

VIII. *Notes on the Exotic Proctotrupoidea in the British and Oxford University Museums, with Descriptions of New Genera and Species.* By ALAN P. DODD.
Communicated by S. A. NEAVE, M.A., D.Sc.

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THIS paper is an attempt to identify the material of the Proctotrupoidea in the British Museum and the Hope Department, Oxford University Museum. Four new genera, sixty-three new species and two new varieties are described. At the same time I have examined other authors' types, and have been able to sink several genera, and rightly place a number of species. The genera are not well defined nor understood, especially in the *Scelionidae*, and too many genera have been erected of recent years without defining their relationships and differences.

Family SCELIONIDAE.

PROSAPEGUS Kieffer.

Kieffer erected this genus to contain *Apegus elongatus* Ashmead, stating that the antennae are filiform in both sexes; but *elongatus* was described from the male sex only. The species described herewith form a natural group, and agree fairly well with Ashmead's description of *elongatus*, except for the presence of false basal and median veins; the raised area on the median segment seems to be a distinctive character. The species are more robust than those of *Macroteleia*. In *violaceus* and *atrellus*, the raised area on the median segment is not well separated from the post-scutellum, and it would be easy to take them for species of *Chromoteleia*. The Australian species described by me in the genus *Cacellus* may also belong here, but this point I hope to clear up later.

Prosapegus violaceus, n. sp.

♂. Dark blue; legs, including the coxae, bright yellow; antennae black, the scape brown.

Head transverse; with large dense punctures; eyes large, bare;
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ocelli large, rather close together. Antennae 12-jointed; filiform; scape slender; pedicel rather short, half as long as funicle 1, 2 distinctly shorter than 1, 3 with a distinct excision, 4-9 subequal and subquadrate. Thorax stout; scutum and scutellum with large confluent punctures; parapsidal furrows well determined, wide apart; postscutellum short; median segment at base with a raised triangular area extending almost to posterior margin, the rest of the sclerite obliquely longitudinally striate. Fore-wings long, but not reaching apex of abdomen; sooty; venation fuscous; submarginal vein attaining costa at half-wing length; marginal vein rather shorter than the stigmal which is long and oblique; postmarginal hardly longer than the stigmal; basal vein long, oblique, the median reaching posterior wing margin; radial vein represented by a long dark line parallel with the anterior wing margin. Abdomen long and slender, fusiform; longitudinally rugose, the basal segment striate, the apical segment punctate; apex with two sharp points; lateral margins of basal segments carinate, 2-5 with a distinct median carina; 1 somewhat wider than long, 2-4 longer than wide and subequal. Legs slender; posterior tarsi no longer than their tibiae. Length, 8 mm.

♀. Like the male but the abdomen is pointed at apex; median carina subobsolete on segment 5. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 about three times as long as pedicel, 2 one-half as long as 1, 4 as wide as long; club 6-jointed, the joints rather wider than long. Length 11 mm.

Described from one pair labelled "Dore, Dutch New Guinea; Wallace."

Type in the British Museum; cotype in the Hope Collection, Oxford.

This beautiful species is the largest Scelionid I have seen.

***Prosapegus atrellus*, n. sp.**

♀. Black, the head and thorax with a faint aeneous tinge; antennae wholly black; coxae black, the anterior and intermediate legs reddish-brown, the posterior legs dull dusky-red.

Head transverse, no wider than thorax; vertex declivous posteriorly, with large sub-confluent punctures, laterally with two oblique carinae continued down the cheeks; lower half of cheeks with only a few large punctures; no frontal depression; frons with large non-confluent punctures, the lower half with a large smooth mesal area; eyes very large, bare; ocelli large, rather close together, the lateral pair separated from the eyes by nearly their own diameter. Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel fully twice as long as

its greatest width; funicle 1 elongate, twice as long as pedicel, 2 slightly longer than pedicel, 3 quadrate, 4 wider than long; club 6-jointed, 1 the longest, a little longer than wide, 2-5 wider than long. Thorax about twice as long as its greatest width; pronotum with several strong longitudinal striae, its angles rounded; scutum and scutellum with large scattered punctures; parapsidal furrows deep and distinct; median lobe of scutum a little depressed at meson anteriorly where there is a faint median carina; scutellum large, its posterior margin foveate; postscutellum visible as a foveate line; median segment with a raised triangular area at meson, which is rather longer than its basal width and with a median carina; rest of median segment rugose, with two carinae, and with a whitish patch of pubescence laterally; mesopleurae very coarsely striate and sulcate like the pronotum; metapleurae rugose. Fore-wings reaching beyond apex of fourth abdominal; broad; deeply embrowned, the colour darker in the area enclosed by submarginal, basal, and median veins; venation nearly black; submarginal vein attaining costa at half-wing length; marginal vein almost as long as the stigmal which is moderately long and nearly perpendicular; postmarginal no longer than the marginal; basal vein long, very oblique; median vein long; radial vein rather well marked and very long; discoidal vein faintly indicated. Abdomen long and fusiform, not twice as long as head and thorax united; pointed at apex; segment 1 somewhat wider than long, 2 and 3 somewhat longer than wide, 4 a little shorter and as wide as long, 5 a little shorter than 4, 6 shorter than 5; 1-5 with a strong median carina; 1-4 with a strong lateral carina; 1 strongly striate, the rest densely longitudinally rugose; venter of abdomen shining, with large scattered punctures and sparse striae. Length, 7 mm.

♂. Similar to the female but the abdomen is blunt and emarginate at apex; legs sometimes lighter in colour, the coxae more or less reddish. Scape slender; pedicel hardly longer than its greatest width; flagellar joint 1 more than twice as long as pedicel, 2 distinctly shorter than 1, 3 somewhat excised on one margin at apex.

Described from three males, one female in the Wallace Collection from Dore, Dutch New Guinea, and Mysol.

Type and cotypes in the Hope Collection, Oxford; one cotype in the British Museum.

***Prosapegus metatarsalis*, n. sp.**

♂. Black; legs clear yellow, the coxae more or less reddish; antennae black, the scape brown.

Head normal; frons not depressed; eyes moderately large, bare;

ocelli rather wide apart, the lateral pair a little separated from the eyes; upper half of frons and the vertex strongly longitudinally striate (thus between the striae there is a sulcate appearance), toward occipital margin with a rugose tendency; lower half of frons smooth; a few strong striae converging around mouth; cheeks with large dense punctures. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel as wide as long; flagellum filiform, the joints elongate, 1 hardly longer than 2, 3 not excised and hardly shorter than 2, the penultimate joint over twice as long as wide. Thorax plainly longer than its greatest width; pronotum short, foveate-striate; parapsidal furrows deep and foveate, wide apart and almost parallel; median lobe of scutum with large dense punctures; lateral lobes narrow, almost smooth, with a faint median carina; scutellum transverse, its posterior margin straight, with a row of foveae at its base, and with large foveae along posterior margin, thus the central smooth area is quite short; postscutellum visible as a foveate line; median segment with a raised rectangular area at meson which has its lateral margins straight and carinate, its posterior margin concave, its meson with two carinae; median segment laterally pubescent. Fore-wings reaching a little beyond apex of fourth abdominal segment; broad; not greatly embrowned; submarginal vein attaining costa at half-wing length; marginal vein one-half as long as the oblique stigmal vein; postmarginal more than twice as long as the stigmal; radial vein indicated; basal and median veins as thick yellow lines, the former oblique. Abdomen fusiform, about twice as long as head and thorax united; almost pointed at apex; segment 1 rather longer than wide, 2 and 3 subequal, 4 a little shorter, 5 as wide as long, 7 very small, emarginate at apex; 1 somewhat raised at meson, 1 and 2 carinate laterally, 2 and 3 with a blunt median carina; 1 strongly striate, and smooth between the striae, 2 and 3 densely finely rugose and with irregular longitudinal striae, 4 and 5 similar but the striae very fine. Legs slender; basal joint of posterior tarsi very long, three times as long as the remainder united. Length, 7 mm.

Described from two males in the Wallace Collection from Mysol and the Aru Islands, East Indies.

Type and cotype in the Hope Collection, Oxford.

***Prosapegus glorianus*, n. sp.**

♂. Head black; thorax and first abdominal segment brilliant orange; second and third abdominal segments black, the remainder dark violet-blue; legs wholly yellow; antennal scape yellow, next four joints dusky, the apical joints black.

Head normal; vertex smooth and shining, with a very few punctures; cheeks large, with scattered punctures; frons feebly depressed, smooth and shining, laterally with one or two subobsolete striae, with a median carina running for some distance from antennal insertion; eyes large, bare, narrowing ventrally; ocelli large, wide apart, the lateral pair against the eyes; mouth with converging striae. Antennae 12-jointed; scape moderately long and stout; pedicel one-half longer than its greatest width; flagellar joint 1 fully twice as long as the pedicel, 2-10 gradually shortening. Thorax twice as long as its greatest width; pronotum hardly visible from above; scutum and scutellum smooth and shining, with a few scattered punctures; scutum as long as wide, its anterior margin broadly rounded; parapsidal furrows deep and foveate, wide apart and almost parallel; scutellum foveate at anterior and posterior margins, its posterior margin straight; postscutellum short, foveate; raised area at base of median segment rectangular, its lateral margins straight, its posterior margin concave and obtusely bidentate, its surface rugose and with several striae or carinae; laterally the median segment is pubescent. Fore-wings long, extending beyond apex of fourth abdominal segment; very deeply fuscous; venation black; marginal vein barely one-half as long as the oblique stigmal vein; postmarginal over twice as long as the stigmal; basal, median, and radial veins well marked, the basal very oblique. Hind-wings deeply fuscous, the basal third hyaline. Abdomen almost twice as long as head and thorax united; hardly narrowed at base, blunt at apex; segments 1-4 longer than wide, 2 and 3 longest, 5 as wide as long, 6 somewhat shorter than 5; 1-3 irregularly strongly rugulose, the rugae wavy and sublongitudinal; 4-6 densely punctate, 6 with stiff black pubescence. Basal joint of posterior tarsi very long. Length, 7 mm.

Described from one male labelled "Suva, Fiji; R. C. L. Perkins."

Type in the British Museum.

This strikingly beautiful species is closely allied with *metatarsalis*, both having the rectangular raised area on the median segment, the long basal joint of the posterior tarsi, and the straight posterior margin of the scutellum.

Macroteleia gracilicornis, n. sp.

♀. Black; coxae black, the femora dusky, the tibiae and tarsi brownish-yellow; antennae black, the basal six joints a little suffused with brown.

Head subquadrate, finely confluent punctate and coriaceous;

frontal depression shallow, not margined, finely coriaceous; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair close to eye margins. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel about twice as long as its greatest width, as long as funicle 3; funicle 1 much longer, several times as long as wide, somewhat longer than 2; 4 shortest but longer than wide; club 6-jointed, joints subquadrate, 1 a little the largest. Scutum finely densely punctate and with short fine pubescence; parapsidal furrows feeble, failing anteriorly; scutellum semicircular; postscutellum and median segment unarmed. Fore-wings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; subhyaline; venation brown; marginal vein rather longer than the stigmal which is rather short; postmarginal a little longer than the marginal; basal and median veins hardly indicated. Abdomen not twice as long as head and thorax united, slightly narrowed at base, pointed at apex, the apical segments not compressed; an indistinct protuberance on basal segment; segments 1-3 a little longer than wide, 4-6 wider than long, 2 and 3 subequal, 6 quite short; 1-4 densely confluent longitudinally punctate, 5 with scattered punctures, 6 smooth. Legs slender; tibiae as long as their tarsi.

♂. Apex of abdomen blunt; no basal protuberance. Antennae filiform; funicle joints all longer than wide, 3 and 10 longest, 1 as long as pedicel. Length, 3 mm.

Described from two females, one male, labelled "St. Helena; Wollaston."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

This species is not typical of the genus on account of the shorter non-compressed abdomen.

***Macroteleia emarginata*, n. sp.**

♀. Black; legs, including coxae, and first six antennal joints bright yellow.

Head subquadrate; rather densely pubescent; densely punctate, the punctures not large; frontal depression shallow, elongate, not margined, smooth; eyes large, bare; ocelli large, well separated, the lateral pair against eye margins. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel slender, fully twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 a little longer than pedicel, 2 distinctly shorter than 1, 3 a little longer than wide, 4 wider than long; club 6-jointed, the joints wider than long. Thorax rather densely pubescent; scutum and scutellum densely punctate; parapsidal furrows delicate; scutellum large, its posterior margin feebly yet distinctly emarginate; median segment somewhat shorter than scutellum. Fore-wings long, reaching beyond fourth abdominal segment; broad; subhyaline;

venation brownish; marginal vein a little longer than the stigmal, which is moderately long, straight; postmarginal nearly twice as long as the marginal; basal and median veins not indicated. Abdomen long, about twice as long as head and thorax combined; rather narrower than thorax, the sixth segment compressed laterally; segment 1 no longer than its greatest width, the remainder all longer than wide, 2 and 3 a little the longest; basal segment without a trace of a protuberance; with fine pubescence; wholly longitudinally striate; apical segment punctate. Length, 6.5 mm.

Described from one female from Kuching, Borneo, and labelled "*Macroteleia flavipes* Cameron."

Type in the British Museum.

***Macroteleia perkinsiana*, n. sp.**

♀. Black; legs yellow, the coxae fuscous; antennal scape yellow; funicle a little suffused with yellow, the club black.

Head normal; subquadrate; wholly densely rather finely punctate except for a smooth area above antennal insertion; frons not depressed; cheeks large; eyes large, bare; ocelli small, wide apart, the lateral pair against the eyes. Antennae 12-jointed; scape as long as next four joints combined; pedicel fully twice as long as its greatest width; funicle joints rather narrower than pedicel, 1 more than twice as long as wide, 2 much shorter, 3 and 4 quadrate; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 a little wider than long. Thorax longer than wide; scutum as long as wide, narrowed anteriorly; the median lobe punctate, densely anteriorly, less so posteriorly, the lateral lobes with scattered punctures; parapsidal furrows distinct and foveate; scutellum semicircular, smooth except for a few minute punctures; median segment short, striate; all pleurae densely punctate, the mesopleurae with a narrow smooth depression. Forewings reaching apex of abdominal segment 4; broad; hyaline; venation fuscous; marginal vein distinctly longer than the stigmal, the postmarginal no longer than the marginal; basal and median veins not represented. Abdomen not twice as long as head and thorax united; slender; no horn or tubercle at base; segment 6 only compressed; wholly densely finely longitudinally striate and with fine pubescence; segment 1 as wide as long, the others longer than wide, 2 and 3 subequal, 4 a little shorter, 5 distinctly shorter than 4, 6 a little longer than 5. Posterior tarsi no longer than their tibiae, their basal joint a little shorter than the following united. Length, 3.5 mm.

Described from two females labelled "Bundaberg, Queensland; R. C. L. Perkins."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

I have much pleasure in naming this species after the collector, to whom I am indebted for this and other specimens.

Macroteleia erythrogaster Ashmead.

Several females reared from base of grass, *Imperata caudata*, containing *Tomaspis carmodyi*, Issorora, N. W. District, British Guiana, 2.vii.16 (C. B. Williams). The type locality is St. Vincent, West Indies.

Macroteleia carinata Ashmead

One female swept from grass, Bon Intento, Betterverwachting, British Guiana, 24.v.16 (C. B. Williams). The type locality is St. Vincent, West Indies.

