Interessant ist es, zu bemerken, dafs in Kollmann 1905 die Vorderflügel sowohl bei ♂♂, wie auch bei ♀♀ eine und dieselbe Gröfse $l_f = 32{,}8$ besafsen, während in anderen Gegenden, wie es auch sein mufs, zwischen ♂♂ und ♀♀ in bezug auf die Gröfse l_f ein bedeutender Unterschied zu beobachten ist. Die ♀♀ tragen bei ihrem Fluge eine gröfsere Last als die ♂♂ (schon wegen den Eiern) und müssen folglich gröfsere Flügel haben. Diese Erscheinung in Kollmann verdient näher untersucht zu werden.

Warum in Belgrad 1904 und 1905 l_f für ♂-Vorder- resp. Hinterflügel nicht dieselbe geblieben ist, wird im allgemeinen durch die Änderung der klimatischen Verhältnisse erklärt, wie ich es für Sophia gezeigt habe [1]).

Ich werde die Gelegenheit haben, die hier erhaltenen Resultate mit den meteorologischen Elementen in den gegebenen Gegenden zu vergleichen und mit den Resultaten aus anderen Gegenden Europas und Asiens zusammenzustellen.

On three new species of *Evaniidae* from the Oriental Zoological Region. (Hym.)

By **P. Cameron,** New Mills, by Stockport, England.

Evania simlaensis sp. nov.

Black, the head and thorax densely covered with silvery pubescence, the wings hyaline, the costa, stigma and basal nervures black, the apical nervures fuscous. Metasternal process large, roundly diverging. Face smooth, shining, the centre indistinctly keeled. Hind tibiae and tarsi spinose.

♀. Length 7 mm. Simla. May (Col. C. G. Nurse.)

Hinder ocelli separated from each other by a slightly greater distance than they are from the eyes. The central part of the front is bordered by a curved furrow; the clypeus is also bordered by a curved furrow. Malar space long, half the length of the antennal scape. Antennal pedicle twice longer than broad; it and the 3rd joint are as long as the following 2 joints united; the 3rd joint is about one fourth longer than the 4th, which is slightly longer than the 5th. Mesonotum strongly, but not closely punctured; the centre more closely than the sides. The centre of metanotum rugosely reticulated and densely covered

[1]) Die Variabilität der Flügellänge von *Aporia crataegi* L. in Sophia (Bulgarien) als Resultat siebenjähriger nacheinander folgender Untersuchungen. — Zeitschr. f. Insektenbiol., V. Nr. 4, p. 110—113; Nr. 5, p. 141—147; Nr. 6, p. 186—196; 1909.

with white pubescence; the rest of the median segment widely reticulated. Pro-and mesopleurae with large, deep, round punctures; on the former the punctures are very sparse at the apex; the upper half of the latter is almost entirely smooth. Hind tibiae rather strongly, but not closely punctured; the coxae are more closely punctured; the long spur of the hind tibiae is not much more thun one third of the length of the metatarsus: it is as long as the 2nd tarsal joint. The pin goes through the centre of the scutellum in the only specimen in the collection; the sides are strongly, but not closely punctured — more closely and strongly, than in *E. appendigaster*. The recurrent nervure is roundly curved at the base; the apex is in a straight line with the transverse cubital. Tarsal spines pale; those on the apices of the joints are longer, stouter and fulvous coloured. Abdominal petiole stout, not quite so long as the following 2 segments united.

The mesonotum is much more strongly punctured than in the wide-ranging *E. appendigaster*, which has also the hinder spurs shorter compared with the metatarsus; the recurrent nervure is not interstitial as it is in the present species. — *E. nursei* Cam. has the temples shorter and more obliquely narrowed; the furrows on the front are obsolete; the front itself being closely punctured, the malar space is shorter, the calcaria fulvous, not black &c.

Evania striatiscutis sp. nov.

Black, the base and apex of the antennal Scape and the 2nd joint rufo-testaceous, the basal three fourths of the 3nd white; all the trochanters, the anterior legs, and the middle tibiae whitish testaceous, the fore femora darker coloured; there is a band of clear white near the base of the hind tibiae; wings hyaline, the nervures black; there is a small, but distinct cloud, widest in front, near the base of the stigma. Metasternal forks hollowed in the centre, widely diverging, their apices rufo-testaceous. Base of thorax almost transverse; the centre of mesonotum, widely irregularly, somewhat strongly reticulated; the scutellum strongly longitudinally striated, the striae clearly separated; they are followed at the apex by a transverse keel, followed by a stoutly striated narrow border. Metathorax coarsely reticulated; the reticulations on the apex of metanotum smaller and more or less striated.

Abdominal petiole smooth.

♀. Length 4 mm, Kuching. Borneo (John Hewitt).

Antennae stout, distinctly thickened towards the apex; the scape somewhat slender, longer than the following two joints

united; the 3rd nearly as long as the following 2 united. Malar space stoutly, obliquely striated. Face smooth. Centre of vertex smooth, the sides and the part between the ocelli and antennae strongly longitudinally striated. Ocelli in a curve, the hinder separated from each other by about the same distance as they are from the eyes. Malar space two-thirds of the length of the eyes. Palpi rufo-testaceous. Base of propleurae margined; the centre irregularly striated. Mesopleurae smooth and shining; the lower apical part with round punctures. The apical half of the sides of the abdominal petiole stoutly obliquely striated. Base of hind coxae smooth, the apical part stoutly punctured. Spurs testaceous; the hinder extend to the middle of the metatarsus; on the hind tibiae are some weak short spines. Apical abscissa of radius roundly curved; the recurrent nervure interstitial.

Evania erythrothorax sp. nov.

Black, the thorax red, the mandibles, except the teeth, the 2nd joint of flagellum, the 3rd except at the apex, and the apex of the abdominal petiole and palpi, white; the 4 front legs pallid red, the hinder coxae red like the thorax, the trochanters, base of femora, basal fourth of hind tibiae, the calcaria and basal joint of tarsi, white, the rest of the hind legs black; wings hyaline, the nervures black. The long spur of the hind tibiae fully three-fourths of the length of the metatarsus.

♂. Length 6 mm. Kuching (Hewitt).

Antennae stout beyond the 4th joint, tapering towards the apex; the 3rd joint almost as long as the following 2 united. Head minutely, closely punctured, shining, the face covered with white pubescence; a keel runs from the eyes to the base of the clypeus; the front has a short keel at the ocelli; the lower part has a shallow furrow. Eyes slightly converging above, the malar space nearly as long as the 4th antennal joint. Ocelli in a triangle, the hinder separated from each other by a distinctly greater distance than they are from the eyes. Mesonotum and scutellum closely, minutely punctured, the parapsidal furrows distinct, converging towards the apex, reaching to the base of scutellum. Metanotum closely, distinctly punctured, a curved furrow and beyond it a straight one in the centre; the pleurae reticulated, except above; the propleurae, the top and apex of mesopleurae smooth, the rest with round clearly separated punctures. The black basal part of petiole finely, closely longitudinally striated.

Allied to *E. curvicarinata*, Cam. from Assam.