

- 5.—*On some South African Ichneumonidae in the Collection of the South African Museum.*—By CLAUDE MORLEY, F.E.S., F.Z.S., etc. Author of *Ichneumonologia Britannica*, A Revision of the Ichneumonidae, etc. Part I.

THERE has recently been forwarded to me from the South African Museum a small collection of Ichneumonidae for determination and description. It consists of 136 specimens, distributed as follows among the five subfamilies of these parasitic Hymenoptera: Ichneumoninae, 32 specimens, comprising 23 species, of which 4 were already described; Cryptinae, 32 specimens, comprising 19 species, of which 5 were described; Pimplinae, 29 specimens, comprising 19 species, of which 12 were already described; Tryphoninae, 9 specimens, comprising 7 species, of which 5 were already described; and Ophioninae, 34 specimens, comprising 19 species, of which 11 were already described: giving the total of 87 species, of which no more than 37 had previously been known, and several of these from Europe only. These have all been compared by Dr. L. Péringuey with the types of 92 South African species in that Museum, described by Peter Cameron, and found by the former to be distinct.

I am not aware that anything in the form of a bibliography of the African Ichneumonidae has yet been attempted; and it may be well to here indicate where students of these insects should turn for descriptions of their captures. This is in so scattered a form that the following must be regarded as no more than the works entering my head as I write. First, in the 4th volume of Lepeletier's general work on Exotic Hymenoptera, *Histoire naturelle des Insectes, Hyménoptères*, we have a good many species superficially sketched by Brullé in 1846; Lucas added others in his *Exploration Scientifique de l'Algérie, Zoologie*, in the same year. Guérin Méneville extended our knowledge in Lefèvre's *Voyage en Abyssinie* in 1848. Next Holmgren brought forward several kinds in his general account, *Eugenies Resa Insect.* of 1868; and Dr. Taschenberg described several Ophionides in *Zeits. Ges. Nat.* 1875, p. 436. Fred. Smith added others in the



Rodriguez Expedition in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* 1876, p. 449; and Saussure beautifully figured several plates of them, but with no description, in Grandidier's *Histoire de Madagascar* in 1890. Saussure also added a few kinds in Distant's *Naturalist in the Transvaal* in 1892. Kriechbaumer described some collected by Dr. Brauns in *Berl. Ent. Zeit.* 1894, p. 30, etc.; cf. also *Zeits. Hym.-Dip.* 1901 for more by the same author. M. l'Abbé Berthoumieu published others from northern Africa in *Revue Scientifique du Bourbonnais* in 1894, p. 181, and W. F. Kirby from the Congo in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* 1896, p. 257. Prof. Krieger brought forward others in *Berl. Ent. Zeit.* 1894, p. 304, and *Sitz. Nat. Ges. Leipzig*, 1899, p. 113. Jacob added something in *Revue Russe d'Entomologie*, 1907, p. 7. We have several somewhat indifferently described species by Szépligeti in *Ann. Mus. Nation. Hongarie*, 1903 and 1905; in the *Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1907, p. 139; and in his account of the material collection by Sjöstedt's Kilimanjaro-Meru Expedition ii, 8, 1910. Other works are Gribodo *Anni Museo Civico Genova*, 1879, p. 345; du Buysson in *Annales Société Entomologique France*, 1897, p. 352; Cameron in *Records of Albany Museum*, 1904, p. 146, and 1905; *Zeits. Hym.-Dip.* 1905, p. 343; *Trans. S. African Phil. Soc.* 1905, and 1906; *Annals S. African Museum*, 1906, pp. 81-182 et 1907, pp. 203-225, and *Trans. Linn. Soc.* 1907, p. 80; Schulz has added a little in *Spolia Hym.* 1906, and *Zool. Annalen* of 1911. Mr. S. A. Neave has recently collected somewhat extensively in Central Africa, and much of his material, along with Mr. W. L. Distant's collection from the Transvaal and other material in the British Museum, has been monographed by me in the four parts of *Revision of the Ichneumonidae* during 1912-15; and I also worked out Scott's material from the Seychelles Islands in the *Proc. Linn. Soc.* in 1912, ii. p. 169. But the only account of considerable extent on the subject is Dr. J. Tosquinet's "*Ichneumonides d'Afrique*" in *Mémoires Soc. Ent. Belgique*, 1896, pp. 1-430: a complex work.

The types of the new species are, unless otherwise mentioned, in the South African Museum at Cape Town.

In the descriptions I have attempted to give a superficial idea of the facies in the first few words.

#### CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE.

ICHNEUMONIDAE.	ISCHNOJOPPA, Krch.
ICHNEUMONINAE.	luteator, Fab.
<i>Joppides.</i>	extremitas, sp. n.
EUJOPPA, Szépl.	XANTHOJOPPA, Cam.
didymata, sp. n.	inermis, sp. n.

*Listrodromides.*

NEOTYPUS, Först.  
conflatus, sp. n.

ANISOBAS, Wesm.  
rabula, sp. n.

*Ichneumonides.*

*Oxygygini.*

BYSTRA, Cam.  
quadrata, sp. n.  
EUPALAMUS, Wesm.  
convexius, sp. n.  
MELANICHNEUMON, Th.  
pulcher, sp. n.  
rufator, sp. n.  
BARICHNEUMON, Th.  
grandis, sp. n.  
CHASMIAS, Ashm.  
glaucopterus, sp. n.

*Amblypygini.*

CTENICHNEUMON, Th.  
brevis, sp. n.  
AMBLYTELES, Wesm.  
auxifer, Tosq.  
tuberculata, sp. n.

*Platyurini.*

EURLABUS, Wesm.  
cyanocroceus, sp. n.  
PLATYLABUS, Wesm.  
rufescens, sp. n.  
pulchellus, sp. n.  
miniatus, sp. n.  
vallatus, sp. n.  
CTENOCHARES, Först.  
blandita, Tosq.  
testacea, Szépl.  
thyridiens, sp. n.

CRYPTINAE.

*Phygadeuonides.*

*Phygadeuonini.*

PHYGADEUON, Grav.  
bitinctus, Gmel.  
exiguus, Grav.

*Hemitelini.*

HEMITELES, Grav.  
Alecto, sp. n.

*Cryptides.*

*Mesostenini.*

GORYPHUS, Holmgr.  
trisulcatus, sp. n.  
bisulcatus, sp. n.  
basalis, sp. n.  
evanescens, sp. n.  
testaceus, sp. n.  
LISTROGNATHUS, Tck.  
transversus, sp. n.  
STENARAEUS, Thoms.  
lissonotus, var. nigripes, var. n.  
SILSILA, Cameron.  
variegata, sp. n.

*Cryptini.*

OSPRHYNCHOTUS, Spin.  
niger, sp. n.  
STICTOCRYPTUS, Cam.  
petiolaris, sp. n.  
octonarius, sp. n.  
ETHA, Cameron.  
castanea, sp. n.  
CRYPTUS, Fab.  
xanthopus, Brullé.  
blanditus, Tosq.  
scurrilis, Tosq.  
videndus, sp. n.  
magnificus, sp. n.

PIMPLINAE.

*Xoridides.*

GABUNIA, Kriech.  
Bardo, sp. n.  
XYLONOMUS, Grav.  
unifasciatus, sp. n.

*Acaenitides.*

ACAENITUS, Latr.  
bivittatus, sp. n.  
CTENOTOMA, Cam.  
ruficeps, Cam.



*Echthromorphides.*

ECHTHROMORPHA, Hlmgr.  
variegata, Brullé.

*Pimplides.*

PIMPLA, Fab.  
spiloaspis, Cam.  
crocata, Tosq.  
bistrieta, sp. n.  
melanospila, Cam.  
heliophila, Cam.  
POECILOPIMPLA, Morl.  
testacea, sp. n.  
THERONIA, Hlmgr.  
trivittata, Krieg.  
lucida, Tosq.  
HEMIPIMPLA, Saus.  
bifasciata, Morl.  
divisa, Tosq.  
PHILOPSYCHE, Cam.  
abdominalis, sp. n.  
SJOSTEDTIELLA, Szépl.  
nigripectus, Brullé.

*Lissonotides.*

LISSONOTA, Grav.  
Halidayi, Holmgr.  
CRYPTOPIMPLA, Tasch.  
rubrithorax, sp. n.

*Banchides.*

EXETASTES, Grav.  
annulator, sp. n.

## TRYPHONINAE.

*Metopiides.*

METOPUS, Panz.  
hilaris, Tosq.  
lugubris, Tosq.  
albipictus, Tosq.  
apophua, sp. n.

*Bassides.*

BASSUS, Fab.  
laetatorius, Fab.  
HOMOCIDUS, Morl.  
lineipes, sp. n.

*Exochides.*

POLYCLISTUS, Först.  
femoralis, Fourc.

## OPHIONINAE.

*Ophionides.*

ALLOCAMPTUS, Thoms.  
africanus, Morl.  
NOTOTRACHYS, Marsh.  
foliator, Fab.

*Anomalides.*

AGRYPON, Först.  
xanthomelas, Brullé.  
TRICHOMMA, Wesm.  
cariniscutum, Cam.

*Paniscides.*

PANISCUS, Schr.  
testaceus, Grav.  
radialis, sp. n.

*Cremastides.*

CREMASTUS, Grav.  
pestifer, Morl.

*Campoplegides.*

CHAROPS, Holmgr.  
spinitarsis, Cam.  
cariniceps, Cam.  
CAMPOPLEX, Grav.  
juventas, sp. n.  
CYMODUSA, Holmgr.  
flavipes, Brisch.  
CASINARIA, Holmgr.  
moesta, Grav.  
NEMERITIS, Holmgr.  
canescens, Grav.  
PHOBOCAMPA, Thoms.  
strigipes, sp. n.  
OMORGA, Thoms.  
sordicincta, sp. n.  
exareolata, sp. n.  
CALLIDORA, Thoms.  
costulata, sp. n.  
NEPIERA, Thoms.  
concinna, Holmgr.  
ANGITIA, Thoms.  
claripennis, Thoms.



FAMILY ICHNEUMONIDAE.

SUBFAMILY ICHNEUMONINAE.

TRIBE JOPPIDES.

A monograph of this Tribe has recently appeared in my Revision, part iv, published by the British Museum in 1915. In it is enumerated the genus

EUJOPPA, Szépl.

Term. Füz. 1900, p. 282.

*Essential Characters.*—Abdomen parallel-sided, narrower than thorax; second segment elongate. Labrum concealed beneath clypeus. Mesonotum evenly punctate; clypeus not apically produced, nor colour metallic. Segments both aciculate and laterally angularly produced; flagellum of ♀ centrally dilated and of ♂ serrate. A single species of this genus only has hitherto been described, and that from Brazil; but the following fills all the necessary characters and may well find a position therein.

EUJOPPA DIDYMATA, sp. nov.

♂ only. A dull, pale flavous species with only the mandibular apices, ocellar region quadrately, antennae except underside of scape, mesonotum except two discal vittae, a lateral frenal mark, the external and dentiparal areae both before and beyond the costulae, and whole of the hind tibiae and tarsi, black; stigma fulvous. Face coarsely punctate, centrally elevated and not discreted from the laterally elevated and centrally foveate clypeus; frons and vertex glabrous, with a slight central tubercle above the scrobes. Antennae gradually attenuate throughout, serrate and slightly shorter than the body. Thorax sparsely and not finely punctate, shining; areola hexagonal, strong and distinctly longer than broad; basal sulcus and costulae strong; dentiparal areae trans-strigose and apophyses wanting. Scutellum strongly convex, glittering and sparsely punctate, with somewhat broad lateral carina almost to its apex. Abdomen parallel-sided and immaculate, with the three basal segments aciculate; postpetiole abruptly explanate and laterally subelevated, with no discal carinae; gastrocoeli large and deeply impressed, as broad as the intervening space; valvulae exerted and not large. Legs normal and not elongate, immaculate with the anterior tarsi subinfusate and both the hind tibiae and tarsi, as well as their strong calcaria, dead black. Wings fulvescent hyaline



and not infumate; upper basal nervure postfurcal; areolet pentagonal and not large, emitting the angled and bifenestrate recurrent nervure from but slightly beyond its centre; nervellus postfurcal and straight, intercepted at its lower third. Length, 12 mm.

