

receding to the oral margin, resembling in structure the species of *Paragus*, but more concave above the tubercle and more receding below it; the tubercle being higher up. Cheeks narrow. First and second joints of the antennae extremely short, so that the third joint appears sessile, the latter large, subquadrate, as broad as long, the angles rounded, and narrower on the basal portion; arista small, bare, very short, not as long as the third antennal joint, remote from the base, situated upon the anterior rounded angle near the end of joint. Scutellum small, convex, but thinned along its margin. Abdomen very convex above, beyond the middle being in cross-section two-thirds of a circle; first segment short; second segment moderately long; third segment much shorter than the second, in the middle on the sides nearly as long, the incisure in front forming a deep stricture, less evident behind; fourth segment very large, as long as the three preceding together, forming half of an ellipsoid, flattened on one side, the strongly convex end extending beyond the anal opening, and wholly concealing the following segments. The sides of the abdomen are directed downward and inward inclosing toward the outer part of the venter a deep cavity, shallower on the second and third segments; at the posterior part of this cavity, and concealed by the posterior rim, is the anal opening looking obliquely forward; back of the anus on the rim on each side is a small obtuse membranous flap or process. Legs as in *Paragus*—rather short and moderately strong, the posterior metatarsi thickened. Wings more like those of *Syritta* than of *Paragus*. The first longitudinal vein joins the costa a little before the tip of second vein, and then by a curve at the tip, so that the vein runs parallel to the costa for some distance. The anterior cross-vein is near the basal third of discal cell, and the third vein beyond is gently bisinuate. The last section of the fourth vein is sinuate like it is in *Syritta*, but more deeply so, the vein terminating very near the costa, but forming nearly a right angle at its juncture.

The present genus must be placed in the vicinity of *Paragus*; but yet it is very different in the antennae, the abdomen and the wings. The fourth segment of the abdomen is probably composed of two, as is the third segment in *Triglyphus*; it does not show any traces whatever of such union on the dorsum, but I think I can distinguish it in the venter.

**Nausigaster punctulata** n. sp.

♀.—Length 12 mm. Black, moderately shining, everywhere except on legs and venter covered with thick whitish pile, which, when not rubbed, leaves every numerous, nearly contiguous circular black spots, more abundant on the thorax; on the dorsum of thorax and abdomen the ground color of the moderately shining punctulate black surface may be in large part denuded. In the middle of the

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