

Chapter XVI

Hymenoptera: Proctotrupoidea

By ARNE SUNDHOLM

Introduction

Most of the Proctotrupoidea dealt with below were collected by the Lund University expedition to South Africa in 1950—1951. Two species, *Adelioneiva rudebecki* and *Amblyaspis nanus* n.spp. were found by Dr. G. RUDEBECK in Pretoria in 1954.

The material is fairly small. It contains 97 specimens, belonging to 30 genera and 66 species. In spite of this 3 genera and 55 species were found to be undescribed. These figures clearly demonstrate that our knowledge of the African Proctotrupoidea is poor.

KIEFFER's world fauna of Proctotrupoidea (1914, 1916, 1926) is the basis of any study of African material, although the descriptions are incomplete and the keys insufficient. The type material is often lost or impossible to trace, because it was dispersed among several museums and private collections. Since KIEFFER only a few authors worked on the South African fauna. NIXON published several papers mostly on the Scelionidae (1930—1958). RISBEC described some new genera and species (1950—1958), and MASNER (1958—1965) published revisions of genera and species which are valid also for the Ethiopian fauna. A valuable review giving the type species of all known genera was published by MUESEBECK and WALKLEY (1956).

As regards the terminology I follow RICHARDS (1956). The measures of the ocellar triangle are given as by PARR 1960 (p. 115).

The material is kept in the Entomological Museum, Lund, except a few duplicates which are in the author's collection in Karlskrona or were deposited in Dr. MASNER's collection, Prague.

Taxonomic part

FAMILY Proctotrupidae

Genus *Codrus* PANZER, 1801

Exallonyx KIEFFER, 1904.

The genus is easily recognized by the bidentate claws of the fore and middle tarsi. KIEFFER, however, stated that they were 3-dentate except in the species *alticola* (KIEFF.) from the Ethiopian Region whose claws are allegedly bidentate. DODD (1920, p. 365) described *C. (E.) orientalis* from Assam, India, as bidentate. NIXON (1938, p. 433) writes: "Front and middle

claws armed with a slender black spine beneath". Evidently KIEFFER also counted the basal prominence which is present in most Proctotrupidae. His drawing of the front tarsus of *C. (E.) alticola* (1914, p. 53) shows very distinctly two apical teeth of the claw, while the base is hidden by the last tarsal segment. KIEFFER described only the male, but later RISBEC (1950, p. 515) described the female without mentioning the claws, though he examined two specimens determined by KIEFFER. RISBEC also described two males of the same species, belonging to the varieties *seyrigi* and *parva* (l.c. pp. 516, 517) and states: "Les griffes des 4 premières pattes présentent la disposition caractéristique du genre, avec un appendice ajouté à la base de chacune". I think the claws should be called bidentate.

C. (E.) alticola is the only species with two varieties known from South Africa. It seems to be characterized by the club of the female antenna, which is distinct as seen in RISBEC's drawing (l.c. p. 516, fig. 5). In all palearctic species as well as in the new species described below the last segments of the antenna do not form a club.

Codrus longipetiolatus n. sp.

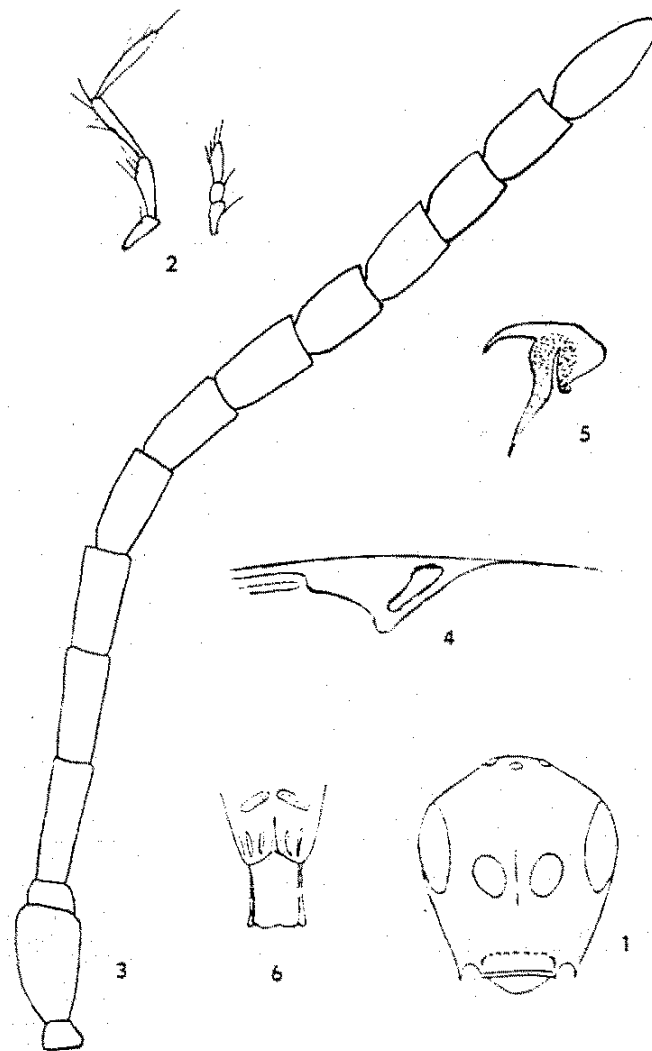
(Figs. 1—6)

♀. — Colour almost black. Pronotum, mesoscutum and gaster slightly brownish. Tegulae yellow. Antennae brown with pedicel and tip of last segment yellow. Legs brown with hind coxae almost black; tarsi yellowish.

Viewed from above, the head is broader than long (ratio 49:46), viewed from the front (fig. 1) higher than broad (53: 49), shortest distance between the eyes 33 units, oral opening 28. Malar space shorter than the greatest diameter of eye (19: 23). Ocelli forming an almost equilateral triangle. POL: LOL: OOL¹ = 17: 13: 14. Frons between bases of antennae with a sharp ridge. Surface with sparse and relatively short setae, eyes almost bare. Mandibles slightly curved, without any incisions. Maxillary palps 4-jointed, labial palps 3-jointed (fig. 2). Scape of antenna (fig. 3) as long as flagellar joint 1 which is 3 times as long as wide; following segments gradually shortened, the preapical one not fully twice as long as wide (22: 13), last segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding one; all segments with short, semi-erect pubescence.

Thorax as broad as head. Anterior corners of pronotum rounded, lateral areas along upper and apical margins with a few hairs; the lower hind angle with two well-separated pits. Mesoscutum longer than broad, 45: 42, (its posterior border measured from an imaginary line between the transverse short keels inside the tegulae), smooth with very feeble pubescence. Scutellum anteriorly with a transverse fovea which is laterally delimited by oblique sharp keels, at the hind margin with a row of indistinctly separated pits. Middle part of metanotum short with a median ridge, laterally broadened and longitudinally striated. Propodeum with a median irregular, fine ridge, anteriorly on each side with a small

¹ POL (post-ocellar line) = the distance between the outer edges of the lateral ocelli. — LOL (lateral-ocellar line) = the distance between the outer edges of one of the lateral ocelli and the median ocellus. — OOL (ocular-ocellar line) = the distance from the outer edge of a lateral ocellus to the compound eye.



Figs. 1-6. *Codrus longipetiolatus* n.sp. ♀. — 1. Head in front view. — 2. Maxillary and labial palps. — 3. Right antenna. — 4. Venation of the fore wing. — 5. Claw of the front tarsus. — 6. Petiole and front part of the large tergite.

mirror-like patch, apically coarsely rugose. Mesopleurae smooth with fine, short hairs, divided by a longitudinal, broad furrow in an upper and a lower portion, along the apical margin with a row of pits. Metapleurae anteriorly rather smooth, apically rugose like propodeum.

Fore wing almost 3 times as long as broad (230:79) with very short fringes. Radial cell along margin about one third of length of stigma, which is relatively long for the genus (fig. 4). Claws of fore and middle tarsi as usual in females of palearctic species (fig. 5).

Petiole a little longer than broad (fig. 6), coarsely punctured above, at the sides with some longitudinal reticulation. Large segment at base with a median furrow which is almost as

long as the petiole, and on each side some striae which are a little shorter. Ovipositor smooth with sparse, oblong punctures; it is slightly shorter than metatarsus of hind leg.

Length about 3 mm (length of thorax 1.1 mm).

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Tzitzikama Forest, Stormsrivierpiek. On meadow near forest, at a small stream. 1 ♀ (holotype), 13.1.1951. Loc. No. 137.

C. longipetiolatus is particularly characterized by the long petiole which is coarsely punctured dorsally. In the female of *C. alticola* (KIEFF.) as described and figured by RISBEC (l.c. p. 516, fig. 4) the petiole seems to be as long as wide or perhaps slightly longer, but there is a dorsal longitudinal striation. Furthermore *alticola* differs in the shape of the antenna. *C. longipetiolatus* is related to the palearctic species group of *ater* (NEES) from which it is clearly distinguished by the long petiole.

FAMILY Diapriidae

Subfamily BELYTINAE

Below I follow NIXON's (1957) fundamental work on the palearctic genera and species. Only in one case a new genus had to be erected, viz. *Masnerosema*.

Genus *Pantoclis* FÖRSTER, 1856

Pantoclis africanus n. sp.

(Figs. 7—12)

♀. — Colour black. Gaster behind petiole brownish. Antennae at base yellow, distally brownish. Tegulae yellow. Legs dirty yellow, hind coxae infuscated.

Head viewed from above broader than long (52: 42). Head and eyes sparsely hairy. Mandibles as in fig. 8. Maxillary and labial palps as in fig. 9. Ocelli in a triangle with base distinctly longer than sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 17: 13: 12. Distance between antennal sockets about one third of the greatest width of one socket. Frontal prominence with a very weak emargination. Antennae (fig. 7) long and slender, distinctly thickened distally. Flagellar joint 1 a little longer than half the scape (21: 36); following segments gradually diminishing in length, the preapical ones almost as long as broad. Pubescence of the flagellar segments short, its longest hairs about half as long as the width of the corresponding segment.

No epomia separate the collar from the lateral areas of the pronotum (*obscuripes*-group sensu NIXON). Mesoscutum with sparse pubescence. No trace of a furrow between collar and middle lobe of mesoscutum. A flange of the lateral lobe overlaps the upper, lateral margin

of the pronotum. Scutellar fovea slightly transverse, wider than the distance between the notaulices posteriorly. Metanotum viewed from the side with a sharp, triangular, median projection (fig. 11). Dorsal areas of propodeum slightly longer than wide.

Marginalis of fore wing (fig. 10) shorter than half the distance from *basalis*, radial cell 2.5 times as long as *marginalis*.

Petiole (fig. 12) almost 1.5 times as long as wide, above with five longitudinal ridges. Gaster beyond petiole almost twice as long as broad (102: 56). Median furrow of large tergite about one third of the length of the segment, basal striation at the sides very short. Last tergite slightly longer than broad at base; its pores in longitudinal furrows which are sharply defined laterally. Ovipositor in the two known specimens a little longer than the last tergite.

Length 2.4 mm (excluding ovipositor).

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Tzitzikama Forest, Stormsrivierpiek. On meadow near forest, at small stream fairly fast running over sandy and stony ground. 2 ♀♀ (holotype and paratype), 13.1.1951. Loc. No. 137.

Five species were previously recorded from South Africa, all described by KIEFFER: *insularis*, *seychellensis*, *scotti*, *kenyae* and *tropica*. They are known to me only from the descriptions. Their females all have the petiole at least 1.5 times as long as wide, while NIXON (1957, p. 8) states that in all palearctic females the petiole is at most 1½ times as long as its apical width. In *insularis* and *seychellensis* the petiole is twice as long as broad, in the other species it is 1.5 times as long as wide, thus about as long as in the new species. The latter is most closely related to *scotti*, but in this species the first flagellar joint is as long as the scape, while in *africanus* the joint is only a little longer than half the scape. In *kenyae* and *tropica* the flagellar segments are relatively much shorter.

Genus *Cinetus* JURINE, 1807

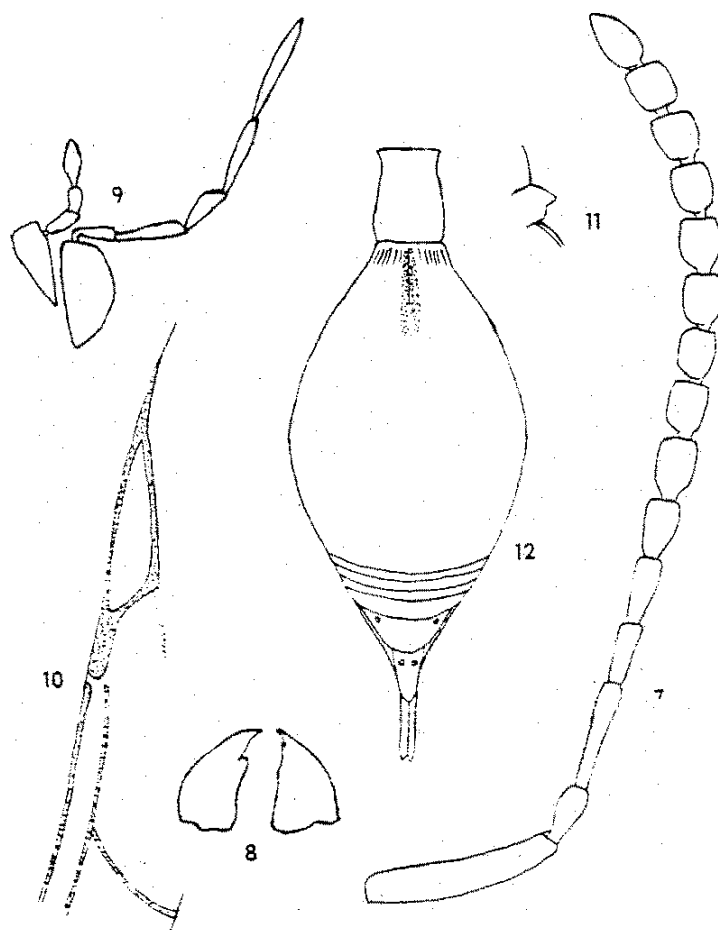
The genus contains a great many dissimilar species. Females of palearctic species are distinguished mainly by the shape of the gaster and the antennae. The species described below belongs to a group with flattened large tergite and seems to be very similar to *fuliginosus* CURTIS sensu NIXON but differs by relatively shorter third tergite and slightly shorter preapical antennal segments. It is the first species recorded from South Africa.

Cinetus excertus n. sp.

(Figs. 13, 14)

♀. — General colour brownish black. Antennae and legs yellowish. Coxae, thickened parts of femora and tibiae of hind legs infuscated. Tegulae yellow.

Head viewed from above broader than long (63: 45). Ocelli in a triangle with the base longer than the sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 21: 17: 14. Frontal prominence deeply cleft. Distance between the antennal sockets a little shorter than the width of one socket. Antennae



Figs. 7-12. *Pantoclis africanus* n.sp.♀. — 7. Right antenna. — 8. Mandibles. — 9. Maxillary and labial pairs. — 10. Venation of the fore wing. — 11. Projection of metanotum, viewed from the left. — 12. Gaster.

long and slender (fig. 13). Scape considerably longer than flagellar joint 1 (45: 29), following flagellar segments diminishing in length, the preapical ones more than twice as long as wide. Scape with hairs as long as the width of the segment. Pubescence of flagellum shorter towards apex.

Thorax as broad as head. Collar of pronotum separated from lateral areas by feeble but distinct epomia. Anterior pronotal corners moderately prominent; from the corners an indistinct keel runs towards the spiracle. A narrow flange of the lateral lobe of mesoscutum overlaps the lateral edge of pronotum. Scutellar fovea transverse, twice as wide as long, sharply defined posteriorly and half as long as the rest of scutellum; along posterior margin with a shallow impression. Metanotum as usual with three weak longitudinal ridges. Dorsal areas of propodeum longer than wide, covered with sparse pubescence of long hairs like the metapleurae; its ridges moderately prominent, posterior border feebly emarginated, without conspicuous processes at the ends of the ridges.

The distinctly closed radial cell of the fore wing slightly shorter than *marginalis*, about as long as the distance between *basalis* and *marginalis*.

Petiole (fig. 14) about 3.5 times as long as its greatest width (55: 15) with parallel sides and a few distinct keels, almost hairless above, with a woolly tuft of hairs below. Large tergite flattened above, twice as long as wide, its greatest width slightly behind the middle, median furrow at base barely half as long as the petiole, lateral striation about half as long as the median furrow. Third tergite a little shorter than its apical width, not distinctly separated from the large tergite. Apical tergites not visible.

Length 3 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Tzitzikama Forest, Stormsrivierpiek. On meadow near forest at small stream. 1 ♀ (holotype), 13.I.1951. Loc. No. 137.

Genus *Masnerosema* n. gen.

The genus is closely related to *Acanosema* KIEFF. It has the same shape of the mandibles, a similarly raised rim at the apex of the scape, and the antennae of the female are 14-segmented as in some *Acanosema*. It differs from *Acanosema* by lacking the basal vein of the fore wing and basal cell of the hind wing. The latter is very rare among Belytinae; it occurs only in *Synacra* FÖRST. which has 12 antennal segments in the females, and among the females of *Rhynchopsilus* KIEFF. *Masnerosema* is distinguished from both these genera by the shape of the mandibles. I have examined some other African species of the genus from the collection of Dr. MASNER, Prague. These species agree well with the South African specimen as regards the venation of the wings and had already been established by Dr. MASNER to belong to a new genus. It is a pleasure for me to name the genus after him.