The type was captured at Bulwar in Natal by W. Haygarth.

### ISCHNOJOPPA, Kriechb.

Ent. Nachr. 1898, p. 32.

ISCHNOJOPPA LUTEATOR, Fab.

Ent. Syst. Suppl. 1798, p. 222.

In the same monograph, I have referred to this species' occurrence in Asia, Africa, Australia, and its erroneous record from Europe. It is known throughout Central Africa; but none were hitherto captured so far south as the following typical example.

One ♀ at Mfongosi, in Zulu Land, by W. E. Jones.

### ISCHNOJOPPA EXTREMITAS, sp. nov.

♂ only. A slender, clear testaceous species with the head except mandibles and palpi and clypeal margin, antennae except underside of scape, and the anus from base of the fifth segment, dead black; flagellum discally white-banded beyond its centre; and the wings fulvescent with stigma luteous. In structure it differs hardly at all from *I. luteator*: the face is shorter, the hind coxae are distinctly more sparsely punctate below, the eyes a little less prominent; and the wings are narrower, with the discoidal cell a little longer and narrower, and the radial distinctly narrower with the apical radial abscissa straighter. It is, however, abundantly distinct in its immaculate legs, black head and pale-banded antennae. Length, 12 mm.

No nearer locality than South Africa is assigned the type.

### XANTHOJOPPA, Cam.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. vii, 1901, p. 378.

*Essential Characters*.—Metanotal areolar carinae entirely wanting; wings not hyaline; species testaceous. Apophyses distinct; scutellum not strongly convex; areolet pentagonal and of normal size. Flagellum of ♀ more or less strongly dilated and of ♂ serrate. Segments but little discreted, neither angularly produced nor aciculate.

### XANTHOJOPPA INERMIS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A dull and testaceous species with the head except discally, thorax except mesonotum, and the scutellum, flavidous. Flagellum



except its six pure white central joints, extreme mandibular apices, ocellar region circularly, terebra and hind onychii, black. Remainder of hind tarsal joints and apices of their tibiae infusate. Wings fulvescent hyaline, with nervures black and stigma luteous. Petiolar area not transversely reticulate. Length, 10 mm. From the six described species of this genus, of which all are from India, the present differs in its obsolete apophyses, subfiliform antennae which are slightly explanate beyond their centre and apically attenuate, in its superficial gastrocoeli which are not elongate, its mainly testaceous hind legs and pale stigma. It most closely approaches *X. latebalteata*, Cam. Ann. Nat. Hist. xx, 1907, p. 186, which has broad black thoracic and abdominal markings, with transversely reticulate petiolar area.

The type was captured at East London during July, 1914, by R. M. Lightfoot.

#### TRIBE LISTRODROMIDES.

##### NEOTYPUS, Först.

Ver. pr. Rheinl. 1868, p. 194.

##### NEOTYPUS CONFLATUS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A squat, convex, dull brick-red species with small white markings. Head as broad as thorax and posteriorly as broad as the eyes; occiput shining and subglabrous; frons finely punctate, its white orbits elevated and higher than eyes, with scrobes large and glittering; face convex, closely and evenly punctate, continuous with the stout clypeus; cheeks elongate and buccate, labrum exserted; mandibles very stout with their subequal teeth black and their base, with an external orbital dot, white. Antennae stout, short and immaculate, not extending beyond thorax. Thorax very stout and as long as abdomen, deeply and not very closely punctate, white-pilose; notauli wanting; anteradical callosity and subradical line white, mesosternum basally black; petiolar area deeply impressed and occupying three-fourths of metanotum; areola small and twice as broad as long, costulae entire, external area narrower than the dentiparal; spiracles oval, apophyses wanting. Scutellum sparsely punctate, shining and margined throughout; postscutellum white. Abdomen broadly ovate with the black fourth and broadly white-margined following segments small; basal segment sparsely punctate, its glabrous apex white and petiole elongate; second and the nigrescent third segments broader than long, deeply punctate, the former with strong basal gastrocoeli



and white apical angles; terebra exerted, black and apically pale; hypopygium large and apically acuminate. Legs short and somewhat stout; calcaria, all the coxae except base of hind ones, apices of anterior femora and inner side of their tibiae, pure white; tarsal claws strongly pectinate. Wings small and broad, hyaline with stigma and nervures black; lower basal nervure antefurcal, areolet subquadrate. Length, 8 mm. A very typical species of this distinct genus.

Captured at Chinde in Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, by K. H. Barnard, during November, 1912.

ANISOBAS, Wesm.

Nouv. Mém. Ac. Brux. 1844, p. 111.

ANISOBAS RABULA, sp. nov.

♀ only. A somewhat bright red species with the black antennae, abdomen and legs all white-marked. Head posteriorly, mandibles at both extremities and apex of clypeus black; orbits not white-marked. Scape red-dotted beneath, and a central flagellar band white. Thorax with small anteradical white callosity, and the whole sternum black; postscutellum red. Abdomen black with apical angles of two basal segments, and the anus, white-marked; postpetiole glabrous with only a row of punctures before its apex; hypopygium covering terebral base but not apically produced. Legs black with only apices of front femora and the inner side of the anterior tibiae, with all calcaria, white; claws not pectinate. Wings slightly but distinctly infumate. Length, 7 mm.

The position of the *Listrodromides*, and their very right to Tribal rank, are yet uncertain: this species, compared with the last, goes some way to uphold Prof. Thomson's view (Opusc. Ent. xix, p. 2099) that the genera *Listrodromus* and *Neotypus* which have pectinate tarsal claws, and *Anisobas* which has not, form a small and compact group among the *Amblypygini*, sharing the following characters in common: Clypeus not discreted, its lateral foveae obsolete; genal costa continuous; antennae inserted high on frons, with scapes not further from each other than from the eyes; metanotal costulae entire, the dentiparal area externally arcuate; tibiae submutic, the hind ones hardly longer than their femora; lower basal nervure oblique, antefurcal and pretty well straight. The above two species possess all these characters and, indeed, differ *inter se* only in the features indicated under the latter.

The type was captured at Stellenbosch, Cape Colony, by R. M. Lightfoot, during September, 1913.



## TRIBE ICHNEUMONIDES.

## SUBTRIBE OXYPYGINI.

## BYSTRA, Cam.

Ann. Nat. Hist. ix, 1902, p. 149.

*Generic Characters*.—Head with the occiput obtusely margined, the cheeks strongly buccate, the labrum exserted and upper mandibular tooth the longer. Antennae stout and, beyond their centre, strongly compresso-dilated; basal flagellar joints but little longer than broad. Metathorax with complete areae and linear spiracles, its apex subvertically declivous; areola subcerescentic or hexagonal, basally not curved. Scutellum deplanate, laterally and apically carinate. Abdomen with only seven visible discal segments; ventral segments two to four, and base of the fifth, plicate; terebra not strongly exserted. Tibiae and tarsi spinulose. Areolet pentagonal; basal nervure continuous through median; nervelet more or less distinct. I here give a revised account of this genus since, upon examining the genotype, from India, I found several of Cameron's characters quite erroneous and these are rectified above. The genus is excluded from the *Joppides* only by its lack of basal metanotal sulcus. One species alone has hitherto been known.

## BYSTRA QUADRATA, sp. nov.

♀ only. A rufescent-testaceous species, finely punctate and somewhat dull with the anus glittering; pleurae, sternum and coxae subflavescent. Face, clypeus, cheeks, all the orbits broadly, and the eighth to sixteenth flagellar joints, white; costa, mandibular apices and remainder of flagellum, alone black. Face deeply and not very closely punctate; lateral clypeal foveae large; whole disc of thorax very closely and finely punctate, with notauli obsolete and the petiolar area both discreted and shagreened; metanotal areae entire and strong, with areola hexagonal, basally truncate and hardly longer than broad. Abdomen a little narrower than thorax; petiole slender, not short, and half breadth of postpetiole, which is convex and finely shagreened with no carinae nor punctures; gastrocoeli small and lateral; second and third segments evenly and very finely punctate, dull with apex of the latter and whole of remaining segments glabrous and nitidulous; hypopygium not extending to base of the black and hardly exserted terebra. Legs normal and not slender; hind coxae obsoletely punctate and not scopuliferous, their tibiae a little curved. Areolet pentagonal,



laterally not quite coalescent above, emitting recurrent nervure from its centre. Length, 14 mm.

The type and co-type were taken at Salisbury, in Southern Rhodesia, during 1915 by D. Dodds, and at Salisbury in September, 1913.

#### EUPALAMUS, Wesm.

Nouv. Mém. Ac. Brux. 1844, p. 13.

This originally ill-differentiated genus is well characterised by Prof. Thomson (Ann. Soc. France, 1886, p. 11): Cheeks always quite short and in ♀ sub-buccate, mandibles stout and clypeus apically truncate with labrum distinctly exserted; face short and the confluent antennal scrobes large and glittering; vertex not broad. Flagellum of ♀ centrally dilated, in ♂ its seventh to fifteenth joints with elevated carinae. Areola longer than broad, and coxal area distinct; scutellum not transverse. Petiole gently and equally curved throughout; post-petiole not aciculate, somewhat smooth or rugulose, with its central area twice as broad as the lateral ones; gastrocoeli small and sub-rugulose, thyridii far from base and not large. Posterior tibiae and femora stout. Thorax and abdomen somewhat deplanate.

#### EUPALAMUS CONVEXIUS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A stout and dull black species with the palpi, a central flagellar band, and inner side of the front tibiae, white; face, cheeks, frontal orbits, underside of scape, a broad anteradial line, small callosities below radices, a discal mesonotal mark and whole of both the scutellum and postscutellum, sanguineous-red (perhaps stramineous in nature); front tarsi infusate. Head posteriorly not broad; face closely and coarsely, frons closely and evenly, punctate; antennae abruptly attenuate at extreme apices, with the penultimate joint and that preceding it (perhaps accidentally) deeply excavate. Thorax with no notauli; metanotal costulae strong; areola elongate, subglabrous, nitidulous and but indefinitely separated from the strongly punctate, pilose and strongly discreted petiolar area. Scutellum large, strongly convex, glittering and very conspicuous. Abdomen fusiform and immaculate with the petiole narrow and postpetiole abruptly explanate, finely rugulose, with prominent spiracles. Legs normal and coxae simple; wings broad and a little clouded; costa, stigma and nervures black; lower basal nervure but slightly postfurcal; areolet pentagonal, not coalescent above, emitting recurrent subcentrally. Length, 13 mm.

The type occurred at Bulwer in Natal during 1914 to W. Haygarth.



MELANICHNEUMON, Thoms.

Opusc. Ent. xviii, 1893, p. 1954.

MELANICHNEUMON PULCHER, sp. nov.

♀ only. A black and red species, with white markings. Black with the mandibles, clypeus, propleural dot before radices, meso-pleurae and -notum, frenum, scutellum, and the anterior legs, except basally, sanguineous red; palpi, frontal dots, eight central flagellar joints, postscutellum apically, apical lateral angles of the three basal segments and whole disc of the 6th and 7th, white. Face closely and strongly punctate, hardly discreted from the apically truncate clypeus, fourth to sixth flagellar joints moniliform and the central ones explanate. Thorax closely punctate and shining, metanotal areae entire, the lateral rugulose; areola subparallel-sided, glabrous and extending to base, petiolar area subvertical, hardly discreted and roughly sculptured, scutellum deplanate and not margined. Abdomen fusiform and dull, becoming gradually more nitidulous from the fourth segment, postpetiole broad and closely punctate, gastrocoeli transverse and deeply impressed. Legs normal and not slender. Wings broad with the costa and nervures infusate, stigma castaneous; areolet pentagonal. Length 12 mm. Allied to *M. saturatorius*, Linn., but stouter with the flagellum much more incrassate, in colouration it resembles *Neotypus lapidator*, Fab.

Type and co-type were taken at Potchefstroom in the Transvaal by T. Ayres.

MELANICHNEUMON RUFATOR, sp. nov.

