

AUSTRALIAN HYMENOPTERA: PROCTOTRYPOIDEA.
NO. 4.

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[Read May 11, 1916.]

Family PLATYGASTERIDAE.

DOLICHOTRYPES, Crawford and Bradley.

A peculiar genus, formerly containing only the type species, *D. hopkinsi*, Craw. and Brad., from North America.

DOLICHOTRYPES IDARNIFORMIS, n. sp.

♀. Coal-black; coxae concolorous, the legs reddish-yellow, the femora and apical half of posterior tibiae dusky; antennal scape red, suffused dusky at apex, the pedicel and funicle joints a little suffused with red. Head transverse; with fine, dense, raised, polygonal reticulation; eyes large, bare; ocelli rather wide apart, the lateral ones somewhat nearer to the eye margins than to the median ocellus. Thorax convex dorsad; the pronotum and mesonotum with sculpture similar to that of the head; scutum long, distinctly longer than greatest width, the parapsidal furrows delicate, approaching each other caudad, not quite attaining anterior margin; scutellum convex, with a short blunt tubercle or projection caudad, with silvery pubescence. Abdomen composed of five visible segments: segments 4-6 forming a long linear stylus, longer than rest of body, the sixth somewhat longer than fifth, which is longer than the fourth: second (first body) segment and third convex above and below, stout; second smooth and shining, about one-third longer than wide, the third transverse, 3-6 with fine surface sculpture. Legs slender: tarsi 5-jointed: proximal joint of posterior tarsi almost as long as other four united. Forewings long, broad, the apical margin broadly rounded: hyaline: marginal cilia absent, the discal cilia practically so: wholly without venation. Antennae 10-jointed: scape long and slender: pedicel longer and a little wider than funicle joints, over twice as long as wide: first funicle joint small, one-half longer than wide; second distinctly longer: third shorter than second, as long or slightly longer than first: fourth slightly longer than wide; club abrupt, 4-jointed, the joints fully as long as wide, the first very slightly the longest. Length, to apex of stylus, 2.75 mm.: to base of stylus, 1.20 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. One female on foliage of sugarcane, June, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5403, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewing on a slide.

POLYNOTUS AUSTRALIS, n. sp.

♀. Shining-black; coxae concolorous, the legs otherwise bright golden-yellow, also the antennal scape, the pedicel and funicle joints a little suffused dusky, the club brown: femora and tibiae slightly dusky in centre. Head transverse, as wide or slightly wider than the thorax: occiput finely circularly striate: viewed from in front the head is distinctly wider than long: frons with exceedingly fine, dull surface sculpture; eyes large, bare. Thorax convex dorsad: scutum a little longer than greatest width, with fine, dense, polygonal, scaly sculpture; parapsidal furrows delicate but complete: scutellum circular, well separated from the scutum, smooth except for sparse whitish pubescence; metanotum very short at meson; thorax stout. Abdomen oval: widest near posterior margin of second segment: from lateral aspect somewhat convex above, less so beneath: first segment about twice as wide as long, strongly striate: second occupying about one-half of surface, finely striate for basal half, the apical half alutaceous. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen: hyaline: broad: discal cilia fine and sparse. Antennae 10-jointed: scape long and moderately stout: pedicel one-half longer than wide: first funicle joint very small, distinctly narrower than preceding or succeeding joint, cupuliform, as long as wide; second and third a little longer than wide: club 5-jointed, somewhat wider than funicle, joints 1-4 somewhat longer than wide, the fifth longer, the first cupuliform. Length, 1 mm.

♂. Like the female, but flagellar joints all darker, club not distinct, the second and third funicle joints not distinctly narrower, and the first club joint not cupuliform.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin. Many specimens of either sex, labelled "Bred from galls on buds of *Careya australis*, 17/10/14, G. F. Hill."

Type.—I. 5404, South Australian Museum. Two females on a tag, a male and female on a slide.

SACTOGASTER SACCHARALIS, n. sp.

♀. Shining-black: coxae and hind femora and tibiae dusky-black, other femora and tibiae slightly dusky, the rest of the legs bright golden-yellow, also antennal scape, the funicle dusky, the pedicel and club black. Head very transverse: ocelli rather far apart, the lateral pair separated from the eye margins by more than their own width: with fine, very

dense polygonal, scaly sculpture. Pronotum and scutum with similar sculpture to the head; scutum distinctly longer than its greatest width; parapsidal furrows feeble, hardly discernible, approaching rather close together posteriorly: scutellum rather short, produced into a thorn at apex, this not as long as body of scutellum, covered with short, dense, silvery pubescence, without sculpture. Abdomen, viewed from above, as long or slightly longer than the thorax, the second segment smooth and occupying over one-half of surface, the remainder with fine sculpture and narrowed, the third shortest; viewed from the side, the second segment is deeply inflated ventrad, the rest very thin and curved somewhat downwards. Tarsi 5-jointed; basal joint of posterior tarsi over twice length of second. Forewings reaching somewhat beyond apex of abdomen; moderately broad: hyaline: discal cilia very fine, not very dense; without venation. Antennae 10-jointed; scape as long as pedicel and funicle joints united: pedicel one-half longer than wide: funicle joints narrower, the first and third almost subequal, no longer than wide, the second twice as long, the fourth wider than long: club distinct, 4-jointed, first joint rather small, 1-3 distinctly wider than long. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Frequently taken on leaves of sugarcane.

Type.—[. 5405, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, a female on a slide.

Family BELYTIDAE.

ACLISTOIDES, n. g.

♀. Head transverse: the eyes large, bare. Pronotum distinctly visible, its latero-anterior angles acute: parapsidal furrows deep and distinct anteriorly, vanishing posteriorly: scutellum with a very large, deep, circular fovea at base: metanotum pilose, without teeth or spines. Petiole long and slender, several times as long as wide, its dorsum faintly carinate: convex above from lateral aspect: body of abdomen in three portions, caused by segment 3 (second body segment) being retracted at base and apex and 4 retracted at base, the three portions consisting of segments 2 (first body segment), 3, and 4-7 respectively: 4-7 appearing as one through their delimiting sutures being very faint: 2 one-half longer than petiole: 3 about one-third length of petiole, somewhat wider than long; 4 one-third longer than 3: 5 and 6 very short: 7 conical, a little shorter than 4. Legs normal, slender, the femora clavate. Forewings normal, ample: marginal vein long, less than one-third length of submarginal,

the stigmal short, perpendicular; no radial cell; basal vein a distinct brown line, the median and recurrent very faint ones. Hindwings without a closed cell. Antennae 15-jointed, scape slender; flagellum without a distinct club, the apical joints feebly thickened.

