

## Some Chalcidoid Hymenoptera from North Queensland.

By

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### Eulophidae.

#### Tetrastichini.

*Eulophotetrastichus* new genus.

Female: Like *Tetrastichus* Haliday but the mesonotum with three grooved lines, the lateral ones near the parapsidal furrows which are very deep, the antennae with three ring-joints; the tibial spur of hind legs stout and the ovipositor markedly exerted for a fourth the length of the abdomen. Mandibles tridentate. Scutellum with a cross-sulcus before apex and which unites with the mesal two longitudinal grooves. Hind tibial spurs single.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Eulophotetrastichus io* new species.

Female: Length, 1,80 mm, excluding the ovipositor.

Shining black, the wings hyaline, the scutellum and base of scutum contrasting orange yellow, the postscutellum, abdomen and legs (except the base of the coxal) lemon yellow, the abdomen conspicuously edged with black along each side from base to apex (dorsal and ventral aspects), leaving the meson of the dorsum rather broadly yellow (but most of interior of the venter); extreme tip of abdomen and the valves of the ovipositor black. Scape and pedicel white the latter suffused, with dusky. Sculpture as in *Tetrastichus*, the propodeum densely, minutely scaly, with a short but stout median carina, broad at base tapering to apex, thus obtriangular. Joint 1 of funicle longest, equal, or nearly, to distal two joints of the club, the third funicle joint much longer than the pedicel and the first club joint. Distal club joint with a nipple.

From one specimen,  $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.\*)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single female specimen captured by sweeping foliage along the edge of jungle, May 17. 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag and a slide with the head.

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\*) All descriptions following made with the some magnification.

*Aprostocerella* new genus.

Female: Like *Tetrastichella* Girault but there are four ring-joints; also similar to *Trichaporoides* Girault but the scutum has a median grooved line and the funicle joints are shorter.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Aprostocerella kelloggi* new species.

Female: Length, 1.35 mm.

Dull honey yellow, the wings hyaline, the abdomen crossed by three — five black stripes from the base, the propodeum, a large triangular spot on each side of the median line of scutum, cephalic half, pronotum and a crescentic bar across upper half of occiput, black or purplish black. Antennae black, the scape pale, the first funicle joint slightly longer than the other two, slightly shorter than the pedicel, practically all of them subequal, the ring-joints short. Both club-joints subequal, the second one with a small non-articulated nipple. Mandibles tridentate. Propodeum with a short median carina.

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping along a jungle path, February 13, 1912.

Habitat: Australia — Rossville (Cooktown District), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag and a slide with the head.

Respectfully dedicated to Vermon L. Kellogg for his volume "Beyond War".

*Asyntomosphyrum* new genus.

Type: The following species.

1. *Asyntomosphyrum pax* new species.

Female: Length, 0.75 mm.

Sooty black, the wings hyaline, the scutellum chocolate brown, the lower face and vertex lemon yellow; trochanters, knees, tips of tibiae and tarsi (also cephalic tibiae) whitish yellow. Scape pallid, the antennae dusky yellow, 9-jointed with one ring-joint, the funicle joints shorter than the pedicel, the first subquadrate, the second transverse, short, smallest, the third twice longer than 2, hemispherical. Club much wider than the funicle and longer than it and a little longer than the moderate scape which is compressed. Scutum without a median groove, the scutellum with four grooves, the abdomen pointed conic, a little longer than the head and thorax combined, the ovipositor not exerted. Fore wings ample, very closely, densely, uniformly ciliate, the marginal cilia short, the stigmal vein long and slender. Mandibles tridentate.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping forest, top of coast range mountains (1500 feet), May 30, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide (together with a *Stethynium*).

This genus differs from *Syntomosphyrum* Foerster by the pointed abdomen, the ample, densely ciliated fore wing with a long, stigmal vein and the segmentation of the funicle. The propodeum apparently lacks a median carina. It has the habitus of the trichogrammatid *Pteryogramma* Perkins.

### Euplectrini.

Genus *Euplectrus* Westwood.

1. *Euplectrus kurandaensis* new species.

Female: Length, 2.20 mm.

Like *melanocephalus* Girault but with a keel down the mesoscutum and the axillae are smooth mesad.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping foliage along the edge of the jungle, May 20, 1913. (A. P. Dodd.)

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag.

### Aphelinini.

*Plastocharella* new genus.

Male: Like *Plastocharis* Foerster (= *Thysanus* Haliday) but the antennae with three funicle joints, the first small but longer than wide; the others normal, the club solid but not as long as the scape, the pedicel a little longer than the second funicle joint which is the longest of the funicle. Fore wings very densely ciliated and embrowned, the marginal cilia very short. Scutum and scutellum with a median grooved line. Antennae 6-jointed. Mandibles with at least three teeth.

Female: Unknown.

Type: The following species.

1. *Plastocharella fuscipennis* new species.

Male: Length, 1.05 mm.

