

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens, minutem 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.

Merisinae.

Merisini.

Amicromelus new genus.

Female: Running to *Micromelus* Walker but the first funicle joint a little longer than the pedicel, the second abdominal segment not more than a fifth the length of the abdomen, the antennae only 12-jointed, the club but 2-jointed the second joint terminating in a distinct spur. Marginal vein longer than the stigmal, the abdomen longer than the thorax, the ovipositor not exerted. Propodeum with a fovea on each side at cephalic margin midway between the meson and the oval spiracle.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Amicromelus cyaneus* new species.

Female: Length, 2.20 mm.

Dark metallic blue, the abdomen above dark coppery, the wings hyaline, the venation pale; coxae and femora concolorous, the knees, tibiae and tarsi pale, nearly white; thorax with a white pubescence somewhat as in *Catolaccus*. Head and thorax densely punctate, including the propodeum; abdomen microscopically sculptured. Antennae capitate, the distal funicle joint just a little longer than wide, the whole dusky brownish, the club brown.

Male: Unknown.

Described from three females captured by sweeping in a forest, May 5, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, one of the above on a tag and a slide with parts of the others, and the appendages.

Family Encyrtidae.

Ectromini.

Epanusia new genus.

Female: Like *Anusia* Foerster but the marginal vein not short, over twice longer than wide, the postmarginal vein not much shorter than the marginal, somewhat longer than the stigmal; the lateral ocelli are far distant from the eye margins, the frons is moderately broad, with a very fine scaly sculpture and scattered punctures. The wings are perfect and banded. Otherwise the same. Fore wings with a long hairless line back from stigmal vein and which curves, proximad.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Epanusia bifasciatus* new species.

Female: Length, 2.10 mm.

Dark blue, submetallic, the scutum and propodeum with short white pubescence, the scutellum bright orange, the axillae

and pronotum (less so) suffused with orange; head also orange, the vertex darker. Fore wings with two nearly black bands, the first across from the marginal and postmarginal veins, subcrescentic, its distal margin concave; the second across from the bend of the submarginal vein, both fainter near caudal margin; the blade distad of the apex of the postmarginal vein densely, finely, uniformly ciliate and lightly embrowned; venation brown black; stigmal vein nearly at right angles to the marginal. Legs concolorous, except cephalic femora, all knees and tarsi which are brownish. Antennae foliaceous, including the scape, greatly compressed, concolorous, the 3-jointed club, however, conico-cylindrical, the sixth or distal joint of the funicle subquadrate but still flat, the pedicel triangular, minute, the first funicle joint obconic, much the longest of the funicle, the next three joints distinctly much wider than long; no ring-joint, eleven antennal joints. Scutum green, body finely sculptured.

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping in a forest and in a jungle pocket, September 3, 1912.

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 fore wing.

Eupelmini.

Cerambycobius Ashmead.

1. *Cerambycobius pax* new species.

Female: Length, 4 mm, exclusive of the long ovipositor which is curved downward and is a little longer than the abdomen. Metallic green, the abdomen and scutellum purple, the ovipositor brown, its sheaths black; antennae dark purple; tibiae brown except above, the tarsi brown. Fore wings deeply infuscated, the fumation divided through the middle of a clear line. Postmarginal vein a third longer than the stigmal. Posterior tibiae with one spur. Face deeply excavated above antennae, the excavation smooth and shining, the cephalic ocellus distant from it, the lateral ocelli closer to the cephalic one than to the eye margin, before the cephalic ocellus a subquadrate, smooth depression and a fovea behind each lateral ocellus; vertex rather coarsely punctate; eyes with barely perceptible hairs, practically naked. Body with a sculpture like that of species of *Tetrastichus*. Axillae just touching inwardly. Scape extending far beyond the vertex, foliaceously dilated or compressed but not convexed, the foliation uniform and distinct; first funicle joint shorter than the pedicel, not much longer than wide, the second and third joints longest, subequal, longer than the pedicel, the other joints shortening but all longer than wide; club 3-jointed, 13 antennal joints, no ring-joint. Antennae inserted near the middle of the face. Head wider than long.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping foliage in jungle country, November 4, 1911.

