

FIVE NEW GENERIC NAMES IN THE CHALCIDOIDEA
(AUSTRALIA)

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While completing a systematic Monograph of the Australian Chalcidoidea, the following new genera have been discovered. I take the opportunity also to propose a few new names of species. The group is Hexapoda Hymenoptera.

Leptospermophila new genus

Sphegigasterine Pteromalidae. Like *Parapterosemoidea* Girault but the antennae with two ring-joints, the parapsidal furrows not complete (extending a half way from cephalad), the propodeum bears a distinct neck, a long complete lateral carina, a foveate sulcus from the minute, round spiracle and a median carina which forks a half way down from the base of the part, each fork proceeding to the lateral carina near apex. Marginal vein shorter, slightly exceeding the elongate stigmal, slightly shorter than the postmarginal. Segment No. 2 of the abdomen somewhat exceeding the third segment, combined the two occupying half of the surface of the abdomen. Scrobes united, forming an obtuse, parallel-sided channel to the median ocellus. Lower face deeply incised just laterad of the clypeus, the latter very wide, composed of two wide lobes separated by a median notch and each lobe with a median emargination. Petiole somewhat longer than wide.

Leptospermophila fauna new species. Genotype.

Aeneus, the wings clear. Scape, petiole, knees, tibiae and tarsi yellow, the venation darker. Pedicel short but exceeding the first funicle segment which is square, the rest of the funicle segments widening distad, the last of them distinctly wider than long. Flagellum yellowish. Sculpture usual. A female specimen collected by Henry Hacker from the flowers of *Leptospermum flavescens*, Oxley, Queensland, September 24, 1916.

Magellanana new name

For *Blatticidella* Girault, 1923, October, preoccupied by *Blatticidella* Gahan and Fagan, 1923 (March; or according to Zool. Record, April).

Magellanana aereitibiae (Girault). Named for the explorer Magellan. Encyrtidae.

Grantanna new name

For *Neocentrobia* Blood (1925, Ann. Rep. Proc. Bristol Nat. Hist. Soc., (4), 5: 254) not *Neocentrobia* Girault, 1912. Named for Gen. U. S. Grant. Trichogrammatidae.

Coccidoxenus magellani new name.

For *Coccidoxenus (Tetracnemella) australiensis* Girault, Memoirs Queensland Mus., 1915, 4:170. Preoccupied by *Coccidoxenus australiensis* (Girault).

Pleistodontes mayri new name.

For *Pleistodontes froggatti* Grandi, 1916, Boll. Lab d'Zool. gen. e agrar. d'scu. Sup. d'Agric., Portici, 11:150-159 not *P. froggatti* Mayr years earlier.

Chalcis aurea Girault new species, Mem. Queensland Mus., 4:321, 1915.

Dimeromicrus breviventrus Girault new species, idem, 4:277.

Lincolnanna new genus, family **Pteromalidae**

In my modernized table of genera, this species runs to *Apteroosemoidella* but segment No. 2 of the abdomen occupies a bit over a fourth of the surface and distinctly exceeds the next three segments which are subequal and a bit over a half the length of No. 2 taken together. Furrows narrow, fine, curved lines. Clypeus bidentate, the teeth obtuse. Propodeum with a rather short neck, straight lateral carinae and a straight, rather narrow spiracular sulcus (nearly parallel with the lateral carina but not very close to it). There is a tooth-like projection centrally between the sulcus and the lateral margin. Petiole distinctly longer than wide. Sutures of the club faint, no nipple. Third ring-joint equal to the other two, larger than usual. Palpi 3- and 4-segmented. (A second tibial spur, very small and stout is indicated but doubted).

Lincolnanna malpighii nov. Genotype.

Small. Dark aeneus, the wings clear; legs (except the washed aeneus coxae) and the scape yellow. First funicle segment square, shorter than the pedicel, the others slightly smaller in succession. Scaly reticulate. Palpi dark except the pale distal joint (at least in outer pair), all joints of the outer longer than wide, No. 4 longest, No. 3 shortest and a half longer than wide. Middle femora with a stout, dark bristle near apex ventro-laterad.

Postmarginal vein elongate, subequal to the marginal, nearly twice longer than the long, slender stigmal, the latter slightly curved. Venation yellow, the stigmal knob black. Discal ciliation extending to the base of the marginal vein, nearly the cephalic half of its basal margin deeply bayed; a short, oblique line of larger cilia extends from the base of the bend of the submarginal vein (the basal nerve); and a loose pair of lines of still larger cilia (and more slender) extends under and along the marginal vein and amongst the other cilia of the regular discal ciliation.

Later, the wing was examined again in reference to the basal nerve just coming into notice; it is ciliated by 4-5 minute cilia (yet these are larger than the cilia of the main ciliation); and the vein is remote from both the main ciliation and the cubital nerve.

A female taken at Gympie, Queensland. Named for Abraham Lincoln.

Australochalcis new genus, family **Chalcididae**

From *Chalcis*. Hind tibiae short, swollen distad, attaining only to the first femoral tooth. Scutellum flat, unarmed at apex. *Male*.

Australochalcis humilicrus nov. Genotype.

Black, the wings hyaline, their veins black. Red: Hind coxa, hind femur. Golden: Tegulae, first and second knees and the tarsi. There is also a small gold oval its own length from base, upon the hind tibia. This, of course, dorsad. Second segment of the abdomen equal to half of the surface. Hind femur with nine unequal teeth, all small. Funicle segments square, exceeding the pedicel.

More details are reserved for the Monograph noted. (MSS. now in Queensland Museum.)

A male taken at Chinchilla, Queensland, Nov., 1929. A. P. Dodd.

In accordance with the best possible practice, I have changed the name of the fourth genotype above because its first name was abominably long, having eight syllables. Nomenclature needs every possible assistance to simplify it, more especially in the needed provision of up-to-date lists of generic names.
