

REPORT ON A SMALL COLLECTION OF INDIAN PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA.

By A. B. GAHAN.

Of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture.

The Hymenoptera listed and described in the following pages and belonging to the superfamilies Chalcidoidea and Serphidoidea are part of a lot of material received by the Bureau of Entomology from Ramakrishna Ayyar, acting government entomologist, Madras Agricultural College, Coimbatore, Southern India. Most of it is reared material, although in many instances the name of the host insect is unknown. A large part is said to have been reared from galls on various plants and some of the Eurytomids may prove to be phytophagous. The new species of *Bruchophagus* will without much doubt prove to be a destroyer of the seeds contained in the pods from which it was reared.

The collection as a whole forms an interesting addition to the as yet largely unknown Indian fauna. In addition to the forms described here this lot of material contained a number of species of Eulophidae and Elasmidae which will be treated separately by Mr. J. C. Crawford, of the Bureau of Entomology, who has cooperated with the writer in determination of the entire lot.

Superfamily CHALCIDOIDEA.

Family EURYTOMIDAE.

BRUCHOPHAGUS MELLIPES, new species.

Agrees nicely with the generic characterization by Ashmead. Readily distinguished by the reddish testaceous legs from all described species at present placed in the genus.

Female.—Length, 2.4 mm. Head strongly umbilicately punctate; antennae short; first funicle joint a little longer than broad, about equal to the pedicel in length but distinctly thicker; following funicle joints subquadrate or slightly transverse; club not quite as long as the three preceding funicle joints, 3-jointed, the joints subequal in length; clypeus and a slight median longitudinal ridge below the antennae shining, impunctate; pronotum, mesoscutum, and scutel-

lum umbilicately punctate like the head; propodeum strongly declivous, approaching perpendicular, rugoso-punctate laterally, with a broad, very slightly concave median area, which is coarsely, irregularly, longitudinally rugose, and bounded anteriorly and laterally by carinae, the two lateral carinae converging posteriorly; marginal vein scarcely as long as the stigmal, somewhat thickened; postmarginal distinctly longer than either the marginal or the stigmal, and slender; stigmal knob rather large and squarely truncate at apex; discal ciliation delicate; abdomen robust, conic ovate, not compressed, the third tergite the largest, approximately twice the length of the second; second and fourth tergites subequal; those beyond the fourth shorter and subequal to each other; apex of ovipositor barely exerted; fourth tergite faintly reticulated medially, otherwise the abdomen is polished. Black, opaque; the antennal scape reddish testaceous, the flagellum brownish testaceous; all legs, except their coxae and the basal half, more or less, of the fore and hind femora, reddish testaceous; coxae black; fore and hind femora brownish or blackish basally; ovipositor sheath pale testaceous; wings hyaline, venation pale testaceous.

Male unknown.

Type-locality.—Coimbatore, South India.

Type.—Cat. No. 22279, U.S.N.M.

Four females received by the Bureau of Entomology from Ramakrishna Ayyar, and labeled as follows: "Galls in Daincha pods. Insectary. 7-IX-1914." Also one female from the same source, labeled: "From Red gram pods. Y. R., collector, 11-I-1916." By "red gram" pods is probably meant the pods of *Vigna sinensis*.

This species, like its congener *B. funebris*, will in all probability be found to be a true seed Chalcid, destroying the seeds of the plant from which it was reared.

EURYTOMA PARASAE, new species.

Female.—Length, 3.8 mm. Head coarsely umbilicately punctate; face medially with a low, nearly smooth, longitudinal ridge on either side of which the punctures are modified to form several short, irregular, striatiform rugae which converge toward the clypeus; cheeks strongly carinate behind; ocelli rather large, the lateral ones about their own diameter from the eye margin; antennal scape short; pedicel scarcely longer than broad; first funicle joint twice or very nearly twice as long as the pedicel and distinctly longer than twice its thickness, following joints of the funicle gradually decreasing in length, the last funicle joint a little less than twice as long as thick; club no thicker than the funicle, very slightly longer than the two preceding funicle joints combined, 3-jointed, the suture between the first and second club joints deep and distinct, that between the

