

nahezu parallel, an der Spitze breit verrundet, an der Basis dem Halsschild folgend 2 mal tief gebuchtet, an den Schultern vorgezogen, hoch gewölbt, sehr stumpf gehöckert mit nach vorne steiler als nach hinten, nach beiden Richtungen geradlinig abfallendem Profil, ziemlich tief und grob, dicht punktiert; die Punkte bilden an der Naht etwa 3, vor dem Seitendache 2 und an der Schulterbeule ebenfalls 2 Reihen, im inneren Teile sind sie größtenteils verworren. Das Seitendach ist ebenso abschüssig wie der äußere Teil der Scheibe, von demselben durch einen breiteren, glatten, von unregelmäßigen Punktreihen begrenzten Zwischenraum getrennt, weniger dicht, aber kaum feiner als die Scheibe punktiert. ♂: 7.5×6 , ♀: 8×7 mm.

Das ♀ ist gestreckter und größer als das ♂, hat einen schmälere Halsschild und ein dicht runzelig punktiertes letztes Sternit.

H. acutangula ist besonders in Paraguay verbreitet und dort häufig; ich kenne sie jedoch auch von Espirito santo und dem inneren Brasilien; ferner fand sie Herr Jörgensen in Misiones (Argentinien). *H. acutangula* ist in Größe, Färbung und Punktierung der *H. cynthia* Boh. ähnlich, aber durch den auffällig kurzen, verhältnismäßig breiten, an den Seiten zusammengedrückten und fast in Spitzen ausgezogenen Halsschild sehr kenntlich; auch ist der letztere vorne nicht wie bei *H. cynthia* ausgerandet; der Körper ist viel gestreckter als bei dieser Art, weniger gerundet, die Scheibe der Flügeldecken ist viel dichter und gröber punktiert, an der Basis tiefer gebuchtet, die Schulterecken sind mehr vorgezogen. Von *H. fornicata* Boh. ist *H. acutangula* durch kleinere Gestalt, geringere Wölbung, nicht oder undeutlich punktierten Halsschild, punktiertes Seitendach verschieden. Alle übrigen mir bekannten Arten sind stärker gehöckert, größer und viel breiter.

Some New Parasitic Hymenoptera from Australia

by

Alan P. Dodd (Nelson, near Cairns, North Queensland).

Family Scelionidae.

The species described in this family consist of 16 species in the subfamilies *Scelioninae* and *Telenominae*, and 3 species in the *Baeinae*, to which I have added 93 species in the *Scelioninae* and *Telenominae*, in a paper which is to appear in July, 1913 in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia. The work, on this family, in this paper, is a supplement to my former work.

Subfamily **Scelioninae.**Genus *Sceliomorpha* Ashmead.1. *Sceliomorpha nigricoxa* sp. nov.

Male: Length, 2.50 mm.

The third Australian species of the genus. Like *rugulosa* Dodd but the coxae are black; the antennal scape is reddish yellow, remaining joints black, forewings a little less infuscated than in *rugulosa*; venation dark fuscous in *nigricoxa*, lemon yellow in *rugulosa*; stigmal vein short, not very oblique.

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

Female: Unknown.

Described from a single ♂ specimen caught while sweeping grass in forest, summit of mountain range, 1500 feet, Nelson, N. Q., 30th May, '13 (A. A. Girault).

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ tagmounted plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings.

2. *Sceliomorpha hyalinipennis* sp. nov.

Male: Length, 2.90 mm.

Like *rugulosa* Dodd but the forewings are perfectly hyaline; antennal scape reddish yellow, pedicel suffused with black, rest of the antennae black; venation lemon yellow.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Female: Unknown.

Described from a single ♂ specimen caught on foliage of a tree in the forest, Nelson, N. Q., 30th April, '13, (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ tagmounted plus a slide bearing forewing and antennae.

3. *Sceliomorpha montana* sp. nov.

Male: Length, 3.25 mm.

Like *hyalinipennis* Dodd, but the venation is dark fuscous, the stigmal vein is not so oblique, its apex slightly curved caudad.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Female: Unknown.

Described from a single ♂ specimen caught by sweeping the forest slopes of Mount Pyramid, 2500 feet, near Cairns, 2nd June, '13 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: N. Queensl. (Mount Pyramid, 2500 feet, near Cairns).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ tagmounted plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings.

Genus *Hoploteleia* Ashmead.1. *Hoploteleia acuminata* Dodd.

A male of this species was caught by Mr. A. A. Girault by sweeping in a small strip of jungle, Nelson, N. Q., 3rd June, '13.

Genus *Macroteleia* Westwood.1. *Macroteleia angusta* Dodd.

A male of this species was caught by Mr. Girault by sweeping grass in forest, summit of a mountain range, 1500 feet, Nelson, N. Q., 30th May, '13.

Genus *Baeoneura* Foerster.1. *Baeoneura elongata* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 1.25 mm.

