

oval, depressed, smooth and shining; the shield of the 1st segment linear, and with the posterior corners rounded off. Wings hyaline, the stigma and most of the costæ, brown-black, the other veins brown; areolet large, closed.

Described from one specimen.

This species comes nearest to *M. mamestræ* Weed.

OPIUS WESMAEL.

(8) *Opius Canadensis* n. sp.

♂.—Length $2\frac{2}{5}$ mm. Black, polished; the orbits broadly, the face wholly, the scape and two or three flagellar joints beneath, legs, including coxæ, the lateral or membranous portion of 1st and 2nd abdominal segments, and the suture between the 2nd and 3rd, all honey-yellow; the posterior tibiæ apically and their tarsi slightly dusky. Antennæ as long as the body, 35-jointed, brown. Wings hyaline, the venation brown, the recurrent nervure almost interstitial with the first transverse cubital, the median and submedian cells of an equal length. Metathorax smooth, with some sparse, long bristles scattered over its surface. The shield of the 1st abdominal segment is longer than wide, smooth, the disk impressed, the sides parallel; the 2nd and 3rd segments are slightly rugose, the following smooth, shining, sparsely hairy.

Described from one specimen.

(9) *Opius bicarinatus* n. sp.

♂.—Length $3\frac{2}{5}$ mm. Robust, black, shining and pubescent. Head broad, rugosely punctate; face with glittering pile; palpi and legs pale rufous, the posterior coxæ black. The thorax has the parapsidal grooves coarsely indicated and punctured at bottom, across the base of the scutellum is a deep broad fovea, while the pleuræ are rugoso-punctate. The metathorax is finely rugose, and there is a large fovea on each side of the post scutellum. Abdomen oval, depressed, rufous, the base and apex black; the 1st segment is the longest with two carinæ on the disk and rugose, the 2nd segment is also rugose, while the following segments are smooth and covered with fine hairs. Wings hyaline, the venation dark brown; the 2nd submarginal cell is much narrowed at apex, from an exceedingly short 2nd transverse cubital nervure, and this will be found to be a good character to distinguish the species.

Described from one specimen.