second and third subobsolete; pronotum, mesoscutum, scutellum, and axillae uniformly umbilicately punctate like the head; propodeum moderately long, declivous, with a broad, deep depression medially, rugoso-punctate laterad of the depression, the depressed area bounded laterally by an irregular more or less obscure carina, rugulose within, with some short, poorly defined, transverse crenulae medially; front coxa beneath with a broad, obliquely longitudinal groove or depression for its whole length, the surface within this depression more or less distinctly, finely, transversely striated; mesosternum with a median longitudinal carina but without a tooth-like projection; hind coxae finely reticulate-punctate; abdomen about as long as the thorax, subcompressed, pointed at apex; fourth tergite about equal in length to two and three combined, all tergites dorsally polished impunctate, third and following tergites laterally weakly reticulate-punctate; ovipositor slightly exposed at apex; marginal vein at least one and one-half times the stigmal, postmarginal distinctly longer than the stigmal. Black; antennal flagellum reddish brown; scape, pedicel, mandibles, palpi, and all legs except the anterior and posterior coxae, reddish testaceous; ovipositor sheaths pale testaceous; wings hyaline, the venation pale brownish.

Male unknown.

Type-locality.—Coimbatore, South India.

Type.—Cat. No. 22280, U.S.N.M.

Six female specimens received from Ramakrishna Ayyar, labeled as follows: "Parasite on *Parasa lepida*. Insectary. 2-XI-1914." Also one female labeled: "Parasite on *Thosea* sp. on Neem. Kurnool Dt., Kodumur. Y. R., collector."

The latter specimen has the antennal flagellum entirely blackish, but otherwise does not differ materially from the type.

EURYTOMA DENTICOXA, new species.

Female.—Length, 2 mm. Head coarsely umbilicately punctate, the face without a smooth median ridge, nearly uniformly punctate; cheeks strongly carinate behind; antennal scape somewhat clavate, more slender apically than at base, pedicel subspherical, a little longer than broad; funicle 5-jointed, submoniliform, the first joint slightly the longest, approximately one and one-third times as long as the pedicel, following joints subequal and very slightly longer than thick; club compact, conic ovate, a little longer than the fourth and fifth funicle joints combined, 3-jointed, the sutures not very distinct; pronotum, mesonotum, scutellum, and axillae umbilicately punctate like the head; propodeum rugoso-punctate, rather deeply excavated medially, the excavation not very broad and not bounded laterally by distinct carinae but with a nearly straight carina on each side of the middle within the excavation, these carinae delicate and parallel,

the area between the carinae finely, transversely rugulose-punctate; marginal vein a little longer than the stigmal, which is about equal to the postmarginal; anterior half of the front coxae excavated beneath, the concavity margined by a carina which is angulated posteriorly, forming a distinct tooth-like projection a little behind the middle; hind coxae outwardly reticulate, shining; abdomen polished, a little longer than the thorax, subcompressed, pointed at apex, the fourth tergite a little shorter than 2 and 3 combined, very distinctly finely reticulate on the sides and with a few very obscure reticulations dorsally; apex of ovipositor barely exposed. Black; the antennal scape testaceous, pedicel and flagellum brown; femora brownish black; tibiae mostly fusco-testaceous, the anterior pair mostly testaceous; ovipositor sheaths black; wings hyaline, the venation pale. Male unknown.

Type-locality.—Coimbatore, South India.

Type.—Cat. No. 22281, U.S.N.M.

One specimen labeled as follows: "From Maize seeds. 7-II-1917. Ramakrishna, collector."

EURYTOMA DENTIPECTUS, new species.

