NEW CHALCID FLIES, WITH NOTES.

By A. A. Girault, Glenn Dale, Md.

Eurydinota lividocorpus n. sp.—Female: Length 1.65 mm. Dark metallic blue, the wings hyaline, the base and apex of the tibiae and tarsi white. Clypeus striate, gently concave at apex. Head and thorax punctate. Propodeum with distinct, curved lateral carina and no other, the carina forming the lateral rim of the large neck, no spiracular sulcus, the spiracle elliptical, cephalad. Petiole a little longer than wide. Parapsidal furrows half complete from cephalad. Abdomen depressed, delicately scaly distad,
segment 2 occupying a fourth of the surface, its caudal margin convex, entire. Antennae inserted somewhat above the ends of the eyes, the scape slender, reaching to the top of the vertex; pedicel twice longer than wide at apex, much longer than any funicle joint; ring-joints unequal; funicule 1 (a ring-joint?) quadrate, narrower than the following joints; 2 and 3 subquadrate, wider than 1, 6 twice wider than long. Stigma vein long and slender, slightly shorter than the marginal which is slightly shorter than the postmarginal.

The male is similar but funicle 1 is wider than long, still more like a ring-joint, the pedicel shorter; also the cephalic tibiae are reddish yellow.

From several pairs reared from Coleophora multiserella, Walnut Creek, Calif., June 7, 1916 (W. M. Davidson). Types: Cat. No. 20,972, U. S. Nat. Mus., one male, three females on tags, a female head and hind legs on a slide. Also at San Jose (Monlun, 1909), Los Angeles (Coquillett), and Mountain View (Elrhorn), Cal.

Gonatocerus titillatus n. sp.—Female: Like nucula Girault but the fore-wings are subhyaline, nearly the basal half of the abdomen is yellow (above this yellow with three cross stripes, the first well out from base), the legs are yellow except coxae and femora (the latter except at apex), the funicle is of uniform width, the club slender. Funicle 1 over twice longer than wide, 2 and 3 subequal, longest, over thrice longer than wide, 7 nearly as long as either, the others subequal, twice longer than wide and subequal to the pedicel. Longest marginal fringes of fore-wing somewhat less than half the width of those wings. Thorax scaly, the propodeum subglabrous, non-carinate. Ovipositor extended for a sixth the length of the conical abdomen which is distinctly longer than the thorax.

One female, Salt Lake, Utah, from a window (C. N. Amshe). Type: Cat. No. 20,972, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a slide.

Ormyrus unmaculatipennis n. sp.—Female: Length 270 mm. Like unmaculatipennis but the fuscous area on the fore-wing is continued across the wing and widens caudad; the legs are entirely metallic except the tarsi and the knees and tips of tibiae more or less broadly, cephalic legs washed with metallic only; the antennae are wholly metallic except the scape more or less at each end and ventral; and the punctures on the abdomen are in triple rows, the first line in each row at first incomplete.


Ormyrus thymus n. sp.—Female: Similar to unmaculatipennis except that the antennae and legs are entirely metallic green except the reddish brown tarsi, the spot on the fore-wing is longer than wide, obliquely truncate distal and widens distal, extending a little beyond the middle, the median carina on the abdomen is obscure and the lines of punctures single except in places.
From one female in the same collection, Mountain View, Cal. (Ehrhorn). Type: Cat. No. 20976, U. S. Nat. Mus., the specimen on a tag.

Omphalomopsis gen. n.—Female: Placed provisionally in the Tetraschini and agrees with Ostetraxchius Perkins but the thorax has no grooves and the marginal fringes of the fore-wing are long. Three rings-joints. Propodeum with a median carina, moderately long. Flagellum with sparse, moderately long, pale hair. Mandibles tridentate, 2 truncate. Resembles Thripseractus. Ovipositor extruded for a short distance.

Omphalomopsis maculata n. sp.—Female. Genotype. Length 0.00 mm. Dark metallic purple, the wings hyaline, the legs, antenna and proximal third of abdomen pale yellow. Hind coxa concolorous. Tegulae yellowish. Sculpture very fine and velvety. Funicle 1-3 subequal to each other and to the pedicel, over twice longer than wide, club I somewhat shorter, 2 longest of the flagellum, nippled at apex. Marginal fringes of the fore-wing somewhat over a third that wing's greatest width. Abdomen spatulate, a little longer than the thorax.

One female (Hillside), Glencoe, Md., 1916, Sept. Type: Cat. No. 20973, U. S. Nat. Mus., the female on a tag, the head on a slide.

Aprostocetus kansasii n. sp.—Female: Like diplusidis Craw. but dark metallic, the propodeum is longer, the abdomen acuminate, funicle I over twice the length of the pedicel, over three times longer than wide, 3 much over twice longer than wide. Types compared.

One female, Kansas City, Kan. (J. B. Norton). Type: Cat. No. 20977, U. S. Nat. Mus., the specimen on a tag, the head on a slide.

Teleomus fusiceps Ashmead.—Differ from female monilicornis Ashm. only in the last segmentum which is twice longer than long (not so in the other) and the wider post-segmentum which is finely long-striate in both but in fusiceps is twice wider than long. Types compared (male of monilicornis with female specimen from Porto Rico and a female type of the other).

In this species the mesonotum and vertex are finely scaly, the latter pilose, the segmentum polished. The legs may be entirely black. Segment 2 of abdomen is somewhat longer than wide. Funicle joints 3 and 4 are equal, globular, and smaller than 1 or 2.

Four females from eggs of a moth which feeds upon Crotonia retusa. St. Vincent, B. W. I. (S. Cross Harland).

Cocophagus orientalis Howard. This is an Ancistus allied very closely with fuscipes Girault. Types examined.

Eurytoma pisodis n. sp.—Female: Exactly similar to the type of cler Ashm., except as follows: all the coxae are black, the hind femur is black (usually) laterad and along the dorsal edge at distal half, the hind tibia black except at each end; the tibiae are black; the abdomen is entirely black; the stigmatic vein is barely shorter than the postmarginal, the median basin of the propodeum bears fine cross-ripae which are continuous (not
so in the other but variable in both); the ventral half of the prepectus is not rugulose but near caudal margin has a cross-row of foveae; the middle section or finely punctate portion of the mesopleuron is larger (a third wider), as wide as the third or caudal or the section with cross-rusae; the propodeum and propodeus are wholly black; and the abdomen from above is finely scaly after segment 2 (not until after 4 in the other). A variety has black spots above on the last two pairs of femora; the cephalic spine are black ventrally thence the middle those wholly black.

The male is similar except that the cap is black. Multiple tails have been observed that wide; letiche, pointed.

From two males, seven females taken from the pupal chambers of Pterodes strobil in September, 1930, at larve and reared several months later, Taylor's Falls, Minn., (S. A. Graham). Types: Cat. No. 20969, U. S. Nat. Mus., one male, four females on four tags.

In New York it appears as an adult in May.