

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 1st abdominal segment is narrowed at the base, becoming widened towards the apex; the 2nd is narrowed at the base; it is a little longer than the width at the apex; the 3rd 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.

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

line on the pronotum, gradually narrowed towards the base, tegulae, tubercles, scutellum, the apical half of the post-petiole and a large triangular mark — the narrowed end on the innerside — on the sides of the apex of the 2nd abdominal segment; the 4 anterior coxae below, their trochanters, a small mark on the apex of the hind coxae, the apex of the fore femora, the greater part of the fore tibiae, the intermediate to beyond the middle, the posterior to near the middle and the tarsi, pale yellow; the apices of the tarsal joints black. Wings uniformly fuscous violaceous, the nervures and stigma black. — Length 15 mm.

Areola almost horse-shaped, slightly, but distinctly longer than broad, the base rounded, the apex slightly curved inwardly; it is smooth, except for a few wrinkles; the basal lateral area sparsely, the apical much more closely and strongly punctured; the apical slope strongly transversely striated; the posterior median at the sides only, the spiracular stoutly, closely obliquely striated. The head is only sparsely punctured; the face covered with white pubescence. Mesonotum closely and rather strongly punctured. The long basal slope of the scutellum is sparsely, the short, more abruptly sloped, apex is closely and distinctly punctured; the pubescence is long and white. Pleurae closely punctured; the pro- less and the meta- more strongly than the mesopleurae; the curved lateral furrow on the base of the mesosternum is shallow. First abdominal segment long and slender; the post-petiole not much or abruptly dilated; it is weakly punctured; in the middle it is finely striated. The 2nd segment is closely and strongly punctured; the base is strongly, closely striated; the gastrocoeli more strongly than the middle; the 3rd segment is closely and less strongly punctured; the others are smooth. The stump on the disco-cubital and recurrent nervures is longish.

The areola in this species is shorter, broader and more distinctly closed at the base than in the other species of the genus. The 2nd and 3rd abdominal segments are more strongly striated at the base and more distinctly punctured. The metanotal teeth are broad.

Lareiga was described in the Zeit. f. Hymen. u. Dipter. 1902, p. 13.

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