

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN
CHALCID-FLIES—III

(Hymenoptera)

By A. A. GIRAULT

Tomocera transversifasciata, new species.

As genotype but smaller, apical margin fore wing infuscated, abdomen with a yellow cross-stripe at middle of 2, narrower than the black on either side of it (segment 2); clothing of scutum short, the few setae of scutellum elongate like the submarginal bristles. Scutellum scaly. Fore wing without a bristle from surface at base of infuscation but a long line of finer discal cilia from main ciliation far toward base and parallel to hind wing margin. Lateral ocelli over their diameter from eye, farther from latter than from cephalic ocellus. Pronotal setae short. A small species.

The male similar but smaller; 4 funicles each with stout setae projecting beyond their apices. Several pairs, damp forest, Wynnum, Queensland, November 4, 1921.

Phocion, new genus (Pireninae).

Habitus of a small eulophid or pteromalid. Antennae inserted just above clypeus, short-clavate, 11-jointed with 4 ring-joints, the first very thin, short and narrow, others distinct, 2 large funicles, 3 clubs, scape slender; scrobes dividing the face, ocelli in a nearly straight line, lateral at eyes. Parapsidal furrows deep, scutellum with a delicate cross-suture near apex; propodeum simple, glabrous, the round spiracle cephalad; propodeum truncate laterad. Abdomen somewhat compressed, hypopygium produced ventrad and extending nearly to tip. Legs slender. Marginal distinctly shorter than submarginal,

about four times the short stigmal, latter equal post-marginal. Hind tibial spurs distinct, 1 slender, other short. Jaw 4-dentate, teeth more or less unequal, subacute.

Phocion ipswichi, new species.

Genotype. Blue, wings clear, tarsi, tibial tips lightly and knees, pale; sculpture fine. Pedicel stout, a bit longer than wide, last 3 ring-joints forming a cup, together smaller than pedicel; funicle 1 a half wider than long, larger than ring-joints united, 2 a fourth wider than long; club conic-ovate, with a short stout spicule, exceeding rest of antenna except first two joints. Fore wings densely ciliate, fringes short. Forest, Ipswich, Queensland, July, 1919.

Phocion congener, new species.

As *ipswichi* but ring-joints larger and of equal width, funicle shorter, a third of 2 instead of one-half, shorter than the ring-joints combined; pedicel and scape longer; jaw 3 abruptly smaller than 2 or 4, subequal in other. A female with preceding.

Cheiloneurus albioviductus, new species.

Purple, infuscation of fore wing shorter than usual, apex wing widely clear; legs except over distal third femur 3 and nearly distal half scape, white, also ovipositor, latter a bit over half of abdomen; mesopleurum cephalad a bit reddish. Jaw 3 distinctly shorter than 2. Scape's dilation moderately great. Pedicel much exceeding funicle; latter a half longer than wide, rest quadrate, 6 larger, quadrate, club three-fourths funicle. Frons sublinear cephalad. Postmarginal barely shorter than stigmal, with a terminal bristle. Nelson, Queensland, February, 1921, A. P. Dodd.

Deciana, new genus (Omphalini).

As *Rhichnopeltella* but antennae with only 2 transverse-linear funicles and a 3-jointed club, latter with a small nipple, antennae 7-jointed.

Deciana aeneoviridis, new species.

Green with coppery reflections, wings clear, antennae and

legs, except coxae, proximal two-thirds of femora and the tibiae dorsad (save each end), pale whitish. Pedicel two-thirds club and nearly as wide. Finely scaly, no conspicuous clothing. Sub-marginal bristles moderately small. Venation brown; discal cilia to base of marginal from apex. Postmarginal third stigmal. Hind femora swollen. Jaws with 2 slightly unequal, subacute teeth. Wynnum, forest, November 25, 1921.

Ormyrus silvae, new species.