Romilius Walker

Romilius Walker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 10, 1842, p. 274.

Triteleia Kieffer, Berlin Ent. Zeitschr, vol. 50, 1906, p. 265.

I cannot distinguish any generic distinction in Kieffer's genus; the species *zotale* Walker is unknown to me, but I have examined the type of *duris* Walker, which is a typical *Macroteleia* with a third ill-defined groove on the scutum. But Kieffer has described a variety *trisulcata* of the species *Macroteleia gladiator* Kieffer, which has this third groove; hence both *Romilius* and *Triteleia* should fall, probably, as synonyms of *Macroteleia*.

Romilius duris Walker.

Scelio duris Walker, Mon. Chalciditum, vol. 2, 1839, p. 61.

♂. Black; legs yellow, the coxae blackish; scape brown.

Head subquadrate; densely punctate, the punctures not large; eyes large, bare; lateral ocelli almost touching the eyes. Scape slender; pedicel not much longer than its greatest width; flagellar joint I distinctly longer than pedicel, 2-9 shorter than 1. Scutum finely coriaceous, the median lobe punctate except laterally; parapsidal furrows deep and distinct, the median groove shallow; scutellum finely coriaceous and with some punctures, its caudal margin foveate. Fore-wings long but not attaining apex of abdomen; sub-hyaline;

venation dusky; marginal vein as long as the rather long curved stigmal; postmarginal a little longer than the marginal; basal and median veins indicated. Abdomen over one-half longer than head and thorax united; scarcely narrowed at base; bispinose at apex, the spines short; segment 3 a little the longest, longer than wide, 6 short; 1 and 2 striate; the rest densely confluent punctate and with some pubescence. Length, 3 mm.

Described from Walker's type labelled "Tasmania."

I know of no Australian *Macroteleia* with the median groove or impression on the scutum; nor do I know any other *Macroteleia* from Tasmania.

Chromoteleia nigrescens, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae wholly black; legs, except the coxae, reddish-yellow.

Head transverse, no wider than thorax; coarsely rugo-punctate and with scattered stiff pubescence; cheeks with similar sculpture; frontal depression shallow, not margined, no wider than its distance from the eye margins; between the antennal insertions is a blunt tooth; around mouth with converging striae; eyes large, pubescent; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair a little separated from eye margins. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel no longer than its greatest width; funicle joint 1 cupuliform, nearly twice as long as its greatest width, 2 shorter, 3 quadrate, 4-9 a little wider than long. Thorax stout; pronotum truncate anteriorly, its angles subacute; parapsidal furrows deep and complete; scutum with large confluent punctures, these not so dense on scutellum; postscutellum rugose, conspicuous, triangular, not much shorter than scutellum; median segment with its posterior margin profoundly excavated, its meson hidden by the postscutellum, distinctly lateral and rather finely rugose; pleurae coarsely rugose. Fore-wings almost reaching apex of abdomen; broad; dusky; venation blackish; submarginal vein attaining costa at fully half-wing length; marginal vein punctiform; stigmal vein long, the postmarginal nearly three times as long as stigmal; basal and median veins indicated by thick brown lines, the former perpendicular; radial vein indicated, running from stigmal vein to wing apex; discoidal and recurrent veins indicated. Abdomen somewhat longer than head and thorax united; hardly narrowed at base, blunt at apex; segments all much wider than long, 2 and 3 a little longer than 1 or 4; 1 in centre at base a little produced; 1 rugo-striate, the rest densely confluent punctate with a longitudinal tendency. Length, 2.75 mm.

Described from one male labelled "Yallingup, S.W. Australia, Dec. 1913; R. E. Turner."

Type in the British Museum.

The first Australian member of the genus.

Chromoteleia rufithorax Kieffer.

Two females labelled "Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico; H. H. Smith."

Lapitha Ashmead.

Lapitha Ashmead, Bull. U.S. National Museum, 1893, p. 222.

Acantholapitha Cameron, Soc. Entom., Stuttgart, 27, 1912, p. 70.

I do not think that Cameron's genus ought to be considered distinct; it differs from *Lapitha* only in the slightly different form of the postscutellum.

TABLE OF MALAYAN SPECIES.

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| (1) Spine on postscutellum simple . . . | <i>divina</i> , n. sp. (Java). |
| Spine on postscutellum with lateral subacute angles. | (2) |
| (2) Colour brown and yellow . . . | <i>citricoxa</i> , n. sp. (Borneo). |
| Colour black. | (3) |
| (3) Head strongly punctured . . . | <i>nigricollis</i> , Cam. (Borneo). |
| Head finely punctured . . . | <i>javonica</i> , n. sp. (Java). |

Lapitha citricoxa, n. sp.

♂. Head black; thorax rich ochreous, the centre of scutum, the scutellum and the postscutellum dusky-black; abdomen dull brown, yellow in centre; legs, including the coxae, pale lemon yellow; scape and pedicel yellow, the rest of the antennae black.

Head transverse; densely rugo-punctate, the sculpture not coarse; occipital margin transversely striate; cheeks striate; mouth with converging striae; lower half of frons with a broad shallow depression, smooth and shining and with a pair of fine median carinae running to antennal insertions; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair against the eye margins. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel short, as wide as long; flagellar joints long and filiform, subequal, several times as long as wide. Thorax a little longer than its greatest width; parapsidal furrows absent;

scutum large, with fine dense pubescence and finely wrinkled or alutaceous; scutellum semicircular, its anterior and posterior margins foveate, with sculpture similar to the scutum; postscutellum a little produced, transverse, its angles sub-acute, produced at meson into a distinct spine, with two curved carinae running from the angles to the meson; median segment short, rugose; propleurae depressed, smooth; mesopleurae with a deep elongate smooth depression; metapleurae rugose. Fore-wings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; a little yellowish; venation fuscous; submarginal vein attaining the costa at fully half-wing length; marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal which is moderately long and a little curved; postmarginal over twice as long as stigmal; basal vein distinct, perpendicular, the median and radial veins indicated. Abdomen somewhat longer than head and thorax united; fusiform; segments wider than long, 2 and 3 longest, 5 and 6 short; 1-3 striate, 4-6 densely finely punctate. Legs slender; basal joint of posterior tarsi as long as the rest united. Length, 3 mm.

Described from three males labelled "*Acanthoteleia ruficollis* Cam., Kuching, Borneo; J. H. Hewitt."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

Lapitha javanica, n. sp.

♂. Black; coxae black, the legs dusky, the anterior and tibiae yellow; scape brown, rest of antennae black.

Head transverse; finely densely punctate and coriaceous; mouth with converging striae; lower half of frons smooth and shining, not depressed, and with a median carina; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair a little separated from the eye margins. Scape long and slender; pedicel short, as wide as long; flagellar joints cylindrical, filiform, pilose, slightly decreasing in length toward apex, 3 with a slight excision at half its length. Thorax stout; parapsidal furrows absent; scutum and scutellum densely granulate and with very short pubescence; scutellum with a foveate line at anterior and posterior margins; postscutellum as in *citricoxa*; pleurae mostly smooth, mesopleurae with a narrow elongate depression, striate against the tegulae. Fore-wings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; broad; infusate; venation fuscous; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal which is a little curved; postmarginal twice as long as the stigmal; basal vein distinct, oblique, the median and radial veins faintly marked. Abdomen a little longer than head and thorax combined; segments all wider than long, 3 hardly longer than 2; shining; segments 1-3 striate, 4-6 with minute punctures and short pubescence. Length, 2.5 mm.

Described from three males labelled "5000-7000 feet, Tjibodas, Java, Aug. 1913; Dr. Konigsberger."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

Belongs to the *Acantholapitha* group and near *nigricollis*, which according to Cameron has the vertex and frons strongly punctured.

Lapitha divina, n. sp.

♂. Dull reddish-brown, the scutum, except posteriorly, and the frons, bright ochreous; coxae dusky, the legs yellow; scape yellow, the antennae black.

Head transverse; vertex, cheeks, and upper half of frons densely coriaceous and with obscure small punctures; lower half of frons with a smooth faint depression traversed by a median carina; on either side of this depression finely wrinkled; mouth with converging striae; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair a little separated from the eye margins. Antennae 12-jointed; pedicel no longer than wide; flagellar joints long and filiform, pilose, 1 a little longer than 2, which is shortest, 4 and 5 longest each twice as long as 2; scutum and scutellum finely wrinkled or alutaceous, and with fine pubescence; parapsidal furrows absent; scutellum with a foveate line at anterior and posterior margins; postscutellum with a triangular tooth that is no longer than its basal width; pleurae as in *juvanica*. Fore-wings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; somewhat dusky, almost hyaline at base; venation fuscous; marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal which is rather short; postmarginal twice as long as the stigmal; basal vein distinct, a little oblique; median and radial veins indicated. Abdomen a little longer than head and thorax united; segment 2 as long as its greatest width, 3 as long as 2; 1-3 striate, 3 rather finely so, 4-6 rather finely densely pubescent and finely sculptured. Length, 1.75 mm.

Described from four males labelled "5000-7000 feet, Tjibodas, Java, Aug. 1913; Dr. Konigsberger."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

MERRIWA, n. gen.

♂. Head normal, transverse; frons with a broad area faintly depressed and margined laterally; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair a little separated from the eye margins. Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and slender; the flagellar joints long and cylindrical. Thorax normal; pronotum hardly visible

from above, rounded anteriorly; parapsidal furrows deep and distinct; scutellum semicircular, with a foveate line along anterior and posterior margins, with a short spine against either latero-posterior margin; postscutellum short, with two large teeth; median segment declivous laterally, its posterior margin straight, with three carinae at meson. Fore-wings long and broad; submarginal vein attaining costa at half-wing length; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal which is moderately long; a long false radial vein reaches the costa thus forming a long false radial cell; post-marginal vein long; basal vein distinct, the median hardly indicated. Abdomen fusiform; a little longer than head and thorax combined; somewhat narrowed at base; segment 1 as long as wide, 2 gradually widening, a little longer than its greatest width, 3 as long as 2 and as long as wide, the others transverse. Legs slender.

In Kieffer's table of genera (1910), running to *Dichoteleas* Kieffer, from which it differs in having the postscutellum bispinose; agreeing with *Dilapitha* Kieffer, except for the short spines on the scutellum.

Type, the following species.

***Merriwa quadridentata*, n. sp.**

♂. Dull black; coxae fuscous, also the femora and apical half of posterior tibiae, the legs otherwise pale yellow; antennae black, the scape yellow.

Vertex finely granulate, with a few fine transverse striae against occipital margin; eye margins carinate; upper half of frons finely transversely striate, the lower half smooth and shining and with a median carina running from antennal insertions; cheeks finely granulate. Pedicel almost twice as long as its greatest width; flagellar joints pilose, 1 nearly twice as long as pedicel, 2-9 very gradually shortening, 10 a little longer than 1. Scutum and scutellum finely densely punctate and a little pubescent; propleurae and mesopleurae shining, without sculpture, the latter deeply depressed and foveate along its margins; metapleurae smooth. Fore-wings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; brownish, hyaline at base; venation fuscous. First abdominal segment striate, 2 striate, the others finely rather densely punctate and with fine pubescence. Length, 2.25 mm.

Described from three males labelled "5000-7000 feet Tjibodas, Java, Aug. 1913; Dr. Konigsberger."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

Baryconus Foerster.

Baryconus Foerster, Hym. Stud. Aachen, vol. 2, 1856, p. 101.

Lamproteleia Kieffer, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, vol. 15, 1910, p. 293.

Kieffer has described his genus as having no postmarginal vein; I have examined the genotype, and find that the postmarginal vein is very long, but owing to the colorational characters of the wing, while the marginal vein is very dark, the postmarginal is very faintly coloured, which would account for Kieffer's mistake; *fasciatipennis* Kieffer is remarkably like several of the Australian species, notably *fasciatus* Dodd.

Baryconus pictus, n. sp.

♀. Dull reddish-brown; abdomen clear yellow, marked with dusky black as follows:—basal horn, along lateral margin of segment 2 for apical two-thirds, along lateral margin of segment 3 for apical half, bands across posterior margins of segments 2-4, also tip of abdomen; legs clear yellow, the coxae dusky; antennal scape and club fuscous, the funicle yellow.

Head normal; wholly densely confluent punctate and finely coriaceous; eyes moderately large, with a few long setae; lateral ocelli separated from the eye margins by their own diameter; frons not depressed. Antennae separated at base by a tubercle; 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel nearly twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 fully as long as pedicel, 2 a little longer than wide, 3 quadrate, 4 wider than long; club 6-jointed, the joints wider than long, 1 small, 2 a little the largest. Thorax somewhat longer than its greatest width; pronotum short, rounded anteriorly; scutum and scutellum sculptured like the head; parapsidal furrows wanting; postscutellum very short, unarmed; median segment unarmed.

Fore-wings reaching a little beyond apex of abdominal segment 4; broad; rather deeply dusky, with a long hyaline band beneath the second third of the submarginal vein, and an irregular narrow hyaline band beneath marginal and most of stigmal veins; venation fuscous; submarginal vein attaining the costa at fully half wing length; marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal which is long, oblique; postmarginal one-half longer than the stigmal; no trace of other veins. Abdomen narrowed at base, pointed at apex; one-half longer than head and thorax united; with a basal horn projecting over median segment; 1-3 all longer than wide, 3 a little longer than 2, 4 one-half as long as 3, 5 shorter than 4, 6 conical,

nearly twice as long as 5, about three times as long as its basal width; 1-3 rather finely striate, the rest smooth except for a few pin-punctures; basal horn rugose. Length, 2 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Ceylon; Dr. Thwaites."

Type in the Hope Collection, Oxford.

***Holoteleia tenuicornis*, n. sp.**

♀. Fuscous; thorax dull dusky reddish; legs wholly yellow; antennal scape and funicle brown, the club fuscous.

Head normal; smooth and shining, against occipital margin pubescent and finely coriaceous; eyes large, feebly pubescent; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair well separated from the eyes; frons not depressed. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel hardly longer than its greatest width; funicle joints 1-3 long and slender, pilose, 1 somewhat shorter than 2, 3 hardly shorter than 2, 4 quite short and no longer than wide; club plainly 6-jointed, the joints a little wider than long. Parapsidal furrows distinct and complete; scutum smooth and shining, the anterior half of median lobe finely pubescent and coriaceous, the lateral lobes with a few small punctures; scutellum large, smooth, its anterior and posterior margins foveate; postscutellum unarmed; median segment longitudinally foveate-striate, its caudo-lateral angles subacute. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; moderately broad; subhyaline; venation fuscous; submarginal vein attaining costa a little before half-wing length; marginal vein as long as the stigmal which is moderately long and oblique; postmarginal four times as long as the stigmal; basal vein distinct, the median hardly indicated. Abdomen hardly longer than head and thorax united; basal segment distinctly narrowed, somewhat longer than wide; without a horn or protuberance at base; 3 a little longer than 2, as long as the following united; 1 and base of 2 strongly striate, the rest smooth and without sculpture. Length, 1.6 mm.

♂. Antennae filiform; pedicel hardly longer than wide; flagellar joint 1 distinctly shorter than 2 or 3 which are more than three times as long as wide, 4-9 shortening.

