

South Devon.—Loddiswell; Bolt Head.

Near Torquay.—Churston; Haldon Heights.

East Devon.—Beer; Sidmouth

Near Exeter.—Brampford Speke.

South-east Cornwall.—Tregantle; Whitsands near mouth of Tamar, on coast within fifteen miles of Plymouth; Wembury; Cann Woods; Shaugh; Bickleigh; Plympton; Newnham; Walkham Valley; Saltash (across River Tamar); Tavistock.

Kingston-on-Thames, 1913.

ADDITIONS TO THE MYMARIDÆ AND TRICHOGRAMMATIDÆ OF AUSTRALIA.

BY A. A. GIRAULT.

SINCE my treatment of these families as they occur in Australia, I have gathered some additional material, which is recorded in the following pages.

1. A NEW SUBGENUS OF MYMARIDÆ.

Belonging to the subfamily Gonatocerinæ, the following new subgenus:—

GONATOCEROIDES, n. subg.

Female.—The same as female *Gonatocerus* in all structures, but the antennæ only 10-jointed, the third funicle joint nearly as long as the pedicel, decidedly longer than either of the proximal two. Tarsi 5-jointed, abdomen subsessile.

Male.—Unknown.

Type.—The following species.

Gonatoceroides australica, n. sp. (normal position).

Female.—Length, 0.80 mm. General colour dusky brown, the knees and proximal three tarsal joints, together with the cephalic femora and tibiæ, pallid yellowish, the cephalic femora dusky beneath proximad. Venation dark brown, the wings hyaline. Fore wings with a straight margin at extreme apex, moderately broad, bearing about thirty-three lines of fine discal cilia, the latter absent under the venation, excepting a line or two just under the marginal vein, and a fine, stiff, straight line along the caudal margin, running distad for some distance. Marginal cilia of fore wing short; posterior wings narrow, not as wide as their longest marginal cilia, the extreme discal cilia confined to a few scattered ones at apex. Fourth funicle joint longest. (From one specimen, $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping in a forest near Ayr, Queensland, November 7th, 1912. The species resembles closely *Gonatocerus darwini*, Girault.

Habitat.—Australia : Ayr, Queensland.

Type.—No. *Hy* 1273, Queensland Museum, Brisbane ; the above specimen in xylol-balsam.

2. NEW HABITATS OF SOME MYMARIDÆ.

Mymar tyndalli, Girault, Proserpine, Queensland, November 3rd, 1912 ; sweeping miscellaneous vegetation and grass near a small pond in an open semi-cultivated field ; this specimen was much darker along the dorsum of thorax and distal half of abdomen ; it was also smaller.

Anagrus armatus australiensis, Girault, was captured from a window at Nelson, North Queensland, November 11th, 1912 ; female. Also from windows at Proserpine, Queensland, November 4th, 1912 ; a female.

Stethynium cuvieri, Girault, was captured at Nelson, North Queensland, from a window, October 19th, 1912 ; female.

Gonatocerus comptei, Girault (two males), was captured at Proserpine, Queensland, November 4th, 1912, by sweeping grass, forest. Also the same species at Ayr, Queensland, represented by a female taken from a window in a smith's shop, November 6th, 1912. In this species the distal funicle joints are sometimes longer than usual, longer in relation to their width, and thus not more or less subquadrate (funicles 4–8).

Stethynium lavosieri (female) was captured at Ayr, Queensland, November 7th, 1912, from a window in a smithy. The funicle joints were visible, and all are not subglobular, for the second joint is twice longer than broad and longest ; the other joints are subquadrate or subglobular.

3. SEVENTH NEW SPECIES OF STETHYNIUM FROM AUSTRALIA.

Genus STETHYNIUM, Enock.

Stethynium latipenne, n. sp. (normal position).

Male.—Length, 0.58 mm. Robust for the genus. Lemon yellowish ; the pronotum, mesocutum excepting lateral and caudal margins and more obscurely along the median line, the tegula, the cephalic third of the parapside and all of the abdomen (including that part of the phragma projecting into it) contrasting velvety black ; antennæ and legs pallid yellow, the former somewhat suffused with dusky ; distal tarsal joints dusky. Wings subhyaline. Phragma with a longitudinal median sulcus.

