

AUSTRALIAN HYMENOPTERA PROCTOTRYPOIDEA. NO 3.

BY ALAN P. DODD.

Summary

The families *Diapriidae*, *Belytidae*, and *Proctotrypidae*; with additions to the *Ceraphronidae* and *Scelionidae*.

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[Read October 14, 1915.]

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Family PROCTOTRYPIDAE.

The old name is used, for the present, instead of *Serphidae*. The Australian representatives of the family do not appear to be numerous, as rather extensive collections made by the author, and others seen by him, have produced but five species, represented by seven specimens. One remarkable and distinct new genus is described, but the other new species fall into well-known genera.

Table of Australian genera.

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| (1) Mandibles small or absent; pronotum and postscutellum spined; scape abnormal; venation abnormal; stigma slender, lanceolate | <i>Acanthoserphus</i> , n. g. |
| Mandibles large; pronotum and postscutellum not spined; scape normal; venation normal; stigma large, semicircular | (2) |
| (2) Parapsidal furrows complete and distinct | <i>Disogmus</i> , Foerster |
| Parapsidal furrows incomplete, at the most indicated anteriorly | (3) |
| (3) Propleura striate | <i>Proctotrypes</i> , Latreille |
| Propleura not striate | (4) |
| (4) Oviduct of female filiform | <i>Cryptoserphus</i> , Kieffer |
| Oviduct of female not filiform | <i>Phaenoserphus</i> , Kieffer |

ACANTHOSERPHUS, n. g.

♂ ♀. Head, viewed from above, transverse; eyes occupying the whole length of the vertex. large; ocelli large, in a triangle, rather close together, and widely separated from the eyes; frons triangular, about as wide as greatest length, the antennae inserted in its middle, and separated from each other by a blunt erect tooth. Antennae 13-jointed in both sexes; scape rather stout, prolonged on its dorsal edge into a sharp point, this completely hiding the pedicel and covering base of first funicle joint, its outer edge also with a small sharp spur some distance from apex, this scarcely defined in the male;

pedicel inserted within the scape, short and stout; funicle joints long, in the male filiform, in the female slightly thickened distad. Maxillary palpi long and slender, 5-jointed, the first joint short; labials 3-jointed. Mandibles small, or absent (?). Pronotum short, situated far below the scutum (lateral aspect), with a large, stout, semi-erect, sharp horn on either side. Propleura not striate. Scutum with deep, complete, parapsidal furrows, these meeting caudad. Scutellum with a deep transverse groove at base. Postscutellum with a large semi-erect spine, this blunt at apex. Metanotum rugose. Petiole of abdomen very short; body of abdomen narrowed somewhat at base, compressed laterally; the male with two or three segments visible, the first occupying almost all of surface; the female with one segment only visible, produced into a long fleshy oviduct, this about as long as the abdomen. Legs long and slender, tarsal claws simple. Forewings ample; submarginal vein distant from the costa, the stigma slender, lanceolate; radial cell closed, long, over twice as long as greatest width; basal vein distinct, not attaining the submarginal; median and submedian veins distinct, the latter fading distad, the former curving upward and forming a rather short discoidal vein, this separated from a proximal prolongation of the radial vein by a short interruption; median vein with also at its apex a short vein curving downward, this giving off a false recurrent vein running almost parallel with the hind margin of the wing; another false recurrent vein runs from near discoidal vein almost to the wing apex; veins, except where otherwise stated, true, not brown lines or marks. Hindwings with a costal vein only.

A remarkable genus, widely separated from other genera of its family. The form of the scape, apparent absence of mandibles, spined pronotum and postscutellum, slender stigma, and well-developed venation readily distinguish it. *Type*.—The following species.

ACANTHOSERPUS ALBICOXA, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining, with a dull-yellowish patch involving the tegula; coxae white, also joints 9 and 10 (except apex of latter) of antennae; rest of antennae black, the scape and pedicel golden-yellow, also trochanters, femora, and tibiae; the tibiae faintly dusky, the tarsi fuscous. Body shining, smooth, with very scattered pin-punctures, the metanotum rugose. Forewings long and broad, uniformly darkly infuscate, the venation fuscous. Funicle joints long, rod-like, gradually shortening, the first longest, the tenth not twice as long as wide, the last joint one-third longer than preceding,

broadly rounded at apex. Length, 4.10 mm.; to end of oviduct, 6.30 mm.

♂. Like the female, but the yellowish patch on the thorax somewhat larger. Funicle wholly black, not widened toward apex, the tenth joint two and a half times as long as wide, the last joint pointed at apex. Length, 4.10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda, 1,200 ft. Described from two females and one male taken on decayed log in jungle, April 3, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

It is possible that the oviduct is freely retractile, as before capturing the insects it was not noticed. *Type.*—I. 5087, South Australian Museum. A male and female on two tags, male and female heads, antennae, and wings on a slide.

DISOGMUS, Foerster.

Kieffer (1909) lists fifteen species, from Europe and North America.

DISOGMUS NIGERRIMUS, n. sp.

♀. Shining black; cephalic tibiae and all tarsi ferruginous. Thorax convex dorsad; scutum and scutellum smooth, shining, the metanotum coarsely rugose; parapsidal furrows deep and complete, almost joining caudad; scutellum with a deep groove separating it from scutum; metanotum with a deep transverse groove at base, this interrupted at meson, the sclerite nearly as long as the scutum. Petiole visible as a transverse line; abdomen compressed laterally, somewhat narrowed at base, as long as the thorax, striate at base; oviduct about as long as body of abdomen (the oviduct appears retractile, as in *Acanthoserphus*, and possibly in life it is withdrawn). Mandibles acute, edentate; maxillary palpi 5-jointed. Legs rather slender, the femora long, cylindrical. Forewings long and broad; subhyaline, with a large square blotch commencing at base of stigma and continued some distance beyond radial vein, extending fully half-way across wing, dusky; venation fuscous, the stigma large, semicircular; radial cell small, not one-half as large as stigma; median and basal veins indicated by brown lines. Antennae 13-jointed; scape moderately long; pedicel short, wider than long; funicle joints long, filiform, the first fully twice as long as wide, the tenth a little shorter, the last joint somewhat longer. Length, to apex of oviduct, 5.50 mm.; without oviduct, 4.00 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 5088, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, head, antennae, and forewings on a slide.

PROCTOTRYPES, Latreille.

Serphus, Schrank, Kieffer, 1909.

Kieffer has split the old genus *Proctotrypes* into three genera, which do not appear valid. The characters given for *Serphus* are:—"Propleures striées; abdomen ordinairement rouge en majeure partie; oviduct filiforme." The species described below has some striae on the propleura, but the oviduct is not filiform, and the body is wholly black. Kieffer's *Serphus*, Schrank, contains fifteen species, chiefly from Europe and North America.

PROCTOTRYPES AUSTRALIAE, Kieffer.

Berlin Ent. Zeitschr., vol. lii., 1907, p. 266. Australia.

PROCTOTRYPES JANTHINAE, n. sp.

♀. Shining-black, the antennae concolorous; legs black, the knees and anterior tibiae and tarsi golden-yellow; posterior tibiae and tarsi fuscous; apex of all coxae yellow. Head, scutum, and scutellum smooth, with very fine pubescence; propleura smooth, but with some striae, the mesopleura striate for dorsal half; parapsidal furrows wholly wanting; metanotum rugose, the anterior portion short at meson, the dividing carina thus V-shaped with its apex cephalad. Petiole not visible from above; the abdomen abruptly convex above from its base (lateral aspect), produced into a long non-filiform oviduct, this longer than body of abdomen. Forewings long, broad; hyaline; venation fuscous; stigma large, as wide as long, the radial vein small, scarcely distant from the stigma, the radial cell visible as a narrow split; no other veins. Scape as long as first funicle joint, the pedicel much wider than long; first funicle joint fully twice as long as wide, the others shortening, the penultimate one-third longer than wide; last joint distinctly longer than scape. Length, to apex of oviduct, 4·05 mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Melbourne (?). One female, labelled "No. 57, National Museum, bred from larva of fungus beetle, *Thallis janthina*, 16/9/13, F.S."

Type.—In the National Museum, Melbourne. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

CRYPTOSERPUS, Kieffer.

Another of Kieffer's divisions of *Proctotrypes*, and of very doubtful validity. Eleven species are known—one, *C. unidentatus*, Kieffer, from Chili, the remainder from Europe.

CRYPTOSERPUS NIGRISCUTUM, n. sp.

♀. Black; thorax chestnut-brown, the scutum and metathorax black; legs and tegulae wholly golden-yellow; antennae brown, the scape yellow. Head very transverse, with scattered short pubescence. Scutum convex, smooth like the head and with scattered pubescence, without a trace of parapsidal furrows; scutellum rather small, somewhat convex; metanotum divided into two halves; anterior half with a median and lateral carinae, between these smooth, separated from posterior half by a transverse carina, the posterior half somewhat declivous, rugose, covered with dense whitish pubescence. Petiole only visible from above as a transverse line. Body of abdomen compressed, oval, with a filiform oviduct which is nearly as long as body of abdomen; abdomen at base with a delicate median longitudinal impression, and a few short obscure carinae, its anterior margin carinate. Forewings long, broad; subhyaline; stigma longer than greatest width, the radial vein longer than stigma, the radial cell narrow; no trace of median, basal veins, etc. Scape stout, somewhat shorter than first funicle joint; pedicel stout, quadrate; funicle joints slender, the first much narrowed at base, the others less so; one over twice length of pedicel, the others shortening, the penultimate two-thirds longer than wide, the last joint as long as funicle one. Length, to apex of oviduct, 3.25 mm.; to base of oviduct, 2.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district, 1,500 ft. One female caught by sweeping in jungle, September 18, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5089, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

CRYPTOSERPUS NITIDUS, n. sp.

♂. Shining-black; legs (including coxae), tegulae, and antennal scape and pedicel, golden-yellow. Prothorax and mesothorax finely densely pubescent; parapsidal furrows present anteriorly; metanotum as in *nigriscutum*, also petiole and base of abdomen. Forewings long, broad; hyaline; stigma somewhat longer than greatest width, the radial vein almost parallel with its distal margin; no trace of other veins, except submarginal; radial cell narrow; venation fuscous. First funicle joint two and a half times as long as wide, distinctly longer than second, the tenth one-half longer than wide, the last as long as first. Length, 3.00 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. One male caught by sweeping in jungle, July 24, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5090, South Australian Museum. A male on a tag, head, antennae, and forewings on a slide.

PHAENOSERPUS, Kieffer.

Kieffer, 1909, lists 32 species from widely distant *habitats*.

PHAENOSERPUS INTRUDENS, Smith.

Trans. Ent. Soc., London, 1878, p. 5. Australia.

Family BELYTIDAE.

Few species have been obtained, and of these most fall into new genera. More males have been collected, but were left entirely alone, as it was thought they might belong to wingless females yet to be discovered. Kieffer has erected many genera on the male sex only, which does not seem a wise plan, as wingless females are probably more numerous than has been supposed, and would possibly differ greatly from their males. Where sexes differ greatly in family or group it seems preferable to use one only as the stable sex for generic erections. The Australian genera, on the whole, appear to possess less wing venation, as compared with the already known forms from other countries.

Table of Australian genera.

(1) Wingless	... .. (2)	
Winged	... .. (3)	
(2) Parapsidal furrows complete and distinct	... ..	<i>Aclista</i> , Foerster (part)
Parapsidal furrows wanting	... ..	<i>Neobetyla</i> , n. g.
(3) Abdomen after the second segment produced into a long, fleshy, four-segmented protuberance, or stylus	... ..	<i>Stylaclista</i> , n. g.
Abdomen not produced or stylate	... .. (4)	
(4) Forewings split longitudinally from apex	... ..	<i>Pantolytomyia</i> , n. g.
Forewings normal, not split from apex	... .. (5)	
(5) Petiole very long, as long as body of abdomen; scutellum semi-rugose	... ..	<i>Psilommella</i> , n. g.
Petiole much shorter than body of abdomen; scutellum smooth	... .. (6)	
(6) Radial cell closed	... ..	<i>Meuselina</i> , Kieffer
Radial cell open	... .. (7)	
(7) Hindwings with one closed cell	... ..	<i>Aclista</i> , Foerster (part)
Hindwings without a closed cell	... ..	<i>Pantolytoidea</i> , n. g.

STYLACLISTA, n. g.

♀. Head normal, globular. Antennae 15-jointed, the joints all longer than wide, without a distinct club, the apical joints faintly incrassate. Mandibles not small, but not long; falcate; bidentate. Forewings ample; marginal vein long and slender; stigmal short, with a distinct knob; median indicated, the basal distinct, the recurrent faintly indicated,

directed toward junction of basal and median veins. Hindwings narrow, with only the costal vein. Maxillary palpi 5-jointed, slender, the labials at least 2-jointed. Thorax normal; pronotum short; parapsidal furrows complete and distinct; scutellum with a deep circular fovea at base; metanotum moderately long, with a median carina, its latero-caudal angles subacute. Petiole over twice as long as wide, a little swollen in centre (dorsal aspect), faintly carinate; viewed from the side it is somewhat convex. Body of abdomen slender, straight above, gently convex beneath, barely twice as long as petiole; composed of only two segments, the second (*i.e.*, first body segment) occupying almost all surface, with a short median groove at base; abdomen with a long fleshy protuberance, as long as the petiole and body of abdomen combined, composed of four segments of equal length and width.

The peculiar stylate abdomen at once distinguishes the genus. *Type*.—The following species.

STYLAELISTA NOTABILIS, n. sp.

♀. Head black, the thorax and abdomen dull reddish-brown, the pronotum and scutum paler, the legs golden-yellow, also the antennal scape and pedicel; rest of antennae dull-reddish, the last joint pale yellowish-white. Forewings long, not very broad, a little infusate. First six funicle joints subequal, as long and a little narrower than the pedicel, twice as long as wide, the next six gently incrassate, the penultimate one-fourth longer than wide; last joint over twice as long as wide. Length, including protuberance of abdomen, 2.20 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught by sweeping in coastal jungle.

Type.—I. 5091, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, head and forewings on a slide.

PANTOLYTOIDEA, n. g.

♀. Head normal; smooth, except for scattered long setae; antennal prominence very distinct; eyes and ocelli large; mandibles not large, bidentate, the outer tooth longer; maxillary palpi 5-jointed. Thorax convex dorsad; parapsidal furrows deep and complete; scutellum with a large circular depression at base; postscutellum unarmed; metanotum smooth, tricarinate. Petiole not or barely twice as long as greatest width, carinate, the sides somewhat swollen in centre. Abdomen short and stout, usually wider than the thorax, depressed medially at base, twice or thrice as long as greatest width, composed of four body segments only, the second (first body segment) occupying fully two-thirds length, the third

shortest, the fifth pointed at apex, as long as the two preceding united. Forewings ample; marginal vein linear, about thrice as long as wide, the stigmal not half its length, short, and oblique; basal, median, and recurrent veins scarcely indicated. Hindwings without a basal cell. Antennae 15-jointed, with a club of seven or eight joints.

Differs from *Pantolyta*, Foerster, in having one less abdominal segment, and in the less complete venation.

Type.—*P. splendida*.

PANTOLYTOIDEA SPLENDIDA, n. sp.

♀. Bright-reddish or chestnut-brown, the metanotum, sides of thorax, and petiole darker; first five club joints black, the apical three pale golden-yellow; eyes and ocelli black; abdomen wholly concolorous or margined with blackish. Petiole with its meson tricarinate. Forewings long and broad; infusate, this deepest beneath venation and in centre of wing, with a white strip in lieu of a median vein, and another continued through meson of wing; venation blackish. Scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than wide, the first funicle joint much longer, nearly thrice as long as wide; 2-5 shortening, the fifth one-half longer than wide; first club joint as long as wide, 2-7 all wider than long, the club 8-jointed. Abdomen barely twice as long as wide. Length, 3.60 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from two females caught by sweeping in jungle, May 10, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5092, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

PANTOLYTOIDEA RUFINOTUM, n. sp.

♀. Black; thorax dorsad brilliant chestnut or reddish-brown, the metanotum black, also a large blotch involving most of each parapside, and another at cephalic third of median lobe; legs wholly golden-yellow; scape reddish-yellow, the pedicel and funicle joints deep-red, the club black. Abdomen not plainly wider than the thorax, two and a half times as long as wide. Forewings as in *splendida*, the marginal vein a little longer. Pedicel two-thirds longer than wide, the funicle joints narrower, the first two and a half times as long as wide; 2-6 shortening, the sixth as wide as long; club 7-jointed, joints 1-6 distinctly wider than long. Length, 2.55 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, May 8, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5093, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

PANTOLYTOIDEA CASTANEICORPUS, n. sp.

♀. Chestnut or golden-brown, the metanotum and petiole darker, the head and sides of thorax nearly black; legs golden-yellow, also basal eight antennal joints, the next six joints fuscous, the apical joint pale yellow. Abdomen somewhat wider than the thorax, slightly over twice as long as wide. Forewings as in *splendida* and *rufinotum*. Pedicel nearly twice as long as wide, the first funicle joint a little narrower, two and a half times as long as wide; 2-5 shortening, the fifth as wide as long; club 8-jointed, the joints all wider than long, except the last. Length, 3.15 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Childers. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, July 2, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5094, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

PANTOLYTOIDEA NIGRICANS, n. sp.

♀. Black; pronotum, parapsidal furrows, posterior margins of median lobe of scutum, margins of scutellum, and first eight antennal joints red; the legs rather paler. Structure as in *castaneicorpus*.

Hab.—New South Wales: Upper Tweed River. Described from one female caught by sweeping in open forest, 1,000 ft., May 17, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5095, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae, head, and forewings on a slide.

