

Die kleinen kreisrunden Ausgangsöffnungen liegen im oberseitigen Teile der Gallen. Die Bildungen dürften mit größter Wahrscheinlichkeit zu den Dipterocecidien gehören.

An *Epilobium adnatum* Gris. (= *E. obscurum* Schrad.)

1. Blattrollungen; Blütenstiele herabgebogen, gedreht und verschlungen. Hervorgerufen durch grüne Aphiden. Fundort: Rotes Wasser, 7. 8. 13.

2. Blätterschöpfe an der Triebspitze, Blätter zurückgeschlagen und gerollt. Von grünen Aphiden verursacht. Fundort: Zwischen Polnisch-Kessel und Neuwaldau, 20. 6. 13.

An *Erysimum cheiranthoides* L.

Starke Zweigsucht und Blattrollung. Stauchung der Achse. Wird erzeugt von Aphiden, deren Häute sich noch in Menge an den Bildungen vorfinden. Fundort: Hatzfeldstraße, 31. 8. 13.

An *Galium verum* L.

Blütenstand stark geknäuelte. Blüten nicht vergrünt, vorzeitig vertrocknend und sich bräunend. Urheber sind Aphiden. Fundort: Zwischen Polnisch-Kessel und Janny, 25. 7. 13.

An *Oenothera biennis* L.

Die Wurzel abgeblühter Stengel auffällig angeschwollen und im Innern ausgehöhlt. Die Höhlung ist z. T. mit Fraßmehl gefüllt. Dadurch unterscheidet sich die Bildung deutlich von den übrigen, gleichfalls meist rübenartig dicken Wurzeln anderer *Oenothera*-Pflanzen, deren Inneres schrumpft, eintrocknet, oder von Pilzen zerstört wird, so daß ebenfalls Höhlungen entstehen. Fundort: Bahndamm am Erlbusch, 24. 10. 13.

An *Polygonum hydropiper* L.

Blätter nach unten eingerollt, querfaltig und gebeult. Mit ungeflügelten gelben und grünen und geflügelten grünen Aphiden besetzt. Fundort: Bergwerkschmiede, 15. 7. 13 und Polnisch-Kessel, 2. 8. 13.

An *Polygonum presicaria* L.

Blütenstände verbildet, Blüten z. T. verkümmert. Urheber sind graubraune Aphiden, weiße Wachsfäden absondernd, die zwischen den Blüten heraushängen. Fundort: Zwischen Matthäiweg und Rohrbusch, 23. 8. 13.

An *Salix caprea* L.

Blattrand beiderseits lang nach unten eingerollt. Mit schwarzblauen Aphiden besetzt. Fundort: Telegraphenberg, 21. 5. 13.

An *Salix viminalis* L.

Starke, krebsartige Wucherungen an der Rinde der Zweige, bis walnußgroß. Das Innere des Zweiges und der Wucherungen mit Höhlen und Fraßspänen. Erzeuger nicht mehr vorhanden. Fundort: Polnisch-Kessel, 25. 7. 13.

An *Senecio vernalis* W. Kit.

Blattrollungen. Besetzt mit trübgrün gefärbten Aphiden. Fundort: Schutzplatz an der Berliner Heerstraße, 3. 7. 13.

An *Senecio viscosus* L.

Blätter gerollt. Blüten verkümmert und vertrocknend. Urheber sind Aphiden. Fundort: Große Fabrikstraße, 28. 6. 13

An *Urtica urens* L.

Blattrollungen. Hervorgerufen durch dunkelgrüne Aphiden. Fundort: Lattwiese, 1913.

57. 92 Eulophidae (91. 3)

New Genera and Species of Chalcidoid Hymenoptera belonging to the Family Eulophidae from Australia.

By A. A. Girault.

Tetrastichini.

Trichaporoides new genus.

Female: Head, cephalic aspect, rounded, the lateral ocelli distant from the eye margins, the malar space large, the antennae inserted in the middle of the face, the scape reaching to the ocelli, scape, pedicel, 4 ring-joints, 3 funicle joints and a 2-jointed club, the first funicle joint elongate, the club terminating in short nipple, its distal joint somewhat longer of the two. Pedicel subequal to either of the two distal funicle joints; distal ring-joint twice longer than the proximal, the intermediate two shortest. Marginal vein longer than the rather long submarginal, the postmarginal absent, the stigmal slender; ciliation dense. Parapsidal furrows complete. Scutellum with four grooved lines, the scutum simple. Abdomen conic-ovate, flat above, somewhat longer than the head and thorax combined, subsessile. Sculpture like that in *Tetrastichus*, velvety, no punctures but very fine longitudinal wrinkling. Yellow and black, tinged with metallic green.

Male: Not known.

Type: *Trichaporoides fasciiventris*, described herewith.

1. *Trichaporoides fasciiventris* new species.

Female: Length, 1.80 mm.

