

AUSTRALIAN HYMENOPTERA PROCTOTRYPOIDEA.
No. 1.

Family SCELIONIDÆ.

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Communicated by A. M. LEA.

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In this paper I give a list of the described species in the two subfamilies *Scelioninae* and *Telenominae* with descriptions of new genera and species. Australia is, no doubt, very rich in these insects, and I have added ninety-three species to the few already known. Most of these insects were obtained by Mr. A. A. Girault and myself on the north-east coast of Queensland. Besides these, I have received several species from the South Australian Museum and a few from my father, Mr. F. P. Dodd, of Kuranda. The only locality where much collecting has been done is in the vicinity of Nelson. Small collections have been made by Mr. Girault at different localities between Thursday Island and Brisbane, and I have made a moderate-sized collection around Kuranda. I have to thank Mr. Girault for his many kindnesses in assisting me with the work and for the numerous specimens collected by him. I also wish to thank my father for the specimens he has given me. With regard to literature, I have used the following:—Ashmead's North American *Proctotrypidae*, 1893; Brues' Family *Scelionidae*, in Wytsman, 1908; Kieffer's Family *Scelionidae*, Addenda and Corrigenda, in Wytsman, 1910; also several papers of minor importance.

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

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

Subfamily SCELIONINÆ.

Table of Australian Genera

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|---|-----|------------------------------|
| (1) Body completely flattened; scape triangular, broad; female antennæ 12-jointed | ... | <i>Phytosectia</i> , Kieffer |
| Body not flattened; scape slender | ... | (2) |
| (2) Forewings without venation | ... | (3) |
| Forewings with venation; female antennæ 12-jointed, tarsi slender | ... | (4) |

- (3) Female antennæ 10-jointed, tarsi stout, abdomen sessile *Rieliomorpha*, nov. gen.
 Female antennæ 12-jointed, tarsi slender, abdomen petiolate *Mallateleia*, nov. gen.
- (4) Postmarginal vein absent (5)
 Postmarginal vein present (9)
- (5) Abdomen petiolate (6)
 Abdomen sessile, venation distinct (7)
- (6) Venation distinct; stigmal spot, median and basal veins absent ... *Paridris*, Kieffer
 Forewings without true veins but with thick lines indicating submarginal, median, basal, and stigmal veins and a stigmal spot ... *Mallateleioides*, n. gen.
- (7) Postscutellum produced into a long spine, maxillary palpi 3-jointed ... *Neoscelio*, nov. gen.
 Postscutellum not spined (8)
- (8) Male antennæ 12-jointed, maxillary palpi 5-jointed *Sceliomorpha*, Ashmead
 Male antennæ 10-jointed, maxillary palpi 3-jointed *Scelio*, Latreille
- (9) Abdomen sessile (10)
 Abdomen petiolate or subpetiolate ... (15)
- (10) Abdomen not or scarcely longer than wide (11)
 Abdomen distinctly longer than wide ... (12)
- (11) Median and basal veins distinct ... *Platyteleia*, nov. gen.
 Median and basal veins absent ... *Hudronotus*, Foerster
- (12) First and second funicle-joints of female antennæ forming an ovate piece; club compact, divided obliquely *Cremastoscelio*, nov. gen.
 First and second funicle-joints of female antennæ not forming one piece; club not compact, the divisions distinct (13)
- (13) Postscutellum spined *Anteromorpha*, n. gen.
 Postscutellum not spined (14)
- (14) Abdomen narrowed at the base; marginal vein longer than the stigmal; mesonotum without furrows *Plastarum*, Kieffer
 Abdomen not narrowed at the base; marginal vein much shorter than the stigmal; mesonotum with three furrows *Hoploteleia*, Ashmead
- (15) Scutellum with two spines in front ... *Dichoteleas*, Kieffer
 Scutellum not spined (16)
- (16) Mesonotum with three furrows ... *Romulus*, Walker
 Mesonotum with two furrows, often absent (17)
- (17) Marginal vein longer than the stigmal (18)
 Marginal vein shorter than the stigmal (19)
- (18) Head subquadrate; abdomen fusiform, long and narrow *Macroteleia*, Westwood
 Head transverse; abdomen spatulate, not longer than the head and thorax combined *Leptoteleia*, Kieffer

- (19) First abdominal segment short,
without a horn; last funicle-joint
of antennæ very minute ... *Opisthacantha*, Ashmead
First abdominal segment longer
than wide, usually with a horn;
last funicle-joint not minute ... *Ceratoteleia*, Kieffer

Genus *PLATYSCELIO*, Kieffer.

The genus *Platyscelio* was erected by Kieffer in 1905, and hitherto contained but two species, *P. pulchricornis*, Kieffer, from New Guinea, and *P. abnormis*, Crawford, from the Philippine Islands.

PLATYSCELIO MIRABILIS, sp. nov.

♀. Black; the legs (with the exception of the tarsi) and antennal scape bright reddish-yellow; the tarsi and antennal funicle paler yellow. Head very flattened, the vertex very thin; viewed from in front the head is large, circular, with a deep groove running down the centre from the vertex, and branching in two towards the insertion of the antennæ. Eyes large. Antennæ 12-jointed: scape almost triangular, broadening on the outer side into a sharp point at the apex, where it is nearly as wide as long, and much wider than any of the other joints: pedicel and first funicle-joint subequal, longer than wide; second and third funicle-joints wider than long; fourth and fifth very transverse: club 5-jointed, very pronounced, the joints much wider than long, fourth the widest. Thorax flattened, long ovoid; pronotum viewed from above reaching back as far as the insertions of the forewings; mesonotum with two deep parapsidal furrows, parallel, wide apart; mesonotum with fine longitudinal lines of hairs: scutellum short; postscutellum very short. Forewings long, but not reaching to the apex of abdomen: moderately broad: infuscated, the infuscation deepest towards the costa: discal ciliation arranged in about forty rows: venation very thick: submarginal vein attaining the costa at about two-fifths wing length; marginal vein long, twice as long as the stigmal, which is very oblique, short, terminating abruptly: postmarginal and basal veins wanting. Abdomen flattened: longer than the head and thorax united; wholly clothed with longitudinal rows of fine hairs: segments 2-5 equal in length. Legs rather stout: tibiae as long as their tarsi: basal joint of posterior tarsi eight times as long as the second joint. Length, 5 mm.

Described from a single female specimen captured while sweeping in open forest, February 16, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1362, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewing.

Genus *DICHOTELEAS*, Kieffer.

Type.—*Dichoteleas rugosus*, Kieffer, 1907, Australia. I have not seen the description of this species.

Genus *ROMILIUS*, Walker.

ROMILIUS DURIS, Walker (1839).

♂. Black; antennæ black; coxæ black, apex of tarsi fuscous; rest of legs fulvous; wings infuscated; veins fuscous. Length, 3.50 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart.

Genus *HOPLOTELEIA*, Ashmead.

HOPLOTELEIA AUSTRALICA, sp. nov.

♂. Shining-black; legs reddish-yellow; antennæ fuscous. Head transverse-quadrate, as wide as the thorax, rugulose; ocelli in a triangle, the lateral ones distant from the eye margins by one-third their own diameter. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel short and stout; funicle-joints 1-3 subequal, distinctly longer than wide, narrowed at the base; 4-9 subequal, subquadrate, a little shorter than preceding joint; last funicle-joint one-half longer than preceding joint, two and a half times as long as wide. Thorax one-half longer than wide; rugulose; mesonotum finely sculptured, with three furrows. Forewings reaching to apex of abdomen; broad; hyaline; marginal cilia short; discal cilia rather coarse; submarginal vein attaining the costa at nearly one-half wing length; marginal vein very short; stigmal vein long, oblique; postmarginal nearly three times as long as the stigmal. Abdomen sessile; not as wide as the thorax; as long as head and thorax united; longitudinally striate; truncate; bispinose, the spines distinct. Length, 3 mm.

♀. Antennæ 12-jointed; fuscous; first three funicle-joints fulvous; pedicel scarcely as long as first funicle-joint, which is rather slender, twice as long as wide; second a little shorter than first; third shorter than second, scarcely longer than wide; fourth wider than long; club 6-jointed; joints scarcely wider than long; second joint the longest and widest of club.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson. A very common species.

Type.—I. 1363, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus two slides bearing male and female antennæ and forewings.

HOPLOTELEIA INSULARIS, sp. nov.

♀. Differs from *australica* in bearing infuscated wings and in the shape of the eyes, which are broadly oval in *australica*, the outer margin flattened, whereas in *insularis* they are much longer than wide, the margins rounded. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Horn Island, Torres Strait (A. A. Girault).

Described from a single female specimen caught by sweeping misc-vegetation, March 9, 1912.

Type.—I. 1364, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing female antennæ and forewings.

HOPLOTELEIA NIGRICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Differs from *australica* and *insularis* in having the antennæ wholly fuscous, the femora black, and the long posterior tarsi, which are much longer than their tibiæ, scarcely longer in *australica* and *insularis*. Length, 2.50 mm.

♂. Unknown.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda: height, 1,200 ft. (A. P. Dodd).

Described from a single specimen caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, December 20, 1912.

Type.—I. 1365, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head and antennæ.

HOPLOTELEIA PULCHRICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Differs from *australica*, *insularis*, and *nigricornis* in having scape, pedicel, and funicle-joints bright reddish-yellow; the thorax being a little wider than the head; the abdomen being as wide as the thorax and pointed at the tip, not truncate. Length, 3.50 mm.

♂. Unknown.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson (A. P. Dodd).

Described from a specimen caught running over foliage of *Careya australis*, April 3, 1913.

Type.—I. 1366, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted.

Table of the Australian species of *Hoploteleia*, Ashmead.

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|--|-----------------------------|
| (1) Thorax wider than the head; abdomen as wide as the thorax, its apex pointed in the female; wings hyaline | <i>pulchricornis</i> , Dodd |
| Thorax not as wide as the head; abdomen not as wide as the thorax, the apex truncate in both sexes | (2) |

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| (2) Forewings hyaline | ... | ... | ... | (3) |
| Forewings infuscated | ... | ... | ... | <i>insularis</i> , Dodd |
| (3) Posterior tarsi much longer than their tibiae | ... | ... | ... | <i>nigricornis</i> , Dodd |
| Posterior tarsi not longer than their tibiae | ... | ... | ... | <i>australica</i> , Dodd |

Genus SCELIO, Latreille.

SCELIO GOBAR, Walker, 1839.

♂. Black; antennæ black; second joint ferrugineous; legs fulvous; coxæ black; tarsi fuscous at the apex; meso- and metafemora pitchy-black; wings fuscous; veins ferrugineous. Length, 4 to 4.75 mm.; wing expanse, 5.75 to 6.25 mm.

This species is not a *Scelio*, since, according to Walker, it has a rather long petiole, a marginal vein longer than the stigmal, a postmarginal vein longer than the marginal.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart.

SCELIO AUSTRALENSIS, Kieffer, 1905, New South Wales.

SCELIO AUSTRALIÆ, Kieffer, 1908, Australia.

SCELIO BIPARTITUS, Kieffer, 1907, Australia.

I have not seen the descriptions of these three species.

SCELIO PULCHELLUS, Crawford, 1911.

Hab.—New South Wales: Lake Cowal.

Host.—Small plague locust (*Chortoicetes pusilla*, Walker).

SCELIO FROGGATTI, Crawford, 1911.

Hab.—Central Queensland: Childers; North Queensland: near Cairns.

Host.—*Locusta danica*, Linn. (yellow-winged locust).

SCELIO FULGIDUS, Crawford, 1911.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Host.—*Locusta australis*, Brunner.

SCELIO CHORTOICETES, Froggatt, 1910.

Hab.—New South Wales: Lake Cowal.

Host.—Large plain locust (*Chortoicetes terminifera*, Walker).

SCELIO AUSTRALIS, Froggatt, 1910.

This species was first described from specimens reared from eggs of *Locusta australis* (Brunner) at Herbert River, North Queensland. It is a common species around Nelson, and can be found in company with *ovi*, Girault. Mr. A. A. Girault found it very plentiful on the Herbert River in February, 1913, in the egg-beds of *Locusta danica*, Linn. From one

cubic foot of earth, picked at random in an egg-bed, 600 of the parasites emerged, and only fifty locusts. At night the insects rested on blades of grass. I examined 264 specimens, of which 248 were females and sixteen were males. I found no variations in colour.