PSILOMMELLA, n. g.

♀. Head normal, globular, the antennal prominence conspicuous; eyes rather large; ocelli rather large, close together; maxillary palpi long, 5-jointed, the labials 3-jointed; mandibles small. Antennae 15-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel and funicle joints not long; the club 6-jointed. Thorax stout; pronotum not visible from above; parapsidal furrows complete and distinct; scutellum with a deep depression at base, caudad and laterad of this irregularly rugose-sulcate; postscutellum short, its caudo-lateral angles semi-acute; metanotum with a median carina. Petiole very long, about six times as long as wide, viewed from the side distinctly convex dorsad; carinate. Body of abdomen ovate, pointed at apex; no longer than petiole, and one-half longer than greatest width; flat above, convex beneath, the second segment occupying most of surface. Forewings ample; submarginal

vein distant from the costa and joining it at nearly half the wing length; marginal vein long; stigmal moderately long, its apex curved and pointed distad, one-third as long as the marginal; basal vein distinct, the median indicated by a brown line beyond junction of basal vein; radial not indicated, the recurrent indicated, directed towards junction of basal and median veins. Hindwings with a costal vein; without a closed basal cell. Scutum very convex from cephalad. Body of abdomen composed of three segments only.

The long petiole and semirugose scutellum will serve, *inter alia*, to distinguish the genus. Running, in Kieffer's table, 1910, near *Pantolyta*, Foerster. *Type*.—The following species.

PSILOMELLA PETIOLATA, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs blood-red, the coxae and posterior femora and tibiae washed with dusky; first ten antennal joints clear testaceous, the apical five dusky-black; tegulae fulvous. Forewings long and broad; a little infuscate, with a darker obscure blotch in centre just beyond marginal vein; venation fuscous. Head and scutum with numerous scattered punctures, not large; lateral lobes of scutum faintly depressed. Pedicel quadrate; the first funicle joint a little longer, one-third longer than wide, 2-7 gradually shortening, the seventh a little wider than long; club joints, except the last, wider than long.

Hab.—New South Wales: Upper Tweed River. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, 1,000 ft., May 17, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5096, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, head, antennae, and wings on a slide.

MEUSELIA, Kieffer.

A European genus previously containing but one species, *M. fuscicornis*, Kieffer. The species described below may, on account of the thickened scape, nonclavate antennae, and shorter apical abdominal segment, form a new genus, but the characters appear hardly sufficient for that purpose.

MEUSELIA AUREIPES, n. sp.

♀. Dull black; legs wholly golden-yellow, also antennal scape and pedicel. Antennae 15-jointed; scape thickened, as long as next three joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide, the first funicle joint a little longer; flagellum not clavate, joints 2-12 subequal, wider than long. Mandibles small. Maxillary palpi slender. Parapsidal furrows deep, and complete; the thorax convex dorsad; scutellum with a circular fovea at base; metanotum tricarinate. Forewings

long and broad; a little infusate; marginal vein long, several times longer than wide; radial cell closed, triangular, as long as the marginal vein; recurrent vein indistinct, directed towards junction of median and basal veins; discoidal only faintly indicated. Femora somewhat thickened, especially the hind pair. Abdomen composed of seven segments; petiole not twice as long as wide, carinate; body of abdomen ovoid, barely more than twice as long as greatest width, gently convex above and below; segments after the second slightly more than half as long as that segment; 3-5 very short, 6 longer, 7 still short, but as long as two preceding segments united. Length, 2.05 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bundaberg. Described from one female caught by sweeping in forest, June 26, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5097, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, head, antennae, and forewings on a slide.

ACLISTA, Foerster.

A world-wide genus of over 70 species; Kieffer has described one species from Australia. The two species described herewith are placed here provisionally, since, being apterous, their position is quite uncertain.

ACLISTA AUSTRALIENSIS, Kieffer.

Berlin Ent. Zeitschr., vol. li., 1907, p. 264. Australia.

ACLISTA LEAI, n. sp.

♀. Bright chestnut-brown, the petiole and sides of thorax somewhat darker, the apical half of second abdominal segment black; eyes and ocelli black; legs clear testaceous, also the antennae. Apterous. Eyes small; ocelli minute. Scutum with deep complete parapsidal furrows and numerous scattered pin-punctures; scutellum with a deep fovea at base, smooth; median carina of metanotum distinct. Abdomen composed of eight segments; petiole stout, a little longer than wide, somewhat swollen laterally, with a median carina only, its surface somewhat roughened and with stiff black and finer white setae; body of abdomen stout, distinctly wider than the thorax, ovate, about twice as long as greatest width, with several depressions and striae at its base, the second segment occupying two-thirds of surface; 3-6 very short, the last two a little longer. Antennae 15-jointed; scape as long as next five joints combined; pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle joint longer, twice as long as wide, the second quadrate; 3-12 wider than long, the apical seven or eight joints slightly widened. Mandibles bidentate. Length, 3.15 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington. Two females collected by A. M. Lea, after whom the species is named.

Type.—I. 5098, South Australian Museum. Two females on a tag, head and antennae on a slide.

ACLISTA TASMANICA, n. sp.

♀. Very like *leai*, but smaller; apical third of second abdominal segment somewhat dusky, not black; second and third funicle joints a little, yet distinctly, longer than wide; thorax somewhat narrowed, the pronotum more distinct, the scutum without pin-punctures; abdomen more slender. Length, 2.25 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 5099, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, head and antennae on a slide.

PANTOLYTOMYIA, n. g.

♀. Head normal for the family, globular, the antennal prominence distinct; mandibles not prominent; eyes moderately large, bare; ocelli close together. Thorax as high as wide; glabrous; parapsidal furrows deep and complete, wide apart and nearly parallel; scutellum unarmed, with a circular fovea at base; postscutellum well defined, its caudo-lateral angles subacute; metanotum glabrous, with a median and lateral carinae. Petiole slender, nearly thrice as long as wide, carinate; body of abdomen somewhat wider than thorax, conic-ovate, pointed at apex, barely twice as long as greatest width, gently convex above and beneath, with a short median depression at base, the second segment occupying fully two-thirds its length. Antennae 15-jointed, with an ill-defined club of seven or eight joints; the scape slender, also the proximal funicle joints. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen, broad; split longitudinally from apex as in *Galesus*, Curtis, and other Diapriid genera; submarginal vein close to the costa at base, then curving downwards, joining the costa a little before middle of wing and thus forming a wide costal cell; marginal vein linear; the stigmal vein very long for the family, and slender, distinctly longer than the marginal, somewhat oblique; median vein distinct, curving and joining the submarginal at half the latter's length, and thus forming a well-defined basal cell; no other veins. Hindwings with a long costal vein and no others. Abdomen of six segments (counting the petiole as first).

♂. Antennae 14-jointed; pedicel short, the first funicle joint very long, the others shorter, all normal. Otherwise like the female.

The genus is distinguished, *inter alia*, by the split forewings and peculiar venation. *Type*.—The following species.

PANTOLYTOMYIA FERRUGINEA, n. sp.

♀. Bright-reddish or chestnut-brown, the coxae concolorous; petiole darker; rest of legs and basal six antennal joints bright golden-yellow, next six joints dusky-brown, the apical three pale silver-yellow. Forewings broad, subhyaline, the venation rather pale. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, subequal to third funicle joint, the first two-thirds longer, the fifth slightly longer than wide; club joints (except the last) somewhat wider than long. Length, 2.75 mm.

♂. Antennae black, the apical three joints pale yellowish; pedicel no longer than wide; first funicle joint as long as the scape and more slender, the second two-thirds its length; 2-11 gradually shortening, the eleventh nearly twice as long as wide.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two males, three females, caught by sweeping in jungle. The colouration varies in intensity.

Type.—I. 5100, South Australian Museum. Two females on a tag, male and female antennae and forewings on two slides.

NEOBETYLA, n. g.

♀. Apterous. Head normal, globular, viewed from above distinctly wider than long; eyes rather small, not as long as their distance from the occipital margin; ocelli close together; antennal prominence conspicuous; mandibles not large; maxillary palpi 5-jointed, labials 3-jointed. Antennae 15-jointed; scape long and slender; funicle joints all longer than wide; club ill-defined, 7-jointed, the joints (except the last) wider than long. Thorax narrowed, distinctly narrower than the head; over twice as long as greatest width; pronotum visible on the sides; scutum distinctly longer than greatest width, without parapsidal furrows, but with a depression running all round, except on caudal margin, the central area raised and gently convex; scutellum rather small, with a deep fovea at base; postscutellum short, emarginate; metanotum covered with dense pubescence. Petiole somewhat longer than wide, not pubescent but carinate, stout, its dorsal surface with a distinct hump in centre; body of abdomen stout, ovate, much wider than thorax, convex above and beneath, without impressions or carinae at base, the second segment occupying almost all of surface; composed of four body segments.

Distinguished, *inter alia*, by the absence of parapsidal furrows.

Type.—*N. pulchricornis*.

NEOBETYLA PULCHRICORNIS, n. sp.

♀. Dark-brownish black, somewhat suffused with dark red, the coxae concolorous, the femora and tibiae more or less dusky, the tarsi testaceous; antennae red, the first three club joints dusky, the last four joints honey-yellow. Whole body with scattered long setae. Pedicel one-half longer than wide; the first funicle joint a little longer and narrower, over twice as long as wide; the others shortening, the sixth quadrate; club joints (except the last) transverse. Length, 2.65 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught by sweeping in jungle.

Type.—I. 5101, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, head and antennae on a slide.

NEOBETYLA AUREA, n. sp.

♀. Very similar to the genotype, but the body wholly bright golden-yellow, apical two antennal joints still paler; depression of scutum shallow, the raised central portion not distinct. Length, 2.70 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught by sweeping in coastal jungle, October 18, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5102, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, the antennae on a slide.

Family DIAPRIIDAE.

Numerous as are the species herewith listed, this paper must be considered merely as a preliminary index to the Australian forms. The rich jungles or scrubs of North-eastern Queensland, yielding the dampness and humidity to which the family is so addicted, must eventually produce many times the species already obtained from their precincts. The majority of the species described herein are from the jungles of the Cairns district, at elevations up to 2,500 ft., the only locality where extensive collections have been made. The remainder, mostly collected by Mr. A. M. Lea, of the South Australian Museum, and loaned by that institution, are from various localities in Eastern Australia and Tasmania; not one has been obtained from other parts of the continent. Males, as in the *Belytidae*, have been left almost entirely alone; possibly, at some future period, an attempt will be made to make known the members of that sex. Meanwhile the statement can be made that, on the whole, where the female has 12-jointed antennae those of the male are 14-jointed, and where 13 joints are present in the female the male has the same number; also it is probable that in those genera where

thoracic foveae and depressions are well developed the male will possess these characters in a more modified degree. As would be expected in a new country, new genera have been found, but not to a surprising extent, and to confirm the new segregates in some instances more than one species thereof have been found. When the Papuan forms are made known, it is suggested that their relationship with the Australian forms will be found very close, and it is not unlikely that a few of the mainland species will be identical with forms from that island.

Table of Australian genera.

Females.

(1) Wingless	...	...	...	(2)
Winged	...	...	...	(4)
(2) Antennae 11-jointed	...	...	...	<i>Solenopsiella</i> , n. g.
Antennae 12-jointed	...	...	...	<i>Loxotropa</i> , Foer. (part)
Antennae 13-jointed	...	...	...	(3)
(3) Mandibles very long, falcate; maxillary palpi not more than 2-jointed	...	...	...	<i>Icaiopria</i> , n. g.
Mandibles not long; maxillary palpi 5-jointed	...	...	...	<i>Paramesius</i> , West. (part)
(4) Antennae 11-jointed; scutellum with five foveae at base	...	...	...	<i>Polydiapria</i> , n. g.
Antennae 12-jointed	...	...	...	(5)
Antennae 13-jointed	...	...	...	(14)
(5) Scape abnormal; forewings split longitudinally from apex, and without venation	...	...	...	<i>Galesus</i> , Curtis
Scape normal; forewings not split from apex, and always with distinct venation	...	...	...	(6)
(6) Body of abdomen long, conically pointed, produced cephalad at base ventrad	...	...	...	<i>Cardiopria</i> , n. g.
Body of abdomen not produced cephalad at base ventrad	...	...	...	(7)
(7) Scutellum with three foveae at base; submarginal vein distant from the costa, the venation terminating at half-wing length; parapsidal furrows complete	...	...	...	<i>Neopria</i> , n. g.
Scutellum with one or two foveae at base; submarginal vein confluent with the costa, the venation terminating before half-wing length; parapsidal furrows absent	...	...	...	(8)
(8) Frons with one to three short spines or projections	...	...	...	<i>Acidopria</i> , Kieffer
Frons without spines or projections	...	...	...	(9)
(9) Forewings with a distinct basal vein	...	...	...	<i>Loxotropa</i> , Foer. (part)
Forewings without a basal vein	...	...	...	(10)
(10) Head, dorsal aspect, pentagonal	...	...	...	<i>Tetramopria</i> , Wasmann
Head globular, from dorsal aspect not pentagonal	...	...	...	(11)

- (11) Scutellum without a depression or fovea at base *Phaenopria*, Ashmead
 Scutellum with one or two depressions or foveae at base (12)
- (12) Scutellum without a median carina *Trichopria*, Ashmead
 Scutellum with a median carina (13)
- (13) Anterior margin of body of abdomen raised *Diapria*, Latreille
 Anterior margin of body of abdomen not raised *Ashmeadopria*, Kieffer
Propentapria, n. g.
- (14) Scutellum with five foveae at base
 Scutellum with one or two foveae at base (15)
- (15) Scape thickened at apex and covering base of pedicel (16)
- Scape normal, at the most with a sharp point on either side of base of pedicel (18)
- (16) Mouth directed somewhat backward; base of abdomen with a median impression or groove (17)
- Mouth not directed backward; base of abdomen without a median impression or groove *Hoplopriella*, n. g.
- (17) Antennal prominence, from dorsal aspect, very conspicuous; cephalic margin of abdomen incised *Neurogalesus*, Kieffer
 Antennal prominence, from dorsal aspect, hidden; cephalic margin of abdomen straight *Euhoplopria*, n. g.
- (18) Scutum with two deep impressions or foveae cephalad on median lobe *Polyppria*, n. g.
 Scutum without impressions on median lobe (19)
- (19) Scutellum with two basal foveae, the lateral foveae present *Bothriopria*, Kieffer
 Scutellum with one or two basal foveae, the lateral foveae absent (20)
- (20) Forewings emargined or depressed in centre of distal margin *Entomacis*, Foerster
 Forewings normally rounded on distal margin (21)
- (21) Abdomen abruptly truncate at apex from lateral aspect *Hemilexis*, Foerster
 Abdomen not truncate at apex from lateral aspect (22)
- (22) Abdomen without impressions or striae at base *Spilomicrus*, Westwood
 Abdomen with fine impressions or striae at base *Paramesius*, West. (part)
- Also see *Diphoropria*, Kieffer.

ENTOMACIS, Foerster.

Fourteen species have been described, from Europe, America, and the Seychelle Islands. The Australian species

are all from the Cairns district, and can be separated by means of the following table:—

Table of species.

A. Parapsidal furrows wanting.	
Antennae long, most of the joints nodicorn, the apical three joints contrasting pale silver-yellow	<i>elegans</i>
B. Parapsidal furrows complete.	
Abdomen broadly truncate at apex; funicle joints not moniliform, the basal joints long, the first not narrower than second	<i>australis</i>
Abdomen not broadly truncate at apex; funicle joints mostly moniliform, the basal joints not long, the first somewhat narrower than second	<i>monilicornis</i>

ENTOMACIS AUSTRALIS, n. sp.

♀. Head and abdomen coal-black, the thorax and petiole (except caudad) bright red-brown; antennal scape and the legs golden-yellow; rest of antennae fuscous. Head, dorsal aspect, much wider than long; eyes large, bare; thorax convex; parapsidal furrows wide apart, complete and distinct; scutellum with a large circular fovea at base; metanotum long, with a median carina; head, scutum, and scutellum smooth, impunctate. Petiole feebly striate, fully twice as long as wide; the second segment not raised from petiole; body of abdomen as long and as wide as thorax, abruptly truncate at apex, the second segment occupying almost all of surface. Forewings long, broad, almost hyaline; the distal margin somewhat depressed at meson: marginal cilia not very long; venation terminating slightly before middle of wing; marginal vein somewhat longer than the rather long stigmal; basal and median veins not present. Antennae 13-jointed; scape slender, long; pedicel over twice as long as wide; funicle incrassate, the first joint narrower than pedicel and fully four times as long as wide; joints 6-10 not twice as long as wide, their distal margins truncate. Length, 1.65 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Many females caught by sweeping in lowland jungle, September 27, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5103, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, a female on a slide.

ENTOMACIS MONILICORNIS, n. sp.

♀. Head and abdomen dull-black; thorax dark dull-brown, the metanotum lighter, also abdominal petiole; legs and first three antennal joints intense lemon-yellow, rest of

antennae black. Eyes not especially large. Parapsidal furrows rather wide apart, not very distinct. Marginal and stigmal veins rather shorter than in *australis* and *elegans*. Abdomen rounded at apex. Antennal scape slender; pedicel fully twice as long as wide; first funicle joint distinctly shorter and narrower than pedicel, and a little narrower than second, twice as long as wide; 2-10 more or less moniliform, the tenth as wide as long. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping in heart of jungle, 1,500 ft., September 12, 1913.

Type.—I. 5104, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewing on a slide.

ENTOMACIS ELEGANS, n. sp.

