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VOL. I.

PART V CONTAINING :

On the Hymenoptera of the Albany Museum.—Third Paper.
By P. CAMERON.

On some New Species of Hymenoptera, collected by the Rev.
J. A. O'NEIL, S.J., at Dunbrody. By P. CAMERON.

Calamagrostis Huttoniæ, n. sp. By E. HACKEL.

Notice of some new Fossil Reptiles from the Karroo Beds of
South Africa. By R. BROOM.

On a Species of *Coelacanthus* from the Upper Beaufort Beds of
Aliwal North. By R. BROOM.

Note on a Quartzite Boulder from the Molteno Sandstone. By
E. H. L. SCHWARZ.

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On the Hymenoptera of the Albany Museum, Grahamstown,
South Africa.

BY P. CAMERON.

(Third Paper).*

SCOLIIDÆ.

The species of *Plesia* (*olim Myzine*) appear to be well represented in South Africa. The females are easily enough separated; but as regards the males they are at present in great need of a thorough revision. To do the work thoroughly I should think that a considerable number of specimens would be necessary, and a critical examination of the types of Guérin, who has described (*Dict. pict. d'Hist. nat. v.*) 14 species from North Africa (chiefly from Egypt). My impression is that the species (males) should be easily enough separated by structural characters—form, sculpture, neuration—if the colouration and markings be somewhat unsafe guides for specific discrimination. Size also appears to be an untrustworthy guide.

Plesia melanaria, sp. nov.

Black, shining, densely covered with long white hair, the apex of the fore tibiæ and fore tarsi rufous; wings fuscous, tinged with violaceous, the nervures and stigma black. Underside of flagellum of antennæ, dark, the basal two-thirds of the mandibles bright red. Female.

*See also "On some new Genera and Species of Hymenoptera from Cape Colony and Transvaal," *Trans. of the South African Philosophical Society*, xv, pp. 195-257.

Length 15 mm.

Brak Kloof. Mrs. G. White.

Front and vertex with fine, scattered punctures, the centre of front more closely and coarsely punctured on the lower half. Pronotum finely, but not closely punctured, the apical half of the pronotum smooth. Middle lobe of mesonotum smooth at the base, the rest moderately closely and strongly punctured. Scutellum punctured round the sides; the apical half of post-scutellum more closely punctured. Metanotum closely, finely punctured except for a stripe on the basal half, this being wide at the base; the apical slope in the centre closely, obliquely striated. Pro- and metapleuræ smooth and almost bare; the mesopleuræ punctured and pilose. Apical segments of abdomen closely, finely punctured; the pygidium piceous red, its base fringed with long, bright rufous hair. Second transverse cubital nervure very obliquely sloped; apex of radial cellule sharply pointed; the apex of radius straight, oblique.

Plesia rufo-femorata, sp. nov.

Black, densely covered with long white hair, apex of clypeus broadly, mandibles to near the teeth, palpi, a small mark on the apex of the 2nd abdominal segment, a longer one on the apex of the 3rd, and 2 small ones in its centre, a curved line dilated in the centre on the 4th, a similar one, but interrupted in the middle, on the 5th, and 2 oblique spots in the centre of the 6th, white. Legs black, the femora red: the posterior black at the apex, the 4 hind tibiæ red in front, the anterior white in front; the tarsi more or less reddish below; the calcaria pale. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the 3rd and 4th abscissæ of radius equal in length, the 2nd not much shorter. Male.

Length 12-13 mm.

O'okiep. September. Rev. J. A. O'Neil, S.J.

Head coarsely rugosely punctured, the punctures running into reticulations in the centre of the vertex. Apex of clypeus broadly rounded. Pro- and mesonotum closely and strongly punctured, except the apical half of the middle lobe of the mesonotum, which is raised and bordered by distinct furrows

which converge slightly towards the apex. Scutellum similarly punctured. Metanotum closely rugosely punctured, the punctures round and forming reticulations in places. Propleuræ sparsely punctured; the lower part of the apex longitudinally striated; the meso- and metapleuræ closely rugosely punctured—reticulated; more strongly and irregularly in the middle of the mesopleuræ than elsewhere. Apical two-thirds of the 1st abdominal segment nodose, the apex of the narrowed base depressed, keeled down the centre, the base shagreened, raised in the middle; the 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments closely and finely punctured; the others more sparsely, except on the base and apex of the last which are smooth; its apex bears some deep, large punctures. The 2nd recurrent nervure is roundly curved outwardly in the middle.

