

19A); the antennæ are 6-segmented, rather short and stout; there are no dorsal spines.

*Material examined.* Part of the type material.

#### CORRECTIONS TO EARLIER PAPERS.

In my description of *Stomacoccus platani* (2) the caption for Fig. 38B has been omitted. This is the antenna of the prepupa of the male. On page 376 it is stated that the antennæ of the prepupa of the male are 8-segmented, while the figure shows 9 segments. The figure is correct.

In the redescription of *Cryptokermes brasiliensis* Hempel (3), the second line on page 222 reads in part, "posterior portion of anal ring." This should read, "posterior portion of alimentary canal."

#### \*THREE NEW SPECIES OF BRACONIDÆ.

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##### *Apanteles phigaliæ*, n. sp.

*Female.*—Length 2.2 mm. Black, shining. Head transverse, broad; mandibles reddish brown; palpi yellowish; face slightly convex, medially punctate, and with a distinct median ridge originating between the antennæ; antennæ black. Mesoscutum closely punctate; scutellum distinctly but shallowly punctate, slightly convex; both mesoscutum and scutellum shining. Mesopleura punctate cephalad and ventrad, and with a large, shallow, perfectly smooth and highly-polished area posteriorly, which does not possess the crenulate fovea common to many species of the genus. Propodeum smooth and shining, with a number of short radiating striulæ extending upward from the middle of the posterior margin; no median carina nor median fovea present.

Wings.—Tegulæ and wing-bases black; veins and stigma brown; radius and transverse cubitus meeting in a sharp angle, with a distinct heel at the point of union, the two veins about equal in length. Legs.—All coxæ black, the posterior rather smooth, above with a basal elongate-oval flattened shining area, which has a few scattered punctures; all trochanters dusky; fore and middle femora somewhat dusky at extreme base, the hind femora dusky at extreme base and apex and along the upper edge, the hind tibiæ dusky at apex, and the hind tarsi, except on the basal two-thirds of the basal segment, entirely dusky.

Abdomen black and shining, moderately broad; first tergite almost twice as long as broad at base, parallel-sided, and rounded off very strongly at apex so that apex is much narrower than base, almost entirely smooth and polished, only the extreme apex being weakly punctate; plate of second dorsal segment triangular, very narrow at base, and three times as broad as apex as at base, three-fourths as long down the middle as broad at apex, and very slightly, or not at all, shorter than the third plate; the basal middle of this plate is smooth and polished, while the apical margin and the apical angles are finely rugulose. The membranous margins along the apical half of the first tergite and all of the second are fuscous, and exceedingly broad along the second plate, the mem-

2. Canadian Entomologist, vol. 49, p. 375-378, figs. 36 to 39, (1917)

3. Canadian Entomologist, vol. 50, p. 221-225, (1918)

\*Contributions from the Gipsy Moth Laboratory, United States Bureau of Entomology, Melrose, Highlands, Mass.  
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