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, Queensland.

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

The deeply excavated face, the foliated scape, the short head and some other characters will probably exclude this species from the genus, becoming the type of a new segregate.

Amirini new tribe.

Male and Female: Mandibles totally absent; postmarginal vein absent, the marginal punctiform, the stigmal well developed; posterior tibiae with two spurs. Tarsi 5-jointed. Otherwise like the Mirini. Costal cell wide, its margin convex.

Amira new genus.

Female: Head from cephalic aspect rounded, the frons narrow, the antennae inserted near the clypeus, the scrobes separate, converging above, the head punctured, the punctures minute. Lateral ocelli nearly touching the eyes, the latter convergent. Thorax punctured like the head. Abdomen flat, short, from above triangular, no longer than the thorax, the hypopygium small, the ovipositor not exerted. Wings hyaline, the venation not quite attaining the costa, the long submarginal vein approaching the costa gradually, then turning off to form the stigmal. Axillae meeting inwardly. Second abdominal segment short, barely longer than the following three segments. Antennae 12-jointed, capitate, the scape somewhat convexed beneath, the pedicel long, nearly half the length of the funicle, about thrice longer than wide at apex, the distal funicle joints much wider than long, the first joint of the funicle subquadrate; one very short ring-joint, the club 3-jointed. Fore wings with a short hairless line from middle of stigmal vein; the same not much obliques. Frons arched or convex, the scrobes not very long.

Male: About the same but totally different in color and the pedicel much longer, as long as the funicle.

Type: The following species.

1. *Amira fabrei* new species.

Female: Length, 2 mm. Robust.

Shining black, the wings hyaline, the intermediate tibiae toward tip and the tarsi brown. Head and thorax, besides the pin punctures, densely finely scaly, the abdomen also densely scaly. Discal ciliation of fore wing dense. Scutellum densely, longitudinally lineolated or nearly.

(From twenty specimens.)

Male: See below.

Described from twenty females reared from a mass of naked pupae in a spiders egg cocoon found adhering to grass in a forest, May 2, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, two females, two males on tags, 4 pins and a slide with four ♀ heads and a fore wing.

Later the male was discovered, reared from the same mass of pupae in the cocoon. It is described herewith: Length, 1.80 mm. Like the female but all the sides and venter of thorax and the legs, the head and antennae, the scutellum except a spot along the meson at apex, the axillae and the sides of the scutum centrally (invasion from the pleurum) lemon yellow; tarsi brown. Antennal pedicel elongate, longer than the scape which is more convexed than in the female, the latter with all the joints distinctly wider than long and more or less equal. Antennal club darker. Lateral ocelli somewhat farther from the eye than in the female.

(From six specimens.)

This remarkable genus and species is respectfully dedicated to Henri Fabre, the French entomologist, whose life of constant endeavour and persistence is an inspiration to us all.

Subsequently, from the same egg cocoon, a hundred and twenty-three more females emerged and seven males.

Eupelmini.

Idoleupelmus Ashmead.

1. *Idoleupelmus vulgaris* new species.

Female: Length, 4.50 mm, excluding the ovipositer which is as long as the abdomen and yellowish white excepting broadly at tip and base.

Bright metallic aeneous green, the wings hyaline, the legs and tegulae lemon yellow (except the coxa, a dusky brownish spot above before apex on hind femur, one just below knee and another just ventrad of the second and on middle legs a black spot at the same place on the femur and a ring on the tibia out from knee). Sides and venter of abdomen yellow. Head and thorax very finely shagreened. Antennae 12- or 13-jointed, no ring-joint, the club 3-jointed: pedicel rimmed with whitish at apex, the first funicle joint similarly rimmed at base. Postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal.

Male: Not known.

From one female captured by sweeping in forest, Nelson, N. Q., May 3, 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 legs.

2. *Idoleupelmus australiensis* new species.

Female: Length, 1.20 mm.

