

## New Proctotrypoidea from Australia (Hym.).

By ALAN P. DODD, Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

The following species have been found in a collection of Hymenoptera from North Queensland. The types are all in the collection of the South Australian Museum, Adelaide, S. A.

The magnification used was two-thirds-inch objective, one-inch optic, Bausch & Lomb.

Family DRYINIDAE, Subfamily ANTEONINAE..

Genus **Anteon** Jurine.

(1) **Anteon rufiscapus** Dodd. A female of this species has been received from my father, Mr. F. P. Dodd, of Kuranda, and was caught while sweeping on edge of jungle, Kuranda, near Cairns, June, 1913.

(2) **Anteon coriaceus** Perkins. One female taken with the above species.

(3) **Anteon parvulus** Perkins. I have a female of this species caught by Mr. A. A. Girault while sweeping in forest, Nelson, near Cairns, August, 1912.

✓ (4) **Anteon giraulti** sp. nov.

♀.—Length 3.50 mm. Like *superbus* Dodd, but the abdomen is black, a little suffused with brown; the antennae are more brown, and the metanotum is without the two grooves.

♂.—Unknown.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping foliage in a jungle, December 30, 1911 (A. A. Girault).

*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Yungaburra, 2500 ft., Cairns district).

*Type*.—A female tagmounted. This is the eighteenth species of the genus from Australia.

Family SCHELIONIDAE, Subfamily TELENOMINAE.

Genus **Telenomus** Haliday.

(1) **Telenomus bicolor** sp. nov.

♀.—Length 0.75 mm.

Head and apical two-thirds of the abdomen black; thorax and basal third of the abdomen golden yellow; legs pale yellow; antennae pale yellow, the club light brown.



Head as wide as the thorax; thorax a little longer than wide, finely polygonally sculptured; abdomen a little longer and wider than the thorax, first and second segments striate, first segment short, second segment very large.

Antennae 11-jointed; scape long and slender equal to next six joints combined; pedicel slender, twice as long as wide; first funicle joint shorter and narrower than the pedicel, twice as long as wide; second and third shorter, but longer than wide; fourth as wide as long; club 5-jointed; joints 1-4 wider than long, first joint small, second the longest and widest.

Forewings reaching a little beyond tip of abdomen; rather narrow; hyaline; marginal cilia moderately long; discal cilia very fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa a little before the middle of the wing; marginal vein not as long as the stigmal which is rather short; postmarginal vein very long.

♂.—Unknown.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in forest, April 13, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns). *Type*.—A female on a slide.

(2) **Telenomus otho** sp. nov.

♀.—Length 1.30 mm.

Like *oenone* Dodd, but the forewings are broader, the venation darker, the legs are darker, and the head and thorax are reticulately rugulose.

♂.—Unknown.

Described from two specimens caught while sweeping in forest, April, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns). *Type*.—A female tagmounted plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings.

(3) **Telenomus oenone** Dodd. This common species has been found in another locality, a female having been caught by Mr. A. A. Girault by sweeping grass, etc., Castle Hill, Townsville, North Queensland, 23rd January, 1913.

(4) **Telenomus oeta** sp. nov.

♀.—Length 1.00 mm.

Like *oenone* Dodd, but the femora are black, antennae black, scarcely suffused with red; the short first abdominal segment is striate, the remaining segments are smooth; antennal club only 5-jointed, the third joint the longest and widest; marginal vein only one-fourth as long as the stigmal.

♂.—Unknown.



Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in an old Chinese garden, overgrown with weeds, November 3, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Proserpine, near Bowen.)

*Type*.—A female on a slide. If Walker's three species, which are doubtfully *Telenomus*, are included, this will be the twenty-fourth Australian species of the genus.

Genus **Dissolcoides** Dodd.

(1) **Dissolcoides flavinervus** sp. nov.

♀.—Length 1.35 mm.

Like *exsertus* Dodd, but the ovipositor is not exerted and the forewings are not so broad.

♂.—Unknown.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping grass and foliage, roadside, jungle, February 28, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Halifax, Herbert River).

*Type*.—A female tagmounted plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings.

Subfamily SCELIONINAE.

Genus **Paridris** Kieffer.

(1) **Paridris rufiventris** sp. nov.

♂.—Length, 1.45 mm.

Like *tridentata* Dodd, but the metanotum and all the thorax ventrad are bright brownish yellow, the marginal vein is nearly as long as the stigmal, the discal ciliation is fine and dense, and the first funicle joint is as long and as wide as the pedicel. Parapsidal furrows absent.

