

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN
CHALCID-FLIES—V

By A. A. GIRAULT

Tetracampe aligherini, new species.

As *australiensis* but transverse petiole metallic, also scape, legs (save tibia 1—dusky before apex—knees widely, tibial tips 2-3 and 1 of tarsi 2-3, these white). Pedicel smaller than funicle 1, latter twice longer than wide, 6 quadrate. Hind tibial spur rather stout. Parapsidal furrows not quite complete, rather deep. Marginal not quite twice postmarginal, latter over twice stigmal which has rather long neck. Scutellum plane, glabrous; abdomen 2 equal 3, 1/6 surface. Discal cilia of fore wing to base; submarginal setae many, very slender. Tarsi 5-jointed. Jaws acutely bidentate, teeth small, 2 a bit longer. Petiole much smaller than coxa 3.

Kingston, forest, January 21, 1923.

Exoclaenoides Girault.

This is no doubt *Exoclaenus* Shipp. The caudal tibial spurs are *double*, coxa 3 bears a columnar tooth dorsad distad of middle while the male bears a large horn at base meson of propodeum. In the original description the femur 3 is said to bear the dorsal tooth—a blunder.

Nearretocera longipedicel, new species.

In my revised table to *rubricornis* Dodd but only scape, pedicel red, leg 1-2 save coxae red, wings subfuscous; knees, apex and distal one-third above, tibia 3, red; pedicel elongate, equal club, twice funicle 1, latter twice longer than wide, shorter than 2-4, 8 equal 1. Abdomens 2-3 equal, united 2/3 surface. Propodeum with 4 rugae on each side, 2 crenulate, 4 at lateral margin. Tegulae reddish at base. Clothing of dorsal surface very short, sparse.

Beenleigh, December 29, 1922.

Pseudiglyphomyia atripropodeum, new species.

Golden, wings clear, black-green as follows: Dot on lower face, mesad from end of eye; a mark from end of lateral

ocellus, ocellar area, scape dorsad, pedicel above, wide stripe across middle of occiput; venter and face of prothorax; venter of thorax, pleura of same (save upper $\frac{1}{2}$ pro- and meso-), cephalic $\frac{1}{4}$ scutum, median line of scutum and scutellum; propodeum; dorsal thoracic sutures; spot on axilla; abdomen save upper half laterad, 2 marginal spots centre and apex of 2 and a wide stripe across just before apex. Jaws 5-dentate. Spicule of club large. Funicle 1 twice longer than wide. Propodeum at meson equal postscutellum. Dorsal thoracic clothing long, sparse.

Forest, Kingston, January 7, 1923.

Anusoidea, new genus (Ectromini).

As *Epanusia* but club bell-shaped, stigmal oblique, slender, equal marginal, postmarginal barely developed. Submarginal not thick proximad. Frons narrow; ocelli not central, lateral at eye, distinctly closer to each other than either is to median.

Anusoidea aureiscutellum, new species.

Purple; scutellum, head, axillae, prothorax save neck, orange; coxae silvery (3 purplish), also prepectus and mesopleurum; legs 1 save coxa, nearly distal $\frac{1}{2}$ tibia 2, tarsi, distal $\frac{1}{4}$ tibia 3, yellow. Scutum with weak whitish pubescence. Fore wing with a deep cross-stripe from bend of submarginal to apex stigmal, its distal margin highly convex, followed by a narrow, bowed, hyaline cross-stripe, thence to apex, dusky. Flagellum elliptical-ovate, pedicel minute, scape a fourth longer than wide, funicle 1 largest, twice wider than long, 6 smallest. Discal cilia faint in clear cross-stripe, very dense in deep infuscation, proximad of hairless line 5 to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ -complete lines and one along submarginal (in which distad, 1 or 2 somewhat flattened setae). Costal cell one line of discal cilia, doubled distad.

Kuranda, A. P. Dodd.

Tetrastichus angeloni, new species.

Black, wings clear, veins pale, scape, legs, abdomen, post-scutellum golden, abdomen black; lateral and basal margins narrowly, apex more widely, 5 cross-stripes equally distributed, base

to apex; a dusky midlongitudinal line, base to stripe 4, forming four round yellow spots in a line between meson and lateral margin on each side, the first two pairs more or less suffused (8 spots altogether). A line of punctures along lateral margin of scutum. Lateral ocelli closer to median than to eye. Funicles exceeding pedicel, 1 twice longer than wide; club with a terminal nipple. Stigmal straight, moderate in length. Resembles *Neotetrastichodes electra* Girault. Nelson.

