

Es unterliegt wohl keinem Zweifel, dass die *Thomson'sche* Art ein *Tropistes* ist, und wahrscheinlich wird sie sich bei Besichtigung der Type als dem *T. rufipes Kriechb.* angehörig erweisen. Der letzte Name würde dann eingezogen werden, um dem älteren Namen *T. falcatus Thoms.* Raum zu geben.

Der Zweck meiner Darstellung lässt sich in zwei Punkten präzisieren.

1. Die Gattung *Tropistes Grav.* gehört den *Hemiteleinen* (Subfam. *Cryptinae*) an, also weder den *Banchinen* (Subfam. *Ophioninae Grav., Ashm.*) noch den *Xylonominen* (Subfam. *Pimplinae*), wie früher angenommen. Diese Behauptung ist durch die biologische und strukturelle Aehnlichkeit des *Tropistes* mit gewissen *Hemiteles*-Arten begründet.

2. *Hemiteles falcatus Thoms.* ist ein *Tropistes*, dem *T. rufipes Kriechb.* am nächsten verwandt und vielleicht damit identisch. Im letzten Falle müsste die Art *T. falcatus Thoms.* genannt werden.

Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Ichneumonidae from India. (Hym.)

By P. Cameron.

In working at the Oriental *Ichneumonidae* I have experienced great difficulty in placing some of the genera in the Tribes and Sub-tribes as defined by recent writers on the subject, e. g. *Ashmead* and *Schmiedeknecht*. There does not appear to be any clear line of separation between the *Ichneumonini* and the *Joppini*. Some genera e. g. *Protichneumon Thoms.* and one or two of those here described, are intermediate between the two and might as well be placed in the one as in the other. *Protichneumon* for example is placed by *Ashmead* in the *Joppini*, by *Schmiedeknecht* in the *Ichneumonini*.

I. Joppini.

1. *Tanyjoppa* gen. nov.

Median segment completely, areolated; the areola clearly defined, the keels distinct; it is longer than broad, broadly rounded at the base, becoming narrowed towards the apex; the basal depression has a steep, oblique slope and is nearly

as long as it; the sides of the segment spined. Antennae as long as the body, slender, dilated beyond the middle. Labrum projecting, broad. Temples broad, obliquely narrowed. Scutellum roundly convex, stoutly keeled laterally at the base. Wings long, the areolet narrowed in front, the nervures almost touching there; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial; there is a short stump of a nervure on the disco-cubital. Petiole long and slender, becoming gradually wider from the middle to the apex. Legs (and especially the hinder) long; the tarsi spinose, the anterior twice the length of the tibiae. — The occiput is slightly curved inwardly and is margined, the apex of the clypeus is broadly rounded; the basal joints of the flagellum are elongate, the first distinctly longer than the 2nd; the 2nd and 3rd segments of the abdomen are closely punctured, there is a furrow on either side of the basal half of the mesosternum; there are 2 keels, forming an area on the metasternum. Upper tooth of mandibles long, the lower short and obliquely bent.

Comes near to *Cosmiojoppa*, which may be known from it by the temples not being straight and obliquely narrowed, by the post-petiole being distinctly separated, by the antennae being stouter, with the basal joints of the flagellum not elongated, the face is more roundly convex in the middle and the disco-cubital nervure is not broken by a stump of a nervure.

1. *T. sanguineoplagiata* sp. nov. ♀.

Black, largely marked with yellow and rufous. Antennae long, the scape below and the 9th to 15th joints white; the scape thickly covered with white pubescence. Face white, with a black mark, dilated below, in the centre; closely punctured. Clypeus white, with a black line in the middle, which, at the apex, expands to the sides; the punctures are larger and sparser than they are on the face. Mandibles and palpi yellow; the teeth black. Thorax black, at the base of the furrows rufous; on the mesonotum are 2 yellow lines, which are straight on the outer, rounded and dilated on the inner, side: the scutellum yellow, except at the base and apex; the sides, behind the keels, sanguineous, the upper half of the mesopleurae black, suffused with sanguineous, the lower yellow, with a sanguineous stain in the middle; the lower part at base and apex, next to the black sternum, broadly sanguineous; the tubercles large, yellow. Abdomen black; the segments yellow at the apices; the yellow bands becoming gradually narrower. Legs fulvous; the base of the hinder coxae, the hinder trochanters, the apex of the femora and

of the tibiae widely, black. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. — Length 12 mm.

