

AUSTRALIAN HYMENOPTERA PROCTOTRYPOIDEA.
No. 2.

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(Communicated by A. M. Lea.)

[Read May 14, 1914.]

Family SCELIONIDÆ.

Subfamily BÆINÆ.

This subfamily appears to be well represented in Australia. In this paper all the previously-described species from Australia are brought together, and two new genera and thirty-two new species are described, thus bringing the known species of the subfamily in Australia to a total of forty-seven.

Of the species described here, four were received from the South Australian Museum, the others being captured by Mr. A. A. Girault and myself in North Queensland. With one exception, I have not identified any male specimens.

The magnification used throughout was $\frac{2}{3}$ -in. objective, 1-in. optic, Bausch and Lomb.

Table of Genera.

Females.

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| (1) Antennal club solid; the antennæ not more than 7-jointed | (2) | |
| Antennal club divided; the antennæ more than 7-jointed | (12) | |
| (2) Antennæ with 1 ring, 3 funicle-joints; otherwise as in <i>Acolus</i> , Foerster | | 1. <i>Acolomorpha</i> , Dodd |
| Antennæ with no ring, 4 funicle-joints | (3) | |
| (3) Winged | (4) | |
| Wingless | (10) | |
| (4) Forewings with only a submarginal vein | | 2. <i>Aphanomerus</i> , Perkins |
| Forewings with at least submarginal, marginal, and stigmal veins | (5) | |
| (5) Postmarginal vein absent | (6) | |
| Postmarginal vein present | (8) | |
| (6) Basal abdominal segment with a horn | | 3. <i>Ceratobæus</i> , Ashmead |
| Basal abdominal segment without a horn | (7) | |
| (7) Abdomen sessile; maxillary palpi 2-jointed | | 4. <i>Acolus</i> , Foerster |
| Abdomen petiolate; maxillary palpi 4-jointed | | 5. <i>Acoloides</i> , Howard |

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|---|------------------------------------|
| (8) Basal abdominal segment with a horn | 6. <i>Odontacolus</i> , Kieffer |
| Basal abdominal segment without a horn | (9) |
| (9) Abdomen sessile | 7. <i>Dyscritobæus</i> , Perkins |
| Abdomen petiolate | 8. <i>Pseudobæus</i> , Perkins |
| (10) Scutellum absent | 9. <i>Bæus</i> , Haliday |
| Scutellum present | (11) |
| (11) Basal abdominal segment with a horn | 3. <i>Ceratobæus</i> , Ashmead |
| Basal abdominal segment without a horn | 10. <i>Psilacolus</i> , Kieffer |
| (12) Antennal funicle 4-jointed | (13) |
| Antennal funicle 5-jointed; wingless | (15) |
| (13) Wingless; scutellum absent; antennal club 4-jointed | 11. <i>Parabæus</i> , Kieffer |
| Winged; scutellum present | (14) |
| (14) Basal abdominal segment with a horn; antennal club 4-jointed; parapsidal furrows absent | 12. <i>Ceratobacoides</i> , Dodd |
| Basal abdominal segment without a horn; antennal club 6-jointed; parapsidal furrows present | 13. <i>Thoron</i> , Haliday |
| (15) Scutellum present | 14. <i>Mirobæus</i> , nov. gen. |
| Scutellum absent | 15. <i>Mirobæoides</i> , nov. gen. |

ACOLOMORPHA MINUTA, Dodd, 1913.

♀. Shining-black; legs and antennæ black. Length, 0.75 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, forest.

Type.—I. 1948, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

APHANOMERUS⁽¹⁾ AUREUS, Dodd, 1913.

♀. Differs from *pusillus*, Perkins, in its larger and more robust form, its rather darker colour, and in having the abdomen no longer than wide (fully one-half longer than wide in *pusillus*). Length, 1.30 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, forest.

Type.—I. 1949, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

APHANOMERUS BICOLOR, Perkins.

"Queensland. Common. Bred from leafhopper eggs."
I have caught this species at Nelson and Kuranda, near Cairns.

APHANOMERUS NIGER, Perkins.

"Queensland: Bundaberg. Bred from Fulgorid eggs."

(1) This genus appears to belong to the family *Platygasteridæ*, since it has all the characters of that family except the solid antennal club. Its position in that family is apparently firmly established through its relationship with the genus *Aphanomerella*, Dodd.

APHANOMERUS PUSILLUS, Perkins.

"Queensland. Very common. Bred from eggs of *Siphanta*." Eight females on a slide which are, no doubt, this species, were received from the Queensland Museum and labelled: "Brisbane, H. Hacker." The species has also been captured at Nelson.

APHANOMERUS FLAVUS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *pusillus*, Perkins, but the head is concolourous with the body, the eyes and ocelli being black; in *pusillus* the first funicle-joint is distinctly longer than wide, in *flavus* it is not or scarcely longer than wide. The forewings of both species are long; moderately broad, the margins equally inclined, hyaline; marginal cilia short; discal cilia fine and dense. Antennæ 7-jointed: scape long, equal to next five joints combined: pedicel long, two and a half times as long as wide: funicle-joints much narrower than the pedicel, all small; club almost twice as long as wide, two-thirds as long as the scape. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, Rossville. A very common species at Nelson, where it has been bred from Fulgorid eggs. One female was caught at Rossville, January 15, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1950, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

APHANOMERUS RUFESCENS, Perkins.

"Queensland: Cairns. Bred from Fulgorid eggs." I have taken this species at Nelson by sweeping in the forest. It resembles *flavus*, but the head and thorax are black. Also captured at Brisbane by Mr. H. Hacker.

APHANOMERUS SORDIDUS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *rufescens*, Perkins, but the abdomen is dark-brown and the antennæ are wholly black; in *rufescens*, all the joints (except the club) are bright-yellow. Length, 0.90 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Three females sweeping in forest, slopes of hills, July 9, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1951, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

APHANOMERUS NIGRICEPS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *sordidus*, Dodd, but the abdomen is bright-brown, the mesonotum and scutellum are dark-brown, the metanotum and thorax ventrad light-brown. Length, 0.90 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Halifax, one female sweeping grass, February 28, 1913 (A. A. Girault); and Pentland, two females sweeping in forest, January 4, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1952, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERATOBÆUS LEAI, sp. nov.

♀. Dark brownish-yellow; eyes, ocelli, antennal club, and the abdomen (except first segment) almost black; rest of antennæ and the legs golden-yellow. Head transverse, much wider than the thorax; eyes large, bare; ocelli in a triangle, the lateral ones touching the eye margins; mandibles tridentate. Thorax one-half longer than wide; pronotum slightly visible from above; mesonotum finely sculptured, without parapsidal furrows; scutellum small, semicircular. Abdomen with a short petiole; wider and longer than the thorax; first segment short, transverse, with a cylindrical horn projecting over the thorax as far as the apex of the scutellum; third segment the longest, equal to two-fifths abdominal length; basal segment and its horn striate, rest of thorax finely polygonally sculptured. Antennæ 7-jointed: scape equal to pedicel and funicle-joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; funicle-joints much narrower than the pedicel; first a little longer than wide; 2-4 short, transverse; club very large, one-half longer than wide, as long as the scape. Forewings rudimentary; scarcely reaching the abdomen, visible only as thick hairs. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—South Queensland: Mount Tambourine. Described from two females labelled: "Rotting leaves: A. M. Lea." I have much pleasure in naming this curious species after the discoverer.

Type.—I. 1953, South Australian Museum. Two females on a tag, plus a slide bearing head and antennæ.

CERATOBÆUS FLAVICORPUS, sp. nov.

♀. Head, thorax, and horn on abdomen brownish-yellow; abdomen and legs golden-yellow; antennæ dusky-yellow; eyes and ocelli black. Head a little wider than the thorax; thorax a little wider than long. Abdomen pointed ovate, not as wide as the thorax; a little longer than the head and thorax combined; abdomen wholly striate; horn as in the preceding species. Antennæ almost as in *leai*, Dodd. Forewings moderately long and broad; hyaline; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein short; stigmal vein rather long, oblique. Length, 1.00 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from several specimens caught by sweeping grass on edge of jungle.

Type.—I. 1954, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERATOBÆUS LONGICORNUTUS, sp. nov.

♀. Differs from *flavicarpus*, Dodd, in having a longer horn on the abdomen, the horn projecting as far as the centre of the mesonotum. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from several specimens caught by sweeping grass in forest.

Type.—I. 1955, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERATOBÆUS PARVICORNUTUS, sp. nov.

♀. Differs from *flavicarpus*, Dodd, in its lighter colouration; in having the abdomen a little wider than the thorax; the horn on the basal segment being small, scarcely more than a tubercle. Forewings as in *flavicarpus*. Antennæ 7-jointed; pedicel slender, twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint slightly shorter and narrower than the pedicel, almost twice as long as wide; 2-4 short, transverse; club very large, two and a half times as long as wide, as long as the scape. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from a single specimen caught on a window, January, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1956, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERATOBÆUS FASCIATUS, sp. nov.

♀. Golden-yellow; horn on abdomen dusky-black; abdomen with two dark bands; eyes and ocelli black. Abdomen distinctly longer than the head and thorax combined; horn on basal segment projecting as far as apex of scutellum. Antennæ as in *flavicarpus*. Forewings as in *flavicarpus*, but the last third of wing, and a band at the stigmal vein infuscated. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,400 ft. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping in and on edge of jungle, December 30, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1957, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide, with the type of *giraulti*, Dodd.

CERATOBÆUS GIRAULTI, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax black; abdomen brown; legs and antennæ dusky-yellow. Antennæ as in *parvicornutus*, Dodd. Forewings as in *parvicornutus*, but the stigmal vein is shorter

than usual. Abdomen scarcely as long as the head and thorax combined; horn as in *fasciatus*, Dodd. Length, 1.05 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,400 ft. Described from one specimen taken with *fasciatus*, Dodd.

Type.—I. 1958, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide, with the type of *fasciatus*, Dodd.

CERATOBÆUS FASCIATIVENTRIS, sp. nov.

♀. Golden-yellow, with darker bands at the joinings of the abdominal segments; antennal club fuscous: eyes and ocelli black. Abdomen distinctly wider than the thorax; longer than the head and thorax combined: horn on basal segment short, blunt. Antennæ and forewings as in *parvicornutus*. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Proserpine. Described from one specimen caught on a window, November 4, 1912 (A. A. Girault). Later a female was found caught on a window, Ingham, February 16, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1959, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERATOBÆUS VARICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Black: mesonotum and scutellum golden-yellow; abdomen bright-brown; legs, golden-yellow; antennæ golden-yellow, the pedicel black. Abdomen no wider than the thorax; as long as the head and thorax united: first and second segments striate: third segment equal to one-half abdominal length, finely, densely punctured: horn on basal segment projecting as far as apex of scutellum. Antennæ 7-jointed; scape very long, equal to pedicel and funicle-joints united; pedicel long, two and a half times as long as wide; first funicle-joint nearly as long as the pedicel but much narrower, fully three times as long as wide; second scarcely longer than wide: third as wide as long; fourth wider than long; club fully twice as long as wide, as long as the funicle. Forewings long; broad; hyaline; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia fine and dense: submarginal vein attaining the costa a little before the middle of the wing; stigmal vein very long, scarcely oblique: venation yellow. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping in forest, July 1, 1913 (Alan P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1960, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

CERATOBÆUS MIRABILIS, sp. nov.

♀. Black; abdomen dark-brown; sides of abdomen, legs (except the coxæ), and antennæ lemon-yellow; femora suffused with black. Structure as in *varicornis*, Dodd, but the horn on the abdomen projects over the thorax as far as the head; it fits into a groove on the thorax, but can readily be separated from the thorax; the horn is finely rugulose. Antennæ 7-jointed; pedicel not twice as long as wide; funicle-joints all small, first a little longer than wide; 2-4 short, transverse; club scarcely longer than wide. Forewings as in *varicornis*, but the venation is fuscous and the basal vein is distinct. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Pentland. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping in forest, January 4, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1961, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

CERATOBÆUS GRANDIS, Dodd, 1913.

♀. Differing from *flavicorpus*, Dodd, in its much larger size, and the antennæ are different, the first funicle-joint being as long as the pedicel, and fully four times as long as wide. Length, 2.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson.

Type.—I. 1962, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

CERATOBÆUS AUREUS, Dodd, 1913.

♀. Differing from *parvicornutus*, Dodd, mainly in the shorter pedicel and first funicle-joint. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson.

Type.—I. 1963, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERATOBÆUS ELONGATUS, Dodd, 1913.

♀. Head and thorax black; abdomen bright yellowish-brown; horn on abdomen black, but brown at base; legs and antennæ golden-yellow. Abdomen very long and slender; horn on basal segment very long. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson.

Type.—I. 1964, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

CERATOBÆUS MACULATUS, Dodd, 1913.

♀. Yellow, with a spot on each side of abdomen at the centre, and apex of abdomen black. Horn on abdomen reaching to apex of scutellum. Antennæ and forewings as in *parvicornutus*, Dodd. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson.

Type.—I. 1965, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERATOBÆUS SETOSUS, sp. nov.

♀. Black; tibiae and tarsi reddish-brown. Head, thorax, and abdomen (except the first three segments dorsad), covered with dense, short, greyish pubescence. Head slightly wider than thorax; eyes hairy; mandibles tridentate. Thorax one-half longer than wide. Abdomen distinctly longer and wider than the thorax; first three segments striate; third segment occupying one-third the surface; horn on first segment short, blunt. Antennae 7-jointed: scape longer than pedicel and funicle-joints combined; pedicel two and a half times as long as wide; funicle-joints much narrower than pedicel, first a little longer than wide, 2-4 very short, transverse; club twice as long as wide, nearly as long as scape. Forewings barely reaching apex of abdomen; broad; infuscated, the infuscation not uniform, deepest in centre of wing; submarginal vein attaining costa about middle of wing; marginal vein punctiform; stigmal vein very long, scarcely oblique; basal vein distinct, perpendicular; venation black. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught on a window, October 29, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1966, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennae, and forewings.

Table of Australian Species of *Ceratobæus*, Ashmead.

Females.

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| (1) Wings rudimentary | <i>leai</i> , Dodd |
| Wings fully developed | (2) |
| (2) Major colour black, or dark-brown | (3) |
| Major colour yellow, or bright-brown | (6) |
| (3) Basal vein not visible; horn on abdomen reaching apex of scutellum | <i>giraulti</i> , Dodd |
| Basal vein distinct | (4) |
| (4) Horn on abdomen reaching to the head | (5) |
| Horn on abdomen short, blunt ... | <i>setosus</i> , Dodd |
| (5) Abdomen no longer than head and thorax united | <i>mirabilis</i> , Dodd |
| Abdomen twice as long as head and thorax united | <i>elongatus</i> , Dodd |
| (6) Head, metathorax, and thorax ventrad, black | <i>varicornis</i> , Dodd |
| Head and thorax uniform bright-yellow | (7) |
| (7) Forewings with two bands | <i>fasciatus</i> , Dodd |
| Forewings not banded | (8) |
| (8) Abdomen marked with black | (9) |
| Abdomen uniformly yellow | (10) |

- (9) Abdomen with bands at the segmental sutures *fasciiventris*, Dodd
 Abdomen with a spot on each side at the centre, and the apex, black *maculatus*, Dodd
- (10) Horn on abdomen reaching to centre of mesonotum *longicornutus*, Dodd
 Horn on abdomen reaching apex of scutellum (11)
 Horn on abdomen short, blunt (12)
- (11) First funicle-joint as long as pedicel, and fully four times as long as wide *grandis*, Dodd
 First funicle-joint much shorter than pedicel, and only a little longer than wide *flavicarpus*, Dodd
- (12) Pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle-joint no longer than wide; forewings rather narrow *aureus*, Dodd
 Pedicel fully twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint almost twice as long as wide; forewings broad *parvicornutus*, Dodd

CERATOBÆOIDES HACKERI, Dodd, 1913.

♀. Reddish-brown; eyes and ocelli black; antennæ somewhat dusky; legs golden-yellow. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane.

Type.—Hy. 1630, Queensland Museum, Brisbane. A female on a slide.

CERATOBÆOIDES LONGICEPS, Dodd, 1913.

♀. Reddish-brown; head black; abdomen, except first segment, black. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane.

Type.—Hy. 1631, Queensland Museum, Brisbane. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS SEMINITIDUS, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax shining-black; abdomen, legs, and antennæ golden-yellow. Head transverse, a little wider than the thorax. Thorax one-half longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; mesonotum without furrows. Abdomen sessile; as long as head and thorax united; no wider than the thorax, wholly longitudinally striate; first segment short, transverse; second a little longer; third the longest segment but no longer than first and second combined. Antennæ 7-jointed, scape equal to pedicel and funicle-joints united, pedicel scarcely longer than wide; funicle joints small, much narrower than the pedicel; first a little longer than wide; 2-4 transverse; club large, scarcely longer than wide. Forewings rather long; broad; hyaline; submarginal vein terminating about the middle of the wing; marginal vein short; stigmal vein long, oblique; venation yellow. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from several specimens caught while sweeping in forest.