Diglyphomorphella aeneiscapus, new species.

Aeneus, wings with a central rectangular stain, its distal end with an acute arm to stigmal, knob, its proximal end opposite proximal third of marginal, the axis oblique; legs save tarsal 4, coxae 2-3, basal half of coxa 1, straw yellow. Funicle 1 two and a fourth times longer than wide, two a half longer than wide, 3-4 quadrate, pedicel smaller than either. Club with distinct spicule, basal joint half or more. Jaws 8-dentate (one side). Antennae below middle of face, barely above eye ends. Lateral ocelli about their diameter from median and not much more from eye. Scaly punctate. Vertex with scattered strong bristles, finer and colorless on cheeks. Grooves of scutellum a bit convergent toward apex, there widely separated. Propodeum with a strong median (composed of 2) corina and a spiracular sulcus half complete from caudad and cross-striate. Abdomen sessile, 2 not long. Scutum, scutellum with four pale setae. Costal cell with several lines discal cilia, the latter ending just before base of marginal but two curved parallel lines, caudad of middle meet two shorter, less parallel and more separated lines from break of submarginal.

Hobart, Tasmania, G. H. Hardy, August 12, 1916.

Coccidoxenus brevicornis, new species.

Green, scutellum blue, legs bright golden except last pair (except tarsi and apex of tibia), tibia 2 somewhat sordid, veins fuscous, wings with a dusky cross-stripe, from stigmal and marginal this subovate and not deep. Frons moderately wide. Characterized by the short flagellum, the conic-ovate club nearly as long as funicle, much wider, funicles 1-4 equal, half wider

than long, 5 twice wider than long, 6 somewhat larger than 5, pedicel equal to 1, 2 and 3 united. Scape simple, equal to funicle. Antennae suffused with brownish. Postmarginal nearly as long as stigmal. Hairless line with four lines of cilia proximad of it, 1 and 2 somewhat separated from 3 and 4, also a line along submarginal whose cilia are about half the size of the submarginal setae. A line of cilia closes mouth of hairless line near caudal margin. Hind wings with fifteen lines of discal cilia. Ovipositor shortly extruded. Sculpture fine. Jaw 1 shorter than 2. Palpi pale.

Jungle, October 3, 1921, Cedar Creek, Q.

Parachalcerinys coccidoxenoides, new genus and species.

Like a small light green species of *Coccidoxenus* with moderately wide frons. Characterized by the rather short subacute jaw teeth, 2 a bit longest and the subequal postmarginal and stigmal veins, marginal punctiform. Green and finely, densely sculptured. Legs except coxae and femur 3 save apex, pale, also antennae. Club dark, wings clear, veins dark. Funicles 1-3 a half wider than long, combined subequal pedicel, 4-5 nearly twice larger, 6 subquadrate, largest; club conical, equal to funicle and the body of the scape, latter a bit compressed. Postmarginal with a small terminal bristle, hairless line three-fourths the way down closed by 2-3 lines discal cilia, proximad of hairless line, cilia extending about two thirds the way to base; submarginal setae moderately small.

One female, forest, Wynnum, November 25, 1921.

Aprostocetus handeli, new species.

Imperial purple, coxae and a little over proximal half of femora 1 and 2 concolorous, the ample wings clear. Scape pale yellow. Venter, sides (except along dorsal edge), a round spot base above, at meson (base to apex segment 2) and distal margin of last two segments, orange; apex ovipositor valves black. Impunctate, except lightly along lateral margin of scutum (the median groove present only near apex). Legs orange. Funicles and clubs 1-2 subequal, nearly twice longer than wide, subequal pedicel. Scape compressed, hairs of funicle

longish, spicule of club long, half of club 3. Ocelli nearly in a straight line, lateral. Mandible 2 widely truncate (apparently). Propodeum with a short median carina only.

One female from mixed forest galls, Wynnum, August 21, 1921 (E. A. Girault).

Psilogaster partiglabra, new species.

Like genotype but head save for scattered pin-punctures, caudal two-thirds parapsides and axillae glabrous, scutum and cephalic parapside transversely striate, scutellum and propodeum foveolate, petiole finely aciculate. Femora metallic, abdomen dark red except at base and apex widely above. Scutellum from lateral aspect as in *Epimetagea*. Propodeum with an obscure median ruga and a lateral groove. Petiole half longer than hind coxa. Scrobicular cavity deep, ocelli in a straight line. Scutellum sans cross-groove. Funicle 1 a bit shorter than scape, elongate, slightly swollen at apex, 2-3 capitate, equal shorter rest globular, the peduncle gradually disappearing; club ovate, next longest after funicle 1, simple.

