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Three new genera of Chalcids from Florida, to a generic table of the Eucharinae

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Descriptions of three new Eucharids from Florida,
with a Generic Table of the Eucharinae.

By WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

The discovery of three new Chalcids in Florida, in the subfamily *Eucharinae*, belonging to genera not yet recognized in the United States, and the meagre table of this subfamily in Mr. Cresson's "Synopsis," has induced me to reproduce here Mr. W. F. Kirby's very excellent table, as published by him in his revision of this group; *vide* Jour. Linn. Soc., Vol. XX, (1886), p. 28.

In this timely paper, Mr. Kirby describes six new genera and recognizes in the subfamily no less than fifteen distinct genera, from all parts of the world, which he has rendered readily recognizable in his admirable table.

Of these, species in six of the genera are now already known from North America, *viz.*: *Eucharis*, Latreille, *Orasema*, Cameron, *Lophyrocera*, Cameron, *Kapala*, Cameron, *Thoracantha*, Latreille, and *Lirata*, Cameron.

No doubt, species in other of the genera will be recognized when our fauna is more thoroughly worked up.

Mr. Kirby says: "The *Eucharinae* are large, strongly-sculptured, metallic-colored *Chalcididae*; the abdomen always more or less petiolated, and is frequently raised and compressed, giving the insects some resemblance to the *Cynipidae*. From the *Perilampinae*, to which they have some resemblance, they may be distinguished by the longer petiole, the absence of the stigmatic nervule, &c."

Now, I can see no resemblance at all to the *Cynipidae*, at least in any of the forms known to me; on the contrary to me they exhibit a much more remarkable resemblance to the *Evanidae*, and I believe that the Eucharid genus *Lophyrocera* connects the *Chalcididae* with this family, through the peculiarly Evaniid genus *Hyptia*.

The following is the table alluded to above:

TABLE OF GENERA.

Scutellum bidentate	3.
Scutellum not bidentate.	
Antennae ramose in male.....	2.
Antennae simple in male.	
*Antennae moniliform.	
Abdomen compressed, ascending.....	G. 1. <i>Eucharis</i> , Latr.
Abdomen not compressed, nor ascending.	

- First joint of tarsi much thickened.....G. 3. *Tricoryna*, Kirby.
First joint of tarsi very long, but not thicker than the others.....
G. 4. *Metagea*, Kirby.
- **Antennæ not moniliform.
Joints of antennæ long.....G. 5. *Psilogaster*, Blanch.
Joints of antennæ short.....G. 2. *Orasema*, Cameron.
- 2 Antennæ ramose in male.....G. 6. *Chalcura*, Kirby.
Antennæ biramose in male.....G. 7. *Rhipipallus*, Kirby.
- 3 Scutellum often as long as the abdomen.....4.
Scutellum of moderate size.
Antennæ simple in male.....G. 8. *Stilbula*, Spinola.
Antennæ ramose in male.
Metathorax unarmed.....G. 9. *Schizaspidia*, Westw.
Metathorax with a strong lateral projection.
†Metathoracic processes curving downwards.....
G. 11. *Lophyrocera*, Cameron.
††Metathoracic processes consisting of two diverging horizontal teeth.....
G. 10. *Tetramelia*, Kirby.
- 4 Scutellar processes covering the whole abdomen.
‡Scutellar processes very broad.....G. 13. *Thoracantha*, Latreille.
‡‡Scutellar processes long, contiguous, and tapering to the extremity.....
G. 15. *Uromelia*, Kirby.
Scutellar processes long and slender, generally curving inwards towards the tips.
‖Third joint of the antennæ as long as all the rest together.....
G. 14. *Lirata*, Cameron.
‖‖Third joint of the antennæ not much longer than fourth.....
G. 12. *Kapala*, Cameron.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

LOPHYROCERA, Cameron.

Lophyrocera floridana, n. sp.

♂. Length .15 inch. Brownish-yellow; thorax with some brownish blotches; legs and abdomen pale, honey-yellow. Head small, triangular, æneous black, coarsely fluted. Eyes and antennæ brown, the latter as long as the whole body, 13-jointed. The scutellum ends in two short, diverging horns, horns black. Metathorax with two prominent projections, one on each side. Abdomen compressed, triangular; the petiole long, slender, smooth, the length of the abdomen. Wings clear hyaline, veins pale, the stigma thickened, brown.

Hab.—Florida.

Described from one specimen captured in April.

ORASEMA, Cameron.

Orasema violacea, n. sp.

♂. Length .12 inch. Violaceous, except the tibiæ and tarsi, which are yellowish. The head and thorax, rugose, and there is a slight golden lustre on disks of mesonotum, parapsides, scapulæ, scutellum and pleuræ. The abdomen is shortly petiolated,

long triangulated, shaped somewhat as in some *Perilampi*. The antennæ are dark brown, the wings hyaline; stigma a mere dot.

Hab.—Florida.

Described from one specimen collected in May.

Orasema minuta, n. sp.

♂. Length .08 inch. Head and thorax golden with some slight bluish reflections. This species is much more finely rugose than *O. violacea*. The scutellum is very high, almost pyramidal, with the apex well rounded. The legs are pale yellowish, except a faint blotch on the middle of the femora. Abdomen æneous black. Wings hyaline.

Hab.—Florida.

Described from one specimen.

Exomias pellucidus, Boh.

By ARCHIBALD C. WEEKS.

(Read before the Brooklyn Entomological Society, Nov. 1, 1887.)

In the Summer of 1886, while on a collecting excursion on Staten Island, I found what seemed to be an *Otiorrhynchus* of a dark piceous color, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in length. The insect was found slowly crawling upon stone flagging, beneath some large Elm trees. The beetles were numerous, and seemed to emerge from the grass which lined the border of the flagging. I took a number, as did also Messrs. Dietz and Beutenmueller, who were accompanying me. As none of my friends were able to identify the beetle, I wrote to Dr. Horn asking for information, and at the same time sent him specimens. Dr. Horn was unable to recognize it as belonging to our Fauna, and sent specimens to Dr. Sharp of England, and M. Bedel of Paris. In due time he heard from the latter gentleman, and I have received the following note.

“I have just received a letter from M. L. Bedel of Paris who pronounces the little Otiorrhynchide to be *Exomias pellucidus*, Boh., a species very common in the environs of Paris at the base of the cultivated *Fragaria* (Strawberry.) He thinks it must have been introduced here.

Yours truly, GEO. H. HORN.”

From the numbers of the insect seen on Staten Island, and from the fact, that it has since been taken by Mr. Beutenmueller at Astoria, L. I., I think we must believe it is well established in this vicinity and can be now properly credited as belonging to our Fauna.

As said above, the insects that were seen on Staten Island seemed to come from the grass. In the absence of knowledge of its habits, no observations were made as to the presence or absence of Strawberry plants in the vicinity.