Hab. Himalayas.

Mesonotum closely punctured and covered with a microscopic pile. Scutellum roundly raised, sparsely haired and bearing large, shallow punctures; the depression at the base large. Post-scutellum smooth, the depression at the base closely striated and depressed laterally; the scutellum keels large, acute, dilated at the apex. The areola irregularly longitudinally striated; the lateral areae are strongly punctured, except at the base; the posterior median strongly, closely and obliquely striated; the outer posterior strongly, closely, irregularly reticulated. Pleurae closely punctured; the middle of the pro- smooth, the lowerside yellow. The lowerside of the metapleurae bordered with an irregular crenulated furrow; the basal depression is very wide, deep and bears some stout transverse keels; the teeth are large, leaf-like, rounded above. The post-petiole at the sides bears some scattered punctures, the centre, shagreened, and finely transversely striated; the 2nd and 3rd segments are closely punctured; the gastrocoeli wide, not depressed in the middle and finely longitudinally striated.

2. *Hedyjoppa* gen. nov.

Labrum hidden. Scutellum roundly convex, not much raised above the level of the mesonotum, its sides narrowly keeled. Areola moderately large, longer than broad, rounded at the base, the apex almost transverse; it is widely separated from the base of the segment, which is deeply depressed in the middle, to which it is joined by a smooth, rounded tubercle, the sides of the segment are not keeled. Areolet 4-angled, the nervures uniting above; there is the stump of a nervure on the disco-cubital; the transverse median nervure is received shortly beyond the transverse basal. The 2nd and 3rd abdominal segments are closely longitudinally striated. Apices of tarsal joints spinose. — The wings are large and reach to the apex of the abdomen; the body is orange-yellow, with black markings on the head and thorax; the temples are wide and obliquely narrowed; the eyes are margined, the occiput keeled; the 3rd joint of the antennae is about as long as the scape and equal in length to the 4th.

The affinities of this genus are clearly with *Xanthojoppa* which may be known from it by the projecting labrum, by the differently formed scutellum, by the spined median segment with its smaller areola, not separated from the basal depression by a smooth raised tubercle; and by the areolet being wide at the top, it being distinctly 5-angled.

1. *Il. aurantacea* sp. nov. ♂.

Yellow; the antennae, legs and abdomen orange-yellow; the apex of the antennae, the lower part of the front, the ocellar region, the centre of the occiput, the centre of the mesonotum, the sides, except at the base, the apex, the part behind the scutellar keels, the depression at the base of the metanotum, the areola, posterior median area, a line below the middle of the propleurae, an oblique one on the meso-below the tubercles, the apex and the lower part of the median segment all round, black. Wings hyaline, with a slight fulvous tint, the nervures black, the stigma dark testaceous. — Length 17 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

Face, clypeus and thorax closely and distinctly punctured, the median segment more strongly than the rest; there is a smooth shining, rounded elevation between the areola and the basal depression of the metanotum; the areola is irregularly reticulated, in the centre more strongly than on the sides; the posterior median area is coarsely transversely rugose. Petiole closely punctured, the post-petiole longitudinally striated in the centre, its depressed sides impunctate; the other segments closely punctured, the base of the 2nd and the gastrocoeli longitudinally striated.

3. *Lynteria* gen. nov.

Areola longer than broad, open behind; the base of the median segment is not deeply depressed; its apex has a straight, oblique slope. Scutellum roundly convex, its sides not keeled. Apex of clypeus broad, transverse, its top not separated from the face. Labrum projecting. Malar space very small. Temples broad, oblique. Occiput roundly incised. Abdomen long; its petiole long and slender. Wings long, the areolet 5-angled, narrowed in front; disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump of a nervure; transverse median nervure interstitial. Hind femora not reaching to the apex of the 3rd abdominal segment; the tarsi long, spinose and densely pilose; they are much longer than the tibiae. The ventral keel reaches to the apex of the 5th segment; the 2nd and 3rd segments are closely punctured, not striated at the base; the gastrocoeli narrow. Post-petiole not clearly separated, slender. Antennae broadly riuged with white.