Described from two females, one male, labelled "5000-7000 feet, Tjibodas, Java, Aug. 1913; Dr. Konigsberger."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

***Opisthacantha bifasciata*, n. sp.**

♀. Dull red-brown; abdomen yellow, its second and fourth segments fuscous; antennae fuscous, the funicle yellow; legs, including the coxae, yellow.

Head normal; wholly densely reticulate and coriaceous; frons not depressed; eyes rather large, a little pubescent; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair a little separated from the eye margins. Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 as long as pedicel, 2 a little shorter, 3 and 4 small and transverse; club 6-jointed, the joints wider than long, 2 a little the largest. Thorax a little longer than its greatest width; pronotum very short, rounded anteriorly; scutum and scutellum sculptured like the head; parapsidal furrows absent; postscutellum with a short spine; median segment with its posterior angles with a short tooth. Fore-wings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad; base of wing hyaline, a broad fuscous band beneath apex of submarginal and all marginal and stigmal veins followed by a narrow hyaline band, the apex broadly fuscous; submarginal vein attaining the costa at more than half-wing length; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal which is short and very oblique; postmarginal over twice as long as the stigmal; basal vein well marked, perpendicular. Abdomen a little longer than head and thorax united; narrowed at base, pointed at apex; segments much wider than long, 3 a little longer than 2 and as long as the following combined, 1 with a small protuberance at base; 1 and 2 finely striate, the rest without sculpture. Length, 1.25 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Ceylon; Dr. Thwaites."

Type in the Hope Collection, Oxford.

Probaryconus minor Wollaston.

Scelio minor Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. 1, 1858, p. 26.

This is not a *Scelio*, but belongs here; the postmarginal vein is short, as long as the stigmal; parapsidal furrows wanting; postscutellum with a short blunt tooth; abdomen narrowed at base, with a distinct basal protuberance in the female.

Sceliacantha subplana, n. sp.

♀. Dull black; legs, except the coxae, clear yellow; antennal scape yellow, the antennae otherwise fuscous.

Body somewhat flattened. Head rather flattened; eyes rather small, with long scattered setae; ocelli small, wide apart, the

lateral pair separated from the eyes by more than half their distance from the median ocellus; frons not depressed; vertex, cheeks, and frons (except for a smooth area above antennal insertion), punctate but not densely, and with indications of longitudinal connecting striae or sulci. Antennae separated by a tubercle; 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 hardly as long as pedicel, 2 as wide as long, 3 and 4 wider than long; club 6-jointed, the joints much wider than long, 1 small. Thorax hardly longer than its greatest width; pronotum hardly visible, rounded anteriorly; scutum and scutellum punctate like the head; parapsidal furrows complete; postscutellum as a foveate line, with two small teeth, wide apart; median segment short at meson, its lateral margins with a blunt tubercle at half its length, its posterior angles with a sharp tooth. Fore-wings rather short, hardly reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad; a little infusate; venation yellowish; submarginal vein attaining the costa at half-wing length; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal which is moderately long, the postmarginal hardly developed, as long as the marginal; no trace of median and basal veins. Abdomen fusiform; somewhat longer than head and thorax united; a little wider than thorax; pointed at apex; segment 1 with a tubercle at base, 3 a little wider than long and as long as 1 and 2 united or the following united; 1 and 2 striate, 3 polygonally reticulate and finely striate, 4-6 punctate. Length, 1.25 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Ceylon; Dr. Thwaites."

Type in the Hope Collection, Oxford.

The type and only other member of the genus is Australian. The present species differs in having the postmarginal vein poorly developed.

Trichoteleia atripes, n. sp.

♀. Coal-black; coxae black, the legs black with a brownish tinge, the tarsi paler, also the knees; antennae wholly black.

Head normal; eyes large, bare; ocelli moderately wide apart, each in a margined depression; frontal depression large, deep, and margined, smooth and shining, very narrowly separated from eye margins; vertex with large shallow punctures, not confluent; occipital margin foveate; cheeks punctate. Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 rather longer than pedicel, twice as long as its

greatest width; 2 as long as 1, 3 a little shorter, 4 longer than wide; club slender, 6-jointed, the joints longer than wide, 2 the longest. Thorax somewhat longer than its greatest width; pronotum very short, its angles rounded; scutum large, opaque, minutely transversely wrinkled; parapsidal furrows deep and complete, wide apart; scutellum semicircular, smooth and shining, its posterior margin foveate; postscutellum foveate, with a short bidentate tooth at meson; median segment short, rugose; propleurae punctate; mesopleurae punctate, with a smooth depressed central area; metapleurae rugose. Fore-wings attaining apex of abdomen; broad; dusky; venation fuscous; submarginal vein attaining costa at half-wing length; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal which is long, almost perpendicular; postmarginal fully twice as long as the stigmal; radial vein indicated; basal and median veins as thick yellow lines, the former oblique and almost joining the marginal vein. Abdomen a little longer than head and thorax united; a little narrowed at base, pointed at apex; segments all wider than long, 3 a little longer than 2 and almost as long as the following united; 1 without a horn or protuberance; 1 and 2 strongly striate, 3 and 4 densely punctate in irregular longitudinal rows, 5 less densely punctate. Legs slender. Length, 4 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Dore, Dutch New Guinea; Wallace."

Type in the Hope Collection, Oxford.

I think this species belongs here; the type species is from Madagascar.

Rhacoteleia Cameron.

I have examined the types of *pilosa* Cameron, the type species. I think the genus is synonymous with *Hoploteleia* Ashmead; it differs only in having the third groove on the scutum subobsolete, but this character is found in several of the Australian species of *Hoploteleia*.

Hoploteleia Ashmead.

Hoploteleia Ashmead, Bull. U.S. National Museum, 1893, p. 227.

Apegusoneura Cameron, Soc. Entom., Stuttgart, 27, 1912, p. 69.

Cameron could not have known *Hoploteleia* or he would have seen that his genus was identical with it; he also

states that the female antennae are filiform, but he mistook the sexes; I have seen a female of *carinata* Cameron which has typical clubbed antennae. The three species *nigricornis* Cameron, *carinata* Cameron, and *striolata* Cameron, all fall into *Hoploteleia*.

Hoploteleia africana, n. sp.

♀. Black, the antennae concolorous, the first four or five joints more or less brownish; coxae black, femora dusky-black, tibiae and tarsi yellow.

Head subquadrate; finely reticulate or shagreened; vertex also with a few irregular longitudinal striae or carinae; with white pubescence; frons with a large deep margined depression which has fine cross-striae; eyes large, bare; ocelli large, well separated. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel not much longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 rather longer than pedicel, 2-4 shorter than 1; club 6-jointed, joint 2 a little the largest. Mesothorax pubescent; scutum with three well-defined furrows, shagreened; scutellum coarsely rugose; postscutellum with two sharp teeth close together. Fore-wings reaching apex of abdomen; hyaline; venation fuscous; submarginal vein attaining costa at fully half-wing length; marginal vein short, the stigmal moderately long and oblique; postmarginal over twice as long as the stigmal. Abdomen rather stout, not much longer than its greatest width; pointed and with two stout spines at apex; segments wider than long, the third as long as the preceding two united; segments 1 and 2 striate, 3 and 4 finely longitudinally rugose. Length, 1.75 mm.

♂. Legs, except coxae, golden-yellow; differs from the female in that the head is rather coarsely rugose; there is very little pubescence on head and thorax; and the sculpture of the abdomen is rather coarser. Pedicel short and stout, the flagellum filiform, joint 1 a little the longest, 3 slightly excised.

Described from one pair labelled "Durban, Natal; F. Muir."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

This is the first African species of the genus. The male may be that of another species, the differences possibly being more than sexual.

Hoploteleia orthopterae, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs bright reddish-yellow, the coxae black; antennal scape bright reddish-yellow, next six joints dusky-yellow, the apical five black; tegulae yellow.

Head no wider than thorax; vertex twice as wide as long; vertex and cheeks densely granulate, and also with shallow obscure large punctures which are wanting around ocelli; between ocelli rugose; against occipital margin with a more or less distinct abbreviated median carina; frontal depression large, profound, and margined, finely transversely striate; eyes large, bare; ocelli large, close together, the lateral pair a little separated from the eyes. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel almost twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 a little longer than pedicel, almost three times as long as wide, 2 and 3 somewhat longer than wide, 4 quadrate; club 6-jointed, joint 1 small and wider than long, 2 somewhat longer than wide, 3-5 quadrate. Thorax not much longer than its greatest width; scutum densely granulate, the median lobe with indications of shallow punctures; parapsidal furrows distinct, the median groove replaced by an obscure carina; scutellum semicircular, granulate, with a median row of punctures, also punctate around the margins; postscutellum with a short bidentate tooth; median segment, mesopleurae and metapleurae, longitudinally rugo-striate; propleurae granulate. Fore-wings reaching slightly beyond apex of abdomen; broad; hyaline; venation yellowish; submarginal vein attaining the costa at half-wing length; marginal vein short, about one-fourth as long as the stigmal which is long and nearly perpendicular; postmarginal barely twice as long as the stigmal. Abdomen hardly longer than thorax; hardly twice as long as its greatest width; pointed at apex and with two short spines; segment 3 somewhat wider than long, as long as 1 and 2 united, and longer than the following united; 1 strongly striate, 2 striate, and between the striae finely reticulate, 3 irregularly striate and densely reticulate, 5 and apex of 4 finely granulate. Posterior tarsi hardly longer than their tibiae, their basal joint almost as long as the following united. Length, 2.5 mm.

♂. Agreeing in all respects with the female. Antennae testaceous, dusky toward apex; pedicel a little longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 over twice as long as its greatest width, 3 hardly shorter than 1 and a little longer than 2, 4-9 one-half longer than wide.

Described from two females, two males, bred from eggs of an Orthopteron on leaf, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa, 1915 (*A. W. Bacot*).

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

At once differing from *africana* in lacking the median groove of the scutum. Of the European species nearest *europaea* Kieffer, but the flagellar joints in the male are longer.

Hoploteleia serena, new name.

Hoploteleia carinata Kieffer, Insecta, 1913, p. 368.

Kieffer's name is preoccupied by *carinata* Cameron (1912).

Hoploteleia atricornis, new name.

Hoploteleia nigricornis Dodd, 1913, Trans. Royal Soc. of S. Aust., p. 134.

The name *nigricornis* is preoccupied by Cameron's species (1912).

Hoploteleia mandibularis Kieffer.

Seven specimens labelled "Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico; H. H. Smith."

Hoploteleia rugosiceps Kieffer.

One female labelled "Atoyac, Vera Cruz, Mexico; H. H. Smith"; originally described from Nicaragua.

Hoploteleia erythropea Cameron.

Macroteleia erythropea Cameron, J. R. Agric. Soc., Demerara, 1913, p. 134.

I have examined the type of this species; it is a typical species of *Hoploteleia*.

Cre mastobaeus bicolor Ashmead.

One female bred from base of grass, *Imperata caudata*, July 1916, Issorora, N. W. District, British Guiana (C. B. Williams). The type locality is St. Vincent, West Indies.

PARASCELIO, n. gen.

♀. Head subquadrate; somewhat produced anteriorly, not emarginate but with numerous fine small tubercles; frons straight from this production to the mouth which is against posterior margin of head; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair against eye margins. Antennae normal, 12-jointed, the club 6-jointed. Thorax normal; parapsidal furrows distinct; scutellum unarmed; postscutellum with a short spine; median segment unarmed. Forewings normal; marginal vein as long as the stigmal which is moderately short; postmarginal absent. Abdomen several times as long

as wide; fusiform; not narrowed at base; pointed at apex; segments 1 and 2 as wide as long, 3 and 4 subequal and longer than 1 or 2, 5 and 6 short; 1 without a horn or protuberance; 2 at base, 3 at base and apex, and 4 at base, depressed, so that viewed from the side the abdomen has a series of humps or ridges.

With the general habitus of *Macroteleia*; the form of the head and more especially the abdomen, make the genus quite distinct.

Type, the following species.

Parascelio undulatus, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs wholly yellow; antennae fulvous, the club black.

Head finely coriaceous and with dense moderately large punctures. Scape slender; pedicel more than twice as long as its greatest width; funicle joints narrow, 1 fully as long as pedicel, 2 distinctly shorter, 4 as wide as long; club joints somewhat wider than long, 2 a little the longest. Scutum and scutellum densely punctate and with short pubescence. Wings hyaline, reaching apex of abdomen. Abdomen hardly twice as long as head and thorax united; segments 1 and 2 strongly striate, 3 and base of 4 striate and also with punctures, the rest rather finely punctate. Length, 2.25 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Frontera, Tabasco, Mexico; H. H. Smith."

Type in the British Museum.

Anteris charmus Walker.

Telenomus charmus Walker, Mon. Chalciditum, vol. 2, 1839, p. 59.

♀. Black; legs brownish-yellow or suffused dusky; antennal scape brown.

Head subquadrate; finely densely reticulate; eyes large, bare; ocelli small, wide apart, the lateral pair against the eyes. Antennae 12-jointed; scape longer than next five joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; funicle joints small, 1 longest but distinctly shorter than pedicel, 2-4 wider than long; club stout, 6-jointed, joints wider than long, 2 a little the longest. Scutum and scutellum finely densely reticulate; parapsidal furrows absent; scutellum foveate at base; postscutellum with a short tooth. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; venation fuscous; marginal vein thickened, as long as the short stigmal; postmarginal

absent. Abdomen short; broadly oval; narrowed at base; scarcely longer than its greatest width; pointed at apex; segment 1 very short, transverse; 3 occupying half of surface but wider than long; 1 and 2 striate, the rest finely densely reticulate. Length, 1 mm.

Walker's type from Albany, S. W. Australia.

Sparasion sinense Walker.

I have seen Walker's type, also a second specimen labelled "Hongkong, F. W. Terry." Very similar to *formosum* Kieffer, with which I have compared it, but the scattered punctures on the scutum are more marked in *sinense*, the pleurae are smooth centrally, the abdomen is more slender and with very few hairs (in *formosum* rather densely pubescent), and the first flagellar joint is rather longer, twice as long as the second.

Scelio crassellus, n. sp.

♀. Black; antennae concolorous; coxae deep brown, the legs yellow, the tibiae a little suffused with brown.

Head normal, transverse; very coarsely rugo-punctate, without pubescence; antennal depression narrow, short, deep, and smooth, not as wide as its distance from the eyes. Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel somewhat longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 hardly one-half longer than its greatest width, 2 wider than long; club at least 7-jointed. Thorax normal; pronotum truncate anteriorly, its angles subacute; scutum and scutellum very coarsely rugo-punctate; postscutellum short, foveate; median segment short at meson, sculptured like the scutellum, the sculpture finer laterally where there is white pubescence; pleurae densely rugo-punctate, but not as coarse as on scutum; parapsidal furrows not evident. Fore-wings not reaching apex of abdomen; broad; fuscous; venation rather distinct; a stigmal spot involves apex of submarginal and base of stigmal veins, the latter rather long and nearly perpendicular. Abdomen conic-ovate; segments wider than long; 3 almost as long as 1 and 2 united, 4 as long as 3; 2 distinctly depressed at base; 1 strongly rugo-striate, 2-4 densely rather finely striate and between the striae finely granulate, 5 with a few striae. Length, 4 mm.

Described from one female from Kuching, Borneo (*J. Hewitt*), and labelled "*Rhopaloscelio rufipes* Cameron."

Type in the British Museum.

Scelio wallacei, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae wholly black; legs wholly black, the knees ferruginous.