Orange yellow, the abdomen black, also the legs except trochanters, knees, tips of tibiae and the tarsi; antennae dusky, the club and last joint of funicle black. Hind wings embrowned, clearer toward tip, the fore wing the same but less clear toward tip and deeper under the marginal vein, clear proximad of the bend of the submarginal vein and nearly naked there also. Mesopleurum and tegula black.

Female: Not known.

Described from a single male specimen captured from the window of an unoccupied dwelling, February 16, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Ingham, Queensland.

**Type:** In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide.

Genus *Azotus* Howard.

1. *Azotus semifuscipennis* new species.

Female: Length, 0.75 mm, excluding ovipositor.

Black metallic blue, the eyes carmine, margined with yellowish, the legs and antennae concolorous excepting knees, tips of tibiae, proximal four tarsal joints, most of pedicel and scape and all of joints 2 and 4 of the funicle, which are white. Fore wings deeply infuscated from base to end of stigmal vein, from thence hyaline. Pedicel black at base above, the scape along its upper edge. Funicle 1 a little the longest, 3 wider than long, 2 and 4 subequal in length but 4 wider; a single ring-joint is present, the antennae thus 8-jointed. Mandibles tridentate, and with a subobsolete fourth tooth inwardly. Ovipositor exerted for about a third the length of the abdomen, its valves concolorous. Longest marginal fringes of the fore wing a little shorter than the longest of the hind wing. Discal cilia under the marginal vein distinctly coarser than that beyond the venation. Distal margin of wing fumation straight.

Male: Unknwon.

Described from one female captured from a window in an occupied building, February 17, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Ingham, Queensland.

**Type:** In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide.

Although the antennae are 8-jointed (a ring-joint being present), this species agrees in all other respects with *Azotuscapensis* Howard, except in so far as the description differs in coloration.

2. *Azotus speciosissimus* new species.

Female: Length, 1.00 mm, excluding ovipositor which is extruded for only a fourth the length of the abdomen.

Dark metallic grass green, the valves of the ovipositor at tip, the parapsides except lateral end (forming a border to the scutum on each side), all of each leg except the dusky distal joint of tarsus, all of antenna except one side of club, a spot above on scape, base of pedicel above and to some extent first and third funicle joints which are slightly dusky, ivory white; fore wings hyaline. Head ivory white, the eyes carmine, large, ovate. A very obscure, faint stain across fore wing under the marginal vein which is pale yellow. Wings transparent. Second funicle joint a little the longest. Mandibles and antennae as in *semifuscipennis* Girault. Discal cilia under marginal vein coarse, distad very short and fine.

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping grass and foliage, forest January 27, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Magnetic Island (eight miles off Townsville), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide.

Genus *Aspidiotiphagus* Howard.

1. *Aspidiotiphagus australiensis* new species.

Female: Length, 0.60 mm. Very small.

Dusky black, a crescentic band around base of scutum, tip of abdomen, the scutellum and the head lemon yellow; legs pallid, the antennae dusky yellow; face (and occiput same place) below antennal insertion, dusky black. Wings infuscated as in *citrinus*. Antennae as in *citrinus* (9-jointed, with a ring-joint).

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping top of mountain (1500 feet), May 29, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide.

2. *Aspidiotiphagus citrinus* Craw.

The original and subsequent descriptions of the genus omit the very short ring-joint; the antennae are thus 9-jointed. The length of the proximal joint of the club seems to vary considerably and also the width of the fore wings which were narrower than usual in the following Australian specimens: A female captured from the foliage of an imported citron growing near the jungle, October 29, 1911, at Babinda, North Queensland; a number of specimens from a *Diaspis* on orange, Nelson, N. Q., July 4, 1912; and at the same place August 17, 1912 a number of specimens from *Chionospis* on orange foliage. In old specimens, the abdomen is black.

Genus *Paraphelinus* Perkins.

1. *Paraphelinus australiensis* new species.

Female: Length, 0.80 mm.

Deep orange yellow, immaculate, the legs and antennae pallid; wings hyaline; allied with *xiphidii* Perkins from Hawaii but immaculate, the second funicle joint distinctly more than half the length of the proximal club joint. There is a narrow median grooved line down the thorax. Mandibles tridentate. Discal ciliation very fine, short, the six lines proximad of the oblique hairless line about twice coarser than those of the main ciliation. Marginal fringes at apex of fore wing short, shorter than those disto-caudad which are much shorter than the moderately long ones of the hind margins of the hind wing. Pedicel much longer than the proximal club joint which is only about a third the length of the discal joint. Hind wings near tip with about five lines of discal cilia, a pair at caudal margin, one at cephalic margin and two

in the space between, the cephalic of these two longer, extending to base.

Male: Not known.

Described from a female captured by sweeping in the forest, June 14, 1912.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide.

### Ophelimini.

#### *Alophomorpha* new genus.

Female: Like *Alophus* Ashmead but metallic, the antennae 11-jointed with two ring-joints, the first very short, the club 3-jointed, the third joint minute yet larger than a nipple but nipple-shaped. Head a little wider than long. Parapsidal furrows shallow; grooves on scutellum curving toward each other at tip but not quite joining. Propodeum with a distinct median carina with a short sulcus on each side of it at middle. Postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal. Abdomen wider than the thorax, from above broadly ovate. Hind tibiae with two short strong spurs.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Alophomorpha pulchra* new species.