The same as the preceding but much smaller and the valves of the ovipositor are wholly black and the hind legs lack the black spots, the intermediate tibiae the second dusky spot. Antennae 13-jointed, inserted just below the ends of the eyes, the first funicle joint minute, white, not a true ring-joint, the second twice longer, the third still longer and quadrate, the following joints longer, all much shorter than the pedicel. Mandibles tridentate. Middle tibiae without black teeth but with scattered light ones. Abdomen above mostly yellowish.

Male: Not known.

Described from two females captured by sweeping in the forest, April 4, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, two specimens on tags (2 pins).

Family Eurytomidae.

Eurytomini.

Bephratella new genus.

Female: Like *Bephrata* Cameron but the cephalic ocellus plainly not within the scrobes which are very short; funicle 5-jointed. Marginal vein thickened, about twice longer than broad, the postmarginal vein a little longer than the stigmal which is less than half the length of the marginal. Disk of propodeum concaved. Posterior tibiae with two spurs. Face not excavated.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Bephratella nymphea* new species.

Female: Length, 3.30 mm.

Bright orange yellow, the dorsum of the abdomen with four black stripes across it, the fourth stripe bow-shaped; caudad of it a very small cross dash of dusky at the meson. Median line of propodeum at base with a short smooth groove, the rest of the concave disk roughened nearly as much as the scutum. Ocellar area black. Tip of ovipositor, the base of the scrobes and the dorsal surface of the pedicel black. Wings hyaline. Legs pale yellow, the antennae orange yellow, joint 1 of funicle a little over two thirds the length of the scape (excluding bulla).

Male: Not known.

From one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 9, 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 a hind leg and an antenna.

2. *Bephratella pulchra* new species.

Female: Length, 3.15 mm.

The same as the preceding but the thorax with the center of the vertex and upper occiput, median line of pronotum (faintly), a rectangular area at caudal margin mesad of pronotum, somewhat over the cephalic third of scutum (except laterad), median line of latter faintly and a triangular spot connecting with it at apex, the inner caudal corner of each parapside and a small dot at the inner cephalic corner of each, the axillae, the caudal and cephalic margins of scutellum rather broadly, the scrobicular cavity and the median line of propodeum rather broadly, black. First two funicle joints reddish brown. Abdomen as in *nympha*.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured with the preceding species.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

Family Callimomidae.

Podagrionini.

Genus *Pachytomoides* Girault.

1. *Pachytomoides queenslandica* new species.

Female: Length, 4 mm, not including the ovipositor which is fully as long as the body.

At once differing from *mirus* in bearing eight teeth along the posterior femur of which the first, fourth, sixth and seventh are largest, the eighth with a very broad base, its distal side a long incline; teeth 2 and 5 subequal, 3 a little shorter, all distinct. Antennae yellow brown, the club dark. Propodeum concolorous; first two legs wholly honey yellow, the posterior ones purplish black, except tarsi, tips of tibia and the knees. Abdomen honey yellow except above just at base and along distal half; thus in general encircled by a broad band of yellow; valves of ovipositor black. Propodeum umbilico-rugoso punctate, without carinae, much rougher than the dense, fine punctation of the rest of the thorax. Teeth of mandibles fine, three of them distinct. Distal three funicle joints wider than long. Club as long as the funicle.

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 8, 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 the head and hind femur.

Genus *Podagrionella* Girault.

1. *Podagrionella bella* new species.

Female: Length, 2.25 mm, excluding ovipositor which is a little longer than the abdomen.

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Like *hyalina* Girault but the legs all yellow brown, the trochanters, tarsi, distal fifth of hind coxa and proximal half of hind femur, white. In the hind femur, a dusky spot near upper edge at distal third, the teeth black; prolongation of hind tibiae somewhat longer and more curved than usual. Abdomen wholly purplish black; tegulae yellow brown; abdomen without a petiole but stalked. Funicle black brown, the club black, the pedicel and scape yellow brown. Posterior femora beneath with nine teeth, the last tooth yellow, the eighth tooth a mere tubercle, teeth 1, 3 and 4 longest of the black teeth, the ninth as large as 1 or nearly; teeth 5—8, a descending series of heights. First funicle joint longest, nearly as long as the pedicel, the last three joints plainly wider than long, joint 4 (funicle) quadrate; club plainly not as long as the funicle. Propodeum with irregular foveae, rugose, no median carina, the apex of the scutellum smooth and shining distad of the transverse suture, the head and thorax otherwise scaly and usual.

