

Description of a New Genus and Species of Parasitic *Hymenoptera*, representing a New Tribe, from Kuching, Borneo.

By P. Cameron, New Mills by Stockport (England).

Ettchellsia gen. nov.

Wings with a closed radial cellule, the apex of which does not extend half way between the stigma and the apex of the wing; it is wide; the radius in 3 abscissae, of which the apical is the longer and is roundly, obliquely curved; the 2nd is straight, running parallel with the costa. There is one distinct transverse cubital nervure and a second indicated by a hyaline line; the transverse basal and transverse median nervures are interstitial; the former united to the cubitus, there are no recurrent nor disco-cubital nervure, but the anal nervure is complete, roundly curved and issues from the lower part of the discoidal nervure. Antennae 14-jointed, the 2nd about 3 times longer than wide, the 3rd a little longer than the 4th; the joints elongate, the last longer than the penultimate; the antennae are placed close to the mouth. Mesonotum trilobate. Metanotum areolated. Abdomen sessile, broadly ovate; hypopygium cultriform, projecting, the ovipositor as long as the body. Hind legs much stouter than the others, the femora thickened, the hind coxae large; middle tibiae with one minute spur; claws simple, distinct, curved. First abdominal segment larger than any of the others. Head wider than the thorax; the temples obliquely narrowed; the occiput not margined. Eyes parallel, large, behind with a crenulated border; malar space distinct. Ocelli in a triangle. Palpi long, slender. In the hind wings there is a narrow costal cellule, near the end of which is a short oblique nervure, from which a nervure runs along the fore margin. The costal cellule in the fore wings is distinct.

This genus does not fit into any of the recognized groups of Terebrant *Hymenoptera*. It cannot be placed in the *Evaniidae* because the abdomen does not issue from the upper part of the metanotum, although the form of the head and thorax comes nearer to what we find in *Aulacus*, than it does to these parts in the *Braconidae* or *Ichneumonidae*. The alar neuration resembles that of the *Braconidae* more than it does the *Ichneumonidae*. It has some superficial resemblance to the *Trigonalidae*, but the abdomen is very differently formed from what it is in that group. It cannot well be referred to the *Braconidae* except as an aberrant member of that group, e. g. the distinct costal cellule separates

it from that Tribe, as does also the different form of the abdomen and in the antennae being placed close to the mouth. The form of the abdomen is more like what it is in the *Cynipidae* than what it is in the *Braconidae* or *Ichneumonidae*; it is very different from what it is in the *Stephanidae* where it is more or less petiolated. As regards the systematic position of the Genus it seems to me that it must be either regarded as a New Tribe of *Braconidae* or a New Family allied to that group. The Genus is dedicated to my late House-Keeper, Mary Ettchells, in grateful memory of many years faithful service.

Ettchellsia piliceps sp. nov.

Black, the head, thorax and legs densely covered with stiff white pubescence; the basal 3 joints of the antennae bright, the 4 hinder trochanters and the middle femora dark red; wings hyaline, a fuscous cloud along the outer edge of the transverse median and transverse basal nervures, a wider one commencing at the base of the stigma and extending to the base of the apical abscissa of the radius and a slighter narrower one at the apex, the extreme apex being almost hyaline; the stigma and nervures, except the apex of radius, black; the hind wings unclouded and more distinctly ciliated (the ciliae longer and denser) than the anterior. Antennae longer than the body, bare, except for a few white hairs on the scape. ♀.

Length 4 mm; terebra 2 mm.

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt, B. A.).

Hinder part of vertex reticulated irregularly, the part immediately behind, at the sides of the ocelli, smooth, the front closely, rugosely punctured-reticulated; the outer orbits obscurely striated; a keel runs down along the eyes, the 2 being connected with some striae. Thorax smooth and shining, the pleurae more or less aciculated; there are 3 areae on the metanotum; the central is roundly narrowed at the apex; the outer 2 wide there; all 3 bear transverse stout striae; there is a longitudinal keel at the top and one above the middle of metapleurae, the 2 being connected by some striae; the pleurae are more densely haired than the mesonotum, which is divided into 4 rounded tubercles by a longitudinal and a transverse median depression. Abdomen smooth, bare and shining.