Female: Length, 2 mm.

Dark metallic blue, the scutellum between the grooves and second segment of abdomen green, the wings hyaline; coxae and femora concolorous but the hind femur white at basal half; tibiae and tarsi white, the hind tarsus dusky toward tip and above. Scutellum and pronotum densely punctate, the punctures formed of raised polygons, the scutellum very densely shagreened between the grooves, the postscutellum, metathorax and propodeum smoother but with a very fine reticulation, the axillae more grossly so. Head like the axillae. Scape white, rest of antennae concolorous. Second segment of abdomen glabrous, the others distad sculptured like the metathorax. Antennae with the club not widened, ovate, the first funicle joint large, as long as the club, the others shortening, the last not much longer than wide, about as long as the pedicel but larger; small distal club joint not terminating in a nipple.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 26, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag and a slide with an antenna and hind leg.

#### *Sympiesomorphelleus* new genus.

Female: Like *Sympiesomorpha* Ashmead but the antennae 10-jointed with two ring-joints, the club only 2-jointed and ter-

minating in a nonarticulated nipple. Body nonmetallic. Abdomen with an obscure petiole, practically sessile, the median carina of the propodeum forked just before base and the propodeum with a short neck. Parapsidal furrows well-defined. Scutellum with two grooves. Mandibles with about six teeth. Hind tibial spurs double. Spiracular sulci narrowly carinated along each margin, long, the median carinae in reality consisting of two very thin carinae, parallel. Segment 2 of abdomen short, segments 3 and 4 subequal, longest, the abdomen long ovate.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Sympiesomorphelleus suttneri* new species.

Female: Length, 1.96 mm.

Ochreous yellow, the wings hyaline, the antennae black except under parts of scape, the legs wholly concolorous but somewhat paler than the body, the central portion of the abdomen at base pale yellow, the purplish yellow of the rest of the abdomen projecting into the yellow obtusely, at the meson. Thorax scaly, the surface of the propodeum less so. First funicle joint longest, about as long as the club, longer than the pedicel.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 26, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag and a slide with the head and a hind leg.

Respectfully dedicated to Bertha von Suttner for her *Die Waffen nieder*.

### Elachertini.

#### *Cirrospilomyia* new genus.

Female: Like *Cirrospilodelleus* Girault but the abdomen sessile, the club 4-jointed, the fourth joint minute and conic and without a nipple, the antennae thus 10-jointed, the pedicel long, two ring-joints; also the mandibles are only 3-dentate, the inner tooth broadly truncate and short, on a line with the base of the second tooth. Propodeum without a median carina. One tibial spur on hind legs. Abdomen large, much wider than the thorax and a half longer, ovate. Scutellum without grooves.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Cirrospilomyia magniventris* new species.

Female: Length, 2.20 mm.

Dark metallic aeneous green, the wings hyaline, the venation pallid, the discal ciliation of the fore wing short. Abdomen purplish black, with a banded appearance due to the light incisions between the segments. Parapsidal furrows well marked. Legs yellowish

white (coxae not distinctly seen), also the scape, the flagellum dusky. Pedicel longer than either of the funicle joints which are longer than wide and subequal; club slightly wider than the funicle.

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single female taken from a bottle of miscellaneous insects without data.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson, North Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag (wings destroyed) and a slide with the head.

### *Atoposoma* Masi.

#### 1. *Atoposoma zolai* new species.

Female: Length, 1.10 mm.

Lemon yellow, variegated with dark metallic green as follows: Pronotum, all of scutum except (broadly) each lateral margin; the meson of scutellum broadly and conically nearly to tip, 7 or 8 narrow stripes across the abdomen (4—6 broadly jointed along the meson, the following narrowly, by a longitudinal stripe), two wavy stripes across the face, all of the propodeum and parapsides and two diamond-shaped spots on each axilla. Fore wings with a fuscous spot below (against) the stigmal spot and somewhat dusky around the tip. Antennae 9-jointed with two ring-joints, agreeing with those of *variegatum* but the two funicle joints are subequal. Mandibles with about six teeth.

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping along the banks of Cape River, in forests, January 4, 1913. This magnificent species I dedicate with great respect to Emile Zola for his work *La Débacle*.

Habitat: Australia — Capeville (Pentland), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide.

### **Entedonini.**

#### *Apleurotropis* new genus.

Female: Like *Pleurotropis* Foerster but the antennae with two very short ring-joints, the propodeum with lateral carinae and a median sulcus whose margins are carinated, the scutellum without grooves, sculptured but the scutum with a median groove along distal third or more. Petiole distinct, not long, the second abdominal segment only about a sixth the length of the abdomen, the seventh segment longer than it. Propodeum apparently glabrous but very delicately reticulated, segments 2 and 3 of abdomen glabrous, the following segments with setigerous pin-punctures which are dense on 7. Thorax coarsely polygonally scaly. Mandibles tridentate. Postmarginal and stigmal veins short, subequal. (At least three funicle joints; rest missing).