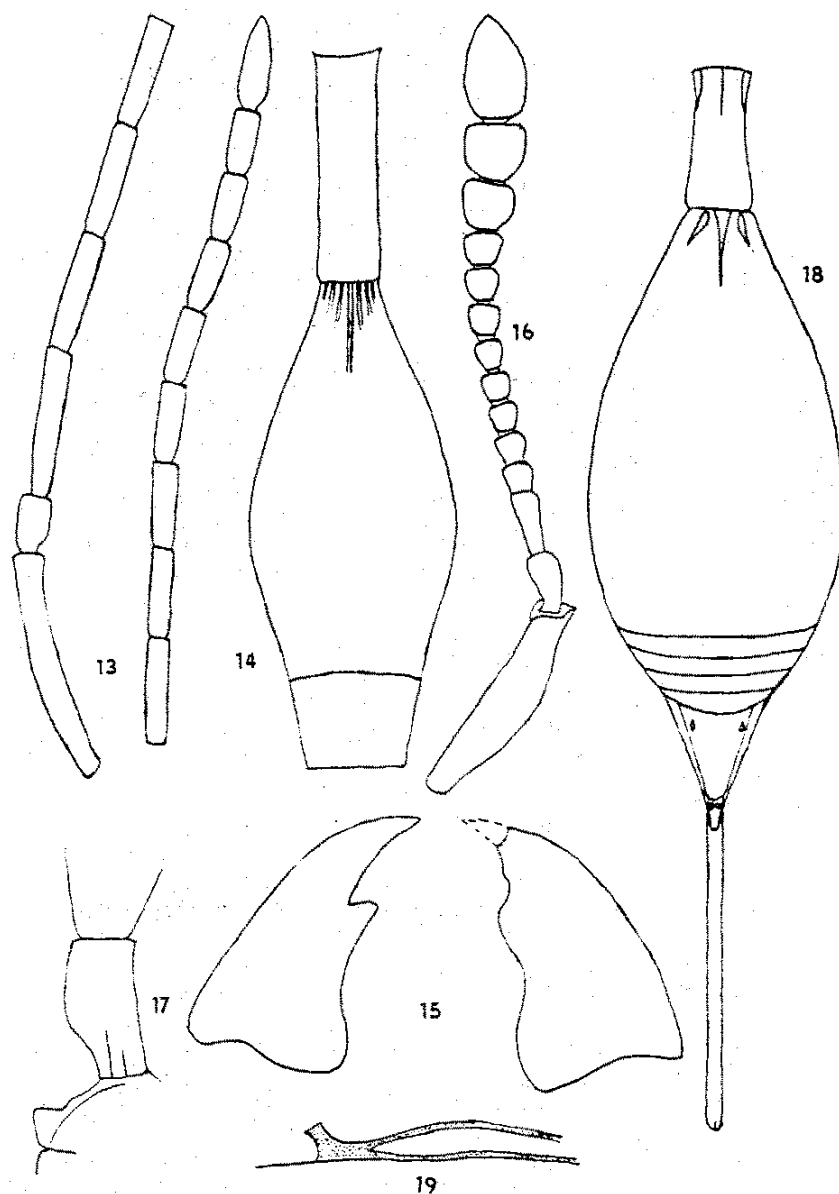
Type of the genus: *Masnerosema africanum* n.sp.

Masnerosema africanum n. sp.

(Figs. 15—19)

♀. — Colour black. Frontal prominence of head yellow. Antennae brownish yellow, segments 11–13 a little darker. Lower parts of thorax brownish. Gaster brown. Legs yellow with coxae infuscated. Tegulae yellow.

Head with sparse long setae, viewed from above broader than long (55: 50). Ocelli in a triangle with base a little longer than the sides; POL: LOL: OOL = 15; 13: 15. Eyes with a sparse, short hairiness. Temples finely pubescent. Frontal prominence deeply emarginate between the antennal sockets which are connected by a sharp keel; distance between sockets about half the width of a socket. Maxillary palps and labial palps as in *Acanosema* (5- and 3-jointed respectively). Left mandible distinctly bidentate, the right one with two irregular knobs at the inner side (fig. 15, apex of right mandible broken). Antennae 14-segmented with a rather well-defined 3-jointed club (fig. 16). Scape swollen in the middle, almost as



Figs. 13-19.—13-14. *Cinetus excertus* n.sp.♀. — 13. Right antenna. — 14. Gaster. — 15-19. *Masnerosema africanum* n.gen. n.sp.♀. — 15. Mandibles. — 16. Right antenna. — 17. Propodeum and petiole viewed from the left. — 18. Gaster. — 19. Venation of fore wing.

long as 6 following segments together, at the apex produced and forming a distinct rim. Pedicel twice as long as wide, wider than flagellar joint 1 and of about the same length, following segments of flagellum as long as wide, joints 8 and 9 wider than long. The two basal club segments slightly wider than long, last segment as long as the two preapical ones together.

Thorax slightly broader than head (58: 55). Pronotal collar anteriorly with two deep pits, separated by a thin septum. Anterior pronotal corners right-angled when viewed from above. Pronotum beneath at front margin of lateral areas with a tuft of white pubescence. Mesoscutum with well-defined notaulices and between them parallel shallow furrows, which run from the front margin to about half the length of mesoscutum. Mesoscutal pubescence long and sparse. Scutellar fovea rounded, about as long as wide, a little longer than the distance to the distal margin. Metanotum with three sharp longitudinal ridges. Propodeum with a median, longitudinal ridge, in lateral view (fig. 17) with a triangular outline, dorsal areas almost bare, slightly broader than long, posterior margin strongly emarginate, the edges of the keels without distinct processes; lateral areas as well as metapleurae covered with long pubescence.

Fore wings with very sparse venation (fig. 19). *Marginalis* about twice as long as wide, *stigmatis* half as long as *marginalis*, *postmarginalis* absent, *radialis* and *basalis* not indicated. *Subcosta* of hind wing visible only close to the base. Basal cell absent.

Petiole (fig. 18) twice as long as broad, widened apically, seen from above with straight sides, viewed from the side swollen in the hind part (fig. 17); base with one median short and two lateral longer ridges; dorsal surface smooth and naked; ventral surface with woolly pubescence. Large tergite slightly flattened above with a long median and two short lateral furrows. Preapical tergite a little longer than broad at base. Ovipositor almost half as long as gaster beyond petiole.

Length 2.7 mm (excluding ovipositor).

♀ unknown.

Cape Province: Tzitzikama Forest, Stormsrivierpiek. On meadow at forest near small stream. 1 ♂ (holotype), 13.1.1951. Loc. No. 137.

Subfamily DIAPRIINAE

Genus *Spilomicrus* WESTWOOD, 1832

A high degree of confusion seems to prevail in this genus, especially as regards African, Australian and South American species. By the courtesy of Dr. M. W. R. DE V. GRAHAM, Hope Dept. of Entomology, Oxford, I have been able to examine the type specimen of *Spilomicrus stigmatalis* WESTW., the type species of the genus, and the results may clear up some problems.

KIEFFER did not know *stigmatalis* and included it under the heading of "Zweifelhafte oder ungenügend beschriebene Paläarktische Arten" (1916, p. 298). In spite of this he has given a good description of the genus (l.c. p. 284), but a few remarks must be made. The apex of the scape is always more or less emarginate and sometimes provided with flanges at the sides, so that in a certain view it looks like two apices which enclose the base of the pedicel. Similarly the distal ends of the femora enclose the bases of the tibiae. KIEFFER did not observe these characters in *Spilomicrus*, though he mentioned them in some other genera.

A feature, mentioned by KIEFFER in some East Asian species, is "Auge mit der Mandibel durch eine Furche verbunden". This furrow is present also in a few palearctic species (but not in *stigmatalis*), and it is indicated in the species described below. The structure was named by RICHARDS (1956, p. 7) "subocular suture" and by other authors "malar sulcus".

A closely related genus, *Bothriopria* KIEFF., 1905 (1916, p. 280) was described from Madagascar on a single species, *saussurei* KIEFF. The genus is distinguished from *Spilomicrus* mainly by a longitudinal fovea on each side between the anterior foveae and the lateral margin of the scutellum. Further, it is described as having 3 hamuli of the hind wing (only 2 in *Spilomicrus*). DODD described several Australian *Bothriopria* (1915, 1916), but in 1919 (p. 376) he wrote that "the Australian species of *Bothriopria* should fall" in *Spilomicrus*, "the obscure foveae along margins of scutellum not being a distinctive character". Two African species of *Bothriopria* were described, *variabilis* RISB. (1950, p. 527) from Madagascar and *villiersi* RISB. (1954, p. 549) from the Ivory Coast. Nothing is said about characters distinguishing them from *Spilomicrus*. In the type of *Spilomicrus stigmatalis* WESTW. there are distinct longitudinal lateral foveae at the scutellum as well as 3 hamuli of the hind wing. These structures are present in all palearctic species (about 15) known to me. They are also present in the new species described below, though in one of them, *capitatus*, the lateral foveae of the scutellum are very narrow and placed very close to the margin and therefore easily overlooked. Although I have not examined the type species of *Bothriopria*, I think it may be congeneric with *Spilomicrus stigmatalis*.

According to KIEFFER (1916, p. 308) *Paramesius* WESTW. is closely related to *Spilomicrus*. The differences, however, are considerable, especially the shape of the large tergite of the abdomen. The two genera undoubtedly belong to different groups of Diapriinae.

Two species of *Spilomicrus* were known earlier from Southern Africa. One of them, *celisi* RISB. (1958, p. 107) was described from the Congo. The species of which only the female is known, has all segments of the antennae longer than wide and the *marginalis* of the fore wing essentially longer than is usual in the genus. This feature in *Spilomicrus* is unlike any other known species. According to RISBEC's drawing it looks like a *Paramesius*.

The other African *Spilomicrus* is *myrmecophilus* NIXON (1946, p. 787) from Mauritius whose generic position is somewhat uncertain. It is a slender, almost wingless species without median propodeal keel and without foveae of the scutellum.

The species described below correspond very well with the type species, and there is no doubt that they belong to *Spilomicrus* WESTW. s.str.

Spilomicrus natalensis n. sp.

(Figs. 20—24)

♀. — Black. Antennae brownish with almost black club. Legs including coxae yellow. Tegulae yellow. Large tergite at base brownish.

Head globose, slightly shorter than high and wide, shiny with sparse long setae. Temples with tufts of white hairs. Ocelli in a somewhat elevated triangle with base longer than sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 18: 15: 20. Malar space half as long as greatest width of eye (16: 31). Subocular suture very weak. Mandibles bidentate, the anterior tooth shorter and broader

than the posterior one. Maxillary palps 5-jointed with a very long last segment. Labial palps 3-jointed (fig. 20), their middle segment very short. Antennal prominence well developed, viewed from above without emargination between antennal sockets. Scape of antenna (fig. 21) as long as the 5 following segments together, slightly widened distally and at apex forming two flanges, which overlap and conceal base of pedicel. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide, wider but not longer than flagellar joint 1 which is almost twice as long as wide. Flagellar joints 1-5 of equal width, gradually diminishing in length, joint 6 a little wider than long, joints 7-11 form a club of transverse segments, last segment about as long as wide and narrower than the preceding ones.

Thorax broader than head (75: 62). Anterior corners of pronotum visible from above. Pronotum with dense, white pubescence on collar, lateral areas smooth with a few long setae along hind margins. Mesoscutum wider than long (62: 52), almost level and without any traces of notaulices, with sparse long hairs. Scutellum with two anterior, ovate, longitudinal foveae, well separated from each other; shield with parallel sides and longitudinal, lateral furrows; apically with a transverse row of about seven indistinctly separated pits. Metanotum with 3 longitudinal ridges, connected with a transverse keel. Median carina of propodeum anteriorly raised to a sharp tooth-like projection (fig. 22). Apical emargination of propodeum weak, inner keels ending in moderately prominent teeth. Mesopleurae smooth, below with a few hairs. Metapleurae rugose with dense, white pubescence like lateral areas of propodeum.

Wings yellowish. Fore wings overlap abdomen. *Costa* very pale and narrow, only visible at base. *Subcosta* — *marginalis* occupy 2/5 of the wing length. *Subcosta* well defined, almost parallel with the front margin of the wing, *marginalis* slightly longer than broad, *stigmatalis* as long as the breadth of *marginalis*. *basalis* not visible. Hind wings narrow, *subcosta* visible close to base; longest fringes about 1/6 the wing breadth.

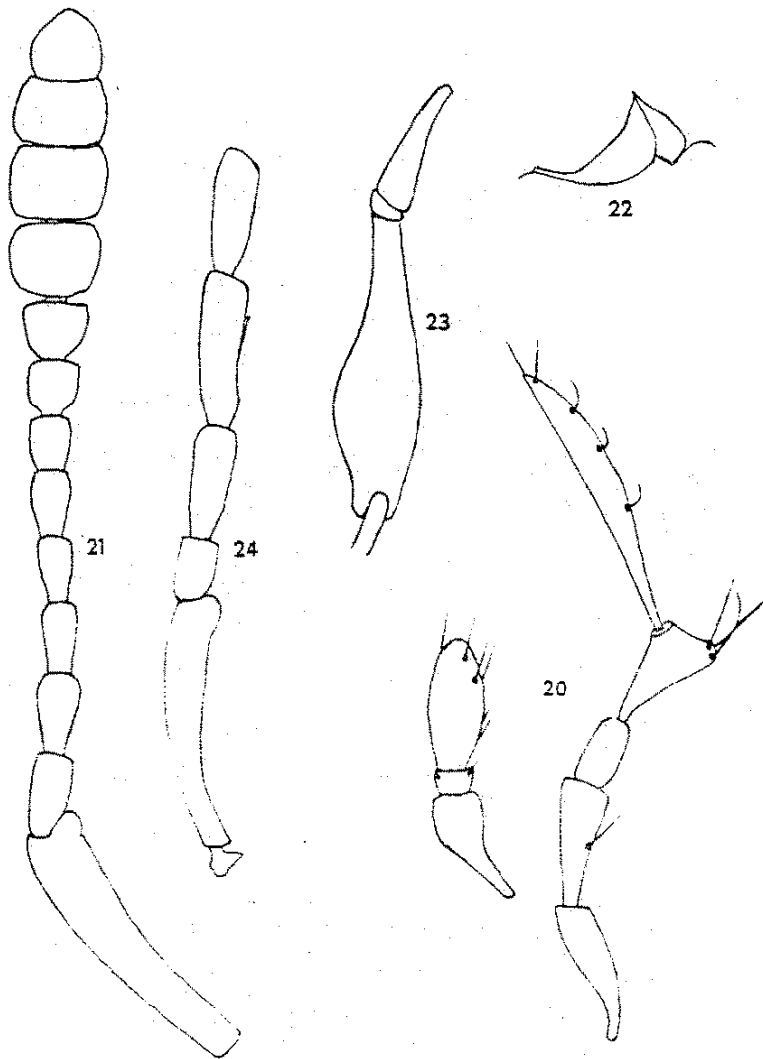
Thickened distal part of hind femora broad, ending in two distinct flanges which enclose base of tibia (fig. 23).

Petiole striate, about as long as wide, dorsally covered with moderately dense pubescence, ventrally with denser and short pubescence which extends to base of second sternite. Large tergite smooth, 1.5 times as long as wide. Last tergites with very fine punctuation and sparse setae.

♂. — Similar to female except for sexual characters. Antennae (fig. 24) about as long as body. Scape and pedicel yellow, flagellar segments brownish. Scape about as long as the two first flagellar segments together. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 almost twice as long as wide, joint 2 distinctly longer than 1 (26: 20) with a weak emargination and a sharp keel at the basal two thirds, following segments successively shorter, preapical segment twice as long as wide, apical segment longer than the preceding one (24: 18). Petiolus more than 1.5 times as long as wide (30: 17).

Length ♀ ♂ 2.5 mm (1 ♂ 2 mm).

Natal: Royal National Park. At the Cascades of Mahai River, fast running stony stream. Swept on shores overgrown by scrub. Alt. 5,000 ft. 1 ♀ (holotype) and 3 ♂♂ (allotype and paratypes), 1—2.4. 1951. Loc. No. 257. 1 paratype in the author's collection.



Figs. 20–24. *Spilomicrus natalensis* n.sp. — 20. Maxillary and labial palps. — 21. Left antenna of female. — 22. Propodeum from the right. — 23. Right hind femur. — 24. Five basal segments of the right male antenna.

One of the paratypes is smaller (2 mm). It was collected at a somewhat higher level (5,200 ft). Though it is more brownish in colour it agrees very well with the larger specimens. It undoubtedly belongs to the same species.

***Spilomicrus capensis* n. sp.**

(Figs. 25–27)

♀. — Black. Antennae brown. Legs brown with base of femora and tibiae yellowish; tarsi yellow with last segment darker. Base of large abdominal tergite brownish.

Head of about same shape as in *natalensis*. Ocellar triangle not elevated as in *S. natalensis*, POL: LOL: OOL = 15: 13: 16. Malar space more than half as long as the greatest width

of the eye (13: 23). Subocular suture distinct. Mandibles with 3 teeth of about equal length. Scape of antenna barely as long as the 5 following segments together (fig. 25), emarginate at apex with feeble flanges. Pedicel almost twice as long as wide, as long as flagellar joint 1 but a little wider, joints 1-4 of the same width, gradually diminishing in length, joints 5-11 form an indistinct club of 6 slightly transverse segments, the last one a little longer and narrower than the preceding ones.

Thorax slightly broader than head (54: 50). Pronotum as in *S. natalensis*. Mesoscutum a little wider than long (42: 39) with feeble notaulices at about the posterior two thirds. The two anterior foveae of scutellum almost round, separated by a fine ridge; lateral foveae of shield narrow, its hind margin with a row of about six pits. Transverse ridge of metanotum poorly developed. Median carina of propodeum feeble, in lateral view forming an obtuse angle (fig. 26), apical emargination weak.