Head normal, transverse; eyes large, bare; ocelli large, wide apart, the lateral pair separated from the eyes by their own diameter; frons with a narrow shallow impression which is smooth and shining; vertex with large rather dense punctures, confluent and with a rugose tendency on the frons; mouth with converging striae; cheeks margined and also with two long central carinae, between these carinae punctate. Antennae 10-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel hardly longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 one-half longer than its greatest width, 2 a little shorter, 3 enlarged and wider than the other joints and as long as wide, 4-7 wider than long. Thorax stout; pronotum rugose, truncate anteriorly; parapsidal furrows distinct for posterior half; scutum with large shallow punctures, subconfluent, with a longitudinal tendency; scutellum coarsely rugose; postscutellum as a foveate line; median segment rather finely rugose, laterally with a pubescent area; all pleurae densely rugo-punctate. Fore-wings almost reaching apex of abdomen; broad; dusky, almost hyaline along margins; venation fuscous; submarginal vein reaching the margin in a punctiform marginal vein; stigmal vein leaving the submarginal, long, faintly curved; radial vein indicated, the basal and median veins represented by thick yellow lines; stigmal spot obscure. Abdomen fusiform; rounded at apex; segments wider than long, 3 a little longer than 2 or 4; 2 a little depressed at base; 1 and 2 strongly striate and finely rugose between the striae, 3 with irregular striae and coarse reticulate rugosity, 4 with more striae and less reticulation, 5 and 6 striate and between the striae opaque. Legs slender. Length, 5 mm.

Described from one male labelled "Dore, Dutch New Guinea; Wallace."

Type in the Hope Collection, Oxford.

Scelio subpolitus, n. sp.

♂. Black; coxae black, the legs dusky black; antennal scape black, the flagellum brown.

Head normal; frons not depressed; eyes large, bare; ocelli large, wide apart, the lateral pair separated from the eyes by nearly their own diameter; vertex with large scattered punctures, with a smooth impunctate area between the ocelli; punctures dense and in transverse rows against occipital margin; cheeks margined,

with two long central carinae and between the carinae rugo-punctate; upper half of frons confluent punctate, the lower half smooth and shining; mouth with converging striae. Antennae 10-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel a little longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 one-half longer than its greatest width, 2 as wide as long, 3 a little widened and rather wider than long, not much longer than following joints. Thorax normal; pronotum truncate anteriorly, its angles subacute, rugose; scutum smooth and shining, with a few scattered punctures; parapsidal furrows consisting of a row of punctures; scutellum coarsely longitudinally punctostriate; median segment finely rugose, with a pubescent area laterally; all pleurae coarsely rugo-punctate. Fore-wings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; a little dusky, with a dark area in place of basal and median veins; venation indistinct; submarginal vein not reaching the costa, the stigmal rather long; stigmal spot small. Abdomen fusiform, rounded apically; segments wider than long, 3 rather longer than 2 or 4; 2 plainly depressed at base; 1 strongly striate, the rest finely striate and between the striae coriaceous, 3 and 4 almost smooth at meson, sutures between segments smooth and shining. Length, 3.5 mm.

Described from one male labelled "Mysol, East Indies; Wallace."

Type in the Hope Collection, Oxford.

Scelio erythropus, n. sp.

♀. Head and posterior half of abdomen, black; thorax and basal half of abdomen, orange; scutellum dusky; legs orange, also scape, funicle fuscous, the apical four or five club joints pale yellow.

Head normal, with large punctures, these confluent on frons, sub-confluent on vertex; a few striae around mouth; frontal depression short and narrow, smooth; eyes large, bare. Scutum confluent rugo-punctate, also the scutellum; parapsidal furrows evident; median segment rugose. Fore-wings reaching apex of abdomen; dusky; venation indistinct; stigmal spot distinct, covering base of a stigmal vein. Abdomen about twice as long as its greatest width; segments all wider than long, 3 a little the longest; 1 rugo-striate, the rest rather finely densely striate and finely coriaceous between the striae, apex of 3, 4 and 5 with a semi-smooth narrow mesal area. Scape long and slender; funicle 1 longer than pedicel and distinctly longer than its greatest width, the following all wider than long. Length, 4 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Adelaide River, North Australia."

Type in the British Museum.

***Scelio australiensis* Kieffer.**

Scelio australiensis Kieffer, Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat., Metz, 1905, p. 100.

S. australiensis Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Scient., Bruxelles, 1908, p. 133.

S. australiae Kieffer, Genera Insectorum, 1910, p. 74.

Kieffer has made the strange mistake of describing the same insect twice under the same name, and then finding a new name for the second description of the insect. The type specimen is from Mt. Victoria, New South Wales. Closely allied with *puncticeps* Dodd, and may be identical.

***Scelio semisanguineus* Girault, var. *nigrocinctus*, n. var.**

♀. Head black; thorax bright red, the scutellum fuscous, centre of thorax ventrally fuscous; abdomen red, margined narrowly with fuscous, segments 5 and 6 fuscous, beneath wholly red; legs reddish yellow, the intermediate and posterior coxae black; first four antennal joints yellow, the others black.

Head normal; vertex twice as wide as long; occipital margin concave; eyes large, bare; lateral ocelli against eye margins; without distinct pubescence; coarsely rugo-punctate, this sculpture disappearing behind anterior ocellus where there are irregular striae; transversely striate against occipital margin; with converging striae around mouth; frontal depression narrow, short, and smooth. Antennae 12-jointed; scape as long as next five joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 one-half longer than its greatest width, 2 rather wider than long; club stout, 6- or 7-jointed. Pronotum truncate anteriorly, its angles rounded; parapsidal furrows evident, but rather obscure; scutum and scutellum coarsely rugo-punctate; median segment moderately long, longitudinally obliquely striate and finely rugose, with fine pubescence laterally, at meson with two straight striae appearing as carinae; all pleurae strongly striate. Fore-wings long; broad; hyaline at base, deeply cloudy for the rest; venation indistinct; stigmal spot obscure; stigmal vein rather long. Abdomen conic-ovate, more than twice as long as its greatest width; segment 3 no longer than 1 and 2 united, 4 a little shorter than 3; 2 distinctly depressed at base; 1 and 2 densely

longitudinally striate and between the striae finely coriaceous; 3 densely and finely polygonally reticulate, somewhat irregular and in raised lines; 4 with similar sculpture in centre at base, otherwise finely striate; 5 striate. Length 3 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Yallingup, S.W. Australia, Dec. 1913; R. E. Turner."

Type in the British Museum.

The abdomen is much more red than in the typical form.

Scelio melanogaster, n. sp.

♀. Head and abdomen black; thorax bright red, the scutellum fuscous; legs wholly reddish-yellow; antennae black, the scape fuscous.

Head normal; vertex rather long, not twice as wide as long; without pubescence; with very large confluent punctures; frontal depression smooth, not long, not as wide as its distance from the eye margins; eyes large, bare. Antennae 12-jointed; scape rather stout; pedicel somewhat longer than its greatest width; funicle 2 wider than long; club 6- or 7-jointed. Thorax normal; pronotum truncate anteriorly, its angles rounded; scutum and scutellum coarsely rugo-punctate, with a longitudinal tendency; parapsidal furrows not evident; postscutellum short, faintly emarginate; median segment long, without pubescence, more finely rugo-punctate than the scutum. Fore-wings long and broad; rather deeply infuscate; stigmal spot not large, the stigmal vein moderately long and oblique. Abdomen hardly twice as long as its greatest width; segment 4 as long as 3, which is almost as long as 1 and 2 combined; 2 strongly depressed at base; 1-4 rugo-puncto-striate, apex of 4, and 5 and 6 more plainly striate. Length, 3 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Mackay, Queensland, May 1897; R. E. Turner."

Type in the British Museum.

Scelio gobar Walker.

I have examined the types, and as the original description is very insufficient, I give a short description.

♀. Black, the antennae concolorous, the pedicel brownish; coxae black, femora dusky, tibiae and tarsi yellow.

Frons with large confluent punctures, the lower half with striae converging toward mouth; centre of vertex partly smooth. Scutum and scutellum coarsely rugo-punctate; parapsidal furrows present.

Abdominal segments wider than long, 3 a little the longest, 1 strongly striate, the rest finely striate and granulate, striae absent at meson. Fore-wings ample; dusky; submarginal vein not well determined; a distinct stigmal spot involves almost all the stigmal vein. Pedicel longer than funicle 1 and longer than its greatest width. Length, 4 mm.

♂. Head coarsely rugose, also scutum and scutellum; stigmal spot not marked.

Two females, one male labelled "V.D.L." (Van Diemen's Land).

The male quite probably is that of a different species.

Scelio australis Froggatt.

Scelio australis Froggatt, Farmers' Bull. N. S. Wales, No. 29, 1910, p. 34.

Scelio froggatti Crawford, Proc. U.S. Nat. Museum, 41, 1911, p. 268.

I have sent specimens of *australis* to Mr. J. C. Crawford of the United States National Museum, who has compared them with the types of *froggatti*, pronouncing them to be identical. This is a very common species ranging from the Northern Territory to New South Wales.

Scelio brasiliensis Kieffer.

I have seen a male of what I take to be this species collected by C. B. Williams in British Guiana.

Scelio venezuelensis Marshall.

Several specimens bred from eggs of *Schistocerca paragensis*, l.ix.17, Kaitima, Barima River, British Guiana (*L. D. Cleare*). I think I have identified the species correctly. The femora are a little brownish; the male antennae are black, the flagellum a little brownish, the third flagellar joint distinctly enlarged.

Discelio Kieffer.

Discelio Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Ent. Bruxelles, 32, 1908, p. 116, 124.

Dichacantha Kieffer, ibidem, p. 118, 147.

I have examined the types of *Discelio thoracicus* Ashmead, *Discelio insularis* Ashmead, and *Dichacantha lutea* Cameron,

and they are certainly congeneric; thus *Dichacantha* must fall. The genus differs from *Scelio* only in the bidentate form of the postscutellum. I cannot blame Kieffer for the characters he attributes to *Dichacantha* as Cameron's original description of *lutea* is very faulty.

Sceliomorpha ceylonensis, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs, including the coxae, and first six antennal joints golden-yellow.

Head normal, the frons convex; eyes very large, bare; ocelli large, the lateral pair against eye margins; frons with a deep margined depression; transversely rugo-striate. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel over one-half longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 hardly as long as pedicel, 2 and 3 as wide as long, 4 widened; club joints wider than long, 1 a little the longest. Thorax stout; scutum and scutellum coarsely rugose, with a longitudinal tendency; parapsidal furrows distinct, wide apart, the median lobe with a delicate median carina; postscutellum as long as wide, projecting over median segment which is very short. Fore-wings reaching apex of abdomen; venation yellowish; submarginal vein well separated from the costa which it joins rather beyond half-wing length; marginal vein punctiform, the stigmal long, oblique; postmarginal absent. Abdomen hardly longer than head and thorax united, pointed at apex; segments all wider than long; 2 and 3 subequal; wholly longitudinally rugo-striate. Length, 3 mm.

Described from four females labelled "Ceylon; Dr. Thwaites."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

Sceliomorpha mirella, n. sp.

♀. Black; antennal scape and funicle slightly suffused with red; legs orange-yellow, the coxae black; tegulae yellow.

Head normal, twice as wide as long; very coarsely rugose; occipital margin transversely rugo-punctate, and with two irregular transverse striae or carinae; cheeks rugose, with a long carina some distance from eye margins, between this carina and the eye with short cross-carinae; frontal depression large, deep, margined, transversely striate, its margin very shortly distant from eye margin; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair against eye margins; head with some stout setae. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender, as long as next three joints combined; pedicel fully

one-half longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 fully one-half longer than its greatest width, as long as pedicel, 2 rather wider than long, 4 a little widened; club 6-jointed, the joints wider than long, 1 the longest. Thorax normal; pronotum truncate anteriorly, angles subacute; scutum and scutellum coarsely rugo-punctate and shining, the sculpture variable, being dense or partly obliterated; parapsidal furrows deep and foveate; scutum with a distinct median carina; postscutellum projecting at meson as a rugose scale or flat tooth, as long as wide; median segment short, rugose. Forewings reaching to apex of fourth abdominal segment; broad; subhyaline at base; dusky for the rest; venation brown; submarginal vein distant from costa which it joins at half-wing length in a punctiform marginal vein, giving off a short straight stigmal vein before it joins the costa; no trace of other veins. Abdomen somewhat longer than head and thorax united; a little narrower than thorax; three times as long as its greatest width; scarcely narrowed at base; somewhat convex above; six visible segments, 2 slightly longer than 3, all distinctly wider than long; basal segment at its base with two distinct depressions, well separated, their inner margins with a distinct stria or carina; segment 5 a little produced at caudo-lateral angles; 6 on either side with a distinct narrow plate which is slightly convex, its apical margin concave; 1, 2 (except laterally), and medial area of 3 rather finely irregularly longitudinally striate, between the striae finely rugose; the rest more strongly striate and with very shallow obscure punctures; 4 and 5 with a median carina. Length, 3 mm.

♂. Abdomen rather shorter than in the female; 5 and 6 segments very slightly emarginate at caudo-lateral margins; apex emarginate. Antennae 12-jointed; wholly black: pedicel small, as wide as long; funicle 1 cupuliform, somewhat longer than its greatest width, 2-9 subequal, as wide as long. Length, 2.60 mm.

Described from four males, five females, labelled "S.W. Australia, Yallingup, Dec. 1913; R. E. Turner."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

A species very distinct from the other Australian forms, the abdominal characters being peculiar.

***Hadronotus subfasciatus* Wollaston.**

Telenomus subfasciatus Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1858, p. 25.

The female antennae are 12-jointed.

Hadronotus divisus Wollaston.

Telenomus divisus Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1858, p. 25.

The female antennae are 12-jointed.

Hadronotus antestiae, n. sp.

♀. Black; abdomen bright orange; legs yellow, the coxae black, the anterior femora broadly black; antennal scape yellow, the funicle fuscous, the club black.

Head a little wider than thorax; vertex not very transverse; occipital margin hardly concave; viewed from the front somewhat wider than deep; frons a little convex; frontal depression extending as far as a line drawn across ventral end of eyes, not margined; eyes large, faintly pubescent; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair near occipital margin and close to eyes; sculpture rather finely densely reticulate-rugose, on either side of frontal depression finely granulate, the depression itself transversely striate. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel one-half longer than its greatest width; funicle joints distinctly narrower, 1 hardly longer than wide, 2-4 wider than long; club 6-jointed (or 5-jointed, joint 1 much smaller than the others), the joints all much wider than long. Thorax stout; viewed from the side somewhat convex above; scutum and scutellum moderately longitudinally rugose; scutellum semi-circular. Fore-wings long and broad, reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; hyaline; submarginal vein attaining costa at half-wing length; marginal vein as long as the stigmal which is moderately long and oblique; postmarginal reaching almost to wing apex. Abdomen broadly oval, no longer than its greatest width; segments transverse, 2 a little the longest and not occupying more than one-third of surface; 1 strongly longitudinally striate, 2 and 3 more finely striate, the rest smooth. Legs slender; posterior tarsi no longer than their tibiae, their basal joint not as long as the others combined. Length, 1.10 mm.

♂. At once differing from the female in having the abdomen wholly black; otherwise the same. Flagellum moniliform, the joints subquadrate except the first which is distinctly longer than its greatest width and hardly shorter than the pedicel.

