

FURTHER NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF
AUSTRALIAN PROCTOTRYPOIDEA

By ALAN P. DODD.

(Read before the Royal Society of Queensland. November
9th, 1914.)

DURING the present year, I have been enabled to collect Micro-Hymenoptera in various parts of Queensland and New South Wales, and have thus acquired numerous new species, besides extending the known range of many other species. I have also a small collection kindly given by Mr. W. W. Froggatt, Government Entomologist of New South Wales. While in Sydney I had the pleasure of looking through the collections of the Macleay Museum, describing a few species from its material. I have to thank the Curator, Mr. J. Shewan, for his kindness in assisting me with my work.

Still further species have been added from the well-worked locality of Gordonvale (late Nelson), North Queensland, by Mr. A. A. Girault and myself.

Unless otherwise specified, the magnification used was $\frac{2}{3}$ inch objective, 1 inch ocular, Bausch and Lomb.

Family SCELIONIDÆ.

Subfamily Scelioninæ.

Genus MALLATELEIA, *Dodd*.

MALLATELEIA FÖRSTERI. *sp. nov.*

♂ Length. 1.70 mm.

Brownish yellow, the head black, the scutum, scutellum, and abdomen (except 3rd segment), dusky black, the femora slightly dusky.

Structure very similar to *ashmeadi* Dodd, but the punctures on the scutum and scutellum, are smaller and more dense. First abdominal segment striate, the rest smooth. Forewings somewhat infuscated, the margins distinctly not equally inclined. Antennæ as in *ashmeadi*.

Hab: New South Wales (Upper Tweed River). Described from one male caught by sweeping in open forest 1000 feet, 17th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♂ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Dedicated to Arnold Förster.

MALLATELEIA WESTWOODI, *sp.*, *nov.*

♂ Length, 1.95 mm.

Black; femora, tibiæ and antennal scape, fuscous; tarsi yellow. Head transverse, with fine scaly sculpture and moderately dense, not large, thimble punctures, also short fine white pubescence; eyes large, bare. Thorax slightly longer than wide; scutum and scutellum with similar sculpture to the head; parapsidal furrows distinct and complete. Abdomen a little longer than the head and thorax united, a little wider than the thorax; the segments all more or less wider than long; 1st striate; the 2nd with striæ far laterad smooth and glabrous mesad; 3rd as long as following united, practically smooth mesad, then with very fine scaly sculpture; the remaining segments wholly finely sculptured. Forewings long; rather broad; almost hyaline: cephalic and caudal margins about equally inclined; discal cilia fine, exceedingly dense. Pedicel short, a little longer than wide; 1st funicle joint a little longer, the 2nd quadrate, the 3rd longer than 2nd, but shorter than 1st; 3-9 subequal.

Hab: North Queensland (Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville). Described from one male caught by sweeping in forest, September, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, a ♂ on a tag, antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Dedicated to John Obadiah Westwood.

AUSTROSCELIO. New genus.

♂ ♀ Of stout form, very much resembling *Hadronotus* Færster, but more especially *Hadronotoides* Dodd.

Head very transverse; eyes large, hairy; ocelli very wide apart, the lateral ones touching the eye margins; viewed from in front the head is somewhat wider than long; antennal depression very profound, occupying almost all lower two-thirds of face. Thorax scarcely longer than wide; convex; scutum large, without furrows; scutellum very large, projecting over and hiding the metanotum, bidentately emarginate at apex; postscutellum with a blunt tooth. Abdomen broadly sessile; a little longer than the head and thorax united; one-half longer than wide; pointed at apex; slightly convex above, straight beneath; first segment very transverse, the second much the longest, occupying nearly one-half of surface. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; submarginal vein rather distant from the costa which it joins about middle of wing; marginal vein very short, the stigmal moderately long and oblique; postmarginal not developed. Antennæ 12-jointed in both sexes, in the female with a 6-jointed club, in the male filiform, the joints all longer than wide.

Type: AUSTROSCELIO NIGRICOXA (*Dodd*).

s. Sparasion australicum Dodd, Entomological News, Philadelphia, U.S.A., Vol. XXV, June, 1914, p. 255-6.

Sparasion nigricoxa, Dodd. Trans. Royal Soc. of S.A., Vol. XXXVIII. May, 1914, p. 123.

Originally described as a species of *Sparasion*; the description was misleading, since there is no frontal ledge on the face, and the general structure of the species excluded it. The specific characters given for *nigricoxa* do not hold, hence one name must fall. The female has not been recorded, but two have been found, one from the type locality of Gordonvale, the other being caught by sweeping in forest, Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville, N.Q., September, 1914. (A. A. Girault).

♀ Antennal funicle suffused red, rest of antennæ black; scape slender, as long as next six joints combined, pedicel nearly twice as long as wide; first funicle joint a little narrower than pedicel, twice as long as wide, 2nd quadrate, 3rd and 4th transverse; club joints 1-5 transverse, 1st small, 2nd the largest.

AUSTROSCELIO ROBUSTUS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 2.50 mm.

Coal black; legs (except coxæ) reddish yellow; scape and pedicel almost black; next four joints golden yellow.

Head coarsely rugulose; ocelli wide apart, the lateral pair almost touching the eye margins; eyes rather densely pubescent. Thorax scarcely longer than wide; scutum and scutellum rather coarsely rugulose; parapsidal furrows not evident. Abdomen no wider than thorax, one-half longer than wide. 2nd segment occupying about one-half of surface; abdomen wholly longitudinally rugose. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; somewhat infuscated; submarginal vein attaining costa about middle of wing; stigmal rather short, rather oblique; venation yellowish. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape moderately long and slender; pedicel almost twice as long as wide; 1st funicle joint slightly shorter and narrower than pedicel; 2-4 wider than long; club plainly 6-jointed, joints 1-5 distinctly wider than long, 2nd slightly the widest.

Hab: New South Wales. Described from two females in the collection of the Macleay Museum.

Type: Macleay Museum, Sydney: Hymenoptera 2D, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ on a slide.

Very similar to the type species, *nigrocoxa* Dodd.

Genus PLASTOGRYON, *Kieffer*.

PLASTOGRYON UNICOLOR, *Dodd*.

One female sweeping in forest, Childers, South Queensland, 25th June, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

PLASTOGRYON ELEGANS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.10 mm. Of slender form.

Black, the basal two-thirds of abdomen orange yellow; and antennal scape golden yellow.

Head quadrate. Thorax distinctly longer than wide; finely polygonally sculptured. Abdomen as long as head and thorax united, over twice as long as wide; 1st segment striate; 2nd occupying one-half of surface, polygonally reticulate. Pedicel over twice as long as wide; 1st funicle joint much shorter and narrower than pedicel, nearly twice as long as wide. Forewings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; moderately broad, hyaline; discal cilia moderately coarse and dense; marginal vein no longer than the stigmal, the latter curved caudad somewhat at apex; postmarginal twice as long as the marginal.

Hab: South Queensland (Childers). Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, June 25th, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a slide.

Genus HOPLOTELEIA, *Ashmead*.

HOPLOTELEIA NIGRICORNIS *Dodd*.

A male and female caught on foliage of plants, etc., round canefields, Halifax, Herbert River, North Queensland, 29th March, 1914 (A. P. Dodd). The male antennæ agree with those of *australica*, Dodd.

HOPLOTELEIA SCULPTURATA. *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 4.10 mm.

Coal black: legs (including coxæ), and first three funicle joints of antennæ, bright reddish yellow.

Head and thorax coarsely rugulose, the rugosity of the scutum shallower, the scutum also densely, finely granulate. Lateral ocelli separated from each other by twice their own diameter. Thorax no wider than the head, distinctly longer than wide. Abdomen as long as head and thorax united, its apex truncate, with two very short spines; first two segments striate, the rest longitudinally rugulose, the 3rd distinctly the longest. Body pubescent, the hairs rather coarse. Forewings and antennæ as described for *australica* Dodd.

Hab: New South Wales (Chindera, Tweed River). Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, 12th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOTELEIA AUSTRALICA OCCIDENTALIS, new variety.

♂ Length, 2.65 mm.

Similar to *austratica* Dodd but the scape is bright yellow, the pedicel and basal funicle joints suffused with yellow.

Hab: West Queensland (Cloncurry). Described from one male caught by sweeping in open forest, 18th April, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♂ on a tag.

HOPLOTELEIA PERSIMILIS, sp., nov.

♂ Length, 2.65 mm.

Very similar to *austratica* but the antennal scape is red at base: the funicle joints are longer, all distinctly longer than wide; the marginal vein is over one-third as long as the stigmal, the latter slightly curved caudad at apex: and the hind tarsi are very long, as in *nigricornis*.

Hab: North Queensland (Halifax, Herbert River). Described from one male captured with the above mentioned specimens of *nigricornis*.

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♂ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOTELEIA AUREISCAPUS, sp. nov.

♀ Length, 2.90 mm.

Very similar to *austratica* but the coxæ yellow, also the antennal scape, the pedicel and funicle slightly suffused yellowish; the abdomen pointed at apex; scutum and scutellum with only very scattered pubescence (in *austratica* rather dense on scutellum and caudal portion of scutum); marginal vein almost one-half as long as the stigmal, which is rather more oblique: hind tarsi long and slender.

Hab: North Queensland (Gordonvale, near Cairns). Described from one female caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, January, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOTELEIA AUSTRALICA, *Dodd*.

Four females, one male, sweeping in forest, Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville, September, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

HOPLOTELEIA GRACILICORNIS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 3.30 mm.

Very similar to *sculpturata* Dodd but smaller; the abdomen acute at apex; the thorax with only scattered pubescence, all pubescence much finer; antennæ wholly black, more slender than in *sculpturata*, the 1st funicle joint over twice as long as wide (not twice as long as wide in *sculpturata*). Otherwise the same, or nearly.

Hab: New South Wales (Glen Innes, 4,500 feet). Described from one female received from Mr. W. W. Froggatt and labelled "Glen Innes, A. M. Lea."

Type: In the collections of Mr. W. W. Froggatt, Government Entomologist of New South Wales, a female on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Genus TRICHOTELEIA. *Kieffer*.

TRICHOTELEIA ARGENTIPES, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 4.25 mm.

Black; abdomen brownish in centre; legs (including coxæ) and antennal scape, silvery yellow.