♀. Bright reddish or chestnut-brown, the legs golden-yellow, also the antennal scape; next nine joints brown, the apical three pale silver-yellow; eyes and ocelli black. Eyes not especially large; parapsidal furrows absent; head not much wider than long (dorsal aspect). Abdomen broadly truncate at apex. Forewings rather more slender than in *australis*, the marginal cilia longer. Antennae slightly widening toward apex; scape slender, claviform; pedicel slender, nearly thrice as long as greatest breadth; first eight funicle joints more or less nodicorn, the basal ones very slender, the first narrower and distinctly longer than pedicel, several times as long as wide; 8-10 with their distal margin more or less truncate, the tenth one-third longer than wide. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught by sweeping in lowland jungle, May 8, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5105, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

HEMILEXIS, Foerster.

This genus differs from *Entomacis*, Foerster, only in that the forewings are normally rounded at apex. Four species have been described hitherto, two from Europe, one from North America, and one from New Guinea.

HEMILEXIS TRUNCATA, n. sp.

♀. Dull-black, the thorax dark red-brown, the scutellum lighter, the metanotum bright-ochreous; legs and petiole golden-yellow, also the antennal scape, the rest of the antennae fuscous. Head globular, smooth; also the scutum and scutellum; parapsidal furrows complete and distinct; scutellum with one large fovea only, at its base. Petiole

slender, almost thrice as long as wide, with several carinae dorsad; body of abdomen without impressions at base, widening toward apex of second segment, where it is almost truncate, viewed from the side abruptly declivous at apex of this segment. Forewings ample, broad; subhyaline; venation terminating somewhat before half wing-length; marginal vein linear, rather long; the stigmal long, over one-half length of marginal; basal thick and distinct, the median indistinct. Antennae slender, 13-jointed; without a distinct club, the last five or six joints gently incrassate; pedicel twice as long as wide; the first funicle joint narrower and longer, five or six times as long as wide; 2-10 shortening, the tenth a little longer than wide. Length, 1.55 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 5106, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

SPILOMICRUS, Westwood.

A genus containing over fifty species from all over the world. The Australian species are not numerous.

SPILOMICRUS GRACILIS, n. sp.

♀. Dull-black; legs, petiole of abdomen, and antennal scape golden-yellow; metathorax reddish, the antennae fuscous. Head, dorsal aspect, distinctly wider than long; scutum and scutellum smooth, shining; parapsidal furrows deep and distinct; scutellum with one large fovea at base; metanotum with an elevated median carina. Petiole of abdomen very slender, four times as long as wide; body of abdomen gently convex above and beneath; viewed from above, conic-ovate, about as long and as wide as the thorax, the second segment occupying most of surface, without impressions at base. Forewings reaching beyond apex of abdomen: broad: hyaline; marginal cilia long; venation terminating a little before middle of wing; marginal vein short, not as long as the perpendicular stigmal; basal vein distinct, the median less so. Antennae 13-jointed; scape slender; pedicel over twice as long as wide; funicle joints very slender, much narrower than pedicel, first about five times as long as wide, 2-5 shortening, but much longer than wide, next six joints forming a slender club, of which joints 1 and 2 are a little longer than wide, 3-5 quadrate. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tweed River. Described from one female caught by sweeping miscellaneous vegetation along a roadside, May 11, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type. I. 5107, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

SPILOMICRUS QUADRICEPS, Smith.

Trans. Ent. Soc., London, 1878, p. 6. Australia.

PARAMESIUS, Westwood.

A large genus, containing over forty species from all over the world. The Australian species may readily be separated by the following table:—

Table of species.

- A. Apterous.
 Male; head with numerous punctures; scutellum without foveae at base *punctatus*
 Female; head not punctate; scutellum with two foveae at base *aureicorpus*
- B. Winged; females.
 Parapsidal furrows present; scutellum with two foveae at base; forewings not reaching beyond apex of abdomen *leander*
 Parapsidal furrows wanting; scutellum with one fovea at base; forewings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen *grandipennis* (1)

PARAMESIUS AUREICORPUS, n. sp.

♀. Bright brownish-yellow, last three antennal joints darker brown; eyes and ocelli black. Body shining, impunctate. Head subquadrate, a little wider than long (dorsal aspect), wider than the thorax; eyes rather small; ocelli minute. Thorax slender, over twice as long as wide; pronotum visible on the sides; parapsidal furrows absent; scutellum with two foveae at base, separated by a thin carina; body with scattered hairs. Petiole barely as long as wide; body of abdomen as long as head and thorax united, wider than thorax, rounded at apex, with a median impression at its base. Apterous. Antennae 13-jointed; scape long, cylindrical; pedicel one-third longer than wide; first funicle joint distinctly narrower, as long as wide, 2-8 short, transverse, the eighth somewhat widened; club abrupt, 3-jointed, joints 1-2 wider than long. Length, 1.65 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 5108, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, the antennae on a slide.

PARAMESIUS LEANDER, n. sp.

♀. Reddish or chestnut-brown, the head almost black; antennae red, the funicle dusky, the club black; legs golden-yellow. Thorax shining, with a few scattered long setae; parapsidal furrows deep and complete; scutellum with two large foveae at base, and a line of small foveae along its caudal

(1) *Angusticornis* falls here; see description.

margin; metanotum with a raised tooth at base. Petiole a little longer than wide; body of abdomen about as long and as wide as the thorax; convex above and beneath; not well separated from petiole, with a short median impression and several shorter striae at base; second segment occupying fully two-thirds of surface. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen, broad; almost hyaline; venation terminating about middle of wing; marginal vein linear, the stigmal over one-half as long as the marginal, the recurrent indicated, the basal rather distinct, the median less so. Antennae 13-jointed; scape rather long and slender; pedicel barely one-half longer than wide; first funicle joint narrower than pedicel, about one-half longer than wide, 2-7 shortening, the seventh transverse; club stout, 4-jointed, the first joint much narrower than others, 1-3 much wider than long. Length, 1.95 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, May 18, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5109, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

PARAMESIUS GRANDIPENNIS, n. sp.

♀. Black, the thorax and petiole bright red-brown; legs and first eight antennal joints golden-yellow, the two next brown, the apical three black. Head subquadrate, wider than long (dorsal aspect), smooth, as also the thorax. Parapsidal furrows wanting; scutellum with one large fovea at base; metanotum with a plain median carina. Petiole slender, over thrice as long as wide; body of abdomen oval, pointed at apex, with a short median impression at base. Forewings very long, reaching well beyond apex of abdomen, broad; a little infuscate; marginal cilia rather long; venation terminating somewhat before middle of wing; marginal vein linear, no longer than the long stigmal; basal vein thick and distinct, the median indistinct. Scape slender; pedicel fully twice as long as wide; the first funicle joint narrower, nearly thrice as long as wide, 2-6 shortening, but all distinctly longer than wide, the sixth slightly widened; club gradual, 5-jointed, first joint narrower than others and a little longer than wide, 2-4 a little wider than long. Length, 2.05 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 5110, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

PARAMESIUS PUNCTATUS, n. sp.

♂. Head and thorax dark red-brown, the abdomen and legs golden-yellow, also the basal four antennal joints, the

next five joints dark red-brown, the apical four pale honey-yellow. Head, viewed from above, subquadrate, distinctly wider than long; eyes large, bare; ocelli absent; with numerous small setigerous punctures. Thorax slightly narrower than the head; scutum and scutellum glabrous, with a very few small scattered punctures; parapsidal furrows wanting; scutellum much wider than long, without foveae at base; metanotum of moderate length. Petiole of abdomen as wide as long; body of abdomen oval, distinctly wider than thorax, with a short median impression at base. Antennae 13-jointed; scape rather long and slender; pedicel no longer than wide, the first funicle joint slightly longer, the second much longer, nearly twice as long as first, remaining joints (except the last) moniliform, slightly incrassate, all a little wider than long. Wings entirely wanting. Length, 1.70 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine. One male, labelled "Rotten leaves, A. M. Lea."

Type.—I. 5111, South Australian Museum. A male on a tag, antennae on a slide.

Wingless male forms are very rare among the Micro-Hymenoptera. This species probably does not belong to *Paramesius*, on account of its entire scutellum, but it agrees very well otherwise with that genus.

PARAMESIUS ANGUSTICORNIS, n. sp.

♀. Thorax and petiole dull-brown, the head and abdomen black; legs golden-yellow; antennae fuscous, the scape more or less yellow. Form slender: head subglobose; scutum without parapsidal furrows; scutellum with one large fovea at base; metanotum with a raised medial scale. Petiole thrice as long as wide; body of abdomen oval, the second segment occupying almost all of surface, with a long median impression at base. Forewings reaching beyond apex of abdomen; not very broad; somewhat darkly infuscate; marginal cilia long; venation terminating somewhat before middle of wing; marginal vein scarcely longer than the rather long stigmal, the basal thick and distinct. Scape slender; pedicel twice as long as wide; the funicle joints narrower, the first about thrice as long as wide, the sixth fully twice as long as wide; club gradual, 5-jointed, first joint narrower than others, 2-4 all somewhat longer than wide. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping in coastal jungle, June 6, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5112, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

Very similar to *grandipennis*, but the forewings are much narrower and the club joints are a little longer.

BOTHRIOPRIA, Kieffer.

Formerly contained only one species, from Madagascar. The Australian species differ from certain species of the genus *Hoplopriella*, Dodd, only in having the scape not swollen at its apex, and covering base of pedicel. In one species, *aureipes*, the scape terminates in two sharp points, which Kieffer uses as a generic difference to distinguish *Hoplopria*, Ashmead; the character is too trivial, however, for generic significance, and Ashmead himself did not mention it; thus other characters must be found to distinguish that genus, and may be found in "the carina that runs from the ocelli to the occipital margin and the groove separating the eyes from the antennal prominence" (freely translated from Kieffer). From *Paramesius*, Westwood, and *Spilomicrus*, Westwood, *Bothriopria* differs in having lateral foveae on the scutellum, which in the Australian species are always narrow and obscure.

Table of species.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| A. Parapsidal furrows complete and deep. | |
| (1) General colour chestnut-red | <i>leai</i> |
| (2) Colour of body wholly black. | |
| (a) Petiole one-half longer than wide | <i>victoriae</i> |
| (b) Petiole two and a half times as long as wide | <i>unicolor</i> |
| B. Parapsidal furrows incomplete, abbreviated cephalad. | |
| (1) Antennae wholly black; scape produced into acute points at apex | |
| (2) Scape not produced into acute points at apex. | |
| (a) Pedicel distinctly shorter than first funicle joint | <i>splendida</i> |
| (b) Pedicel not shorter than first funicle joint. | |
| Second funicle joint no longer than wide | <i>atra</i> |
| Second funicle joint distinctly longer than wide | <i>infuscipes</i> |

BOTHRIOPRIA SPLENDIDA, n. sp.

♀. Black; tegulae, legs, and first five antennal joints golden-yellow. Head normal, the vertex much wider than long, with a few minute setigerous punctures, also the scutum and scutellum; scutum convex, the parapsidal furrows one-half complete from caudad, deep and distinct, the sclerite without depressions; scutellum with two very large, irregularly circular foveae at base, and a very narrow shallow one along either side; metanotum with a raised median carina at base. Petiole

one-half longer than wide, with several fine carinae and somewhat pubescent; body of abdomen not raised from petiole, but without impressions at base; ovate, pointed at apex; somewhat convex above and beneath; the second segment occupying a little more than one-half of surface, the remainder minutely densely punctate; abdomen suffused with brown. Forewings long and very broad; a little infuscate, with a white longitudinal stripe through centre; venation terminating about middle of wing, the marginal vein thickened, thrice as long as width at base, one-half longer than the stigmal; basal vein very distinct, the median well marked for some distance beyond juncture of basal. Antennae 13-jointed; scape slender; pedicel twice as long as greatest width, the first funicle joint a little narrower and distinctly longer, nearly four times as long as greatest width, the second one-half length of first, the fifth quadrate, a little widened; club ill-defined, scarcely wider than funicle, 6-jointed (7-jointed?), joints 1-5 almost subequal, scarcely wider than long, the last joint two-thirds longer than preceding. Length, 3.50 mm.

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

Type.—I. 5113, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewing on a slide.

BOTHRIOPRIA LEAI, n. sp.

♀. Polished chestnut-brown, the tegulae and legs lighter, the head black; antennae fuscous, the basal three joints deep red. Parapsidal furrows deep and complete; foveae at base of scutellum large, circular, these separated only by a thin carina, the lateral foveae shallow and narrow; metanotum with a raised median carina. Petiole a little longer than wide, with fine obscure carinae and some pubescence; body of abdomen as in *splendida*. Forewings as in *splendida*, but the marginal vein shorter, scarcely longer than the stigmal. Pedicel stout, barely one-half longer than wide; the first funicle joint scarcely narrower and somewhat longer, over twice as long as wide, the second as wide as long, 3.5 somewhat wider than long; club 6-jointed, slightly wider than funicle, joints 1-5 subequal, distinctly wider than long, the last joint distinctly longer. Length, 2.70 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 5114, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewing on a slide. Named in honour of the collector.

BOTHRIOPRIA UNICOLOR, n. sp.

♀. Black, the tegulae and antennae wholly black; legs bright red, the femora somewhat dusky. Parapsidal furrows deep and complete; foveae at base of scutellum large, circular,

only separated by a thin carina; metanotum with an acute erect scale at base, caudo-lateral angles with two points, one above the petiole, the other lower down. Petiole two and a half times as long as wide, with several strong carinae dorsad; body of abdomen distinctly raised from petiole, rounded caudad, the second segment occupying fully three-fourths of surface. Forewings long, moderately broad; marginal vein twice as long as wide, the stigmal short, the basal delicate, the median obsolete. Pedicel twice as long as wide, the funicle joints somewhat narrower, the first thrice as long as wide, the second one-half longer than wide, the fifth distinctly longer than wide; club 6-jointed, first joint narrower than others, as long as wide, 2-5 distinctly wider than long, the last joint a little longer than preceding. Length, 2.50 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tweed River. Described from one female caught by sweeping foliage of jungle plants, May 13, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5115, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

BOTHRIOPRIA VICTORIAE, n. sp.

♀. Black, the antennae concolorous, also the tegulae; legs reddish-yellow, the coxae, femora, and apical half of tibiae dusky. Foveae at base of scutellum distinctly separated; caudo-lateral angles of metanotum without sharp points; petiole one-half longer than wide; first funicle joint twice as long as wide, the second one-third longer than wide, the fifth scarcely so, the sixth only slightly widening and not appearing part of club, the club thus 5-jointed, the last joint no longer than preceding. Otherwise as in *unicolor*. Length, 2.35 mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Ballarat district. One female, labelled "National Museum, No. 54."

Type.—In the National Museum, Melbourne. A female on a tag, the antennae on a slide.

BOTHRIOPRIA ATRA, n. sp.

♀. Black, the tegulae and antennae concolorous; legs clear golden-yellow. Parapsidal furrows less than one-half complete from caudad, rather narrow; foveae at base of scutellum moderately large, circular, distinctly separated, the lateral foveae shallow, obscure; metanotum with an acute raised scale at base, its caudo-lateral angles simple. Petiole scarcely longer than wide, with several carinae dorsad; body of abdomen somewhat raised from petiole, rounded caudad, the second segment occupying almost two-thirds of surface, the remaining segments densely minutely punctured. Forewings moderately long and broad; faintly infuscate; marginal

vein twice as long as wide, the stigmal very short, the basal barely indicated. Pedicel two-thirds longer than wide, the funicle joints somewhat narrower, the first twice as long as greatest width, the second as wide as long, the fifth wider than long; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 distinctly wider than long, the sixth a little longer than preceding. Length, 2.15 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, 1,200 ft., April 3, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5116, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

BOTHRIOPRIA AUREIPES, n. sp.

♀. Black, the legs golden-yellow; tegulae suffused with yellow, the antennae wholly black. Scutum flat, the parapsidal furrows present only as short, rather narrow grooves against caudal margin; foveae at base of scutellum not very large, circular, well separated, the lateral pair shallow and obscure; metanotum without a distinct raised scale at base. Petiole scarcely longer than wide, with several dorsal carinae; body of abdomen a little raised from petiole, rather long, over twice as long as greatest width, rounded caudad, the second segment occupying three-fourths of surface. Forewings moderately long and broad, faintly infusate; marginal vein barely twice as long as wide, the stigmal very short, the basal scarcely indicated. Scape terminating in a sharp point on either side of base of pedicel; pedicel nearly twice as long as wide, the funicle joints somewhat narrower, the first almost twice as long as wide, the second a little longer than wide, the fifth somewhat wider than long; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 distinctly wider than long, the first narrower than the others, the last joint no longer than preceding. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, May 9, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5117, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

BOTHRIOPRIA INFUSCIPES, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs fuscous, the coxae washed with yellow, the trochanters, tarsi, and base of tibiae yellow; antennal joints 2-5 yellow, the rest black; tegulae black. Scutum not flat, the metanotum with a small semi-acute scale at base; structure of thorax otherwise as in *aureipes*. Petiole twice as long as wide; body of abdomen oval, somewhat raised from petiole, barely twice as long as greatest width, pointed caudad, the second segment occupying barely two-thirds of surface. Forewings with an obscure blotch beneath marginal vein, the

basal vein delicate but rather distinct, otherwise much as in *aureipes*. Pedicel nearly twice as long as greatest width, the funicle joints somewhat narrower, the first fully twice as long as greatest width, the fifth one-half longer than wide; club 6-jointed (5-jointed ?), the first joint narrower than others, longer than wide, 2.5 barely wider than long, the last joint somewhat longer. Length, 1.60 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. One female, taken with *aureipes*.