Allied to *Cosmijoppa*, which may be known from it by the temples being wider, sharply oblique, by the hidden labrum, by the clearly defined areola, by the post-petiole being clearly separated and widened, by the steeper, more

clearly separated, apical slope of the median segment, by the large areola, which reaches to the top of the apical slope and is clearly separated behind, by the antennae not being ringed with white and by the distinct malar space.

1. *L. violaceipennis* sp. nov. ♂.

Black, the face, clypeus, labrum, base of mandibles broadly, the orbits all round, the upper edge of the pronotum, the base of the pronotum, the scutellum, the sides of the apex of the metanotum, the marks extending on to the pleurae, a mark on the lower part of the propleurae at the apex, the tubercles, a small irregular mark on the centre of the mesopleurae, the lower half, the mark broadly rounded at the apex, the apex of the post-petiole narrowly, slightly more than the basal half of the 2nd abdominal segment — the apex of the band waved — and the base of the 3rd narrowly, pale yellow. Legs pale yellow, the 4 front femora above, the hinder coxae, except in the middle above, the hinder femora and the apex of the hinder tibiae, black, as are also the claws. Wings uniformly fuscous-violaceous; the nervures and stigma black. Antennae pale yellow below. — Length 17 mm.

Hab. Himalayas.

Face and clypeus closely and strongly, the front and vertex sparsely punctured; the yellow line on the orbits is dilated above and below the ocelli. Pro- and meso-thorax closely punctured. The mesonotum more closely than the rest and thickly covered with fuscous pubescence; the scutellum is more sparsely punctured and covered with pale hair. Metanotum rugosely punctured; the areola irregularly reticulated, more strongly at the apex than at the base, the posterior median area closely and strongly transversely striated, the lateral apical areae coarsely reticulated; the segment thickly covered with pale pubescence. Petiole sparsely punctured; the 2nd and 3rd segment more strongly and closely punctured; the base of the gastrocoeli irregularly striated and narrower than the apical part.

4. *Shalisha* gen. nov.

Base of median segment deeply depressed. Areola confluent with depression, not clearly defined, small, broader than long, smooth, its sides bordered by deep furrows and by stout keels outside the furrows; separated from the lateral areae. Face flat, not separated from the clypeus, which is transverse at the apex. Labrum projecting. Eyes reaching close to the mandibles. Scutellum very flat, its sides only keeled at the

base. Areolet 5-angled; the disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump of a nervure; the transverse median nervure interstitial. Abdominal petiole long, the post-petiole not clearly separated; gastrocoeli deep; the space between them striated; the 2nd and 3rd segments closely punctured; the ventral plate reaches to the 5th segment. Tarsi long, closely spinose below. — The temples broad, rounded, not narrowed behind; the occiput roundly incised; there are 7 abdominal segments, the last being large.

I refer this genus to the *Joppini* through the deep wide depression at the base of the metanotum and from the structure of the areola, in both of which respects it differs from the *Ichneumonini*. I unfortunately only know the ♂, which has the antennal joints serrate. The very flat scutellum is unusual for the *Joppini*. Characteristic is the absence of a malar space, the eyes reaching to the base of the mandibles.

1. *Sh. fulvipes* sp. nov. ♂.

Black; the face, clypeus, the inner orbits from opposite the lower ocellus, a somewhat triangular mark on the top of the eyes, the lower outer orbits broadly to the base of the mandibles, the base of the mandibles, the palpi, the sides and, to a less extent, the apex of the scutellum, yellow. Legs fulvous, the 4 front coxae and trochanters yellow, the posterior black. Wings hyaline, with a distinct violaceous-fuscous tinge, nervures and stigma black. — Length 12 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

Face and clypeus sparsely punctured and covered with short white hair; the vertex is sparsely punctured from the lower edge of the upper ocelli; the upper have a furrow on the outer edge. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured, the propleurae almost smooth in front, the apex striated. The areola has its sides deeply furrowed on the innerside at the apex; the posterior median area is closely transversely rugose; the others are closely and rather strongly punctured and irregularly striated near the apex. The fore coxae are broadly black behind, the hinder and trochanters entirely black; the fore trochanters black behind. The apex of the petiole and the post-petiole strongly and closely punctured, the sides of the latter less closely than the middle; the 2nd and 3rd segments are closely and distinctly punctured and longitudinally striated at the base. Gastrocoeli large, deep; there is a short oblique keel on the inner side at the base and 3 stout, longitudinal ones; the inner one is short and curved.