Head transversc-quadrate; eyes large, bare; ocelli large, the lateral ones further from each other than from the median ocellus, and almost touching the eye margins. Vertex caudad of lateral ocelli irregularly subtransversely striate; in front of lateral ocelli, longitudinally foveate; lower half of frons, transversely striate; antennæ separated by a distinct carina; the head (except lower half of face) with scattered small punctures; occiput concave. Thorax nearly one-half longer than wide. Pronotum not visible; scutum finely granulate, and with numerous setigerous thimble-punctures; parapsidal furrows deep and distinct,

wide apart, almost parallel; scutellum smooth except for a few minute punctures; metathoracic caudal angles acute, the metanotum laterally with a patch of white pubescence. Abdomen twice as long as head and thorax united; 1st segment almost twice as long as wide, longitudinally striate, with a blunt horn projecting over and against centre of metanotum, the horn transversely striate at apex; 2nd segment somewhat longer than 1st, longitudinally striate, except near the carinated margins, where dense setigerous thimble-punctures prevail; 3rd shorter than 2nd, granulate in centre, laterad of this striate, and the lateral area of punctures wider; 4th one-half length of 3rd, granulate in centre, then with the dense thimble punctures; 5th as long as 4th, wholly granulate, except for scattered punctures; 6th forming a straight projection, a little longer than two preceding segments united, granulate, and with numerous setigerous punctures. Forewings reaching to apex of 6th abdominal segment; broad; somewhat infuscated; discal cilia moderately fine, very dense; submarginal vein attaining costa about middle of wing; marginal one-half as long as the stigmal, which is long, very oblique, its apex slightly curved caudad; postmarginal very long, several times as long as the stigmal; basal vein very distinct, very oblique, over one-half longer than the stigmal; median not indicated. Pedicel nearly twice as long as wide; 1st funicle joint twice as long as pedicel; 2nd slightly longer than 1st; 3rd a little shorter; 4th distinctly shorter than 3rd; 5th shorter than 4th; but distinctly longer than wide; club slender, 5-jointed; 1st the longest and widest, longer than wide, 2-4 quadrate.

Hab: North Queensland (Halifax, Herbert River). Described from numerous females captured on a decayed log in jungle, 6th April, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, antennæ and forewings on a slide.

TRICHOTELEIA ACUTIVENTRIS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 3.20 mm.

Very similar to *nigricincta* Dodd, but the orange coloration of the body is much deeper, the abdomen not being noticeably margined with black, only darker along the

margins; medium lobe of scutum almost wholly black; antennal pedicel and funicle slightly suffused yellowish; head more transverse, the ocelli further apart, the lateral ones further distant from each other than from the median one; head, scutum and scutellum almost smooth, with only a very few scattered pin-punctures (punctures larger and much more dense in *nigricincla*); thorax stouter, the parapsidal furrows distant at posterior margin of scutum by half their own length (distinctly less than half their own length in *nigricincla*); 1st abdominal segment shorter than either 2nd or 3rd, the 7th pointed and longer than two preceding, in both species; segments 5-7 with thimble-punctures: forewings with a more or less obscure median longitudinal band, the rest slightly infuscated; marginal vein fully one-half as long as the stigmal, the postmarginal twice as long as stigmal; funicle joints somewhat stouter, the 1st a little longer than pedicel; abdomen over twice as long as head and thorax united.

Hab: North Queensland (Harvey's Creek, near Cairns). Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, 2nd August, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

Genus MACROTELEIA, Westwood.

MACROTELEIA APICALIS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 4.25 mm. Long and slender.

Golden or orange yellow, the eyes and ocelli black; vertex of head, horn on basal abdominal segment, and apical fourth of abdomen, sooty black: antennal club black.

Head no wider than thorax, with scattered circular punctures: eyes large; bare; lateral ocelli touching the eye margins. Thorax nearly twice as long as wide; scutum and scutellum sculptured like the head, the punctures setigerous: pronotum distinctly visible on the sides; parapsidal furrows deep and distinct. Abdomen over twice as long as head and thorax united; sessile, the apical segments compressed laterally; wholly striate; the segments all longer than wide, the 3rd slightly longer than

2nd or 4th, the 1st segment with a blunt horn at base. Forewings barely reaching apex of 4th abdominal segment; slightly infuscated; discal cilia moderately fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining costa about middle of wing; marginal vein over one-half longer than the stigmal, the latter short, scarcely oblique; postmarginal nearly twice as long as marginal; venation thick and distinct. Pedicel long, over twice as long as greatest width, the 1st funicle joint slightly longer and narrower, nearly four times as long as wide; 2nd not twice as long as wide, the 4th wider than long; club rather slender. 6-jointed. 1st joint largest, almost as long as wide.

Hab: North Queensland (Halifax, Herbert River). Described from one female caught on foliage of plants round canefield, 29th March, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, antennæ and forewings on a slide.

MACROTELEIA DISTINCTA *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 3.75 mm.

Black; legs (including the coxæ) and first six antennal joints golden yellow.

Head subquadrate; densely punctate; eyes large, bare; ocelli large, the lateral ones almost touching the eye margins. Thorax one-half longer than wide; scutum and scutellum densely confluent punctate, the punctures moderately small; parapsidal furrows distinct; *post-scutellum with a rather large bidentate spine mesad.* Abdomen one half longer than the head and thorax united; sessile, slightly fusiform; 2nd and 3rd segments largest: wholly longitudinally striate and pubescent. Thorax also densely pubescent. Forewings reaching almost to apex of abdomen; broad; almost hyaline; marginal vein slightly longer than the stigmal, which is moderately short and oblique, straight; postmarginal twice as long as the marginal; venation clear golden yellow. Pedicel fully twice as long as wide; first funicle joint two-thirds longer than pedicel; 2nd slightly longer than pedicel; 3rd shorter; 4th quadrate; club 6-jointed.

♂ Scape yellow, rest of antennæ black; pedicel slightly longer than wide; 1st funicle joint longer, almost twice as long as wide; 2nd and 3rd shorter; 4-9 quadrate.

Hab: New South Wales. Described from one pair in the Macleay Museum and labelled "New South Wales."

Types: In the Macleay Museum, Sydney, Hymenoptera 6D, the above specimens on two tags, antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Genus PLATYTELEIA, *Dodd*.

PLATYTELEIA LATIPENNIS. *Dodd*.

One female captured from foliage of plants around canefields, Halifax, Herbert River, N.Q., 29th March, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Genus HADRONOTOIDES, *Dodd*.

HADRONOTOIDES PENTATOMUS, *Dodd*.

In the collections of the Government Entomologist of Queensland, Mr. Henry Tryon, there are several specimens of this species, bred from pentatomid eggs, Kelvin Grove, Brisbane. Formerly the species had been known from several North Queensland localities.

HADRONOTOIDES MERIDIANUS. *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 2.25 mm.

Coal black; legs (except cephalic coxæ) clear golden yellow; antennal scape yellow at base, dusky at apex.

Head transverse, slightly wider than thorax; rugose punctate; eyes large; ocelli wide apart, the lateral ones distant from the eye margins by nearly their own diameter. Thorax scarcely longer than wide; coarsely rugulose; scutellum large, rather deeply bidentate. Abdomen as wide as thorax, no longer than wide; 1st segment striate, rest longitudinally rugose; first three segments subequal. Forewings extending well beyond apex of abdomen; broad; hyaline; discal cilia rather coarse and dense; submarginal vein attaining costa about middle of wing; marginal vein fully one-half as long as stigmal, which is

moderately long, rather oblique; postmarginal fully twice as long as stigmal. Antennæ 12-jointed; pedicel long and slender, almost twice as long as wide; 1st funicle joint slightly longer than pedicel; 2nd as wide as long; 3rd wider than long; club probably 6-jointed (the 3rd and 4th funicle joints appear to form part of club, as in *pentatomus*), joints 1-5 distinctly wider than long, 2nd the largest.

♂ Pedicel short and stout; 1st funicle joint twice as long as pedicel, fully twice as long as wide; 2nd shorter but distinctly longer than wide; 4-9 subquadrate, gradually narrowing towards apex.

Hab: South Australia. Described from two males, one female in the Macleay Museum, and labelled "South Australia."

Types: In the Macleay Museum, Sydney, Hymenoptera 3D, the above specimens on a tag. ♂ and ♀ antennæ and forewings on a slide.

HADRONOTOIDES RETICULATUS, sp. nov.

♀ Length, 1.55 mm.

Coal black; the legs (except the coxæ), reddish yellow.

In general appearance and structure very similar to *pentatomus*.

Head, scutum and scutellum rather coarsely rugulose and with fine pubescence; eyes hairy; scutellum not so large as in the two other species, almost semicircular, not so deeply bidentate at apex. Abdomen somewhat longer than wide; first segment striate; the second with a row of deep foveæ at base; rest of abdomen with fine, rather dense, irregularly longitudinal reticulation. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, the first funicle joint as long and slightly narrower, the second a little wider than long; 4th distinctly widened to form part of club. Marginal vein one-half as long as the long stigmal. Otherwise about as in *pentatomus*.

Hab: North Queensland (Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville). Described from two females caught by sweeping in forest, September, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, two ♀s on a tag, antennæ and forewings on a slide.

*Genus HADRONOTUS, Fœrster.**HADRONOTUS NIGRICOXA, Dodd.*

Two females captured from foliage of plants around canefields, Halifax, Herbert River, N.Q., 29th March, 1914 (A. P. Dodd.)

HADRONOTUS AQUATICUS, Dodd.

One male caught by sweeping in forest, Gordonvale, N.Q., 13th August, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

*Genus SCELIMORPHA, Ashmead.**SCELIMORPHA MAGNICLAVA, sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 3.75 mm.

Coal black; legs golden yellow, including the coxæ; first five antennal joints slightly suffused with yellow.

Head no wider than thorax; rugose-punctate, the punctures of moderate size; ocelli in an equilateral triangle, the lateral pair distant from the eye margins by nearly their own diameter. Thorax scarcely longer than wide; scutum with rather large, circular punctures, rather dense, the spaces between the punctures finely scaly; scutellum with large scattered punctures, the surface otherwise glabrous; parapsidal furrows complete; scutellum large. Abdomen sessile, scarcely as wide as the thorax; as long as the head and thorax combined; 2nd segment slightly the largest; 1st segment with six strong striæ centrally, rest of abdomen densely longitudinally rugose. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; infuscated; discal cilia rather fine, very dense; submarginal vein attaining costa about middle of wing; stigmal vein moderately long, not very oblique, straight; venation golden yellow. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel nearly twice as long as wide; funicle joints slightly narrower than pedicel; 1st one-half longer than wide; 2nd and 3rd wider than long; 4th widened, and probably forming part of club; club 6-jointed, 1st joint the longest and widest, as long as wide, 2-5 twice as wide as long.