♀ only. Brick-red, even to the mandibles and terebra, with only the posterior coxae infusate; the orbits indefinitely and a central flagellar band paler and sometimes whitish. Head narrow behind the eyes, face evenly punctate, centrally elevated and hardly discreted from the apically truncate clypeus; antennae subfiliform and not apically attenuate nor centrally explanate. Thorax finely and evenly punctate, with metanotum duller and subcoriaceous; areola strong, hexagonal and hardly longer than broad, strongly separated from the discreted petiolar area. Scutellum glittering, subglabrous, deplanate and not margined. Abdomen fusiform and apically nitidulous; postpetiole deplanate, shagreened and not broad; gastrocoeli superficial, legs normal and not stout, with no scopulae. Wings narrow and slightly fulvescent, with stigma castaneous. Length, 7-10 mm. The totally red colouration is remarkable; in structure this species resembles *M. sanguinator*, Rossi.



The type was captured at Potchefstroom in the Transvaal by T. Ayres; and two co types are from Kimberley on May 5th, 1912, by Bro. Power, and Cape Town early in 1915 by L. Péringuey. Co-type in the British Museum.

BARICHNEUMON, Thoms.

Opusc. Ent. xviii, 1893, p. 1959.

BARICHNEUMON GRANDIS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A black and red species, with white markings. Black with the epistoma, labrum, underside of scape, propleurae above, meso- and meta-thorax except the frenal callosities, scutellum, and the anterior legs except basally, dull dark red; palpi, mandibular base, sides of clypeus, inner and the upper outer orbits, a broad central flagellar band, pronotum centrally, subradical callosities and post-scutellum both linearly, apical lateral angles of two basal segments and whole disc of the seventh and sixth, white. Face sparsely punctate and not discreted from the apically truncate and centrally slightly produced clypeus, whose lateral foveae are large. Thorax finely and evenly punctate, shining; pronotum discally tuberculate, notauli obsolete; metanotal areae entire with but weak carinae and evanescent costulae, areola strongly elongate and apically emarginate. Scutellum deplanate, sparsely punctate and not margined. Abdomen fusiform and dull, with the fourth and following segments pilose and shining; postpetiole evenly explanate, broad and punctate with no carinae; gastrocoeli deeply impressed but not large. Legs normal and subelongate, with very strong hind coxal scopulae and inpectinate claws. Wings somewhat narrow, with black stigma and nervures, areolet broad above, basal nervure continuous through the median. Length, 10 mm. It has the facies of a large *B. ridibundus*, Grav., and shares with that species the pronotal tubercle, though the abdomen is more ovate and of different colouration.

The type was captured at Dunbrody in the Cape Province on March 1st, 1912.

CHASMIAS, Ashm.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1900, p. 17.

*Chasmodes*, Wesm. Nouv. Mém. 1844, p. 13 (*nec* Cuvier).

*Essential Characters*.—Metathoracic spiracles elongate; hypopygium remote from terebral base; scutellum deplanate, basal metanotal sulcus wanting; clypeus apically emarginate; body subcylindrical.



## CHASMIAS GLAUOPTERUS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A dull and somewhat pale castaneous species, with black markings and broadly white-banded antennae. Flagellum with the 6th-7th joints and its apex from the 17th, propleurae except above, whole mesopleurae and frenum, metathorax, except the external and dentiparal areae, terebra and hind tarsi, black. Face strongly punctate, short and convex, with epistoma prominent and cheeks buccate; clypeus isolatedly punctate, thrice broader than long, basally discreted and apically emarginate with a central fovea; labrum exserted and elongately ciliate. Thorax dull and closely punctate, with notauli elongate but very weak; metanotum finely coriaceous and pilose with all the carinae complete, weak and not elevated; areola hexagonal, longer than broad, extending to base and apically emarginate. Scutellum deplanate, isolatedly punctate and glittering. Abdomen subcylindrical, not broader than thorax, dull with the anus hardly less so; petiole slender and shining; postpetiole not broad, closely and deeply punctate, obsoletely bicarinate; gastrocoeli large, deeply impressed and broader than the slightly aciculate intervening space; terebra exserted, as long as the seventh segment. Legs neither stout nor short; all the coxae simple and extremely finely punctate; hind tarsi abruptly and totally black. Wings fulvescent-hyaline with the stigma, costa and nervures pale testaceous; lower basal nervure slightly postfurcal: external cubital and apex of the anal nervures pellucid. Length, 14 mm. Very distinct from *Chasmodes fortunatus* Tosq.; of the size and facies of *C. paludicola*, Wesm., but distinctly a little stouter.

The type came from Komgha in Cape Colony on February 15th, 1904.

## SUBTRIBE AMBLYPYGINI.

CTENICHNEUMON, Thoms.

Opusc. Ent. xix, 1894, p. 2083.

## CTENICHNEUMON BREVIS, sp. nov.

♂ only. A dark red species with the thorax mainly black, and both scutellum and flagellum bright flavous throughout. Head and the pilose mesonotum dark red; face and clypeus uneven and coarsely punctate, dull flavidous with the latter laterally black and apically truncate; frons and vertex closely and deeply punctate. Antennae flavous, stout and strongly attenuate throughout, hardly extending beyond basal segment, with the scape discally black and the half-



dozen apical joints excavate beneath; prothorax, meso-pleurae and -sternum, and metathorax except a discal mark, black; notauli and metanotal basal sulcus wanting; all carinae obsolete, costulae wanting, areola subtransverse and only basally carinate. Scutellum and post-scutellum glabrous, glittering and slightly convex. Abdomen dull, closely punctate, castaneous, and elongate-ovate with only base of the fourth and fifth segments indefinitely black; postpetiole broad, finely aciculate-punctate and strongly bicarinate; gastrocoeli deeply impressed and fully as broad as the aciculate intervening space; anus obtuse and smoother. Legs fulvidous with coxae and trochanters partly nigrescent; hind claws small. Wings hyaline with the stigma and nervures deep brunneous; areolet broad above. Length, 11 mm. The short and setigerous flagellum combined with indefinitely dark red and apically obtuse body lend this species much more the appearance of the Indian *Protichneumon* (*Amblyjoppa*) *ruficeps*, Cam., than any species of the present genus with which I am acquainted.

The type was captured at Utrecht in Natal during 1907.

AMBLYTELES, Wesm.

Nouv. Mém. 1844, p. 111.

Thoms. Opusc. Ent. 1894, p. 2090.

AMBLYTELES AUXIFER, Tosq.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1896, p. 82, ♀.

♀ only. A stout black species with dull red head, mesonotum, petiole and legs. Head red and not constricted behind eyes, closely punctate with the clypeus more sparsely and as long as the elevated epistoma, its sides and the mandibular apices black. Antennae stout and filiform with their apices strongly attenuate, nigrescent with scape red and (in these examples) no pale central flagellar band. Thorax dull and discally deplanate, very finely punctate with no notauli; metanotum coriaceous with longitudinal carinae entire though weak; areola not smoother, subquadrate with sides a little curved; petiolar area scabrous with basal carina strong and apophyses distinct though small. Scutellum black, subglabrous and glittering, hardly convex. Abdomen elongate-ovate and black with only the basal segment entirely, and disc of the 7th, somewhat clear red; postpetiole broad and deplanate with only a few distinct discal punctures, carinae obsolete; gastrocoeli small and much narrower than the simple intervening space; second and third ventral segments plicate; hypopygium extending to the nitidulous anus, terebra red. Legs



stout and dark red with all the trochanters, and the simple coxae, black; hind femora infusate. Wings distinctly and evenly nigrescent throughout; stigma and nervures black; basal nervure continuous through median, areolet broad above. Length, 12 mm. Very like the last species but differing, besides the divergence of the gastrocoeli, in the postpetiolar and metanotal structure, abdominal colouration and deeply infumate wings. I have no doubt it is the insect described under this name by Tosquinet, but give an account of it, since it appears to belong to his "var. 1," which is barely mentioned.

"Le Cap de Bonne-Espérance" (Tosq.).—Port Elizabeth by J. L. Drège, and Johannesburg in 1898 by A. Ross.

AMBLYTELES TUBERCULATA, sp. nov.

♀ only. A dull, brick-red species with profuse black markings, and evenly infumate wings having the stigma stramineous. Head closely and coriaceously punctate, with the truncate and margined apex of the narrow clypeus alone smooth; mandibular teeth, of which the lower is very small, the superficial clypeal foveae, vertex and occiput, alone black; apex of scrobes with a minute and acute central tubercle. Antennae not short, fulvous and somewhat slender to beyond their centre, thence black and compresso-dilated, with their apices strongly attenuate. Thorax stout and coriaceously punctate with the prosternum apically, mesopleurae except above, meso- and meta-sternum, metapleurae, frenum, metanotal base linearly, mesonotum except two vittae, and the scutellar fovea, black; metanotum with elongate but obsolete areola and weak lateral carinae indicated, its spiracles large and remarkably strongly elevated; apophyses wanting. Scutellum convex, dull and coarsely punctate, with strong lateral carinae to beyond its centre. Abdomen exactly fusiform with the terebra, and basal half of the second to fourth segments both discally and ventrally, dead black; postpetiole deplanate and so finely aciculate as to appear shagreened, with prominent spiracles and apical angles; second segment basally glabrous, succeeded by very rough puncturation, its gastrocoeli somewhat deep but not large; second to fourth ventral segments very definitely plicate; hypopygium not acuminate, extending nearly to the anus. Legs elongate and somewhat slender, with only base of the simple and closely punctate hind coxae black. Wings distinctly infumate though not nigrescent, with nervures piceous; costa and stigma bright stramineous; nervelet strong, basal nervure subcontinuous, areolet broad emitting recurrent from slightly before its centre. Length, 12 mm. The structure of the metanotum and especially of its spiracles, the convex and margined scutellum, and the rare



contrast of the dark wings with very pale stigma, render this insect, which has much the facies of a pale *A. armatorius*, Forst., remarkable.

Found at Saldanha Bay, eighty miles from Cape Town, during September, 1912, by L. Péringuey.

#### SUBTRIBE PLATYURINI.

##### EURLABUS, Wesm.

Nouv. Mém. Ac. Brux. 1844, p. 150.

##### EURLABUS CYANOCROCEUS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A large and slender, dull and dark metallic blue species with the basal two-thirds of the strongly attenuate flagellum (becoming stramineous centrally), the large and strongly convex, sparsely punctate and immarginate scutellum, with the whole legs except coxae and trochanters, bright croceous. Metanotum deplanate and scabriculous, with basal petiolar carina strong and all others wanting; postpetiole deplanate, narrow and subglabrous; abdomen not broader than thorax, with its terebra subconcealed; hind coxae elongate and simple. Wings hyaline with the stigma and nervures black; basal nervure continuous, nervelet elongate, areolet a little higher than broad, emitting recurrent from its centre. Length, 15 mm. A most conspicuous species in its brilliant colouration.

The type is from Giftsberg, Rhynsdorp, in Cape Colony, during September, 1911.

##### PLATYLABUS, Wesm.

Nouv. Mém. Ac. Brux. 1844, p. 150.

##### PLATYLABUS RUFESCENS, sp. nov.

A dull, dark brick-red species with the sternum, hind coxae, their trochanters and femora, the fourth to seventh and apical flagellar joints, and the stigma, black; the eighth to fifteenth flagellar joints, and anus from apical half to the fifth segment, white. Head narrow and constricted behind the eyes; frons and face strongly and evenly punctate; clypeus not basally discreted, with its apex slightly rounded and black-margined; cheeks elongate and not buccate. Flagellum slender and filiform to near its apex, before which it is slightly compresso-dilated. Thorax very closely and evenly punctate, dull, with no notauli; metanotum deplanate with areae entire, costulae weak, areola oval and longer than broad, spiracles linear and not small; petiolar area abruptly declivous, discreted, with its basal carina strong



and apophyses obtuse. Scutellum closely punctate, not convex, margined to its apical third. Abdomen deplanate, oval and dull, with the basal segment nitidulous, sparsely punctate and excarinate; thyridii, transverse and superficial, small. Legs slender and elongate. Wings hyaline with basal nervure continuous and areolet not coalescent above. ♀ . . . . The ♂ differs slightly in having the flagellum setigerous and internally serrate towards its apex, with only four central joints discally white; and the areola a little transverse, with strong costulae. The legs are darker, the abdomen nigrescent from base of second to centre of fifth segments, with extreme apex of the fourth also white, as are the palpi, anterior coxae beneath, extreme clypeal apex and part of the facial orbits. Length, ♀ ♂, 9–10 mm. It is allied to *P. rufus*, Wesm., but with the legs more elongate and slender, etc.

