long, cephalad-directed point which is provided with a few hairs on its lower face, with a deep notch beneath its base and a strongly chitinated protuberance. (See plate XI, fig. 13).

Vial 22; Tokyo, Japan; April 26, 1912; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Vial 35; Tokyo, Japan; May 7, 1912; 1 ♀.

Vial 43; Tokyo, Japan; Aug. 1912; 2 ♂.

Vial 44; Tokyo, Japan; Aug. 1912; 1 ♀.

Vial 46; Tokyo, Japan; Aug. 1912; 2 ♂.

Vial K; Tokyo, Japan; Aug. 1912; 1 ♀.

(To be continued.)

THE PRESENCE OF RING-JOINTS IN AUSTRALIAN *SCELIONIDÆ*.

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Quite recently while examining the antennæ of a Scelionid, *Gryonella reticulata* Dodd, I was somewhat surprised to find that two small ring-joints were present. As ring-joints have not been recorded in this family, I had never searched for them, and it was only accidentally that their presence in this species was noticed. This discovery caused me to examine the antennæ of numerous Scelionids in my collection. I found that in some cases there were obviously no ring-joints present; in others there appeared to be minute ring-joints, but I could not make sure of the fact, while in a few cases the ring-joints were distinct, though small. The following species possessed obvious ring-joints: Subfamily *Teleasinae*, *Gryonella reticulata* Dodd; Subfamily *Balinae*, *Acolomorpha minuta* Dodd; Subfamily *Scelioninae*, *Hadronotus nigriceps* Dodd, *Opisthacantha giraulti* Dodd, *Sceliacanthella paroipennis* Dodd, *Leptoteleia aurea* Dodd, *Baryconus exsertus* Dodd, *B. longipennis* Dodd, and *B. trispinosus* Dodd.

The species, *Opisthacantha giraulti*, possessed apparently one ring-joint, but under high-power magnification there appeared to be three excessively thin ring-joints. *Gryonella reticulata* had two ring-joints, while the other species mentioned possessed but one each. This discovery is of considerable interest.