Hab: New South Wales. Described from one female in the collections of the Macleay Museum.

Type: Macleay Museum, Sydney; *Hymenoptera* 1D. a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

SCELIOMORPHA NIGRICLAVA, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 4.75 mm.

Like *magniclava* but considerably larger; thorax one-half longer than wide; abdomen longer, somewhat longer than head and thorax combined; lateral ocelli almost touching the eye margins; scutum with larger punctures, the spaces between glabrous; scutellum sculptured like the scutum, but with an area centrally smooth except for a few pin-punctures; first six antennal joints golden yellow, the 1st funicle joint as long and as wide as the pedicel; club not so wide, the 1st club joint a little wider than long; forewings rather less infuscated.

Hab: New South Wales. Described from one female with *magniclava*.

Type: Macleay Museum, Sydney: Hymenoptera 8D; a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

SCELIOMORPHA CONCOLORIPES, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 3.25 mm.

Very similar to *magniclava*, but the coxæ, femora, and tibiæ are black (except at the knees); the scutellum has the fine, scaly sculpture, as well as the punctures, the venation is rather darker; pedicel only one-half longer than wide; 1st funicle joint as long and as wide as pedicel; club narrower, as in *nigriclava*.

Hab: New South Wales. Described from one female with the two preceding species.

Type: Macleay Museum, Sydney: Hymenoptera 9D; a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

SCELIOMORPHA ATRICONA, *sp. nov.*

♂ Length, 4.40 mm. With the habitus of the genus *Scelio*.

Very similar to *nigriclava* but thorax not one-half longer than wide; abdomen distinctly longer than head and thorax united; scutum and scutellum wholly densely punctate, and with fine, scaly sculpture; abdomen rugose punctate (except 1st segment); coxæ black; apex of stigmal vein curved distinctly caudad. Scape and pedicel

yellow, rest of antennæ black; pedicel twice as long as wide; subequal to 2nd funicle joint, the 1st distinctly longer.

Hab: New South Wales (Elizabeth Bay, Sydney).
Described from one male with the preceding species.

Type: Macleay Museum, Sydney; Hymenoptera 11D,
a ♂ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Genus DICROTELEIA. *Kieffer*.

DICROTELEIA SOLITARIA, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 4.40 mm.

Shining black: legs (including coxæ) and antennal scape, golden yellow.

Head subquadrate, with large circular punctures, the surface with a dull opaqueness; eyes large, bare; ocelli large, in an equilateral triangle, the lateral ones touching the eye margins: on the occiput, the punctures form transverse rugose punctation. Thorax nearly twice as long as wide, the pronotum not visible from above; scutum sculptured like the head, the punctures in irregular transverse rows separated by ridges; punctures less dense on scutellum. Parapsidal furrows deep, distinct, the median carina of scutum conspicuous and corresponding to a median carina on the scutellum; postscutellum almost square. Abdomen one-half longer than the head and thorax united; no wider than thorax: sessile, the apex pointed: 1st segment with a blunt prominence: first four segments longitudinally rugose; the apical two with scattered punctures: 2nd and 3rd the longest, subequal, distinctly longer than wide. Body with inconspicuous pubescence. Forewings reaching to middle of 5th abdominal segment; broad; infuscated: discal cilia rather coarse and dense: venation fuscous, as in the Australian species of *Sceliomorpha* Ashmead, the stigmal vein long and oblique: marginal punctiform; submarginal rather remote from costa; no other veins. Pedicel one-half longer than wide; 1st funicle joint distinctly longer; 2nd as long as pedicel, 3rd shorter; 4th as wide as long; club 6-jointed, 1st joint largest, as long as wide; 2-5 wider than long.

Hab: North Queensland (Gordonvale, near Cairns)
Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle
20th June, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag
antennæ and forewings on a slide.

This species appears to agree with Kieffer's diagnosis
of the genus (subgenus of Kieffer). In general appearance
and structure it resembles the Australian species of *Hoplo-*
teleia Ashmead. The type and only other species of the
genus, *Oxyscelio* (*Dicroteleia*) *rugosa* Kieffer comes from
Java.

DICROTELEIA GLABRISCUTELLUM, sp. nov.

♀ Length. 2.95 mm.

Coal black: legs (including coxæ) bright golden yellow,
also the pedicel and first three funicle joints, the scape
distinctly darker.

Head transverse: the face with large, not very close,
shallow punctures, some of these on the vertex joining
and forming irregular transverse rugosity; no wider than
the thorax: eyes very large, bare; ocelli large, separated
from the eye margins by half their own diameter. Thorax
somewhat longer than wide: scutum large, with large,
rather close, shallow punctures, these setigerous: parap-
sidal furrows distinct, also a distinct median carina present;
scutellum large, smooth, shining, except for a few scattered
indefinite pin-punctures, these more distinct laterad: post-
scutellum small, quadrate: metanotum very short at meson.
Abdomen broadly sessile: as long as the head and thorax
combined, slightly narrower than the thorax: the segments
all more or less wider than long, the 2nd the largest, a little
longer than the 3rd: 1st striate, the 2nd and 3rd with large,
shallow, rather close punctures divided into rows by longitu-
dinal striæ, the 4th and 5th without the striæ and with
the punctures setigerous. Forewings reaching apex of
abdomen, broad: infusate: submarginal vein attaining
costa about middle of wing: stigmal vein very long and
oblique, its apex curved slightly caudad: venation golden
yellow. Antennæ 12-jointed: scape long and slender;
pedicel over twice as long as wide, the first funicle joint

slightly shorter; 2-4 wider than long, the 4th somewhat widened; club rather compact, first joint as long as wide, 2-5 much wider than long.

Hab: North Queensland (Harvey's Creek, near Cairns). Described from two females caught on foliage of plants in jungle country, 12th October, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

The species *Sceliomorpha rugulosa*, Dodd, *S. hyalinipennis*, Dodd, *S. montana*, Dodd, and *S. nigricoxa*, Dodd, must be included here, since they possess the median carina on the scutum, and the quadrate postscutellum. These four and *glabriscutellum* are closely related, but *solitaria* is very distinct. The species of *Sceliomorpha* described in this paper, will probably fall here, but at present the types are not accessible to me.

Genus BARYCONUS, Færster.

BARYCONUS DELICATULUS. *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.75 mm. Slender.

Black; the trochanters, knees, tibiæ and tarsi testaceous.

Head subquadrate, quite smooth. Thorax distinctly longer than wide; narrowed anteriorly; scutum as long as wide, the parapsidal furrows well defined; scutum and scutellum with polygonal scaly sculpture, not very fine. Abdomen twice as long as head and thorax united; distinctly petiolate; the apical two segments produced into a narrow point; 1st segment with a distinct horn, longer than wide; 2nd and 3rd segments longest; 1st and 2nd striate, the rest longitudinally reticulate. Forewings reaching almost to apex of abdomen; moderately narrow; hyaline, with an obscure band covering apical portion of submarginal, and all marginal veins, and a second obscure band covering almost apical third of wing; discal cilia fine, rather dense; submarginal vein attaining cos^2a about middle of wing; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal, the latter moderately long, oblique, quite straight; postmarginal over thrice as long as the stigmal; basal vein not indicated. Antennæ 12-jointed; pedicel twice as long

as wide; 1st and 2nd funicle joints each subequal to pedicel; 3rd a little longer than wide; 4th quadrate; club rather compact, 6-jointed, joints 1-5 about equal in length, 3rd slightly the widest.

Hab: South Queensland (Burnett Heads, Bundaberg). Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, 20th June, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, antennæ and forewings on a slide.

BARYCONUS DULCIS, *Dodd*.

Numerous specimens caught on foliage of plants round canefields, Halifax, Herbert River, North Queensland, March, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

BARYCONUS VARIIPES, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.55 mm. Of very slender form.

Bright golden or orange yellow: eyes, ocelli, femora, tibiæ (except the knees), horn on abdomen, a rather broad band at caudal half of second segment, and apical two-fifths of abdomen (from caudal thirds of third segment), black; scutellum somewhat dusky.

Head subquadrate; eyes moderate; ocelli in a very obtuse-angled triangle. Thorax slender, twice as long as greatest width; parapsidal furrows present for caudal two-thirds of scutum, approaching rather close together caudad; scutellum with a line of fine foveæ across its base. Abdomen slender; somewhat longer than the head and thorax united; no wider than the thorax; 1st segment about twice as long as wide, with a blunt horn; 2nd and 3rd also somewhat longer than wide, the 3rd a little the larger, the following segments combined about equal to length of 3rd. Head, scutum and scutellum with very fine polygonal scalysculpture; the abdomen wholly longitudinally striate. Legs long and slender. Antennæ 12 jointed; scape barely longer than next two joints united; pedicel slender, fully two and a half times as long as wide; first funicle joint a little shorter and narrower than the pedicel, nearly thrice as long as wide; the others shortening, the 4th quadrate; club 6-jointed, 3-5 slightly the largest, all

transverse. Forewings very narrow, with two dark bands about as in *fasciatus*, the wing apex more lightly infuscate, and thus more or less hyaline; discal cilia very fine and dense; marginal cilia short.

Hab: North Queensland (Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville). Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, September, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

This species comes nearest to *fasciatus* Dodd, and *maculatus* Dodd, but is at once distinguished by having much more black on the abdomen and legs. Of similar slender build to *fasciatus*, which is more slender than *maculatus*.

BARYCONUS CITREUS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.60 mm. Stout and robust.

In my table of species (1914) running near *gloriosus* Dodd.

Golden yellow; eyes, ocelli, segments 2 and 4-8 of abdomen, and the antennæ (except the scape), black; scutellum and centre of scutum, brownish.