Fore wings overlap abdomen, yellowish. *Costa* scarcely indicated, *subcosta* + *marginalis* reach more than one third the wing length, *marginalis* + *stigmatis* form a triangle which is slightly longer than broad, a feeble *basalis* present.

Basal stalk of hind femur very short (fig. 27).

Petiole hardly as long as wide with pubescence as in *S. natalensis*. Large tergite smooth, longer than wide (73: 58) with anterior margin weakly emarginate. Following tergites finely punctured and sparsely hairy. Ovipositor of the single female specimen as long as last segment of hind tarsus.

Length 2.2 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Drakensbergen, 8 miles ENE of Rhodes. About 8,200 ft. On fairly wet alpine meadow. 1 ♀ (holotype), 10.3.1951. Loc. No. 223.

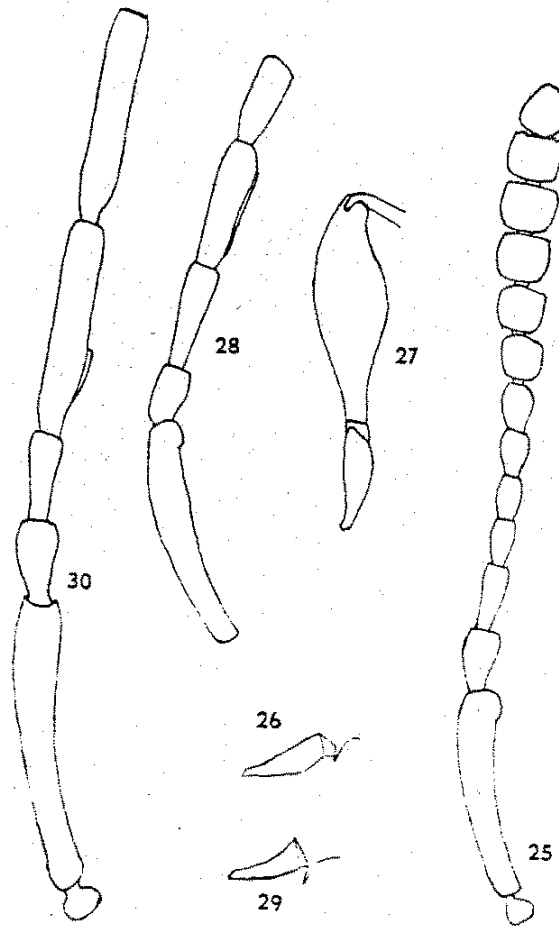
Spilomicrus capitatus n. sp.

(Figs. 28, 29)

♂. — General colour fulvous. Head black. First 5-6 segments of antenna yellow, following segments brownish. Tegulae yellow. Legs including coxae yellow.

Head globose, wider than long (50: 45), in lateral view about as long as high. Temples with feeble tufts of whitish pubescence. Malar space as long as greatest width of eye. Ocelli in a triangle with the base considerably longer than the sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 16: 13: 14. Subocular suture weak. Mandible bidentate, its anterior tooth considerably broader than the posterior one. Antennae (fig. 28) as long as body. Scape as long as flagellar joints 1 and 2 together. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 slightly shorter than 2 (19: 22), the latter with a feeble emargination and a fine keel, which covers 4/5 the length of the segment; following segments diminishing in length; the preapical one 1 1/3 times as long as wide.

Thorax distinctly narrower than head (45: 50). Pronotum well visible from above. Collar with thick, white pubescence. Mesoscutum flattened, a little broader than long (36: 33), pro-



Figs. 25-30. *Spilomicrus capensis* ♀ n.sp., *capitatus* n.sp. ♂ and *Paramesius sulcatus* n.sp. — 25. *S. capensis*, right antenna. — 26. Propodeum viewed from the right. — 27. Right hind femur. — 28. *S. capitatus*, five basal segments of the right antenna. — 29. Propodeum from the right. — 30. *Paramesius sulcatus* n.sp. ♂. Five basal segments of the right antenna.

vided with a few long setae and without any traces of notaulices. Scutellum at base with two large rounded foveae, separated by a thin ridge; longitudinal, lateral foveae very narrow, placed close to the margins of the shield; hind margin with a row of 5 small pits moderately well separated from each other. Transverse ridge of metanotum very inconspicuous. Propodeum about as long as scutellum with median ridge forming a distinct spine at the anterior third (fig. 29); apical emargination shallow.

Wings yellowish, very short and narrow, covered with long, dense pubescence. Fore wings reach to about half the large tergite; *subcostalis* + *marginalis* a little more than half the wing length, *stigmatis* half as long as the triangular *marginalis* which is slightly longer than wide.

Shape of hind femur approximately as in *S. natalensis*.

Gaster as broad as thorax, widest at posterior third of large tergite. Petiole 1.5 times as

long as wide. Large tergite smooth, about 1.5 times as long as broad (65: 45), following segments finely punctured and provided with some long setae.

Length 2.1 mm.

♀ unknown.

Cape Province: Tzitzikama Forest, Stormsrivierpiek. On meadow near forest at small stream. 1 ♂ (holotype), 13.1.1951. Loc. No. 137.

Genus *Paramesius* WESTWOOD, 1832

The genus is well distinguished from other Diapriinae, except perhaps the Malagasy *Prospilomicrus* KIEFF. (1916, p. 282) and *Aparamesius* KIEFF. (1916, p. 324) from Eastern Asia and America. Both these genera are unknown to me. Four species of *Paramesius* were described from Africa: *monticola* KIEFF. ♂ (1916, p. 320), *ealensis* GHESQUIÈRE ♂ (1945, p. 360), *nigra* RISB. ♂ (1950, p. 526; ♀ 1955c, p. 206), and *madagascariensis* RISB. ♀ (1953a, p. 313). Of these, *madagascariensis* was placed in the genus with some hesitation, as it has only 12 antennal segments (13 in other species). Further, it is possible that *Spilomicrus celisi* RISB. must be placed in *Paramesius*.

Paramesius sulcatus n. sp.

(Fig. 30)

♂. — Black. Antennae brown with base of scape, pedicel and flagellar joint 1 yellowish. Legs yellow, thickened parts of femora and tibiae brownish.

Head wider than long (60: 48), shiny with a few long setae. Eyes naked. Ocelli in a low triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 25: 18: 13. Malar space one third of greatest width of eye. Mandibles bidentate. Maxillary palps 5-segmented. Labial palps 3-segmented with very short second joint. Antennal prominence feebly emarginate. Face beneath antennal sockets with a shallow depression. Antennae (fig. 30) 1.5 times as long as body. Scape curved at base, as long as the two first segments of flagellum together. Pedicel almost twice as long as wide (14: 8), slightly shorter but wider than flagellar joint 1. Flagellar joint 2 about 5 times as long as wide, at base with a sharp edge reaching almost to the middle of the segment; following segments gradually diminishing in length and slightly tapering towards apex, preapical segment 6 times as long as wide, apical segment a little longer than the preceding one (40: 35). All flagellar segments with short, whitish pubescence; longest hairs scarcely as long as width of segment.

Thorax a little broader than head (68: 60). Collar of pronotum sparsely pubescent. Pronotal anterior corners well visible from above, forming almost right angles. Upper half of lateral areas of pronotum with a large depression, along its hind margin with very fine pubescence, without the usual row of small pits. Mesoscutum almost bare, declivous in front, slightly wider than long (55: 48), with complete notaulices, the lateral portions with longitudinal depressions. Fovea of scutellum wider than long, at the bottom longitudinally striate; scutellar shield about as long as wide with parallel sides, on each side with a long

furrow and apically with a row of small pits. Metanotum as usual with three short longitudinal ridges. Inner areas of propodeum naked, the median keel raised to a blunt tooth; outer areas pubescent, apical margin moderately emarginate. Mesopleurae smooth and sparsely hairy, above and below with some inconspicuous striae. Metapleurae strongly rugose and pubescent.

Wings yellowish. Fore wing more than twice as long as wide (100: 42). *Costa* and *subcosta* well visible, parallel. *Costa* + *marginalis* reach the basal half of the wing, *marginalis* about 6 times as long as its apical width, *postmarginalis* shortly indicated, *stigmalis* twice as long as wide, *basalis* hardly visible.

Legs long and slender as usual in *Paramesius*. Basal stalk of hind femur almost as long as distal thickened part.

Gaster a little narrower than thorax (62: 68). Petiole about 2.7 times as long as its greatest width, above with 6 distinct ridges, pubescent below with lateral rows of ovate shell-like bladders. Large tergite smooth, barely twice as long as broad apically, anterior margin without any median incision as is usual in the males, on each side with a short slit. Tergites 3-5 very short, 6 longer and slightly hairy, apical segment pointed. Last tergites with very fine punctuation.

Length 3 mm.

♀ unknown.

Natal: Royal Natal National Park. Gudu Falls. Alt. 5,500 ft. In alpine meadows with Protea trees. 1 ♂ (holotype), 4.4.1951. Loc. No. 260.

The new species is closely related to previously described African males of *Paramesius*. A short key will assist in determination:

1. Antenna twice as long as body: *monticola* KIEFF.
- Antenna not more than 1.5 times as long as body: 2
2. Body length 2.5 mm. *Stigmalis* hardly indicated. Scape only a little longer than flagellar joint 2. *nigra* RISB.
- Body length at least 3 mm. *Stigmalis* distinctly developed. Scape at least 1 1/3 times as long as flagellar joint 2. 3
3. Scape 3 times as long as pedicel and flagellar joint 1 together: *ealensis* GHESQ.
- Scape not fully twice as long as pedicel and flagellar joint 1 together: *sulcatus* n.sp.

Genus *Entomacis* FÖRSTER, 1856

FÖRSTER described in 1856 two genera, *Entomacis* and *Hemilexis*, which were separated by the presence (*Entomacis*) or absence (*Hemilexis*) of square cut or distally heart-shaped fore wings. But as he did not describe any species, it happened that the first species to be included in both genera, *Diapria* (*Glyphidopria*) *platyptera* HALIDAY in *Entomacis* (designated by MUESEBECK and WALKLEY 1951, p. 673) and *Hemilexis mellipetiolata* ASHM. (1887, p. 196) in *Hemilexis*, had similarly shaped fore wings. In 1893 ASHMEAD stated that the two genera were identical and selected the name *Hemilexis*, since he had found species with emarginate, slightly emarginate and entire wings. This was confirmed by later authors. From a nomenclatorial point of view it is unimportant which name is valid. Following modern authors I use *Entomacis*.

ASHMEAD established in 1893 (p. 399) a new genus, *Hemilexodes*, with the single species *floridana* from U. S. A. but added that he knew more species from the West Indies. The genus was separated from *Hemilexis* (i.e. *Entomacis*) by its 4-jointed maxillary palps (in *Entomacis* 5 joints), absence of basal vein of fore wing, distinct *postmarginalis*, no mesonotal furrows and male antennae without differentiated fourth segment. KIEFFER (1916, p. 48) made the genus a synonym of *Hemilexis* without giving any reason. He had surely not seen any of ASHMEAD's specimens.

Recently (1964b, p. 134) MASNER examined a female specimen of *Adeliopria longii* ASHM. from the type series (8♀♀ and 2 ♂♂). He found that it had 13 antennal segments in stead of 12 as was stated by ASHMEAD. The two apical segments were "strongly approaching each other. The dividing suture is well visible but has been most probably overlooked by ASHMEAD". Further MASNER stated that the specimen has the typical wing venation of *Entomacis* (i.e. not of *Trichopria*-type) and that "monstrous antennae often occur in *Entomacis*-species i.e. some joints are fused or semifused. With regard to this it is not out of question that the antennae are monstrous in the type series of *longii* ASHM. Even if not, we are not inclined to consider this character to be of generic rank in *Diapriidae*". MASNER's conclusion is that *Adeliopria* ASHM. is a synonym of *Entomacis* FÖRST. It is true that specimens of *Entomacis* may have fused or semifused segments of the antennae, but I have never seen a specimen, where the two apical segments are fused. In fact this character was used to distinguish another diapriid genus, *Viennopria* JANSSON (1953, p. 105) from *Trichopria* ASHM. It is valid for both sexes. The same feature also occurs in some other proctotrupoid genera, e.g. *Idris* FÖRST. (Scelionidae) where the last two segments of the male antennae are more or less fused, and *Amblyaspis* FÖRST. (Platygasteridae) where the same fusion occurs in the females. Therefore, *Adeliopria* ASHM. may be a valid genus.

Further details are necessary before *Hemilexodes* ASHM. and *Adeliopria* ASHM. may be included in *Entomacis* FÖRST.

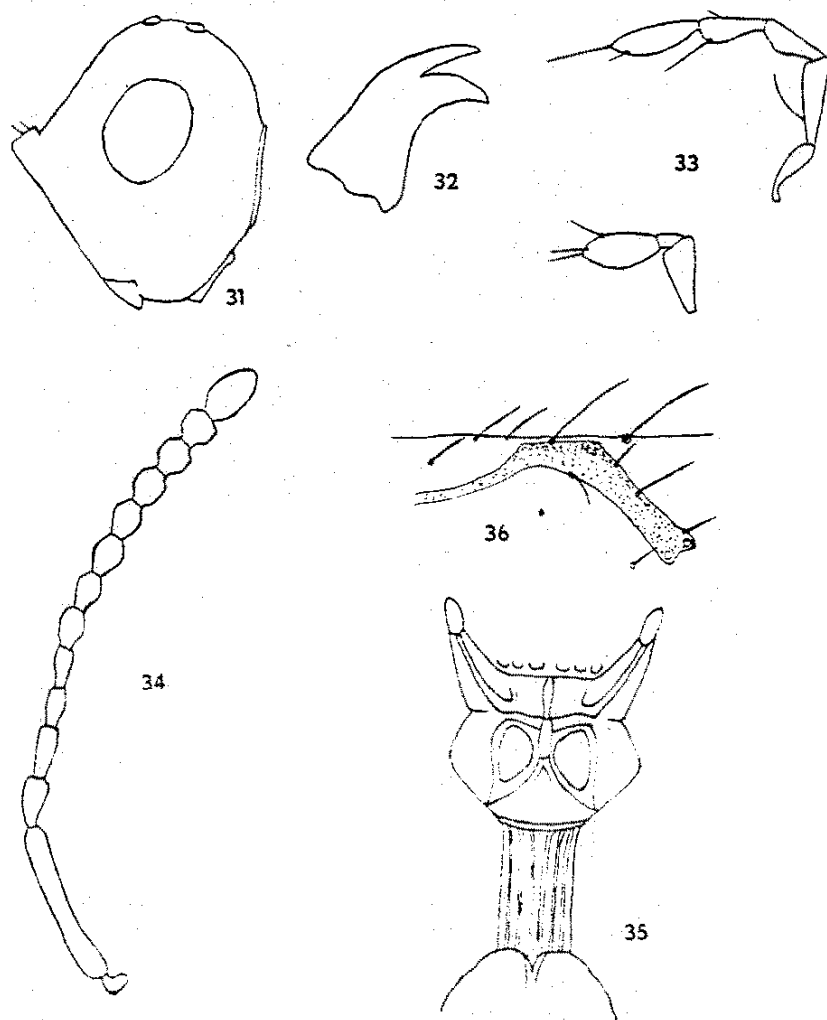
Species of *Entomacis* were described from Europe, North and Central America, Australia and Africa, although some of them, particularly the Australian ones may belong to related genera. Therefore, the geographical distributoin of the genus remains uncertain.

From the Ethiopian region, 4 species were described: *longicornis* KIEFF. and *curticornis* KIEFF. (1916, p. 43-44), both from the Seychelle Islands, *kenyae* RISB. (1950, p. 531) from Kenya and *latipalpia* RISB. (1957b, p. 137) from Ruanda. *E. triangularis* n.sp. described below is characterized by having the fore wings only inconspicuously cut off distally, while in *E. longicornis* and *E. curticornis* the distal end of the wings are heart-shaped, incised. *E. latipalpia* RISB. has two distinct scutellar foveae; there is only one in *triangularis* n.sp. *E. triangularis* seems to be closely related to *kenyae* RISB. whose propodeum has a rounded excavation apically. In *E. triangularis* this excavation is triangular.

Entomacis triangularis n. sp.

(Figs. 31-36)

♀. — General colour brownish black. Petiole and anterior half of large tergite brown. Antennae and legs yellowish.



Figs. 31-36. *Entomacis triangularis* n.sp.♀. — 31. Head viewed from the left. — 32. Left mandible. — 33. Maxillary and labial palps. — 34. Left antenna. — 35. Metanotum, propodeum and petiole. — 36. Venation of fore wing.

Head globose, wider than long (31: 25), viewed from the side (fig. 31) higher than long (28: 25), shiny with sparse long hairs, not pubescent at temples. Eyes apparently naked. Ocelli in a triangle with base slightly longer than sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 11: 9: 13. Mandibles bidentate (fig. 32). Maxillary palps 5-jointed. Labial palps 3-jointed with middle segment very short (fig. 33). Antennae (fig. 34) on a frontal prominence which viewed from above is distinctly emarginate. Scape about as long as the following 3.5 segments together, somewhat narrower in the middle than proximally and distally. Pedicel twice as long as broad and of the same length as flagellar joint 1. The latter 2.5 times as long as wide, all following flagellar segments, except the last one, shorter and of about equal length. The 8 apical flagellar segments form a moderately distinct club, the two preapical segments

slightly transverse, last segment 1.5 times as long as wide. All antennal segments with relatively long hairiness; longest setae of scape twice as long as the width of the segment.