Black; apical half of abdomen, yellow; legs, except the coxae, golden yellow; antennal scape and pedicel yellow; funicle joints suffused with brown.

Structure as in *giraulti* Dodd but the thorax is distinctly longer than wide. In the description of *giraulti*, I mentioned that the mesonotum was divided into two areas by a median carina. This is a mistake since it is the metanotum that has the carina. I also said that the antennae were 12-jointed, mentioning that the last club joint was very minute. This is also erroneous, the antennae being only 11-jointed.

Forewings when closed not reaching apex of abdomen; very narrow; hyaline; longest marginal cilia equal to twice the greatest wing width; discal cilia in about 8 rows; submarginal vein terminating a little before the middle of the wing.

Antennae 11-jointed; pedicel one half longer than wide; funicle joints small, 2nd longer than wide, the others wider than long; club 5-jointed, 1st and 2nd joints small, 3rd joint longer than wide.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught while sweeping grass in forest, Alooomba (Nelson), N. Q., 7th July, '12 (A. A. Girault). On account of the 11-jointed antennae, the Australian species would appear to be a new genus, but they agree so well in structure with the description of the genus that I think a mistake has occurred in the original description. The genus belongs to the *Scelioninae* since it has a distinctly carinate abdomen.

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a slide.

Genus *Paridris* Kieffer.1. *Paridris tridentata* Dodd.

Male: First five antennal joints golden yellow; pedicel scarcely longer than wide; 1st funicle joint shorter and narrower than the pedicel; funicle joints 2—5 short, wider than long, moniliform, gradually and slightly increasing in width; 5—9 subequal, wider than long; last joint longer than wide. Other characters as in the female, previously described.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Described from a single ♂ specimen caught while sweeping forest, summit of mountain range, 1500 feet, Nelson, N. Q., 30th May, '13 (A. A. Girault).

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ on a slide.

2. *Paridris rufinotum* Dodd.

Two females of this species were caught while sweeping the forest slopes of Mount Pyramid, 1500—3000 feet, Nelson, N. Q., 2nd June, '13 (Alan P. Dodd).

3. *Paridris nigrithorax* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 1.50 mm.

Like *tridentata* Dodd but the parapsidal furrows are present and terminate before reaching the posterior margin of the mesonotum; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal, discal cilia very fine and dense. Mandibles tridentate. Differs from *rufinotum* Dodd in having the thorax wholly black, the parapsidal furrows not complete; the forewings slightly narrower, and the discal cilia finer and denser.

(From 3 specimens, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from 3 ♀ specimens caught with the above mentioned specimens of *rufinotum*. The fourth Australian species of the genus.

Habitat: North Queensland (Mt. Pyramid, 1500—3000 feet, near Cairns).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted plus a slide bearing head, antennae, and forewings.

Genus *Opisthacantha* Ashmead.

1. *Opisthacantha nigriceps* Dodd.

A female of this species was caught while sweeping foliage in a jungle, Nelson, N. Q., 4th June, '13 (Alan P. Dodd).

2. *Opisthacantha flavipes* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 1.50 mm.

Black; abdomen suffused with brown; legs, including coxae, golden yellow.

Antennae 12-jointed; pedicel one-half longer than wide; 1st funicle joint a little shorter than the pedicel; 2nd shorter than the 1st, scarcely longer than wide; 3rd as wide as long; 4th very minute; club 6-jointed, 1st and 2nd joints very small, 4th club joint the widest and longest of club. Forewings scarcely reaching apex of abdomen; moderately narrow; almost hyaline; discal cilia very fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the short stigmal vein; postmarginal vein three times as long as the stigmal; basal vein obsolete.

Abdomen with 1st and 2nd segments striate; ovipositor a little exerted.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught while sweeping the forest slopes of Mount Pyramid, 1500—2500 feet, Nelson, N. Q., 2nd June, '13 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: North Queensland (Mt. Pyramid, 1500 feet, near Cairns).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a slide.

3. *Opisthacantha longipennis* sp. nov.

Male: Length, 1.40 mm.

Color as in *flavipes* Dodd.

Antennae 12-jointed; slender; pedicel short; 1st funicle joint longer than the pedicel; 2nd shorter than the 1st; 3rd as long as the 1st; 3—9 subequal; last joint distinctly longer than the preceding joint. Forewings rather long, extending beyond tip of abdomen; moderately broad; a little infuscated; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia fine and dense; venation as in *flavipes* Dodd but the basal vein is distinct.

Abdomen with the 1st and most of the 2nd segment striate; 1st segment longer than wide.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Female: Unknown.

Described from a single ♂ specimen caught while sweeping foliage in jungle, Upper Mulgrave River, Nelson, N. Q., 10th June, '13 (Alan P. Dodd). This is the fifth Australian species of the genus.

Habitat: North Queensland (Upper Mulgrave River, Nelson, near Cairns).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ on a slide.

