

ASTICHOMYIA LATISCAPUS Girault.

Astichomyia latiscapus GIRAULT, Descr. Chalc. Var. cum Observ., 1917, p. 4.

Genotype.

1.00 mm.

Girault 1920

hvaline, the knees, tibiae (except
medial: rest of

on way?

Proc. USNM 58 = 2332
177-216

middle and caudal tibiae and
tibiae (except from the narrow cinctus near base, j
tarsi dusky, whitish at base. Body finely scaly reticulate. Trace of
a very delicate median carina on the propodeum, the spiracle round,
not at cephalic margin. Postmarginal vein nearly two-thirds the
length of the marginal, longer than the rather long stigmal. Funicle 1
twice longer than wide, 2 somewhat shorter; club quadrate, the others
a little shorter, 3 with a distinct nipple whose proximal half is thicker
than the other and which is distinctly shorter than joint. Pedicel a
little smaller than joint 3. Mandibles 5-dentate. Scape cylindrical,
not long. Agreeing with the generic description.

Described from one female in the United States National Museum
from Alameda County, California. (Coquillett).

Types.—Cat. No. 20862, U.S.N.M., the specimens on tags and a
slide bearing a caudal leg and a head.

Family EUCHARIDAE.

ISOMERALIA AZTECA, new species.

Female.—About half the size of *coronata* Westwood (a specimen
in the United States National Museum from Brazil) and agreeing
with that species except as follows: The distal third of the abdomen
is rufous; the scutum is more coarsely cross-striate; the vertex and

scrobes are less uniformly densely pin-punctulate, the face also, the latter with fine cross-striation. Otherwise the same. Thorax with a median sulcus from about the center of the scutum to apex of scutellum, thinner on the scutellum. Axillae rectangular and face to face (forming a rectangular sclerite between scutum and scutellum). Upper frons with a conspicuous obtuse tubercle on each side of the scrobes; the eyes conical or like mammae. Petiole about thrice longer than wide, coriaceous, its lateral margin carinated. Antennae 16-jointed, the club long solid, no ring-joints; funicle joints all wider than long except 1, which is slightly longer than wide; pedicel small, club ovate. Male antennae 11-jointed, the eight funicle joints subequal, twice wider than long, each with a long branch of equal length from the same side, the club quadrate, with a smaller branch from its side and another from its apex. Pedicel cup-shaped, longer than any following joint.

From two males and two females on tags. Tampico, Mexico, June; and a male from Guatemala (Schwarz and Barber).

Types.—Cat. No. 20863, U.S.N.M., the first four specimens.

Family EURYTOMIDAE.

EURYTOMA PHOEBUS, new species.

Female.—Like *vagabunda* but the propodeum on each side of the median channel is densely silvery pubescent and the median basin at about distal half is distinctly carinated at lateral margin but this carina is straight not curved at its distal fourth as in *vagabunda*. Also the tegula is reddish yellow only at apex. Types compared.

From two females reared from *Elymus canadensis* May, Elk Point, South Dakota (C. N. Ainslie).

Types.—Cat. No. 20864, U.S.N.M., the specimens on tags.

EURYTOMA PHOENIX, new species.

Female.—Like *stigma* Ashmead but at once distinguished in having a distinct abdominal petiole which is over twice longer than wide, as long as the caudal coxae (in *stigma*, wider than long) and the median channel of the propodeum is double except at apex (distad) where it terminates in a large, quadrate fovea; also a fourth longer than *stigma*. Tibiae yellow, the caudal tibiae nearly so, more or less dark. Abdomen above polished, the petiole densely scaly-punctate. Compared with type of *stigma*. Funicle 1 nearly twice longer than wide. The male has the caudal tibia entirely black, the abdominal petiole much longer than the caudal coxa, densely, finely punctate; funicle 5-jointed.

Described from several males and females taken from an orchid, San Mateo, California (F. Maskew).

Types.—Cat. No. 20630, U.S.N.M., two males, three females on tags.