The structure of the abdominal segments, in conjunction with the wing venation, readily separates the genus. Allied with *Stylaclista*, Dodd, but differs in the form of the abdomen.

Type. The following species.

ACLISTOIDES RETRACTUS, n. sp.

♀. Black, the apical abdominal segment ferruginous; coxæ fuscous, the legs brownish-yellow, the femora and posterior tibiae more or less dusky; antennae black, the apical joint pale lemon-yellow. Head, scutum, and scutellum smooth, shining, also the abdomen, the segments after 2 with scattered, long, fine setæ. Forewings long and broad: subhyaline; discal cilia coarse and dense; venation fuscous; stigmal vein boot-shaped, with the apex pointing distad. Scape slender, barely as long as the three following joints united; pedicel nearly twice as long as wide; first funicle joint one-half longer than pedicel, second about as long as pedicel, the others shortening, the penultimate as wide as long, the last joint almost twice as long as preceding. Length, 2.50 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. One female, lowland jungle, October, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5406. South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

PANTOLYTOIDEA PSEUDOCLAVATA, n. sp.

♀. Black, the thorax and petiole very deep-red; legs golden-yellow; first seven antennal joints red, the next five black, the last three contrasting intense lemon-yellow. With the general structure of the other species of the genus. Head much more transverse than in the other species; perpendicular from ocelli to antennal prominence, the latter thus much less distinct from dorsal aspect. Abdomen rather more than twice as long as greatest width. Forewings uniformly lightly infuscate; stigmal vein fully one-half as long as the marginal. Antennae without a distinct club, the last eight joints only slightly thickened; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle joint much longer, four times as long as wide, 2-5 shortening, the fifth not twice as long as wide; 6-12 very gradually shortening, the twelfth quadrate. Length, 2.40 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Two females, jungle, August, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5407, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

PANTOLYTOIDEA BIFOVEATA, n. sp.

♀. Dull-black; legs wholly bright reddish-yellow; antennal scape black, pedicel and funicle red, club black. Head rather transverse, as in *psuedoclavata*. Scutellum at base with two circular foveae. Petiole one-half longer than wide, carinate, its sides straight or nearly so; body of abdomen wider than thorax; about as long as head and thorax united: faintly depressed at extreme base, with a short median carina and shorter lateral ones; twice as long as its greatest width: apical segment shorter than two preceding united. Marginal vein quadrate or nearly so, somewhat shorter than the stigmal. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, the funicle joints narrower, first one-half longer than wide, the others shortening, 5-7 distinctly wider than long: club 6-jointed, first joint narrower than others, 1-5 much wider than long, the last joint as long as two preceding united. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland. Cairns district, 1,200 feet. One female, jungle, July, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5408, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

The two foveae at base of scutellum readily distinguish the species.

Family DIAPRIIDAE.

TRICHOPRIA GIRAULTI, n. sp.

♀. Brownish-black, the petiole, legs, and antennae (except the club) reddish-yellow: antennal club black. Head normal, subglobose: with a few scattered setae. Thorax normal; scutellum at base with one shallow fovea, without a median carina; metanotum with a subacute triangular raised scale medially at base. Petiole one-half longer than wide, carinate, and with distinct pubescence: body of abdomen raised from petiole, stout, pointed conic-ovate, the second segment fully twice as long as following united. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen: moderately broad: subhyaline: marginal cilia long, the longest equal to one-fourth greatest wing width: venation terminating in a triangular marginal vein at one-third wing length. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel twice as long as wide, the funicle joints somewhat narrower, the first thrice as long as wide, 2-5 almost subequal, about twice as long as wide: club 5-jointed.

first joint narrower than others, a little longer than wide, 2-4 a little wider than long, the fifth one-half longer than wide. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Brooklyn. One female, labelled "Sweeping grass, etc., November 18, 1914, A. A. Girault."

Type.—I. 5409, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

TRICHOPRIA QUADRATA, n. sp.

♀. Dull-black: the tegulae, petiole, all of legs, and antennae (except the club) reddish-yellow. Head, dorsal aspect, quadrate, as long as wide; ocelli situated at half its length; eyes rather small, situated far forward and almost against antennal prominence. Thorax normal: scutellum without a median carina, at base with a large shallow fovea. Petiole not much longer than wide; body of abdomen well raised from petiole, rounded posteriorly, the second segment over thrice as long as following united. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen: moderately broad: subhyaline: marginal cilia rather long: venation yellow. Antennae 12-jointed: pedicel barely twice as long as wide; first funicle joint hardly narrower, fully twice as long as wide: second a little longer than wide, the sixth slightly wider than long; club abrupt, 4-jointed, joints 1-3 about subequal, a little wider than long, the fourth one-half longer than wide. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Muswellbrook. One female, labelled "Sweeping native flora in park, October 26, 1914, A. A. Girault."

Type.—I. 5410, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

PHAENOPRIA GLOBICEPS, n. sp.

♀. Black, the antennae concolorous: legs dusky-black, the trochanters, base and apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi golden-yellow. Head, dorsal aspect, globular, as long as wide: eyes situated far forward and almost against antennal prominence. Thorax slender, twice as long as greatest width: smooth and shining: scutellum very gently convex, without a median carina, somewhat depressed at base but without a basal fovea: metanotum without a raised scale at base. Petiole no longer than wide, pubescent: body of abdomen slender, a little longer than thorax, pointed conic-ovate, the second segment twice as long as the following united. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen: moderately broad: hyaline: venation dark, terminating in a triangular marginal vein at basal third of wing. Antennae 12-jointed: scape slender;

pedicel twice as long as wide, the funicle joints narrower, the first twice as long as wide, the others gradually shortening, the seventh as long as wide; club abrupt, 3-jointed, first joint as long as wide, the second a little wider than long, the third twice as long as preceding. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Brooklyn. One female, labelled "Sweeping grass, etc., November 18, 1914, A. A. Girault."

