

the punctation becoming coarser posteriorly. Mesonotum scarcely longer than the pronotum; scutellum half longer than the mesonotum. Metathorax excavated behind, the cavity coppery, faintly aciculated medially and punctate around the sides. Metapleuræ purplish blue, coarsely punctate. Abdomen ovate, more or less compressed especially at the tip; sixth segment carinate above; fourth segment longest. All coxæ green; femora bluish, the hind pair reddish; base and tips of tibiæ and tarsi except last joint whitish, the tibiæ medially rufous. The legs are all rather stout, but the femora are not particularly thickened. The body is more or less sparsely whitish hairy, and the fourth, fifth and sixth segments each bear a well marked spot of white pubescence on each side. Wings with a brown cloud that extends entirely across the wing, although it is stronger in front where it extends apically a short distance along the costa beyond the postmarginal vein. Marginal vein four or five times as long as thick; postmarginal a trifle longer and the stigmal two-thirds as long, knobbed.

One female from Brownsville, Texas. Mr. Schaeffer.

This is the first representative of this handsome and attractive genus to be found in North America, other species being known only from Tropical South America and the Island of Grenada, in the Caribbean Sea.

The occurrence of this, together with the other Chalcidid genera *Kapala*, *Schizaspidia* and *Chalcedectes*, is extremely interesting and serves to emphasize the truly neotropical character of the fauna in this part of Texas. All these genera occur commonly in Brazil, where they reach their highest development. *Kapala* is also represented by a species from southern Florida, but none of the others have hitherto been found within our faunal limits.

## FAMILY EUCHARIDÆ.

### *Schizaspidia septentrionalis* sp. nov.

Female. Length 7 mm. Black, marked with luteous or testaceous; legs pale testaceous. Head black, twice as wide as high, coarsely striate, the striae vertical on the sides of the face above, but curving in

BRUES 1909

transversely to the median line below the antennae. Lower half of the sides of the face cross-striated. Clypeus smooth, occiput cheeks and malar space finely striated. Malar space distinctly longer than the eye-height. Mandibles falcate; testaceous, with long sharp tips and no teeth within. Antennae 11-jointed, reaching as far as the tip of the scutellum; scape and ring-joint yellow; flagellum black, except the apical four joints, which are fuscous. First flagellar joint three times as long as the scape and more than twice as long as the second; following joints growing shorter, the seventh twice as long as thick. Prothorax entirely pale testaceous. Mesonotum pale testaceous, with a large median horseshoe-shaped spot, a large oval spot on each of the parapsides, basal half of axillae, narrowed medially and connected with a median scutellar stripe that includes the scutellar teeth, also black. The entire surface of the thorax is coarsely reticulately punctate with the sutures crenulate. Scutellum triangular, with two blunt divergent teeth at the apex; it is as long as the mesonotum medially. Metathorax deeply constricted at the base and bilobate behind, but without teeth or sharp protuberances; more or less black on the sides and with a dark line above. Propleuræ entirely pale testaceous; mesopleuræ with three confluent testaceous spots above, the second of which extends farther down. Legs and abdominal petiole pale testaceous, slender, the latter as long as the posterior femora. Coxæ blackened at the extreme base, and last tarsal joint piceous. Abdomen as high as the thorax and one-half as long, squarely truncate at the base; polished black, the second segment concealing all the following ones. It is black, with a large honey-yellow crescentic mark on each side. Ovipositor very minute. Wings hyaline, tinged with yellow; marginal vein long, two-thirds the length of the submarginal; stigmal quadrate, sessile; postmarginal very short.

One specimen from the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.

This is the first member of this genus to be discovered in North America although two species are known from Brazil.

***Kapala furcata* Fabr.**

Mr. Schaeffer sent me a number of specimens of this beautiful Eucharid from Brownsville, Texas. The species occurs in Brazil, and has also been found in Grenada, but I believe that this is the first time that it has been recorded from so far north as the United

States. Quite recently Kieffer\* has redescribed the species, but he does not mention any locality.

The Brownsville specimens have the scutellar processes more approximated at the tips, but otherwise they agree well with Kieffer's description, and also with Lepeletier's figure, published in his *Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Hymenoptères* (Pl. 38, fig. 5). The species is also figured in the *Biologia* by Cameron.

## FAMILY CLEONYMIDÆ.

### *Chalcedectes texanus* sp. nov.

Male. Length 7 mm. Bluish-metallic, with reddish cupreous reflections. Abdomen æneous, hind femora more or less purplish; base of all tarsi pale. Head very strongly transverse, four times as wide as thick; seen from the front as wide as high; its color greenish, the antennal depression purple; surface whitish-hairy and closely, coarsely punctate, but not confluent so. Occiput but faintly punctulate; mandibles piceous, tridentate. Palpi piceous, the apical joint of the maxillary pair long and suddenly swollen at the base, apical joint of the labial pair triangular and flattened. Antennæ black, the flagellum one-half longer than the scape; first flagellar joint equal to the ring-joint and pedicel together; second, third and fourth decreasing; fifth and sixth quadrate; seventh transverse; eighth obliquely truncate. Malar space with a furrow, its height two-thirds the length of the eye. Thorax somewhat more coarsely punctured than the head; middle lobe and scutellum greenish-violet, the parapsides behind blue; prothorax blue in front and greenish on the sides. Metanotum reticulate medially and smooth on the sides, where there is a large distinct patch of white pubescence. Pleuræ variegated in color, coarsely punctate except for the smooth posterior side of the mesopleural and the finely arcuately aciculated propleural furrow. Abdomen narrowly ovate, shining greenish-black; margin of the first segment notched medially, the others entire; second, third and fourth segments short, the fifth long. Legs cupreous, the reddish tint very pronounced. Posterior femora twice as long as thick, with four long teeth below, and another

\*Berliner Entom. Zeitschr. LXIX, p. 243 (1904).

†Biol. Centr.-Amer. Hymenoptera, Pl. 5, fig. 17.