Type.—I. 1967, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS MAGNUS, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax deep golden-yellow; abdomen, legs, and antennæ lemon-yellow; eyes and ocelli black. Thorax scarcely longer than wide. Abdomen as wide as the thorax; as long as the head and thorax united; first and second segments striate; third segment equal to one-half abdominal length, finely rugulose. Antennæ 7-jointed; scape equal to pedicel and funicle-joints united; pedicel twice as long as wide; funicle-joints much narrower than the pedicel; first a little longer than wide; 2-4 transverse; club large, as long as the scape. Forewings as in *seminitidus*, Dodd, but the marginal vein is thickened, very distinct, and the stigmal vein is almost perpendicular. Length, 1.30 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping grass in forest, December 29, 1912 (Alan P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1968, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS OVI, sp. nov.

♀. Like *magnus*, Dodd, but the colouration is deeper; the pedicel and funicle-joints of the antennæ are dusky-black; the abdomen is distinctly wider than the thorax; the first and second abdominal segments are shorter, the third occupying four-fifths of the abdominal length, and the stigmal vein is more oblique. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from a single specimen taken from a spider's egg-bag, forest, September 3, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1969, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS ANGUSTIPENNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *ovi*, Dodd, but the antennæ are wholly yellow; the forewings in *ovi* extend a little beyond apex of abdomen, they extend well beyond apex of abdomen in *angustipennis*; they are narrower; the submarginal vein attains the costa before the middle of the wing, and the stigmal vein is more oblique. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping low vegetation, forest, April 24, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1970, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS FLAVIOS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *magnus*, Dodd, but differs in having the pedicel slender, two and a half times as long as wide; first funicle-joint two and a half times as long as wide; pedicel, funicle-joints, and club dusky-black. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Ayr, Nelson, and Kuranda. Described from one specimen taken on window of blacksmith's shop, Ayr, November 6, 1912 (A. A. Girault); one female sweeping grass on edge of jungle, Kuranda, December 20, 1912 (A. P. Dodd); and several females caught by sweeping grass in forest, Nelson, June-July, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1971, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS UNIFASCIATIPENNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *magnus*, Dodd, but the forewings extend well beyond apex of abdomen, a single transverse band crosses the wing at the stigmal vein. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Rossville. Described from one female caught on a window, February 23, 1912 (A. A. Girault); also one female sweeping on edge of jungle, Kuranda, September 14, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1972, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS PULCHER, sp. nov.

♀. Like the preceding species but the forewings are narrower, a little infuscated, the band is darker, the pedicel is more slender, and the first funicle-joint is long and slender, twice as long as wide. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from two females caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, May 10, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1973, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS SORDIDUS, sp. nov.

♀. Black; abdomen somewhat suffused with brown; legs and antennæ suffused with yellow. Antennæ 7-jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel scarcely longer than wide; funicle-joints minute, all wider than long; club a little longer than wide, nearly as long as the scape. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad; hyaline; marginal cilia rather short; discal cilia fine and dense; sub-marginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal, which is rather long, almost perpendicular; venation brown. Length, 0.85 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping in forest, July 9, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1974, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS FLAVIPES, Dodd.

♀. Black; first abdominal segment, legs, and antennæ honey-yellow. Basal vein not present. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, common on windows.

Type.—I. 1975, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS SILVENSIS, Dodd.

♀. At once distinguished from *flavipes*, Dodd, in having the basal vein present and distinct. Length, 1.30 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, jungle.

Type.—I. 1976, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS AMPLUS, Dodd.

♀. Belongs to the yellow group of species, but differs from all its allies in having the femora and tibiae, as well as the antennal scape and club and apex of abdomen, dusky-brown. Length, 1.30 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, forest.

Type.—I. 1977, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

ACOLUS BRUNNEUS, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax black; abdomen brown; legs golden-yellow; antennal scape yellow; rest of antennæ fuscous. Head no wider than the thorax. Thorax a little longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united, a little wider than the thorax; first and second segments distinctly striate; third segment very feebly striate. Antennæ 7-jointed; scape as long as pedicel and funicle-joints united; pedicel twice as long as wide; funicle-joints much narrower than the pedicel; first as long as wide; 2-4 very short, transverse; club large, one-half longer than wide. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; rather broad: hyaline, with a dark stripe at apex of stigmal vein; discal cilia fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa about middle of wing; marginal vein short; stigmal vein long, almost perpendicular; basal vein distinct, perpendicular; venation fuscous, distinct. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, July 26, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1978, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ACOLUS SPECIOSSISSIMUS, sp. nov.

♀. Golden-yellow; a square patch near the cephalic margin of mesonotum mesad, a transverse band occupying cephalic half of scutellum, and the metanotum, dusky-blackish; eyes and ocelli black. Mesonotum and scutellum densely shagreened; metathorax short, longitudinally rugose, with a blunt spine at its caudal margin mesad, and one at each caudo-lateral extremity. Abdomen no longer or wider than the thorax; first and second segments striate; third finely reticulately rugose. Antennæ 7-jointed; scape long and slender, equal to pedicel and funicle-joints united; pedicel nearly twice as long as wide; funicle-joints much narrower than pedicel, first a little longer than wide; 2-4 short, transverse; club as long as scape, about twice as long as its greatest width. Mandibles strongly tridentate. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad; hyaline, with a transverse black band involving the marginal and stigmal veins, and a lighter band at apex, the latter band being much wider than the first; the hyaline band between the two dark bands is as wide as the first dark band; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia fine, very dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa slightly before middle of wing; marginal vein short; stigmal vein rather long, scarcely oblique, its apex curved slightly disto-cephalad; basal vein not indicated. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping foliage in jungle, 1,200 ft., December 2, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1979, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

Table of Australian Species of *Acolus*, Foerster.

Females.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (1) Head and thorax black; abdomen usually dark-brown or black ... | (2) |
| Head, thorax, and abdomen golden-yellow, or brownish-yellow, sometimes marked with black ... | (6) |
| (2) Abdomen bright golden-yellow ... | <i>seminitidus</i> , Dodd |
| Abdomen, except sometimes the first segment, dark-brown or black ... | (3) |
| (3) First abdominal segment honey or golden-yellow ... | (4) |
| Abdomen wholly dark-brown or black ... | (5) |
| (4) Basal vein not indicated ... | <i>flavipes</i> , Dodd |
| Basal vein present, distinct ... | <i>silvensis</i> , Dodd |

- (5) Basal vein not indicated *sordidus*, Dodd
 Basal vein present, distinct *brunneus*, Dodd
 (6) Thorax not marked with black, uniform in colour (7)
 Thorax marked with black on mesonotum, scutellum, and metanotum; forewings with two bands *speciosissimus*, Dodd
 (7) Legs wholly bright-yellow (8)
 Femora and tibiae dusky-brown *amplus*, Dodd
 (8) Forewings with one dark band (9)
 Forewings not banded (10)
 (9) First funicle-joint scarcely longer than wide *unifasciatipennis*, Dodd
 First funicle-joint slender, twice as long as wide *pulcher*, Dodd
 (10) First funicle-joint slender two and a half times as long as wide *fluvios*, Dodd
 First funicle-joint not or scarcely longer than wide (11)
 (11) Forewings extending well beyond apex of abdomen; submarginal vein attaining costa before middle of wing *angustipennis*, Dodd
 Forewings extending slightly beyond apex of abdomen; submarginal vein attaining costa about middle of wing (12)
 (12) Antennæ wholly yellow; third abdominal segment occupying one-half the surface *magnus*, Dodd
 Pedicel and funicle-joints almost black; third abdominal segment occupying four-fifths the surface *ori*, Dodd

✓ *ACOLOIDES MACULOSUS*, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax reddish-brown; abdomen lemon-yellow, with two oval patches on each side of the abdomen at the centre, and two transverse bands near the apex, black; legs and antennæ lemon-yellow; eyes and ocelli black. Antennæ 7-jointed; scape equal to the pedicel and funicle-joints combined; pedicel a little longer than wide; funicle-joints very small; first as long as wide; 2-4 transverse; club nearly as long as the scape. Forewings rather short; moderately broad; a little infuscated; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein very short; stigmal vein rather long; basal vein very indistinct. Length, 0.75 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught on a window, December, 1912 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1980, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide with the types of *Pseudobæus splendidus*, Dodd.

✓ *ACOLOIDES AUREOLUS*, sp. nov.

♀. Golden-yellow; eyes and ocelli black; antennæ dusky-yellow. Antennæ as in the preceding species. Forewings

moderately narrow; a little infuscated with a darker transverse band at the stigmal vein; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein two-thirds length of stigmal which is rather short, its apex curving slightly disto-cephalad. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught on a window, December 27, 1912 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1981, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

ODONTACOLUS AUSTRALICUS, sp. nov.

♀. Head black; thorax dark brown; abdomen, legs, and antennæ (except the club) bright golden-yellow; antennal club dark-brown. Head transverse, as wide as the thorax. Thorax scarcely longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; mesonotum without furrows; metanotum with two short spines. Abdomen petiolate, as long as the head and thorax united, wider than the thorax; first segment with a short horn; third segment a little the longest; 1-3 striate. Antennæ 7-jointed; scape long and slender, longer than next five joints combined; pedicel a little longer than wide; funicle-joints small, first a little longer than wide; 2-4 very short, transverse; club large, fully twice as long as wide, almost as long as the scape. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; rather narrow; almost hyaline; marginal cilia short; discal cilia fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein short; stigmal vein moderately long, oblique; postmarginal vein a little longer than the stigmal; venation pale-yellow. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, July 10, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1982, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

PSEUDOBÆUS RUFUS, sp. nov.

♂. Dark reddish-brown; legs and antennal scape paler; eyes and ocelli black. Head a little wider than the thorax, which is distinctly longer than wide; mesonotum without furrows. Abdomen petiolate, as wide and a little longer than the thorax. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape equal to next four joints combined; pedicel short and stout, but a little narrower than first funicle-joint, which is a little longer than wide; 2-9 subequal, moniliform, a little wider than long; last joint twice as long as wide. Forewings a little infuscated; submarginal vein attaining the costa before the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal, which is moderately long, oblique; postmarginal vein as long as the stigmal. Length, 0.80 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one male caught on a window, December, 1912 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1983, South Australian Museum. A male on a slide.

PSEUDOBÆUS SPLENDIDUS, sp. nov.

♀. Light reddish-brown; eyes, ocelli, and scutellum black. Antennæ 7-jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle-joint as wide and almost as long as the pedicel; 2-4 very small, transverse; club large, as long as the scape. Forewings a little infuscated; submarginal vein attaining the costa a little beyond the middle of the wing; marginal vein as long as the stigmal; postmarginal vein a little longer than the stigmal. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from two females caught with the preceding species.

Type.—I. 1984, South Australian Museum. Two females on a slide, with the type of *Acoloides maculosus*, Dodd.

BÆUS LEAI, sp. nov.

♀. Head, thorax, and abdomen reddish-brown; eyes and ocelli black; legs reddish-yellow. Antennal scape and pedicel black, rest yellow. Head transverse, much wider than the thorax; ocelli wide apart, the lateral ones almost touching the eye margins. Thorax distinctly wider than long; mesonotum smooth, without furrows; scutellum absent; metathorax very short. Abdomen sessile; broadly oval, scarcely longer than wide, much wider than the thorax, and longer than the head and thorax united; first and second segments very small; third segment equal to four-fifths the abdominal length. Wings entirely wanting. Antennæ 7-jointed; scape longer than next five joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; funicle-joints small; first a little longer than wide; 2-4 transverse; club large, as long as the scape. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney. Described from one female collected by Mr. A. M. Lea, after whom the insect is named. Subsequently a female was caught at Nelson, North Queensland.

Type.—I. 1985, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head and antennæ.

MIROBÆUS, nov. gen.

♀. Head transverse, much wider than the thorax; eyes large, bare; ocelli in a triangle, the lateral ones touching the eye margins; mandibles tridentate, the middle tooth small. Thorax as wide as long; pronotum slightly visible from above; mesonotum as long as wide, without furrows; scutellum rather

large, three times as wide as long, rounded posteriorly; metathorax very short. Abdomen sessile; broadly oval; as long as the thorax and much wider; first segment short, transverse; second segment rather long; third segment the longest, one-half longer than the second; remainder very short. Wings entirely wanting. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape, pedicel, five funicle-joints, and a 4-jointed club; scape long and slender; pedicel rather short; funicle-joints small, first as long as wide, 2-5 minute, very transverse; club large, distinctly 4-jointed.

Type.—The following species.

MIROBÆUS BICOLOR, sp. nov.

♀. Head and abdomen shining-black; thorax reddish-brown; legs and antennæ golden-yellow; antennal club brown. Head, thorax, and abdomen with fine, polygonal sculpture. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ourimbah. Described from one female labelled: "Rotting leaves; A. M. Lea."

Type.—I. 1986, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head.

MIROBÆOIDES, nov. gen.

♀. Differs from *Mirobæus*, Dodd, in lacking the scutellum, and in having the first segment of the abdomen as wide as the thorax, third segment equal to almost the whole abdominal length.

Type.—The following species.

MIROBÆOIDES TASMANICUS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs and antennal scape reddish-yellow suffused with black. Head, thorax, and abdomen with fine, polygonal sculpture. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than wide; funicle-joints small, first a little longer than wide; 2-5 very minute, transverse; club large, 4-jointed. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Huon River. Described from one female collected by Mr. A. M. Lea.

Type.—I. 1987, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head and antennæ.

Subfamily TELEASINÆ.

This subfamily, though it contains few genera, is rich in species, about 200 species having been described in 1910. I was, therefore, very much surprised at the paucity of species in Australia. The few species which I describe herewith are the only ones known from Australia, and were collected by

Mr. A. A. Girault and myself in North Queensland. The types are all in the collection of the South Australian Museum.

The magnification used was $\frac{2}{3}$ -in. objective, 1-in. optic, Bausch and Lomb.

Table of the Genera of the *Teleasinae*.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (1) Second abdominal segment longer than the third | 1. <i>Gryon</i> , Haliday |
| Third abdominal segment the longest, longer than the second | (2) |
| (2) First abdominal segment in the female with a horn; posterior and anterior angles of the metanotum spined, postscutellum spined | (3) |
| First abdominal segment in the female without a horn; anterior angles of the metanotum not spined | (4) |
| (3) Mesonotum with parapsidal furrows | 2. <i>Trissacantha</i> , Ashmead |
| Mesonotum without parapsidal furrows | 3. <i>Pentacantha</i> , Ashmead |
| (4) Parapsidal furrows present; postscutellum with one spine | (5) |
| Parapsidal furrows absent | (6) |
| (5) Antennæ of male with whorls of long hairs | 4. <i>Xenomerus</i> , Walker |
| Antennæ of male without whorls of long hairs | 5. <i>Trimorus</i> , Foerster |
| (6) Posterior femora and tibiæ thickened | (8) |
| Posterior femora and tibiæ not thickened | (7) |
| (7) Postscutellum not spined | 6. <i>Paragryon</i> , Kieffer |
| Postscutellum with one central spine | 7. <i>Hoplogryon</i> , Ashmead |
| (8) Postscutellum with one central spine | 8. <i>Teleas</i> , Latrielle |
| Postscutellum with two central spines | 9. <i>Gryonella</i> , nov. gen. |

HOPLOGRYON VARICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Black; first abdominal segment reddish-brown; legs golden-yellow, the coxæ suffused with black; antennal scape, pedicel, and last five joints black, the other joints golden-yellow. Head smooth; a little wider than the thorax. Thorax one-half longer than wide; mesonotum finely, closely punctured; parapsidal furrows wanting; scutellum smooth; postscutellum with a large spine; posterior angles of the metanotum spined. Abdomen petiolate; as long as the head and thorax united, a little wider than the thorax; first segment as long as wide; first and second segments striate; third segment equal to one-half the abdominal length, but wider than long, smooth. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape very long, equal to next four joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle-joint longer than the pedicel, two and a half times as long as wide; second a little longer than the

first, three times as long as wide; third shorter, twice as long as wide; fourth still shorter, but a little longer than wide; club slender, 6-jointed; first joint a little longer than wide; 2-5 a little wider than long, third a little the widest. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; rather narrow, the apex rather pointed; considerably infuscated; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia fine, very dense; marginal vein terminating a little beyond the middle of the wing; stigmal vein very short, almost perpendicular. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson and Kuranda. Described from numerous specimens caught in jungle.

Type.—I. 1988, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

HOPLOGRYON SORDIDA, sp. nov.