Hab.—North Queensland: Herbert River, Nelson, near Cairns.

Hosts.—*Locusta australis*, Brunner; *L. danica*, Linn.

SCELIO OVI, Girault, 1913.

This species is common in the vicinity of Nelson, where it has been bred from the eggs of *Locusta danica*, Linn.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns.

Host.—*Locusta danica*, Linn.

SCELIO FROGGATTI, Crawford.

♂. A male specimen of a *Scelio*, which is probably *S. froggatti*, Crawford, was caught on the mainland, some miles north of Cairns, December 24, 1911 (A. A. Girault). The wings are but slightly infuscated and the antennæ are honey-yellow. This may be distinct from *froggatti*, of which only the female is described by Crawford: but since the host (*Locusta danica*, Linn.) is to be found around Cairns, it is quite probable that the same parasite would attack it. Length, 3.50 mm.

SCELIO FLAVICORNIS, sp. nov.

♂. Black; legs, except coxæ, reddish-yellow; coxæ black; antennal scape black; rest of antennæ golden-yellow. Differs from *australis*, Froggatt, and *ovi*, Girault, in structure as follows:—Abdomen finely longitudinally striate: second and third segments with median areas not striate: fourth abdominal segment distinctly longer than third; third funicle-joint of antennæ not dilated; wings hyaline, venation pale-yellow, indistinct. Length, 3.50 mm.

Described from a single male specimen caught while sweeping in the forest, February 20, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1367, South Australian Museum. A male, tag-mounted, plus a slide bearing male antennæ and forewing.

SCELIO NIGRICORNIS, sp. nov.

♂. Differs from *flavicornis* in having the femora much suffused with black; the antennæ wholly fuscous; first abdominal segment striate; remaining segments very finely reticulately rugulose: third segment distinctly the longest. Length, 3 mm.

Described from two male specimens captured while sweeping in forest, November, 1912, and April, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1368, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing male antennæ and forewing.

SCELIO NIGRISCUTELLUM, sp. nov.

♀. Thorax beautiful reddish-yellow; scutellum black; abdomen black; legs, including coxæ, reddish-yellow. Pronotum visible from above on the sides only, coarsely rugulose; mesoscutum coarsely rugulose on anterior half, without sculpture on the posterior half; parapsidal furrows distinct posteriorly; scutellum coarsely rugulose; metanotum finely reticulately rugulose. Abdomen wholly longitudinally striate dorsad; second segment greatly depressed at the base; third segment the longest. Length, 3.25 mm.

The single specimen on which this species is based is without head, antennæ, and wings. It appears to be a typical *Scelio*, and is much alike the other Australian species in structure.

Hab.—North Queensland (?).

Type.—I. 1369, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted.

SCELIO PILOSUS, sp. nov.

♀. Very like *australis*, Froggatt, from which it differs in having funicle-joints 2-4 very short, three times as wide as long; not twice as wide as long in *australis*. Also in *pilosus* the head, especially the cheeks, pronotum, and sides of thorax, are covered with long whitish pubescence: this is not distinct in *australis*. Length, 3.75 mm.

Described from a single female specimen received from the South Australian Museum and labelled "Cairns dist.; A. M. Lea."

Hab.—North Queensland: Cairns district.

Type.—I. 1370, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing female antennæ and forewings.

Table of some of the Australian species of *Scelio*, Latrielle ⁽¹⁾

(1) Thorax reddish-yellow, the scutellum black; abdomen black	<i>nigriscutellum</i> , Dodd
Thorax shining-black; abdomen shining-black (except in <i>fulgidus</i> , Crawford)	(2)

⁽¹⁾ I have omitted *S. australis*, Kieffer; *S. australiensis*, Kieffer; and *S. bipartitus*, Kieffer, as I have not their descriptions.

- (2) Head with a few scattered punctures; wings infuscated ... (3)
 Head rugulose ... (4)
 (3) Abdomen wholly striate; shining-black ... *pulchellus*, Crawford
 First and segments striate; abdomen dark-brown ... *fulgidus*, Crawford
 (4) Forewings hyaline ... (5)
 Forewings more or less infuscated ... (6)
 (5) First abdominal segment striate, others rugulose; male antennae fuscous ... *nigricornis*, Dodd
 Abdomen wholly striate; male antennae, except scape, golden-yellow ... *flavicornis*, Dodd
 (6) Abdomen wholly longitudinally rugulose; forewings not much infuscated ... *froggatti*, Crawford
 First and second segments striate, others punctured; forewings not much infuscated ... *chortoicetes*, Froggatt
 Abdomen wholly striate, forewings much infuscated ... (7)
 (7) Female antennae black; male antennae with first three joints black, others suffused with yellow ... (8)
 Female antennae with first three joints reddish-yellow; male antennae reddish-yellow ... *ori*, Girault
 (8) Head, pronotum, sides of thorax covered with whitish pubescence ... *pilosus*, Dodd
 Pubescence not distinct ... *australis*, Froggatt

NEOSCELIO, nov. gen.

♀. Like *Scelio*, Latrielle, but the antennal funicle is not widened and compressed, and the club is distinct, 6-jointed; the postscutellum is produced caudad into a long, semi-erect spine; the abdomen is subsessile, first segment as long as wide, second longer, third the longest, remaining segments short: abdomen no longer than head and thorax united, wider than the thorax: maxillary palpi 3-jointed.

Type.—*Neoscelio glaucescens*, described herewith.

NEOSCELIO GLORIOSUS, sp. nov.

♀. Black; legs, including tæxæ, reddish-yellow; scape, pedicel, and funicle-joints of antennae reddish-yellow. Head coarsely reticulately rugulose, a little wider than the thorax: ocelli large, in a triangle, close together, the lateral ones distant from the eye margins by more than their own diameter: mandibles bidentate, external tooth long, inner tooth short. Antennae 12-jointed: scape long and slender, but scarcely longer than next two joints combined: pedicel rather long, one-half longer than wide: first funicle-joint long, two-thirds longer than the pedicel: second joint one-half length of first:

third and fourth a little wider than long; club 6-jointed, second joint slightly the longest and widest. Thorax coarsely reticulately rugulose: parapsidal furrows not visible. Forewings broad: much infuscated; marginal cilia short; discal cilia arranged in about forty rows; venation very distinct; submarginal vein terminating about the middle of the wing; stigmal spot dark, nearly square with a narrow branch that runs to the end of the stigmal vein; stigmal vein rather short, not knobbed at tip, with a long indistinct radial branch. Abdomen wholly longitudinally rugulose, with a distinct carina running down the centre. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1371, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing female antenna and forewing.

Genus SCELIOMORPHA, Ashmead.

SCELIOMORPHA FLAVIPES, Kieffer, 1907, Australia.

I have not seen the description of this species.

SCELIOMORPHA RUGULOSA, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs, including coxæ, reddish-yellow; apical tarsal-joints fuscous; scape, pedicel, and first three funicle-joints of antennæ golden-yellow. Head and thorax rugulose: mesonotum with two distinct furrows; abdomen as wide as the thorax, no longer than head and thorax combined; first segment striate, the others longitudinally rugulose; second segment the longest, a little longer than the third. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape long and slender, equal to next four joints combined; pedicel rather slender, twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint scarcely as long as the pedicel; second and third shorter, wider than long; last funicle-joint a little widened; club 6-jointed, first joint distinctly the longest. Forewings extending a little beyond tip of abdomen; broad: infuscated; discal cilia moderately coarse and dense; venation lemon-yellow; submarginal vein attaining the costa slightly beyond the middle of the wing; stigmal spot obsolete; stigmal vein long, very oblique. Length, 3 mm.

♂. Antennal scape, pedicel, and first funicle-joint golden-yellow, remainder suffused more or less with black; pedicel shorter than first funicle-joint, which is twice as long as wide; funicle-joints 2-9 subquadrate, a little longer than wide; antennæ slightly tapering towards the apex; last funicle-joint elongate, as long as first.

Hab.—North Queensland. A common species on the edges of jungle at Nelson; also captured at Kuranda.

Type.—I. 1372, South Australian Museum. A female and male, tagmounted, plus two slides bearing male and female antennæ and forewings.

Genus CERATOTELEIA, Kieffer.

Kieffer erected the genus *Ceratoteleia* in 1908 to contain most of Ashmead's species of *Caloteleia*, Westwood. In 1910 Kieffer listed sixteen species from America and Europe.

CERATOTELEIA SPLENDIDA, sp. nov.

♀. Black; a large patch involving nearly all the thorax, a square patch in the centre of the abdomen, legs, scape, pedicel, and funicle-joints reddish-yellow. Head finely sculptured, not as wide as the thorax. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape long and moderately slender; pedicel three times as long as wide; first funicle-joint as long as the pedicel; second half the length of first, a little longer than wide; third shorter, quadrate; last funicle-joint shorter and wider, transverse, twice as wide as long; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 much wider than long, 1-3 subequal, widest, last joint short, a little longer than wide. Thorax longer than wide, punctate; mesonotum without furrows. Forewings when closed barely extending to end of abdomen; broad; infuscated; the marginal cilia short; the discal cilia very dense, arranged in about fifty lines; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein very short; stigmal vein long, oblique, knobbed at tip; postmarginal vein barely as long as the stigmal; basal vein not very distinct, distant from the marginal by one-half its own length. Abdomen as wide as the thorax, as long as the head and thorax combined; much narrowed at the base; wholly longitudinally striate dorsad; the third segment the longest, longer than wide; basal segment with a pronounced horn. Length, 2.75 mm.

♂. Unknown.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

Described from a single specimen.

Type.—I. 1373, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing forewing and antennæ.

CERATOTELEIA FLAVA, sp. nov.

♀. Golden-yellow; apex of abdomen, head, a small patch on the mesonotum, another on the scutellum, tubercle on abdomen, and antennal club black. Differs from *splendida* in structure as follows:—Head slightly wider than the thorax. Second funicle-joint of antennæ nearly as long as first; last funicle-joint only slightly wider than long; club rather slender, the joints not one-half wider than long, second joint

the widest. Mesonotum with two distinct furrows. Forewings slightly infuscated; not so broad as in *splendida*: marginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal, which is rather short, very oblique, the end curved caudad; postmarginal vein three times the length of the stigmal; basal vein very distinct. Abdomen with first, second, and part of third segment longitudinally striate: basal segment with a raised tubercle. Length, 2.25 mm.

Described from a single female specimen taken on window of a residence, Cooktown, North Queensland, February 3, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Cooktown (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1374, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing forewing and antenna.

CERATOTELEIA INORNATA, sp. nov.

♂. Head and antennal joints, except the scape, black, thorax deep-brown mixed with black; abdomen brownish-black, with a yellow patch in the centre; legs and antennal scape golden-yellow (the description is taken from a specimen on a slide). Antennæ 12-jointed; scape not as long as next three joints combined; pedicel short, but a little longer than wide; funicle-joints long and cylindrical; first longer and narrower than the pedicel, three times as long as wide; second longer than first; the others gradually diminishing in length, but the last joint is as long as second funicle-joint. Forewings when closed not reaching apex of abdomen: moderately broad; hyaline: the discal cilia arranged in about twenty rows; venation as in *flava*, but basal vein obsolete. Related to *flava*, from which it differs in colouration, the absence of the basal vein, and the hyaline wings. Length, 1.90 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught November 12. Later another male was found.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1375, South Australian Museum. A male on a slide.

CERATOTELEIA BRUNNEA, sp. nov.

♀. Head black; most of thorax and abdomen reddish-brown; legs, antennal scape, pedicel, and funicle-joints golden-yellow; rest of antennæ black. Differs from *flava* in structure as follows:—First funicle-joint distinctly longer than the pedicel; second as long as the pedicel; last funicle-joint a little longer than wide; club-joints wider than in *flava*. Forewings with the marginal vein only one-third as long as the stigmal, which is long, very oblique, the end slightly curved; basal vein indistinct. (The body of this species was lost.) Length, 2.25 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught on a window, February 23, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Rossville, near Cooktown (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1376, South Australian Museum. A slide bearing female antennæ and forewings.

CERATOTELEIA PULCHRA, sp. nov.