Thorax slightly broader than head (33: 31). Pronotum scarcely visible from above with a few setae on collar, its lateral areas smooth. Mesoscutum distinctly wider than long (26:17) with complete notaulices; lateral parts with shallow depressions. A few long setae along notaulices and lateral margins. Scutellum at base with a deep fovea which is definitely wider than long; shield with margined, parallel sides, apically bordered by some indistinctly separated pits. Metanotum well developed with one median and two lateral feeble keels. Propodeum (fig. 35) anteriorly with a median ridge; lateral ridges end in sharp points and are connected with oblique ridges from highest point of median ridge; apical part forms a triangular excavation, naked. Mesopleurae smooth and shiny. Upper part of metapleurae smooth and depressed, lower part and outer lateral areas of propodeum rugose and densely pubescent.

Fore wing 2.5 times as long as wide (153: 59), distally inconspicuously square-cut. The curved *subcosta* about one third the wing length (50: 153), *marginalis* twice as long as broad, considerably shorter than *stigmalis* (fig. 36), *basalis* and *analis* indicated as vague traces; the longest fringes about one fifth of the wing breadth. Hind wing narrow, 8 times as long as wide (105: 13). *subcostalis* in the middle inconspicuous, ending at the half of the wing length; its longest fringes shorter than the wing breadth (8: 13).

Legs long and slender as usual in the genus. Trochanter 2-segmented. Femora thickened in middle and here 3 times as wide as proximally. Hind tibiae swelled in the distal fourth.

Petiole not fully twice as long as wide, striate longitudinally, naked above, laterally and ventrally with long sparse hairs. Large tergite smooth, 1 1/2 times as long as wide (45: 32), at base with a narrow incision which is about half as long as petiole. Last segments short, apically shortly pointed.

Length 1.5 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Cape Peninsula, Cape Point Nature Reserve. At small lake with slightly brownish water, surrounded by scattered tufts of *Carex* and stony slopes partly covered by flowering plants. 3 ♀♀ (holotype and 2 paratypes), 10.12.1950. Loc. No. 79. 1 paratype in the author's collection.

Genus *Psilus* PANZER, 1801

Galesus HALIDAY, 1829.

KIEFFER (1911) divided the genus into two subgenera, *Galesus* s.str. and *Schizogalesus* KIEFF. Later TOMŠIK (1946, p. 132) regarded *Schizogalesus* as a separate genus. When JANSSON (1955, p.1) described *intermedius* from Sweden, he discussed the status of these two genera (l.c. p. 4) with regard to external characters and found that *Psilus* PANZ. (*Galesus* s. JANSSON) should not be split, because *G. intermedius* JANSS. is a link between *Psilus* PANZ. and *Schizogalesus* TOMŠIK. JANSSON, however, did not study the paramera of the genitalia (cf. TOMŠIK), which are sufficiently different in shape to justify two independent genera. Another distinguishing feature, so far not reported, is the shape of the *subcostalis* of the

fore wing. In all known typical *Psilus* species, it is distinct and ends in an oblique, transparent knob, but in *Schizogalesus* it is visible only at the base of the wing and ends freely in a space which is often naked. It is doubtful, however, if the various characters given above and by KIEFFER, TOMŠIK and NIXON (1930, p. 399) correspond to each other in a way that will make it possible to define more than one genus. Until a detailed examination of a number of species has been carried out, I think we had better include the numerous species in one genus, viz. *Psilus* PANZER.

KIEFFER states that the labial palps are 3-jointed though in SILVESTRI's drawing of the mouth-parts of *silvestrii* KIEFF. only two segments are indicated. In all species examined by me only two segments were present.

Psilus PANZ. is known from all continents except Australasia. Most palearctic species are typical *Psilus* s.str., while all known species from the Ethiopian region seem to belong to "*Schizogalesus*". From Africa 22 species were recorded; NIXON (1930, p. 399) keyed 15 species, and RISBEC added 7 species more (1950, p. 536; 1954, p. 542; 1955c, p. 210).

Psilus silvestrii (KIEFFER, 1913)

The species was described (in brief) from S. Nigeria, Gold Coast and Dahomey (1913) and at the same time illustrated in detail by SILVESTRI (1913). NIXON (1930, p. 411) redescribed it, adding localities in the Cape Province and S. W. Africa. RISBEC records it from French Guinea and Senegal (1950, p. 540). French W. Africa (1953b, p. 50) and the Belgian Congo (1958, p. 107). Finally it was introduced to some islands in the Pacific Ocean and to Italy in order to control *Ceratitis*-species.

P. silvestrii is a very variable species; besides the basic form two varieties were described: *robustior* SILV. with darker antennae and legs, and *nigricornis* NIXON which has wings without excisions. The two varieties are longer (4 mm) than typical *silvestrii* (2.5–3 mm). The present specimen agrees very well with KIEFFER's and NIXON's descriptions of the basic form, though the antennae are almost black and the femora darkly infuscated. Fore wings are incised and the length is 3 mm.

Southern Rhodesia: Victoria Falls. 1 ♂ on the bank of River Zambezi 16–17.2.1951. Loc. No. 308.

Psilus punctulatus (KIEFFER, 1907)

Described by KIEFFER (1907) from Natal and recorded by NIXON (1930, p. 414). It is known only in the male sex. The present specimens agree very well with KIEFFER's diagnosis, though they have slightly longer antennal segments, a variable character in many species of *Psilus* (cf. TOMŠIK 1946, p. 123).

Cape Province: Cape Peninsula, Hout Bay, Skoorsteenkop. In insect trap on the mountain slope at 650 ft. Dense indigenous wood with a fairly thick layer of debris, rotten logs and branches. The forest was surrounded by fairly dry heath with *Proteas*. In a depression along a small stream rich and luxuriant vegetation. 2 ♂♂, 2.2.1951. Loc. No. 166. — 1 ♂, 14.2.1951. Loc. No. 183.

Genus *Trichopria* ASHMEAD, 1839 s. l. SUNDHOLM, 1960

From the Ethiopian region about 30 species were described which probably belong to *Trichopria*. Some were placed in other genera, e.g. *Abothropria* KIEFF. and *Rhopalopria* KIEFF., the status of which it has not been possible to establish, since type specimens are not available. Only in one case have I been able to examine the type material, 11 ♀♀ and 8 ♂♂ of *Rhopalopria eristalensis* RISB. (1956, p. 98). RISBEC's description is somewhat misleading. The scape of the antenna is broadened distally, but not more abruptly than in many species of *Trichopria* especially in the group of *Ashmeadopria*. The maxillary palps are not 4-jointed, but 5-jointed. The drawings of the mandibles (l.c. p. 99, fig. 2 d) are from an unusual aspect, causing them to appear somewhat peculiar. When viewed from beneath they are of ordinary shape, though the distal tooth is unusually long and sharply pointed. The species belongs no doubt to *Trichopria*, and because of the verticillated antennae of the male it has to be placed in the *Ashmeadopria* group.

I have also examined some specimens of *Trichopria oriphila* KIEFF. sensu RISBEC (1956a, p. 97), but they do not agree with the original description, so that RISBEC's doubt as to the name seems justified. It probably represents a new species.

All species described below are considered new to science. Most of them can be placed in the three groups *Trichopria* s.str., *Ashmeadopria* and *Phaenopria*. Only one species, *longula* n.sp., is aberrant, but the differences do not appear to be sufficiently fundamental so as to place the single female specimen elsewhere.

Genus *Trichopria* s. str.

Trichopria breviceps n. sp.

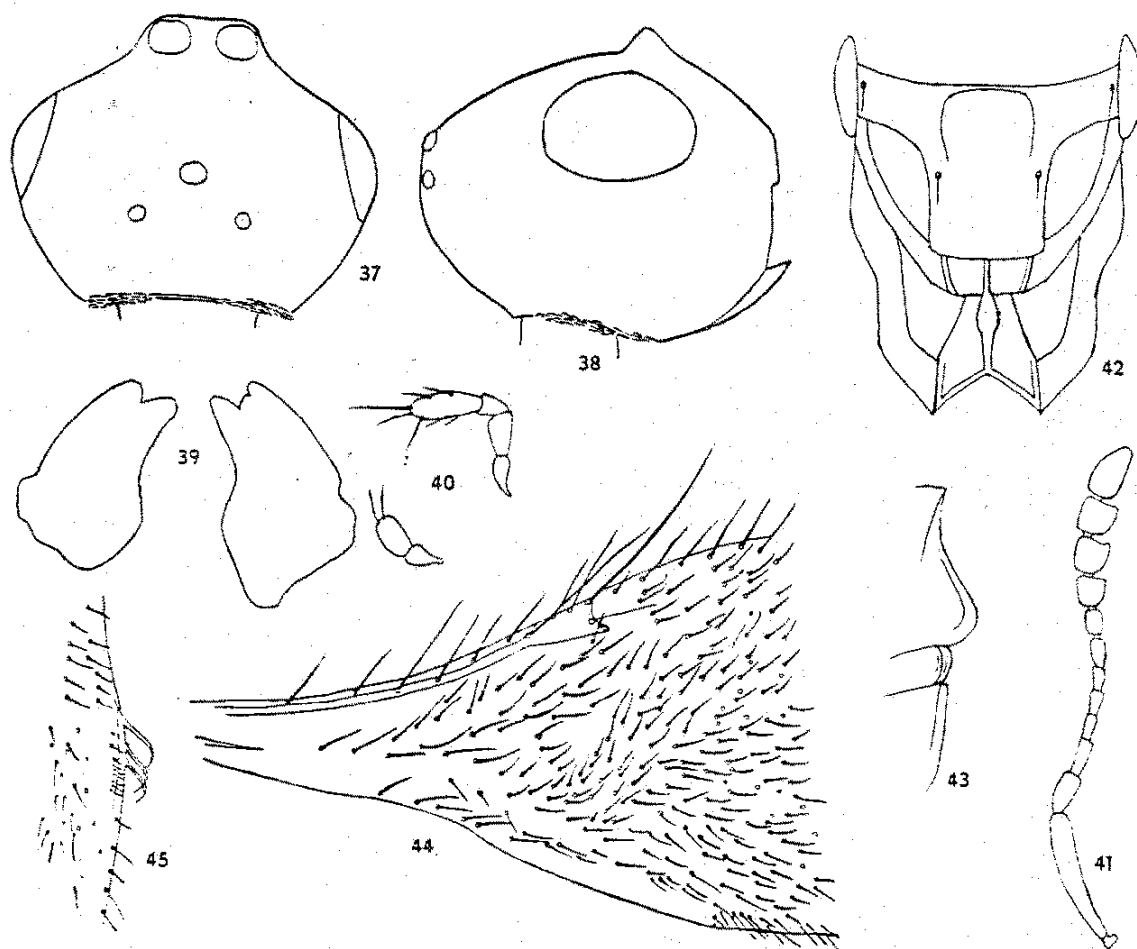
(Figs. 37—45)

♀. — Colour black. Base of scape, pedicel and funicle brownish. Legs yellowish, coxae and thickened parts of femora and tibiae and last segments of tarsi brown.

Head broader and higher than long, proportions 19: 20: 16 (figs. 37, 38), surface smooth with a few setae, pubescence of temples weak, consisting of short white hairs. Eyes somewhat protruding with a few setae. Ocelli in a triangle with base longer than sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 12: 9: 12. Malar space shorter than the greatest width of the eye (10: 14). Mandibles bidentate, the right one with a median tubercle (fig. 39). Maxillary palps 4-jointed. Labial palps 2-jointed (fig. 40).

Scape of antenna (fig. 41) compressed from the sides for more than the basal half, as long as the 4 following segments together. Pedicel twice as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 as long as pedicel, following segments slightly shorter. All flagellar segments longer than wide. Club distinctly 4-segmented with the two preapical segments a little wider than long, last segment almost twice as long as the preceding one.

Thorax as broad as head. Pronotum visible from above. Collar in the middle feebly pubescent. Front margin of lateral pronotal areas with dense whitish pubescence. Mesoscutum broader than long (33: 25), convex anteriorly, laterally with shallow depressions,



Figs. 37-45. *Trichopria breviceps* n.sp. 1. — 37. Head viewed from above. — 38. Head viewed from the right. — 39. Mandibles. — 40. Maxillary and labial palps. — 41. Right antenna. — 42. Hind part of thorax. — 43. Propodeum viewed from the right. — 44. Base of fore wing. — 45. Front margin of hind wing.

surface shiny with one seta on each side in front of the tegula and one in each median row of bristles. Scutellum (fig. 42) anteriorly with a deep, rounded fovea, which is well defined laterally, less distinct posteriorly; shield with almost parallel sides and without traces of a median carina. Metanotum short with the usual 3 longitudinal ridges and some long setae. Propodeum weakly pubescent with a median ridge (fig. 43) and very sharp inner lateral keels; apical emargination deep (fig. 42).

Fore wings without speculum, three times as long as broad; *subcosta* + *marginalis* almost reaching the basal third of the wing (fig. 44); a yellow *lineola* present; the longest fringes about one third of the wing breadth. Hind wings narrow, about 8 times as long as broad; its longest fringes almost as long as the wing breadth, front margin with 3 hamuli (fig. 45).

Legs long and slender. Hind femur at apex slightly emarginate. Tibia as long as tarsus.

Petiole approximately as long as wide dorsally with some parallel ridges apically hidden by dense pubescence. Large tergite smooth with almost parallel sides, at base twice as broad as petiole. Following segments very short, the last one sharply pointed at apex.

Length 1.4 mm.

♂ unknown.

Basutoland: Quthing. In open valley with steep rock walls, near wet and shaded wall covered by algae and at the lower parts by liverworts and ferns. Alt. 5,400 ft. 1 ♀ (holotype), 15.3.1951. Loc. No. 234.

***Trichopria nigrina* n. sp.**

(Figs. 46—53)

♀. — Colour black. Base of scape, pedicel and funicle yellowish. Legs including coxae yellowish. Thickened parts of femora and the tibiae and last segments of tarsi infuscated.

Head almost equally long, broad, and high (figs. 46, 47). Pubescence at temples more woolly than in *T. breviceps*. Eyes relatively small, not protruding. Ocelli in an almost equilateral triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 10: 9: 14. Malar space shorter than the greatest width of the eye (10: 14). Mandibles bidentate (fig. 48).

Scape of antenna (fig. 49) slightly narrower at base, almost as long as the following 4 segments together. Flagellar joint 1 distinctly longer than pedicel, joints 1–5 longer than wide and of equal width, joint 6 as long as wide, forming a transition to the 4-segmented club; the 3 preapical segments as long as broad, last segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax a little broader than head (37: 35). Pronotum distinctly visible from above, pubescence denser than in *T. breviceps*. Mesoscutum almost triangular, slightly wider than long (31: 27), setae as in *breviceps* but the median ones placed distinctly in front of the middle. Scutellum (fig. 50) anteriorly with a transverse fovea; shield with parallel sides, distally convex and here with an indication of a median carina. Median ridge of propodeum with an anterior projection (fig. 51); dorsal areas faintly pubescent; posterior emargination feeble (fig. 50).

Fore wings 3 times as long as broad; *subcostalis* + *marginalis* scarcely reach the basal third of the wing, hairiness relatively sparse with an exceptionally large speculum (fig. 52); the longest fringes about one fifth of the wing breadth. Hind wing 7 times as long as broad; its longest fringes a little more than half the wing breadth, front margin with 3 hamuli (fig. 53).

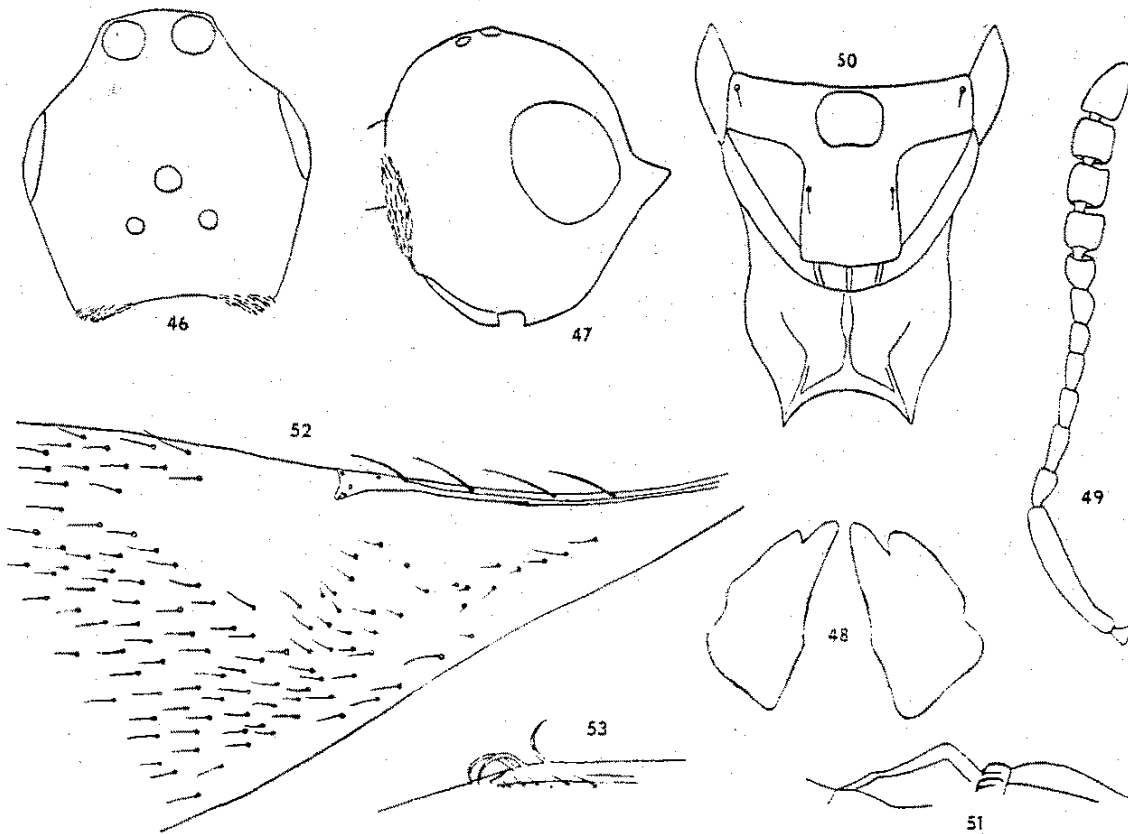
Legs stouter than in *T. breviceps*.

