

NOTES ON THE HYMENOPTERA TRICHOGRAMMATIDÆ AND MYMARIDÆ.*

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1. **Trichogramma australicum** Girault.

Herr P. van der Goot of Pasoeroean, Java, sent me a large number of both sexes of this species labelled "Pasoeroean, April 25, 1913. Aus *Chilo infuscatellus* Eiern." This is the first known host of the species, though in Queensland it attacks native Lepidoptera.

A female of this species was captured at Nelson, North Queensland, by sweeping jungle, June 16, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

In another lot sent by Van der Goot, reared from the eggs of "ocler djagoén," an unknown tortricid and dated "Pasoeroean, 2 May, 1913," one of the males bore a single cilium in the cephalic line of the hind wings; no trace of this cephalic line could be found in any of the others. The colour in these two lots varied considerably. Thus in some specimens there were two broad bands of black across the abdomen, one at the tip, the other at base. In others the abdomen was wholly blackish, while in still others it was wholly jet black, the usual bright golden yellow of the thorax very dull and hardly contrasting. These variants were all females.

2. **Paranagrus optabilis** Perkins.

A single male of this species was included within the second lot of the *Trichogramma australicum* noted above. It is probably not from the Lepidopterous eggs.

3. **Trichogrammatoidea nana** (Zehnter).

Herr P. van der Goot also sent me a number of both sexes of this species labelled "Pasoeroean, April 25, 1913. Aus *Diatraea striatalis* Eiern." All of these specimens were pale yellow, with a dusky black band across the base of the abdomen and the extreme tip of the abdomen dusky.

4. **Anagrus armatus** (Ashmead).

This cosmopolitan mymarid I have recently received from Van Dine in Porto Rico through the continued kindness of Dr. L. O. Howard. The two slides bore both sexes, labelled "208—

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mens gave this data. "From G. N. Wolcott, I have received Porto Rico accession 3011—1913. Egg parasite of *Diatræa saccharalis* Fabr." The number 3011 is doubtless a misprint for the number on the specimens, namely, 311. The locality is new.

Another vial of alcohol bearing one male, twenty-three females and the label, "Reared from eggs of *Diatræa saccharalis*, Trinidad, B. W. I., November, 1912. F. W. Urich. Ac. No. of D. L. Van Dine 181—1913." In several of these specimens the posterior line of discal cilia in the hind wings was quite complete and six cilia in the oblique line from the stigmal vein rather common. The abdomen was dusky, with a darker stripe across the base.

A third vial bearing a large number of both sexes of *minutum* and these labels "Ac. No. of D. L. Van Dine 182—1913. Parasites bred from the egg-masses of *Diatræa saccharalis*. G. E. Bodkin, Georgetown, British Guiana, July 20, 1912." In these specimens the abdomen was dusky or else concolorous. The locality new.

And a fourth vial containing two males, twenty-six females, bearing the labels "Reared from eggs of *Diatræa saccharalis*. Ac. No. 172—1913. D. L. Van Dine. Porto Rico." The exact locality was Guanica and the collector Mr. H. Bourne. The date March 4, 1913; parasites issued four days later.

It is interesting to be able to record this parasite from the same host at the same time from such widely separated localities.

FIELD NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

Early Appearance of Pontia Rapæ.

On February 24th, of this year, a freshly emerged specimen of the "imported white butterfly" flew into an open window of a house in this city. It was promptly captured, and turned out to be *P. rapæ* var. *marginalis*, which is the early spring form of *rapæ* in this district. This is the earliest record that we have in Victoria—the nearest to it being March 28, 1903, recorded by Mr. E. M. Anderson. Perhaps a few dates of the Lepidoptera that have appeared during March may be of interest to our Eastern collectors:

Xylomiges candida, March 7th.

