

New Genera and Species of Chalcidoid Hymenoptera from North Queensland.

By

A. A. Girault.

The following genera and species were captured with the sweeping net.

Family Eulophidae.

Entedonini.

Genus *Mestocharis*.

1. *Mestocharis podagrionidis* new species.

Female: Length, 1.55 mm.

Like *cyanea* but smaller and the antennae with only one ring-joint, the funicle joints shorter, the distal one usually wider than long and shorter than either the pedicel or the first club joint. Otherwise the same but the mandibles are tridentate, a third tooth being represented inwardly, though much shorter than the two outer acute ones.

(From numerous specimens, $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch & Lomb.)

Male: The same.

(From numerous specimens.)

Described from numerous specimens of each sex bred from a mantid egg-sac infested with *Podagrion* and most probably parasitic upon the latter; April 27, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Types: In the Qsld. Mus., Brisbane, two ♂'s, two ♀'s on tags (2 pins).

Family Eucharidae.

Chalcurelloides new genus.

Male: Like *Chalcurella* Girault but the scutellum as seen from beneath is faintly bidentate (or with a short, emarginate plate) and the antennae bear paired branches after the fourth segment, the first, second and fourth funicle joints with a single, rather long branch from the same side, the third joint with a very short branch; first funicle joint moderately long. Propodeum with a groove on each side, the median groove of scutellum subobsolete. Wings hyaline. Antennae 12-jointed. Also somewhat like *Chalcurelloides*. No ring-joint. Mandibles as in *Oreasema*.

Female: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Chalcurelloides hyalinus* new species.

Male: Length, 4 mm.

Aeneous or coppery green, the propodeum green, also the abdomen and its petiole, the latter alutaceous, the abdomen and the posterior coxae shining and smooth. Legs dark brown, the coxae, posterior femora and proximal half of intermediate femora (more or less), concolorous with the body; abdomen distad brownish. Antennae concolorous, suffused lightly with brownish. Thorax rugosely punctate, the head finely striate. First single branch of antennae shorter than the other two long ones. Venation nearly black.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Female: Not known.

Described from one male specimen captured by sweeping in forest, April 16, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

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

Type: In the Qsld. Mus., Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag and the head on a slide.

Family Callimomidae.

Genus *Podagrion* Spinola.

1. *Podagrion pax* new species.

Female: Length, 3.10 mm, exclusive of ovipositor, which is longer.

Like *beneficium* Girault but the seven teeth of the posterior femora different; thus teeth 4 and 5 are nearly equal, 4 a little longer, tooth 2 is smallest while 1, 3, 6 and 7 are longest, 1 acutely, 3 obtusely, conical; all of the teeth are distinct. All the segmentation of the antenna is different, the penultimate funicle joint longer than wide, the ultimate subquadrate, the first two funicle joints distinctly more than a fourth longer than wide, nearly twice wider than long, while joint 3 is subequal to them. The club is large as in species of *Polynema*.

(From one specimen, same magnification.)

Male: Not known.

From one female reared from an eggmass of a mantid obtained from the forest, Nelson, N. Q., 27. April 1913.

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

Type: In the Qsld. Mus., Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag, the head and a posterior leg on a slide.

Family Pteromalidae

Sphegigasterinae.

Genus *Syntomopus* Walker.

1. *Syntomopus australiensis* new species.

Male: Length, 1.75 mm.

Very dark metallic green, the legs except the coxae and the antennae pale straw yellow, the wings hyaline; scutellum without a cross furrow; parapsidal furrows complete; antennae 13-jointed,

2 ring-joints; cheeks flat; genal sulcus present. Venation very pale, the long postmarginal vein nearly equal to the marginal, the stigmal shorter but still long; both mandibles 4-dentate, the two inner teeth equal; most of the funicle joints longer than wide; vertex not narrow, the pronotum not especially long, yet long.

(From one specimen similarly magnified.)

Female: Not known.

Described from a single male captured by sweeping, edge of a jungle, Kuranda, N. Q., Dec. 18, 1912 (A. P. Dodd). Also a male at Nelson, N. Q., Sept. 3, 1912, sweeping jungle along a forest stream.

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, North Queensland.

Type: In the Qsld. Mus., Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide.

This species does not belong in this genus because of the long vertex and the flat cheeks, yet I cannot place it closer at present.

Isosomini.

Genus *Isosoma* Walker.

1. *Isosoma australiensis* new species.

Male: Length, 2,85 mm.

Black, the antennae and legs concolorous except most of cephalic legs which are brownish and the knees, tips of tibiae and the tarsi of the others; wings hyaline, the venation very pale, the stigmal and postmarginal veins about equal; scape very short; abdomen long and cylindrical, the third segment a little the longest, the whole surface of the abdomen with a very fine, scaly sculpture; propodeum with a median sulcus which has two longitudinal lines of fovea down it, rugose, the mesothorax uniformly opaque, finely scaly. Antennae 10-jointed, with one ring-joint, the club 2-jointed, the first funicle joint longest, longer than the scape, the other four joints of the funicle each a little shorter than the one preceding; the whorles of long hairs white.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Female: Not known.

Described from a single male captured with the *Syntomopus* preceding.

Habitat: Australia — Kuranda, North Qsld.

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

Family Eulophidae.

Omphalini.

Secodella new genus.

Female: Agreeing with *Secodes* Foerster but the antennae with tow ring-joints, hence 11-jointed, the third club joint terminating in a spur; the propodeum very short but with a distinct

median carina, its cephalic margin carinate and laterad of the spiracle, there is a longitudinal groove bounded along each side by obtuse ridges. Mandibles tridentate. Postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal. Abdomen long, pointed conic-ovate, the ovipositor barely exerted. Propodeum with a fine scaly sculpture.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Secodella lineata* new species.