Male: Unknown.

Type: The following species.

1. *Apleurotropis viridis* new species.

Female: Length, 1.40 mm.

Brilliant metallic green, the wings hyaline, the legs except the coxae, white. Antennae black, the scape white with a dusky dot at tip above. Pedicel distinctly a third shorter than the first funicle joint which is longest, the third still longer than the pedicel.

Male: Not known.

From one female captured by sweeping forest, January 27, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Magnetic Island, Townsville, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag, the head on a slide.

### Eulophini.

*Asympiesiella* new genus.

This genus is proposed for *Sympiesis nelsonensis* Girault, since it differs from *Sympiesis* in bearing but 9-jointed antennae. The antennal club is only 2-jointed.

### Family Trichogrammatidae.

Genus *Abbella* Girault.

1. *Abbella subflava* Girault.

A single female of this species was captured February 5, 1913 near the Herbert River at Halifax (Ingham District), Queensland, while sweeping along a roadside adjoining canefields.

### Family Mymaridae.

Genus *Gonatocerus* Nees.

1. *Gonatocerus tolstooi* new species.

Female: Length, 0.80 mm.

Jet black and thus in the group of species including *nox* and the following species with which it is more closely allied. It differs from it in the inequality of the funicle joints, the first four joints all short but unequal, 1 and 2 equal (1 sometimes longer), globular, small, 3 and 4 equal (4 a little larger) globular but about twice larger, 4 less than half the length of 5 which is longest; joint 6 distinctly shortest of the distal four funicle joints, while 7 and 8 are subequal or nearly to 5. Pedicel as long as the distal funicle joint. In *lomonosoffi*, joint 6 is subequal to 5. The fore wings are slightly broader in this species but otherwise the two cannot be distinguished.

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping forest on the floor of the summit of the second coast range of mountains (1500 feet), May 29, 1913.

Dedicated to Leo N. Tolstoi for his work "War and Peace".

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide.

2. *Gonatocerus lomonosoffi* new species.

Female: Length, 0.70 mm. Small for the genus.

Jet black and thus distinguished from all species of the genus in Australia excepting *nox*, from which it differs as follows: It is smaller, the fore wings are distinctly not so slender but rather of the broader type (yet not wide, only about fifteen lines of discal cilia), the antennae have the first three funicle joints short and subequal, the fourth only a little longer than the third, the latter not longer than the second as in *nox*, the fifth is plainly twice the length of the third, not so in *nox*; in the fore wings the discal ciliation absent for the most part under the marginal vein and the body is somewhat darker. Wings hyaline.

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female specimen captured by sweeping the jungle, May 18, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide.

Dedicated with respect to Michael Wassiliewitsch Lomonosoff.

#### Genus *Polynema* Haliday.

1. *Polynema rousseaui* new species.

Female: Length, 1.05 mm.

Like *sieboldi* Girault but the third funicle joint is longer, subequal to the second and the hind femur is black, the hind tibia black at distal half, the intermediate tibia with a dusky ring around it just before tip. Also the large spot on the fore wing is blacker and somewhat farther distad, farther from the marginal vein; and the second funicle joint is black like the rest of the funicle. The distal three funicle joints are all decidedly shorter, each distinctly shorter than one (each subequal to or longer than 1 in *sieboldi*). In *sieboldi*, the flagellum beyond 1 is dusky brownish.

Male: Not known.

From one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 26, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide with *P. franklini*.

Dedicated to Jean Jacques Rousseau.

2. *Polynema franklini* new species.

A female of this species, measuring 1 mm, was captured by Mr. Alan P. Dodd at Kuranda, North Queensland, by sweeping jungle, May 18, 1913. The spot or stripe on the fore wing is darker

than in *sieboldi* which this species resembles while the coxae and abdominal petiole are orange yellow like the rest of the legs. Also the flagellum beyond joint 2 of the funicle is deep black and the funicle joints are all decidedly shorter, the three distal funicle joints nearly as in *rousseawi*.

Male: Not known.

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen with the type of *rousseawi* on a slide.

Dedicated to Benjamin Franklin.

#### Genus *Ooctonus* Haliday.

##### 1. *Ooctonus saintpierrei* new species.

Female: Length, 1.20 mm.

Black, the wings without pattern; petiole of abdomen, which is long as in *Polynema*, and all of legs except cephalic coxae, deep orange yellow. With the habitus of *Polynema* and the antennae, venation and abdomen of *Cosmocomoidea morrilli* Howard with which it is congeneric. Scape concolorous with the legs, the funicle joints not very unequal, all much longer than wide but only moderate in length, joints 2, 3 and 5 subequal and longest, 1 shortest but longer than the pedicel and barely shorter than 4. Fore wings slightly stained throughout, the longest marginal cilia somewhat less than a third of their greatest width, the discal cilia arranged in about twenty-seven lines. Funicle widening from joint 5. Petiole more or less equal to hind coxa in length.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping grass and foliage in a jungle, May 20, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide in xylol balsam.

