# Homo Perniciosus and New Hymenoptera.



H. H. Girault, B.Sc.

What's all this confusion and noise? Fancy sour, acid women. Woman makes a man, and man a woman.

Since W. Shakespeare described Woman, I have explored America and elsewhere and on Mars I thought I had found a notable new kind of female Man like her, and which had caused some commotion up there (heard even on Earth as faint squabbling). This form was, however, soon recognized upon earth (in America first) by men in general, and called New or Business Woman; gradually, I commenced to perceive it, identifying ext with the Martian form. And now from more study and observation, I have been astonished to find that it is but female Man, or Woman, out of place (by Heavens! become ugly—and vociferous enough).

Homo perniciosus was thus described and this description is confirmed: Abnormal female (loveless, without offspring); heart functionless; mammae aborted; psychology novel (as supposed) but artificial; gay, high-coloured, feral, brass-cheeked, shape lovely like Woman but nature hard (selfish, thoughtless, proud. unsympathetic, irresponsible, aggressive, irritant, insensible, luxurious, pugnacious, over-active, inquisitive, mischievous, voracious and even carnivorous; antagonistic, ungentle, immodest, critical, competitive, poisonous); conduct unstable (even inclined to treachery), the lips compressed, body strong. Everywhere but rare in natural habitat.

From young adults, these commonest, 1923, Australia.

This abnormality of Woman, which at first I mistook for a new morphological variation, is serious and needs attention, as all know by this time. Tom thinks them unnatural and ought to be married. That is the crux of it. He called them weeds, nuisances, unbalanced,

ngly—what the devil are they else? Fancy, beings made for love, the loves of humanity, denying their nature and acting half-men! Man-eaters a soldier called them; they are silly-dillies, I think, to be taught better. They are not male, that's certain. Who could love them? Tom heartily damned them, and said "What the h——'s the matter?" looking bewildered in the meantime.

When I discovered what was wrong and that Woman had not discovered but had invented, a New Psychology, by Heavens! I shook with laughter. Humorous enough, but more sad and even becoming grim. They are to be free, getting nothing by it except wild brain and mad men, arriving at shrewdom and needing a bit! God aid as! War would be nothing to this moral scourge and when, in my suffering and shame, I think of the cause, many is the time I have uttered this fearful cry from the heart:—

"God curse and smite all free-acting women."

Is Earth free from Sun? How, then, can Woman be free from Man, or Man from Woman?

# NEW HYMENOPTERA (Queensland).

1. Phaenerotoma coccinellae (Bracouidae). Black; leg 1, head save ocellar area and upper  $\frac{1}{2}$  occiput, tibiae more or less, palpi and sometimes abdomen beneath distad, vellow-brown; head coriaceous; thorax rugulose save rectangularly at meson cephalic scutum, this subglabrous. Parapside, axillae glabrous; eyes naked. Propodeum concave, foveolate, declivous near base. Abdomen 2 petiolate, coarsely coriaceus, rest tergum glabrous. Ovipositor  $\frac{1}{2}$  abdomen. Radius joining costa much before apex, the costa thickened from stigmal to radial vein, latter from constricted base of stigma; 1st abscissa very short, subequal 2nd cross-cubital, 2nd over thrice longer. From Coccinella transversalis. Cotton, Laidley, May 5th, 1923, and C. repanda, Boonah, May 22nd, 1923.

### 2. DAVINCIA (Entedonini).

Propodeum with median carina as in *Pseudomphale* but groove on each side absent along cephalic margin; a sulcus from spiracle, its lateral margin carinated; petiole distinctly longer than wide. Scutum with median sulcus at base.

D. arboris. Aeneus, legs reddish save coxae, femur I laterad; forewing with dark perpendicular dash from base of stigmal as long as that vein and cross-stripe near apex, this of two oblique arms. Flagellum filiform-acuminate, pedicel somewhat exceeding funicles, of latter I quadrate, rest a bit longer; club 1 oval, 2 small, ovate.

a long apical spine. Scape in male strongly compressed. Jaws bidentate, scaly. Femur 1 in male non-metallic. A female, Wynnum (type) forest, 1921; a pair, forest, Ipswich, June, 1919.

# 3. CHALCIDELLIA (Chalcidini).

From Chalcis: From a bit convex, scrobes narrower than space between them and eye; genal ruga absent; pronotum arcuate, scutum sharply produced cephalad at meson; abdomen as in Stomatoceras. Type: Chalcis euthyrrhinni.

# 4. AUSTROMIRA (Mirini).

As *Ecthrobacca*, but non-metallic. Jaw teeth equal. From moderately wide, sub-prominent, lateral ocellus distinctly nearer eve than to median ocellus. Scrobes a horseshoe. Ovipositor concealed.

