

feeders and often distort the galls which they inhabit. From their habits they have been called "Cuckoo-flies."

SYNERGUS.

Synergus, Hartig, Germ. Zeits. ii. 1840, p. 186; Foerster, Verh. zool.-bot. Wien, 1869, p. 332.

1. *Synergus filicornis*. (Tab. IV. fig. 10 ♀; 10 ♂, antenna.)

Rufo-testaceus; antennis (basi excepto), vertice, pleuris, metathorace abdominisque dorso nigris; pedibus flavo-albidis, tarsis posticis nigris; alis hyalinis, nervis testaceis.

Long. fere 3 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

The vertex is shagreened, shining; the face when looked at with a strong glass has a matted appearance as if it were covered with fine hair; the pronotum and mesonotum closely punctured longitudinally; pleuræ transversely striated, shining in the centre, more opaque at the sides; the abdomen is smooth and shining; the apex finely shagreened; ovipositor black.

2. *Synergus dorsalis*.

Rufo-testaceus; macula mesonoti, metathorace, pectore abdominisque dorso nigris; pedibus flavo-albidis; alis hyalinis, nervis testaceis.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

The head and thorax are finely rugose; the pleuræ striated; abdomen finely shagreened; ovipositor black; the third joint of the antennæ is a little longer than the fourth; the fourth, fifth, and sixth are subequal; the rest are wanting. In most of the specimens the space enclosing the ocelli and the part behind it, a broad stripe on mesonotum, and the basal half of scutellum are black.

Differs from *S. filicornis* in having black on the mesonotum, the thorax more strongly punctured, abdomen shorter and not so much compressed, it being not much longer than thorax; wings shorter, and the hind tarsi are not black. In the male the thorax and abdomen are entirely black, as well as the greater portion of the sides of the latter.

All my specimens were cut out of the galls of *Cynips guatemalensis*.

Subfam. PARASITICÆ.

EUCOILIDÆ.

The species of this group are easily recognized by the cup-shaped hollow on the top of the scutellum.

The European species have been distributed among a large number of genera by