♀. Black; thorax and abdomen a little suffused with reddish; first abdominal segment and legs reddish-yellow. Differs from *varicornis*, Dodd, in having the mesonotum finely polygonally sculptured; the spines on the postscutellum and metanotum are shorter; the first abdominal segment is distinctly wider than long; the forewings are hyaline; first and second funicle-joints subequal, no longer than the pedicel, scarcely longer than wide; third and fourth much narrower than the second, third as wide as long, fourth wider than long; club joints 1-5 much wider than long. Length, 1.20 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping jungle along a stream in forest, June 14, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1989, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

HOPLOGRYON BICOLOR, sp. nov.

♂. Head, centre of mesonotum and scutellum, abdomen (except first segment), and antennæ black; rest of thorax, and first abdominal segment bright reddish-brown; legs golden-yellow. Structure as in *varicornis*, Dodd, but the mesonotum is rather finely reticulately rugulose. Forewings as in *varicornis*, but they are less infuscated and the apex is squarely rounded. Antennæ almost twice as long as the body; pedicel very short; first funicle-joint a little shorter than the second; 2-9 subequal. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from several males caught by sweeping in forest.

Type.—I. 1990, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

HOPLOGRYON RUGULOSA, sp. nov.

♀. Like *bicolor*, Dodd, but the mesonotum and scutellum are wholly black, the rest of the thorax is deeper reddish, the coxæ are black; scutellum and abdomen (except first and second segments which are striate) reticulately rugulose; first abdominal segment very transverse; forewings more infuscated. Antennæ 12-jointed; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle-joint a little longer than the pedicel; second as long as the pedicel; third and fourth wider than long; club 6-jointed, third joint slightly the widest. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson and Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping jungle, Little Mulgrave River, June 10, 1913 (A. P. Dodd); also several females caught in jungle, Kuranda, May 13, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1991, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

HOPLOGRYON PUNCTATA, sp. nov.

♀. Black; legs (including coxæ) and antennal scape reddish-yellow. Head, mesonotum, and scutellum with dense punctures; first abdominal segment only a little wider than long, first, second, and proximal half of third segment striate; rest of abdomen smooth. Antennæ as in *rugulosa*, Dodd. Forewings as in *rugulosa*, but they are almost hyaline. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping jungle, Little Mulgrave River, June 10, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1992, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

HOPLOGRYON RUFITHORAX, sp. nov.

♀. Head black; thorax and first abdominal segment bright reddish-brown, the mesonotum and scutellum somewhat darker; rest of abdomen black; antennal scape yellow, rest of antennæ suffused with yellow; legs golden-yellow. Structure as in *rugulosa*, Dodd, but the rugosity is finer, and the third abdominal segment has longitudinal lines of feeble punctures; the forewings are hyaline, narrower. Length 1.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson and Kuranda. Described from two females caught by sweeping in jungle, May 19 and July 24, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1993, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

HOPLOGRYON PULCHRITHORAX, sp. nov.

♀. Like *rufithorax*, Dodd, but the posterior third of the mesonotum is bright-yellow; only the base of the second abdominal segment is striate; the third segment is smooth, and the antennal-joints are somewhat different. In *rufithorax* the pedicel is slightly longer than wide, the first funicle-joint as wide and slightly longer than pedicel, one-half longer than wide, second slightly shorter and narrower than first; in this species the pedicel is nearly twice as long as wide, first funicle-joint as wide and a little longer than pedicel, fully twice as long as wide, second slightly shorter, but no narrower. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping in heart of jungle, September 12, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1994, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, the antennæ and forewings on a slide.

Table of the Australian Species of *Hoplogryon*, Ashmead.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| I. First abdominal segment as long as wide, or scarcely wider than long. | |
| A. Females. Thorax wholly black. | |
| (1) First abdominal segment black; antennal scape alone yellow | <i>punctata</i> , Dodd |
| (2) First abdominal segment ferruginous; antennal scape and pedicel black, next five joints golden-yellow | <i>varicornis</i> , Dodd |
| B. Male. Thorax bright reddish-brown, the centre of the mesonotum and scutellum black | <i>bicolor</i> , Dodd |
| II. First abdominal segment much wider than long. Females. | |
| A. Mesonotum and scutellum reticulately rugulose. | |
| (1) Mesonotum and scutellum black; rest of thorax dark reddish-brown; proximal half of third abdominal segment striate | <i>rugulosa</i> , Dodd |
| (2) Thorax bright reddish-brown; mesonotum and scutellum darker, but not black; third abdominal segment with longitudinal punctuation | <i>rufithorax</i> , Dodd |
| (3) Third abdominal segment smooth, colour much as in <i>rufithorax</i> | <i>pulchrithorax</i> , Dodd |
| B. Mesonotum finely polygonally sculptured. | |
| (1) Dusky-black; the first abdominal segment reddish; antennæ wholly black | <i>sordida</i> , Dodd |

TRIMORUS AUSTRALIS, sp. nov.

♂. Very similar to *Hoplogryon sordida*, Dodd, but the mesonotum has complete, delicate parapsidal furrows, wide apart, and almost parallel; first abdominal segment a little longer than wide; forewings broader, the apex squarely rounded, infuscated; marginal vein terminating at two-thirds the wing length. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape and pedicel yellow, remaining joints black; pedicel short, no longer than wide; funicle-joints long and cylindrical; first and second subequal, three times as long as wide; third a little shorter than second; fourth a little shorter than third; 4-9 subequal; last funicle-joint distinctly longer than first. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. A rather common species in jungle country.

Type.—I. 1995, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

TRIMORUS ASSIMILIS, sp. nov.

♂. Like *australis*, Dodd, but the mesonotum has scattered punctures; the forewings are less infuscated; the discal ciliation is in about 28 lines, about 40 lines in *australis*. Length, 1.20 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one male caught by sweeping along edge of stream in forest, April 15, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1996, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

TRIMORUS NIGRIPES, sp. nov.

♀. Black; legs a little suffused with red; first abdominal segment ferruginous. Like *assimilis*, Dodd, but the mesonotum is finely densely punctured; the first abdominal segment is distinctly wider than long; the forewings are rather narrow, the apex more rounded. Antennæ as in *Hoplogryon sordida*, Dodd, but the second funicle-joint is shorter than the first, as wide as long, and the third is wider than long. Length, 1.20 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping along edge of stream in forest, April 15, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1997, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

TRIMORUS NIGER, sp. nov.

♂. Like *nigripes*, Dodd, but the legs (except the coxæ) are yellow, the femora and tibiæ being suffused with brown;

the abdomen is wholly black; the mesonotum has only scattered punctures; the forewings are squarely rounded at the apex; the spine on the postscutellum is rather larger. Antennæ one-half longer than the body; as in *australis*, Dodd, but the third funicle-joint is distinctly longer than either the first or second, which are subequal. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one male caught by sweeping along edge of stream in forest, April 15, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1998, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

TRIMORUS PULCHERRIMUS, sp. nov.

♂. Head black; thorax bright reddish-brown; posterior border of median mesonotal lobe dusky; abdomen bright golden-yellow, the sides and apex black; legs golden-yellow; antennal scape yellow, rest of antennæ black. Head transverse, slightly wider than the thorax; thorax a little longer than wide; parapsidal furrows delicate, but distinct; postscutellum with a short spine; posterior angles of metanotum acute. Abdomen no longer than the head and thorax united, no wider than the thorax; first segment as long as wide; third equal to one-half abdominal length. Head, mesonotum, and scutellum with small, rather sparse, circular setigerous punctures; first and most of second segments striate; rest of abdomen smooth. Antennæ 12-jointed; long and slender, one-half longer than the body; scape usual; pedicel short and stout; funicle-joints long, all subequal. Forewings rather long; broad, the apex rather square; almost hyaline; discal cilia moderately coarse, dense; marginal vein long, but not so long as submarginal, terminating at about three-fifths wing length; stigmal vein short, one-sixth as long as the marginal, with a distinct knob, slightly oblique; venation fuscous. Mandibles large, tridentate, the two outer teeth long, the middle one short. Length, 1.60 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one male caught by sweeping in a forest pocket, 1,500 ft., September 12, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1999, South Australian Museum. A male on a tag, the head and forewings on a slide.

TRIMORUS SPECIOSUS, sp. nov.

♂. Like *pulcherrimus*, Dodd, but the mesoscutum is wholly black; the sides and apex of abdomen have more black; the punctures on the head and thorax are much denser; and the antennæ are twice as long as the body. Length, 1.70 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one male caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, September 16, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2000, South Australian Museum. A male on a tag, the head and forewings on a slide.

TRIMORUS NIGRELLUS, sp. nov.

♀. Does not differ from *Hoplogryon punctata*, Dodd, except in having delicate but distinct parapsidal furrows; only the extreme base of the third abdominal segment is striate; the third funicle joint is nearly twice as long as wide; the forewings are narrower, less infuscated; the venation is not so black. Length, 2 mm.

♂. Antennæ one-third longer than the body; wholly black; as in *niger*, Dodd.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping jungle near a swamp, November 2, 1912 (A. A. Girault); and one male caught by sweeping on edge of stream in forest, April 15, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2001, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing female antennæ and forewings.

TRIMORUS MYMARIPENNIS, sp. nov.

♂. Black: base of abdomen bright-yellow: legs fuscous, the tarsi pale-yellow: antennæ wholly black. Head no wider than the thorax. Thorax one-half longer than wide; mesonotum finely polygonally sculptured; parapsidal furrows delicate, but complete; scutellum smooth; postscutellum with a short spine; posterior angles of metanotum with a small spine. Abdomen a little longer and wider than the thorax; first segment very transverse; first and second segments striate, the third smooth. Antennæ long and slender, somewhat longer than the body; pedicel short and stout, wider than long; first funicle-joint twice as long as wide; second a little longer than first; third a little longer than second: 3-10 subequal. Forewings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; very slender and graceful, blade-shaped, the apex pointed, five or six times as long as their greatest width; a little infuscated; longest marginal cilia equal to greatest wing width; discal cilia moderately fine, arranged in about ten lines; marginal vein terminating a little beyond middle of wing; stigmal vein short, very oblique, without a distinct knob.

A species unique on account of its graceful mymarid-like wings.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one male caught by sweeping in forest, summit of second coast range, 1,500 ft., May 29, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2002, South Australian Museum. A male on a slide.

Table of Australian Species of *Trimorus*, Foester.

Males; females.

- I. Head black; thorax bright reddish-brown, the scutum sometimes black; mesal portion of abdomen reddish-brown; males.
 - (a) Scutum mostly reddish-brown; punctures on head and thorax rather sparse *pulcherrimus*, Dodd
 - (b) Scutum wholly black; punctures on head and thorax dense *speciosus*, Dodd
- II. Body wholly black, except sometimes base of abdomen.
 - A. Forewings very slender and graceful; longest marginal cilia equal to greatest wing width; male *mymaripennis*, Dodd
 - B. Forewings not especially slender; the longest marginal cilia not equal to one-half greatest wing width.
 - (1) First abdominal segment much wider than long.
 - (a) First segment reddish-yellow; mesonotum with fine, dense punctures; female *nigripes*, Dodd
 - (b) Abdomen wholly black; mesonotum with scattered punctures; male *niger*, Dodd
 - (2) First abdominal segment scarcely wider than long, or a little longer than wide.
 - (a) First segment reddish-yellow; males.
 - Mesonotum with fine, polygonal sculpture *australis*, Dodd
 - Mesonotum with scattered punctures *assimilis*, Dodd
 - (b) Abdomen wholly black; males, females *nigrellus*, Dodd

PENTACANTHA AUSTRALICA, sp. nov.

♀. Colour as in *Hoplogryon sordida*, Dodd, but the first abdominal segment is golden-yellow. Structure as in *Trimorus nigripes*, Dodd, but the proximal, as well as the posterior, angles of the metanotum have short spines; the parapsidal furrows are wanting; the first abdominal segment is longer than wide, and has a short blunt horn. Antennæ and forewings as in *Trimorus nigripes*. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Common along edges of small streams in forest.

Type.—I. 2003, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

PARAGRYON GRACILIFENNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Black; legs (including coxæ), first abdominal segment, and antennal scape reddish-yellow.

Like *Xenomerus dubius*, Dodd, but the postscutellum and metanotum are unarmed; first funicle-joint of antennæ distinctly longer than the pedicel, four times as long as wide; second a little longer than first; third twice as long as wide; forewings exceedingly long, rather slender, graceful, the apex rounded; venation black; stigmal vein rather oblique; no parapsidal furrows. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, May 20, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2004, South Australian Museum. A female tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

XENOMERUS VARIPES, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs (except the coxæ) golden-yellow, but the distal half of the posterior tibiæ and all the posterior tarsi are dusky-black; mouth parts, antennal scape, and pedicel golden-yellow; stalks of the funicle-joints pale yellowish-white, rest of antennæ fuscous. Head distinctly wider than the thorax; smooth; lateral ocelli as far distant from the eye margins as from the median ocellus; eyes large; mandibles rather large, tridentate. Thorax scarcely longer than wide; pronotum not visible from above; mesonotum much wider than long, finely polygonally sculptured; parapsidal furrows distinct posteriorly, absent anteriorly; scutellum smooth; postscutellum with only a raised tubercle; metanotum unarmed. Abdomen no longer or wider than the thorax; broadly oval; first segment short, transverse, twice as wide as long; second segment short; third equal to one-half the abdominal length; first and second striate, the rest smooth. Forewings extending well beyond apex of abdomen; broad; perfectly hyaline; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia fine, sparse; marginal vein terminating about the middle of the wing; stigmal vein rather oblique, short, but four times as long as wide, without a knob; venation bright-yellow. Antennæ 12-jointed, very long and slender; scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than wide; funicle-joints pedicellate-nodose, with long hairs, the hairs many times the width of the joints; first joint without a stalk, scarcely longer than the pedicel; 2-9 all of nearly equal length; 2-4 with a long basal stalk and a knob; fifth with a stalk at either end, the knob somewhat depressed in the middle; sixth similar to fifth, but without a basal stalk; 7-9 similar to the sixth, but the knob is much depressed and forms really two

knobs in each; last joint without a distinct knob. Length, 1.30 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in and on edge of jungle, May 8, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2005, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewing.

XENOMERUS DUBIUS, sp. nov.

♀. The same as *varipes*, Dodd, but the discal ciliation is moderately coarse and dense, by no means sparse, and the posterior tibiæ and tarsi are wholly yellow. Antennæ 12-jointed, first six joints golden-yellow, the rest black; scape long and slender; pedicel two and a half times as long as wide; first funicle-joint slightly shorter and narrower than the pedicel; second as long as the first; third and fourth as wide as long; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 distinctly wider than long, second joint the longest and widest. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson and Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, Nelson, August 24, 1913 (A. A. Girault), and one female caught by sweeping foliage in jungle, Kuranda, May 20, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2006, South Australian Museum. A slide bearing female antennæ and forewings.

XENOMERUS FLAVICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Head black; thorax dusky-brown; first abdominal segment golden-yellow; rest of abdomen black; legs and first six antennal-joints golden-yellow; rest of antennæ brown.

Like *dubius*, Dodd, but the mesonotum and scutellum are almost smooth, with only a few scattered setigerous pin-punctures; the pedicel is shorter, only twice as long as wide; and the first and second funicle-joints are shorter. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping in heart of jungle, 1,500 ft., September 12, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2007, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

GRYONELLA, nov. gen.

♂; ♀. Like *Teleas*, Latrielle, but the postscutellum has two central spines.

Type.—*Gryonella crawfordi*, described herewith.

GRYONELLA CRAWFORDI, sp. nov.

♂. Shining-black; tibiæ and tarsi reddish, suffused with dusky. Head and mesonotum with raised lines of reticulation.

scutellum smooth. Abdomen a little longer and wider than the thorax; first segment a little wider than long; first, second, and base of third segment striate; rest of abdomen smooth. Mandibles large, with two acute teeth. Posterior femora distinctly swollen; intermediate tibiae with short spines. Postscutellum with two short spines; posterior angles of the metanotum acute. Antennae a little longer than the body; pedicel short; first funicle-joint slightly longer than the second; 2-9 subequal; two very small apparent ring-joints are present. Forewings long; broad, the apex squarely rounded; somewhat infuscated; marginal cilia short; discal cilia rather coarse, dense; marginal vein terminating beyond the middle of the wing; stigmal vein short, rather oblique; venation fuscous. Length, 1.80 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Proserpine. Described from one male caught by sweeping foliage and grass in forest, November 3, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2008, South Australian Museum. A male on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennae, and forewings.

The species is named in honour of Mr. J. C. Crawford, of the United States National Museum, for his work on the parasitic *Hymenoptera*.

GRYONELLA BRUESI, sp. nov.

