

kleine Borsten auf deren Unterseite. Flügel wie bei der vorigen Art. — Länge des Körpers 6—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , der Flügel 4, des Rüssels 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 mm.

95. *Lomatia Belzebul* Fbr. ♂ ♀. Sehr gemein bei Tunis und El-Kantara. Ich nehme diese Art in dem Sinne wie *Loew* sie in der *Linnaea* Entom. I 375 schildert; die *Schiner*'sche Art stimmt nicht damit überein.

Variante. Ein Männchen mit hellerer Thoraxbehaarung, sonst aber ohne Abweichung. Diese Variante wird auch von *Loew* erwähnt.

96. *Toxophora maculata* Fbr. ♂ ♀. Nicht selten bei Tunis Ende Mai.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

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## Description of a new species of *Dryinus* from Cape Colony. (Hym.)

By P. Cameron.

### *Dryinus cariniceps* sp. nov. ♀.

Black, the antennal scape, head, the greater part of the prothorax and the scutellum ferruginous; the wings hyaline, a narrow cloud at the transverse basal nervure and a wider one at the stigma; the nervures and stigma black; the parastigma and base of stigma white. Flagellum of antennae black; joints 6 and 7 white. — Length 6 mm.

Antennae longish, slender, fully as long as the head, thorax and basal segment of abdomen united; the pedicle fully twice longer than wide; the following joint greatly elongated, nearly as long as the following 3 united; the last is fuscous and slightly longer than the penultimate. Head sharply obliquely narrowed behind the eyes; the occiput transverse; its top and sides bordered by distinct keels. Front and vertex distinctly shagreened, almost punctured; a distinct keel runs from the ocelli to near the antennae. Clypeus not keeled; its apex is not transverse, is pale yellow and projects. Prothorax clearly longer than the mesothorax with the scutellums; its middle is roundly, broadly dilated above; the apex of the propleurae finely closely longitudinally striated. The meso-

notum is more strongly shagreened than the pronotum; the post-scutellum is black, roundly convex, more distinctly so than the scutellum. Median segment as long as the mesonotum and scutellum united; except on the basal slope (which is shagreened) it is distinctly, irregularly reticulated. On the mesopleurae a furrow runs obliquely from the tubercles to the apex; the basal part is obscurely crenulated; the apical appears more like a shining keel. The 1<sup>st</sup> abdominal segment is narrowed at the base, becoming widened towards the apex; the 2<sup>nd</sup> is narrowed at the base; it is a little longer than the width at the apex; the 3<sup>rd</sup> is wider than long. The teeth on the fore claw are thin, short, closer and more numerous on the basal, than on the apical half; they appear irregular and some may have been rubbed off; the apex ends in a curved claw, with a shorter, blunter one behind it; the inner branch is short, about 3 times longer than wide, its apex is rounded; the penultimate joint is long and thick, narrower at the base than at the apex.

The malar space is furrowed; it is as long as the pedicle of the antennae. The narrowed apical part of the pronotum is depressed; the metanotum has a long, gradually rounded slope. Parapsidal furrows narrow, shallow, indicated on the basal half of the mesonotum only. The fore claws are, in fresh examples probably equally and regularly toothed; the hind tarsi are slightly longer than their tibiae. The radius does not reach to the middle of the apical part of the wings; the basal branch is almost straight, obliquely slope and about one fourth of the length of the apical, which is straight and runs parallel with the costa. Front and vertex rounded, not depressed.

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## Description of a new species of *Lareiga* (Ichneumonidae), from the Himalayas.

(Hym.)

By P. Cameron.

*Lareiga coerulea* sp. nov. ♂.

Bright blue; the antennae black; the face, clypeus, labrum, palpi, the inner orbits — the line dilated in the middle — a line on the lower fourth of the outer, a long

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