Plesia continua, sp. nov.

Length 15 mm. Male.

Brak Kloof. Mrs. G. White.

This species closely resembles *P. interrupta*; the two may be separated thus:—

A smooth tubercle below the ocelli, the central mark on the abdominal segments not united to the lateral by a distinct yellow line; the 2nd and 3rd abscissæ of radius equal in length; the transverse median nervure in hind wings, with the upper branch not much shorter than the lower; the yellow line on ventral segments largely and broadly dilated in the middle . . . *interrupta*.

No smooth tubercle below the ocelli; the central mark on the abdominal segments not united to the lateral by broad bands; the 2nd abscissæ of radius distinctly shorter than the 3rd, the transverse median nervure in hind wings with the upper branch distinctly shorter than the lower; the yellow lines on the ventral segments not dilated in the middle . . . *continua*.

The mark on the mesopleuræ is broadly rounded behind; the lower side rounded and longest at the base, not transverse and only slightly dilated at the base; the base of the median segment is much more strongly punctured than the apex; the mark on the apical segment of the abdomen is larger, it commencing behind the middle, obliquely narrowed at the apex

the base slightly rounded inwardly, not straight and oblique as in *interrupta*; the occiput is more broadly, distinctly rounded than it is in the latter, which has the centre more distinctly transverse; the incision in the apical abdominal segment is shorter, and the yellow line on the 1st abdominal segment is not dilated in the middle.

Plesia reticulata, sp. nov.

Black, the palpi fuscous; the wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the entire body and legs densely covered with white pubescence. Male.

Length 11 mm.

Brak Kloof. Mrs. G. White.

Face, clypeus and eye incision densely covered with long hair. Front closely, regularly, reticulated; the vertex more shining, strongly, irregularly, but not closely punctured, more coarsely along the orbits than in the centre; the temples strongly rugosely punctured and thickly covered with long white hair. Base of pronotum strongly and closely, the apex sparsely punctured. Middle lobe of mesonotum distinctly punctured, the lateral more strongly and closely punctured; the furrows wide, shallow, punctured. Base of scutellum sparsely, the apex closely rugosely punctured; the basal furrow distinct, deep. Post-scutellum closely, rugosely punctured. Base of metanotum broadly raised, irregularly, somewhat strongly reticulated, the sides and apical slope closely rugosely punctured, almost reticulated. Propleuræ finely, irregularly punctured; before the apex with some irregular striæ. Mesopleuræ strongly, closely punctured. Metapleuræ broadly, deeply depressed at the base, shining and bearing some irregular keels; the rest irregularly, obliquely, striate-punctured. First abdominal segment elongate-pyriform with a distinctly narrowed pedicle at the base, this being irregularly, strongly striated; the rest of the abdomen shining, minutely closely punctured, the punctuation towards the penultimate somewhat stronger; the apical is more strongly, irregularly punctured; the centre of the apical half is smooth, and becomes narrowed towards the apex; the sides depressed, the depression forming, with the

raised apex and sides, a broad, punctured furrow. The 3rd abscissa of the radius is the longest; the 2nd is slightly longer than the 4th; the 1st recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle; the 2nd near the apex of the basal fourth; it is straight, slightly oblique, the rest is broadly, roundly curved outwardly; the 1st transverse cubital nervure is roundly curved.

