

pressed, margined dorsally and laterally. Antennæ inserted wide apart against eye margins and rather above middle of face; 11-jointed, scape, pedicel, eight funicle joints, and a solid club; scape long and slender, as long as next three joints combined; pedicel about one-third longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 somewhat longer than pedicel, 2 almost twice as long as 1, 2-4 subequal, 5-8 gradually shortening, 8 not one-half as long as 2; club very long, slender, as long as preceding four joints united. Thorax slender; pronotum short, transverse; scutum distinctly wider than long; parapsidal furrows complete; scutellum longer than wide, with a delicate cross-furrow near apex; scutum and scutellum finely granulate. Fore wings long, broad, broadly rounded; subhyaline; discal cilia dense, in about thirty rows, almost obliterated beneath venation; longest marginal cilia equal to one-seventh greatest wing width; marginal vein long. Hind wings very narrow, about half as wide as length of their longest marginal cilia. Abdomen short, ovate; ovipositor valves not exerted. Legs slender; posterior tibiæ rather longer than their tarsi; tarsi 5-jointed. Length, 1.25 mm.

♂. Vertex of head, scutum, and scutellum dusky. Antennæ 13-jointed; scape short, thickened, not much longer than wide; pedicel wider than long; funicle 1 much swollen, one-half longer than its greatest width, 2 and 3 hardly thickened, each somewhat longer than 1, the others gradually shortening, the apical joint no longer than the preceding.

Described from two females, three males, labelled "5000-7000 feet, Tjibodas, Java, Aug., 1913, Dr. Konigsberger."

Type and co-types in the British Museum.

TWO NEW STEPHANIDÆ.

By E. A. ELLIOTT, F.E.S.

Diastephanus bilineatus, sp. n.

♀. Head finely trans-striate, temples smooth, two carinæ between the posterior ocelli; all frontal tubercles distinct; posterior margin of head bordered. Scape fully as long as cheeks; second flagellar joint one and a-half times as long as first, third longer than second, but shorter than first and second together. Neck of pronotum elongate, finely trans-striate, remainder smooth; mesonotum subglabrous, very diffusely punctate; pro- and mesopleuræ very finely trans-striate, metapleuræ and median segment cribrate punctate, not separated. Petiole trans-striate, as long as rest of abdomen, which is smooth and shining. Terebra shorter than body, rufescent, with a subapical flavous ring $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. broad before the black apex. Hind coxæ and femora distinctly, their tibiæ less strongly trans-striate, the femora tridentate and tibiæ compressed to middle. Wings hyaline, iridescent, stigma and nervures brown.

Black; head rufescent, mandibles except extreme apex, frons centrally broadly and the orbits up to the level of the anterior tubercle pale flavous, point of abdomen below terebra white. Anterior legs pale rufescent, hind legs darker, with knees and metatarsipale.

Length 8–8½ mm.; abdomen 5 mm.; petiole 2½ mm.; terebra 7 mm.

Hab.—Pusa, Bihar (G. R. Dutt), May 12th, 1909; Chapra, Bengal (Mackensie).

The whole of the lower part of the head is white flavous, excepting two more or less narrow rufescent lines separating the frons from the inner orbits. The sculpture of the head, the colour of the terebra and that of the femoral teeth will serve to distinguish this species from all yet known with tridentate femora.

Parastephanellus scitus, sp. n.

♂. Frons strongly arcuate striate, vertex and occiput trans-striate, temples smooth, posterior tubercles subobsolete, two carinae between the posterior ocelli, posterior margin of head bordered. Scape longer than cheeks, second flagellar joint one and a-half times as long as first, third rather longer than second. Pronotum trans-striate, the extreme base smooth, neck short; mesonotum finely punctate, scutulum normal; propleuræ obliquely striate, mesopleuræ smooth, metapleuræ coarsely punctate and separated by a sulcus from the finely and closely punctate median segment. Petiole finely trans-striate, as long as rest of abdomen, which is smooth and shining. Hind coxæ coarsely, their femora finely trans-striate, the latter somewhat strongly inflated, bidentate, tibiæ compressed to a little beyond middle, wings hyaline, slightly iridescent, stigma rufescent, basally pale, nervures blackish.

Black; head dark red, antennæ pale rufescent, becoming gradually darker towards the apex, extreme base of pronotum, front legs, middle tibiæ and tarsi, hind tarsi and base of second segment rufescent. There is a scarcely noticeable paler line under the eyes.

Length 8 mm.; abdomen 5 mm.; petiole 2½ mm.

Hab.—Pusa, Bengal (T. B. F.), June 21st, 1911.

This is the first specimen of this subgenus I have seen from India proper, all others being from more southern localities, one from Ceylon, one from Ding-Ding Island in the Indian Ocean, and several from Borneo and Australia. It differs from all other males yet described in the sculpture of the head and in the colour.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

EUCHLOË BELEMIA AND ZEGRIS EUPHEME IN MESOPOTAMIA.—Major H. D. Peile, I.M.S., F.E.S., has sent me two gum transfers of the above butterflies for identification. He writes (March 12th and 24th): “*E. belemia* has been fairly common at Basra for the past six weeks, and is fast on the wing. The sexes are similar in colouring, the markings and ground-colour white.” Of *Z. eupheme* he says: “Until yesterday I only secured two females and no males, it being very rare down on the level ground. But yesterday I walked to some low hills about two miles away and found their haunt, and have now a good series. It is a pretty, dainty species, fast on the wing, and is



Elliott, Ernest Arthur. 1919. "Two new Stephanidæ." *The Entomologist* 52, 162–163.

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