Female: Length, 1.85 mm.

Dark metallic green, the abdomen much darker, the wings hyaline; antennae and legs black, the tarsi snow white, except the distal joint. Polygonally sculptured, the propodeum much smoother. Fore wings with about six or seven straight lines of discal cilia, of which the second from cephalic margin starts at the apex of the blade, proceeds straight proximad for some distance, then abruptly changes angle and proceeds straight to the tip of the stigmal knob from which it proceeds for quite a distance straight proximo-caudad, not quite parallel with the costal margin. Second funicle joint longest, a fifth longer than wide, the first and fourth more or less subequal, subquadrate, the fourth a little wider than long; funicle joint 3 only slightly shorter than 2. Distal club joint a little shorter than the other two.

(From one specimen, similarly enlarged.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female specimen captured by sweeping foliage of lantana and grass near Mackay, Q., October 21, 1911.

Habitat: Australia — Mackay, Queensland.

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

Tetrastichini.

Epomphaloides new genus.

Female: Like *Neomphaloidella* Girault but the scutum without a median grooved line. Otherwise like *Tetrastichus*. Mandibles tridentate, the inner tooth shortest.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Epomphaloides flavus* new species.

Female: Length, 1.35 mm.

Lemon yellow, sculptured like species of *Tetrastichus*, the wings hyaline; a little rounded spot at caudal margin of propleurum dorsad, just off the notum, two small spots near the tegula, the propodeal spiracle and two dots on a longitudinal line on each side of the abdomen (dorsal aspect) on segments 3 and 4, black. In the cephalic third of mesoscutum, an obscure brownish dot on each side. Venation pale yellow, also the legs, scape and pedicel, the rest of antennae yellow, suffused somewhat with dusky. Third club joint

short, indistinct. Funicle joints all shorter than the pedicel, the first a little longer than wide. Club not terminating in a noticable spur.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping grass and foliage in the forest, May 3, 1913.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Qsld.

Type: In the Qsld. Mus., Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide.

Neotrichoporoides new genus.

Female: Like *Trichoporidella* Girault but the antennae with four ring-joints. The median carina of propodeum forks a little before the middle, prong-shaped or like an inverted tuning fork. Mandibles tridentate.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Neotrichoporoides uniguttata* new species.

Female: Length, 2,20 mm.

Honey yellow, the wings hyaline; a little less than the proximal half of abdomen along each edge in the dorsal aspect metallic green, a blackish round dot in the center of the abdomen slightly beyond the middle; tip of valves of ovipositor blackish; a metallic green stripe down thorax from middle of scutum to somewhat beyond middle of scutellum, fading into brownish caudad; all of middle portion of scutum cephalad of the median stripe reddish brown, margined with lemon yellow; axillae darker. Sculpture as in *Tetrastichus*, including the metathorax. Antennae black, the scape and pedicel yellow except above. Pedicel much shorter than the distal funicle joint, the club somewhat longer than the first funicle joint which is over four times longer than wide.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in forest, May 3, 1913.

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

Type: In the Qsld. Mus., Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag, the head on a slide.

Family **Perilampidae**.

Genus *Perilampus* Latreille.

1. *Perilampus capensis* new species.

Female: Length, 2,80 mm.

Resembles *australiensis* and *mittagongensis* but smaller and the abdomen smooth and shining (dorsal aspect), with the fine sculpture on the last segment and the sides (lateral aspect) of the others. Nearest to *mittagongensis* but somewhat smaller (that species measuring about 3,00 mm, and not 1,85 mm, as originally described), the sculpture of

head and thorax somewhat finer, the funicle is browner and the head aeneous. From caudal aspect, the upper angles of the abdomen are not acute, the upper margin concaved, not straight as in *mittagongensis*; the whole mesothorax is brassy green; otherwise about the same. The original description of *mittagongensis* was based on a male, therefore the type is a male.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping the forest growths and grass at Capeville, Qsld. in January (along the banks of Cape River).

Habitat: Australia — Capeville (Pentland), Queensland.

Type: No. Hy——, Qsld. Mus., Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag.

2. *Perilampus cairnsensis* new species.

Female: Length, 4.50 mm. Robust.

At once differing from the preceding in having all the dorsal aspect of the abdomen finely sculptured (rather dense pin-punctures); from *australiensis* in being more robust, in having the flagellum and tarsi chocolate brown and in being dark aeneous green; from *mittagongensis* in the same points and also that the femora are metallic green, not blue and the abdomen from caudal aspect is shaped differently; from *tasmaniensis* in that the body is twice larger, the caudal aspect of the dorsal abdomen more uniformly sculptured, in *tasmaniensis* being smooth and shining caudad of the second segment to tip and coppery there; also the marginal vein is larger. Dark aeneous green, the legs concolorous.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Male: Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping the foliage of trees near Cairns. November 1, 1911.

Habitat: Australia — Cairns, Qsld.

Type: In the Qsld. Mus., Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag. *)

More New Genera and Species of Chalcidoid Hymenoptera From Paraguay.

By
A. A. Girault.

This paper is a supplement to Girault (1912).

Family **Miscogasteridae.**

Trydymini.

Genus *Apocerus* Mayr.

1. *Apocerus americanus* new species.

Female: Length, 5 mm.

*) Note. The proofs have been read by me. Strand.

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): Girault Alecandrè Arsène

Artikel/Article: [New Genera and Species of Chalcidoid Hymenoptera from North Queensland. 46-51](#)