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- I. PIMPLA PUNCTATOR, Linn, *Syst. Nat.*, t. i., p. 935-38; Vollenhoven, *Stett. Ent. Zeit.*, 1879, p. 143=P. *pedator*, Fab., *Syst. Piez.*, p. 114-6.

Vollenhoven, *l.c.*, records the rearing of this ichneumen from *Papilio Pammon*; and says further, "Wahrscheinlich kommt *Punctator* parasitisch in verschiedenen Insecten vor." The specimens sent by Mr Cotes were bred from the caterpillars of *Cricula trifenestrata* in Hazanbugh. The parasite has a very wide distribution, being found widely distributed in the Oriental region and in Celebes.

2. PIMPLA ZEBRA, Vollenhoven, *Stett. Ent. Zeit.*, 1879, p. 147. This has also been bred from *Cricula trifenestrata*. Vollenhoven describes it from Java.

## II. Two New Species of EUCHARINÆ.

The group of *Eucharinæ* is one of the most remarkable in the family *Chalcididæ*. Not only are they much larger than usual, but they are remarkable for the extraordinary development of the thorax, the scutellum especially showing many curious developments. Until recently the history of these interesting insects was quite unknown. We now, however, are acquainted with the habits of two species from widely remote regions; and, as the various groups of *Chalcididæ* confine themselves, with remarkable uniformity, in their attacks to the same class of insects, I think that we are justified in concluding that their prey is the ant tribe. The discoverer of this interesting fact is Prof. Forel, of Zurich, who, receiving some cocoons of the huge Australian "Bull-dog" Ant *Myrmecia forficata*, Fab., from Bull Creek, South Australia, had the curiosity to open some of them and found a ♂ and ♀ of the species I have called *Eucharis myrmecia* in two of them, and in a perfect condition, except that their wings had not yet developed.

So far as I am aware only one other Hymenopterous

insect is parasitic on ants, this being the European Braconid *Elasmosoma berolinense*.

*EUCHARIS MYRMICLÆ*, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I. f. 10 a—c).

*Cuprea*; *scapo antennarum, pedibus abdomineque rufo-ferrugineis*; *flagello antennarum nigro*; *apice scutelli inciso*.

Long. fere 10 millim.

*Hab.* Bull Creek, South Australia.

Occiput margined above, slightly concave; ocelli in a straight line; front broadly excavated; clypeus transverse at the apex. Head coarsely transversely striolated; the front with the striæ much more widely apart and more regular; clypeus impunctate, smooth and shining; convex, and broadly furrowed along the sides. Mandibles long, curved, and without teeth and testaceous. Antennæ not much longer than the thorax, not much thickened towards the apex; the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth, the others becoming gradually shorter and very slightly thicker; in ♂ as long as the body, tapering towards the apex; densely micropilose. Thorax coarsely rugosely punctured, the space outside the parapsidal furrows more finely than the central portion. Parapsidal furrows diverging in front; a broad furrow runs from them to the tegulæ; there is a depression in the centre at the base of the scutellum which is coarsely rugosely reticulated; the apex projecting into a lamina with a curved incision in the centre; in the ♀ it does not form a lamina and is more deeply curved; and in the ♂ there is, in the centre, a stout keel which is not so conspicuous in the ♀. Pro- and mesopleuræ in front coarsely rugosely reticulated, the rest of the mesopleuræ finely rugosely punctured; metapleuræ rugosely reticulated. Petiole oblique; in ♀ shorter, in ♂ longer than hind femora. dark coppery-green with varying tints; the legs and abdomen, except at the base, rufo-testaceous; petiole coppery antennæ black; wings apparently hyaline.

*Tuck*

CHALCURA BEDELI, *sp. nov.* Cam. (Pl. I. f. 8, 9, *a—b*).

Dark blue; the antennæ black, dark testaceous at the apex beneath, the legs testaceous, the coxæ, the base of anterior femora, the middle more broadly at the base and the posterior to near the apex, black; abdomen piceous, the base and apex of the second, and the others broadly blackish; wings hyaline, a light fulvous cloud in the middle, and which becomes cleft before the base of the humerus; the upper branch running along the ulna; the lower along the lower edge of the wing; the nervures testaceous. Antennæ about as long as the thorax, serrate; the joints of the flagellum (except the last) sharply produced in front; the basal joints with the apices very sharp; the first joint of the flagellum nearly twice the length of the second. Head shining, the front broadly depressed; the vertex and clypeus transversely; the front obliquely striolated. Thorax shining, irregularly striolate; except a large space on the lateral lobe of the mesonotum in front of the tegulæ. Parapsidal furrows distinct; and there is an indistinct furrow between them. The middle of mesopleuræ excavated transversely; the metapleuræ obliquely. There is a transverse narrow furrow in front of the scutellum; its base is hollowed, the hollow with stout longitudinal keels; the scutellum finely longitudinally striolated; the apex produced obliquely; the apex scarcely truncated; the median segment aciculate. Petiole a little more than twice longer than broad.

The ♂ has the antennæ flabellate; the branches curved; the penultimate joint has the branch much shorter than the others; the last joint does not carry a branch, and is sharply produced at top and bottom. The thorax is more strongly striolate than in the ♀; the depression at the base of the scutellum is obsolete, and the apex of the scutellum is more deeply incised; the median segment is irregularly reticulated,

and bears two keels down the centre. The petiole is more than twice the length of the female's, being not much shorter than the rest of the abdomen; irregularly aciculate at the base. The wings are entirely hyaline, and want the forked cloud found in the ♀.

