

5.—*Descriptions of Species of Parasitic Hymenoptera, chiefly in the Collection of the South African Museum, Cape Town.* (Second Paper *).—By. P. CAMERON.

[Species marked with an asterisk are not in the Collection of the South African Museum.]

BRACONIDÆ.

APANTELES.

APANTELES CAPENSIS, sp. nov.

Black; the sides of the three basal segments of the abdomen and the legs rufo-testaceous; the hinder coxæ, apex of hind tibiæ broadly and the hind tarsi, except the basal two joints at the base, black; the wings hyaline, with black nervures. ♀ and ♂.

Length 4 mm.

Cape Town. Several specimens.

First abdominal segment distinctly longer than broad; the second and third broader than long; the second, if anything, longer than the third; the basal two segments aciculated, a smooth line down the centre of both; the second with an oblique furrow on either side at the base, enclosing a triangular space; the other segments (third and following) are smooth and shining. Terebra short; the hypopygium cultriform. Metanotum opaque, coarsely aciculated; the mesonotum and scutellum smooth, shining, as are also the pleuræ; the breast covered with a pale pile. The hypopygium projects slightly beyond the dorsal surface of abdomen. Spurs of hind tibiæ extending shortly, but distinctly beyond the middle of metatarsus. Tegulæ fuscous-testaceous. First abscissa of cubitus straight, oblique.

Belongs to Marshall's Section 3, in André's Species, iv., 405.

* First Paper, vol. v., 1906, pp. 17-182.

mesonotum. On the centre of the metanotum are two areæ extending from the base to the apex; these are bordered by an area which is dilated in the middle on the outer side; at the sides at the base is a long curved area, widest below, with two stout keels opposite the spines, the base bearing also stout keels.

EUCHARINÆ.

STIBULASPIS, gen. nov.

Scutellum large, roundly narrowed behind, ending in two longish teeth about 3 or 4 times longer than wide; strongly longitudinally striated throughout. Metanotum with a steep slope, the sides broadly rounded, not tuberculate. Antennæ twelve-jointed, the fourth to ninth joints stoutly produced above, the projections longer than thick, gradually narrowed to a sharp point, the apical roundly narrowed at the apex, closely united to the penultimate, which is broader than long and shorter than the preceding; they are placed well upon the face, above the lower edge of the eyes. Malar space longer than the eyes. Clypeus bounded laterally by oblique furrows, but not from the face. Temples very short. Except on the metanotum the whole thorax is strongly striated. Abdominal petiole stout, twice longer than wide. Wings not extending much beyond the apex of the abdomen; the nervures as in *Stibula*. Legs slender, the femora narrowed towards the apex; metatarsus as long as the following three joints united. Claws curved, simple. Ovipositor slender. Mandibles curved, bidentate, the apical tooth long, curved, sharp-pointed, the sub-apical shorter and blunter.

The affinities of this genus are with *Stibula*, which may be known from it by the antennæ in both sexes being simple, neither serrate in the ♀ nor flabellate in the ♂; and both have a distinct hump-like elevation above the metapleuræ. In *Stibula*, too, the thorax is strongly punctured; in *Stibulaspis* it is as strongly striated. The form of the scutellum is the same in both, except that in *Stibula* the apical teeth are curved, not straight as in the present genus. In the ♂ of *Stibulaspis* the abdominal petiole is longer, much longer than in the ♀; the middle joints of the antennæ, instead of being stoutly serrate, are stoutly flabellate.

The history of the *Eucharinæ* is interesting. So far as it is known the species are parasites on ants. Cf. Cameron, *Manchr. Memoirs*, vol. 34, 1890-91, p. 5, where it is stated that *Chalcura bedeli*,

Cam., lives parasitically in the nests of *Myrmecocystus viaticus* in Algeria.

STIBULASPIS FORTISTRIATA, sp. nov.

Blue with brassy and dark purple tints; the apex of femora, tibiae, and tarsi pale testaceous, the lower half of the abdomen rufo-fulvous; antennæ black; the wings clear hyaline, the nervures pale. ♀.

Length 5 mm.

Natal. Durban.

Head from the ocelli to the clypeus longitudinally, closely striated, the striæ becoming weaker below; the raised centre of the face transversely striated; the clypeus smooth and narrowed above, transversely striated below. Mandibles dark purple. The fourth to ninth joints of the antennæ are stoutly produced above; the serrations broad at the base, becoming gradually narrowed towards the apex. Malar space almost twice the length of the eyes; it is stoutly striated; the striæ are curved. Mesonotum stoutly, transversely striated; the striæ sharp, clearly separated. Scutellum similarly but longitudinally striated; the striæ somewhat stronger and more widely separated; they converge towards the apex; the two apical teeth are united at the base, stout, slightly diverging; about three times longer than thick, the apex rounded. Metanotum closely reticulated in the middle; the sides irregularly transversely striated. Pleuræ longitudinally striated, the striæ sharp, clearly separated; the upper part of the propleuræ closely reticulated. The dorsal part of the abdomen is dark blue to near the apex, which is rufo-fulvous.