This is a smaller species than *P. carbonaria*; an easy method of separating the two is by the form of the 1st transverse cubital and the 2nd recurrent nervure; in *carbonaria* the former is straight, sharply oblique and elbowed at the bottom, the edge of the geniculation having on the inner side a short projection: the recurrent nervure has 3 curves; a short one in front, almost straight, an oblique curve reaching close to the middle directed outwardly, and the lower and larger part, which is straight and curves slightly towards the base of the wing, the junction of the two forming an angle; in *reticulata* the 1st transverse cubital nervure is roundly curved, and not elbowed below; and the recurrent nervure has only 2 curves; the short, almost straight one in front and the large, broadly rounded apical one.

Myzine (Meira) violaceipennis, sp. nov.

Black, the front, vertex and temples bright red; a cream coloured, irregular transverse mark (that on the 3rd the larger) on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments of the abdomen; the tarsi and anterior tibiae in front, rufous; wings, dark fuscous violaceous, highly iridescent, the posterior lighter in tint than the anterior the nervures and stigma black. Female.

Length 16 mm.; breadth 3 mm.

Brak Kloof. Mrs. G. White.

Very smooth and shining; there are 3 rows of deep punctures along the sides of the scutellum; the central part of the mesonotum is bounded by two deep oblique furrows which commence close to the base and reach to the apex; outside this, near the edge, is a narrower furrow, running from the base to the apex. Base of metanotum smooth in the centre; it has there a deep, clearly defined furrow, which extends from the base to the top of the apical slope; the rest of the metanotum closely,

strongly transversely striated. Mandibles deeply furrowed on the lower side, and there is a shorter, narrower, less distinct one on the upper side. The 2nd cubital cellule is shorter than its width along the cubitus; the pedicle is longer than the 2nd transverse cubital nervure; the 1st recurrent nervure is interstitial with the 2nd transverse cubital; the 2nd is received shortly beyond the middle of the cellule; the apex of the radius is roundly dilated outwardly on the lower part. Hair on head, thorax and legs long, black and stiff except on the tarsi; the calcaria white; the fore tarsi, inside and out, bearing long, stout spines. Antennal scape thickly covered with longish stiff hair; the basal 2 joints of flagellum narrowed at the base; the 1st roundly dilated, slightly shorter than the 2nd. The 1st abdominal segment has a distinct narrowed, longer than wide, petiole on the base; there is a narrow, but distinct, transverse furrow near the apex of the basal third of the 2nd and 3rd segments. Pleuræ strongly, deeply but not closely punctured, each puncture having a hair. Hind ocelli separated from each other by a slightly less distance than they are from the eyes. Occiput broadly rounded, not transverse. On the inner side of the top of the eyes is a deep, longish fovea bearing longish hairs.

This is a broader, more robust, species than any I have seen. In this respect it somewhat resembles *M. Klugii*, West., which I only know from Smith's figure (Cat. Hym. Ins. Brit. Mus. iii, f. H.) In the figure the parapsidal furrows are shown only on the apical half, the scutellum is shorter than the mesonotum, in my species it is longer than it; the scutellum in *Klugii* is broader than long, in my species it is nearly as long as its width at the base; and the apex of the metanotum is transverse, not incised as in Smith's figure of *Klugii*. In it, too, the ocelli are placed considerably nearer the eyes, from which they are separated by about one half the distance they are from each other.

POMPIDÆ.

Microphadnus.

This genus belongs to the *Aperini*, which name should have been placed above *Microphadnus* on p. 212.

As there seems to be considerable doubt if the name *Pompilus* was ever in actual use in Mollusca (Cephalopods) it hardly appears advisable to drop it in the Hymenoptera. Cf. Schulz, Hymenopterenstudien, 1905, p. 8.

SPHEGIDÆ.

Amnophila erythrospila, sp. nov.

Black, thickly covered with a white pile and with white hair, the mandibles, greater part of pronotum, tegulæ, 2 lines on the basal half of metanotum, its apex, the greater part of mesopleuræ and the lower half of metapleuræ, rufous. Four anterior legs rufous, the femora and tibiæ more or less marked behind with black; hind legs black, the apex of femora and more or less of the inner side and base of tibiæ black. Wings short, reaching to the apex of the 2nd joint of the petiole; hyaline, the stigma and nervures black; the 3rd cubital cellule scarcely half the length of the 2nd. Male.

