

10. *Phryganea latipennis* Banks.

Phryganea latipennis Banks—Proc. Ent. Soc., Wash., VII, p. 107 (1906); Ulmer—Cat. Coll. Selys, Fasc. VI (1), p. 10, figs. 14-20, Pl. I, fig. 3 (1907).

A single male specimen in the collection of the Agricultural Experiments Station from Gifu, where the type specimen of this species was obtained.

The above two species seem to be uncommon.

Genus *Limnoceutropus* Ulmer.

11. *Limnoceutropus insolitus* Ulmer.

Limnoceutropus insolitus Ulmer—Cat. Coll. Selys, Fasc. VI (1), p. 14, figs. 21-23 (1907).

This is the single species of the genus *Limnoceutropus*, and is known only from the female. I have not seen specimens of it.

Taken at "Nikko, 600-2000 m."

Komagome-Higashikatamachi, Tokyo, Japan.

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE MYMARID GENUS
COSMOCOMOIDEA HOWARD IN AUSTRALIA
(HYMENOPTERA).

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The following remarkable mymarid represents the fifteenth genus of the group known to occur in Australia. The original description of the genus is not accessible to me just at present, but I should call attention to the fact that the tarsi are *five-jointed*, not as in *Polynema*, as the name would lead one to infer. I have a specimen of the type of the genus, one of the series on which the species was founded, but not a type.

Genus *Cosmocomoidea* Howard.

1. *Cosmocomoidea renani* new species.

Normal position.

Female.—Length 2.00 mm. Large for the family. Shining black, the bullæ of the scape, cephalic legs, trochanters, knees, proximal four tarsal joints and tips of tibia, rich brown. Wings conspicuously infuscated at tip (about distal fourth), the proximal

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margin of the fuscation convex; slightly distad of the middle, where a rather broad band crosses, not quite its own length from the end of the stigmal vein, and obscurely under the marginal vein. Scape more or less brownish along proximal half. Coxæ black. Venation brown. Posterior wings clear. Head and thorax with a scaly, polygonal reticulation, the propodeum less scaly, smooth and shiny between the median carinæ.

Differs from the type of the genus (*morrilli* Howard) in being black, in having the flagellum uniformly black, the wings more conspicuously and differently fumated, the greater size, and in having joints 4 and 5 of the funicle longest of that region; also, the abdomen is not distinctly petiolate, but only tapers at base—slender there. The following important structural characters are noted: The thorax is rather peculiar, for there is a mesopræscutum present at the meson cephalad of the scutum, and which is moderately large and subquadrate; the pronotum is short at the meson, but dorso-laterally long, extending broadly halfway down the scutum (but not by far to the tegulæ), then curving off; the axillæ are small, but distinct, not advanced into the parapsides and widely separated. Scutellum subquadrate, as long as the scutum, the latter with a median grooved line. Parapsidal furrows complete, short, curved, the parapsides short and wedge-shaped, with the base of the wedge mesad. Propodeum with a carina on each side of the meson, the two rather widely separated; the spiracle minute and round, near postscutellar margin. Tarsi 5-jointed. Ovipositor not exerted.

(From one specimen, $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from a single female specimen captured by sweeping grass and foliage in a forest at Nelson, N. Q., December 13, 1912 (A. P. Dodd). Other specimens were captured a few weeks later in the same place.

Habitat.—Australia, Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type.—In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above female in xylol-balsam.

[Dedicated to Ernest Renan.]