

yellow line ; below this, or the substigmatal space, the body is flesh color. Head shining black. There are a few gray hairs scattered over the body.

These larvæ were found feeding on willows through the most of September, resting in an enclosure formed of several leaves fastened together at the ends of twigs, but I did not find more than half a dozen in a nest. Those put in breeding cages pupated before the middle of October, mostly in the corners of the boxes. The first hatched April 22, 1881, the last May 8. I took one fresh specimen that had flown to light May 28.

This form is related to *Inclusa* Hub. and *Ornata* G. & R., more nearly to the latter in size and coloration, but differs from both in several particulars. Besides size and color, it differs from *Inclusa* in the coloring of its larva. It differs from *Ornata* in the color of the scales sprinkled over the primaries, the color of the spots outside the fourth line, and the continuance of that line, as it is not here partially obsolete opposite the disc, as well as in some other points. The apices are no more produced than in *Inclusa*, nor is the costa more bent.

ON THE CHALCIDIDÆ OF FLORIDA.

(*Paper No. 2.*)

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Genus EUPELMUS, Dalman.

Prof. Westwood, in his *Generic Synopsis*, characterizes this genus as follows: "Antennæ 13-jointed, clavate, third and fourth joints minute; club ovate; thorax long-ovate; collar moderate; thorax depressed in the middle; abdomen long-ovate; *ovipositor exerted*, wings with stigmal branch distant from the union of the subcostal nerve and the costa."

In view of the recent controversy between Prof. Riley and Mr. Howard, in regard to this genus and the genus *Antigaster* of Walsh, I deem it advisable to publish the above from Westwood, *verbatim et literatim*. Just beginning my entomological studies, I do not pretend to take issue with either of these gentlemen, but merely desire to draw their attention to the *ovipositor* in this genus, which both seem to have entirely overlooked, and which, according to above description, is *exserted*.

Now, I have bred a great many specimens of *Antigaster mirabilis* from eggs of *Microcentris retinervis*, and neither this species nor those recently

described by Mr. Howard, have exerted ovipositors. Does this not throw some light on their generic position?

I describe below two new species belonging to *Eupelmus* genus, if Westwood's definition of it be correct. I must acknowledge, however, that the antennæ, wings and formation of thorax strikingly resemble *Antigaster*. The exerted ovipositor would, however, easily distinguish them.

EUPELMUS ROSÆ, n. sp.

♀. Length .10 inch; ovipositor .02 inch. Head wider than thorax, greenish-golden, finely transversely punctate and with slight purplish reflections; front purplish, with metallic reflections, beneath eyes greenish and with the punctures converging towards mouth; eyes purplish; antennæ 10-jointed, clavate, scape metallic green to near tip, flagellum black, joints 6 to 9 shorter than the rest and about equal in length; thorax long ovate, collare short, corners bulging, praescutellum depressed, depression extending from corners of collare and converging and uniting towards scutellum, greenish golden, finely transversely punctate and with purplish reflections; the triangular pieces back of praescutellum are greenish with edges well rounded; scutellum highly convex, longer than broad, greenish with posterior half purplish; the side piece is one elongate convex surface extending from before the insertion of the wing to hind coxæ, purplish, with greenish metallic reflections; wings hyaline, iridescent, with yellowish veins; the subcostal joins the costa at less than one-third the length of wing, the vein then extending to more than two-thirds, with a thin stigma near tip; hind wings strongly iridescent; abdomen long-ovate, slightly depressed, purplish black, with slight cupreous and metallic green reflections; ovipositor black, annulated with yellow in the middle; legs—coxæ black, trochanters yellowish, fore and middle femora and tibiæ yellowish, the middle pair slightly dusky in the middle; all tarsi, except at tip, white; posterior femora and tibiae, excepting at knees and tip, which are yellowish, black; a short tarsal spur; tarsi white, brownish towards tip, basal tarsal joint of middle pair of legs slightly widened.

Described June 17th, from one female specimen bred from Cynipidous rose-gall, *Rhodites r. lucidæ* (Ashmead MS.). A gall found on a wild rose bush growing along the borders of our rivers and swamps.

EUPELMUS CYNIPIDIS, n. sp.

♀. Length .15 inch; ovipositor .05 inch. Head slightly wider than

thorax, greenish golden, with the surface crackled and sparsely covered with short fine hair; eyes brownish purple; antennae 10-jointed, black; thorax elongate ovate, greenish brassy with a slightly elevated, golden, finely transversely punctate shield in centre, extending from collare to two-thirds length of praescutellum, with the posterior end rounded, a depression on either side running squarely off posteriorly perfectly smooth and shining; the scutellum small and convex, with the triangular praescutellar pieces, almost joining, so closely do they press against it; it is brassy but ends posteriorly in a small, flattened, triangular point; abdomen purplish black, flattened above, keeled below; ovipositor at base for one-fifth the length purplish black, balance reddish brown; wings hyaline, veins yellowish to juncture of subcostal with costa, balance brown, a large smoky brown blotch extending across the entire wing from one-fourth the length to near the tip of the wing; legs uniform reddish brown.

Described from one female bred specimen, bred May 2nd, from Cynipidous live-oak gall, *Cynips q. batatoides* Ashmead.

Genus COCCOPHAGUS, Westwood.

COCCOPHAGUS ANNULIPES, n. sp.

♀. Length .04 inch. Vertex of head red, ocelli black and triangularly arranged; eyes greenish, face and around mouth parts green, mandibles tipped with black; antennæ 9-jointed, clavate, scape somewhat widened, black, 2nd joint larger than 3rd and 4th, basal half black, apical half greenish yellow, joints 3 and 4 small, red, others gradually widening to club, greenish yellow, club large and black; thorax longer than abdomen, collare very narrow, greyish or greenish; mesothorax red, praescutellum transverse, occupying the whole dorsum; scutellum very large and triangular, the base being as broad as the praescutellum, both sparsely covered with short whitish hairs; beneath, the surface, with the coxæ, femora and tibiæ are the color of milky water, tibiæ annulated with two black bands, tarsi yellowish, ungues black; abdomen obtusely pointed, blackish above, greyish and with an ovipositor-groove beneath; from a stigma on each side issue three long black hairs; wings hyaline, closely covered with short hairs, veins yellowish.

This unique little species was bred from a large brown Coccid scale (*Lecanium* sp.) occurring on *Quercus aquatica*, and the description is made from two female specimens, which hatched April 17th.



Ashmead, William H. 1882. "On the Chalcididae of Florida. (Paper No 2.)." *The Canadian entomologist* 14, 35–37. <https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent1435-2>.

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