Type.—I. 5411, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

BOTHRIOPRIA, Kieffer.

Synonym. *Polyppria*. Dodd: *Ante*. 1915. p. 410.

The finding of the species *connectens* reduces the genus *Polyppria* to synonymy with *Bothriopria*, and the type species, *nigriventris*, Dodd, must be considered as merely a diverse form of the latter genus.

BOTHRIOPRIA CONNECTENS, n. sp.

♀. Like *nigriventris*, but the legs wholly golden-yellow; thorax brighter reddish, the metathorax and venter black: penultimate antennal joint not yellowish: vertex of head smooth except for a very few rather large punctures far laterad; medium lobe of scutum without depressions, the lateral lobes plainly depressed: foveae of scutellum less large: pedicel a little longer and wider than first funicle joint: blotch beneath marginal vein very indistinct. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. One female, jungle. August, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5412, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antenna and forewings on a slide.

BOTHRIOPRIA NIGERRIMA, n. sp.

♀. Black: antennae wholly concolorous: legs concolorous, the base and apex of trochanters, apex of tibiae, most of anterior tibiae, and anterior tarsi, ferruginous, the other tarsi suffused reddish. Head normal; smooth, with a very few scattered setae. Scutum without depressions, the parapsidal furrows distinct and complete, with several small setigerous punctures on either side; scutellum with two large oval foveae at base, situated rather obliquely to each other, the lateral foveae narrow and obscure, the posterior margin foveate: metanotum rugose, with a plain median carina, the posterior margin concave. Petiole one-third longer than wide, with several strong carinae dorsad: body of abdomen no longer than thorax, rounded posteriorly, the second segment

nearly thrice as long as the following united. Forewings long and broad; subhyaline; venation fuscous; marginal vein stout, barely twice as long as wide, the stigmal shorter, the basal well-marked, the median hardly indicated. Scape normal; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle joints somewhat narrower, somewhat over twice as long as wide, the second and third subequal, a third longer than wide, the fifth a little wider than long; club not differentiated, hardly wider than funicle, the joints (except the last) a little wider than long. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Brooklyn. One female, labelled "Sweeping grass, etc., November 18, 1914, A. A. Girault."

Type.—I. 5413, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antenna and forewings on a slide.

Nearest to *victoriae*, Dodd, but the legs are darker, the metanotum does not bear a raised scale at base, and the foveae at base of scutellum are situated obliquely to each other.

SPILOMICRUS GRACILIS, Dodd.

One female, jungle, 1,200 feet, Cairns district, July, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Family CERAPHRONIDAE.

CERAPHRON ERYTHROTHORAX, n. sp.

♀. Of stout form. Head and abdomen black; thorax rich ochreous, the sides and venter more or less blackish, also centre of scutellum posteriorly; legs golden-yellow, the intermediate coxae darker; antennae black, the scape yellow at base. Vertex of head rather broad; eyes large, pubescent; face well depressed for its entire length, with a few transverse obscure rugae; head otherwise smooth, except for scattered setae. Thorax stout, its dorsum somewhat convex; without sculpture, but with whitish pubescence, this very sparse in centre of scutellum; median groove of scutellum distinct; scutellum plainly longer than wide; post-scutellum with a distinct blunt central spine or tooth; latero-posterior angles of metanotum with blunt prominences. Abdomen stout, broad; no longer than head and thorax united; acute and upturned at apex; with a few striae at base, smooth for the rest; second segment occupying most of surface. Forewings long; broad, rather broadly rounded at apex; a little infuscate; discal cilia very dense, fine; venation yellowish; marginal vein barely one-fourth as long as the long stigmal, the latter curved, its apex distant from the costa by nearly

one-fourth its own length. Antennal scape rather stout, nearly as long as next three joints combined: pedicel fully twice as long as wide; the first funicle joint one-half longer than pedicel, the second a little shorter than pedicel, the fourth as wide as long, the fifth rather abruptly larger than fourth, 5-7 as long or a little longer than wide, the last joint nearly twice as long as wide. Length, 1.70 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. One female, jungle, August, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5414, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antenna and forewings on a slide.

A striking and distinct species.

CERAPHRON PULCHER, Dodd.

A female, which could not be distinguished from this species, was captured by sweeping on edge of jungle, 1,200 feet, Cairns district, February, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

MEGASPILUS SCABRICEPS, n. sp.

♀. Of stout form. Golden-brown, the abdomen a little dusky: eyes and ocelli black: antennal scape yellow, the pedicel suffused with yellow, the rest dark fuscous. Head transverse, as wide or slightly wider than the thorax: finely rugulose or scabrous: eyes not large, pubescent: ocelli very close together: mandibles large, bidentate, the outer tooth long. Thorax stout: median and parapsidal furrows of scutum complete and distinct: scutum with scattered setigerous pin-punctures, the median lobe appearing faintly alutaceous, the parapsides shining: scutellum longer than wide, smooth, impunctate: post-scutellum with a stout spine. Abdomen no longer or wider than the thorax; not twice as long as greatest width: the apex upturned: second segment occupying slightly over half of surface, striate at base, smooth for the rest: remaining segments with fine scattered pubescence. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen: very broad: rather deeply infusate: stigma semicircular, the stigmal vein nearly twice its length. Scape moderately stout: pedicel one-third longer than greatest width: first funicle joint rather longer and wider, cupuliform, one-third longer than greatest width: 2-8 almost subequal, nearly twice as wide as long, the last joint nearly twice as long as wide. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district, 1,700 feet. One female, jungle, July, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5415, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

CONOSTIGMUS UNILINEATUS, Dodd.

Lygocerus unilineatus, Dodd: *Ante*, 1915, p. 452.

Two females, three males, jungle, 1,300 feet, Cairns district, July, 1915 (A. P. Dodd). Foveae near base of abdomen subobsolete in all these specimens.

♂. Antennae black, the scape and pedicel golden-yellow; scape rather stout; pedicel short and stout; funicle joints long and slender, the first longest, a little shorter than the scape, the others very slightly shortening toward apex.

LYGOCERUS, Foerster.

It would seem that this genus can be separated from *Conostigmus*, Dahlbom, only by the male antennal characters, and that the females cannot be distinguished. The discovery of the male of *unilineatus* proved that species to belong to *Conostigmus*, and it is probable that the other Australian species of *Lygocerus* founded on female specimens—namely, *splendidus*, Dodd, *aterrimus*, Dodd, and *alborarius*, Dodd—should be referred to the former genus. Whether the two genera should be regarded as separate is questionable.