♀. Very similar to the type species, but the tibiae and tarsi are clear reddish-yellow; the scutellum is reticulated like the mesonotum; and the forewings are not so broad, the infuscation much darker. Antennae 12-jointed; scape moderately long and slender; pedicel nearly twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint shorter but no narrower than the pedicel, somewhat longer than wide; second as wide as long; third and fourth small, transverse; club rather compact, 6-jointed; joints 1-5 much wider than long, third slightly the widest. Length, 1.70 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, January 3, 1914 (A. A. Girault).

The species is named in honour of Mr. C. T. Brues, of Harvard University, U.S.A., for his work on the parasitic *Hymenoptera*.

Type.—I. 2009, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings.

Family CERAPHRONIDÆ.

The *Ceraphronidæ* have never been worked in Australia, and hitherto not one species has been recorded. In working up this family I was greatly surprised at the small number

of species found in all the genera except one, namely, the genus *Ceraphron*. The genus *Ceraphron* will now contain over forty Australian species, that number being nearly three-fourths of the total number of Australian species in the whole family. Of the species described herewith, twelve were received from the South Australian Museum, the remainder being taken by Mr. A. A. Girault and myself in North Queensland. Only one species, *Aphanogmus braconis*, Dodd, has been bred.

The types are all in the collection of the South Australian Museum.

The magnification used was $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. objective, 1-in. optic, Bausch and Lomb.

Table of Genera of the family *Ceraphronidae*.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Wings fully developed | (2) | |
| Wings rudimentary, or totally absent | (12) | |
| (2) Forewings with a large stigma;
antennæ 11-jointed in both sexes | (3) | |
| Forewings without a real stigma;
antennæ 11-jointed in the male
(10-jointed in one genus), 10-
jointed in the female (9-jointed in
one genus), but the females of the
genus <i>Lagynodes</i> , Foerster, which
are wingless, have 11-jointed
antennæ | (9) | |
| (3) Males; females. Body completely
flattened; mesonotum without
furrows | | 1. <i>Platyceraphron</i> , Kieff |
| Body not flattened | (4) | |
| (4) Mesonotum with three furrows ... | (5) | |
| Males; females (part). Mesonotum
without furrows or with a median
furrow; antennæ of male with
long hairs or branches | | 2. <i>Dendrocerus</i> , Ratzebur |
| (5) Males; females (part). Postscutellum
spined | | 3. <i>Megaspilus</i> , Westwood |
| Postscutellum not spined | (6) | |
| (6) Males; females. Wings without dis-
cal ciliation | | 4. <i>Trichosteresis</i> , Foerster |
| Wings with discal ciliation | (7) | |
| (7) Males; females. Scape with a short
tooth; male antennæ branched ... | | 5. <i>Prodendrocerus</i> , Kieff |
| Scape without a tooth | (8) | |
| (8) Males; females. Antennæ of male
with long hairs or branches; meso-
notum truncate anteriorly | | 6. <i>Lygocerus</i> , Foerster |
| Males; females (part). Antennæ
of male without long hairs or
branches; mesonotum rounded
anteriorly | | 7. <i>Conostigmus</i> , Dahlbom |
| (9) Males. Mesonotum with three fur-
rows | | 8. <i>Lagynodes</i> , Foerster |
| Mesonotum without furrows, or
with a median one | (10) | |

- (10) Males; females. Antennæ 10-jointed in the male, 9-jointed in the female 9. *Neoceraphron*, Ashmead
- Antennæ 11-jointed in the male, 10-jointed in the female (11)
- (11) Males; females (part). Antennæ of male with long hairs; mesonotum usually without a median furrow; scutellum distinctly convex 10. *Aphanogmus*, Thomson
- Males (part); females (part). Antennæ of male without long hairs; mesonotum always with a median furrow; scutellum almost flat 11. *Ceraphron*, Jurine
- (12) Eyes small, not as long as their distance from the occipital margin (13)
- Eyes large, much longer than their distance from the occipital margin (16)
- (13) Females; male unknown. Pronotum short, not visible from above; mesonotum with a median furrow; scutellum longer than wide; antennæ 10-jointed 12. *Pristomicrops*, Kieffer
- Pronotum longer than the mesonotum; scutellum often absent, when present distinctly wider than long (14)
- (14) Females; male unknown. Mesonotum with two furrows uniting and forming a median furrow; antennæ 10-jointed; wings rudimentary 13. *Trimicrops*, Kieffer
- Mesonotum without furrows, or the furrows present but not uniting; antennæ 11-jointed; wings entirely wanting (15)
- (15) Females; male unknown. Pronotum occupying almost all the thorax dorsad; meso- and metanotum very small; scutellum absent 14. *Plastomicrops*, Kieffer
- Females. Pronotum occupying only half the thorax dorsad; mesonotum, scutellum, and metanotum distinct
- (16) Females; male unknown. Pronotum occupying almost all the thorax dorsad; meso- and metanotum very small; scutellum wanting; antennæ 10-jointed 8. *Lagynodes*, Foerster
- Pronotum not or scarcely visible from above; mesonotum, scutellum, and metanotum distinct (17)
- (17) Antennæ 11-jointed in both sexes (18)
- Antennæ 10-jointed in female, 11-jointed in male (22)
- (18) Mesonotum with three furrows (19)
- Mesonotum with less than three furrows (21)
- (19) Females (part). Postscutellum spined 3. *Megaspilus*, Westwood
- Postscutellum not spined (20)

- (20) Females (part). Thorax not narrowed; maxillary palpi 5-jointed, labials 3-jointed 7. *Conostigmus*, Dahlbom
 Males; females. Thorax strongly narrowed; maxillary palpi 4-jointed, labials 2-jointed 16. *Conostigmoides*, gen. nov. = *Eumegaspilus* [Ashmead, 1893]
 (21) Males; females. Mesonotum with two furrows; males and females without wings, or the wings rudimentary 17. *Dichogmus*, Thomson
 Females (part). Mesonotum without furrows, or with only a median one; males always winged 2. *Dendrocercus*, Ratzeburg
 (22) Females; male unknown. Head flattened, the frons directed dorsad; mesonotum without furrows 18. *Synarsis*, Foerster
 Head not flattened, the frons directed cephalad (23)
 (23) Females (part). Scutellum distinctly convex; mesonotum without furrows, or with a median one more or less distinct 10. *Aphanogmus*, Thomson
 Males (part); females (part). Scutellum scarcely convex; mesonotum always with a distinct median furrow 11. *Ceraphron*, Jurine

DENDROCERCUS SORDIDUS, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax dark-brown; antennæ fuscous; legs brown, suffused with yellow, the tarsi pale honey-yellow; abdomen missing. Head subquadrate, a little wider than the thorax; eyes pubescent. Thorax distinctly longer than wide; mesonotum with a distinct median furrow, the parapsidal furrows wanting; axillæ meeting at the base of the scutellum; scutellum longer than wide; head and thorax with fine polygonal sculpture and fine pubescence. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape equal to next four joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle-joint scarcely shorter than the pedicel; funicle-joints 2-9 gradually and slightly widening towards the apex; funicle-joints 2-8 as wide as long, subquadrate; last joint one-half longer than wide, scarcely longer than the pedicel. Forewings moderately long; rather broad, the apex squarely rounded; hyaline, with an obscure band just involving the stigma and stigmal vein; discal cilia fine and dense; stigma rather large, scarcely twice as long as wide; stigmal vein scarcely longer than the stigma; venation brown. Length of head and thorax, 0.75 mm. Total length, probably about 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Pentland. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, January 8, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2010, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

DENDROCERUS FEMORALIS, sp. nov.

♂. Black; antennal scape, all front legs, apex of middle coxæ, all middle trochanters, tibiæ, and tarsi golden-yellow; middle femora and all hind legs (except the knees) dusky-black. Head a little wider than the thorax; the frons (viewed from above) convex; eyes hairy. Thorax nearly twice as long as wide; cephalic margin truncate; mesonotum and scutellum with fine polygonal sculpture; mesonotum with a distinct median furrow; scutellum somewhat longer than wide. Abdomen much shorter and narrower than the thorax, second segment occupying four-fifths of surface. Posterior femora much swollen; all tibiæ with two apical spurs. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; broad; hyaline, with a dusky blotch beneath the stigma; discal cilia moderately fine, dense; stigma large, semicircular; stigmal vein short, straight, not as long as the stigma; venation fuscous. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel very small; first four funicle-joints almost triangular, narrowed at base, excised at apex, the apical margin concave; fifth only slightly excised; 6-8 filiform, subequal, two-thirds longer than wide; last joint somewhat longer than the preceding; all funicle-joints with long hairs. Length, 1.45 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Harvey Creek. Described from one male caught by sweeping in jungle, November 15, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2011, South Australian Museum. A male on a slide.

MEGASPILUS AUSTRALICUS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs (including the coxæ) and first four antennal-joints lemon-yellow. Head transverse, a little wider than the thorax; finely polygonally sculptured; eyes large, pubescent. Thorax distinctly longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; mesonotum large, with three distinct furrows; axillæ meeting at the base of the scutellum; scutellum longer than wide; postscutellum with a blunt bidentate spine. Abdomen as long and as wide as the thorax, convex below, slightly convex above; second segment occupying two-thirds abdominal length; first and base of second segment striate; rest of second segment with regular, longitudinal lines of shallow oval punctures; remaining segments striate. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape long, rather slender, equal to next four joints combined; pedicel two and a half times as long as wide; funicle-joints slightly widening towards the middle; first slender, as long as the pedicel; second a little wider than long; third as long as wide; fourth longer than wide, the widest joint in the antennæ; 5-9 gradually narrowing, all

longer than wide. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; very broad; slightly infuscated; discal cilia moderately coarse and dense; submarginal vein terminating about the middle of the wing; stigma distinctly longer than wide; stigmal vein scarcely curved, no longer than the stigma; venation light-fuscous, the stigma lemon-yellow. Length, 2.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping foliage on edge of jungle, May 19, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2012, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

LYGOCERUS AUSTRALICUS, sp. nov.

♂. Shining-black; tibiæ, tarsi, and antennal scape ferruginous. Head transverse, a little wider than the thorax; thorax scarcely longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; mesonotum large, median furrow distinct, parapsidal furrows delicate; scutellum longer than wide. Abdomen pointed ovate, scarcely longer than the thorax, and not as wide. Antennæ 11-jointed: scape long; pedicel very short; first four funicle-joints constricted at the base, excised at the apex, almost triangular, but the apical margins concave; giving off long hairs; last five joints almost filiform, the hairs not so long. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen: broad, the apex squarely rounded; hyaline: marginal cilia short; discal cilia fine and dense; submarginal vein terminating about the middle of the wing; stigma large, a little longer than wide; stigmal vein slightly longer than the stigma, scarcely curved. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one male caught by sweeping in open forest, January 29, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2013, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

LYGOCERUS SPLENDIDUS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs and antennal scape ferruginous; rest of antennæ dark-brown, a little suffused with yellow. Structure as in *australicus*, Dodd, but the parapsidal furrows are distinct, the thorax is distinctly longer than wide, and the abdomen is as wide but no longer than the thorax. Forewings very broad; hyaline with a broad, longitudinal infuscated stripe under the stigmal vein; venation dark-fuscous; stigma very large, slightly longer than wide; stigmal vein nearly twice as long as the stigma, scarcely curved. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape long and slender equal to next three joints

combined; pedicel slender, three times as long as wide; first funicle-joint as long as the pedicel; second one-half longer than wide; 3-8 almost subequal, one-half longer than wide; last joint as long as the pedicel. Length, 2.50 mm.

Hab.—South Queensland: Roma. Described from one female caught on foliage of cultivated lemon-tree, October 6, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2014, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

CONOSTIGMUS RUFINOTUM, sp. nov.

♀. Head black; mesonotum and scutellum bright reddish-brown; metanotum black; basal fifth of abdomen reddish-brown; rest of abdomen black; legs and antennal scape golden-yellow; rest of antennæ black. Head transverse, a little wider than the thorax; mandibles bidentate. Thorax a little longer than wide; mesonotum large, with three distinct furrows; scutellum large, a little longer than wide. Abdomen a little wider and longer than the thorax; a little longer than wide. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint a little shorter and narrower than the pedicel; funicle-joints gradually widening towards the apex; second as wide as long; penultimate joint twice as wide as long; last joint twice as long as wide. Forewings broad, the apex very square; much infuscated; discal cilia moderately fine and dense, in about 30 rows: venation fuscous, very distinct; submarginal vein terminating about the middle of the wing: stigma semicircular, twice as long as wide; stigmal vein long, slightly curved, fully twice as long as the stigma. Length, 1.60 mm.

♂. Antennæ 11-jointed; long and slender; pedicel scarcely longer than wide; first funicle-joint about four times as long as wide; second a little shorter; the others gradually shortening towards the apex, but the last funicle-joint is as long as the scape.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ourimbah; North Queensland: Kuranda. Described from two females labelled: "From moss, Ourimbah; A. M. Lea;" and one male caught by sweeping foliage on edge of jungle. Kuranda, May 19, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Types.—I. 2015, South Australian Museum. Two females and one male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing female head, antennæ, and forewings, and another slide bearing male head, antennæ, and forewings, with type appendages of *muscosus*, Dodd.

CONOSTIGMUS TASMANICUS, sp. nov.

♀. Reddish-brown; head and metanotum darker; eyes and ocelli black; legs and antennal scape golden-yellow; antennal pedicel and first four funicle-joints dusky-yellow; remaining joints brown; abdomen missing in the only specimen.

Closely allied to *rufinotum*, Dodd, but differs in having the first funicle-joint slightly longer than the pedicel; second shorter, but longer than wide; forewings narrower, the apex not square but almost pointed. Length, 1.50 mm. (?)

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea). Described from one female.

Type.—I. 2016, South Australian Museum. The female thorax tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

CONOSTIGMUS LEAI, sp. nov.

♀. Head and metanotum black; mesonotum and scutellum reddish-brown; abdomen yellow, more or less dusky; legs and first six antennal-joints golden-yellow; last five antennal-joints dark-brown. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape equal to next six joints combined; first funicle-joint distinctly narrower and shorter than the pedicel, only one-half longer than wide; funicle-joints 2-8 transverse, all distinctly wider than long, gradually widening towards the apex; last joint one-half as long as the scape. Forewings squared at the apex as in *rufinotum*, but they are smaller; venation dark-fuscous. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—South Queensland: Mount Tambourine. Described from one female labelled: "Rotting leaves; A. M. Lea."

Type.—I. 2017, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide with the type of *Ceraphron bicolor*, Dodd.

CONOSTIGMUS MUSCOSUS, sp. nov.

♂. Head and metanotum black; rest of thorax reddish-brown; abdomen yellow, more or less dusky; legs and antennal scape golden-yellow; rest of antennæ dark-brown. Head as wide as the thorax; thorax scarcely longer than wide; abdomen narrowed at the base, as wide as the thorax, and a little longer than the head and thorax united. Antennæ as in *rufinotum*, Dodd. Forewings much as in *rufinotum*, but they are hyaline; venation very pale-yellow, very indistinct. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ourimbah. Described from one male labelled: "From moss; A. M. Lea."

Type.—I. 2018, South Australian Museum. A male, tag-mounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings, with type appendages of male *rufinotum*.

CONOSTIGMUS GIRAULTI, sp. nov.

♀. Head black; thorax brownish-yellow; abdomen golden-yellow; legs and first four antennal-joints lemon-yellow; rest of antennæ brown. Structure as in the other species, but the abdomen is distinctly longer than the head and thorax united. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape equal to next seven joints combined; pedicel short, scarcely longer than wide; funicle-joints gradually widening towards the apex, all transverse, distinctly wider than long; last joint twice as long as wide, two-thirds length of scape. Forewings not reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad, the apex squarely rounded, a little infuscated; stigma much longer than wide; stigmal vein fully twice as long as the stigma; venation fuscous. Length, 1.30 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Babinda. Described from one female caught by sweeping foliage in jungle. October 28, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2019, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CONOSTIGMUS NIGRICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs (except the coxæ) ferruginous, the femora brownish; antennal scape suffused with red. Forewings moderately broad, the apex squarely rounded; infuscated, the infuscation darkest in the centre; venation almost black; stigma semicircular; stigmal vein almost twice as long as the stigma. Antennæ 11-jointed, scarcely widening towards the apex; scape equal to next three joints combined; pedicel slender, two and a half times as long as wide; first funicle-joint as long as the pedicel; the others gradually shortening but all distinctly longer than wide. Thorax distinctly longer than wide; abdomen longer than the head and thorax united. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from three females caught by sweeping in forest, August, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2020, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

Table of Australian species of *Conostigmus*, Dahlbom.

Males; females.

