THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF DIBRACHYS (IN THE NORTH AMERICAN SENSE-CCELOPISTHOIDEA GAHAN) WITH A NOTE ON URIELLA ASHMEAD.

BY A. A. GIRAULT, GLENNDALE, MD.

## The genus Dibrachys.

Antennæ inserted a little above the ventral ends of the eyes but distinctly below the middle of the face. Mandibles 4-dentate. Pedicel longer than funicle 1. Propodeum with little or no neck. Abdomen conic-ovate, pointed. Postmarginal and stigmal veins subequal, short. Segment 2 of abdomen largest, not long.
Propodeum tricarinate. Clypeus somewhat produced, somewhat sinuate at apex, striate.

Spiracular sulcus absent.
Coxæ and femora and the antennæ except the scape, concolorous; funicle joints very short, all wider than long,, 1 smallest; second ring-joint twice the size of the first. Postmarginal vein slightly shorter than the stigmal............................apatele Ashmead. ( = pimpla Ashmead.)
Coxæ and the flagellum except much of the pedicel, concolorous; funicle 1 quadrate or somewhat longer than wide, longest, the ring-joints very unequal. Postmarginal vein usually slightly longer than the stigmal; propodeal spiracle reniform. Segment 2 of abdomen only slightly notched at meson caudad as in apatele. Male antennæ entirely yellow, (compare boucheanus Ratzeburg)............clisiocampa Fitch. ( $=$ nigrocyaneus Norton; =chionoba Howard;= nematicida Packard;= gelechice Webster.)
The same but male flagellum black .cladice Gahan.
The species apatelce and pimpla were described as Arthrolytus; clisiocampa Fitch as Semiotellus; nigrocyaneus Norton as Cleonymus; nematicida, chionoba and gelechice as Pteromalus; and cladice as Colopisthoidea.

Uriella rufipes Ashmead. (Genotype)
Antennæ inserted below the middle of the face but somewhat December, 1916
above the ventral ends of the eyes, 13 -jointed with two ring-joints, the club normal, the pedicel subequal to funicle 1 , twice longer than wide at apex. Genal suture distinct. Clypeus sinuate, at the meson with a distinct, sharp tooth; clypeus subglabrous, nonstriate. Caudal tibial spurs distinct, double. Venation as in Pteromalus but the marginal vein is thickened a little at base. Mandibles 3- and 4-dentate. Otherwise as in Habrocytus rhodobani Ashmead, but the median carina of the propodeum is absent (the lateral distinct), and the spiracular sulcus is only somewhat indicated by a hollow (no true sulcus). Has nothing to do with Homoporus or Phanacra, and is a miscogasterid of the present Metastenini.

## THE OCCURRENCE OF NEODEROSTENUS GIRAULT IN NORTH AMERICA (HYMENOPTERA).

by A. A. Girault, GLENndale, mD.

A species from the woods, June 4, 1916. The abdominal petiole in this American species is transverse-linear.

Neoderostenus bipunctatus, new species.
Female.-Length 0.95 mm .
Brassy metallic green, the wings hyaline, the venation dark, the legs and scape (except the middle and caudal coxæ except at extreme apex), white. Head and thorax densely scaly, the scutum scaly-punctate, the scutellum with a compound, 3 -foveate puncture at middle between meson and lateral margin (and sometimes with another puncture caudo-mesad of the fir $t$ ), somewhat as in the Australian Achrysocharoides sarcophagus Girault. Parapsidal furrows at cephalic sixth mere sutures, thence subglabrous, rather broad grooves. Propodeal spiracle minute, round, cephalad (but over its own diameter from the cephalic margin). Propodeum subglabrous. Postmarginal vein no longer than the short stigmal, the marginal fringes of the fore wing very short. Funicle joints subequal, each about twice longer than wide, a third longer than the pedicel which is a little longer than club 1 ; terminal spine of club distinct. Mandibles 5 -dentate, the two outer teeth large, subequal, the inner three subequal, minute.

One female by sweeping, Glenndale, Maryland.
Type.-Catalogue No. 20314, U. S. N. M, the female on a tag, the head on a slide.

December. 1916


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