L. C. Péringuey took the typical female at Green Point, Cape Town, and T. Ayres found the two co-typical males at Potchefstroom in the Transvaal.

PLATYLABUS PULCHELLUS, sp. nov.

♂ only. Extremely like the last species and similarly, though more profusely, white-marked: thus it has in addition the vertical orbits and sides of the clypeus both broadly, all the trochanters, the post-scutellum, whole apex of second and apex of third segments laterally white, with the fourth and fifth alone entirely black. The hind tibiae and tarsi, and base of flagellum, are entirely black. Structurally it is known by the absence of metanotal costulae and the elongate areola, which is subparallel-sided and nearly twice as long as broad, broadest before its centre; by the glabrous postpetiole and subcircular thyridii. Length, 10 mm.

Captured at Mfongosi in Zululand by W. E. Jones during December, 1914.

PLATYLABUS MINIATULUS, sp. nov.

♂ only. Closely related in colouration to the two previous species, but smaller and much more nitidulous; instantly known by its scabrous metathorax, which lacks all trace of areae, by the immarginate scutellum, by the narrower and smaller areolet, subantefurcal lower basal nervure, by a brilliant white dot at base of each mandible, and the entirely concolorous labrum below the centrally produced clypeus, by the internally pure white anterior femora and tibiae and the pure white second and third hind tarsal joints, similar to those of *P. albinus* Grav. Length,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Found at Cape Town by L. Péringuey early in 1915.



## PLATYLABUS VALLATUS, sp. nov.

♂ only. A testaceous species, with pale stramineous markings, and the mesonotum castaneous. Head not strongly constricted behind eyes, evenly and closely punctate throughout, and pale stramineous with only the occiput, ocellar region and centre of frons black; mandibles immaculate with the teeth, of which the lower is much the shorter, acuminate; cheeks short and subbuccate; clypeus laterally elevated and subproduced, basally not discreted, apically truncate. Antennae distinctly serrate throughout, hardly shorter than the body, black with the scape testaceous and five central joints white. Thorax closely and finely punctate with the pronotum, elongate anteradial lines, subradial callosities, and two short discal mesonotal vittae, stramineous; metanotum short with the external and dentiparal areae alone nigrescent: areola transverse, semilunate and remote from the base; costulae strong, spiracles elongate, apophyses wanting. Scutellum and postscutellum stramineous; the former sparsely punctate and nitidulous, surrounded except at its extreme apex by an elevated black carina. Abdomen fusiform and unicolorous, closely punctate and dull; postpetiole finely punctate and somewhat shining; thyridii transverse and superficial. Legs slender and unicolorous. Wings with the stigma and nervures black; hyaline with the basal nervure continuous, areolet narrow above. Length, 10 mm. The structure of the scutellum and clypeus are distinctive.

Received from W. H. Bell Marley, who took the type at Durban in Natal.

## CTENOCHARES, Cam.

Ann. S. Afric. Mus. v, 1906, p. 177.

## CTENOCHARES BLANDITA, Tosq.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1896, pp. 72 et 425, ♀.

Two females, found at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia by D. Dodds; and a third, taken at Durban in Natal by W. Haygarth. I have recorded both sexes from Algeria, Rhodesia, Transvaal, Mashonaland, East Africa, Nyassaland and Uganda in 'Revision of the Ichneumonidae,' 1915, pp. 95, 96; at the latter page the words "*C. instructor*" should be substituted for "the last." Nothing is yet known of its hosts.

## CTENOCHARES TESTACEA, Szépl.

Kilimanjaro-Meru Exped. 1908, p. 52.

Marley has considerably extended the known range of this species by the capture of a female at Stella Bush, near Durban, Natal, early in 1915. I was only able (*lib. cit. supra*) to record it from East Africa.



## CTENOCHARES THYRIDIIENS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A small, somewhat pale brick-red species with the head, anus and part of hind legs quite black. Head scabrously punctate and, behind the eyes, obliquely constricted; cheeks elongate; clypeus not broad, its base hardly discreted with distinct foveae, its apex somewhat strongly rounded and in centre a little impressed; mandibles except apically and palpi red, the former very slender and acuminate with the lower tooth minute; scrobes large. Antennae slender and filiform with basal flagellar joints elongate, the ninth to twelfth discally white, and remainder black. Thorax slender, cylindrical, immaculate, dull and coriaceously punctate, with no notauli; metathorax elongate with no carinae, apophyses obsolete, spiracles elongate. *Scutellum fractum*. Abdomen very slender, closely punctate and dull, with the fifth to seventh segments black and the last discally white-marked; postpetiole slender and subglabrous, broader than high; second segment impressed at its extreme base, its thyridii deep and not large, situated at the basal third of the segment and far remote from its base; anus subcompressed, with the black terebra somewhat exerted. Legs slender and elongate with apical half of the hind femora and tibiae black, their tarsi infusate; outer side of hind tibiae with some nine stout setae. Wings narrow and quite hyaline, with the nervures pale and stigma luteous; basal nervure continuous, areolet broad and not large, emitting the strongly angled recurrent from its centre. Length, 9 mm. By no means a typical member of this genus, and far more like *Ischnus* in its slender body and remote thyridii; but the meta-thoracic spiracles are not circular.

The type is from Barberton in the Transvaal, where Miss H. Edwards captured it during April, 1911.

## SUBFAMILY CRYPTINAE.

## TRIBE PHYGADEUONIDES.

## SUBTRIBE PHYGADEUONINI.

## PHYGADEUON, Grav.

Ichn. Europ. 1827.

## PHYGADEUON BITINCTUS, Gmel.

Syst. Nat. xii, 1788, i, p. 2719; Morley, Ichn. Brit. 1907, ii, p. 74.

One female was found at Clanwillian in Cape Colony by E. P. Phillips during September, 1911. Palaearctic.



## PHYGADEUON EXIGUUS, Grav.

Ichn. Europ. 1829, ii, p. 666; Morley, Ichn. Brit. 1907, ii, p. 91.

Two males of this abundant palaearctic species were taken by Péringuey in Cape Town early in 1915; probably imported in Dipterous puparia.

## SUBTRIBE HEMITELINI.

## HEMITELES ALECTO, nom. nov.

*Hemiteles striatus*, Cameron, Spolia Zeylanica, 1905, p. 116, ♀  
(nec Brullé, 1846).

This is a small subtropical species, allied to *H. rubornatus*, Cam., and the common European *H. areator*, Panzer; it is common in Ceylon and I have seen the male from Kuching in Sarawak. The bifasciated wings are distinctive.

Two (probably imported) females have occurred in Cape Town to L. Péringuey.

## TRIBE CRYPTIDES.

## SUBTRIBE MESOSTENINI.

## GORYPHUS, Holmgr.

Eug. Resa Ins. 1868, p. 398.

*Melcha*, Cameron, Ann. Nat. Hist. ix, 1902, p. 153.

*Essential Characters*.—Metanotum with no longitudinal carinae; areolet small and quadrate; upper basal nervure not antefurcal nor body metallic; metathoracic spiracles oval, neither circular nor linear; mesosternum not laterally spinate, nor areolet minute. *Goryphus* has not been employed by systematists since first erected; but a study of Holmgren's African diagnosis (overlooked by Tosquinet in 1896) leaves no doubt that it is synonymous with Cameron's Indian name. The species are subtropical, and I have seen them only from the two above countries, though they are also recorded from China, the Philippines, Valparaiso, etc.

## GORYPHUS TRISULCATUS, sp. nov.

♂ ♀. A somewhat stout, black species with white markings, and the thorax entirely red. Head dull and scabriculous, posteriorly short but not obliquely constricted; face centrally elevated; clypeus tuberculiform and twice as broad as long, its apex margined and a little



rounded; mandibles stout, with the teeth of subequal length; cheeks not short, palpi white. Antennae slender and filiform, stouter in ♀ beyond the central white band, with basal flagellar joints elongate. Thorax unicolorous throughout, or with sternum nigrescent, and dull with a discal mesonotal sulcus in addition to the deep notauli; metathorax rugulose, with only a centrally inflexed basal transcarina; spiracles oval and apophyses wanting. Scutellum and postscutellum red, coarsely punctate and not margined. Abdomen of ♂ elongate, of ♀ fusiform, finely punctate and dead black with apical half of the shagreened or subglabrous postpetiole and whole of the fifth to seventh segments white; gastrocoeli of the subquadrate second segment small and basal; third strongly transverse; terebra as long as the first segment or a third of the abdomen. Legs black with all the calcaria, apices of anterior femora and the inner side of their tibiae, dull stramineous; ♂ legs paler, with the anterior trochanters also white. Wings hyaline, in ♀ with a more or less deeply infumate cloud in the centre only of the wing, before the small and quadrate areolet; stigma and nervures nigrescent; lower basal nervure a little antefurcal; nervellus opposite, intercepted at its lower third. Length, ♂ 6, ♀ 7-8 mm. Of the twelve described Indian species of this genus (including *Cryptus onustus*, Walk.), this most closely approaches *G. (Melcha) ornatipennis*, Cam., which has the mesothorax mainly black, the alar infumation much broader, the metanotal base smooth, etc.; it is very like *G. basilaris*, Holmgr.

Three females and a male from Durban in Natal were probably bred together with a fourth female which is labelled, along with its host's cocoon, by Bell Marley from the same locality, "host possibly *Ponometa postica*" (a Lasiocampid moth), 1911.

GORYPHUS BISULCATUS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A red species with the abdomen except basal segment, sternum, with part of the flagellum and hind legs, black; anus, calcaria, a central flagellar band and inner side of front tibiae, alone white; mesonotum not centrally sulcate. Length,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mm. This species too closely resembles the last to need a detailed description; therefrom it differs structurally in its more finely punctate and shining scutellum, more coarsely punctate and convex metanotum with distinct though not large apophyses, its distinctly bicarinate postpetiole of which the central area is striolate and the lateral are punctate, and in the more deeply and confluent punctate abdomen; in colour it may be known therefrom by its entirely red head, five basal antennal joints and first abdominal segment which is not white-marked, by



the entirely red coxae and rufescent hind femora; and by the hyaline wings.

The type was taken at Smithfield in the Orange River Colony by Dr. D. R. Kannemeyer during 1910.

GORYPHUS BASALIS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A somewhat stout red species with the abdomen except its extremities, the posterior legs and antennae, black; a central flagellar band, the fifth to seventh segments and base of hind tibiae, pure white; front legs internally stramineous; metathorax very short and convex, with basal area entire but its lateral transcarina wanting, apophyses acute and not small; postpetiole nigrescent, much broader than long and subrugulose throughout, abdomen short-ovate, petiole red; terebra reflexed and as long as basal segment; wings hyaline with the second recurrent nervure emitted from extreme apex of areolet; lower basal nervure strongly antefurcal. Length, 8 mm. Instantly known from both the above by the apical emission of the recurrent nervure, the elongately antefurcal lower basal nervure and the basally pure white hind tibiae, in which feature it is closely allied to the Indian *G. (Melcha) Nursei*, Cameron, though differing in its shorter metanotum with distinct apophyses, the position of the lower basal nervure, lack of white-marked orbits and postpetiole, etc.

The type was taken at Kimberley by Bro. J. H. Power during August, 1913.

GORYPHUS EVANESCENS, sp. nov.