I. Shining-black.

Female. Legs (except the coxæ) ferruginous, femora brown; antennæ black, the scape suffused with red *nigricornis*, Dodd

II. Thorax and abdomen more or less brown or yellow.

A. Female. Thorax and abdomen wholly uniformly yellow, without

- any black; abdomen distinctly longer than the head and thorax united *giraulti*, Dodd
- B. Thorax and abdomen not uniformly brown or yellow, the metanotum black or brownish-black, the abdomen somewhat dusky; abdomen not or scarcely longer than the head and thorax united
- (1) Male. Venation very pale-yellow, scarcely discernible; wings hyaline *muscosus*, Dodd
- (2) Females. Venation fuscous; wings somewhat infuscated.
- (a) First six antennal-joints yellow *leai*, Dodd
- (b) Antennal scape alone yellow.
 First funicle-joint a little shorter than the pedicel;
 forewings broad, the apex very square *rufinotum*, Dodd
 First funicle-joint a little longer than the pedicel;
 forewings much narrower, the apex almost pointed *tasmanicus*, Dodd

CONOSTIGMOIDES, nov. gen.

This genus is proposed to contain the species *Eumegaspilus erythrothorax*, Ashmead. In 1888 Ashmead erected the genus *Eumegaspilus* to contain two species, *E. canadensis*, Ashmead, and *E. ottawensis*, Ashmead. These two species were nothing but wingless species of the genus *Conostigmus*, Dahlbom, as Ashmead himself points out in 1893. Since the two mentioned species were the only ones in the genus, the genus must necessarily become a synonym of *Conostigmus*, Dahlbom. But in 1893 Ashmead gives another description of the genus, and places another species, *E. erythrothorax*, Ashmead, in it, at the same time eliminating the two previously described species from the genus. The genus, therefore, cannot hold, since it has already become a synonym of *Conostigmus*. The genus *Conostigmoides* is, therefore, erected with the type species, *Conostigmoides (Eumegaspilus) erythrothorax*, Ashmead.

LAGYNODES FLAVUS, sp. nov.

♀. Golden-yellow; eyes black; antennæ somewhat suffused with brown. Head much wider than the thorax, almost as long as wide; the frons directed dorsad; ocelli absent; eyes small, but nearly twice as long as wide; mandibles bidentate. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel scarcely longer than wide; funicle joints gradually widening towards the apex; joints 1-6 very short, transverse; seventh rather

longer and rather abruptly wider than the sixth, but twice as wide as long; eighth still wider; last joint large; distinctly longer than wide, nearly as long as the scape. Thorax narrow; distinctly longer than wide; pronotum large, with an impressed line that continues into the mesonotum; mesonotum small, semicircular; scutellum small; metanotum small, with a curved line of well-marked foveæ; posterior angles of the metanotum with a short spine. Wings entirely absent. Abdomen much longer and wider than the thorax: smooth, with a few impressed lines at its base. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—South Queensland: Mount Tambourine. Described from one female caught by Mr. A. M. Lea.

Type.—I. 2021, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head and antennæ with the type appendages of *Ceraphron musophilus*, Dodd.

APHANOGMUS BRACONIS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs (except the coxæ) and first seven antennal-joints golden-yellow. Head no wider than the thorax. Thorax a little longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; mesonotum large, median furrow almost obsolete; scutellum highly convex, longer than wide. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united, scarcely wider than the thorax: first segment short, striate; second segment occupying most of the abdominal length, smooth. Antennæ 10-jointed: scape swollen basally, as long as next five joints combined; pedicel slender, two and a half times as long as wide; funicle-joints widening towards the apex: first shorter and narrower than the pedicel, twice as long as wide; 2-5 short, distinctly wider than long; sixth very abruptly larger than the fifth, a little longer than wide; seventh equal to sixth: last joint one-half longer than the preceding, fully twice as long as wide, two-thirds as long as the scape. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen: moderately broad, the apex rather rounded; hyaline; marginal cilia rather short; discal cilia moderately fine, not very dense; submarginal vein terminating about the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-fourth as long as the submarginal; stigmal vein short, scarcely as long as the marginal; venation yellow. Length, 1.50 mm.

♂. First seven antennal-joints yellow, the last four brown. Antennæ 11-jointed: pedicel slightly longer than first funicle-joint; funicle-joints 1-8 scarcely longer than wide, with rather long hairs, the hairs a little wider than the joints. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from numerous specimens reared from Braconid cocoons on several occasions. This record is of considerable interest as, previously,

only one representative of this family has been reared from a *Hymenopterus* host, the host being a *Cynipid*.

Types.—I. 2022, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing a male specimen and a female head and antennæ, with the type of *nigripes*, Dodd.

APHANOGMUS NIGRIPES, sp. nov.

♂. Shining-black; tibiæ and tarsi suffused with yellow. Antennæ long and slender; pedicel short; first funicle-joint twice as long as the pedicel, three times as long as wide; funicle-joints 2-8 long, each a little shorter than the first; last funicle-joint as long as first. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; moderately broad, the apex rather square; somewhat infuscated; submarginal vein terminating about the middle of the wing; marginal vein two-fifths as long as the submarginal; stigmal vein slightly curved, scarcely longer than the marginal. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one male caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, June 14, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2023, South Australian Museum. A male on a slide with the types of *braconis*, Dodd.

APHANOGMUS UNIFASCIATUS, sp. nov.

♀. Black, somewhat suffused with brown; tibiæ and tarsi pale-yellow; antennal scape pale-yellow; rest of antennæ brown. Forewings scarcely reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad; hyaline, with one infuscated band before the middle; marginal vein one-third as long as the submarginal; stigmal vein scarcely curved, no longer than the marginal; venation brown, the stigmal vein very pale-yellow. Antennæ 10-jointed; pedicel one-half longer than wide; funicle-joints small, gradually increasing in width, scarcely longer than wide; first much narrower than the pedicel; last joint twice as long as wide. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping jungle along forest streamlet, December 30, 1912 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2024, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide with the type of *assimilis*, Dodd.

APHANOGMUS ASSIMILIS, sp. nov.

♂. Like *unifasciatus*, Dodd, but the legs are uniform brown; the forewings are hyaline; discal ciliation fine and sparse, in about fifteen rows. Antennæ slender, pedicel scarcely shorter than the first funicle-joint, which is twice as long as wide; funicle-joints 2-8 a little shorter than the first. Length, 0.80 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one male caught by sweeping jungle along a forest streamlet, December 30, 1912 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2025, South Australian Musuem. A male on a slide with the type of *unifasciatus*, Dodd.

APHANOGMUS BRUNNEUS, sp. nov.

♂. Brownish-yellow; legs golden-yellow; antennæ dusky-brown; eyes and ocelli black. Forewings extending beyond apex of abdomen; rather broad, the apex squarely rounded; a little infuscated; discal cilia rather sparse, in about fifteen rows; submarginal vein terminating about the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-third as long as the submarginal; stigmal vein short, a little longer than the marginal; venation fuscous, the stigmal vein pale-yellow. Antennæ slender; pedicel rather short; funicle-joints all long and slender, almost subequal, with long hairs. Length, 0.80 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Babinda and Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one male caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, Yungaburra, December 30, 1911 (A. A. Girault), and one male sweeping in jungle, Babinda, October 28, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2026, South Australian Museum. A male on a slide.

Table of the Australian species of *Aphanogmus*, Thomson.

- | | | |
|--|--------|----------------------------|
| I. Male. Colour brownish-yellow; forewings rather broad, a little infuscated | | <i>brunneus</i> , Dodd |
| II. Colour black or dusky-black. | | |
| A. Female. Forewings with one band | | <i>unifasciatus</i> , Dodd |
| B. Males. Forewings not banded. | | |
| (1) Legs, except the coxæ, yellow; antennal-joints more or less yellow | | <i>braconis</i> , Dodd |
| (2) Legs more or less fuscous or black; antennæ wholly fuscous or black. | | |
| (a) Shining-black; tibiæ and tarsi suffused with yellow | | <i>nigripes</i> , Dodd |
| (b) Dusky-black; legs uniform dusky | | <i>assimilis</i> , Dodd |

Genus CERAPHRON, Jurine.

Table of Australian species.

- | | | |
|---|--------|---------------------------|
| Males. | | |
| (1) Wingless; major colour bright brownish-yellow | | <i>pulcher</i> , sp. nov. |
| Winged; wholly black (except appendages) | | (2) |

- (2) Funicle-joints 2-8 no longer than wide *daphnis*, sp. nov.
 Funicle-joints 2-8 distinctly longer than wide *australicus*, sp. nov.
- Females.
- (1) Wings absent or rudimentary ... (2)
 Wings fully developed (5)
- (2) Head and thorax black; abdomen suffused with brown; wings rudimentary (3)
 Major colour bright brownish-yellow; wings entirely wanting (4)
- (3) Pedicel longer than first funicle-joint *leai*, sp. nov.
- (4) Sixth and seventh funicle-joints distinctly wider than long *queenslandicus*, sp. nov.
 Sixth and seventh funicle-joints distinctly longer than wide *pulcher*, sp. nov.
- (5) Head and thorax entirely black ... (6)
 Thorax brown, brownish-yellow, or golden-yellow (24)
- (6) Forewings banded (7)
 Forewings not banded (8)
- (7) Forewings with two obscure bands; first seven antennal-joints bright-yellow *omphale*, sp. nov.
 Forewings with one distinct band; antennæ wholly black *meridianus*, sp. nov.
- (8) Forewings reaching to only two-thirds length of abdomen; large Forewings reaching to apex of abdomen (9)
 (10)
- (9) Abdomen bright orange-yellow ... (10)
 Abdomen black, or brownish-black ... (11)
- (10) All funicle-joints wider than long *bicolor*, sp. nov.
 All funicle-joints longer than wide *splendidus*, sp. nov.
- (11) Apex of forewings very broad, square; infuscation blackish *atlas*, sp. nov.
 Apex of forewings rounded, or nearly pointed; infuscation never blackish (12)
- (12) Legs wholly bright-yellow, the coxæ sometimes more or less black ... (14)
 Coxæ black or fuscous; femora brown; tibiæ brown or yellow; tarsi yellow (13)
- (13) Coxæ black; femora brown; tibiæ and tarsi bright-yellow; thorax not narrow; stigmal vein long *calliope*, sp. nov.
 Legs fuscous, the tarsi yellow; thorax narrow; stigmal vein not long *elongatus*, sp. nov.
- (14) Funicle-joints 1-4 yellow; forewings somewhat infuscated *ænone*, sp. nov.
 Funicle-joints never yellow (15)

- (15) Fifth funicle-joint abruptly larger than the fourth (16)
 Fifth funicle-joint not abruptly larger than the fourth, but the sixth abruptly larger than the fifth (20)
- (16) Stigmal vein almost reaching the wing margin, and distant from the margin by no more than one-eighth its own length (17)
 Stigmal vein not so long, its apex distant from the wing margin by only one-fourth its own length ... *apelles*, sp. nov.
- (17) Abdomen shining-black (18)
 Abdomen rich dark-brown *hercules*, sp. nov.
- (18) First funicle-joint as long as the pedicel *ater*, sp. nov.
 First funicle-joint distinctly shorter than the pedicel (19)
- (19) Mesonotum with fine polygonal sculpture *giraulti*, sp. nov.
 Mesonotum with sparse, fine punctures *niger*, sp. nov.
- (20) First funicle-joint as long as the pedicel *tasmanicus*, sp. nov.
 First funicle-joint distinctly shorter than the pedicel (21)
- (21) First funicle-joint scarcely longer than wide, sixth and seventh wider than long *achilles*, sp. nov.
 First funicle-joint distinctly longer than wide, sixth and seventh longer than wide (22)
- (22) Base of abdomen yellow; apex of stigmal vein distant from the wing margin by no more than one-tenth of its own length *flavicora*, sp. nov.
 Base of abdomen not yellow; apex of stigmal vein distant from the wing margin by one-half its own length (23)
- (23) Funicle-joints all distinctly longer than wide *cræsus*, sp. nov.
 Funicle-joints 3-5 distinctly wider than long *apollo*, sp. nov.
- (24) Abdomen wholly or mostly black; forewings banded (25)
 Abdomen concolourous with the thorax (26)
- (25) Forewings with two bands, one at the wing apex *speciosissimus*, sp. nov.
 Forewings with one band, the wing apex hyaline *pulcherrimus*, sp. nov.
- (26) Forewings banded (27)
 Forewings not banded (33)
- (27) Forewings with two bands, one at the wing apex (28)
 Forewings with only one band, the wing apex hyaline (31)

- (28) Apex of stigmal vein distant from the wing margin by about one-half its own length ... (29)
 Apex of stigmal vein distant from the wing margin by no more than one-fourth its own length ... (30)
- (29) Colour reddish-brown; antennæ mostly yellow; first band of wing dark ... *adonis*, sp. nov.
 Colour golden-yellow; antennæ mostly black; first band of wing not dark ... *diana*, sp. nov.
- (30) Marginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal ... *varicornis*, sp. nov.
 Marginal vein only about one-fourth as long as the stigmal ... *bifasciatipennis*, sp. nov.
- (31) All of wing (except the apex) infuscated; no funicle-joints white ... *iole*, sp. nov.
 First third of wing, as well as the apex, hyaline; at least first three funicle-joints white ... (32)
- (32) First four funicle-joints white; discal cilia rather sparse ... *muscophilus*, sp. nov.
 First three funicle-joints white; discal cilia dense ... *aureus*, sp. nov.
- (33) Forewings reaching to apex of abdomen ... (34)
 Forewings reaching to only two-thirds length of abdomen ... *lycaon*, sp. nov.
- (34) Stigmal vein long, its apex distant from the wing margin by less than one-fourth its own length ... (35)
 Stigmal vein not so long, its apex distant from the wing margin by more than one-fourth its own length ... (38)
- (35) Funicle-joints 2-5 very short, transverse, at least twice as wide as long ... (36)
 Funicle-joints 2-5 not so short, not twice as wide as long ... *vulgaris*, sp. nov.
- (36) First funicle-joint as long as wide (37)
 First funicle-joint distinctly wider than long ... *mellicornis*, sp. nov.
- (37) Abdomen longer than the head and thorax united; wings long; marginal vein almost as long as the stigmal ... *magnicornis*, sp. nov.
 Abdomen no longer than the head and thorax united; wings not so long; marginal vein not one-third as long as the stigmal ... *flavus*, sp. nov.
- (38) Apex of stigmal vein distant from wing margin by more than one-half its own length ... (39)
 Apex of stigmal vein distant from wing margin by less than one-half its own length ... (40)

- (39) Colour dark-brown; legs and antennæ concolourous; wings hyaline *megacephalus*, sp. nov.
 Colour brownish-yellow; legs and part of antennæ bright-yellow; wings infuscated *narcissus*, sp. nov.
 (40) Marginal vein almost as long as the stigmal *helena*, sp. nov.
 Marginal vein distinctly shorter than the stigmal (39)
 (41) Colour dark reddish-brown; first funicle-joint as wide as the pedicel *sarpedon*, sp. nov.
 Colour bright golden-yellow; first funicle-joint distinctly narrower than the pedicel *flaviceps*, sp. nov.

CERAPHRON SPECIOSISSIMUS, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax bright golden-yellow; abdomen shining-black; legs and first seven antennal-joints golden-yellow, last three joints black; eyes and ocelli black. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide: first funicle-joint a little shorter and narrower than the pedicel, twice as long as wide: 2-5 a little wider than long; sixth abruptly larger than the fifth, as long as wide; sixth and seventh subequal; last joint twice as long as wide. Forewings barely reaching apex of abdomen; moderately narrow; hyaline, but a broad dark band occurs, covering last third of submarginal and all the marginal vein and terminating at end of marginal vein, also a second band occurs at the wing apex, but this band is not as dark as the first one; discal cilia fine, rather dense: submarginal vein terminating about the middle of the wing; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal, which is moderately long, its apex distant from the wing margin by one-half its own length; venation fuscous, the stigmal vein pale-yellow. Head a little wider than the thorax; thorax distinctly longer than wide, the scutellum longer than wide; abdomen wider than the thorax, but no longer. Length, 1.1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, August 2, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2027, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON CRÆSUS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs (including coxæ) and antennal scape and pedicel golden-yellow. Head slightly wider than the thorax. Thorax rather slender, twice as long as wide; with fine dense setigerous punctures; scutellum much longer than wide. Abdomen scarcely wider than the thorax; as long

as the head and thorax united; second segment occupying most of the surface, smooth. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape long, equal to next three joints combined; pedicel long and slender, five times as long as wide; first funicle-joint a little narrower and much shorter than the pedicel, four times as long as wide; remaining joints all distinctly longer than wide; sixth abruptly larger than fifth; last joint two and a half times as long as wide, two-thirds as long as the scape. Forewings just reaching apex of abdomen; narrow, the apex rather pointed; hyaline; discal cilia fine and dense; submarginal vein terminating about middle of wing; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal, which is moderately long, its apex distant from the wing margin by one-half its own length; venation fuscous; the stigmal vein pale-yellow. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, August 31, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2028, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON CALLIOPE, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; femora brown; tibiæ and tarsi golden-yellow; first five antennal-joints suffused with brown. Head no wider than the thorax. Thorax scarcely longer than wide; finely polygonally sculptured; scutellum scarcely longer than wide. Abdomen wider than the thorax; no longer than the head and thorax united. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape equal to next three joints combined; pedicel long and slender, three times as long as wide; first funicle-joint almost as long as the pedicel; second shorter, one-half longer than wide; third and fourth as wide as long; fifth abruptly larger than the fourth; 5-8 all distinctly longer than wide. Forewings almost reaching apex of abdomen; moderately narrow, the apex rather pointed; infuscated, the infuscation deepest in centre of wing; discal cilia fine and dense; marginal vein scarcely one-third as long as the stigmal, which is long, its apex distant from the wing margin by about one-eighth its own length. Length, 1.60 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Ayr. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, November 7, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2029, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

CERAPHRON OMPHALE, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs and first seven antennal-joints golden-yellow. Head and thorax with scattered, minute, setigerous pin-punctures. Head a little wider than the thorax. Thorax a little longer than wide; scutellum longer than wide.

