

thorax, almost flattened above, not deeply keeled ventrally, widest near apex, and with a dorsal fulvous area near base expanding to the lateral edges; otherwise agreeing with females.

Type: Plano, Texas, July 26, 1909; emerged August 6.

Paratypes show some variations of colour; the greenish tinge of head and thorax being stronger in some examples than others, and the flagellum is sometimes nearly or wholly black.

Length of female type and paratypes ranges from 1.25 to 2 mm.; male type and paratypes from 1 mm. to 1.5 mm.

A single specimen reared with *Vandinei* from same material collected by Mr. D. L. Van Dine at Welsh, La., August 2, 1909, represented another species, which is described as follows:

Meraporus requisitus, n. sp.

Male: Length, 1.25 mm.; resembling *Vandinei* and similarly punctured, but distinguished by blacker colour of body, and paler legs, including fore coxæ, the femora only dull brown; no metathoracic carina, nor fulvous area on base of abdomen; first and second funicle-joints little longer than wide, third to fifth subquadrate; left mandible with three denticles, but four on the right.

The genus *Meraporus*, as established by Francis Walker (Monographia Chalciditum, Ent. Mag., v. 2, 1834, p. 298), was accorded 12 antennal joints, but in Ashmead's classification, it is considered as having 13 joints of the antennæ. Walker very likely failed to distinguish more than two ring-joints. In fact, the entire three ring-joints, particularly of male examples, are difficult objects for clear definition even under a binocular with high power magnification.

Three previously described species of *Meraporus* have been recognized in the United States: *calandrae* How., has an asymmetrical denticulation, the right mandible with four denticles, and the left with three; *bruchivorus* Ashm., is readily known by the smooth lower face and cheeks, besides larger size; and *dubius* Ashm., although characterized by a tricarinate metanotum, is said to have strongly curved lateral folds, and subcosta nearly three times as long as the marginal vein.

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ECONOMIC LITERATURE CONSULTED.

1. Ashmead, W. H.—Descriptions of new parasitic Hymenoptera bred by Prof. F. M. Webster. (Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., Bull., Tech. Ser., v. 1, No. 3, April, 1893, p. 161.)