Petiole a little longer than broad, anteriorly striate and naked, apically densely pubescent. Large tergite half as broad anteriorly as at its broadest place in front of posterior margin. Following segments tapering towards the apex. Last segment about as long as broad.

Length 1.7 mm.

♂ unknown.

Natal: Royal Natal National Park. At the Cascades of Mahai River (fast-running stream coming down in cascades over rocks). Shores wooded, at places layers of debris. Alt. 5,200 ft. 1 ♀ (holotype), 1—2.4.1951. Loc. No. 257.



Figs. 46-53. *Trichopria nigrina* n.sp. ♀. — 46. Head viewed from above. — 47. Head viewed from the right. — 48. Mandibles. — 49. Right antenna. — 50. Hind part of thorax. — 51. Propodeum viewed from the right. — 52. Base of fore wing. — 53. Front margin of hind wing.

Group *Ashmeadopria*

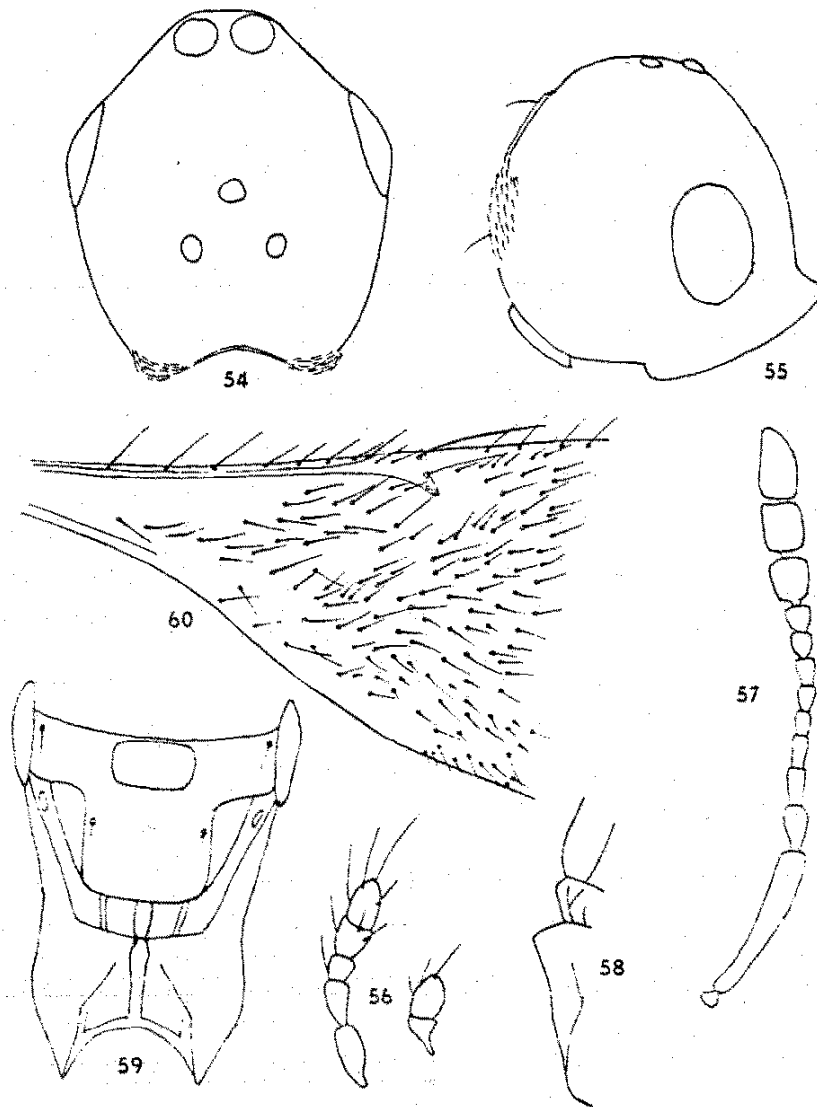
Trichopria plana n. sp.

(Figs. 54-60)

♀. — Colour black. Antennae brownish with middle of scape and club almost black. Legs yellow with coxae, thickened parts of femora, tibiae and last segments of tarsi brown.

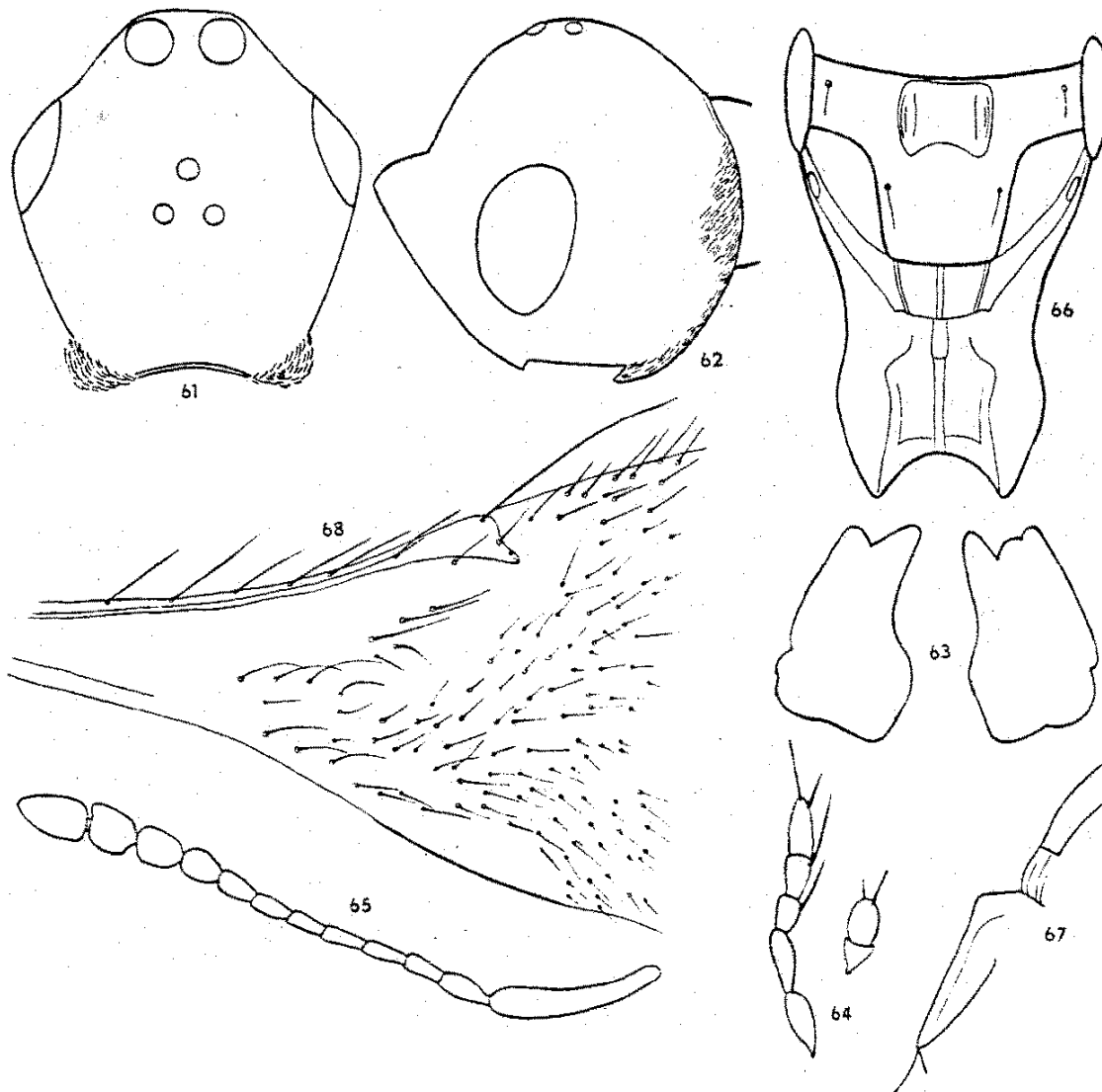
Head equally long, broad and high, somewhat flattened in front of the ocelli (figs. 54, 55), with sparse long hairs and short pubescence at temples. Malar space about one third of the greatest width of the eye (5: 14). Ocelli in a triangle with the base slightly longer than the sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 10: 9: 13. Mandibles bidentate, the right one with a median tubercle. Maxillary palps relatively short, 5-jointed, labial palps 2-jointed (fig. 56).

Scape of antenna (fig. 57) as long as the following 4.5 segments together, at base half as wide as distally. Pedicel as long as flagellar joint 1. Following flagellar segments shorter. Club 3-segmented without transitional segments proximally. Apical segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.



Figs. 54–60. *Trichopria plana* n.sp. ♀. — 54. Head viewed from above. — 55. Head viewed from the right. — 56. Maxillary and labial palps. — 57. Right antenna. — 58. Propodeum viewed from the right. — 59. Hind part of thorax. — 60. Base of fore wing.

Thorax as broad as head. Pronotum well visible from above. Collar as well as front margin of lateral areas with distinct white pubescence. Mesoscutum wider than long (30: 24) with a shallow impression in front of the apical margin and one seta in each median row of bristles, situated near the lateral margin. Scutellum at base with a shallow transverse fovea, which is almost twice as broad as long; shield with an indication of a median carina. Median ridge of propodeum raised anteriorly to a right angle (fig. 58), inner lateral areas naked, outer lateral areas weakly pubescent, apical emargination shallow between the inner lateral ridges (fig. 59).



Figs. 61-68. *Trichopria nana* n.sp. ♀. — 61. Head viewed from above. — 62. Head viewed from the left. — 63. Mandibles. — 64. Maxillary and labial palps. — 65. Right antenna. — 66. Hind part of thorax. — 67. Propodeum from the right. — 68. Base of fore wing.

Fore wing about three times as long as wide (140: 48); *subcostalis* + *marginalis* reach the basal third of the wing (fig. 60); its longest fringes one fourth the wing breadth. Hind wing narrow, about 8 times as long as wide; its longest fringes almost as long as the wing breadth.

Petiole a little longer than wide, covered with a fine pubescence. Large tergite as wide as thorax, its base scarcely half as broad as its greatest width. Apical tergite as long as wide.

Length 1.4 mm.

♂ unknown.

Natal: Royal National Park. At the Cascades of Mahai River. In the same biotope as *nigrina* n.sp. Alt. 5,200 ft. 1 ♀ (holotype); alt. 5,000 ft. 1 ♀ (paratype). 1-2.4.1951. Loc. No. 257.

Trichopria nana n. sp.

(Figs. 61—68)

♀. — Thorax brownish. Head black with antennal prominence brownish. Antennae yellowish with 3–4 apical segments almost black. Gaster black with petiole and base of large tergite brownish. Legs almost yellow, except the brownish last segment of the tarsi.

Head globular, equally long, wide and high (figs. 61, 62), smooth with a few long hairs and dense, white pubescence at temples. Eyes somewhat protruding. Ocelli in an equilateral triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 10: 10: 15. Malar space less than half the greatest width of the eye (7: 16). Mandibles bidentate, the right mandible with a median tubercle (fig. 63). Maxillary palps relatively long (fig. 64).

Scape of antenna (fig. 65) slightly narrower at base, as long as the 4 following segments together. Pedicel a little longer than flagellar joint 1, joints 1–5 twice as long as wide, 6 somewhat wider, forming an intermediate link to the indistinct 4-segmented club; last segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax broader than head (40: 36). Collar of pronotum and anterior margins of lateral pronotal areas with dense, white pubescence. Mesoscutum a little broader than long (32: 30), setae as in *T. plana* n.sp. Scutellar fovea shallow (fig. 66); shield narrower apically with an indication of a median carina. Metanotum and propodeum relatively long, the latter with a deep emargination apically (fig. 66), inner lateral areas naked, outer areas with long pubescence, the median ridge anteriorly raised to a blunt projection (fig. 67).

Fore wing (fig. 68) not fully 3 times as long as broad (195: 72); *subcostalis* + *marginalis* reach the basal third of the wing; its longest fringes one fourth the wing breadth. Hind wing 8 times as long as broad (140: 17); its longest fringes about two thirds the wing breadth.

Petiole almost 1.5 times as long as wide, anteriorly bare, main part covered with dense pubescence mixed with rounded scales. Rest of gaster fusiform, as broad as thorax, pointed at apex. Last segment longer than wide.

Length 1.9 mm.

♂ unknown.

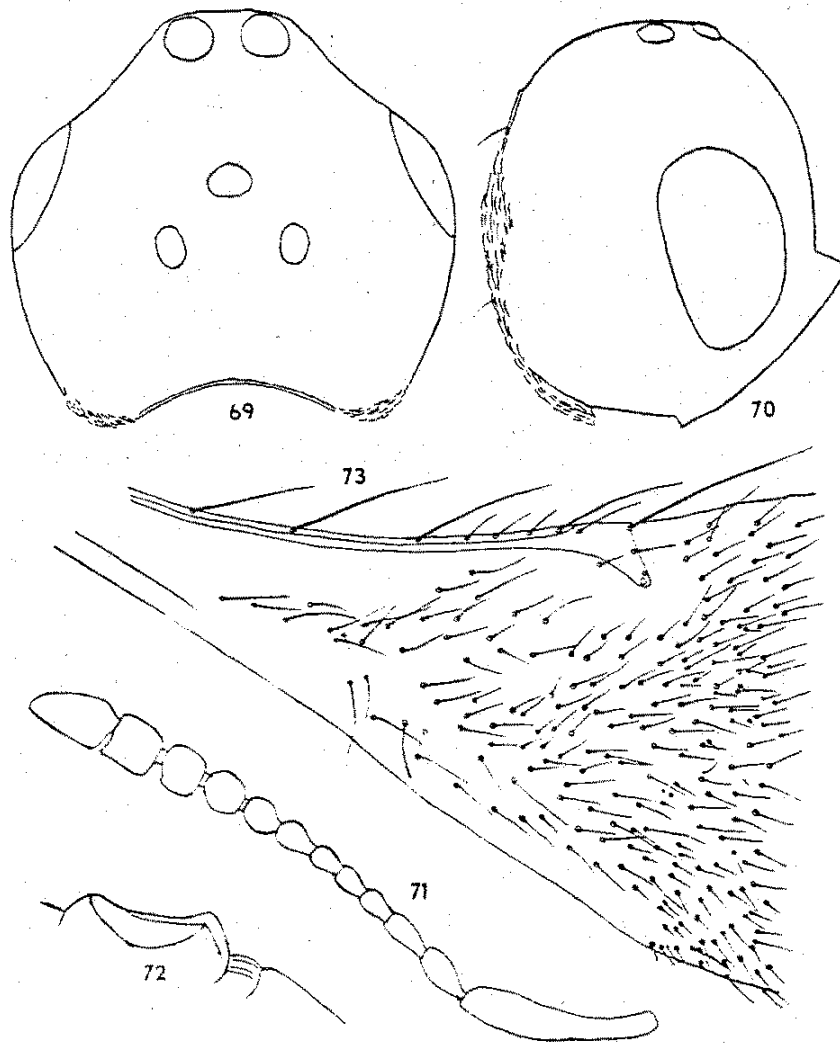
Cape Province: Bioukrans River, 20 miles ENE Plattenbergbaai. At fast running stony river in deep ravine with wet slopes covered by dense indigenous vegetation, including very large ferns. 1 ♀ (holotype), 11.1.1951. Loc. No. 133.

The species is closely related to *T. (Ashmeadopria) variabilis* RISB. (1950, p. 544). It differs in the shape of the propodeum; deeply emarginate in *nana*, square cut in *variabilis* (cf. RISBEC's drawing, l.c. fig. 35).

Trichopria salva n. sp.

(Figs. 69—73)

♀. — Colour black, Antennae brown with base of scape, pedicel and 4 proximal flagellar segments yellowish. Legs yellow with thickened parts of femora and tibiae and last segment of tarsi brownish. Last segments of abdomen brownish.



Figs. 69-73. *Trichopria salva* n.sp. ♀. — 69. Head viewed from above. — 70. Head viewed from the right. — 71. Right antenna. — 72. Propodeum from the right. — 73. Base of fore wing.

Head almost globose (figs. 69, 70) wider than long (43: 38), viewed from the side higher than long (40: 38), smooth with a few long setae and at temples a short pubescence. Eyes relatively large. Ocelli in a triangle with base distinctly longer than sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 15: 12: 13. Malar space more than one third of the greatest width of the eye (7: 19).

Scape of antenna (fig. 71) somewhat flattened, in proximal half about half as wide as distally, as long as the 5 following segments together. Pedicel about as long as flagellar joint 1, joints 2-4 shorter and of equal width, 5-10 form an indistinct club, last segment almost twice as long as the preceding one.

Thorax as broad as head. Collar and anterior margin of lateral areas of pronotum with short pubescence. Mesoscutum slightly wider than long (37: 33), as usual with one seta in each median row of bristles and placed in front of the middle. Scutellum with a shallow

transverse fovea; shield wider than long with rounded hind corners, without any trace of a median carina. Inner lateral areas of propodeum slightly rugose, naked; outer areas very shortly pubescent, distal emargination weak; median ridge anteriorly with an almost right-angled projection (fig. 72).

Fore wing not fully 3 times as long as broad (190: 72); *subcostalis* — *marginalis* not reaching the basal third of the wing (fig. 73); the longest fringes short, about 1/7 of wing breadth. Hind wing about 7 times as long as broad; its longest fringes half the wing breadth.