Abdomen a little longer and wider than the thorax. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; rather broad, the apex rather squarely rounded; hyaline, but there is an obscure band covering most of the marginal and apex of submarginal vein, and the wing apex is obscurely infuscated; discal cilia not very fine, dense; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal, which is moderately long and curved, its apex distant from the wing margin by almost one-half its own length; venation fuscous, the stigmal vein pale-yellow. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint a little shorter and narrower than the pedicel, almost twice as long as wide; 2-7 gradually widening, all a little wider than long; sixth abruptly larger than fifth; last joint large, two and a half times as long as wide. Length, 1.20 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from two females caught on windows, May, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2030, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON ADONIS, sp. nov.

♀. Dark reddish-brown; eyes and ocelli black; abdomen suffused with dusky; legs and antennæ golden-yellow; apical antennal-joints somewhat suffused with brown. Head scarcely wider than the thorax, which is a little longer than wide. Abdomen no wider than the thorax, and no longer than the head and thorax united. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel slender, two and a half times as long as wide; first funicle-joint shorter and a little narrower than the pedicel, twice as long as wide; 2-5 gradually widening; second a little longer than wide; 3-5 slightly wider than long; sixth rather abruptly larger than fifth, a little longer than wide; seventh slightly longer than sixth; last joint long, fully three times as long as wide, nearly as long as the scape. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad, the apex rather square: hyaline, with a dark band across the wing, involving the marginal and last fifth of submarginal veins, and the wing apex is obscurely infuscated; discal cilia fine, rather sparse, in about 16 lines; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal, which is rather long, scarcely curved, its apex distant from the wing margin by one-half its own length; venation very dark and distinct, but the stigmal vein is pale-yellow. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, July 17, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2031, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON VULGARIS, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax bright brownish-yellow; abdomen, legs, and first three antennal-joints golden-yellow; rest of antennæ brown; eyes and ocelli black. Head no wider than the thorax. Thorax a little longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; scutellum slightly longer than wide. Abdomen a little longer than the head and thorax united; wider than the thorax. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel two and a half times as long as wide; first funicle-joint as wide as the pedicel, one-half longer than wide; 2-5 all somewhat wider than long; sixth rather abruptly larger than the fifth; sixth and seventh longer than wide; last joint two-thirds as long as the scape. Forewings scarcely reaching apex of abdomen; rather narrow, the apex rounded; a little infuscated; discal cilia fine and dense; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal, which is long and curved, its apex distant from the wing margin by about one-eighth its own length; venation fuscous, the stigmal vein paler. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Horn and Thursday Islands, Torres Straits; Magnetic Island, near Townsville; and Proserpine. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, Horn Island, March 3, 1912 (A. A. Girault); one female sweeping in forest, Thursday Island, March 2, 1912 (A. A. Girault); one female sweeping in old Chinese garden, overgrown with weeds, Proserpine, November 3, 1912 (A. A. Girault); and one female sweeping in forest, Magnetic Island, January 19, 1913 (A. A. Girault). Also found at Nelson.

Type.—I. 2032, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON LYCAON, sp. nov.

♀. Like *vulgaris*, Dodd, but the abdomen is no wider, and is twice as long as the thorax; the forewings reach to only two-thirds length of the abdomen. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, September 13, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2033, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON HELENA, sp. nov.

♀. Like *vulgaris*, but the second and third funicle-joints are slightly longer than wide; the marginal vein is almost as long as the stigmal, which is not so long as in *vulgaris*, its apex distant from the wing margin by one-third its own length. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Herberton, 3,000 ft. Described from one female caught on a window, December 28, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2034, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON FLAVUS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *vulgaris*, but the first seven antennal-joints are pale honey-yellow; the first funicle-joint is scarcely longer than wide, 2-5 very transverse, sixth and seventh distinctly wider than long; the head darker, almost black; the abdomen is scarcely longer than the thorax. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, May 19, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2035, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON MAGNICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *flavus*, Dodd, but the head is bright-yellowish; the abdomen is of a deeper shade of brownish-yellow than the thorax; the abdomen is much longer than the head and thorax united; the forewings are longer, and the marginal vein is nearly one-half as long as the stigmal, not one-third as long as in *flavus*. Length, 1.35 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Babinda. Described from one female caught by sweeping foliage in jungle, October 28, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2036, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON NARCISSUS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *vulgaris*, but the abdomen is scarcely longer than the thorax; first funicle-joint narrower than the pedicel, small, wider than long, sixth and seventh wider than long; marginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal, which is not long, its apex being distant from the wing margin by more than one-half its own length. Length, 0.90 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, August 10, 1912 (A. A. Girault); also one female sweeping grass in swamp, Ingham, January 13, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2037, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON FLAVICEPS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *narcissus*, Dodd, but the antennal scape alone is yellow; the first funicle-joint is narrower than the pedicel, but is one-half longer than wide; the marginal vein is only two-thirds as long as the stigmal, the apex of which is distant

from the wing margin by nearly one-half its own length. Length, 0.90 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, January 1, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2038, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide with the type appendages of *meridianus*, Dodd.

CERAPHRON SARPEDON, sp. nov.

♀. Dark reddish-brown; legs golden-yellow; antennæ wholly dark-brown. Structurally like *flaviceps*, Dodd, but the first funicle-joint is as wide as the pedicel, and the marginal and stigmal veins are rather longer. Length, 1.20 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Mirani. Described from one female caught on a window, October 18, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2039, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON MELLICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Colour as in *magnicornis*, Dodd. Antennæ as in *flavus*, Dodd, but the first funicle-joint is much wider than long. Forewings as in *vulgaris*, Dodd, but the marginal vein is nearly one-half as long as the stigmal. Abdomen a little longer and wider than the thorax. Length, 0.90 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from two females caught by sweeping in forest, July 3, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2040, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON MEGACEPHALUS, sp. nov.

♀. Dark-brown; legs concolourous, the tarsi pale-yellow; antennæ concolourous. Head much wider than the thorax, which is narrow, much longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; abdomen a little longer and wider than the thorax. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape rather swollen; pedicel twice as long as wide; funicle-joints gradually widening; first much narrower than the pedicel, very small; 1-7 all a little wider than long; sixth abruptly larger than the fifth; last joint two-thirds as long as the scape. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; short; moderately broad; hyaline; marginal vein as long as the stigmal, which is short, its apex distant from the wing margin by almost its own length. Length, 0.60 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, May 26, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2041, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON NIGER, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs (including the coxæ) and antennal scape and pedicel golden-yellow. Head no wider than the thorax. Thorax one-half longer than wide, with fine, sparse punctures; scutellum somewhat longer than wide. Abdomen a little wider than the thorax, as long as the head and thorax united. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape a little swollen, equal to next four joints combined; pedicel three times as long as wide; first funicle-joint as wide but shorter than the pedicel, twice as long as wide; 2-4 all a little wider than long; fifth abruptly larger than the fourth; 5-7 almost subequal, all a little longer than wide; last joint long, two-thirds as long as the scape. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad, the apex sharply rounded, a little infuscated; discal cilia fine and dense; marginal vein two-fifths as long as the stigmal, which is long and curved, its apex almost touching the wing margin. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland, Nelson. A common species along edges of jungles.

Type.—I. 2042, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewing, with the type appendages of *australicus*, Dodd.

CERAPHRON IO, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax black; abdomen brown; legs and antennal scape and pedicel golden-yellow; rest of antennæ dark-brown. Head scarcely as wide as the thorax. Thorax one-half longer than wide, with only a few scattered punctures; scutellum longer than wide. Abdomen much longer than the head and thorax united, wider than the thorax. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape scarcely swollen, equal to next five joints combined; pedicel two and a half times as long as wide; funicle-joints gradually widening towards the apex; first funicle-joint as long and as wide as the pedicel; second as wide as long; third and fourth somewhat wider than long; fifth abruptly larger than fourth, a little longer than wide; sixth and seventh subequal, each somewhat longer than the fifth; last joint long, one-half as long as the scape. Forewings only reaching to two-thirds the abdominal length; moderately broad; the apex rather rounded; infuscated; marginal vein two-fifths as long as the stigmal, which is long and curved, its apex almost reaching the wing margin. Length, 2.60 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from two females caught by sweeping in forest, August 10, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2043, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

CERAPHRON ATLAS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs (except the coxæ) and first four funicle-joints reddish-yellow; scape and pedicel almost wholly black; last four antennal-joints black. Head no wider than the thorax. Thorax scarcely longer than wide, with fine, dense pin-punctures; scutellum a little longer than wide. Abdomen scarcely wider than the thorax, no longer than the head and thorax united. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape not swollen, equal to next four joints combined; pedicel two and a half times as long as wide; first funicle-joint as long and as wide as the pedicel; 2-7 all as wide as long; fifth abruptly larger than fourth; last joint scarcely twice as long as wide. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; very broad, the apex squarely rounded; darkly infuscated; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal, which is long and curved, its apex distant from the wing margin by about one-sixth its own length. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Mount Pyramid, 300-1,500 ft., near Cairns. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, June 2, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2044, South Australian Museum. A female on tag, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

CERAPHIRON MERIDIANUS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; the tarsi yellow; rest of legs and antennæ almost wholly black. Head no wider than the thorax. Thorax one-half longer than wide; finely polygonally sculptured; scutellum a little longer than wide. Abdomen wider than the thorax, no longer than the head and thorax united. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape somewhat swollen, equal to next four joints combined; pedicel slender, nearly three times as long as wide; first funicle-joint shorter and narrower than the pedicel, one-half longer than wide; 2-5 slightly wider than long; sixth abruptly larger than the fifth; sixth and seventh about subequal, each a little longer than wide; last joint two-thirds as long as the scape. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad, the apex rather rounded; hyaline, with a broad infuscated band occupying end of submarginal and all marginal veins; discal cilia very fine, dense; marginal vein three-fifths as long as the stigmal, which is scarcely curved, its apex distant from the wing margin by nearly one-half its own length; venation fuscous, the stigmal vein somewhat paler. Length, 1.30 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln. Described from a single female received from the South Australian Museum, and captured by Mr. A. M. Lea.

Type.—I. 2045, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings, with the type of *flaviceps*, Dodd.

CERAPHRON MUSCOPHILUS, sp. nov.

♀. Golden-yellow; eyes, ocelli, apex and a spot on either side of centre of abdomen dorsad, black; legs and antennal scape and pedicel golden-yellow; first four funicle-joints white; last four antennal-joints black. Head scarcely as wide as the thorax. Thorax scarcely one-half longer than wide; scutellum a little longer than wide. Abdomen pointed-ovate; as long as the head and thorax united, no wider than the thorax. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape slender, equal to next six joints combined; pedicel slender, nearly three times as long as wide; first funicle-joint shorter but no narrower than the pedicel; 2-4 all a little wider than long; fifth larger than fourth, but not abruptly so; sixth longer than fifth; sixth and seventh subequal, each longer than wide; last joint fully three times as long as wide. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; first third and apex of wing, a small area between the proximal half of the stigmal vein and the wing margin, and a smaller area opposite this, hyaline; the rest deeply clouded; discal cilia very fine, sparse; marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal, which is long and curved, its apex almost touching the wing margin. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ourimbah; North Queensland: Port Douglas. Described from one female received from the South Australian Museum, and labelled: "From moss, Ourimbah"; and one female caught on window of a grocery store, Port Douglas, October 30, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2046, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings, with the type appendages of *Lagynodes flavus*, Dodd.

CERAPHRON AUREUS, sp. nov.

♀. Agreeing with *musophilus*, Dodd, but only the first three funicle-joints are white; the abdomen is much more dusky dorsad; the band on the wing is not so dark; the hyaline area opposite the stigmal vein is larger; and the discal cilia is dense, by no means sparse. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Cairns. Described from one female caught on foliage of a ti-tree, November 1, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2047, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON GIRAULTI, sp. nov.

♀. Very like *niger*, Dodd, but differs in that the head and thorax are finely polygonally sculptured; the forewings are more rounded at the apex; and the fifth funicle-joint, although abruptly larger than the fourth, is distinctly shorter than the sixth, and wider than long. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, Proserpine. A common species in forest country around Nelson; also found at Proserpine, where a specimen was caught by sweeping in an old Chinese garden overgrown with weeds, November 2, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2048, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide with the type appendages of *tasmanicus*, Dodd.

CERAPHRON TASMANICUS, sp. nov.

♀. Black; base of abdomen, legs, and antennal scape golden-yellow. Head slightly wider than the thorax. Thorax distinctly longer than wide; finely polygonally sculptured; scutellum longer than wide. Abdomen slightly wider than the thorax, no longer than the head and thorax united. Forewings as in *niger*, but they are more slender and graceful, and are more infuscated. Antennæ as in *niger*, but the first funicle-joint is as long as the pedicel, 3-5 wider than long, sixth abruptly larger than the fifth, which is not abruptly larger than the fourth. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea). Described from one female received from the South Australian Museum.

Type.—I. 2049, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings, with the type of *giraulti*, Dodd.

CERAPHRON ATER, sp. nov.

♀. Like *niger*, but the abdomen is distinctly longer than the head and thorax united, the antennæ are stouter, and the first funicle-joint is as long as the pedicel. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Redlynch, near Cairns. Described from one female caught by sweeping in a strip of jungle, June 1, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2050, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

CERAPHRON APELLES, sp. nov.

♀. Like *giraulti*, Dodd, but the abdomen is brown; the pedicel is not yellow; the second and third funicle-joints are a little longer than wide; the forewings are hyaline; the marginal vein is one-half as long as the stigmal, which is not so long, its apex being distant from the wing margin by about one-fourth its own length. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one female caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, December 30, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2051, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON HERCULES, sp. nov.

♀. Agreeing with *niger*, Dodd, but the abdomen is rich dark-brown; the proximal half of the antennal scape alone is yellow; rest of antennæ black; the thorax has the fine polygonal sculpture as in *giraulti*, Dodd; and the funicle-joints 2-4 are a little longer than wide. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping mature sugar cane, August 14, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2052, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON CENONE, sp. nov.

♀. Agreeing with *giraulti*, but the first four funicle-joints are golden-yellow, rest of antennæ brown; the abdomen is brown, and is much wider than the thorax. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, Nelson, and Babinda. Described from one female received from the Queensland Museum, and labelled: "Sweeping herbage Clayfield, Brisbane, June 29, 1913 (H. Hacker)"; one female caught by sweeping in forest, Nelson, August 10, 1912 (A. A. Girault); one female sweeping foliage around jungle, Babinda, October 28, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2053, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON BIFASCIATIPENNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Bright golden-yellow; apex of abdomen dorsad-dusky; last three antennal-joints brownish-black; head brownish-black. Head no wider than the thorax. Thorax slender, twice as long as wide; scutellum longer than wide. Abdomen a little wider than the thorax, as long as the head and thorax united. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape equal to next six joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint shorter but scarcely narrower than the pedicel, one-half longer

than wide; 2-7 all wider than long; sixth abruptly larger than fifth; last joint one-half as long as the scape. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad, the apex rather squarely rounded; hyaline, with a broad infuscated band covering the marginal and apical portion of submarginal vein, and the wing apex is obscurely infuscated; discal cilia fine, not very dense; marginal vein one-fourth as long as the stigmal, which is very long, its apex distant from the wing margin by about one-sixth its own length. Length, 0.85 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Harvey Creek. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, October 19, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2054, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON ELONGATUS, sp. nov.

