characters, at least in variabilis, are subject to great variation. A recent examination of the types and of the series both at the Gipsy Moth Parasite Laboratory and at the United States National Museum by the writer brings out two points, i.e., that the species are abundantly distinct and that the pollinosity on the third segment of the abdomen in variabilis varies all the way from the typical condition to the condition met with in typical floridensis. The following conspicuous structural differences will serve to separate the species:—

T. variabilis Coq.

T. floridensis Tn.

1. Third joint of antennæ 2 to 2.5 times length of 2nd.

Third joint of antennæ 3.5 to 4 times length of 2nd.
 Costal spine very inconspicuous.

2. Costal spine strongly developed and very conspicuous.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA.

BY A. A. GIRAULT, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA.

Superfamily Chalcidoidea.
Family Encyrtidæ.
Subfamily Encyrtinæ.
Tribe Arrhenophagini.
Genus Rhopoideus Howard.

1. Rhopoideus fuscus, new species.

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, Canada, has sent me among other things eight specimens of an Encyrtine bearing acute edentate mandibles, which agree well with the genus *Rhopoideus* Howard. This species, however, has but 9-jointed antennæ, counting a very short, almost imperceptible ring-joint; its antennal club is solid. Now Ashmead gives as a diagnostic character of the genus in question 10-jointed antennæ (the funicle 5-jointed, no ring-joint mentioned), which would imply at least a 2-jointed antennal club. The original description of *Rhopoideus* leaves one in doubt as to the total number of antennal joints, the only statement made concerning them being to the effect that the funicle is 5-jointed. Nevertheless, this Canadian species agrees so well with the generic description, even to the possible hosts, except in the antennæ, that we have reason to question Ashmead's statement concerning the latter. With this species the funicle is 5-jointed, the first three joints