

below, and by the broader vertex at meson; from *Metopachia* Westwood by the usually shorter postmarginal vein, the smaller metathoracic spiracles, and from the fact that in *Arthrolytus* the abdomen is not strongly keeled, or acutely, strongly produced or convexed ventrad near the base. Distinct, or not easily confused, with other genera of the Pteromalini, excepting, perhaps, *Coelopisthia* Foerster,^a from which it is easily distinguished by cephalic characters, antennal characters, and those of the abdomen.

Host Relations of the Genus.

Of Thomson's three species, which were probably captured at large, nothing concerning the host is known. *Arthrolytus puncticollis* Möller was described from specimens reared from the larva of (*Anobium*) *Sitodrepa panicea* (Linnæus), a coleopteron of the family Ptinidæ. Ashmead's species, *apatela*, is recorded from a lepidopteron, *Apatela populi* Riley, of the family Noctuidæ, but its relationships here are doubtful, *Rhogas intermedius* Cresson also being present; while *aneoviridis* Girault has doubtful relationships, having been reared from breeding-cages containing the larvæ of (*Alceris*) *Peronea minuta* (Robinson), of the lepidopterous family Tortricidæ, the adults emerging after the ichneumonoid *Clinocentrus americana* Weed, and before *Horismenus microgaster* (Ashmead). It is therefore probably a secondary parasite of the *Peronea*, its host being the *Clinocentrus*; I think it more probably a primary parasite of the lepidopteron, however. From these few records, of course, it would be hazardous to generalize in regard to the genus as a whole. It is indicated that the genus may attack the Hymenoptera, and thus play a secondary or even tertiary role of parasitism for the Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, somewhat like the role of *Dibrachys*.

Distribution of the Genus.

The genus is represented in the continents of Europe and North America. Of the European species, of which there are four, all are confined, so far as is yet known, to the Scandinavian Peninsular (de Dalla Torre, 1898), Sweden. The two North American species are recorded from Ohio (*apatela* Ashmead), and Iowa (*aneoviridis* Girault).

a. No species was mentioned in connection with the genus by Foerster, but as Thomson adopted the name and designated a type for the genus, the name holds, and Foerster is held responsible for it.