Female.—Length, 2 mm. Similar to *denticoxa*, but differing as follows: Middle of the face not so definitely umbilicately punctate as the sides, with two or three irregular coarse transversely directed rugae, on either side of the clypeus; propodeum more broadly excavated and more distinctly defined laterally by somewhat irregular carinae, the lateral margins of the excavation curved and converging toward the base of petiole, the excavation with two and sometimes three delicate, parallel, longitudinal carinae, the sculpture between these carinae transversely rugulose, laterad of the carinae more reticulate-punctate; mesosternum with a distinct tooth or process near the middle; front coxae beneath with a transverse carina which is near the apex of coxae and not angulated to form a tooth-like projection; fourth abdominal tergite medially not as long as 2 and 3 combined, about one and one-third times as long as the third, rather deeply emarginate at apex; scape, all trochanters, middle femora, all tibiae, and all tarsi testaceous, the tibiae faintly tinged with brownish; fore and hind femora dark brown except at base and apex.

Male.—Antennal pedicel spherical, hardly half as long as the first funicle joint; scape a little swollen beneath; funicle joints distinctly pedicellate and hairy, the thickened portion only slightly longer than broad, except the first, which is about one and one-half times as long as thick; club not more than one and one-half times as long as the last funicle joint; abdominal petiole smooth, and about twice as long as thick; abdomen short, not longer than high, subcompressed; scape pale at base, dark brown beyond; front tibiae,

bases and apices of middle and hind tibiae, apices of all femora more or less, and all tarsi pale testaceous; legs otherwise dark brown or blackish, the middle femora and all of the tibiae less dark than the fore and hind femora. Otherwise as in the female.

Type-locality.—Coimbatore, South India.

Type.—Cat. No. 22282, U.S.N.M.

Three females received from Ramakrishna Ayyar and labeled as follows: "From gall. T. V. R., collector, 30-VI-1913." One male with same data except dated "18-VI-1913." Also four females labeled: "Parasite from ginglyly galls. Y. R. collector, 11 to 19-III-1913."

EURYTOMA SETITIBIA, new species.

Easily distinguished from the other Indian species by the setae on hind tibiae and the entirely pale testaceous antennae.

Female.—Length, 2.8 mm. Head, except a narrow median longitudinal line on the face, coarsely umbilicately punctate; cheeks strongly carinate behind; occiput umbilicately punctate behind the vertex, shagreened below; antennal scape narrowed at apex; pedicel about as long as broad, subglobose; funicle submoniliform, the first funicle joint nearly twice as long as the pedicel and about one and one-half times as long as thick; following funicle joints subequal and very slightly longer than thick; club 3-jointed, compact, longer than joints 4 and 5 of the funicle combined, the second suture not very distinct; pronotum, mesoscutum, and scutellum umbilicately punctate like the head; sides of the scutellum and the axillae below shagreened; propodeum rugoso-punctate laterally, with a broad, rather deep, irregularly carinately margined median excavation which is nearly smooth medially but finely shagreened on the sloping sides; front coxae excavated beneath, but without a transverse carina or tooth; mesosternum with a distinct median carina, but without a tooth-like projection; hind tibiae above on the basal half with three strong stiff setae in addition to the usual fine bristles or hairs, the distal seta the longest and approximately as long as the basal joint of tarsi; marginal vein about one and one-half times the stigmal, postmarginal very slightly longer than stigmal; abdomen about as long as head and thorax, subcompressed, the fourth tergite equal to the first, second, and third combined; fifth very short, sometimes completely hidden by the fourth; stylus rather prominent; apex of ovipositor sheaths exposed; all tergites distinctly reticulate-punctate laterally, less distinctly so dorsally. Black; antennae entirely, fore and middle femora, all tibiae, and all tarsi pale reddish testaceous.

Type-locality.—Coimbatore, South India.

Type.—Cat. No. 22283, U.S.N.M.

Type female and two female paratypes labeled: "Parasite from galls on *Cordia myxa*. T. V. S., collector. 24-V-1917."

EURYTOMA HINDUPURENSIS, new species.

