

57. 92 Chalcididae (91.1)

**Descriptions of New Genera and Species
of Chalcididae.**Collected by Mr. John Hewitt, B. A. in Borneo.
By P. Cameron.*Stireurytoma*, gen. nov.

Antennae joints elongate, clearly separated, covered all over with long hair. Metathorax as long as the scutellum, the centre distinctly depressed, longer than wide, the depression margined by keels; the apical slope steeply oblique, with the sides stoutly keeled; on the basal part is a large spiracular area and 2 apical ones of equal size. Pronotum as long as the mesonotum, rounded and raised above the latter, which has not very deep parapsidal furrows the central area triangular; scutellum roundly convex. Abdomen with a long curved petiole about one third longer than the hinder coxae; the dilated apical part of the abdomen is compressed. The eyes on the inner side and the lower two-thirds of the outer sides surrounded by a stout keel, inside of which is a furrow. Front with a shallow, but distinct furrow, with the sides margined; the ocelli are in a curve immediately above this furrow. Hind tibiae with 2 apical spurs. Head and thorax umbilicately punctate. Marginal vein 3 times longer than the stigmal, the post-stigmal one half longer than the stigmal.

The malar space is half the length of the eyes. The meso- and metapleurae are bordered below by a keel. Abdominal petiole bordered above by 2 keels. Occiput not margined, roundly broadly incised. First joint of the flagellum shorter than the scape. The 2nd and 3rd abdominal segments united are shorter than the 4th, which is the longest segment.

In the System of Ashmead. (Mem. Carn. Mus. 1, 263) this genus would come nearest to *Eurytoma*, from which it may be known by the joints of the antennae being longer, narrower and not distinctly narrowed at the base, by the margined base of pronotum, areolated metanotum and longer marginal and shorter post-marginal nervures.

Stireurytoma carinata, sp. n.

Black, covered with longish white hairs, except on the abdomen, the basal two-thirds of the antennal scape and the legs, except the coxae, rufo-testaceous, the pubescence on the face distinctly tinged with golden. Head and thorax closely umbilicately punctured, the head more finely than the thorax, the scutellum more strongly than the mesonotum; the central depression of the metanotum widely transversely striated; the outside of the metanotum reticulated; the base of the metapleurae with 3 smooth areas, the top and bottom one rounded on the outside, the central larger, of equal width, longer than wide; the rest of the metapleurae closely reticulated and densely covered with white pubescence, as is also the mesonotum. Wings hyaline, tinged with fulvous, especially on the basal half, the nervures pale testaceous. ♂. Length 6 mm.

The outer frontal keel is stronger than the inner. The basal half of the mesosternum is smooth and bare; it is bordered, except at the base, by a keel, which makes it into a semi-circular area; the apex is punctured and densely covered with silvery pubescence. Abdominal petiole aciculated, the top, except at the base, finely irregularly striated. Hind coxae aciculated, the outside in the middle margined longitudinally.

The tint of the pubescence on the face varies; it may be bright golden and may extend on to the front.

Mesoeurytoma, gen. nov.

Antennae with 9 apparent joints, but the last may be composed of more than one joint, there are 2 ring-

joints; the first joint of the flagellum is as long as the scape. Eyes large, oval; on the inner side they are margined by a stout keel, which becomes higher on the top and curves there round to the hinder ocelli; from its top a less distinct keel runs down the outer orbits; both keels are separated from the eyes by a more or less crenulated furrow. The lower side of the occiput is keeled stoutly; this keel is continued round the lower edge of the malar space, which is half the length of the eyes. The face is raised and bordered in the centre, the raised part being widest above. Front hollowed in the centre, the anterior ocellus is at its upper edge; the ocelli in a curve. Collar large, quadrate, as long as the mesonotum, which is trilobate. Scutellum large, rounded behind. Metanotum with a steep, oblique slope, its centre depressed. Abdomen with a distinctly defined petiole: which is about 3 times longer than wide; the 2nd segment distinctly longer than the 3rd; the 4th is almost as long as the 2nd and 3rd united; the apical small, compressed. Marginal vein almost twice the length of the stigmal, the end of which is thickened, transverse in front, rounded below.

The abdomen is clearly shorter than the thorax; above it is roundly raised and curved; its apex sharply pointed. In front of the fore coxae are 2 hollowed, shining plates, rounded on outer side.

The systematic position of this genus is not quite clear to me. If it were not for the presence of 2 ring-joints in the antennae I should have placed it in the *Eurytomini*; I am not, however, sure that there are 2 ring-joints; it may be that the basal joint is a mere thickening of the scape. If one of the genuine *Eurytomini*, it would, in Ashmead's table, come in near *Bephrata*, Cam. to which it has a considerable resemblance in form.

Mesoeurytoma cariniceps, sp. nov.

Black, the fore knees, the apical fourth of the fore tibiae, the apical half of the 4 posterior and all the tarsi, pale testaceous; wings clear hyaline, the nervures pale testaceous. ♀. Length 5,5 mm.

Flagellum of antennae densely covered with glistening white pubescence; of equal thickness; the antennae as long as the thorax. Face, clypeus and lower lateral part of vertex covered with white, distinctly separated hairs; the upper part more reticulated-punctured, the lower more or less obliquely reticulated, the longitudinal striae long, more distinct than the transverse; the malar space more strongly obliquely reticulated. Sides of front and vertex closely reticulated, weakly below, more strongly above. Promesonotum and scutellum strongly umbilicately punctate, the scutellum more strongly than the rest, as is also the sides of the central part of metanotum; this is clearly defined by a keel which curves round at the top, its top half is smooth, the lower not very strongly transversely striated; outside this is a narrower area, which at the top, is reticulated, the rest being somewhat stoutly transversely striated. On the mesopleurae are 2 curved, clearly defined crenulated furrows, extending from the base to the apex and placed on the lower edge. Sides of abdominal petiole keeled; there is a curved, more slender, keel in the middle. The other segments smooth, shining and bare, except the apical, which have a short white pile. Coxae umbilicately punctate, the hinder more strongly than the anterior; all are densely covered with silvery pubescence; the rest of the legs are less closely covered with white hair; the apical half of middle femora dilated,

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