

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN
CHALCID-FLIES—IV

(Hymenoptera)

By A. A. GIRAULT

Australrhoideus, new genus (Ectromini).

Runs to *Paracladella* but scape clavately expanded ventrad, funicles wider than long, enlarging distad; jaw teeth acute, 1 longer. Marginal punctiform, stigmal long, postmarginal 1/3 stigmal. Lateral ocelli closer together than either is from cephalic, frons narrow. Femur 1 widened, exceeding the stout tibia whose spur is straight, unforked. Ovipositor 1/3 abdomen. Face inflexed, frons subprominent.

Australrhoideus melleicorpus, new species.

Honey, wings subhyaline but a fuscous cloud half-way across from stigmal vein; legs, valves of ovipositor, bulla of scape and flagellum except pedicel, silvery; abdomen at distal 1/3 or more, blackish. Club equal funicle and wider than its distal joint. Pedicel subelongate, with scape purplish, dorsal edge of latter silvery. Pedicel equal next four joints which are twice wider than long, 4 twice 1. 5-6 abruptly larger but still over twice wider than long. Scape equal pedicel and funicles 1-5

united. Fore wing proximal hairless line ciliated to base, the line closed caudad by several lines of cilia. Submarginal setae rather small. Nelson.

***Encyrtoidea sidneyi*, new species.**

As species of *Paractromoidella* as to fore wings: as genotype but antennae concolorous, of legs (2 not seen) only tarsi and basal 1/4 tibia 3 are white; marginal a bit longer, postmarginal somewhat shorter, not quite equal stigmal; discal cilia proximal hairless line very minute and faint, except 4-5 not half complete dark dense lines (10 lines in all); hairless line closed by 2-3 lines of the minute cilia beyond middle; line of discal cilia along submarginal to base of smaller cilia yet not of minute ones; otherwise about the same. Sydney, New South Wales, 28th October, 1917. Forest.

***Systolomorphella laticincta*, new species.**

Aeneus, abdomen distinctly exceeding thorax; legs white save coxae 3 save at apex, femur 3 save very narrowly along center of sides, tibia 3 (a long cinctus) save basal 1/6, distal 1/3; other femora lightly above and below distad and tibia 2 a bit near base. Antennae brownish yellow, club and most of pedicel, black. Fore wing with a sooty cross-stripe from all of stigmal vein and over more than basal half of post-marginal, the distal margin nearly straight, the proximal margin forming the sides of a large triangle whose apex is nearly opposite base of marginal vein; a second cross-stripe at apex, nearly as long as the moderate space between it and 1, the two narrowly joined along hind margin. Ring-joint half of funicle 1, latter smaller than pedicel, equal 2, somewhat wider than long, 6-7 same but larger. Scaly, propodeum smooth, with a median carina; pilose; abdomen 6 largest by far, quadrate. Femur 3 crenulate above and below from before middle, below forming about 7 small, obtuse teeth. Eyes hairy. Jaws acutely bidentate. Scrobes weak. National Park, December, 1921, Hacker.

***Stomatoceras palgravei*, new species.**

Black, red as follows: Funicle 1, abdomen 2-3 (only distal of 2 above), 3-4 below and ventral meson of rest, tegulae

and legs save a spot above on coxa 3, a long mark on femur 1 toward apex laterad and a large mark on lateral femur 3, distal $\frac{2}{3}$ near dorsal edge (narrowing proximad, extending to about the upper middle). Teeth of scutellum very strong. Fore wing with cross-stripe from the marginal, looped over to costa distad of venation. Postmarginal equal marginal, stigmal subsessile. Femoral furrow cross-striate. Pedicel equal funicle 1, latter long but shorter than following joints. Brisbane, H. Hacker.

Aplatygerrhus dentatifemur, new species.