Characterized by small stature, non-carinate abdomen, antennae with 3 ring-joints, stigmal though short, curved, equal postmarginal; otherwise as in *langlandi* but jaw 2 with concaved distal margin. Ring-joints enlarging, 3 a half of funicle 1, latter twice wider than long, 5 a half wider than long; smaller spur of hind tibia curved, the other somewhat exceeding 1 of tarsus 3, stout and straight. An oblique line of 5 setae caudo-proximad from apex submarginal. Foveae of abdomen of 1, 2 and 3 lines respectively. Scape pale at basal half. Irvinebank, Queensland, March 15, 1919. Forest.

Aphycus 5-guttatus, new species.

Greenish yellow and resembling a *Coccophagus*. Marked with metallic or dark as follows: Apex shortly extruded ovipositor, cephalic margin scutum, a spot covering mesal half of each axilla (equals middle of the 3 of scutellum), 3 dots on distal scutellum in a curved line, the middle largest; flagellum, disk of abdomen nearly to apex and to lateral margins. Apex pedicel pale. Marginal quadrate, stigmal short but exceeding marginal, postmarginal distinct, very short. Scape distinctly compressed, club large, nearly as long as funicle whose joints are wider than long, 5 and 6 largest, all shorter than pedicel. Hairless line short, closed caudad, discal cilia fine, nearly to base. Jaw teeth equal, shallow, obtuse. Tibiae 2 and 3 with a dorsal dot near base and apex, femur 3 with same near knee. Shop window, Wynnum, March.

Mesocopidosomyia, new genus (Encyrtini).

As *Copidosomyia* but face inflexed, frons moderate, marginal

subpunctiform, shorter than postmarginal, the moderate stigmal third longer than latter. Ovipositor apparently free, abdomen pointed. Jaw teeth acute, subequal. Ovipositor not extruded.

Mesocopidosomyia variventris, new species.

Yellow brown, head, dorsum and sides of thorax save metathorax, metallic, also coxa 3 and femur 3 above at distal third; base of abdomen above light yellowish, followed by distinct dark cross-stripes. Antennae black except scape and apex of pedicel. Fore wing lightly clouded from marginal vein to apex, veins dark. Club two-thirds funicle and wider; funicles 1-2 united equal pedicel, smallest, somewhat longer than wide, 2 quadrate, 6 twice 2, somewhat wider than long. Infuscation of fore wing accented at marginal vein. A paired line of cilia along submarginal to base from main ciliation. Submarginal setae gross. Forest, Banyo, Queensland, October 24, 1921.

Paranaphoidea eucalypti, new species.

As *tennysoni* but ovipositor not extruded; jet save median line of thorax, face, tarsi, scape, pedicel save above, knees, tibia 1, base narrowly and distal fourth tibiae 2 and 3, these golden. Fore wing at distal third (ciliated part) lightly clouded. Funicle 1 less than half of 6, a bit longer than wide, 2 longest, over thrice longer than wide and equal 3, 6 a bit exceeding pedicel; club 1 not half of 2. Fore wing about 30, hind 11 lines of discal cilia, in latter reaching venation in a single line cephalad. Marginal with a long stout bristle at base and apex, the space between it and wing edge with 3 somewhat shorter ones rather close together. A female crawling over bark of young gum trees, Banyo, Q., October 24, 1921.

Ormyromorphella bioculata, new species.

Stripes 1 and 2 of fore wing united by a wide arm from 2 caudad of middle, forming two eye-spots, 1 ovate and side on to whole of marginal vein, 2 at hind margin, much smaller and narrow. Hyaline cross-stripe (apex venation) a bit exceeding the apical stripe 3, both narrow. Knees 1 and 2, tibia 1, tarsi 1 and 2 (white), tips tibia 2, base of tibiae 3, also club

more or less and face, reddish. Larger part of mesopleurum, caudad of a sharp dividing carina from back to venter, prepectus and propodeum densely, finely punctate. Propodeum with lateral margin sharply carinated, a median carina forked at base and a more obscure lateral. Scutellum uniformly sculptured, 4 bristles. Jaws with 3 acute teeth, a bit smaller in succession. Scape compressed. Funicle 6 thrice wider than long, 1 twice so. Coxa 3 with a bearded carina its length ventro-laterad. Submarginal setae gross, ciliation not extending to base. Cedar Creek, Queensland, jungle, October 3, 1921.