Abdomen a little broader than thorax. Petiole slightly longer than wide with short pubescence and rounded scales. Rest of the gaster fusiform, shortly pointed at apex; last tergite as long as wide.

Length 1.9 mm.

♂ unknown.

Basutoland: Mokhotlong. High mountain plateau at 7,200 ft. On heath (stony ground with low shrubs) near two ponds, one with rich vegetation of reed and herbs and shaded by willows. 1 ♀ (holotype), 6.4.1951. Loc. No. 266.

T. salva is related to *lewisi* NIXON (1940, p. 59). It has the same relatively broad head and gaster. The antennae of the two species are similar without a differentiated club, but in *lewisi* the flagellar segments are all of about equal length, while in *salva* joint 1 is at least twice as long as wide and the following segments only about 1.5 times as long as wide.

Trichopria breviclava n. sp.

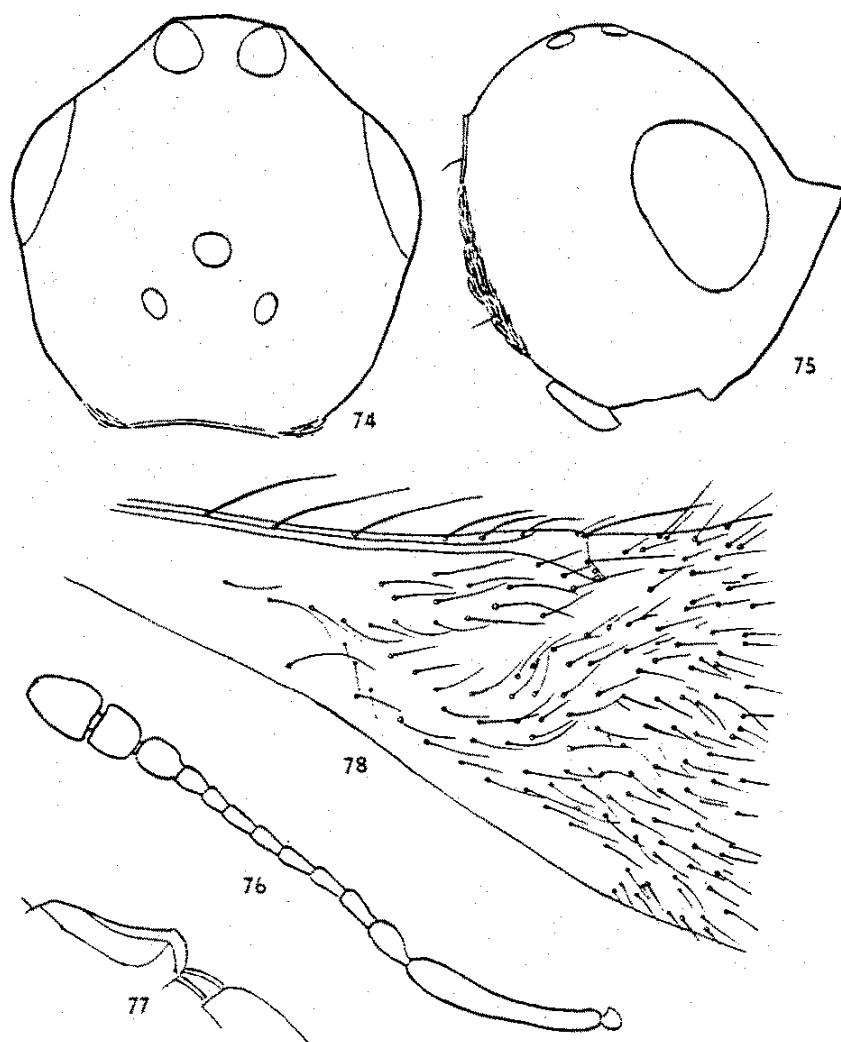
(Figs. 74—78)

♀. — Colour black. Antennae brownish except the almost black distal half of scape and the club. Legs yellow, coxae, thickened parts of femora and tibiae brown. Wings yellowish.

Head globose (figs. 74, 75), equally long, broad and high, with scattered long setae and short pubescence at temples. Eyes in dorsal view slightly protruding. Ocelli in a triangle with base distinctly longer than sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 13: 11: 14. Malar space more than half as long as the greatest width of the eye (10: 17).

Scape of antenna (fig. 76) about half as wide at base as distally, as long as the following 5 segments together. Pedicel as long as flagellar joint 1, joints 1–6 of equal width, slightly diminishing in length, joint 7 a little wider. Club well differentiated, consisting of 3 segments which increase in breadth and length, so that the last one is distinctly wider and 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax broader than head (43: 40). Pubescence of collar of pronotum and anterior margin of lateral areas short. Mesoscutum wider than long (35: 31), convex anteriorly, the single seta in each median row of bristles near the lateral margin. Scutellar fovea very shallow, almost semicircular; shield convex, without any trace of a median carina; lateral sides curved and apically narrower than anteriorly; apical margin straight. Median ridge of propodeum with a feeble projection (fig. 77); apical emargination deep, forming an almost right angle; inner lateral areas naked; outer areas with short pubescence.



Figs. 74-78. *Trichopria breviclava* n.sp. ♀. — 74. Head viewed from above. — 75. Head viewed from the right. — 76. Right antenna. — 77. Propodeum from the right. — 78. Base of fore wing.

Fore wing almost 3 times as long as broad (180: 65); *subcostalis* + *marginalis* (fig. 78) not fully reaching the basal third of the wing; the longest fringes about one fifth the wing breadth. Hind wing 8 times as long as broad; its longest fringes about two thirds the wing breadth.

Abdomen a little broader than thorax (47: 43), fusiform. Petiole as long as wide with a weak, white pubescence. Gaster sharply pointed apically; last tergite distinctly longer than wide.

Length 1.9 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: 20 miles ENE of Bredasdorp, Kars (Salt) River. Muddy brackish pools with green algae and *Chara*. Dense bushy vegetation on the shores. Dry slope of steep hill, covered with *Aloë*, *Euphorbia*, and scattered *Acacias*, partly burnt. 1 ♀ (holotype), 1.1.1951. Loc. No. 104.

Trichopria squamosa n. sp.

(Figs. 79—84)

♀. — Colour black. Antennae yellow except the last 3–4 segments which are brown. Legs yellow. Lateral flanges of propodeum and anterior margin of large segment brownish. Apical segments of gaster yellowish. Wings pale yellow.

Head globose, equally long, broad and high (figs. 79, 80), with a few long setae and white pubescence at temples. Triangle of the large ocelli longer at base than the sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 17: 15: 15. Malar space short, 1/4 of the greatest width of the eye (6: 24). Maxillary palps relatively long (fig. 81).

Scape of antenna (fig. 82) slightly narrower at basal half, as long as the following 4.5 segments together. Pedicel as long as flagellar joint 1, joints 2–5 about equal in length, 6 a little shorter and wider. Club indistinct, consisting of 4 segments, last segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax slightly broader than head (51: 46). Collar and anterior margin of lateral areas of pronotum with dense, white pubescence. Mesoscutum wider than long (43: 38), without apparent traces of median bristles. Fovea of scutellum wider than long with rounded lateral margins; shield with parallel sides and a sharp median carina. Propodeum deeply emarginate apically; median ridge forming a blunt projection (fig. 83); inner lateral areas smooth, naked; outer areas rugose with long pubescence.

Fore wing about 2.5 times as long as broad (238: 97); *subcostalis* — *marginalis* reach 1/3 the wing length (fig. 84); fringes relatively short, about 1/10 the wing breadth. Hind wing 9 times as long as broad; its longest fringes hardly more than half the wing breadth.

Abdomen as broad as thorax. Petiole 1.5 times as long as wide, hidden by long pubescence and apically by large scales. Rest of gaster long, fusiform, moderately pointed apically. Last tergite as long as wide.

Length 2.3 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Tzitzikama Forest, Stormsrivierpiek. On meadow at stream near edge of the forest. 1 ♀ (holotype), 13.1.1951. Loc. No. 137.

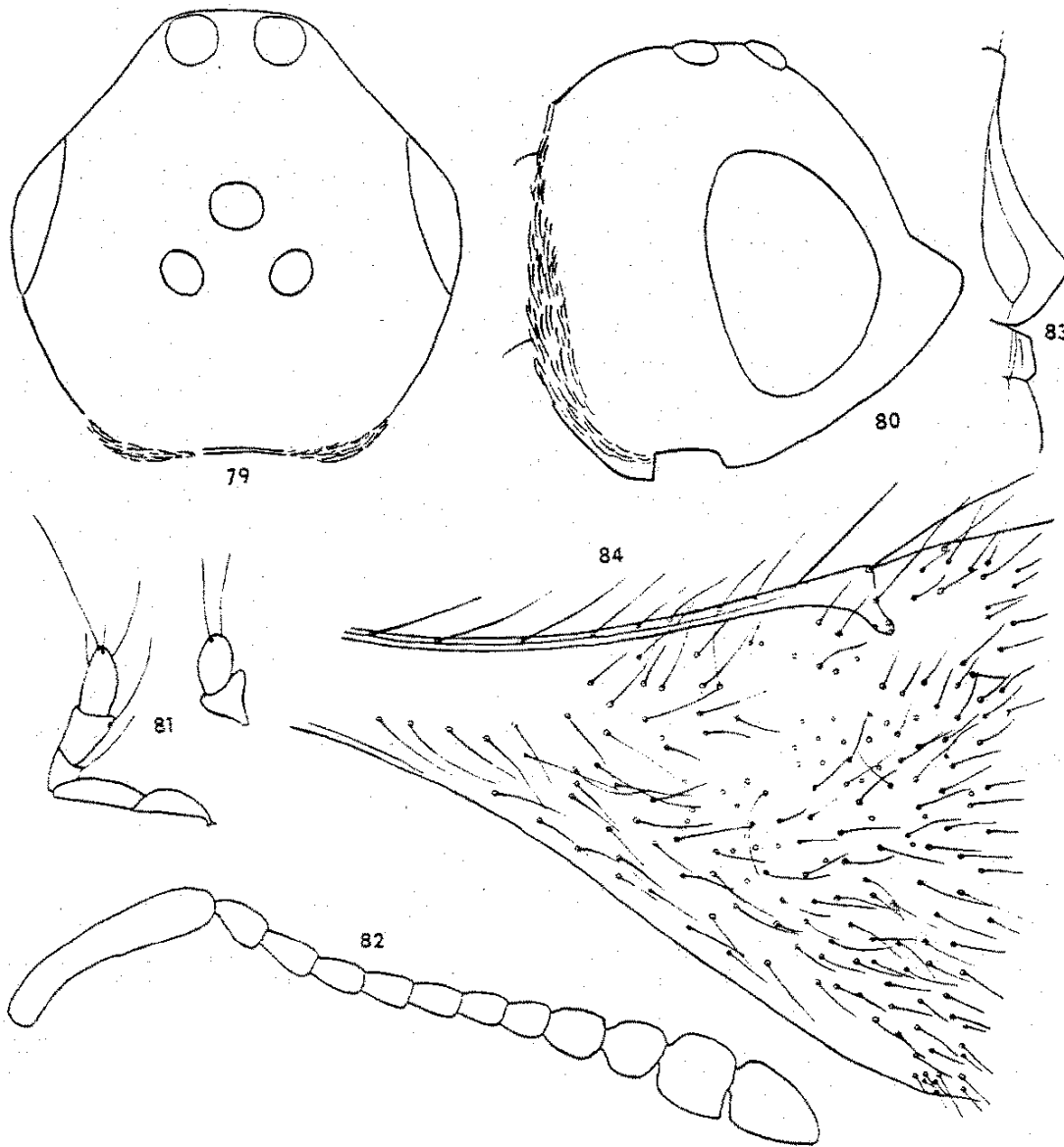
Trichopria lubrica n. sp.

(Figs. 85—90)

♀. — Colour black. Scape, pedicel and funicle of antennae yellow. Club brown. Legs yellow. Apex of gaster brownish.

Head (figs. 85, 86) flattened in front of ocelli, not quite as high as broad and long, with a few setae. Temples with very short, dense pubescence. Ocelli in an almost equilateral triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 13: 12: 14. Malar space very short, only 1/6 of the greatest width of the eye (3: 17).

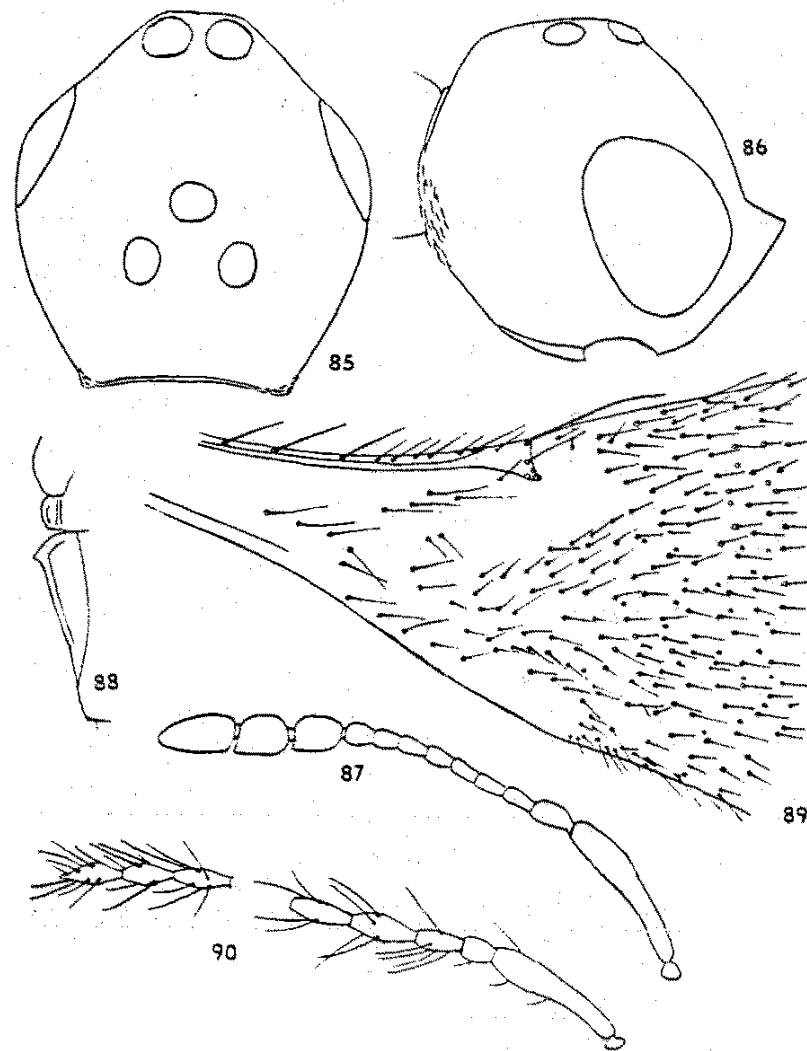
Scape of antenna (fig. 87) at base very narrow, about 1/3 of the distal thickened part, as long as the 5 following segments together. Pedicel a little longer than flagellar joint 1,



Figs. 79-84. *Trichopria squamosa* n.sp. ♀. — 79. Head viewed from above. — 80. Head viewed from the right. — 81. Maxillary and labial palps. — 82. Right antenna. — 83. Propodeum from the right. — 84. Base of fore wing.

joints 1-6 of equal width, slightly diminishing in length, 7 a little wider. Club distinctly 3-segmented with all segments longer than wide, last segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax as broad as head. Collar of pronotum with weak pubescence. Lateral pronotal areas anteriorly with strong, white pubescence. Mesoscutum as long as wide with one seta in each median bristle row placed near the lateral margin. Base of scutellum with a transverse fovea; shield distinctly carinated. Propodeum deeply emarginated apically; the median



Figs. 85–90. *Trichopria lubrica* n.sp. — 85. Female head viewed from above. — 86. Female head viewed from the right. — 87. Female right antenna. — 88. Propodeum viewed from the right (female). — 89. Base of female fore wing. — 90. Male left antenna, 5 basal and 3 apical segments.

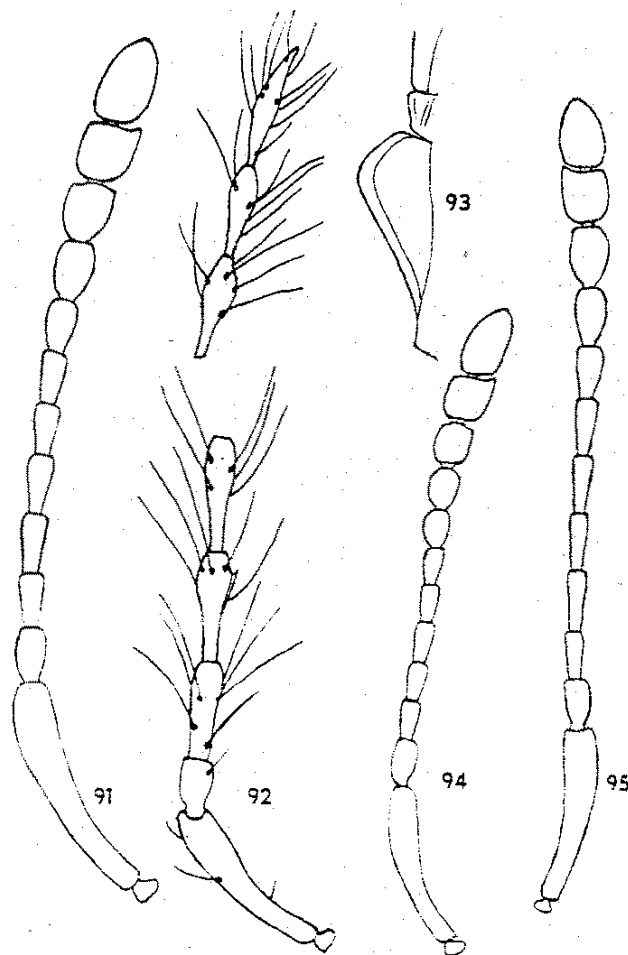
ridge feeble, somewhat flattened above, viewed from the side with a short projection (fig. 88); inner lateral areas weakly reticulated; outer areas rugose and shortly pubescent.