Male: Not known.

From one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 11, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

Genus *Podagrion* Spinola.

1. *Podagrion worcesteri* new species.

Female: Length, 2.75 mm, excluding ovipositor which is about the same length.

Agreeing somewhat with *washingtoni* Girault in coloration but the legs are yellow brown, the tarsi white while the yellow on the abdomen is dull and at sides and venter of base; the fore wings have a distinct dusky, curved dash from the knob of the stigmal vein which extends about half way across the wing; it is not black, merely dusky. Posterior femora beneath with eleven teeth, all distinct, the first largest, then 5 and 7, 3 and 9; 2 and 11 smallest, then 4, then 6, 8 and 10 which are subequal, each not more than half the length of 1. Coxae green, the tibiae dark except at tip, at base broadly ringed with yellow white. First funicle joint much longer than the pedicel, the distal one somewhat wider than long; joints 2 to 4 rather long, 1 longest. Disk of propodeum without a median carina, shallowly concaved, the concavity punctate, without it the surface rugose and sulcate, the middle of the dorso-lateral aspect with a conspicuous oval and deep fovea whose long axis is longitudinal; punctures of propodeal disk about the same as those of the rest of the thorax. Scutellum smooth and shining distad of the transverse line or suture.

Male: Unknown.

From one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 11, 1913 (A. A. G.).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

Respectfully dedicated to Noah Worcester for his "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War".

This is the fourth species recently added to the Australian fauna. On one femur, the eleventh ventral tooth was absent.

Family Chalcididae.

Chalcitellini.

Chalcitella Westwood.

Female: Allied with *Chalcitella* Westwood from which it differs apparently in having one more funicle joint, the club being indistinctly 2- or 3-jointed, the funicle being 7-jointed and there being no ring-joint. Posterior femora beneath with eight teeth, the last one minute, the others large. Posterior tibiae simple. Postmarginal and stigmal veins absent.

1. *Chalcitella australiensis* new species.

Female: Length, 2.75 mm.

Black, the abdomen except petiole and above centrally, dark reddish; posterior femur also dark reddish except a large black blotch in center of ventral margin (lateral aspect); tegulae, all of other legs and the hind tibiae and tarsi dark red; also the scape, pedicel and one or two funicle joints. Wings subhyaline. Umbilicately punctate but not densely, smooth between the punctures. Propodeum with median carinae bounding sulci, the latter crossed by ridges. Funicle joints enlarging distad; pedicel short, cupshaped.

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in a forest.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

Haltichellini.

Genus *Stomatoceroides* Girault.

1. *Stomatoceroides fuscipennis* new species.

Male: Length, 2.85 mm.

Nearest to *bicolor* and *nigricornis* but at once distinguished by having the forewings deeply, nearly uniformly infuscated (sooty) from a little before the marginal vein distad to apex; the legs are black except knees, tips of tibiae, base of posterior femur and the tarsi which are dark red; tegulae dark red. Propodeum rugose, with a deep longitudinal basin or trough down the meson but not quite to apex, the edges of this triangle carinated and its bottom

rough. The umbilicate punctures of mesonotum adjoining one to the other, the abdomen with the second segment smooth and shining (its immediate base above coriaceous), the following segments with a fine scaly sculpture. The ring-joint very short. Teeth on posterior femur running to the middle.

Female: Not known.

Described from one male captured May 11, 1913 by sweeping in a jungle pocket.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

2. *Stomatoceroides insularis* new species.

Female: Length, 2 mm.

Like *nigripes* Girault but much smaller and the club joint is divided into two or else the distal two antennal joints (the last funicle and the club) are equal and much shorter than usual, each equal to about a little over half the proximal joint of the funicle. Wings hyaline. Tegulae black.

