

Although, in the original description just given, the specimen is recorded from a lepidopterous larva, it appears from Webster (1893) that its relationship is not so clear, he having found the original specimens under the body of the host larva, the latter "Killed by *Rhogas intermedium* Cresson." The species must be considered, therefore, doubtfully primary on lepidoptera, the alternative being an ichneumonoid. Webster writes: "It does not appear to be abundant."

6. *Arthrolytus aeneoviridis*, species nova.

Normal position. *Female*:—Length, variable, 2.00 mm. average; normal in length for the genus.

General colour dull dark green, nearly black, with brassy reflections, and in certain lights metallic. Trochanters with some yellowish; knees, tibiae and tarsi pallid yellow, the lateral aspect of the tibiae and the last two tarsal joints dusky; flagellum of antennae dull fulvous, the pedicel darker and the scape concolorous with the body, fulvous at base and apex; eyes dull chestnut red, the ocelli ruby red; wings hyaline, the venation pallid yellow. The abdomen with more greenish and in certain lights with metallic bluish reflections and with some yellowish at dorsal meson near base; venter concolorous with the general body colour. Tegulae dark.

Head (cephalic aspect) rounded, slightly convex, the antennae inserted nearly in the middle of the face, slightly above (dorsad of) an imaginary line drawn between the ventral ends of the eyes, the scape reaching nearly to the cephalic ocellus; margins of head rounded or obtuse; eyes ovate, in the lateral aspect, but their long axes pointing ventro-mesad and not parallel with the dorso-ventral axis of the genae and less than half the length of the genae, their surface fine, more delicate than that of the head and practically naked, clypeus slightly emarginate at meson of the apical margin. Dorsal aspect, head twice as wide as long, the occipital margin not acute, the vertex wide between the eyes, the head one-third wider than the thorax; ocelli in a small triangle in the centre of the vertex, the caudal ones not especially near the occipital margin and slightly farther from the eye margin than from the cephalic ocellus; the distance between them is one-third more than the distance between either and the respective eye margin; all ocelli round and equal. The whole of the head, occiput, pronotum, mesonotum including the axillae and the scutellum, and the metanotum, closely, moderately coarsely, polygonally sculptured, most regularly on the mesonotum and more delicately on the head, pronotum and metanotum, the sculpture being on the latter nearly transversely