Perilampoides tennysoni Girault.

The types were taken from cavities in gum twigs.

Ormyromorpha petiolata, new species.

Characterized by having petiole distinct, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the non-carinate propodeum, 2 bristles near apex scutellum, smaller, merely setae, fringes of fore wing twice longer than usual; body small, narrower; otherwise as genotype but postmarginal and stigmal equal, stripe 3 of wing narrower. Lota, forest.

Ormyromorpha 6-setosa, new species.

Characterized by bearing less pilosity on scutellum and a cephalic and caudal pair of bristles as well as a pair of bristles from caudal scutum as in *bioculata* which also bears 6 bristles. As genotype but jaw 1 distinctly longer than 2-3, tibia 1 save apex metallic. Apical stripe of wing and venation (?) as in *trifasciatipennis* (type of latter bore no thoracic bristles). Buruda, Mangrove, August 11, 1921.

Ormyromorpha glabra ciliata, new subspecies.

From genotype: stripe 1 of (fore) wing exceeds 3, post-marginal a bit exceeds stigmal, proximal ciliation of wing of but 2 setae in a midlongitudinal line, equally spaced (a spaced cluster of 5-6 in other). From *glabra*: In having only the short middle line of proximal ciliation. Only a pair of scutellar bristles, the distal. Brisbane, April 22, 1913, H. Hacker.

A specimen of *glabra* with above specimen was smaller; the middle line of proximal ciliation extended to base, hence long.

Australolaelaps, new genus (Laelapinae).

Antennae a bit above eyes, below middle of face, 13-jointed, 3 clubs, one ring-joint; parapsidal furrows complete, meeting mesal ends of axillae, latter not meeting. Marginal a bit shorter than submarginal, a bit exceeding postmarginal, the slender curved stigmal not half postmarginal. Hind tibial spurs elongate, one twice the other, stout. Scutellum simple. Abdomen ♂ over $\frac{1}{3}$ surface; ovipositor nearly as long as abdomen, latter with stylus $\frac{3}{4}$ the ovipositor. Occipital margin vertex acute. Pronotum, petiole very short.

Australolaelaps aeneiceps, new species.

Reddish, head aeneus; coxae, sides and venter of body, a spot at each caudo-lateral angle of parapside, one about center of scutum, one center of scutellum before apex (none very distinct), distal half of scape, apex ovipositor, rest of antenna save distal funicle joint and club (these white), piceous. Funicle I nearly four times longer than wide, exceeding the long pedicel, ♀ a bit longer than wide, shortest. Fore wing subfuscous, with a large curved mark from apex stigmal, this curving up toward middle of marginal; also a spot off middle of this, caudo-distad and an obscure area at apex. Tibiae yellow-brown. Bristles of venation numerous, gross. Scutum, scutellum pilose. Propodeum rugulose. Fore wing ciliated to base save a short distance along caudal margin at base. 2 ♀'s, Kuranda, A. P. Dodd.

Australzaomma, new genus (Ectromini).

In my revised table of Australian genera runs to *Epicheiloneurus* but scape short, much dilated, a fourth longer than wide; eyes small, round; frons moderately wide; marginal punctiform, equal postmarginal, stigmal moderate.

Australzaomma brunnea, new species.

Shining brown, tibial tips, tarsi, funicle yellow; fore wing lightly infuscated at base and from distal part of submarginal to apex, deeper from inception to apex venation; scutum with moderately sparse, rather long flat-lying setae, pronotum with numerous minute setae; pedicel $\frac{2}{3}$ length of scape, club $\frac{1}{3}$

longer; pedicel nearly twice longer than wide, exceeding next two joints; funicles small, hardly enlarging distad, 1-3 subequal, a bit wider than long, next 3 a bit larger, equal; club a bit wider than and over half the funicle; antennae naked save ventral edge of scape which bears weak setae. Hairless line open, wing proximad of it ciliated nearly to base but the cilia sparser proximad. Long setae from lateral apex coxa 1. Cheeks and vertex with stiff, moderately long bristles. Hind wing densely ciliate. Nelson.