Female.—Length, 2.5 mm. Vertex with a few not very distinct umbilicate punctures; frons between the antennal groove and the eye margins longitudinally reticulated; face with fine striae converging toward the clypeus; cheeks carinately margined behind; temples rugulose-punctate; occiput with shallow nonumbilicate punctures; antennal scape constricted at apex; pedicel small, not longer than broad, and not over half as long as the first funicle joint; funicle joints submoniliform, much thicker than the pedicel, the first joint a little longer than thick, following joints about as long as thick; club distinctly 3-jointed, conic ovate, and somewhat longer than joints 4 and 5 of the funicle combined; pronotum, mesoscutum, scutellum, and axillae umbilicately punctate, the sides of scutellum smooth, and lower two-thirds of axillae more or less granularly sculptured; propodeum laterally rugoso-punctate, the medial impression deep, broad, and not bounded by definite carinae, finely reticulate-punctate medially, the sculpture of the sloping sides more or less transversely rugulose; front coxae beneath apparently excavated from base to apex, without a tooth; marginal and postmarginal veins subequal and distinctly longer than the stigmal; abdomen shining, strongly compressed, the fourth tergite not more than half as long as the third, second and third subequal and rather large; sides of segments 2, 3, and 4 closely finely punctate except along the posterior margins; stylus rather prominent. Black; antenna entirely black; front tibiae and all tarsi testaceous; middle and hind tibiae dark brown, paler at apices; abdomen ventrally more or less piceous.

Type-locality.—Hindupur, Anantapur Dt., India.

Type.—Cat. No. 22284, U.S.N.M.

Two females collected by Ramakrishna Ayyar, 12-V-1914. The paratype female with head and fore legs missing.

Family CHALCIDIDAE.**CHALCIS ARGENTIFRONS Ashmead.**

Eight specimens determined as this species are labeled: "Parasite on Lasiocampid pupa. Coimbatore, South India. Insectary. August 1, 1914," The species was originally recorded from the Philippine Islands.

STOMOCERAS AYYARI, new species.

Female.—Length, 8 to 9 mm. Whole insect, including the legs and antennae, black; wings hyaline basally, faintly infuscated apically with a dark brown spot behind the marginal and apex of submarginal veins, this spot extending posteriorly not quite to the middle of the wing; also two long narrow longitudinal streaks of brownish, one from the stigmal vein and the other from the hind margin of the brown spot. Head strongly punctate; scrobicular depression broad and

deep, coarsely punctate laterally, coriaceous medially, bounded by coarse carinae which meet in a curve behind the front ocellus and which are weaker below the eyes; vertex sloping and not separated from the occiput; cheeks separated from face by a smooth carinate line; antenna 11-jointed, slender, separated at base by a strong keel; scape and pedicel as well as the funicle and club opaque; pedicel about twice as long as the subquadrate third joint and very slightly shorter than or subequal to the fourth joint; joints beyond the fourth gradually shortening, the tenth subquadrate and very slightly longer than the third; club solid, conic ovate and about twice as long as the tenth joint; pronotum with coarse thimble-like punctures, its sides separated from the declivitous anterior portion by a sharp carina which fades out dorsally; the posterior margin of pronotum unarmed; mesoscutum and scutellum sculptured like the pronotum, the scutellum carinately margined and terminating apically in a broad projection which is bidentate at apex; mesopleura coarsely longitudinally striate above, smooth on lower one-third; metanotum with coarse longitudinal striation; propodeum rugoso-punctate, with a short, blunt angulation just posterior to the spiracle, a distinct carina on each side arising just mesad of the spiracle and extending to the base of abdomen and two parallel longitudinal carinae medially which are separated by a distance about equal to that between the apices of the two teeth on the scutellum; margin of the posterior femora beneath with two broad shallow emarginations and finely denticulate for about two-thirds the length of femora; abdomen about as long as head and thorax, the first tergite the largest; first to fifth tergites above with a broad apical border, finely closely punctate, smooth basally; sides of tergites with much coarser punctures; sixth tergite coarsely uniformly punctate all over; seventh compressed into a keel above and coarsely punctate on the sides only. Male unknown.

Type-locality.—Coimbatore, South India.

Type.—Cat. No. 22285, U.S.N.M.

Described from four females labeled: "Parasite from *Parasa lepida* cocoons. 16-XII-1914."

Named in honor of Ramakrishna Ayyar, acting government entomologist, Madras Agricultural College, Southern India, from whom the specimens were received.

Family ENCYRTIDAE.

Subfamily EUPELMINAE.

Genus NEANASTATUS Girault.

