

ihr Stiel, dieser aber mehr als doppelt so lang als der Stiel der zweiten Hinterrandzelle; die erstere Gabelzelle beginnt erst etwas hinter der Discoidalzelle, bei der die kleine Querader auf der Mitte steht; die vierte Hinterrandzelle ist kurz gestielt. — 14 mm lang.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

A New Genus and Species of Aphrastobraconini from Borneo.

By P. Cameron.

Hewittella gen. nov.

Eyes large, the malar space distinct. Mesonotum flat, the scutellum slightly raised above it. Metanotum with a depressed \wedge -shaped area in the centre; on the apical half is a stout keel bordered by 2 oblique ones on its lower half. Median cellule distinctly longer than the submedian. Otherwise as in *Jphiaulax*, with a long radial cellule. Temples moderately wide.

This genus differs from the type of the group (*Aphrastobracon* from Ceylon) in their being a distinct malar space and temples, and in their being a distinct area on the metanotum; in the former respect it departs from 2 of the characteristics of the tribe and agrees with *Odesia* Cam. from South Africa. The difference between it and *Odesia**) may be shown thus:

Radius not reaching to the apex of the wing, the radial cellule therefore short; mesonotum not flattened at the apex, 2nd cubital cellule narrowed in front; the 2nd abdominal segment longer than wide, the metanotum without an area *Odesia*.

Radius reaching to the apex of the wing, the radial cellule long, mesonotum flattened at apex; 2nd cubital cellule long, not narrowed in front; the 2nd abdominal segment wider than long; the metanotum with a distinctly bordered area *Hewittella*.

*) *Odesia* Cam., Annals S. Af. Mus. V. 79.

Hewittella flavomaculata sp. nov. ♀.

Rufo-testaceous; the face, the greater part of the vertex, the orbits narrowly and more or less of the pleurae, mesonotum and scutellum, yellow; the antennae, tips of mandibles, 2 large quadrangular marks on the 5th abdominal segment and the hind legs, except the joints, black; wings hyaline, the base slightly suffused with yellow; the stigma and costa fuscous, the former pale at the base; the nervures are paler; the apical segments of the abdomen are pale testaceous. — Length 6 mm; terebra 1 mm.

Sarawak, Borneo (Hewitt).

Smooth, shining; a rugose space, narrowed above, over the mouth; the front depressed. Mesonotum and scutellum flat, especially the former at the apex; the latter is more elevated than the former. Abdomen closely rugosely punctured; the area on 2nd segment punctured, smooth at the base, its apex is produced shortly beyond the middle of the segment; this narrowed apical part is depressed in the centre, the sides sharp, forming keels; there are 3 distinctly defined, crenulated furrows; the apices of the segments are smooth. Legs covered with short pubescence. The amount of the black and yellow colour varies.

Literatur.

Adams, C. F. Notes on and descriptions of North American Diptera. (Kansas Univ. Science Bull. Vol. II, No. 14. 1904, 433—455). Neue Arten: *Simulium notatum*, *Mydas abdominalis*, *Xylophagus nitidus* (Tabelle 435), *Chrysopila lucifera*, *bella*, *flavibarbis* (Tabelle für 36 Arten), *Symphoromyia flavipalpis* (439), *Leptis pleuralis*, *palpalis* (Tabelle 440), *Psilocephala occipitalis*, *lateralis* (444), *Thereva anomala*, *Scenopinus mirabilis*, *electa* (445), *Nausigaster scutellaris* (446), *Sphyximorpha Snowi* (447), *Tetanocera inopa*, *Icterica fasciata* (Tabelle 449), *Urellia flava*, *conuncta occidentalis* (Tabelle 450), *Elachiptera bilineata*, *Hippelates splendens* (453), *Limosina exigua*, *occidentalis*, *sordipes* (Tabelle 454).

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