♀. Colour, beautiful reddish-yellow: eyes, ocelli, tubercle on basal segment of abdomen, tip of abdomen, and antennal club black. Differs from *splendida* in colour and size and in structure as follows:—Pedicel and first funicle-joint of antennæ shorter. Parapsidal furrows present. Forewings much narrower, more infuscated, the apex very rounded. Length, 1.75 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in forest February 19, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Ingham (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1377, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

CERATOTELEIA MAGNIFICA, sp. nov.

♂. Head black: thorax beautiful reddish-yellow; abdomen dusky-yellow, with a golden yellow area in the centre; legs golden-yellow; antennæ dusky-yellow. Closely related to *splendida*, but the stigmal vein, although not more oblique, is curved slightly: the postmarginal vein is a little longer than the stigmal. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape no longer than next two joints combined; pedicel short and stout, one-third as long as first funicle-joint; funicle-joints long and cylindrical; first one-third longer than the second; 2.9 subequal; last funicle-joint as long as the first. Length, 2.60 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught by sweeping grass and foliage on edge of jungle December 19, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, 1,300 ft. (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1378, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

CERATOTELEIA BELLA, sp. nov.

♀. Head, apical segments of abdomen, and antennal club black; thorax beautiful reddish yellow; first and second abdominal segments dusky-yellow; third abdominal segment, legs, and antennal scape, pedicel and funicle-joints golden-yellow. Coloration nearly as in *magnifica*. Parapsidal furrows present. Closely related to *flava* and *brunnea*. Differs

from *flava* in the longer third funicle-joint; the stigmal vein very oblique, but not curved, basal vein very indistinct; abdomen with only a slight indication of a tubercle. Differs from *brunnea* in the first funicle-joint being no longer than the pedicel, the evenly-rounded wings and the marginal vein being nearly as long as the stigmal. Length, 1.75 mm.

Described from a single specimen labelled "On windows, January 11, 1912."

Hab.—North Queensland: Innisfail (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1379, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

CERATOTELEIA FASCIATA, sp. nov.

♀. Golden-yellow; abdomen with four dark bands; eyes, ocelli, and antennal club black. Head subquadrate, one-half wider than long, slightly wider than the thorax; thorax narrow, two-thirds longer than wide; parapsidal furrows delicate, but distinct. Abdomen very narrowed at the base; longer than the head and thorax united: as wide as the head: basal segment with a distinct horn. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape not as long as the two following joints combined; pedicel slender, two and a half times as long as wide: first funicle-joint almost as long as the pedicel, twice as long as wide: second almost as long as first: third shorter, a little longer than wide: fourth shorter than the third, as wide as long: last funicle-joint transverse; club 5-jointed, all the joints, except the last, much wider than long, second the widest. Forewings when closed extending almost to tip of abdomen: very narrow, four times as long as the greatest width; first third of wing hyaline, followed by broad infuscated band crossing the wing at the marginal vein, followed by a narrow hyaline area: last third of wing infuscated: submarginal vein attaining the costa at one half the wing length; marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal, which is rather short, oblique, with a distinct knob; postmarginal vein long, one half length of submarginal: basal vein obsolete. Abdomen finely striate. Legs very long and slender: tibiæ slender: tarsi longer than their tibiæ. Length, 1.50 mm.

♂. The same, but without a horn on the abdomen. The two male specimens both have the antennæ missing.

From one female and 2 male specimens labelled "On window, Innisfail, January 2, 1912"; "Sweeping in forest on mainland, near Double Island, Cairns, December 24, 1911"; and "On window empty dwelling house, Cooktown, February 6, 1912."

Hab.—North Queensland: Cooktown, Double Island (near Cairns), and Innisfail (A. A. Girault).

Type.—1. 1330, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing forewings and female antennæ.

CERATOTELEIA EXIMIA, sp. nov.

♀. Colour as in *fasciata*, but bands on abdomen partly obliterated; antennal club dusky-brown. Differs from *fasciata* in structure as follows:—Thorax only one-half longer than wide; abdomen no longer than head and thorax united; basal segment without a horn or tubercle. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape equal to next four joints combined; pedicel rather short, one-half longer than wide; first funicle-joint scarcely longer than the pedicel; 2-4 wider than long, the fourth very small; fifth transverse, much widened; club 5-jointed, 1-4 very wide, fully twice as wide as long. Forewings as in *fasciata*, but distinctly wider; submarginal vein attaining the costa distinctly beyond the middle of the wing. Legs not so slender as in *fasciata*. Length, 1.50 mm.

Described from two specimens labelled "Sweeping vegetation near jungle along streamlet; height, 500 ft., October 22, 1911."

Hab.—North Queensland: Babinda (A. A. Girault).

Type.—1. 1331, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewing.

Table of the Australian species of *Ceratoteleia*, Kieffer.

(1) Forewings not banded	(2)
Forewings banded	(8)
(2) Forewings more or less infuscated	(3)
Forewings hyaline	<i>inornata</i> , Dodd
(3) Postmarginal vein not or scarcely longer than the stigmal, stigmal not very oblique	(4)
Postmarginal vein more than twice as long as the stigmal, stigmal very oblique	(6)
(4) Postmarginal vein shorter than the stigmal, stigmal vein not curved	(5)
Postmarginal vein a little longer than the stigmal, stigmal vein a little curved	<i>marginata</i> , Dodd
(5) Mesonotum without parapsidal furrows	<i>splendida</i> , Dodd
Mesonotum with parapsidal furrows	<i>pulex</i> , Dodd
(6) Basal vein indistinct	(7)
Basal vein very distinct	<i>flava</i> , Dodd
(7) First funicle-joint distinctly longer than the pedicel	<i>leucophaea</i> , Dodd
First funicle-joint not longer than the pedicel	<i>bella</i> , Dodd
(8) Abdomen with a horn on basal segment, pedicel slender	<i>fasciata</i> , Dodd
Abdomen without a horn on basal segment, pedicel stout	<i>eximia</i> , Dodd

Genus LEPTOTELEIA, Kieffer.

Kieffer erected the genus *Leptoteleia* in 1908 to contain the three American species of *Baryconus*, Foerster.

LEPTOTELEIA AUSTRALICA, sp. nov.

♂. Black; legs and first half of antennal scape reddish-yellow suffused with black. Head scarcely as wide as the thorax, which is two-thirds longer than wide; abdomen narrowed at the base, no longer than the head and thorax united, as wide as the thorax. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape as long as next three joints combined; pedicel short and stout: first funicle-joint a little longer than the pedicel, one-half longer than wide; second and third subequal, a little longer than the first; 4-9 gradually shortening; last joint as long as second and third funicle-joints. Forewings when closed extending well beyond tip of abdomen; rather narrow: infuscated; submarginal vein close to the costa and joining it at one-half wing length; marginal vein two and a half times the length of the stigmal, which is very short, oblique, with a distinct knob; postmarginal vein one-half longer than the marginal; basal vein almost perpendicular, distant from the marginal vein by one-half its own length. Length, 1.50 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught by sweeping miscellaneous vegetation October 5, 1911.

Hab.—Queensland: Roma (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1382, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewing.

ASTEROMORPHA, nov. gen.

♀. Head transverse-quadrate, as wide as the thorax; eyes large, bare; ocelli in a triangle, wide apart, the lateral one touching the eye margins; mandibles bidentate. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel moderately long; first funicle-joint longer than wide; the others wider than long; club 6-jointed. Thorax ovoid, distinctly longer than wide; pronotum not visible from above; mesonotum large, as long as wide, the parapsidal furrows wanting or indistinct; scutellum semicircular; postscutellum produced into a triangular spine; metanotum short, unarmed. Forewings rather narrow; submarginal vein curving, and joining the costa a little beyond the middle of the wing; marginal vein not as long as the stigmal, which is very oblique, with a distinct knob; postmarginal longer than the stigmal; basal vein wanting. Abdomen sessile; a little wider than the thorax; as long as head and thorax combined; first segment short; second twice as long as first; third the longest, equal to first and second united.

♂. Antennæ 12-jointed: pedicel shorter than first funicle-joint; second funicle-joint shorter than first or third; third slightly dilated on the side: 4-9 moniliform.

Type.—*Anteromorpha australica*, described below.

ANTEROMORPHA AUSTRALICA, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax shining-black; abdomen dark-brown; legs and basal two-thirds of antennal scape golden-yellow; remaining joints black. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape equal to next four joints combined; pedicel and first funicle-joint subequal, one-half longer than wide; second funicle-joint slightly wider than long; third and fourth minute; club 6-jointed, fourth joint the longest and widest. Thorax finely pubescent. Forewings much infuscated: marginal cilia short; discal cilia very fine and dense; marginal vein short, one-fourth as long as the stigmal; postmarginal a little longer than the stigmal. Abdomen with first and second segments striate. Length, 1.70 mm.

♂. Antennæ 12-jointed: pedicel short and stout; first funicle-joint longer than the pedicel, longer than wide; second a little shorter; third slightly longer than second; 4-9 subequal, moniliform: last funicle-joint as long as first.

Described from one female and five male specimens caught at Nelson and Quingilli, near Cairns, and Rossville, near Cooktown.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson and Quingilli, near Cairns; Rossville, near Cooktown.

Type.—I. 1383, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing male and female antennæ, head, and forewings.

ANTEROMORPHA ASSIMILIS, sp. nov.

♂. The same as *australica*, but forewings only slightly infuscated; marginal vein two-thirds length of stigmal. Length, 1.60 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in forest December 12.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1384, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewing.

Genus OPISTHACANTHA, Ashmead.

A genus erected by Ashmead in 1893. It contains but five species from America and the Philippines.

OPISTHACANTHA AUSTRALICA, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax black; abdomen dark-brown; legs pale-yellow, suffused with black; antennæ dusky-black. Head transverse, a little wider than the thorax. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle-joint slender, as long as pedicel, and slightly narrower; second almost as long as first; third shorter, but distinctly longer than wide; last funicle-joint very small; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 much wider than long, third the widest. Thorax longer than wide; mesonotum with two furrows. Forewings moderately short; rather narrow; much infuscated; marginal cilia equal to one-sixth greatest wing width; discal cilia fine, arranged in about twenty rows; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein two-thirds length of stigmal, which is oblique, rather short, with a distinct knob; postmarginal three times length of stigmal; basal and median veins present. Abdomen no longer than head and thorax united; wider than the thorax; petiolate; first segment as long as wide; second longer; third the longest, equal to one-half abdominal length; first and second segments striate. Length, 1.45 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping jungle in a bog June 31, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Innisfail (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1385, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

OPISTHACANTHA NIGRICEPS, sp. nov.

♀. Head black; thorax and abdomen reddish-brown; legs and antennal scape golden-yellow; rest of antennæ dusky-black. Structure of head, thorax, and abdomen as in *australia*. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel rather short; first funicle-joint longer than pedicel, twice as long as wide; second a little longer than wide; third as wide as long; fourth very small, a little widened; club 6-jointed, third and fourth joints the widest. Forewings when closed not reaching apex of abdomen; moderately narrow; infuscated; submarginal vein attaining the costa beyond the middle of the wing; marginal vein two-thirds length of stigmal, which is very oblique; postmarginal three times length of stigmal; basal vein distant from the marginal by nearly its own length. Length, 1.40 mm.

Described from a single specimen labelled "Sweeping grass, etc., jungle, October 28, 1911."

Hab.—North Queensland: Babinda, 36 miles south of Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1386, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

Genus PARIDRIS, Kieffer.

A genus containing only four species, all from America.

PARIDRIS QUEENSLANDICA, sp. nov.

♀. Black: legs, antennal scape, pedicel, and funicle-joints golden-yellow. Head subquadrate; as wide as the thorax; mandibles bidentate. Antennæ 12-jointed: scape long and slender; pedicel rather long, fully twice as long as wide; funicle-joints distinctly narrower than the pedicel; first a little longer than wide: second as wide as long: third wider than long; fourth a little widened; club 6-jointed; wide: second joint the longest; third the widest. Thorax scarcely wider than long; mesonotum smooth, without parapsidal furrows; scutellum semicircular, with a punctate semicircular line. Forewings moderately narrow; much infuscated; discal cilia very fine and dense, arranged in about thirty-six rows; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein thickened, scarcely as long as the stigmal, which is rather short with a distinct knob; postmarginal vein wanting. Abdomen as long as head and thorax united; wider than the thorax; subpetiolate; third segment equal to one-half abdominal length: first and second segments striate. Length, 1.10 to 1.50 mm.