Neanastatus GIRAULT, Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. 11, 1913, p. 35.

Solindinelleus GIRAULT, Soc. Ent. Jahrg., vol. 29, 1914, p. 22.

In the opinion of the writer *Neanastatus* and *Solindinelleus* are synonyms. The former genus is founded on the female sex, while

the latter, although said to have been founded on a female, is believed to be based on a male. The author of the genus¹ writes that *Solindinelleus* is "like *Neanastatus*, excluding the shape of the abdomen." His description of the abdomen of *S. pulchricorpus* strongly suggests a male and agrees in every particular with males received from India, where they were associated with galls, as was the genotype specimen. Associated with the male from India are females which undoubtedly belong to *Neanastatus*.

(SOLINDINELLEUS) NEANASTATUS PULCHRICORPUS (Girault).

Two males and three females of what are believed to be this species are labeled: "Coimbatore, South India. From gall. T. V. R., collector. June 18-25, 1913." As stated above the description of the species is said to have been based on a female, while this determination is based on the belief that the description is of a male. Until the sex of the type is definitely determined, therefore, this determination will of necessity remain doubtful.

NEANASTATUS TROCHANTERICUS, new species.

Female.—Length, 3.5 mm. Vertex and frons opaque, with close shallow thimble-like punctures; face below antennae and cheeks finely lineolated; antenna slender, the club thickened; scape equal in length to the pedicel, ring joint, and first funicle joint combined; pedicel obconic, about twice as long as thick at apex; ring joint strongly transverse; first funicle joint two-thirds the length of scape, second funicle joint one-half as long as scape, third nearly four-fifths the length of second, fourth slightly more than half as long as the second, fifth very slightly less than half as long as the second, and about one-fifth longer than thick; club a little longer than funicle joints four and five combined, 2-jointed, obliquely truncate, the apical joint much longer than the basal one; pronotum conically produced, as long as the mesoscutum and with faint scalelike sculpture; mesoscutum, tegulae, and scutellum sculptured like the pronotum, the mesoscutum depressed down the middle, and the scutellum with a deep median groove; sides of pronotum and mesopleura finely lineolate-reticulate; the posterior half of mesopleura very finely longitudinally striate; forewing long and rather narrow, strongly infuscated from a short distance proximad of the stigmal vein outwardly to the apex, the apex somewhat lighter, rest of the wing hyaline; postmarginal vein at least four or five times as long as stigmal; legs long and slender, the middle pair especially long, as long as the whole insect or very nearly; the median trochanter with a short but distinct spinelike process dorsally; middle tibiae outwardly with short black bristles along either margin and terminating apically

¹ Memoirs Queensland Museum, vol. 4, 1915, p. 35.

in a comb of short black spines, middle tibial spur as long as the three basal joints of tarsi combined, the basal joint of tarsus with a single row of black spines beneath; abdomen slender, distinctly longer than the head and thorax, subcompressed and conical, the ovipositor sheaths barely showing at apex. General color light orange-yellow; antennae, vertex and frons, transverse blotch on the occiput, posterior margin of pronotum medially more or less, tegulae apically, scutellum, posterior femora and tibiae, and apical four joints of the fore and middle tarsi brownish-testaceous or fuscous; basal joint of hind tarsi white, apical four joints black; abdomen with two broad blackish bands, one some distance before the middle, the other before the apex; sometimes with an obscure brownish band near base and another between the two blackish bands. Male unknown.

Type-locality.—Coimbatore, South India.

Type.—Cat. No. 22286, U.S.N.M.

Described from four females labeled: "Parasite from galls on *Ischaemum ciliare*. Y. R., collector, 25-XI-1915." One of the paratypes has lost the abdomen. Antenna of the type mounted on Hymenoptera slide No. 883, U.S.N.M.

Subfamily ENCYRTINAE.

APHYCUS FUSCIDORSUM, new species.

In Timberlake's key to the species of this genus, this species runs best to *coquilletti* Howard, but differs from that species in antennal characters, as well as in the color of mesonotum and antennae. Could also be run to *alberti*, but differs in color of mesonotum and legs as well as in the antennae.