Fore wing not quite 3 times as long as broad (162: 58); *subcostalis* + *marginalis* (fig. 89) not reaching beyond the basal third of the wing; longest fringes about 1/6 the wing breadth. Hind wing narrow, 9 times as long as broad; fringes slightly more than half the wing breadth.

Abdomen broader than thorax (41: 35). Petiole a little longer than wide, posteriorly with dense pubescence. Gaster beyond petiole fusiform, pointed at apex. Last segment a little longer than wide.

Length 1.8 mm.

♂. — Similar to female except for sexual characters. Head not distinctly flattened in front



Figs. 91-95.—91-93. *Trichopria scutellata* n.sp. —91. Female right antenna. —92. Male right antenna, 5 basal and 3 last segments. —93. Propodeum viewed from the right (female). —94. *Trichopria gracilis* n.sp. ♀. Female right antenna. —95. *Trichopria dubia* n.sp. ♀. Right antenna.

of ocelli, wider than long (38: 32); POL: LOL: OOL = 14: 12: 11. Antennae (fig. 90) about as long as body. Scape as long as the 3 following segments together. Pedicel slightly longer than wide. Flagellar joint 1 fusiform, twice as long as wide, following segments with a short stalk, last segment a little longer than the preceding one. All flagellar segments with whorls of long hairs; joint 2 wider than the following ones. Otherwise similar.

Length 1.6 mm.

S. W. Africa: Kaokoveld, Sanitatas, about 85 miles WSW of Ohopoho. In dry stony field with mopane bush close to waterhole. 1 ♀ (holotype) and 1 ♂ (allotype), 14—16.6.1951. Loc. No. 340.

A large female specimen differs from the holotype by brownish scape of antenna, coxae and thickened parts of tibiae and femora. Otherwise it agrees very well with the holotype. These differences may be found to fall within the limits of the variation of the species.

Length 2.2 mm.

Cape Province: Tzitzikama Forest, Stormsriverpiek. In meadow near forest at small stream. 1 ♀ (paratype), 13.3.1951. Loc. No. 137.

The holotype lacks the last segment of the left antenna. The allotype lacks the 7 last segments of the right antenna.

Trichopria scutellata n. sp.

(Figs. 91—93)

♀. — Colour black. Antennae yellow with 3–4 apical segments almost black. Petiole and propodeum brown. Base of large tergite and apex of abdomen brownish. Legs yellow.

Head globose, equally long, wide and high, sparsely hairy. Temples with strong, white pubescence. Ocelli in a triangle with the base slightly longer than the sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 14: 12: 16. Malar space about 1/5 of the greatest width of the eye (5: 24).

Scape of antenna (fig. 91) slightly narrower at basal half, a little longer than the following 4 segments together. Pedicel and flagellar joints 1–5 of about equal length, flagellar joint 6 a little shorter and wider forming a transition to the indistinct 4-segmented club. The last segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax wider than head (46: 43). Collar and front margin of lateral areas of pronotum with dense, white pubescence. Mesoscutum a little wider than long (37: 35) with a very shallow depression on each side, the single seta in each median bristle row near the lateral margin in front of the middle. Scutellum at base with two deep longitudinal foveae, which are well separated; shield with parallel sides which protrude into short points at the hind corners; median carina barely indicated. Median ridge of propodeum forming a high rounded projection in lateral view (fig. 93); apical emargination deep.

Fore wing almost 3 times as long as wide (230: 82) with a large speculum; *subcostalis* + *marginalis* hardly 1/3 the wing length; longest fringes about 1/5 the wing breadth. Hind wing narrow, 9 times as long as wide; fringes about 3/4 of the wing breadth.

Femur of hind leg with relatively long stalk, strongly thickened distally.

Abdomen broader than thorax (52: 46). Petiole a little longer than wide, covered with dense pubescence of long hairs. Gaster fusiform, moderately pointed at apex; its last segment scarcely longer than wide.

Length 2.2 mm.

♂. — Similar to the female except for sexual characters. Head slightly shorter than wide. Antenna (fig. 92) 1 1/3 times as long as body. Scape shorter than flagellar joints 1 and 2 together (33: 38). Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 about twice as long as pedicel, narrower at base, all following segments with a distinct stalk. Flagellar segment 2 with a sharp, longitudinal ridge ending in a tip; apical segment longer than the penultimate one (23: 17); all flagellar segments with whorls of hairs which are longer than the corresponding segment.

Mesoscutum only with one seta on each side in front of the tegula.

Length 2.1 mm.

Natal: Royal Natal National Park. At the Cascades of Mahai River on shores overgrown by bush. Alt. 5,000 ft. 1 ♀ (holotype) and 1 ♂ (allotype), 1—2.4.1951. Loc. No. 257.

Trichopria gracilis n. sp.

(Fig. 94)

♀. — The species is very closely related to *scutellata* n.sp. Only distinguishing features will be mentioned.

Thorax brown. Head and abdomen almost black. Propodeum and petiole yellowish. Antennae yellow with 3–4 last segments brown. Legs yellow.

Ocelli in an almost equilateral triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 10: 9: 14. Scape of antenna (fig. 94) as long as the 4 following segments together. Pedicel twice as long as wide and considerably wider than the flagellar segments. Flagellar joints 1–5 distinctly shorter than the pedicel, each of them not fully twice as long as wide, joint 6 a little wider, forming a transition to the indistinct, 4-segmented club; last segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Head, thorax and abdomen of equal width. Fore wing three times as long as wide (165: 55) longest fringes about 1/3 the wing breadth. Hind wing about 8 times as long as wide; longest fringes almost as long as the wing breadth.

Petiole 1.5 times as long as wide, the relatively short pubescence on the distal half mixed with round scales. Abdomen pointed at apex with last segment twice as long as wide.

Length 1.6 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Tzitzikama Forest, Stormsrivierpiek. At fairly fast running stream flowing over sandy and stony ground. 1 ♀ (holotype), 13.1.1951. Loc. No. 137.

Trichopria dubia n. sp.

(Fig. 95)

♀. — Colour brown. Head almost black. Antennae yellow with 2–3 last segments brown. Apical half of gaster darker than anterior part. Legs yellow.

Head globose, equally long, wide and high with scattered long setae. Temples strongly pubescent. Ocelli in an equilateral triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 10: 10: 16. Malar space less than half the greatest width of the eye (7: 16).

Space of antenna (fig. 95) considerably narrower at base than distally, as long as the following 3.5 segments together. Pedicel slightly longer and wider than flagellar joint 1, joints 2–5 of equal width, each of them more than twice as long as wide, joint 6 wider. Club indistinctly 4-segmented; its two first segments longer than wide, last segment about 1 1/3 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax as broad as head. Collar and anterior margin of lateral areas of pronotum with strong, white pubescence. Mesoscutum broader than long (31: 27), laterally with shallow longitudinal depressions, without any visible median row of setae. Scutellum with two well-separated, longitudinal foveae; shield with parallel sides and without a median carina. Propodeum as in *T. scutellata* and *T. gracilis*.

Fore wing not quite 3 times as long as broad (190: 69); *subcostalis* + *marginalis* not reach-

ing the basal third of the wing; longest fringes about one fourth the wing breadth. Hind wing 10 times as long as broad; longest fringes almost as long as the wing breadth.

Femur of hind leg with a very long and narrow stalk.

Abdomen slightly broader than thorax (40: 37), fusiform. Petiole 1.5 times as long as wide with some longitudinal striae, apically hidden by a long, dense pubescence and round scales. Gaster pointed apically with the last tergite slightly longer than wide.

Length 1.8 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Tzitzikama Forest, Stormsrivierpiek. At small stream, fairly fast running over sandy and stony ground. 1 ♀ (holotype), 13.1.1951. Loc. No. 137.

***Trichopria priva* n. sp.**

(Fig. 96)

♂. — Colour black. Antennae yellow with thickened parts of flagellar segments brownish. Propodeum brown. Petiole yellow. Anterior part of gaster brownish. Legs yellow.

Head globose, a little broader than long (35: 32), with a few setae. Temples shortly pubescent. Ocelli in an almost equilateral triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 11: 10: 14. Malar space 1/5 of the greatest width of the eye (4: 20).

Antennae (fig. 96) about 1 1/4 times as long as body. Scape distinctly shorter than flagellar joints 1 and 2 together (24:30). Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 twice as long as pedicel, slightly wider distally, following segments with a stalk which becomes shorter distally, and provided with whorls of hairs which are longer than the segment to which they are attached. Flagellar joint 2 with a fine ridge, ending in a sharp tooth.

Thorax as broad as head. Collar and anterior margin of lateral areas of pronotum with dense, white pubescence. Mesoscutum slightly broader than long (28: 26) with only the usual setae in front of tegulae. Scutellum at base with two longitudinal foveae, which are well separated; shield with parallel sides without any trace of a median carina; inner lateral areas of propodeum naked; outer lateral areas as well as metapleurae with a relatively weak pubescence; apical emargination deep.

Fore wing about 3 times as long as wide (180: 59); longest fringes about 1/3 the wing breadth. Hind wing about 10 times as long as wide; longest fringes as long as the wing breadth.

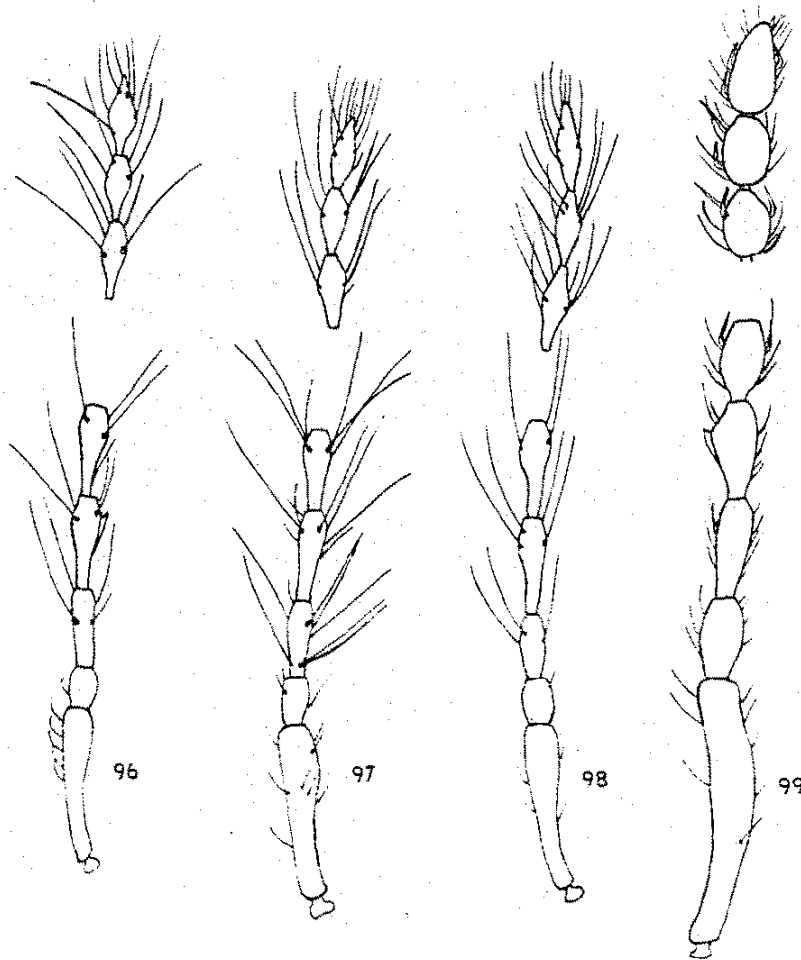
Stalk of hind femur almost half as long as the distal thickened part.

Abdomen slightly narrower than thorax (33: 35). Petiole 1.5 times as long as wide, provided with long, white pubescence and round scales.

Length 1.6 mm.

♀ unknown.

Natal: Royal National Park. At the Cascades of Mahai River; shores overgrown by bush. Alt. 5,000 ft. 2 ♂♂ (holotype and paratype), 1—2.4.1951. Loc. No. 257.



Figs. 96-99. — 96. *Trichopria priva* n.sp. ♂. 5 basal and 3 apical segments of right antenna. — 97. *Trichopria flaviscapa* n.sp. ♂. 5 basal and 3 apical segments of right antenna. — 98. *Trichopria brunnea* n.sp. ♂. 5 basal and 3 apical segments of right antenna. — 99. *Trichopria natalensis* n.sp. ♂. 5 basal and 3 apical segments of right antenna.

***Trichopria flaviscapa* n. sp.**

(Fig. 97)

♂. — Colour black. Scape and pedicel of antenna yellow. Flagellar segments brownish with paler stalks. Legs yellow. Gaster brownish.

Head wider than long (40: 35), almost as high as wide (38: 40), with slightly protruding eyes. Temples weakly pubescent. Ocelli in a triangle with the base longer than the sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 13: 11: 13. Malar space more than 1/4 the greatest width of the eye (5: 18).

Antennae (fig. 97) slightly longer than body. Scape in distal third three times as wide as at base, as long as flagellar joints 1 and 2 together. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide, more

than half as long as flagellar joint 1 (8: 13). Flagellar joint 2 without unusual features. Each flagellar segment with moderately marked stalk at base, which becomes shorter towards apex like the segments; apical segment a little longer than the preceding one (14: 12). Whorls of hairs of about the same length as the corresponding segment.

Thorax as broad as head. Collar of pronotum naked, front margin of lateral areas densely pubescent. Mesoscutum slightly broader than long (34: 31), laterally with a shallow depression and with a single seta on each side in front of the tegula. Scutellum at base with a rather deep, apically open, semicircular fovea; sides of shield slightly narrower apically with trace of a median carina. Inner lateral areas of propodeum naked, apical margin deeply emarginate, median ridge viewed from the side forming an almost right-angled projection. Outer lateral areas as well as metapleurae with short pubescence, interspersed with a few long setae.

Hind femur with short stalk, 1/4 the length.

Fore wing slightly more than 3 times as long as broad (195: 63); *subcostalis* + *marginalis* barely reaching beyond the basal third of the wing; longest fringes about one third of the wing breadth. Hind wing 10 times as long as wide; longest fringes almost as long as the breadth of the wing.

Abdomen broader than thorax (47: 40). Petiole 1 1/3 times as long as wide, with relatively sparse pubescence dorsally.

Length 1.7 mm.

♀ unknown.

Cape Province: Cape Peninsula, Hout Bay, Skoorsteenkop. In insect trap on mountain slope (alt. 300 ft.) between a small Eucalyptus plantation and a stream coming down in a shallow valley with rich indigenous vegetation. 1 ♂ (holotype), 26.12.1950. Loc. No. 95.

Trichopria brunnea n. sp.

(Fig. 98)

♂. — General colour brownish black. Head black. Scape of antennae, pedicel and stalks of flagellar segments yellow. Petiole brown. Legs yellow.

Head broader than long (40: 35). Ocelli in a triangle with base longer than sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 12: 10: 15. Malar space about 1/4 of the greatest width of the eye. Pubescence of temples short and moderately dense.

Antenna (fig. 98) 1.5 times as long as body. Scape in basal half about half as wide as distally, as long as flagellar joints 1 and 2 together. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 fusiform, longer than pedicel (11: 8); joint 2 1.5 times as long as no. 1, without any notable characters; following segments gradually diminishing in length. Each flagellar segment with stalk which becomes shorter towards apex, and with whorls of hairs, which are slightly longer than the corresponding segment; apical segment longer than the preceding one (16: 13).

Thorax as broad as head. Collar of pronotum very weakly pubescent; anterior margins of lateral areas with dense, white pubescence. Mesoscutum wider than long (33: 28), with

a single seta on each side in front of the tegula, laterally with a short, rather deep depression inside the tegulae. Scutellum at base with an almost square, relatively deep fovea. Scutellar shield convex with traces of a median carina. Median ridge of the propodeum sharp; apical emargination deep; inner lateral areas smooth; outer lateral areas and the metapleurae rugose and shortly pubescent.

Fore wing more than 3 times as long as broad (200: 60); *subcostalis* + *marginalis* scarcely 1/3 of the wing length; longest fringes about 1/3 of the wing breadth. Hind wing 10 times as long as broad; longest fringes a little longer than the wing breadth.

Stalk of hind femur about 1/3 of the length of the segment.

Abdomen narrower than thorax (35: 40). Petiole 1.5 times as long as wide; distal half covered with weak, long pubescence.

Length of holotype 1.5 mm.

♀ unknown.

Cape Province: Bloukrans River, 20 miles ENE of Plettenbergbaai. At fast-running river in deep ravine with wet slopes covered by dense indigenous vegetation, including huge ferns. 2 ♂♂ (holotype and paratype), 11.1.1951. Loc. No. 133.

The paratype is paler and smaller (1.2 mm) than the holotype and is probably an immature specimen. Further, the depression of the mesoscutum is larger and shallower than in the holotype. In spite of this I think the two specimens belong to the same species.