Genus *Mallateleia* Dodd.

1. *Mallateleia ashmeadi* sp. nov.

Male: Length, 2 mm.

Differs from *giraulti* Dodd in having all the mesonotum and scutellum bright brownish yellow, the margins of the scutellum darker; the abdomen only slightly suffused with black; the antennal scape somewhat suffused with brown; remainder of antennae black.

Head with scattered punctures; thorax with dense, deep punctures; abdomen with 1st segment striate, remaining segments smooth. Parapsidal furrows deep and distinct. Forewings as in *giraulti*. Antennae 12-jointed; 1st funicle joint distinctly longer than the pedicel; 2nd shorter than the 1st; 3rd as long as the 1st; 4—9 subequal, each a little shorter than the 3rd.

(From 2 specimens etc.)

Female: Unknown.

Described from one ♂ caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, Nelson, N. Q., 7th June, '13 (Alan P. Dodd), and 1 ♂ caught

while sweeping foliage in jungle, Upper Mulgrave River, 10th June, '13 (Alan P. Dodd). — The species is dedicated to William Harris Ashmead for his splendid work on the Parasitic Hymenoptera.

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ tagmounted, plus a slide bearing ♂ head with the type appendages of *kiefferi* Dodd.

Neoteleia nov. gen.

Male: Head transverse, as wide as the thorax; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral ones touching the eye margins; mandibles tridentate; maxillary palpi short, 2-jointed.

Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel short; funicle joints long and cylindrical.

Thorax almost twice as long as wide; pronotum not visible from above; mesonotum without furrows; scutellum semi-circular, distinctly keeled posteriorly; postscutellum and metanotum unarmed; posterior angles of the metanotum subacute.

Forewings with the submarginal vein attaining the costa a little before the middle of the wing; marginal vein very short; stigmal vein exceedingly long, oblique; postmarginal vein a little longer than the stigmal.

Abdomen sessile; as long as the head and thorax united; much narrower than the thorax; the apex almost truncate; 1st segment short; 2nd segment twice as long as wide, equal to four-fifths abdominal length. Legs slender.

This genus is rather like *Hoploteleia* Ashmead, but differs in the short 2-jointed maxillary palpi; the absence of furrows on the mesonotum, and the long, second abdominal segment.

Type: The following species.

Neoteleia punctata sp. nov.

Male: Length, 1.75 mm.

Shining black; the legs (including the coxae), and the antennal scape and pedicel ferruginous.

Head and thorax with fine, dense punctuation, and with whitish pubescence; abdomen with 1st segment striate; rest of abdomen smooth. Antennae long and slender; 1st funicle joint fully three times as long as wide; 2-9 gradually and slightly decreasing in length.

Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; infuscated, the infuscation not regular; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia very fine and dense; venation fuscous; basal vein indicated by a thick curved brown line.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Female: Unknown.

Described from a single ♂ caught while sweeping foliage in jungle, Upper Mulgrave River, Nelson, near Cairns, 10th June, '13 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: North Queensland (Upper Mulgrave River, near Cairns).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ tagmounted plus a slide bearing head, antennae and forewings.

Neuroscelio nov. gen.

Female: Head transverse, as wide as the thorax; ocelli in a triangle, close together; eyes large, bare.

Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and rather slender; pedicel twice as long as wide; 1st funicle joint a little shorter; 2nd and 3rd short, as wide as long; club 7-jointed, joints 1—6 very wide, transverse, three times as wide as long

Thorax scarcely longer than wide; pronotum not visible from above; mesonotum short; parapsidal furrows present; scutellum short, semicircular; metathorax unarmed.

Forewings rather short; broad; the following veins present: a submarginal attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; a short, thickened marginal vein; a postmarginal vein scarcely developed; a long, almost perpendicular stigmal vein which gives off a long radial vein almost touching the wing margin; a recurrent vein as long as the stigmal, and leaving the stigmal at the junction of the radial vein, recurrent vein giving off a long cubital vein; a short basal vein; a long median vein which does not touch the wing margin and terminates well beyond the middle of the wing; venation distinct.

Abdomen sessile; broadly oval; wider and longer than the thorax; scarcely longer than wide; 1st segment rather long; 2nd segment equal to one-half abdominal length; remaining segments short.

Type: The following species.

Neuroscelio nervalis sp. nov.

Female: Length, 1.50 mm.

Black; the abdomen a little suffused with brown; legs (including the coxae), and first antennal joints golden yellow; remaining joints fuscous. Head and thorax (except the metathorax) finely sculptured; metathorax rugulose; abdomen with 1st segment striate; remaining segments smooth.

Forewings a little infuscated; marginal cilia moderately short; discal cilia very fine and dense; venation fuscous.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught while sweeping in forest and jungle, Nelson, N. Q., 9th May, '13 (A. A. Girault).

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted plus a slide bearing head, antennae, and forewings.