Aeneus, tibiae save 1-2 above more or less near base, trochanters, tarsi reddish brown, also funicle; forewing with a fuscous cross-stripe from proximal $\frac{2}{3}$ postmarginal vein (as wide as the elongate stigmal is long), this with a large triangular prolongation from middle of its proximal margin (to opposite middle of marginal); hind margin also infuscated opposite apex submarginal and both margins distad of the cross-stripe. Abdomen nearly twice the thorax, fuzzy but above only to apex from 6. Parapsidal furrow not much more than half complete. Postmarginal equal marginal, elongate, stigmal $\frac{1}{3}$ shorter. Propodeum with spiracular sulcus and median carina. Thorax pilose. Abdomen 6 largest. Discal cilia to base of wing save caudad. A large but faint stain centrally in wing opposite base of marginal. Scape thick, clavate, serrate above; pedicel equal funicle 2, 1 cup-shaped, smallest. Femur 3 somewhat swollen, excised beneath at apex, ridged beneath, this ridge convexed toward the excision and serrate (about 6-10 equal serrations before excision). Maxillary 4, labial, 3-jointed. Lateral ocelli more separated than distant apart from cephalic. Funicles mostly quadrate. Mount Wellington, Tasmania, 2-12-17, G. H. Hardy.

Ovidia, new genus (Callitomyidae).

Head a little wider than long, face plain, frons from above quadrate or nearly, antennae inserted upon its cephalic margin, thus much over half up the eyes and much above middle of face; cheek short. Prothorax long, conical, the head at its

apex upon a short neck; prothorax exceeding the cylindrical scutum, latter projected beyond the parapsides for nearly half its length, furrows distinct. scutellum smaller but somewhat similar to scutum, simple. Propodeum long, with a median line of foveae, no lateral carina, spiracle cephalad. Abdomen sessile, narrowed at base, compressed, ovipositor as long as body, valves feathery; abdomen ? apparently divided into a ventral tongue which extends along meson to apex and a dorsal, narrow flap which has a long tongue to middle of abdomen, other segments not long. Marginal elongate, stigmal very short, oblique, postmarginal over twice stigmal. Antennae 11-jointed, one ring-, one club, scape rectangularly exfoliate, flagellum uniform in width, compressed. Antennae inserted on either side of median line, far from eyes. Head resembles that of *Aeschylia* Girault.

Ovidia conicicollis, new species.

Purple, head green, sides of abdomen at middle, tarsi, tibiae 1-2, red, venation black, wings subhyaline; ovipositor valves with a long white annulus beyond middle, a bit over half the black distad of it. Ocelli in a curved line, central, lateral about half way between eye and cephalic. Funicle 1 cupshaped, somewhat longest, rest more or less quadrate; pedicel very small, subglobular; club ovate, exceeding funicle 1. Face with dense pin-punctures, frons and scutum reticulated very finely. Nelson, May, 1920, A. P. Dodd.

Secodella ovativentris, new species.

Characterized by the shape of the abdomen which is a bit smaller than thorax, ovate and somewhat compressed, no stylus, the ovipositor valves inconspicuous. Blue, wings clear, postmarginal a bit exceeding stigmal; tibial tips, basal 3 joints tarsi, white. Funicles somewhat wider than long, 1 a bit the smallest, pedicel somewhat longer. Jaws with 2 equal acute teeth and an inner, obtuse, very small third. Second ring-joint obscure. Wynnum, Q., forest, July 31st, 1921.

Parooderella simplicifrons, new species.

As *atera* Girault but less robust, frons convex and simple,

lateral ocelli midway between eye and cephalic (in other twice closer to eye), fore wing subhyaline along distal half, with the two terminal bristles of submarginal short, a few discal cilia near apex; fore wings almost half shorter. In both, pronotum with a median channel, abdomen widest before apex, axillae elongate, scutellum narrow, very acuminate cephalad, club solid, long. Kuranda, Q., A. P. Dodd.

This genus has been described before.

Raphaelonia, new genus (Entedoninae).

Like *Pleurotropomyia* but stigmal, postmarginal short, equal, scutum with complete, foveate (broken) grooved line, propodeum with a ridgelike median, no lateral carina, the minute spiracle embraced by a sulcus along cephalic margin which just laterad of spiracle curves caudad. Parapsidal furrows deep, complete. Scutellum simple. Petiole short, abdomen ovate, 2 short, equal to the last. Jaws with 3 large acute teeth decreasing in size from 1-3. Ring-joints large, subequal, club 2 nipped at apex.

Raphaelonia sulcatiscutum, new species.

Brilliant purple, scutellum green, wings clear save stigmal knob, veins dark, legs whitish save coxae; scape yellowish along sides. Funicles 1-2 twice longer than wide, equal pedicel, 3 somewhat shorter, equal club 1 which much exceeds club 2. Face and frons smooth. Thorax scaly, cephalic scutum finely cross-lined. Segments 4-7 of abdomen finely cross-lined and with a cross-row of setae distad, setae general on 7. A female, forest, Birkdale, Q., June 30, 1921.