Family BETHYLIDAE.

EUPSENELLA DIEMENENSIS, n. sp.

♀. Shining-black: the coxae and femora concolorous, the tibiae and tarsi deep ferruginous: antennae wholly yellow, somewhat suffused dusky. Head a little wider than long, dorsal aspect: eyes large, bare. Pronotum a little longer than the scutum: scutum with complete parapsidal furrows, the lateral lobes with a fine longitudinal groove that fails anteriorly: scutellum as long as the scutum, without an impression at base: head, pronotum, scutum, and scutellum with fine, impressed, polygonal, scaly sculpture, the scutellum with also a very few scattered pin-punctures: metanotum not twice as long as the scutellum, finely transversely rugose and with a median carina. Abdomen as long as the thorax, smooth, or nearly so. Anterior femora distinctly swollen. Forewings long and broad: faintly infuscate: venation deep-brown: two closed basal veins: areole rather small, but plainly longer than wide: cubital cell one-half longer than the closed radial, which is nearly twice as long as the stigma: radial vein somewhat recurved. Antennae 13-jointed: scape stout, about twice as long and as wide as the pedicel: pedicel as long as first funicle joint, which is two-thirds longer than its greatest width, the others very gradually shortening, the penultimate a little longer than wide, the ultimate as long as the first. Length, 3.40 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea, unique).

Type.—I. 5416, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, head and forewings on a slide.

GONIOZUS GIRAULTI, n. sp.

♀. Black; coxae and femora deep-brown, the tibiae and tarsi testaceous; antennae wholly testaceous. Head, dorsal aspect, a little wider than long; eyes bare. Head, pronotum, scutum, and scutellum with fine polygonal scaly reticulation: pronotum distinctly longer than the scutum, the latter without parapsidal furrows, but rather far laterally with a fine carina that runs from posterior margin for two-thirds its length: scutellum with an impressed line at base, at either latero-anterior angle with a small fovea: metanotum rather long, finely obliquely reticulate in raised lines, the median line of the sclerite smooth and shining. Abdomen no longer than the thorax, smooth or nearly so. Anterior femora much swollen. Forewings ample: faintly infusate; venation yellow, the stigma and prostigma brown: stigmal vein long, twice as long as the stigma, hardly curved: basal vein not straight, angled at one-third its length, the posterior portion directed obliquely backwards, and thus the anterior margin of the median cell is distinctly longer than its posterior margin: basal vein at angle with a distal branch which is about half as long as itself: basal vein joining the prostigma. Antennae 13-jointed: scape stout, twice as long as the pedicel, which is as long as the second funicle joint, one-half longer than wide, a little longer than the first, the third subequal to the second, the others gradually shortening, the penultimate a little longer than wide, the ultimate about as long as the sixth. Length, 3.40 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 feet. One female, jungle, December 30, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 5417, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae, head, and forewings on a slide.

GONIOZUS GLABRISCUPELLUM, n. sp.

♀. Black: the coxae concolorous, the femora a dark-brown, the tibiae and tarsi testaceous; antennal scape and apical seven joints fuscous, the rest clear testaceous. Head, dorsal aspect, as long as greatest width: head, pronotum, and scutum with very obscure, polygonal, scaly sculpture, almost obsolete, and with scattered punctures: scutellum glabrous, and laterad with a very few scattered punctures: scutum from posterior margin with a short abbreviated groove rather far

laterad: scutellum at either latero-anterior angle with a narrow oblique fovea; metanotum finely obliquely reticulate in raised lines, with a triangular smooth mesal path at basal half, the point of the triangle posteriorly, the triangle twice as long as width at base. Abdomen normal. Anterior femora much swollen. Forewings ample; hyaline; venation yellow, the prostigma and stigma dusky; venation much as in *giraulti*. Pedicel hardly one-half longer than wide, rather less than half as long as the scape; first funicle joint distinctly longer than the pedicel, twice as long as the greatest width, the second distinctly shorter than the first, the remainder becoming smaller towards apex, the apical joint as long as the second but not as wide. Length, 3.30 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Longreach (A. M. Lea, unique).

Typ.—I. 5418, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antenna and forewing on a slide.

RHABDEPYRIS ERYTHROGASTER, n. sp.

♀. Black: the abdomen, except at base dorsad, bright orange-red: coxae and femora dark-brown, the tibiae paler, the tarsi testaceous: antennae wholly deep-brown. Pronotum distinctly longer than the scutum, with numerous scattered punctures and very faint, almost obsolete, surface reticulation: scutum finely subtransversely lineolated, and with scattered small punctures, the parapsidal furrows complete, the lateral lobes with a half-complete groove from posterior margin: scutellum with fine surface lineolation, with a few punctures laterad, and a deep-impressed transverse curved groove at base: metanotum with five longitudinal carinae, of which the median one attains the carinated posterior margin, the next pair nearly so, the outer pair distinctly not so, between these carinae strongly transversely lined, outside the carinae finely transversely lineolate. Abdomen a little longer than the thorax. Forewings ample; moderately deeply infusate: venation yellow-brown: stigma rather small: stigmal vein very long, as long as the costal: median and submedian cells about subequal, the basal and transverse veins oblique, forming at their juncture an angle of about 90°: submedian and submarginal veins of equal length. Antennae 13-jointed: scape fully twice as long as the pedicel: pedicel and basal funicle joints cupuliform: pedicel one-half longer than wide, slightly longer than second funicle joint, the first shorter and somewhat wider than long, the second longest, the remainder shortening, but all a little longer than wide. Tarsal claws simple, or practically so. Length, 3.90 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Adelaide. One female on a card with an ant, *Ectatomma*, sp., collected by A. M. Lea.

Type.—I. 5419, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae, forewings, and two tibiae and tarsi on a slide.

Family DRYINIDAE.

PARADRYINUS SPECIOSUS, n. sp.