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping, January 19, 1913 (Forest).

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

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

Family Mymaridae.

Genus *Polynema* Haliday.

1. *Polynema mendeli* Girault.

The female of this species was captured by sweeping grass in the forest near Nelson, North Queensland, May 5, 1913 by Mr. Alan P. Dodd. The head is jet black and all of the body of the abdomen including the exerted ovipositor which is nearly equal to the length of the abdomen, it being long and slender. The species is therefore a unique one. There are two longitudinal grooved lines on the scutellum; the second and third funicle joints are long, the others short, the second longest and nearly twice the length of the first, the slender third is about a third longer than the oval fourth. The sculpture of the thorax is imperceptible except on the scutum where it is finely scaly. The blade of the fore wing is sub-fuscous. The exerted ovipositor, not being correlated with the other characters, excepting perhaps the grooves on the scutellum, is not sufficient to separate this species into a new segregate of generic rank, more especially since the ovipositor is an adaptive organ.

2. *Polynema poincarei* new species.

Female: Length, 1.90 mm.

Dark brown, the abdomen and scape black, the legs a little lighter, the antennae with the two distal joints black, the abdomen suffused with black; fore wings with two broad jet black bands across them, the first at the apex, covering somewhat more than the distal fifth, the second across the middle of the wing; longest marginal cilia not more than a third the wings greatest width; proximal tarsal joint extraordinarily lengthened, in the hind legs as long as their tibia, in the cephalic legs longer than the tibia of those legs. First funicle joint elongate, longer than the scape, the second joint lengthened extraordinarily, subequal to the third, each about twice longer than the first, joints 4 and 5 subequal, 5 shorter, 4 about a fourth shorter than 3; joint 6 of the funicle and the club joint equal in width, the club only about twice the diameter of the funicle, the club in length between joints 4 and 5. Petiole of Abdomen longer than the elongate hind coxa.

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in jungle growth, side of coast range mountains, May 7, 1913 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

This remarkable species is dedicated to the great French mathematician, Jules Henri Poincaré.

Eucharidae.

Chalcuroidella new genus.

Male: Like *Chalcurella* Girault but the antennae with paired branches after the third funicle joint and thus like those of *Chalcuroides* but the third funicle joint bears a shortened second branch which is a fifth or less the length of its opposite or any of the branches; twelve antennal joints, no ring-joint, all the funicle joints with branches. Mandibles as in *Oreasema*.

Female: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Chalcuroidella orientalis* new species.

Male: Length, 3.20 mm.

Dark metallic purple, the wings hyaline, the branches of the antenna dark chocolate brown; coxae and femora fuscous, the posterior femora concolorous, the rest of the legs brown; abdomen, except petiole and base, dark chocolate brown, venation black. Rugosely punctate, the head striate. Propodeum with a groove on each side, the scutellum with an obscure median groove. First funicle joint as long as the next three combined, the club joint long, capitate, without branches, straight and longest. From lateral aspect, scutellum with two upturned teeth in a longitudinal line near or on the apex. Petiole aciculated, dark greenish; posterior coxa shining, very dark.

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Female: Not known.

Described from two males captured by sweeping in the open forest, April 15, 1912.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens on tags (2 pins), the head on a slide.

Family **Eucharidae**.

Genus *Astilbula* Girault.

1. *Astilbula aenea* new species.

Male: Length, 4.75 mm.

Dark aeneous green, the head and scutum with purplish; abdomen beneath and the legs, except coxae, yellowish brown, the scape and pedicel pale; petiole of abdomen and coxae blackish. Fore wings with a sooty blotch under the stigmal vein (continued attenuatingly proximad) and another opposite to the first (continued proximad more distinctly). Thorax rugose and transversely lined, the scutellum with the lines longitudinal, the pronglike process with a base about twice longer than its width, longitudinally striate. Hind outer angle of each parapside produced laterad into a plate-like tooth. Head coriaceous. Propodeum with a lateral groove. Antennae 12-jointed, no ring-joints, eight long branches from joints 2—9, all from the same side; funicle 1 twice the length of the pedicel, 2 a little shorter than the pedicel, transverse, 3 a little wider than long, 4—9 gradually increasing in length, 9 being distinctly longer than 1; club very long, much over twice the length of the distal funicle joint.

