

A Giant from New Guinea

By A. A. Girault, Indooroopilly (Australia)

I have here species also from Australia, three new forms altogether belonging to the Proctotrypoidea and Chalcidoidea. The giant species is not remarkable only for its size but also for its similarity to an Australian congener upon the type of which I base its description. The types of all three are in the Queensland Museum.

In contrast to the giant is the *Neotelenomus*.

Chalcidoidea

1. *Epimegastigmus titanus* spec. nov.

From the type of *gigantéus* (and new to Science): Somewhat smaller; darker. The following black—coxae (except lateral aspect of Nos. 1 and 3) and femora, scrobicular area and (continuously) the median line of the cephalic head; genal suture and continuously vertex and the median line of the face; occiput below foramin (except ventrad at mouth); antennae except the red-yellow pedicel at apex and beneath; thorax except a longer than wide spot near the lateral margin of the pronotum, the propleurum except dorsad and ventrad, the oblique cephalic margin of the mesepisternum; an oblique, wider stripe down the metapleurum to the hind coxa; lateral and distal margins continuously of the scutellum (a median half groove, no other groove); lateral margins of the scutum, mesal same of the parapside, post-scutellum, meson widely ventrad of the abdomen, apex and the base of the abdomen (base more widely); two cross-bands upon the abdomen, No. 1 complete and just within the basal black above, No. 2 widely interrupted across the meson; either band on each side of the middle and both originating at the midlateral line. Stigma with an oblique, short neck, the knob wider than long, it and the neck painted narrowly with fuscous.

The first segment of the funicle is longer being at least four times longer than wide, the pedicel shorter being not one-third the length of the funicle segments, Nos. 1-5 of which are equal, Nos. 6-7 a third

shorter and equal, all the joints more hispid, the hair rigid and semi-erect much and much dense and close.

Scutum, parapside and pronotum trans-striate equally, the scutellum smooth except at over basal third, the median groove deep, basal, the basal striation feeble, two bristles. Propodeon rugulose between the large spiracles, not so distinctly cross-striate as in *giganteus*. Basal nerve long, curved and chitinized as in the other, short-retose. Lateral ocelli twice closer to the median than to each other, farther from the eye. This is the same in both species. Vertex to the ocelli but feebly cross-striate (strongly in the other).

Metatarsus subelongate, much exceeding (by over twice) the length of the longer of the hind tibial spurs, this latter being over twice the length of the inner or shorter spur. Segment No. 4 of the hind tarsus subquadrate, shortest. Palpi yellow, No. 2 or the inner, 3-jointed (apparently). Mandibles with 1-2 outer, equal and an inner wide, truncate, teeth, the first two small and acute; this is true for both jaws. Jaws tridentate, No. 3 wide. Clypeus at mesal apex 3-dentate. The scutellum bears a fainter cross-suture (finely pin-punctate and crinkled and wide, caret-shaped) but as in the other species, this is toward apex (at meson, well toward middle) and all around terminates the faint sculpture and the median sulcus (but the latter in *giganteus* is shorter). The two bristles on the scutellum are central, each side (cephalad of the cross-suture in both species).

A female from south-east Papua, Dr. Eland Shaw.

More comparative notes upon these two giants, are given, I believe, in a MS. systematic monograph I have upon Australian forms.

This huge species is about the size of *Chalcis hercules* or *Thaumaspura arboris* but is slightly stouter than the Chalcidid *Parexoclaenus vespoides*, all of Australia. It is four or five times the size of the average *Megastigmus*.

I would not have described this form were it not for its size. I do not believe any more in describing species from all parts of the world, since it is far better that the fauna of continents be studied as wholes.

2. *Eupelmus octavia* nov.

Runs to *extraordinarius* Gir. but the eye-spots of the fore wing are large, oblique, nearly meeting but yet quite well separated. The

cephalic is elongate and extends past the midline of the fore wing, to the apex of the marginal vein and on less than distal half of that vein. There is also an yellow, concave (bow proximad) cross-band proximad of the clear eye-spots which nearly form a V-shaped cross-band. Fore wing clear to base or nearly from the bend of the submarginal vein.

Aeneous and of moderately large size. Middle tibial tips, tarsi except most of No. 1 of the fore tarsi which are reddish, the very shortly extruded ovipositor, whitish. First joint of the funicle a bit wider than long, No. 2 over thrice longer than wide, longest, then Nos. 3 and 4 in succession, No. 4 still exceeding the pedicel. Eyes hairy. Mesopleurum bare, at least for the most part. Lateral ocellus nearly against the eye, a bit closer to its mate than to the cephalic. Frons moderate. Postmarginal vein a bit over twice the length of the stigmal, the latter curved. Middle tibial spur white. Second wing with 36 lines of dense discal ciliation, wide. Costal cell densely hairy distad. Second eye-spot only about half the size of the first or cephalic (length).

A female, Dunk Island, August 25, 1927, F. A. Perkins.

Proctotrypoidea

3. *Neotelenomus caesaris* nov.

Subminute. Runs to *australis* Dodd and is similar except that the first and second abdominal segments are striate at base (longitudinally), the species is entirely black, segment No. 3 of the abdomen extends three quarters of the way to apex (much largest, No. 2 transverse), segments Nos. 2-4 of the funicle are globular but No. 4 is twice larger, No. 1 ovate (not as long as the pedicel); club 4-jointed, the first joint much exceeding the fourth of the funicle, the second and third equal but exceeding No. 1, No. 4 largest, ovate. Fringe of the fore wing one fifth widest or less. Marginal vein not one third as long as the very long, straight stigmal. The pedicel is shorter, not twice longer than wide. Tarsi red-yellow-brown. Apex of the fore wing truncate-rounded.

Abdomen depressed-ovate, widest toward apex, its width there nearly equal to the greatest width of the thorax (base of wing 1). Scutellum wider than long, glabrous, scutum pilose, no furrows, reticulate. Second wing bearing ten lines of cilia, its hind fringe over half the widest. Fore wing wide distad, densely ciliate discally. Metatarsus long, much longest. Joints 2-3 of the club wider than long.

In the male the pedicel is much shorter than in the female, longer than wide, subequal to the funicles Nos. 1-3 which are a bit longer than wide (No. 3 perhaps shorter); joints Nos. 4-9 of the male funicle equal, subglobular, rather a bit wider than long and distinctly smaller than the first funicle segment; club largest of the flagellum, distinctly exceeding the pedicel. Otherwise as the female.

The female bears 10, the male 12, antennals.

The species is dedicated to the humane (though in barbarism) Julius Caesar. It is described from many specimens of both sexes reared from the eggs of *Nola mettalopa* Meyr., a nolid Noctuid moth, Melbourne, Victoria, September, 1937. It was sent to me by Mr. B. Blackburn who collected and reared it.