Head and thorax with fine polygonal scaly sculpture, pubescent. Lateral ocelli touching the eye margins. Thorax no longer than wide, the scutum large, the parapsidal furrows well defined, wide apart; postscutellum unarmed. Abdomen no longer than head and thorax combined, no wider than thorax, 1st and base of 2nd segments striate, the rest smooth; 3rd segment somewhat the longest; all segments wider than long; 1st segment without a horn. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; rather broad; infuscated; discal cilia fine, very dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa about middle of wing; marginal vein almost one-half as long as the stigmal, the latter long, straight, scarcely oblique; postmarginal twice as long as the stigmal; basal vein rather distinct, oblique. Pedicel one-half longer than wide; 1st funicle joint slightly longer than pedicel; 2-4 shortening, the 4th transverse; club 6-jointed, compact, large, joints 1-5 transverse and of equal length, the 3rd slightly the widest.

Hab: South Queensland (Childers). Described from one female caught by sweeping in the open forest, 2nd July, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the head and forewings on a slide.

Genus CREMASTOSCELIO, *Dodd*.

CREMASTOSCELIO FLAVIVENTRIS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.35 mm.

Head and thorax black; abdomen golden yellow, like the legs, its apex black: first four antennal joints yellow, next four slightly suffused with yellow. The club black.

Very similar in structure to the three other species in the genus, but the abdomen is more slender, distinctly longer than the head and thorax united. Mandibles 4 dentate; discal cilia not very fine, dense, in about 30 rows.

Hab: New South Wales (Upper Tweed River). Described from one female caught by sweeping foliage and grass in forest, 1,000 feet, 17th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a slide. Later another female was found labelled "Sweeping forest on hills, Maclean, Clarence River, N.S.W., 30th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd.)"

Genus SCCELIO *Latreille*.

Table of Australian Species.

Males; females.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (1) Body wholly black | = (4) |
| Body more or less bright reddish or yellowish | = (2) |
| (2) Abdomen black | = (3) |
| Thorax and abdomen wholly red; female | |
| = <i>cruentatus</i> sp. nov. (West Queensland) | |
| (3) Scutellum black; abdomen wholly striate | |
| = <i>nigriscutellum</i> Dodd (North Queensland) | |
| Thorax uniformly red; 1st, 2nd, and 5th abdominal segments striate, 3rd and 4th polygonally reticulate; female | |
| = <i>semisanguineus</i> , Girault (Northern Territory) | |
| (4) Vertex of head with scattered punctures | = (5) |
| Vertex of head with large dense punctures | = (9) |
| Vertex of head reticulately rugose | = (11) |

- (5) Coxæ and at least first three antennal joints yellow; females = (6)
Coxæ and all antennæ black = (7)
- (6) Scutum and scutellum coarsely reticulately rugose; 1st and
2nd segments striate, 3rd reticulate, apex of 4th and all
remaining segments hardly sculptured
= *pulchellus* Crawford (New South Wales)
Scutum and scutellum with large circular punctures; abdomen
finely longitudinally striate = *fulgidus*, Crawford (New S. Wales)
- (7) Scutum and scutellum with large scattered punctures: legs
almost wholly black; parapsidal furrows not indicated; female
= *viripunctatus*, Dodd (North Queensland)
Scutum and scutellum confluently or rugose punctate; legs
(except coxæ) not black; parapsidal furrows indicated or
distinct = (8)
- (8) Scutum and scutellum rugose punctate: segments after 1st
and 2nd finely longitudinally reticulate; male, female ..
= *parvicornis* sp. nov. (South Austr.)
Scutum and scutellum confluently punctate, the punctures
varying in size: abdomen wholly striate, except for smooth
median areas on segments 3-5; female
= *diemenensis* sp. nov. (Tasmania)
- (9) Coxæ yellow; antennal scape and pedicel yellow; female ..
= *puncticeps*, Dodd (North Queensland)
Coxæ black; antennæ wholly black = (10)
- (10) Lower half of face striate; parapsidal furrows deep and
distinct; abdominal segments 3-6 finely striate, the cross-
striae distinct; female
= *striatifacies* sp. nov. (New South Wales)
Striae on face only below insertion of antennæ; parapsidal
furrows very faintly indicated; abdomen strongly striate,
the cross-striae not visible; male
= *nigricoxa* Dodd (North Queensland)
- (11) Abdomen wholly longitudinally rugose or striate, except
sometimes for smooth median areas = (13)
Abdomen with most of the segments not longitudinally
rugose or striate = (12)
- (12) Coxæ and femora black, also the antennæ; wings hyaline;
segments after first finely reticulately rugose; male ..
= *nigricornis* Dodd (North Queensland)
All legs yellow, also antennal scape and pedicel; wings not
hyaline; segments 3-5 with fine close shallow punctures;
female = *chortoicles* Froggatt (N. S. Wales)
- (13) Abdomen longitudinally rugose; male; female
= *froggatti* Crawford (East Q'land)
Abdomen longitudinally striate = (14)
- (14) Coxæ black = (15)
Coxæ yellow = (18)

- (15) Femora black; rugosity of thorax with a distinct tendency to become longitudinal; scutellum with a median carina; female = *locustæ* sp. nov. (North Queensland)
Femora not black; rugosity of thorax reticulate; scutellum without a median carina = (16)
- (16) Head, pronotum and sides of thorax with long, white pubescence; rugosity of head not very coarse; female = *pilosiceps* sp. nov. (New South Wales)
Pubescence not long or very distinct; rugosity of head very coarse; males = (17)
- (17) Wings hyaline; abdomen finely striate, the 2nd and 3rd segments with median areas not striate, 4th distinctly longer than 3rd = *flavicornis* Dodd (N. Q'land)
Wings not hyaline; a smooth area present at caudal two-thirds of 3rd segment mesad. 3rd distinctly longer than 4th. . . = *perplexus* sp. nov. (N. Q'land)
- (18) Head, pronotum, and sides of thorax with long whitish pubescence: female = *pilosus* Dodd (North Queensland)
Pubescence not distinct or long = (19)
- (19) Third funicle joint of male antennæ much enlarged, longer than wide = (21)
Third funicle joint of male antennæ not much enlarged, wider than long = (20)
- (20) Male: antennæ black; funicle joints 4-7 not or barely wider than long; stigmal vein as in *ovi*, the stigmal spot on the distal side of stigmal and marginal veins = *orientalis* Dodd (North Queensland)
Male: scape red, the antennæ becoming black towards apex; funicle joints 4-7 distinctly wider than long; stigmal vein straight, as in *australis*, the stigmal spot on both sides of marginal and stigmal veins = *affinis* sp. nov. (North Queensland)
- (21) Female antennæ wholly black; stigmal vein straight = *australis* Froggatt (East Q'land and N.S.W.)
Female antennæ with at least first two joints yellow; stigmal vein slightly convexly curved = *ovi* Girault (East Q'land and N.S.W.; West Q'land).

SCELIO CRUENTATUS, sp. nov.

♀ Length, 4.15 mm.

Bright red: head, apex of abdomen and last seven antennal joints, black.

Head and thorax coarsely rugose, the metanotum with longitudinal carinæ or striæ, the abdomen wholly longitudinally striate. Head transverse, no wider than the thorax, the occiput concave; eyes bare. Thorax distinctly longer than wide, the parapsidal furrows deep and distinct. Abdomen a little longer than head and thorax united, fusiform

no wider than thorax, the 3rd segment slightly the longest. Forewings reaching almost to apex of abdomen; broad; rather darkly infuscated; venation not very distinct, the stigmal vein moderately long, scarcely oblique, straight; stigmal spot rather distinct, irregularly circular. Antennæ short and stout, the joints beyond the third all much wider than long; pedicel over twice as long as wide, slightly longer than 1st funicle joint. Metanotum with white pubescence laterally.

Hab: West Queensland (Cloncurry). Described from one female caught on ground, 18th April, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, antennæ and forewings on a slide.

SCELIO PARVICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀ Length, 3.75 mm.

Black: legs reddish yellow, the coxæ black, the femora dusky, antennæ wholly black.

Head with scattered moderately large punctures. Thorax rugose-punctate; parapsidal furrows distinct. Abdomen fully as long as head and thorax united, fully twice as long as its greatest width; 1st and 2nd segments striate, the rest finely longitudinally reticulate. 3rd and 4th segments a little the largest. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad; not much infuscated; discal cilia dense, rather fine; venation pale yellow; stigmal vein moderately long, not very oblique, straight; stigmal spot not well defined. Antennæ short and stout; pedicel one-half longer than wide; 1st funicle joint a little shorter and narrower than pedicel; remaining joints much wider than long, the last six forming a stout club.

♂ Forewings practically hyaline. Antennæ black at base, becoming suffused with brown towards apex, scape slightly thickened; pedicel short and stout; 1st funicle joint a little longer than wide; 2-7 distinctly wider than long, 3rd the widest but not much enlarged.

Hab: South Australia. Described from one pair in the collections of the Macleay Museum.

Types: Macleay Museum, Sydney; Hymenoptera 40 the above specimens on a tag, ♂ and ♀ antennæ and forewings on a slide.

SCELIO NIGRICOXA, *Dodd*.

"(Archiv für Naturgeschichte." Berlin, February 1914, p. 78.)

♂ Antennæ wholly black; 1st funicle joint one-half longer than wide; 2nd as wide as long; 3rd only slightly dilated, wider than long; 4-7 much wider than long.

One male caught by sweeping in forest, Gordonvale, 28th July, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

SCELIO OVI *Girault*. (Proc. Ent. Soc. of Washington, Vol. XV, No. 1, 1913. pp. 4-5).

Taken in company with *australis*, Froggatt, on roadways at Chindera, Tweed River, and Harwood, Clarence River, N.S.W., May, 1914, also from egg beds of *Locusta danica*, Halifax, Herbert River, N.Q., March, 1914; also one male caught on ground, Cloncurry, West Queensland. 16th April, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

SCELIO DIEMENENSIS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length. 3.40 mm.

Black: legs (except the coxæ) golden yellow, the femora slightly dusky; antennæ wholly black.

Head transverse, with scattered moderately small punctures; ocelli wide apart, the lateral ones touching the eye margins. Thorax one-half longer than wide; scutum and scutellum densely confluent punctate, the punctures not of uniform size, some very large, others very small; punctures not setigerous. Parapsidal furrows indicated. Metanotum rugose. Abdomen as long as head and thorax united, no wider than thorax; wholly longitudinally striate, the striæ after the 2nd segment not regularly straight; apex of 3rd segment mesad, and a median area on segments 4-5, smooth, except for a very few scattered pin-punctures (dorsal aspect); segments after 5, irregularly rugulose; 3rd segment slightly the longest. Forewings as in *parvicornis* *Dodd*. Pedicel nearly as long as wide; 1st funicle joint as long and as wide as pedicel; club not distinctly 6-jointed, at least 7-jointed. Occiput somewhat transversely rugose. Lower half of

face striate, the antennal depression smooth. Abdomen ventrad like dorsal but segments after 3 almost wholly smooth, and with a few scattered punctures. Punctures on head denser on upper portion of face.