STIBULASPIS ATROPURPUREA, sp. nov.

Head and thorax blackish purple, the abdomen black with a faint bluish tint; antennæ black; legs black, tinged with purple; the apex of femora, tibiae, and tarsi testaceous; wings hyaline, the nervures pale fuscous. ♂.

Length 4 mm.

Natal. Estcourt.

Face opaque, alutaceous, bare, a broad depression or furrow in the centre; clypeus finely irregularly transversely striated; malar space irregularly, finely, obliquely striated; it is about one-half longer than the eyes. Sides of vertex and front finely longitudinally striated. Pro- and mesonotum transversely, regularly striated; the striæ moderately stout and clearly separated; the scutellum is more

? synonymy

strongly longitudinally striated, the striæ, too, being more widely separated; the apical spines are long, slender, not much thickened at the base, and about four times longer than they are thick at the base. Metanotum irregularly longitudinally reticulated. Pleuræ longitudinally striated, the striæ becoming stronger towards the apex. Abdominal petiole long, slender, cylindrical, about half the length of the rest of the abdomen. The apical eight joints of the antennæ bear long stout rami, of which the basal are slightly shorter than the others.

EURYTOMINÆ.

EURYTOMA, Illig.

EURYTOMA NATALENSIS, sp. nov.

Black, the head and thorax densely covered with short, white pubescence; the abdomen smooth and shining; the four anterior legs, the apex of the hind femora and the hind tibiæ and tarsi rufo-ferruginous; wings hyaline. ♀.

Length 3 mm.

Natal. Durban.

Antennæ stout; the first joint of flagellum twice longer than wide, narrowed at the base, the others stouter, shorter, but still longer than wide, and bearing white microscopic pubescence and some stiff hairs. Malar space as long as the eyes, shining, closely reticulated-punctured, its outer margin stoutly keeled; its inner side less distinctly margined; the rest of the head strongly punctured and covered with stiff white hair; the punctuation is rugose, close. Ocelli in a curve; the hinder separated from each other by double the distance they are from the eyes. Vertex depressed above. The head is slightly wider than the thorax. Metanotum finely closely punctured, without keels and with an oblique slope; not furrowed or excavated in the middle. Forewings hardly ciliated; the posterior with longish ciliæ. Abdomen ending in a longish sharp point.

ORMYRIDES.

ORMYRUS, West

A genus of small extent, recorded from the Palæarctic, Nearctic, and Neotropical Zoological Regions.

ORMYRUS STRIATUS, sp. nov.

Blackish purple, shining, above covered with short pale pubescence; the base of tibiae and the tarsi pale testaceous; wings hyaline, the nervures black; tegulae fuscous. ♂.

Length 2 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch. "Bred from galls."

Antennae black, the flagellum covered with a pale pubescence; its joints broader than long, the first narrowed at the base. Face depressed below the antennae, a broad keel in the middle of the depression; the sides punctured. Occiput above finely, closely transversely striated. Pronotum weakly, the mesonotum more strongly, closely transversely striated; the scutellum more irregularly striated, its apex closely punctured. Metanotum with a broad furrow in the middle; the parts bordering its top raised, tuberculate. Propleurae raised above in front, the centre closely finely striated; the mesopleurae smooth and shining; the metapleurae closely, irregularly obliquely striated. Abdomen closely, finely distinctly punctured; the basal segment is finely closely reticulated; it is largely tinted with blue, and is separated from the second by a deep furrow; the second is short, about two-thirds of the length of the third, which is a little shorter than the fourth; the latter is irregularly longitudinally striated; the penultimate is finely closely striated; the last is much narrower than the penultimate and is transverse at the apex.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

The following correction is to be made in my paper in the Ann. S. Afric. Mus., v., 1906—

For *Acanthobracon* read

NEOTRIMORUS, Dalla Torre

= *Trichiobracon*, Cam., Journ. Straits Branch Roy. Asiatic Society, 1905, 104 = *Acanthobracon*, Szép. non Kriechb. = *Trimorus*, Kriechb. preoccupied.

GONIOPRYMNUS MACULICEPS,

Ann. S. Afric. Mus., v., pt. 2, p. 126.

This genus is clearly related to *Moansa*, Tosq. I am, indeed, not sure but that it may be identical with it. So far as I can make out