

largely or entirely confined to the rear edge of the segment. Erect hairs on the fore coxae longer than those anywhere else on the body. Femora with short, fine, erect hairs on their flexor surfaces, the hairs appressed on the lateral and extensor surfaces. Tibiae with the hairs appressed. Tarsi with very abundant, fine hairs which are appressed except on the flexor surface, where they are semi-erect. Antennal scapes with very fine appressed hairs. Funiculi with semi-erect hairs which become finer on the last four segments and form pubescence on the terminal segment. The entire insect without pubescence elsewhere.

Head, thorax, gaster and antennae an even, rich, reddish yellow. The legs clear yellow. Wings hyaline with iridescent reflections. The veins clear yellow, the stigma brown. Posterior edge of the wing evenly fringed with short, fine hairs.

Male: length; head (exclusive of the mandibles) 1 mm.; thorax 2.25 mm.; total length 5.5-6 mm.

Mandibles smooth, moderately shining, with numerous fine punctures. Clypeus and frontal lobes a little less shining than the mandibles, the punctures less distinct and tending to form longitudinal rows. Front and occiput feebly shining with a fine but dense reticulate sculpture over most of the surface except between the two lateral ocelli, where prominent transverse rugae are present. Entire thorax smooth and shining, largely without sculpture. Posterior half of the scutellum and the entire metanotum with a delicate, reticulate sculpture which dulls the surface to some extent. Posterior half of the epinotum rugose and coriaceous both on the basal face and on the sides. The suture separating the mesothoracic sternite from the episternite and that lying between the epinotum and the metathoracic epimeron crossed by coarse, widely separated rugae. A few of these rugae run out onto the surface of the adjacent segments. Petiole feebly shining, the upper surface evenly covered with fine punctures, the posterior face of the node and the ventral surface with three or four feeble longitudinal rugae. Postpetiole and gaster more strongly shining than the petiole, the surface covered with extremely delicate