Parachalcerinus nonaericornis, new species.

As genotype but jaws somewhat as in *Blastothrix*, 2 and 3 formed by a concaved 2; antennae white and stouter, funicles 1-4 equal, $\frac{2}{3}$ wider than long, 5-6 equal, quadrate, twice larger but smaller than clubs. Club at apex "hispid"; wings clear; scape with a moderate dilation. Same otherwise. Minute. Bakersville, forest, 15 March, 1919.

Australtorymus, new genus (Callimomidae).

Form of *Torymus*. Head depressed, vertex thin, ocelli in a straight line, antennae inserted a bit above eye ends, scrobes a median channel; a median ridge to clypeus from between antennae. Latter subclavate, subcompressed, 13-jointed, 2 unequal ring-joints. Postmarginal short but twice the stigmal. Parapsidal furrows sutures, scutellum with a cross-suture. Propodeum long, with thin median carina and a shorter spiracular sulcus which widens caudad, is foveate, its margins carinated, the sulcus directly from caudal end of the nearly perpendicular elliptical spiracle. A slight neck at apex of propodeum. Abdomen of usual shape, petiole as long as coxa 3, 2 nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ surface, deeply incised at caudal meson, 3 extending to proximal $\frac{5}{6}$, 4 from thence to apex, shortest; ovipositor half the abdomen. Jaws 1-2 acute, strong, equal, 3 shorter, obliquely truncate. Distal joint maxillary palpus elongate, cylindrical.

Australtorymus dentatinotus, new species.

Bluish, densely scaly-punctate, scutellum beyond cross-suture save laterad, abdomen glabrous, also side of thorax

caudad of femoral furrow and mesal axilla. Scape, tibia I (save above at basal $\frac{2}{3}$), tarsi save last joint and most of tarsus 1, reddish brown. Fore wing with a narrow cross-stripe, apex submarginal and a short crescentic mark from stigmal around nearly to costa some distance distad of venation; this mark reaches middle of wing where it is truncated. Ring-joint 2 twice 1, half of funicle 1, latter cup-shaped, equal short pedicel, 6 largest, somewhat wider than long. Submarginal setae elongate, slender, a row of nearly equal setae in the costal cell. Propodeum glabrous, a row of foveae along its cephalic margin and of short striae along its caudal. Jungle, Cedar Creek, October 3, 1921.

Monodontomerella, new genus (Callimomidae).

As *Australtorymus* but ocelli in a flat triangle, lateral closer to cephalic than to eye, scrobes not forming a median channel; antennae cylindrical, 13-jointed, one ring-joint, 3 clubs. Postmarginal elongate, over four times the oblique, nonsessile stigmal; parapsidal furrows deeper, scutum convex. Propodeum noncarinate, so the spiracular sulcus, the spiracle oblique, narrow-reniform. Abdominal segments at least 5, abdomen somewhat shrunken, compressed, ovipositor somewhat over twice the body. Hind femur thickened, not excised but with a blunt short small tooth beneath some distance before apex. Jaws 1-2 strong, acute, equal in length, 3 a brief truncation from base of 2. Abdomen produced beneath near apex (at middle in other). Same otherwise but 4 of maxillary palpus widest at middle, hairy. Coxa 3 with a tooth above.

Monodontomerella longipilum, new species.

Cyaneus to viridescent, fore wing clouded at distal fourth, veins fuscous. Scape, venter of abdomen, petiole and legs except coxae, reddish brown, also sides of abdomen. Rugulose punctate, propodeum, scutellum distad of suture, glabrous. Scutellum with a ragged longitudinal sulcus near meson from cross-suture nearly to base. Funicles $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide (1) last quadrate, exceeding the small pedicel. Innisfail, A. P. Dodd. A second female, Kuranda, A. P. Dodd.

Eurytoma nigripedice, new species.

