

ichneumoid cocoon of a parasite of a lepidopterous larva and labelled: "Asuncion, Paraguay, 30./3. 1906, J. D. ANISITS" and "No. 29. 19 30./3. 1905", 1 female and the other two the same + "24./3. 1905" and "No. 29. 31./4. 1905" for the one; and for the third "25./3. 1905" and "No. 29. 31./3. 1905", respectively.

Types. Katalog No. 31927, Zool. Museum Berlin, 2 females, minutien.

Cotypes. Accession No. 44180, Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Illinois, U. S. A., 1 female, minutien + 2 slides (female antenna and legs).

### Family *Eucharidae*.

#### Genus *Stilbula* SPINOLA.

#### 1. *Stilbula semifumipennis* n. sp.

##### Normal position.

Male. Length 4.50 mm. Moderate in size.

General color opaque black, patterned with brown ocher, the abdomen smooth and shining, pale brownish red varying to blackish above and at extreme tip, the slender abdominal petiole pale brownish, the intermediate and posterior legs concolorous with the petiole or somewhat darker, the cephalic legs still darker, dark brownish to fuscous; antennae uniformly reddish-brown, including the scape. Cephalic aspect of the head metallic green, the whole head in fact metallic green, but less noticeably on the vertex and cheeks; coxae concolorous with the remaining joints of the legs excepting their proximal halves which are decidedly darker brown. Mandibles brown. The outer portion of the fore wing uniformly slightly infuscated, the clouded area occupying slightly more than the whole distal half of the wing; its proximal margin is oblique (disto-proximad) and extends from the stigma (cephalad) obliquely across the wing to a point on the caudal wing margin slightly proximad of the slight bend of the submarginal vein or to within three-fourths of the distance from the extreme wing apex to the extreme base. Venation of the fore wing brown. Posterior wings hyaline. Thorax opaque, black: An oblique line of brown ocher along each side of the mesoscutum, converging but not joining caudad at its apex; a somewhat wider line along each lateral margin of the parapsides,

curved to follow the outlines and cephalad joining those along the mesoscutum; a transverse spot across the base of each axilla, sub-reniform; and a large round spot on each dorso-lateral aspect of the scutellum, which nearly joins beneath or behind the pronged apex; in the dorsal aspect of the metathorax, a small, fainter dot on each side of the median line, near base and a light touch at the extreme apex, at base of the abdominal petiole. In the lateral aspect, the lateral line bounding each parapside is continued ventrad, marking all of the lateral aspect of the prothorax brown ocher; an oblique line across the mesopleurum from the base of the fore wing and a spot in the extreme latero-cephalic angle of the metapleurum. The two spines of the apex of the scutellum black. Eyes practically naked.

Cephalic aspect of the head, or the face, circularly striated with moderately fine striae, the bulbs of the antennae being about in the center of the circle of striae; vertex with similar striae placed transversely, especially at the occipital margin; malar space with finer striae placed longitudinally, but really outlying finer circles of the other striae. Clypeus glabrous, quadrate and small, apparently prolonged into an oblong ridge which reaches dorsad up to a point between the antennal bulbs and which extension is crossed by the circles of the striae. Head elliptical (cephalic aspect), not wider than the greatest width of the thorax; eyes comparatively small, nearly round; ocelli in the center of the vertex, the cephalic one slightly advanced, equidistant from each other, the lateral ocelli three or more times their own diameter from the eye margins. Vertex wide; all margins of head obtuse.

The whole of the thorax umbilicately punctate, in the center of each cavity of the puncture a minute seta; the punctures are fainter laterad and ventrad, the metathorax rugose, usually transversely and the base and median line of the scutellum is inclined that way.

Parapsidal furrows complete, distinct. Scutellum subconical, its margins obtuse, slightly longer than the mesoscutum, terminating in two spines or forked, each spine longer than wide, moderately stout but not long and arising beneath a slight humped projection (lateral aspect); a small humped elevation on each side of the median line of the metanotum, their cephalic aspects brown ocher, their tops or ridges seen from the side inclined to be toothed but merely roughened; each hump bears greyish short hairs; no median carina on the metathorax. Pubescence of body not distinct.

