Described from a single male collected at Forest Hills, Mass., May 30, 1910, by Mrs. C. T. Brues. The insect was moving about among fallen leaves in an open wooded area. Ants of various kinds are abundant in the vicinity and it is possible that the species may be myrmecophilous like its European congener, *P. lubbocki*.

Platyphora coloradensis sp. nov.

♂. Length 1.8 mm. Black; antennæ dark fulvous, darkened on the tip of the third joint; palpi pale yellow; legs testaceous, tinged with fuscous on the tibiae and fuscous on the tarsi. Pleuræ pale fuscous, piceous on the posterior half of the mesopleura. Hypopygium retracted, but apparently brownish as in *P. eurynota*. Head structurally as in *P. eurynota*, and also the mesonotum, except that the dorsocentral bristles are larger. Scutellum dull, not at all shining, with shagreened surface; the series of bristles along its margin larger than in *P. eurynota*. Abdomen with the second and sixth segments lengthened, slightly pruinose and nearly bare on the first to fifth segments; sixth shining and clothed with sparse hairs. Pleuræ and legs as in *P. eurynota*. Wings hyaline; heavy veins pale brown, except the apex of the costal vein which is fuscous; light veins very pale; costal bristles larger than in *P. eurynota*; third vein bristly to the fork and second vein bristly; third vein thickened, but not much stouter than the costa, light veins much as in *P. eurynota*, but the fourth and fifth are less divergent at tip and the seventh apparently farther from the margin. Halteres black, except at extreme base.

Described from a single specimen collected on a window at Boulder, Col., by Mrs. T. D. A. Cockerell, July 17, 1908, and sent to me by Prof. Cockerell.

This species is very similar to *P. eurynota* in structure, although entirely different in color and much smaller. It might perhaps be considered as a mere color variety, but the scutellum is dull and the wing venation is not identical, so it appears to be a perfectly distinct, but allied species.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW GENERA OF PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA.*

BY S. A. ROHWER.

The following new genera and species are parasites of two insects which have been proven to be of economic importance in relation to the chestnut. The descriptions are offered at the present time

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* A contribution from Branch of Forest Insects, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.

so the names of these two parasites may be available for economic purposes.

Anomopterus gen. nov.

This genus belongs to the subfamily Liophroninae and is related to the genus *Centistes* Haliday as defined in Szépligeti's classification of the Braconidae (Gen. Insect. 1904) but may be separated from Haliday's genus by the different venation, the different abdomen and the other characters embodied in the following description.

Malar space fully as wide as the width of the mandibles at the base; mandibles simple; clypeus well defined, separated from the front by a deep furrow; inner margins of the eyes parallel; antennae inserted above the middle of the front, posterior orbits approximately as broad as the diameter of the eye; eyes coarsely granular; scape cylindrical, subequal in length with the second and third antennal joints; body coarsely granular; notauli obsolete; propodeum subtruncate posteriorly and without any well defined areolation; venation as in Fig. 1; legs rather stout, especially the posterior pair; the posterior tibiae thickening apically; abdomen with five segments; ovipositor well exerted.

Type: The following new species.

Anomopterus fasciipennis sp. nov.

Female: Length, 2 mm.; length of the ovipositor 0.5 mm. Head and thorax coarsely granular; postocellar line slightly shorter than the ocellular line; the lateral ocellar line subequal in length with the diameter of the anterior ocellus; antennae 20-jointed, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth; first ten flagellar joints longer than wide, beyond that the length and width become subequal and the apical five joints are moniliform; mesoscutum coarsely granular; the metanotum more coarsely granular than the scutellum, about the same sculpture as

Fig. 1.
Anomopterus fasciipennis
sp. nov., wings.

the dorsal aspect of the propodeum; dorsal aspect of the propodeum with two faint lateral carinae and with a faint median furrow, separated from the posterior aspect by an irregular faint carina; mesepisternum shining; practically impunctate; abdomen shining, impunctate. Ferruginous; the eyes, the ocelli, posterior aspect of the propodeum, the metanotum and the two apical abdominal segments black; the basal five joints of the antennae pale ferruginous, the remaining, black; legs the color of the body; anterior wings hyaline with two

broad dusky bands, in the region of the bands the venation is pale brown, in the hyaline portion of the wings it is pallid; stigma pale yellowish; posterior wings hyaline, irides cent, the venation pallid.

Male: Length, 2 mm. Agrees well with the above description of the female.

Falls Church, Virginia. Described from two females (one type)

and two males recorded under Bureau of Entomology No. Hopk. U. S. 11245 x, which refers to a note stating that this species is a primary parasite of *Ectædemia phlæophaga* Busck. Material collected by T. E. Snyder and reared September, 1913, by Carl Heinrich.

Type: Cat. No. 18051, U. S. National Museum.

Centistidea gen. nov.

Related to *Anomopterus* but may be separated from that genus by the embossed area on the first tergite, by having the second discoidal cell more widely opened and by having 14-jointed antennæ.

Head as in *Anomopterus*; scape cylindrical, subequal in length with the pedicellum; body shining with distinct separate punctures; venation as in Fig. 2; legs not robust; first tergite with an elongate embossed area basally.

Type: The following new species.

Centistidea ectædemix sp. nov.

Female: Length, 1.75 mm. Head subopaque, with separate, rather poorly defined punctures; third antennal joint distinctly longer than the fourth; postocellar line a little more than half as long as the ocellular line; mesoscutum shining with separate distinct punctures; scutellum more sparsely punctured; metanotum shining, practically impunctate; propodeum shining with sparse separate punctures, laterally with two well defined carinæ, medianly with faint, poorly defined carinæ, no carinæ separating the dorsal and posterior aspects; the lateral posterior aspect with four or five strong rugæ; mesepisternum and sides of the propodeum shining impunctate; embossed area of the first tergite slightly wider basally. Black; mandibles pale ferruginous; scape and pedicellum piceous; tegulæ and first tergite fulvous; legs except the posterior tarsi fulvous; wings hyaline, iridescent, venation pale brown, stigma black.

Male: Length, 1.5 mm. Agrees well with the above description of the female.

Ballston (Veitch), Virginia. Described from one female (type) and one male recorded under Bureau of Entomology No. Hopk. U. S. 11236a, which refers to a note stating that this species is a primary parasite on *Ectædemia castaneæ* Busck, the material collected and reared by T. E. Snyder, adults issuing April 23 and 24, 1913.

Type: Cat. No. 18052, U. S. National Museum.

Fig. 2,
Centistidea ectædemix
sp. nov., wings.