Black, densely punctate; fore wing infuscated from about bend of submarginal nearly to apex, veins fuscous; antennae save pedicel and legs save scape, red, tarsi white; tibial tips obscurely white. Marginal somewhat exceeding postmarginal, latter somewhat exceeding stigmal. Discal cilia of forewing terminating proximad in a V-shaped line at about opposite middle of submarginal, a naked space included by the V, apex of latter prolonged toward base; costal cell densely ciliate distad. Lateral ocellus about midway between eye and cephalic; face noticeably hairy, a carina near and along eye on face; lower one-third propleurum impressed, finely long-lined; mesopleurum with an oblique midchannel which bears cross-rugae. Petiole somewhat longer than wide. Propodeum with a median channel which is bifurcate at base and cross-rugose. Abdomen 5 distinctly largest, equal 3-4 united, abdomen to 6 polished, 6 and following fuzzy. Pedicel round, small; funicle 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide, 2-3 equal, 2 times longer than wide, 5 quadrate. Scape obclavate, with a tubercle beneath before apex. Club 2-jointed. Kuranda, F. P. Dodd.

Epitetracnemus argentipes, new species.

From *auricornis*: Ovipositor one-third abdomen; coxae 1-2 white, tibia 3 with a distinct cinctus reaching middle and somewhat more than its length from base; marginal vein darker, club shorter, funicles larger, more unequal, wings a bit stained along marginal and stigmal, funicle 4 exceeding 3, then 5, then 6. Hairless line closed by a line or two near hind margin. Middle tibial spur a bit exceeding tarsal 1 (equal in other). Face much inflexed, frons subprominent. Cheeks naked, vertex with short setae. Nelson.

Bruchophagus arachnophagus, new species.

Black, wings clear; umbilicately punctate; coxae, femora and proximal $\frac{2}{3}$ tibia 3 save at base, concolorous; venation pale yellow; funicle 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide, narrowed at base, 2 quadrate, club conic-ovate; 6 funicles, one ring-joint. Pedicel globular. Stigmal curved, subequal marginal, postmarginal $\frac{1}{3}$

longer. Propodeum with a reticulated (at base foveated) median basin with a median ruga at basal $\frac{1}{2}$. Mesopleurum with cross-rugae. Abdomen ovate, petiole subquadrate, 2-5 equal and occupying nearly entire surface, shining. Club apparently equally divided into two. A rounded naked area against bend of submarginal vein. Pubescence not conspicuous. 3 ♀'s from egg-sacs of spiders, Moree, New South Wales.

Blastothrix turneri new species.

In my new table of species, follows *cicada*. Scape nonmetallic. Brilliant green, wings clear, veins yellowish; antennae save a rectangular blotch upon distal part of scape's exfoliation near apex and basal $\frac{1}{2}$ pedicel above and legs save coxae 2 and 3, golden. Ovipositor $\frac{1}{3}$ abdomen or nearly. Funicles 1-2 equal, quadrate, equal pedicel, 3-4 and 5-6 each paired, quadrate, each pair successively larger, 6 often wider than long; club bluish at apex, not half funicle, wider; dilation of scape mostly distad of middle. Stigmal long, straight, $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than postmarginal, marginal punctiform. Hairless line closed by several lines of faint cilia near hind margin, proximad 12 lines of faint cilia and a line toward base from these, cephalad and caudad. Frons subquadrate, moderate. Setae of cheeks pale, weak, of submarginal vein moderately gross. Pentland, forest, Nov., 1917.

Epicheiloneurus beerwahi new species.

As *albicoxa* but antennae concolorous, scape dusky with ventral border of moderate dilation purple. Distal $\frac{1}{2}$ and base narrowly of tibia 2, distal end and proximal $\frac{2}{3}$ femur 2 and proximal $\frac{2}{3}$ femur 1 save above, also silvery, tibia 1 purple but not so much as tibia 3. Scutellum, axilla, tegula orange. Cephalic margin forewing, venation to apex, narrowly clear. Scutellum apparently with an apical seta. Funicle 6 more quadrate. Line of setae under submarginal obscure, its setae not coarse. Costal cell with one midlongitudinal line of cilia only. Lateral ocelli at eye, somewhat closer to each other than to cephalic. Beerwah, forest, April 30th, 1922.

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