5. *Lodryea* gen. nov.

Antennae broadly dilated beyond the middle and ringed with white. Scutellum perfectly flat, the sides not margined. Median segment large, the areola large, wide, continued to the base of the segment, longer than wide; the basal lateral area confluent; the 2nd, 3rd and 4th abdominal segments closely punctured, the 2nd and 3rd closely striated in the middle; the gastrocoeli wider than the space between. Labrum visible. Areolet small, 5-angled, narrowed in front, the discocubital with the stump of a nervure; the transverse median received shortly beyond the transverse basal. Legs long and stout. — The middle segments of the abdomen are clearly separated and project at the apices beneath; the last segment is blunt and is as long as the preceding; the keel bounding the apex of the lateral basal areae is received close to the apex of the areola, almost touching its apical keel. — Comes near to *Protichneumon* and *Coelichneumon*.

1. *L. lineaticeps* sp. nov. ♀.

Black, the face, except for a black line in the centre, the line narrowed on the top, the eye orbits all round, the upper and lower edges of the prothorax, 2 marks on the mesonotum, straight on the outside, rounded on the inner and narrowed at the base, the sides of the scutellum, the mark narrowed towards the apex, the post-scutellum, the tegulae, tubercles, a large mark on the mesopleurae, narrowed at the base, a somewhat triangular mark on the apex of the median segment, extending on to the spiracular areae and the apical half of the post-petiole, pale yellow. The antennae with a broad white band in the middle, the apex brownish. The 4 front coxae and trochanters, the apex of the hinder coxae above, the basal joint of the hinder trochanters, the fore femora, tibiae and base of tarsi in front, the middle femora below, their tibiae in front and at the base behind and the basal half of the hinder tibiae, pale yellow. Wings hyaline with a violaceous tinge, the nervures and stigma fuscous. — Length 15 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

Head sparsely punctured and covered with a white pubescence. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured and covered with pale pubescence. The basal areae of the metanotum coarsely shagreened, the outer areae punctured on the outer side; the areola open at the base, the bordering keels slightly curved inwardly; the posterior median area closely rugosely reticulated; the others closely and strongly

punctured; the segment closely covered with white pubescence. Pleurae closely punctured; the propleurae not so strongly nor so closely as the others and striated at the apex. The basal 4 abdominal segments are closely punctured; the post-petiole in the centre; the 2nd segment to near the apex in the middle and the 3rd and 4th at the base longitudinally striated; the gastrocoeli deep, striated at the base, the apex brownish.

6. *Darymna* gen. nov.

Median segment completely areolated the sides at the apex spined; the areola large, longer than broad, transverse at base and apex its base obliquely narrowed, bounded by an indistinct keel; the basal three areas clearly separated. Clypeus separated, its apex transverse; labrum projecting. Temples large, obliquely narrowed; the occiput roundly incised. Scutellum convex, but not much raised; its sides on the basal half keeled. Petiole long and slender, longer than the 2nd segment, the post-petiole not separated; gastrocoeli longer than broad, shallow; the segments smooth. Mesosternum with a curved furrow on the sides at the base. Legs long; the tarsi spinose. Areolet 5-angled, narrowed above; the disco-cubital nervure with a stump of a nervure. The ventral keel extends to the 5th segment. The upper tooth of the mandibles is much longer than the lower. There is a deep constriction at the base of the metanotum, which is large and has an oblique slope on the apex; there is a distinct curved keel below the middle of the metapleurae extending from the base to the apex. The apex of the abdomen is bluntly pointed and marked with white or yellow. Antennae long, stout, broadly banded with white, serrate at the apex.

I refer this genus to the *Joppini* from the metanotum having a deep depression at the base and from the areola being confluent with the petiolar area, or almost so. I only know the males. It cannot be referred to any of the genera of the *Amblypygi*. The ventral fold extends to the end of the 5th segment. The apical tooth of the mandibles is much longer than the other. The hinder tarsi are longer than usual compared with the tibiae, their basal two joints united being as long as them.

(To be continued.)

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