♀. Mesothorax and metathorax black: head and prothorax clear-ochreous, the former dusky in centre of frons; neck of pronotum with a dusky-black patch on either side of meson, also a large blackish oblique patch on either side of meson of pronotum at about half its length; abdomen dark-brown: becoming ochreous toward apex; forelegs testaceous, the femora, tibiae, and basal tarsal joint suffused somewhat dusky: intermediate and posterior legs mostly dusky-black, the posterior coxae less so, the tarsi brownish, their first joint and second more or less, also base of their tibiae white: edge of clypeus white: antennae dusky, joints 1, 2, 6, and 7 testaceous. Head with rather strong surface rugosity. Pronotum subconcentrically rugose: the scutum, scutellum, and postscutellum more strongly longitudinally rugose, and with scattered fine whitish pubescence: parapsidal furrows evident: postscutellum more than half length of scutellum: the long anterior portion of metanotum strongly rugose-carinate, the posterior portion irregularly rugose. Abdomen smooth, impunctate. Forewings trifasciate, the third band as long as the first and with its proximal margin straight. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. One female, jungle August, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5420, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag.

Very similar to *kochelei*, Perkins, with which species it may be identical, but Perkins says for that species:—"Propodeum reticulately rugose: third band of wing with its inner margin oblique." The colour of the mesothorax and metathorax is very intense, and would hardly appear variable.

PARADRYINUS ATERRIMUS, n. sp.

♀. Jet-black: tip of abdomen ferruginous; scape suffused reddish, also anterior tarsi, the chelar claw pallid-yellow: mandibles somewhat suffused reddish, also intermediate femora centrally, anterior trochanters apically, and anterior femora slightly. Head, viewed from above, transverse; viewed from in front, triangular, barely wider than long: smooth, shining, with only scattered minute indefinite punctures: vertex straight from eye to eye: a carina runs from front ocellus to antennal depression: occipital cavity

distinctly margined on vertex and sides: maxillary palpi 6-jointed, extending back as far as hind margin of head beneath: labial palpi 3-jointed. Pronotum truncate at anterior margin, with irregular outline (lateral aspect), smooth and shining like the head, except for a meso-posterior hump which is densely irregularly striate; scutum and scutellum smooth and shining; parapsidal furrows wanting; postscutellum about one-fourth as long as scutellum; metanotum long, coarsely reticulately rugose. Abdomen smooth, shining, impunctate or nearly so. Forewings normal: trifasciate; base of wing and a long apical portion, hyaline; first band longest, the second, which is at the basal vein, narrower; all bands dark. Scape two-thirds longer than pedicel: first funicle joint twice as long as second. First joint of anterior tarsi distinctly longer than fourth, the apical joint and chelar claw rather densely spinulose, the ante-apical tooth of the latter well-marked. Length, 6.50 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. One female, jungle, August, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5421, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae, anterior tibiae and tarsi, and forewings on a slide.

The absence of parapsidal furrows, the short post-scutellum, and the smooth head, prothorax, and mesothorax are distinctive. The two former characters suggest *Neodryinus*, Perkins, but the pronotum is not divided and the vertex of the head is not concave.

PSEUDOGONATOPUS DICHROMUS, Perkins.

One female, on window, Cairns district, October, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Family SCELIONIDAE.

CACELLUS, Ashmead.

This genus is very similar to *Macroteleia*, Westwood. The females are readily enough distinguished by the presence of the bidentate spine on the metanotum: this character, however, is not present in the male, and hence the males of the two genera can be distinguished with difficulty. *Macroteleia nigriscapus*, Dodd, and *Macroteleia paucipunctata*, Dodd, probably both belong to *Cacellus*. In the descriptions of some of the Australian species the bidentate spine is said to be on the post-scutellum, but this is incorrect.

CACELLUS DISTINCTUS, Dodd.

Macroteleia distincta, Dodd: Proc. Royal Soc., Qld., vol. xxvi., 1914, p. 100.

CACELLUS PROPINQUUS, n. sp.

♀. Black: legs (including coxae) wholly golden-yellow; scape dusky-yellow, the pedicel and funicle joints fuscous, the club black. Head no wider than the thorax, from dorsal aspect twice as wide as long; with large, dense, umbilicate punctures, confluent on the vertex; lower two-thirds of face (except laterally) smooth and depressed: vertex descending toward occiput, the latter gently concave: eyes large, bare: ocelli large, the lateral pair touching the eye margins. Thorax one-half longer than greatest width; pronotum slightly visible on the sides from dorsal aspect: scutum large, plainly wider than long, the median lobe with dense large punctures, not confluent, the lateral lobes narrow, with fine pin-punctures joined by fine impressed lines: parapsidal furrows deep, complete, foveate: scutellum semicircular, at posterior margin with a row of deep foveae, its surface with scattered punctures, these fine mesally: post-scutellum short, foveate, unarmed: metanotum at base with a rather long semi-horizontal bidentate spine. Abdomen one-half longer than the head and thorax united: sessile, slightly narrowed at base, gradually tapering to apex: segments all longer or as long as wide, the second and third slightly the longest: six segments visible, the first strongly striate, second and third longitudinally confluent rugose-punctate, the sculpture becoming finer on 4-6, the sixth at apex with a small emarginate plate: basal segment without a horn or prominence. Legs long and slender. Forewings almost attaining apex of abdomen: broad: faintly infusate: venation dark-yellowish: marginal vein a little but distinctly longer than the stigmal, which is moderately long, straight, almost perpendicular, the post-marginal twice as long as the marginal: basal vein very faint, very oblique, the median represented by a thick fuscous line. Scape slender: pedicel a little over twice as long as greatest width: first funicle joint much longer, almost twice as long as the second, which is hardly twice as long as wide, the third a little longer than wide, the fourth plainly wider than long; club compact, 6-jointed, joints 1-5 plainly wider than long, the first distinctly the longest. Length, 4.20 mm.

♂. Like the female, but the lateral lobes of the scutum with large shallow punctures: punctures on scutellum more numerous and of uniform size: metanotum longer, without the bidentate spine, this modified to a pair of median carinae; tarsi darker: abdomen at apex truncate and bispinose. Antennae black, the scape bright-yellow: pedicel one-half longer than wide: first funicle joint nearly twice as long as pedicel, thrice as long as wide, the second distinctly shorter,

2-9 slightly gradually shortening, the ninth one-half longer than wide, the tenth nearly as long as the first.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district, 1,200 feet. Three females, two males, around decayed logs in jungle, July, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5422, South Australian Museum. A male and female on a tag, male and female antennae and forewings on a slide.

