

57.92 (94.3)

Some New Australian Genera and Species of Chalcidoid Hymenoptera of the Families Chalcididae, Callimomidae, Eurytomidae, Pteromalidae and Microgasteridae.

By A. A. Girault.

Podagrioninae.

Podagrionella new genus.

Female: — Similar to *Podagrion* Spinola but the antennal club solid, the antennae 11-jointed. Ovipositor not curled. One ring-joint. Posterior femur with about 10 teeth. Abdomen with short petiole, from lateral aspect rounded triangular.

Male: — Not known.

Type: The species described herewith.

1. *Podagrionella fasciatipennis* new species.

Female: — Length, about 5 mm exclusive of ovipositor.

Metallic aeneous dark green, shagreened. Fore wings subhyaline but with a deep black, nearly straight fascia across them, its distal margin taking in the short stigmal vein; this band does not reach the caudal margin. Antennae black with the distal third of the club whitish, the funicle brown. Caudal coxae metallic bluish. Proximal, on the fore wing, at the middle of the submarginal vein is an irregular cross stripe of smoky brown.

(From one specimen, the same magnification.)

Male: — Not known.

Described from three female specimens captured by Mr. Alan P. Dodd by sweeping in a forest, Nelson, N. Q., December 2, 1912.

Habitat: Australia-Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, two females on tags plus a slide bearing antennae and head.

This species is variable; the wings may be hyaline and the second smoky brown (proximal) stripe absent; the prominent rectangular black stripe from the distal marginal vein is purplish in certain lights. The proximal funicle joint is longest of the funicle, subequal to the pedicel, the two distal funicle joints barely longer than wide. Mandibles tridentate, the inner tooth much shorter and truncate, the two outer acute and subequal.

Haltichellini.

Stomatoceras Kirby.

1. *Stomatoceras nigriscapus* new species.

Female: — Length, 4.50 mm.

Black, the posterior coxa and femur red as is also the second abdominal segment. Fore wings with a subrectangular fuscous dash half way across it from the marginal vein and an obscure fuscous area in the cephalic half of the wing half way to the apex from the stigmal vein. Marginal vein short, the stigmal and postmarginal very short, subequal, each only about a fourth the length of the marginal; venation black. Posterior femora with the black teeth along

slightly over distal half. Last joint of antennal funicle somewhat longer than wide, more than half the length of the club, the first funicle joint about half the length of the pedicel, the second somewhat the longest, subequal to pedicel. Otherwise as in other species.

(From one specimen, enlarged as formerly.)

Male: — Not known.

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

Habitat: Australia-Nelson (Cairns), N. Q.

Type: In these Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the foregoing specimen on a tag plus a slide bearing antenna and caudal leg.

2. *Stomatoceras fuscipennis* new species.

Female: — Length, 3.50 mm.

The same nearly as *hackeri* but differing from it as follows: The antennae are red only up to and including the second funicle joint, the next joint only slightly suffused with it; the first funicle joint is much shorter and subquadrate, not half the length of the pedicel (longer than wide and over half the pedicels length in *hackeri*). The fumation of the fore wing is nearly of the same pattern but much deeper, nearly black, the second stripe more compact and better delimited so that clear area under the postmarginal vein stands out in a white spot. The abdomen is wholly black, the teeth at apex of scutellum more obtuse, the emargination less acute; the ventral margin of the posterior femur is less emarginate. The species *hackeri*, moreover, is much more robust.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Male: — Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping in a forest near Hambleton Junction, N. Q., June 7, 1912.

Habitat: Australia-Hambleton Junction (Cairns), Queensland.

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag; an antenna and posterior leg on a slide.

Stomatoceroidea Girault.

1. *Stomatoceroidea nigricorpus* new species.

Female: — Length, 3.20 mm.

Black, the wings hyaline and opaque with the exception of a small, subtriangular fuscous spot under the marginal vein. Differs from *nigripes* in being more slender and shorter, in having the spot on the fore wing and in the caudal femur; thus *nigripes* has the teeth on the caudal femora running farther proximad while in this species they run only to the middle; also in this species there is a marked convexity distad beneath, only indicated in *nigripes*. The antennae in both species are much alike. Differing from the other species in coloration. Propodeum with two median carinae which are some distance from each other.

(From two specimens, the same magnification.)

Male: — Not known.

Described from two females captured by sweeping in a forest (A. P. Dodd), Nelson, N. Q., 5. December, 1912.

H a b i t a t: Australia-Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

T y p e s: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above female on tags (2 pairs) plus a slide with an antenna and posterior leg.

to be continued.

nicht entdeckt werden, wohl aber bei *Stilpnotia salicis*, wenn auch weniger ausgebildet. Die biologische Bedeutung des Zirpens ist bisher unbekannt; da jedoch nur die ♂♂ dasselbe hervorbringen können und das Organ besitzen, liegt wohl die Annahme nahe, daß es mit der Fortpflanzung in Zusammenhang stehe.

Im belgischen Congostaat ist eine neue Tsetsefliege entdeckt und *Glossina severini* benannt worden.

Die Lepidopteren-Sammlung des verstorbenen Pfarrers Oskar Schultz in Hertwigswaldau ist als