Type.—I. 5118, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

POLYPRIA, n. g.

♀. Head, viewed from above, distinctly wider than long, the vertex with two or three obtuse raised ridges across it, and scattered punctures; eyes large, bare; ocelli large; antennal prominence small, inconspicuous; maxillary palpi 5-jointed, the labials 3-jointed. Antennae 13-jointed; scape normal; funicle joints longer than wide; club 5-jointed, not well defined. Mandibles not large or prominent, at least one bidentate at apex. Forewings ample; venation terminating slightly before middle of wing; marginal vein barely twice as long as wide, the stigmal very short; basal and median veins not distinct. Scutum with deep complete parapsidal furrows; lateral lobes with a large, deep, circular depression, the median lobe with a large, deep oval depression on either side of meson cephalad. Scutellum with two large foveae at base, and one on either side. Metanotum tricarinate, without a raised scale at base. Petiole of abdomen striate, nearly thrice as long as wide; body of abdomen well raised from petiole, ellipsoidal, somewhat longer than thorax, gently convex above and beneath, the second segment occupying most of surface, without depressions at base.

♂. Median lobe of scutum without depressions, the lateral lobes only faintly depressed. Antennae 13-jointed, the funicle joints long and slender, cylindrical, the first and second subequal, plain.

The male antennae are like those of *Odontopria*, Kieffer, but that genus has the head coarsely punctured and the scutum with four grooves. *Hexapria* has the depressed lateral lobes of the scutum in the female (the male is unknown), but there are two distinct foveae against caudal margin of scutellum. The new genus is like *Bothriopria*, and is separated by the depressions on the scutum; these same characters were not thought sufficient to form a new genus in the case of some of the Australian species of *Hoplopriella*, but the depressions were not so deep and distinct, and gave indications of grading.

Running in Kieffer's table to *Hexapria*, Kieffer, or *Bothriopria*, Kieffer. *Type*, the following species.

POLYPRIA NIGRIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs and tegulae golden-yellow, the femora and tibiae somewhat dusky; prothorax and mesothorax dark deep-red; antennae black, the last joint pale-yellow, the preceding washed with yellow. Forewings long and broad; a little infuscate, with an obscure blotch beginning beyond basal vein, this area with a white curved longitudinal streak. Pedicel a little shorter than first funicle joint, which is twice as long as wide, the others shortening, the sixth a little longer than wide; club joints 1-4 wider than long, the fifth small, narrower, and no longer than preceding. Length, 2.70 mm.

♂. Antennae black, the last joint pale-yellow; first funicle joint fully twice as long as pedicel; 3-10 shortening, the tenth over twice as long as wide.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from several specimens of either sex; a common species in and around jungle.

Type.—I. 5119, South Australian Museum. A male and female on two tags; female head and antennae, male antennae, and forewings on a slide.

NEUROGALESUS, Kieffer.

♀. Head quadrate, viewed from above, the vertex very much roughened, its surface with obtuse irregular carinae and large shallow punctures (in *dissimilis* distinctly less roughened and the punctures smaller); with a depression in centre against occipital margin, running toward ocelli; antennal prominence very large and conspicuous, when viewed from above projecting conspicuously beyond the frons and not much wider than long; face straight from antennal prominence to caudal margin (ventrad), the mandibles thus projecting backwards; eyes large, bare. Scutum with deep complete parapsidal furrows, the lateral lobes feebly or deeply depressed, the median lobe sometimes with a depression on either side cephalad and one caudad, these sometimes absent; scutellum with two large foveae at base, and one along either side; metanotum with a raised scale at base, its posterior margin rather deeply excavated. Petiole stout, scarcely wider than long, its lateral margins with a sharp excision or only feebly swollen, covered with long pubescence, or this only present on its sides, the dorsum then showing carinae. Body of abdomen not raised from petiole, its dorsal surface flat, its cephalic margin incised, with a long deep median groove or impression at base, scarcely wider across centre than at base, the second segment occupying

most of surface. Forewings ample; venation terminating about middle of wing; marginal vein thickened, about twice as long as wide, the stigmal very short; no basal or median veins. Antennae 13-jointed; scape prolonged at apex and covering base of pedicel; club ill-defined, about 5-jointed. For other characters see Kieffer's diagnosis.

Table of species.

- A. Abdomen with three grooves at base; stigmal vein one-half longer than the marginal ... *carinatus*
- B. Abdomen with one groove at base; stigmal vein very short.
- (1) Median lobe of scutum with two depressions cephalad, the lateral lobes with a deep fovea or depression; vertex on either side of median impression, more or less roughened; petiole sharply excised on lateral margins.
- (a) Scutellum longitudinally striate ... *hackeri*
- (b) Scutellum not striate ... *grandis*
- (2) Median lobe of scutum without depressions cephalad, the latter lobes only feebly depressed; vertex on either side of median impression at the most with a few punctures; petiole feebly swollen on lateral margins.
- (a) Vertex with a few large punctures; legs and antennal funicle red; carina running from above eye, conspicuous; first funicle joint distinctly shorter than pedicel ... *rubripes*
- (b) Punctures on vertex small; legs mostly black, the antennae wholly so; carina running from above eye, not conspicuous; first funicle joint not shorter than pedicel ... *dissimilis*

NEUROGALESUS CARINATUS, Kieffer.

The type and only previously described species is from Australia, and its description appeared in the "Berlin Ent. Zeitschr.," vol. li., p. 298 (1907). The original description is not available in Northern Queensland, but from Kieffer's generic diagnosis it is evident that *carinatus* differs from all the species described in this paper, thus *carinatus* has three longitudinal grooves at base of abdomen, and the stigmal vein is a half longer than the marginal. *Dissimilis* does not possess the carina running from above the eye to near the antennal prominence present in the other three species, but in (apparently) having the head less roughened, the absence of the cephalic depressions on the median lobe of the scutum,

the non-incised tricarinate petiole, *carinatus* approaches closer to *dissimilis* than to *grandis* or *hackeri*. In length it is even larger than *grandis*. Length, 5.5 mm.

NEUROGALESUS GRANDIS, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs concolorous, the knees and tarsi ferruginous, the antennae also concolorous, the last joint contrasting light-reddish, the four basal funicle joints washed with red. Head much roughened, the punctures large. Scutum and scutellum with large scattered punctures, the depressions of scutum deep and distinct; foveae at base of scutellum longitudinally oval, extending for about two-thirds its length, beyond this smooth. Petiole sharply excised on lateral margins, covered with long pubescence; body of abdomen smooth, highly polished, as long as the head and thorax united, distinctly more than twice as long as greatest width. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen; very broad; embrowned, this deepest in centre. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, the first funicle joint slightly narrower and distinctly longer, nearly thrice as long as wide, 2-6 shortening, the sixth quadrate; club joints 1-4 wider than long, the fifth distinctly over twice as long as wide. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping in coastal jungle, September 27, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5120, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

NEUROGALESUS HACKERI, n. sp.

♀. Similar to *grandis*, but differs as follows:—Apical antennal joint concolorous with preceding; club joints 1-4 rather less wider than long; abdomen not so slender, no more than twice as long as greatest width; depressions of median lobe of scutum shallower; head and scutum with less distinct punctures; foveae of scutellum shallower, the basal ones much shorter, not extending one-half its length, beyond these longitudinally striate. Length, 4.85 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane. Described from one female received from the Queensland Museum, and labelled "Caloundra, September 28, 1913 (H. Hacker); on tree trunk."

Type.—In the Queensland Museum. A female on a tag, the antennae and forewings on a slide. Named in honour of the collector.

NEUROGALESUS DISSIMILIS, n. sp.

♀. Similar to *grandis* but smaller, the antennae wholly black; head less roughened, the punctures on it and the thorax not large; median lobe of scutum almost smooth, with only a faint depression caudad; foveae at base of scutellum not

reaching half its length; lateral lobes of scutum with feeble depressions; petiole not excised on lateral margins, only feebly swollen, the dense pubescence only present on the sides, the meson tricarinate; first funicle joint twice as long as wide, the sixth distinctly wider than long; last club joint shorter, not twice as long as wide. Length, 3.55 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, April 4, 1915 (A. P. Dodd). A second female was caught by sweeping in lowland jungle, June 6, 1915, Cairns district (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5121, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

NEUROGALESUS RUBRIPES, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs and tegulae deep-red, also apex of scape, pedicel, and funicle joints; apical antennal joint brownish at apex. Vertex smooth, except for large scattered punctures; carinae running from above the eyes down the frons with their latero-cephalic angle acute and prominent, when viewed from above. Scutum without depressions, with a few small scattered punctures; foveae at base of scutellum not reaching half its length, the lateral foveae large. Petiole as in *dissimilis*. Body of abdomen two and a half times as long as greatest width. Forewings more lightly infuscate than in *grandis*, *hackeri*, or *dissimilis*, the marginal vein less stout. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, the first funicle joint somewhat shorter and narrower, one-half longer than wide, the fifth quadrate; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 wider than long, the first somewhat narrower than others, the sixth nearly twice as long as greatest width. Length, 3.90 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, May 10, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5122, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

EUHOPLOPRIA, n. g.

♀. Head shaped much as in *Neurogalesus*, Kieffer, viewed from the side trapezoidal, straight from antennal prominence to mouth, which projects backwards slightly; viewed from above, as long as wide, with a carina running from above eyes down and around the frons convexly, the antennae inserted below this on a frontal prominence, which is hidden by the frontal carina; vertex with scattered punctures and a line of punctures along its occipital margin; mandibles edentate, crossed at apex, not large; maxillary palpi 5-jointed. Scutum normal, with a few scattered punctures, the parapsidal

furrows deep and complete, the parapsides very feebly depressed; scutellum with two large circular foveae at base, and a longer one on either side; metanotum with a raised tooth at base, its posterior margin feebly concave. Petiole normal, not twice as long as wide; body of abdomen with a short median groove at base, its cephalic margin quite straight, the second segment occupying most of surface, gently convex above and beneath. Forewings ample; venation terminating about middle of wing; marginal vein thickened, the stigmal vein short, the basal rather well defined. Antennae 13-jointed; scape prolonged at apex and covering base of pedicel; club gradual, 5- or 6-jointed.

This genus differs from *Neurogalesus*, Kieffer, in that the antennal prominence, when viewed from above, is not very large, but is hidden, and the cephalic margin of the body of the abdomen is quite straight; also the median groove at base of abdomen is very short, and there is no median impression on the vertex. In *habitus* the species of this genus are very distinct from those of *Neurogalesus*, and are much smaller.

Type.—*E. carinatifrons*.

Table of species.

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| A. Abdomen slender, about thrice as long as wide; petiole plainly tricarinate | <i>carinatifrons</i> |
| B. Abdomen not slender, twice or less as long as wide; petiole with at most a complete delicate median carina, the others present only at extreme base. | |
| (1) Forewings normally rounded at apex; segment 2 much more than twice as long as the following united | <i>lativentris</i> |
| (2) Forewings truncate and a little depressed at distal margin; segment 2 of abdomen not or barely twice as long as the following united | <i>emargipennis</i> |

EUHOPLOPRIA CARINATIFRONS, n. sp.

♀. Black, the antennae concolorous, the tegulae and legs reddish-yellow, the femora somewhat dusky. Petiole of abdomen one-half longer than wide, tricarinate; body of abdomen long-ellipsoidal, about thrice as long as greatest width, the second segment over twice as long as following united, the remainder with numerous pin-punctures, and a few long setae. Forewings lightly infuscate; broad; the distal margin normally rounded. Pedicel nearly twice as long as wide, the funicle joints a little narrower; first fully twice as long as greatest width, second not one-half longer than wide, the fifth as wide as long; club 6-jointed, not well defined, merging into the funicle, joints 1-5 distinctly wider than long,

the sixth nearly twice as long as preceding joint. Length, 2.35 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cooktown and Cairns districts; New South Wales: Clarence River. Described from two females caught by sweeping in coastal jungle at former *habitats*, March 6 and October 14, 1914, respectively, and one female sweeping miscellaneous vegetation, chiefly jungle, Clarence River, June 3, 1914 (A. P. Dodd). The southern specimen has the apex of scape and all funicle joints suffused reddish.

Type.—I. 5123, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae, head, and forewings on a slide.

EUHOPLOPRIA LATIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♀. Similar to *carinatifrons*, but punctures in occipital row smaller; abdomen not slender, broad, broadest at apex of second segment, no more than one-half longer than wide, the segments after the second very short; petiole with a median carina, but no others; second funicle joint two-thirds longer than wide, the fifth a little longer than wide, the sixth quadrate, club only 5-jointed. Length, 2.15 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, May 9, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5124, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

EUHOPLOPRIA EMARGIPENNIS, n. sp.

♀. Like *lativentris*, but the abdomen not so stout, twice as long as wide, the segments after the second half as long as that segment; petiole with the median carina subobsolete (in both species there are short other carinae at extreme base); punctures in occipital line, scattered; forewings not rounded at apex, almost truncate, faintly depressed in centre; first funicle joint thrice as long as wide, second twice as long as wide, the sixth a little wider than long, and the first joint of the club; the club thus 6-jointed, its second joint (first of *lativentris*) not perceptibly smaller than following (plainly so in *lativentris*). Length, 2.45 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, May 9, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5125, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA, n. g.

♀. Head, viewed from above, wider than long, the vertex with scattered punctures, more rarely rugose-sulcate,

occasionally with a median longitudinal depression, the frontal prominence conspicuous; viewed from the side more high than long, the mouth not directed backwards, the mandibles not large; maxillary palpi 5-jointed. Thorax convex dorsad; scutum often with scattered punctures, the parapsidal furrows deep and complete, rarely incomplete, the median lobe often with two depressions cephalad, in one instance depressed caudad, the lateral lobes sometimes depressed; scutellum with two large foveae at base, and one along either side, these latter rarely narrow and obscure, the caudal margin foveate; metanotum with a raised scale, sometimes absent, at base. Petiole not more than thrice as long as wide, carinate, normal. Body of abdomen raised from petiole, without impressions at base, gently convex above and below, rounded caudad, the second segment occupying over one-half of surface. Antennae 13-jointed; scape prolonged at apex and covering base of pedicel; flagellum joints never slender, with a club of from five to seven joints, the last joint small, rarely lengthened. Forewings long and broad, in one instance shortened and narrow; venation terminating about middle of wing; marginal vein sometimes thickened, two to four times as long as wide, the stigmal short, the basal usually more or less distinct; a white longitudinal stripe through middle of wing always present. Size moderate.

The numerous species placed in this genus form a natural segregate. The genus can be distinguished from all other genera of the family, except *Neurogalesus* and *Euhoplopria*, by the distal prolongation of the scape. From the two genera named it differs in the different form of the head, and the non-grooved base of abdomen. It is possible that it is but one of Kieffer's numerous genera, but I cannot reconcile it with any previously described genus. The species are from various parts of Eastern Australia, and there are no doubt many more to be discovered. *Type*.—*H. bicoloricornis*.

Table of species.

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| (1) Vertex more or less rugose-sulcate; median lobe of scutum with two depressions cephalad | (2) |
| Vertex at the most with scattered punctures | (4) |
| (2) Apical antennal joint small, no longer than preceding and narrower | <i>bicoloricornis</i> |
| Apical antennal joint long, much longer than preceding | (3) |
| (3) Frons below ocelli with numerous fine cross-sulci; second segment of abdomen distinctly more than twice as long as the following united | <i>sulcaticeps</i> |

- Frons below ocelli without cross-sulci; second abdominal segment not more than twice as long as the following united ... *longiventris*
- (4) Forewings very narrow; parapsidal furrows abbreviated *abnormipennis*
Forewings not narrow (5)
- (5) Forewings conspicuously blotched with brown, one blotch in centre against distal margin *maculosa*
Forewings not conspicuously blotched with brown, at most feebly so, without a blotch in centre against distal margin (6)
- (6) Thorax mostly red; scutum without depressions; parapsidal furrows complete *rubrinotum*
Thorax wholly black (7)
- (7) Median lobe of scutum with two depressions cephalad, small or elongate, the lateral lobes depressed; parapsidal furrows complete (8)
Scutum without depressions; parapsidal furrows sometimes abbreviated (10)
- (8) Basal foveae of scutellum widely divergent from base *tasmanica*
Basal foveae of scutellum not divergent from base (9)
- (9) First funicle joint no longer than pedicel, twice as long as greatest width; cephalic depressions on scutum not elongate; petiole not twice as long as wide *punctaticeps*
First funicle joint distinctly longer than pedicel, almost thrice as long as greatest width; cephalic depressions on scutum elongate; petiole over twice as long as wide *tricarinata*
- (10) Parapsidal furrows forming deep grooves and complete *simulans*
Parapsidal furrows incomplete, or if complete only as a fine groove cephalad, forming deeper grooves caudad (11)
- (11) Punctures on head and thorax not small; lateral foveae of scutellum much longer than the basal ones; parapsidal furrows about one-half complete from caudad, deep and distinct, not continued cephalad as fine grooves *concoloricornis*
Punctures on head and thorax small; lateral foveae of scutellum not longer than basal ones; parapsidal furrows complete, or nearly, as fine grooves cephalad, deep and distinct caudad (12)
- (12) Tegulae concolorous; legs partly dusky; basal foveae of scutellum well separated caudad from lateral pair and not oblique Tegulae yellow; legs wholly yellow; basal foveae of scutellum only separated caudad from lateral pair by a thin line, and somewhat oblique *fuscitegula*
parvipunctata

HOPLOPRIELLA BICOLORICORNIS, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining, the legs and antennae (except the club) bright red, the scape dark at base; tegulae suffused red. Head with numerous scattered moderately large punctures; the vertex with several irregular fine cross-sulci, and a longitudinal median impression against occipital margin. Median lobe of scutum with a long depression on either side of meson cephalad, these shallow, the lateral lobes shallowly depressed; parapsidal furrows deep and complete; with a few punctures. Foveae at base of scutellum large, oval, the lateral ones much longer. Metanotum with a raised scale at base. Petiole over twice as long as wide, with about four carinae dorsad; body of abdomen scarcely longer than thorax, a little over twice as long as wide, the second segment occupying over two-thirds of surface. Forewings long and broad; lightly infusate, with a darker obscure blotch beneath marginal vein; marginal vein over twice as long as wide; basal vein very faint. Pedicel one-third longer than wide, the funicle joints narrower; first nearly thrice as long as wide; second slightly shorter, the fifth distinctly longer than wide; club 6-jointed, first joint rather small, 2.5 much wider than long, the sixth much smaller. Length, 2.85 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from two females caught by sweeping in jungle, May 10, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5126, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA MACULOSA, n. sp.

♀. Black, legs and tegulae reddish-yellow, the femora somewhat dusky; antennal scape and club black, the pedicel and funicle deep-red, the apical antennal joint yellowish. Vertex of head with scattered punctures, and a line of punctures round occipital margin, the sides of the head and the frons below ocelli much more densely punctate. Parapsidal furrows deep and complete; median lobe of scutum without depressions, the lateral lobes very feebly depressed; a row of punctures on either side of parapsidal furrows, and a few punctures around outer margin of lateral lobes. Scutellum with scattered punctures, with two deep foveae at base, large and circular, and a longer deep fovea along either side; metanotum with an acute semi-erect medial tooth at base. Petiole twice as long as wide, the dorsum strongly tricarinate; body of abdomen twice as long as greatest width, the second segment occupying barely two-thirds of surface; segments after second with long scattered setae. Forewings long and broad; patterned; a large irregular blotch extending across wing at

marginal vein, this split by the longitudinal white stripe, below this stripe with a narrow distal prolongation: a large rectangular blotch midway between marginal vein and wing apex, nearer to cephalic than caudal margin; a triangular blotch against distal margin in centre, its apex proximad; marginal vein about twice as long as wide, the basal obsolete. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, the first funicle joint somewhat narrower, fully twice as long as wide, the fifth distinctly longer than wide; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 much wider than long. Length, 2.65 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Upper Tweed River. Described from one female caught by sweeping in open forest, 1,000 ft., May 17, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5127, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, head, antennae, and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA LONGIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♀. Black; legs bright red; antennal pedicel and funicle joints deep-red; tegulae dusky-red. Vertex of head with a long median impression running from front ocellus to occipital margin, lateral of this with irregular oblique sulci and thus appearing rugose; immediately below front ocellus there is a small depression, the frons above antennae otherwise glabrous; vertex also with a few scattered punctures. Scutum and scutellum alutaceous, not shining; median lobe of scutum with two long shallow depressions cephalad, these joining and forming a single shorter depression against caudal margin, the lateral lobes depressed, the parapsidal furrows deep and complete; no distinct punctures on scutum and scutellum; foveae at base of scutellum large, the lateral pair longer, the scutellum also with a median carina; raised scale at base of metanotum obscure. Petiole, viewed from the side, somewhat convex dorsad, viewed from above over twice as long as wide, with several dorsal carinae; body of abdomen long-ellipsoidal, thrice as long as greatest width, the segments after the second half as long as that segment. Forewings long and broad; a little infuscate; marginal vein fully thrice as long as wide, the basal rather well marked, also the median distad of its juncture with the basal. Pedicel nearly twice as long as greatest width, the first funicle joint as long and narrower, nearly thrice as long as greatest width, the sixth a little longer than wide; club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 wider than long, the first small; last joint long, twice as long as penultimate. Length, 2.90 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, May 10, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5128, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewing on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA ABNORMIPENNIS, n. sp.

♀. Black, the tegulae and legs reddish-yellow, the femora dusky; apical half of scape and next seven joints clear-reddish, the last five joints and base of scape black. Vertex with rather small, scattered punctures, the eyes rather small. Scutum with numerous scattered punctures, without depressions, the parapsidal furrows only present at extreme caudad; scutellum with a few punctures, the basal foveae rather wide apart and somewhat oblique, the lateral pair shorter than basal ones and very obscure; metanotum with a blunt tooth at base. Petiole nearly twice as long as wide, the dorsum strongly tricarinate. Forewings not attaining apex of abdomen; very narrow for the family, at least six times as long as greatest width; infusate; marginal vein about thrice as long as wide, the basal rather faint. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, the first funicle joint a little narrower, twice as long as wide, the sixth a little wider than long; club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 much wider than long, the last joint scarcely longer than preceding. Length, 3.25 mm.

Hab.—King Island, Bass Straits (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 5129, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA RUBRINOTUM, n. sp.

♀. Black; pronotum, scutum, scutellum, and propleura bright chestnut-red, the median lobe of scutum with a black patch cephalad; tegulae and legs bright reddish-yellow; base of scape and the club black, rest of antennae bright reddish-yellow. Head with rather large scattered punctures, the scutum with a few smaller ones; median lobe without depressions, the lateral lobes feebly depressed, the parapsidal furrows deep and complete; foveae at base of scutellum moderately large, circular, the lateral foveae much longer; metanotum with a raised scale at base. Petiole barely twice as long as wide; body of abdomen not long, oval, the second segment occupying fully two-thirds of surface. Forewings ample; subhyaline; marginal vein about twice as long as wide. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, the first funicle joint narrower, twice as long as wide, 2-6 shortening, the sixth a little wider than long; club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 distinctly wider than long, the last joint no longer than preceding. Length, 2.45 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Clarence River. Described from one female caught by sweeping vegetation, chiefly jungle, June 3, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5130, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA TASMANICA, n. sp.

♀. Black, the tegulae and legs bright reddish-yellow; apical half of scape red, the antennae otherwise black. Head with scattered, rather small punctures. Median lobe of scutum with a shallow depression on either side of meson cephalad, extending for over one-third its length, the lateral lobes with a feeble depression; parapsidal furrows deep and complete, with a row of scattered punctures on either side, the lateral lobes with a few punctures around the outer margin; basal foveae of scutellum long, situated obliquely to each other from base, the lateral pair deep, but no longer; metanotum rugose, with a triangular raised scale at base medially. Forewings long and broad; somewhat infuscate; marginal vein rather long, over thrice as long as width at base, the basal rather well marked. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, the first funicle joint narrower, one-half longer than wide, the fifth a little wider than long, the sixth a little widened; club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 distinctly wider than long, the last joint scarcely longer than preceding. Length, 3.40 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 5131, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, forewings and antenna on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA PARVIPUNCTATA, n. sp.

♀. Black, the tegulae and legs bright reddish-yellow; antennae wholly black. Head with scattered small punctures, also the scutum; scutum without depressions, the parapsidal furrows deep and distinct caudad, shallow and indistinct for greater part, and apparently not attaining the cephalic margin; foveae at base of scutellum large, situated a little obliquely from each other, and caudad separated from cephalic end of lateral foveae only by a thin line, the lateral foveae shallow and not longer than basal ones; metanotum with a raised medial scale at base. Petiole barely one-half longer than wide, with several carinae dorsad; body of abdomen not long, the second segment occupying over two-thirds of surface. Forewings long and broad; somewhat infuscate; marginal vein nearly thrice as long as width at base, the basal delicate. Pedicel a little longer than wide, the funicle joints distinctly narrower, first one-third longer than wide, the sixth a little wider than long; club 5-jointed, joint 1 distinctly narrower than the others, 1-4 distinctly wider than long, the last joint slightly longer than preceding. Length, 2.45 mm.

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

Type.—I. 5132, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA FUSCITEGULA, n. sp.

♀. Very similar to *parvipunctata*, but the tegulae are dusky, also the femora; the parapsidal furrows do not widen so perceptibly caudad, and are more distinct cephalad; the foveae at base of scutellum are not obliquely situated to each other, are well separated from the lateral foveae, and are shorter, not extending for half the length of scutellum (extending for that distance in *parvipunctata*); club joints 2-4 longer, only a little wider than long, the first scarcely widened and apparently not forming part of club, the last joint a little longer. Length, 2.25 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 5133, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

Possibly an insular form of *parvipunctata*, but the differences are too many to consider it a variety of that species.

HOPLOPRIELLA PUNCTATICEPS, n. sp.

♀. Black, the tegulae and legs wholly reddish-yellow; apex of scape and the seven following joints deep-red. Head with rather large scattered punctures, the scutum with a few small ones on either side of parapsidal furrows, and around outer margin of parapsides; parapsidal furrows deep and complete; parapsides plainly depressed, the median lobe with a small oval depression on either side against cephalic margin; foveae at base of scutellum large, circular, the lateral pair deep and plainly longer; raised scale at base of metanotum not prominent. Petiole twice as long as wide, with three strong carinae dorsad; body of abdomen not long, the second segment occupying over two-thirds of surface. Forewings long and broad, a little infusate; marginal vein barely twice as long as wide, the basal rather delicate. Pedicel one-third longer than wide, the funicle joints narrower; first almost twice as long as wide, the fifth quadrate, the sixth a little widened: club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 distinctly wider than long, the last joint no longer than preceding. Length, 2.90 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 5134, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA CONCOLORICORNIS, n. sp.

♀. Black, the tegulae and legs bright reddish-yellow, the antennae wholly black. Head, scutum, and scutellum

with a few scattered punctures; scutum without depressions, the parapsidal furrows one-third complete from caudad, as deep grooves; foveae at base of scutellum circular, the lateral pair much longer; metanotum without a scale at base. Petiole fully twice as long as wide, with several carinae dorsad: body of abdomen long-ellipsoidal, thrice as long as greatest width, the second segment occupying fully three-fourths of surface. Forewings long and broad; a little infusate; marginal vein barely twice as long as wide, the basal rather delicate. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, the funicle joints scarcely narrower, first twice as long as wide, the fifth a little wider than long, slightly widened; club 6-jointed, joints 1-5 distinctly wider than long, the last joint no longer than preceding. Length, 2.90 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from several females caught by sweeping in coastal jungles.

Type.—I. 5135, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, forewings and antennae on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA SIMULANS, n. sp.

♀. Very similar to *concoloricornis*, but the tegulae are black: the parapsidal furrows are deep and complete; the petiole is barely one-half longer than wide; body of abdomen not long, about twice as long as greatest width, the second segment occupying a little more than two-thirds of surface; marginal vein not one-half longer than width at base; apical antennal joint rather long, distinctly longer than the preceding. Length, 2.30 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, 1,200 ft., April 3, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5136, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA TRICARINATA, n. sp.

♀. Black, the tegulae and legs bright reddish-yellow, the femora dusky in centre; apical half of scape, and next seven joints, bright-red. Head with scattered moderate-sized punctures, also the scutum and scutellum; parapsidal furrows deep and complete, the median lobe with a shallow depression on either side of meson cephalad, reaching for half its length, the lateral lobes plainly depressed; foveae at base of scutellum large, oval, the lateral pair much longer; metanotum with a raised triangular scale at base. Petiole over twice as long as wide, with three strong carinae dorsad: body of abdomen somewhat over twice as long as greatest width, the second segment occupying almost all of surface. Forewings long and

broad; with an obscure blotch beneath marginal vein and a smaller one a little further distad; marginal vein over twice as long as width at base, the basal rather delicate. Pedicel a little longer than wide, the funicle joints a little narrower, the first thrice as long as greatest width, the fifth a little longer than wide, the sixth a little widened; club 5-jointed the first almost quadrate, 2-4 a little wider than long, the last joint very small. Length, 3.20 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught by sweeping in jungle, 1,200 ft., September 12, 1913, and April 5, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5137, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOPRIELLA SULCATICEPS, n. sp.

♀. Black, the tegulae and legs reddish-yellow, the femora and tibiae somewhat dusky: scape and pedicel almost black, the next six joints bright-red, the club black. Vertex of head with a shallow depression between ocelli and occipital margin, with numerous oblique irregular narrow sulci, the frons above the antennae with these sulci transverse; head, scutum, and scutellum with a few rather small punctures; parapsidal furrows deep and complete, the median lobe with a shallow depression on either side of meson cephalad, extending for nearly half its length, the lateral lobes plainly depressed; foveae at base of scutellum large, oval, the lateral pair much longer, the sclerite also with a median carina extending half its length from caudad; metanotum with a raised triangular scale at base. Petiole over twice as long as wide, carinate; body of abdomen over twice as long as wide, the second segment occupying a little over two-thirds of surface. Forewings long and broad; beneath marginal vein with an obscure blotch continued distad somewhat; marginal vein over thrice as long as width at base, the basal vein delicate. Pedicel one-third longer than wide, the funicle joints scarcely narrower, the first rather more than twice as long as greatest width, the sixth a little wider than long; club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 distinctly wider than long, the last joint twice as long as preceding. Length, 3.10 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney. Described from one female labelled "Rotting leaves, National Park, A. M. Lea."

Type.—I. 5138, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, the antennae and forewings on a slide.

PROPENTAPRIA, n. g.

♀. Head normal; dorsal aspect wider than long; smooth; eyes large. Antennae inserted on a frontal prominence;

13-jointed; scape normal; last six joints forming an ill-defined club. Parapsidal furrows deep and distinct; lateral lobes of scutum depressed, the median one smooth; scutellum with five foveae at its base, the outer two large, circular, the inner three elongate, narrow; also there is a large oval fovea on either side, and the caudal margin is foveate; metanotum with a raised scale at base. Petiole nearly thrice as long as wide, carinate; body of abdomen not raised from it, with a short impression at base, long-oval, gradually coming to a point toward apex. Forewings ample; venation terminating about middle of wing; marginal vein about thrice as long as wide; stigmal vein very short; basal and median veins obsolete.

The genus is distinguished by the number of foveae at base of scutellum. *Type*.—The following species.

PROPENTAPRIA MULTIFOVEATA, n. sp.

♀. Black, the legs and tegulae blood-red; antennae black. Forewings somewhat infuscate; long and broad. Head and scutum with a few setigerous pin-punctures. Petiole with four carinae dorsad. Pedicel and funicle joints narrowed at base; pedicel twice as long as greatest width, the first funicle joint as long and slightly narrower; 2-5 shortening, the fifth one-third longer than wide, club not plainly wider than funicle, the first joint longer than wide, the fifth wider than long, last joint twice as long as wide. Length, 3.10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, April 4, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5139, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

LEAIOPRIA, n. g.

♀. Head transverse, the vertex and frons gently rounded; eyes moderate, situated rather low down on sides of face; ocelli present; maxillary palpi not long and slender, apparently abnormal, and consisting of not more than two joints; antennal prominence not conspicuous; mandibles very large, perpendicular, widely separated, when closed not meeting, falcate, consisting of two teeth, the outer one long, the inner one short. Thorax a little convex dorsad; parapsidal furrows complete, widely separated; scutellum almost circular, separated from the scutum by a deep groove; metanotum rugose, with a raised median carina. Tegulae large, the wings represented merely by short bristles. Petiole very short, transverse; body of abdomen raised from petiole, without impressions at base; convex above, scarcely so beneath; composed of several segments, the second occupying two-thirds of

surface. All femora somewhat thickened, the anterior tibiae thickened toward apex. Antennae 13-jointed, scape somewhat thickened toward apex; flagellum almost filiform, very slightly incrassate distad.

A genus rather differing in appearance from other *Diapriid* genera; the long falcate mandibles, circular scutellum, and short petiole suggest its alliance with the *Proctotrypidae*, but it would be hardly feasible to place it in that family. Distinguished by the abnormal palpi and long falcate mandibles. Named after Mr. A. M. Lea, the well-known Australian coleopterist, whose collecting has added many interesting forms to the *Micro-Hymenoptera* of Australia. *Type*.—The following species.

LEAIOPRIA TERMITARII, n. sp.

♀. Red or chestnut-brown, the legs and antennae a little paler; head (except face around antennae), anterior half of median lobe of scutum, metathorax, and basal two-thirds of abdomen, black. Occiput and face around antennal insertion with transverse scaly reticulation; face with a few scattered small punctures. Scape as long as next three joints combined; pedicel twice as long as greatest width, the first funicle joint narrower, twice as long as greatest width; second shorter, a third longer than wide, the fifth quadrate; 6-11 a little wider, 6-10 subequal, somewhat longer than wide. Length, 2.45 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty. Associated with *termites*. (A. M. Lea.)

Type.—I. 5140, South Australian Museum. Five females on a tag, two heads and antennae on a slide.

POLYDIAPRIA, n. g.

♀. Head normal; much wider than long (dorsal aspect), with scattered long setae; eyes large; antennal prominence inconspicuous. Thorax with scattered setae; scutum with deep complete parapsidal furrows; scutellum distinctly wider than long, with five foveae at base, all circular, lateral foveae absent, the caudal margin foveate; metanotum short, with a small raised tooth at base. Petiole a little longer than wide, with numerous fine carinae; body of abdomen oval, broadly rounded behind, not raised from the petiole, with several fine carinae at base. Forewings ample; venation terminating a little beyond middle of wing, the submarginal vein distant from the costa, the marginal three times as long as wide, the stigmal distinct, with a distinct knob, somewhat shorter than the marginal, the basal very distinct. Antennae 11-jointed, with an abrupt 3-jointed club; the scape normal, the funicle joints rather short.

Distinguished by the 11-jointed antennae and the five foveae at base of scutellum; related to *Neopria*, Dodd. *Type*.—The following species.

POLYDIAPRIA ATRICEPS, n. sp.

♀. Bright-reddish or chestnut-brown, the head black; legs golden-yellow; scape red, the pedicel and funicle joints suffused-red, the club black. Forewings long and broad; a little infusate. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, the first funicle joint narrower, one-half longer than wide; 2-6 shortening, the sixth very transverse, somewhat widened; club joints very much wider than funicle, 1 and 2 wider than long. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from three females caught by sweeping in jungle, April, 1915 (A. P. Dodd). Later a female was captured in jungle, Yungaburra, 2,500 ft., May 10, 1915.

Type.—I. 5141, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

This species bears a very decided resemblance to *Neopria trifoveata*, Dodd.

SOLENOPSIELLA, n. g.

♀. Differs from *Solenopsia*, Wasmann, in having the head lengthened, from dorsal aspect somewhat longer than wide; the petiole is without a hump or excision as in the *Formicariidae*; and the antennal club is 3-jointed. *Type*.—The following species.

SOLENOPSIELLA DISTINCTA, n. sp.

♀. Head and abdomen black, the thorax bright-reddish or chestnut-brown; legs and antennae (except the club, which is black) golden-yellow. Head, viewed from above, somewhat longer than wide, with scattered long setae; eyes rather small, smaller than their distance from the occipital margin; ocelli small, close together; antennal prominence very distinct. Thorax slightly narrower than the head, its dorsal surface almost flat; smooth, with a few long scattered setae; scutum as long as greatest width; scutellum distinctly wider than long, with one large fovea at base, without a median carina; metanotum of moderate length, its posterior margin concave, the latero-caudal angles acute. Body of abdomen oval, a little longer and distinctly wider than the thorax; gently convex above and below; broadly rounded behind; somewhat raised from the petiole; second segment occupying almost all of surface. Petiole stout, one-half longer than wide; covered, except caudad, with dense, whitish pubescence. Wings entirely wanting. Antennae 11-jointed; scape long and slender;

pedicel one-third longer than wide; first funicle joint narrower than pedicel, one-third longer than wide; 2-6 wider than long, the sixth very transverse; club very abrupt, 3-jointed, the joints wider than long, the first longer than the second. Length, 1.70 mm.

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

Type.—I. 5142, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, the antennae on a slide.

CARDIOPRIA, n. g.

♀. Head, viewed from above, distinctly wider than long; smooth; eyes moderately large; mandibles small; antennal prominence distinct. Thorax convex above; scutum and scutellum smooth, shining; parapsidal furrows wanting; scutellum with a very large circular fovea at base, without a median carina; metanotum with a raised median tooth at base. Petiole stout, one-half longer than wide. Body of abdomen raised from the petiole; the venter produced cephalad at base, as in the *Belytid* genera, *Acanosema*, Kieffer, and *Cardiopsilus*, Kieffer; viewed from above, somewhat longer than the head, thorax, and petiole united, produced into a long, narrow point, the second segment thus occupying scarcely one-half of surface. Forewings ample; venation as in *Diapria*, the venation terminating at about one-third wing length in a triangular marginal vein. Antennae 12-jointed, without a well-defined club, the last four or five joints slightly thickened. *Type.*—The following species.

CARDIOPRIA VENTRALIS, n. sp.

♀. Shining-black; legs blood-red, the coxae dusky-black, also the femora and apical third of tibiae; antennal scape and apical five joints black, others dark-red. Head and thorax with a few scattered long setae; abdomen smooth, shining. Forewings long and broad; subhyaline, with an elongate fuscous blotch beneath marginal vein and continued distad. Scape long and slender; pedicel twice as long as wide, the first funicle joint slightly narrower and about as long, the remaining joints scarcely decreasing in length; club joints distinctly longer than wide. Length, 3.30 mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Ballarat district.

Type.—In the National Museum, Melbourne. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

NEOPRIA, n. g.

♀. Head, viewed from above, distinctly wider than long; smooth; except for long setae scattered over its surface;

mandibles small; eyes not very large. Antennae 12-jointed, the club abrupt, 3-jointed. Thorax rather stout, convex dorsad; scutum with distinct parapsidal furrows; scutellum with three large foveae at base, the lateral foveae absent, the caudal margin foveate; metanotum with a large raised longitudinal scale at base. Petiole stout, about one-half longer than wide, striate; second segment with a few short striae at base, also a short median impression; body of abdomen as long as thorax and petiole united, stout, ovoid, gently convex above and beneath, the second segment occupying almost all surface. Forewings well developed, attaining apex of abdomen, broad; costal, submarginal, marginal, stigmal, and basal veins well developed; venation terminating at one-half wing length; marginal vein about four times as long as wide, the stigmal short.

Distinguished by the three foveae at base of scutellum. In Kieffer's table of genera (1911) running to *Idiotypa*, Foerster, and *Neopria*, Kieffer.

Type.—*Trifoveata*.

Table of species.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| A. Median fovea at base of scutellum twice as long as the one on either side | <i>sordida</i> |
| B. Foveae at base of scutellum nearly subequal. | |
| (1) Body wholly reddish | <i>trifoveata</i> |
| (2) Head and body of abdomen black | <i>erythrothorax</i> |

NEOPRIA TRIFOVEATA, n. sp.

♀. Bright-reddish or chestnut-brown; eyes, ocelli, and apical three antennal joints, black; legs golden-yellow. Wings subhyaline. Scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than wide; funicle joints narrower than pedicel, first one-half longer than wide, 2-7 wider than long, the seventh widened; club stout, the first and second joints wider than long. Length, 2·10-1·75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from several specimens; a not uncommon species in and about jungle.

Type.—I. 5143, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, head and forewings on a slide.

NEOPRIA ERYTHROTHORAX, n. sp.

♀. Head and abdomen black, the thorax bright-red, also the petiole; legs and antennae red, the antennal club black. Like *trifoveata*, but forewings somewhat darkly infuscate, the marginal vein shorter, less than thrice as long as wide; petiole no longer than wide, the abdomen with more striae at base; first funicle joint slightly longer than wide. Length, 1·60 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, May 10, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5144, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

NEOPRIA SORDIDA, n. sp.

♀. Dull-black, the thorax dull chestnut-brown, also abdominal petiole, the scutum and scutellum dull-black; legs wholly golden-yellow; antennae wholly fuscous. Similar to *trifoveata*, but pedicel shorter, only a little longer than greatest width; marginal vein somewhat shorter; forewings somewhat fuscous, more especially around venation; thorax rather stouter; foveae on either side of median one at base of scutellum, not half as large as median one (nearly as large in *trifoveata*). Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught by sweeping in jungle, 1,200 ft., April 6, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5145, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

ACIDOPRIA, Kieffer.

This genus was erected by Kieffer in 1913, and contains four species from the Philippines. The species described below comes nearest to *monachanta*, in that the frons is armed with one thorn only.

ACIDOPRIA UNIDENTATA, n. sp.

♀. Black; thorax very dark-red; legs bright orange-yellow, also the antennae, the club black. Head, viewed from above, wider than long; frons with a single small spine or thorn between the median ocellus and the antennae; antennal prominence distinct. Scutum smooth, shining; without parapsidal furrows, but with shallow depressions in their stead; scutellum with a single large shallow fovea at base; metanotum with a raised triangular tooth or scale at base, its caudo-lateral angles acute. Petiole twice as long as wide, with three obtuse carinae dorsad, the body of the abdomen distinctly raised from it, ellipsoidal, no longer than the thorax, rounded behind. Forewings ample: very broad: faintly infusate; venation terminating slightly beyond basal third: marginal vein triangular, no longer than its greatest width: basal vein faintly indicated. Antennae 12-jointed: scape squarely cut off at apex, with a small projection at either lateral corner; pedicel two-thirds longer than wide, the first funicle joint narrower, one-half longer than wide: 2-7 shortening, the

seventh much wider than long; club abrupt, 3-jointed, joints 1 and 2 not much wider than long. Length, 1.95 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mittagong; Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female labelled "Mittagong, N.S.W., A. M. Lea," and one female caught by sweeping in coastal jungle, Cairns district, February 20, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5146, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

LOXOTROPA, Foerster.

Another large genus, containing over sixty species from throughout the world. The Australian species are probably numerous.

Table of species.

(1) Apterous; head and thorax bright ochreous, the abdomen black	... ..	<i>grandiceps</i>
Wings fully developed	... ..	(2)
(2) Abdomen slender, gradually narrowing and pointed at apex	... ..	<i>graciliventris</i>
Abdomen broadly rounded caudad	... ..	(3)
(3) Petiole of abdomen distinctly pubescent	... ..	(4)
Petiole without distinct pubescence	... ..	(5)
(4) Body wholly black; petiole a little longer than wide	... ..	<i>quadriiceps</i>
Thorax and petiole chestnut-red; petiole twice as long as wide	... ..	<i>pubescens</i>
(5) Petiole over twice as long as wide, its dorsum somewhat convex	... ..	<i>bicolor</i>
Petiole a third longer than wide, its dorsum quite straight	... ..	<i>fuscotum</i>

LOXOTROPA GRANDICEPS, n. sp.

♀. Bright-ochreous; abdomen and antennal club black; rest of antennae and the legs golden-yellow. Head, viewed from above, somewhat longer than wide, the eyes much smaller than their distance from the occipital margin, the ocelli small and situated far cephalad. Thorax slender, a little narrower than the head; pronotum distinctly visible on the sides; scutum not convex; scutellum with one fovea at base; metanotum without an erect scale at base. Petiole about as wide as the metanotum, a little longer than wide, somewhat pubescent; body of abdomen without impressions at base, distinctly wider than the thorax, not long, the second segment occupying almost all of surface. Antennae 12-jointed; pedicel two-thirds longer than wide, the funicle joints plainly narrower, the first a little longer than wide, the rest wider than long; club abrupt, 3-jointed, the first a little longer than second, both somewhat wider than long. Apterous. Length, 1.35 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ourimbah. One female captured in moss by A. M. Lea.

Type.—I. 5147, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae on a slide.

LOXOTROPA QUADRICEPS, n. sp.

♀. Black, the tegulae and legs bright golden-yellow, the coxae a little dusky; scape dusky-yellow, the pedicel nearly black; rest of antennae clear golden-yellow, the club black. Head, viewed from above, as long as wide; eyes rather shorter than their distance from the occipital margin. Scutum not convex; scutellum with one large shallow fovea at base; metanotum without a raised scale at base. Petiole densely pubescent, a little longer than wide; body of abdomen not long, broadly rounded caudad, the second segment occupying three-fourths of surface. Forewings moderately long and broad; a little infuscate; marginal cilia not long; venation terminating in a triangular marginal vein somewhat beyond basal third of wing; basal vein delicate but distinct. Pedicel twice as long as wide, the funicle joints distinctly narrower, the first twice as long as wide, second scarcely longer than wide, the seventh transverse; club abruptly 3-jointed, first joint as long as wide, a little longer than second. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tweed River. Described from one female caught by sweeping in open forest, 1,000 ft., May 17, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5148, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

LOXOTROPA GRACILIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♀. Black, thorax deep chestnut-red, also the petiole; abdomen suffused with red; legs golden-yellow; antennae clear reddish-yellow, the club black. Head, viewed from above, slightly wider than long. Scutum somewhat convex; scutellum with a large deep fovea at base; metanotum with a plain median carina. Petiole one-half longer than wide, pubescent; body of abdomen long-pointed-ovate, as long as rest of body, slender, the second segment occupying not quite two-thirds of surface. Forewings rather broad, moderately long; marginal cilia not very short; venation terminating at one-third wing-length. Antennae as in preceding, but funicle joints after the first longer, the second one-half longer than wide, the sixth as long as wide. Length, 1.80 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, May 10, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5149, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

LOXOTROPA PUBESCENS, n. sp.

♀. Head and abdomen black, the thorax and petiole chestnut-red; legs and antennae golden-yellow. Head subquadrate, almost as long as wide (dorsal aspect); scutellum with a large shallow fovea at base; metanotum with a raised acute scale at base, its latero-caudal angles acute. Petiole pubescent, fully twice as long as wide; body of abdomen rounded caudad, the second segment occupying almost all of surface. Forewings moderately long and broad; a little darkly infuscate; venation terminating somewhat beyond basal third of wing; marginal vein triangular, the basal well marked. Pedicel nearly twice as long as wide, the funicle joints narrower, the first twice as long as wide, the second a little longer than wide, the seventh very transverse; first club joint as long as wide, distinctly longer than the second. Length, 1.45 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping in lowland jungle, June 6, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5150, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

LOXOTROPA FUSCINOTUM, n. sp.

♀. Black, the thorax dull red-brown, the scutum and scutellum dusky; legs golden-yellow, the antennae bright-reddish, the pedicel a little dusky, the club black. Head, viewed from above, a little wider than long; scutellum with one large fovea at base; metanotum without a raised scale at base; its latero-caudal angles acute. Petiole a little longer than wide, not pubescent; body of abdomen broadly rounded caudad, the second segment occupying three-fourths of surface. Forewings moderately long and broad: almost hyaline; venation terminating at basal third of wing; basal vein delicate but distinct. Pedicel fully twice as long as wide, the funicle joints somewhat narrower, the first twice as long as wide, the second slightly longer than wide, the seventh transverse; first club joint almost as long as wide, a little longer than second. Length, 1.40 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught by sweeping in jungle, 1,200 ft., April 3, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5151, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

LOXOTROPA BICOLOR, n. sp.

♀. Head and abdomen black; thorax deep chestnut-red, the legs and funicle joints of antennae brighter reddish, the pedicel nearly black, the club black. Head distinctly wider than long (dorsal aspect); scutellum with one large, deep fovea at base; metanotum with a raised scale at base. Petiole over twice as long as wide, carinate; non-pubescent, when viewed from the side somewhat convex dorsad; body of abdomen not long, broadly rounded caudad, the second segment occupying almost all of surface. All femora distinctly swollen. Pedicel one-half longer than wide, the funicle joints somewhat narrower, the first twice as long as wide, the second a third longer than wide, the seventh very transverse; first club joint as long as wide, a little longer than second. Length, 2.45 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, 1,200 ft., April 5, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5152, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

TRICHOPRIA, Ashmead.

Under this heading Kieffer has placed 100 species, so that the genus is a large one. Only five Australian species have been found.

Table of species.

- A. Colour of body wholly black; legs more or less dusky, the antennae mostly so.
- (1) Petiole of abdomen one-third longer than wide; antennae without a club, the penultimate joint somewhat wider than preceding *atricorpus*
- (2) Petiole of abdomen about twice as long as wide; antennae with an ill-defined club of 4 or 5 joints, the penultimate joint no wider than preceding *nigricorpus*
- B. Colour of body mostly chestnut; legs wholly clear yellowish, the antennae mostly so.
- (1) Scutellum with two foveae at base *affinis*
- (2) Scutellum with one fovea at base.
- Apical antennal joint a little longer than preceding *acuminata*
- Apical antennal joint twice as long as preceding *longiclava*

TRICHOPRIA NIGRICORPUS, n. sp.

♀. Black; coxae golden-yellow, also the tarsi; the femora and tibiae dusky; antennal scape yellow, dusky at apex, the funicle joints suffused dusky, the club black. Head transverse-quadrate (dorsal aspect); eyes rather small; ocelli

small. Thorax dorsad convex; scutum and scutellum smooth, shining; parapsidal furrows wanting; scutellum with one large fovea at base; metanotum with a raised triangular scale medially at base. Petiole striate, barely twice as long as wide, with scattered pubescence; body of abdomen raised from petiole, without impressions at base; gently convex dorsad and ventrad; conic-ovate, pointed at apex; second segment occupying three-fourths of surface. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen; broad; sub-hyaline; marginal cilia rather long; venation terminating at basal third in a triangular marginal vein; basal vein not indicated. Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender; pedicel nearly twice as long as wide; funicle joints narrower than pedicel, the first almost thrice as long as wide, 2-5 subequal, each a little shorter than first; club gradual, 5-jointed, first joint narrower than others, somewhat longer than wide, 2-4 slightly wider than long; flagellum with short hairs. Length, 1.80-2.20 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bribie Island; New South Wales: Tweed River. Described from one female received from Queensland Museum, and labelled, "Bribie Island, Moreton Bay, November 3, 1913, H. Hacker"; and one female taken on foliage of jungle plants, Tweed River, May 13, 1914 (A. P. Dodd). The Queensland specimen is the larger.

Type.—I. 5153, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

TRICHOPRIA ATRICORPUS, n. sp.

♀. Black, the antennae concolorous; legs golden-yellow, the hind coxae, all femora, and apical third of hind tibiae dusky. Very similar to *nigricorpus* in structure; metanotum with an obscure raised scale at base; petiole one-third longer than wide; marginal vein no longer than greatest width. Pedicel one-half longer than greatest width, the first funicle joint only slightly narrower, twice as long as greatest width, 2-4 subequal, each little shorter than first, next six joints slightly gradually widening, not forming a distinct club, the joints more or less oval, all longer than wide, the penultimate somewhat larger than preceding. Length, 1.60 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught by sweeping in jungle, April 3, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5154, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

TRICHOPRIA ACUMINATA, n. sp.

♀. Chestnut-red, the abdomen suffused with black; legs golden-yellow, antennae red, the penultimate joint fuscous,

the apical joint black. Head globular, somewhat wider than long (dorsal aspect); eyes not large, situated low down on the sides of the head. Thorax dorsal convex; scutellum somewhat convex, but apparently without a median carina, with one large fovea at base; metanotum with a raised triangular scale at base, its caudo-lateral angles acute. Petiole twice as long as wide, covered with long whitish pubescence; body of abdomen conic-ovate, without impressions at base, the second segment occupying three-fourths of surface. Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; broad; practically hyaline; marginal cilia moderately long; venation terminating in a triangular marginal vein at basal third of wing. Antennae without a distinct club, but the apical joints somewhat thickened; scape long and slender; basal joints of flagellum somewhat narrowed at base; pedicel one-third longer than wide, the first funicle joint as wide and somewhat longer, fully twice as long as wide; joints 2-5 slightly increasing in length, 6-9 a little shortening, the ninth joint subquadrate, a little longer than wide, the apical joint a little longer. Length, 2.50 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Several females taken in coastal jungles.