Length 20 mm.; petiole $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Table Farm. Mrs. G. White.—Glen Lynden. Miss L. Leppan.

Clypeus about one-third longer than its width; its apex transverse. Hind ocelli separated from each other by a slightly less distance than they are from the eyes. Front, except at the top, somewhat strongly and moderately closely punctured; the vertex sparsely punctured along the sides and between the ocelli. Pronotum punctured, but not strongly or closely, the apex almost smooth. Mesonotum transversely punctured, the punctures with interlacing transverse fine striæ. Scutellum somewhat closely punctured; the centre, with a narrow, finely striated longitudinal furrow. Post-scutellum deeply punctured. Metanotum closely,

strongly punctured, striated, the striæ forming in parts an interlacing network. The propleuræ sparsely punctured, the punctures below running into striæ: meso- and metapleuræ closely and strongly punctured, the punctures almost hid by the dense white pubescence. The sides of the metanotum are bordered, except at the base and apex, by a furrow. Apex of abdomen covered by silvery pubescence. The 2nd joint of the antennæ, together with the 1st are as long as the third. Collar short, much broader than long. Occiput transverse in the middle.

Comes close in structure and colouration to *A. dolichodera*, Kohl; that species should be readily separated by its longer and smooth collar.

ANTHOPHILA.

Crocisa maculiscutis, sp. nov.

Black, with the following patches of snow-white pubescence: the lower part of the front, face, clypeus, except at the apex, outer orbits, a line on the sides and base of the mesonotum, a line in the centre, extending from the base to opposite the base of the tegulæ, an irregular spot on either side of the apex of this line, a broad line on the sides, close to the scutellum, a line or spot on the centre of the scutellum, along the centre of the incision, sides of of metanotum, the greater part of the pleuræ, a large patch on the sides of the mesosternum, a broad band on the base of the 1st abdominal segment, united by a band down the sides to a long band on either side of the apex, and broad bands on the sides of the other segments. The apex of the femora, outer sides of the tibiae, and the greater part of the tarsi (in fresh examples probably the whole) thickly covered with snow white pubescence. Wings fuscous-violaceous; the costal cellule in front, the first discoidal on the apical half, the greater part of the other discoidal cellules, an irregular hyaline cloud near the middle of the radial cellule, a

narrow one along the fore margin of the 1st cubital, from the base of which a similar streak runs obliquely to the 2nd cubital cellule, and a cloud along the outside of the 3rd transverse cubital, and of the 2nd recurrent nervures. The sides of the incision on the scutellum are straight, oblique, not curved and incised in the middle as in *C. scutellaris*, but more as in *C. picta*; but not so deep and without any widening in the middle, at the base; the outer sides are straight, oblique. The centre of the last abdominal segment is roundly transverse, followed by a rounded depression, the outsides being dilated into projecting teeth; the epipygium is roundly, broadly dilated in the middle.

Length 15 mm. Male.

Katberg. December. Miss Sole.

The middle joints of the flagellum are roundly dilated below; the last is laterally obliquely compressed; the 3rd is about one-third longer than the 4th. Labrum closely and strongly punctured; the upper three-fourths are clearly, widely, deeply furrowed in the middle; the upper half projects largely over the lower.

This species might be taken for a large variety of *C. scutellaris*, F., but the very different form of the apex of the scutellum distinguishes the two; in *scutellaris* the middle is incised, and the sides roundly curved, ending in a sharp point; scutellum, too, wants the patch of pubescence: *C. jaeegerskiveldi*, Morice, has a patch of pubescence on the scutellum, but it has the latter formed as in *scutellaris*. According to Morice the results of the Swedish Zool. Exped. to Egypt and the White Nile (No. 14, p. 9) none of the previously described species of *Cricosa* possess this patch (but see Vachal, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1903, p. 381) but it is to be found in the Cape *C. picta*, Sm. The pubescence on the latter is blue, and the scutellar incision is wide and not clearly defined as in *scutellaris*; it is also much larger.

