

and third funicle joints are long and subequal. Very much like *draperi* in wing structure, but the legs are brighter and orange. Funicle joint 1 longer than the pedicel, joints 2 and 3 longest, subequal, elongate, one and a half times longer than 1, joint 4 a fourth shorter, 5 shorter, somewhat enlarged, somewhat longer than 1. Scape moderate in length.

(From one specimen, enlarged as in preceding.)

Male: Not known.

Described from one female, captured with the preceding species.

Habitat: Australia—Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: No. *Hy 1298*, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above female in balsam (mounted with *Gonatocerus spinozai* and the type of *Polynema mendeli*).

Respectfully dedicated to Max Nordau.

This species may be the female of *draperi*, which it resembles closely, but there are differences which make me doubt it, especially in the shape of the fore wings, the relative length of the cephalic marginal cilia of those wings and the differences in colour.

SOME NEW AUSTRALIAN GENERA IN THE HYMENOPTEROUS FAMILIES EURYTOMIDÆ, PERILAMPIDÆ, EUCHARIDÆ AND CLEONYMIDÆ.

BY A. A. GIRAULT, NELSON (CAIRNS) N. QUEENSLAND.

Family Eurytomidæ,

Eurytomini.

Xanthosomoides, new genus.

Female.—Non-metallic, yellow, body not umbilicately punctate, fore wing with a stigmatate spot at the stigmal vein. Head normal, the antenna inserted in the middle of the face, 11-jointed, the club solid, the funicle 7-jointed, cylindrical, its joints not much longer than wide, the single ring-joint rather stout, the pedicel nearly as long as the first funicle joint, the scape rather long, simple. Wings large, the marginal vein long and slender, at least two-thirds the length of the long submarginal vein, thrice or more the length of the rather short stigmal vein, the postmarginal vein also very long, nearly as long as the marginal or quite equal to it

July, 1913

(or slightly longer than it), tapering distad. Wings normally ciliate, the marginal fringes short. Abdomen as long as the thorax, the ovipositor and its valves exerted, curved upward, fully as long as the rest of the body. Abdomen sessile but narrowed at base, triangular from lateral aspect. Propodeum slightly shorter than the scutellum or the prothorax and simple, without carinæ. Parapsidal furrows complete. Eyes ovate, the ocelli in a triangle in the centre of the vertex, the lateral ones distant from the eye margins. Propodeal spiracle elliptical. Face subquadrate, wide.

Male.—Not known.

A genus related to *Xanthosoma* Ashmead, from which it differs in bearing the much longer marginal and postmarginal veins and non-moniliform funicle joints.

Type.—The following species:

1. *Xanthosomoides maculatipennis*, new species.

Female.—Length, variable, 2.50 mm. exclusive of ovipositor, the exerted portion of the latter about the same length.

Pale cadmium yellow, the head, pronotum, legs and a transverse spot laterad of the mesopostscutellum (the spot cephalad of the propodeal spiracle) contrasting yellow, lighter, lemon yellow; also more or less, the produced part of the ventral abdomen. Lateral suture of scutellum, the visible (dorsal, lateral) portions of the occiput and the cephalic margin of the propodeum, black. Dorsal aspect of abdomen suffused irregularly with brown. Venation black. Fore wings hyaline, but with a conspicuous, rather large, black globe-like stigmal spot, regularly oval in shape, obscuring the curved stigmal vein and appearing as if suspended by a short pedicel from the end of the marginal vein. Ciliation normal and dense, the marginal fringes very short. Antennæ yellow suffused with much black. Ovipositor brown, the valves black. Thorax delicately, transversely wrinkled. Club solid, first funicle joint widening distad, nearly twice longer than broad at apex. Scape yellow, black above.

(From three specimens, the same magnification.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from three females on cards from the collections of the Queensland Museum, labelled "Bred out of Gall 5 A. Brisbane. H. Hacker."

Habitat: Australia—Queensland (Brisbane).

Type: No. Hy 1192, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, one female on a card.

2. *Xanthosomoides fulvipes*, new species.