Anogmoidea, new genus.

As *Paranogmus* but antennae a bit above eye ends, clavate, 13-jointed, 4 unequal ring-joints, club 3-jointed; propodeum with median carina only. Head wider than thorax, clypeus striate, truncate at apex. Abdomen 2 $1/5$ surface, slightly notched behind at meson, 6 and 7 next longest, 3 very short. Stigmal and postmarginal veins shorter.

Anogmoidea joulei, new species.

As genotype of named genus but femur 3 dusky, antennae red-yellow; ring-joint 4 half length of funicle 1 which is a bit wider than long, others similar but increase in size distad. Jaw 4 no wider than others. Abdomen produced beneath at base. Habitus of *Paruriella*. Two females, forest, Pentland, Q., January 18, 1918.

Arthrolytus hallami, new species.

Green, wings clear, antennae except scape (except at base) and pedicel and the legs (except coxae, femur 1, tibia 1 down whole centre of one side—a spot on opposite side below knees—and an elongate spot along the middle of one side of femur 2), lemon. As description of *Apirene* genotype structurally but jaws 4-dentate, antennae central, funicle 1 longer than pedicel, nearly twice longer than wide, 6 quadrate; abdomen with a short petiole, face nonstriate. Hind tibial spur long, Tumoulin, Q., forest, March 12, 1919.

Tritneptis hemerocampae Girault.

This is a synonym of *Dibrachys boucheanus* Ratz. ✓

Rhynchentedon maximus Girault.

The jaws are *edentate*, no teeth.

Lutheria cyanea Girault.

This is the correct specific name of this genotype and not *cyanea* as published; the venation reaches costa at apex of postmarginal which is $\frac{2}{3}$ the stigmal, the marginal punctiform.

Systolomophella lyra Girault.

In the original description, the reference to another species of the same genus is to *dinotipennis*, published *cinotipennis*.

Axanthosoma ruskini, new species.

As *nigra* but legs as in *io*, abdomen 5 more than twice 4, after a bit shorter than 2. Postmarginal distinctly shorter than marginal, exceeding stigmal. Clothing inconspicuous. Forest, November, Kingston.

Metapelma beenleighi, new species.

From *longfellowi*: ovipositor half longer than abdomen, the white cinctus nearly twice the apical black and about $\frac{1}{4}$; lateral ocelli distinctly farther apart than each is from median, the frons moderately wide; discal ciliation of fore wing to base but not uniformly; infuscation of fore wing clearer from apex half-way to venation and across from stigmal and distal $\frac{1}{3}$ of marginal. Caudal $\frac{1}{2}$ mesopleurum, femur 3, tibia 1, basal $\frac{1}{4}$ femur 1, femur 2 save apex, reddish; tibial spur black; tarsals 1-3 of tarsus 2, white. Funicles 2 and 3 each not quite as long as pedicel. With No. 3.

Eupelmus beenleighi, new species.

In my new table follows *insularis* and the same, pedicel and abdomen not marked with white save apex of former. Fore wings yellowish from marginal vein. Stigmal somewhat curved, subequal postmarginal. Ovipositor half abdomen. Scape, funicles 5-7 (4-6 on one side) and legs save coxae, yellow white; tibia 2, apex of others, white; venation pale; basal $\frac{1}{4}$ of ovipositor purple, distal $\frac{1}{5}$ dusky more or less, rest white. Lateral ocelli midway between median and eye. Pubescence obscure. Abdomen widest distad of middle. Funicle 1 quadrate, 2-3 longest, shorter than pedicel. Two females, forest, Beenleigh, Nov. 27, 1922, and another, same place, December 4, 1922.

Callimomoides, new genus (Callimomoidae).

Head oval, weak, face caved, frons moderately narrow, antennae near clypeus, below eyes, 11-jointed, 2 ring-, 3 club. Jaw 3 obtuse, all short. Stigmal very short, postmarginal elongate, marginal not quite as long as submarginal. Prothorax conic, short; parapsidal furrows complete, scutellum subconvex, rounded. Propodeum very short at meson, simple, the small rounded spiracle central. Abdomen somewhat exceeding thorax, ovipositor as long as thorax. Legs slender.