Differs from all the Queensland species of the genus in bearing much broader fore wings, distinctly much broader than those of *lavosieri*, and bearing at their widest part about thirty lines of fine discal cilia ; longest marginal cilia of fore wings somewhat over half those wings' greatest width and subequal in length to the longest cilia of the posterior wings ; the latter moderately broad, with about six lines of discal ciliation at apex, the mid-longitudinal cilia fading out not far caudad from apex. Cephalic marginal cilia of posterior wings distinctly longer than the greatest width of the blade.

Differs from *peregrinum* in general coloration, and in having the median thoracic sulcus.

(From one specimen, magnified as above.)

Female.—Not known.

Described from a single male captured on a window at Proserpine, Queensland, November 4th, 1912.

Habitat.—Australia : Proserpine, Queensland.

Type.—No. Hy 1274, Queensland Museum, Brisbane; the above specimen in xylol-balsam (mounted with a specimen of *Anagrus armatus*).

4. FIFTEENTH SPECIES OF GONATOCERUS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Genus GONATOCERUS, Nees.

Gonatocerus ayrensis, n. sp. (normal position).

Female.—Length, 1.15 mm. Slender. Golden yellow, the head dusky black, the tip of abdomen and a narrow transverse band before it, black; funicle and club black, the pedicel suffused somewhat with dusky; middles of posterior femora and tibiæ black. Antennæ characteristic—all funicle joints long, except the first and last; the first is only two-thirds the length of the second, which is slender and subequal to the pedicel; the distal funicle joint is only half the length of the joint preceding it, which is somewhat the longest joint of the funicle, subequal to funicle joint 5 and half the length of the long club; the distal joint is oval. Scape long.

Agrees with *baconi*, and may be the female of that species, but the cephalic two pairs of legs are lighter in *ayrensis*, there is no noticeable black on the thorax, and the proximal tarsal joints are longer. Also in *ayrensis* the scape is much longer than in *baconi*, but in some species of the genus this is a secondary sexual character.

(From one specimen, magnified as above.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from one female captured from a shop window in the town of Ayr, Queensland, November 6th, 1912.

Habitat.—Australia : Ayr, Queensland.

Type.—No. Hy 1275, Queensland Museum, Brisbane; the forenoted specimen on a slide (mounted with an *Aphelinoidea*).

5. SOME NEW HABITATS OF TRICHOGRAMMATIDÆ.

Tumidiclava ciliata, Girault, Proserpine, Queensland, November 4th, 1912, by sweeping grass in a narrow strip of jungle bordering a canal-like stream. *Abbella xanthogaster*, Girault, Proserpine, Queensland, November 3rd, 1912, a female by sweeping in the dry bed of Proserpine River; another female same place, same date, from window of a workshop in the town; three females, November 6th, 1912, at Ayr, Queensland, from the windows of a blacksmith's shop. *Abbella subflava*, Girault, Nelson (Cairns), North Queensland, October 29th, 1912, on windows. *Trichogramma australicum*, Girault, from window,

Nelson, North Queensland, October 9th, 1912; and a female at Proserpine, Queensland, November 4th, 1912. *Oligosita pulchra*, Girault, sweeping grass near Cromarty (near Ayr), Queensland, November 8th, 1912; also at Ayr, November 6th, 1912, from the window of a smith's shop, a female. *Oligosita sacra*, Girault, from a window, Nelson, North Queensland, October 10th, 1912. *Aphelinoidea howardii*, Girault, a female, November 6th, 1912, from a window in a smithy, Ayr, Queensland.

6. A SECOND NEW SPECIES OF ABBELLA FROM AUSTRALIA.

Genus ABBELLA, Girault.

Abbella mira, n. sp. (normal position).