Female.—Length, 0.8 mm. Front and vertex not quite twice as long as broad and granularly opaque; ocelli in an acute angled triangle, the posterior pair about one-fourth their own diameter from the eye-margin; antennal scrobes deep and rather narrow, the frons prominent. Scape widest at about the middle, one-third as broad as long; pedicel shorter than the first two funicle joints combined; first four funicle joints subequal and fully as long as broad or a little longer than broad, the fifth and sixth joints subequal and subquadrate and wider than the fourth; club ovate, a little broader than the funicle and about equal in length to the three preceding funicle joints combined. Wings closely uniformly ciliated, not broad; oblique hairless streak interrupted posteriorly; mesoscutum and scutellum finely sculptured, opaque. Frons and vertex brownish yellow; dorsal portion of pronotum whitish with a brown dot at each lateral angle; remainder of dorsum of thorax and abdomen dark fuscous except that the margins of scutellum and a broad margin on abdomen are pale yellowish; the mesoscutum and scutellum covered with fine whitish

hairs; underside of head, thorax, and abdomen pale brownish yellow; tegulae pale; legs concolorous with the underside of the body, the tibiae each with two very obscure, scarcely noticeable, brownish bands or spots and the apical tarsal joint brownish. Scape with an oblique blackish spot in middle; pedicel blackish basally; basal half of club blackish; rest of antennae pale yellowish.

Type-locality.—Coimbatore, South India.

Type.—Cat. No. 22287, U.S.N.M.

Described from four female specimens labeled: "Parasite on scales on Lab-lab. Insectary. 9-X-1914." The host plant is probably one of the hyacinth beans belonging to the genus *Dolichos*.

ANICETUS CEYLONENSIS Howard.

Three female specimens are labeled: "Parasite on scale on Lab-lab. Coimbatore, South India. Insectary." Compared with the type By "Lab-lab" is probably meant one of the hyacinth beans belonging to the genus *Dolichos*.

PARACOPIDOSOMOPSIS JAVAЕ Girault.

Seven specimens labeled: "Parasite of *Plusia signata* on Ragi, Coimbatore, South India," have been compared with the Girault types which were reared from *Plusia*, sp. from Salatiga, Java. The Indian specimens are indistinguishable from the Javanese.

EUCOMYS LECANIORUM Mayr.

Nine specimens of what appear to be this species are labeled: "Parasite on *Lecanium* on cotton. Coimbatore, South India. Y. R. coll." These specimens were compared both with Mayr's description and with a specimen determined as *E. lecaniorum*, reared from *Lecanium hesperidum* from Portici, Italy.

Family PTEROMALIDAE.

EUPTEROMALUS PARNARAE, new species.

Very close to *Eupteromalus nidulans* (Foerster) Kurdjumov, but differing by being much lighter green in color.

Female.—Length, 2 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and coxae green, the coxae more or less diluted with yellowish inwardly, the middle pair mostly yellowish; antennal scape and legs, except coxae, pale reddish testaceous; antennal flagellum dark brown; wings hyaline, the venation and tegulae pale. Head and thorax with close irregular thimble-like punctation; cheeks and clypeus with fine converging striae; occiput delicately carinately margined; antennal pedicel about equal to the two ring joints and first funicle joint combined; first funicle joint very slightly longer than broad, the following funicle joints subequal and subquadrate; club 3-jointed and about as

long as the three preceding funicle joints; pronotum short, the dorsal portion smooth posteriorly, punctate along the anterior margin, the declivitous portion reticulated and separated from the dorsal portion by a weak carina; mesoscutum and scutellum sculptured like the vertex; propodeum between the lateral folds sculptured like the scutellum, with a very delicate median carina which is absent in some specimens, the lateral folds very distinct and complete; neck of propodeum large and sculptured a little more coarsely than the area in front of it; abdomen conic-ovate, as long as the thorax, smooth and polished, the first segment comprising approximately one-third of its length; postmarginal vein nearly as long as the marginal and distinctly longer than the stigmal.

Type-locality.—Karvetnagar, South India.

Type.—Cat. No. 22288, U.S.N.M.