Callimomoides fuscipennis, new species.

Purple, base abdomen, propodeum green, wings embrowned

except from base to bend of submarginal. Tarsals 2-4 in first two legs, 2 in last legs, apex beneath of tibiae 1 and 3 (widely in latter), white. Pedicel thrice longer than wide, a bit shorter than the elongate funicle 1, equal funicle 2, 4 shortest, widest, twice longer than wide. Scape simple, somewhat curved. Scaly, sides of propodeum fuzzy; pronotum, scutum, with scattered, short setae and several larger, scutellum with several long bristles, scutum and pronotum with scattered pin-punctures. Scutellum simple. Middle tibial spur very long, femur 2 with a stout, curved, not elongate bristle from its extreme apex. 3 ♀s, Kuranda, A. P. Dodd.

CORRECTIONS

I once published that *Zarhopaloides* Girault was *Habrolepoides* Howard but only the second and third species of the first genus, described with its genotype, belong to *Habrolepoides*. Also I have declared *Perissopterus* and *Aphelinus* the same but did not then know that the males differ in antennal structure; later I had a note showing the structure of the ♂ of the first but I think it has not been published. It was lost in transit during the war as were also a number of MS. notes on types and new species, both American and Australian. These, I cannot replace.

Rhincopelteila dei, new species.

As *nubilipennis*. Frons subprominent, vertex nearly flat. Grass green, legs save coxae and femur 3 except at tip, lemon, wings clear. Ring-joints equal, 1 smaller; funicle 2 twice 1, latter twice larger than either ring-joint 2 or 3. Pedicel equal rest of flagellum minus club, latter a large head. Fringes of fore-wing not lengthened, not *very short*. Antennae whitish. Jaws with 2 equal, acute teeth and a shorter 3. Both funicles much wider than long, pedicel much exceeding either, not elongate. Note: But 3 ring- 2 funicle joints in both antennae! But I could not be quite sure of this (whether or not a very thin funicle was concealed). Forest, Morningside, June 16th, 1921.

Cerambycobius glabrivertex, new species.

As *pax* Girault but vertex glabrous, tibiae 1-2 metallic save apex. Thorax glabrous. Tarsi, tibial spur white. Forest, Beenleigh, 11th Dec., 1922.

The fourth new eupelmid collected from the same trees on the outskirts of the town and apparently of very restricted range. Seven species of the group obtained in 3 visits.

SYNONYMS OF CHALCIS

Tumidicoxella and *Tumidicoxoides* of Girault cannot be separated from *Chalcis*.

Coccidoxenus semicitripes, new species.

In my new table follows *acaciae*. Tibia 3 concolorous only at basal $\frac{1}{2}$ above. As *acaciae* but femur 3 pale only narrowly at each end. Wings clear, veins yellow. Coxa 1, antenna (save pedicel above save apex and the dusky club) yellow white, also legs, save as noted. Funicles a bit wider than long, 5-6 a bit largest, shorter than pedicel. Scutum with a short pile. Lateral ocellus close to eye, far from median. Discal cilia nearly to base but not as dense proximad. Postmarginal half stigmal with a terminal seta. Hind wings about 14 lines discal cilia. Head setae absent. Forest, Kingston, November.

Note: For *Procheiloneurus* Girault I propose the new name *Raphaelana*, the other a few years antedated.

Coelocyba varicineta, new species.

As *persimilis* but stripes 2-3 of abdomen their width apart, 1 a bit wider and its width from 2; 6 a distinct stripe, with a cephalic swelling at meson. Upper occiput with a rectangular black patch. Lateral ocellus its diameter from eye, twice it from median. Head, antennae as in *sexfasciatus*. Hind tibial spurs very unequal. Submarginal setae gross. Discal cilia absent proximad apex submarginal but several lines cephalad and caudad go some distance further proximad. Forest, Wynnum.

Kapala astriaticiceps, new species.