♀. Black; abdomen suffused with brown; legs (including coxæ) brown, the tarsi bright-yellow; scape brown; rest of antennæ fuscous. Head much wider than the thorax. Thorax very narrow, nearly three times as long as wide, finely polygonally sculptured. Abdomen little longer than the head and thorax combined, a little wider than the thorax. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad, the apex rounded; almost hyaline; discal cilia exceedingly fine, rather sparse; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal, which is not very long, its apex distant from the wing margin by one-half its own length. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape somewhat swollen at base, equal to next five joints combined; pedicel nearly three times as long as wide; first funicle-joint shorter and narrower than the pedicel, nearly twice as long as wide; 2-4 a little wider than long; fifth abruptly larger than the fourth; 5-7 subequal, each nearly twice as long as wide; last joint one-half longer than the preceding, not one-half as long as the scape. Length, 1.45 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Ingham. Described from one female caught by sweeping grass in swamp, January 13, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2055, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON IOLE, sp. nov.

♀. Golden-yellow; apex of abdomen dusky; antennæ suffused with brown; eyes and ocelli black. Head distinctly wider than the thorax. Thorax narrow, twice as long as wide, with very fine polygonal sculpture; median furrow of mesonotum delicate, but distinct. Abdomen a little longer and wider than the thorax; second segment occupying only one-half the abdominal length. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape short, but equal to next six joints combined; pedicel one-half longer

than wide; funicle-joints 1-4 minute, much narrower than the pedicel, somewhat wider than long; fifth rather larger than fourth; sixth abruptly larger than fifth, a little wider than long; seventh slightly larger than sixth; last joint twice as long as wide, two-thirds as long as the scape. Forewings just reaching apex of abdomen; rather narrow; much infuscated, but the apical fifth of wing perfectly hyaline, the hyaline portion beginning just beyond apex of stigmal vein; discal cilia exceedingly fine, sparse; marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal, which is rather short, scarcely curved, its apex distant from the wing margin by one-half its own length; venation fuscous, the stigmal vein pale-yellow. Length, 0.80 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping in a forest pocket, 1,500 ft., September 12, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2056, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON PULCHER, sp. nov.

♀. Bright golden-yellow; eyes, ocelli, and last three antennal-joints black; apical half of abdomen dusky. Head a little wider than the thorax. Thorax scarcely longer than wide; finely polygonally sculptured; scutellum a little wider than long. Wings totally absent. Abdomen a little wider and longer than the thorax; second segment occupying three-fourths the abdominal length. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape equal to next six joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint as wide as the pedicel, one-half longer than wide; 2-5 all distinctly wider than long; sixth abruptly larger than fifth, as long as wide; seventh longer than sixth, distinctly longer than wide; last joint one-half longer than the preceding, and two-thirds as long as the scape. Length, 1.10 mm.

♂. Differing from the female in having the head black, and the scutellum and centre of mesonotum dusky. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape yellow, rest of antennæ black; scape equal to next two and a half joints combined; pedicel scarcely twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint slightly wider and distinctly longer than the pedicel, two and a half times as long as wide; second shorter, scarcely twice as long as wide; 3-8 subequal, each a little shorter than second; last joint somewhat longer than the preceding one. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea). Described from four females, two males, on two cards, received from the South Australian Museum.

Type.—I. 2057, South Australian Museum. A male on a slide, plus four females and a male on two tags.

On account of the differences in coloration, the specimen described as the male of this species possibly belongs to a different one.

CERAPHRON QUEENSLANDICUS, sp. nov.

♀. Agreeing in colour, size, and structure of body, with the female sex of *pulcher*, but differing in antennal structure as follows:—Pedicel only a little longer than wide; first funicle-joint as long as wide; 2-5 more transverse; sixth one-half wider than long; seventh longer, but distinctly wider than long; last joint three times as long as the preceding one. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—South Queensland: Mount Tambourine. Described from one female received from the South Australian Museum, and labelled: "Rotting leaves; A. M. Lea."

Type.—I. 2058, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag.

CERAPHRON FLAVICOXA, sp. nov.

♀. Very like *tasmanicus*, Dodd, but the base of abdomen, legs, and antennal scape are paler, and the first funicle-joint is distinctly shorter than the pedicel, and scarcely one-half longer than wide, also the forewings are less graceful. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, May 19, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2059, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide, with the male type of *pulcher*, Dodd.

CERAPHRON VARICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Golden-yellow; eyes, ocelli, pedicel, first three funicle- and last three antennal-joints black; scape, fourth and fifth funicle-joints, and the legs golden-yellow. Head a little wider than the thorax. Thorax one-half longer than wide; smooth, with only a few small scattered punctures; scutellum a little longer than wide. Abdomen no longer or wider than the thorax. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; not broad, the apex rather sharply rounded; hyaline, with a dark band involving marginal and apical half of submarginal veins, and the wing apex is obscurely infuscated; discal cilia fine and sparse; marginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal; which is moderately long and curved, its apex distant from the wing margin by one-fourth its own length. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape swollen at base, not long, but equal to next five-joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle-joint much narrower than the pedicel, small, wider

than long; 2-5 rather sharply widening, all short, and fully twice as wide as long; sixth abruptly larger than the fifth, but much wider than long; last joint one-half longer than wide, but one-half length of the scape. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, August 25, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2060, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON DIANA, sp. nov.

♀. Colour as in *varicornis*, Dodd, but the antennæ (except the scape) are wholly black. Structure of body as in *varicornis*, but the thorax has the usual fine polygonal sculpture. Forewings banded as in *varicornis*; discal cilia fine and dense; marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal, which is moderately long, its apex being distant from the wing margin by nearly one-half its own length. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape a little swollen at base, as long as next five joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint as wide as the pedicel but shorter, one-half longer than wide; 2-5 all a little wider than long; sixth abruptly larger than fifth; sixth and seventh subequal, a little longer than wide; last joint two and a half times as long as wide, half as long as the scape. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest June 17, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2061, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON ACHILLES, sp. nov.

♀. Very similar to *tasmanicus*, Dodd, and *flavicora*, Dodd, but differing from both in having the abdomen wholly black, the first funicle-joint only slightly longer than wide, the sixth and seventh wider than long. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson and Babinda. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, Babinda, October 28, 1911, and one female sweeping in jungle, Nelson, June 7, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2062, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON APOLLO, sp. nov.

♀. Black; legs (including coxæ) and antennal scape golden-yellow. Antennæ very much as in *flavicora*, Dodd; pedicel slender, two and a half times as long as wide; first funicle-joint much shorter, and a little narrower than the pedicel, twice as long as wide; sixth and seventh slightly wider than long. Forewings almost hyaline; marginal vein one-half

as long as the stigmal, which is not very long, scarcely curved, its apex distant from the wing margin by about one-half its own length. Otherwise the same, or nearly, as *flavicoxa*. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, Innisfail. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest and jungle, Nelson, June 27, 1913, and one female sweeping in jungle, Innisfail, July 28, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2063, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag.

CERAPHRON AUSTRALICUS, sp. nov.

♂. Black; apical abdominal segments brownish; tibiae brownish; tarsi yellow; antennal scape and pedicel yellow, a little dusky. Head no wider than the thorax; thorax somewhat longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; abdomen pointed-ovate, no wider than thorax, a little longer than head and thorax united. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape slender, pedicel scarcely twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint a little longer and wider than the pedicel, twice as long as wide, 2-8 shorter, subequal, all one-half longer than wide. Forewings reaching beyond apex of abdomen; very broad, the apex squarely rounded; much infuscated; discal cilia fine and dense; marginal vein not one-third as long as the stigmal, which is long and curved, its apex distant from the wing margin by one-fourth its length. Length, 1.45 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: National Park, near Sydney (A. M. Lea). Described from one male received from the South Australian Museum.

Type.—I. 2064, South Australian Museum. A male on a tag, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings, with the type appendages of *niger*, Dodd.

CERAPHRON PULCHERRIMUS, sp. nov.

♀. Head and abdomen brownish-black; thorax bright reddish-yellow, the mesonotum dusky; legs and first seven antennal-joints golden-yellow. Head no wider than thorax. Thorax a little longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured. Abdomen distinctly longer than the head and thorax united, wider than the thorax. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape slender, as long as next six joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle-joint as wide as pedicel; 1-7 all short, transverse, much wider than long; sixth rather abruptly larger than fifth; seventh distinctly larger than sixth; last joint twice as long as wide, two-thirds as long as the scape. Forewings not reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad, the apex rather sharply rounded; darkly infuscated, the apical

fifth hyaline; discal cilia fine and dense; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal, which is long and curved, its apex almost touching the wing margin. Length, 1.20 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Harvey Creek. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, November 15, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2065, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON BICOLOR, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax black; abdomen bright orange-yellow; legs and antennal scape golden-yellow; rest of antennæ brownish-black; first two pairs of coxæ, femora, and tibiæ dusky-black. Head distinctly wider than the thorax, which is rather slender; abdomen stout, wider but no longer than thorax. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape swollen at base, equal to next five joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint a little narrower than pedicel, as wide as long; 2-7 all distinctly wider than long, the sixth abruptly larger than fifth; club nearly twice as long as wide, two-thirds as long as scape. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad, the apex rounded; slightly infuscated; discal cilia fine and dense; marginal vein three-fifths as long as the stigmal, which is not very long, its apex distant from the wing margin by fully one-half its own length. Length, 0.80 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, June 30, 1912 (A. A. Girault). Subsequently other females were caught.

Type.—I. 2066, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide with the type of *Conostigmus leai*, Dodd.

CERAPHRON SPLENDIDUS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *bicolor*, Dodd, but the first two pairs of coxæ, tibiæ, and femora are only slightly dusky; the pedicel is slender, three times as long as wide; first funicle-joint fully twice as long as wide; 2-7 all a little longer than wide; last joint fully two and a half times as long as wide. Length, 0.90 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Port Douglas. Described from one female caught on a window, March 25, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2067, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

CERAPHRON DAPHNIS, sp. nov.

♂. Shining-black; tibiæ and tarsi suffused with yellow. Agreeing with *australicus*, Dodd, but the abdomen is as wide and no longer than the thorax, truncately rounded at apex;

funicle-joints 2-8 all slightly wider than long; also the infuscation of the forewings is not regular, being deepest beneath the stigmal vein. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Magnetic Island, Mount Pyramid (2,500-3,000 ft.), and Kuranda. Described from one male caught by sweeping grass and foliage, Magnetic Island, January 27, 1913 (A. A. Girault); one male sweeping forest, Mount Pyramid, 2,500-3,000 ft., June 2, 1913 (A. P. Dodd); one male sweeping in forest, 1,500 ft., Kuranda, September 13, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2068, South Australian Museum. A male on a tag, the head, antennæ, and forewings on a slide.

CERAPHRON LEAI, sp. nov.

♀. Black; base of abdomen, legs, and antennal scape golden-yellow. Head no wider than the thorax. Thorax not much longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; scutellum longer than wide. Abdomen a little wider than the thorax, long, longer than the head and thorax united. Wings rudimentary, not reaching to middle of abdomen. Antennæ 10 jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel nearly thrice as long as wide; first funicle-joint as wide as pedicel, but somewhat shorter; second shorter than first; 3-5 wider than long; sixth abruptly larger than fifth, as long as wide; seventh a little longer; last joint one-half longer than preceding one. Length, 1.70 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea). The species is named in honour of the collector. Described from three females.

Type.—I. 2069, South Australian Museum. Three females on two tags.

APPENDIX.

The following new species have recently been found in a collection of North Queensland Hymenoptera. One species has been received from the Northern Territory, but all the others were collected by Mr. A. A. Girault and myself in the coastal districts of North Queensland. The types are in the South Australian Museum.

Family SCELIONIDÆ.

Subfamily TELENOMINÆ.

DISSOLCOIDES EXSERTUS, Dodd.

One female caught by sweeping in forest, Nelson, April 7, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

PHANURUS HILLI, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs (including the coxæ) golden-yellow; antennæ a little suffused with yellow. Head subquadrate, as wide as the thorax; thorax slender, one-half longer than wide. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united, narrower than the thorax; first and base of second segment striate; second segment longer than wide, equal to one-half the abdominal length. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel a little longer than wide; funicle-joints all small, narrower than the pedicel; first as long as wide; 2-4 wider than long; club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 wider than long; first joint small; second slightly the longest and widest. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; rather narrow, the apex rounded; hyaline; longest marginal cilia equal to one-sixth greatest wing width; discal cilia moderately dense, fine, arranged in about 16 rows; submarginal vein attaining the costa a little before the middle of the wing; marginal vein as long as the stigmal, which is rather oblique and short; postmarginal vein three times as long as the marginal. Length, 1 mm.

♂. Abdomen shorter than in the female. Antennæ 12-jointed; golden-yellow; third funicle-joint enlarged, wider than the others, which are more or less subequal, small, as wide or wider than long.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Stapleton. Described from numerous specimens of each sex received from Mr. G. F. Hill, Government Entomologist, Northern Territory, and labelled: "From Tabanid egg-clusters, Stapleton, N.T., 7.1.13."

Type.—I. 2180, South Australian Museum. Three females, one male on a slide.

I have much pleasure in naming this species after its discoverer.

TELENOMUS OSSA, sp. nov.

♀. Like *æta*, Dodd, but the tibiæ are almost wholly black; first funicle-joint distinctly shorter than the pedicel, scarcely longer than wide; the others wider than long; antennal club more transverse, the second joint being the widest and longest; the venation is fuscous, yellow in *æta*; the stigmal vein is scarcely as long and is slightly bent in the centre. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping in forest, July 7, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2181, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMUS ORONTES, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; antennal scape and pedicel reddish yellow; legs reddish-yellow, but the coxæ are black, femora almost wholly black. Like *œnone*, Dodd, but the venation is less distinct; the marginal vein is two-thirds length of the stigmal, which is paddle-shaped, but is much shorter than in *œnone*; postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmal. Length 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping along streamlet in forest, June 29, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2182, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMUS OCNUS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *olympus*, Dodd, but differs as follows:—The thorax of *olympus* is finely rugulose, and the first and second abdominal segments are striate; in *ocnus* the thorax is finely polygonally sculptured and only the first segment is striate; the coxæ are black in *ocnus*, yellow in *olympus*; the funicle joints are a little suffused with brown, and are not so slender; the first twice as long as wide, the second is as long as the first; the forewings are broader, the discal ciliation not so dense, the stigmal vein is very long, and the postmarginal vein is scarcely twice as long as the stigmal. Length, 1.20 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Harvey Creek. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping foliage in jungle, July 13, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2183, South Australian Museum. A slide bearing female head, antennæ, and forewings.

TELENOMUS OAXES, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; tibiæ and tarsi golden-yellow; antennæ fuscous. Body considerably flattened. Head transverse, as wide as the thorax. Thorax scarcely longer than wide; finely polygonally sculptured. Abdomen sessile, very flat, subcarinate on the sides; much longer and wider than the thorax, but scarcely longer than wide; first segment short, very transverse, striate; second and third segments large, subequal, finely polygonally sculptured; remaining segments very short. Antennæ 11-jointed, scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; funicle-joints small; first as long as wide; 2-5 transverse; club 4-jointed, first joint rather small, second the longest and widest. Forewings just reaching apex of abdomen; rather broad; a little infuscated; marginal cilia rather short; discal cilia very fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the

wing; marginal vein very short; stigmal vein moderately long, oblique; postmarginal vein one-half longer than the stigmal; venation fuscous. Length, 1.50 mm.

On account of the flattened body, the large abdomen, and the 4-jointed antennal club, this species is very distinct from all the Australian ones.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, July 10, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2184, South Australian Museum. A female tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

TELENOMUS PULCHERRIMUS, sp. nov.

♀. Black; basal four-fifths of the abdomen, legs, and first seven antennal-joints golden-yellow. Head no wider than the thorax; thorax scarcely longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; abdomen as long as the head and thorax combined, no wider than the thorax, first segment striate, second segment equal to one-half abdominal length, smooth. Antennæ 11-jointed; scape equal to next four joints combined; pedicel a little longer than wide; first funicle-joint as wide as the pedicel; as wide as long; second as wide as first, wider than long; third and fourth much narrower than the second, very small, transverse; club 5-jointed, first joint small, second the widest and longest, 1-4 much wider than long. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; moderately narrow; hyaline; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal, which is moderately long, not very oblique; postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmal. Length, 0.90 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Halifax. Described from one specimen caught sweeping miscellaneous bushes near Herbert River, February 26, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Another very distinct species. This is the twenty-sixth Australian species of the genus described by me.