Described from a single specimen captured while sweeping in jungle, Goondi, near Innisfail, July 22 to 29, 1912. Also other females from Nelson and Babinda, near Cairns.

Hab. — North Queensland: Innisfail, Nelson, and Babinda, near Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1387, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

PARIDRIS TRIDENTATA, sp. nov.

♀. Differs from *queenslandica* in bearing tridentate mandibles; the forewings almost hyaline: the marginal vein only one-half as long as the stigmal. Length, 1.50 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in forest April 14, 1913.

Hab. — North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1388, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

Genus *MACROTELEIA*, Westwood.

A genus comprising about thirty species from almost all over the world.

MACROTELEIA MAGNA, sp. nov.

♂. Black; legs and antennal scape reddish-yellow: rest of antennæ suffused with black, the more so on the last six joints: sometimes the head and thorax are partly dark-brown, as in the female. Head subquadrate: slightly wider than the thorax; densely punctured. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape long and slender: pedicel slender, three times as long as wide; first funicle-joint as long as the pedicel: second two-thirds as long as first; third as long as first: 4-9 subequal, subquadrate, a little longer than wide; last funicle-joint as long as first. Thorax one-half longer than wide; densely punctured; pronotum visible from above on the sides only; mesonotum with two distinct furrows. Forewings when closed not reaching two-thirds length of abdomen; broad; almost hyaline: marginal cilia very short; discal cilia dense, rather coarse, arranged in about forty rows; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-third longer than the stigmal, which is rather short, not very oblique, with a distinct knob; postmarginal vein twice as long as the marginal: venation very distinct. Length, 5 mm.

♀. Thorax and abdomen dark-brown, antennal club black, rest of antennæ reddish-yellow. Antennæ 12-jointed: first funicle-joint very long and slender, slightly longer than the pedicel, three times as long as wide; second two-thirds length of first: third a little shorter than second: fourth as wide as long; club 6-jointed, first joint the longest and widest, others gradually diminishing in width. Abdomen very long and narrow: fully two and a half times as long as head and thorax combined: narrower than the thorax: with longitudinal lines of long, fine hairs: first three segments longitudinally striate. Length, 5.5 mm.

Described from five male and one female specimens caught by sweeping in forest, November and December, 1912. Also one female received from the South Australian Museum and labelled "Cairns dist.: A. M. Lea."

Hab. North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type E. 1389, South Australian Museum. A male and female (agmouted), plus a slide bearing male antenna and forewing.

MACROTELEIA TORRESIA, sp. nov.

♀. Black; legs, antennal scape, pedicel and funicle-joints reddish-yellow. Differs from *magna* in structure as follows:—First funicle-joint of antennæ distinctly longer and narrower than the pedicel; second one-half the length of first; third and fourth wider than long. Forewings with the post-marginal vein no longer than the marginal. Parapsidal furrows indistinct or wanting. Abdomen only one-half longer than head and thorax combined. Length, 3.50 mm.

♂. Antennal scape yellow; rest of antennæ black, slightly suffused with yellow; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint a little shorter than the pedicel; second shorter than first, as wide as long; third dilated on one side; 4-9 subequal, subquadrate; last joint as long as pedicel. Length, 3 mm.

Described from a male and female specimen labelled respectively "Sweeping grass in forest, Prosperine, North Queensland, November 3, 1912 (A. A. Girault)," and "Sweeping grass, Thursday Island, Torres Strait, March 13, 1912."

Hab.—North Queensland: Thursday Island, Torres Strait; Proserpine, near Bowen (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1390, South Australian Museum. A female and male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing female antennæ and forewing.

MACROTELEIA ANGUSTA, sp. nov.

♂. Differs from *magna* as follows:—Pedicel and first funicle-joint of antennæ only one-half longer than wide; last joint distinctly longer than the pedicel. Abdomen only one-half longer than head and thorax united. Length, 3.30 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught by sweeping on edge of jungle April 5, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1391, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing male antennæ and forewings.

MACROTELEIA MINIMA, sp. nov.

♀. Black; tibiae and tarsi reddish-yellow. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape no longer than the two following joints combined; pedicel fully twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint as long as pedicel, and narrower, three times as long as wide; second a little longer than first; third one-half as long as second; fourth wider than long; club 6-jointed, third joint slightly the widest. Thorax twice as long as wide; parapsidal furrows distinct. Forewings when closed not reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad; hyaline; marginal vein scarcely

longer than the stigmal, which is very oblique, the end slightly curved distad, apex distinctly knobbed; postmarginal vein slightly longer than the marginal. Abdomen a little longer than head and thorax combined; wholly longitudinally striate. Length, 2.75 mm.

Described from three female specimens labelled "Sweeping on edge of jungle, streamlet, April 13."

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1392, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing female antennæ and forewing.

Table of Australian species of *Macroteleia*, Westwood.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| (1) Abdomen not wholly longitudinally striate | (2) |
| Abdomen wholly longitudinally striate | <i>minima</i> , Dodd |
| (2) Parapsidal furrows distinct | (3) |
| Parapsidal furrows wanting | <i>torresia</i> , Dodd |
| (3) Abdomen more than twice as long as head and thorax combined | <i>magna</i> , Dodd |
| Abdomen not twice as long as head and thorax combined | <i>angusta</i> , Dodd |

MALLATELEIA, nov. gen.

♂. Head transverse-quadrate; scarcely wider than the thorax; eyes large, bare; ocelli in a triangle, the lateral ones equally distant from the eye margins and median ocellus. Antennæ 12-jointed; pedicel short; funicle-joints submoniliform. Thorax longer than wide; pronotum distinctly visible from above; mesonotum wider than long, with two distinct furrows; scutellum moderately large, semicircular. Forewings without veins. Abdomen petiolate; as long as head and thorax united; wider than the thorax; first segment longer than wide; third segment the longest. Legs rather long; tibiae as long as their tarsi.

♀. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel rather long; funicle-joints small, narrower than the pedicel; first funicle-joint longer than wide; the others wider than long; club 6-jointed. Basal segment of abdomen with a raised tubercle.

Type.—*Mallateleia giraulti*, described herewith.

MALLATELEIA GIRAULTI, sp. nov.

♂. Head reddish-yellow, the eyes and ocelli black; pronotum reddish-yellow; mesonotum and scutellum black, with a semicircular reddish yellow patch in the centre of the mesonotum; rest of thorax reddish yellow; abdomen black, slightly suffused with reddish yellow; third segment golden-yellow.

legs, antennal scape, and pedicel reddish-yellow; antennal funicle black. Head finely sculptured; thorax pubescent; first and second abdominal segments striate. Funicle-joints 2-9 subequal, slightly shorter than first, as wide as long; last funicle-joint one-half longer than joint nine. Forewings hyaline; both margins straight, equally inclined; wings broadest near the apex; marginal cilia short; discal cilia long in the centre of the wing, very short near the wing margins, arranged in about forty-eight rows. Length, 1.75 mm.

♀. Antennal club black, rest of antennæ reddish-yellow; scape equal to next six joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint a little longer than wide; third and fourth very short; club 6-jointed, joints much wider than long, third and fourth the widest.

Described from a male and a female specimen labelled "Sweeping in fields, Cooktown, February 2, 1912 (A. A. Girault)," and "Sweeping in forest, Cape R., Pentland, December 24, 1912 (A. A. Girault)." Later a second female was taken by sweeping in a strip of jungle, Nelson, April 19, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Hab.—North Queensland: Cooktown: Nelson, via Cairns; Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville.

Type.—I. 1393, South Australian Museum. A male and female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing male antennæ and forewings.

MALLATELEIOIDES, nov. gen.

♂. Head transverse-quadrate, slightly wider than the thorax; eyes large, bare; ocelli large, in a triangle, the lateral ones close to the eye margins. Antennæ 12-jointed: scape long and slender; pedicel rather short; first funicle-joint longer than the pedicel; second shorter than first, as wide as long; third longer than second, a little dilated on one side; 4-9 subequal, moniliform. Thorax longer than wide; pronotum visible from above on sides only; mesonotum with two distinct furrows; postscutellum and metathorax unarmed. Forewings with brown lines indicating a submarginal vein remote from the costa, which it joins before the middle of the wing; a stigmal spot replacing the marginal vein; a short stigmal vein; a basal vein almost perpendicular; a median vein as long as the submarginal. Abdomen subpetiolate; as long as head and thorax combined; a little wider than the thorax; first segment wider than long; third the longest.

Type.—*Mallateleioides splendida*, described herewith.

MALLATELEIOIDES SPLENDIDA, sp. nov.

♂. Deep reddish-brown; scutellum and most of mesonotum black; abdomen more or less suffused with black; eyes,

ocelli, and antennal funicle black; legs, antennal scape, and pedicel reddish-yellow. Forewings when closed extending a little beyond tip of abdomen: very broad: much infuscated, with light areas; marginal cilia very short: discal cilia dense, arranged in about fifty rows. Head and thorax rugulose; first and second abdominal segments striate. Length, 2.50 mm.

Described from a single specimen labelled "On windows of State Farm, October 6, 1911."

Hab.—South Queensland: Roma (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1394, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing male antennæ and forewings.

Genus PLASTOGRYON, Kieffer.

PLASTOGRYON FASCIATIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Brownish-black: legs slightly suffused with yellow. Head transverse, wider than the thorax: ocelli in a triangle, the lateral ones touching the eye margins; maxillary palpi 2-jointed: mandibles bidentate (?). Antennæ 12-jointed: scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle-joint longer than the pedicel; second shorter than first, no longer than pedicel; 3-9 subequal, as long as wide; last funicle-joint as long as first. Thorax one-half longer than wide; mesonotum without parapsidal furrows. Forewings broad: rather short: first third of wing and a band at the middle, hyaline: rest of wing much infuscated: marginal cilia moderately long: discal cilia sparse, arranged in about sixteen rows: submarginal vein attaining the costa before the middle of the wing: marginal vein a little longer than the stigmal, which is rather long, a little oblique: postmarginal vein one-half longer than the marginal. Abdomen sessile: as wide as the thorax and scarcely longer: first segment striate: second segment the longest, a little longer than the first: third one-half as long as the second. Length, 1.25 mm.

Described from a single specimen captured by sweeping in forest, January 7, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Pentland (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1395, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewing.

PLATYTERPES, nov. gen.

Head transverse, wider than the thorax. Antennæ 12-jointed: scape long and slender; first funicle-joint narrowed at the base, longer than the pedicel: second and third a little narrowed at the base, shorter than first: 4-9 subequal, subquadrate, a little longer than wide: last joint distinctly longer than first funicle joint. Forewings when close extending well

beyond tip of abdomen: very broad: ciliated: but a narrow band across the centre of the wing naked: submarginal vein attaining the costa before middle of the wing: marginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal, which is long, a little oblique, with a distinct knob; postmarginal three times length of stigmal; basal and median veins present. Abdomen sessile; not narrowed at the base; wider than the thorax but scarcely longer.

The body of the only specimen was lost before a close examination had been made. However, the genus appears to agree in the structure of the body with *Hadronotus*, from which it differs in wing characters.

Type.—*Platyteleia latipennis*, described herewith.

PLATYTELEIA LATIPENNIS, sp. nov.

♂. Coal-black; legs and antennal scape golden-yellow: rest of antennæ fuscous. Forewings very broad: a little infuscated: marginal cilia short: discal cilia coarse, arranged in about thirty-six rows; venation distinct: naked band crossing the wing from last third of postmarginal vein to just beyond the end of median vein. Length, 2 mm.

Described from a single specimen taken by sweeping along streamlet, jungle, October 28, 1911.

Hab.—North Queensland: Babinda: height, 500 ft. (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1396, South Australian Museum. A slide bearing forewing and antennæ.

Genus HADRONOTUS, Foerster.