Lustrous black; knees, tibial tips widely, tarsi, tibia 1, venation and antennae save the long pedicel, red-brown; wings sub-

hyaline. Head opaque, practically nonstriate; scrobes sharply defined, converging channels from clypeus, antennae below eyes; lateral ocelli distinctly closer to eye than to median. Cephalad of scutellum, thorax rugulose with transverse tendency, coarser on cephalic scutum; same on scutellum but longitudinal and coarser; propleurum rugoso-punctate, thence pleurum longitudinally striate, nearly to a stout, acute, fuzzy dorso-lateral tooth on propodeum; striate finer in femoral furrow. Prongs attaining middle of abdomen, equal rest of scutellum and joined for $\frac{2}{3}$ their length by a smooth "diaphragm." Propodeum with a rather wide median channel with a carina bounding its sides and from the base of which another to the dorso-lateral tooth; propodeum not coarse. Abdomen globose, subsessile, $2\frac{1}{3}$ the surface. Antennae as in *Perilampus*, 13-jointed, one ring-, 3 club-joints; pedicel over twice longer than wide, funicles over twice wider than long but 1 longer. Discal cilia distinct, dense, well toward base, the costal cell ciliated. Postmarginal faint, not as long as stigmal. Kingston, Forest, December 20, 1922.

Blastothrix suburbis, new species.

In my new table follows *australiensis*. Fore wings clear. Frons moderate; ovipositor not extruded. Purple; tarsi, knees, tibial tips (distal $\frac{1}{3}$ tibia 2, $\frac{2}{3}$ tibia 3), apex pedicel, yellow, funicle whitish, venation pale. Funicles 1-2 half longer than wide, rest shortening and widening, 6 distinctly wider than long, 1 a bit shorter than pedicel. Scape's dilation moderate. Sculpture very fine, opaque. Postmarginal half the long, straight stigmal. Hairless line closed by one line at hind margin, proximad of it 10 lines of dot-like cilia and from thence equal, single lines to base, cephalad and caudad. Head naked, club short-ovate, about half of funicle. Forest, Wynnum, March 1, 1922.

My genus *Anagyropsis* is *Blastothrix*, as far as I can determine, that is as far as the females are concerned.

Amonodontomerus megastigmoides, new species.

Antennas at clypeus. As *silvae* (with a ring-joint) but

funicle 1 a bit wider than long, 5 over thrice it, nearly thrice wider than long, club solid, antennas 9-jointed. Scape, pedicel save apex, femora, coxae, a (dusky) cinctus on tibia 3 just below knee, concolorous; jaw teeth straighter. Stigmal rather long, somewhat shorter than marginal, postmarginal elongate, much exceeding marginal which is as in *Eurytoma*. Abdomen 4 a bit exceeding 2-3 united, reaching a little distad of middle. Thorax finely cross-lined save apex scutellum.

Head glabrous. Resembles *Neomegastigmus*. Forest, Wynnum, March 1, 1922.

Funicle 2 in *silvae* (corresponding to 1 here) is thrice wider than long, five joints between pedicel and club.

Amonodontomerus beerwahi, new species.

As preceding but blue black, dorsal thorax with only 1-3 longish setae (moderately numerous in other), flagellum more slender, stigmal with longer neck, nearly as long as marginal; funicles 1-3 subquadrate but enlarging; jaws 2-3 short triangular, acute, *equal*, 1 distinctly larger. Dorsal thorax with short flat-lying setae. Forest. Beerwah, April 30th, 1922.

Sympiesomorphelleus marmoraticeps, new species.

Dark red, abdomen fulvous, head dusky but marmorated somewhat as thus: A narrow, bowed yellow stripe from eye to eye through median ocellus; a white spot beneath each end of this at eye, oblong and with a large, hooklike meso-dorsal projection from its ventral end; from this spot a longitudinal black loop to eye end, same side, enclosing a whitish area against the eye. Coxa 1 white, club, funicles 1 and 4, yellow white, funicles 2 and 3, pedicel black, scape dusky, white at base. Both wings embrowned. Thorax glabrous, scutum with numerous pin-punctures, few discally on scutellum, lateral groove of latter continuous, of close, isolated pin-punctures. Scutum with a long black seta disto-laterad, scutellum with 4. Propodeum with a pair of converging median carinae, meeting near apex, thence separating, also a weak and branched lateral carina. Abdomen 2 2/3 surface, petiole short. Propodeum with distinct neck. Stigmal long, equal postmarginal. Discal cilia short. to

about base of marginal from apex; a row of slender cilia under and near marginal vein. Jaws 7-dentate. Funicle 1 over twice longer than wide, 2 equal pedicel, 4 quadrate. Jungle, Little Mulgrave River, June 7, 1918.