Described from a series bred from eggs of the coffee-bug, *Antestia variegata*, Nairobi, British East Africa (*T. J. Anderson*).

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

***Hadronotus chrysolaus* Walker.**

Telenomus chrysolaus Walker, Mon. Chalciditum, 1839, p. 80.

This is a male *Hadronotus*; I have examined the type.

***Hadronotoides rugostriatus*, n. sp.**

♀. Black; legs red, the coxae and femora somewhat brownish; first six antennal joints yellow, the others black.

Head transverse, a little wider than thorax; coarsely densely rugose; cheeks finely rugose; eyes large, somewhat pubescent; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair against eye margins; frontal depression large, margined, smooth and shining. Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and slender; funicle 1 twice as long as its greatest width, 2 shorter, 4 rather wider than long; club large, 6-jointed, the joints quadrate, 2 the longest and a little longer than wide. Thorax stout, no longer than its greatest width; scutum and scutellum very coarsely rugose; parapsidal furrows wanting; scutellum projecting over postscutellum and median segment, its posterior margin emarginate and feebly concave; from lateral aspect a small tooth is visible on postscutellum. Fore-wings attaining a little beyond apex of abdomen; broad; a little dusky; venation fuscous; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal, which is rather long, oblique; postmarginal a little longer than the stigmal; basal and median veins not indicated. Abdomen short, not one-half longer than its greatest width; pointed at apex; somewhat convex above; strongly longitudinally rugo-striate; segment 2 nearly twice as long as the following united. Length, 1.25 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Ceylon; Dr. Thwaites."

Type in the Hope Collection, Oxford.

The genus has hitherto been known only from Australia.

***Mantibaria* Kirby.**

Mantibaria Kirby, Mon. of Christmas Island, 1900, p. 82.

Rielia Kieffer, Boll. Lab. Zool. Portici, 1910, p. 107.

Rieliomorpha Dodd, Trans. Royal Soc. of S. Aust., 1913, p. 155.

The type material of *anomala* Kirby is in the British Museum; Kirby states that the wings are rudimentary, but on examination I think they have been destroyed.

Rieliomorpha is undoubtedly synonymous, and I think that *Rielia* is only the other sex. The types of each genus were bred from Mantid oothecas, and while Kirby and myself had female material, Kieffer's specimens were all males. The female antennae in *anomala* are 10-jointed, the flagellum 8-jointed. The position of the genus is certainly anomalous; Kirby thought it was related to the *Dryinidae*, but I agree with Kieffer that it should be placed in the *Scelionidae*.

***Trissolcus laeviventris* Cameron.**

Hadronotus laeviventris Cam., J. R. Agric. Soc., Demerara, 1913, p. 132.

The antennae are 11-jointed; scutum with three short grooves; I have examined the types.

***Trissolcus metallicus* Cameron.**

Trissolcus metallicus Cam., J. R. Agric. Soc., Demerara, 1913, p. 132.

This is a Chalcid of the family *Encyrtidae*; I have seen the types.

***Telenomus* Haliday.**

Telenomus Hal., Ent. M. Mag., 1833, p. 271. See p. 271
Immsia Cameron, Indian Forest Records, 4, 1913, p. 104.

Cameron has based his genus on the long articulate joint of the scape; I consider this a very variable character and only a specific detail. The same character is mentioned in the original description of *comperei* Crawford.

***Telenomus truncativentris*, n. sp.**

♀. Black; legs, except the coxae, yellow; antennal scape yellow. Head transverse, somewhat wider than thorax; occipital margin somewhat concave; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair against occipital margin and close to eyes; frontal depression faint; vertex finely reticulate or granulate; frons smooth and without sculpture. Antennae 11-jointed; scape slender, as long as next four joints combined; funicle 1 as long as pedicel and twice as long as its greatest width, 2-4 subquadrate; club 5-jointed, the joints somewhat wider than long, 2 the largest. Thorax stout; scutum with fine pubescence; median segment finely rugose. Fore-wings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; moderately broad; hyaline; submarginal vein attaining costa a little before half-wing length; marginal vein one-third as long as stigmal which is long and straight;

postmarginal hardly twice as long as stigmal. Abdomen hardly longer than its greatest width; from dorsal aspect abruptly truncate at apex of segment 2; segment 1 and base of 2 strongly striate, otherwise smooth. Length, 1 mm.

♂. Antennae 12-jointed; brownish-yellow, the apical joints dusky; pedicel hardly longer than its greatest width; flagellar joints moniliform, 1-3 subequal and nearly twice as long as wide, 4-9 shorter.

Described from a series bred from eggs of the coffee-bug, *Antestia variegata*, Nairobi, British East Africa, 1917 (*T. J. Anderson*).

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

Telenomus piceipes, n. sp.

♀. Black; coxae black; femora black, yellowish at base and apex; tibiae and tarsi brownish-yellow; antennal scape yellow.

Head somewhat wider than thorax; occipital margin faintly concave; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair against occipital margin and close to eyes; frontal depression feeble; wholly finely granulate, more or less smooth below anterior ocellus; antennae 11-jointed; scape slender; pedicel nearly twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 almost as long as pedicel, 2 quadrate, 3 wider than long, 4 a little widened; club joints wider than long, 1 somewhat the largest. Scutum and scutellum with fine pubescence, finely coriaceous, the posterior half of the latter more or less smooth; median segment very short at meson. Fore-wings reaching beyond apex of abdomen; moderately broad, but not as broad as in *truncativentris*; hyaline; submarginal vein attaining costa rather before half-wing length; marginal vein two-thirds as long as stigmal which is long and slender; postmarginal fully twice as long as stigmal; venation brownish. Abdomen somewhat longer than its greatest width; pointed at apex; segment 2 a little longer than the following united; segment 1 (except along posterior margin) and base of 2, strongly striate, the striae continuing very feebly at meson of the latter, the remaining segments each with a transverse row of fine hairs. Length, 0.70 mm.

♂. Antennae 12-jointed; brownish, the apical joints piceous; pedicel no longer than wide; flagellar joints 1 and 2 over twice as long as wide, 3-9 shorter.

Described from a series bred from undetermined eggs on coffee, Songhor, British East Africa, Sept. 1917 (*T. J. Anderson*).

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

The dusky legs and less truncate abdomen together with antennal and wing differences distinguish this species from *truncativentris*.

Telenomus striaticeps, n. sp.

♀. Black; coxae black, femora brown, tibiae and tarsi yellow; antennal scape yellow, the funicle fuscous, the club black.

Head transverse, somewhat wider than thorax, its occipital margin feebly concave; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair separated from eyes by rather more than their own diameter; vertex longitudinally rugo-striate and finely coriaceous; frons laterally more distinctly longitudinally striate, in centre with a median carina that branches above antennal insertion, on either side of this carina with short cross-striae; mouth with converging striae and between the striae smooth and shining. Antennae 11-jointed; scape as long as next five joints combined; pedicel twice as long as its greatest width; funicle joints shorter and narrower than pedicel, 1 almost twice as long as its greatest width, 2 as wide as long, 3 a little wider than long, 4 transverse; club 5-jointed, joint 1 very transverse, 2-4 somewhat wider than long. Thorax as wide as long; scutum and scutellum densely reticulate-punctate; median segment not visible from above; margins of pleurae foveate, their centre smooth. Fore-wings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; moderately broad; hyaline; venation yellowish; submarginal vein attaining costa a little before half-wing length; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal which is moderately long; post-marginal twice as long as the stigmal. Abdomen stout, not much longer than its greatest width; segment 1 very short and transverse, 2 as long as wide, the rest very short; 1 strongly striate and foveate; 2 foveate at extreme base, for the rest closely densely striate and between the striae finely granulate, its posterior margin smooth; remaining segments with a few fine setae. Legs slender; posterior tarsi distinctly longer than their tibiae, the basal joint hardly as long as the three following united. Length, 1 mm.

Described from several females bred from Pentatomid eggs, Mt. Mlanje, Nyasaland, 5.vi.1913 (*S. A. Neave*).

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

The sculpture of the head easily distinguishes this species.

Telenomus carinifrons Cameron.

Immsia carinifrons Cameron, Ind Forest. Rec., 4, 1913, p. 105.

♀. Black; legs yellow, the coxae black; antennal scape and funicle yellow.

Head transverse, a little wider than thorax; occipital margin somewhat concave; frontal depression very shallow; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair against occipital margin and also against the eyes; strongly rugose and between the rugae finely granulate; frontal depression strongly transversely striate, with a distinct median carina. Antennae 11-jointed; articulate joint of scape fully one-third as long as the scape itself; scape slender, as long as next three joints combined; funicle 1 rather longer than pedicel, fully twice as long as its greatest width, 2 as wide as long, 3 wider than long; club 6-jointed, joint 2 quadrate, the others wider than long. Thorax stout; scutum and scutellum coarsely rugose. Fore-wings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; not very broad; hyaline; venation pale; marginal vein one-half as long as the long slender stigmal vein; postmarginal nearly twice as long as the stigmal. Abdomen broadly oval, no longer than its greatest width, not truncate posteriorly; segment 2 fully twice as long as the following united; 1 and base of 2 strongly striate, the striae continued delicately for two-thirds length of the latter; 3 and following minutely punctured. Length, 1.75 mm.

Five females from "Dehra Dun, Northern India."

Type in the British Museum.

Allied to *comperci* Crawford from China, but its much larger size and coarse sculpture of the head distinguish *carinifrons*.

Telenomus barrowi, n. sp.

♀. Black; coxae black, femora brown, tibiae and tarsi yellow; antennal scape brown.

Head transverse, a little wider than thorax; occipital margin feebly concave; vertex densely granulate, the frons densely punctate; frontal depression non-carinate, transversely striate; eyes large, bare; ocelli almost in a line, the lateral pair against eye margins. Antennae 11-jointed; articulate joint of scape short; scape slender, as long as next three joints combined; pedicel hardly twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 distinctly longer than pedicel and nearly four times as long as its greatest width, 2 one-half as long as 1, 3 quadrate; club 6-jointed, the joints wider than long, 2 the widest. Thorax stout; scutum and scutellum densely somewhat longitudinally rugose and with some pubescence; pleurae smooth and shining in centre, foveate around margins. Fore-wings reaching somewhat beyond apex of abdomen; broad, the apex

broadly rounded; hyaline; venation yellow; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal vein which is long and slender; post-marginal not twice as long as the stigmal. Abdomen broadly oval, no longer than its greatest width; segment 2 occupying most of surface; 1 and base of 2 strongly striate, 2 otherwise finely striate, its posterior margin smooth, the others finely punctate. Length, 2 mm.

Described from one female bred from egg of a Sphingid, Dalhousie, N.W. India, Sept. 1906 (*H. J. W. Barrow*).

Type in the British Museum.

At once differing from *comperei* and *carinifrons* in the short articulate joint of the scape. A fine large species.

Telenomus frenchi, n. sp.

♀. Black; coxae black, femora piceous, tibiae and tarsi yellow; antennae piceous.

Head a little wider than thorax; occipital margin faintly concave; eyes large, with a little short pubescence; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair near the eye margins; frontal depression shallow; vertex finely reticulate or coriaceous, the frons smooth and shining. Antennae 11-jointed; scape as long as next four joints combined; pedicel twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 as long as pedicel, 2 shorter, 3 and 4 quadrate; club 5-jointed, the joints wider than long, 1 small, 2 the largest. Scutum and scutellum with fine pubescence, the former finely coriaceous, the latter practically smooth; median segment rugose at meson, smooth laterally. Fore-wings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; broad, the apex broadly rounded; hyaline; submarginal vein attaining the costa at about half-wing length; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal which is long and slender; postmarginal nearly twice as long as the stigmal. Hind-wings rather broad, their longest discal cilia equal to about two-thirds greatest wing width. Abdomen somewhat longer than its greatest width; segment 2 no wider than long, three times as long as the following united; 1 and base of 2 strongly striate, the rest smooth. Length, 0.70 mm.

Described from eight females labelled "Melbourne, Victoria; C. French."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

Hoplogryon Ashmead.

Hoplogryon Ashmead, Bull. U. S. Nat. Museum, 1893, p. 200.
Hemimorus Cameron, Soc. Ent. Stuttgart, 1912, p. 77.

I have examined the type of *Hemimorus*, and the genus

is identical with *Hoplogryon*. Cameron's description is quite at fault; the marginal vein is long, the stigmal short, the postmarginal absent; postscutellum toothed; abdominal segments 1 and 2 short, 3 long.

Hoplogryon rotundus, n. sp.

♀. Clear yellow-brown, the head black, the base and apex of abdomen dusky; legs wholly testaceous; antennal scape brown, the rest black.

Head transverse, a little wider than thorax; wholly finely rugose or coriaceous; eyes large, faintly pubescent; ocelli small, very wide apart, the lateral pair against the eyes; frons not impressed. Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 as wide as pedicel and slightly longer, almost twice as long as wide, 2 as long as 1, 3 and 4 small, wider than long; club 6-jointed, the joints wider than long. Thorax hardly longer than its greatest width; pronotum not visible from above; parapsidal furrows not indicated; scutum and scutellum finely coriaceous and with fine short pubescence; scutellum transverse; postscutellum with a short acute spine; median segment short, its posterior angles with a short spine. Wings wholly absent. Abdomen broadly rounded; much wider than thorax; not more than one-half longer than its greatest width; segment 1 very short and transverse, 3 occupying half of surface; 1 striate; 2 with a few fine striae at meson; rest of 2 and all the other segments finely densely alutaceous and with short fine rather dense pubescence. Length, 1.5 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Madeira; Wollaston."

Type in the British Museum.

Hoplogryon pilosiceps, n. sp.

♂. Black; prosternum, tegulae, anterior edge of mesopleurae, postscutellum, apex of thoracic spines, mandibles, and antennal insertions, deep red; base of abdomen slightly reddish; coxae fuscous, posterior tibiae and tarsi fuscous, rest of legs pale yellow; antennal scape yellow or brown, the antennae black.

Head no wider than thorax; vertex very thin; frons a little convex, with a distinct carina running from antennal insertion to anterior ocellus; eyes moderate, a little pubescent; ocelli large and close together; head with fine rather dense white pubescence; vertex not sculptured; frons finely longitudinally striate. Antennae 12-

jointed; nearly twice as long as the body, inserted on a level with centre of eyes; scape no longer than flagellar joint 2; pedicel very short, wider than long; flagellar joints long and filiform, pilose, 1 somewhat shorter than 2, 2-9 subequal. Thorax slightly longer than its greatest width; scutum and scutellum with some pubescence; scutum finely densely punctate and with several oblique fine sulci and carinae on either side extending for one-third its length from posterior margin; scutellum very fine punctured at base, its posterior half smooth and shining, its posterior margin foveate; postscutellum foveate, with a very long central spine that is almost as long as the scutellum; median segment rugose and pilose, with a distinct short spine laterally; mesopleurae foveate along margins, striate against tegulae and sternum, smooth centrally. Fore-wings reaching somewhat beyond apex of abdomen; broad; faintly dusky; venation fuscous; marginal vein long, the stigmal short and a little oblique; postmarginal absent. Abdomen broadly rounded at apex; segment 1 a little longer than its greatest width; 3 longest, wider than long, twice as long as the following united; 1 with four striae; 2 striate, smooth laterally and against posterior margin; 3 striate at extreme base, smooth mesally, laterally with fine pubescence and with traces of fine striae, 4-6 with fine pubescence. Legs slender. Length, 2.5 mm.

