
SOME CHALCIDOID HYMENOPTERA FROM NORTH QUEENSLAND.

BY A. A. GIRAULT, NELSON (CAIRNS), AUSTRALIA.

The types of the following species are in the Queensland Museum, at Brisbane.

Family TRICHOGRAMMATIDÆ.

LATHROMERINI.

Genus *Lathromerella* Girault.

1. *Lathromerella fasciata* Girault.

Five females of this beautiful species were taken June 3, 1913, by sweeping the forested slopes of Mount Pyramid (from 1,500 to 2,500 feet), Nelson, North Queensland, by Mr. Alan P. Dodd. The metathorax plus propodeum are black on each side having a wide mesial portion concolorous (dorsal aspect). The two ring-joints are verified.

Genus *Lathromeroides* Girault.

1. *Lathromeroides fasciativentris* n. sp.

Female.—Length 1.30 mm.

Exactly similar to the type, *longicarpus* Girault, but the abdomen banded with four or five black cross stripes. The black dot under the stigmal vein is surrounded with suffused blackish. Two ring-joints. Mandibles tridentate.

Male.—Not known.

Described from one specimen captured with the foregoing *Lathromerella*.

Habitat.—Australia, Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a slide. Later, the species was compared with the type of *longicarpus*. It is distinct.

Chaetostrichini

Genus *Neobrachista* Girault.

The antennæ in this genus were wrongly described as bearing but one funical joint; there are two but the first is wider than long and not very distinctly separated, though distinct enough in specimens of the following new species. In the type species, however, it is still shorter and resembles more one of the ring-joints except that it is wider and is intimately connected with the

funicle. The genus is distinguished from *Brachistella* and *Abbella* by its very short marginal vein, and its long, slender stigmal. It is gratifying to me to be able to throw light on this point.

1. ***Neobrachista novifasciata*** n. sp.

Female.—Length 1.00 mm.

Closely allied with the type species, *fasciata* Girault, but more robust, the abdomen broader (a little wider than the thorax, distinctly narrower in *fasciata*), and with but three black stripes across it, one a little out from base, the second a little distad of the middle, and the third a little distad of the mid-distance from the second to apex. The first funicle joint is a little longer and more distinct (yet not quite half the length of the second which is a little wider than long; in the type species the first joint is only about a fourth the length of the second which is a little longer than wide). Second, black stripe of abdomen interrupted at the meson, the others continuous and straight. Mandibles tridentate. Also the fore wings are shorter and broader, subtruncate at apex (bearing about 26 lines of discal cilia across the widest point). Fore wings slightly clouded, more distinctly under the stigmal vein and along the venation. Thorax with a *distinct* median sulcus (not present in the single specimen of the type species before me though slightly indicated in places, nevertheless plainly absent), as deep as the parapsidal furrows.

Male.—Not known.

Described from a single specimen captured with the above *Lathromerella*.

Habitat.—Australia, Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a slide with two ♀'s of *Lathromerella fasciata* Girault.

Family MYMARIDÆ.

Genus *Polynema* Haliday.

1. ***Polynema zolai*** n. sp.

Male.—Length 1.50 mm. Large.

Jet black, the wings hyaline, the venation black, also the antennæ (but the pedicel brown) and the legs except the tarsi, knees, tips of tibiæ and all of cephalic tibiæ which are brown. Characterized by the wings which are broad, subtranslucent and

with short marginal fringes the longest of which are only about a sixth the greatest wing width; only about twelve lines of discal ciliation which is scattered, most numerous cephalo-distad and practically absent over all of the proximal half of the blade which is about two and a quarter times longer than broad. Antennæ longitudinally striate, the joints shortening distad, the proximal joint of funicle as long as the second, somewhat brownish, the club joint a little longer than the distal funicle joint which is about a fourth shorter than joint 1 of the funicle, the latter about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than wide at the base. A very short, narrow, minute ring-joint is present.

Female.—Not known.

Described from one male specimen given to me by Mr. A. P. Dodd, who captured it by sweeping the edge of jungle, May 20, 1913.

Habitat.—Australia, Kuranda, North Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a slide.

Respectfully dedicated to Emile Zola for his "La Débâcle," wherein the horrors of war are ably pictured to us.

2. *Polynema speciosissimum*, n. sp.

Female.—Length 1.50 mm. Large, the fore wing banded.

Black, the head except the dusty vertex, the prothorax and mesonotum reddish brown. Petiole of abdomen, coxæ, cephalic femora, all trochanters and proximal half or more of all tibiæ, white. Tarsi reddish brown, also the scape and pedicel. Funicle joints 4 and 5 white, antennæ and legs otherwise black, except tips of front tibiæ, which are yellowish. Fore wings banded as in *franklini* Girault, but the cross-band is very intense jet black and decidedly longer, distinctly less than its own length from the apex of the venation. Scape not distinctly sculptured, the first funicle joint elongate but only $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the second, which is very long, subequal to the third, both longest; joint 1 longer than 6, subequal to 4, which is slightly longer than 5 (funicle). Cross-band of fore wing followed by a broad, naked area from margin to margin, the black band itself one and a third times longer than wide (cephalo-caudad). Sculpture inconspicuous. Discal cilia in the black band very dense and longer than the fine, shorter,

less dense ciliation distad, the longest marginal cilia about three-fourths the greatest wing width.

Male.—Unknown.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping in a jungle-pocket, June 4, 1913. This species is certainly one of the most remarkably coloured mymarids known.

Habitat.—Australia, Nelson, North Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a slide.

Genus *Gonatocerus* Nees.

1. *Gonatocerus competi* Girault.

A single very pale female of this species was taken on May 29, 1913, at an elevation of 1,500 feet, forest, Nelson, North Queensland. A round spot is present on the base of the scutellum.

(To be continued.)

A NEW GENUS AND A NEW SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA FROM ARIZONA.

BY WM. BARNES, M.D., AND J. MCDUNNOUGH, PH.D., DECATUR, ILL.

Having had occasion to examine the types of the species described as *Mamestra antonito* Barnes (Can. Ent., vol. 39, p. 14, 1907), we were surprised to find that the ♂ and ♀ types represented respectively two entirely different species, structurally widely apart, neither of which could remain associated with the genus *Mamestra*, or *Polia*, as it is now called by Hampson.

The ♂ type, labelled *Barathra antonito*, which we figured in our "Contributions," vol. I, no. 4, pl. VI, fig. 6, and from which the original description was drawn, has hairy eyes, a fact which led to its being placed in *Mamestra*; the mid and hind tibiae are, however, distinctly spined, which would throw it into Hampson's subfamily *Agrotinae*, and associate it with the two genera, *Ala* Staud. and *Trichorthosia* Grt., the only two described genera combining hairy eyes and spined tibiae; of these *Ala* contains several *Heliothid*-like moths from Central Asia which have nothing in common, apart from the above mentioned features, with *antonito* Barnes; *parallela* Grt., the type of the genus *Trichorthosia* is, as the name implies, rather *Orthosian* in appear-



Girault, Alexandre Arsène. 1915. "Some chalcidoid Hymenoptera from north Queensland." *The Canadian entomologist* 47, 17-20.

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