

A NEW CHALCID PARASITE ON THE COMMON BASKET  
WORM (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis* Haworth).

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\* This peculiar moth, which so perplexed the older Lepidopterists at classifying, is quite common in Florida on oaks, willows, shrubs, etc.

Full accounts of its habits, with accurate figures of the moth, caterpillar, etc., will be found in Prof. Riley's "First Mo. Report," Saunders' "Insects Injurious to Fruits," and Dr. Lintner's "First N. Y. Report."

Indeed, these authors quite fully, accurately and succinctly describe the habits and parasites of this pest, and it would not now be noticed by me but for the fact of my breeding from it here in Florida a Chalcid parasite new to science and unnoticed by any of the above mentioned authors.

Prof. Riley, in his report, gave but two parasites, *Pimpla inquisitor* Say, and *Hemiteles thyridopterygis* Riley. Mr. Lintner, in his work, added *Pimpla conquisitor* Say, *Chalcis ovata* Say, a *Pteromalus* allied to *Pteromalus puparum* L., and a fly—*Tachina* species—making in all six parasites.

I have now the pleasure of recording the seventh, a *species novum*, interesting from the fact that it belongs to a genus in the family *Chalcididae*, recognized by the abnormal shape of its first antennal joint, and in which heretofore but one species was known to science, and that described from Europe.

Sub-fam. EUCYRTINÆ.

*Dinocarsis thyridopterygis*, n. sp.

♀. Length .06; wing exp. .14 inch. Color: pale brown, abdomen darker; posterior femora and tibiae darker; scutellum rather large, somewhat orange.

Head much broader than thorax, eyes large, brown; antennae long, 11-jointed, large, strongly, sub-triangularly keeled below, the three terminal joints white; wings rather long and narrow, pubescent, submarginal vein short, rather close to and parallel with outer margin, marginal vein not extending to half the length of wing, it, with stigmal and postmarginal veins, very small and about equal in length.

Described from a specimen bred in March.

The rearing of this Chalcid is quite interesting, as it is the first of the genus recorded from North America, and the second species known.