Light lemon yellow, marked with black as follows: The abdomen with transverse stripes, about five: antennal funicle and club and backs of pedicel; an inverted, subcordate marking at the middle of the cephalic margin of the scutum, the black tinged with metallic greenish; the dorsal aspect of the propodeum, mostly metallic green to purple; the axillae and a large spot just before base (cephalad) cephalo-mesad on each parapside, both tinged with metallic green; a short, elliptico-transverse, oblique dash just cephalad of the parapside; a longitudinal row of three spots along each side of the abdomen, the distal two just behind the first and second abdominal stripes, respectively; the distal tarsal joints and the tip of the valves of the ovipositor. Also a roundish spot in the mesopleurum, caudad. Wings hyaline, the posterior wings with its caudal marginal fringes twice the length of the fringes of the fore wing.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female specimen captured

by Mr. Alan P. Dodd by sweeping in a forest, December 3, 1912 at Nelson, N. Q.

Habitat: Australia-Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag plus the head and its appendages on a slide in xylolbalsam.

Trichaporoidella new genus.

The same as *Trichaporoides* but only three ring-joints, the club solid. The following species.

1. *Trichaporoidella acnea* new species.

Female: Length, 2,000 mm.

Dark metallic green, the whole body smooth but finely, polygonally reticulated as in species of *Tetrastichus*. Wings hyaline. Legs pallid lemon yellow except distal tarsal joint and proximal half of coxae. Antennae black, the pedicel and scape with some yellow, only three ring-joints, the proximal funicle joint subequal to the long, solid club which ends in a nipple; second funicle joint longer than the long pedicel but the third only slightly longer. Propodeum with a distinct median carina which forks at apex.

(From one specimen, similarly enlarged.)

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping in a forest, December 4, 1912 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia-Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above female on a tag plus the head on a slide.

Selitrichodella new genus.

Female: Like *Selitrichodes* Girault but with the following additional characters: The antennae are 7-jointed, the funicle joints as long as the pedicel, the club solid, a single ring-joint. The scutum has a deep median sulcus, the scutellum four, two on each side of the meson, the lateral sulcus far lateral and narrower. The abdomen is subpetiolate, depressed ovate. Posterior wings acutely pointed. Metallic purple and yellow. Eyes with obscure pubescence. Propodeal spiracle minute, round.

Male: The same but the antennae 8-jointed, four funicle joints, the first subquestorate. Also smaller and with a different color pattern.

Type: The following species.

1. *Selitrichodella mira* new species.

Female.

Brilliant metallic imperial purple, the abdomen light lemon yellow with a broad purplish black stripe down each side (lateral aspect) from base to distal third or fourth. Legs and antennae concolorous with the abdomen. Wings hyaline, the venation pale. Head and thorax very finely coriaceous, shining, impunctate; propodeum with lateral and median carinae. Venation pale yellow. Distal two funicle joints subequal, longest.

(From nine specimens, similarly enlarged.)

Male: The same but a fourth smaller, the abdomen narrower, the longitudinal purplish stripe down each side absent; instead, the distal third of the abdomen (dorsal) is metallic purplish.

(From two specimens.)

This most beautiful species was reared from a

lot of galls occurring on the leaves of the Cockatoo Apple. The gall is inhabited by a caterpillar, but appears to be dipterous. It is along the midrib, December 15, 1912, Nelson, N. Q.

Habitat: Australia-Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, one male, five females mounted on a slide in xylolbalsam.

Gyrolasella new genus.

Female: Head normal, round from cephalic aspect, the mandibles tridentate, the dorsal ends of the eyes turned toward each other, the antennae inserted somewhat below the middle of the face, the scape long and slender, the flagellum short and capitate, the two funicle joints wider than long, shorter than the pedicel, the 3-jointed club thick, ovate, its joints wider than long, the distal one terminating in a subobsolete nipple; two ring-joints. Pronotum very short, the parapsidal furrows complete and distinct, the scutellum with two narrow longitudinal sulci. Submarginal vein longer than the marginal, the stigmal long, the postmarginal vein absent. Fore wings hyaline, with very short marginal fringes. Abdomen depressed, sessile, elliptical ovate, somewhat longer than the head and thorax combined, the ovipositor inserted at the base, the valves slightly exerted. Wings ample. Yellow marked with black and metallic green as with species of *Achrysocharis*.

Male: Not known.

This genus resembles somewhat—*Closterocerus* Westwood of the Omphalini.

Type: The species below (*consobrinus*).

1. *Gyrolasella fasciatus* new species.

Female: Length, 1,500 mm.

Honey yellow, conspicuously striped and spotted with green and black as follows: The abdomen with transverse black stripes (about 8; the basal one broadest; metallic green, the seventh incomplete and interrupted at meson, forming two spots); tip of valves of ovipositor; all of mesoseutum (metallic green) excepting a line just inside of all of the lateral margins; the parapsides mesad (metallic green), the dark color bluntly projected caudo-laterad into the axillae; most of the disk of scutellum (metallic green) inside of the grooved lines; the propodeum, dorsal aspect (green). Legs dusky pallid yellow, the knees pallid, the posterior tibia obscurely banded by pallid near middle. Thorax densely, rather coarsely, polygonally reticulated. Ocelli in metallic green spots.

(From seven specimens, the same magnification.)

Male: Not known.

Described from seven females in the collections of the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, mounted on cards labelled „Gall 15“ and „Bred out of Eucalyptus, 5. 8. 11. Brisbane, H. Hacker.“

Habitat: Australia-Brisbane, Queensland.

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, three females on a slide, a second slide with dissected heads.

to be continued.