Xylomiges hiemalis, March 17th.

except that they bear three lines of discal cilia on the hind wing (visible distad, at least) and the accented part of the second or stigmal stripe of the fore wing is not on the stigmal vein, but just beneath (caudad of) it and is somewhat larger than it. There is no short oblique line of cilia back from the sessile stigmal vein. The discal ciliation is denser than with *Abbella subflava*, while the fore wings are narrower than those of *Brachistella acuminata*.

9. **Brachistella** Girault = *Abbella* Girault.

When arranging the genera of the Trichogrammatidæ, I reduced the value of the arrangement of the discal ciliation of the fore wing to a generic basis and upon this principle *Brachistella* was separated from *Abbella*. However, I am convinced in this case that the characteristic will not hold and that the two are identical. From *Illys* Girault, *Abbella* differs in bearing a short sessile stigmal vein and a funicle which is shorter than the pedicel. Moreover, *Abbella* is much less robust.

10. **Trichogramma minutum** (Riley).

Dr. L. O. Howard sends me a microscopic mount with six specimens of this cosmopolitan species (three of each sex) bearing the label, "Reared from eggs of *Diatræa saccharalis*. F. W. Ulrich. Santa Lucrecia, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Ent. Ac. No. of D. L. Van Dine. 180—1913." Locality new.

Also two other slides labelled respectively, "Parasites from egg clusters of *Diatræa saccharalis*. Audubon Park, New Orleans, La., Sep. 13, 1912. G. E. Bodkin and T. E. Holloway," bearing seven females; "Parasites from eggs of *Diatræa saccharalis*. Donna, Texas, Oct. 1, 1912. T. E. Holloway," bearing one male, three females. Both localities are new.

All specimens in both of these lots were orange yellow, the abdomen two-banded, one broad stripe across the base and a narrow one across the apex; the male, however, bore a black abdomen nearly to tip, the latter yellow.

A vial of alcohol bearing nineteen females, many coloured as those of the two preceding slides, but others with the abdomen wholly black; also received through Dr. Howard the specimens labelled "311—1913. March 28, 1913. J. R. Bovell, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, B. W. I." The letter accompanying the speci-

1911. From egg clusters of *Delphax saccharivora* in cane leaves. Collected Dec. 19, 1911. Rio Piedras, Porto Rico. Thos. H. Jones." Both the locality and the host are new. Also a female, with the following new variety:

5. **Aphelinoidea semifuscipennis** Girault, variety *allipes* nova.

Female.—Like *semifuscipennis*, but the antennæ and legs are pallid and the colour more yellowish; also the fore wings differ in details hard to describe, but the marginal cilia are finer and shorter and the discal cilia appear denser.

Two slides from Van Dine through Dr. Howard bearing three females and one male, five females respectively, labelled "126—1912. From egg clusters of a leaf-hopper. Rio Piedras, Porto Rico. Collected Feb. 1, 1912. Thos. H. Jones." The male did not differ from the female. *Types* (of *allipes*) in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. (Three females on the second slide; the one male and two remaining females practically destroyed.)

6. **Ufens niger** (Ashmead).

Two females from Van Dine mounted on a slide with the *Oligosita* following, labelled "335—1912. From leaf-hopper eggs in cane, collected April 20, 1912. Rio Piedras, Porto Rico. Thos. H. Jones." The species, heretofore, has been known only from the United States. It is associated with commercial crop plants.

7. **Oligosita comosipennis** Girault.

One female with the *Ufens* just noted. The species is connected with commercial crops, and thus is probably widely distributed. The locality is totally new.

8. **Brachistella prima** (Perkins).

Two females on the slide with the preceding two species. This insect was recently described from Mexico, where it was reared from jassid eggs in sugar cane. The spot from the stigmal vein in these specimens crosses to the caudal wing margin; the "irregularly smoky" of the basal part of the wing in the original description forms in these West Indian specimens a first or proximal band across the fore wing at the bend of the submarginal vein. The species is thus characterized by the two-banded fore wings. The specimens agree with the original description otherwise,