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57. 92 Eulophidae (91. 3)

New Genera and Species of Chalcidoid Hymenoptera belonging to the Family Eulophidae from Australia.

By *A. A. Girault*.

Omphalini.

Rhionopeltella Girault.

1. *Rhionopeltella viridis* new species.

Female: Length, 2 mm.

Brilliant metallic green tinged with bluish, the abdomen darker. Coxae concolorous, the legs deep lemon yellow, the tarsi fuscous, the posterior tibiae more or less darker; antennae fuscous, the pedicel with some lemon yellow (also the funicle sometimes lemon yellow), the scape dark toward tip only. Head and thorax densely, rather finely punctate, the abdomen with a scaly sculpture (or polygonal reticulation). Venation yellowish brown, the wings hyaline. A rounded, peltate yellowish spot in the center of the abdomen at base, sometimes obscure. Antennae with the pedicel shorter than in *spendoriferella*. Antennal scrobes deep, triangular.

(From 16 specimens, $\frac{2}{3}$ = inch obj., 1 = inch optic, Bausch and Laub).

Male: The same.

(From two specimens.)

Described from two males and sixteen females from the collection of the Queensland Museum, mounted on cards labelled „Bred from gall Nr. 8. Brisbane, H. Hacker. 19. 7. 11.“

The mesopostscutellum in this species is very short and acutely triangular, the submarginal and stigmal veins subequal.

Habitat: Australia-Brisbane, Queensland.

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, five females mounted together on a card plus two slides bearing antennae and posterior legs and antennae respectively.

Also later three females labelled „gall Nr. 14“.

2. *Rhionopeltella consobrinus* new species.

Female: Length, 1,25 mm.

Like *immaculatiennis* but smaller and the thorax bright metallic green; the distal funicle joint is only about a fourth the length of the pedicel whereas in the other species it is distinctly longer, somewhat over half the length of the pedicel. The stigmal vein is somewhat shorter in this species while the antennal club and the stigmal, postmarginal and marginal veins have a tendency to be lemon yellow, the other parts dark.

(From a single specimen, similarly enlarged.)

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female specimen captured from a pane of a window at Nelson, N. Q., December 14, 1912. This species is closely allied with the type of the genus.

Habitat: Australia-Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag.

Chrysocharis Foerster.

1. *Chrysocharis sarcophagus* new species.

Female: Length, 1,35 mm.

Bright metallic green, tinged with coppery and purple, the vertex metallic blue to green, the face aeneous red, the abdomen darker. Legs, except coxae, white, the distal tarsal joints black. Antennae black, the scape dusky. Wings hyaline. Postmarginal vein a third longer than the stigmal, only moderate in length; marginal cilia short. Abdomen with a very short petiole but plainly sessile. Eyes pubescent. Head and thorax polygonally reticulated, the vertex nearly smooth. The three funicle joints cylindrical ovate, all longer than the pedicel, the first somewhat the longest; second or distal club joint terminating in a spinelike projection; two very short ring-joints. Scutellum with a rather conspicuous

fovea on each side of the median line at about distal two thirds. Propodeum smooth, without carinae or sulci, the spiracle small.

(From 11 specimens, the same magnification.)

Male: Not known.

Described from eleven females obtained en masse from one of the same galls as those in which *Mestocharis cyanea* lives, Nelson, N. Q. December 2, 1912.

Habitat: Australia-Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, two females mounted on a slide in xylol-balsam.

Achrysocharis new genus.

Female: Similar to *Chrysocharis* Foerster, but the postmarginal vein slightly shorter than the stigmal, the antennae with the funicle 2-jointed, the club 3-jointed, the third joint terminating in a spinelike seta, the pedicel subequal to or slightly longer than, the moderately long, cylindrical funicle joints, the single ring-joint minute; flagellum filiform. Parapsidal furrows distinct only for cephalic two thirds. Wings hyaline. Propodeum very short, its spiracle minute, round, carinae absent. Yellow marked with brilliant metallic green. Abdomen long, conic-ovate, pointed.

