

TWO NEW GENERA OF NORTH AMERICAN
ENTEDONINÆ (CHALCID-FLIES).

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Elachertodomyia, new genus.

Type.—*Secodes phlæotribi* Ashmead.

Tarsi 5-jointed; hind tibial spurs double; antennæ inserted slightly above the ventral ends of the eyes, 13-jointed, 3 ring, 5 funicle joints, the three club joints not very distinctly divided, especially the small last, the latter without a terminal spine. Funicle joints all somewhat wider than long, the first longest, slightly shorter than the normal pedicel. Head rounded from cephalic aspect. Venation normal, the marginal vein a little over two-thirds the length of the submarginal, the postmarginal elongate, nearly as long as the marginal, twice the length of the short stigmal, the stigma being larger than usual. Several lines of the fine discal ciliation, notably one from the stigma to blade apex, regular and distinct. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Propodeum short. Scutum long. Scutellum subquadrate, its lateral margins delicately indented, appearing as lateral, grooved lines but not these as usually understood. Scutellum with not more than four bristles. Strigil strong, the cephalic tibial spur forked. Propodeum with a weak median carina. The original description of the genotype is correct. Its body is scaly.

From the female type of genotype, now remounted on a tag in the U. S. National Museum, the antennæ, a fore wing, a middle tarsus and a hind leg together on a slide.

This genus is certainly very anomalous. I doubt if it is an eulophid, because of its two hind tibial spurs, the forked tibial spur of the cephalic legs and the five tarsal joints.

Emersonopsis, new genus.

Type.—*Entedon arizonensis* Ashmead.

Original description correct. All the tarsi concolorous. Antennæ 9-jointed with two rather large ring-joints, the club 3-jointed, the funicle 2-jointed, club with a short, terminal nipple. Pedicel much longer than wide, slightly longer than funicle 1; funicle 2 subglobular. Postmarginal vein shorter than the very short, sessile stigmal. Propodeum medially produced into a neck like the abdominal petiole, the latter very short and ventrad of the