Petiole of abdomen long and slender, slightly longer than the body of the abdomen or the thorax; abdomen (lateral aspect) ovate, acute ventrad, from dorsal aspect elliptical oval; compressed, the genitalia concealed, the second segment enclosing all of the rest.

Legs disproportionately small, slender throughout, femur, tibia and tarsus subequal in length, cylindrical; tarsi 5-jointed; tibial spurs of the posterior legs double, minute, weak. Proximal tarsal joint longest, on the posterior legs equal to any two of the others taken together. Mandibles very slender, falcate, weak, with at least one tooth within near base, this tooth triangular and conspicuous.

Only the caudal margin of the posterior wings bears marginal cilia, which are short and weak. Discal ciliation of fore wing also weak, the cilia irregularly arranged, single, the ciliation not sparse but scattered, confined to the infuscated area. Marginal and submarginal veins very slender, the former somewhat wider and only about three-fourths the length of the latter, the postmarginal vein short, the stigmal vein sessile, forming a distinct triangular stigmated area against the cephalic wing margin. Venation of the posterior wing comparatively short and broad.

Antennae 12-jointed, inserted slightly above the middle of the face, about on an imaginary line drawn through the middle of the eyes, the bulbs slightly separated from each other, central, distant from the eye margins by at least the diameter of the eye. Antennae moderately long, slender, filiform, three-fourths the length of body, weak, not elbowed; scape short, not reaching up to the apex of the vertex or barely to the cephalic ocellus, cylindrical ovate, twice longer than wide, not more than a fourth the length of the first funicle joint but about thrice the length of the pedicel; the latter weak, small, subcupuliform; no ring-joints; funicle 9-jointed, filiform, the first joint long and slender, about one and a half times longer than the second; joints 2 to 7 of funicle subequal, slightly shortening distad, 8 and 9 subequal, about a fifth shorter, the single club joint longer, conic-ovate, a fifth longer than the preceding joint, terminating in a pair of short teeth-like spines. Scape and pedicel naked, smooth; flagellum clothed uniformly with moderately dense, short grey hairs, not whorled or regularly arranged but similar to normal wing ciliation; all flagellar joints distinctly longer than wide.

(From a single specimen,  $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, BAUSCH & LOMB).

Female. Unknown.

Described from a single male specimen, minutien mounted, labelled "Asuncion, Paraguay, C. S. Mignel, 7./5. 1905, J. D. ANISITS".

Type. Katalog No. 31928, Zool. Museum Berlin, 1 ♂, minutien, + 1 slide (appendages).

Family *Encyrtidae*.

Subfamily *Eupelminae*.

Tribe *Eupelmini*.

*Paraguaya n. g.*

Normal position.

Female. Head viewed laterally hemispherical, from cephalic aspect rounded triangular, the antennae inserted slightly below the middle of the face but slightly above the ventral ends of the eyes, their bulbs somewhat nearer to the respective eye margins than to each other, the eyes converging slightly above, the vertex subquadrate, inclined, the ocelli in a small triangle in its center, the lateral ocelli their own diameters from the respective eye margins; head slightly wider than the thorax; eyes practically bare. Parapsidal furrows complete, not distinct. Scutellum abruptly inclined ventrad, its plane nearly vertical. Metathorax exceedingly short, concealed by the upward inclination of the abdomen. The latter sessile, inclined upward at an angle of 50° to 80° or even more, barely longer than the thorax, depressed above, flat ventrad but somewhat convexed near base, its segments unequal; ovipositor not exerted; abdomen broadly ovate.

Antennae somewhat compressed, thirteen-jointed, without a ring-joint, scape, pedicel, 8 funicle joints and 3 club joints, subcapitate, the funicle cylindrical, enlarging gradually distad, the club thicker and conic-ovate; proximal funicle joint subquadrate, shorter than the pedicel and the following joint, the scape long and slightly bowed; pubescence short and close. Posterior tibiae with two spurs, one thrice the size of the other; anterior tibiae with a single curved spur, long, delicately forked at its tip. Cephalic femora swollen, unarmed beneath. Proximal tarsal joint of intermediate legs armed beneath with black teeth with hairs distad, the teeth and hairs