

## THREE NEW AUSTRALIAN ENCYRTID GENERA

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The following three genera comprise a part of A Systematic Monograph of the Australian Chalcidoidea, the manuscript of which is now in the archives of the Queensland Museum at Brisbane. The manuscript is foolscap and of over 2,000 pages; and though containing a bibliography has not as yet been indexed. Despite this lack of index, a very necessary and exceedingly useful part, the Monograph contains complete diagnoses of the genera and species of the group, together with many as yet unpublished new descriptive notes, corrections and so forth. It corrects and consolidates all the matter so far published upon and gathered to date, about the group as it occurs upon the continent of Australia (including adjacent coastal islands).

### **Gounodia** new genus. Ectromatini

Like the genus *Epistenoterys* except that the frons is not prominent, it is wide and the scape is flat but not dilated. Palpi exceptionally for the tribe, 1- and 2-jointed.

### **Gounodia mellea**. Genotype, new species

Yellow, the legs, the club of the antennae and the basal two-thirds of the ovipositor, pale. Metatarsus exceeding the middle tibial spur but not half the length of its tarsus (leg No. 3). Ovipositor a third the length of the abdomen. Fore wing bearing 7-8 lines of discal cilia proximad of the hairless line. Joints Nos. 1-5 of the funicle a bit wider than long, the pedicel longer, twice longer than widest. The male is described in MS. A male and three females reared from *Sphaerococcus tomentosus*, Perth, West Australia, L. J. Newman.

### **Bachiana** new genus. Ectromatini

This genus is like the genus *Pseudanusia* except that the first joint of the funicle is ring-like (as in some genera of the Mirini).

### **Bachiana curiosa**. Genotype, new species

As *Phauloencyrtus mirisimilis* except the mandibles; and the knees, tibial tips, a cinctus upon the long middle femora near the base, are white; ovipositor half the length of the abdomen; scape slender, black,

the joints of the funicle after the first, subquadrate. A male and two females reared from *Mytilaspis cordylinidis*, Perth, West Australia, L. J. Newman.

Compare with the following genotype with which it was for some time confused. The two are remarkable similitudes.

**Phauloencyrtus** new genus. Mirini.

Like *Pteromalencyrtus* but the mandibles small and acutely 3-dentate, strong, the middle tooth somewhat longest; abdomen short and triangular. Eyes very pilose. Middle tibial spur not elongate, distinctly shorter than joint No. 1 of the second tarsus. In my modernized table, runs next to *Ceraptocerus*. But the first joint of the funicle is ring-like, the flagellum not flattened.

**Phauloencyrtus mirisimilis.** Genotype, new species

As *Pteromalencyrtus* genotype but the fore wing dusky at base; there is a line of cilia along the submarginal to base; and the two well-separated lines proximad of the hairless line are joined caudad, running to wing base; vertex with short setae, frons moderate. Spiracle of the abdomen at basal third, the abdomen as long as wide at base. Gordonvale, Queensland.

I ought to state, in this connection, that the Monograph noticed above also contains a complete new classification of the Chalcidoidea based upon Ashmead, a classification of the families and their divisions. Ashmead had long since laid the foundation for the proper classification of this great group but it has been very badly stated and was confused. A reduction of one or two families is indicated. Ashmead was overburdened and did not live long enough to state his views clearly.

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