HADRONOTUS PENTATOMUS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; the legs, except the coxæ, reddish-yellow: antennæ suffused with red on proximal end of scape and at the junctions of the first six joints. Head transverse, wider than the thorax: rugulose: ocelli wide apart, the lateral ones distant from the eye margins by their own diameter. Antennæ 12-jointed: scape equal to next five joints combined: pedicel fully twice as long as wide: first funicle-joint as long as the pedicel and narrower, three times as long as wide: second one-half length of first: third a little widened: fourth wider than third, twice as wide as long: club 6-jointed: joints 1-5 much wider than long: first joint the longest: 1-3 widest. Thorax longer than wide: rugulose: pubescent: mesonotum without furrows: scutellum large. Forewings when closed extending beyond tip of abdomen: broad: hyaline: marginal cilia short: discal cilia coarse, arranged in about thirty rows: submarginal vein attaining the

costa a little before the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-fourth as long as the stigmal, which is long, oblique, with a distinct knob; postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmal. Abdomen sessile; as wide as the thorax; no longer than head and thorax united; rugulose; first three segments subequal. Length, 2 mm.

♂. Antennal scape dark-red; rest of antennæ black; scape longer than next three joints combined; first funicle-joint longer than the pedicel: second shorter than first, as wide as long; 2-9 subquadrate, gradually narrowing towards the apex; last funicle-joint as long as first.

A very common species in the vicinity of Nelson. In April, 1913, two females were bred from pentatomid eggs. In the same month I saw 300 specimens clustered together on one leaf; on two adjacent leaves were clusters of 100 each. I have also specimens taken by Mr. A. A. Girault at Townsville and Thursday Island, Torres Strait.

Hab.—North Queensland: Townsville; Nelson, near Cairns; Thursday Island, Torres Strait.

Type.—I. 1397, South Australian Museum. A female and male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing female antennæ and forewings.

HADRONOTUS STRIATUS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; legs reddish-yellow; antennal funicle suffused with red. Head and thorax punctate; abdomen striate. Antennæ 12-jointed; pedicel almost twice as long as wide: first funicle-joint a little shorter and narrower than the pedicel: second and third subequal, very small, as wide as long: fourth a little widened: club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 much wider than long, third and fourth the widest, first the longest. Forewings extending beyond tip of abdomen: broad: hyaline: submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein very short; stigmal rather short; postmarginal vein no longer than the stigmal. Abdomen striate: first segment short; second segment long, equal to one-half abdominal length. Length, 1.40 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught on window of a blacksmith's shop, November 6, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Ayr, 10 miles south of Townsville (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1398, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted.

RIELIOMORPHA, nov. gen.

♀. Head transverse, as wide as the thorax; eyes very large, bare; ocelli in a triangle, the lateral ones distant from the eye margins by more than their own diameter; mandibles

large, with three small teeth; maxillary palpi 2-jointed, labials 1-jointed. Antennæ 10-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel rather short; first funicle-joint cupuliform, very narrow at the base; funicle-joints 2-7 short, subequal, twice as wide as long; club solid, but near the base there is a slight indication of what appears to have been a division; club no wider than the funicle, twice as wide as long. Thorax one-half longer than wide; pronotum a little visible from above; mesonotum wider than long, without furrows; scutellum very large, semicircular, with a median carina; metanotum very short, unarmed. Forewings broad, without a trace of veins. Abdomen sessile; carinate on the sides; as long as the head and thorax united, and as wide as the thorax; first five segments of equal length. Legs with the femora and tibiae stout; tarsi not as long as their tibiae; tarsal-joints 1-4 very short, thick, transverse; last joint enlarged, as long as the other joints united.

♂. Unknown.

This anomalous genus is based on a single species reared from a mantid *ootheca*. I think that its proper position is in this subfamily, but the number of antennal joints, the veinless wings, and the peculiar tarsi render its position uncertain.

Type.—*Rieliomorpha mantis*, described herewith.

RIELIOMORPHA MANTIS, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax black; the abdomen is black dorsad, a little suffused with brown; ventrad it is brown; legs, including coxæ, golden-yellow; antennæ golden-yellow, the pedicel and first funicle-joint black; oral area of head yellow. Forewings long, broad, hyaline; marginal cilia very short; discal cilia fine and dense. Head, thorax, and abdomen with a dense, fine, scaly sculpture; head and thorax with a few scattered punctures. Length, 2.75 mm.

Described from eighty female specimens reared from a mantid *ootheca* found in forest, May, 1913.

Type.—L. 1399, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head and antennæ.

CREMASTOSCELIO, nov. gen.

Like *Cremastobius*, Ashmead, but first and second funicle-joints forming one ovate piece, and divided obliquely; club compact, 4-jointed, divided obliquely; segments of the abdomen only slightly constricted at the sutures.

Type.—*Cremastoscilio flavipes*, described herewith.

CREMASTOSCELIO FLAVIPES, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax black; abdomen suffused with brown; legs, including coxæ, golden-yellow; antennal scape and club black; pedicel and first funicle-joint golden-yellow; rest of funicle suffused with black. Head and thorax finely sculptured; abdomen pubescent. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel twice as long as wide; first and second funicle-joints subequal, together slightly longer than the pedicel; third and fourth subequal, each almost as long as first and second together; fifth a little shorter than fourth; last funicle-joint a little widened, distinctly wider than long; club compact, divided obliquely, much wider than the funicle. Mesonotum without furrows. Forewings when closed extending to tip of abdomen; broad, paddle-shaped; hyaline; marginal cilia short; discal cilia fine, in about twenty-five rows; submarginal vein attaining the costa at one-half wing length; marginal vein short; stigmal vein rather short, very oblique, curved caudad; postmarginal vein very long. Abdomen wholly striate; as wide as the thorax; as long as the head and thorax united; segments of equal length. Length, 1.25 mm.

Described from three female specimens caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, May, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1400, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

CREMASTOSCELIO AUREUS, sp. nov.

♀. Head black; thorax golden-yellow; abdomen golden-yellow, the apex dusky; legs golden-yellow; antennal scape suffused with black; pedicel and funicle-joints yellow; club black. The same as *flavipes*, but discal cilia more dense, in about forty rows. Length, 1.25 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, May 18, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1401, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted.

Subfamily TELENOMINÆ

Table of Genera.

1) Female unknown; structure as in <i>Telenomus</i> , Haliday, but mesonotum with three furrows; postscutellum spined	<i>Protinmorus</i> , Kieffer
Females; postscutellum not spined	c2)

- (2) Female antennae 10-jointed; otherwise as in *Telenomus*, Haliday ... *Neotelenomus*, n. gen.
 Female antennae 11-jointed; forewings with a submarginal, marginal, stigmal, and postmarginal veins ... (3)
 Female antennae 12-jointed ... (6)
- (3) Head quadrate or subquadrate; abdomen much longer than wide ... *Phanurus*, Thomson
 Head transverse; abdomen not or scarcely longer than wide ... (4)
- (4) Antennal club not wider than the funicle; otherwise as in *Telenomus*, Haliday ... *Protelenomus*, Kieffer
 Antennal club wider than the funicle ... (5)
- (5) Mesonotum with three furrows; head very wide ... *Trissolcus*, Ashmead
 Mesonotum with two furrows; head scarcely as wide as the thorax ... *Dissolcus*, Ashmead
 Mesonotum without furrows; head as wide as the thorax ... *Telenomus*, Haliday
- (6) Forewings as in (3) ... (7)
 Postmarginal vein absent; mesonotum without furrows; abdomen with a short petiole, not wider than the thorax ... *Tiphodytes*, Bradley
 Postmarginal and stigmal veins absent; abdomen sessile, broadly oval, much wider than the thorax ... *Microtelenomus*, n. gen.
- (7) Head circular, the frons directed dorsad; marginal vein longer than the stigmal; abdomen with a short petiole ... *Arudophagus*, Ashmead
 Frons directed cephalad; abdomen sessile; marginal vein shorter than the stigmal; mesonotum without furrows ... *Telenomoides*, nov. gen.

Genus PHANURUS, Thomson.

PHANURUS NIGER, sp. nov.

♀. Dusky-black; proximal tarsal joints pale-yellowish; venation dusky. Head subquadrate, scarcely as wide as the thorax. Antennae 11-jointed; slender; scape equal to next four joints combined; pedicel slender, twice as long as wide; funicle-joints very small; first slightly the longest; club very slender; 5-jointed, the joints longer than wide; last joint as long as the pedicel. Thorax subquadrate, a little longer than wide. Forewings when closed extending to tip of abdomen; narrow; almost paddle-shaped; almost hyaline; longest marginal cilia equal to two-fifths greatest wing width; discal cilia very fine and dense, arranged in about eighteen lines; submarginal vein attaining the costa at almost one-half wing length; marginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal, which is

rather short, oblique: postmarginal vein as long as the submarginal. Abdomen pointed ovate: not as wide as the thorax, and no longer than head and thorax united: second segment equal to one-half length of abdomen. Length, 0.75 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught on a window, December 24, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, *via* Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1402, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

PHANURUS GIRAULTI, sp. nov.

♀. Black; legs, including coxæ, golden-yellow; antennal scape yellow; rest of antennæ fuscous. Agreeing with *niger* in structure of head, thorax, and abdomen. Differs from *niger* in having first and second funicle-joints subequal, twice as long as wide; third slightly shorter; club 5-jointed, the joints, except the last, wider than long. Forewings rather wider than in *niger*; longest marginal cilia equal to one-fifth greatest wing width; discal cilia in about twenty-four lines. Length, 1.05 mm.

♂. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape lemon-yellow; rest of antennæ more or less suffused with black, last four joints fuscous; pedicel scarcely longer than wide; funicle-joints 1-3 subequal, distinctly longer than the pedicel; fourth a little shorter; 5-9 moniliform, subequal, as wide as long; last funicle-joint as long as first.

Described at first from a male and female specimens caught while sweeping in forest, July 10, 1912, and March 13, 1913. Subsequently other specimens were found from Nelson and Babinda.

Hab.—North Queensland: (Nelson and Babinda, near Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1403, South Australian Museum. Two slides bearing male and female.

PHANURUS MONTANUS, sp. nov.

♀. Very like *niger*, but forewings when closed extending distinctly beyond tip of abdomen, as wide as in *giraulti*; antennal club with joints 1-4 wider than long. Length, 0.75 mm.

Described from a single specimen labelled "On windows, December 28, 1911 (A. A. Girault)."

Hab.—North Queensland: Herberton, 3,000 ft. Cairns district.

Type.—I. 1404, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

PHANURUS NELSONENSIS, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black; antennæ fuscous; legs golden-yellow, slightly suffused with black. Differs from *niger* and *montanus* in colour; pedicel very narrow, three times as long as wide; funicle-joints all longer than wide, first the longest; club-joints all longer than wide; forewings when closed not reaching tip of abdomen, as wide as in *montanus* and *giraulti*, discal cilia in about sixteen lines only. Length, 0.80 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in forest, June 17, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1405, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted.

PHANURUS LONGICORPUS, sp. nov.

♀. Colour as in *niger*; antennæ as in *nelsonensis*; forewings as in *niger*; readily distinguished from the preceding species by the long, narrow abdomen, which is distinctly longer than the head and thorax united: second segment the longest, but only one-fourth length of abdomen; forewings only reaching to one-half length of abdomen. Length, 1.25 mm.

Described from four specimens caught while sweeping in forest, January 1, 1913; February 7, 1913; and February 20, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1406, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

PHANURUS LONGIPENNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Agreeing with *longicarpus*, but joints of antennal club wider than long; forewings long, when closed extending to tip of abdomen; also the legs are more suffused with yellow. Length, 1.25 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in forest, January 14, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Ingham, Herbert River (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1407, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

PHANURUS NIGRICORPUS, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black; legs, including coxæ, dusky-yellow; antennal scape and pedicel dusky-yellow; rest of antennæ fuscous. Structure much as in *longicarpus* and *longipennis*, but the abdomen, although long, is not one-half longer than

head and thorax united. Antennæ with the scape equal to next five joints combined: pedicel rather slender, twice as long as wide: first funicle-joint two-thirds length of pedicel: second wider than long: third and fourth very small, wider than long: club 5-jointed: first joint very short, 2-4 a little wider than long, second the widest. Forewings not reaching apex of abdomen: broader than usual for the genus: subhyaline: venation dusky-yellow: submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing: marginal vein short: stigmal vein long and oblique: postmarginal vein nearly twice the length of the stigmal. Length, 1.40 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught on window, January 12.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1408, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

PHANURUS LONGICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black: legs (including coxæ) golden-yellow: antennæ fuscous. A slender species agreeing with *longicarpus* and *longipennis* in structure. Antennæ 11-jointed: scape rather short, no longer than next two joints combined: pedicel long and slender: funicle-joints 1-3 subequal, narrower than the pedicel, and almost as long: fourth a little shorter but twice as long as wide: club 5-jointed, slender, the joints longer than wide. Forewings almost reaching apex of abdomen: narrow: hyaline: longest marginal cilia equal to one-third greatest wing width: marginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal, which is very oblique, the end slightly curved disto-caudad: postmarginal vein very long: venation pale-yellow. Length, 1.50 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in forest, base of Mount Pyramid, February 13, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1409, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

Table of the Australian species of *Phanurus*. Thomson
Females.