Closely related to both *augustus*, Dodd, and *regalis*, Dodd, but the pedicel and funicle joints in the female are longer in those species; for instance, the second funicle joint is distinctly over twice as wide as long: *regalis* has the scutum and scutellum wholly confluent-punctate, and the plate at apex of abdomen is gently convex, not emarginate; *augustus* has a shorter marginal vein, a dark longitudinal stripe through the wing, and the plate at apex of abdomen strongly concave and bispinose.

CACELLUS FUSCICORPUS, n. sp.

♀. Dull-brown, the head black: legs pale lemon-yellow (including the coxae), also the antennal scape, the pedicel and funicle joints brown, the club black. Vertex and frons with rather dense punctures, these distinctly smaller than in *propinquus*, *regalis*, and *augustus*, and not confluent against the occiput: lower two-thirds of face smooth, except for a row of punctures along the eye margins: cheeks with a very few rather large punctures. Median lobe of scutum at anterior half with rather large dense punctures, the rest of that lobe and all of parapsides with scattered indefinite pin-punctures, also the scutellum: parapsidal furrows deep, complete, foveate; scutellum with a foveate line along anterior and posterior margins: postscutellum unarmed: metanotum at meson with an acute short bidentate spine: scutum and scutellum with fine pubescence. Abdomen slender, rather narrower than the thorax: one-half longer than the head and thorax united: with fine pubescence on sides and toward apex: pointed at apex, with a small truncate plate: segments 2-4 subequal in length, somewhat longer than the first: first segment longitudinally striate, 2-4 densely longitudinally rugose-punctate, the punctuation less distinct on the fifth, the sixth with moderately small and dense punctures. Posterior legs long and slender. Forewings almost attaining apex of abdomen: moderately broad: faintly infusate: venation yellowish: marginal vein a little yet distinctly longer than the stigmal which is moderately short and oblique: the postmarginal fully twice as long as the marginal, basal and median veins hardly indicated. Scape

slender; pedicel two-and-a-half times as long as wide; first funicle joint a little narrower and distinctly (about a third) longer, the second a little shorter than the pedicel, two-thirds as long as the first, and over twice as long as wide, the fourth a little longer than wide; club compact, 6-jointed, the first joint nearly as long as wide, 2.5 distinctly wider than long. Length, 3.20 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district, 600-1,500 feet. Two females, jungle, July, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5423, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

OPISTHACANTHA FLAVESCENS, n. sp.

♀. Bright orange-yellow, the abdomen and legs golden-yellow; eyes and ocelli black, also a narrow longitudinal stripe along extreme laterad of second abdominal segment; antennae yellow, the club brown. Head moderately broad, no wider than the thorax; vertex rather broad, the occiput plainly concave; eyes moderately large, densely pubescent; ocelli rather small, wide apart, the lateral pair touching the eye margins. Head, scutum, and scutellum with fine surface sculpture and pubescence. Thorax stout, only slightly longer than wide; scutum large, the parapsidal furrows wide apart, delicate but complete; scutellum rather large; postscutellum with a short, stout acute tooth at meson; metanotum unarmed. Abdomen no longer than the head and thorax united, as wide as the thorax, hardly twice as long as greatest width, rounded posteriorly; segments all wider than long, the second and third longest, the latter nearly as long as the following united, the first without a horn or prominence; first and second striate, the rest smooth. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen; moderately broad: with two indistinct cross-bands, the first involving apex of submarginal and all marginal and stigmal veins, the second near wing apex, but the extreme apex obscurely hyaline; discal cilia fine, very dense; marginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal, which is moderately short and oblique, straight, the post-marginal thrice as long as the stigmal; basal and median veins hardly indicated. Antennae short; scape moderately long and slender; pedicel stout, one-third longer than wide; funicle joints as wide as the pedicel, the first as long as the pedicel, the second quadrate, the third and fourth transverse; club compact, 6-jointed, joints 1.5 very transverse, the third slightly the widest. Length, 1.15 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district, 1,200 feet. One female, jungle, July, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5424, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

BARYCONUS GRACILIS, n. sp.

♀: Head and thorax orange-yellow, the eyes and ocelli black; abdomen golden-yellow, the horn on basal segment, a patch laterad on both second and third segments posteriorly, and a band across fifth segment dusky-black: legs golden-yellow, the posterior trochanters, femora more or less, and apical two-thirds of tibiae, also apical half of intermediate tibiae dusky-brown; first seven antennal joints golden-yellow, the apical five black. Head normal, the occiput not concave: smooth and shining, with striae converging around the mouth, the vertex showing in patches faint impressed polygonal scaly sculpture: lower face not depressed; eyes not very large, bare: lateral ocelli a little separated from the eye margins. Thorax nearly twice as long as greatest width: pronotum a little visible from above: scutum narrowed anteriorly, about as long as greatest width, the parapsidal furrows distinct and complete and approaching close together posteriorly: median lobe at anterior half with fine impressed polygonal scaly sculpture, the scutum otherwise smooth: scutellum smooth, rather short, with a very fine foveate line along anterior and posterior margins: metanotum unarmed. Abdomen one-half longer than the head and thorax united; slender: first segment somewhat longer than wide, with a distinct horn projecting over the metanotum: second segment over twice as long as the first and somewhat longer than its greatest width, the third a little shorter than the second, the fourth not much shorter than the third, the fifth hardly one-half as long as the fourth, the sixth subconiform and a little longer than the fifth: first and second longitudinally striate, the third and fourth longitudinally reticulate-striate, the fifth and sixth smooth. Forewings not quite attaining apex of abdomen; narrow, the apex rounded: with two fuscous transverse bands, the first covering apex of submarginal and all marginal veins and as long as wide, followed by a hyaline band which is plainly shorter than it, the second fuscous band distinctly longer than the first, the wing apex narrowly subhyaline: marginal cilia moderately long: discal cilia moderately fine and dense: submarginal vein attaining the costa at slightly before one-half wing length: marginal vein about as long as the stigmal, which is rather short, straight, oblique: postmarginal vein fully thrice as long as the stigmal: basal and median veins not indicated: venation pallid-yellow, in the infusate bands fuscous. Antennae 12-jointed: scape slender: pedicel fully twice as long as wide:

first funicle joint as long and as wide as the pedicel, the second as long as the first, the third distinctly shorter, the fourth quadrate; club compact, 6-jointed, joints 1-5 transverse, the first somewhat smaller than 2-5, which are about equal in length. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district, 1,200 feet. One female, jungle, July, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5425, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

Resembling *maculatus*, with which it agrees colourationally, but of a more slender build, the abdominal segments longer, and the third segment plainly not as long as 4-6 combined.