Described from two males labelled "5000-7000 feet, Tjibodas, Java, Aug. 1913; Dr. Konigsberger."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

Trimorus politiceps, n. sp.

♂. Black; postscutellum deep red; base of abdomen somewhat reddish; mandibles and antennal insertions yellow; legs, including the coxae, yellow a little suffused dusky; antennae black, the scape brown.

Head transverse; vertex very thin; smooth and shining, without sculpture or pubescence; lower half of frons longitudinally striate; no carina on frons. Antennae 12-jointed, nearly twice as long as the body, inserted on a level with lower eye margins; scape no longer than flagellar joint 1; pedicel very short, wider than long; flagellar joints long, filiform, pilose, and subequal. Parapsidal furrows delicate, complete, and almost parallel; median lobe of scutum rather coarsely confluent punctate, also base of scutellum; lateral lobes of scutum and the scutellum (except at base) smooth, shining, without sculpture; postscutellar spine acute, not long; median segment with blunt lateral teeth; pleurae smooth centrally, foveate along margins. Fore-wings reaching beyond apex of abdomen;

broad; a little dusky; venation fuscous; marginal vein long, the stigmal short. Abdomen broadly rounded posteriorly; segment 1 hardly wider than long; 3 longest, wider than long, a little longer than the following united; 1 and 2 striate, the latter smooth against posterior margin; 3 striate at meson at base, with a few small setigerous punctures; 4 and 5 with a row of setigerous punctures at base. Legs slender. Length, 2.25 mm.

Described from one male labelled "5000-7000 feet, Tjibodas, Java, Aug. 1913; Dr. Konigsberger."

Type in the British Museum.

Trimorus politus, n. sp.

♂. Black; basal abdominal segment yellow; antennae black, the scape suffused with yellow; legs yellow, a little dusky.

Head transverse, the vertex thin; smooth and shining, without sculpture; frons with a median carina that does not reach anterior ocellus. Antennae rather longer than the body; 12-jointed; scape normal; pedicel no longer than its greatest width; flagellar joints long, filiform, pilose, 1 and 2 a little shorter than 3, 3-10 about subequal, 3 a little excised on one margin. Thorax smooth and shining, without sculpture; parapsidal furrows distinct and complete; scutellum finely foveate at anterior and posterior margins; postscutellar tooth very short; median segment with a small blunt tooth at posterior angles. Fore-wings extending well beyond apex of abdomen; moderately broad; faintly tinted; venation yellowish, terminating not much beyond half-wing length; marginal vein about as long as the submarginal, the stigmal quite short. Abdomen short; broadly rounded posteriorly; segment 1 rather wider than long; 1 and most of 2 striate, the rest smooth and shining. Length, 1 mm.

Described from one male labelled "5000-7000 feet, Tjibodas, Java, Aug. 1913; Dr. Konigsberger."

Type in the British Museum.

GRYONOIDES, n. gen.

Head transverse, the vertex thin; frons not depressed; eyes large, bare; ocelli well separated from the eyes. Antennae inserted well above the mouth, 12-jointed; in the female the funicle joints elongate, the club 6-jointed; in the male the flagellum very long and pilose. Thorax stout; parapsidal furrows present; *scutellum with two long spines*, wide apart and near posterior margin; postscutellum with a long spine; posterior angles of median segment acute. Fore-wings long; marginal vein long, several times as long as the short

stigmatal vein; postmarginal, basal, and median veins absent. Abdomen narrowed at base; broadly rounded posteriorly; segment 3 somewhat the longest; basal segment without a horn or protuberance in the female. Legs slender.

At once differing from the other genera of the *Teleasinae* in having the scutellum spined.

Type, *G. pulchellus*.

Gryonoides pulchellus, n. sp.

♀. Head black; thorax rich reddish-brown; abdomen black, the third segment orange; legs yellow; antennal scape black, red at base, pedicel fuscous, funicle 1 and 2 fulvous, 3 paler yellow, 4 fuscous, the club black.

Vertex and occiput smooth; frons with dense silvery pubescence, the lower half with striae converging toward mouth; lateral ocelli farther from the eyes than from the median ocellus. Articulate joint of scape rather long; scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 twice as long as pedicel, 2 as long as 1, 3 shorter, 4 a little longer than wide; club slender, the joints quadrate. Scutum and scutellum rather coarsely rugose with a longitudinal tendency; parapsidal furrows not easily discernible on account of the sculpture; spines on scutellum long but much shorter than the very long spine on postscutellum. Fore-wings reaching somewhat beyond apex of abdomen; broad; hyaline; venation fuscous; marginal vein somewhat shorter than the submarginal. Abdomen one-half longer than its greatest width; basal segment fully as long as its greatest width, 3 longer than the following united; 1, 2 (except posteriorly), and extreme base of 3, striate, the rest smooth; sides and apex of 3 and the following segments with fine scattered pubescence. Length, 2 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico; H. H. Smith."

Type in the British Museum.

Gryonoides glabriceps, n. sp.

♂. Black; thorax and base of abdomen slightly suffused reddish; legs wholly yellow; antennal scape yellow.

Vertex, occiput, and frons smooth, the latter not pubescent except for a few setae around mouth; lower half of frons with a few converging striae. Antennae very long, over twice as long as the body; scape somewhat thickened at middle; pedicel very short; flagellar joints very long and slender, pilose; 3 with a slight excision

at base; 2 one-half longer than 1, 3 the longest and a little longer than 2. Structure of thorax and wings as in *pulchellus*. Abdomen as in *pulchellus*, but the striae at meson of segment 3 are continued for some distance, and only a few setae are present on apical segments. Length, 1.75 mm.

Described from two males labelled "Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico; H. H. Smith."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

Gryonoides scutellaris, n. sp.

♂. Black; spines on thorax, and the legs, yellow; base of scape red.

Structurally similar to *pulchellus*. Antennae as in *glabriceps* but rather stouter, the hairs on the flagellum shorter. Length, 2 mm.

Described from two males labelled "Atoyac, Vera Cruz, Mexico; H. H. Smith."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

Owing to the very great colorational differences, I cannot consider this species to be the other sex of *pulchellus*; as far as my experience goes, the sexes do not usually differ in colour to any great extent.

Acolus diversus Wollaston.

Telenomus diversus Woll., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1858, p. 26.

Telenomus flavicornis Woll., ibidem, p. 26.

I have seen the types; the species certainly should belong here; *flavicornis* is the male sex of *diversus*.

Ceratobaeoides (*Ceratobaeus*) *turneri*, n. sp.

♀. Dull black; base of second abdominal segment yellow; legs brown, the tibiae and tarsi yellow; antennae brown, the club black.

Head transverse, wider than the thorax; occipital margin concave; very finely and densely rugose or coriaceous; eyes large, bare; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair close to the eyes; frons not depressed. Antennae short; scape long and slender; pedicel about twice as long as its greatest width; funicle joints distinctly narrower, 1 a little longer than wide, 2-4 much wider than long; club large, oval, twice as long as its greatest width, apparently 4-jointed, the divisions oblique and indistinct. Thorax short, hardly longer than

wide; scutum large, without furrows; scutellum short, transverse; scutum and scutellum sculptured like the head; median segment hidden by the abdominal horn, unarmed. Fore-wings hardly reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad; slightly fumated; discal cilia fine and dense; marginal cilia quite short; venation yellowish; marginal vein rather more than half as long as the stigmal, which is rather long; postmarginal and basal veins not developed. Abdomen depressed; elongate conic-ovate, distinctly longer than head and thorax united; basal segment short, transverse, with a long horn projecting as far as the scutellum; segment 3 longest, rather longer than wide, but no longer than the following united; 1 and 2 striate and finely rugose between the striae, the rest finely and densely reticulate-rugose; horn on basal segment rugose at base, smooth and shining at apex. Length, 1.25 mm.

Described from one female labelled "1100 feet, Kuranda, N. Queensland, May 1913; R. E. Turner."

Type in the British Museum.

The third species of *Ceratobaeoides* Dodd. Of the Australian species of *Ceratobaeus* Ashmead, it runs near *giraulti* Dodd, but possesses a much longer abdomen than that species. I have much pleasure in naming the species after Mr. Turner, whose work on Hymenoptera is so well known.

PROCTOTRUPIDAE.

Proctotrupes turneri, n. sp.

♀. Shining black, the antennae concolorous; coxae black, the legs golden yellow; venation sooty black.

Head with scattered minute punctures and pubescence; transverse; eyes large and bare. Antennae long and filiform, the joints longer than wide. Propleurae smooth, with a few striae in centre; mesopleurae smooth; scutum rather densely pubescent, also the scutellum, the latter depressed at base; median segment divided into two parts, the anterior portion long, finely rugose, with a distinct median carina, the posterior portion shorter and coarsely rugose. Fore-wings long, broad, hyaline; stigma rather longer than wide; the radial cell distinct but narrow; radial vein longer than the stigma. Petiole not visible from above; abdomen slightly convex above from lateral aspect; with a median groove and several short striae at base; smooth; oviduct filiform, no longer than body of abdomen. Length, 5 mm., to apex of oviduct.

♂. Femora dusky; otherwise like the female. Length, 4 mm.

Described from three females, one male, labelled "Mt. Wellington, Tasmania; R. E. Turner."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

***Proctotrupes nitens*, n. sp.**

♀. Shining black; legs fuscous, the tarsi and base and apex of femora and tibiae, yellow; antennal scape yellow, the rest black.

Head normal; vertex rather narrow; smooth and shining, and with microscopic punctures; below antennal insertion with distinct silvery pubescence. Antennal scape stout, about as long as funicle 1; pedicel very short; flagellum filiform, the joints slender, 1 about four times as long as wide, the penultimate joint twice as long as wide. Propleurae smooth, with several striae in centre; mesopleurae wholly striate; metapleurae smooth for basal half, the rest finely rugose; scutum smooth and shining, without distinct pubescence, wholly gently convex; scutellum convex, depressed at base; median segment gradually declivous, not divided, finely rugose and with a deep median longitudinal groove. Fore-wings long, broad; hyaline; with a deep smoky patch beneath the stigma; venation fuscous; stigma large, as wide as long, the radial vein almost confluent with its distal margin, the radial cell thus subobsolete; basal, median, and recurrent veins faintly indicated. Petiole not visible; base of abdomen without impressions or striae; abdomen compressed, with a long compressed oviduct, which is somewhat longer than the abdomen itself. Length, 6 mm. to apex of oviduct.

♂. Antennae wholly black, the joints hardly as long as in the female; smoky patch beneath stigma small; base of median segment smooth on either side of median channel.

Described from one pair labelled "Yallingup, S.W. Australia, Nov. 1913; R. E. Turner."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

***Proctotrupes janthinae* Dodd, 1915.**

One female, one male, labelled "Mt. Wellington, Tasmania, March 1913; R. E. Turner." Originally described from Victoria. In this species the median segment is not plainly divided, there being no distinct posterior declivous portion, the carinae not distinct, the short anterior areas smooth; scutellum deeply depressed at base. Male antennae wholly black; pubescent; joints 6-10 of funicle acute on one side apically. In these Tasmanian specimens the radial vein is practically confluent with the stigma, the radial cell thus subobsolete.

Proctotrupes gravidator Linné, var. **partipes**, n. var.

♂. Head, thorax (including the tegulae), petiole, and extreme base of abdomen, black; abdomen blood-red, dusky at apex; antennae wholly black; coxae black, also anterior femora, and posterior tibiae and tarsi; intermediate legs (except the coxae), anterior tibiae and tarsi, and posterior femora, red.

Head transverse, with fine short dense pubescence. First funicle joint about five times as long as wide. Scutum and scutellum densely pubescent; parapsidal furrows wholly absent; scutum raised at meson; median segment long, the posterior portion declivous but not abruptly so, wholly densely reticulately rugose, with a long median carina, the anterior portion separated from the posterior portion by a faint transverse carina; propleurae densely pubescent and with fine dense reticulate rugosity, also the mesopleurae except for posterior half of dorsal portion which is smooth; metapleurae rugose. Fore-wings long, broad, faintly tinted; venation fuscous; stigma somewhat longer than its greatest width; radial cell narrow; the radial vein curved, no longer than the stigma, continued as a brown straight line proximad; other veins, except the submarginal, present as yellowish lines. Tarsal claws simple; large spur on hind tibiae one-fourth as long as basal tarsal joint. Petiole somewhat longer than wide, rugose; base of abdomen strongly striate; abdomen at apex with a long bidentate genital process. Length, 7.50 mm.

Described from one male labelled, "5000 feet, Kashmir, N.W. India, April 1901; C. G. Nurse."

Type in the British Museum.

With only the one sex, I have preferred to class this as a variety of the common European species, *gravidator*; the colour of the legs distinguishes it from other varieties of the species.

Exallonyx orientalis, n. sp.

♀. Black; coxae black, the legs deep reddish-brown; basal three antennal joints red, the others fuscous; tegulae red.

Head transverse, smooth and shining, pubescent. Antennae 13-jointed; scape stout; pedicel very short, almost hidden by the scape; funicle 1 two and a half times as long as its greatest width, the others gradually shortening, the penultimate joint longer than wide. Pronotum very short, transversely striate; scutum and scutellum with fine short dense pubescence, without sculpture; parapsidal furrows not indicated; scutellum not at all depressed; posterior half of median segment abruptly declivous, the whole

with a strong median carina, the anterior half subglabrous with sub-obsolete transverse rugosity and distinct lateral carinae, the posterior half rugose; propleurae smooth; mesopleurae smooth for dorsal half, the lower half pubescent; metapleurae coarsely rugose. Fore-wings long, broad, slightly tinted; venation fuscous; stigma semi-circular, longer than its greatest width; radial cell very narrow; radial vein longer than the stigma, continued as a brown line toward centre of wing; other veins, except the submarginal, marked by brown lines. Anterior and intermediate tarsal claws bidentate; large spur on posterior femora nearly half as long as basal tarsal joint. Petiole short, transversely striate; abdomen, including oviduct, hardly longer than the thorax; oviduct straight, not half as long as rest of abdomen; base of abdomen not striate, with a long median groove. Length, 7 mm.

Described from one female labelled "5000 feet, Shillong, Assam, Sept. 1903; R. E. Turner."

Type in the British Museum.

Family CERAPHRONIDAE.

Megaspilus mandibularis, n. sp.

♀. Golden-yellow or ochreous; eyes and ocelli black; legs wholly yellow; antennae fuscous, the scape yellow.

Head rather wider than thorax; vertex rather broad; viewed from in front no wider than deep; densely rather finely reticulate-punctate; ocelli very close together; eyes rather small, densely pubescent; mandibles very large and conspicuous, bidentate, the outer tooth long and acute. Antennae 11-jointed; scape as long as next four joints combined; pedicel cupuliform, barely one-half longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 cupuliform, a little longer than its greatest width, 2-8 twice as wide as long. Thorax somewhat longer than wide; scutum truncate anteriorly; scutum and axillae sculptured like the head; parapsidal and median furrows distinct; scutellum finely granulate and with moderately dense punctures; postscutellum with a stout tooth. Fore-wings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; broad; somewhat fumated; venation fuscous; marginal vein thickened for apical half; stigma semi-circular; stigmal vein almost twice as long as the stigma. Abdomen slightly longer than thorax, not twice as long as its greatest width; almost flat above, convex beneath; basal segment occupying a little more than half of surface, striate for its basal half, smooth for the rest; remaining segments finely pubescent.

Posterior femora much swollen. Length, 2 mm.

Described from two females labelled "Bundaberg, Queensland, 1904; R. C. L. Perkins."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

Closely allied with another Queensland species, *scabriceps* Dodd, but the sculpture of the thorax is different.

Conostigmus brunneipes, n. sp.

♀. Dull brown, the antennae and legs concolorous, the tarsi yellow.

Head normal, a little wider than thorax; densely finely coriaceous; eyes large, with short pubescence; ocelli small, close together. Antennae 11-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel over twice as long as its greatest width; flagellum hardly clavate; joint 1 as long as pedicel, 2 shorter, 3-8 subequal and somewhat longer than wide, the apical joint twice as long as the penultimate. Thorax a little longer than its greatest width; with scattered setae; scutum and scutellum sculptured like the head, the former almost truncate anteriorly; median and parapsidal furrows distinct and complete; scutellum a little longer than its greatest width; median segment short, granulate. Wings rudimentary, mere flaps that reach to base of abdomen. Abdomen wider than thorax; about twice as long as its greatest width; pointed at apex; striate at base; basal segment occupying rather more than one-half of surface; smooth and shining, and with subobsolete fine impressed reticulation. Length, 1.75 mm.

♂. Like the female, the wings rudimentary also. Pedicel short, no longer than wide; flagellar joints filiform, joint 1 three times as long as wide, 2-8 gradually shortening, 8 one-half longer than wide. Length, 1.50 mm.

Described from one pair labelled "Madeira; Wollaston."
Type and cotype in the British Museum.

Conostigmus wollastoni, n. sp.

♀. Black; coxae black, femora and tibiae piccous, tarsi fulvous; antennal scape fulvous.

Head a little wider than thorax; very finely and densely rugose or granulate; vertex twice as wide as long; eyes large, bare; ocelli large, rather close together, the lateral pair nearer the anterior ocellus than to the eye margins. Antennae 11-jointed; scape slender; pedicel distinctly shorter than following joint; flagellum non-clavate, joint 1 twice as long as wide, 2-8 subequal and a little longer than wide. Thorax stout; pronotum not visible from above;

scutum, scutellum, and axillae wholly densely finely coriaceous; anterior angles of scutum subacute; median and parapsidal furrows distinct and complete; axillae meeting at base of scutellum; scutellum large; median segment declivous. Fore-wings long and broad; hyaline, with an oblong sooty patch beneath whole of stigmal vein; venation piceous; stigma semicircular; stigmal vein one-half longer than stigma, hardly curved. Abdomen hardly longer than its greatest width; almost flat above, convex beneath; smooth and shining, striate at base; basal segment longer than the rest united. Length, 2.50 mm.

Described from two females labelled "St. Helena; Wollaston."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

***Conostigmus rufinotum* Dodd.**

One female from Bundaberg, Queensland, 1904 (*R. C. L. Perkins*).

***Conostigmus terrestris*, n. sp.**

♀. Ochreous, the legs concolorous; antennal scape yellow, the antennae otherwise piceous; eyes and ocelli black.

Head hardly wider than the thorax; with fine punctures, each giving off a fine seta; eyes not large, faintly pubescent; ocelli very close together, with a shallow groove running from median ocellus to occipital margin. Antennae 11-jointed; scape slender, as long as next five joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than its greatest width; flagellum thickened toward apex, without a distinct club; joint 1 a little shorter than pedicel, 2-8 wider than long, the apical joint longer than the two preceding united. Scutum with fine punctures giving off fine setae; parapsidal and median furrows deep and distinct; scutellum and axillae with a few pubescent punctures. Wings wholly wanting. Abdomen distinctly wider than thorax; hardly longer than its greatest width; somewhat convex beneath; striate at base; with sparse pubescence; basal segment three times as long as the rest united. All femora a little thickened; posterior tarsi no longer than their tibiae, their basal joint fully as long as the rest united. Length, 1.1 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Victoria; C. French."

Type in the British Museum.

The first wingless species of the genus from Australia.

Family BELYTIDAE.

Paraclista antipoda, n. sp.

♀. Black; scutum and scutellum deep red; legs wholly red; scape and pedicel reddish-yellow, the remaining joints dusky to fuscous.

Head viewed from the side as long as high; viewed from above, the antennal insertion very prominent; with rather dense pubescence; eyes small, with a few setae; mandibles small. Antennae 15-jointed; scape thickened, as long as next four joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than its greatest width; flagellum not incrassate, joint 1 as long as pedicel, 2-12 plainly wider than long. Thorax smooth, with some long pubescence; somewhat flattened, wider than its greatest height; parapsidal furrows distinct and complete; scutellum with a large fovea at base; median segment with a plain median carina. Fore-wings long; broad; subhyaline; marginal vein long, fully as long as the closed radial cell, the stigmal vein short; recurrent vein short and straight; basal vein distinct, the median and discoidal faint. Petiole over twice as long as wide, rugose; abdomen depressed at base and with a median groove; with scattered setae; segment 2 twice as long as the following united, 3-8 very short and transverse. Legs stout, the posterior femora much thickened. Length, 3.25 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Mt. Wellington, Tasmania, March 1913; R. E. Turner."

Type in the British Museum.

Differs from *aureipes* in the colour of the thorax, and the rugose petiole.

Paraclista aureipes Dodd.

Meuselia aureipes Dodd, Trans. Royal Soc. S. Australia, 1915, p. 393.

I place this and the following species here on account of the flattened thorax; the thick posterior femora may be a sufficient character to form a new genus.

Xenotoma albohirta, n. sp.

♀. Shining black; anterior and intermediate legs, including the coxae, yellow; posterior coxae, tibiae and tarsi fuscous, the posterior femora yellowish; antennae black, the scape yellow.

Head normal; smooth and shining; with fine pubescence; antennal prominence distinct; mandibles long and crossed, one bidentate, the other tridentate, the outer tooth long and curved. Antennae 15-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel hardly longer than wide; flagellum filiform, joint 1 one-half as long as the scape, 2-12 gradually shortening, 12 somewhat longer than wide. Thorax smooth and shining, with fine white pubescence; parapsidal furrows complete and distinct; scutellum with a circular fovea at base; median segment with a plain median carina. Fore-wings reaching beyond apex of abdomen; broad; hyaline; venation black; marginal vein long, the stigmal short, the radial cell closed and somewhat longer than the marginal vein; recurrent vein long and curved, and directed toward the discoidal. Petiole slender, nearly four times as long as wide, carinate; body of abdomen twice as long as petiole; smooth and shining; depressed at base and with a long median groove; apical segments very short and transverse. Posterior tarsi rather longer than their tibiae. Length, 3 mm.

♂. Antennae 14-jointed, the flagellar joints shortening less than in the female.

Described from four females, four males, labelled "5000-7000 feet, Tjibodas, Java, Aug. 1913; Dr. Konigsberger." Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

***Pantoclis javensis*, n. sp.**

♀. Head piceous; thorax rich chestnut; abdomen chestnut, somewhat dusky; legs yellow, a little dusky; first three joints of antennae reddish yellow, the remainder piceous.

Head smooth, shining; cheeks with a few fine setae; eyes large, with a few setae; mandibles normal. Antennae 15-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel a little longer than wide; flagellum hardly clavate, joint 1 twice as long as pedicel, 2 distinctly shorter than 1, 3 subequal to pedicel, 4-12 subquadrate, 13 not much longer than 12, somewhat longer than its greatest width. Thorax normal, smooth and shining, with scattered long fine setae; parapsidal furrows distinct and complete; scutellum with a deep circular fovea at base; postscutellum short, unarmed; median segment long, unarmed, with a distinct median and lateral carinae. Fore-wings long, reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; broad; subhyaline; venation fuscous; submarginal vein joining costa at fully one-half wing length; marginal vein not as long as the stigmal which is oblique; radial cell closed, several times as long as the marginal vein; recurrent vein short, the basal distinct, the median and discoidal faintly indicated. Hind-wings with one closed cell.

Abdomen composed of eight segments including the petiole; petiole nearly twice as long as wide, with several carinae; body of abdomen conic-ovate, narrow and pointed at apex; smooth and shining, with a few setae on apical segments; striate at extreme base; basal segment fully twice as long as the remainder united. Length, 2.5 mm.

Described from four females labelled "5000-7000 feet, Tjibodas, Java, Aug., 1913; Dr. Konigsberger."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

♂. Colour varying to dull brownish-red. Antennae 14-jointed; wholly fuscous; pedicel no longer than wide; flagellar joints long and filiform, slightly decreasing in length, 1 slightly excised on one side at half its length.

Four males labelled as the females.

Procinetus apicalis, n. sp.

♀. Dull brown, apex of abdomen and the petiole lighter; head piceous; legs brown; antennal scape reddish, the three apical joints pale yellow, the rest fuscous.

Head normal; eyes bare; head without setae, also the scutum and scutellum. Antennae 15-jointed; scape slender; pedicel somewhat longer than wide; flagellum gradually thickening toward apex, the basal joints long and slender, 1 hardly longer than 2, many times longer than wide, 11 and 12 quadrate, the apical joint twice as long as its greatest width. Thorax normal, unarmed; parapsidal furrows deep and distinct, nearly parallel; scutellum with a deep circular fovea at base; postscutellum short; median segment long and smooth, with a median carina. Fore-wings long and broad, reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; subhyaline; venation fuscous; marginal vein long, the stigmal short, the radial cell no longer than the marginal vein; recurrent vein short, the basal distinct, the median and basal faint. Petiole twice as long as wide, carinate; body of abdomen slender, conic-ovate; smooth and shining; basal segment more than twice as long as the following united; oviduct distinctly exerted. Length, 2 mm.

Described from one female labelled "5000-7000 feet, Tjibodas, Java, Aug. 1913; Dr. Konigsberger."

Type in the British Museum, also cotypes.

♂. Antennae 14-jointed; flagellar joints long, with long hairs which are three times as long as width of the joints, joints gradually

shortening. Apical abdominal segments short and transverse. Flagellum wholly black.

Two males with the female.

The only other species in the genus is from New Guinea.

Pantolytoidea nigricans Dodd, 1916.

Three females, two males labelled "Tasmania; A. M. Lea," and "Mt. Wellington, Tasmania, April 1913; R. E. Turner." These agree very well with the description of *nigricans* which is from New South Wales.

Oxylabis wollastoni, n. sp.

♀. Chestnut-brown, the prothorax and mesothorax ochreous; legs brownish-yellow; antennae reddish-yellow, the apical half dusky.

Head with numerous minute punctures and rather long fine yellowish pubescence; eyes moderate, hairy; ocelli small. Antennae inserted on a frontal prominence; 15-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel almost twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 distinctly longer than pedicel, 2 one-half as long as 1 and a little longer than wide; the last eight or nine joints form a slender ill-defined club, the joints as wide as long. Thorax about twice as long as its greatest width; pronotum a little visible from above; scutum and scutellum with yellowish pubescence like the head; parapsidal furrows deep and complete; scutellum with a deep transverse fovea at base; postscutellum with a short spine or tooth; median segment smooth and shining, pubescent laterally, with a distinct median and lateral carinae. Wings rudimentary, extending to one-third length of abdomen; very narrow; hyaline; submarginal vein distant from the costa, the marginal and stigmal veins short; basal vein present, perpendicular; no other veins. Petiole one-half longer than its greatest width; body of abdomen ovate, pointed at apex, wider than the thorax, striate at base, its second third pubescent; basal segment three times as long as the following united, 3-6 transverse, 7 longer than its greatest width and as long as the preceding three united. Legs slender. Length, 2-3 mm.

Described from four females labelled "Madeira; Wollaston."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

Family DIAPRIIDAE.

HOPLOPRIA Ashmead.

Syn. *Hoplopriella* Dodd, 1915, Trans. Royal Soc. of S. Aust., p. 416.

Hoplopria simulans Dodd, 1915.

One female labelled "Kuranda, N. Qld., May 1913; R. E. Turner." This is the type locality.

Hoplopria fuscitegula Dodd, 1915.

Five females labelled "Mt. Wellington, Tasmania, March 1913; R. E. Turner." This is the type locality.

Hoplopria aterrima, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs black, hardly suffused with red, the tarsi fulvous; antennae black.

Head subquadrate; a carina runs from the occipital margin through the median ocellus terminating in an acute short projection above the antennal prominence; interior eye margins carinate, these carinae terminating subacutely in a line with the termination of the median carina, so that from dorsal aspect the frons has three acute short teeth; cheeks with large punctures, also a row of punctures along occipital margin, two rows along inner eye margins, and a few punctures between these rows and the ocelli; no punctures on frons below anterior ocellus, this area finely alutaceous. Antennae 13-jointed; scape covering base of pedicel and bispinose; pedicel one-half longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 rather longer than the pedicel, the others gradually shortening; last five joints forming a club, each wider than long. Pronotum short, striate; scutum and scutellum smooth and shining, with a few small punctures; parapsidal furrows deep and complete; lateral lobes of scutum feebly depressed, with a foveate groove against the tegulae; scutellum at base with two circular foveae close together, a long shallow fovea along each lateral margin, a small fovea against each tegula, its posterior margin foveate; median segment with a stout curved spine at base. Fore-wings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; fuscous; venation blackish; marginal vein almost punctiform, thickened, the stigmal vein oblique; basal and median veins faint. Petiole over one-half as long as rest of abdomen, four times as long as wide, carinate; body of abdomen smooth and shining, conic-ovate, raised from the petiole, without striae or impressions

at base; basal segment four times as long as the rest united. Length, 2.50 mm.

♂. Like the female. Antennae 13-jointed, a little longer than the body; pedicel short; funicle joints cylindrical, subequal, not excised.

Described from one pair from Kuching, Borneo (*J. Hewitt*), and labelled "*Brachyaulax striaticollis* Cameron."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

The genus *Hoplopria* Ashmead has not formerly been known from Asia; however, Kieffer has described four species of *Odontopria* Kieffer from Java and Sumatra, but for that genus he does not mention the scape being produced, and I do not understand what his character of the "scutum with four grooves" represents.

Hoplopria wallacei, n. sp.

♀. Black; tegulae and legs deep-red; antennae wholly black.

Head normal, smooth and shining; ocelli on a prominence. Antennae inserted on a frontal prominence; 13-jointed; scape long and slender, produced at apex and covering base of pedicel; pedicel cupiliform, one-half longer than its greatest width; flagellum without a distinct club, the apical joints a little thickened, joint 1 distinctly longer than pedicel, about three times as long as wide, 2 distinctly shorter than 1, 3-10 gradually shortening, 8-10 quadrate, the apical joint twice as long as the penultimate. Thorax normal; scutum and scutellum smooth and shining; parapsidal furrows complete and distinct; median lobe of scutum with two shallow depressions anteriorly, the lateral lobes distinctly depressed; scutellum with two longer than wide foveae at base separated only by a line, an elongate fovea at either anterior angle, a long fovea along either side, and the posterior margin foveate; median segment covered with short pubescence, with a raised carina at base. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; subuniformly lightly yellowish; venation terminating in a triangular margin vein at one-half wing length; basal vein distinct. Petiole fully twice as long as wide, smooth and shining, with indications of carinae; body of abdomen ovate, no more than twice as long as its greatest width, the basal segment several times as long as the rest united; smooth and shining; the anterior margin straight. Length, 4.50 mm.