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Abdomen long and narrow: second segment only one-fourth abdominal length | 11 |
| Abdomen scarcely longer than head and thorax united: second segment one-half abdominal length | 12 |

- (2) Dusky-black, legs mostly dusky.
 Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; antennal club-joints 1-4 longer than wide ... *niger*, Dodd
 Forewings extending well beyond tip of abdomen; antennal club-joints 1-4 wider than long ... *montanus*, Dodd
 Coal-black, legs yellow.
 Antennal scape yellow, club-joints 1-4 wider than long ... *giraulti*, Dodd
 Antennal scape fuscous, club-joints 1-4 longer than wide ... *nelsonensis*, Dodd
 (3) Dusky-black.
 Forewings reaching to one-half abdominal length, club-joints 1-4 longer than wide ... *longicaepus*, Dodd
 Forewings reaching apex of abdomen, club-joints 1-4 wider than long ... *longipennis*, Dodd
 Coal-black.
 Legs dusky-yellow; first funicle-joint of antennae longer than wide, 2-4 wider than long ... *nigricarpus*, Dodd
 Legs golden-yellow; all funicle-joints longer than wide ... *longicornis*, Dodd

Genus TELENOMUS, Haliday.

A genus comprising nearly 200 species.

TELENOMUS CREATUS, Walker, 1839, Tasmania.

TELENOMUS JAPYX, Walker, 1839, Western Australia.

TELENOMUS CHARMUS, Walker, 1839, Western Australia.

From the descriptions of these species it would be impossible to recognize them.

TELENOMUS ODYSSEY, sp. nov.

♀. Dusky-black; trochanters, tibiae, and tarsi pale-yellow. Head transverse, slightly wider than the thorax. Antennae 11-jointed; scape equal to next five joints combined; pedicel short, one-half longer than wide; funicle-joints small, first a little longer than wide; second and third as wide as long; fourth a little wider than long; club 5-jointed, first joint small, 2-4 a little wider than long. Thorax a little longer than wide, much wider than the abdomen. Forewings when closed extending well beyond tip of abdomen; hyaline; moderately broad; saddle-shaped; longest marginal cilia equal to one-sixth greatest wing width; discal cilia fine, dense, in about twenty-four rows; venation fuscous; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-half length of the stigmal; postmarginal fully twice as long as the stigmal. Abdomen no longer than the

thorax and not as wide. Tarsi longer than their tibiae; basal joint of posterior tarsi three times length of second. Length, 0.80 mm.

Described from a single specimen captured while sweeping in forest, September 3, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1410, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMUS ÆAGRUS, sp. nov.

♀. Dusky-black: legs and antennal scape pale lemon-yellow: cephalic coxæ dusky: antennal pedicel, funicle, and club fuscous. Antennæ as in *odyssea*, but the pedicel is twice as long as wide. Forewing as in *odyssea*, but submarginal vein attaining the costa distinctly before the middle of the wing; venation pale-yellow. Basal joint of posterior tarsi twice the length of the second. Length, 0.80 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping jungle on edge of streamlet: height, 500 ft.: October 28, 1911. Also female on edge of jungle, Kuranda, May 18, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Hab.—North Queensland: Babinda, 36 miles south of Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1411, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMUS ŒCLEUS, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black: legs (excluding coxæ) and first six antennal joints golden-yellow: coxæ black. Head very transverse, a little wider than the thorax: ocelli large, wide apart, the lateral ones close to the eye margins: head rugulose. Antennæ 11-jointed: scape long and slender, equal to next five joints combined: pedicel twice as long as wide: first funicle-joint a little longer than the pedicel, cupuliform: second one-half length of first, as wide as long: third shorter, twice as wide as long: club 3-jointed, first joint short: second the largest, longer than wide: the others, except the last, wider than long. Thorax a little longer than wide: rugulose. Forewings extending well beyond apex of abdomen: very broad: hyaline: marginal cilia very short: discal cilia moderately coarse, arranged in about forty rows: venation pale-yellow: submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing: marginal vein short: stigmal vein long, the blade very narrow, with a distinct knob, four times as long as the marginal: postmarginal vein one-half longer than the stigmal. Abdomen broadly oval: scarcely as wide as the thorax and no longer: first and most of second segment striate:

second segment equal to two-thirds abdominal length. Length, 1.60 mm.

♂. Antennae 12-jointed: scape yellow: next five joints slightly suffused with brown: last six joints nearly wholly fuscous, very slightly suffused with yellow; pedicel short and stout; first funicle-joint much longer than pedicel, twice as long as wide: second a little shorter than first; third a little shorter than second: remaining joints subequal, moniliform, a little shorter than third, but last funicle-joint as long as third.

Described from five male and two female specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd, of Kuranda, and labelled "From pentatomid eggs, Kuranda, September 3, 1907." Also two females caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, Kuranda, December 20, 1912 (A. P. Dodd), and one female caught while sweeping in jungle, May 9, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson and Kuranda, near Cairns.

Type.—I. 1412, South Australian Museum. A male and female, tagmounted, plus two slides bearing male and female antennae and forewings.

TELENOMUS (EDIPUS), sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black: legs (excluding coxae) reddish-yellow, suffused with brown: coxae black: antennal scape reddish-yellow. Antennae with the scape long: pedicel rather long, nearly twice as long as wide: first funicle-joint narrower than pedicel and not quite so long: second as wide as long: third wider than long: club 6-jointed: first joint small: joints 2-5 much wider than long, second the widest and longest. Forewings long: infuscated: paddle-shaped, but not as broad as in *oedeus*: marginal cilia short: discal cilia very fine and dense, in about thirty rows: venation brown: venation as in *oedeus*, but the postmarginal vein is twice as long as the stigmal. Length, 1.10 mm.

♂. Unknown.

Described from four specimens received from the South Australian Museum and labelled "Hobart, Tasmania: A. M. Lea."

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart.

Type.—I. 1413, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide, plus three females tagmounted.

TELENOMUS (GENEUS), sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black: legs (including coxae) reddish-yellow, suffused with brown: antennal scape reddish-yellow. Structure as in *oedeus*, but only the first third of second abdominal

segment is striate, and the abdomen is as wide as the thorax. Antennæ as in *æcleus*, but the pedicel is very slender, three times as long as wide; first funicle-joint a little longer than the pedicel; second a little longer than wide. Forewings as in *æcleus*, but they are infuscated; discal cilia very fine, in about thirty rows; marginal vein one-third as long as the very long stigmal. Length, 1.60 mm.

Described from a single specimen received from the South Australian Museum and labelled "King Island, Tas.: A. M. Lea."

Hab.—Tasmania: King Island, Bass Strait.

Type.—I. 1414, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing female antennæ and forewing.

TELENOMUS CENONE, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black; legs (excluding coxæ) reddish-yellow, suffused with brown; antennal scape reddish-yellow; coxæ black. Structure as in *æcleus*, but second abdominal segment only equal to one-half abdominal length; first and most of second segment striate. Antennæ as in *ceneus*, but the pedicel and first funicle-joints are shorter, twice as long as wide. Forewings rather short; paddle-shaped; hyaline; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia fine and dense in about thirty-six rows; venation brown; submarginal vein attaining the costa distinctly before the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-half as long as the very long paddle-shaped stigmal vein; post-marginal vein nearly twice as long as the stigmal. Basal joint of posterior tarsi twice as long as the second. Length, 1 mm.

Described from a single specimen received from the South Australian Museum and labelled "Cairns district; A. M. Lea." Subsequently other specimens were found from Proserpine and Ingham (A. A. Girault).

Hab.—North Queensland: Cairns district: Proserpine, near Bowen; Ingham, Herbert River.

Type.—I. 1415, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing female antennæ and forewing.

TELENOMUS CENDRION, sp. nov.

♀. Very similar to *ceneus*, but the abdomen is wholly striate and the forewings are distinctly broader. Length, 1.10 mm.

Described from a single specimen labelled "From foliage of lemon-tree, October 6, 1911: A. A. Girault."

Hab.—South Queensland: Roma.

Type.—I. 1416, South Australian Museum. A slide bearing female forewing and antennæ.

TELENOMUS OGYGES, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black; tibiae and tarsi yellow, suffused with black. Like *anone*, but differs in colour: the first funicle-joint is scarcely as long as the pedicel, and the venation is very distinct. Length, 1 mm.

Described from several specimens caught while sweeping along Cape River, January 13.

Hab.—North Queensland: Pentland, 200 miles west of Townsville (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1417, South Australian Museum. Three females on a slide.

TELENOMUS OLYMPUS, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black; legs (excluding coxæ) and first six antennal joints pale-yellow; coxæ black; antennal club brown. Forewings almost as in *anone*, but submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing: postmarginal vein scarcely longer than the stigmal. Antennæ with the scape equal to next three joints combined: pedicel slender, fully twice as long as wide: first funicle-joint a little shorter and narrower than the pedicel: second slightly shorter than first, not twice as long as wide: third as wide as long; fourth a little wider than long: club 5-jointed, joints 2-4 only slightly wider than long. Length, 1 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, April 5, 1913. Also one female on edge of jungle, Kuranda, May 18, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns.

Type.—I. 1418, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMUS OMPHALE, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black; legs (excluding coxæ) and first seven antennal joints reddish-yellow; coxæ black. Head rugulose: ocelli very large, lateral ones close to the eye margins: thorax scarcely longer than wide, reticulately rugulose: abdomen nearly as wide as the thorax, and scarcely longer: second segment very large: first and second segments striate. Antennæ as in *olympus*, but pedicel nearly three times as long as wide: first funicle-joint as long as the pedicel: 2-4 diminishing in length, fourth as wide as long: club 5-jointed: second joint the longest and widest. Forewings long, very broad, hyaline: almost as in *ocleus*: submarginal vein attaining the costa distinctly before the middle of the wing: marginal vein two-fifths as long as the stigmal, which is very long, oblique, the end curved distad: postmarginal vein a little longer than the stigmal: venation pale-yellow. Length, 2 mm.: very large for the genus.

Described from a single specimen reared from pentatomid eggs in forest, April 13.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1419, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

TELENOMUS OPHION, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black; legs (excluding coxæ) and antennal scape golden-yellow. Antennæ with scape equal to next four joints combined: pedicel twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint as long as the pedicel: others gradually diminishing in length; fourth wider than long; club 5-jointed, first joint small, first and second wider than long, 3.5 longer than wide. Forewings extending well beyond tip of abdomen: broad: hyaline; marginal cilia rather long, longest equal to one-fifth greatest wing width: discal cilia moderately fine, in about thirty rows: submarginal vein attaining the costa before the middle of the wing: marginal vein one-third as long as the rather long stigmal vein: postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmal. Abdomen with first and part of second segment striate. Length, 1 mm.

♂. Antennæ 12-jointed, the scape yellow; pedicel short and stout: first and second funicle-joints subequal, twice as long as wide, longer than pedicel: third a little shorter: 4-9 subequal, moniliform: last funicle-joint as long as first and second.

Described from a specimen of each sex bred from pentatomid eggs, May, 1912 (A. A. Girault). Also male on edge of jungle, Kuranda, May 18, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns.

Type.—I. 1420, South Australian Museum. A slide bearing male and female head, antennæ, and forewings, plus a male tagmounted.