Hab: Tasmania (Hobart). Described from two females received from Mr. W. W. Froggatt and labelled "Hobart; A. M. Lea."

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag. antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Cotype: In the collections of Mr. W. W. Froggatt, Government Entomologist, Sydney, a ♀ on a tag.

SCELIO AUSTRALIS, *Froggatt* (1910, Farmer's Bulletin No. 29, Department of Agriculture, N.S.W.)

Taken on roadsides at Harwood, Clarence River, N.S.W., in company with *ovi* Girault, *pilosiceps* Dodd, and *striatifacies* Dodd, May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd); on roadsides Chindera, Tweed River, N.S.W., May, 1914, in company with *ovi* (A. P. Dodd); on roadway, Childers, South Queensland, 1st July, 1914 (A. P. Dodd); and many hundreds around egg beds of *Locusta danica*, Halifax, Herbert River, N.Q., March, 1914 (A. P. Dodd). On warm, clear days it was noticed that during the middle of the day, the *Scelios* remained inactive. In searching for host eggs, the female, with the antennæ held quivering in front of her head, digs obliquely in the earth with the forelegs, which are kept in constant motion the while.

SCELIO STRIATIFACIES, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 4.05 mm.

Very similar to *nigricoxa* Dodd, but somewhat stouter, the abdomen distinctly so; parapsidal furrows very distinct (not or only faintly indicated in *nigricoxa*); metanotum finely rugose (very coarsely so in *nigricoxa*); abdominal segments after the 2nd finely striate, the cross-striæ distinct, the longitudinal ones hence irregular (in *nigricoxa* abdomen strongly striate, the cross-striæ not showing, the longitudinal ones hence without irregularities); face round antennal depression circularly striate, the striæ

converging toward the mouth (in *nigricoxa*, face round; antennal depression rugose, the striæ only present *below* insertion of antennæ); antennal depression smooth in both species. Antennæ wholly black; 1st funicle joint distinctly larger than pedicel, one-half longer than greatest width; others very transverse.

Hab: New South Wales (Harwood, Clarence River). Described from one female taken in company with *ovi*, *australis* and *pilosiceps*, 26th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

SCELIO PILOSICEPS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 4.00 mm.

Very similar to *australis* Froggatt but the coxæ are black; the head, pronotum and sides of thorax have the dense long white pubescence of *pilosus* Dodd; the head in *australis* is uniformly rugose, in this species the rugosity is less coarse and the caudal portion of the vertex and the occiput are transversely rugose; the parapsidal furrows are not indicated; the striæ on the abdominal segments are finer, disappearing in extreme meson of the 4th segment, all the segments with short cross-striæ joining the longitudinal ones (these striæ much less distinct in *australis* and not present on segment 4-6); segments 4-5 in *australis* have a median longitudinal carina more or less distinct, this is absent in *pilosiceps*; also the legs are of a deeper color; otherwise the same or nearly so.

Hab: New South Wales (Harwood, Clarence River). Described from one female taken with the preceding species.

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, antennæ and forewings on a slide.

SCELIO AFFINIS, *sp. nov.*

♂ Length, 3.70 mm.

Very similar to *australis* but differs as follows:— in *australis* the striæ on the 3rd segment are irregular, this being caused by the short cross-striæ, in this species the striæ are uniform without any irregularities; the

antennal depression in *affinis* is rugose immediately above the insertion of the antennæ, the upper part of the depression smooth, in *australis* the upper portion of the depression is finely rugose, below this smooth, also there is a distinct median carina running from vertex of this depression to the elevation on which the antennæ are inserted; the 3rd funicle joint is not so much enlarged, wider than long, no longer than 2nd (distinctly so in *australis*), and distinctly shorter than 1st (as long as 1st in *australis*), also the antennæ are colored differently, the scape being red, next four joints slightly suffused with red, apical five joints black. Compared with ♂ *australis*.

Hab: North Queensland (Gordonvale, near Cairns). Described from one male caught by sweeping in forest, 26th May, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ or a tag, antennæ and forewings on a slide.

SCELIO LOCUSTÆ, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 3.10 mm.

Very similar to *pilosiceps*, Dodd, but the femora also black, the pubescence not nearly so distinct, the head more quadrate, the rugosity on the head still finer and not transverse caudad, the rugosity on scutum and scutellum having a distinct tendency to become longitudinal, scutellum with a median longitudinal carina, the meson of 4th abdominal segment not smooth, the pedicel and funicle joints distinctly shorter.

Hab: North Queensland (Halifax, Herbert River). Described from one female taken with *ovi*, *australis*, and *perplexus* from egg bed of *Locusta danica*, March, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

SCELIO PERPLEXUS, *sp. nov.*

♂ Length, 3.95 mm.

Very similar to *australis* but the coxæ are black; the funicle joints are more yellowish, the joints after the 1st wider than long, the 3rd not much enlarged; sculpture of abdomen as in *orientalis* Dodd.

Hal.: North Queensland (Halifax, Herbert River). Described from one male taken in egg bed of *Locusta danica* in company with *locustæ*, *ovi* and *australis*, March, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum. a ♂ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

SCELIO FROGGATTI, Crawford.

I am not able to reconcile the male specimen identified by Girault (Ent. Soc. of Washington, D.C., Vol. XV, No. 1, 1913, pp. 6-7) and myself (Trans. Royal Soc. of South Australia, Vol. XXXVII, 1913, p. 13") with Crawford's species. Crawford had only female specimens but in Mr. W. W. Froggatt's collection there are males labelled "*Scelio froggatti*," and said to have been bred with the female type material. These males have the antennæ colored as in *australis*. Moreover it does not seem likely that a female with dark brown (*i.e.* black) antennæ should have a male with the antennæ wholly honey yellow. The antennæ of this male specimen differ from those of *ovi* and *australis* in that the third funicle joint is not much enlarged.

SCELIO FULGIDUS, Crawford.

Crawford's description gives the color of the abdomen as dark brown, but in the Froggatt collection are specimens of the type material with the abdomen jet black. It is possible that Crawford's specimens had the abdomen discolored in some way, perhaps from remaining long in alcohol. *Fulgidus* has a broader type of abdomen than the species related to *australis*, as have also *pulchellus* Crawford and *chortoicetes* Froggatt, of which I have seen specimens.

SCELIO, *sp.*?

In March, 1914, in company with other *Scelios* on egg-beds of *Locusta danica* Halifax, Herbert River, N.Q., five specimens were observed with a reddish thorax, but unfortunately were not captured.

SCELIO PUNCTATICEPS, *Dodd*.

"Archiv für Naturgeschichte," Berlin, 79, February, 1914, pp. 77-8.

Abdominal segments after the first, finely striate; head densely confluent punctate, except for transverse area (very narrow) between the lateral ocelli, which is practically smooth; stigmal vein not curved. Type re-examined, also one female caught by sweeping in forest, Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville, September, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

Genus EXCYRTOSCELIO, new genus.

♀ Vertex of head extraordinarily lengthened, being as long cephalo-caudad as its greatest width, and as long as the thorax, but no wider, its cephalic margin convex, and with a rim or carina following the cephalic margin from eye to eye; eyes moderately large, but not half as long as the head, bare, situated far down on the sides of the face; ocelli absent; viewed from the side, the head is conical, the apex of the cone cephalad, and almost pointed. Antennae inserted in a deep depression, near the mouth, and right against the vertex of the thorax; 12-jointed, with five funicle and five club joints. Mandibles extraordinarily long and slender, straight, several times as long as wide, and nearly as long as the long scape, with three small teeth. Legs normal. Thorax stout, as long as wide, as in *Hadronotus* Förster, the pronotum not visible, the scutum large but wider than long; scutellum semicircular, projecting over and completely hiding the short metanotum. Abdomen broadly sessile, short and stout, as in *Hadronotus*, no wider or longer than the thorax; 2nd segment the longest, occupying nearly one-half of the surface. Forewings narrowed at base, the caudal margin straight (*i.e.* when the wing is outstretched the caudal margin runs at right angles to the body), and not at all curved, the cephalic margin much inclined cephalad, so that the wing is nearly hemispherical, the caudal margin forming the base, the distal margin broadly rounded, but cut sharply off at the caudal margin; the proximo-cephalad margin of the hemisphere prolonged and narrowed towards the caudal

margin at base, the cephalic and distal margins of the wing shaped like a section of a balloon; marginal cilia absent on both the cephalic and caudal margins, the distal margin serrated and with extremely dense, long, curved cilia, quite as long as the greatest wing width, and appearing like plumes; discal cilia apparently absent, or so fine as not to be seen; wings just reaching apex of abdomen, and not much longer than their greatest width; totally without venation.

This genus is utterly unlike any other *Scelionid* genus known. Its thoracic and abdominal characters suggest its relationship with the genus *Hadronotus*, but its extraordinarily shaped head, the absence of ocelli, and the peculiar wings make it unique for the family. It is undoubtedly the most remarkable *Scelionid* genus at present known to science.

Type: ENCYRTOSCELIO MIRISSIMUS described herewith.

ENCYRTOSCELIO MIRISSIMUS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.15 mm.

Coal black; the legs (except the coxæ) and first seven antennal joints golden yellow, the funicle joints a little dusky.

Head and thorax with fine, polygonal, scaly sculpture, the head also with small scattered punctures, the punctures not setigerous. Abdomen with close polygonal reticulation, the reticulation in raised lines. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than wide, fully as long as first two funicle joints combined; funicle joints transverse, the 1st narrower than the others; club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 distinctly wider than long, 2nd slightly the widest. Forewings somewhat infuscated, opaque.

Hab: North Queensland (Gordonvale, near Cairns). Described from one ♀ caught by sweeping in forest, 3rd January, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Subfamily Telenominæ.

Genus PARATELENOMUS, new genus.

♀ Agreeing with the description of *Dissolcus* Ashmead but the occiput of the head is distinctly concave; the scutum is distinctly wider than long; the parapsidal furrows are complete, and distinct; and the abdomen is broadly oval, scarcely as long as the head and thorax united, only slightly longer than wide. the 2nd segment much wider than long. Like *Telenomus* Haliday but differing in bearing complete parapsidal furrows.