♀.—Unknown.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in forest, May 10, 1913 (A. A. Girault).

*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns). *Type*.—A male tagmounted plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings. The sixth Australian species of the genus.

Genus **Ceratoteleia** Kieffer.

This genus is synonymous with *Baryconus* Foerster.

Genus **Baryconus** Foerster.

(1) **Baryconus (Ceratoteleia) fuscus** Dodd. This species, originally caught at Brisbane, has been found at Nelson, North Queensland, a female having been caught by sweeping in forest, 26th June, 1913 (A. A. Girault).



(2) **Baryconus (Ceratoteleia) fasciatus** Dodd. A male of this species was taken by sweeping forest, Mount Pyramid, 1000 feet, Nelson, 27th August, 1912 (A. A. Girault). The pedicel is short; the funicle joints all long and cylindrical; first funicle joint twice as long as wide; second twice as long as the first; remaining joints subequal.

(3) **Baryconus exsertus** sp. nov.

♀.—Length, 2.25 mm. (excluding the ovipositor).

Black, neck of the pronotum and its centre ventrad ferruginous; abdomen a little suffused with brown; legs (including coxae) golden yellow; first four antennal joints a little suffused with red.

Head and thorax with fine dense punctures; parapsidal furrows only indicated posteriorly; postscutellum with a short spine; posterior angles of the metanotum with a sharp spine. Abdomen a little longer than the head and thorax united; distinctly wider than the thorax; first segment with a distinct horn; first and second segments striate; ovipositor exserted for fully the length of the body. Antennae as in *pulcher* Dodd. Forewings as in *pulcher*, but the marginal vein is one-half as long as the stigmal, and the postmarginal is a little longer than the stigmal. ♂.—Unknown.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in forest, Nelson, June 30, 1913 (A. P. Dodd). The fifteenth Australian species of the genus.

*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns). *Type*.—A female tagmounted plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings.

(4) **Baryconus simplex** sp. nov.

♀.—Length, 1.50 mm.

Black; abdomen dark brown, its base bright yellow; legs (including the coxae), and antennal scape golden yellow; rest of antennae brown.

Head and thorax with very fine surface sculpture, the scutellum smooth; parapsidal furrows distinct. Abdomen petiolate; no longer than the head and thorax united; wider than the thorax; first and second segments striate; first segment as wide as long, without a horn; ovipositor a little exserted.

Antennae 12-jointed; scape long and slender; pedicel slender, twice as long as wide; first funicle joint shorter and narrower than the pedicel, twice as long as wide; second and third subequal, shorter; fourth as wide as long; fifth wider than long; club 5-jointed, joints 1-4 much wider than long.

Forewings reaching a little beyond apex of abdomen; moderately broad; almost hyaline; discal cilia moderately coarse, not very dense;



marginal cilia rather long; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; marginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal, which is rather short, very oblique; postmarginal vein twice as long as the marginal; basal vein obsolete. ♂.—Unknown.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping foliage in a bog, jungle, July 17, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Innisfail). *Type*.—A female tagmounted plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings with type appendages of *speciosus* Dodd.

Genus **Baeoneura** Foerster.

(1) **Baeoneura giraulti** Dodd. A female of this species was caught while sweeping in forest, Nelson, 21st March, 1913 (A. A. Girault), also another female in the same locality 30th June, 1913 (A. P. Dodd). I have verified the 11-jointed antennae.

Genus **Opisthacantha** Ashmead.

(1) **Opisthacantha nigriceps** Dodd. One female specimen caught while sweeping miscellaneous vegetation, Ingham, North Queensland, February, 1913 (A. A. Girault). This is a new locality for the species.

Genus **Sparaison** Latreille.

(1) **Sparaison australicum** sp. nov.

♂.—Length, 2 mm.

Shining black, legs (except the coxae) ferruginous; antennae black.

Head transverse, a little wider than the thorax; coarsely reticulately rugulose; frontal ledge distinct; eyes large, pubescent. Thorax a little longer than wide, very coarsely rugulose; mesonotum large, without furrows; scutellum large, projecting a little over the metathorax, its posterior edge emarginate; metanotum very short. Abdomen sessile; as long as the head and thorax united; scarcely as wide as the thorax; coarsely longitudinally rugulose.

