

A NEW GENUS OF *SCELIONIDÆ* FROM AUSTRALIA.

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Subfamily *Balinæ*.**Acolomorpha**, nov. gen.

♀.—Head transverse, a little wider than the thorax; mandibles broad, tridentate; maxillary palpi 2-jointed. Antennæ 6-jointed (really 7-jointed since a small ring-joint is present), scape, pedicel, 3 funicle joints and a solid club. Thorax and forewings as in *Acolus* Forester. Abdomen broadly sessile, no wider or longer than the thorax; first and second segments short, transverse; third segment occupying two-thirds of the abdominal length.

Type: *Acolomorpha minuta* described herewith.

Acolomorpha minuta, n. sp.

♀.—Length 0.75 mm.

Shining black; legs and antennæ black.

Head and thorax with very fine polygonal sculpture. Abdomen with first and second segments striate; third segment smooth. Antennæ short; scape equal to pedicel and funicle joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle joint as wide as the pedicel and almost as long; second and third much narrower than the first, short, transverse; club large, one-half longer than wide, as long as the scape. Forewings reaching some distance beyond apex of abdomen; narrow, infuscated; longest marginal cilia equal to two-fifths the greatest wing width; discal cilia fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein as long as the stigmal, which is short, a little oblique; basal vein rather short, perpendicular.

[From 1 specimen $\frac{2}{3}$ inch objective, 1 inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.]

Habitat: North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns). Described from one ♀ caught by sweeping in forest, 12th August, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type: In the South Australian Museum, a female on a slide.