♂ only. A slender, dark castaneous species, partly merging into black, with the apical half of the second and fifth segments, disc of the anal entirely, face, clypeus and palpi, with anterior coxae and trochanters, white. Head dull and not very narrow posteriorly, distinctly punctate with the clypeus twice as broad as long, its base subdiscreted, apex rounded and strongly margined and sides deeply black-foveated; mandibles black with equal teeth. Antennae immaculate, nearly as long as body and apically a little attenuate. Thorax narrow and somewhat shining; mesonotum coriaceously punctate, with deep and entire notauli; metathorax rugose and distinctly bitranscarinate, with its base glabrous on either side of the triangular basal area; spiracles oval, apophyses wanting. Scutellum small, finely punctate and not margined. Abdomen slender and centrally subnigrescent; basal segment but slightly explanate apically, scabrous throughout, with spiracles at its apical third; second segment twice as long as broad, punctate, with small thyridii; hypopygium not pro-



duced. Legs slender and not short, the anterior internally dull stramineous. Wings hyaline with stigma and nervures black; lower basal nervure distinctly antefurcal, nervelet wanting, discoidal cell narrow; recurrent nervure emitted from a little beyond centre of the quadrate and very small areolet, the outer nervure of which is sometimes obsolete; radius reflexed before its apex. Length, 8 mm. Distinct in its bicarinate and basally smooth metathorax, the small and apically weak areolet, and in the apically white second segment.

Three males, evidently bred from a moth, host cocoon, from Durban in Natal, where they occurred to Bell Marley in May, 1913.

GORYPHUS TESTACEUS, sp. nov.

♂ only. A testaceous and very finely punctate species, with only the stigma, nervures, mandibular apices, ocellar region, posterior tarsi, and the hind calcaria with apical third and extreme base of their tibiae, black; pleurae dull flavidous and the head, except occiput, stramineous. Frons finely scabriculous, face shagreened and flat and dull, clypeus discreted and subdeplanate, twice as broad as long, with its apex hardly curved. *Antennae desunt*. Notauli deep and entire; metathorax finely scabriculous, with weak but entire basal transcarina and a central trace of the apical one; basal area obsolete, spiracles short oval, and apophyses wanting. Scutellum shining, sparsely punctate and laterally margined to centre. Abdomen slender, unicolorous and, including basal segment, closely and finely punctate. Wings hyaline. Length, 8 mm. Very unlike any of the above in its punctate basal segment, finely sculptured body and testaceous colouration; though with all the characteristics, and especially the small and quadrate areolet, of the present genus. The facies and punctate postpetiole resemble *Stictocryptus*.

The type was bred from "Larva of *Dendrolimus* sp. (a Lasiocampid moth), Invermanzi River, July, 1913," by Bell Marley at Durban in Natal.

LISTROGNATHUS, Tschek.

Verh. zoo.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1870, p. 153; Thomson, Opusc. Ent. xxi, p. 2379.

*Essential Characters*.—Upper basal nervure not antefurcal; clypeus neither apically reflexed nor depressed; metathoracic spiracles elongate; frons centrally cornute; apex of pronotum not laterally tuberculate. It differs but slightly (in the last-named character) from *Suvalta*, Cameron.



## LISTROGNATHUS TRANSVERSUS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A stout and black species with the pro- and meso-thorax, the scutellum and frenum, brick-red; the abdomen apically badius with its apex, the palpi and a central flagellar band, white. Head deeply punctate and not posteriorly constricted; frons strongly excavate, with a central fusiform and glabrous horn above the laterally subelevated scrobes; facial orbits pale-marked; face and clypeus dull and closely punctate, the latter strongly transverse and apically truncate; labrum exerted, mandibles stout with subequal teeth, cheeks not short. Antennae stout, with the scape and elongate basal flagellar joints badius. Thorax cylindrical, somewhat scabrously punctate with the sternum, base of mesopleurae and whole metathorax black; notauli and sternaui deeply impressed, the latter short; both the metanotal transcarinae strong and entire, basal area weak and subquadrate, apophyses small and acute, spiracles distinctly longer than broad. Scutellum sparsely punctate and not dull. Abdomen elongate fusiform and black, becoming indefinitely dark castaneous from apex of the large second segment which is hardly longer than apically broad, with its apex callose; seventh segment entirely white; basal segment elongate, but little explanate apically and glabrous with a central subapical sulcus only; remainder finely and closely punctate, with obsolete thyridii; terebra straight, stout and longer than half abdomen. Legs normal and nigrescent with the anterior femora, tibiae and tarsi fulvidous, and hind calcaria paler. Wings fulvescent hyaline, stigma and nervures castaneous; lower basal a little antefurcal; discoidal nervure nearly straight and strongly divergent from the anal, which forms a subobtuse angle with the broadly fenestrate recurrent, and this is emitted from the apical third of the rectangular and a little broader than high areolet; radial nervure apically strongly reflexed; nervellus opposite and intercepted very slightly below its centre. Length, 11 mm.

Barborton in the Transvaal, taken by Miss H. Edwards during November, 1911.

## STENARAEUS, Thomson.

Opusc. Ent. xxi, 1896, p. 2381.

*Umlima*, Cameron, Ann. Nat. Hist. ix, 1902, p. 208.

*Essential Characters*.—Upper basal nervure not antefurcal; clypeus apically reflexed and centrally depressed; metathorax spiracles elongate; frons mutic; apex of pronotum not laterally tuberculate.



STENARAEUS (MESOSTENUS) LISSONOTUS, Cam., var. NIGRIPES,  
var. n.

♂ ♀. A very slender and strongly elongate black species, with the thorax and ♀ basal segment brick-red; the labrum or in ♂ whole front of head and the frontal orbits, anus, apices of second and in ♀ first segments narrowly, and centre of flagellum and hind tarsi broadly, white, as in ♂ also are the anterior legs, hind trochanters and the petiolar metathoracic area; terebra much longer than whole body. Head strongly nitidulous with face dull and clypeus glabrous, its apex reflexed and centrally depressed. Antennae nearly as long as body; basal joints strongly elongate and, in ♀, apically subnodulose. Thorax very finely and closely punctate, mesonotum glittering and subglabrous with deep and crenulate notauli; metathorax elongate, gradually declivous throughout and apically a little produced between the coxae; basal carina entire; basal area and apophyses wanting, spiracles elongate, petiolar area trans-strigose. Scutellum shining, sparsely punctate and not margined. Abdomen dull with basal segment linear and shining throughout, sulcate, black and sparsely punctate before its white apex; terebra apically a little reflexed, five-thirds longer than the whole body. Legs slender and strongly elongate, with the ♀ anterior tibiae and disc only of their femora fulvidous white; ♂ hind femora red. Wings broad and hyaline, stigma and nervures black; areolet quadrate and very small, emitting the centrally broadly fenestrate recurrent from near its apex; radius apically straight; nervellus intercepted but slightly below its centre. Length, ♂ 10, ♀ 12, terebra 20 mm. The association of the sexes is purely arbitrary.

The type occurred at Pilgrim's Rest in the Transvaal to Miss Schunke; and the co-typical male at Durban to W. Haygarth during April, 1913.

This form differs from the type, which I have examined in the South African Museum, in nothing but the black hind legs with no red markings at all and its much brighter red basal segment.

SILSILA, Cameron.

Mem. Manchester Lit. Phil. Soc. 1903, no. 14, p. 1.

*Essential Characters.*—Upper basal nervure not antefurcal; metathoracic spiracles elongate; frons mutic, at most centrally carinate; apophyses wanting.



## SILSILA VARIEGATA, sp. nov.

♂ only. A slender and testaceous species with profuse black markings, and only the face, clypeus, palpi, frontal orbits and seventh segment substramineous. Head otherwise deep black with the frons closely punctate and a simple carina between the scrobes; face and clypeus equally closely punctate, the latter apically rounded and neither margined nor impressed; mandibles not short, margined below and basally pale, their apical teeth normal and of equal length. Antennae black and gradually attenuate throughout, extending to apex of basal segment. Thorax cylindrical and slender, finely punctate; black with the pronotum, callosity before radices, a central mesonotal mark at base of the deep but not crenulate notauli, and whole metathorax testaceous; sternauli crenulate, inflexed and entire; metathorax scabrous, gradually declived throughout the bitranscarinate with the apical carina deeply emarginate centrally; spiracles elongate, apophyses and basal area wanting. Scutellum and frenum testaceous, the former long and laterally margined to near its apex. Abdomen sub-linear, very slender with the basal two-thirds of second segment and whole of the fourth to sixth, with the elongate ventral valvulae, black; basal segment linear and elongate, subsulcate discally before its glabrous apex; thyridii small, circular and remote from base of the elongate second segment. Legs long; hind ones with the tarsi, coxae except a discal mark, base of trochanters, femora except basally beneath, and both extremities of the tibiae, black. Wings hyaline and broad, with stigma and nervures black; basal nervure continuous, areolet quadrate and very small, emitting recurrent from its centre; nervellus intercepted at its centre. Length, 11 mm. This is not a true member of the present genus, which has the lower mandibular tooth much the smaller; but in all the essential characters and in its elongate facies it agrees sufficiently to allow of a position here until the opposite sex be discovered.

The type is from D'Urban in Natal, where Bell Marley discovered it on February 8th, 1915.

## SUBTRIBE CRYPTINI.

## OSPRHYNCHOTUS, Spinola.

Guér. Magaz. de Zool. xi, 1841, p. 45.

*Distantella*, Saussure, Nat. in Transvaal, 1892, p. 229.

*Essential Characters*.—Apical metathoracic transcarina entire; spiracles elongate; mouth rostriform, with cheeks strongly elongate;



basal segment subcylindrical and but little explanate apically; nervellus intercepted almost at its centre; areolet large and broad above.

OSPRHYNCHOTUS NIGER, sp. nov.

♂ ♀. A nitidulous, black species with the wings deeply violaceous, the scutellum convex, and only the inner side of front femora and tibiae pale. Head distinctly and not very closely punctate, with a small sulcus beyond apical ocellus; clypeus not discreted, its apex subtruncate; mandibular teeth of equal length. Antennae of ♂ stout, and attenuate only at extreme apices, the joints cylindrical and extending to second segment; of ♀ *desunt*. Thorax closely punctate and somewhat shining; mesonotum sparsely punctate and glittering, with notauli elongate, but sternauli foveiform; metanotum distinctly short, its base glabrous on either side, its apical transcarina alone present, somewhat strong; spiracles elongate-oval, basal area and apophyses wanting. Scutellum convex, glittering, sparsely punctate and not margined. Abdomen glabrous, strongly nitidulous and exactly fusiform, narrower in ♂; basal segment strongly convex, with a central postpetiolar sulcus; terebra deflexed, slightly shorter than abdomen, with spicula red; ♂ ventral valvulae exerted and black. Legs normal and not stout. Wings evenly nigrescent throughout, with violet iridescence; lower basal nervure slightly antefurcal; areolet large, above rectangular and broad, emitting the broadly fenestrate recurrent from its centre; nervellus a little postfurcal, emitting nervellus nearly from its centre. Length, 9 mm. This is a much smaller and darker species than any referred to in my monograph of this genus (Entomologist, 1914, p. 24), nor does it appear to be contained in Ghigi's account—of which I was then ignorant and to which Dr. E. Bergroth has kindly called my attention—published in Ann. Mus. Zool. Napoli, vol. iii, 1911.

L. Péringuey took the typical female along with a couple of males at Saldanha Bay in Cape Colony during September, 1912. Co-type in the British Museum.

STICTOCRYPTUS, Cameron.

Zeits. Hym.-Dip. 1907, p. 462.

*Essential Characters.*—Face not centrally tuberculate; areolet not explanate above; nor nervellus intercepted above its centre; basal segment but little explanate apically; metathorax not trans-striate, its spiracles neither circular nor strongly elongate; sides of scutellum carinate.



## STICTOCRYPTUS PETIOLARIS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A clear testaceous species with the head except palpi and labrum and mandibles, the antennae, sternum extending to lower part of meso- and meta-pleurae, petiole, terebra and the third to sixth segments, black; frontal orbits, centre of flagellum discally and the seventh segment, white. Length, 13 mm. Extremely closely allied to the Indian *S. testaceus*, Cam., *loc. cit. supra*, but there the whole metathorax is black in ♀, with a strong apical transcarina, which is here represented only by equally acute apophyses; the present species has the post-petiole much more strongly and closely punctate, the head posteriorly broader, the size larger and wings a little flavescent; in all other respects they agree *ad amussim*.

The type was captured at Mfongosi in Zululand by W. E. Jones during March, 1914 (firmly attached to one of its front calcaria by its mandibles is a small testaceous myrmecine ant, *Pheidole spec.*).

