short, gradually widened toward tips, terminal joint very large and as long as the three preceding joints combined; scape yellowish at base and beneath, flagellum brown-black. Legs, including coxæ, brownish-yellow. Abdomen highly polished, smooth, excepting a few longitudinal lines near the base; the color above is black, excepting a large orange-colored blotch across the base; beneath, it is wholly brownish-yellow.

Described from two specimens.

Sub-family Scelioninæ.

Acolus Forster.

(5) Acolus Canadensis, n. sp.

Female. Length less than .03 inch. Black, shining, sparsely pubescent. Antennæ black, excepting the scape at base; the first and second funiclar joints are about as long as thick, third and fourth smaller and not as long as wide, club very large, joints not well separated. Scutellum sub-lunate. The legs, excepting the honey-yellow knees, are dark red. Abdomen broadly oval, the second segment occupying most of its surface, first segment with a transverse depression occupying nearly its whole width, striated and with a fringe of white hairs at base.

Described from one specimen.

(6) Acolus borealis, n. sp.

Female. Length .03 to .04 inch. Differs from A. Canadensis only in being relatively more robust, and in being distinctly, finely, confluently punctate; the lower part of face and the abdomen alone being smooth and shining. The antennæ are dark reddish brown. Legs uniformly red, while the abdomen is striated at base.

Described from four specimens.

Prosacantha Nees.

(7) Prosacantha brachyptera, n. sp.

Q. Length .03 inch. Black, shining. Thorax sub-opaque, microscopically punctate; metathorax with an acute spine on its disk. Antennæ brown-black. Legs red. Abdomen broadly oval, black, excepting the first segment, which is red and striated. Wings short, narrow, somewhat spatulate, not ciliated; the marginal vein long, black, the stigmal short, post-marginal vein wanting.

Described from three specimens.

This species comes nearest to P. minutissima Ashm., from which it is,