Eusemionella burnsi, new species.

Follows *hemiptera* Girault. Scutum with cephalic 1/3 save margins, orange; mesopleurum orange; tibia 2 pale, with a purple cinctus near base somewhat exceeding the silvery at base. Flagellum mostly yellow, funicles 4-5 silvery. Purple, coxae, tarsi silvery. Pronotum, head, scutellum, axillae, orange, legs reddish or pale yellow save femur 3, latter mostly purple; tibia 3 at base (more widely) and apex silvery, also apex ovipositor. An obscure narrow orange cinctus out from base of abdomen. Tibia one obscurely purplish. Fore wing *truncate* and bears 3 lines of discal cilia against venation, the "hairless line" more linear. Jaws narrower, 3 distinctly shorter than 2 or 1. Scape, funicles 1-3 orange, pedicel dusky. Marginal linear, wings much abbreviated, distal 1/5 of fore wing deep fuscous. Basal funicles longer than wide. Cairns, forest, July.

Eusemionella divina, new species.

Wings not so much abbreviated but slender, reaching towards middle of abdomen and at distal 1/3 abruptly bent cephalo-laterad in the shape of a long, stout thorn; fringeless or nearly. Marginal, therefore, not linear, not much longer than wide, ending a bit before base of the bent portion, stigmal oblique, distinct. Orange, distal 1/3 scutum save lateral margins, purple. Dilation of scape moderate, club black. Base and lateral margins abdomen, both narrowly, pedicel above at base, funicles 1-2 above, caudal end of mesopleurum, basal 1/2 tibia 1 above, basal 1/3 tibia 2 above, tibia 3 save beneath and apex, femora above near apex, purple. Fore wing pale brown from near base, a rather wide clear cross-stripe, oblique, toward end of sub-marginal, followed by 3-4 lines of coarse discal cilia, between it, the vein and the hairless line, distal 3/4 of bent portion of wing clear on caudal 1/2, sooty on cephalic. Coxae, palpi save apex of maxillary 4, funicles 3-6, femora (save apex of 1,

apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2-3), silvery. Discal cilia fine, nearly to base, very fine in bent part, absent in hyaline cross-stripe. Submarginal setae moderately strong. Setae of scutum somewhat denser than those of scutellum, rather long, dark. Jaw teeth subequal. Funicles widening distad, 1 quadrate. Head setae none and very minute if present at all. Kingston, forest, 28th December, 1922. Captured from the back of my hand.

Ablerus beenleighi, new species.

Runs to *pan* but the narrow, oblique fuscous cross-stripe of fore wing from centre of the side of stigmal knob; 5-6 lines distinctly coarser cilia from marginal; face below a narrow silvery line against eye ends, save mouth widely, green, latter higher on cheeks; coxae green save apex; funicles 1, 3, club, pedicel save apex, scape save beneath, black. Funicle 1 exceeding pedicel. Fringes $\frac{1}{5}$ width. Beenleigh, forest, 29th December, 1922.

Smicromorpha minera, new species.

White, upper thorax save propodeum and vertex, reddish yellow, occipital margin vertex dusky. Fore wings clouded lightly. Scutellum, lateral edges axillae and parapsides, lateral margins widely and distal $\frac{1}{2}$ scutum, cephalic margin propodeum, coxa 3 above save each end and femur 3 (paler ventral $\frac{1}{2}$) black. Abdomen brown, blotched with black. Disk of cephalic $\frac{1}{2}$ scutum save median line, dusky. A reddish dot on meson of scutellum near apex. Pronotum white.

Differs from the females of the genus as follows: Frons wide, eyes nearly round, reaching half-way to mouth; antennae a bit *below* eyes; funicles wider than long, shorter than 1 which is cup-shaped; median groove propodeum absent. Meringa, Nov., jungle.

Perhaps a new genus but these forms are unstable.

Eurysystole beenleighi, new species.