## STICTOCRYPTUS OCTONARIUS, sp. nov.

♂ ♀. A slender, clear testaceous species with the frons, occiput, mandibular apices and most of the antennae alone black; face, mouth, all (in ♂ except vertical) orbits broadly, centre of flagellum broadly, eighth segment, and in ♀ the second and third hind tarsal joints, pure white. Length, 9 mm. A very much more slender species than the last, with abdomen narrower and fully double as long as the black terebra, the metanotum feebly transbicarinate, postpetiole like the remainder of abdomen finely shagreened (or in ♂ subglabrous), the areolet small and hardly broader than high, but especially distinct in the very strongly exerted eighth abdominal segment. The flagellar joints are strongly elongate and the basal ones fulvidous; the ♀ has the centre of the sixth to apex of the twelfth, and the ♂ the twelfth to twenty-fourth, joints white. The association of the sexes is arbitrary.

The type occurred to W. Haygarth at Bulwer in Natal during 1914; and he also took the co-typical male at Durban in April, 1913.

ETHA, Cameron.

Mem. Manchester Lit. Phil. Soc. 1903, no. 14, p. 17.

*Essential Characters*.—Face not centrally tuberculate; areolet not explanated above; nor nervellus intercepted above its centre; basal segment but little explanate apically; metathoracic spiracles linear and elongate; mouth normal and not rostriform.



## ETHA CASTANEA, sp. nov.

♀ only. A stout, finely punctate and hardly shining species, castaneous with that colour indefinitely merging into black upon the face, sternum, coxae, hind trochanters and anus; didymate dots on both the face and clypeus, the whole labrum and palpi, a central band of the black flagellum, lines before and callosities beneath the radices, apical two-thirds of the scutellum, the second and third hind tarsal joints, anterior trochanters and part of their coxae, white. Head finely punctate and not posteriorly constricted; face deplanate and discreted from the strongly transverse and apically subconcave clypeus; mandibles stout and not large, with their lower tooth distinctly a little the longer; cheeks short and punctate. Antennae elongate, filiform and slender, as long as body, with the scape red and discally infusate. Thorax stout and subcylindrical, with the entire notauli crenulate and the narrow sternauli inflexed; metanotum evenly declivous, basally shagreened, trans-strigose throughout beyond the centrally evanescent basal carina, the apical with both apophyses and basal area wanting; spiracles linear. Abdomen elongate-fusiform; basal segment dull and very finely coriaceous, the postpetiole deplanate with sparse and distinct punctures; thyridii basal and not broad; terebra nearly as long as abdomen. Legs elongate and not slender, with claws simple; front tibiae paler, strongly intumescent and basally constricted. Wings ample and hyaline; areolet pentagonal, small and laterally parallel-sided; discoidal cell narrow and also of equal breadth throughout, apically obtuse below. Length, 15 mm. I consider this female to belong to *Etha*, since it agrees therewith in all its characteristics but the strongly inflated front tibiae, which exactly resemble those of *Xylophrurus* and *Nyxeophilus*, Forster.

It was captured at Durban in Natal by W. Haygarth during February, 1914.

## CRYPTUS, Fabric.

Syst. Piezat. 1804.

## CRYPTUS XANTHOPUS, Brullé.

Tosq. Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1896, p. 130, ♀.

Instantly known by its cyaneous body and wings, and the black legs with red femora and anterior tibiae.

Described from the Cape of Good Hope. W. Haygarth took a female at Durban in Natal during 1914.



## CRYPTUS BLANDITUS, Tosq.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1896, p. 203, ♀.

One female captured at Bulawayo in S. Rhodesia in 1912 by H. C. Pead.

## CRYPTUS SCURRILIS, Tosq.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1896, p. 177, ♂.

The ♀ has not hitherto been described. It differs from Tosquinet's ♂ description only in having the face black, with its centre red; the clypeus, mandibles and external orbits immaculate black. Antennae filiform and centrally white. The pleural 'sutures latérales' and all other white markings are wanting on the thorax and scutellum. Segments one to five are dull black with only the apical angles of the second obsoletely white-marked; and the legs are much darker. The elongate cheeks and frontal horn exclude this species from the genus *Cryptus*, as restricted by Prof. Thomson. Dalla Torre is in error in omitting the *c* from the specific name. Superficially this insect bears a remarkable resemblance to *Ctenochaeres blandita*, Tosq.

The male was from Senegal. W. E. Jones took this certainly synonymous female at Mfongosi in Zululand during March, 1914.

## CRYPTUS VIDENDUS, sp. nov.

♂ only. A slender, black species with the legs except posterior coxae red; the facial orbits, a genal mark, the mandibles except apices, palpi, under side of scape, the postscutellum, apical half of scutellum, and apices of the second to fourth and of the seventh segments, white. Length, 9 mm. In structure, sculpture and outline, it exactly agrees with the male of *C. viduatorius*, Fab., from which it is only distinguished with facility by its much darker, brunneous wings with their stout nigrescent nervures, black stigma and larger, nearly parallel-sided areolet.

Captured at Kimberley by Bro. J. H. Power during 1912.

## CRYPTUS MAGNIFICUS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A very large and very stout, brilliant metallic blue species, with the head alone rufescent, the front legs nigrescent, and the evenly infumate wings bearing strong iridescent cyaneous reflection. Length, 29 mm.; terebra, 11 mm. Apart from its remarkable size and colouration, this species, the largest Cryptid with which I am acquainted from any part of the world, bears many characteristics to render it most interesting; thus the mouth is rostriformly produced as in



*Osprhynchotus*, Spin., the frons strongly excavate with its orbits narrowly elevated to level with the eyes though not to the extent found in *Plesiocryptus*, Cam., the prothoracic tubercles are strong as in *Suvalta*, Cam., the metathorax is glabrous with its sides and apex trans-striate, with four acute apophyses, the broad, laterally reflexed and striate postpetiole and remarkable areolet, which is (like that of *Mansa*, Tosq. = *Colganta*, Cam., Entom. 1902, p. 20) broader than high and much broader above than below. It superficially resembles the Xoridid genus *Gabunia*, Kriech. = *Nadia*, Tosq.

The type, in the author's collection, was captured by Mrs. Lethaby in Portuguese East Africa; two more females in the British Museum are from Uganda.

## SUBFAMILY PIMPLINAE.

### TRIBE XORIDIDES.

#### GABUNIA, Kriech.

Sitzb. Nat. Ges. Leipzig, 1895, p. 130.

*Essential Characters*.—Clypeus and frons mutic; mandibular teeth of equal length; temples not tuberculate; central mesonotal lobe sulcate; metathorax exareolate and trans-striate; femora slender; front tibiae intumescent and basally constricted; areolet entire; nervellus not intercepted below centre.

#### GABUNIA BARDO, sp. nov.

♀ only. A large and slender black species with only the mandibular and petiolar bases, and the sparsely punctate hind coxae, fulvous; central flagellar band white; and the wings nigrescent with two broad hyaline fasciae. Head tumidous, sparsely and finely punctate and posteriorly as broad as the eyes; face and clypeus finely trans-strigose with the latter sparsely punctate, transverse and apically truncate; cheeks normal, labrum exserted. Antennae slender, attenuate throughout and five-sixths the length of the body. Thorax irregularly punctate and shining, with slight metallic blue reflection; central mesonotal lobe much the longest and centrally sulcate; metathorax gradually declivous throughout, finely and closely strigose both dorsally and laterally, with elongate spiracles, but neither areae nor apophyses. Scutellum deplanate, sparsely punctate, apically truncate and not laterally margined. Abdomen elongate and obfusiform, dull and shagreened, nearly double length of the apically a little deflexed



terebra and its black spicula; basal half of the first segment glabrous, its apical but little explanate and spiracles before its centre. Legs elongate and dull; front tibiae inflated; hind tarsi apically rufescent. Wings ample with base and apices of both pairs, and in the front ones a central fascia from the antefurcal lower basal nervure to below the narrow and black stigma, nigrescent with cyaneous reflection; areolet triangular, entire and not large, laterally subcoalescent above, emitting recurrent from its centre. Length 24, terebra 7, mm. The transstriation of both head and thorax, and shape of the areolet are dissimilar from *Xylophrurus*, Först., to which this genus has been considered closely allied. The alar infumescence is well delimited and very distinctive, relating the present species to the West African *G. ruficoxis*, Kriech.

The type was captured during 1912 by Dr. C. A. Wiggins at Entebbe in Uganda, on the northern shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and presented to the author by Ernest A. Elliott, F.Z.S.

#### XYLONOMUS, Grav.

Ichn. Europ. iii, 1829, p. 819.

#### XYLONOMUS UNIFASCIATUS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A handsome red and black species with white markings, and the basal nervure alone infumate throughout. Head dull, globose and red with coarse puncturation; a small mark at centre of the external orbits, and the facial orbits broadly, white; face convex, rugose and centrally, like the mandibles, black; frons centrally carinate and, between the scrobes, stoutly cornute. Antennae stout and filiform, not extending to thoracic apex, black with a central white band; the apical joint elongate and strongly geniculate, with the penultimate apically spinate. Thorax deplanate, bright red and coarsely punctate, with pronotum and tegulae nigrescent; metathorax scabriculous and centrally bicarinate to the short petiolar area. Scutellum and post-scutellum deplanate, red and coarsely punctate. Abdomen dull and black with the entire apices of fourth to seventh segments, and two subapical marks on the second, clear white; first segment sessile, convex and closely punctate throughout; second and third transimpressed before their apices; the third also triangularly impressed discally, with its apical margin emarginate; hypopygium remote from base of the white-banded terebral valvulae, which are longer than the abdomen. Legs very short, black with the hind tibiae rufescent; the subintumescient and basally constricted anterior tibiae, and their femora partly



beneath, white. Wings hyaline with the stigma, nervures, and a transfascia including the whole basal nervure, black. Length 13, terebra 11, mm. A typical member of this distinct genus, most closely allied in abdominal sculpture to the Indian *X* (*Epirhyssa* [sic]) *annulicornis*, Cam.

It was captured at Mfongosi in Zululand by W. E. Jones during December, 1914. Two co-types in the British Museum are from Zululand in 1865 and *ex coll.* Distant from Durban, taken by Bell Marley.

### TRIBE ACAENTIDES.

#### ACAENITUS, Latr.

Gen. Crust. et Ins iv, 1809, p. 9.

#### ACAENITUS BIVITTATUS, sp. nov.

♂ only. A testaceous species with the flagellum, mandibular apices, clypeal foveae, disc of the scape, of the head, of the mesonotum except two vittae, and of the fifth to seventh segments, black. Head closely punctate with the clypeus basally discreted, apically bisinuate and centrally a little produced; metathorax glabrous, with the basal area indicated; scutellum convex and obsoletely punctate; basal segment glittering and impunctate, discally sulcate, with spiracles before its centre. Hind legs *desunt*. Wings ample and deeply flavescent, with only the apical margin of both pairs infumate; stigma small and, like the nervures, testaceous; upper basal nervure straight and postfurcal; nervelet distinct; intercubital nervure not short, fenestrate below and continuous with the bifenestrate recurrent; nervellus centrally intercepted. Length, 11 mm. Of Tosquinet's species the present is most closely allied to *A. Germanus*.

Found at Barberton in the Transvaal by Miss H. Edwards during November, 1911.

#### CTENOTOMA, Cam.

Ann. S. African Museum, v, 1906, p. 128.

#### CTENOTOMA RUFICEPS, Cam.

Ann. S. African Museum, v, p. 127.

One female of this common African species is labelled Delagoa Bay. In the British Museum it is represented from Cape Colony and Natal; a female from the latter is labelled "Parasite on a Saturnia, Port Natal." I by no means agree with Cameron (Ann. S. African Mus., 1907, p. 224) that this genus is synonymous with *Macrogaster*, Brullé.



## TRIBE ECHTHROMORPHIDES.

## ECHTHROMORPHA, Holmgr.

Eugen. Res. Ins. 1868, p. 406.

## ECHTHROMORPHA VARIEGATA, Brullé.

Hist. Nat. Ins. Hym. iv, 1846, p. 91.