Genus *Plastogryon* Kieffer.1. *Plastogryon bicolor* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 1.50 mm.

Head and thorax black; abdomen golden yellow, the apex black; legs, including coxae, golden yellow; basal half of antennal scape golden yellow; rest of antennae black.

Head transverse; as wide as the thorax; eyes large, pubescent; mandibles tridentate. Thorax one half longer than wide; finely sculptured; mesonotum without parapsidal furrows. Abdomen sessile, as wide as the thorax and almost as long as the head and thorax united; 1st segment short, striate; 2nd segment equal to one-half abdominal length, finely polygonally sculptured; remaining segments short, smooth.

Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and slender, equal to next five joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; funicle joints narrower than the pedicel; 1st twice as long as wide; 2nd one-half longer than wide; 3rd as wide as long; 4th wider than long; club 6-jointed, joints 1—5 very transverse, 2nd joint the longest.

Forewings extending beyond tip of abdomen; moderately broad; hyaline; marginal cilia rather long; discal cilia moderately fine, sparse; submarginal vein attaining the costa at one-third wing length, marginal vein a little longer than the stigmal, which is rather short; oblique; postmarginal vein a little longer than the marginal.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught on a window, Nelson, N. Q., 19th April, '12 (A. A. Girault). This is the second Australian species of the genus, but it is easily distinguished from the other species, *fasciatipennis* Dodd.

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted plus a slide bearing head, antennae and forewings.

Hadronotoides nov. gen.

I erect this genus to contain the common species *Hadronotus pentatomus* Dodd.

The following characters: Like *Hadronotus* Foerster but the scutellum is very large, deeply bidentate, the teeth projecting over the short metanotum; metanotum with a short blunt tooth.

Type: *Hadronotus pentatomus* Dodd, 1913.Genus *Hadronotus* Foerster.1. *Hadronotus (Telenomoides) nigricoxa* Dodd.

The species *Telenomoides nigricoxa* Dodd is wrongly placed. It is a *Hadronotus* Foerster. The name *nigricoxa* is preoccupied by another species *Hadronotus nigricoxa* Dodd. I therefore propose the new name *Hadronotus nigricoxella* for the species.

2. *Hadronotus rufithorax* sp. nov.

Male(?): Length, 1.10 mm.

Head, mesonotum and scutellum black; rest of thorax brownish yellow; abdomen suffused with black; legs and antennal scape golden yellow; rest of antennae black.

Head and thorax finely punctate; 1st abdominal segment striate. Antennae 12-jointed; pedicel one-half longer than wide; 1st funicle joint as long as the pedicel; 2nd shorter, as wide as long; 3rd longer than 2nd; 4—9 almost subequal, wider than long.

Forewings broad; hyaline; marginal cilia short; discal cilia fine, but not dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa a little before the middle of the wing; marginal vein almost as long as the moderately long stigmal vein; postmarginal vein three times as long as the stigmal.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Female: Unknown.

Described from a single ♂ specimen caught while sweeping the forest slopes of Mount Pyramid, 1500—2500 feet, Nelson, N. Q., 2nd June, '13 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: North Queensland (Mount Pyramid, 1500—2500 feet, near Cairns).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ tagmounted plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings.

3. *Hadronotus flavus* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 0.75 mm.

Golden yellow; head black; mesonotum and scutellum dark brown; antennae light brown.

Head and thorax finely sculptured; abdomen with 1st and 2nd segments striate; 2nd segment the longest.

Antennae 12-jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; 1st funicle joint as long as wide, the others wider than long; club 6-jointed; 4th and 5th joints the longest and widest.

Forewings reaching beyond apex of abdomen; narrow; almost hyaline; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia very fine and dense, arranged in about 30 rows; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein short; stigmal vein short, very oblique, the apex curved caudad; post-marginal vein twice as long as the stigmal.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught while sweeping in virgin jungle, Malanda, N. Q., 31st Dec., '11 (A. A. Girault).

Habitat: North Queensland (Malanda, 2500 feet, Cairns district).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a slide.

4. *Hadronotus parvipennis* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 0.75 mm.

Dark brown; basal half of abdomen, legs and antennal scape golden yellow; rest of antennae light brown.

Antennae 12-jointed; pedicel one-half longer than wide; funicle joints all small, wider than long; club wide, 6-jointed; 1st joint very short.

Forewings just reaching apex of abdomen; moderately narrow; infuscated; longest marginal cilia equal to one-half wing width; discal cilia fine and dense; submarginal vein curving slightly downwards before joining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein one half as long as the short very oblique, stigmal vein; postmarginal vein a little longer than the stigmal.

(From 2 specimens etc.)

Male: Antennae rather slender, the joints longer than wide; funicle joints almost subequal; pedicel a little shorter than 1st funicle joint.

(From 1 specimen etc.)

