gaster and the apex of the metatibia lengthened so as to lie against the metatrochanter when the tibia is appressed to the femur. As the tarsal claws are simple in the male, and the female does not have an exerted hypopygium, this genus is readily separated from Chalcis; the added facts that the anterior margin of the pronotum is acarinate on the meson and none of the metafemoral teeth are long, slender, and recurved will separate it from Metadontia. The relative shortness of the petiole separates it from Ceratosmicra, and the fact that it has parapsidal grooves distinguishes it from Xanthomelanus. The point of insertion of the antennae and the shape of the flagellum, as well as the length of the third abdominal tergite will separate it from Spirochalcis.

_Eterocharcis maculipennis_ (Cameron) new combination


_Description_: Body tan or brown, vaguely marked with darker yellowish- or reddish-brown on thoracic notum, metacoxae and femora, petiole, and middle of gaster; propodeum varying from brown to black; forewing with a brown mark extending from stigma to path of obsolescent median vein.

_Female_: 3,5—4,0 mm. Head triangular, with compound eyes strongly projecting laterad, frons greatly depressed between eyes; a strong carina surrounds ventral half of each compound eye; fronto-genal suture straight; width of space between antennal fossae three-fourths as great as space between antennal fossa and margin of compound eye; width of malar space one-half height of compound eye; scape slightly sinuate, as long as height of compound eye, apex reaching level of vertex; pedicel twice as long as ring-segment, fourth antennal segment one-quarter longer than pedicel, segments five to ten equal in length, each one as long as pedicel, last three segments combined as long as segments nine and ten (see figure); tips of mandibles covered with long setae, left mandible with a large, blunt dorsal tooth and two smaller acute ventral ones, width of inter-ocellar and para-ocellar spaces equal; a vague carina present on vertex posterior to ocelli.

Anterior dorsal margin of pronotum acarinate; each mesospiracle completely hidden beneath the reflexed postero-dorsal angle of pronotum; prepectus reaching tegula; femoral groove on mesopleuron with numerous minute carinae, all running parallel to longitudinal axis of body, apical carina of mesoscutellum not depressed on meson; metacoxa stout, outer dorsal surface with numerous transverse carinae; metafemur densely covered.
with short, white pubescence, ventral margin with 16 to 18 minute teeth, basal one no larger than following ones; inner tooth present.

Fig. 1. *Fiterochalcis maculipennis* (Cam.), new combination.  
a. protibial spur. — b. spiracle of propodeum.

Propodeum with two glabrous base-lateral areas, rest of surface covered by strong, slightly irregular carinae, setae present only at lateral margins; a pair of projections present at posterior margin; spiracle vertical (see figure); petiole short, stout: one-third as long as metacoxa, and three-fifth as wide as long, with prominent, irregular lateral carinae; dorsal and lateral surfaces of gaster smooth, third abdominal tergite occupying from three-fourths to four-fifths entire dorsal length of gaster; each cercus oval, and bearing one extremely long and two or three short setae, the long one curved at tip and exceeding apex of abdomen.

*Male*: 3.5—4.0 mm. Antennal scape no broader than in female, flagellum slightly narrower, but otherwise identical to that of female; a strong carina present on vertex just posterior to ocelli; ninth sternite evenly rounded at apex, three pairs of stout bristles at margin; sagittae broad, outer apical margins with four or five minute teeth; apex of aedeagus acute. The male has not previously been described.

*Types*: Holotype, ♀, in the British Museum, London; Dr. Ch. Ferrière has kindly compared specimens for me. Allotype, ♂, San Mateo, Costa Rica, 100 m, 1923, Ballo, deposited in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem.

There are also in the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut 14 female specimens bearing the same data as the allotype. This species occurs in Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and Peru.
Eterochalcis adelai new species

Description: Female, 3,0 mm. This species differs from E. maculipennis only in the following particulars: fronto-genal suture gently curved, not quite straight; space between antennal fossae equal to space between fossa and margin of compound eye; left mandible with four teeth, ventral one minute; no carina on vertex posterior to ocelli; outer basal tooth of metafemur twice as large as any following tooth; petiole slightly less than one-half as wide as long; third abdominal tergite occupying four-fifths dorsal length of gaster.

The following color differences may also be noted, although they are rather unimportant: metacoxae, base of metafemora, and petiole, yellow; forewing without a brown mark.

Male: Unknown.

Type: Holotype, Q, San Mateo, Costa Rica, 100 m. 1923, Ballou. Deposited in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem.

† Eterochalcis scudderi (Brues) new combination


Type: Female, Cat. no. 2098 M. C. Z. (Scudder No. 9136).

This fossil species, described from the Miocene of Florissant, Colorado, is unquestionably congeneric with the above two species. The type was kindly loaned for study by Dr. F. M. Carpenter of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass. This specimen shows the head, antennae, wings, hind legs, and abdomen in such excellent detail that the species can be placed without much hesitation. In the original description, Dr. C. T. Brues referred it to Spilochalceis with some doubt, due to the low insertion of the antennae.