BARYCONUS AUSTRALICUS, Dodd.

Leptocleia australica. Dodd: *ante*, 1913, p. 145.

BARYCONUS IMPERFECTUS, n. sp.

♀. Black: abdomen dark-dull-brown; coxae black, femora and tibiae fuscous, trochanters, knees, and tarsi pale-yellow: antennae black, the funicle fuscous. Head no wider than the thorax: vertex moderately broad: frons broad, without impressions: with fine polygonal scaly sculpture: eyes large, bare: ocelli small, rather wide apart, the lateral ones touching the eye margins. Thorax with fine polygonal scaly sculpture: one-half longer than wide: scutum large, slightly wider than long: parapsidal furrows delicate, failing anteriorly: post-scutellum and metanotum unarmed. Abdomen a little longer than head and thorax united, a little wider than thorax: third segment the longest, occupying one-third of surface, somewhat wider than long, as long as first and second combined, and as long as the following united; first segment without a horn or tubercle, much wider than long: first and second striate, the third feebly so, the remainder with fine surface scaly sculpture. Forewings hardly attaining apex of abdomen: moderately broad, the apex rather broadly rounded: faintly infusate: discal cilia dense, very fine: submarginal vein attaining costa at fully one-half wing length: marginal vein one-third as long as the long stigmal, which is oblique, slightly convexly curved: post-marginal over twice as long as the stigmal: median and basal veins indicated by obscure brown lines. Scape moderately stout: pedicel twice as long as wide, the funicle joints a little narrower, the first nearly twice as long as wide, second a little longer than wide, third and fourth wider than long: club compact, 6-jointed, first joint small, 2-3 of nearly equal length, 1-5 much wider than long. Length, 1.45 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district, 1,800 feet. One female, July, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5426, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

AUSTROSCELIO LATUS, n. sp.

♀. Black; the coxae concolorous, the femora fuscous except at apex, the trochanters, tibiae, and tarsi golden-yellow; antennae wholly black. Head large, very transverse, distinctly wider than the thorax; from in front distinctly wider than long; with rather shallow open raised reticulation, the lower half or more of face rather shallowly depressed and transversely striate; eyes large, pubescent; ocelli rather small, very wide apart, the lateral pair touching the eye margins. Thorax about as wide as long; scutum and scutellum rather finely longitudinally rugulose; scutellum semicircular, rounded posteriorly; postscutellum transverse, unarmed, rather prominent, projecting over the very short metanotum. Abdomen broadly sessile, as wide as long; second segment occupying fully one-half of surface; broadly rounded posteriorly and almost truncate; first segment longitudinally rugulose, the second polygonally reticulate, raised, dense mesally, open laterally, the remaining segments with shallow open reticulation. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen: broad, the apex broadly rounded; subhyaline; discal cilia dense, rather fine; venation fuscous; marginal vein short, one-half as long as the stigmal, which is short, straight, and rather oblique, the post-marginal wanting. Antennae short: scape rather long and slender; pedicel two-thirds longer than wide, the funicle joints somewhat narrower, the first a little longer than wide, 2.4 wider than long; club compact, 6-jointed, joints 1.5 much wider than long, the first small, the second the longest. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district, 1,800 feet. One female, forest, July, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5427, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, the antennae and forewings on a slide.

Differing from the generic diagnosis in having the antennal depression not very profound, the scutellum semicircular and rounded posteriorly, and the shorter, broad abdomen.

XENOMERUS LATICEPS, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs golden-yellow, the coxae reddish; antennae wholly black. Head very transverse, somewhat wider than thorax; vertex very thin; viewed from in front distinctly wider than long; eyes moderately large, bare:

vertex and frons smooth and shining, the occiput with fine polygonal scaly sculpture; a carina runs from front ocellus to antennal prominence. Thorax as wide as long; scutum with distinct polygonal scaly sculpture, vanishing against posterior margin; parapsidal furrows as deep abbreviated grooves, rather less than one-half complete from posterior margin; scutellum smooth, shining, with a foveate row along anterior and posterior margins; postscutellum with a rather long acute spine or tooth; metanotum extremely short, unarmed. Abdomen broadly oval, scarcely longer than greatest width: first segment strongly transverse, the second as long as first, the third plainly longer than first and second combined, and fully twice as long as the following united: first and second strongly striate, the third with fine impressed striae mesally, smooth laterally and posteriorly, the remaining segments with fine scaly sculpture. Legs slender. Forewings attaining beyond apex of abdomen: moderately broad, the apex rather broadly rounded: hyaline; discal cilia rather coarse, moderately dense; venation terminating slightly before one-half length, thick and distinct, yellow-brown; stigmal vein moderately long for the subfamily. Scape normal; pedicel two-and-a-half times as long as wide: the funicle joints somewhat narrower, the first two-and-a-half times as long as wide, the second distinctly shorter, one-half longer than wide, third as wide as long, fourth wider than long: club 6-jointed, rather compact, joints 1-5 distinctly wider than long, second a little the largest. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Brooklyn. One female, labelled "Sweeping in forest, partly boggy, October 31, 1914, A. A. Girault."

Type.—I. 5428, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

Both *dubius*, Dodd, and *flavicornis*, Dodd, have the second funicle joint as long as the first, also the antennae are partly yellow: *varipes*, Dodd, has no well-defined spine on the postscutellum.

TRIMORUS NITESCENS, n. sp.