Female: Not known.

Described from one male captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 9, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above male on a tag and a slide bearing an antenna.

I am not sure that this species belongs to *Astilbula* but it agrees in scutellar structure. Compare the type species of the genus and also *Thoracantha emersoni* Girault.

Eulophidae.

Euplectrini.

Genus *Euplectrus* Westwood.

1. *Euplectrus xanthocephalus* new species.

Female: Length, 2.10 mm.

Like *australiensis* Ashmead but the head and posterior coxa also (honey) yellow, the petiole of abdomen black; a broad brownish stripe across the abdomen beyond middle, followed by a narrower stripe, the two joined along the middle. Scrobes blackish. Wings slightly stained under the venation. Thorax sculptured nearly

as in species of *Tetrastichus* but the scutum densely scaly except at cephalic third. Venation yellow. Sides of abdomen margined with brown. Antennae 10-jointed, one ring-joint and a 3-jointed club, the third joint of the latter very minute like a nipple yet apparently articulated. Funicle joints subequal, each slightly longer than the pedicel. Propodeum with a long median carina, nearly smooth.

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in the forest, April 15, 1912.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

The axillae in this genus are not advanced and the habitus resembles that of certain miscogasterids, the distinctly petiolated abdomen adding to the effect. The submarginal vein is distinctly broken.

2. *Euplectrus cairnsensis* new species.

Female: Length, 2.15 mm.

The same as the preceding but the head is black, the wings perfectly clear and its details different, the spurs of the posterior tibiae decidedly longer, the longest over half the length of the tarsus, not quite half the length in the preceding species; the first and fourth joints of the funicle are a little longer than either of the two middle joints. Differs from *australiensis* by the different sculpture and the yellow posterior coxa.

Male: About the same in coloration and sculpture.

Described from one female captured by sweeping foliage and grass in a bog, October 25, 1911. A Male was captured in a jungle pocket at Nelson, May 11, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Cairns and Nelson, Queensland.

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

3. *Euplectrus melanocephalus* new species.

Female: Length, 2.20 mm.

Differing from the preceding in having the posterior coxa black; like *australiensis* but the sides of the abdomen (from above) margined with purplish black while the whole distal third of that region is the same color; pronotum not punctate, only feebly alutaceous, the vertex nearly smooth; sculpture otherwise as in *xanthocephalus*; antennae blackish toward tip.

Male: Not known.

From one female captured by sweeping in the pocket of jungle, 8 May, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), North Queensland.

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

4. *Euplectrus nigrifemur* new species.

Female: Length, 2.50 mm.

Differing from the preceding species in having also the cephalic coxa black, the legs brown, the hind femur deep black, the front femur blackish around the middle; the middle tibia pallid like the tarsus of those legs. Flagellum pallid dusky yellow. In the dorsal aspect, the purple black along tip of abdomen shorter. Median carina of propodeum prong-shaped, forked a third of the way from base, then single (single or straight throughout in the other species). Scutellum rugose, the axillae smooth or nearly, the scutum rugose, the parapsides alutaceous, the pronotum along cephalic margin with a cross row of deep foveae. Head nearly smooth.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 9, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

Omphalini.

Omphalomorpha new genus.

Female: Running to *Hubbardiella* Ashmead but the parapsidal furrows complete, the postmarginal vein well-developed, longer than the stigmal, which, however, is rather well-developed, with a rather large knob; all of the funicle joints are wider than long, the distal two joints (3 and 4) longest and also widest while the pedicel is short and oval. The fore wings are nearly bare, the few lines of cilia in rows. There are two short ring-joints, thus eleven antennal joints and besides the third club joint terminates in a nipple which appears to be articulated (but not counted here). Mandibles tridentate.

1. *Omphalomorpha viridis* new species.

