

Revisk. Soc ent Austral. 10 : 321 - 326

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN *ELASMIDAE* AND *EUCHARITIDAE*

by

A. A. GIRAULT

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Having completed a long series of studies upon the Australian Chalcidoidea with a new classification of the families, the following new forms are what are left in part and are now offered for publication. They form the new forms of the yet unpublished part of the two families concerned, two of the families easily recognized. The Eucharitidae bear invariably falcate mandibles The Elasmidae, huge, compressed hind coxae.

Family *ELASMIDAE*

Elasmus lyra. From *fictus*: pronotum green, so the upper edge of the hind coxa. A Female, Nelson, forest, March.

Elasmus perdubius Girault. From *pulexoides*: segments N.° 7-8 of the abdomen green; apices of segments N.° 2-5 and the tegulate, yellow, the latter at base only.

Elasmus perdubius Girault *biloelae*, a variety of the above described species, is here characterized: From the typical form in having segment N.° 6 of the abdomen also green and there is a fuscous dash from the stigmal knob; also the tegulae are green. A female, Biloela, Dec. 17, 1931, D. O. Atherton.

Elasmus tingalpa. From *cygnus*: the mesopleural area is rectangular, its cephalic end with a dorsal arm and the area is ventral upon the pleurum. A female, forest, Wynnum, Nov. 29, 1921.

Elasmus solis. From *cygnus*: distal margin of the scutellum is green and so the apex of the abdomen; mesopleural area rounded. Sunnybank, Feb. 23, 1923, forest.

Elasmus hispidiscutum torgleri. From the typical form: the green of the second abdominal segment occupies only a third of the part or rather of the surface of the abdomen, the third joint of the funicle is shorter than the second, twice longer than wide; entire mesopleurur metallic. A female, forest, Indooroopilly, Sep. 25, 1934.

Elasmus binotatus. From *jocosus*: second segment of the abdomen with basal three fourths green; hind coxae green at the dorsal edge only. North Queensland.

Elasmus fasciiventris Gir. *carus*. From *flavios*: Apex of the second abdominal segment red; four to five red cross-bands upon the dorsal abdomen; only the basal half of the hind coxa is green. Three females, forest. Wynnum.

Elasmus jocosus. From *binotatus*: second abdominal segment only narrowly green at base, hind coxa green at dorsal half; segments N.º 2-6 of the abdomen red. Indooroopilly, forest gross, June 22, 1929.

Elasmus cervus. From *australiensis*: The clypeus and the cheeks half way to the eyes, yellow; hind coxa all green; funicle joints longer. A female, Stanthorpe, forest, Dec. 24, 1923.

Elasmus cervus imperialis. From the typical form in that the funicle joints N.º 2-3 are distinctly shorter being rarely longer than wide. A female, forest, Kingston, 1923.

Elasmus octavia. From *fasciiventris*: segment N.º 2 of the abdomen is only haig green and the hind coxa is green only at dorsal third. A female Brisbane.

Elasmus piceoscapus. From *unguttiventris*: the abdomen bears much green; its apex is green; the scape is green and only the dorsal half of the hind coxa; the basal half of the second segment of the abdomen and the bases of segments N.º 3-5, 6-8 are green. A female, forest, Beaudesert, Feb. 16, 1923; a second specimen, same place.

Elasmus semipallidipes. From *kulabaga*: wings hyaline, Nelson, a female.

Elasmus multidentatus. From *virgillii*: scape green; the abdomen is green at the basal half of the second segment, segment N.º 6, segment N.º 5 except at the apex, segments N.º 7-8. Funicle joints unequal, exceeding the pedicel. A female, Canungra, forest, March 25, 1923.

Elasmus flavipropleurum. From *longifasciiventris*: propleura, proventer yellow; legs pale except the hind coxa at dorsal fourth; abdomen green: basal one-third of the second segment and its lateral

margins, bases of segments N.º 3, 5-6, apex of segment N.º 4 and segments N.º 7-8. Gordonvale, A. P. Dodd.

Elasmus nativus. From *acuminatus*; the middle and the hind coxae and the hind femora dorsad are green. Forest, Wynnum.

Elasmus zona. From the species *inkaka*: only the second segment of the abdomen dorsad is red; the hind coxa has the dorsal third and more green dorsal abdomen green except the distal half of the second segment. North Queensland, a male and fourteen females, A. P. Dodd.

Elasmus punctaticaput Girault *eros*. From *richteri*: There are no crossbands upon the abdomen; the middle femora are solidly green; wings hyaline; lateral margin of the second segment of the abdomen is green; so also above upon distal half and upon the meson of the third segment; the part is orange. Queensland.

Elasmus ignorabilis Girault *bellus* *equale* *perbellus* new name because of preoccupation. Girault, 1920 c. p. 186.

Elasmus shellyi Girault *emma*. From the variety *punctaticaput eros* Girault; the green of the abdomen is at the basal of segment N.º 2 and upon segments N.º 6-8. A female, forest, Capella, April 14, 1923.

Elasmus murwillumbahiensis Girault *mura*. As the typical form but the segments N.º 6-8 of the abdomen are green; fore wing lightly dusky from the stigmal vein to the apex; a large marginal dot at the apex of the second segment of the abdomen. Ravenshoe, March 13, 1919, jungle.

Elasmus cairnsensis Girault *turneri* Girault. From the typical form segment N.º 2 of the abdomen green at basal half; tegulae yellow; hind coxa green at dorsal three-fourths; (segments N.º 7-8 of the abdomen green), Nelson, forest.

Elasmus angeliconini. From *virgillii*: fore wings distinctly infuscated to apex from the base of the marginal vein, an accented oblique cross-band from stigmal; distal two thirds of 2, center 6 red (abdomen), Wynnum, forest.