TELENOMUS ORESTES, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black: coxæ, trochanters, and femora brown: tibiae and tarsi yellow: antennæ fuscous. Antennæ 12-jointed: pedicel rather short, a little longer than wide: first funicle-joint as long as pedicel: funicle joints 2-9 subequal, shorter than first, a little wider than long: last joint a little longer than pedicel. Forewings much as in *ophion*, submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing: marginal vein as long as the stigmal, which is rather short: postmarginal vein almost three times as long as the stigmal: venation brown: marginal cilia moderately short: discal cilia in about twenty-five rows. Length, 1 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught on window; height, 3,000 ft.; December 28, 1911.

Hab.—North Queensland: Herberton, Cairns district (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1421, South Australian Museum. A male on a slide.

Table of Australian species of *Telenomus*, Haliday.

Male: marginal vein as long as the stigmal *orestes*, Dodd

Females: marginal vein shorter than the stigmal.

(1) Antennal club 5-jointed, wings hyaline.

(a) First six antennal joints pale-yellow *olympus*, Dodd

(b) First seven antennal joints reddish-yellow *omphale*, Dodd

(c) Antennal scape yellow. Intermediate and posterior coxæ yellow *augur*, Dodd

All coxæ black *ophion*, Dodd

(d) All antennæ fuscous *ulyssa*, Dodd

(2) Antennal club 6-jointed.

(a) First six antennal joints golden-yellow *aculeus*, Dodd

(b) Antennal scape alone yellow.

(1) Forewings infuscated.

Coxæ reddish-yellow; first funicle-joint longer than the pedicel *aneus*, Dodd

Coxæ black; first funicle-joint shorter than the pedicel *edipus*, Dodd

(2) Forewings hyaline.

Abdomen wholly striate *anopion*, Dodd

Abdomen partly striate *anone*, Dodd

(c) All antennæ black *urpiss*, Dodd

TELENOMOIDES, nov. gen.

The same as *Telenomus*, but female antennæ 12-jointed; mandibles bi- or tridentate; submarginal vein sometimes curving slightly downwards before joining the margin.

Type.—The following species.

TELENOMOIDES FLAVIPES, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black; legs (including coxæ) golden yellow; antennal scape golden-yellow. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape as long as next five joints combined; pedicel rather long, twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint a little shorter and narrower than the pedicel; second small, as wide as long; third wider than long; fourth very small, twice as wide as long; club 6-jointed; joints 1-5 much wider than long, second the widest and longest. Forewings long; broad; hyaline; marginal

cilia short: discal cilia rather coarse, in about thirty rows; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal, which is rather short; postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmal; venation brown. Length, 1 mm.

A common species in forest country.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns.

Type.—I. 1422, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMOIDES GIRAULTI, sp. nov.

♀. Like *flavipes*, but antennal scape slightly suffused yellow: forewings with finer discal cilia; marginal vein only one-third as long as the stigmal. Length, 1 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping grass, March 12, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Thursday Island, Torres Strait.

Type.—I. 1423, South Australian Museum. A slide bearing forewing and antenna.

TELENOMOIDES BICOLOR, sp. nov.

♀. Differs from *flavipes* only in having the abdomen dark-brown, not black. Length, 1 mm.

Described from several specimens caught while sweeping in forest, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns.

Type.—I. 1424, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMOIDES ANGUSTIPENNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Brown-black: legs (excluding coxæ) and antennal scape golden-yellow. Like *flavipes*, but first two joints of antennal club very short: forewings much narrower, not paddle-shaped, the apex very rounded, infuscated: marginal cilia long, the longest equal to one-half greatest wing width: discal cilia very fine and dense: submarginal vein curving slightly downwards before joining the costa: marginal vein very short: stigmal vein rather short, very oblique: postmarginal vein very long. Length, 1 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in open fields, February 4, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Cooktown (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1425, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMOIDES INSULARIS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *angustipennis*, but colour coal-black, forewings broader, not so much infuscated, with a dark spot involving all the stigmal vein, marginal cilia not so long, longest equal to one-sixth greatest wing width. Length, 1 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping a mile from the mainland, December 25, 1911.

Hab.—North Queensland: Double Island, near Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1426, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMOIDES NIGRICOXÆ, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black; legs (excluding coxæ) and antennal scape reddish-yellow; coxæ black. Differs from *flavipes* in having the funicle-joints as wide as the pedicel: first funicle-joint a little longer than the pedicel: second as long as the pedicel; third shorter, a little longer than wide: fourth wider than long; club 6-jointed, first joint rather larger than in *flavipes*. Forewings shaped as in *flavipes*, but venation as in *angustipennis*, but marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal, which is not so oblique, postmarginal only twice as long as the stigmal. Length, 1.45 mm.

Described from two specimens caught while sweeping in jungle, May 8, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1427, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMOIDES NIGRICORNIS, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black; tibiae and tarsi suffused with yellow. Antennæ as in *flavipes*; forewings as in *flavipes*, but marginal vein one-fourth as long as the stigmal. Length, 0.90 mm.

Described from several specimens caught in the forest, Nelson, 1913. Also a female caught while sweeping, Pentland, 290 miles west of Townsville.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns; Pentland.

Type.—I. 1428, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

Table of the species of *Telenomoides*, Dodd.

- (1) Submarginal vein straight, not curving downwards before joining the margin; forewings hyaline, paddle-shaped; broad.

(a) All legs yellow.

Coal-black, discal cilia rather coarse, marginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal	...	<i>flavipes</i> , Dodd
Discal cilia very fine, marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal	...	<i>giraulti</i> , Dodd
Abdomen dark-brown, otherwise as in <i>flavipes</i>	...	<i>lucifer</i> , Dodd

- (1) Coxæ, femora, and trochanters black, marginal vein one-fourth as long as the stigmal *nigricornis*, Dodd
- (2) Submarginal vein curving downwards before joining the margin; legs, except coxæ, yellow.
- (a) Forewings narrow, the apex much rounded, infuscated, postmarginal vein very long.
 Infuscation the same over the wing area, longest marginal cilia equal to one-half greatest wing width *angustipennis*, Dodd
 Infuscation patchy, longest marginal cilia equal to one-sixth greatest wing width *insularis*, Dodd
- (b) Forewings broad, paddle-shaped, the apex nearly square; hyaline; postmarginal vein only twice as long as the stigmal *nigricoxa*, Dodd

NEOTELENOMUS, nov. gen.

The same as *Telenomus*, Haliday, but female antennæ only 10-jointed.

Type.—The following species.

NEOTELENOMUS ANTHERELE, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black; trochanters, tibiæ, and tarsi golden-yellow. Antennæ 10-jointed; pedicel rather slender, twice as long as wide; first funicle-joint a little shorter than the pedicel; second as wide as long; third wider than long; club 5-jointed; joints 1-4 much wider than long; second the longest and widest. Forewings moderately broad, extending well beyond tip of abdomen; hyaline; marginal cilia rather short; discal cilia in about thirty lines; venation fuscous; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-third as long as the stigmal, which is moderately long; postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmal. Basal joint of posterior tarsi three times as long as second joint. Length, 1 mm.

♂. Antennæ 12-jointed; pedicel and first funicle-joint scarcely longer than wide; second funicle-joint a little longer; third longer than second, dilated on the side; 4-9 small, subequal, moniliform, much shorter than long; last funicle-joint as long as second. Length, 0.80 mm.

Described from one male and nine female specimens reared from a single egg of the saturnid moth, *Atheria janetta*, May 13.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns.

Type.—L. 1429, South Australian Museum. A slide bearing two females and one male.

NEOTELENOMUS OVIVORUS, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black: legs (except cephalic coxæ) lemon-yellow: antennal scape lemon-yellow, next four joints suffused with yellow. Like *antheræ*, but submarginal vein attaining the costa before the middle of the wing. Length, 1 mm.

♂. Antennal scape lemon-yellow: rest of antennæ dusky, suffused with yellow. Differs from *antheræ* in having second and third funicle-joints subequal, a little shorter than first, third not dilated on the side.

Described from six female and seven male specimens bred from eggs of an unknown moth, May 13. A single parasite issued from each egg.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1430, South Australian Museum. A male and female on a slide.

NEOTELENOMUS LEAI, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black: tibiæ and tarsi yellow, suffused with brown. Antennæ as in *antheræ*, but first funicle-joint as long as the pedicel. Forewings as in *antheræ*, but they are infuscated, submarginal vein attaining the costa before the middle of the wing, stigmal vein very long. Length, 1 mm.

Described from a single specimen received from the South Australian Museum and labelled "King Island, Tasmania: Lea."

Hab.—Tasmania: King Island, Bass Strait.

Type.—I. 1431, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

NEOTELENOMUS NIGER, sp. nov.

♀. Like *antheræ*, but marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal. Length, 1 mm.

Described from thirty-six specimens card-mounted and labelled "Kuranda, March, 1904: F. P. Dodd." On the same cards were a few *Encyrtids*: both parasites were probably bred from moth eggs.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns.

Type.—I. 1432, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide, plus twelve females on a card.

NEOTELENOMUS MINIMUS, sp. nov.

♀. Fuscous: legs (except coxæ) yellow, suffused with brown. Antennæ as in *antheræ*, but first funicle-joint only one-half length of the pedicel: first club-joint very small. Forewings scarcely reaching apex of abdomen: moderately arrow; hyaline; marginal cilia moderately long, the longest equal to one-fourth greatest wing width: discal cilia in

about twenty rows: venation as in *niger*. Length, 0.75 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught on a window, December 27, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns.

Type.—I. 1433, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

Table of the species of *Neotelenomus*, Dodd.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (1) Forewings infuscated; tibiae and tarsi yellow; stigmal vein very long | <i>leai</i> , Dodd |
| (2) Forewings hyaline; stigmal vein moderately short. | |
| (a) Shining-black, forewings long and broad. | |
| (1) Legs (except cephalic coxae) yellow; antennal scape yellow | <i>ovivorus</i> , Dodd |
| (2) Coxae and femora black, antennal scape black. | |
| Marginal vein one-third as long as stigmal ... | <i>antherææ</i> , Dodd |
| Marginal vein two-thirds as long as stigmal ... | <i>niger</i> , Dodd |
| (b) Fuscous, forewings short and rather narrow. | |
| Legs (except coxae) yellow suffused with brown | <i>minimus</i> , Dodd |

MIROTELENOMUS, nov. gen.

♀. Head transverse, wider than the thorax; eyes rather large, bare; ocelli situated wide apart, the lateral ones near the eye margins; mandibles bidentate. Antennæ 12-jointed; short; scape long and slender; pedicel short; funicle-joints small, all wider than long, the last a little widened; club slender, 5-jointed. Thorax subquadrate; a little wider than long; pronotum not visible from above; mesonotum without furrows; scutellum large, semicircular. Forewings short, broad, with long marginal cilia; submarginal vein short; thickened, joining the margin at one-fourth wing length; marginal vein short, thickened; postmarginal and stigmal veins absent. Abdomen broadly oval; sessile; much wider than the thorax; longer than head and thorax united; scarcely longer than wide; first segment as wide as the metathorax; depressed at the base; second segment the longest, but only equal to one-third abdominal length.

MIROTELENOMUS ARBOREUS, sp. nov.

♀. Shining-black; the legs and antennal scape reddish-yellow. Forewings when closed not reaching apex of abdomen; first third of wing hyaline, the rest much infuscated; longest marginal cilia equal to one-third greatest wing width; discal cilia very fine and dense. Length, 1.10 mm.

Described from a single specimen received from the South Australian Museum and labelled "Dalby, Queensland: Mrs. F. H. Hobbler."

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby.

Type.—I. 1434, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewing.

ADDENDA.

Subfamily SCELIONINÆ.

Genus CERATOTELEIA, Kieffer.

CERATOTELEIA GLORIOSA, sp. nov.

♀. Head black: pro- and mesothorax beautiful reddish-yellow: metathorax and abdomen black: legs, scape, pedicel, and first three funicle-joints golden-yellow: last funicle-joint and club black. Antennæ as in *pulchra*. Forewings narrow, almost as in *pulchra*, but postmarginal vein is almost twice as long as the stigmal. Mesonotum without furrows: ovipositor exerted for fully the length of the abdomen: basal segment of abdomen with a horn. This species appears to be intermediate between the group containing *splendida*, *pulchra*, and *magnifica* and that containing *flava*, *brunnea*, and *bella*, for while the stigmal vein is not very oblique, the postmarginal is nearly twice as long as the stigmal. Length, 1.90 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in jungle, May 8, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1435, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

CERATOTELEIA VENUSTA, sp. nov.