♀. Black; coxae fuscous, the legs yellow suffused with dusky: antennae black, the scape yellow at extreme base. Head transverse: smooth and shining, the lower face above and around mouth with converging striae: a faint line runs from front ocellus to near antennal insertion: eyes large, very feebly pubescent. Scutum much wider than long, smooth, shining, with a few scattered setae: parapsidal furrows consisting of a row of foveate punctures, widening posteriorly and forming irregular rugose shallow sulci: posterior margin of scutum with a row of punctures: scutellum

smooth, shining, with a fine foveate row along anterior and posterior margins; postscutellum with a stout acute spine; latero-posterior angles of metanotum with a small acute spine or tooth. Abdomen stout, distinctly less than twice as long as greatest width; first segment one-half as long as greatest width, the third rather longer than first and second combined, more than twice length of following united; first segment and most of the second striate, the rest smooth and shining. Legs slender. Scape slender; pedicel barely one-half longer than wide; first funicle joint fully as long and as wide as pedicel; the second a little shorter, a little longer than wide; third and fourth small, transverse; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 transverse, the first smaller than others, 2-5 of about equal length, the third slightly the widest. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen: moderately broad, the apex moderately rounded; a little less than proximal half (to base of marginal vein) hyaline, the rest plainly infuscate: discal cilia dense, moderately fine; marginal cilia moderately long; submarginal vein attaining costa at almost one-half wing-length; marginal vein a little more than half length of submarginal, the stigmal very short; venation fuscous, distinct. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Brooklyn. One female, labelled "Sweeping grass, etc., November 18, 1914. A. A. Girault."

Type.—I. 5430, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

TRIMORUS ACRATUS, n. sp.

♀. Head black; thorax bright orange-yellow, the scutellum dusky; base of abdomen bright-yellow, the rest dusky-black; legs golden-yellow; antennal scape yellow, dusky at apex, the antennae otherwise black. Head transverse, no wider than the thorax, the vertex thin, the frons a little convex; smooth and shining, toward mouth with converging striae; a very fine carina runs from antennal insertion to anterior ocellus; eyes moderately large, bare. Thorax a little longer than greatest width; parapsidal furrows complete but delicate; scutum with fine surface sculpture and pubescence; scutellum smooth, at its base with very fine pubescence; postscutellum with a short stout acute tooth; latero-posterior angles of the metanotum not acute. Abdomen stout, not much longer than its greatest width; first segment transverse, the third occupying fully one-half length, the first and second and base of third longitudinally foveate-striate. Forewings long; moderately broad; subhyaline; discal cilia fine and dense; venation light-fuscous; marginal vein almost as long as the submarginal, the stigmal short, with a distinct knob.

Scape slender; pedicel twice as long as greatest width; first funicle joint as long and as wide as pedicel, the second hardly shorter than the first, the third and fourth very short and wider than long; club 6-jointed, compact, joints 1-5 transverse, 2-5 of about equal length. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. One female, on window, February, 1916 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5430, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

Very similar to *Hoplogryon pulcherrimum*, Dodd.

GRYONELLA CRAWFORDI, Dodd.

Four males, labelled "Sweeping native flora in a park, Muswellbrook, New South Wales, October, 1914, A. A. Girault."

PHANUROMYIA NECOPINATA, n. sp.

♀. Black; the antennae concolorous; legs concolorous, the trochanters, knees, tips of tibiae, and the tarsi rufous; valves of ovipositor yellow-brown. Head transverse, somewhat wider than the thorax: vertex very thin: occiput feebly concave: eyes moderately large, faintly pubescent: ocelli very wide apart, the lateral ones touching the eye margins: head, viewed from in front, distinctly wider than long: mandibles with three small teeth: vertex with fine polygonal scaly sculpture, this present also on either side of antennal insertion, the face otherwise smooth and shining. Thorax as wide as long: scutum with fine polygonal scaly sculpture and rather dense fine pubescence: scutellum smooth, except for scattered pubescence. Abdomen as wide as the thorax: two-thirds longer than greatest width; first segment extremely short; second somewhat longer than wide, nearly thrice as long as the following united: first segment and extreme base of second strongly longitudinally foveate-striate, rest of second segment smooth, the following with numerous pin-punctures: oviposital valves exerted for a length equal to one-half that of abdomen. Forewings attaining distinctly beyond apex of abdomen: broad, the apex broadly rounded: hyaline; marginal cilia rather short: discal cilia rather fine, dense: venation fuscous: submarginal vein attaining costa somewhat before half wing-length; the marginal hardly one-third length of stigmal, which is very long, slender, moderately oblique: postmarginal one-half longer than stigmal. Scape slender: pedicel fully twice as long as greatest width; first funicle joint a little narrower, fully twice as long as wide: second a little longer than wide, the third quadrate, the fourth

wider than long; club 5-jointed, not compact, first joint small and transverse, 2-4 slightly wider than long, the second a little the largest. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Muswellbrook. Two females, labelled "Sweeping native flora in park, October 26, 1914, A. A. Girault."

Type.—I. 5431, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

TRISSOLCUS FLAVISCAPUS, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs reddish-yellow, the coxae and anterior femora black; antennal scape yellow, the pedicel fuscous, the flagellum black. Head, dorsal aspect, transverse, somewhat wider than the thorax, the vertex thin, the occiput gently concave: viewed from in front, somewhat wider than long: vertex and front with coarse scaly sculpture, appearing shagreened: immediately above antennal insertion is a small shallow depression which is transversely striate, above which is a delicate groove running to front ocellus; eyes large, bare: ocelli wide apart, the lateral ones almost touching the eye margins. Thorax as wide as long: scutum and scutellum with similar sculpture to the head, the former with some very fine pubescence: parapsidal furrows deep, a fourth or more complete from posterior margin: postscutellum prominent, with several strong striae or carinae. Abdomen as wide as thorax: no longer than wide: first segment short, the second fully twice as wide as long and as long as the following united, the third one-half length of second: first segment and extreme base of second strongly foveate-striate, the second otherwise smooth, but on either side of meson with obscure, fine, close, impressed striae, which fail posteriorly: third smooth, laterally with minute pin-punctures: the rest with minute pin-punctures. Forewings long, broad, hyaline: submarginal vein attaining costa a little before one-half length, the marginal one-third as long as the stigmal, which is very long and slender: post-marginal one-half longer than the stigmal; venation yellow. Scape normal; pedicel fully twice as long as greatest width: funicle joints a little narrower, the first distinctly shorter than pedicel and barely twice as long as wide, the second quadrate, the third wider than long: club 6-jointed, first joint small, 2.5 distinctly wider than long, the second somewhat the largest. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Pentland. One female, forest, September, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 5432, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewing on a slide.