From this species we must conclude either that *Ooctonus* Haliday is a valid genus and with nothing in common with *Gonatotocerus* Nees or else that the species is a member of *Cosmocomoidea* Howard and that the latter differs from *Ooctonus* in having the long marginal vein. Foerster distinctly states that *Ooctonus* has a *Polynema* facies while *Cosmocomoidea* as its name indicates, is also like *Polynema*. But no mention is made of a long marginal vein in *Ooctonus* so that at present we cannot state that *Ooctonus* and *Cosmocomoidea* are the same. Perhaps, for this reason it would have been better to place the above species in the last named genus. But, then, I desired to call attention to these matters and more especially to *Ooctonus*.

The species is respectfully dedicated to the Abbé Saint-Pierre.

Family **Eurytomidae.****Eurytomini.***Axanthosoma* new genus.

Female: Like *Xanthosoma* Ashmead but the abdomen plainly twice the length of the head and thorax combined. Allied with *Aximogastra* Ashmead but the abdominal segments less equal, the abdomen beyond the seventh segment produced into a thin setiform process as long as the head and thorax combined; segments 5 and 6 are about equal, long, each about twice the length of 4. Head and thorax not umbilicately punctate only finely transversely wrinkled. Stigmal and postmarginal veins unequal. Segment 6 of abdomen a little longer than segment 5. Hind tibiae with two spurs. First funicle joint longer than the pedicel, only about two-thirds the length of the scape; a few scattered thimble punctures on the propodeum.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Axanthosoma nigra* new species.

Female: Length, 4.78 mm.

Shining black, the wings hyaline, the head and thorax more or less opaque. Legs yellow brown, the coxae mostly, the posterior femora and their tibiae below the knees, black; also the antennae. Abdomen densely microscopically scaly, the thorax more roughly so. Propodeum rugose and with a large median, triangular excavation für its whole length. Distal funicle joint oval.

Male: Not known.

From four females captured by sweeping in a jungle, May 18, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda and Nelson, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, one of the above specimens on a tag and a slide with the antennae and hind legs.

Later, among some miscellaneous specimens placed together in a vial without data, I found a female of this species (apparently) but the hind tibia had no black and the long setiform eighth abdominal segment was distinctly stouter but otherwise I could detect no difference. The specimen was taken at Nelson.

Family **Elasmidae.**Genus *Elasmus* Westwood.

1. *Elasmus kurandaensis* new species.

Female: Length, 1.80 mm.

Like *speciosissimus*, all the body pattern dark metallic green, but differing as follows: The general color is lemon yellow with the abdomen deep orange, thus contrasting; the scutellum is wholly coppery dark green; and the pattern of the scutum differs in that the metallic coloration which occupies nearly all of the cephalic

half of the scutum is continued caudad along the meson to the scutellum where it is truncated; consequently it resembles an inverted water-bottle with a stout neck and the yellow on each side is divided. Postscutellum lemon yellow except at extreme tip. Hind coxa colored at base and with a small slender metallic green dot in the middle of its upper edge. Abdomen black at extreme tip, the little black area preceded by a distinct black cross-stripe.

Male: Not known.

From one female captured May 18, 1913 by sweeping jungle (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag.

2. *Elasmus queenslandicus* new species.

Female: Length, 2 mm.

Agreeing with the description of *formosus* Girault but the base of the abdomen with a distinct, moderately broad black stripe across it, the abdomen otherwise orange yellow; tip of valves of ovipositor black.

Male: Not known.

From one female captured by sweeping in the jungle, May 18, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag.

3. *Elasmus lividus* new species.

Female: Length, 1.60 mm.

Like *proserpinensis* Girault but metallic blue-green, the abdomen suffused with dark reddish ventrad except at tip and base, the coxae black (hind coxa white at tip), also the femora (hind femur white at base, others toward tip); knees and tibiae white. Mandibles with seven teeth as in *proserpinensis* but the tegulae are concolorous. Propodeum with a median carina, scaly.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured May 18, 1913 by sweeping in a jungle (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag.

### Family Pteromalidae.

#### Sphegigasterini.

#### *Merismomorpha* new genus.

Female: Like *Acroclisis* Foerster but the antennae with three ring-joints, the second abdominal segment occupying only a fourth the surface of the abdomen, a fourth longer than segment three and somewhat shorter than segment 4 which is longest; segments

2 and 3 notched at the meson; segments 1 to 3 occupying half the surface. Propodeum with no median carina but along the meson with a rounded ridge which terminates at apex in a moundlike elevation; lateral carinae and a distinct, complete spiracular sulcus are present. Petiole of abdomen slightly longer than the hind coxa. Mandibles 3- and 4-dentate. Otherwise like *Pterosemoidea* Girault, especially in venation.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Merismomorpha acutiventris* new species.

Female: Length, 1.50 mm.