Type.—I. 2185, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

NEOTELENOMUS EXIMIUS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs (except the coxæ), antennal scape, and pedicel lemon-yellow. Head transverse, wider than the thorax; thorax scarcely longer than wide; mesonotum with fine polygonal sculpture; scutellum smooth. Abdomen as wide as the thorax, no longer than the head and thorax combined; first segment short, striate; second segment occupying almost the whole length, smooth. Antennæ 10-jointed;

scape slender; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint much longer than the pedicel; three and a half times as long as wide; second shorter, twice as long as wide; third shorter than second, but longer than wide; club 5-jointed, scarcely wider than the funicle; first two joints a little longer than wide, second the longest and widest; third and fourth a little wider than long. Forewings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; broad; hyaline; marginal cilia short; discal cilia rather fine, dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa a little beyond the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal, which is very long; postmarginal vein one-half longer than the stigmal; venation lemon-yellow. A very distinct species. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Harvey Creek. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping foliage in jungle, July 13, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2186, South Australian Museum. A female tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

NEOTELENOMUS MAGNICLAVATUS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs (except the coxæ) and first six antennal-joints golden-yellow. Structure as in *eximius*, Dodd, but the head is no wider than the thorax. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel slender, twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint as wide as the pedicel, but much shorter, scarcely longer than wide; 2-4 very short, transverse, the fourth a little widened; club 4-jointed, very large, much wider than the funicle, first joint the longest and widest. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; rather broad, hyaline; marginal cilia rather long; discal cilia very fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa before the middle of the wing; marginal vein short; stigmal vein long, oblique; postmarginal vein very long, three times as long as the stigmal; venation very pale yellow, scarcely discernible. Length, 1 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, July 21, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

This species has antennæ very much like a *Platygasterid*. The seventh Australian species of this genus.

Type.—I. 2187, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

♂ IN (Dodd 1915)

Subfamily SCELIONÆ.

MICROTELEIA PULCHRIPENNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; petiole of abdomen and the tarsi golden-yellow; tibiæ suffused with yellow. Head transverse,

♂
(Dodd 1915)

as wide as the thorax. Thorax a little longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; mesonotum large; parapsidal furrows distinct posteriorly, failing cephalad, very wide apart; scutellum semicircular; postscutellum and metanotum unarmed. Abdomen no longer than the head and thorax combined; as wide as the thorax; petiolate, the petiole much wider than long; third segment the longest; first and second segments striate, remainder with fine polygonal sculpture. Antennæ 12-jointed; filiform; scape equal to next three joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle-joint a little longer than the pedicel; second slightly shorter than first; 3-9 subequal, as wide as long. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; broad, the apex squarely rounded; infuscated, but first third, apex, posterior margin of the wing for its distal half, and an area at the marginal and stigmal veins hyaline; marginal cilia rather short; discal cilia fine, sparse, in about 18 rows; submarginal vein attaining the costa a little before the middle of the wing; marginal vein a little longer than the stigmal, which is moderately long, oblique; post-marginal vein twice as long as the stigmal. Length, 1.30 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping foliage in a jungle pocket, June 4, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

The first Australian species of this small genus.

Type.—I. 2188, South Australian Museum. A (female,) tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings. male

RIELIOMORPHA MANTIS, Dodd.

This species has again been reared from Mantis eggs in forest, Nelson. From the same ootheca, a chalcid, *Podagrion grotiusi*, Girault, was bred. The *Podagrions* emerged on June 10, the *Rieliomorphas* on July 18. Both species were heavily parasitized by another chalcid, *Entedon podagrionodis*, Girault.

SPARASION NIGRICOA, sp. nov.

♂. Differs from *australicum*, Dodd, only as follows:—The venation of *nigricoa* is thicker than in *australicum*; the stigmal vein is shorter, its blade only three times as long as thick, six times as long as thick in *australicum*; the knob of the stigmal vein in *australicum* is curved slightly caudad, in *nigricoa* it is quite straight. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping in forest, July 7, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2189, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

BÆONEURELLA, nov. gen.

♀. Like *Bæoneura*, Foerster, but the antennæ are 11-jointed; the submarginal vein attains the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein punctiform; stigmal vein very short, scarcely developed; postmarginal vein no longer than the stigmal.

Type.—*Bæoneura giraulti*, Dodd.

BÆONEURELLA (BÆONEURA) ELONGATA, Dodd.

BÆONEURELLA PULCHRA, sp. nov.

♀. Differs from *giraulti* only as follows:—The first funicle-joint of *giraulti* is a little shorter than the second, in *pulchra* it is a little longer than the second; the third and fourth funicle-joints of *pulchra* are rather larger than in *giraulti*; the fifth funicle-joint of *giraulti* is not perceptibly wider than the fourth, in *pulchra* it is distinctly wider and becomes the first joint of the club. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from two females caught by sweeping in forest, May, June, 1913.

This species was first recorded by me as *giraulti*.

Type.—I. 2190, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide, with a specimen of *giraulti*.

BÆONEURELLA NIGRA, sp. nov.

♀. Black; apex of abdomen, legs, and antennæ a little suffused with red. Differs from the other species in colour, and in having the venation quite distinct, very indistinct in the other species. Antennæ as in *giraulti*. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Pentland. Described from two females caught by sweeping in forest, December 7, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2191, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

MALLATELEIA ASHMEADI, Dodd.

♀. Antennæ 12-jointed; first six joints golden-yellow, the rest black; scape equal to next six joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint slightly narrower than the pedicel, a little longer than wide; second as wide as long; third and fourth wider than long; club 6-jointed; first joint small, 1.5 much wider than long, second slightly the longest, third and fourth slightly the widest. Other characters as in the male.

Described from one specimen caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, Nelson, July 16, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2192, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag.

PARIDIS TRIDENTATA NIGRIPES, var. nov.

♀. The same as *tridentata*, Dodd, but the coxæ, femora, and antennæ are black; in *tridentata* the legs (including the coxæ) and first six antennal-joints are golden-yellow.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, June 29, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2078, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag.

PLASTOGRYON (HADRONOTUS) RUFITHORAX, Dodd.

This species should be included in the genus *Plastogryon*.

PLASTOGRYON UNICOLOR, sp. nov.

♀. Like *niger*, Dodd, but the femora and antennal scape are suffused with red; the first funicle-joint is a little longer and wider than the pedicel, third and fourth wider than long; the forewings are slightly infuscated; not so wide, the apex not so square, venation yellow, and the marginal vein is scarcely longer than the stigmal. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping in forest, low slopes of mountain range, July 9, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2193, South Australian Museum. A female tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

PLASTOGRYON NIGRICEPS, sp. nov.

♀. Head black; thorax bright brownish-yellow; abdomen, legs, and antennal scape golden-yellow; rest of antennæ black. Structure as in *bicolor*, Dodd, but the first funicle-joint is only one-half longer than wide. Forewings barely reaching apex of abdomen; rather broad, but the apex not so square as in *niger*, Dodd; hyaline; venation yellow; submarginal vein attaining the costa distinctly before the middle of the wing; marginal vein no longer than the stigmal, which is very oblique; postmarginal vein longer than the marginal. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Magnetic Island, near Townsville. Described from one specimen caught sweeping in forest, January 19, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2194, South Australian Museum. A female tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

PLASTOGRYON FLAVIPES, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs (except coxæ) and antennal scape reddish-yellow. Head and thorax finely reticulately

rugulose; first abdominal segment striate, remaining segment finely rugulose. Antennæ as in *niger*, Dodd, but the first funicle-joint is scarcely narrower than the pedicel and only one-half longer than wide. Forewings as in *niger*, but venation as in *unicolor*, Dodd. Length, 1.6 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Harvey Creek. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping foliage in a jungle July 13, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

The eighth Australian species of the genus.

Type.—I. 2195, South Australian Museum. A female tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

BARYCONUS PRETIOSUS, sp. nov.

♂. Like *bellus*, Dodd, but differs as follows:—In *bellus* the thorax is uniformly bright orange-yellow; in *pretiosus* the cephalic half of the median lobe of the mesonotum, the scutellum, and postscutellum are darker than the rest of the thorax. In *bellus* the abdomen is mostly yellow and the first segment is darker than the second; in *pretiosus* the abdomen is mostly black, but the first segment is bright-yellow; the postmarginal vein in *bellus* is more than twice the length of the stigmal, in *pretiosus* it is not twice the length of the stigmal. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape and pedicel yellow, rest of antennæ black; pedicel scarcely longer than wide, distinctly shorter than first funicle-joint; funicle-joints 1-3 subequal; 4-9 subequal, each a little shorter than the third. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Herbert River. Described from one specimen caught by sweeping garden flowers and grass in forest, February 18, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2196, South Australian Museum. A male tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

BARYCONUS (OPISTHACANTHA) LONGIPENNIS, Dodd.

The species *Opisthacantha longipennis*, Dodd, should be included here. It has the spined postscutellum of *Opisthacantha*, Ashmead, but the longer first abdominal segment and the long wings exclude it from that genus.

BARYCONUS (CERATOTELEIA) MAGNIFICUS, Dodd.

One male caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, Nelson, July 10, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

BARYCONUS SORDIDUS, sp. nov.

♀. Dark reddish-brown, centre of abdomen lighter; legs golden-yellow; antennæ fuscous. Structure as in *simplex*,

Dodd, but postscutellum with a short spine; posterior angles of the metanotum with a short spine; first abdominal segment with a short horn; ovipositor not exerted; first funicle-joint as wide as the pedicel, only one-half longer than wide; second and third gradually narrowing, not subequal, each one-half longer than wide; fourth very small; club 6-jointed, third joint slightly the longest and widest. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; narrow, the apex almost pointed; a little infuscated; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia moderately fine and dense; venation giving off long hairs; submarginal vein attaining the costa a little before the middle of the wing; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal, which is very oblique, moderately short; postmarginal vein four times as long as the stigmal; basal vein indicated; venation brown. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught on window, June, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2197, South Australian Museum. A female tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

BARYCONUS TRISPINOSUS, sp. nov.

♂. Comes nearest to *sordidus*, Dodd, but the parapsidal furrows are very delicate; the mesonotum is smooth; the first abdominal segment is distinctly longer than wide; the forewings reach well beyond apex of abdomen, they are much broader, the apex not so pointed; the stigmal vein is not so oblique. Like *longipennis*, Dodd, but the forewings are longer; the antennæ are longer; the second funicle-joint is distinctly longer than the first, the others gradually diminishing in length; the metathorax has two spines. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Harvey Creek. Described from one male specimen caught by sweeping in virgin jungle, July 13, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

The twentieth Australian species of the genus.

Type.—I. 2198, South Australian Museum. A male tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

OPISTHACANTHA AUSTRALICA, Dodd.

One female sweeping in virgin jungle, Harvey Creek, near Cairns, July 13, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

MACROTELEIA VARICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *tricolor*, Dodd, but differs in having all the thorax bright reddish-brown and the centre of the abdomen reddish-brown, whereas *tricolor* has the posterior half of the

mesonotum and the whole abdomen black. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape and funicle-joints reddish-yellow, pedicel black; club black; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint much narrower and a little longer than the pedicel, four times as long as wide; second a little shorter; third shorter than second, twice as long as wide; fourth a little longer than wide; club wide, 6-jointed; second joint slightly the longest, third slightly the widest. Abdomen without a horn. Length, 2.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping grass along creek in forest, July 7, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2199, South Australian Museum. A female tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

• *MACROTELEIA UNICOLOR*, sp. nov.

♀. Like *minima*, Dodd, but the legs (except the coxæ) are bright reddish-yellow and the second funicle-joint is no longer than the first. Structurally like *varicornis*, Dodd, but the mesonotum has scattered punctures, the first funicle-joint is no longer than the pedicel, and the second is as long as the first. Length, 2.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, July 1, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2200, South Australian Museum. A female tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

MACROTELEIA SETOSA, sp. nov.

♂. Like *unicolor*, Dodd, but the coxæ are reddish-yellow, like the legs; the cephalic margin of the forewing has a slight, yet distinct, curve for its entire length, in *unicolor* the margin is quite straight for almost its entire length; the thorax is distinctly pubescent, in *unicolor* the pubescence is absent. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape reddish-yellow, remaining joints black; first funicle-joint longer than the pedicel, twice as long as wide; second distinctly longer than the first, three and a half times as long as wide; third slightly shorter than second but longer than the first; 4-9 subequal, twice as long as wide; last funicle-joint no longer than the third. Also resembling *inornata*, Dodd, but at once distinguished by having punctures on the mesonotum, in *inornata* the mesonotum is smooth. Length, 2.45 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one male caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, July 21, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2201, South Australian Museum. A male tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

MACROTELEIA AUSTRALICA, sp. nov.

♂. Black; legs (including coxæ) and antennal scape golden-yellow. Structurally like *tricolor*, Dodd, but the head and mesonotum have dense, fine punctures; the scutellum has scattered punctures; the wings are slightly infuscated; the stigmal vein is not so oblique; the postmarginal vein is three times as long as the marginal; and the basal vein is distinct. twice as long as the marginal, venation fuscous. Antennæ 12-jointed; pedicel one-half longer than wide; funicle-joints long and cylindrical; first twice as long as wide; second a little shorter than first; third distinctly longer than first, three times as long as wide; the others gradually diminishing in length; last funicle-joint as long as the third. Length, 2.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Harvey Creek. Described from one male caught by sweeping in virgin jungle, July 13, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

At once distinguished from all the Australian species by the dark basal vein. The eleventh Australian species of the genus.

Type.—I. 2202, South Australian Museum. A male tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

Genus HADRONOTUS, Foerster.

The genus *Telenomoides*, Dodd, is synonymous with *Hadronotus*, Foerster, the mistake arising through my counting the abdomen as non-carinate. The genus *Hadronotus* will, therefore, contain the following Australian species:—

(1) *striatus*, Dodd; (2) *splendidus*, Dodd; (3) *nigriclavatus*, Dodd; (4) *nigricora*, Dodd; (5) *nigricoxella*, Dodd; (6) *flavus*, Dodd; (7) *parvipennis*, Dodd; (8) *aquaticus*, Dodd; (9) *giraulti*, Dodd (*Telenomoides*); (10) *angustipennis*, Dodd (*Telenomoides*); (11) *nigricornis*, Dodd (*Telenomoides*); (12) *rufipes*, nom. nov. (*Telenomoides flavipes*, Dodd); (13) *assimilis*, nom. nov. (*Telenomoides insularis*, Dodd); (14) *affinis* (*Telenomoides bicolor*, Dodd).

HADRONOTUS NIGRIPES, sp. nov.

♀. Like *nigricornis*, Dodd, but differs in its more robust size, in having the venation darker, and the marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal, one-third as long as the stigmal in *nigricornis*. This species was first identified as *nigricornis*. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Pentland. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, December 7, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2203, South Australian Museum. A female tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

HADRONOTUS FUMOSUS, sp. nov.

♂. Black; antennal scape and the legs (except the coxæ) reddish-yellow. Thorax finely densely punctured. Abdomen with first segment striate, remaining segments finely rugulose, second segment distinctly the longest. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; moderately broad, the apex not very square; hyaline, but an irregular, longitudinal area round the stigmal and postmarginal veins infuscated; marginal cilia rather short; discal cilia fine and dense, submarginal vein curving slightly downwards before joining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein very short; stigmal vein moderately short, very oblique; postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmal. Antennæ 12-jointed; funicle-joints more or less moniliform; 2-9 subequal, slightly wider than long. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Pentland. Described from one male caught by sweeping in forest, January 8, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

This species comes nearest to *assimilis*, Dodd, but is readily distinguished from that species.

Type.—I. 2204, South Australian Museum. A male tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

HADRONOTUS FLAVICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Head, posterior half of mesonotum, scutellum, and apical two-thirds of abdomen black; rest of thorax and abdomen reddish-brown; legs and antennæ golden-yellow, antennal club brown. Structure as in *fumosus*, Dodd, but the first abdominal segment is a little the longest. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen, moderately broad, the apex rather rounded; much infuscated, the infuscation deepest near the wing apex; longest marginal cilia equal to one-fifth greatest wing width; discal cilia fine and dense, venation as in *fumosus*, but the submarginal vein curves further downwards and the postmarginal is scarcely as long as the stigmal. Antennæ 12-jointed; pedicel scarcely longer than wide; funicle-joints as long as the pedicel, all very transverse, much wider than long; club 6-jointed, 1-5 much wider than long, first joint very short. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Harvey Creek. Described from one female caught by sweeping in virgin jungle, July 13, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2205, South Australian Museum. A female tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

Family DRYINIDÆ.

Subfamily ANTEONINÆ.

ANTEON RETICULATICEPS, sp. nov.

♀. Colour as in *parvulus*, Perkins, but differing from all the Australian species of the genus in having the head, pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum with sparse reticulation, the reticulation in raised lines. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, June 4, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 2072, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag.

ANTEON AUSTRALIS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *superbus*, Dodd, but the abdomen is black: the head has sparse indefinite punctuation; the pronotum is not so long; the metanotum is shorter and is without the two grooves; the antennal scape is much longer than the pedicel: first funicle-joint two-thirds longer than the pedicel, three and a half times as long as wide; second distinctly shorter than first; third not or scarcely shorter than the second. The twentieth Australian species of the genus. Length, 3.50 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, July 21, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 2073, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag.