

**NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF CHALCIDOID HYMENOPTERA IN THE
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.**

BY A. A. GIRAULT

Summary

The following genera and species were loaned to me for study by the Public Museum of South Australia at Adelaide. The specimens are returned to that institution.

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By A. A. GIRAULT.

(Communicated by MR. A. M. LEA.)

[Read May 8, 1913.]

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TETRASTICHINI.

QUADRASTICHUS, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with *Pentastichus*, Ashmead, but the forewings without long marginal fringes, the pedicel only as long as the first funicle-joint, which is longer than wide, the two other funicle-joints still longer and cylindrical, the flagellum a little capitate, the antennæ 8-jointed, with one very short, obscure ring-joint, the club 2-jointed, and terminating in a spinelike seta; scape long and slender. Marginal vein long but shorter than the broken submarginal, the postmarginal absent, the stigmal well developed, long. Wings hyaline. Scutum with a median grooved line, the scutellum with four. Abdomen depressed, ovate, the ovipositor not exerted. Parapsidal furrows complete. Both mandibles tridentate.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

QUADRASTICHUS NIGRINOTATUS, new sp.

♀. Canary or golden-yellow spotted with dusky-black, as follows:—Meson of pronotum, meson of scutum centrally (divided along median line), outer lateral angle of pronotum, apices of the much-advanced axillæ (nearly opposite the black in the meson of scutum), median line of propodeum rather broadly, lateral apex of axillæ, a transverse portion of the propodeum just cephalad of each spiracle, base of abdomen transversely (obscurely, more or less), and caudad three broken stripes across the next segments, distinct only laterad (each side). Venation and antennæ pallid dusky-yellow, the legs concolorous with the body, as are also the scape and pedicel (except at base). Impunctate. Second funicle-joint longest, the third next, distinctly longer than the first; the club-joints subequal.⁽¹⁾ Length, 1.25 mm.

(1) The magnification of this and all the following species is $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. objective, 1-in. optic, Bausch and Lomb.

Described from one female specimen remounted in xylol balsam from a card.

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

Type.—I. 1230, South Australian Museum.

QUADRASTICHODES, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with *Tetrastichodes*, Ashmead, but the antennæ 13-jointed, with four narrow ring-joints, 4 funicle-joints, and a 3-jointed club, whose distal-joint is a jointlike terminal cone like a thick spine but a true joint; scape cylindrical oval, unusually thickened and armed with a coarse scaly sculpture; pedicel also similarly sculptured. Mandibles tridentate. Scutellum with four deep grooves, the propodeum with a distinct median carina, laterad of the spiracle with sparse thimble punctures. Postmarginal vein three-fourths the length of the stigmal. Wings hyaline, ample, the marginal vein long.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

QUADRASTICHODES CYANEIVIRIDIS, new sp.

♀. Brilliant, shining, metallic blue-green with the velvety sculpture of *Tetrastichus*, including the disk of the propodeum. Legs straw-yellow, the coxæ metallic like the body. Abdomen polygonally sculptured, the polygons regular hexagons. Femora darkened proximad. Pedicel as long as the first funicle-joint, which is longest of the funicle, much longer (about $2\frac{1}{4}$ times) than wide, the others shortening. Proximal club-joint subequal to the distal funicle-joint, which is somewhat longer than wide. Length, 2.35 mm.

From two females on cards.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1231, South Australian Museum. The above specimens (2 cards, 1 pin) and a slide bearing the head.

TETRASTICHUS, Haliday.

TETRASTICHUS MITTAGONGENSIS, new sp.

♀. Like *queenlandensis*, but the propodeal spiracle laterad of the lateral carina and the propodeum is longer. The scape is brown, coxæ and femora concolorous with the body. Second ring-joint very short, the third club-joint spined at apex. Length, 2 mm.

♂. Unknown.

Described from one female.

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

Type.—I. 1232, South Australian Museum. The above specimen with the head on a slide.

NEOMPHALOIDELLA, new gen.

♀. Like *Neomphaloides*, Girault MS., but the funicle-joints of the antennæ are not elongate, the pedicel only moderate in length, the three ring-joints uneven, the abdomen not slender and produced into a stylus but depressed and broadly ovate, the median carina of the propodeum single, meeting a semicircular carina before apex. Funicle-joints subquadrate, the club enlarged, 3-jointed, obliquely truncate at apex, as long as the funicle and twice wider.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The species described herewith.

NEOMPHALOIDELLA FASCIATIVENTRIS, new sp.

♀. Black marked with lemon-yellow as follows:—Face and cheeks, lateral margins of scutum rather broadly (continued over the pronotum), latero-occipital angles of vertex, cephalic third or more of each parapside, all margins of scutellum (except the cephalic), postscutellum, legs except the coxæ proximad, antennæ and more or less obscure stripes across the abdomen. Wings hyaline, the venation dark-brown. Sculpture a scaly quadrangular reticulation, including the abdomen. Postmarginal vein slightly developed. Funicle-joints subquadrate and subequal, the first slightly longest. Length, 1.90 mm.

Described from a single female specimen on a card.

Hab.—King Island (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1233, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and slide with an antenna.

QUADRASTICHODELLA, new gen.

♀. Like *Quadrastichodes*, but the scutum with a median grooved line; also the distal-joint of the club (a fourth "joint" here) appears to be merely a terminal spine and not an articulated joint, the funicle plainly 3-jointed, the club 3-jointed, the last joint terminating in the spine; first ring-joint larger than the others. The scape is clavate, the coarse scaly sculpture at distal half or less.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

QUADRASTICHODELLA BELLA, new sp.

♀. Very brilliant metallic-green; legs, including first two pairs of coxæ, the tegulæ and scape bright lemon-yellow, the scape verging to orange at tip, the funicle and club dark-brown. Wings hyaline. Pronotum long, also the stout abdomen. Head, abdomen, and prothorax with fine scaly

(polygonal) sculpture, also the propodeum dorso-laterally (in dorsal aspect glabrous); mesoscutum, parapsides, cheeks, and axillæ with the finer sculpture of *Tetrastichus*. First funicle-joint longest, longer than wide, the others wider than long; pedicel the longest of the flagellum. Length, 3.15 mm. Robust, long.

Described from a female.

Hab.—New South Wales: Lawson; and Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1234, South Australian Museum. The Lawson specimen and a slide bearing antennæ. A second specimen was in the same collection labelled Mount Tambourine. It was less robust.

PEDIOBIINI.

ERIGLYPTOIDEUS, new gen.

♀. Like *Metacrias*, Girault MS., but the funicle-joints long and slender, the funicle filiform; also the postmarginal and stigmal veins are long and subequal. Also closely allied with *Nesomyia*, Ashmead, and *Eriglyptus*, Crawford, but the two-named veins are long and the club is only 2-jointed; nine antennal-joints including a very short ring-joint, the funicle 4-jointed; distal club-joint terminating in a spur which, not being a joint, is not counted. Wings hyaline, densely ciliated, the marginal fringes short. Propodeum reticulated, with no carinæ. Thorax and head polygonally punctate, the body slender, not convex. Petiole short and stout.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

ERIGLYPTOIDEUS VARICORNIS, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-green, the scutellum and propodeum æneous, the face sunken, blue. Legs concolorous, the trochanters, tibiæ, and tarsi yellowish; scape pallid at each end, the distal club-joint yellowish-white. Length, 1.50 mm.

Described from a single female on a card.

Hab.—South Australia: Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1236, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide bearing forewing and antenna.

OMPHALINI.

SECODES, Foerster.

SECODES SUMNERI, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-green, the face blue; propodeum with a short median carina and smooth but polygonally reticulated. Tarsi white except distal two joints; legs otherwise

concolorous, also the antennæ; vertex pro- and meso-thorax polygonally punctate, the abdomen sculptured like the propodeum, as long as the head and thorax combined, pointed long conic-ovate. Parapsidal furrows deep, complete. Forewings hyaline, the venation dusky-yellowish, the postmarginal vein well developed, a little longer than the stigmal; discal cilia sparse in the centre of the wing, more dense distocephalad, elsewhere practically absent with the exception of seven long regular lines extending to the apex from distal third and an eighth long regular line obliquely backward from the stigmal knob; forewings broad and ample. Third club-joint terminating in a spinelike seta. The four funicle-joints all subquadrate and subequal; one very short ring-joint. Length, 1.85 mm.

♂. Not known.

From one female on a card.

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

Type.—I. 1235, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide with antenna and a forewing.

Respectfully dedicated to Charles Sumner, for his addresses on war and the war systems of nations.

RHICNOPELLELLA, Girault MS.

RHICNOPELLELLA RETICULATA, new sp.

♀. Like *immaculatipennis*, but the two distal funicle-joints of the antennæ are large and subquadrate, each distinctly as long as the pedicel, the first joint much smaller and like a ring-joint, but it is twice the size of the three preceding ring-joints, the distal funicle-joint plainly more than twice the size of the distal club-joint. Pedicel all dark. Wings hyaline, the postmarginal vein a half or less the length of the stigmal. Outer half of cephalic tibia yellowish, the inner half like the body. Length, 1.55 mm.

♂. Not known.

From one female on a card.

Hab.—South Australia: Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1237, South Australian Museum. The above specimen, an antenna, several legs, and a forewing on a slide.

This is the fifth species of this genus, all from Australia.

GYROLASELLA, Girault.

♀. Like *Achrysocharis*, Girault, but the antennæ with two ring-joints, the scutellum with two longitudinal grooved lines. Flagellum capitate. Two funicle, three club-joints.

♂. Not known.

GYROLASELLA LINEATA, new sp.

♀. Honey-yellow marked with deep metallic-green as follows:—Median line of caudal half or more of scutum, the same of scutellum to distal fifth from cephalic margin, a short transverse dash on each side of the median line of scutum just cephalad of the median green line (like the arms of a T but with all the middle portion missing); the meson of each axilla (except at each end) and narrow transverse stripes across the abdomen, joined very narrowly along the meson, the fifth line at the meson curved convexly cephalad; an X-shaped marking centrally at base of abdomen; tip of abdomen black (really tip of ovipositor valves). Wings hyaline. Antennæ and legs concolorous. Abdomen deep-yellow. Body polygonally reticulated. Length, 1.75 mm. Slender.

Described from a single female on a tag.

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

Type.—I. 1238, South Australian Museum. The above specimen, the head on a slide.

ACHRYSOCHAROIDES, new gen.

♀. Similar to the preceding genus but the postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal, the scutellum with a rather conspicuous fovea on each side of the median line, the antennal funicle 3-jointed, the club 2-jointed, the second joint terminating in a seta.

♂. Not known

Type.—*Chrysocharis sarcophagus*, Girault.

CHALCIDINÆ.

MEGALOCOLUS, Kirby.

MEGALOCOLUS RUFINOTUM, new sp.

♀. Black, punctate, the venter of abdomen, mesal aspect; the legs (except the coxæ, proximal half or so of cephalic femur, interior of caudal tibia and the caudal femur); and the whole of the mesonotum (including scutellum and tegulæ) rufous; pedicel, first funicle-joint and tip of club fuscous; forewings irregularly stained, the venation fuscous or darker; staining accented at the stigmal vein, the latter nearly at right angles to the marginal and subequal to the short postmarginal. Posterior femur with seven teeth beneath, widely separated, the first large and obtuse, the last very small. Mandibles with two teeth, both acute, but the inner broadly bevelled off mesad. The small first funicle-joint longer than the pedicel, which is cupshaped; second funicle-joint longest, a third longer than 3, which is more than twice

the size of the first. The lateral projection on the propodeum is absent. Length, 8 mm., including stylus.

♂. Not known.

Described from a single female.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns.

Type.—I. 1239, South Australian Museum. The above specimen on a card, plus a slide bearing female head and caudal femur.

STOMATOCERAS, Kirby.

STOMATOCERAS LEAI, new sp.

♀. Wholly black; forewings with a conspicuous deep black band across them from the marginal vein, distad of this band obscurely clouded; postmarginal vein slightly longer than the marginal. Plate on end of scutellum separated into two distinct, obtuse, platelike teeth. Comblike teeth along posterior femur extending along distal three-fourths. Pedicel long, somewhat longer than the rather long first funicle-joint, the second funicle-joint longest, about a third longer than the first, which is twice longer than wide. Two platelike teeth dorso-lateral aspect of propodeum. Length, 5 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from a single female. Respectfully dedicated to Arthur M. Lea for his contributions to the knowledge of the Coleoptera of Australia.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1240, South Australian Museum. The above specimen, plus posterior femur and an antenna on a slide.

STOMATOCERAS AUSTRALIENSIS, new sp.

♀. Black, the tarsi more or less suffused with reddish, the abdomen beneath ferrugineous except distad; tegulæ black. Marginal vein with a dark splotch under it, from the caudal end of which loops an obscure crescent of fuscous around to the costal margin (beyond the postmarginal vein, which is longer than the marginal); wings otherwise hyaline. Teeth of caudal femur extending along distal two-thirds; first funicle-joint over half the length of the pedicel, the second funicle-joint subequal to the pedicel and the club-joint, longest of the funicle. Length, 4.20 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from a single female.

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

Type.—I. 1241, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and posterior femur and antenna on a slide.

TUMIDICOXA, Girault.

TUMIDICOXA RUFICORNIS, new sp.

♀. Black, the antennæ wholly rufous, also the proximal half or more of the abdomen ventrad. Knees, cephalic tibiæ, proximal half or less of intermediate tibiæ, and all tarsi yellowish; posterior femora with from 10 to 12 teeth beneath. All funicle-joints wider than long. Plate of scutellum emarginate. Wings hyaline. Proximal third of abdomen dorsad rufous. Length, 2.75 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from six female specimens.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns.

Type.—I. 1242, South Australian Museum. Three females on a card, plus a slide bearing posterior femora and antennæ.

TUMIDICOXA RUFIFEMUR, new sp.

♂. Black, the posterior femur bright red; tegulæ, knees, tarsi, much of cephalic tibia, tips of second tibiæ and two elongate spots on caudal tibiæ (one just ventrad of knee, one just dorsad of tip) lemon-yellow. Wings hyaline, the venation black. Posterior femur with nine teeth beneath. Proximal club-joint subtransverse; first funicle-joint longest of the funicle; pedicel small. Length, 2.70 mm.

♀. Not known.

Described from one male on a card.

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

Type.—I. 1243, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide with posterior femur and an antenna.

TUMIDICOXELLA, new subgen.

♀. The same as *Tumidicoxa*, Girault, but the antennæ only 11-jointed (12-jointed in *Tumidicoxa*); the plate of the scutellum not emarginate and inconspicuous. Second segment of abdomen occupying over half of that region.

♂. See below.

Type.—The following species.

TUMIDICOXELLA NIGRICOXA, new sp.

♀. Black and punctate, marked with red as follows:—All of legs except coxæ and the cephalic and intermediate femora near base. Forewings slightly stained. Posterior femur with eleven teeth beneath. Pedicel only half the length of the first funicle-joint, which is longest of the funicle, longer than wide, subequal in length to the club-joint. Length, 3.10 mm.

Described from a single female.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1244, South Australian Museum. The above female and one slide with posterior femur and an antenna.

TUMIDICOXELLA TASMANIENSIS, new sp.

♂. The same as *nigricoxa*, but the antennæ wholly black and the cephalic and intermediate femora are black farther distad, more than half black. Length, 3 mm.

♀. Not known.

Described from a single male on a card.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1245, South Australian Museum. The foregoing specimen plus a slide with caudal femur and antenna.

TUMIDICOXELLA AUSTRALIENSIS, new sp.

♀. Black, punctate, the tegulæ, knees, and tarsi yellowish; wings hyaline. Posterior femur with nine teeth beneath, the ninth tooth very small; funicle 1 and club-joint subequal. Two elliptical lemon-yellow spots on posterior tibiæ, one just below knees, the other just before tip. Length, 2.85 mm.

Described from a single female.

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

Type.—I. 1246, South Australian Museum. The above specimen plus a slide bearing posterior leg and antenna.

STOMATOCEROIDES, Girault.

STOMATOCEROIDES RUBIPES, Girault MS.

Two males, one female, Cairns, North Queensland (Lea). The posterior coxæ sometimes may be nearly black, sometimes nearly all red; the other legs may be wholly red except coxæ.

PERILAMPIDÆ.

PERILAMPUS, Latreille.

PERILAMPUS TASMANIENSIS, new sp.

♀. Metallic-bronze, the abdomen darker with bronze reflections; legs concolorous, the tibiæ greenish, the tarsi flavous; antennæ dark-metallic; wings hyaline, the postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal. Scutellum unarmed at apex. Mandibles with three acute teeth, the outer one long. Head with striations on vertex and face. Antennæ with funicle-joints transverse but the first cupshaped, very much larger than the pedicel; 1 ring-joint, 13 joints, but 14, if a small nipple-like joint is counted at apex of third club-joint. Dorsum of abdomen finely punctulate. Length, 2.50 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from a single female specimen on a card.

Hab.—King Island (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1247, South Australian Museum. The above specimen; an antennæ on a slide.

PERILAMPUS AUSTRALIENSIS, new sp.

♀. Metallic cyaneus, with metallic-green reflections about the head and abdomen; tarsi light-yellow; cephalic knees and tibiæ brown; legs otherwise concolorous with body; sculptured like *tasmaniensis*, but the punctures on the abdomen not quite so dense; more robust than that species, the marginal vein longer, the nipple-like distal club-joint absent; the second funicle-joint more like the first in *tasmaniensis*, the first funicle-joint in *australiensis* somewhat longer than wide and with parallel margins. Club brown. Length, 3.25 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from a single female.

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

Type.—I. 1248, South Australian Museum. The above specimen; antenna on a slide.

PERILAMPUS MITTAGONGENSIS, new sp.

♀. Metallic blue-green, the knees, venation, and antennal club brown, the tarsi yellowish, the wings hyaline. First and second funicle-joints subequal, subquadrate; postmarginal vein twice the length of the stigmal; otherwise like the preceding but smaller. Antennal club 3-jointed. Length, 1.85 mm.

♂. Not known.

From one female.

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

Type.—I. 1249, South Australian Museum. The above; antenna on a slide.

SPHEGIGASTERINI.

SPHEGIGASTEROIDES, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with *Pterosema*, Foerster, but the antennæ with only one ring-joint, the mandibles only bidentate, the second tooth broad, the posterior tibiæ compressed toward tip, the body nonmetallic and particoloured, the forewings coloured. Antennæ 13-jointed, the flagellum clavate, the ring-joint large, the first funicle-joint subequal to the pedicel, the distal funicle-joints wider than long. Marginal vein twice the length of the stigmal, which is subequal to the postmarginal. Ovipositor not exerted, the abdomen conic-ovate, the

petiole short and stout, the second segment not occupying more than a third, its posterior margin incised at the meson. Lateral carinæ present, the median carina of propodeum single with two irregular carinæ on each side of it; propodeum rugulose, the spiracle oval.

♂. Not known.

Type.—*S. rufinotum*, described herewith.

SPHEGIGASTEROIDES RUFINOTUM, new sp.

♀. Shining black, the pro- and meso-thorax and head rufous; also the scape. Forewings with a large smoky blotch under the marginal vein, this blotch extending more than half-way across the wing and extending distad conically beyond the stigmal vein; caudad of it, there is obscure fumation. Head and thorax rather finely punctate. Length, 3 mm.

Described from a single female.

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

Type.—I. 1250, South Australian Museum. The above specimen plus a slide bearing head and antenna.

CLEONYMINÆ.

APLATYGERRHUS, new gen.

Type.—The following species.

APLATYGERRHUS MAGNIFICUS, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-green, densely punctate, but the propodeum shining, only reticulate and with a median carina; rather hairy, the eyes also. Posterior coxæ metallic-bluish; legs fuscous, except posterior coxæ and the black posterior tibiæ (middle) and middle portions of the femora of the posterior legs. Wings with a conspicuous, large, subsaggitate, smoky area suspended from the postmarginal vein and distad, the apex obscurely darkened. Postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal, which is long. Antennæ 11-jointed, no ring-joint, the club single, terminating in a conical projection and embraced by a long lateral extension of the distal funicle-joint; first funicle-joint smaller than the second, which is larger than the pedicel; other funicle-joints wider than long. Antennæ brownish toward tip. Distal funicle-joints pedunculate. Length, 4.70 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from a single female.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1251, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide with cephalic and posterior femora and antenna.

The genus is characterized by the antennal structure. Later one male and six females were found in the same collection bearing the same label and "Bred from wood." In the male, the distal funicle-joint has not the long projection.

PLATYGERRHUS, THOMSON.

PLATYGERRHUS AUSTRALIENSIS, new sp.

♀. Bright metallic-green, with æneous tinges (especially axillæ, centres of scutum and scutellum), polygonally punctate, the propodeum smooth and shining with a strong median carina and more or less bluish; the spiracle round, a line of foveæ leading from its top mesad. Forewings hyaline, but with a distinct fuscous or smoky loop curving from the base of the marginal vein convexly to the stigmal vein, and when curving up to the latter suffusing indistinctly across to the costal margin in the form of a branch. Legs and tegulæ fuscous; also the scape. Postmarginal vein very long, nearly as long as the marginal. Antennal club solid, long, acuminate truncate from one side, the first funicle-joint narrower than the others, the second longest but not as long by far as the long pedicel, which is subequal to the club; no real ring-joint; 11 joints. Eyes, head, and thorax pilose. Posterior tarsi white, their tibiæ whitish at tips. Length, 4.10 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from a single female labelled "Bred from wood."

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1252, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide with antenna and posterior tibia.

PLATYGERRHUS ANNULICORNIS, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-green and punctate, the wings hyaline, the coxæ concolorous except at tips, the legs brownish-yellow; antennæ black, just before tip encircled by a broad ring of yellowish-white (distal three funicle-joints); stigmal vein shorter than usual. Second funicle-joint nearly as long as the pedicel, the club oval; all funicle-joints longer than wide. Length, 5.20 mm.

♂. Not known.

From one female labelled "Bred from wood."

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1253, South Australian Museum. The above specimen; a slide bearing posterior leg and antenna (also the head of a male *Aplatygerrhus magnificus*).

PLATYGERRHUS TASMANIENSIS, new sp.

♀. The same as *australiensis* but smaller, and the forewings in addition to bearing the same pattern have their tips also fuscous and the backward branch of the loop is more distinct. Moreover, in this species the second funicle-joint is shorter and also the pedicel in relation to the club. Length, 3 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from two specimens.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1254, South Australian Museum. The two specimens above (2 pins) and a slide bearing cephalic and posterior femora and antennæ. Later a male was found labelled in addition "Reared from wood."

AMEROSTENUS, new gen.

♀. Agreeing tolerably well with *Merostenus*, Walker, but the antennæ with four ring-joints and a 3-jointed club, 13-jointed; flagellum cylindrical, the first two funicle-joints subequal, longest of the flagellum, each over a half longer than the fourth (distal) funicle-joint, which is subquadrate. Parapsidal furrows complete; scutellum with a transverse groove before apex. Propodeum with a median carina, which divides at base; its spiracle round. Postmarginal vein nearly as long as the marginal, the stigmal shorter. Pronotum rather large. Abdomen long and pointed, conic-ovate, produced beneath near base. Forewings obscurely stained. Femora subsimple. Scutellum broadening distad. Mandibles 4-dentate, the inner tooth truncate and broad. Eyes naked.

♂. The same, the abdomen depressed.

Type.—*Amerostenus australiensis*, new sp.

AMEROSTENUS AUSTRALIENSIS, new sp.

♀. Bright metallic blue-green, the antennæ, coxæ, and femora concolorous, also the tibiæ along proximal half, the remainder of the legs reddish-brown. Venation dusky-brown. Forewings obscurely stained. Body densely reticulated, the scutellum and parapsides not as rough as the scutum. Length, 5.20 mm.

♂. The tibiæ all dark. Length, 4.50 mm.

Described from one male and three females on a card.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1255, South Australian Museum. The above specimens and a slide with a head. Later two more females were found belonging to the same series and labelled "Bred from wood."

PODAGRIONINÆ.

PODAGRIONELLA, Girault.

PODAGRIONELLA HYALINA, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-green, the wings hyaline. Venter of abdomen and the legs, excepting coxæ and the posterior femora, reddish-brown, the coxæ concolorous, the caudal femora with more or less metallic-green. Antennæ fuscous, the scape metallic toward tip. Posterior femora with eight teeth, the third one minute, barely indicated, the others distinct, the first longest. Distal funicle-joints wider than long, the club enlarged, deep-black and solid. Petiole of abdomen very short. Propodeum without lateral carinæ, the median carina V-shaped from base, each arm running meso-caudad. Ovipositor black, longer than the body. Stigmal vein very short. Length, 2.20 mm., excluding ovipositor.

♂. Not known.

Described from one female on a card.

Hab.—Queensland: Longreach (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1256, South Australian Museum. The above specimen; one slide bearing posterior leg and antenna.

MEGASTIGMINÆ.

MEGASTIGMUS, Dalman.

Synonym: XANTHOSOMOIDES, Girault.

The antennal club in this genus is 3-jointed, the joints not very distinct, hence the antennæ 13-jointed. There is but one ring-joint.

MEGASTIGMUS MACULATIPENNIS, Girault.

One female like this species, but the propodeum nearly wholly ochreous, the abdomen with at least two transverse brownish stripes across proximal half and the first funicle-joint twice longer than broad at apex. Labelled "Adelaide. Barringer." Reared from a gall.

MEGASTIGMUS TASMANIENSIS, new sp.

A Tasmanian species, black with a yellow collar, was labelled "Reared from larvæ of flies attacking *Helichryrum scorpioides*. R. A. Black." They were accidentally destroyed. However, the collar and the legs (except coxæ) and the lower third of the face, lemon-yellow. Antennæ brownish, the first funicle-joint only a third longer than broad.

Type.—I. 1257, South Australian Museum. One slide—posterior legs, antennæ, and two heads.

MEGASTIGMUS LONGICAUDA, new sp.

♀. Like *fulvipes* but much less robust, the ovipositor greatly lengthened, distinctly much longer than the whole body. The first funicle-joint twice longer than broad, subequal to the pedicel, the second somewhat shorter. Pedicel long. Length, 2.85 mm., excluding ovipositor.

♂. Not known.

Described from one female.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I, 1258, South Australian Museum. The above specimen.

MEGASTIGMUS FUSCICORNIS, new sp.

♀. Like *maculatipennis* but the propodeum black, the pedicel of the antenna short and equal to the first funicle-joint, which is only about a fourth longer than wide at apex, subequal to the second joint; also the ovipositor is shorter. Length, 2.40 mm., exclusive of ovipositor, which is distinctly shorter than the body.

♂. Not known.

Described from a single specimen.

Hab.—Tasmania: Burnie (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I, 1259, South Australian Museum.

EURYTOMINÆ.

PHYLLOXEROXENUS, Ashmead.

PHYLLOXEROXENUS FUSCIPENNIS, new sp.

♂. Reddish-yellow, the antennæ, the legs (including coxæ), and the face honey-yellow; propodeum, the abdomen with its long petiole, cephalic margin of mesonotum, the centre of the occiput, dorsad, and the area containing the ocelli black, the marginal vein fuscous; submarginal vein mostly pallid. Forewing smoky out beyond the end of the stigmal vein from base, accented under the marginal vein and interrupted by several longitudinal false veins. Umbilicately punctate. Mesopleurum more or less black. Marginal vein thickened, nearly twice the length of either the stigmal or postmarginal, which are short and subequal. Antennæ 10-jointed, one large ring-joint, the joints following long and cylindrical, subpedunculate, the distal funicle-joint only about two-thirds the length of the proximal, shortest of the funicle, shorter than the club-joint. Posterior tibia with one spur. Length, 3.75 mm.

♀. Not known.

Described from one male on a card.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I, 1260, South Australian Museum.

BRUCHOPHAGUS, Ashmead.

BRUCHOPHAGUS NIGER, new sp.

♀. Black, the wings hyaline, the venation pallid; abdomen smooth and shining, the fourth and fifth segments longest, the fifth somewhat longer than the fourth, either much longer than any of the others, the sixth transverse. Antennæ 11-jointed, the club enlarged, black, the scape fulvous, the first funicle-joint twice the length of the pedicel and longest, the funicle-joints bevelled off at each end along one side. Knees, tips of tibiæ, and tarsi pallid-yellow. Length, 2·85 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from one female.

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

Type.—I. 1261, South Australian Museum. The above specimen; a slide bearing posterior legs and antenna.

EURYTOMA, Illiger.

EURYTOMA LINCOLNI, new sp.

♀. Black, punctate, the abdomen reddish except at proximal third dorsad, the wings hyaline, the flagellum (including pedicel) black, the scape brownish at extreme base; legs, except coxæ, red-brownish, paler at the tarsi; petiole of the abdomen black. Postmarginal vein slightly longer than the stigmal. Tegulæ brown. Funicle-joints ovate, the first longest, much larger than the pedicel. Length, 2·50 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from one female. Respectfully dedicated to Abraham Lincoln.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1262, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide with an antenna and posterior leg.

PHYLLOXEROXENOIDES, new gen.

♀. Differing from *Phylloxeroxenus*, Ashmead, in having the funicle-joints of the antenna transverse after the first; antennæ 11-jointed. Posterior tibia with one spur.

Type.—The following species.

PHYLLOXEROXENOIDES NIGER, new sp.

♀. Black, the abdomen shining, the wings hyaline, the postmarginal and stigmal veins nearly equal; pronotum with a yellowish spot on each side, cephalad; venation pallid. Abdominal petiole short but distinct. Legs, except the coxæ proximad, and the scape, except toward the tip, reddish-brown, the flagellum reddish-brown distad of the third funicle-joint, clavate; first funicle-joint subquadrate, not quite as

long as the pedicel; other funicle-joints subequal in length but widening. Club ovate, wider than funicle, its first joint over twice wider than long. Posterior femur nearly all black. Length, 2.50 mm.

♂. Not known.

From one specimen.

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

Type.—I. 1263, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide with antenna and posterior legs.

MERISINÆ.

ROPTROCERINI.

ORMYROMORPHA, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with *Tribæus*, Foerster, but the posterior tibiæ with but a single spur, which is very long, as long as the proximal joint of the tarsi. Antennæ with three ring-joints and a solid club, 11-jointed, all the funicle-joints wider than long, shorter than the pedicel, and subpedunculate. Abdomen subsessile, stout, conic-ovate, somewhat longer than the head and thorax combined, densely polygonally reticulated or scaly and with numerous scattered thimble punctures. Forewings banded, the stigmal and postmarginal veins rather long, subequal, each about two-thirds the length of the marginal. Propodeum with a median carina two-thirds complete, but no lateral ones nor sulci. Parapsidal furrows indicated only latero-cephalad. Mandibles both tridentate. Propodeal spiracle armed with a tuft of white hairs; mesonotum pubescent, as in *Catolaccus* nearly; intermediate tarsi yellowish-white.

♂. Unknown.

Type.—The following species.

ORMYROMORPHA TRIFASCIATIPENNIS, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic blue-green, the pro- and meso-notum green, the abdomen darker; legs concolorous, the flagellum brownish (including pedicel). Forewings with three black stripes, the middle longest, the first across from the base of the marginal vein, the second from the whole of the postmarginal vein, its proximal margin convexed, the third around the apex; of the two white stripes included between them, the first is longest. Head and thorax finely shagreened, the incisions of abdominal segments smooth. Length, about 2.50 mm.

Described from a single female from Port Lincoln and two others from Sydney.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln; and New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1264, South Australian Museum. The above specimen; a slide with head and posterior legs (and the same appendages of the following species).

ORMYROMORPHA TRIFASCIATA, new sp.

♀. The same as the preceding species but stouter, more robust, and differing specifically: the stigmal and postmarginal veins are longer, the angle between them somewhat less; the middle stripe is longer, its distal margin also convexed, while the third stripe is shorter, just around the distal edge, while the two white stripes are equal in length; the stigmal vein is a little longer than the postmarginal; the abdominal segments are longer and somewhat more distinctly reticulated; the antennal joints differ in that they are all somewhat longer in the funicle and that the scape and pedicel are also brown; in the first species the second funicle-joint is longer than the first, but in *trifasciata* the second is shorter than the first. The abdomen is convex ventrad. Length, 3 mm.

♂. Unknown.

From a female on a card.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1265, South Australian Museum. The above specimen with the appendages on a slide as noted above.

SPHEGIGASTERINI.

PARURIOS, new gen.

PARURIOS AUSTRALIANA, new sp.

♀. Shining reddish-brown, the legs concolorous, also the scape and pedicel; first two funicle-joints and the club whitish, the intervening five joints black or nearly. Abdomen with a broad darker stripe across base, a narrower one across the middle and with the conical distal third of the same dark colour, but dorsad also washed with more or less metallic-green; a broad band of opaque black across the mesonotum at the base of the forewings, the band concaved at the meson. Wings very small, casually apparently absent but with a very long marginal vein, the stigmal and postmarginal veins short but subequal; the cephalic margin bearing long stout bristles, the disc of the wing with a large fuscous cloud from the distal third of the marginal vein, the whole blade light-brown, densely pubescent distad and nearly truncate at apex; posterior wings perfect. Parapsidal furrows nearly meeting caudad. Propodeum with a median carina, whose middle is

crossed by a semicircular carina and whose apex is divided or forked. Second segment of abdomen over a third the length of that region. Antennæ 12-jointed, without a ring-joint, the first funicle-joint longest of the funicle, but not as long as the pedicel. Mesoscutum conical caudad, the light parapsidal furrows close together caudad and short, curving off laterad; scutellum with a cross line of foveæ at distal third; propodeal spiracle elliptical; no true lateral carina but several carinæ laterad of the spiracle along lateral margin and a short one caudo-mesad of the spiracle from caudad. Thorax with scattered, long, black bristles. Thorax alutaceous, with some punctures in the cross band of black, the propodeum not punctate. Abdominal petiole longitudinally striate. Otherwise like the type species of *Urios*, but the antennæ are inserted on a line with the ventral ends of the eyes, the scape very long. Mandibles with the third tooth obtuse, not broad and truncate. Length, 3.50 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from a female labelled "Rotting leaves."

Hab.—New South Wales: Ourimbah.

Type.—I. 1266, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a head plus a posterior leg in xylol-balsam, one slide.

Differing from the single North American species of *Urios* in lacking a ring-joint in the antennæ, the propodeal median groove and sulci, the shape of the meso-thoracic sclerites, the lower antennal insertion, the infuscated wings, and ringed antennæ, the slight and short parapsidal furrows. With a distinct lelapine habitus. Probably inhabiting the nest of ants.

ISOPLATINI.

ISOPLATOIDES, new gen.

♀. With the habitus of the *Pteromalina* but the median carina and spiracular sulci absent on the propodeum. Head normal, the antennæ inserted below the middle of the face but slightly above an imaginary line drawn between the ventral ends of the eyes, 13-jointed, with two ring-joints, the first funicle-joint subquadrangle, narrow, and smallest, the second the longest, as long as the pedicel, club short, ovate, slightly wider than the funicle. At least one mandible tridentate, the inner tooth broad. Parapsidal furrows complete but shallow; propodeum short. Wings fasciate, the marginal vein long, the postmarginal also long, three-fourths the length of the marginal and a fourth longer than the long and slender stigmal vein. Abdomen sessile, conic-ovate, flat above, convex beneath, about as long as the head and thorax

combined. Tibial spur single. Spiracle of propodeum round, the lateral carinæ present.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species (*bifasciatus*).

ISOPLATOIDES BIFASCIATUS, new. sp.

♀. Dark metallic-green, the scape and tarsi fulvous, rest of legs and antennæ black or nearly; knees and tips of tibiæ lighter; venation fuscous; forewings with two fuscous stripes across them, the first from the base of the marginal vein, the second from the postmarginal vein, the first lengthening caudad, its distal margin obliqued caudo-distad, the second extends nearly to the apex, but leaves the subhyaline apical margin. Head and thorax (including the propodeum) densely punctate. Funicle-joints third to sixth subquadrate, sixth slightly wider than long; basal club-joint long, equal to half the length of the club. Length, 2.25 mm.

Described from one female.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1267, South Australian Museum. The above specimen minus abdomen and a slide bearing head and posterior tibia.

ISOPLATOIDES BIPUSTULATUS, new sp.

♀. The same as the preceding species but the legs, excepting the tarsi, reddish-brown, the antennæ suffused with brown; median carina of metathorax distinct, complete, also the lateral carinæ; forewings with two fuscous dots, the first reniform and from the apex of the submarginal vein, the second rounded and much smaller, in the centre of the blade, caudo-proximad of the knob of the stigmal vein; the wings nearly subhyaline otherwise. Antennæ with the first funicle-joint shorter, more like a ring-joint. Otherwise structurally like the preceding. Length, 2 mm.

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

Type.—I. 1268, South Australian Museum. The above specimen plus a slide with head and posterior leg.

This species is probably not congeneric with *bifasciatus*, though it agrees structurally with the exception of the median carina of the propodeum; spiracular sulci are probably present also, though I could not be sure. Unfortunately, I could not make out the dentation of the mandibles either.

LELAPINÆ.

NEAPTEROLELAPS, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with the description of *Apterolelaps*, Ashmead, but the antennæ only 12-jointed, with one ring-joint, the mesonotal furrows absent, the posterior tibiæ armed with

two very long spurs, one of which is comparatively enormous, much larger than the other. Wings entirely absent. Abdomen with a very short, transverse petiole, but the propodeum prolonged into a hoodlike neck to meet it; no median carina on propodeum. Mandibles bi- and tri-dentate, in the latter the middle tooth shortest.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The species described forthwith.

NEAPTEROLELAPS LODGEI, new sp.

♀. Ferrugineous, the pronotum darker, the mesoscutum, a stripe across the abdomen before tip and the coxæ (nearly) black; tibiæ nearly black except at tip; funicle black, the club yellowish-white, the pedicel and ring-joint dark-fuscous. Second abdominal segment somewhat over half the length of the body of the abdomen; one spur of posterior tibiæ as long as the first two tarsal joints united, the other a half shorter; posterior coxa with a tooth above just before apex. Pedicel longer than first funicle-joint, which is longest of the funicle, the distal joint wider than long. Scape somewhat dilated toward tip. Funicle-joints two and three subquadrate. Thorax coriaceous, clothed with recumbent hairs, which are not dense; posteriorly mesoscutum bevelled off and smooth to the scutellum. Proximal tarsal-joint of caudal leg black or dark. Length, 2.15 mm.

Described from a female labelled "Rotting leaves."

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

Type.—I. 1269, South Australian Museum. The above specimen plus a slide bearing head and posterior leg.

Respectfully dedicated to Sir Oliver J. Lodge for his interest in and contributions to a difficult field of Psychology, one of the highest importance to mankind but of the least acknowledged.

LELAPSOMORPHA, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with the foregoing but the antennæ only 11-jointed with one ring-joint, the club solid, the posterior tibial spurs stout and unequal but normal in length, the wings fully developed and infuscated, and the propodeum with a median and lateral carina. Otherwise the same, there being no parapsidal furrows. Stigmal and postmarginal veins long and subequal. Mandibles tridentate, at least on one side. Second abdominal segment only a fourth the length of the body of the abdomen. Funicle-joints transverse, all much shorter than the pedicel. Maxillary palpi 3-jointed, the labial 2-jointed.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

LELAPSOMORPHA MYERSI, new sp.

♀. Ferrugineous, the proximal half of the abdomen yellowish with one or two cross stripes of fuscous, the other half blackish, the lateral carinæ of the propodeum darkened. Legs yellowish-brown, the caudal coxa dark with a distinct purplish tinge proximad exteriorly, the caudal tibiæ fuscous. Antennæ dusky-yellowish, the club and distal two funicle-joints yellowish-white. Forewings with a straight-margined brown stripe across it at the submarginal vein just out from apex where the stripe itself is accented in the form of a deeper-coloured round spot by a roundish cluster of hooklet-like black spines; distad a very large subspherical brownish spot across the wing from the postmarginal vein, the middle of its proximal margin narrowly joining the middle of the proximal stripe, so that when looking up the wing (apicad) the large spot looks not unlike the bag of a gas balloon attached to the basket below it. Thorax with polygonal reticulation (scaliness), the scutum with obscure thimble punctures. First funicle-joint only about twice the length of the ring-joint, the funicle widening distad. Length, 2 mm.

From a single specimen.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1270, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide bearing posterior legs and head.

Respectfully dedicated to Frederic W. H. Myers, the psychologist.

EUPELMINI.

PAROODERELLA, new gen.

♀. The same as *Ooderella*, Ashmead, but the antennæ 13-jointed with one ring-joint, the club 3-jointed; front femora beneath emarginate near apex but unarmed; intermediate tarsi armed with comblike teeth. Wings mere scales. Posterior tibiæ with one spur.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The species described herewith.

PAROODERELLA APTERA, new sp.

♀. Very dark metallic-green, nearly black, the base of the abdomen with a silvery-white stripe across it above, narrower mesad, broader beneath; distal four antennal joints white; tarsi and knees yellowish; scape brownish. First funicle-joint longest, longer than the pedicel, the second and third nearly as long as the first, subequal. Mesoscutum punctate. Length, 3.25 mm.

Described from two specimens.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1271, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide bearing legs and antenna.

OODERELLOIDES, new gen.

♀. The same as the preceding but with perfect wings, the antennal flagellum (excepting pedicel) wholly black. Marginal vein long and slender, the stigmal and postmarginal subequal, moderate; forewing infuscated distinctly but lightly. First funicle-joint long, subequal to the pedicel, the ring-joint longer than wide or subquadrate, narrow. Valves of ovipositor exerted for a short distance beyond apex of the abdomen. Somewhat like *Paraguaya*, but with the ring-joint and only one tibial spur on the posterior legs.

♂. Unknown.

Type.—The following species (*nigripurpurea*).

OODERELLOIDES NIGRIPURPUREA, new sp.

♀. Bluish-black, the head and thorax deep-blue; tip of ovipositor valves, scape, and tarsi whitish; trochanters and tips of tibiae also white. Forewings lightly stained from the base of the marginal vein to apex. Distal two funicle-joints wider than long. Length, 3.60 mm.

From one specimen.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1272, South Australian Museum. The above specimen, the legs and an antenna on a slide.

OODERELLOIDES PAX, new sp.

♀. Like the type species, but differing in the following particulars:—The abdomen is more depressed and somewhat longer, the valves of the ovipositor exerted somewhat farther, the exerted portion wholly black, the scutellum is not declivous as in the type and the stigmal vein is slightly shorter, straighter, and stouter. Otherwise, I cannot distinguish them. Scutellum narrow cephalad, broadening distad, wedged-shaped. Length, 4.10 mm.

Described from one female on a card.

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

Type.—I. 1273, South Australian Museum. The above specimen on a tag and a slide bearing the legs and antennæ.

OODERELLOIDES SPLENDIDUS, new sp.

♀. Brilliant metallic blue-green with purplish reflections, the abdomen and mesopleurum coppery, the scape

metallic-blue, the antennæ black, the legs concolorous, the tips of tibiæ and the tarsi whitish: exerted portion of the valves of the ovipositor as long as in *par.*, black at tip, its proximal two-thirds whitish. Forewings with a distinct dusky blotch from the marginal and postmarginal veins and slightly beyond, the apex hyaline and also the rest of the wing: two-thirds the way across to the caudal margin the blotch disappears or nearly, so that it is rectangular, but irregularly so. Abdomen shaped as in *par.* Otherwise as in the preceding species, excepting that the venation and scutellum differ somewhat in details. Length, 3 mm.

Described from a single female.

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

Type.—I. 1274, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide bearing an antenna and the legs.

PARASOLINDENIA, new gen.

♀. Running to *Solindenia*, Cameron, but differing at once in the wings, which are vestigial, small but perfect, and banded with black; the head is not wider than the thorax, triangular from cephalic aspect; antennæ 13-jointed, one ring-joint, the club 3-jointed. The small wings with a long, rather broad, marginal vein, a very short stigmal with a knob, the postmarginal absent or nearly, the blade densely hispid except in places. Submarginal vein long, the costal cell wide.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

PARASOLINDENIA HEMIPTERA, new sp.

♀. Head and abdomen dark metallic-green, the thorax reddish, the legs concolorous with it; a white band across base of abdomen; proximal half of antenna yellowish-white (scape, pedicel, ring-joint, and first three funicle-joints, the third funicle-joint suffused with dusky), the rest black. Forewings fuscous and hispid from base of marginal vein to apex but interrupted more than half-way to the apex by a central, triangular naked and hyaline spot, which extends nearly to the margins from opposite sides. First funicle-joint longest but yet subequal to the third, the following shortening, the club shorter than the scape. Head with a scaly sculpture, and also the thorax and abdomen, but less rough. Posterior wings hyaline. Length, 3.50 mm.

From one specimen on a card.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1275, South Australian Museum. The above specimen with a slide bearing legs, antenna, and forewing.

CALOSOTER, Walker.

CALOSOTER COLEOPTERORUM, new sp.

♀. Metallic blue-black, the wings hyaline, the face with slight metallic-green; antennæ and legs black, the tarsi brownish. Dimly, finely punctate. Antennæ 13-jointed, the ring-joint longer than wide, the funicle-joints all shorter than the pedicel, joints two and three longest, joint one subquadrate, slightly shorter than two; distal funicle-joint wider than long. Postmarginal and stigmal veins rather long, subequal, the stigmal curved, not half the length of the marginal. Posterior tibiæ with two small spurs; intermediate tarsi with comblike teeth, the legs normal, but the cephalic femora somewhat bent. Abdomen depressed, the ovipositor not exerted. Length, 4 mm.

♂. Not known.

From one female on a card labelled "Reared from wood."

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1276, South Australian Museum. The above specimen, the legs and an antenna on a slide.

PTEROMALINI.

MERAPORUS, Walker.

MERAPORUS NIGRIVIRIDIS, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-green, the head and thorax, excluding the propodeum, bronze; the abdomen shining-black; forewings with a rather obscure, round, stained spot against the submarginal vein just before its apex, otherwise hyaline. Legs, excepting coxæ, deep-fuscous; antennæ black, the scape and pedicel brownish. Marginal vein only slightly longer than the stigmal, the latter slightly longer than the postmarginal. Punctate. Propodeal spiracle long-elliptical, the lateral carinæ complete, the median carina half complete from base, the propodeum with a distinct neck. Second abdominal segment a third the length of the abdomen, the third segment a half smaller, the others much shorter. Parapsidal furrows slightly more than half complete. Mandibles 4-dentate. Pedicel much longer than the first funicle-joint, which is longest of the funicle, cup-shaped, the next joint only slightly shorter, the distal joints becoming wider than long. Second ring-joint twice the size of the first; funicle-joints widening distad. Antennæ 13-jointed, the club 3-jointed, not enlarged. Clypeus striate. Length, 2.25 mm.

♂. Not known.

Hab.—King Island (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1277, South Australian Museum. The above specimen with the head and posterior leg on a slide.

EUCCHARIDÆ.

NEOKAPALA, new gen.

Type.—The following species.

NEOKAPALA FURCATELLA, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-green, the propodeum, abdomen, and head blue; legs fuscous, the antennæ black with brownish club and scape, 11-jointed, no ring-joint. Forewings infuscated distad of the distal end of the marginal vein (more proximad at caudal margin), the infuscation accented under the end of the marginal vein. Scutellum produced into a prong like the two arms of a tuning-fork, each prong about as long as the scutellum, brownish toward tip, flattened, the edges carinated; scutellum longitudinally striate. Head shining; thorax umbilicately punctate. Abdominal petiole not as long as the arms of the scutellar process. Antennæ with the funicle-joints produced from one side at apex, flattened, the club solid, ovate, the pedicel small and cupshaped, funicle-joints two and five longest, subequal, the first funicle-joint longer than the pedicel by far but cylindrical-oval, not produced. Length, 3.25 mm.

♂. Unknown.

From one female on a card.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1278, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and an antenna on a slide.

Distinguished from *Kapala*, Cameron, by the scutellar processes, which are short, blunt at end, and forming a prong, which is high up over the base of the abdomen.

Genus, STILBULA, Spinola.

STILBULA BIDENTATA, new sp.

♀. Very dark metallic-green, the abdomen darker, the wings colourless, their veins very pale. Legs fuscous, the knees, posterior tibiæ, and tarsi fulvous. Scutellum bidentate, the head circularly striate, the thorax roughly punctate including the propodeum, the rather long abdominal petiole pitted. Antenna 12-jointed, of the flagellum (excluding pedicel), the first joint longest, thrice the length of the short pedicel, the club-joint shortest; excluding the bulla, scape shorter than funicle one; antennæ brownish toward tip; otherwise black; funicle-joints three and four subequal, each about somewhat over a half the length of joint one. Length, 3 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from one female on a card.

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

Type.—I. 1279, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and the antennæ on a slide.

STILBULA AUSTRALIANA, new sp.

♀. The same as the preceding but more greenish (dark-green), the scutellum similarly slightly produced but not bidentate and with a more or less obscure median grooved line, the axillæ divided by a more or less distinct foveate suture; distal halves of femora, the tibiæ, and tarsi yellowish-brown. Abdomen as in *Eucharis*. In the antennæ, the second, third, and fourth funicle-joints are subequal, somewhat longer than wide, the first joint longest, narrowing proximad. Length, 3.10 mm.

♂. Unknown.

From one female.

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

Type.—I. 1280, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and an antenna on a slide.

PSILOGASTER, Blanchard.

PSILOGASTER PULCHER, new sp.

♂. Metallic æneous-green, the abdomen dark; scape and pedicel yellow, the wings slightly stained, the legs, except coxæ, straw-yellow, the posterior femora washed with fuscous; venation brown, the postmarginal vein long. Scutellum with a median grooved line, otherwise simple and normal. Rugulose punctate. Antennæ 10-jointed, the joints long and cylindrical, the club shortest, the first funicle-joints longer than the scape; distal funicle-joint subequal to the club; pedicel cup-shaped, very short. Length, 4.5 mm.

♀. Not known.

From one male on a card. Differs from Brullé's *pallipes*, apparently, in having 10-jointed antennæ, though it should be compared with that species.

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

Type.—I. 1281, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and an antenna on a slide.

(EUCCHARIS) PSILOGASTER THEOCLES (Walker), Sydney, New South Wales.

This species must be placed here.

PSILOGASTEROIDES, new gen.

♂. Agreeing with *Psilogaster*, Blanchard, but having 12-jointed antennæ; first funicle-joint long, the others short.

♀. Not known.

Type.—*Eucharis fausta*, Walker.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart.

The following of Walker's species:—*Eucharis valgius*, Sydney, New South Wales; *Eucharis eribotes*, Sydney, New South Wales.

CHALCURELLA, new gen.

♂. The same as *Chalcura*, Kirby, but the antennæ with paired branches, the funicle-joints distad of the third, bearing a pair of branches from the apex of each joint, opposite, and forming a prong like the two arms of a tuning-fork; the second two joints of the funicle bearing but a single branch, the branches hairy; first funicle-joint very long, widening distad; the second, third, fourth, and fifth short; the sixth and following lengthening, slender, becoming as long as the first; scutellum with a median groove. Scape short. Stigmal vein quadrate, the wings hyaline. Abdomen as in *Eucharis*. Propodeum with a broad, longitudinal sulcus dorso-laterad.

♀. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

CHALCURELLA NIGRICYANEA, new sp.

♂. Black with a bluish tinge, the coxæ and antennæ concolorous, the femora fuscous or black-brown, the knees, tibiæ, and tarsi yellowish-brown, also the tegulæ and venation. Rudely punctate, the head striate. Thorax pilose. Pedicel chocolate. Posterior coxa and abdominal petiole irregularly, and rather delicately, roughened. Tegulæ brown. Length, 4.85 mm.

From one male.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1282, South Australian Museum. The above specimen on a tag and a slide with the antenna.

EUCHAROMORPHA, new gen.

♂. Somewhat like *Psilogaster*, Blanchard, but the antennæ 11- to 12-jointed, with a true ring-joint, the funicle-joints cylindrical to subquadrate; postmarginal vein distinct, also the venation; scutellum with a cross-furrow before apex. Abdomen sessile, the petiole extremely short or absent. Parapsidal furrows deep, the parapsides somewhat gibbous, also the axillæ. Head not striated, the ocelli in a small triangle. Club solid.

♀. Not known.

Type.—The first species below.

EUCCHAROMORPHA VIRIDIS, new sp.

♂. Bright metallic aeneous-green, the coxæ concolorous, the legs straw-yellow, the antennæ black but with the scape and ring-joint honey-yellow, the pedicel more or less so. Venation brown. Wings subhyaline. Antennæ 12-jointed, the first funicle-joint long, twice the length of the pedicel, the second a third shorter, the others subquadrate and more or less equal; club-joint conical ovate, subequal to first funicle-joint. Head and thorax rugulose, subpunctate, not rude. Abdomen robust, sessile. Length, 4 mm.

From one male on a card.

Hab.—Tasmania: Swansea (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1283, South Australian Museum. The above specimen mounted with the following species and a slide bearing an antenna (and four antennæ of the following species).

EUCCHAROMORPHA FUSCIPES, new sp.

♂. The same as the preceding but more slender, the femora along proximal half fuscous and with more or less metallic-green, the abdomen with a distinct but short petiole, the antennæ wholly black, and differ structurally in that the third funicle-joint is longer, also the club; ring-joint yellow-brown. The abdomen is smaller. Length, 3.87 mm.

Described from two males on a card with the preceding and following species, bearing the same label (second and fourth specimens from left). One of these specimens was tinged with metallic-blue, while the other was smaller and with a shorter scape.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1284, South Australian Museum. The above specimen mounted as indicated with three antennæ on a slide with those of the other species (bottom corner of slide and upper corner).

EUCCHAROMORPHA DUBIA, new sp.

♂. The same as *fuscipes*, but the antennæ only 11-jointed, the funicle 7-jointed; the femora are dark up to the tips and with more metallic colouration. The club is longer, distinctly much longer than the long first funicle-joint, and the funicle-joints are all longer than wide. Length, 3.80 mm.

Described from one male on a card with the preceding.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1285, South Australian Museum. The above specimen mounted with the above (the third specimen from the left) and an antenna on a slide with those of the preceding species (the antenna in the upper right-hand corner).

ORASEMA, Cameron.

ORASEMA PHEIDOLOPHAGA, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-green, sometimes with a bluish tinge; abdomen coppery; wings subhyaline, the venation brown; antennæ dark metallic-green throughout; coxæ concolorous, the tarsi and tibiæ straw-yellow, the femora metallic-green, the cephalic femora less so. Thorax regulose and punctate. Scutellum rimmed at apex. Head circularly striated. Antennæ 13-jointed, with a short ring-joint, the club 3-jointed, the first funicle-joint longest, the others shortening, but all longer than wide, rectangular; club-joints more or less coalesced, yet plainly indicated. Mandibles 2- and 3-dentate, as described for the genus, flavous, fuscous at tip. Length, 2·80 mm.

♂. The same.

Described from what appeared to be four males and two females on a card labelled "Reared from pupæ obtained in nest of *Pheidole*, sp."

Hab.—Victoria: Geelong (H. W. Davey).

Type.—I. 1286, South Australian Museum. The above specimens on a card and a slide bearing head and three antennæ.

ASTILBULA, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with *Stilbula*, Spinola, but the apex of the scutellum ending in a single small acute tooth, pointing upward, the antennæ only 10-jointed, without a ring-joint, the club solid, the first funicle-joint obconic and long, the others submoniliform; abdomen stout, depressed, oblate from dorsal aspect, the petiole moderately long; propodeum with a weak median carina. Postmarginal vein distinct. Mandibles as in *Orasema*, Cameron.

♂. See below.

Type.—The following species.

ASTILBULA MAGNIFICA, new sp.

♀. Brilliant metallic æneous-green, the abdomen shining, the scutum transversely striate, the scutellum longitudinally so, both more or less irregularly; scutellum with a weak median carina. Wings hyaline. Petiole roughened. Venation brown. Legs straw-yellow brown, the coxæ and most of the femora concolorous; also antennæ, but the scape and pedicel brownish. Club-joint next longest of the flagellum. Length, 3·95 mm. Robust.

From one female.

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

Type.—I. 1287, South Australian Museum. The above specimen on a card and a slide bearing the head.

ASTILBULA PURPURA, new sp.

♂. Metallic-purplish, the abdomen much darker; knees, tarsi, and tibiæ straw-yellow, the first three antennal joints brownish; wings hyaline, the venation brown. Femora and coxæ concolorous. Sculptured as in the preceding. Joints of funicle after the first cupshaped or nearly, erected on thick peduncles; first funicle-joint cylindrical, long. Abdomen ascending. Mandibles dentated as in the preceding (*i.e.*, regarding number of teeth). Length, 3.75 mm.

♀. Not known.

Described from one male.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1288, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide bearing the head.

ELASMIDÆ.

ELASMUS, Westwood.

ELASMUS CAIRNSSENSIS, new sp.

♀. Like *flavipostscutellum* but the orange portion of the abdomen much longer, decidedly twice the length of the black distal portion which is at the tip and occupying not more than between a fourth and fifth of the body of the abdomen. Antennæ like those of the species named. Caudal femora metallic at proximal or upper third. Length, 2 mm.

♂. Not known.

Described from one female.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1289, South Australian Museum. The above specimen (head destroyed).

ECTROMINI.

PARANUSIA, new gen.

♀. Cephalic aspect, head rounded, the antennæ inserted below the middle of the face, much below the eyes, but not near the clypeus, widely separated, the scape very long, extending far beyond the vertex, cylindrical, the flagellum compressed, clavate, the funicle-joints transverse and short, much wider than long, the club solid, no ring-joint, the antenna 9-jointed; pedicel very short. Lateral ocelli distant from the eye margins; a distinct transverse suture across face above antennal insertions. Axillæ not quite meeting inwardly. Mandibles bidentate, both teeth strong. Abdomen short,

produced ventrad, the ovipositor usually projecting some distance beyond, naked and slender. Forewings simple, infuscated, with an oblique hairless line from the junction of the marginal and stigmal veins, the marginal vein rather long but a third shorter than the postmarginal, the stigmal well developed, slightly shorter than the postmarginal. Legs normal, the posterior tibiæ with one spur, the intermediate tibial spur not enlarged. Mandibles appearing acute or edentate from above (their lateral aspect). Labial palpi 3-jointed, the maxillary 4-jointed.

♂. Not known.

The cylindrical scape, cephalic characters, antennal segmentation and the long postmarginal vein serve to distinguish this genus.

Type.—The following species.

PARANUSIA LONGISCAPUS, new sp.

♀. Submetallic greenish-black, the face below the transverse suture, the mesoscutum and axillæ dark-reddish; legs black, the tarsi lemon-yellow, forewings stained irregularly, the venation fuscous. Sides of thorax reddish. Antennæ black. Head and thorax impunctate, finely alutaceous. Pedicel longer than any of the funicle-joints, of which the third is longest, all widening distad and prolonged at one side from apex, the sixth four times wider than long; club somewhat over half the length of the funicle. Length, 1.75 mm.

Described from eleven specimens on two cards (one pin) and mounted with ants, upon which they are probably parasitic.

Hab.—South Australia: Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1290, South Australian Museum. The above specimens and a slide bearing head and forewing.

CALLIMOMIDÆ.

DIMEROMICRUS, Crawford.

DIMEROMICRUS AUSTRALIENSIS, new sp.

♀. Brilliant shining metallic æneous-green with a bluish tinge, the legs concolorous excepting the knees, tibiæ, and tarsi, which are lemon-yellow. Antennæ and valves of ovipositor black; wings hyaline. Scape metallic; club verging to brown. First funicle-joint variable, usually smallest, all shorter than the pedicel. Second ring-joint largest. Sculpture as in type species. Mandibles tridentate. Length, 2 mm., excluding ovipositor, which is longer than the abdomen.

♂. Not known.

Described from eight females.

Hab.—New South Wales: Lawson, also at Forest Reefs (two females) (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1291, South Australian Museum. Three females (Lawson) on a card and a slide bearing head, antennæ, and posterior legs.

AMONODONTOMERUS, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with *Monodontomerus*, Westwood, but the abdomen petiolate, the eyes naked, the posterior femora simple, not swollen nor with teeth. Scutellum with a cross furrow; ovipositor not half the length of the abdomen; abdominal segments with their posterior margin straight. Antennæ 12-jointed with one long ring-joint, the club stout, 4-jointed. Stigmal vein with a distinct neck, the postmarginal vein longer than the marginal. Antennæ short and clavate, the funicle-joints transverse.

♂. Not known.

Type.—*Amonodontomerus viridis*, new sp.

AMONODONTOMERUS VIRIDIS, new sp.

♀. Brilliant metallic-green, the antennæ, the ovipositor, and the legs (excepting coxæ) reddish-brown, the middle of the posterior femora sometimes metallic-greenish; valves of ovipositor black. Wings hyaline, the venation dusky. Head and thorax finely transversely lined and with scattered pin punctures, the latter arranged in about two transverse lines on the pronotum. Abdomen smooth and shining, but also with the punctures across the cephalic portions of the segments. Petiole roughened. Club sunken and obliquely truncate along one side. Length, 2.50 mm.

Described from eight females on a card.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1291, South Australian Museum. Seven of the above specimens on cards (one pin).

IDARNINÆ.

KOEBELEA, Ashmead.

KOEBELEA FUSCA, new sp.

♀. Yellowish-brown, the abdomen transversely striped with black except at base and tip; legs concolorous, the flagellum dusky, the wings hyaline; vales of ovipositor black; ocelli in a distinctly curved line. Subpunctate, the propodeum weakly longitudinally striate centrally, laterad with weak scaly sculpture; scutellum with a grooved line near each lateral margin. Antennæ 13-jointed with two ring-joints, the club 3-jointed, the third joint terminating in a spur, which has the

appearance of being a true joint (if so a fourteenth joint); pedicel somewhat longer than any of the following joints, three of the funicle being subquadrate. Mandibles tridentate. Ovipositor very slender, curled. Postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal, which is subequal to the marginal. Axillæ with an ovate black spot in the cephalo-lateral angle. Length, 1.60 mm., exclusive of ovipositor, which is twice longer than the body.

♂. Not known.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1334, South Australian Museum. Four of nine specimens on a card and a slide with the head.

I designate the above species type of the genus.

MONODONTOMERINÆ.

MACRODONTOMERUS, new gen.

♀. Like *Plesiostigmodes*, Ashmead, but the pronotum normal, not by far as long as the mesonotum; scutellum without a cross furrow; abdomen produced ventrad at middle, triangular from lateral aspect. Otherwise the same.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

MACRODONTOMERUS TRIANGULARIS, new sp.

♀. Brilliant metallic æneous-green, the knees, tibiæ, and tarsi straw-yellow, the rest of the legs concolorous. Wings hyaline, the stigmal vein very short, only half the length of the short postmarginal. Cephalic femora short, swollen, the posterior femora slightly enlarged and with a small tooth beneath before apex (also a slight indication of a second one farther proximad) and very minutely subserrulate. Antennæ with two ring-joints, the first funicle-joint longest, slightly longer than wide, shorter than the pedicel; antennæ black. Thorax finely transversely lined and scaly. Length, 2.40 mm., exclusive of the ovipositor, which is somewhat shorter than the body.

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

Type.—I. 1335, South Australian Museum.

IDARNINÆ.

IDARNOIDES, new gen.

♀. Like *Idarnes*, Walker, but the scutellum without grooves, the antennæ 12-jointed with two ring-joints, the funicle-joints mostly subquadrate, but the first distinctly longer than wide. Mandibles bidentate. Marginal vein twice

or more the length of the stigmal, the postmarginal long, nearly twice longer than the stigmal. Parapsidal furrows complete. Ovipositor longer than the body. Scutellum flat.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

LDARNOIDES CHANNINGI, new sp.

♀. Deep metallic blue-green, finely polygonally reticulated; wings hyaline; scape and legs straw-yellow, the pedicel brown; valves of ovipositor and flagellum black. Scape long and slender. Length, 1.65 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1336, South Australian Museum. Four specimens on one card and a slide bearing head and antennæ.

Respectfully dedicated to William Ellery Channing, for his efforts directed against war.

CLEONYMINÆ.

APHOTISMUS, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with *Photismus*, Walker, but the abdomen with a very short petiole, its body compressed appearing sub-linear from dorsal aspect and large and round from lateral aspect, the ovipositor hidden. Head from cephalic aspect sub-rectangular, a little wider than long, the antennæ inserted slightly above the ventral ends of the eyes, 13-jointed with one ring-joint and a 3-jointed club. Pronotum transverse, parapsidal furrows complete, the scutellum simple, with a cross-groove, the median carina weak, the spiracle small, round. Marginal, stigmal, and postmarginal veins about equal, the first and last a little longer, the forewing with a longitudinal, subcrescentic, fuscous band extending from apex of submarginal to apex of stigmal. Mandibles bidentate but the second tooth broad, its apex concavely emarginate. Posterior femora much swollen and with a large triangular tooth beneath near apex whose distal margin is minutely serrulate; cephalic femora also swollen but simple. Hind tibiæ with two spurs.

♂. The same.

The shape of the abdomen is characteristic.

Type.—The following species.

APHOTISMUS NIGER, new sp.

♀. Shining-black, the tibiæ and tarsi lemon-yellow, also the distal third of cephalic femora; antennæ concolorous, the funicle-joints transverse, the first only twice the size of the ring-joint, the others wider, all shorter than the pedicel;

flagellum short, clavate. Thorax finely, transversely lined and polygonally reticulated and with obscure thimble punctures. Length, 1.85 mm. Short and stout.

♂. About the same.

Described from many specimens of both sexes mounted together on four cards. Specimens reared from galls on *Casuarina*, sp.

Hab.—South Australia: Adelaide (R. L. Barringer).

Type.—I. 1337, South Australian Museum. The above specimens and a slide bearing head, posterior and cephalic legs.

PTEROMALIDÆ.

PACHYNEURINI.

PACHYNEURONELLA, new gen.

♀. Like *Pachyneuron*, Walker, but the antennæ only 11-jointed with two ring-joints, the funicle 4-jointed; abdominal petiole extraordinarily short, so that the abdomen appears sessile; flagellum short and clavate, the funicle-joints transverse; scutellum without a cross furrow, the propodeum very short, without noticeable carinæ nor sulci. Mandibles tridentate but the third tooth broadly truncate, its margin concaved so that four teeth are nearly evident. Third club-joint very short. Marginal vein thickened, about twice longer than wide at apex, the postmarginal a mere spur, the stigmal also very short, merely a minute knob on a very short petiole, not half the length of the marginal, which widens distad. Abdomen convexed beneath near base, as long as the thorax, conic-ovate. Posterior tibiæ with one spur.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

PACHYNEURONELLA VIRIDIS, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-green, the abdomen very dark; wings hyaline, the venation dusky; legs concolorous, tibiæ dusky, the tarsi whitish. Body with very fine velvety sheening as in the eulophid genus *Tetrastichus*. Pedicel short but longer than any of the funicle-joints; proximal club-joint equal to half the club. Length, 1.25 mm.

♂. Not known.

Hab.—South Australia: Adelaide. Reared from galls on *Casuarina*, sp. (R. L. Barringer).

Type.—I. 1338, South Australian Museum. Two female specimens and a slide bearing posterior legs, head, and antenna.

SPHEGIGASTERINI.

PTEROSEMOIDEA, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with *Pterosema*, Foerster, but the antennæ with 3 ring-joints; propodeum long, with an obscure, obtuse, median carina at base only, the neck distinct. Postmarginal vein long, nearly as long as the marginal, which is a third longer than the well-developed stigmal. Abdominal petiole short but distinct; funicle-joints longer than wide. At least one mandible 4-dentate. Differs from *Pterosemella* in lacking the median carina on the propodeum; the lateral carinæ are complete. Third segment of abdomen only half the length of the second, the abdomen acutely convexed beneath at middle.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

PTEROSEMOIDEA FLAVIPES, new sp.

♀. Metallic grass-green, the abdomen darker; punctate, including the propodeum. Scape and legs, except tarsi, brownish-yellow; rest of antennæ dusky-yellowish. Wings hyaline. Scape long and slender; pedicel somewhat shorter than first funicle-joint, which is subequal to the next two joints, the distal joint only slightly wider than long; club 3-jointed, ovate, somewhat longer than the funicle. Length, 1.60 mm.

♂. Not known.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1339, South Australian Museum. One specimen on a card and a slide bearing head, antennæ, and a posterior leg in fragments.

APTEROSEMOIDEA, new gen.

Type.—The following species.

APTEROSEMOIDEA NIGRIVIRIDIS, new sp.

♀. Nearly black, the abdomen very dark metallic-bluish; coxæ and most of femora concolorous, the rest of the legs yellowish; wings hyaline; scape dark-fuscous, the flagellum black. Mandibles 3- and 4-dentate; propodeum with very obscure lateral carinæ but no median, long, punctate; abdomen depressed, its upper-surface subconvex, segments two and three long, subequal, both together occupying over half the surface, the following segments a third shorter and more or less equal. Coarsely punctate, including the propodeum, the abdomen smooth and shining, its petiole nearly as long as the posterior coxæ. Propodeal spiracle minute, round. Funicle-joints all somewhat longer than wide. Length, 1.35 mm.

♂. Not known.

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

Type.—I. 1340, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide bearing head and posterior legs.

This genus differs from *Pterosemoidea* in abdominal characters, the abdomen being flat or depressed, not convexed beneath nor sunken above, the second and third segments long and subequal, together occupying over a half of the surface: the neck of the propodeum is much less distinct here also.

APTEROSEMOIDELLA, new gen.

Type.—The following species.

APTEROSEMOIDELLA BIOCULATA, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic æneous-green, the abdomen darker; legs concolorous, the tibiæ brown, the tarsi paler. Antennæ brownish, the third ring-joint largest, the first funicle-joint slightly longer than the pedicel; 13-jointed. Stigmal vein long and slender, but not as long as the postmarginal, the forewings obscurely infuscated and with two distinct fuscous spots, the distal one round and just under the knob of the stigmal vein, the proximal one larger, crescentic, and originating from the base of the marginal vein. Abdominal petiole very short but distinct, the second segment longest, only slightly longer than the third, both together distinctly not any longer than a third the length of the abdomen. Both mandibles 4-dentate; cephalic margin of clypeus bidentate. Median carina apparently absent. Length, 1.80 mm.

From one specimen, similarly magnified.

♂. Not known.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1341, South Australian Museum. One specimen on a slide.

The genus differs from *Pterosemoidea* and *Apteroosemoidea* in abdominal, mandibular, and wing characters; the abdomen is slightly convexed beneath, the second and third segments together not occupying over a third of the surface; the mandibles are both 4-dentate and the forewings are infuscated and with a long stigmal vein.

ASAPHINI.

ASAPHOMORPHELLA, new gen.

♀. Agreeing somewhat with *Aphobetoideus*, Ashmead, but the antennæ only 8-jointed, the club solid, no ring-joint but the first funicle-joint transverse, only half the length of the second; posterior tibial spur very long and stout; mandibles

tridentate; propodeum very short, transverse but medially produced broadly beyond the insertion of the hind coxæ, as in *Lelaps*; abdomen short, ovate, its petiole short and stout, the second segment occupying three-fourths of the surface, the ovipositor strong, exerted for over half the length of the abdomen; posterior femora swollen from both sides; wings fasciate, the marginal vein a little over twice the length of the stigmal, which is a third longer than the postmarginal. No carinæ on metathorax. Club large, ovate, the funicle-joints wider than long.

♂. Unknown.

Type.—The following species.

ASAPHOMORPHELLA ROUSSEAU, new sp.

♀. Honey-yellow, the distal two-thirds of abdomen and middle of posterior tibiæ dusky or fuscous; scape concolorous, the flagellum dark, the club black. Forewing with a large sub-spherical smoky area across it from the stigmal vein and a transverse smoky stripe at the bend of the submarginal vein, where there is also a dense clump of black bristles; space between the two stripes nonciliate or nearly. Club subequal to the combined lengths of the three preceding joints. Length, 1.70 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1342, South Australian Museum. One specimen on a slide.

Respectfully dedicated to Jean Jacques Rousseau for his extract from the "Project of Perpetual Peace," by the Abbé Saint-Pierre.

SPHEGIGASTERINI.

EURYDINOTELLA, new gen.

♀. Like *Eurydinota*, Foerster, but the antennæ with three ring-joints, the joints of the funicle all longer than wide, the second longest, the first somewhat shorter than the pedicel. Propodeum without a median carina, with a distinct neck and lateral carinæ. Mandibles 3- and 4-dentate. Abdomen with the caudal margin of the second segment straight, that segment occupying over a third of the surface and subequal to the long third segment. Head and thorax densely punctate, including the propodeum, which is moderately broad. Postmarginal vein slightly longer than the stigmal. Wings hyaline. Parapsidal furrows nearly half complete. Petiole of abdomen nearly as long as the posterior coxæ.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The species described herewith.

EURYDINOTELLA PRIMA, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic æneous-green, the legs (including coxæ) reddish-brown, the tarsi pallid; abdomen darker, smooth. Scape and pedicel fuscous, the former paler proximad, the flagellum black. Ring-joints increasing in size distad; joints two to four of funicle subequal, longest, the distal and proximal joints subequal in length. Distal club-joint ending in a small nipple. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1343, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide bearing head and posterior legs.

MISCOGASTERIDÆ.

SYSTASIS, Walker.

SYSTASIS HENRICI, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic æneous-green, reticulately punctate, the thorax also with obscure thimble punctures. Wings hyaline. Legs brownish-yellow, the cephalic femora washed with metallic-green, the posterior femora darker at the middle and submetallic; antennæ dusky-black, 12-jointed, with two ring-joints, the club 3-jointed, the funicle-joints subquadrate, the first longest, slightly shorter than the pedicel; postmarginal vein somewhat longer than the stigmal. Mandibles 5-dentate, the three inner teeth minute. Propodeum tricarinate, the scutellum without a cross furrow. Ovipositor not exerted. Length, 2.10 mm.

♂. Not known.

Hab.—King Island (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1344, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide bearing head and posterior legs.

Respectfully dedicated to Henri the Fourth of France, King of Navarre, who originated the idea of perpetual peace among nations.

PTEROMALIDÆ.

ROPTROCERINI.

URIELLOIDES, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with *Uriella*, Ashmead, but the antennæ with three ring-joints, mandibles 3- and 4-dentate, in the former the third tooth with a concave margin, the propodeum tricarinate, the lateral carinæ grooved interiorly; spiracle small, oval. Postmarginal vein slightly longer than the stigmal. No spiracular sulcus. Parapsidal furrows incomplete. Somewhat like *Neocatolaccus*, Ashmead. Antennæ inserted close together.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

URIELLOIDES FULVIPES, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic blue-green, the legs (except coxæ) lemon-yellow, the wings hyaline; scape pallid, suffused with dusky, the flagellum reddish-brown, subclavate, the first three funicle-joints subquadrate and subequal, distinctly shorter than the pedicel, the others widening and shortening slightly. Club 3-jointed. Scape long, cylindrical. Punctate, the propodeum practically smooth. Length, 2 mm.

♂. Unknown.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1345, South Australian Museum. Two specimens and a slide bearing head and legs.

PARURIELLA, new gen.

♀. Like *Uriella*, Ashmead, but both mandibles tridentate, the lateral carinæ distinct, also the median, the tibial spur of posterior legs long and slender. Antennæ 12-jointed, two ring-, three club-, and five funicle-joints, the latter all subquadrate. Forewings hyaline, the postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal, the latter being less than half the length of the marginal. Pedicel only slightly longer than the first funicle-joint. Scutellum simple. Parapsidal furrows complete. Abdomen only slightly longer than the thorax, subcarinate beneath, depressed.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

PARURIELLA AUSTRALIENSIS, new sp.

♀. Bright metallic æneous-green, the coxæ, femora, and tibiæ concolorous, the knees, tips of tibiæ, and the tarsi brown-yellow; venation dark-brown. Antennæ black. Densely punctate, including the propodeum; the abdomen scaly. Cephalic tibiæ sometimes paler. Length, 2 mm.

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

Type.—I. 1346, South Australian Museum. One of four specimens and a slide with the head, legs, and a forewing.

EUNOTINÆ.

AMUSCIDEA, new gen.

♀. Like *Muscidea*, Motschulsky, but the antennæ 11-jointed with one very small ring-joint; this also distinguishes it from all genera of its tribe; club 3-jointed. Mandibles

tridentate. Parapsidal furrows complete, the scutum with thimble punctures; scutellum longer than usual and with a transverse suture before tip; metathorax and propodeum very short, without carinæ, excepting what appears to be a weak paired median one, the latero-caudal angles longer and obtusely pointed; no sulci. Abdomen ovate, as long as the thorax, carinated beneath. Head somewhat wider than long. Marginal vein short, about twice the length of the moderate stigmal, which is somewhat longer than the postmarginal or else subequal to it. Second abdominal segment about a third the length of the abdomen.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

AMUSCIDEA NIGRIPES, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-greenish, with æneous tinges; four proximal tarsal joints yellowish-white. Wings hyaline; venation dusky, the submarginal vein interrupted just before uniting with the marginal. Antennæ nearly black. Tip of scutellum bluish. Polygonally reticulated or scaly. Funicle-joints all longer than wide, but the first scarcely shorter than the short pedicel; club wider. Tibial spur of posterior legs longer than the proximal tarsal joint, which, however, is not very long, only moderate for a tarsal joint. Scape longer than the club. Teeth of mandibles about equal, distinct. Length, 1.50 mm.

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

Type.—I. 1347, South Australian Museum. One specimen on a card and the head and posterior legs on a slide.

TETRASTICHINI.

TETRASTICHELLA, new gen.

♀. Resembling closely *Tetrastichus*, Haliday, but there are three ring-joints and only two club-joints, the antennæ 10-jointed. Forewings infuscated, the postmarginal vein distinctly present but not half the length of the stigmal. Mandibles tridentate.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

TETRASTICHELLA FUSCIPENNIS, new sp.

♀. Metallic-green, bluish ventrad and along sides of abdomen; the legs bluish, the coxæ pale at base, the femora beneath; the tarsi pale. Antennæ dusky. With the usual sculpture of species of *Tetrastichus*. Scutum laterad and caudad narrowly margined with yellow; also the scutellum

and the base of each axilla more broadly; a yellow spot in each parapside at base. Forewings infuscated from base of marginal vein distad about three-fourths the distance from apex of stigmal to apex of blade, the area nearly as wide as the wing under the venation, but narrowing distad, conical. Oral area yellowish. Pedicel longer than any of the funicle-joints, of which the second is largest, ovate, the third wider than long. Club without a nipple. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1348, South Australian Museum. One specimen on a slide.

OMPHALINI.

ACHRYSOCHARELLOIDEA, new gen.

♀. Like *Gyrolasella*, Girault, but the club of the antennæ 4-jointed, the fourth joint minute, itself terminating in a seta. Parapsidal furrows complete; postmarginal vein longer than the slender stigmal. Scutellum with two grooved lines. Teeth of mandible minute. Antennæ 10-jointed with two ring-joints.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

ACHRYSOCHARELLOIDEA PAX, new sp.

♀. Metallic-green and punctate, the wings hyaline; legs pale-yellow, excepting the coxæ and proximal third or more of the femora; scape pale-yellow at proximal third, the antennæ otherwise black. Pedicel smallest of the flagellum, the two funicle-joints largest, the three proximal club-joints large, a little wider than long. Length, 1.25 mm.

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

Type.—I. 1349, South Australian Museum. One specimen on a slide.

Dedicated to the cause of international peace.

RHICNOPELTELLA, Girault.

RHICNOPELTELLA RETICULATA, Girault.

♂. The same as the female; antennæ with four ring-joints, the two joints of the funicle both transverse; pedicel as long as the funicle. Antennæ dusky-yellowish. Length, 0.75 mm.

RHICNOPELTELLA FILIA, new sp.

♀. Closest to *splendoriferella*, but dark blue-green, the wings hyaline, the antennæ concolorous with the body; cephalic tibæ, the knees and tarsi pallid-dusky. Distal

funicle-joint not more than half the length of the pedicel. Length, 1.75 mm.

♂. Not known.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (B. Ingleby).

Type.—I. 1467, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide bearing portion of a leg, a forewing, and the antennæ.

ACHRYSOCHARIS, Girault.

ACHRYSOCHARIS LEIBNITZI, new sp.

♀. Like *saintpierrei*, but at once distinguished because the antennæ are not compressed fusiform and bear a ring-joint, the legs are white except the blackish coxæ, and the wings are unifasciate, the fascia only about half complete (from the stigmal knob). Pedicel longer than any of the following joints, those of the funicle ovate. Antennæ black. Mandibles tridentate. Length, 0.85 mm.

♂. Unknown.

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

Type.—I. 1468, South Australian Museum. One specimen on a slide.

CHALCEDECTINÆ.

AMOTURELLA, new gen.

♀. Agreeing in general with *Amotura*, Cameron, but the antennæ only 8-jointed, the club solid, one ring-joint, the posterior femora swollen but only very minutely serrate (not denticulate) beneath. Body short, pteromaliform, the cephalic femora swollen and with one minute tooth beneath. Pronotum long, rectangular (as in the *Eurytomidæ*, but not as wide as the thorax), nearly as long as the scutum, which has complete, punctate, parapsidal furrows. Propodeum very coarsely punctate. Second abdominal segment very long, occupying two-thirds the surface, the following segments very short and subequal; abdomen sessile, broadly ovate, convex beneath, the ovipositor not exerted. Scutellum with a punctate cross-furrow just before tip. Both wings infuscated, the stigmal vein short, without a knob, the postmarginal still shorter. Mandibles tridentate, the head triangular, the antennæ inserted on the clypeus.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

AMOTURELLA SAINTPIERREI, new sp.

♀. Metallic-coppery, the abdomen black, the sides of thorax green; legs rich, dark reddish-brown; posterior wings uniformly stained, the forewings stained out to the end of the

venation, from thence hyaline, apparently without marginal fringes. Thorax scaly, also the head. Scape slender; pedicel long obconic, twice the length of the first funicle-joint, which is somewhat wider than long, largest of the funicle, the ring-joint closely attached to it and as wide as its base; other funicle-joints shortening; club as long as the funicle. Length, 1.25 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1469, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide bearing head and posterior leg.

Respectfully dedicated to the Abbé de Saint-Pierre.

ENCYRTIDÆ.

ECTROMINI.

CALOCERINELOIDES, new gen.

♂. Like *Calocerinus*, Howard, but the marginal vein punctiform, the wings hyaline, the axillæ not quite meeting inwardly, the sixth funicle-joint elongate but not much longer than the other five joints, distinctly not twice longer than their united length; funicle-joint five only half the length of the preceding part of the funicle; branches long, subequal, clavate, on funicle-joints two to five. Antennæ 9-jointed, inserted slightly below the middle of the face, the club solid, no ring-joints. Stigmal vein slender, twice the length of the short postmarginal. Second tooth of mandible broadly emarginate.

♀. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

CALOCERINELOIDES RAMOSA, new sp.

♂. Steel-blue, the abdomen metallic-greenish; head and thorax polygonally shagreened, the abdomen likewise but smoother, the axillæ still smoother, scaly. Legs yellowish-brown; the antennæ dusky-brownish. Club about half the length of the sixth funicle-joint. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1470, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide with the head.

ANAGYRUS, Howard.

ANAGYRUS CHANNINGI, new sp.

♀. Bright metallic blue-green, the wings wholly hyaline; postmarginal vein as long as the stigmal, the marginal a little longer than wide. Legs and tegulæ yellow. Valves of ovipositor black. Head and thorax densely reticulated, the

mesonotum with numerous thimble punctures. Posterior tibiæ with an obscure, roundish spot above near each end. Posterior coxæ concolorous. Antennæ 12-jointed, with one very short ring-joint, the scape compressed distad, joints two and three of funicle longest, subequal to the pedicel, one slightly shorter, six a little wider than long; club wider than funicle, short ovate, 3-jointed; antennæ dark, suffused slightly with brownish. Length, 2.2 mm., excluding the ovipositor, which is exerted for half the length of the abdomen.

♂. Not known.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1471, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide with the head.

Respectfully dedicated to William Ellery Channing.

ANAGYRUS PENNI, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-green, the scutellum more or less coppery; wings hyaline, the postmarginal vein distinctly not more than a half the length of the stigmal; legs dark-brown; antennæ as in the other species but the club is more or less distinctly brownish, the scape less compressed distad, the second and third funicle-joints not distinctly longer than wide, a little wider than long, somewhat shorter than the shorter pedicel, the funicle widening distad. Axillæ blue, barely separated. Length, 2 mm., exclusive of ovipositor, which is exerted for a length equal to a fifth that of the abdomen.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1472, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide with the head.

Respectfully dedicated to William Penn.

ANAGYRUS SAINTPIERREI, new sp.

♀. Differs from the preceding species in that the mandibles have the second tooth acute, not broadly truncate at apex, and it is only a third of the size of the first tooth. Dark metallic-bluish, the head and mesothorax rather bright-green; legs metallic-bluish, the tarsi brown. Wings hyaline, the venation blackish, somewhat as in *penni*. Antennæ the same but the scape hardly at all dilated, the first and second funicle-joints longest, each subequal to the pedicel, longer than wide (distinctly), the following joints more or less subquadrate; antennæ blackish. Length, 2 mm.; ovipositor projecting slightly.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1473, South Australian Museum. One specimen on a card and the head on a slide.

ANAGYRUS EMERSONI, new sp.

♀. Like *penni* in mandibular structure. Bright bluish-green, the scutellum with æneous tinges; legs bright yellowish-brown, the cephalic femur and the middle of cephalic tibia metallic-greenish, the posterior femur dusky proximad. Forewings with a distinct yellowish stain under the stigmal and marginal veins, otherwise hyaline. Antennæ concolorous with the legs, but the scape metallic. Postmarginal vein no longer than half the length of the stigmal, the marginal subpunctiform. Head and thorax with a minute scaly sculpture. Length, 1.50 mm.

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

Type.—I. 1474, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide with the head.

Respectfully dedicated to R. W. Emerson for his essay on "War."

MIRINI.

PSEUDENCYRTELLA, new gen.

Type.—The following species.

PSEUDENCYRTELLA FASCIATA, new sp.

♀. Dark metallic-purplish, the legs concolorous, the tarsi yellowish; forewings with a fuscous stripe across them from the stigmal vein; antennæ concolorous. Mesoscutum with fine scaly sculpture and dense pin punctures; the scutellum finer, with longitudinal lining, the axillæ meeting inwardly. Antennæ inserted near the clypeus, filiform, the scape very long, extending far above the clypeus and more than half the length of the long slender flagellum, whose joints are all more than twice their width; pedicel about two and three-quarter times longer than wide at apex, shorter than the first funicle-joint; club not enlarged, 2-jointed, the funicle 7-jointed, no ring-joint. Head (cephalic aspect) narrow, longer than wide. Marginal vein scarcely longer than wide, the postmarginal shorter than the stigmal. Mandibles with the three teeth about equal. Length, 2 mm.

♂. Not known.

Hab.—Tasmania: Scottsdale (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1475, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide bearing posterior leg and antenna.

The genus differs from *Pseudencyrtus*, Ashmead, in having the elongate scape, the narrow head, the 2-jointed club, and the punctate scutum.

EURYTOMINÆ.

EURYTOMA, Illiger.

EURYTOMA MAZZINII, new sp.

♀. Robust. Black, the head and thorax with short, greyish pubescence; abdomen ventro-meso-proximad brownish; coxæ and femora concolorous, tibiæ and tarsi reddish-brown, also the knees, most of the distal half of intermediate femora and all of the scape. Antennæ black, 11-jointed, the club 3-jointed, one ring-joint; joint one of funicle longest; ring-joint yellow. Wings hyaline, the postmarginal vein nearly as long as the marginal, slightly longer than the stigmal. Length, 1.80 mm.

♂. Not known.

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

Type.—I. 1350, South Australian Museum. One specimen on a card and a slide with posterior femur and antenna.

Dedicated to Giuseppe Mazzini for his "The Duties of Man."

EURYSYSTOLE, new gen.

♀. Agreeing with *Systole*, Walker, but the abdominal segments not subequal, the fourth over thrice the length of the third, longer than wide, very long, occupying more than a half of the surface. The thorax is scaly, and with scattered, shallow punctures as in *Systole opus*. Posterior tibiæ with only one spur. Parapsidal furrows complete.

♂. Not known.

Type.—The species following.

EURYSYSTOLE VULGARIS, new sp.

♀. Black, the wings hyaline, the venation very pallid-yellow, the postmarginal vein somewhat shorter than the stigmal; antennæ pale-yellow, the pedicel dusky; legs honey-yellow. Eleven antennal joints, one ring-joint, the first funicle-joint subequal to the pedicel, only slightly longer than wide, the others subequal to it or a little shorter; club 3-jointed, larger, obliquely truncate. Pronotum with a more or less obscure yellowish spot in the lateral aspect, cephalo-ventrad. Third and following abdominal segments more or less distinctly scaly. Cephalic ocellus not within the scrobicular cavity. Knees, tips of tibiæ, and tarsi white. Length, 1.45 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1351, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide with posterior leg and antennæ.

SYSTOLE, Walker.

SYSTOLE OPUS, new sp.

♀. Black, the wings hyaline, the antennæ concolorous, also the coxæ and most of all femora, the tibiæ and tarsi yellowish-brown; second and third abdominal segments smooth, the next segments scaly, the fourth (which is equal to the preceding) only along proximal half; head and thorax scaly, but there are large, shallow punctures scattered over the surface resembling pustules. Wings hyaline, the postmarginal vein slightly shorter than the others, which are subequal. Antennæ 11-jointed, the 3-jointed club obliquely truncate from apex of first joint, the pedicel longer than the first funicle-joint, all joints of the latter about cupshaped and subequal; one ring-joint. Posterior tibiæ with two spurs. Parapsidal furrows complete. Length, 1.10 mm.

♂. Not known.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea).

Type.—I. 1353, South Australian Museum. One specimen and a slide bearing posterior leg and antenna.

EUCHARIDÆ.

CHALCUROIDES, new gen.

♂. Agreeing with *Chalcurella*, Girault, but the scutellum terminating in a minute, upturned, spinelike plate, nearly as in *Astilbula*, and the antennæ bear paired branches after the fifth funicle-joint, the first five funicle-joints with single branches from opposite sides alternately. Joints two to five short, joint one as long as a third or more of the long club, the funicle-joints lengthening after the fifth; pedicel very short. Mandibles with one and two teeth within respectively.

♀. Not known.

Type.—The following species.

CHALCUROIDES VERSICOLOR, new sp.

♂. Metallic-green, the axillæ and rest of thorax distad of them, purple, the abdomen blue, the long petiole greenish and roughened like the thorax; face bluish about the antennæ, striate; antennæ black (submetallic); wings hyaline, the venation brown. Legs dark, submetallic, the knees, tips of tibiæ, and tarsi brownish. Length, 3.85 mm.

Described from one male mounted on a card with its host, a "bulldog" ant (a species of *Myrmecia*), and labelled "Parasitic on pupa."

Hab.—Queensland: Townsville (F. P. Dodd).

Type.—I. 1352, South Australian Museum. The above specimen and a slide bearing the head.