THYNNIDÆ.

Adontothynnus, Cam.

In connection with this genus (cf. Rec. Alb. Mus. I., p. 161-3) it is worth pointing out that Smith (Descr. New Species of Hym. in Brit. Mus., p. 174) has described an *Anthobosca antennata* from Zululand and Port Natal, which may really belong to my genus. *Anthobosca* differs, *inter alia*, in having the maxillary palpi 5- instead of 6-jointed, and the labrum well developed. If this generic identification of Smith's species be correct, it will make a 3rd species, easily separated from the two I have described by the ferruginous legs.

ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

Macrophatnus rufipes, Cam.

Owing, I believe, to an accident at the printers, part of the description of this species has been omitted. Cf. Albany Mus. Records, I, 232.

Length 12 mm. Male.

Brak Kloof. Mrs. G. White.

Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the areolet wide in front, the recurrent nervure received in the middle. Front and vertex strongly punctured; the inner orbits on them bordered with rufous mandibles dark rufous towards the apex. Palpi black pro- and mesopleuræ strongly, but not very closely punctured; the former more strongly, rugosely punctured in the middle; the metapleuræ coarsely, closely punctured. Base of metanotum in the middle with a steep oblique slope; the areola has the bounding keel distinct at the base, more indistinct on the sides, and still more indistinct at the apex; the base has the sides rounded; inside the base is depressed, the depression or furrow bearing a few keels. The apical slope is bounded on the sides by

a keel ; the 2 keels converge above, but do not meet, the central part not being bounded by them. Tarsi pilose and spinose beneath ; the apices of the joints with longer spines ; the calcaria are short, about one-fourth of the length of the metatarsus.

Behind the middle of the mandibles there seems to be a minute incision or depression, the part behind projecting slightly. The areola is the only defined area on the median segment.

Zonocryptus fumipennis, sp. nov.

Black, the legs (except the coxæ and trochanters which are black, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th joints of the hind tarsi, which are white) and the abdomen red ; the flagellum of antennæ fuscous below ; the upper edge of the mandibles to the teeth lined with yellow ; the wings smoky, highly iridescent, the nervures black, the stigma dark fuscous.

Length 8-9 mm. Male.

Grahamstown. Misses Daly and Sole;

Face and upper part of clypeus closely, distinctly punctured, and thickly covered with white pubescence ; the rest of the clypeus shining, bare, sparsely, minutely punctured ; the space at the sides of the ocelli strongly, obliquely striated, the upper part of the front irregularly, transversely striated ; on both parts the striæ are distinct and clearly separated, and do not reach to the eyes, the orbits being smooth. Punctuation on mesonotum close moderately strong, the furrows striated. Scutellum roundly convex, the basal part less closely punctured than the mesonotum, the apex more rugosely punctured, the sides keeled to near the apex. Post-scutellum smooth and shining. Median segment closely rugosely punctured, the punctures running into reticulations in places ; the spiracles slightly more than twice longer than wide, elongated oval ; there is only one transverse keel distinctly indicated ; the second is only weakly indicated at the sides on the outer edge, where it is dilated into a tubercle. Abdominal petiole long and slender, not dilated at the apex, but distinctly tuberculate at the spiracles ; the other segments are slender and smooth. The pleuræ are more rugosely punctured than the mesonotum ; the punctures

are close, and run into reticulations. Flagellum of antennæ densely covered with short black pubescence. Hind tibiæ sparsely, their tarsi more thickly spinose. The stump of a nervure on the disco-cubital is longish, the transverse median nervure is received shortly behind the transverse basal. Coxæ covered with white pubescence; the posterior closely punctured, the others smooth and shining. The front is only slightly depressed.

Zonocryptus was founded by Dr. Ashmead (U.S. Nat. Mus. XXIII, 40) on an undescribed African species (*Cryptus sphingis*, Ashm. MS.) Probably *Cryptus erythrogaster*, Holmgren (Eugenes Resa, Hymen, p. 397) from the Cape of Good Hope is another species. That species, however, has the metathoracic spiracles "elongatis," which is certainly not the cause with mine.