Dark metallic green, the legs except coxae, light yellow brown, the wings subhyaline; scape, pedicel and first two ring-joints concolorous with the legs, the rest of the antennae dusky black. Head and thorax with a dense scaly sculpture, the abdomen smooth (at least segments 2—4 or nearly two thirds). Third ring-joint twice the length of the others, the pedicel a little longer than any of the funicle joints which are subquadrate but the last (fifth) wider than long. Ventral margin of clypeus with a tongue-like projection at meson.

Male: Unknown.

From one female captured by sweeping in the jungle, May 18, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen.

### Family Encyrtidae.

#### Ectromini.

##### *Epidinocarsis* new genus.

Female: Head a little wider than long, the antennae inserted below the middle near the clypeus, 11-jointed without a ring-joint, the scape enormously dilated ventrad, the funicle filiform, the joints all longer than wide, the first as long as the pedicel which is elongate; club 3-jointed, cylindrical. Mandibles with two strong teeth. Axillae rather widely separated. Abdomen elongate, sharply pointed, distinctly longer than the head and thorax combined, the ovipositor slightly exerted. Marginal and stigmal veins subequal, moderately long, the stigmal curved, the postmarginal a half shorter; oblique, naked line present. Vertex punctate. No carina between the base of the antennae. Propodeum without a median carina.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Epidinocarsis tricolor* new species.

Female: Length, 1.80 mm.

Orange yellow, the legs pale yellow, the coxae nearly whitel the fore wings slightly stained proximad under the submargina,

vein; pronotum (except laterad), cephalic margin of scutum, a large eggshaped spot filling the center of scutellum from base to apex, two large areas on metathorax their lateral margins involving the spiracle and separated broadly at meson and distal half or more of the abdomen purplish black. Head black, also the antennae except distal fifth or more of scape, a little less than distal half of the pedicel, distal (sixth) funicle joint and the club white. Head and thorax finely, densely alutaceous, the vertex and scutum with many pin-punctures. Distal funicle joint a little over half of the first one which is three and a half times longer than wide.

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping forest, top of coast range (1500 feet), May 30, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag, the head on a slide.

### Family Callimomidae.

#### Monodontomerinae.

Genus *Macrodontomerus* Girault.

#### 1. *Macrodontomerus unimaculatus* new species.

Female: Length, 2.43 mm, excluding ovipositor which is a little longer than the abdomen.

Dark metallic coppery green, the abdomen brown, black above, the ovipositor valves black, the scape and pedicel brown, rest of antenna black. Second segment of abdomen incised at meson of caudal margin. Legs yellowish, including the coxa. Fore wings with a large, conspicuous, ovate, brownish spot in the middle, its long axis obliqued, its blunter end just caudad of the stigmal vein. Head and thorax densely punctate, the propodeum smooth except along cephalic margin, brilliant coppery and with a median carina.

All funicle joints longer than wide, the first longest, subequal to the pedicel, the sixth a third shorter, only slightly longer than wide. Mandibles tridentate.

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female captured February 16, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Ingham, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag and a slide with head, fore wing and first and last legs.

### Family Chalcididae.

#### Chalcitellini.

*Nearretocera* new genus.

Type: The following species.

#### 1. *Nearretocera johnstoni* new species.

Female: Length, 2.60 mm.

Black, punctate, the punctures not confluent; tegulae, coxae (except hind coxa above) and the rest of legs (except outwardly, a large black area from upper margin of hind femur, ovate in shape) dark reddish; scape and next six joints orange, the rest of antenna black. Fore wings with a black stripe across them from the marginal vein and in the outer third of the blade a black marking like a fleur-de-lis (but with the bottom part, that below the ring absent) which is upended upon one of the arms; the base of this marking nearly touches the first cross-band; proximad of the latter the blade fumated to the bend of the submarginal vein. Scape nearly half the length of the flagellum (including pedicel), the club distinctly shorter than it; first funicle joint subquadrate, joints 4—8 longest.

Male: Not known.

From one female captured in a jungle pocket, May 26, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag, the antennae, head and a hind leg on a slide.

This beautiful species is respectfully dedicated to Mary Johnston for her war-incriminating novel "Cease Firing".

This genus agrees in every detail with *Arretocera* Kirby but the club is solid; though small, the third antennal joint is plainly not a ring-joint. The scutellum is simple. Postmarginal vein absent. Petiole of abdomen short, stout; stigmal vein a mere spur. Pedicel longer than any of the funicle joints.

### Chalcidini.

Genus *Pseudepitelea* Girault.

1. *Pseudepitelea hercules* new species.

Male: Length, 7.85 mm. Large, robust.

Black; tegulae except proximal margin or most of it, distal half or more of first two femora, tibiae and tarsi and tip (broadly) of hind femur, golden yellow; hind tibiae black just below the knee. Fore wing distinctly infuscated, the venation black, the marginal vein long, over twice the length of the postmarginal. Scutellum with a strong, bidentate plate. Antennae wholly black, the pedicel very small, wider than long, the funicle joints short, subquadrate. Second abdominal segment smooth and shining, the following segments microscopically sculptured. Thorax confluent punctate, the propodeum rugose. Hind femur with about 12 teeth, the first five larger, subequal, the sixth and seventh confluent at base, small like the others following.