Type: TELENOMUS BICOLOR, Dodd.

Ent. News, Philadelphia, U.S.A., Vol XXV, June, 1914, pp. 251-2.

Genus PHANUROMYIA, new genus.

♀ Like *Telenomus* Haliday but the ovipositor and its valves exerted for a length equal to that of the abdomen.

I have not previously seen, nor have I come across record of, any *Scelionid* with a truly exerted ovipositor, that is with the valves exerted, and thus, I think that character alone all sufficient to form a quite distinct new genus.

Type: the following species.

PHARUNOMYIA RUFOBASALIS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 0.95 mm.

Black; legs (including coxæ) and antennal scape golden yellow; pedicel and funicle suffused yellowish; first abdominal segment bright reddish.

Head transverse, no wider than the thorax, dorsal aspect, its cephalic margin convex, the occiput concave; eyes rather large; ocelli wide apart, small, the lateral ones situated against the eye margins. Thorax no longer than wide; scutum large, without furrows; postscutellum faintly emargined at meson; metanotum very short, its caudo-lateral angles sub-acute. Abdomen distinctly narrower than the thorax; one-half longer than wide;

1st segment short, striate; 2nd occupying almost all surface, striate at base, smooth for the rest; the abdomen squarely truncate at apex. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of wing; moderately broad; hyaline; marginal cilia not long; discal cilia fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining costa somewhat before middle of wing; marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal, which is not long, rather oblique; postmarginal about twice as long as the stigmal. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape rather short, as long as next three joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle joint about subequal to pedicel; 2nd quadrate; 3rd and 4th distinctly narrower than preceding, transverse; club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 distinctly wider than long; 1st small, 2nd slightly the largest.

Hab: South Queensland (Childers). Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, 2nd July, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a slide.

Genus TELENOMUS, *Holiday*.

TELENOMUS ŒCLEOIDES, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.15 mm.

Very similar to *œcleus* Dodd but smaller; pedicel not twice as long as wide, the first funicle joint a little shorter and narrower than pedicel, the 2nd wider than long; the club joints shorter, all distinctly wider than long. Compared with *œcleus*.

Hab: North Queensland (Halifax, Herbert River). Described from one female caught by sweeping miscellaneous vegetation, 20th March, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

TELENOMUS OBLITERATUS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.20 mm.

Like *œcleus* but smaller; femora also black; striæ on 2nd abdominal segment so feeble as to be hardly discernible; only first five antennal joints yellow, the pedicel

only one-half longer than wide, first funicle joint as long and as wide as pedicel, the 2nd a little longer than wide, club joints all distinctly wider than long; abdomen shaped as in *æcleus* but the 2nd segment shorter, the following more than half its length.

Hab: North Queensland (Gordonvale, near Cairns). Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, 26th March, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

TELENOMUS EUANDER, *Dodd*.

One female sweeping in forest, Burnett Heads, Bundaberg, S.Q., 20th June, 1914 (A. P. Dodd); also several females sweeping in forest, Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville, N.Q., September, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

TELENOMUS DIEMENENSIS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.70 mm.

Coal black: the tibiæ and tarsi reddish yellow.

Head very transverse, wider than the thorax: ocelli large, the lateral ones touching the eye margins. Thorax a little longer than wide. Abdomen a little longer and wider than the thorax, the second segment occupying nearly two-thirds of surface. Head, scutum and scutellum finely rugulose and pubescent: 1st and basal two-thirds of 2nd abdominal segment, striate, the rest smooth, the remaining segments with setigerous pin-punctures. Forewings long and broad: infuscated, this deepest around knob of stigmal vein: base of wing, and caudal and disto-caudal margins almost hyaline; discal cilia fine, very dense; venation fuscous; submarginal vein attaining the costa about middle of wing; marginal vein one-fourth as long as the stigmal, which is very long, oblique, with a distinct knob, postmarginal twice as long as the stigmal. Scape long, pedicel nearly twice as long as greatest width; first funicle joint very long, nearly twice as long as pedicel, over one-half as long as the scape, and as long as three following joints united; 2nd a little longer than wide; 3rd quadrate, club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 distinctly wider than long, 2nd the longest and widest.

Hab: Tasmania (Hobart). Described from three females received from Mr. W. W. Froggatt, and labelled "Hobart, A. M. Lea."

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Cotypes: In the collection of Mr. W. W. Froggatt, Government Entomologist, Sydney, two ♀s on a tag.

TELENOMUS ÆGEUS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.00 mm.

Shining black; legs (except cephalic coxæ) golden yellow also the antennal scape, the next six antennal joints yellow suffused dusky.

Head viewed from above, not twice as wide as long, the vertex and frons a little convex, a little wider than the thorax; with fine polygonal scaly sculpture. Thorax scarcely longer than wide, the scutum with the same scaly sculpture and also with fine setigerous pin-punctures, the scutellum practically smooth and glabrous. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united; as wide as the thorax; twice as long as wide; almost pointed at apex; 1st segment short, striate, the 2nd occupying one-half of surface, faintly striate at base, then with fine, scaly sculpture, its apical margin smooth; remaining segments with fine pin-punctures. Scape as long as next four joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; funicle joints a little narrower than pedicel, first one-half longer than wide; 2nd barely longer than wide; 3rd quadrate; 4th transverse; club 5-jointed, first joint very small, the 2nd abruptly larger, 1-4 transverse, the 3rd slightly the largest. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; not very broad; hyaline; discal cilia fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining costa about middle of wing; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal, which is moderately long and oblique; postmarginal over twice the length of the stigmal; venation indistinct.

Hab: North Queensland (Gordonvale, near Cairns). Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, 30th July, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a slide.

TELENOMUS AJAX, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 0.90 mm.

Similar to *ægeus* but the head, viewed from above, is distinctly more than twice as wide as long, the vertex and frons not convex; the thorax distinctly wider than the abdomen; the 2nd segment with the polygonal sculpture not so distinct, the segment almost wholly finely striate, and occupying over two-thirds of the surface, the remaining segments smooth, without punctures; antennæ more yellow, the 2nd club joint brownish, the first funicle joint scarcely longer than wide, the second wider than long.

Hab: North Queensland (Gordonvale, near Cairns). Described from one female captured with the preceding species.

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a slide.

Subfamily Bæinæ.

Genus CERATOBÆOIDES, *Dodd.*

The type and second species of this genus, have been re-examined finding the following additional generic characters:—Postscutellum with a long, erect spine; head viewed from in front, triangular, distinctly longer (dorso-ventrad) than greatest width.

CERATOBÆOIDES SPINOSUS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.60 mm.

Golden yellow; eyes, ocelli, a square patch against cephalic margin of scutum mesad and adjacent border of occiput, and horn on basal abdominal segment, black; apical club joints dusky black.

Head viewed from above, transverse, somewhat wider than the thorax; the latter as wide as long; head and thorax finely densely reticulate and pubescent. *Parapsidal furrows present on posterior half of scutum.* Abdomen somewhat longer than head and thorax united; 1st segment as wide as long, with a blunt horn; 3rd a little longer than 2nd, the remaining segments very short; 1st and 2nd segments striate, the 3rd finely densely granulate. Fore-

wings long and broad; almost hyaline, with a dark spot round the marginal vein; discal cilia moderately fine, very dense; marginal vein barely one-half as long as the stigmal, which is long, rather oblique, straight; venation yellowish. Scape long and slender; pedicel over twice as long as wide; funicle joints narrower than the pedicel, 1st almost twice as long as wide, 2-4 somewhat wider than long; club slender, over twice as long as wide, 4-jointed, divided obliquely.

Hab: South Queensland (Childers). Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, 2nd July, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Genus CERATOBÆUS, Ashmead.

CERATOBÆUS FLAVIVENTRIS, sp. nov.

♀ Length, 1.15 mm.

Head, thorax and horn on abdomen, black; abdomen, legs, and antennæ, bright golden yellow.

Antennæ 7-jointed; scape as long as next four joints combined; pedicel over twice as long as wide; funicle joints narrower than the pedicel, 1st twice as long as wide, 2-4 wider than long; club as long as the scape. Forewings almost reaching apex of abdomen, hyaline; moderately broad; venation very pale, indistinct; marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal, which is rather long, almost perpendicular; basal vein perpendicular, indistinct. Head transverse, a little wider than the thorax, the latter quadrate, both finely densely granulate. Abdomen distinctly longer than the head and thorax combined; somewhat narrower than the thorax; pointed at apex; first two segments striate, the remaining segments finely polygonally scaly; horn on basal segment reaching apex of scutellum; 3rd segment occupying over one-third of surface, as long as wide.

Hab: North Queensland (Gordonvale, near Cairns). Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, 14th August, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a slide.

*Genus ACOLUS, Færster.**ACOLUS BIDENTATUS, sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.75 mm.

Black; abdomen dark brown; coxæ black; rest of legs and the antennæ golden yellow, slightly suffused dusky.

Head, viewed from above, transverse, distinctly wider than the thorax; the frons convex; viewed from in front, much wider than long; eyes large, pubescent; ocelli very wide apart, the lateral ones touching the eye margins. Thorax somewhat longer than wide, the scutum and scutellum large; posterior angles of the metanotum, acute; postscutellum with two short teeth mesad. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united, no wider than the head: broadly rounded behind: 1st and 2nd segments striate, the 3rd and 4th finely, densely, irregularly transversely rugulose; the 3rd occupying one-half of surface. Head, scutum and scutellum, finely densely punctate. Forewings just reaching apex of abdomen: moderately broad; hyaline: discal cilia fine, very dense; venation dark and distinct: submarginal vein attaining the costa at fully one-half wing length: marginal vein not one-third as long as the stigmal, which is moderately long, wholly gently convexly curved, the convexity *proximal*; basal vein not indicated. Antennæ 7-jointed: scape long and slender: pedicel one-half longer than wide: funicle joints narrower than the pedicel. 1st a little longer than wide. 2-4 very transverse; club large, one-half longer than wide.

Hab: North Queensland (Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville). Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest. 8th January, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Subfamily Teleasinae.

*Genus HOPLOGRYON, Ashmead.**HOPLOGRYON NIGRIVENTRIS, sp. nov.*

♂ Length, 1.90 mm.