Female.—Length, 4.2 mm. excluding the ovipositor, the latter exerted for a length nearly equal to that of the body. The same as *maculatipennis*, but much more robust; also the pronotum is nearly as dark as the scutum, its caudal margin contrasting lemon yellow followed by a narrow black stripe running across the cephalic margin of the scutum; the propodeum is wholly black or very dark, the ovipositor fuscous, the meson of the thoracic venter is black and in the venter of the prothorax there is a distinct triangular black marking like the Greek letter Delta of the capital case. The postmarginal vein is slightly longer than in the first species, the apparent petiole of the stigmal spot in the fore wing also longer. Vertex dark ochreous, the face lemon yellow. The wings are large. First funicle joint longer, cylindrical, more than twice longer than broad at apex.

(From a single specimen, the same magnification.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from a single female specimen from the collections of the Queensland Museum, labelled "Brisbane, H. Hacker. 3-7-1911."

Habitat: Australia—Brisbane, Queensland.

Type in the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the foregoing specimen on a card.

Melanosomellini, new tribe.

Antennæ 12-jointed, with one ring-joint, the club 3-jointed, the male antennæ different and bearing long ramii; otherwise as in the Eurytomini and Rileyini as limited by Ashmead. The marginal vein two and a half times its own width, but shorter than either the stigmal or postmarginal veins. Probably differing totally in habits from the Rileyini, since the latter appear to be egg parasites of the Orthoptera. The following genus:

Melanosomella, new genus.

Female.—Head (cephalic aspect) slightly wider than long, the antennæ inserted slightly below the middle of the face, the scrobes

short and not deep, the lateral ocelli far distant from the eyes; pronotum not long, the parapsidal furrows complete, the head and thorax smooth. Antennæ 12-jointed, the ring-joint large, nearly as long as wide, the funicle apparently compressed, the joints all transverse and lamellate or produced toward one side, the distal joint much less so and largest of the funicle; pedicel subquadrate, much longer than the proximal funicle joints; club long-ovate, longer than the cylindrical, simple scape, its joints obliquely truncate, the distal joint short and conic. Fore wings normal, the marginal cilia sparse and short. Propodeum with a bright median carina, its spiracle large and nearly round. Abdomen short and stout, no longer than the thorax, its second segment occupying half of the surface. Scutellum longer than the propodeum. Parapsidal furrows complete. Posterior tibiæ apparently with but one apical spur.

Male.—The same, the abdomen more depressed and cylindrical; antennæ entirely different, the scape much shorter, dilated ventrally, the antennæ 12-jointed, the pedicel not much longer than thick, the ring-joint like a ring, the first funicle joint very transverse and lamellate; following five funicle joints very transverse and increasing in length, each bearing a long, curved, cylindrical ramus from its disto-lateral margin, joint 2 no longer than the diameter of its ramus and practically forming a continuation of it; joint 3 slightly larger than wide; joint 6 much longer than wide; the ramii longer proximad, the shortest and distal one distinctly longer than any single joint of the antenna. Proximal joint of club elongate, obconic, forming half of the club and longer than the distal funicle joint; the other two club joints subequal. Funicle and ramii with sparse, long fine hairs.

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

Female.—Length, 3 mm.

Black and shining, the face, genæ, legs (except coxæ, the tarsi more brownish), scape (except at tip, where it is blackish) the margin of the eyes dorsad and caudad more or less obscurely, lemon yellow; the black of the vertex at the meson projects obtusely into the yellow of the face, some distance directly cephalo-ventrad of the

cephalic ocellus. Tegula brownish. Fore wing with a distinct brownish band nearly across it from the apex of the submarginal vein; this stripe is interrupted. Venation black. Antennal flagellum brownish, subfuscous. Face with thimble punctures; remainder of body apparently simple and shining more or less.

(From one specimen, the same magnification.)

Male.—The same, but the fuscous stripe on the wing subobsolete.

(From one specimen, the same magnification.)

Described from a single pair received for study from the Acting Government Entomologist of Victoria, cardmounted and labelled "From unknown galls on Eucalyptus, N.S.W."

Habitat.—Australia—New South Wales.

Types: No. Hy 1193, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens (2 pins) plus a slide bearing male and female antennæ.

Family Perilampidæ.

Epiperilampus, new genus.