Family EUCHARITIDAE

Thoracanthella new genus.

From *neokapala*: antennae 12-jointed with nine branches; petiole of the abdomen long. Based upon *Thoracantha emersoni* Girault, 1915 c. p. 237. Male only.

Tricoryna myrmicis. From *ectatomae*: mesopleurum densely rugulose, the meson of the propodeum plane, the carinae weak or absent. (Antennae 9-jointed; head circularly striate), Victoria, C. Barnett.

Eucharomorpha partiglabra. From the species *tridentata*: axillae not narrow and gibbous four times larger (axillae); hind femora metallic only at base; mouth-plate 7-digitate; scape light colored; antennae 12-jointed (eight funicle jointed instead of the other's seven). Three females, Victoria, F. E. Wilson.

Parachalcura new genus.

From *chalcuroides*: branches 1-4 of the funicle not alternate; funicle with paired branches after the third joint. Genotype: *Parachalcura ramosa*: branch of funicle joint N.º 1 a mere projection, the rest elongate oposites shorter. Green, the wings clear; pedicel, tibiae and the tegulae brown; head glabrous below, striate above; the antennae; scutum, cross-striate finely, the parapside glabrous discally; scutellum irregularly, weakly ribbed; propodeum variously foveate. Petiole four scape twice longer than wide at apex. Mouth-plate 8-digitate. Eight males, Ayr, June, 1921, A. P. Dodd.

Propsilogaster new genus.

The antennae are 11-jointed, the club 2-jointed. Genotype: *Propsilogaster biclavata*: aeneus, scape, knees, fore femora except below fore and hind tibiae and the tarsi yellow; funicle joints dilated at apex, the first much longest, exceeding the short scape; pedicel a bit wider than long. Rugoso-punctate, Watsonville, 1919.

Epimetegea polita Girault *varia*. From the typical form; discal ciliation still finer, in the costal cell short (long in the typical form) single line. Forest, Indooroopilly, Dec. cilia (in typical form) in costal cell distinctly longer and in several lines.

Epimetegea bunyae Girault *elongata*. From *partiglabra*: scutum distad and the scutellum at basal three fourths discally, smooth; propodeum discally with sparse rugae; abdomen red-yellowish at distal third above except at apex. Mouth-plate 9-digitate. National Park.. Queensland, jungle, H. Hacker.

Epimetagea monilicornis. From *magnifica*: scutum rugoso-punctate; club exceeding the first joint of the funicle. Three female. South Australia.

Epimetagea ulyanovi. From *bunya*: carina of the scutellum convex, propodeum between the lateral carinae not rugate except at the meson; antennae black; upper face with faint, coarse striae; scrobes glabrous; mouth-plate 7-digitate. Small. Blundell's, A. C. T., L. Graham.

Epimetagea boudiennyi. From *fasciiventris* (Brues); antennae only 10-jointed, the scape four times longer than wide and equal to the first joint of the funicle; (parapsidal furrows complete; large); club (solid) slightly exceeding joint N.º 7 of the funicle. Tweed Head. N. S. Wales; also Victoria.

Epimetagea phidiasae Girault. From *pulcher* male: smaller; rugulosity of the scutellum more or less longitudinal and there is no median groove; parapside almost entirely glabrous (rugose cephalad only); cephalic half scutum at first finely then coarsely cross-striate; rugulosity of propodeum finer than that of the scutum; a slight tooth at the apex of the scutellum, discal ciliation to base marginal vein, long in costal cell, 2-3 lines almost to base; scape equal to the first joint of the funicle; mandible 2-3 dentate. Male, A. C. T., Jany., A. L. Tonnoir.

Epimetagea kosciuskoi Girault. From *pulcher* and allies in having the parapside all punctate-foveate. From description of *pulcher*: head (except clypeus) all striate, scape and the first joint of the funicle equal male antennae long and slender, the first funicle joint almost twice the length of the stout red-brown scape and equal the rest but the club narrower. A pair, Mt. Kosciusko, Dec., Miss. L. F. Graham. More pairs later.

Epimetagea sanguiventris Girault *oji* Girault. From the typical form in that the main discal ciliation of the fore wings is more distinct and with distinct length; an dense. A female, Daly River, Northern Territory, Apr., T. G. Campbell.

Epimetagea hemiglaber Girault. From *sanguiventris*: all femora concolorous; funicle serrate upon one side; ciliation of the fore wing dense; pedicel also yellow. Large like *kosciuskoi*. Yass, N. S. Wales, January, a female, K. English.

Eucharomorpha didentata Girault. From *goethei*: mandibles bi- and bi-tridentate; second funicle joint nearly as long the first; club of

P. =
Pars
Janya

= Australia

the antennae nearly as long as the scape which is browner; pedicel barely longer than wide; fore wing longer and darker, its ciliation extending well to the base of the wing, the knob of stigmal vein shorter; male smaller and with green femora and antennae, male funicle segments somewhat longer, than wide, first longer, pedicel shorter than in the female. Series both sexes, Blundell's, A .C. T., Jany., Miss L. F. Graham.

Rhipipalloidea gruberi Girault. From the genotype: slightly smaller; antennae practically black; tibiae red-brown; scutellum longitudinally striate in part; mandible two-toothed and three-toothed, latter with first and second teeth rather serration than teeth, apical, outer tooth large. Mt. Kosciusko, Dec., A. L. Tonnoir.

Extracted from descriptions and diagnoses in an MS. Systematic Monograph of Australian Calcidodea now in the Queensland Museum, Brisbane (Feb., 1939). References in the text refer to the Bibliography of this work.

uniform testaceous

barely discernible