

XXXVIII.—*New Australian Diplopterous Hymenoptera.*

By ROWLAND E. TURNER, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

Paralastor aterrimus, sp. n.

♂. Niger; clypeo apice anguste, fronte interantennali, scapoque subtus flavis; tarsis fusco-brunneis; alis hyalinis, anticis, præcipue area costali, infuscatis; venis nigris; clypeo apice subtruncato; sternito secundo basi elevato-tuberculato.

Long. 10 mm.

♂. Clypeus closely microscopically punctured, with larger scattered punctures, with very delicate close-lying pubescence at the base, the apex subtruncate, scarcely emarginate. Front coarsely and rather closely punctured, vertex coarsely punctured-rugose. Thorax and median segment coarsely punctured-rugose; tegulæ very coarsely punctured. First tergite very coarsely punctured, second much more finely and sparsely punctured; the apical margins of tergites 3–6 narrowly fuscous brown. Second sternite shining, rather strongly, but not very closely punctured, raised and sub-tuberculate at the base. The first abdominal segment is broad. Antennæ, as in all males of the genus, with only eight well-developed joints, the joints beyond the eighth minute and concealed.

Hab. Townsville, Queensland (*Dodd*).

Paralastor diabolicus, sp. n.

♂. Niger; clypeo apice late maculaque magna basali, fronte interantennali scapoque subtus flavis; tarsis articulo apicali luteo; alis hyalinis, anticis dimidio costali fortiter infuscatis, venis nigris; clypeo apice late emarginato; sternito secundo basi fortiter elevato-tuberculato.

Long. 11 mm.

♂. Clypeus closely microscopically punctured, with sparse larger punctures intermingled, the apex widely, but not very deeply emarginate. Head coarsely punctured, rather more sparsely on the front than on the vertex; a low arched carina above the anterior ocellus. Thorax and tegulæ very coarsely punctured; median segment punctured-rugose. First tergite broad, very coarsely punctured; second much more finely punctured, shining between the punctures; second sternite very strongly raised and bluntly

tuberculate at the base. The apical sternites from the third are dull ferruginous brown.

Hab. Townsville, Queensland (*Dodd*).

Extremely like *aterrimus*, but differs in the broader and emarginate clypeus, in the yellow base of the clypeus, in the colour of the apical sternites, and in the more strongly raised and tuberculate base of the second sternite. Both species are very different in colour from other species of the genus, superficially resembling *Odynerus dietrichianus*, Sauss., and other similarly coloured *Odynerus*. In both species the clypeus is feebly convex, somewhat more strongly in *aterrimus* than in *diabolicus*. The two species appear to be closely allied, much more so than is usually the case in species with the same colour-pattern found in the same locality.

Paralastor submersus, sp. n.

♀. Nigra; macula parva interantennali, tergitoque secunda macula maxima utrinque in medio confluentibus, flavis; alis infuscatis, venis nigris.

Long. 11 mm.

♀. Clypeus strongly and rather sparsely punctured, flat, widely and rather shallowly emarginate at the apex, the apical margin distinctly raised. Head coarsely and closely punctured, thorax punctured-rugose, tegulæ sparsely punctured at the base, more closely towards the apex. Median segment punctured-rugose; first tergite strongly punctured, the punctures becoming sparse and smaller towards the apex; second tergite much more finely and sparsely punctured, the punctures becoming much closer and rather larger at the apex. Second sternite strongly punctured, raised and subtuberculate at the base.

Hab. Lolworth Station, N. Queensland; June 29, 1901. Received from Mr. Froggatt. 1 ♀.

Superficially this somewhat resembles *P. conspiciendus*, Perkins, but the form of the clypeus shows that it is really allied to the group of *P. mackayensis*, Perkins, and *P. carinatus*, Sm. The vessel on which the box containing the specimen was sent was torpedoed, and the box was submerged, but after treatment the specimen was dried in a fairly satisfactory manner.

In all species described here the length measurement is to the apex of the second abdominal segment. The types are in the British Museum.



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