Male: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Achrysocharis magnifica* new species.

Female: Length, 1,75 mm.

Pale cadinium yellow marked with deep metallic green as follows: The head except the face ventrad of the antennal bulbs; the pronotum, all of mesoscutum except latero-caudal halves of each parapside, base of abdomen in the dorsal aspect, the propodeum except laterad, a narrow line down the median line of the scutellum for about proximal two-thirds and the cephalic third of the axillae. A dark round spot (dorsal aspect) on each side of the abdomen about the middle, the space between them darkened (across the meson). Tip of abdomen dusky laterad. Scape pale, the antennae yellow. Legs whitish, including the coxae. Body densely polygonally reticulated, the mesoscutum more roughly, being almost punctate. A more or less obscure brownish area laterad of the scutellum, cephalad of the propodeal spiracle. Pedicel subequal in length to the proximal funicle joint, the proximal club joint distinctly wider than long. Tip of ovipositor valves black.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female specimen captured by sweeping in a forest at Nelson, N. Q., December 3, 1912 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia-Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag. Later, four females were reared from a lot of miscellaneous galls from forest trees, Nelson, December 12, 1912. In these specimens the green line of the scutellum was barely indicated, the axillae not at all colored, the basal stripe of the abdomen very thin. The propodeum

was also with no green. I designate this form as the variety *varicolor*.

2. *Achrysocharis pulchra* new species.

Female: Length, 1,90 mm. Like the typical species but the metallic green on the scutellum does not form a straight line down the median line but is much broader and ovate in shape, variable in size; the metallic green stripe across the base of the abdomen is longer and the tip of the abdomen black. Moreover, the pedicel is longer, longer than the proximal funicle joint, the proximal club joint shorter but still longer than wide.

(From two specimens.)

Male: Not known.

Described from two females captured with *magnifica*. This species has the same color pattern as *magnifica* and is probably but a variety of that species since it is scarcely different structurally.

Habitat: Australia-Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the two females mentioned, on tags (2 pins).

to be continued.

57. 81 (67. 3)

Drei neue aethiopische Gattungen

von zwei unbekanntem Notodontiden und einer unbekanntem Pyralide im Berliner Zoologischen Museum.

Von Felix Bryk (Finnland).

Mit 1 Textfigur.

Harpandrya n. nov. gen.

Brachychira Auriv.)

Stimmt im Geäder mit der Gattung *Brachychira* Auriv.¹⁾ überein; der Rippenverlauf ist aber gedrängter, nicht gebogen, was wohl von der veränderten Flügelform abhängig sein dürfte. Flügelgestreckt, Vorderrand nahe der Spitze gebogen, Hinterrand fast gewinkelt, nicht abgerundet wie bei *Brachychira* Auriv. Seitenrand statt konvex konkav.

Da von *Brachychira* Auriv. bis nun nur zwei ♀ bekannt sind, so wäre es auch denkbar, daß dem männlichen Charakter der Gattung *Brachychira* eine heteromorphe Flügelgestalt eigen wäre. So lange aber keine ♂ von *Brachychira elegans* Auriv. oder *ferruginea* Auriv.²⁾ bekannt sind, ist diese Vermutung hinfällig; die Aufstellung der Gattung *Harpandrya* erscheint uns daher vom kritischen Standpunkte für berechtigt.

Harpandrya aeola n. nov. sp. (Textfigur).

Die sichelförmigen Vorderflügel sind an der Basis schmal, der Vorderrand dem Apex zu stark gebogen; der konvexe Seitenrand verläuft schräge, vorne spitzig, hinten gewinkelt. Vorderflügelgestalt rotbraun. Der hellere Vorderrand wie bei den Saturniden, nicht zur Flügelgestalt und Zeichnung gehörend, ockergelb, an der Basis breit bis zur Submarginal-

¹⁾ Vgl. Aurivillius: Archiv für Zoologie. Band 2. No. 12. p. 28. Fig. 4.

²⁾ (l. c. T. 4. Fig. 6.)

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