Described from 1 ♂, 2 ♀ specimens caught while sweeping grass in a swamp, Ingham, N. Q., 13th Jan., '13 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: North Queensland (Ingham, Herbert River).

Types: South Australian Museum, a ♀ specimen and a ♂ head on a slide with the type of *aquaticus* Dodd.

5. *Hadronotus aquaticus* sp. nov.

Male: Length, 0.75 mm.

Head black; thorax bright brownish yellow; abdomen golden yellow, the apex dusky; legs and antennal scape golden yellow; rest of antennae black.

Antennae as in *parvipennis* but the pedicel is as long as the 1st funicle joint, and the funicle joints are as wide as long.

Forewings rudimentary; scarcely reaching half way down the abdomen; very narrow; infuscated, venation as in *parvipennis*.

(From 4 specimens, etc.)

Female: Unknown.

Described from 4 ♂ specimens caught with *parvipennis*.

Habitat: North Queensland (Ingham, Herbert River).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♂ on a slide with the type of *parvipennis*.

Sceliacantha nov. gen.

Male: Head transverse, as wide as the thorax; eyes large; lateral ocelli touching the eye margins; mandibles tridentate; maxillary palpi short, 2-jointed.

Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and slender; funicle joints short, moniliform. Thorax scarcely longer than wide; pronotum not visible from above; mesonotum very wide; parapsidal furrows visible posteriorly; scutellum semicircular; postscutellum with two short spines; metathorax very short, its posterior angles with a short spine.

Forewings with the submarginal vein attaining the costa before the middle of the wing; marginal vein one half as long as the stigmal, which is moderately long; postmarginal vein a little longer than the stigmal. Abdomen subpetiolate; a little longer and wider than the thorax; 1st segment short; 2nd and 3rd segments the longest, subequal.

Type: The following species.

Scelicantha quadrispinosa sp. nov.

Male: Length, 1.25 mm.

Head and thorax black, a little suffused with brown; 1st abdominal segment golden yellow; rest of abdomen brown; legs, including coxae, golden yellow; antennal scape yellow; rest of antennae suffused with yellow.

Head and thorax finely sculptured; abdomen wholly striate.

Parapsidal furrows very wide apart.

Antennae 12-jointed; pedicel one-half longer than wide; 1st funicle joint as long as the pedicel; funicle joints 2—9 short, as wide as long; last joint twice as long as wide.

Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately narrow; a little infuscated; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia very fine and dense; venation yellow.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Female: Unknown.

Described from a single ♂ specimen, caught by Mr. A. A. Girault while sweeping in jungle, Babinda, N. Q., 27th Jan., '12.

Habitat: North Queensland (Babinda, 36 miles south of Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♂ tagmounted plus a slide containing head, antennae and forewings.

Scelicanthella nov. gen.

Female: Like *Scelicantha* Dodd but maxillary palpi 3-jointed; parapsidal furrows complete; postscutellum with one large spine; metanotum with its posterior angles spined; wings rudimentary, not reaching the middle of the abdomen; submarginal vein attaining the costa at three fourths wing length.

Differs from *Paratrimorus* Kieffer in that the postmarginal vein is well developed, and the abdomen is not formed as in *Scelio* Latreille. Agreeing with *Opisthacantha* Ashmead but the parapsidal furrows are deep and distinct, metanotum with two spines.

Type: The following species.

Scelicanthella parvipennis sp. nov.

Female: Length, 1.25 mm.

Black, somewhat suffused with brown; legs, including coxae, golden yellow; antennae fuscous.

Head as wide as the thorax, smooth. Thorax one-half longer than wide, smooth; parapsidal furrows distinct. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united; wider than the thorax; 1st segment short, 2nd segment rather long; 3rd the longest; 1st and 2nd segments striate. The whole body is sparsely clothed with long, stout hairs.

Antennae 12-jointed; scape equal to next four joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; 1st funicle joint as long as the pedicel; the others gradually diminishing in length, the 4th very small; club 6-jointed, joints 1—5 much wider than long.

Forewings rudimentary; very narrow; infuscated; venation giving off long stout hairs; submarginal vein attaining the costa at three fourths the wing length; marginal vein a little longer than the very short stigmal vein; postmarginal vein twice as long as the marginal.

Ovipositor exerted for about the abdominal length.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught while sweeping foliage in a jungle, Kuranda, N. Q., 19th May, '13 (Alan P. Dodd). Habitat: North Queensland (Kuranda, near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted plus a slide bearing head, antennae and forewing.

Genus *Ceratoteleia* Kieffer.

1. *Ceratoteleia bella* Dodd.

A ♀ of this species was caught while sweeping jungle growth along a forest streamlet, Nelson, N. Q., 18th June, '13 (A. P. Dodd).

2. *Ceratoteleia venusta* Dodd.

A ♀ of this species was caught while sweeping foliage in a jungle, Nelson, N. Q., 14th June, '13 (A. P. Dodd).