Female: Length, 1.10 mm.

Dark metallic green, the legs concolorous except the sides of the cephalic tibiae, the knees and the tarsi which are pale yellow; venation dusky, the wings hyaline; antennae black, the pedicel longer than any of the funicle joints, the first funicle joint shortest; club somewhat wider than the funicle, its joints all wider than long. Marginal fringes of the fore wings very short.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping the foliage of trees and grasses in mixed forest and jungle, September 3, 1912.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

Zaommomyia Ashmead.

1. *Zaommomyia oculata* new species.

Female: Length, 1.65 mm.

Dark metallic green or blue green, the propodeum and the axillae (partly), reddish yellow-brown also the abdomen except basal fourth, or less which is blue green and the dark brown caudal margin of the segments. Third abdominal segment shorter than the fourth, the second longest. All of venter of thorax and abdomen yellow brown, the legs concolorous with this color, beyond the femora paler. Head and thorax with a scaly punctation, the scutellum somewhat smoother. Postmarginal vein only a little longer than the stigmal, the fore wing with an obscure stained area under the distal half or so of the marginal vein. Tip of ovipositor valves black. Antennae 8-jointed, with one ring-joint, the funicle 2-jointed, the club long, 3-jointed, the third terminating in a long spine-like projection as long as itself; club acuminate; second funicle joint distinctly the longest joint of the flagellum but no longer than the pedicel which is rather large.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 11, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

Genus *Achrysocharis* Girault.

1. *Achrysocharis bifasciatus* new species.

Female: Length, 0.85 mm.

Golden yellow, the pronotum and cephalic half of scutum, metallic green; propodeum, a spot in center of scutellum, one across apex of each axillae, a smaller, round dot on each axilla caudad of middle, near the scutellum, dusky, while two adjacent stripes across about the middle of the abdomen, black; apex of each parapside metallic green; tips of valves of ovipositor black; fore wing with an obscure broad clouded stripe across it from about the stigmal vein. First funicle joint subequal to the pedicel, the second joint of the funicle longest of the flagellum, the first club joint not much shorter than it.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 11, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide (2 covers).

Pediobiini.

Pseudacrias new genus.

Female: Like *Metacrias* Girault but the antennae with three ring-joints, the second two extremely short, the first large, the funicle 3-jointed, the club 2-jointed, the second joint terminating

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in a (nonarticulated) spur. Postmarginal vein absent, the stigmal sessile. Parapsidal furrows represented posteriorly by a fovea. Segment 2 of abdomen occupying a little over half the abdomen's length, the following short. Petiole short but distinct.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Pseudacrias micans* new species.

Female: Length, 1.30 mm.

Shining bluish black, only the three proximal tarsal joints white, the wings hyaline. Head and thorax microscopically scaly, the scutellum finely longitudinally striate. First funicle joint slightly the longest, the second club joint short, the first large, longer than wide, subequal to the first funicle joint. Propodeum smooth, with a median carina. Petiole alutaceous.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in a pocket of jungle, May 8, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

Tetrastichini.

Genus *Tetrastichus* Haliday.

1. *Tetrastichus poincarei* new species.

Female: Length, 2.30 mm.

Like *Aprostocetus kurandensis*, excepting the concolorous femora in this species, but the antennae with two ring-joints and the abdomen produced into a slender stylus as often in species of *Tetrastichodes*, somewhat longer than the head and thorax combined; like *laddi* but the abdomen totally different in shape; conically acuminate distad, the ovipositor exerted a slight distance. Also the joints of the funicle are longer, each over or about twice longer than wide and not more than slightly unequal; in *laddi*, the first is distinctly longer than the third, the latter very distinctly not twice longer than wide.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 9, 1913 (A. P. Dott).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

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

Ceratoneurini.

Ceratoneuronella new genus.

