

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens, minutien mounted (2 pins) and a slide with male head and posterior leg.

Mr. Dodd informed me that this species is parasitic upon larvae of the green ant, *Oecophylla smaragdina*, depositing eggs upon them when the workers are using their silk-spinning larvae for the purpose of binding the leaves together when building a new nest.

From the insertion of the abdomen, it would seem impossible for food to pass into it and it would be of interest to know the feeding habits of this insect.

Note. The proofs have been read by me.

Strand.

Diagnoses of New Chalcidoid Hymenoptera from Queensland, Australia.

By

A. A. Girault.

Pteromalidae.

Diparinae.

Genus *Panstenon* Walker.

1. *Panstenon australis* new species.

Female: Length, 1.90 mm.

Dark brown-black, the head and thorax metallic green nevertheless, the abdomen and legs (including coxae) brownish, fore wings uniformly slightly embrowned or subhyaline; antennae concolorous with the head. Head and thorax with a fine, polygonal sculpture, the propodeum with a network of interlacing carinae (between the spiracles; laterad of each spiracle a single long, irregular carina nearer the edge).

(From one specimen, $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.)

Male: The same but the pronotum brownish and the distal two-thirds of abdomen dusky blackish.

(From one specimen, same magnification.*)

Described from one pair captured by sweeping foliage and grass in a forest bog, October 25, 1911.

Habitat: Australia — Cairns, Queensland.

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens on a slide.

*) All descriptions following were made with the same magnification.

Dark brown, the abdomen and scape black, the legs a little lighter, the antennae with the two distal joints black, the abdomen suffused with black; fore wings with two broad jet black bands across them, the first at the apex, covering somewhat more than the distal fifth, the second across the middle of the wing; longest marginal cilia not more than a third the wings greatest width; proximal tarsal joint extraordinarily lengthened, in the hind legs as long as their tibia, in the cephalic legs longer than the tibia of those legs. First funicle joint elongate, longer than the scape, the second joint lengthened extraordinarily, subequal to the third, each about twice longer than the first, joints 4 and 5 subequal, 5 shorter, 4 about a fourth shorter than 3; joint 6 of the funicle and the club joint equal in width, the club only about twice the diameter of the funicle, the club in length between joints 4 and 5. Petiole of Abdomen longer than the elongate hind coxa.

Male: Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in jungle growth, side of coast range mountains, May 7, 1913 (Alan P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a slide.

This remarkable species is dedicated to the great French mathematician, Jules Henri Poincaré.

Eucharidae.

Chalcuroidella new genus.

Male: Like *Chalcurella* Girault but the antennae with paired branches after the third funicle joint and thus like those of *Chalcuroides* but the third funicle joint bears a shortened second branch which is a fifth or less the length of its opposite or any of the branches; twelve antennal joints, no ring-joint, all the funicle joints with branches. Mandibles as in *Orasema*.

Female: Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. *Chalcuroidella orientalis* new species.

Male: Length, 3.20 mm.

Dark metallic purple, the wings hyaline, the branches of the antenna dark chocolate brown; coxae and femora fuscous, the posterior femora concolorous, the rest of the legs brown; abdomen, except petiole and base, dark chocolate brown, venation black. Rugosely punctate, the head striate. Propodeum with a groove on each side, the scutellum with an obscure median groove. First funicle joint as long as the next three combined, the club joint long, capitate, without branches, straight and longest. From lateral aspect, scutellum with two upturned teeth in a longitudinal line near or on the apex. Petiole aciculated, dark greenish; posterior coxa shining, very dark.

Female: Not known.

Described from two males captured by sweeping in the open forest, April 15, 1912.

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens on tags (2 pins), the head on a slide.

Family **Eucharidae**.

Genus *Astilbula* Girault.

1. *Astilbula aenea* new species.

Male: Length, 4.75 mm.

Dark aeneous green, the head and scutum with purplish; abdomen beneath and the legs, except coxae, yellowish brown, the scape and pedicel pale; petiole of abdomen and coxae blackish. Fore wings with a sooty blotch under the stigmal vein (continued attenuatingly proximad) and another opposite to the first (continued proximad more distinctly). Thorax rugose and transversely lined, the scutellum with the lines longitudinal, the pronglike process with a base about twice longer than its width, longitudinally striate. Hind outer angle of each parapside produced laterad into a plate-like tooth. Head coriaceous. Propodeum with a lateral groove. Antennae 12-jointed, no ring-joints, eight long branches from joints 2—9, all from the same side; funicle 1 twice the length of the pedicel, 2 a little shorter than the pedicel, transverse, 3 a little wider than long, 4—9 gradually increasing in length, 9 being distinctly longer than 1; club very long, much over twice the length of the distal funicle joint.

Female: Not known.

Described from one male captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, May 9, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia — Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above male on a tag and a slide bearing an antenna.

I am not sure that this species belongs to *Astilbula* but it agrees in scutellar structure. Compare the type species of the genus and also *Thoracantha emersoni* Girault.

Eulophidae.

Euplectrini.

Genus *Euplectrus* Westwood.

1. *Euplectrus xanthocephalus* new species.

Female: Length, 2.10 mm.

Like *australiensis* Ashmead but the head and posterior coxa also (honey) yellow, the petiole of abdomen black; a broad brownish stripe across the abdomen beyond middle, followed by a narrower stripe, the two joined along the middle. Scrobes blackish. Wings slightly stained under the venation. Thorax sculptured nearly