

large triangular stigma black, veins brown; the submedian cell is slightly longer than the median, while the 3d discoidal cell is a parallelogram about two and a half times as long as wide.

Described from specimen taken at Cimmarron by Mr. Cockerell, and seems to come close to *T. errabundus* Prov.

In describing *T. pallipes* Abbe Provancher failed to observe that Hübner has described an European species under that name, and I therefore propose the name *Provancheri* for his species.

Orthocentrus Grav.

Orthocentrus leucopsis n. sp.
♀. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Black, shining; the swollen face, extending upward to middle of anterior orbits, lower half of cheeks and the mandibles, yellowish-white. Antennae 24-jointed, yellowish beneath, dusky above. Legs yellowish, posterior coxae and tibiae, except apices, black. Metathorax smooth without raised lines. Tegulae yellow. Abdomen entirely black, shining, the venter yellowish. Wings hyaline, the stigma and veins pale.

Described from one specimen taken by Mr. Cockerell at Brush Creek.

Pimpla Fabr.

Pimpla scirrinella n. sp.
♀. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Similar to *P. indagatrix* Walsh. Black, shining; a small dot at summit of eyes, clypeus, mandibles, palpi, middle and anterior coxae and trochanters, tegulae, a line on mesothorax before and apical edges of abdominal segments from the 2d, white. Antennae as long as the body, black, 30-jointed. Metathorax gradually sloping off posteriorly, closely punctate, without raised lines. Legs, except as before mentioned, reddish-yellow, the posterior trochanters, tibiae and tarsi fuscous. Abdomen linear, the 1st segment $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than the 2d, the following beyond the 2d gradually becoming shorter, the last transverse. Wings hyaline, iridescent, the stigma and veins brown; the submedian cell is much longer than the median, otherwise the venation is as usual in the genus.

Described from one specimen taken by Mr. Cockerell at Cusick Ranch.

FAMILY XXXIX.—CHALCIDIDÆ.

Stibula Kirby.

Stibula montana n. sp.
♀. Length 2½ mm. Black, shining, but covered with a fuscous pubescence. Head long, triangular; the space between the eye and base of mandibles very long; face closely punctate; mandibles sickle-shaped with two inner teeth. Antennae apparently but 12-jointed; the ring-joint not detected, the 3d joint long, as long or possibly a little longer than the scape, the 4th joint about half as long as the 3d, the following very slightly shorter. Thorax highly convex without grooves; mesopleurae longitudinally striated; scutellum very long, cone-shaped, obliquely directed posteriorly and projecting over the metathorax, longitudinally aciculated, with the apex emarginate; metathorax short, with two parallel median carinae. Abdomen as usual in the subfamily *Euchariinae*, petiolate, black, the 2d segment overlapping the following; the petiole is a little longer than the posterior coxae, wider at base than at apex, smooth and shining. Legs ferruginous, the coxae and femora, except at tips, black. Wings hyaline, with a dense, dusky pubescence.

Described from two specimens captured by Mr. Cockerell at West Cliff.

This is the most interesting and remarkable addition to our fauna yet discovered in Colorado, the genus, so far as known, being confined to South America. I may remark, however, that I have another species in this genus taken last summer in Virginia.

Eurytoma Illiger.

Eurytoma bigelovii n. sp.

♀. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Black, coarsely umbilicate punctate, covered with a coarse glittering white pubescence. Head transverse, the face flat, the space between the eye and base of mandibles longer than the length of the eye. Antennae entirely black, except a slight rufous spot at base of scape beneath; scape three as long as the 3d joint, the 3d joint a little longer than the 4th, narrowed at base, the following joints of nearly an equal length cup-shaped, club less than three as long as the last funicular joint. Collar transverse, quadrate, its width being about twice its length. Parapsides well defined, ferrugine black. Legs black, apical one-third of anterior femora, and their tibiae and tarsi, honey-yellow, while the apex of middle and posterior femora, and base and apex of tibiae and tarsi wholly, honey-yellow. Abdomen concave, about one-third longer than the head and thorax together, the apical segments prolonged into a long point as in *E. gigantea* Walsh, the 3d segment and beyond closely punctate, sparsely so at the sutures, the sides rather densely covered with coarse, white hairs. Wings hyaline, the venation pale; the marginal vein linear as long as the stigma, the post marginal one-third longer.

Described from a specimen reared by Mr. Cockerell at West Cliff, from *Tripteta bigelovii* Ckll. MS.

This species comes nearest to *E. gigantea* Walsh and *E. Bohleri* Riley, but the abdomen is not so compressed, the dorsum not highly arched and more decidedly punctured.

Monodontomerus Westw.

Monodontomerus montivagus n. sp.

♀. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; ovip. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Metallic green, closely punctate and sparsely pubescent. Scape beneath, mandibles, trochanters, extreme tips of anterior femora, and all tibiae and tarsi, ferruginous, the tibiae more or less obscured at the middle outwardly; tegulae and all coxae and femora metallic green. Scutellum with a cross furrow a little behind the middle, the anterior portion punctate, the posterior portion scaly, with a raised rim at apex.

Metathorax at base with a V-shaped space intersected by a median keel, which extends to apex of metathorax. Abdomen metallic green varied with purple, the 1st segment smooth, cupreous, the posterior margin straight, the following segments with delicate transverse lines, the sides pubescent. Wings hyaline, veins dark brown; the stigmal vein is not half the length of the marginal, with a hook at apex running parallel with the post-marginal; the latter two-thirds the length of the marginal; from the tip of the stigmal vein projects a slight fuscous streak or cloud.

Described from one specimen taken by Mr. Cockerell at West Cliff. This species is very closely allied to *M. dentipes* Boh., of Europe.