This species belongs to Kirby's genus *Chalcura* (*Jour. Linn. Soc. Zool.* XX. 30), of which only one species is known, namely, *Eucharis deprivata*, Walker from Ceylon. It differs from the other groups of *Eucharis* with simple apex of scutellum in having the antennæ flabellate in the ♂, except from *Rhipipallus*, which has the antennæ in the ♂ biramose.

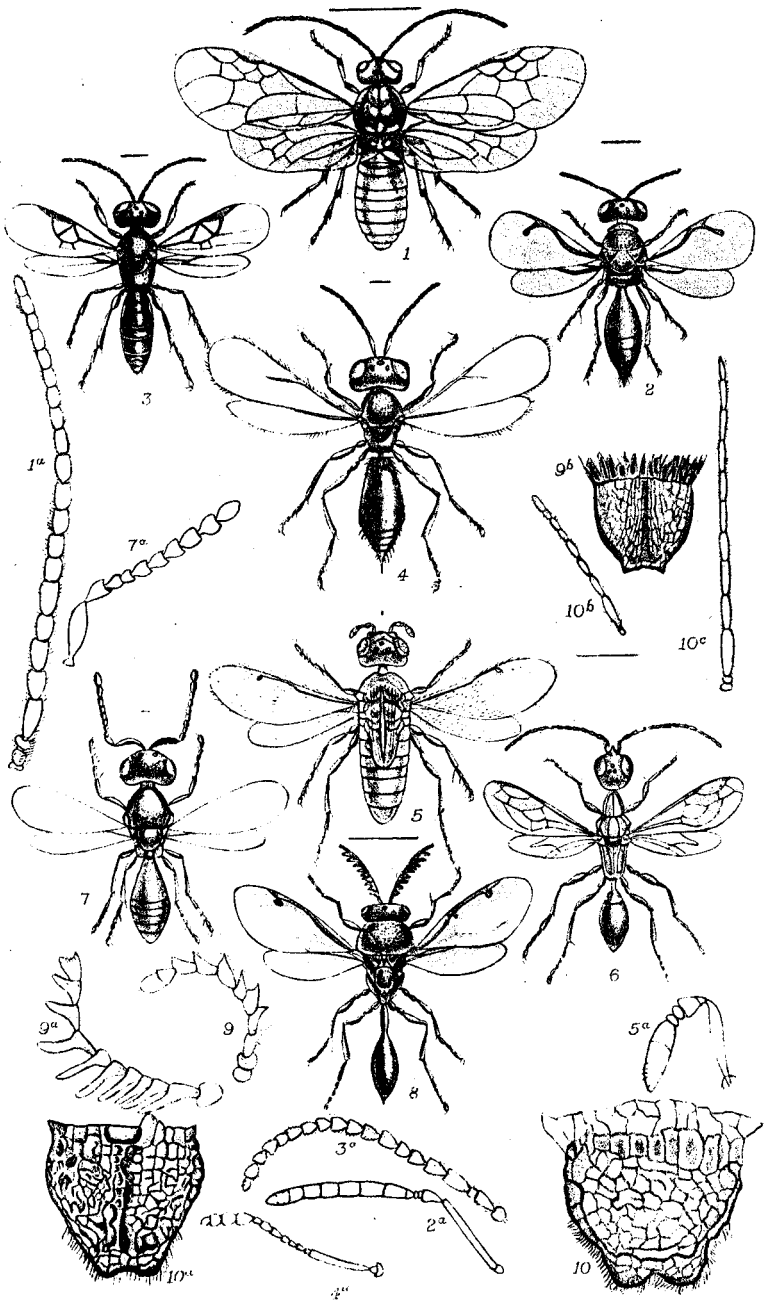
Found by the well-known French coleopterist M. L. Bedel, at Edough in Algeria, living in the nests of *Myrmecoystus viaticus*. For the examination of the specimens I am indebted to Prof. E. Emery of Turin, so noted for his studies on ants.

### III. *Two New Species of TELENOMUS reared from Hemipterous Eggs from the Amazon Valley.*

#### TELENOMUS MELANOGASTER, *sp. nov.*

Yellowish-testaceous, the vertex and abdomen black, the scape of the antennæ wanting the testaceous hue found on thorax; two fuscous streaks on the mesonotum; wings hyaline with a fuscous tinge; the fringe long; the hinder femora a little infuscated in the middle. Front punctured; mesonotum finely punctured. Ocelli situated quite close to the eyes. Scape elongate, nearly as long as the three following joints united; joints 2—5 elongate, the third and fourth longer than the second and fifth; the sixth and following joints moniliform, not half the length of the fifth; the base of abdomen striolate, sordid testaceous. Parapsidal furrows absent; scutellum subconvex, aciculate. ♂.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millim.



Constance Hoskyns-Abrahall, lith. ad. Nat.

and have the second recurrent nervure interstitial, while in the present species it is received in the basal third of the cellule, the wings further being deeply smoky before the middle.

*Hab.* Poona (*Wroughton*).

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### Explanation of Plate.

FIG.

1. *Hennedyia annulitarsis*, 1<sup>a</sup> antenna.
2. *Pteromalus oryza*, 2<sup>a</sup> antenna.
3. *Cotesia flavipes*, 3<sup>a</sup> antenna.
4. *Telenomus amazonicus*, 4<sup>a</sup> antenna.
5. *Aphelinus theæ*, 5<sup>a</sup> antenna.
6. *Rhinopsis Constanceæ*.
7. *Platygaster oryza*, 7<sup>a</sup> antenna
8. *Chalcura Bedeli* ♂.
9. „ „ antenna ♀, 9<sup>a</sup> antenna ♂, 9<sup>b</sup> scutellum.
10. *Eucharis myrmiciæ*, scutellum ♀, 10<sup>a</sup> scutellum, 10<sup>b</sup> antenna ♀, 10<sup>c</sup> antenna ♂.