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A NEW GENUS OF OMPHALINE EULOPHIDÆ FROM  
NORTH AMERICA (HYMENOPTERA).

By A. A. GIRAULT.

THE following remarkable genus has the habitus of *Perilampus*, and could easily be mistaken for a member of that genus.

*Miromphalomyia*, n. gen.

*Female*.—Form short, stout. Head thin, the occipital margin of the vertex sharp, the ocelli in a curved line, the scrobes distinct, short, forming a short triangle, from the apex of which runs a long narrow median sulcus to the cephalic ocellus, the head wider than

\* These species do not belong to the British fauna.

the thorax, sublenticular, the antennæ inserted a little ventrad of the ventral ends of the eyes, 12-jointed with two ring-joints, the club 4-jointed, its terminal joint cylindrico-conical (like a long nipple), itself terminating in a long, colourless spine, the rest of the club ovate and as long as the proximal three funicle joints combined; scape long and slender, much longer than the club; pedicel over twice longer than wide, longer than funicle 1. Second ring-joint large. Genal suture absent. Pronotum barely visible from above, the parapsidal furrows incomplete, distinct, straight, along caudal half or thereabouts. Scutellum from laterad with its apex projecting over the propodeum, the latter with a median carina and no others but the latero-caudal margins carinated (forming a long, curved, "lateral" carina ending just laterad of the spiracle and which branches over the caudal coxa). Scutellum beehive-shaped. Axillæ advanced, widely separated. Caudal tibial spur single, short and stout. Marginal vein about a third shorter than the submarginal, the latter broken only in regularity and not very distinctly then (about as in *Secodella*, with which the genus is allied). Post-marginal vein distinct, a mere spur, the stigmal of moderate length, with a distinct neck and knob, four times the length of the post-marginal. Discal cilia of the fore wing of moderate density, normal, short, the marginal cilia short but not extremely so (as to be indistinct). Tarsi 4-jointed. Abdomen cordate, smaller than the thorax, glabrous, segment 2 occupying about a third of the surface, its caudal margin straight, the other segments much shorter but the last (6) longest of these and with a slight scaly sculpture; abdomen widest at apex of segment 2, subsessile.

*Miromphalomyia perilampoides*, n. sp. Genotype.

*Female*.—Length, 1.50 mm. Black, submetallic, the head dark æneous, the wings hyaline, the venation brown; tarsi and base and apex of tibiæ yellowish, scape and pedicel and ring-joints reddish-brown. Funicle 1 longer than wide, 2 subquadrate, 3 and 4 subequal, a half wider than long; clubs 1 and 2 subequal to funicle 4, 3 conical with a wide base, 4 linear (thrice longer than wide and with little width). A line of 3 to 4 setæ on disc of the fore wing under the marginal vein and not especially near it. Thorax coarsely punctate, the head, postscutellum and propodeum with smaller (but as dense) scaly punctures. Tarsal joints not elongate. Median carina of propodeum dividing at apex and running along the caudal margin to join the latero-caudal carinated margins. A round fovea on propodeum at cephalic margin, more than half way to the spiracle from the meson. Lateral ocellus distant from the eyes.

Described from one female from the Chiric Mountains, Arizona (H. G. Hubbard), and labelled "*Hubbardiella arizonensis*, Ashmead. Catalogue No. 12733, U.S.N.M. ♀ type.

*Type*.—As above, the female on a tag, a caudal leg, the antennæ and a pair of wings on a slide.