Female: Not known.

Described from two males reared by Mr. F. P. Dodd from the chrysalids of *Cethosia cydippe* from jungle, May 1912.

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.



Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens minutien mounted (one pin) and a slide with antennae and a fore wing.

*Tumidicoxoides* new genus.

Like *Tumidicoxa* Girault but all the former species in that genus, including the type, I have very little doubt were *Chalcis*. But I now designate this Australian species as the type of the genus renamed. It is distinguished from *Chalcis* in having 12-jointed antennae, the club 2-jointed and conical distad and the scutellum distinctly bidentate at apex.

1. *Tumidicoxoides kurandaensis* new species.

Female: Length, 3.2 mm.

Black, the wings hyaline, the middle of the side of the second abdominal segment dark red; venation black, tegulae white; cephalic and intermediate tibiae and tarsi brown, the hind tibia black with a whitish spot above over half way between knee and middle and another near apex; the hind tarsi yellow white, the last joint black; hind femur red, whitish across tip, bearing eight teeth, the first four widely separated, the others successive and smaller. Postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal but only about a third the length of the marginal. Punctate, the propodeum rugose. Funicle joint 1 longest, longer than the pedicel but not long. Mandibles bidentate.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured in jungle, May 20, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag and a slide bearing head and hind leg.

**Chalcitellini.**

*Neoanacryptus* new genus.

Female: Like *Anacryptus* Kirby but the posterior femur beneath with seven large teeth and greatly swollen as normal for the family. Antennae 13-jointed, with a minute ring joint which is not as wide as the funicle. Abdominal petiole as long as the posterior coxa. Postmarginal and stigmal vein absent. Tooth on hind tibiae below knees large.

Male: Unknown.

Type: The following species.

1. *Neoanacryptus petiolatus* new species.

Female: Length, 2.50 mm.

Black, umbilicately punctate, including the propodeum; scape yellowish brown, the antennae otherwise black; abdomen yellow brown, except above, its long petiole black and longitudinally carinate; tegulae, trochanters and rest of legs except the

coxae and much of cephalic femur and all of hind femur but each end, reddish brown. Fore wings rather deeply, uniformly smoky from about the middle of the submarginal vein. Of the seven teeth on the hind femur, the seventh is a mere tubercle-tooth, the first largest, 3 and 4 about equal. Pedicel very short, joints 2 and 3 of funicle subequal, longest, 1 not much shorter and subequal to the distal joint of the funicle which is about equal to the first club joint.

Male: Not known.

Described from two females captured by Mr. Alan P. Dodd by sweeping in the jungle, May 19, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens on tags (2 pins) and a slide with a posterior leg and an antenna.

### Haltichellini.

Genus *Stomatoceras* Kirby.

#### 1. *Stomatoceras tineophagus* new species.

Female: Length, 6 mm.

Closest to *australiensis* Girault but wholly black, only the tarsi somewhat suffused with reddish; also the fore wing is crossed by a distinct black stripe (fading somewhat caudad) from the marginal vein (accented under that vein), and the first funicle joint is subequal to the pedicel and nearly as long as the second funicle joint; a large, convex, flaplike projection precedes the comb-like teeth on the hind femur which extend three fourths the way to apex. Metathorax with a strong tooth in the middle of the dorso-lateral aspect, the scutellum ending in two distinct (separated) platelike teeth, smaller than the metathoracic tooth. Cephalic ocellus within the facial excavation. Punctures not confluent. Postmarginal vein subequal to the marginal.

Male: Not known.

Described from one specimen kindly given to me by Mr. F. P. Dodd of Kuranda and labelled "From pupa of red ant moth. 9. 11. 03". The host is a tineid.

Habitat: Australia — Townsville, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a card, hind femur and an antenna on a slide.

#### 2. *Stomatoceras novifuscipennis* new species.

Female: Length, 5 mm.

Close to *fuscipennis* Girault but the antennae are wholly black, the first funicle joint is plainly longer than wide yet only half the length of the pedicel, the fore wings are uniformly embrowned to tip from about middle of the submarginal vein, but the rounded clear area is under the postmarginal vein which is longer than the marginal, the stigmal vein very short, only about half the length

of the marginal. Abdomen and coxae black, the rest of the legs and the tegulae dark red (but all femora for the most part black except each end). Posterior wing dusky for over the distal third. Scutellum at apex emarginate at meson, the two teeth obtuse. Metathorax without teeth. Thoracic clothing inconspicuous. Teeth on hind femur extending about half way to apex. Second funicle joint longest, subequal to the pedicel and the club joint which is not quite a half longer than the last joint of the funicle.

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female labelled "November 1904. F. P. Dodd".

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a card and a slide with the hind leg, a fore wing and the antennae.

3. *Stomatoceras aureus* new species.

Female: Length, 6 mm.

