

braneous portion on either side of this plate being almost as large as the plate itself. Segment three and beyond smooth and shining. Ovipositor subexserted.

Male.—Like the female except for the usual sexual differences.

Type locality.—Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Type.—Gip. Moth Lab. No. 12007N-16. Deposited in U. S. Nat. Mus. Type No. 22095 U. S. N. M.

Host.—*Phigalia titea* Cram.

Described from 21 specimens (13 females; 8 males) bred by Mr. R. T. Webber, of the Bureau of Entomology, at the Gipsy Moth Laboratory, Melrose Highlands, Mass., from nearly full-grown larvæ of the above species, June, 1916, the adult parasites issuing the following spring.

Cocoons are light brown in colour, parchment-like, and have about eight strong, regular, longitudinal ridges; they are broader at the anterior end and taper considerably toward the posterior end; they resemble somewhat the cocoons of some species of the closely-allied genus *Microplitis* Foerst., especially those of *M. gortynæ* Riley, but are much smaller. Although this species of *Apanteles* is gregarious the cocoons are not fastened together, but are formed individually on the back of the caterpillar.

The species resembles somewhat *Apanteles feltiæ* Vier., but differs as well in the paler stigma and lighter legs as in the second abdominal tergite being considerably longer in proportion to its width at the apex.

***Apanteles compressus*, n. sp.**

Female.—Length 2 mm. Black, shining. Head transverse; face punctate, slightly broader than long; palpi yellowish white; antennæ yellowish-brown on scape and basal third of flagellum, darker on apical two-thirds; apical flagellar segments of antennæ broad, almost as broad as long and broader than the basal segments. Mesoscutum and scutellum closely punctate, the latter somewhat less so medially, only slightly shining; scutellum narrow, distinctly longer than broad at base, very slightly convex. Mesopleura punctate and dull anteriorly and below, smooth and polished above and posteriorly, where there is a long, narrow, finely crenulate, longitudinal channel. Propodeum very finely rugose, the posterior angles deeply sunken and shining; a very weak suggestion of a median carina on the propodeum.

Wings.—Tegulae and wing-bases black; stigma and veins brown; radius and transverse cubitus forming a rather uniform arc, without the sharp angulation at the point of union as found in many species of the genus. Legs.—Fore and middle legs entirely yellowish; hind coxæ black, smooth and shining, having only a few distinct punctures at base above; hind trochanters and femora yellow, except the upper edge of the femora dusky on the apical two-thirds; hind tibiae blackish except on basal fourth, where they are yellowish; hind tarsi dusky except at base of basal segment; spurs of the hind tibiae not one-half as long as the metatarsus.

Abdomen black, shining; very narrow, being greatly compressed at apex; first tergite long, narrow and parallel-sided, twice as long as wide at base and narrower at apex than at base, very finely rugulose, feebly striate at extreme sides; second tergite triangular, only one-half as broad at base as long down the middle, and three times as broad at apex as at base, almost entirely smooth and polished, only the apical angles finely rugulose, this rugosity extending toward