Female.—The same as *Perilampus* Latreille, but the thorax not coarsely punctate but only with scattered thimble-punctures and transversely wrinkled, the antennæ with two large ring-joints and a well-defined, 3-jointed club, the joints of the flagellum distad transverse, the pedicel larger than the first funicle joint. Marginal, stigmal and postmarginal veins shortened but still moderately long, yet the postmarginal is somewhat shorter than the other two, which are subequal; the stigmal vein with a slender neck. Fore wings with a fuscous blotch under the end of the submarginal vein. Antennæ inserted in the middle of the face, the head more or less lenticular from cephalic aspect. With an encyrtine habitus. Scutellum simple. Axillæ separated. Discal ciliation of the fore wing not quite normal. Second segment of abdomen nearly half the latter's length, the third short.

Male.—Not known.

A genus resembling *Perilampus*.

Type: The following species:

1. *Epiperilampus xanthocephalus*, new species.

Female.—Length, 2.5 mm.

Orange yellow, the parapsides cephalo-mesad marked with metallic bluish, the propodeum and abdomen shining blackish or dark metallic bluish, but the latter in the dorsal aspect of the base of its distal half with a conspicuous yellow marking, incised medially from behind (caudad). Legs nearly all dark metallic bluish, but with brownish markings at the knees and tarsi, the cephalic tibiae nearly all brown. Venation brownish, the marginal, stigmal and postmarginal veins lemon yellow; the fore wings lightly embrowned throughout and with a distinct, smoky brown cloud under the apex of the submarginal vein, extending across the wing, but interrupted caudad of its middle by a clear longitudinal streak; its proximo-cephalic margin is accented and another shorter clear streak enters it from proximad nearer the caudal wing margin. Marginal fringes extremely short, as is also the discal ciliation, which is speckled over the wing surface like minute pin-points, quite irregular but not dense. Scape yellow, dark above and at tip, the remainder of the antenna brownish yellow, sometimes bluish, proximal joint of club subequal to distal funicle joint, both wider than long; funicle joints 2 and 3 subquadrate, subequal. Thorax finely polygonally sculptured, the scutum with obscure punctures.

(From many specimens, the same magnification.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from a number of specimens in the Queensland Museum, mounted on cards labelled respectively: "Gall, No. 6 Brisbane. H. Hacker. 19-7-11." 4 ♀'s. Types: "Gall No. 6; 3 ♀'s": "Gall No. 6," three cards 5 ♀'s, 5 ♀'s and 6 ♀'s; and "Gall No. 6. Brisbane. H. Hacker. 19-7-11." 3 ♀'s. Evidently reared from galls.

Habitat: Australia—Brisbane, Queensland.

Types: No. *Hy 1194*, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the four females on a single card as above noted, plus a slide of xylol-balsam bearing an antenna and a pair of wings.

Family Eucharidæ.

Epimetagea, new genus.

Female.—The same as *Metagea* Kirby, but the antennæ not moniliform and only 10-jointed. Also agreeing somewhat with *Pseudochalcura* Ashmead, but differing again in lacking one antennal

joint. Head thin, triangular, the antennæ inserted slightly below the middle of the face, 10-jointed, the club solid and ovate, longer than any of the funicle joints, but slightly shorter than the simple, cylindrical scape; pedicel obconic, short, subequal to joint 4 of the funicle, bearing from one side of its apical margin a single, very long, slender but stiff bristle-like seta, which reaches distad nearly to the apex of joint 3 of the funicle. Proximal funicle joint longest, nearly twice the length of the pedicel, all the funicle joints obconic, widening distinctly distad, all more or less prolonged obtusely from one apical corner, the distal joints more so. None of the joints petiolate or subpetiolate; no ring-joint. Mandibles long and falcate, acute at apex, the right with two large triangular teeth within, the left one which is larger than either of those of the right; also exteriorly at base each with a large tooth. From beneath the clypeus there projects a flat, palmate (9-digitate) brownish plate, above and between the mandibles; clypeus convex along the distal margin, the latter with two teeth on each side of its end, the first very obtuse, the second more tooth-like, but not large. Ocelli nearly in a straight line across the vertex, the cephalic one within and at the apex of the short scrobicular cavity. Parapsidal furrows complete, with deep punctures. Scutellum normal, terminating in a short plate whose distal margin is entire though convex. Thorax elevated convexly in places, but the convexities obtuse. A rather large, tooth-like plate from the lateral aspect of the thorax some distance beneath the axilla. Thorax with large, irregular reticulations or narrow carinate lines, but not punctate excepting the large punctures in sutures. Abdomen with a distinct petiole, which is moderate in length, depressed, diamond-shaped from dorsal aspect, opaque. Proximal tarsal joints of all the legs long and slender. Venation obscure, the stigmal and postmarginal veins short, much shorter than the marginal, the stigmal the longer of the two, curved or bent like a boomerang. Wings hyaline, all ciliation nearly absent; a trace of marginal cilia disto-caudad. From lateral aspect, scutellum appearing as if terminating in a short, acute tooth.