Two females of the eastern form of this species (var. *continua*, Kriech. Berl. Ent. Zeit. 1894, p. 304) which is known to extend from British East Africa to Natal, and is abundant in Uganda. The first is labelled "Marley, Stella Bush, Durban, Natal, March, 1915"; and the other—a somewhat immature example—"Berea Road (Durban), W. H. B. Marley, Nov., 1911." Bred from the pupa of the Saturniid moth *Nudaurelia wahlbergi*, Bsdv.

## TRIBE PIMPLIDES.

## PIMPLA, Fabr.

Syst. Piez. 1804, p. 112.

## PIMPLA CROCATA, Tosq.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1896, p. 301.

A female of this well-known species, which extends from Cape Colony through Eastern Africa to Abyssinia, with hyaline wings, was taken at Bulwer in Natal by W. Haygarth during 1914.

## PIMPLA BISTRICATA, sp. nov.

♀ only. A dull, black species with the anterior legs, hind coxae, the concave clypeus, underside of scape, and whole abdomen, somewhat dark red or pale castaneous; radices and tegulae and base of the black stigma alone flavidous; petiolar area subglabrous; metanotum bicarinate; front tibiae centrally inflated. Length, 14 mm. Extremely similar to *P. spiloaspis* and differing, besides its sparser pale markings, in nothing but the longer legs, narrower abdomen with its segmental apices not callose and postpetiole less centrally elevated; while in two points it is distinct from *Pimpla* as a whole—viz., the petiolar area is circular and carinate, not trans-striate, with two distal carinae extending from its base to that of the metanotum; and the front tibiae have their centre abruptly intumescent with both extremities constricted.

Durban in Natal; found by W. Haygarth during February, 1914.



POECILOPIMPLA, Morley.

Revis. Ichn. iii, 1914, p. 35.

*Essential Characters.*—Metathorax very short; antennae apically subclavate; metanotum with carinae; abdomen impunctate; tarsal claws of ♀ basally lobate; clypeus centrally impressed; areolet entire; third segment not longer than broad.

POECILOPIMPLA TESTACEA, sp. nov.

♀ only. A pale, testaceous species with only the mandibular apices, ocellar region narrowly, antennae, apical angles of the second segment transversely, and the hind tarsi, determinately black. The head is subbuccate behind the eyes, the face convex and nearly glabrous; antennae filiform and but slightly explanate apically, extending to second segment; the metathorax is glittering and ex-areolate, with scattered punctures and small, circular spiracles; abdomen much longer than head and thorax, with all the segments short and apically callose, tubercles distinct and thyridii of the second transverse. Wings narrow, with the discoidal cell apically strongly acute below; areolet almost petiolate and but slightly broader than high, emitting the curved and bifenestrate second recurrent distinctly beyond its centre; nervellus centrally intercepted. Length 8, terebra 6, mm.

Found by W. H. Bell Marley at Durban, Natal, early in 1915.

THERONIA, Holmgr.

Ofv. Vet. Ak. Förhdl. 16, 1859, p. 123.

THERONIA TRIVITTATA, Krieg.

Sitz. Nat. Ges. Leipzig, 1899, p. 113.

A male from the Elsenburg, Stellenbosch, Cape Colony. Known from Sierra Leone to Delagoa Bay and Madagascar.

THERONIA LURIDA, Tosq.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1896, p. 282.

A male found at Barberton in the Transvaal by Miss H. Edwards during April, 1911. "Emerged from mud nest of wasp." Widely distributed from British East Africa southwards.

PHILOPSYCHE, Cam.

Spolia Zeylanica, 1905, p. 137.

*Essential Characters.*—Eyes internally emarginate; face centrally



carinate ; areolet entire and not pentagonal ; segmental apical segments obtuse and their disc not triangularly impressed ; nervellus intercepted below centre.

PHILOPSYCHE ABDOMINALIS, sp. nov.

♂ ♀. An elongate black species with long white pubescence, and the abdomen red ; palpi, radices and a dot before the concolorous tegulae, and the anterior legs except in ♀ inner side and in ♂ the whole of the intermediate tibiae, white. The ♂ has the second to fourth incisures and disc of the seventh segment black, and the ♀ black dots at the apical angles of the second to fourth segments. Length ♂ 7, ♀ 14, terebra 5, mm. In structure and outline it agrees in every way with *P. albobalteata*, Cam. ; cf. Morl. Fauna India, Ichn. 1913, p. 194.

The latter species has been bred from three or four species of *Psyche* in Ceylon : and the present pair, which is from Kentani in Cape Colony, was "bred from a Psychid moth, *Chaliodes junodi*," by Miss Pegler during 1909.

SJOSTEDTIELLA, Szep.

SJOSTEDTIELLA NIGRIPECTUS, Brullé.

Nat. Hist. Ins. Hym. iv, 1846, p. 108.

Males were taken at Giftsberg, Rhynsdorp, Cape Colony, in September, 1911, and by Péringuey at Cape Town early in 1915 ; a couple of females are labelled as the last, and were probably found along with it.

TRIBE LISSONOTIDES.

LISSONOTA, Gravh.

Ichn. Eur. vol. 3, 1829, p. 30.

LISSONOTA HALIDAYI, Holmgr.

Sv. Ak. Handl. 1860, no. 10, p. 59, ♀.

A single male from the south-west district of Cape Colony differs from the male of Holmgren's species, which was first described in my Ichn. Britannica, iii, 1908, p. 211, to so slight an extent that I have no hesitation in regarding it as no more than a local form of that species. With the description referred to it agrees in every detail, excepting only that the white markings are here replaced with red and the alar areolet is externally wanting ; more material would probably show the latter to be a variable character.



CRYPTOPIMPLA, Tasch.

Zeits. Ges. Nat. 1863, p. 292.

*Essential Characters*.—Body not elongately pilose; head fully as broad as thorax; apical flagellar joints well discreted and the last half dozen moniliform; metathoracic areae wanting, and spiracles both small and circular; tarsal claws not pectinate; wings somewhat small with areolet entire.

CRYPTOPIMPLA RUBRITHORAX, sp. nov.

♀ only. A black species with deep red scutellum, meso- and metathorax, evenly punctate and not very shining; the collar except centrally, tegulae and radices, the seventh segment and base of stigma, alone pure white. Antennae slender, black and of equal breadth throughout with the 29 basal flagellar joints elongate, the apical of these well discreted; remainder *desunt*. Metathorax evenly convex and punctate throughout with no trace of discal or lateral carinae; mesosternum black-marked; basal segment sessile, evenly punctate with centre of its basal half glabrous and glittering; the fourth and at least apical half of the third segment glittering and impunctate; terebra short, as long as basal segment, or a third of abdomen; legs elongate and black with only the front tibiae rufescent. Wings narrow and hyaline with the stigma except basally, and all the nervures, deep black; external radius a little curved above the subtriangular areolet, of which the lower half of the external nervure is fenestrate and continuous with the centrally broadly unifenestrate second recurrent; lower basal nervure postfurcal; discoidal cell very short, subquadrate, with distinct nervelet; nervellus intercepted far below centre. Length 8, terebra 2, mm. Has the facies of *C. errabunda*, Grav., with the thoracic and abdominal colouration transposed.

The type was captured at Elsenburg, Stellenbosch, Cape Colony, on October 11th, 1914, by C. W. Mally, of the Agricultural Department.

TRIBE BANCHIDES.

EXETASTES, Grav.

Ichn. Europ. vol. iii, 1829, p. 395.

Cf. Morl. Revis. Ichn. iv, 1915, p. 142.

EXETASTES ANNULATOR, sp. nov.

♀ only. A black species and somewhat nitidulous with evenly



nigrescent wings, the anterior femora and their tibiae, except apical half of the intermediate, fulvous; and both flagellum and hind tarsi centrally white-banded; metapleural carinae wanting. Length 12, terebra 2, mm. It is most closely allied to *E. nigripes*, Grav., in its whole sculpture, especially in the fine and superficial mesonotal puncturation; but differs—besides the very distinct colouration, more particularly that of the wings, which (in my experience) is unique in the present genus—in the much larger areolet, subcontinuous basal nervure through the median, and distinctly broader metanotal sulcus.

It was found at Bulwer in Natal by W. Haygarth during 1914.

## SUBFAMILY TRYPHONINAE.

### TRIBE METOPIIDES.

#### METOPIUS, Panz.

Krit. Revis. 1806.

Representatives of *Metopius hilaris*, *lugubris*, *albipectus*, Tosq., were found at Mfongosi in Zululand by W. E. Jones in 1914. The last was described by its author in such a manner that I was unable in my monograph of the genus (Revision Ichn. i, 1912, p. 73) to tabulate it; I now find that it is not a *Peltocarus*, but should be inserted quite close to *M. bicarinatus*, Morl., from the Amazon, since it agrees with it in the entirely bicarinate basal segment, though abundantly distinct in colouration and many structural characters.

#### METOPIUS APOPHUA, sp. nov.

♀ only. A dull black species with the ochreous wings apically infusate, the rufescent antennae short; the facial carinae, anterior femora with all the tibiae and tarsi, red; and the following flavous markings: palpi, a large mesopleural mark beneath radices, the small apophyal tubercles of the mesopleurae, the postscutellum and apical half of scutellum, and apical margin of the five basal segments except disc of the first. Head with the frons centrally cornute between the scrobes; lateral facial carinae parallel; clypeus apically truncate; mandibles apically mutic. Antennae attenuate, stout and extending only to second segment. Scutellum laterally carinate throughout, apically produced on either side and subtruncate in the centre. Basal segment not bicarinate; calcaria rufescent. Areolet triangular, nearly twice as long as broad; second recurrent unifenestrate. Allied in my Table of Species (Revision Ichn. i, 1912, p. 76), to *M. fuscipennis*, Wesm., but with wings much paler.



Taken at Jackals Water, Bushmanland, in the Cape Province, by R. M. Lightfoot during October, 1911.

TRIBE BASSIDES.

BASSUS, Fall.

BASSUS LAETATORIUS, Fab.

Spec. Insect. i, p. 424.

Péringuey has taken several examples of this most cosmopolitan of all Ichneumonidae in Cape Town during 1913 and 1915. I am unaware that it has hitherto been recorded from South Africa, though well known in Egypt, Abyssinia and other northern countries, and figured by de Saussure in Grandidier's Hist. Madag. in 1892 under the name *Bassus venustulus* from Madagascar.

HOMOCIDUS, Morl.

Ichn. Britannica, iv, 1911, p. 87.

HOMOCIDUS LINEIPES, sp. nov.

♂ only. A small and inconspicuous species, black with only the thorax shining; the whole front of head, underside of scape, prosternum, a conspicuous apical mesopleural mark, radices, tegulae and a subhamate mark before them, scutellar apex, and all the legs except hind tarsi and the outer side of their tibiae, stramineous. Head with vertex somewhat emarginate; face parallel-sided; metanotal and petiolar areae wanting; scutellum subdeplanate; postpetiole not quadrate; areolet wanting. Length, 4 mm. In my latest table of the species of this genus (Revision Ichn. iii, 1914, p. 129) the present is most closely allied to *H. biguttatus*, but with the hind tibiae not at all white.

The type was captured at Elsenburg, Stellenbosch, in Cape Colony on October 11th, 1914, by C. W. Mally of the Agricultural Department.

TRIBE EXOCHIDES.

POLYCLISTUS, Först.

Verh. pr. Rheinl. 1868, p. 161.

POLYCLISTUS FEMORALIS, Fourc.

Ent. Paris, ii, 396.

L. C. Péringuey has found this species in Cape Town during 1913. It has doubtless been imported from Europe; and seems to have



occurred in some numbers in Southern Africa, whence Peter Cameron has sent supposititious types of new names for this species to the British Museum: *Plesioexochus rufipes*, Cam. ♀ and *Exochus fuscipilosus*, Cam. ♂ (cf. Morl. Ann. Nat. Hist. 1915).

## SUBFAMILY OPHIONINAE.

### TRIBE OPHIONIDES.

#### NOTOTRACHYS, Marsh.

Tr. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 260.

#### NOTOTRACHYS FOLIATOR, Fab.

Entom. Syst. Suppl. 1798, p. 239.