♀. The same as *bella*, but ovipositor not exerted. In describing the other species I have not mentioned this character. In *splendida*, *pulchra*, *gloriosa*, and *bella* the ovipositor is exerted for fully the length of the abdomen: in *brunnea* it is slightly exerted, while in *flava*, *fuscata*, and *venusta* it is not exerted. Length, 1.75 mm.

Described from a single specimen captured with *q'la'ant*.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns.

Type.—I. 1436, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted.

CERATOTELEIA SUPERBA, sp. nov.

♂. Very similar to *magnifica*, but the head is reddish-yellow, the eyes and ocelli being black: also the stigmal vein is not curved. Length, 2.75 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, May 20, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1437, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antenna and forewings.

CERATOTELEIA INORNATA, Dodd.

I have recently captured a pair of this species by sweeping foliage in a jungle, Nelson, North Queensland, May 8, 1913. Since the original description was taken from a specimen on a slide, I herewith give a correct description.

♂. Black, a little suffused with brown, the brown being visible as a lighter-coloured patch in the centre of the abdomen: all legs and antennal scape golden-yellow. Antennæ and forewings as in the original description. Mesonotum with parapsidal furrows: abdomen long and narrow, as long as head and thorax united, no wider than the thorax, wholly longitudinally striate. Length, 2 mm.

♀. Basal segment of abdomen with a raised tubercle, ovipositor not exerted. Antennæ as in *brunnea*.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns.

Type.—I. 1375, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ, head, and forewing.

CERATOTELEIA NIGRA, sp. nov.

♀. Black: legs and antennal scape reddish-yellow, suffused with brown. Antennæ as in *flava*, but third club-joint slightly the longest and widest. Forewings long: narrow: infuscated: marginal cilia very short: discal cilia fine and dense: submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing: marginal vein two-thirds as long as the stigmal, which is very oblique: postmarginal vein slightly longer than the stigmal: basal vein indistinct. Mesonotum without parapsidal furrows. Abdomen as long as head and thorax united, wider than the thorax: first and second segments striate: basal segment with a horn: ovipositor not exerted. Length, 2.60 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping jungle, Gondi, near Innisfail, July, 1912. Later females were found from Proserpine, near Bowen, and Ingham.

Hab.—North Queensland: Gondi, near Innisfail: Ingham: Proserpine (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1438, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewing.

CERATOTELEIA FUSCA, sp. nov.

♀. Like *nigra*, but first funicle-joint of antennæ a little shorter than the pedicel; second one-half length of first; stigmal vein not very oblique, longer than in *nigra*. Ovipositor not exerted. Length, 2.30 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught on window of a wool store, October, 1911.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1439, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

Genus BEONEURA, Foerster.

BEONEURA GIRAULTI, sp. nov.

♀. Head and thorax black; abdomen and legs, including coxæ, golden-yellow; antennal scape, pedicel, and funicle-joints honey-yellow; club light-brown. Head transverse; polished: as wide as the thorax. Antennæ 12-jointed: scape slender: pedicel twice as long as wide: funicle-joints minute, much narrower and shorter than the pedicel: club 5-jointed, first joint small: 2-4 large: last joint very small, scarcely visible. Thorax subquadrate, scarcely longer than wide; polished: mesonotum smooth, with a median carina: scutellum rather short. Forewings when closed extending to tip of abdomen; very narrow: hyaline: marginal cilia very long, the longest fully twice the greatest wing width: submarginal vein terminating before the middle of the wing. Abdomen fusiform; as wide as the thorax: twice as long as head and thorax combined; first segment short: second and third the longest and widest segments. Length, 1.10 mm.

Described from a single female specimen caught while sweeping foliage and grass in forest, January 4, 1913 (A. A. Girault). This curious little genus contains but one other species, *B. bicolor*, Ashmead, from North America. I have much pleasure in naming the species in honour of Mr. A. A. Girault for his kindness in assisting me in my work on the *Proctotrypoidæ*, and for the numerous species he has collected.

Hab.—North Queensland: Portland, 200 miles west of Townsville.

Type.—I. 1440, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

Genus HOPLOTELEIA, Ashmead.

HOPLOTELEIA GRANDIS, sp. nov.

Shining-black: legs (including coxæ) reddish yellow. Thorax two-thirds longer than wide: pronotum, mesonotum, and scutellum with large circular punctures. These punctures are not arranged regularly, some having their margins touching.

others being distant from each other by more than their own diameter: the spaces between the punctures are very finely sculptured: parapsidal furrows deep and distinct, median furrow partly obliterated: scutellum with a median carina: centre of thorax ventrad, the punctures are much smaller and sparser: metathorax rugulose. Abdomen one-half longer than the thorax, and not as wide: apex truncate, bispinose, the spines short: wholly longitudinally rugulose: first segment twice as wide as long: second one-half longer than first: third as long as second: fourth a little shorter: fifth a little shorter than fourth: sixth shorter than fifth, with a few scattered punctures: ventrad the abdomen is reticulately rugulose. Length, 4 mm.

The single specimen on which this species is based was minus head, wings, and most of the legs. It had probably been shaken from a spider's web.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping foliage in jungle, May 8, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1441, South Australian Museum. A specimen, tagmounted.

HOPLOTELEIA ACUMINATA, sp. nov.

♂. Shining-black: legs reddish-yellow: antennal scape reddish-yellow: remaining joints becoming suffused with black towards the apex. Like *pulchricornis*, but lateral ocelli separated from each other by only their own diameter, twice their own diameter in *pulchricornis*: the very wide, shorter mesonotum and the abdomen being narrower than the thorax, forewings slightly infuscated, stigmal vein curved slightly caudad. Differs from *austroica*, *insularis*, and *nigricornis* in having the mesonotum uniformly rugulose, like the head: and the pointed abdomen. Length, 3.50 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping foliage on edge of jungle, May 19, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1412, South Australian Museum. A male, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennae and forewing.

Genus PARIDRIS, Kieffer.

PARIDRIS LEUCISOTUM, sp. nov.

♀. Head, abdomen, scutellum, and antennal club black: thorax, except scutellum, reddish-brown: legs, antennal scape, pedicel, and funicle-joints golden-yellow. Antennae as in *queenslandica* and *tridentata*. Forewings as in *queenslandica*, but discal ciliation rather sparser. Mesonotum with two furrows. Length, 1.10 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, May 18, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1443, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewing.

Genus *OPISTHACANTHA*, Ashmead.

OPISTHACANTHA UNICOLOR, sp. nov.

♀. Black: trochanters, tibiæ, and tarsi suffused with yellow. As in *nigriceps*, but forewings almost hyaline, postmarginal vein only twice as long as the stigmal. Abdomen with first, second, and most of third segments striate. Length, 1.40 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, May 18, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1444, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

Genus *MACROTELEIA*, Westwood.

MACROTELEIA CORNUTA, sp. nov.

♀. Black: legs (including coxæ) golden-yellow: antennal scape, pedicel, and funicle-joints suffused with yellow. Like *magua*, but second funicle-joint a little longer than first: third shorter than second: fourth shorter than third, but distinctly longer than wide: club 6-jointed, third joint slightly the longest and widest. Stigmal vein very oblique, the apex curved caudad. Head and thorax smooth, with only a few scattered punctures. Abdomen with a horn on the basal segment. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Length, 4.25 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping foliage in a jungle, May 25, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1445, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing forewings and antennæ.

Genus *HADRONOTUS*, Foerster.

HADRONOTUS NIGRICLAVATUS, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black: legs (except cephalic coxæ) reddish-yellow: cephalic femora suffused with brown: first six antennal joints reddish-yellow. Structure of head, thorax, and abdomen as in *pentatomus*, but first segment of abdomen slightly the longest segment. Antennæ much as in *pentatomus*. In describing *pentatomus* I gave the funicle as 4-jointed, the club

6-jointed: however, I think the club is really 8-jointed, the transverse third and fourth funicle-joints belonging to the club. In *nigricharatus* the first funicle-joint is distinctly longer than the pedicel, first and second club-joints scarcely wider than long. Forewings as in *pentatomus*, but they are a little infuscated, marginal vein one-half as long as the stigmal. Length, 2.25 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, May 18, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1446, South Australian Museum. A slide bearing female antennæ and forewing.

HADRONOTUS NIGRICOLA, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black: legs (except coxæ) reddish-yellow: cephalic femora suffused with black: first seven antennal joints reddish-yellow. Like *nigricharatus*, but first funicle-joint no longer than the pedicel, third and fourth funicle-joints not forming part of the club: club 6-jointed, second joint distinctly the longest and widest. Abdomen with second segment the longest. Length, 1.60 mm.

Described from single specimen caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, May 19, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1447, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing antennæ and forewings.

HADRONOTUS SPLENDIDUS, sp. nov.

♀. Head black: thorax deep brownish-yellow, the scutellum and centre of mesonotum darker: basal half of abdomen brownish-yellow, apical half darker: legs and antennal scape golden-yellow: rest of antennæ fuscous. Head and thorax finely sculptured: first and second abdominal segments striate. Antennæ 12-jointed: pedicel one-half longer than wide: first funicle-joint as long as the pedicel: second as wide as long: third and fourth wider than long: club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 fully twice as wide as long. Forewings when closed extending beyond tip of abdomen: broad, hyaline: marginal cilia very short: submarginal vein curving downwards before joining the costa, which it joins about the middle of the wing: marginal vein very short: stigmal vein moderately short, very oblique: postmarginal vein nearly twice as long as the stigmal. Length, 1.25 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in forest, summit of Mount Pyramid (2,600 ft.), February 15,

1912 (A. A. Girault). Subsequently a female was caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, May 26, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Hab.—North Queensland: Mount Pyramid (3,000 ft.) and Nelson, near Cairns.

Type.—I. 1448, South Australian Museum. A female, tagmounted, plus a slide bearing head, antennæ, and forewings.

Subfamily TELENOMINÆ.

Genus TELENOMUS, Haliday.

TELENOMUS OREAS, sp. nov.

♀. Coal-black: legs (except coxæ) and antennal scape reddish-yellow. Like *ænone*, but first funicle-joint of antennæ a little shorter than the pedicel: forewings with the submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing, marginal vein almost punctiform: stigmal vein more oblique, not paddle-shaped, the blade of uniform thickness. Length, 1.10 mm.

Described from two specimens caught while sweeping in jungle, May 15, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1449, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMUS OSIRIS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *ophion*, but all coxæ lemon-yellow, pedicel of antennæ suffused with yellow: first club-joint large, the largest of the club. Length, 1 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping foliage and grass in forest and jungle, September 3, 1912.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1450, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMUS ORITHYIA, sp. nov.

♀. Black: legs (except cephalic coxæ) golden-yellow: first seven antennal joints pale-yellow. Antennæ as in *agrus*, but third and fourth funicle-joints very short, minute. Forewings long: narrow: hyaline: marginal cilia moderately long: discal cilia very fine and dense: submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing: marginal vein short: stigmal vein rather long: postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmal: venation indistinct. Length, 0.90 mm.

Described from two specimens caught while sweeping in jungle, May 15, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Nelson, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1451, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMUS ORMENIS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *odyssea*, but the funicle-joints are as wide as the pedicel, distinctly narrower in *odyssea*, the stigmal vein is much longer, and the discal ciliation is denser, in about thirty-six rows. Length, 0.90 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, May 18, 1913.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1452, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMUS ORODES, sp. nov.

♀. Like *ceagrus*, but all coxæ fuscous, apical half of antennal scape fuscous, wing venation distinct. Length, 0.75 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught with the preceding species.

Hab.—North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns.

Type.—I. 1453, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.

TELENOMUS ORPHEUS, sp. nov.

♀. Like *ormenis*, but the club of antennæ is wider, second joint the longest, third the longest in *ormenis*; forewings broader, discal ciliation sparser, indistinct, venation thicker, stigmal vein slightly curved caudad. Length, 1 mm.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping foliage of lantana, October 11, 1911.

Hab.—North Queensland: Mackay (A. A. Girault).

Type.—I. 1454, South Australian Museum. A female on a slide.