

Characters: Antennæ longer than the body and situated on large broad tubercles; spur slender, and about twice as long as the segment; first segment broader than long and gibbous on the inner side. Forehead narrow and oblique to the sides of the antennal tubercles. Body elongated, wings long and slender; nectaries hardly more than pores with a chitinous ring around the edge. Cauda short and broadly pointed, differing from the rest of the genera by the absence of the knob at the tail-end. Anal plate short, separated in the middle and forming two distinct lobes. End of cauda and lobes hairy.

Monellia (Estlund, 1887.*

type, *A. caryæ* Fitch.

Characters: Antennæ longer than the body and without antennal tubercles; spur of the sixth segment stout, and equal to the length of the segment. Forehead raised in the middle and projected at the inner side of the base of each antennæ. Body long and tapering, nectaries but pores with a chitinous ring about the edge. Cauda short, globular at the tip and constricted into a broad base. Anal plate long and divided in the centre, forming a deep V. Wings when at rest lie in a horizontal position.

A NEW PTEROMALID PARASITIC ON *TORTRIX* *FUMIFERANA*.

BY CHARLES T. BRUES, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Nasonia tortricis, sp. nov.

Length, 2 mm. Moderately brilliant metallic green, with bluish reflections, which are especially noticeable on the metathorax, pleuræ and coxæ. Legs, except the coxæ and apical tarsal joint, brownish yellow, with the femora infuscated. Scape, pedicel and ring-joints of antennæ honey-yellow, the following joints piceous. Head, seen from above, two and one-half times as broad as thick, the lateral ocelli as far from the eye-margin as from the median ocellus. Eyes bare, or very indistinctly pubescent, removed from the oral margin by half their length; malar furrow distinct, but very delicately impressed. Antennæ inserted slightly below a line drawn between the lower margins of the eyes, two-fifths as far from the oral margin as from the median ocellus; 13-jointed, with two ring-joints and a three-jointed club. Scape reaching nearly to the median ocellus; pedicel as long as the ring-joints and the first joint of the funicle together; funicular joints quadrate, becoming slightly transverse apically,

*Minn. Geol. Survey Report 4, p. 44.

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