Cryptus tuberculatus, sp. nov.

Black, the abdomen, except the base of petiole and the legs from the apical joint of the trochanters, red; wings hyaline, slightly suffused with fuscous, the nervures and stigma black. Female.

Length 14; terebra 5 mm.

Brak Kloof. March. Mrs. G. White.

Face closely, finely rugosely punctured; its centre produced into a large, longer than broad, tubercle; the middle of the inner orbits narrowly rufous. Clypeus roundly convex, shining, distinctly, but not closely punctured. Upper part of front to near the hind ocelli coarsely transversely reticulated, the lower (and larger) part closely transversely striated. Temples sharply obliquely narrowed. Thorax closely, strongly punctured; the parapsidal furrows and the parts bordering them transversely striated; the furrows shallow; the part between, at their apices, coarsely reticulated. Scutellum finely, irregularly punctured, the apical slope more coarsely, rugosely than the rest; the sides stoutly keeled to near the apex. Post-scutellum with some stout oblique striæ. Sides of metanotum closely, coarsely reticulated: the part beyond the basal keel transversely in the middle at the base, the rest obliquely reticulated-striated; the apical slope coarsely, transversely reticulated. Pleuræ above the middle closely reticulated-

punctured, the rest more strongly, obliquely striated; the meso- and metapleuræ coarsely, closely reticulated. Spiracular area on median segment coarsely reticulated beyond the spiracles, which are elongate, linear. Basal 2 segments of abdomen finely closely punctured; in the centre of the 2nd segment, at the apex, is a depression, twice longer than wide, and rounded at the base. Seen from above, the apex of the basal part of the metanotum is almost transverse with the sides toothed; there are 2 traverse keels; the posterior largely bent backwards in the middle, the narrowed basal central part being closely transversely striated. Disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump. On the upper side the mandibles are rufo-testaceous to near the teeth, which are almost equal in size. Antennal scape brownish; the malar space is as long as it.

Limniterium iratum, sp. nov.

Black, the legs rufous, slightly tinged with fulvous, the coxæ black, the anterior is yellow at the apex, as are also the trochanters; the hind tibiæ fuscous, broadly testaceous in the middle, their tarsi of a darker fuscous colour, wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma fuscous. Female.

Length 4; terebra 1.5 mm.

Museum Grounds. Grahamstown. November. Misses Daly and Sole.

Eyes with a distinct greenish hue, iridescent. Head shagreened, opaque, the sides of the face and clypeus covered with white pubescence. Pro- and mesothorax closely, minutely punctured; the propleuræ somewhat strongly striated on the apical half. Median segment more coarsely shagreened; areola small, longer than its width at the apex, towards which it becomes gradually widened; there is one large basal and a small apical triangular area; the posterior median area is more closely shagreened than the rest. Propleuræ obscurely striated; the rest closely, minutely punctured. Abdomen aciculated somewhat strongly. Areolet small, longly pedunculated, the peduncle as long as the outer branch.

CHALCIDIDÆ.

Phasgonophora rufo-ornata, sp. nov.

Black, densely covered with long white pubescence ; the front and vertex outside the groove, the lower half of the outer eye orbits broadly, the propleuræ, the part bordering the middle lobe of the pronotum, the sides and apex of the scutellum, and the centre of the propleuræ broadly rufous. Legs rufous, the femora and tibiæ largely black ; the hind femora with 9 teeth. Wings hyaline, the nervures black. Female.

Length nearly 8 mm.

Museum Grounds. Grahamstown. December.