Described from one female in the Wallace collection from Buru, East Indies.

Type in the Hope Collection, Oxford.

Hoplopria obsoleta, n. sp.

♀. Black; tegulae and the legs wholly reddish.

Head normal, smooth and shining, without punctures; eyes normal, bare; ocelli on a prominence, between this and the eye margins are two very obtuse carinae. Antennae 13-jointed; scape as long as next three joints combined, prolonged at apex; pedicel hardly as long as funicle 1; flagellum with the apical six or seven joints forming a club; funicle 1 twice as long as wide, 2 as long as 1, the others gradually shortening, the club joints wider than long, the apical joint no longer than its greatest width. Scutum and scutellum smooth, without punctures; parapsidal furrows wholly wanting; scutum with a large shallow depression on either side, and two elongate shallow depressions at meson for anterior half; scutellum sub-carinate at meson, the basal foveae very large, circular, well separated, the lateral foveae small and inconspicuous; median segment with a raised triangular scale at base. Fore-wings reaching somewhat beyond apex of abdomen; broad; subhyaline, somewhat dusky in centre but not conspicuously blotched or banded; venation fuscous, terminating at half-wing length; marginal vein short. Petiole of abdomen over twice as long as wide, strongly carinate; body of abdomen conic-ovate; pointed at apex; over twice as long as petiole; its anterior margin straight; its base without striae or sulci; smooth and shining; basal segment several times as long as the rest united. Length, 3 mm.

Described from one female labelled "Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico, 8000 feet; H. H. Smith."

Type in the British Museum.

Distinguished from all other American species by the non-patterned wings and absence of parapsidal furrows.

Hoplopria affinis, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs wholly red, also the tegulae and basal seven antennal joints.

Closely allied to *obsoleta*, but distinctly smaller; thorax somewhat flattened; lateral depressions of scutum feeble, the medial pair only present against anterior margin; foveae at base of scutellum not so large; petiole barely twice as long as wide; funicle joints shorter, 2 distinctly shorter than 1, 3 only slightly longer than wide. Length, 2 mm.

Described from two females labelled "Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico; H. H. Smith."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

Hoplopria caniculata Cameron.

Paramesius caniculatus, Cameron, Biol. Cent. America, 1888, p. 439.

Three females labelled "Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico; H. H. Smith."

Neurogalesus carinatus Kieffer.

In the British Museum besides the type, are two females labelled "Mackay, Qld., R. E. Turner," and one female labelled "Sydney." The species is closely allied with *dissimilis* Dodd and *rubripes* Dodd, differing from both in having a sulcus or depression on either side of the median groove at base of abdomen. The pedicel is shorter than the first funicle joint; the legs are deep red, the femora dusky; the antennae except the black club are also deep red.

Spilomicrus Westwood.

Bothriopria Dodd, Trans. Royal Soc. S. Australia, 1915, p. 406.

The Australian species of *Bothriopria* should fall here, the obscure foveae along margins of scutellum not being a distinctive character.

Spilomicrus unicolor Dodd.

Bothriopria unicolor Dodd, Trans. Royal Soc. S. Australia, 1915, p. 407.

Two males, two females from Bundaberg, Queensland (R. C. L. Perkins).

Hemilexis gracilis Dodd.

Spilomicrus gracilis Dodd, Trans. Royal Soc. S. Australia, 1915, p. 402.

This species should fall here; the abdomen is subtruncate at apex; the stigmal vein is quite distinct. I have seen a female taken at Bundaberg, Queensland, 1904 (R. C. L. Perkins).

***Hemilexis truncata* Dodd, 1915.**

One female labelled "Mt. Wellington, Tasmania; R. E. Turner." This is the type locality.

***Hemilexis paucisetis*, n. sp.**

♀. Black, the antennae concolorous; coxae, femora, and tibiae, dusky brown, the tarsi yellow.

Head subquadrate, a little wider than long; smooth and shining, with scattered long slender setae. Antennae 13-jointed, the joints with rather long setae; scape slender; pedicel twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 twice as long as its greatest width, 6 as long as wide; club 5-jointed, 1-4 plainly wider than long. Thorax smooth and shining; scutum with a few long setae; parapsidal furrows deep and complete; scutellum with two circular foveae at base; median segment with an acute raised scale or tooth at base. Fore-wings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; broad; a little dusky; venation fuscous, terminating in a short triangular marginal vein at almost one-half wing length; basal vein distinct. Petiole about three times as long as wide; carinate; body of abdomen short, not much longer than its greatest width, its base raised from the petiole, its apex abruptly truncate from lateral aspect; smooth and shining; without impressions or striae at base.

Described from one female labelled "Mt. Wellington, Tasmania, March 1913; R. E. Turner."

Type in the British Museum.

This is very distinct from the other Australian species.

***Bakeria rugosa*, n. sp.**

♀. Black; scutellum deep red; body of abdomen fuscous; legs wholly reddish-yellow; first six antennal joints yellow, the next two dusky, the others black.

Head normal, smooth and shining, without sculpture, the occiput pilose; eyes with a very few setae; ocelli close together, on a small prominence. Antennae 13-jointed; scape slender, not produced at apex; pedicel twice as long as its greatest width; flagellum with the last six joints feebly and gradually thickened; funicle 1 distinctly longer than pedicel, 2 shorter than 1; club joints no wider than long, the apical joint nearly twice as long as the penultimate. Thorax plainly convex above; scutum and scutellum densely and coarsely rugose punctate; parapsidal furrows complete; scutellum convex, without foveae, but depressed at its base; median segment as long

as scutellum, without a median scale or tooth, coarsely rugose. Fore-wings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; hyaline along its margins except distad, for the rest a little brownish, but not distinctly banded or blotched; venation reddish, terminating a little beyond half-wing length; marginal vein long, several times as long as the short stigmal; basal vein very distinct, the median vein present distad of basal vein and not reaching the posterior wing margin, no longer than the basal. Petiole very long, many times as long as wide, as long as body of abdomen, carinate, its basal half coarsely rugose; body of abdomen conic-ovate; smooth and shining; with a median sulcus or depression for basal half; basal segment three times as long as the following united. Length, 3 mm.

Described from one female labelled "8000 feet, Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico; H. H. Smith."

Type in the British Museum.

Bakeria Kieffer formerly contained one species from Central America; *rugosa* is a very distinct and peculiar species, and should possibly form a new genus.

***Paramesius longior*, n. sp.**

♀. Black; legs wholly deep red; apex of abdomen reddish; antennae red, the apical joints fuscous.

Head normal; smooth and shining, with a very few long setae; frons straight from anterior ocellus to antennal insertion; eyes moderately large, with a very few setae. Antennae 13-jointed; long; scape very long, nearly as long as next four joints combined, non-spinose at apex; pedicel almost twice as long as its greatest width; flagellum very gently incrassate, without a distinct club, joint 1 fully twice as long as its greatest width, 2-10 gradually shortening, 10 somewhat longer than wide, the apical joint twice as long as the penultimate. Thorax smooth and shining, with a few long setae; pronotum visible from above and truncate anteriorly; scutum narrowed anteriorly; parapsidal furrows delicate, failing anteriorly; scutellum with one large circular fovea at base, a narrow fovea along each lateral margin; median segment with a plain median carina. Fore-wings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; stained yellowish; venation fuscous, terminating in a long slender marginal vein; basal vein not indicated. Petiole about four times as long as wide, carinate; body of abdomen not raised from petiole no wider at base than the petiole, gradually widening for more than half its length, then rather abruptly narrowing; segment 2 three times as long as the following united, 3-4 very short, apical segment long and narrowly pointed. Length, 4 mm.

♂. Abdomen rounded at apex, without a narrow cone. Antennae 13-jointed, very long, twice as long as the body; black, faintly red at base; scape moderately long; pedicel as wide as long; flagellar joint 1 a little longer than wide, 2 about six times as long as 1, 2-11 about subequal.

Described from one pair from Kuching, Borneo (*J. Hewitt*), and labelled "*Brachyaulax rufipes* Cameron."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

Pentapria chiriquensis Cameron.

Paramesius chiriquensis Cameron, Biol. Centr. America, 1888, p. 439.

I have examined the type; the scutellum has three foveae at base.

Neopria tinctipennis Cameron.

Spilomicrus tinctipennis Cameron, Biol. Cent. America, 1888, p. 440.

Belongs to *Neopria* Dodd, agreeing with all the characteristics of that genus, which was formerly known only from Australia..

Neopria pallida Ashmead.

Idiotypa pallida Ashm., Jour. Linn. Soc. London, 1894, p. 243.

There are three foveae at base of scutellum.

Tropidopsis clavatus Ashmead.

I have one female labelled "Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico; H. H. Smith." The type is from St. Vincent.

MANTARA, n. gen.

♂. ♀. Head normal, subquadrate; eyes small, situated far forward; ocelli absent; mandibles small. Antennae inserted low down on the face, on a small antennal prominence; in the female 12-jointed, with a 4-jointed non-abrupt club, the scape normal, not produced at apex; in the male 14-jointed, the flagellum gently clavate, the basal joints slender, the apical joints as wide as long. Thorax narrowed; neck of pronotum distinct; pronotum proper truncate anteriorly, and covered with dense pubescence; scutum with parapsidal furrows; scutellum small, without foveae, a little

depressed; postscutellum not evident; median segment long, with two large spines or furcae springing from its base, these somewhat curved and horizontal, reaching the posterior margin of the thorax. Wings wholly absent in both sexes. Petiole rather longer than wide covered with dense pubescence; body of abdomen ovate, its anterior margin straight, without impressions or striae at base, the basal segment occupying almost all of the surface, the remaining segments minute. Legs normal, the tibiae and tarsi clavate.

Type, the following species:—

Mantara bifurcata, n. sp.

♀. Dull black; legs and basal six antennal joints clear testaceous. Smooth and shining. Head, thorax, and abdomen with scattered fine setae; head distinctly wider than the thorax; abdomen wider than the thorax, fully twice as long as its greatest width. Scape long and slender; pedicel fully twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 a little shorter than the pedicel, 6 as wide as long; club joints 1-3 as wide as long, the apical joint fully twice as long as the preceding. Length, 1.75 mm.

♂. Similar to the female. Pedicel twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 a little shorter than the pedicel; apical six or seven joints a little widened, as wide as long. Length, 2 mm.

Described from two females, one male, labelled "Madeira; Wollaston."

Type and cotypes in the British Museum.

The peculiar structure of the median segment easily distinguishes this genus; the absence of wings in both sexes is peculiar; seeing the male alone one would certainly take it for a female on account of the non-filiform antennae.

Trichopria acuminata Dodd, 1915.

One female labelled "Kuranda, N. Qld., May 1913; R. E. Turner." The type locality.

Xyalopria spinosiceps Kieffer.

Two males, three females, of what I take to be this species labelled "Teapa, Tabasco" and "Atoyac, Vera Cruz, Mexico; H. H. Smith."

Acidopria spinosiceps, n. sp.

♀. Dull black; legs deep red suffused with black, the tarsi fulvous; antennae reddish, suffused with black, paler toward apex.

Head normal, smooth and shining, with two well separated sharp

short spines behind the ocelli. Antennae 12-jointed, without a well-defined club, the apical joints somewhat thickened; scape long and slender; pedicel a little longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 as long as pedicel, 2-8 gradually shortening, 8 wider than long, 9 distinctly larger than 8, quadrate, the apical joint one-half longer than the penultimate. Thorax normal; scutum and scutellum smooth and shining; parapsidal furrows wanting; scutellum with a more or less distinct median carina, at base with a large circular fovea; median segment with a raised triangular scale at base. Fore-wings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; broad; faintly infuscate; venation reddish, terminating in a triangular marginal vein at one-third wing length; basal vein wanting. Petiole over twice as long as wide, carinate; body of abdomen smooth and shining, one-half longer than the petiole, the basal segment three times as long as the following united. Length, 1.75 mm.

Described from two females from Kuching, Borneo (*J. Hewitt*), and labelled respectively "*Brachyaulax pici-cornis* Cameron, type," and "*Brachyaulax erythrocerus* Cameron, type."

Type and cotype in the British Museum.

Aculopria Kieffer is represented by four Philippine and one Australian species; *spiniceps* is distinct on account of the spines being on the vertex, not on the frons.

Galesus muscidorum, n. sp.

♀. Black; antennae wholly black; legs bright red, the coxae dusky.

Head hardly as long as its greatest width; produced between and before the eyes for some distance, this projection viewed from above with its anterior margin straight, its anterior angles acute, its lateral margins carinate; ocelli situated far forward; against the anterior ocelli are two short blunt projections and a smaller one a little lower down; vertex smooth and shining, somewhat roughened anteriorly; occipital margin finely foveate; eyes moderate, with a few long setae, their margins carinate; cheeks pubescent; mouth against thorax and directed backwards. Antennal insertion hidden by frontal projection; 12-jointed; scape long, rather stout, sulcate, apically on outer edge produced and covering base of pedicel, its inner angle acute; funicle 1 twice as long as its greatest width, 2-4 moniliform and as wide as long; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 somewhat wider than long. Thorax normal; smooth and shining; parapsidal furrows widening posteriorly where they are separated by less than their own width; lateral lobes of scutum feebly de-

pressed; tegulae large; scutellum with two large foveae at base, a smaller one on either side, and its posterior margin foveate. Fore-wings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; stained yellowish; split mid-longitudinally from base to apex; without venation. Petiole distinctly longer than wide, pubescent laterally, its dorsum shining and tricarinate; body of abdomen ovate, about twice as long as its greatest width, with a median groove for one-third its length; smooth and shining; with scattered small punctures except at base, apically with a few long setae; basal segment twice as long as the following united. Length, 3 mm.

Described from one female bred from Muscid puparium in breeding-ground of *Glossina palpalis* R. D., Uganda, Aug. 1910 (*G. D. H. Carpenter*).

Type in the British Museum.

Differs from female of *silvestrii* Kieffer in the shorter head and wholly black antennae.

***Aneurhynchus indicus*, n. sp.**

♀. Shining-black; tegulae red; legs deep red, the coxae dusky; antennae black, the funicle suffused with red.

Head transverse; smooth and shining, with a few fine setae; eyes rather small, with a few setae; antennal prominence feeble. Antennae 12-jointed; scape moderately stout; pedicel somewhat longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 nearly twice as long as its greatest width, 2 shorter, 3 as wide as long, 5 rather wider than long; club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 somewhat wider than long, the apical joint one-half longer than wide. Thorax smooth and shining, with a few minute setigerous punctures; parapsidal furrows profound, widening posteriorly; scutellum with two circular foveae at base; median segment with a plain median carina. Fore-wings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; broad; subhyaline; venation terminating at half-wing length; submarginal vein plainly not reaching the costa; stigmal vein distinct and oblique; a long false radial vein; basal vein hardly indicated. Petiole a little longer than wide, carinate, between the carinae finely rugose; body of abdomen about twice as long as its greatest width, smooth and shining, with a few long setae, at base with a short median groove and a few striae; basal segment four times as long as the following united. Length, 2.5 mm.

Described from one female labelled "4500 feet, Kangra Valley, N.W. India, April 1899; G. C. Dudgeon."

Type in the British Museum.

The first Asiatic species of the genus.