Differing from the other Queensland species in bearing a golden pubescence over the body, just back of the axillae, a small clump being more conspicuous than the rest. Tegulae large, honey yellow. Antennae, legs (including hind coxae, excluding a very large ovate spot on hind femur outwardly, appended from the upper margin and extending toward the lower margin which it parallels) and the abdomen excepting distal third dorsad and (distinctly) a black border dorsad from base on each side to apex of proximal third, blood red. Fore wings embrowned from marginal vein to apex, the infumation accented under the marginal vein and interrupted by two clear areas, one just distad of the marginal vein, the other caudo-distad of the first and longer than it (not very much separated from it though distinctly so). Teeth of scutellum well-developed, separate. Hind wings hyaline. Abdomen oval. With the habitus of *Chalcis* but the antennae below the ventral ends of the eyes, though not much so. Teeth of hind femur not quite reaching to middle. Pedicel longer than the next two funicle joints united; funicle joints 5—8 wider than long. Venation about as in *novifuscipennis*.

Male: Not known.

From one specimen without data received from Mr. F. P. Dodd of Kuranda, Qsld.

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda (?), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the specimen on a card, a hind leg and the antennae on a slide.

#### *Smicromorphini* new tribe.

Characterised by having the abdomen inserted far up on the propodeum just under the apex of the scutellum, the antennae inserted below the middle of the face but plainly above the ventral

ends of the eyes, the long petiole of the abdomen and the shape of the latter which is long and compressed, subcylindrical, twice the length of the thorax; and in the postmarginal vein being absent.

*Smicromorpha* new genus.

Male: Resembling in the eyes and antennae many Diptera, in the shape of the body many ichneumon flies but in general habitus the genera of the *Chalcitellini*. Head wider than long, the eyes very large, occupying the whole side of the head and converging ventrad, the frons very narrow, the antennae inserted far below the middle of the face yet above the ends of the eyes, 9-jointed without a ring-joint, the flagellum subsetiform as in the Diptera, the club solid and longer than any of the funicle joints which are all longer than wide, the first shortest and cupshaped; pedicel large and ovate, nearly as long as the club joint. Marginal vein very short, not more than twice longer than wide at apex, the stigmal about half its length. Parapsidal furrows complete. Scutellum simple, with a shallow median groove, the propodeum simple and with a deeper median groove which widens distad. Posterior femur beneath armed with many (about 55—60) minute, comblike, black teeth, equal in size, the first appearing to be shorter and more obtuse, the second of two coalesced nearly to tip, the margin itself scalloped from base up to the first tooth and therefore wavy. Middle tibia with a spur. One mandible falcate as in the Eucharidae, the other short and acute; the falcate one without teeth, long like a naked sword. Otherwise as in *Smicra*.

Female: What I take to be the female has the antennae and abdomen missing but agrees otherwise with the male except that the eyes are smaller, extending only two thirds the way to the mouth, the antennae above their ends, the frons broad.

Type: The following species.

1. *Smicromorpha doddi* new species.

Male: Length, about 5.50 mm.

Honey yellow, the wings stained a little just distad from the venation, the parapside with a dark reddish brown spot against the middle of each mesal margin; abdomen reddish brown. Sculpture as in *Smicra*. Petiole of abdomen about as long as the hind coxa. Scutum obscurely dark reddish, its lateral margin yellow.

Female: About the same but the scutum distinctly dark reddish.

Described from a single pair kindly given me by Mr. F. P. Dodd of Kuranda, to whom I dedicate this species, not only for the preservation of this peculiar form but also because of his extensive collecting in many groups of insects in the northern part of Queensland thus preserving to science many forms which, but for his efforts, may have been utterly lost to us.

Habitat: Australia — Northern Territory (Port Darwin).

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens, minutely mounted (2 pins) and a slide with male head and posterior leg.

Mr. Dodd informed me that this species is parasitic upon larvae of the green ant, *Oecophylla smaragdina*, depositing eggs upon them when the workers are using their silk-spinning larvae for the purpose of binding the leaves together when building a new nest.

From the insertion of the abdomen, it would seem impossible for food to pass into it and it would be of interest to know the feeding habits of this insect.

Note. The proofs have been read by me.

Strand.

## Diagnoses of New Chalcidoid Hymenoptera from Queensland, Australia.

By

A. A. Girault.

Pteromalidae.

Diparinae.

Genus *Panstenon* Walker.

1. *Panstenon australis* new species.

Female: Length, 1.90 mm.

Dark brown-black, the head and thorax metallic green nevertheless, the abdomen and legs (including coxae) brownish, fore wings uniformly slightly embrowned or subhyaline; antennae concolorous with the head. Head and thorax with a fine, polygonal sculpture, the propodeum with a network of interlacing carinae (between the spiracles; laterad of each spiracle a single long, irregular carina nearer the edge).

(From one specimen,  $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.)

Male: The same but the pronotum brownish and the distal two-thirds of abdomen dusky blackish.

(From one specimen, same magnification.\*)

Described from one pair captured by sweeping foliage and grass in a forest bog, October 25, 1911.

Habitat: Australia — Cairns, Queensland.

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens on a slide.

\*) All descriptions following were made with the same magnification.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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