Type.—I. 5155, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

TRICHOPRIA LONGICLAVA, n. sp.

♀. Like *acuminata*, but funicle joints 1-3 about subequal, a little longer than 4 and 5; apical joint long, twice as long as preceding; apical abdominal segments gradually narrowing, the second segment occupying only two-thirds of surface, the abdomen beyond that segment distinctly longer than width across apex of that segment (in *acuminata* apical abdomen segments abruptly narrowing, the abdomen beyond second segment distinctly wider across apex of that segment than long). Length, 2.55 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. A very common species in jungles.

Type.—I. 5156, South Australian Museum. Two females on a tag, antennae on a slide with type appendages of *Trichopria affinis*.

TRICHOPRIA AFFINIS, n. sp.

♀. Like *acuminata*, but scutellum with two foveae at base, separated by a carina; forewings longer, attaining well beyond apex of abdomen, the marginal cilia shorter; pedicel stout, only slightly longer than wide, the first funicle joint almost twice as long, thrice as long as greatest width, 2.9

gradually shortening, the seventh only a little longer than wide, the eighth dusky, 8 and 9 a little wider than long, the last joint not much longer than preceding. Length, 2.45 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught by sweeping in jungle, 1,200 ft., September 13, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5157, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide with type antennae of *Trichopria longiclava*.

ASHMEADOPRIA, Kieffer.

This genus does not seem to be distinct from *Diapria*, Latreille. Kieffer's main determining character of *Diapria* is "bord antérieur du grand tergite découpé en angle et relevé." What this means exactly I cannot ascertain. Is it that the anterior margin is itself "découpé en angle et relevé," or that the base of the abdomen in relation to the petiole is such? The character appears trivial, but at present I must accept Kieffer's genus. On the other hand, *Diapria* and *Ashmeadopria* run very close to *Trichopria*, Ashmead, and it is probable that the two forms of the scutellum are intergraduate. *Ashmeadopria* contains nearly sixty species from throughout the world.

Table of species.

A. Antennae without a distinct club; petiole without distinct pubescence	<i>laeviventris</i>
B. Antennae with an abrupt 3- or 4-jointed club; petiole with distinct pubescence.	
(1) Antennal club 4-jointed	<i>acuta</i>
(2) Antennal club 3-jointed.	
(a) Scutellum depressed at base, without a well-defined fovea at base; first club joint distinctly longer than wide	<i>pulchrithorax</i>
(b) Scutellum with a distinct well-defined fovea at base; first club joint no longer than wide	<i>rubrithorax</i>

ASHMEADOPRIA RUBRITHORAX, n. sp.

♀. Head and abdomen black; thorax and petiole bright chestnut-red, the legs and antennae golden-yellow, the club black. Head globular, normal; eyes not large. Thorax a little convex dorsad; scutum smooth; scutellum with one large fovea at base, with a delicate median carina for caudal half; metanotum with a blunt raised scale at base. Petiole nearly twice as long as wide, densely pubescent; body of abdomen slender, pointed conic-ovate but not produced, without impressions at base, the second segment occupying fully three-fourths

of surface. Scape rather long and slender; pedicel and funicle joints a little narrowed at base; pedicel two-thirds longer than wide, the funicle joints slightly narrower, the first two-thirds longer than wide, the seventh slightly longer than wide; club abrupt, 3-jointed, the first a little narrower than second, both as long as wide. Forewings long, broad, a little stained yellowish; marginal cilia moderately long; venation terminating in a triangular marginal vein at basal third of wing. Length, 1.60 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from several females; a common species in jungle country.

Type.—I. 5158, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

ASHMEADOPRIA PULCHRITHORAX, n. sp.

♀. Very similar to *rubrithorax*, but rather more slender; scutellum without a well-defined fovea at base, but distinctly depressed, the median carina very distinct; petiole thrice as long as wide; forewings somewhat longer, the marginal cilia longer; pedicel twice as long as greatest width, the funicle joints almost subequal, twice as long as wide, the first club joint one-half longer than wide, the second a little longer than wide. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from several specimens; a common species in jungles.

Type.—I. 5159, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, forewings and antennae on a slide.

ASHMEADOPRIA ACUTA, n. sp.

♀. Colorationally like the two preceding species. Scutellum with one large fovea at base, the median carina delicate, but distinct. Petiole barely twice as long as wide; body of abdomen pointed conic-ovate, the second segment occupying a little less than two-thirds of surface. Forewings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen; broad; subhyaline; marginal cilia rather long. Pedicel two-thirds longer than wide; funicle joints a little narrower, the first two-thirds longer than wide, the sixth a little longer than wide; club 4-jointed, the joints a little longer than wide, the first distinctly narrower than second, which is a little narrower than third. Length, 1.55 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught by sweeping in jungle, 1,000 ft., April 4, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5160, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

ASHMEADOPRIA LAEVIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♀. Abdomen pale dusky-brown; colour otherwise as in other three species. Forewings rather narrower than in other three species; the marginal cilia long. Antennae without a distinct club, the apical three or four joints somewhat widened; funicle joints scarcely narrower than pedicel; pedicel two-thirds longer than wide; first funicle joint two-thirds longer than wide, the penultimate two joints as wide as long, the penultimate distinctly larger than preceding. Scutellum with a shallow depression at base, the median carina not very distinct. Petiole barely twice as long as wide, without distinct pubescence; body of abdomen pointed conic-ovate, the second segment occupying a little less than two-thirds of surface. Length, 1.65 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, 1,200 ft., April 3, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5161, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

GALESUS, Curtis.

A wide-world genus containing about eighty species.

GALESUS ATRICOXA, n. sp.

♀. Black, the coxae concolorous; rest of legs golden-yellow; antennae wholly black. Head, viewed from above, distinctly longer than wide; smooth, except for scattered punctures, but rugose anteriorly; anterior margin truncate, carinate; also a carina continued from lateral angles of anterior carina for nearly one-half length of head; the eyes moderately large and situated below this latter carina; ocelli situated far cephalad; below the eye a deep sulcus runs from posterior margin right round, and separates the dorsal anterior carina from the cornuted antennal protuberance; mandibles large, conspicuous, dentate, situated at extreme caudad of head, almost perpendicular. Antennae 12-jointed; the scape greatly excised at half-length of inner margin, its apex covering base of pedicel, which is somewhat longer than wide; funicle joints slightly shortening, the first one-third longer than wide, the fifth slightly so; club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 subequal, somewhat wider than long, the fifth nearly twice as long as wide. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen, broad; subhyaline; the apex with a median slit continued toward base of wing, so that in normal position the wing is folded double; without veins, except for an indistinct submarginal. Thorax dorsad slightly convex; pronotum slightly visible from above, rather densely punctate; scutum smooth except for a few small scattered

punctures, the parapsidal furrows deep and complete, not distinctly enlarging caudad; scutellum with two large foveae at base, and one on either side, the basal foveae somewhat divergent. Petiole nearly twice as long as wide, slightly swollen on the sides, its dorsum tricarinate; body of abdomen about as long as head and thorax combined, rather slender, gently convex above and beneath; no segments visible from above but the second, with a median groove from base to half its length, and small setigerous punctures scattered over its surface. Length, 2.70 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Upper Tweed River. Described from one female caught by sweeping jungle vegetation, 1,000 ft., May 17, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5162, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

GALESUS ASSIMILIS, n. sp.

♀. Like *atricoxa*, but fourth funicle joint as wide as long, the fifth a little wider than long; abdomen smooth with a few small scattered setigerous punctures near apex, the median groove not continued beyond one-third of length; abdomen not so slender, the petiole only a little longer than wide. Length, 2.65 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping in lowland jungle, September 20, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5163, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

PHAENOPRIA, Ashmead.

About thirty species have been described, the majority from America. So far one Australian species has been captured, and is described below.

PHAENOPRIA SEMICASTANEA, n. sp.

♀. Black; thorax and petiole chestnut-red; the scutum and scutellum darker; legs golden-yellow; antennae red, the club black. Head subglobular, much wider than long (dorsal aspect). Scutum and scutellum smooth, shining, the scutellum without a median carina or basal fovea; metanotum with a raised median carina. Petiole densely pubescent, not twice as long as wide; body of abdomen without an impression at base, oval, pointed at apex, the second segment occupying over two-thirds surface. Forewings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen: moderately broad; marginal cilia long, somewhat darkly infuscate; venation terminating about basal third of wing. Pedicel two-thirds longer than greatest width, the first

funicle joint narrower, not twice as long as greatest width; 2-7 shortening, the seventh wider than long; club abrupt, 3-jointed, joints 1-2 wider than long. Length, 1.35 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, 1,200 ft., April 4, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5164, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

TETRAMOPRIA, Wasmann.

A European genus, containing four myrmecophilous species. Two species are herewith included in the genus, but they do not agree very well with the generic characters as given by Kieffer, since the petiole is longer and the scutellum is without a large fovea at base.

TETRAMOPRIA LONGICILIATA, n. sp.

♀. Black, the thorax chestnut-brown, its sides darker; legs golden-yellow, also the antennae, the apical three or four joints fuscous. Head, viewed from above, pentagonal, the antennae inserted on the vertex against the cephalic margin, the ocelli situated in the centre; viewed from the side the vertex is regularly convex from occiput to antennal insertion, the eyes situated below an imaginary line drawn from antennal insertion to occiput. Thorax dorsad convex; parapsidal furrows wanting; scutellum somewhat depressed at base, but without a basal fovea, without a median carina; metanotum tricarinate, its latero-caudal angles acute. Head and scutum with a few long setae. Petiole slender, over thrice as long as wide, densely pubescent; body of abdomen without impressions at base, pointed conic-ovate, the second segment occupying a little more than one-half of surface. Forewings extending well beyond apex of abdomen, rather slender; marginal cilia long, the longest two-thirds as long as greatest wing-width; discal cilia in about twelve rows; subhyaline: venation terminating in a triangular marginal vein somewhat beyond basal third of wing; no basal vein. Antennae 12-jointed, long and slender; joints 1-10 slender at base, thickened at apex; scape very long, slender, with scattered long setae, as also next five or six joints; pedicel over twice as long as greatest width: first funicle joint a little longer and narrower than pedicel; 2-4 subequal, each a little longer than first: the remainder slightly shortening and widening, the ninth one-third longer than wide. Length, 1.80 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine. Three females, labelled "Rotting leaves, A. M. Lea."

Type.—I. 5165, South Australian Museum. Three females on a card, head, antennae, and forewings on a slide.

TETRAMOPRIA PULCHRA, n. sp.

♀. Head and abdomen black; thorax and petiole rich chestnut-red; legs and antennae golden-yellow, the antennal club fuscous. Structure of body much as in *longiciliata*, but the thorax is somewhat flattened, scarcely convex; scutellum on either side at base with a minute fovea, widely separated; petiole not twice as long as wide; second segment occupying over two-thirds of body of abdomen. Forewings not especially slender; marginal cilia not long, the discal cilia dense. Scape normal, also the pedicel and funicle joints; pedicel twice as long as wide, the funicle joints distinctly narrower; first twice as long as wide, 2-6 shortening, the sixth a third longer than wide; next joint widened to form part of club, but distinctly longer than wide, the following joint a little wider, as wide as long, the penultimate still wider, wider than long. Length, 1.75 mm.

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

Type.—I. 5166, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

There is still another species from the Cairns district resembling *pulchra*, but the body is distinctly more flattened, and there are other differences.

DIPHOROPRIA, Kieffer.

Based on a male from Australia. The genus is unknown to me.

DIPHOROPRIA RUFIPES, Kieffer.

Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat., Metz, vol. xii., 1905, p. 103. Australia.

DIAPRIA, Latreille.

See notes under *Ashmeadopria*, Kieffer.

DIAPRIA (?) COCCOPHAGA, Maskell.

Trans. New Zealand Instit., vol. xi. (1879), p. 229. Australia (Kieffer).

Family SCHELIONIDAE.

From time to time new members of this family present themselves and call for description. It is a noteworthy fact that all species described here fall into genera already recorded from Australia.

MACROTELEIA PAUCIPUNCTATA, n. sp.

♂. Black, the antennae concolorous; legs golden-yellow, the coxae dusky, the femora and tibiae more or less washed with dusky. Head subquadrate, the vertex broad (but much wider than long), with a few large scattered punctures, and two rows of punctures along occipital margin; eyes large, bare, the lateral ocelli almost touching the eye margins; lower two-thirds of face depressed for most of its surface, smooth, dorsad and laterad of the depression with numerous large punctures. Scutum as long as greatest width, the parapsidal furrows deep and complete; median lobe with dense punctures at cephalic third in centre, the rest of the lobe smooth except for scattered minute punctures; parapsides smooth except for a row of punctures along cephalic margin, and a foveate row along lateral margin for two-thirds its length from caudad; scutellum almost smooth except for a row of foveae along cephalic and caudal margins; metanotum with four strong longitudinal carinae. Abdomen one-half longer than the head and thorax united; slender; distinctly narrower than thorax, the first six segments longer than wide; 2 and 3 subequal, the longest; wholly strongly striate, the striae not dense, about seven or eight, somewhat irregular; apex with two short sharp spines. Forewings almost reaching apex of abdomen; broad; hyaline; venation fuscous, the marginal vein a third longer than the stigmal, as long as the postmarginal. Scape not long, no longer than next two joints united; pedicel one-third longer than wide, shorter than penultimate joint: the first funicle joint distinctly longer, twice as long as wide; the apical joint somewhat longer. Abdomen linear, as wide at base as in centre. Length, 2.60 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one male caught by sweeping in jungle, May 10, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5167, South Australian Museum. A male on a tag, forewings and antennae on a slide.

PLATYSCELIO MIRABILIS, Dodd.

Originally described from a single female, the species has remained undiscovered until recently, a second female being captured running over leaves of maize, type locality (Gordonvale, N.Q.), May 27, 1915. Additional characters are:—Head smooth, except for fine longitudinal striae around ocelli; pronotum densely punctate; median lobe of scutum densely shagreened, due to dense shallow punctures and fine longitudinal striae; parapsides smooth, as also scutellum and postscutellum, the scutellum with a few punctures on either side in a row laterad near caudal margin; metanotum smooth,

produced slightly at meson caudad, with a median groove, this joining an arched short cross-groove posteriorly; laterad of the median projection with a few striae running from caudal margin. Abdomen with segments 1-5 with dense punctuation, this somewhat longitudinal; segment 6 smooth at base, then with numerous fine punctures and dense blackish pubescence, this present on extreme laterad of other segments. Coxae black. Forewings nearly hyaline in centre.

CACELLUS REGALIS, n. sp.

♀. Very similar to *augustus*, Dodd, but the scutellum is wholly punctate without the smooth mesal area; the spine on the postscutellum is shorter; the abdominal segments after the first are confluent punctate, with a somewhat longitudinal tendency (in *augustus* the punctures are not so distinct and the longitudinal tendency is much more pronounced); forewings without a mid-longitudinal stripe, faintly infuscate, the marginal vein distinctly longer than the stigmal (a little but distinctly shorter in *augustus*). In both species the sculpture of the head, scutum, and scutellum is confluent umbilicately punctate, the punctures large; also the median vein is a thick brown line, and the basal vein an obscure very oblique brown line. Length, 4.45 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught on decayed log in jungle, 1,200 ft., April 4, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5168, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

BARYCONUS MAGNIFICUS, Dodd.

Ceratoteleia magnifica, Dodd, *ante*, 1913, p. 142.

♂. Head longitudinally densely rugose, the vertex transverse, rugose-punctate. Scutum densely confluent punctate, the punctures not small, less dense on scutellum. Abdomen with segments 1 and 2 striate, 3 and following with scattered setigerous minute punctures. Postscutellum bidentate, the teeth inconspicuous on account of whitish pubescence about them.

Several males taken in jungle, 1,200-2,500 ft., Cairns district, April-May, 1915. Antennae in these specimens wholly black, except the yellow scape. Head somewhat red-brown.

BARYCONUS SUPERBUS, Dodd.

Ceratoteleia superba, Dodd, *ante*, 1913, p. 174.

Female type re-examined. Sculpture of thorax as in *magnificus*; postscutellum with an acute tooth on either side

fitting rather close to apex of abdominal horn. First and second abdominal segments striate, 3 practically wholly smooth, 4-6 with scattered small punctures, 4-5 almost smooth at meson. Forewings with a white stripe in lieu of basal vein, and a mid-longitudinal white stripe.

BARYCONUS SUBSTRIATICEPS, n. sp.

♀. Dark dull-red-brown, the scutellum more or less blackish; abdomen dusky black, the third segment yellow, except laterally; legs golden-yellow; antennal scape dusky, pedicel and funicle joints yellow, the club black. Head sculptured as in *magnificus*, but the rugae are much sparser and stronger, being thus substriate. Thorax as in *superbus*. Abdomen shaped as in *superbus*, with a distinct horn at base, nearly twice as long as head and thorax united, gradually coming to a point at apex; segment 1 longitudinally rugose-striate, 2 and 3 striate, 4-6 with rather dense small punctures, 4-5 not smooth at meson; 3 a little longer than 2, as long as 4-7 united (a little shorter in *superbus*). Forewings moderately long and broad; somewhat infusate; as in *superbus*, but stigmal vein rather more oblique; marginal rather longer, almost one-third as long as stigmal. Antennae as in *superbus*, but pedicel and funicle 1 rather longer, two and a half times as long as wide, 2 a little longer than wide; club joints 1-5 of nearly equal length. Length, 2.65 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, May 10, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5169, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

BARYCONUS ALBICOXA, n. sp.