Two males of this genus, which I prefer to temporarily regard as colour forms of the palaearctic *N. foliator*, were taken at Dumbrody, in Cape Province, on March 11th, 1912, and by Haviland at Estcourt in Natal during December, 1896, also cf. Record of Albany Museum, 1905, p. 250, et Revis. Ichn. 1912, p. 69. Both have the apices of metathorax and hind coxae, with the scutellum flavous and the abdomen partly red.

### TRIBE ANOMALIDES.

#### AGRYPON, Först.

Verh. pr. Rheinl. xvii, 1860, p. 151.

#### AGRYPON XANTHOMELAS, Brullé.

*Barylypa xanthomelas*, Morl. Revision Ichn. ii, 1913, p. 81.

A study of a female example of this species, which no one has recognised since first described (Hist. Nat. Ins. Hym. iv, 1846, p. 173, ♀), enables me to at length assign it a definite genus in our modern classification. The character which led me to place it in *Barylypa* in 1913 is less pronounced than Brullé's description leads one to believe and, moreover, the nervellus emits no nervure. The present example is from Elsenburg in the Cape district; the earlier record is vaguely from South Africa.

(I should like to here record the occurrence of a ♀ example of *Barylypa humeralis*, Brauns, from the Island of Paros in the Grecian Archipelago, which I have examined in the Deuts. Ent. Mus. ex coll. Leonardi; it is a very little known species.)



TRIBE PANISCIDES.

PANISCUS, Grav.

Ichn. Europ. iii, 1829, p. 622.

PANISCUS TESTACEUS, Grav.

A common species in at least the east and south of Africa ; recorded from Algeria in 1846 (for localities *cf.* Morl. Revis. Ichn. ii, 1913, p. 117). The present collection contains several examples from Durban in Natal during February, 1914 (W. Haygarth) ; Vryburg, in Cape Colony, during 1904 (J. W. Jones) ; Barberton in the Transvaal (H. Edwards), and Mfongosi in Zululand during September, 1911 (W. E. Jones).

PANISCUS RADIALIS, sp. nov.

♀ only. A somewhat dark rufescent-testaceous species with only the mandibular apices, whole flagellum, terebra, stigma and costa, black ; wings evenly but not deeply infumate. The head is posteriorly short and hardly narrower than the eyes, with both epistoma and the deeply discreted clypeus convex. Thorax almost dull, with distinct notauli ; prothorax unusually prominent and convex ; metathorax stout and trans-strigose throughout with no carinae, its basal sulcus deeply impressed and apophyal tubercles prominent. Scutellum elongate, finely punctate, and strongly margined right round its apex. Abdomen a little darker with basal segment elongate, evenly explanate apically throughout and as long as terebra. Legs unicolorous. Wings not large ; lower basal nervure postfurcal and strongly curved ; areolet higher than broad and apically pellucid below, emitting recurrent from its apex ; radial nervure subvertical above areolet and there so strongly curved as to form almost a right angle ; nervelet small ; nervellus intercepted far above centre. Length, 13 mm. Remarkable for its prominent collar and metapleural tubercles, and for the sharp angulation of the outer radius. It is most closely allied to my *P. Madeirensis*.

Found by L. Péringuey at Saldanha Bay, Cape Colony, during September, 1912.

TRIBE CREMASTIDES.

CREMASTUS, Grav.

Ichn. Europ. iii, 1829, p. 730.

CREMASTUS PESTIFER, Morl.

Fauna India, Ichn. i, 1913, p. 498, ♀.

Since the publication of this female description, I have seen several



Indian males and find them to differ from the above account in nothing but their darker abdomen and longer flagellum, and in no way from a male bred "Natal, Durban, H. W. Bell Marley; Host, a Noctuid, August, 1912."

# TRIBE CAMPOPLEGIDES.

## CAMPOPLEX, Gravh.

Ichn. Europ. iii, 1829, p. 453.

## CAMPOPLEX JUVENTAS, sp. nov.

♂ only. A black and slender species with white capital and thoracic pubescence, and both legs except coxae and anterior trochanters, and abdomen except disc of second segment, fulvous; mandibles except apically, palpi, radices, tegulae, anterior trochanters and front coxae, stramineous. Head constricted and narrow behind eyes; frons unicarinate between the simple scrobes, but not impressed; metathoracic spiracles elongate; areolet slightly petiolate and not small; basal abscissa of radius in hind wing not longer than its recurrent nervure; nervellus very slightly geniculate far below its centre. Length, 8 mm. It is very closely allied to, and possibly no more than a local form of, *C. juvenilis*, Först., but with the basal segment and anus entirely pale red.

The type was taken at Durban in Natal by W. Haygarth during 1914.

## CYMODUSA, Holmgr.

Act. Ac. R. Luec. xv, 1860, p. 321.

## CYMODUSA FLAVIPES, Brisch.

Schr. Nat. Ges. Dantzig, 1880, p. 144, ♂.

A couple of males from the south-western district of Cape Colony and taken by L. C. Péringuey at Cape Town during September, 1913, are referable to this palaearctic male, which (Ichn. Brit. v, 1914, p. 105) I have synonymised with *C. antennator*, Holmgr. I have, however, seen no African females and, since the synonymy is not yet quite proved, I here retain the male name. They were doubtless imported from Europe.

## CASINARIA, Holmgr.

Act. Ac. R. Luec. xv, 1860.

## CASINARIA MOESTA, Grav.

Ichn. Europ. iii, p. 599.

Another palaearctic and doubtless imported species, of which a typical male was taken at Cape Town during 1915 by Péringuey.



NEMERITIS, Holmgr.

Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. ii, 1858, p. 104.

NEMERITIS CANESCENS, Grav.

Ichn. Europ. iii, p. 555.

This is an addition to the African fauna of the greatest importance, since the species is the parasite *par excellence* of the terribly destructive moth *Ephestia Kuhniella*, which executes such havoc among flour. Its beneficial Ichneumon has been known since 1829, but the economy of the latter was quite recently discovered and two new names bestowed upon it (*Idechthis Oahuensis*, Ashm. Fauna Hawaiiensis, 1901, p. 355, et *Amorphota ephestiae*, Cam. Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 1912, p. 187), the references to which exhibit a considerable range, to which must now be added Potchefstroom in the Transvaal, some thousand miles to the north of Cape Town, where a female occurred to T. Ayres.

PHOBOCAMPA, Thoms.

Opusc. Ent. xi, 1887, p. 1120.

*Essential Characters*.—Wings with the discoidal cell apically acute below, both lower basal nervure and nervellus strongly oblique, and the radius centrally subrectangular; metathorax declived only from its centre; clypeal foveae neither large nor deeply impressed; nervellus antefurcal and geniculate; metathoracic spiracles circular.

PHOBOCAMPA STRIGIPES, sp. nov.

♀ only. A small black species with the anterior legs except basally, hind femora, apices of central segments and sides of the apical ones, fulvous; mandibles, tegulae, radices, trochanters except base of the hind ones, base of hind tarsi and of hind tibiae with centre of the latter externally broadly, whitish-stramineous. Scape and anterior coxae black; metanotal areae subentire; postpetiole subglobose and a little longer than broad; terebra hardly as long as basal segment; stigma and nervures luteous, areolet elongately petiolate and not small, emitting the recurrent from its centre; discoidal cell apically acute below. Length,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  mm. It is most closely allied to *P. obscurella*, Holmgr.

The type was taken in the Prieska District of the Cape Province by Dr. R. Marloth.

OMORGA, Thoms.

Opusc. Ent. xi, 1887, p. 1125.

*Essential Characters*.—Postpetiole ovate, abruptly explanate basally;



terebra longer than basal segment; thoracic spiracles circular; areolet small, not rhomboidal; ♀ flagellum not pale-banded; lateral petiolar sulci wanting; apical abscissa of radial nervure longer than basal; lower basal nervure not determinately oblique.

OMORGA SORDICINCTA, sp. nov.

♂ ♀. A small black species with white pubescence; the apices but not sides of the second and following segments indefinitely and the legs dull testaceous, and hind legs infusate; mandibles, palpi, radices, tegulae and apices of at least the ♀ hind trochanters, dull stramineous. Head posteriorly constricted; antennae slightly longer than head and thorax, of which the metanotal carinae are strong; basal area and costulae entire; areola hexagonal and apically incomplete to the transstrigose petiolar area. Abdomen dull; basal segment not longer than terebra, with slender petiole and ovate, abruptly explanate postpetiole: ventral plica flavous. Stigma and costa pale piceous; areolet small and petiolate, emitting recurrent nervure from its centre; radial apically straight; nervellus geniculate below its centre. Length, 5 mm. It is most closely allied to *O. multicincta*, Grav.

A single pair, of which the female is type, was captured in the southwestern district of Cape Colony.

OMORGA EXAREOLATA, sp. nov.

♀ only. A black species with white pubescence and unicolorous red femora, tibiae and tarsi; palpi, mandibles except apices, trochanters except base of hind ones, the calcaria and sides of second segment narrowly, stramineous; tegulae pure white. Head not strongly narrowed posteriorly; antennae extending to second segment, with scape apically dull testaceous beneath. Metathorax a little excavate with two trans-carinae, both centrally emarginate, and neither areae nor longitudinal carinae. Abdomen dull black with the ventral plica infusate and lateral margin of second segment very narrowly stramineous; postpetiole ovate and abruptly explanate, not longer than the reflexed terebra. Stigma and nervures nigrescent; basal nervure continuous; areolet wanting. Length, 7 mm. Differs from whole remainder of genus in its utter lack of areolet, wherein it resembles *Hymenobosmina*, which has elongate thoracic spiracles, and *Diectes*, which has straight and postfurcal nervellus, but in its other features most closely approaches *O. Faunus*, Grav.

It was taken at Bulawayo, South Rhodesia, by H. C. Peard during 1912.



CALLIDORA, Thoms.

Opusc. Ent. xi, 1887, p. 1135.

*Essential Characters.*—Areolet large and rhomboidal; ♀ flagellum pale-banded and terebra not exerted; lateral petiolar sulci wanting; apical abscissa of radial nervure longer than the basal; lower basal nervure not oblique; metathorax declived from centre; lateral clypeal foveae not large; nervellus antefurcal; head transverse; petiolar area not excavate; spiracles round.

CALLIDORA COSTULATA, sp. nov.

♂ only. A somewhat stout, dull black species with the abdomen except both extremities, mandibles except apices, the small tegulae, and whole of the legs, deep red. Head posteriorly nearly as broad as the eyes (as in *Meloboris*) with clypeus not discreted, apically rounded and its lateral foveae wanting; antennae not slender, apically attenuate and extending to second segment. Thorax convex, with notauli punctiform; metathorax scabriculous with the indefinite petiolar area subtriangular and terminating in the very small areola, which emits determinate costulae and basal area; petiole slender and black, postpetiole red, shagreened, much longer than broad, parallel-sided, convex and basally abruptly explanate. Wings ample, evenly and very slightly clouded, with stigma and nervures black; basal nervure continuous; discoidal cell parallel-sided, apically strongly acute below, emitting an elongate nervelet; areolet entire, subpetiolate and not higher than broad; radius but very slightly angled centrally; nervellus distinctly antefurcal, geniculate below its centre and emitting a pellucid and curved spurious nervure. Length, 10 mm. The neuration and metanotal areae are distinctive.

Captured by L. Péringuey at Saldanha Bay in Cape Colony during September, 1912.

NEPIERA, Först.

Verh. Ver. Rheinl. xxv, 1869, p. 56.

NEPIERA CONCINNA, Holmgr.

Sv. Ak. Handl. 1858, p. 84.

Five females of this abundant palaearctic species have been captured at Estcourt in Natal during 1894 (Haviland; Stellenbosch in Cape Colony during 1897 (L. Péringuey); and at East London in July, 1914 (R. M. Lightfoot). They differ to no appreciable extent from



the English examples, described by me in *Ichn. Britannica*, v, 1914, p. 160, and have doubtless been imported, like the next species, in European produce.

ANGITIA, Holmgr.

Act. Ac. R. Zuec. Consp. xv, 1860.

ANGITIA CLARIPENNIS, Thoms.

Opusc. Ent. xi, 1887, p. 1161.

Another palaearctic species, of which Péringuey captured a female at Cape Town early in 1915.



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