

length and together scarcely longer than the third; labial palpi 4-jointed; mandibles 3-toothed, the median tooth longest and acute; the two laterals short and blunt; antennae pubescent, 23-24 jointed, a little longer than the body; first joint of the flagellum longer than the second, following joints decreasing in length to the tip.

Thorax smooth and shining; prothorax short, mostly concealed from above; mesonotum gibbous, polished, without pubescence, except for four or five hairs on each lobe opposite the base of the wings; parapsidal furrows impressed anteriorly for about one-third the length of the mesoscutum, a short longitudinal incision on the median line just before the scutellum, varying somewhat in length, but never extending more than half the length of the mesonotum; scutellar fovea broad and deep, with several carinae crossing it at the bottom; mesopleurae smooth, polished, glabrous, except for a few hairs at the posterior angle, just above the median coxae, and with a shallow longitudinal smooth depression below the middle; metapleurae moderately hairy and mostly rugulose, the disc smooth; propodeum finely rugose, more strongly so posteriorly, not conspicuously pubescent, but with a few scattering hairs most abundant laterally. Wings hyaline, iridescent; stigma long, lanceolate, rather broad, extending half the length of the radial cell; radius arising at about the basal one-third of the stigma and attaining the wing margin about half way between the apex of stigma and the extreme wing apex, its first abscissa nearly perpendicular and slightly longer than the width of stigma; second abscissa slightly straightened toward the wing margin, but not concave beneath, radial cell broad; cubital cross-vein oblique, somewhat longer than the first abscissa of radius; recurrent nervure oblique, joining the first cubital cell before the cubital crossvein, a distance equal to about half the length of the cubital crossvein; first discoidal cell smaller than the first cubital, submedian cell slightly longer than the median, the second discoidal completely closed.

Posterior legs longer than the body, the two trochanter joints together about as long as their coxae, tibiae as long as the femora and trochanters combined, tarsi as long as the tibiae, the first joint nearly twice the length of the second.