A. muironi Brown, abdomen black; forewing smoky from proximal half of submarginal nearly to apex and also from base; head save frons, mesopleurum, propodeum, coxae, tarsi, base of femora, antennae distad funicle 3, tibial tips, most of tibia 1 silvery. Glabrus, scutum, scutellum with scattered pin-punctures. Pedicel equal funicle 1, twice longer than wide. Forest, Gatton, June 1, 1923.

### 5. AUSTROSYSTASIS (Miscogasteridae).

Antennae 13-jointed, two ring-joints. Habitus of Bruchophagus; pronotum transverse, abdomen 2 nearly half surface, much longest, a long median carina from antennae to mouth. Parapsidal furrows complete, weak. Post-marginal equal marginal, stigmal a bit shorter, curved. Jaws 3-dentate, 1 longest. Femur 3 somewhat swollen. Propodeum foveolate, a curved lateral carina. Hind spurs equal, small. A. atricorpus. Black umbilicately punctate; tegulae, legs save coxae and center femur 1 caudad, scape, pedicel, red, rest antennae dusky yellow. Funicle 1 snbquadrate, rest a bit wider, pedicel twice funicle 1. Upper thorax, legs with hairs. Canungra, jungle, base Tambourine Short, robust. Mountain, March 25, 1923.

- 6. Coccophagus silvifilia. As lucani but all gold save purple marginal spot on abdomen a bit distad of middle, wings lightly clouded to apex venation; face pale, also legs, scape; wing 2 narrower. Flaxton, Blackall Range, jungle, July 4, 1923
- 7. Ablerus biguttatibiae. As saintpierrei but wings clear, ovipositor all concolorous, femora 1-2 black above narrowly save at ends, 3 with a wide black stripe along its middle; fringes 1/5th width, 4-5 lines cilia proximad

hairless line. Vertex white, also scape save above narrowly; no white stripe across face. Funicle 2 a bit exceeding 1 and 4. Tibia 1 with spots united so black above widely save ends; 1 of tarsus 1 black at base. Rockhampton, forest, April 15, 1923.

- 8. Aphelinus wallumbillae. As ruskini but abdomen with 4 distinct black narrow cross-stripes, equidistant, farther from apex than from base; lemon; a patch 4-5 discal cilia under middle submarginal. Hairless line closed by one line at hind margin. Hind tibia with 4 dusky dots above. 1 at base, 4 at apex. From a lecaniid, Brigalow, Wallumbilla, October 17, 1923.
- 9. Coccophagus redini. Follows auricaput. Abdomen black save immediate centre of base and apex of 2, disk ventrad yellow; obscure pale marginal spot near apex; upper half occiput, lateral \( \frac{1}{4} \) propodeum, pronotum, jet, also antenna save scape. Funicle 1 elongate, over twice pedicel and 3, latter \( \frac{1}{2} \) longer than wide. Scutum, parapside, axilla hispid, scutellum 6-8 bristles only, cephalic pair less gross. Tibial spur nearly equal tarsal 1, gross. Vertex hispid. Hind wing 14 lines discal cilia. Sweeping Hovea. &c., Palmwoods, October 25, 1923.

### MISTAKES.

Lathromeromytia perminuta bears no funicle. Tetrastichodes hagenowi (Ratz.) e quals floridanus Ashm. Brisbane; equals Epitetrastichus longfellowi Gir. Anagyropsis equals Blastothrix; Hemiptarsenoideus Gir., Neodimmockia Dodd are Hemiptarsenus; Eucheiloneuropsis is Parectromoidella. Saranotum is Chrysopophagus. Metallonella is Psylledontus. Neocopidosomytia is Isodromoides. Cerchysiella is Ericydnella. Parastenoterys is Parectromoides. Tetracnemella and Stenoteropsis are Coccidoxenus. Holanusia is Parablatticida. Australencyrtus is Tachinaephagus.

10. Pachycrepis tectacorisi. Green, wings clear, scape red, also legs save coxae. Denselv punctate. Funicle I nearly twice longer than wide, rest subquadrate, exceeding globular pedicel. Jaws 3-4 equal, much smaller. Stigmal equal marginal, knob large. Propodeum with weak median carina and spiracular sulci. Petiole longer than wide; abdomen 2-3 subequal, most of surface. Lateral ocelli closer to median than to eve. Male antennae yellow, club black, scape compressed. Two ringjoints. Eggs Tectacoris banksii. Gatton.

Brisbane, Q., April 10, 1924.