Antennæ longish of uniform thickness, the apex of scape and base of flagellum rufous. Head in front rugosely reticulated-punctured ; the antennal depression in the centre closely, strongly striated ; the outer orbits sparsely punctured. Pronotum at apex broadly depressed in the centre ; the sides broadly rounded ; the basal slope transversely striated, the striæ becoming stronger towards the apex. Mesonotum strongly transversely striated, the striæ curved ; those on the base of the lateral lobes finer and closer. Scutellum coarsely transversely reticulated ; its apex bluntly rounded, almost transverse. Metanotum with a double row of areæ, the basal the larger. Pleuræ reticulated, the meta-pleuræ more strongly than the rest ; the meso- widely, deeply depressed in the middle from near the top ; the centre of depression closely striated, the sides smooth ; the sides of median segment are broadly rounded and with a tooth—stout and narrowed towards the apex—in the centre. Basal segment of the abdomen not quite as long as the other segments (not counting the ovipositor) united ; above it is closely, irregularly longitudinally, finely striated ; the apices of the segments, laterally, are rufous. Except the apical 4 (which are also smaller) the femora teeth are clearly separated, distinct, regular and bluntly rounded. The hind coxæ and trochanters are, united, nearly as long as the femora.

I have in my collection from the Cape a specimen which is larger than the above (10 mm. to the end of the ovipositor) ; it is more largely marked with red, the scape of the antennæ being

entirely red, the flagellum more largely red ; the thorax and legs being also more largely marked with red : and the punctuation appears to be stronger, probably from its greater size.

P. rubeus, Klug and *P. decorata*, Klug from North-East Africa, are allied species.

Chalcis capensis sp. nov.,

Black ; the lower half of the antennal scape below, yellow, tinged with red ; tegulae dull whitish yellow ; legs red ; the 4 anterior coxae and trochanters, fore femora at the base below to near the middle, the greater part of the middle femora, their tibiae broadly in the middle and the base of the hind tibiae behind, black ; the base and apex of all the tibiae, the apical half of the fore femora below and more narrowly above, the apex of the middle more narrowly and of the hinder still more narrowly, whitish yellow ; the tarsi testaceous. Hind femora with 10 teeth ; the basal 3 stumpy and close to each other ; the others longer, sharper and more widely separated. Female.

Length 6 m.m.

Katberg. Miss Sole.

Front and vertex rugose, reticulated at the sides of the ocelli and with 3 curved striae—the outer waved and less distinct than the others. Sides of face strongly, closely, reticulated, the centre more shining and bearing widely separated punctures. Malar space weakly punctured, stoutly keeled below and less strongly on the outer side. Pronotum closely rugosely punctured. Mesonotum more shining, less closely and more strongly punctured ; the scutellum is somewhat more strongly punctured than the mesonotum and more closely on the sides than in the middle ; the apical teeth are broader than long, irregular, one being broader than the other. Metanotum reticulated a long area of equal width and with 2 transverse keels near the middle ; the sides are broadly rounded and untoothed. Propleurae aciculated, obscurely striated below and at the base apex. Mesonotum shining ; the lower part at the base closely reticulated ; the middle with some stout, clearly separated striae on the upper half. Basal half of metapleurae hollowed, smooth except for some curved striae at the base ; the

apex closely, strongly reticulated and thickly covered with long silvery hair; on the sides, above the middle, is a stout, obliquely turned up tooth. Abdomen smooth; the last segment long, broad at the base, gradually narrowed towards the apex, forming an approach to *Phasgonophora* or *Trigonoura*.

Chalcis Pymi, sp. nov.

Black, the base of abdomen, its sides and ventral surface, hind coxæ except below, hind trochanters and femora bright red, the apices of the 4 front femora, tibiæ and tarsi testaceous yellow; the hind femora with 12 stout black teeth; the apical the larger, the basal 4 shorter, broader and closer together. Wings hyaline, the nervures black. Female.

Length 6 m.m.

Grahamstown. Mr. F. Pym.