3. *Ceratoteleia speciosa* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 1.60 mm.

Agrees in color and structure with *eximia* Dodd but differs in antennal and wing characters.

Antennae with the pedicel slender, twice as long as wide; 1st funicle joint as long as the pedicel; 2nd shorter, one-half longer than wide; 3rd and 4th wider than long.

Forewings not reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad; first band distinctly before the marginal vein; submarginal vein attaining the costa a little beyond the middle of the wing; marginal vein short; stigmal vein very oblique, its apex curved slightly caudad; postmarginal vein nearly thrice as long as the stigmal; basal vein distinct.

Ovipositor not exerted.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught with the above mentioned specimen of *venusta* Dodd. After transposing the species *Ceratoteleia inornata* Dodd to the genus *Macroteleia*, there remain 14 species of *Ceratoteleia* known from Australia.

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings.

Genus *Macroteleia* Westwood.

2. *Macroteleia (Scelio) gobar* (Walker).

After carefully reading Walker's description of *Scelio gobar* Walker, I have come to the conclusion that it should be referred to the genus *Macroteleia* Westwood.

3. *Macroteleia (Ceratoteleia) inornata* Dodd.

The species *Ceratoteleia inornata* Dodd should be included in the genus *Macroteleia* Westwood. The genera *Macroteleia* and *Ceratoteleia* are closely allied, but the former usually has the marginal vein much longer than the stigmal, while the latter usually has the marginal vein distinctly shorter than the stigmal. However, sometimes, as in *inornata*, the marginal vein is scarcely longer than the stigmal, but the more quadrate head, the slender thorax and abdomen serve to distinguish *Macroteleia*. In the species of both genera described by me, all those belonging to *Macroteleia* have perfectly hyaline wings while those of *Ceratoteleia* have more or less infuscated wings.

4. *Macroteleia tricolor* sp. nov.

Male: Length, 2.25 mm.

Head and abdomen black; thorax bright reddish brown, the posterior half of the mesonotum smoky; legs and antennal scape golden yellow; rest of antennae black.

Head subquadrate, as wide as the thorax; smooth, polished. Thorax narrow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide; mesonotum and scutellum smooth; metathorax finely rugulose; parapsidal furrows distinct. Abdomen a little longer than the head and thorax united; a little wider than the thorax; first three segments of equal length; 1st and 2nd segments strongly striate; remaining segments finely striate; basal segment plain. Antennae filiform; the joints long and cylindrical; pedicel twice as long as wide; funicle joints gradually decreasing in length.

Forewings almost reaching apex of abdomen; broad; hyaline; discal cilia moderately fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein as long as the stigmal which is rather short, very oblique, its apex curved caudad; postmarginal vein twice as long as the marginal.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Female: Unknown.

Described from a single ♂ specimen caught while sweeping foliage in a jungle, Nelson, N. Q., 16th June, '13 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♂ tagmounted plus a slide bearing head, antennae and forewing.

Genus *Paridris* Kieffer.

4. *Paridris dubiosus* sp. nov.

Male: Length, 1.50 mm.

Color as in *rufinotum* Dodd. I have not the type of *rufinotum*, but only specimens identified as such from the description of the type. Whether the subsequent specimens are identical with *rufinotum* I cannot say. *Dubiosus* may be the opposite sex of *rufinotum* (allowing all the specimens to be that species), but I do not think it probable. Again if the subsequent specimens of *rufinotum* are not identical with the type, then *dubiosus* will probably be the opposite sex of the type of *rufinotum*. *Dubiosus* differs from the specimens identified as *rufinotum* in the much lighter color of the thorax; the parapsidal furrows of *rufinotum* are separated at the posterior edge of the mesonotum by two-thirds their own length, while in *dubiosus* they are separated by only one-third their own length. This does not appear to be a sexual difference; mandibles of both species tridentate.

Antennae as in *tridentata* Dodd but the scape alone yellow, remaining joints more or less suffused with black.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Female: Unknown.

Described from a single ♂ specimen caught while sweeping foliage in a jungle, Upper Mulgrave River, Nelson, N. Q., 10th June, '13 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: North Queensland (Upper Mulgrave River, near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♂ tagmounted plus a slide bearing ♂ head with a ♀ head of (?) *rufinotum*.

Genus *Mallateleia* Dodd.

2. *Mallateleia kiefferi* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 2.75 mm.

Black; legs (except the coxae), reddish yellow, the femora more or less black; antennal scape black, somewhat suffused with red; next 5-joints reddish yellow.

Head and thorax coarsely reticulately rugulose; parapsidal furrows not visible. Abdomen petiolate; as long as the head and thorax united; distinctly wider than the thorax; scarcely longer than wide; 1st segment as long as wide, striate; remaining segments smooth, shining; 3rd segment equal to one-half the abdominal length.