Described from ten females labeled "Parasite on *Parnara mathias* on Paddy. 7-XII-1914."

MERAPORUS VANDINEI Tucker.

Eight specimens, labeled "Par. on *Sitodrepa* on Coriander, April 4, 1918, Madras I. R. 41," have been compared with the types of *vandinei* and found to be indistinguishable. Also six specimens of the same species, labeled "From maize seeds Coimbatore, Ramakrishna Coll." The latter specimens were evidently reared from the same lot of material as the type specimen of *Eurytoma denticoxa*, described elsewhere in this paper.

The original types of *vandinei* were reared from corn and rice infested by *Calandra oryza* at different points in Texas and Louisiana.

BRUCHOBIUS COLEMANI Crawford.

Three specimens, labeled "Coimbatore, South India, from Red Gram pods. Y. R. coll." *Bruchobius colemani* was originally described as a parasite of *Bruchus chinensis* from Mysore, India. The name "red gram" is said by Mr. W. E. Safford, of the United States Department of Agriculture, to be applied in South India to *Vigna sinensis*, the seeds and pods of which are edible.

Superfamily SERPHIDOIDEA.

Family PLATYGASTERIDAE.

POLYGNOTUS, species.

Five specimens, labeled "Pudukota. Parasite on Anaikombon. 28-XI-1914."

TELENOMUS COLEMANI Crawford.

Nine specimens of this species are labeled "Parasite on Pentatomid eggs. Coimbatore, South India."

XESTONOTIDEA, new name.

Xestonotus FOERSTER, Hym. Stud., vol. 2, 1856, p. 107 (preoccupied by *Xestonotus* LeConte, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. 10, 1853, p. 383).

Since the original description of *Xestonotus* Foerster, which was described without included species, two species have been referred to the genus. In each case, however, the author has questioned the correctness of his placement of the species. Neither *Xestonotus andriciphilus* Ashmead nor *X. meridionalis* Brues, therefore, are eligible for designation as type of the genus. The following new species agrees with Foerster's characterization. It is accordingly named as the type of *Xestonotus* Foerster and automatically becomes type of the new generic name.

Type of the genus.—*Xestonotidea foersteri*.

XESTONOTIDEA FOESTERI, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.5 mm. Head transverse as viewed from above; lateral ocelli slightly less than their own diameter from the eye-margin, more distant from the front ocellus; head viewed from in front a little broader than long; frons smooth and polished with a few transverse striae just above the antennae; occiput and the vertex behind finely transversely striated; antennae inserted at the clypeus, 10-jointed; scape long, slightly swollen beyond the middle; pedicel twice as long as the third antennal joint, and a little longer than the fourth; fifth subequal to the fourth; sixth and seventh subequal to each other and slightly shorter than the fourth; eighth and ninth equal to each other and as long as the fourth; tenth a little longer than the pedicel; joints 7 to 10 somewhat thicker than the preceding joints, but not forming a well-differentiated club; thorax ovoid, the mesonotum polished, with distinct, complete parapsidal grooves, which are slightly convergent; scutellum smooth, sparsely hairy, longer than broad, ovate, unarmed; propodeum short, elevated into a sharp carina on each side of a rather narrow smooth medial depression; wings extending beyond the apex of abdomen; legs moderately long, all femora club-shaped, thickened toward the apex; hind tarsi distinctly longer than their tibiae; abdomen as long as the head and thorax, broadest beyond the middle, the first tergite as broad as long with a distinct longitudinal carina on each side of a median groove and more or less depressed laterad of these carinae; second tergite large, constituting nearly two-thirds the total length of abdomen, basally with a distinct longitudinal fovea on each side of the middle and a shallower median one. Head, thorax, and abdomen black; antennal scape and pedicel and all legs except their coxae rufotestaceous; antennal flagellum black, the basal joints more or less brownish. Male unknown.

Type-locality.—Coimbatore, South India.

Type.—Cat. No. 22289, U.S.N.M.

Described from one specimen labeled "Parasite from galls on *Ischaemum ciliare*. 26-XI-1915. Y. R., coll."