♀. Black; thorax dull chestnut-brown, the scutellum (except its margins) and scutum black, the parapsides suffused with brown; abdomen suffused with brown in centre; legs pale yellow, the coxae white; antennae black, the funicle joints brownish. Head much wider than long (dorsal aspect). Thorax one-half longer than wide, impunctate and shining, like the head; parapsidal furrows complete and distinct: post-scutellum with a short blunt tooth on either side some distance from meson. Abdomen over one-half longer than the head and thorax united; first segment nearly twice as long as wide, with a raised tubercle at base; segments 2 and 3 somewhat longer, of about equal length; segments 6 and 7 forming a short cone: first segment striate, its horn smooth, 2 striate at base, the rest of that segment, also 3, with a few striae laterad, smooth otherwise; 4 and 5 smooth, 6 and 7 with setigerous

pin-punctures. Forewings long, almost reaching apex of abdomen; not very broad; somewhat infuscate; discal cilia moderately fine, very dense; submarginal vein attaining costa about middle of wing, marginal as long as the stigmal, which is rather short, oblique, its apex curved somewhat caudad; postmarginal about four times as long as the stigmal, the basal distinct, nearly perpendicular. Pedicel twice as long as wide, subequal in length to second funicle joint, the first distinctly longer, the third slightly shorter, the fourth a little longer than wide; club 6-jointed, compact, joints 1-5 much wider than long. Length, 2.45 mm.

♂. Like the female, but median lobe of scutum with numerous scattered fine punctures, postscutellum unarmed; segment 2 of abdomen without a smooth meso-caudal area, striate but smooth far laterad, 3 practically wholly smooth, 4 with a few pin-punctures, these denser on 5, still more so on 6; 5-7 transverse, 6-7 not forming a cone. Antennae long and slender, as long as body; scape pale at base, antennae otherwise black; pedicel not much longer than wide, distinctly shorter than funicle 1, which is about subequal to 2, 3-5 subequal, nearly twice as long as 1 or 2, 6-9 decreasing in length, 9 somewhat longer than 1, 10 a little longer. Length, 2.05 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district, 1,200-2,500 ft. Described from many specimens taken on decayed logs in jungle, April-May, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5170, South Australian Museum. A male and female on a tag, forewings and antennae on a slide.

BARYCONUS PERPULCHER, n. sp.

♀. Bright orange or golden-yellow; abdomen shining black, the first, base of second, and basal half of sixth segment bright yellow; eyes and ocelli black, also apical five antennal joints, the pedicel dusky; apex of posterior tibiae dusky. Head, viewed from above, transverse; ocelli wide apart, the lateral ones close to the eye margins; eyes not very large, pubescent. Thorax about one-half longer than wide; pronotum visible only as a narrow line; scutum with the parapsidal furrows complete and distinct; postscutellum and metanotum unarmed; head, scutum, and scutellum densely finely granulate or coriaceous. Abdomen one-half longer than the head and thorax united; first segment somewhat longer than wide, with a horn that reaches to apex of scutellum; second segment longer, the third widest but barely as long as second; 4 and 5 combined about as long as third; sixth forming a straight cone, about as long as 4 and 5 combined, the seventh very short; first segment longitudinally rugose, the second striate at base, the central striae continued down segment, the

rest of the segment and 3 and 4 smooth, 5 with sparse pubescence, 6 with dense pubescence. Forewings reaching to apex of segment 4; narrow; crossed by three dark bands, one at base, the second darkest, its distal margin just touching base of stigmal knob, as long as wide, the third at wing-apex and rather longer than the second, the hyaline bands between much shorter than the dark bands; discal cilia excessively dense; submarginal vein attaining costa a little beyond middle of wing; marginal vein almost as long as the stigmal, which is short, oblique, slender, with a distinct round knob, the post-marginal very long; no trace of basal vein. Scape slender; pedicel twice as long as wide, the first funicle joint slightly longer, the second a third longer than wide, the fourth quadrate; club 6-jointed, compact, joints 2-4 of equal length, all distinctly wider than long. Length, 2.40 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin. Described from one female received from G. F. Hill.

Type.—I. 5171, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

A very beautiful and distinct species. The narrow banded forewing is much like that of *fasciatus*, Dodd, and *variipes*, Dodd, but the general structure is quite different.

ANTERIS NIGRISCUTELLUM, n. sp.

♀. Black; thorax dull-reddish, the scutellum black, the prothorax and scutum bright-reddish, the median lobe faintly washed with dusky; legs golden-yellow, also basal six antennal joints. Head much wider than long (dorsal aspect), the eyes very large, bare, the lateral ocelli touching the eye margins; vertex rather broad, with numerous small punctures; face with a deep impression occupying most of surface, with very fine scaly sculpture, and on lower face with a few striae converging toward mouth. Mandibles tridentate. Scutum and scutellum with very fine scaly sculpture, and small scattered indefinite punctures, these more pronounced on the scutellum; parapsidal furrows complete, as in *rufinotum*; postscutellum with a stout acute spine. Abdomen stout, the third segment occupying less than one-half of surface, the two first strongly striate, the third more finely so; the remaining segments with very fine scaly sculpture and scattered punctures. Forewings moderately long and broad; deeply infuscate; discal cilia dense; marginal vein over one-half as long as the stigmal, which is rather oblique, moderately long and slender. Antennae short, usual for the genus; scape long and slender; pedicel one-half longer than wide, the funicle joints narrower, the first a little longer than wide, 2-4 wider than long; club compact, wide, 6-jointed, joints 1-5 very transverse. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, May 10, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5172, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

This species falls nearest to *rufinotum*, Dodd, but that species differs, *inter alia*, in having the third abdominal segment smooth, the scutum and scutellum without the fine punctures, with the fine scaly sculpture only.

SCELIO AUSTRALIS, Froggatt.

The range of this common species, formerly recorded from various districts in Eastern Queensland and New South Wales, must be further extended, since a female has been forwarded by Mr. G. F. Hill, labelled "Darwin, N.T., G. F. Hill."

MICROTELEIA PULCHRICORPUS, n. sp.

♀. Head, thorax, and first abdominal segment bright orange-yellow, the legs golden-yellow; abdomen shining black; antennae varicolored, scape dusky-yellow, the next two joints black, the four following pale yellowish-white, the apical five black. Head a little wider than the thorax, the vertex very narrow; viewed from in front, wider than long; smooth, except for scattered minute punctures; eyes occupying whole side of face, bare; ocelli in a slightly curved line, the lateral pair slightly nearer the eye margins than to the median ocellus. Scutum and scutellum smooth, without sculpture; parapsidal furrows parallel, very wide apart, delicate, but complete; scutellum much wider than long. Abdomen oval, no longer than head and thorax united, narrowed at base; the first segment transverse, third the largest, occupying about one-third of surface; the first striate, second more feebly so and smooth laterad, third with irregular impressed lines forming fine impressed reticulation, fourth with the fine reticulation with no longitudinal tendency, the rest practically smooth. Forewings just reaching apex of abdomen; moderately broad; marginal cilia rather short; discal cilia fine, not dense; with a dark band across wing at apex of submarginal and most of marginal vein, and a broader band from before apex of stigmal vein almost to wing apex, these two bands black and joined in centre of wing; submarginal vein attaining costa at slightly before middle of wing, the marginal somewhat longer than the stigmal, which is oblique, rather short; postmarginal over twice as long as stigmal. Pedicel over twice as long as wide, the first funicle joint two-thirds longer than wide, the second a little longer than wide, the next three wider than long; no distinct club, but the sixth funicle joint abruptly longer than

preceding joint, 6-9 all as long or a little longer than wide; antennae much as in certain Ceraphronids. Length, 1.10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female captured running over foliage of sugarcane, lowland districts, April 29, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5173, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

A very beautiful and distinct species.

HOPLOGRYON FUSCICOXA, n. sp.

♀. Black; thorax red brown, dark; the scutellum centre of scutum, and sides of thorax dusky-black; first abdominal segment reddish; coxae dusky-black, the legs otherwise golden-yellow, the tibiae somewhat dusky at apex; antennae wholly fuscous. Head transverse, the vertex narrow; reticulate, this with a slightly longitudinal tendency; lower half of face smooth in centre, the sides with striae converging toward the mouth; a carina runs from front ocellus to insertion of antennae. Scutum and scutellum densely reticulate-punctate, the punctures not large; postscutellum with a large acute spine, the latero-caudal angles of the metanotum with sharp spines. Abdomen only a little longer than greatest width, the first segment short and transverse, 1 and 2 strongly striate, 3 with a smooth area mesad at caudal half, cephalad and laterad of this striate, then farther laterad with rather dense punctures; 4 and 5 short, densely punctate at base; segment 3 ventrad, wholly densely punctate. Forewings extending beyond apex of abdomen; rather broad, truncately rounded at apex; rather deeply infusate; discal cilia very dense, fine; stigmal vein rather long for the subfamily, somewhat oblique, the venation fuscous. Scape long and slender, pedicel one-half longer than wide; first funicle joint as wide and much longer, two and a half times as long as wide, the second subequal to first, third abruptly shorter, somewhat wider than long, the fourth transverse; club slender, 6-jointed, the second joint longest and widest, a little wider than long.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from two females caught by sweeping in jungle, May 10, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5174, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

HOPLOGRYON CASTANEITHORAX, n. sp.

♂. Like the preceding species, but the thorax brighter, only the centre of scutum and scutellum dusky; first abdominal segment bright reddish-yellow, and as long as wide, the third with rather dense small punctures at base, with a smooth area

caudad and mesad, laterad with scattered punctures; punctures on segments 4 and 5 not dense; face and vertex longitudinally striate; sculpture of scutum and scutellum somewhat coarser, appearing somewhat rugose; spine on postscutellum shorter and stouter, the latero-caudal angles of metanotum merely acute. Antennae black, the scape brown; nearly twice as long as the body, the pedicel very short, the funicle joints long and subequal. Length, 1.65 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Several males taken with *fuscicoxa*.

Type.—I. 5175, South Australian Museum. A male on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

This species is strongly suspected of being the male of *fuscicoxa*, with which it was obtained, but the differences are too pronounced to appear sexual, and it seemed wiser to describe it as a distinct species.

ODONTACOLUS LAEVIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♀. Black; abdomen bright brown, narrowly margined darker, also the apex darker and the horn at base; coxae black, the legs otherwise golden-yellow; antennae dusky-yellow, the club black. Antennae 7-jointed; scape moderately long; pedicel two and a half times as long as wide, the funicle joints somewhat narrower, the first twice as long as wide, the others very transverse; club distinctly longer than the funicle, fully twice as long as wide. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen; moderately broad; subhyaline; discal cilia moderately coarse, dense; venation golden-yellow; marginal vein somewhat shorter than the postmarginal, which is nearly one-half as long as the long stigmal; basal vein faintly marked. Head and thorax with shallow close thimble-punctures and fine surface sculpture. Abdomen as long as head and thorax combined; first and second segments striate, the third occupying two-fifths of surface, reticulated; horn on basal segment almost reaching apex of scutellum. Length, 1.35 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping on edge of jungle, 1,200 ft., February 20, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5176, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

TRISSOLCUS CORIACEUS, n. sp.

♀. Black, the coxae concolorous; rest of legs and first six antennal joints golden-yellow. Head, viewed from above, transverse, wider than the thorax, the occiput concave, the frons a little convex; densely coriaceous; eyes large, bare. Scutum and scutellum with similar sculpture to the head, the

scutum with two short grooves at caudal margin, wide apart, the thorax somewhat wider than long. Abdomen a little narrower than thorax, somewhat wider than long, the first segment short, striate, the second occupying fully one-half of length, with dense longitudinal scaly reticulation, the remainder with fine pin-punctures. Forewings extending a little beyond apex of abdomen; rather broad; hyaline; discal cilia fine and dense; venation pale-yellow; the stigmal vein very long, the marginal not one-half as long, the postmarginal over twice as long as stigmal. Scape slender; pedicel fully twice as long as wide, the funicle joints slightly narrower, the first barely twice as long as wide, the second quadrate, the third transverse; club 6-jointed, the first joint small, the second the longest, but wider than long. Length, 1.00 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from two females caught by sweeping forest growth, mountain side, 2,000 ft., May 8, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5177, South Australian Museum. Two females on a tag, forewings and antennae on a slide.

EUMICROSOMA, Gahan.

Proc. U.S. National Museum, vol. xlvii., 1913, p. 442, pl. xxxix., fig. 1.

Baeoneura (Foerster), Dodd, Trans. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1913, p. 176.

Baeoneurella, Dodd, *l.c.*, 1914, p. 124.

Eumicrosoma antedates *Baeoneurella* by several months. *Baeoneurella* has all along been wrongly described, on account of its indistinct venation. Gahan's description of *E. benefica*, the type species, and the accompanying figure, show its very close relationship with the Australian species.

Family CERAPHRONIDAE.

LYGOCERUS UNILINEATUS, n. sp.

♀. Shining black, the scutum and scutellum rich reddish-brown, with a rather broad, black, median stripe, running from cephalic margin of scutum to apex of scutellum; legs golden-yellow, the posterior coxae black for basal half; antennae black, the scape yellow, the next few joints fuscous. Head distinctly wider than the thorax, the vertex not thin; vertex and upper half of face with setigerous pin-punctures, the lower half scaly; eyes occupying whole side of face, hairy; occiput coarsely scaly; a foveate groove runs from median ocellus to posterior margin of occiput. Scutum and scutellum with fine, dense, scaly sculpture; parapsidal and median furrows of scutum deep and distinct, the former foveate, the latter simple; grooves between scutellum and axillae foveate;

scutellum distinctly longer than greatest width; metanotum coarsely rugose, with a short but distinct neck. Abdomen a little shorter than head and thorax united, slightly concave above, deeply convex beneath, pointed at apex; second segment occupying one-half of surface; striate at base, smooth for the rest, with a circular fovea some distance from base on either side dorsad. Forewings long; very broad; somewhat infusate; discal cilia moderately fine and dense; venation fuscous, stigma over twice as long as greatest width, the stigmal vein nearly twice length of stigma. Pedicel over twice as long as greatest width, the first funicle joint distinctly longer, over thrice as long as greatest width, second a little shorter than pedicel, 2-8 shortening, but all distinctly longer than wide. Length, 2.45 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female taken on decayed log in jungle, 1,200 ft., April 6, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5178, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

LYGOCERUS ALBOVARIUS, n. sp.

♀. Black; the metathorax, extreme base of abdomen, and the legs, pure white; the anterior coxae, trochanters, and femora, black; antennae pure white, the apical joint black, the scape black at extreme base and with a black transverse stripe at two-thirds its length. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen; rather broad; lightly infusate, with a hyaline patch just distad of stigma, and another opposite this on caudal margin, the proximal third or more subhyaline; venation white, the stigma fuscous but white proximal; discal cilia not fine, very dense; stigma over twice as long as wide, the stigmal vein a little longer. Pedicel two and a half times as long as wide, the first funicle joint narrower, two-thirds longer than wide, the funicle slightly incrassate, the joints as long or a little longer than wide. Head somewhat wider than the thorax, the frons convex; eyes occupying whole side of face, hairy. Thorax rather stout, the parapsidal and median furrows of scutum delicate, not distinct, also the grooves between scutellum and axillae; scutellum longer than wide; metanotum with a short distinct neck. Head, scutum, and scutellum with very dense and fine rugosity. Abdomen not or scarcely longer than the thorax; pointed-ovate; straight above, gently convex beneath, the second segment occupying one-half of surface; smooth, with a few striae at base. Length, 1.45 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district. Described from one female caught by sweeping in jungle, 1,200 ft., April 4, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5179, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

CONOSTIGMUS PRETIOSUS, n. sp.

♀. Head black; metanotum, sides, and venter of thorax, a large spot involving most of each parapside and another on median lobe cephalad, and centre of scutellum more or less, dusky-black; rest of thorax bright chestnut; abdomen dusky-black, its base yellowish; legs golden-yellow, also basal five antennal joints, the sixth dusky, the apical five black. Head transverse, no wider than thorax; eyes large, hairy; ocelli close together; a foveate line from front ocellus to occiput. Head, scutum, and scutellum smooth, except for minute setigerous punctures; median and parapsidal furrows of scutum deep and foveate; scutellum longer than wide, with a foveate groove around it laterad and caudad. Abdomen no longer than head and thorax united, no wider than thorax, almost straight above, convex beneath, the apex a little upturned, the second segment occupying nearly two-thirds its surface; smooth, except for striae at base. Forewings attaining apex of abdomen; broad, the apex broadly rounded; discal cilia rather dense; infuscate, this deepest in centre; venation fuscous, the stigmal vein over twice as long as the semicircular stigma; a longitudinal white stripe through centre of wing. Pedicel two-thirds longer than wide, the first funicle joint over twice as long as wide, the second as wide as long, 3-8, somewhat wider than long, the fifth rather larger than fourth, the apical joint over twice as long as wide. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Yungaburra, 2,500 ft. Described from three females caught by sweeping in jungle, May 10, 1915 (A. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 5180, South Australian Museum. A female on a tag, antennae and forewings on a slide.

ERRATA.

This opportunity is taken to correct errors appearing in a recent paper of the author's:—

Transactions Royal Society of South Australia, 1914.

Page 122, line 4 from bottom, "SCELIONAE," read "SCELIONINAE."

Page 122, line 2 from bottom, "♀," read "♂."

Page 123, line 25, "female," read "male."