As genotype but legs black save tarsi, tibia 1, knees more or less and tibial tips. Antennae black, paler towards tip, venation black, distal veins subequal. Tegulae black. Lateral ocellus

close to eye, farther from the median. Abdomen all black. Funicles much uneven, 1 smallest, half wider than long, rest widening and lengthening, 5 over thrice 1, twice wider than long, longest, all distinctly shorter than pedicel. Jaws 3-dentate 1-2 acute, equal, 3 shorter, subtruncate. Clothing and sculpture inconspicuous. Scutum not shorter than scutellum, distinctly exceeding pronotum. Beenleigh, forest, Dec. 29, 1922.

Stomatoceroïdes Girault.

Equals *Stomatoceras* Kirby. The genus was founded on the male which was mistaken for a female. *Stomatoceras* ♂ then, bears thick, cylindrical antennae, the pedicel small, funicle 1 elongate and a true *ring-joint* present. The female on the contrary, bears subclavate antennae, pedicel subelongate, funicle 1 more or less quadrate, no ring-joint. *Stomatoceroïdes clariscapus* Dodd is founded on a female but funicle 1 was mistaken for a ring-joint. A *stomatoceras*.

Metadicylus, new genus (Halticopterini).

Antennae 13-jointed, 2 ring-joints, not much below middle of face; clypeus gently concaved across meson; parapsidal furrows half complete. Scutellum simple; propodeum with neck, distinctly tricarinate. Petiole subquadrate, 2 over 1/3 surface, largest, entire. Jaws 4-dentate, 4 not very wide, subtruncate, 2-3 curved. Marginal half submarginal, postmarginal and stigmal each a bit shorter in succession, latter curved, slender, knobless, only thickening distad. Antennae subfiliform, club 3-jointed.

Metadicylus australiensis, new species.

Dark aeneus, wings clear, legs brown yellow save coxae; scape yellow save apex; densely punctate. Funicle 1 nearly as long as pedicel, a bit longer than wide, longest, equal 2 and 3, rest quadrate. Ciliation of fore wing absent to base save in costal cell from about base of marginal. Legs slender; tibia 3 beneath with a long row of nearly colorless setae of moderate length. Spurs not large.

Female similar but coxae yellow, abdomen less ovate, more

elliptical. Queensland Department of Agriculture Hy No. 15. From cocoons of *Apanteles*, May 15, 1895, ? Brisbane.

Stomatoceras harrisoni, new name.

For *Stomatocerooides fuscipennis*, preoccupied.

Acroclisella clypeata, new species.

As genotype but abdomen 2 abruptly constricted (petiole only twice longer than wide), somewhat exceeding either of the next 3-4 segments which occupy most of surface; lateral carina of propodeum also proceeds to end of a distinct neck; postmarginal not twice the slender stigmal, a bit exceeding marginal; a wide spiracular sulcus with carinae for margins (its mesal, the lateral carina); coxae yellow save spot on 3 at base lateral; abdomen brown yellow, middle widely of 2 and apex 2-3 black; flagellum brown; pedicel equal funicle 1, latter quadrate; clypeus strangely bidentate at meson, the teeth triangular; parapsidal furrows simple, a bit over half complete, tegulae yellow. Coxa 3 behind with elongate hairs; dorsal thorax pilose; antennae just above eye ends. Costal cell wide, 9 lines of cilia, latter in disk extending nearly to middle of submarginal (in one midlongitudinal line well toward base); a large rectangular naked area from distal side of bend of submarginal. Densely scaly punctate. Hobart, Tasmania, G. H. Hardy, 14.3. 1917.

Ciuthaira agaristae Cameron.

An entedonine. Hind, middle tibial spur elongate but not enlarged. Postmarginal a bit exceeding stigmal. Four funicle, 1 club, funicles longer than pedicel, 1 somewhat longer than wide, shorter than club. Scape rather short. Abdomen 2 half surface, polished. Petiole scabrous, a bit longer than wide. Propodeum a pair of median and a lateral carina, coarsely scaly. Scape blue, distal 1/3 tibia 3 yellow. From type through kindness of W. W. Froggatt.

Megachilochalcis marginatipennis, new species.

Legs, antennae, tegulae black; fore wing as genotype but the oblique distal margin widely clear and matched with wing 2;

pubescence silvery; horn of scutellum straight, rough, very hairy; funicle 3 thrice longer than wide, longest, 1 quadrate; entirely black, as is clothing of dorsal thorax caudad to horn. Meson of propodeum with 4 carinae. Like genotype otherwise. Samford, H. Hacker.