

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF CANADIAN PROCTOTRUPIDÆ.

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The following paper is devoted to the description of new genera and species of parasitic Hymenoptera belonging to the family Proctotrupidæ, collected at Ottawa, Canada, by my esteemed friend, Mr. W. Hague Harrington, to whose liberality I am deeply indebted for sending me these and many other interesting forms in this family now in my collection.

Sub-family CERAPHRONINÆ.

The following table will be found useful to separate some forms closely allied to the genus *Megaspilus* Westwood.

Eyes hairy.

Metathorax spined *Megaspilodes* Ashm.

Metathorax not spined.

Wingless, or with rudimentary wings 2

Winged; a large semi-circular stigma and a stigmal vein.

Mesothorax with three grooves; ♂ antennæ filiform, ♂ flagellate *Megaspilus* Westw.

2. ♀ antennæ sub-clavate; ♂ unknown *Eumegaspilus*, n. g.

Mesothorax with only a median groove *Megaspilidea*, n. g.
Megaspilodes Ashm.

The writer has recently characterized this genus elsewhere. It is at once distinguished from *Megaspilus* Westw. by having a blunt spine, or a bi-forked spine, in the middle of the metathorax. Two species pertain to it, viz., *Megaspilodes armatus* Say, and *M. fuscipennis* Ashm.

Megaspilus Westwood.

(1) *Megaspilus Harringtoni*, n. sp.

Male and female. Length .07 to .10 inch. Black; head and thorax finely reticulately sculptured; abdomen polished black. Antennæ 11-jointed, the scape and pedicel dull honey-yellow, the flagellum brown-black. Legs dull honey-yellow, the posterior femora obfuscated, the anterior and middle coxæ honey-yellow at apex, while the large posterior coxæ are black. Wings sub-hyaline, heavily pubescent, the large stigma and stigmal vein brown. The male differs from the female only in its smaller size, and is readily distinguished by its long, filiform antennæ, the