Black; scutum (except a large square patch mesad and cephalad, reaching almost to posterior margin), post-

scutellum, and extreme sides of scutellum, bright red brown; antennal scape, pedicel and the legs, golden yellow; the coxæ, apex of femora, apical third of the tibiæ, and the tarsi, dusky.

Head transverse, no wider than the thorax; ocelli close together, in an equilateral triangle; face striate, the striæ converging towards the mouth; the vertex also longitudinally striate. Thorax somewhat longer than wide; scutum and scutellum reticulately rugulose; spine on postscutellum, large, blunt; caudo-lateral angles of metanotum acute. Abdomen about as long as the head and thorax united; 1st segment longer than wide; 1st and 2nd segments striate, the 3rd (except laterad and distad) finely longitudinally rugulose; rest of abdomen smooth, except for scattered pin-punctures, these dense at cephalic margin of segments 4-6 where the surface is also finely granulate; venter of 1st and 2nd segments striate, remaining segments with scattered setigerous pin punctures. Forewings reaching beyond apex of abdomen; broad, the apex truncately rounded; infuscated; discal cilia rather coarse, very dense; marginal vein much shorter than the submarginal; the stigmal vein long for the genus and with a distinct knob, a fourth as long as the marginal; basal vein indicated; venation fuscous. Antennæ not much longer than the body; 1st funicle joint longest of funicle, slightly longer than 2nd, the latter slightly longer than 3rd: 3-9 subequal, the 10th as long as 1st; pedicel very short.

Hab: New South Wales (Upper Tweed River). Described from one male caught by sweeping foliage of jungle plants, 1,000 feet, 17th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Genus PENTACANTHA, *Ashmead*.

PENTACANTHA NIGRINOTUM, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.45 mm.

Black; thorax (except scutum and scutellum), and first abdominal segment (except its horn) reddish brown; legs (including the coxæ) golden yellow; antennæ wholly black.

Head transverse, a little wider than the thorax. Thorax somewhat longer than wide. Head, scutum and scutellum pubescent, and with raised reticulation. Spines on post-scutellum and metanotum, short. Abdomen no longer than the head and thorax united; no wider than the thorax; 1st segment as long as wide, with a blunt distinct horn; 3rd segment occupying nearly one-half of surface; 1st and most of 2nd segments striate, the rest smooth. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad; somewhat infuscated; discal cilia fine, very dense; venation fuscous, the stigmal vein almost perpendicular and with a slight knob. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, subequal to 2nd funicle joint, the 1st a little longer. 3rd and 4th very transverse; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 of almost equal length, 2nd slightly the widest.

Hab: North Queensland (Halifax, Herbert River). Described from one female caught on foliage of plants around canefields, 30th March, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag. the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Genus TRIMORUS, Förster.

TRIMORUS NIGRELLUS, Dodd.

Two males taken from foliage of custard-apple in garden, Townsville, N.Q., 21st April, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Family DRYINIDÆ.

Subfamily Dryininæ.

Genus NEODRYINUS, Perkins.

NEODRYINUS TRILINEATUS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, about 5 mm.

Black; anterior coxæ (more or less), anterior trochanters, all tarsi (except claw joint on two hind pair of legs), basal third of posterior tibiæ, mandibles, and antennæ, clear golden yellow; anterior tibiæ brown; head, reddish-brown, the eyes, ocelli, and a large area occupying centre of face, black.

Vertex of head, scutum, scutellum, and postscutellum very finely granulate-rugose, and with silvery white pubescence; face finely longitudinally rugulose-striate; pronotum very finely, subconcentrically rugulose. Parapsidal furrows very feebly indicated. Metanotum with raised irregularly longitudinal reticulation and finely densely granulate. Abdomen minutely microscopically sculptured, not shining. Forewings with *three* smoky bands; base of wing hyaline; the 1st band much wider than the 2nd which is quite narrow and covers apex of basal cells; 3rd band much broader than the others, commencing at half length of stigma, its distal margin somewhat convex; apex of wing hyaline. Antennæ slender, the flagellum gently incrassate, the 1st funicle joint very long, almost as long as three following joints united.

Hab: New South Wales (Chindera, Tweed River). Described from one female caught by sweeping foliage and grass in a swamp, 14th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag. This species will be easily distinguished from the three other Australian species, *koebeleri* Perkins, *nelsoni* Perkins, and *raptor*, Perkins, by the trifasciate wing.

Subfamily Anteoninae.

Genus ANTEON, *Jurine*.

ANTEON PARVULUS, *Perkins*.

One female sweeping in forest on hills, Maclean, Clarence River, New South Wales, 27th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Family PLATYGASTERIDÆ.

Genus PLATYGASTOIDES, *Dodd*.

PLATYGASTOIDES NITIDUS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 2.65 mm.

Black; the legs concolorous, except proximal third of the tibiæ, and tarsi, which are ferruginous, also the antennal pedicel and first funicle joint.

Vertex of head rather thin, the frons twice as wide as long (cephalic view), the eyes and ocelli large, the latter rather close together. Head with fine polygonal scaly sculpture and scattered circular punctures, the latter more dense toward the mouth. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape with an enormous leaf like expansion; pedicel normal, nearly twice as long as wide; 1st funicle joint very short, transverse; 2nd much wider than first and over twice as long as greatest width; 3rd and 4th as long as greatest width, 2-4 dilated at middle; club 4-jointed, joints 1-3 distinctly longer than wide, last as long as previous two united. Forewings very long, reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; broad; darkly infuscated; discal cilia rather sparse; submarginal vein present. Scutum and scutellum with very fine scaly sculpture; parapsidal furrows deep, widening caudad and forming a deep sulcus; near lateral margin, a deep groove runs half way from caudal margin cephalad; scutellum transverse, with a median carina, and with a deep sulcus running from centre caudad diagonally to cephalo-laterad angles, the area caudad of this smooth. Abdomen rather flattened; as long as the head and thorax united, fully twice as long as wide; 2nd segment occupying nearly one-half of surface; striate laterad, the first three segments otherwise smooth, the rest smooth mesad, then finely rather densely punctate.

Hab: South Queensland (Childers). Described from one female caught by sweeping in strip of jungle, 27th June, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the head and forewings on a slide.

PLATYGASTOIDES NITENS, sp. nov.

♀ Length, 2.35 mm.

Very similar to the foregoing but the first funicle joint though small is longer than wide; the first three club joints are wider than long (the last is missing); the parapsidal furrows, though widening caudad, do not form the wide sulcus as in *nitidus*; and the median carina of the scutellum is obscure (distinct in *nitidus*).; tibiæ almost wholly

black. Metanotum in both species with a distinct median carina; also at cephalic ends of parapsidal furrows is a circular fovea.

Hab: New South Wales (Tweed Heads, Tweed River). Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, 4th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Family CERAPHRONIDÆ.

Genus DENDROCERUS, *Ratzeburg*.

DENDROCERUS VARIEGATUS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 3.25 mm.

Varnished brown; legs (including coxæ), and first three antennal joints, golden yellow; rest of antennæ brown.

Vertex of head rather flattened; eyes very large; ocelli large, the lateral pair almost touching the eye margins and each other; a row of small foveæ runs from cephalic ocellus to posterior margin of the vertex. Thorax over one-half longer than wide; finely scaly, and with scattered punctures; median groove of scutum deep and distinct; scutellum longer than wide. Abdomen slightly longer than head and thorax united. Forewings long; moderately broad; almost hyaline, with a dark blotch beneath all of stigma and stigmal vein, continued nearly to caudal margin; discal cilia moderately fine, dense; stigma twice as long as wide; stigmal vein twice as long as the stigma; venation clear honey yellow. Antennæ slender; slightly widening toward the apex; scape slender; pedicel thrice as long as wide; first funicle joint one-fourth longer than pedicel; second a little shorter than pedicel; 4-8 all distinctly longer than wide; last joint as long as the pedicel.

Hab: New South Wales. Described from one female in the collection of the Macleay Museum.

Type: Macleay Museum, Sydney; Hymenoptera, 7D, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

DENDROCERUS VARIIPES, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.10 mm.

Dark dull brown, the head and scutum lighter; eyes and ocelli, black; legs (including the coxæ), pale silvery yellow, the posterior femora, and apical third of posterior tibiæ black; pedicel and first three funicle joints silvery white, contrasting with the fuscous remaining antennal joints.

Head somewhat wider than the thorax; transverse. Thorax over one-half longer than wide; densely finely granulate, except the metanotum, which is smooth and shining; scutum with a median groove not very distinct; scutellum longer than wide, convex. Abdomen conic-ovate; pointed at apex; no longer or wider than the thorax; convex above and beneath, almost as high as long. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad base and apex hyaline, the rest deeply clouded; discal cilia fine, very dense; stigma semicircular, the stigmal vein scarcely longer and almost straight. Antennæ slightly widest in centre, the joints all longer than wide; pedicel one half longer than wide, a little shorter than first funicle joint which is a little longer than the second or third, the fourth slightly the longest.

Hab: New South Wales (Upper Tweed River). Described from one female caught by sweeping in open forest, 1,000 feet, 17th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Genus MEGASPILUS, *Westwood.**MEGASPILUS CONSPICUUS*, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 2.10 mm.

Black; legs (including coxæ), and antennal scape, pedicel, and first funicle joint more or less, bright golden yellow.

Head and thorax with circular punctures, not large or confluent, the punctures absent on a mesal path of scutellum, this path quite smooth, the propodeum rugulose. All punctures setigerous. Thorax longer than wide;

median and parapsidal furrows of scutum, distinct; scutellum longer than wide; postscutellum produced into a triangular blunt spine; posterior angles of the metanotum, acute. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united; first segment occupying two-thirds of surface, striate for its basal third, smooth for the rest; the remaining segments pubescent. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; somewhat infuscate; stigma semicircular; stigmal vein scarcely curved, twice as long as the stigma; venation fuscous. Scape long and slender; pedicel almost twice as long as wide; first funicle joint a little longer than pedicel; second shorter; the remainder slightly and gradually widening: 4-8 a little wider than long.

Hab: South Queensland (Burnett Heads, Bundaberg). Described from two females caught by sweeping in forest, 20th June, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

MEGASPILUS PUNCTATIVENTRIS, sp. nov.

♀ Length, 1.90 mm.

Coal black; legs and antennal scape, golden yellow, the coxæ black.

