

gray beetles breed with like color but do not cross, tho they have every appearance of being the same. They feed almost exclusively on the young growth and eat it entirely to the rib of the leaflets. There were a few seen last year but not to the extent to cause any special treatment for them."

The species is represented in the collection of the U. S. National Museum by the following material: Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, June (Hubbard & Schwarz); Eagle River, Lake Superior (Hubbard & Schwarz); Marquette, Michigan, June and July (Hubbard & Schwarz); Euclid, Minnesota, June 13, 1896 (R. P. Currie); Dakota (C. V. Riley, Coll.); Nebraska (H. Ulke); Elmore, South Dakota, June and July (J. L. Webb); Mandan, North Dakota (F. E. Cobb).

Dr. Paul Standley, Botanist of the Smithsonian Institution, has informed me that *Caragana* is a genus of trees found in southern Europe and Asia, which has been introduced into the United States for ornamental purposes and is sometimes known as the Pea Tree.

A NEW GENUS OF CHALCID-WASP BELONGING TO THE FAMILY EULOPHIDAE.

BY A. B. GAHAN, *U. S. Bureau of Entomology.*

The new genus described below is remarkable among Eulophids because of the fact that it is practically wingless. This character at once distinguishes it from all other Eulophid genera known to the writer, with the exception of *Melittobia*. The latter genus is apterous or subapterous in the male sex only, while the new genus is wingless in the female. The male is unknown. The new genus is apparently not closely related to *Melittobia* since the antennal pedicel is longer, there are three distinct ring-joints and the funicle joints are more elongate; the scutellum is without any longitudinal grooves, the pronotum is shorter, the propodeum shorter and sculptured, while the general habitus of the insect is quite different, it being much more compact in appearance.

The classification of the Eulophidae into subfamilies and tribes is largely based on wing venation which makes it extremely difficult to place this wingless form with any degree of accuracy. It appears however to belong to the subfamily Elachertinae, and to be very closely related to the genus *Miotropis* as represented by *M. clisiocampae* Ashmead. In fact, except for the undeveloped wings and a somewhat shorter propodeum it might well be considered to belong to *Miotropis*. The new form is readily recognized, however, and seems to be deserving of a new generic name which I have accordingly given it below.

Family EULOPHIDAE.

Subfamily ELACHERTINAE.

Apterolophus new genus.

Antennae inserted at the clypeus, 11-jointed, consisting of a slender scape, elongate pedicel, three distinct ring-joints, a 3-jointed funicle, and a 3-jointed club. Head viewed from in front approximately as long as broad; antennal depression broad and deep, extending to the front ocellus; viewed from above the head is transverse, ocelli small, in an obtuse triangle, the lateral ocelli distant from the eye margins, occiput concave and immargined; mandibles both tridentate, the ventral tooth acute and prominent, the two dorsal teeth very minute, dorsal margin of the mandible with a deep emargination near the middle; thorax somewhat flattened, pronotum short, more or less conical with a marginal row of about six stiff bristles; mesoscutum broader than long, only slightly convex, without a median groove, but with the parapsidal grooves deep and complete and with two pairs of stiff bristles on the praescutum, the axillae each with a single bristle; scutellum broader than long, only slightly convex, without any longitudinal grooves and with two pairs of widely separated bristles; metanotum short; propodeum short, granularly opaque, with a weak median longitudinal carina; wings reduced to mere scale-like appendages which barely extend beyond the base of abdomen; legs moderately slender, tarsi four-jointed, the hind tibiae apparently with two spurs, one of which is very minute; abdomen sessile, as viewed from above short, nearly circular in outline and usually broader than the thorax, the dorsum nearly flat; ovipositor wholly concealed.

Type of the genus.—*Apterolophus pulchricornis*, new species.

Apterolophus pulchricornis, new species.

Female.—Length .9 mm. Vertex and antennal depression smooth, cheeks and inner orbits very faintly sculptured; occiput finely reticulate; mesoscutum and scutellum faintly reticulate; metanotum and propodeum very finely granularly opaque; abdomen smooth. Antennal pedicel more than twice as long as thick and equal to or very slightly longer than the first funicle joint which is distinctly the longest of the funicle joints; joint two of the funicle very slightly longer than joint three, the latter about one and one-half times as long as thick; club conico-cylindrical, scarcely broader than the funicle, a little longer than the two preceding funicle joints combined and 3-jointed, the joints subequal in length; ring-joints all transverse, the third about twice as broad as long and approximately equal to the other two combined. Scape, pedicel, ring-joints and club white; funicle joints black; head black; entire thorax and all legs pale testaceous; abdomen brownish black. Male unknown.

Type locality.—Leeds, N. Y.

Type.—Cat. No. 21910 U. S. N. M.

Type and five paratypes mounted on card points and one paratype on a slide. Also antennae and mandibles of a seventh paratype mounted on a slide. All of these specimens were taken in August, 1918, crawling over the body of what is believed to be the prepupal larva of *Epargyreus tityrus* collected by Dr. W. M. Mann. Although there is no positive proof to support the assertion that the species is parasitic upon *Epargyreus*, it is likely that these females were upon the caterpillar for the purpose of ovipositing.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE PARASITES OF *AGRILUS ANGELICUS* (HYM.).

By S. A. ROHWER, *Bureau of Entomology.*

In a lot of Hymenopterous parasites of *Agrius angelicus* Horn, recently submitted by H. E. Burke, were three new species. As it is desirable that their names be available, descriptions are presented herewith.

Genus *Ptinobius* Ashmead.

The antenna of the species of this genus has never been described and since they are unusual I take this opportunity to publish a figure of the antenna of each sex. The terminal joint is practically without sutures and the antenna appears to be eleven-jointed.

Key to the species.

1. Propodeum covered with thimble-like punctures—*magnificus* (Ashmead)
Propodeum smooth, polished..... 2
2. Hind femora metallic; a dusky band below the marginal vein.....
.....*californicus* Crawford.
Hind femora mostly ferruginous; area below the marginal vein hyaline..... 3
2. Hind femora metallic; a dusky band below the marginal vein.....
.....*californicus* Crawford.
Hind femora mostly ferruginous; area below the marginal vein hyaline..... 3
3. Ocellocular line half as long as the interocular line; lateral furrows of propodeum foveolate; area along median carina of propodeum punctured; the spot below the end of submarginal vein joining the band below the postmarginal vein.....*texasus* Crawford.
Ocellocular line more than half as long as interocular line; lateral furrows of propodeum not foveolate; area along median carina smooth; spot below end of submarginal vein separated from the band below the postmarginal.....*agrili* Rohwer.



Gahan, A. B. 1919. "A new genus of chalcid wasp belonging to the family Eulophidae." *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 21, 2-4.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/20240>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/32154>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.