

For many years I did not have access to Roeder's description, and recently have been engaged in other families and have made no recent efforts to identify the species. I now find that Roeder's description leaves practically no doubt of the synonymy indicated above. The mystery arose from having Eurycephalomysia in the wrong subfamily; it belongs to Ortalinae.

The species is common in the West, and I obtained a long series on flowers at Moscow, Idaho. Ira M. Hawley reported it as injuring sugar beets in Utah, in Journal Econ. Ent., vol. 15, 1922, p. 388, and vol. 16, 1923, p. 378; the larvae burrow in the beet. He called it *Teganops aldrichi* from my identification, and it was mentioned by Essig with this habit in his insects of Western North America, 1926, p. 605. It has also been reported under this name from Lethbridge, Alta., by Gibson (The Entomological Record, 1926, in Report Ent. Coc. Ont.), and from Burns, Ore., by Cole and Lovett, in their List of the Diptera of Oregon, 1921, p. 328. Cole also figured the genitalia of the male under this name, in Proceedings Cal. Acad. Sci., vol. 16, 1927, 485, figs. 249, 250.

The genus I believe to be a valid one, differing from *Tetanops* not only in the wrinkling of the front and cheek (below the eye), but also in the shape of the head, which is shorter and has the front more nearly vertical than in *myopina* Fall., type of *Tetanops*, with which our *T. luridipennis* and *integra* substantially agree. Roeder, while placing it in Ulidiinae, stated that it forms a transition to the Ortalinae. The punctures on the front which are mentioned by Roeder are really of insignificant size compared with those of *Tetanops*.

A NEW SPECIES OF ENCARSIA FROM CUBA (HYMENOPTERA: APHELININAE).

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What appears to be a new species of Aphelininae recently received from the Estacion Experimental Agronomica of Cuba is herewith described.

Encarsia cubensis, n. sp.

Belongs to the group having only four joints in the middle tarsus. Is readily separated from all of the species known to me except *E. quaintancei* Howard by the presence of an area around the stigmal vein bare of cilia. May be readily distinguished from *quaintancei* by the fact that the second funicle joint is longer than either the first or third and by the fact that the

propodeum and a broad band at the base of the abdomen are pale yellow like the scutellum.

Female.—Length 0.5 mm. Antennae slightly clavate, the last three joints slightly thicker than the three preceding; pedicel twice as long as the first flagellar joint, which is about as long as broad; second flagellar joint about as long as the pedicel and distinctly a little longer than the third; fourth joint equal to the second; two apical joints subequal in length, each very slightly longer than the fourth flagellar joint. Eyes sparsely hairy. Praescutum and axillae reticulated; scutellum and scapulae appearing granular under high magnification; praescutum with four bristles, one at each anterior angle and a pair in front of the scutellum; scutellum about twice as broad as long, with four bristles; propodeum very short, its spiracles elliptical. Forewings rather small, measuring about 0.48 mm. from base to apex and about 0.17 mm. in width at the widest point; marginal vein very slightly longer than submarginal; postmarginal absent, stigmal short; submarginal vein with two short erect bristles above; marginal vein with eight marginal bristles; longest marginal cilia equal in length to approximately one-third the greatest width of wing; disk of wing ciliated but with a moderately large area adjacent to the apex of venation, a narrow elongated area near the posterior margin in apical half of wing, and the basal portion to apex of submarginal vein bare. Fore and hind tarsi distinctly 5-jointed, the middle pair distinctly 4-jointed. Abdomen ovate, as long as or a little longer than the thorax and usually somewhat narrower than the thorax; ovipositor not exerted, originating at about basal one-third of abdomen. Head, pronotum, praescutum, axillae, pleura, and a broad band across the abdomen near the middle, as also the basal lateral margins of abdomen, black or blackish. Antennae, orbits very narrowly, a transverse line across the front below ocelli, scapulae for the most part, scutellum, propodeum, all legs, and the base as well as apex of abdomen, pale yellowish.

Male.—Unknown.

Type-locality.—Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 43530, U. S. N. M.

Described from three females mounted on a single slide in Hoyer solution, received from S. C. Bruner and said to have been reared from the woolly white fly, *Aleurothrixus howardi* (Quaintance) in Cuba.

This species in the opinion of the writer could be placed in *Prospaltella* about as appropriately as in *Encarsia* except for the four jointed middle tarsi. The three apical joints of the antennae are slightly thickened but the last two joints seem to be slightly more closely joined to each other than to the preceding joint. One could interpret the antennae as having a three-jointed funicle and a three-jointed club, or a four-jointed funicle and a two-jointed club, with about equal propriety.



Gahan, A. B. 1931. "A new species of |Encarsia| from Cuba (Hymenoptera: Aphelininae)." *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 33, 121–122.

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