Head not very transverse: lenticular, the frons and vertex gently convex: finely rugulose: eyes very large, pubescent. Thorax one-half longer than wide: scutum and scutellum with rather coarse, dense scaly sculpture and whitish pubescence; median and parapsidal furrows of scutum distinct; scutellum longer than wide; postscutellum with a short, stout spine. Abdomen no longer or wider than the thorax: pointed at apex; convex beneath, straight above, the apex somewhat upturned; second segment occupying over two thirds of surface, striate at its base, then with dense longitudinal rows of rather small oval punctures. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; broad, the apex squarely rounded; hyaline; discal cilia moderately coarse, rather dense, venation pale fuscous, the stigma pale yellow; stigma semicircular, the stigmal vein no longer than the stigma. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape longer than next four joints combined; pedicel

over twice as long as wide ; first funicle joint as long as the pedicel ; 2nd and 3rd wider than long ; 4th the widest of the funicle, rather abruptly larger than the preceding, a little longer than wide ; the others slightly decreasing in width, all a little longer than wide. Femora (especially the posterior pair) distinctly swollen.

Hab : New South Wales (Chindera, Tweed River). Described from one female caught by sweeping foliage of mangrove and other bushes, 14th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type : In the South Australian Museum. a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

A species close to *australicus* Dodd.

MEGASPILUS FLAVICINCTUS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 2.10 mm. Of stout form.

Golden brown : the eyes, ocelli, metanotum, and all centre of abdomen, black ; legs golden yellow, also the first two antennal joints, the third brownish, the remainder black.

Head transverse ; no wider than the thorax, with dense thimble punctures, these with rather long whitish pubescence ; eyes not large, pubescent. Thorax barely longer than wide, the scutum and scutellum with rather dense, thimble punctures and long whitish pubescence ; scutellum no longer than wide ; median and parapsidal furrows of scutum deep and distinct ; postscutellum with a stout spine : projecting a little over the abdomen ; metanotum very short at meson. Abdomen a little longer than the head and thorax united, a little wider than the thorax ; second segment occupying over one-half of surface, striate at its base, the rest smooth. Forewings reaching a little short of apex of abdomen ; broad, the apex rather squarely rounded ; somewhat infuscate, this deepest beneath stigma and stigmal vein ; discal cilia moderately coarse and dense ; venation fuscous ; stigma semi-circular ; stigmal vein scarcely curved, over twice as long as the stigma. Antennæ 11-jointed ; scape as long as next five joints combined ; pedicel stout, a little longer than

wide; first funicle joint as wide as pedicel and longer, almost twice as long as wide; 2-8 transverse, distinctly increasing in width, last joint over twice as long as wide, longer than two preceding joints united.

Hab: Tasmania (Hobart). Described from one female received from Mr. W. W. Froggatt and labelled "Hobart, A. M. Lea."

Type: In the collections of Mr. W. W. Froggatt, Government Entomologist of New South Wales. a ♀ on a tag. the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Genus CONOSTIGMUS, *Dahlbom*.

CONOSTIGMUS FLAVIBASALIS, *Dodd*.

Head and thorax black; abdomen sometimes almost wholly pale, with the caudal half dorsad, dusky. Head, densely finely punctate and pubescent, the thorax with scattered pubescence and pin-punctures. Abdomen stout, distinctly convex above and below.

Several females sweeping miscellaneous vegetation, chiefly jungle, Grafton, Clarence River, New South Wales, 3rd June, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

CONOSTIGMUS RUFINOTUM, *Dodd*.

Head, scutum and scutellum, smooth and shining except for indefinite punctuation. Eyes occupying whole side of face, pubescent. First funicle joint distinctly shorter and narrower than pedicel.

Two females sweeping forest, sand ridges near coast, Chindera, Tweed River, New South Wales, 13th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

CONOSTIGMUS CONCOLORIPES, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.80 mm.

Coal black: the legs and basal antennal joints, fuscous tarsi yellowish.

Head transverse; somewhat wider than the thorax densely polygonally scaly; eyes large, pubescent. Thorax one-half longer than wide; scutum and scutellum with

rather coarse dense scaly sculpture; scutellum longer than wide; parapsidal and median furrows of scutum distinct; metanotum rather long, more or less finely reticulately rugulose, with several irregularly longitudinal carinæ. Abdomen rather slender, no longer than the head and thorax united. Head densely pubescent, the thorax with only scattered pubescence. Forewings rather long; broad, the apex squarely rounded; infuscate, this deepest beneath stigma and stigmal veins; discal cilia rather fine and dense; venation fuscous; stigma semicircular; stigmal vein scarcely curved, twice as long as the stigma. Antennæ slender, only very slightly increasing in width toward apex; pedicel over twice as long as greatest width; first funicle joint somewhat longer; 2nd two-thirds as long as preceding; 3-8 subequal, all slightly shorter than 2nd, twice as long as wide, the last joint longer.

Hab: Tasmania (Hobart). Described from one female received from Mr. W. W. Froggatt and labelled "Hobart, A. M. Lea."

Type: In the collections of Mr. W. W. Froggatt, Government Entomologist of New South Wales, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

CONOSTIGMUS VARICOLOR. sp. nov.

♂ Length, 2.45 mm. Of stout form.

Black; lateral lobes of scutum and cephalic margin of median lobe, sides of metanotum and its apex, base of abdomen, and the head, reddish brown; legs and antennal scape golden yellow, the intermediate coxæ and base of posterior pair, black; upper third of face black.

Head granulate, and with rather dense setigerous thimble punctures; lower half of face finely transversely rugulose; transverse, a little wider than the thorax. Scutum, scutellum and axillæ, granulate, and with numerous scattered thimble punctures, these only present on extreme laterad of the scutellum. Parapsidal and median furrows of scutum deep and distinct. Thorax one-half longer than wide; scutellum as wide as long; metanotum finely longitudinally rugulose. Abdomen no longer or wider than the thorax; convex beneath, almost straight above;

second segment occupying a little more than half of surface, striate at its base, then shining and with fine scaly sculpture, and a few scattered pin-punctures. Anterior and posterior femora much swollen. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; very broad, truncately rounded at apex; with a large dark area beneath stigmal, stigma, and apex of submarginal veins, and occupying almost all centre of wing; base, apex, and margins nearly hyaline; discal cilia fine, very dense; stigmal vein scarcely curved, nearly twice as long as the semicircular stigma; venation fuscous, scape swollen; pedicel short; funicle joints long and cylindrical, the first longest, nearly thrice as long as its width at apex.

Hab: New South Wales (Upper Tweed River). Described from one male caught by sweeping in open forest, 1,000 feet, 17th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

CONOSTIGMUS UNICOLOR, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 2.05 mm.

Black: tibiæ (except posterior pair), and all tarsi, golden yellow: femora and posterior tibiæ, fuscous; antennæ scape suffused red.

Head, viewed from above, much wider than long, the vertex not thin; densely scaly, this not very fine; eyes occupying whole side of head, pubescent. Thorax one-half longer than wide; scutum and scutellum with scattered pubescence, and polygonal scaly sculpture, this latter very fine except around margins of scutellum where it is distinctly coarse; scutellum longer than wide; metanotum very short; median and parapsidal furrows of scutum, deep and distinct. Abdomen pointed conic-ovate; no longer than the head and thorax united, no wider than the thorax; straight above, convex beneath; second segment occupying barely half of surface, with several strong and numerous fine striæ at its base; the abdomen otherwise smooth, except for scattered pubescence on apical segments. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; lightly infusate, this deepest beneath marginal and stigmal

veins; discal cilia fine and dense; stigma semicircular; stigmal vein about twice length of stigma. Antennæ not much increasing in width toward apex, the joints all distinctly longer than wide; first funicle joint as long as pedicel, about thrice as long as greatest width.

Hab: North Queensland (Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville). Described from two females caught by sweeping in forest, September, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

Type: In the Queensland Museum, a ♀ on a tag, antennæ and forewing on a slide.

Genus LYGOCERUS, *Færster*.

LYGOCERUS ATERRIMUS, *sp. nov.*

♀ Length, 1.75 mm.

Coal black, the antennæ and coxæ concolorous; femora and tibiæ fuscous, the tarsi yellow.

Head transverse, slightly wider than the thorax; eyes large. Thorax somewhat longer than wide, almost squarely truncate anteriorly; median and parapsidal furrows of scutum, distinct; scutellum longer than wide; head, scutum, and scutellum with dense scaly sculpture. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united; no wider than the thorax; almost straight above, convex beneath, its apex upturned; smooth, except for striæ at its base, the second segment occupying slightly over one-half of surface. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; broad; somewhat infusate, this deepest beneath stigma and stigmal vein; discal cilia dense, rather fine; stigma semicircular; stigmal vein almost twice as long as stigma; venation fuscous. Antennæ 11-jointed; *filiform*, *not at all widening*; scape somewhat thickened, as long as next three joints combined; pedicel two and a-half times long as wide; first funicle joint subequal to the pedicel; remaining joints shorter, all longer than wide; the last joint as long as the pedicel.

Hab: New South Wales (Macleay, Clarence River). Described from one female caught by sweeping forest on hills, 30th May, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♀ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

LYGOCERUS ORNATUS, sp. nov.

♂ Length, 1.70 mm.

Coal black; legs (except the black coxæ) fuscous, the knees and tarsi yellow, the antennæ, scape and pedicel suffused red.

Head lenticular; viewed from above, transverse somewhat wider than the thorax; eyes large, pubescent. Thorax one-half longer than wide; parapsidal and median furrows of scutum distinct; scutellum longer than wide. Head, scutum, and scutellum with rather coarse, dense scaly sculpture and rather sparse pubescence. Abdomen somewhat shorter and narrower than the thorax; convex beneath, straight above, its apex distinctly upturned; second segment occupying nearly three-fourths of surface, striate at its base, then smooth, the apical third with rather dense, fine punctures; remaining segments with scattered fine punctures and pubescence. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen, very broad; hyaline; discal cilia not very fine, rather dense; stigma large, the stigmal vein only slightly longer; venation fuscous, the stigmal vein pale. Antennæ ramose, the first five funicle joints each bearing a very long slender branch, that on the third slightly the longest; scape rather stout; pedicel stout; first funicle joint a little longer than pedicel, a little longer than wide; 2-6 lengthening, the 5th over twice length of 1st, the 6th one half longer than 5th; 7th slightly more than half length of 6th.

Hab: North Queensland (Harvey's Creek, near Cairns) Described from one male caught on foliage of plants in jungle country, 12th October, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a ♂ on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.