Front and vertex irregularly rugosely reticulated, the face more irregularly and weakly punctured and thickly covered with long white pubescence; in the centre is an irregular smooth and shining longitudinal line, dilated in the centre; its apex raised, smooth and shining. Occiput irregular, transversely striated, the striæ more or less broken. Pronotum closely, transversely rugose; the mesonotum more strongly, irregularly transversely reticulated; the scutellum more closely rugosely, reticulated; its apex almost transverse and covered with long white hair. Hind coxæ nearly as long as the femora, closely punctured on the sides and below; they are about 3 times longer than their width in the middle. Metanotum reticulated, the base with a row of regular reticulations; above this (on the post-scutellum?) are 2 stout, longish teeth, obliquely directed upwards; below the centre of these is a transversely striated longish area.

Tamycoryphus, gen. nov.

Hind femora with one stout tooth shortly behind the middle, the part above it closely, minutely serrate; the anterior femora greatly swollen, twice the thickness of the middle. Antennæ 11-jointed, the scape long and thin, the flagellum stout. Sides of

scutellum bordered by a distinct, thin keel, which becomes narrowed at the apex where they unite; the apex thus appears depressed in the middle. Sides of metathorax broadly rounded, not toothed.

The fore tibiæ are much thickened, compared with the others; their spur is long, thin and curved. Tegulæ large, conchiform. Between the antennæ is a plate, which becomes roundly narrowed towards the middle. Ovipositor as in *Phasgonophora*. Malär space longer than the eyes.

Comes near to *Euchalcis* and *Neochalcis*. Characteristic distinctions are the swollen anterior femora and tibiæ, and the plate between the antennæ. The frontal furrow, too, is more clearly defined than usual.

Tanycoreplus sulcifrons, sp. nov.

Black: all the tibiæ and tarsi, under side of their anterior femora, hind tibiæ behind, the apex and the ventral surface of the abdomen, red. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black: there is a black cloud behind the stigmal branch and there are 2 spurious veins running from the stigmal region; tegulæ large, piceous. Female.

Length 8 m.m.

Grahamstown, December.

Densely covered with silvery pubescence. Basal half of flagellum dark rufous. Head in front closely, almost uniformly reticulated. Pro- and mesonotum closely, rugosely reticulated: the centre of the latter more strongly than the sides; the scutellum is similarly, but more strongly punctured-reticulated. Metanotum deeply reticulated; the reticulations large. Propleuræ rugose; the meso- and metapleuræ irregularly punctured. Mesopleural furrow shallow; irregularly striated, most strongly behind. Metapleuræ reticulated, the sides rounded, not toothed; densely covered with long silvery hair. The centre of the pro- and mesopleuræ is more strongly and distinctly reticulated than the sides; the sides of the pro-thorax at the base are keeled, the keels extending on to the pronotum.

Hockeria melanaria, sp. nov.

Black, the sides of the head and thorax densely covered with long white hair; the rest more sparsely with white pubescence; wings clear hyaline, iridescent, the nervures fuscous, tegulae black. Female.

Length 3.5 mm.

Grahamstown. Misses Daly and Sole.

Front laterally and vertex bearing round, not very deep clearly separated punctures; the inner orbits longitudinally punctured-striated. Malar space longer than the eyes; the lower half with a wide deep furrow. Occiput, except in the centre, closely, strongly reticulated; in the centre is an aciculated space which becomes gradually wider below. Middle lobe of mesonotum closely, rugosely punctured; the lateral less strongly punctured more shining, less strongly and closely punctured on the inner-side; it is roundly convex and clearly separated from the middle lobe. The scutellum is strongly, closely punctured-reticulated; the apical lobes gradually roundly narrowed towards the apex, about as long as they are wide at the base; the lower edge with a distinct bordering keel. On the base of the metanotum are 6 stout, slightly curved keels, which form, longer than wide, areæ; the apical part bears longitudinal keels, united by more numerous transverse ones; the sides project into a triangular point, above the middle; this tooth is bluntly pointed at the apex, and has the sides equal in length. Propleuræ distinctly regularly reticulated; the rest more closely rugosely punctured. The base of the hind femora is straight and oblique on the underside, the junction of this with the rounded central part forms an angle; the apex projects more than the centre.

The scutellar spines are much broader, compared with their length than in the European species, than in *e.g.* *H. rufipes*. Above they are distinctly hollowed.