

**Description of a *Brachymeria* Parasitic on *Agonoxena argaula* Meyr.  
in Samoa**

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(Presented at the meeting of July 11th, 1949)

***Brachymeria agonoxenae* n. sp.**

Female 3.5 mm. long, black, tegulae, antennal scape, pedicel and club, fore and mid-legs ochraceous, hind femora reddish, hind tibiae with a yellowish band basally bordered by reddish brown, all the tarsi straw-colored with fuscous tips. Head as wide as or slightly wider than the thorax, transverse viewed from above, roughly triangular viewed from in front, more than twice as wide as long (anterior-posteriorly), wider than deep vertically, eyes convex, bulging, the fronto-vertex more than twice as wide as long (anterior-posteriorly) with ocelli in the middle arranged in an obtuse triangle, the lateral members wide apart but the front member only slightly further removed from lateral than it is from inner margin of eye; face moderately convex, clypeus impressed, front and hind margins angulate outlining a rhombus; antennae only moderately long (one-third body), more or less filamentous although increasing somewhat in thickness distally, inserted at lower level of eyes, scrobal impression fairly deep and smooth, wide below but narrowing above to less than one-half lower width, at middle distance occupies about one-third width of face and reaches almost to front ocellus, 13-segmented, scape elongate, one-half as long as flagellum, pedicel about one-fourth length of scape, ring joint small, transverse, less than half as long as wide, first flagellar segment nearly twice as long as wide at base, succeeding segments progressively shorter and slightly wider, 2nd, 3rd and 4th longer than wide, 5th quadrate, 6th and 7th wider than long, three segments comprising the club indistinctly separated, the last truncate instead of being rounded or pointed, all covered with an appressed pile; head umbilicately punctate, the punctuations shallow and half a diameter apart, the intervening surface finely rugose, face and occiput clothed with silvery hairs. Dorsum of thorax to apex of scutellum convex, umbilicately punctate, the punctuations on pronotum separated, those on mesonotum and scutellum more or less contiguous; pronotum well developed, parapsidal grooves on mesonotum complete but shallow, scutellum scutate with apical margin well rounded and strongly carinate, a median depression immediately anterior to apex bounded by blunt projections representing incipient teeth, axillae distinct, far apart, metanotum depressed and followed by a deeply eroded transverse groove, propodeum convex, declivate behind, coarsely reticulate, propleura with shallow punctuations and a striate area dorsally, mesopleural sculpture coarser, the mesopleural sulcus wide and deep with shallow striations on fore-margin, metapleura coarsely reticulate like propodeum. Abdomen sub-sessile (2nd segment forming a broad pedicel), nearly as long as thorax, short ovate, apically pointed, convex above, flattened on the sides, which are sheath-like enclosing the ventrites, smooth, polished, 3rd segment occupying more than half the abdomen, following segments transverse and progressively shorter, tergites on 4th to 8th with transverse lines of shallow punctuations and silvery setae; ovipositor slightly exerted. Legs fairly long, front and mid-legs slender, hind pair stout; upper side of hind coxae flattened and smooth polished, hind femora a little longer than coxae and greatly swollen, width across outer face one-third length, six to seven teeth on lower edge, the basal one larger than the others, some of which are quite small; punctuation on legs rather fine. Wings hyaline, submarginal vein a little longer than marginal, post-marginal short, extending only slightly beyond the apex of marginal, stigmal also short and toothed at apex.

Male generally somewhat smaller than female and having antennae slightly shorter and thicker and hind femora concolorous with body instead of being reddish.

Described from seven specimens, three of which, one female (type) and two males (allotype and paratype) were collected in Samoa in July 1948 on *Agonoxena argaula* Meyrick by L. B. Loring; four others, two females and two males were reared Sept. 18-19th, 1948, on same host in the laboratory, Honolulu.

Type in the collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society.

Superficially like *B. polynesiensis* (Cameron), but an examination of the heads of the two chalcids discloses striking differences. The main difference is in the conformation of the face. The space between the scrobal impression and the inner margin of the eye is wider than in *polynesiensis*, where it is only about one-sixth of the distance between the eyes, whereas in *agonoxenae* it is one-third.