Female: Agreeing with *Ceratoneura* Ashmead but the antennae 11-jointed with three ring-joints, three funicle and club joints; the scutum has a faint but distinct median grooved line while the

scutellum has five grooved lines and is very finely longitudinally lineolated. Propodeum with a v-shaped carina and a short hoodlike neck. The head is triangular from cephalic aspect. Petiole of abdomen distinctly longer than wide, the abdomen short and stout, ovate, the second and third segments longest. Fore wings infuscated, the marginal vein nearly twice the length of the submarginal, the postmarginal absent.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Ceratoneuronella nigriventris* new species.

Female: Length, 2 mm.

Yellowish red, the base of the scutellum lemon yellow, the body of the abdomen black, the petiole red like the thorax, legs concolorous, the posterior coxa with a linear black spot down the lateral side; scape pale, the pedicel yellowish, the funicle and club suffused with dusky. Fore wing with a large, subovate smoky spot centrally under the distal part of the venation, the sharp end pointing distad. Funicle 1 much longer than the pedicel, the second nearly as long as the first, the third oval and shorter; third club joint short, its base oblique, its apex an acute spinelike projection. Scutum sculptured as in species of *Tetrastichus*.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 11, 1913 (A. A. G.).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), North Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag and a slide with the posterior legs, a pair of wings and an antenna.

In the thoracic grooves, sculpture and absence of the postmarginal vein this genus appears to be truly tetrastichine but the long marginal vein would make it appear an entedonine. Its position is, therefore, more or less uncertain.

Elachertini.

Ascotolinx new genus.

Female: Head about as long as wide, the antennae inserted below the middle of the face, 9-jointed, with two ring-joints, the club 3-jointed, two petiolate funicle joints both of which are longer than the pedicel; scutellum with a grooved line near each lateral margin; propodeum with a broad, smooth median carina which narrows caudad, also with a narrow lateral carina, the surface very finely shagreened as in the thorax of *Tetrastichus*. Second abdominal segment occupying nearly half of the surface, the following segments short. Postmarginal vein as long as the stigmal, the submarginal not distinctly broken, not as long as the marginal. Scutellum with a transverse suture before apex. Abdomen a little longer than the thorax, flat above, conic-ovate.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Ascotolinx funeralis* new species.

Female: Length, 1.63 mm.

Jet black, the tibiae and tarsi brown, the wings hyaline, the second abdominal segment (the others densely, minutely scaly except along posterior margin) and the scutellum smooth and shining but the scutellum really microscopically polygonally scaly, the pronotum and scutum roughly so. Distal club joint terminating in a seta, the antennae black, the scape slender, the distal funicle joint a little wider than long, the proximal club joint still wider in proportion to its length.

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 8, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), North Queensland.

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

Note. The proofs have been read by me.

Strand.

Eine neue Unterfamilie der Mutillidae.

Von

Embrik Strand.

Konowiellinae Strd. n. subfam.

Wie die Fedtschenkiinae, im Gegensatz zu den übrigen Subfamilien der Mutillidae, ohne Bauchfurche zwischen den beiden ersten Abdominalsegmenten, ohne Einschnürung zwischen dem zweiten und dritten Segment und ohne bewehrtes Hypopygium (♂). Aber die Tarsen haben Pulvilli; die dreigezähnten (die Spitze als der dritte Zahn gerechnet) Mandibeln sind noch stärker gekrümmt, in der Basalhälfte subparallel nach unten gerichtet und mit dem etwa dreieckig zugespitzten Clypeus kurz rostrumähnlich erscheinend; die Maxillarpalpen sind zwar sechsgliedrig, aber ihre Glieder sind subzyklisch, etwa 5—6 mal so lang wie breit, und also viel schlanker als sie nach der Originalabbildung zu urteilen bei *Fedtschenkia* (grossa Sauß.) sein müssen; an den Labialpalpen kann ich nur drei Glieder erkennen; die Fühler sind unten dicht und lang abstehend behaart (gewimpert) und zwar sind die Haare pinselförmig zusammengestellt und hauptsächlich unten seitwärts vorhanden, nach außen und unten gerichtet, sodaß der Fühler von oben sehr an bipectinate Heterozerenfühler erinnert; Augen halbkugelförmig. Das Geäder erinnert an *Pseudophotopsis* André,

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