Mandibles exceedingly large; almost as long as the scape; tridentate, the middle tooth small; maxillary palpi exceedingly long, 4-jointed. I have examined the mouth parts of *ashmeadi* and find that they agree with those of *kiefferi* but are much shorter.

Antennae 12-jointed; scape equal to next 6 joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; 1st funicle joint a little shorter than the pedicel; 2nd as wide as long; 3rd and 4th short, wider than long; club 6-jointed, joints 1—5 much wider than long, 1st joint rather small.

Forewings as in *giraulti* Dodd. In *ashmeadi* Dodd the forewings differ from those of *giraulti* in that the margins are not equally inclined.

Legs rather stout, not slender as in *giraulti* and *ashmeadi*. (From 3 specimens, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from 2♀s caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, Nelson, 15th April, '13, and 1 ♀ by sweeping in jungle, Nelson, N. Q., 16th June, '13 (Alan P. Dodd). Named in honor of Dr. J. J. Kieffer for his work on the *Proctotrypoidea*.

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted plus a slide bearing head, antennae and forewings with the ♂ head of *ashmeadi*.

Genus *Idris* Foerster.

1. *Idris minuta* sp. nov.

Male: Length, 0.70 mm.

Black; legs fuscous, the tibiae and tarsi suffused with yellow; antennae fuscous.

Head as wide as the thorax; eyes pubescent. Thorax slender, nearly twice as long as wide. Abdomen flattened, subsessile, no longer or wider than the thorax.

Antennae 12-jointed; slender; scape equal to next four joints combined; pedicel short, scarcely longer than wide; funicle joints slender, with long hairs; 1st funicle joint twice as long as wide; 2nd slightly shorter; 3rd a little longer than the 1st; 4—9 subequal, as long as 1 st; last joint one-half longer than the preceding joint.

Forewings reaching beyond apex of abdomen; rather narrow; almost paddle-shaped; a little infuscated; marginal cilia very long, the longest equal to the greatest wing width; discal cilia rather sparse, in about 15 lines; submarginal vein attaining the costa at one third the wing length; marginal vein short, thickened; stigmal vein very short, oblique with a distinct knob; postmarginal vein wanting.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Female: Unknown.

Described from a single ♂ specimen caught while sweeping jungle growth along a forest streamlet, Nelson, N. Q., 18th June,

'13 (Alan P. Dodd). This peculiar little species has wings extremely like genera in the *Mymaridae*. The genus *Idris* is a very small, only one other species, *I. flavicornis* Kieffer from Europe, having been described.

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♂ on a slide.

Subfamily **Telenominae**.

Dissolcoides nov. gen.

Female: Head transverse, very wide, much wider than the thorax. Thorax a little longer than wide; mesonotum without furrows. Abdomen gradually widening towards the apex; twice as long as wide; as long as the head and thorax united and scarcely as wide as the thorax; 2nd segment very large, distinctly longer than wide. Antennae and forewings as in *Telenomus* Haliday.

This genus combines the wide head of *Trissolcus* Ashmead with the thorax of *Telenomus* Haliday and the narrow pointed abdomen of *Dissolcus* Ashmead.

Type: The following species.

Dissolcoides exsertus sp. nov.

Female: Length, 1.50 mm, excluding the ovipositor. Shining black; the legs (except the coxae), and antennal scape golden yellow; rest of antennae fuscous.

Head and thorax very finely sculptured; abdomen with 1st and base of 2nd segment striate; remaining segments smooth.

Antennae 11-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel slender, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide; 1st funicle joint shorter than the pedicel; 2nd as wide as long; 3rd and 4th short, wider than long; club 5-jointed, joints 1—4 much wider than long; 2nd joint the longest.

Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; paddle-shaped; hyaline; marginal cilia rather short; discal cilia moderately fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa a little before the middle of the wing; marginal vein one fourth as long as the stigmal, which is very long, oblique; postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal; venation yellow.

Ovipositor exserted for one third the abdominal length.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught while sweeping in forest, Pentland, N. Q., 3rd January, '13 (A. A. Girault).

Habitat: North Queensland (Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted plus a slide bearing ♀ head, antennae and forewings.

Family **Dryinidae.**

In the Bulletins of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, Mr. R. C. L. Perkins has described many Australian *Dryinidae*, mostly bred by Mr. Koebeler and himself in Queensland. Some 47 species are described, together with many new genera. I have not bred any *Dryinidae* and consequently have very few specimens of the family.

Subfamily **Dryininae.**

Genus *Echthrodolphax* Perkins.

1. *Echthrodolphax nigricollis* Perkins.

A ♀ of what is undoubtedly this species was taken by sweeping in a jungle, Kuranda, N. Q., 19th May, '13 (Alan P. Dodd). It agrees in all respects with Perkins' description except that the posterior third of the hind femora is black.

Genus *Paradryinus* Perkins.

1. *Paradryinus venator* Perkins.