Female.—Length, 0.75 mm. Rather slender. Bright lemon-yellow, marked with velvety black as follows:—The face beneath the eyes, the pronotum, at least three large spots in a longitudinal line on each side of the distal half of the abdomen, under low magnification appearing like three transverse black stripes across the abdomen (sometimes a fourth spot near base), and a large subcrescentic substigmal spot reaching half-way to the caudal wing margin and actually continued to that margin more obscurely after an interruption. Otherwise as in *subflava*.

Differs from *subflava* in the larger substigmal spot and nearly complete banding of the wing, in bearing shorter marginal cilia around the fore wing, and in bearing a short oblique line of large discal cilia (4–5 cilia) from the stigmal vein partly hidden by the substigmal spot. The fore wings bear about twenty lines of discal ciliation around the apex, but only a few of the lines are very long.

(From four specimens, magnified as in the preceding descriptions.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from four female specimens captured July 11th, 1912, at Townsville by sweeping grass; November 6th and 7th, 1912, from windows of a smith's shop, Ayr; and on November 8th, 1912, by sweeping from the Ayr-Townsville train between Cromarty and Stewart's Creek. The specimen of *subflava* formerly recorded from Townsville is the foregoing female.

Habitat.—Australia: Townsville, Ayr, and Stewart's Creek, North Queensland.

Type.—No. Hy 1272, Queensland Museum, Brisbane; one female on a slide (Ayr, November 6th), mounted with two specimens of *A. xanthogaster*.

7. SIXTEENTH AUSTRALIAN SPECIES OF GONATOCERUS.

Genus GONATOCERUS, Nees.

Gonatocerus nox, n. sp.

Female.—Length, 0.75 mm. Slender.

Similar to *Gonatocerus cingulatus* of Perkins, but the whole body uniformly sooty brownish, nearly black, coloured like most species of *Anaphoidea* or *Anaphes*; also in the antennæ, the fourth funicle joint

is distinctly longer than the third, the two not subequal, as is frequent with *cingulatus*. Thus, a very dark brownish species with narrow fore wings.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from a female taken from windows in a blacksmith's shop in the town of Ayr, Queensland, November 7th, 1912.

Habitat.—Australia: Ayr, Queensland.

Type.—No. *Hy* 1276, Queensland Museum, Brisbane; the above specimen in xylol-balsam (mounted with the type of *Gonatocerus fulgor*, described below, and two other specimens).

8. SEVENTEENTH SPECIES OF GONATOCERUS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Genus GONATOCERUS, Nees.

Gonatocerus fulgor, n. sp.

Male.—Length, 0.90 mm.

Like *brunoi*, Girault, but the fore wings differ in that they are somewhat broader and shaped differently; thus they are not so regularly rounded at apex, flatter there; the discal ciliation is noticeably denser (finer and shorter), and there are about thirty-three lines; also the marginal cilia of both wings are somewhat shorter. The antennæ are different from those of *brunoi* in that the funicle joints are shorter, thus the proximal ones are barely twice longer than wide and the distal ones not more than two and a half times longer than wide. The pedicel is black, and the legs darker than those of *brunoi*, more especially the posterior tibiæ. Discal ciliation near apex of posterior wing moderately dense.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Female.—Not known.

Described from one male taken from a window in a smithy at Ayr, Queensland, November 7th, 1912. The fore wings of this species approach in shape those of the broader-winged and (usually) brown members of the genus.

Habitat.—Australia: Ayr, Queensland.

Type.—No. *Hy* 1277, Queensland Museum, Brisbane; the foregoing specimen (mounted in balsam with the type of *Gonatocerus nox* and two other specimens).

For the full treatment of the two families, see 'Memoirs Queensland Museum, Brisbane,' i. 1912, pp. 66–175.

ON THE ICHNEUMONIDÆ OF THE DUBLIN MUSEUM.

BY CLAUDE MORLEY, F.Z.S.

SOME slight account of the Ichneumonidæ contained in the Dublin Museum, so little visited by specialists, may be of use to future students of this family, more especially in respect of the Haliday types therein contained; the types of the species



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