One female, forest, Brisbane, H. Hacker, April 20, 1913.

Eurytoma tasmaniensis, new species.

As *secunda* but propodeum without a median channel, finely rugulose and with only an obscure median depression; marginal twice stigmal which is a bit shorter than postmarginal; petiole over twice longer than wide, abdomen 3 transverse, 5 equal (dorsad) 2-4 united, all polished, rest hairy. Lateral ocellus somewhat closer to median than to eye. Dorsal thorax and vertex hispid. Mesopleurum with a punctulate cephalic part and a cross-lined caudal, no intermediate glabrous portion.

Hobart, Tasmania, G. H. Hardy, April 21, 1917.

Stomatoceras atritegula, new species.

Black, red as follows: Coxae save cephalo-lateral aspect of 2, femora save all lateral aspect of 3 save proximal fourth and knee, tibiae save above at base rather widely. Middle meson of venter, base of scape and of funicle 2, obscurely reddish. Fore wing with the usual loop from marginal vein and accen-

tuation under that vein. Apex scutellum bidentate, the teeth short. Lateral ocellus distinctly closer to eye than to cephalic. Pedicel a bit exceeding funicle 2.

One female, Ocean Grove, Victoria, H. W. Davey.

Habrocytus brittanicus, new species.

Characterized by bearing in the fore wing centrally a triangular smoky area with its base proximad, opposite marginal and stigmal veins. Legs and scape yellow brown, tips of tibiae widely and tarsi white. Hind coxae submetallic. Funicle 1 a half longer than wide, subequal pedicel. Clypeus striate, sinuate at meson. Propodeum with lateral carinae, a short neck, spiracle elliptical, small, its sulcus bifoveate. Antennae a bit below middle of face. Marginal a bit longer than postmarginal, latter a bit longer than the long stigmal. Abdomen conic-ovate, longer than thorax, segment 2 entire.

One female, forest, Vancouver, British Columbia, October 2, 1917.

Tetrastichus punctatificus, new species.

Dark green, wings clear, legs and antennae concolorous except tarsi, tibial tips and bases, which are reddish, venation brown. Thorax coarsely reticulate scaly, a row of faint punctures down lateral margin scutum; head pin-punctate, the lateral ocelli about equidistant between eye and cephalic, ocelli in a curved line. Funicle 1 twice longer than wide, 3 barely longer than wide, subequal pedicel; club short, with distinct spicule, club 3 hemispherical, shortest. Mandibles 2 to 3 short, equal, paired, 1 acute, stronger. Stigmal subelongate, the fore wing very wide. Propodeum with median and lateral carinae, spiracles between latter and carinated lateral margins. Scutum naked in disk, a line of black setae, rather long, across pronotum. Robust, abdomen conic-ovate.

Ipswich, forest.

Coccidoxenus perdubius, new species.

Like description of *penni* but ovipositor not extruded, legs and antennae concolorous and the pedicel much exceeds any

funicle. Also as *inconspicuus* in detail but flagellum concolorous, funicle 1 is smallest, subquadrate, rest wider than long, 6 largest, third wider than long, 2 a bit longer than 1, scape all concolorous and discal cilia proximad of hairless line fine and extending to base (ten or more lines, no coarser than the rest of the ciliation). Lateral ocellus near eye, frons moderately wide, scrobes well developed, mandible 2 squarely truncate.

Wynnum, forest.

Tibia 2 blue for at least basal third. Thorax convex, pilose. Forest, a female, Cannon Hill, July.

Coccophagus triangulatinotus, new species.

Lemon, occiput, vertex, abdomen orange. As *triguttatus* but abdominal marks joined, a wide cross-stripe a bit beyond middle and a stripe along meson from it to the apical spot. Also following jet: Pronotum, cephalic margin scutum, large oval spot filling disk of exilla (axis longitudinal), an oblique (brown) line from tegula to mesal apex propodeum. Tibial spur equal tarsal 1, elongate. Fringes not extremely short. Jaws not seen.

Dayboro, forest, October 8, 1922.

Eupelmus incredibilis, new species.

As *marwsoni* but twice larger, ovipositor whitish at tip, metallic of legs distinct (all of tibia 1 save each end), leg 3 as leg 1 (their femora metallic laterad only), tibia 2 metallic basal half save at base; funicle 2 longest, twice longer than wide, equal pedicel. Lateral ocelli closer than each is to cephalic, near eye.

Pentland, forest, November.