Antennae 12-jointed; scape slender, equal to next three joints combined; pedicel slender, twice as long as wide; first funicle joint as long as the pedicel; second a little shorter; 3-9 subequal, a little longer than wide; last joint as long as the pedicel.

Forewings reaching apex of abdomen, broad, hyaline; marginal cilia short; discal cilia rather coarse and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa about the middle of the wing; stigmal vein moderately long, very oblique, its apex curved slightly caudad; venation dark fuscous. ♀.—Unknown.

Described from two specimens caught while sweeping in forest, May 9, 1913 (A. A. Girault), and June 30, 1913 (A. P. Dodd). The first species of the genus from Australia.



*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns). *Type*.—A male tagmounted plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings.

Genus **Cremastoscielio** Dodd.

(1) **Cremastoscielio nigripes** sp. nov.

♀.—Length, 1.25 mm.

Like *flavipes* Dodd, but coxae and femora fuscous, tibiae suffused with yellow; forewings narrower. The mandibles of both this species and the type of the genus are broad, 4-dentate, the outer tooth the largest, the others small. ♂.—Unknown.

Described from a single specimen caught while sweeping in forest, May 10, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns). *Type*.—A female on a slide.

Genus **Plastogryon** Kieffer.

(1) **Plastogryon aureus** sp. nov.

♂.—Length, 1.25 mm.

Head black; thorax bright brownish yellow, the scutellum much darker; abdomen golden yellow, the apical third dorsad, black; legs and antennal scape golden yellow; rest of antennae brown.

Head transverse, as wide as the thorax; thorax a little longer than wide; very finely sculptured, pubescent; mesonotum without furrows. Abdomen sessile, as long as the head and thorax united, almost as wide as the thorax; first segment rather long, striate; second a little longer than the first, finely polygonally sculptured; remaining segments short.

Antennae 12-jointed; scape very slender, equal to next 4 joints combined; pedicel slender, twice as long as wide; funicle joints filiform, all a little longer than wide; first and second funicle joints a little longer than the following ones; last joint as long as the pedicel.

Forewings when closed extending well beyond apex of abdomen; moderately broad, the apex rather rounded; a little infuscated; marginal cilia moderately short; discal cilia fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa distinctly before the middle of the wing; marginal vein one-half longer than the stigmal, which is rather short; postmarginal vein one-third longer than the marginal. ♀.—Unknown.

Described from one specimen caught by sweeping along military road, March 3, 1912 (A. A. Girault).

*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Thursday Is., Torres Strait). *Type*.—A male on a slide.



(2) *Plastogryon niger* sp. nov.

♀.—Length, 1.60 mm.

Coal black, tibiae and tarsi ferruginous.

Structure as in *aureus* Dodd, but second abdominal segment is finely rugulose. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen, broad, the apex squarely rounded; venation fuscous; otherwise as in *aureus*. Antennae 12-jointed; scape equal to next 5 joints combined; pedicel slender, twice as long as wide; first funicle joint shorter and narrower than the pedicel, twice as long as wide; 2-4 as wide as long; club wide, 6-jointed, second joint a little the longest and widest. ♂.—Unknown.

Described from a single specimen caught by sweeping in forest, Nelson, June 30, 1913 (A. P. Dodd). The fourth Australian species of the genus.

*Habitat*.—North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns). *Type*.—A female tagmounted plus a slide bearing antennae and forewings.

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### British Guiana Heteroptera.

By J. R. DE LA TORRE BUENO, White Plains, N. Y.

Last year's collections of Heteroptera made by Mr. H. S. Parish in British Guiana I was fortunately able to secure, and the results are presented herewith. Only two papers on this fauna are known to me, one, published by E. P. Van Duzee in Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXVII, pp. 343-352, Dec., 1901, under the caption, "Notes on Some Hemiptera from British Guiana," referring to Bartica; and the other by Prof. Herbert Osborn in Ohio Naturalist, V:I:195-204, Nov., 1904, bearing the title, "Notes on South American Hemiptera Heteroptera," and dealing with Bartica material from Parish and with other South American collections otherwise secured. The former paper includes 89 species and the latter 67 species from Bartica. The lot under consideration contains 86 species, including all undetermined forms; 67 have been determined generically and specifically, 15 generically only, and four obscure species remain unplaced except as to family. Of the determined species and genera, 57 were not recorded by Van Duzee and 50 by Osborn; omitting older records, there are among those we are considering 27 species (33 if we include



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