

species, the new species herein described, and the synoptic table given by Ashmead (1904, pp. 318-322).

Normal position.

*Male, female:* Normal for the subfamily and tribe. Head wider than thorax (dorsal aspect) with the vertex not acute medially, the occipital foraminal depression immargined, rounded; the eyes moderately large, ovate in the lateral aspect, convex, hairless, or practically so; the ocelli in a curved line on the vertex; apex of the clypeus emarginate or truncate at the meson; mandibles not strong, both 4-dentate, the outer or lateral tooth forcipiform, but variable in size; the antennæ inserted slightly below (ventrad) of the middle of the face (direct cephalic aspect), but above (dorsad of) an imaginary line drawn between the ventral ends of the eyes, the face produced below, the club in the female variable, not large, frequently smaller than the first funicle joint, the latter large, longer than the pedicel; in the male, joints 1-4 of the funicle all longer than wide; flagellum filiform or moderately clavate; scape reaching to the cephalic ocellus, or nearly.

Pronotum distinct, transverse, sometimes narrowed mesially and dilated laterad; mesothorax large, the parapsidal furrows incomplete, present cephalad and extending for not much more than half their length; axillæ widely separated; metathorax variable in length and declivous or not, with a small neck, tricarinate, punctate. Abdomen conic-ovate, convex ventrad, the ovipositor not exerted. Wings hyaline, or sometimes in the female with a large fumated spot in the disk, with the postmarginal vein equal to, or very slightly longer than, the stigmal vein.

Body metallic dark greenish, with brassy tinges, or shining blackish, sculptured, usually punctate. The males differ from the females in the following details: The flagellum of the antennæ is larger and filiform, the body slenderer, the abdomen somewhat shorter, about the length of the thorax and ovate and depressed, and the eyes slightly more rounded; the funicle joints are relatively larger and more hispid, the scape longer, the pedicel and second ring-joint shorter. The abdomen more often with a pallid spot at base, dorsad, or with some yellowish there.

Readily separated from *Pteromalus* Swederus by means of the short postmarginal vein and small metathoracic neck; from *Dibrachys* Foerster by the insertion of the antennæ near the middle of the face, that is, not much below (ventrad) the point midway between the cephalic margin of the vertex and the apical margin of the clypeus, the face being produced