Male.—Not known.

Type: The following species (*purpurea*).

1. *Epimetagea purpurea*, new species.

Female.—Length, 3.5 mm.

Metallic purple, the abdomen with metallic green reflections; knees, tibiae, tarsi (except distal dark part of distal joint) and the antennae, brown, the latter suffused with purplish distad. Venation nearly invisible, but the stigmal vein brownish. Head impunctate, but with very fine circular striae; lateral ocelli very distant from the eye margins; scrobicular cavity with its lateral margins noncarinate; a tubercle at latero-cephalic aspect of pronotum. Scutellum between and behind the axillae (at the meson) sunken. Abdominal petiole longitudinally striate. Cephalic part of thorax dorsad (cephalad of the middle of the scutum) coarsely reticulate, as is also much of the scutellum. Base of propodeum with deep, transverse foveae.

(From three specimens, the same magnification.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from three female specimens kindly given to me by Mr. F. P. Dodd, mounted together on a card labelled "From ant pupae. Townsville, July 1902."

Habitat: Australia—Townsville, Queensland.

Types: No. Hy 1195, Queensland Museum, the above specimens (two more or less mutilated) on a single card, plus a slide of xylol-balsam bearing female head and antennae.

Family Cleonymidae.

Chalcedectinae.

Calosetroides, new genus.

Female.—Allied to *Amotura* Cameron, but the front femora are swollen, compressed and excised beneath at apex, the posterior femora unarmed beneath. Legs unarmed otherwise; cephalic tibiae somewhat compressed; caudal coxa compressed, flat interiorly, the caudal femur enlarged but unarmed; caudal tibiae with two unequal spurs, both rather large. Tarsi five-jointed. Antennae inserted distinctly below the ventral ends of the eyes; very near the clypeus, the scape obclavate and long, the flagellum 9-jointed, no ring-joint. Scrobicular cavity long, but not including the cephalic ocellus, the lateral ocelli separated from the eye margin, the three

in a small triangle in the center of the vertex; eyes somewhat convergent above, long-ovate, naked. Bulbs separated by a long, acutely triangular raised area in the scrobicular cavity. Genæ long, genal suture distinct. Pronotum incised at meson. Parapsidal furrows complete, the axillæ rather widely separated. Scutellum simple, its caudal margin carinate and preceded by a line of deep punctures separated by narrow, short carinæ. Propodeum with a short, solid acutely margined median carina, which is V-shaped and margined on each side by a broad sulcus; the spiracle cephalad, large, elliptical. Abdomen sessile, the ovipositor not exerted, the abdomen not any longer than the head and thorax combined, flat above, acutely conic-ovate, its second segment smooth, forming nearly half of the surface. Wings infuscated; marginal vein long, only slightly shorter than the submarginal, the stigmal and postmarginal veins also long, the former curved, only half the length of the postmarginal, which is three-fourths the length of the marginal. Metallic, large.

Male.—Not known.

Type: The species *australica*, described forthwith.

1. *Caloseteroides australica*, new species.

Female.—Length, 5.65 mm.

Metallic purplish with aeneous tinges, the face metallic green; legs reddish brown, the coxæ, the posterior femora (exteriorly only) concolorous, the intermediate tibiæ promixad and exteriorly and the cephalic tibiæ exteriorly or along the outer margin, black. Wings with a distinct, large embrowned subsagittate cloud in its middle, longitudinally, the area appearing as if hung by one of the lateral angles from the apex of the stigmal vein; also there is an elliptical spot suspended from the apex of the submarginal vein. Antennæ black, the scape concolorous. Head and thorax granularly punctate.

Male.—Not known.

Described from a pinned female received from the Acting Government Entomologist of Victoria, labelled "Millbrook, Victoria."

Habitat: Australia—Victoria (Millbrook).

Type: No. *Hy 1196*, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen, plus a slide, bearing fore wing, the legs and antenna.