One ♀ received from the South Australian Museum and labelled "Cairns district, Q'land; A. M. Lea". The specimen measures 5.50 mm.

2. *Paradryinus insularis* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 6.50 mm.

Black; abdomen and all the legs more or less suffused with red; antennae, mandibles and chelar claws golden yellow.

Structure as in *gigas* Perkins.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught while sweeping Double Is. one mile from the mainland, near Cairns, N. Q., 25th December, '11 (A. A. Girault).

Habitat: North Queensland (Double Is. near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted.

Subfamily **Anteoninae.**

Genus *Anteon* Jurine.

1. *Anteon rufiscapus* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 2.25 mm.

Like *cognatus* Perkins but the intermediate and posterior femora and tibiae are almost black; antennal scape alone yellow.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, Kuranda, N. Q., 18th May, '13 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: North Queensland (Kuranda, near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted.

2. *Anteon coriaceus* Perkins.

A ♀ of this species was caught with the type of *rufiscapus*.

3. *Anteon apterus* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 3.50 mm.

Like *coriaceus* Perkins but all the coxae are black; posterior and intermediate femora almost black; base of cephalic femora black; entirely wingless.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught while sweeping on edge of streamlet in forest, Nelson, N. Q., 15th April, '13 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted.

4. *Anteon superbis* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 3.50 mm.

Head and thorax black; abdomen bright orange yellow; legs, antennae and mandibles pale lemon yellow.

Head reticulately rugulose: Antennae 10-jointed; gradually widening towards the apex; scape a little longer than the pedicel; pedicel slender; 1st funicle joint a little longer than the pedicel; 2nd as long as the 1st; 3rd distinctly shorter than the 2nd but distinctly longer than wide.

Pronotum rather long, longitudinally rugulose; mesonotum smooth, with a few small scattered punctures; scutellum impunctate; metathorax long, almost as long as the rest of the thorax, reticulately rugulose, with two longitudinal grooves converging towards the apex.

Forewings hyaline; venation pale yellow.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen caught while sweeping foliage in a jungle, Kuranda, N. Q., 19th May, '13 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: North Queensland (Kuranda, near Cairns).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted.

Anteonella nov. gen.

Female: Of very robust form. Head large, its vertex a little concave; ocelli in an equilateral triangle. Antennae a little clavate, nearly as long as the body; 1st funicle joint slightly longer than the 2nd.

Forelegs with the trochanters rather long; femora exceedingly stout; 1st tarsal joint very long; 2nd and 3rd extremely short, transverse; 4th as long as the 1st; 5th joint freely extensile, reaching back a little beyond the base of the 4th joint.

Pronotum short, reaching back on the sides as far as the tegulae; mesonotum with deep, distinct parapsidal furrows, reaching the posterior edge of the mesonotum; scutellum semicircular; metathorax very short.

182 Alan P. Dodd: Some New Parasitic Hymenoptera from Australia.

Forewings with two closed basal cells; stigma large; radius long and curved.

Abdomen rather short, petiolate; petiole narrow, distinctly longer than wide; 2nd segment rising abruptly.

Male: Unknown.

Type: *Anteonella robusta* described herewith.

1. *Anteonella robusta* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 5.50 mm.

Black; trochanters, tibiae, tarsi, mandibles and first three antennal joints ferruginous; 4th and 5th antennal joints suffused with black; last five antennal joints black.

Head and thorax coarsely reticulately rugulose; the scutellum with close, deep punctures. Abdomen smooth, shining, with a few sparse hairs.

Forewings hyaline, but an irregular patch near the stigma somewhat infuscated, venation yellow, but the stigma and radius dark.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen kindly given me by my father, Mr. F. P. Dodd, and labelled "External larva in a shell upon pupae or imagos of *Fulgoridae*. Left host 5th June, '03, emerged 13th October, '03, Townsville, F. P. Dodd".

Habitat: North Queensland (Townsville).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted plus a slide bearing cephalic leg with appendages of *bicolor*.

2. *Anteonella bicolor* sp. nov.

Female: Length, 5.50 mm.

Head and thorax black; 1st abdominal segment black; rest of abdomen polished ferruginous; all the legs and first five antennal joints ferruginous; last five antennal joints black.

Head, pronotum, cephalic half of median lobe of the mesonotum, and metathorax coarsely irregularly rugulose; posterior half of median lobe and parapsides of mesonotum, and the scutellum with deep scattered punctures. Forewings hyaline; the stigma yellow.

(From 1 specimen, etc.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from a single ♀ specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd and labelled the same but "Left host May, '03, emerged 7th October, '03".

Habitat: North Queensland (Townsville).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted, plus a slide bearing cephalic leg and forewing with the appendage of *robusta*.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Archiv für Naturgeschichte](#)

Jahr/Year: 1913

Band/Volume: [79A_6](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Dodd Alan P.

Artikel/Article: [Some New Parasitic Hymenoptera from Australia 164-182](#)