

thick and delicately fluted. The mesonotal grooves are wanting. Metathorax areolated. The abdominal petiole is about two and a-half times as long as wide, finely rugose and with a slight constriction at about the middle above. The middle and posterior tarsi are slightly dusky. Wings hyaline, the venation pale, the 2nd branch of the radius longer than the transverse cubital nervure.

Described from two specimens taken by Mr. E. A. Schwarz, at Oakland, Md.

LIPOLEXIS FÖRSTER.

(16) *Lipolexis fuscicornis* n. sp.

♀.—Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Black, polished; mandibles, palpi, two basal joints of antennæ base of third, legs and petiole flavo-testaceous, the 2nd abdominal segment piceous. Face scaly. Antennæ 12-jointed, the flagellum slightly thickened toward tip, fuscous, the joints twice as long as thick. Wings hyaline, the venation brown, the radius unusually long and almost forming a closed radial cell.

Taken at Ottawa. This is the only species to be described in this genus with 12-jointed antennæ, and this character, with the long radial vein, will readily distinguish it from the several other species now placed here.

HISTEROMERUS WESMAEL.

(17) *Histeromerus Canadensis* n. sp.

♀.—Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; ovip. $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. Black, polished; collar and prosternum flavo-testaceous; legs yellowish-red. The oblong head is a little longer than wide, a little wider behind than in front, smooth and polished, except some punctures above the clypeus. Antennæ 15-jointed, and when extended backward extend only to the tegulæ. The dorsum of thorax is flattened, the parapsidal grooves indicated only anteriorly by some punctures. The abdomen is as long as the head and thorax together, compressed, black, the sutures of the ventral segments tinged with yellow. Wings subhyaline, somewhat narrowed, the veins brown; the 2nd submarginal cell is long and rather narrow, about one-third longer than the 3rd; the recurrent nervure enters the 2nd submarginal cell at its lower posterior angle.

Described from a single specimen. Its smaller size, colour and the paucity of joints in the antennæ, will at once separate it from *H. mystacinus* Wesmael.