Key to the South African species of the group *Ashmeadopria*

1. ♀ 2
- ♂ 10
2. Club of antenna distinctly 3-segmented 3
- Club of antenna more or less indistinct 5
3. Club segments gradually thickened, last segment widest *breviclava* n.sp.
- Club segments of about equal width 4
4. First segment of club as long as wide, distinctly shorter than the second *plana* n.sp.
- First segment of club longer than wide, as long as the second *lubrica* n.sp.
5. Scutellum at base with two longitudinal, well separated foveae 6
- Scutellum at base with one fovea 8
6. Antenna unusually long, reaching middle of large tergite; flagellar joints 2—4 2.5 times as long as wide *dubia* n.sp.
- Antenna shorter, reaching basal third of large tergite; flagellar joints 2—4 twice as long as wide 7
7. Small and slender; apical segment of gaster twice as long as wide *gracilis* n.sp.
- Larger and stouter; apical segment of gaster as long as broad *scutellata* n.sp.
8. Flagellar joints 2—4 short, hardly more than half as long as joint 1, last 6 segments gradually widening apically *salva* n.sp.
- Flagellar joints 2—4 at least as long as no. 1; club consists of 4 segments 9
9. The two preapical segments of club distinctly broader than long *squamosa* n.sp.
- The two preapical segments of club narrower, about as long as wide *nana* n.sp.
10. Scutellum at base with two longitudinal foveae, flagellar joint 2 with distinct tooth 11
- Scutellum at base with one fovea; flagellar joint 2 without special features 12
11. Scape as long as the two apical segments together *priva* n.sp.
- Scape distinctly shorter than the two apical segments together *scutellata* n.sp.

12. Antennae 1.5 times as long as body *brunnea* n.sp.
 — Antennae only slightly longer than body 13
 13. Flagellar segment 1 fusiform, following segments with a short, narrow stalk, one third as long as the distal thickened part *lubrica* n.sp.
 — Flagellar segments with a longer stalk, which is about half as long as the distal thickened part *flaviscapa* n.sp.

Group *Phaenopria*

Trichopria natalensis n. sp.

(Fig. 99)

♂. — Colour black. Antennae dark brown, base of scape yellowish. Petiole brownish distally. Legs brown with narrow parts of tibiae and tarsi paler.

Head globose, somewhat shorter than wide (28: 30) with a few setae. Temples with short, white pubescence. Ocelli in an almost equilateral triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 11: 10: 13. Malar space about 1/5 of the greatest width of the eye (3: 15).

Antennae (fig. 99) considerably shorter than body (approximately 5: 6). Basal half of scape a little narrower than distal half, as long as the 3 following segments together. Pedicel fusiform, scarcely shorter and wider than flagellar joint 1. Flagellar joint 2 as long as joint 1, along the proximal two thirds with a very fine ridge ending in a short spine: following segments shorter, about 1.5 times as long as wide, apical segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding one. All flagellar segments with fine pubescence, longest hairs almost as long as the width of the segment.

Thorax as broad as head. Collar and anterior margins of lateral areas of pronotum with dense, white pubescence. Mesoscutum slightly broader than long (26: 24) with one seta on each side in front of the tegula and one in each of the median row of bristles. Scutellum without fovea but with shallow, oblique depressions from anterior margin to lateral corners of shield base, visible only from a certain direction. Scutellar shield with almost parallel, somewhat upturned sides and a very short median carina apically. Inner lateral areas of propodeum naked, almost smooth; median ridge sharp, in lateral view protruding, almost right-angled; apical emargination rounded, moderately deep; outer lateral areas and metapleurae with short sparse pubescence.

Fore wing more than 3 times as long as broad (145: 45); *subcostalis* — *marginalis* slightly more than 1/3 of the wing; longest fringes about 1/4 of the wing breadth. Hind wing 10 times as long as wide; longest fringes scarcely as long as the wing breadth.

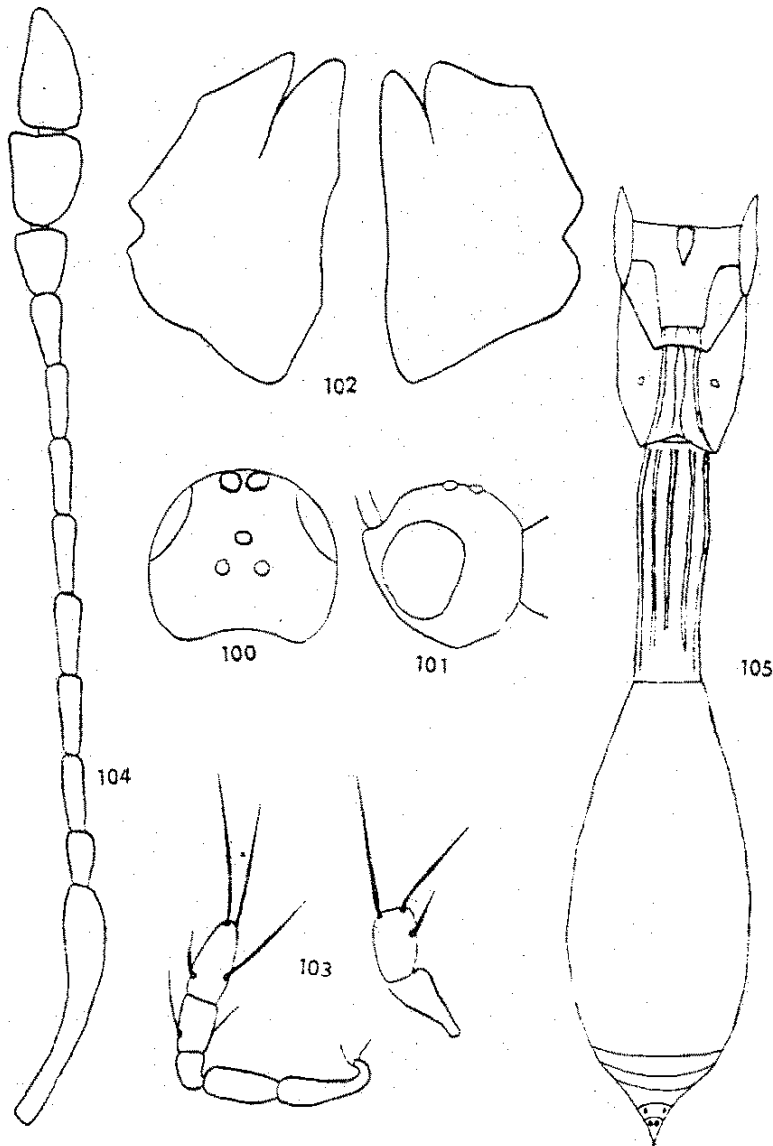
Abdomen slightly narrower than thorax (27: 30) with almost parallel sides. Petiole 1.5 times as long as wide, dorsally with white pubescence in the apical half.

Length 1.4 mm.

♀ unknown.

Natal: Royal Natal National Park. At the Cascades of Mahai River, on shores overgrown by scrub. Alt. 5,000 ft. 1 ♂ (holotype) 1—2.4.1951. Loc. No. 257.

T. natalensis n.sp. is distinguished from other species of the group *Phaenopria* known to me by the short antennae. Other males have antennae at least as long as the body, often



Figs. 100-105. *Trichopria longula* n.sp. ♀. — 100. Head viewed from above. — 101. Head viewed from the left. — 102. Mandibles. — 103. Maxillary and labial palps. — 104. Right antenna. — 105. Hind part of thorax and abdomen.

much longer. Furthermore, the pedicel of *natalensis* is almost as long as flagellar joint 1. In other males the pedicel is conspicuously shorter, often only half as long as flagellar joint 1.

Aberrant species of *Trichopria*

Trichopria longula n. sp.

(Figs. 100-105)

♀. — Colour black. Antennae yellow except for the almost black club. Legs yellow with last segment of tarsi somewhat darker.

Head (figs. 100, 101) globose, slightly broader than long (52: 48) with bulging temples which are a little longer than the eyes. Surface of head including temples naked. Ocelli in an almost equilateral triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 16: 15: 16. Malar space very short, about 1/5 the greatest width of the eye (5: 26). Antennal prominence very feeble and antennal sockets close together. Mandibles (fig. 102) short, bidentate; the right one with a tooth which is very broad and obliquely cut off. Maxillary palps 5-jointed. Labial palps 2-jointed (fig. 103).

Scape of antenna (fig. 104) as long as the following 3.5 segments together; its basal half only 1/3 as wide as distally. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joints 1-6 of about equal length and width, three times as long as wide, 7 wider distally, forming a transition to the 3-segmented club; last segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax as broad as head. In lateral view the propleurum is easily visible as a right-angled triangle, at the anterior margin with white pubescence. Collar of pronotum with sparse pubescence of long hairs, its lateral areas naked. Mesoscutum considerably longer than wide (56: 40) with a single seta in front of the tegula, no other setae present. Scutellum (fig. 105) with a long, triangular fovea anteriorly, sides of scutellar shield convergent apically without traces of a median carina. Propodeum very long with three almost parallel ridges, the middle one forming a feeble curve when viewed from the side; apical emargination deep; inner lateral areas with very short pubescence; outer lateral areas and metapleurae rugose, their short pubescence interspersed with sparse long hairs.

Fore wing almost 4 times as long as broad (288: 76); *subcostalis* — *marginalis* slightly more than 1/3 of the wing; longest fringes about 1/6 of the wing breadth. Hind wing 10 times as long as broad; longest fringes about half as long as the wing breadth.

Abdomen slightly broader than thorax (55: 52). Petiole (fig. 105) more than 3 times as long as wide with almost parallel ridges, covered with fine pubescence and a tuft of long hairs at the apical margin. Apical segment triangular, about as long as broad.

Length 3.1 mm.

♂ unknown.

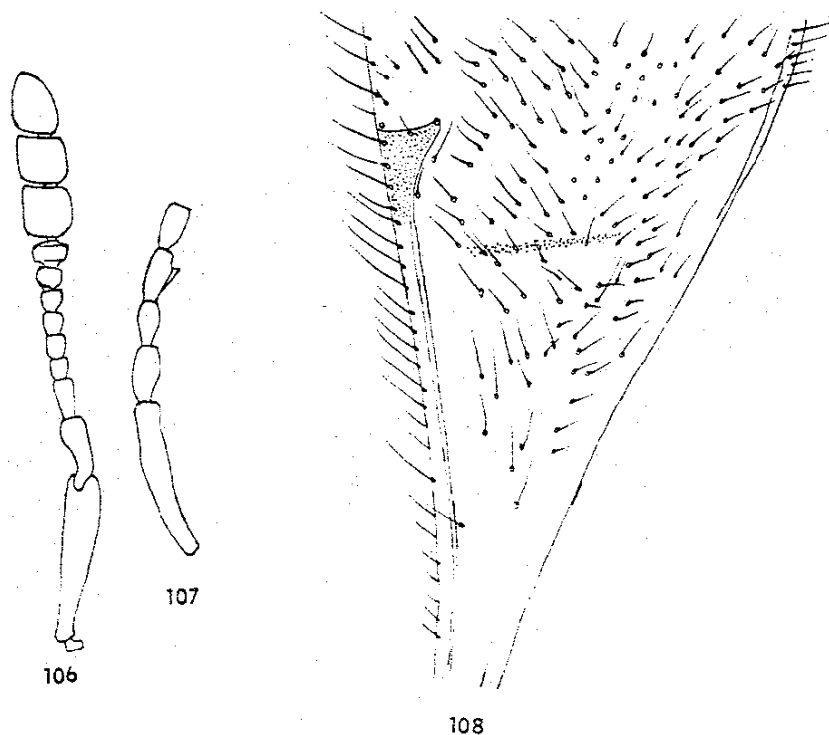
Natal: Hluhluwe Game Reserve. At Hluhluwe River near camp with luxuriant vegetation of scrub and grass, at places open lawns. 1 ♀ (holotype), 17.4.1951. Loc. No. 276.

The holotype lacks the right fore leg and the right hind tibia and tarsus.

T. longula n.sp. is a very elongate and slender species and differs from all other species known to me by the long, triangular fovea of the scutellum and the long, finely pubescent petiole. The shape of the naked head is remarkable. It is with some uncertainty that the species is placed in the genus *Trichopria*, but until the male is found it does not seem justified to erect a new genus.

Genus *Basalys* WESTWOOD, 1833

In 1960 (p. 221) I made *Ceratopria* ASHM. a synonym of *Loxotropa* FÖRST. The latter genus is based on *Psilus antennatus* JURINE, the type of which was not available to me for examination. Recently, MASNER (1964 a, p. 83) examined a syntypic female of *Psilus antenna-*



Figs. 106–108. *Basalys foveatus* n.sp. — 106. Right antenna of female. — 107. 5 basal segments of male right antenna. — 108. Base of fore wing.

tus JURINE which was selected as lectotype. MASNER stated that it belonged to a species of *Spilomicrus* WESTW.; evidently a very aberrant species of this genus. Thus, *Loxotropa* in SUNDHOLM 1960 should be referred to as *Loxotropa* auct. nec FÖRSTER.

MASNER also examined the type specimen of *Basalys fumipennis* WESTW. which is the type species of its genus. On examining a great many species of *Basalys* and *Loxotropa* auct. he recognized their close relationship. Further studies of my own material showed that the two genera are congeneric (l.c. p. 85).

***Basalys foveatus* n. sp.**

(Figs. 106–108)

♀. — Colour black. Antennae honey yellow except for the almost black club. Legs yellow. Gaster brown.

Head slightly longer than wide (38: 36), somewhat flattened in front of the anterior ocellus, smooth and shining with sparse, long hairs. Temples with white, dense pubescence. Ocelli in a triangle with base a little longer than sides, POL: LOL: OOL = 14: 12: 10. Malar space $\frac{1}{3}$ the greatest width of the eye. Head beneath antennal prominence with a longitudinal, median furrow which proceeds on each side in front of clypeus into shallow depressions; no distinct transverse groove present. Mandibles bidentate. Maxillary palps 5-jointed. Labial palps 2-jointed.

Scape of antenna (fig. 106) as long as the 6 following segments together, at base about half as wide as distally. Pedicel not quite twice as long as wide, distinctly wider than flagellar joint 1, which is 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joints 2-4 approximately square, joints 5-6 wider, no. 7 more than twice as wide as long. Club consists of three segments of equal width, 1 and 2 almost square, last segment $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax broader than head (42: 36). Collar of pronotum almost naked, anterior margins of lateral areas with dense, white pubescence. Mesoscutum broader than long (35: 27), with shallow, longitudinal depressions, but without notaulices. Apart from setae inside tegulae, with at least 4 setae in each of the median rows of bristles. Fovea at base of scutellum almost round, a little longer than broad; sides of shield slightly diverging apically, hind margin straight. Propodeum with a high median ridge, in lateral view projecting almost in a right angle; inner lateral areas smooth and naked, limited by the strong, inner lateral ridges which extend apically into long points; apical margin deep; outer lateral areas and metapleurae rugose and with relatively long, moderately dense pubescence.

Fore wing (fig. 108) not quite 3 times as long as broad (164: 60); *subcostalis* + *marginalis* considerably more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the wing length; fringes very short. Hind wing almost 7 times as long as broad; longest fringes $\frac{1}{3}$ of the wing breadth.

Abdomen slightly broader than thorax (45: 42). Petiole as long as wide with long pubescence apically. Gaster with almost parallel sides. Last segment wider than long.

Length 1.8 mm.

♂. — As for the female apart from sexual differences. Colour of thorax brownish black. Scape and pedicel of antennae yellow, following segments brownish. Petiole yellowish. Large tergite lighter than in the female.

Head as long as wide. Antennae (fig. 107) as long as body. Scape only a little narrower at base than distally, barely as long as the 3 following segments together. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 a little shorter than the pedicel, twice as long as wide. Flagellar joint 2 as long as pedicel, along the basal two thirds with an emargination and a very thin keel, ending in a sharp point; following segments slightly shorter and of equal length, about 1.5 times as long as wide; last segments more than 1.5 times as long as the preceding one. Depressions of mesoscutum anteriorly deeper than in female. Fovea of scutellum round, smaller than in female. Projection of median ridge of propodeum obtuse. Petiole slightly longer than wide. Large tergite narrow at base; widest apically and markedly narrower than the thorax.

Length 1.6 mm.

Basutoland: Quthing. In field of dry grass with stones and logs and scattered trees. Alt. 5,600 ft. 1 ♀ (holotype), 14.3.1951. Loc. No. 233. — **Cape Province:** Bloukrans River, 20 miles ENE of Plettenbergbaai. At fast-running river in deep ravine with wet slopes, covered by dense indigenous vegetation, including huge ferns. 1 ♂ (allotype), 11.1.1951. Loc. No. 133.

Genus *Brinckopria* n. gen.

The genus is characterized by the great reduction of the numbers of segments of antennae and legs. It may be compared with *Ferrieropria* SUNDHOLM (1964, p. 107), but the reduction

has gone still further. Thus, the antennae contain only 3 segments, and the legs 4 segments (9 and 5 respectively in *Ferrieropria*). No other known proctotrupoid species has such a small number of antennal segments, and as far as I know only one other genus, *Spilomicrinus* OGLOBLIN from Juan Fernandez (1957, p. 425) in the Diapriidae, has only 4 segments of the tarsi. *Brinckopria* agrees with *Ferrieropria* in having large hair brushes on the pronotum and in the region of the propodeum and petiole. In *Brinckopria* the petiole is very broad and provided with brushes at the latero-apical margin, in *Ferrieropria* the largest hair brushes are situated on the propodeum.

The wing venation is essentially similar to that in *Diapria* and related genera, which causes me to think *Brinckopria* is derived from these genera (ancestors). As *Ferrieropria*, it was found together with ants. The tufts of hairs indicate such a condition of life.

Type of the genus: *Brinckopria triarticulata* n.sp.

I have the pleasure to name the genus after one of the members of the Swedish Expedition to South Africa in 1950–1951 Professor PER BRINCK, Lund.

Brinckopria triarticulata n. sp.

(Figs. 109–113)

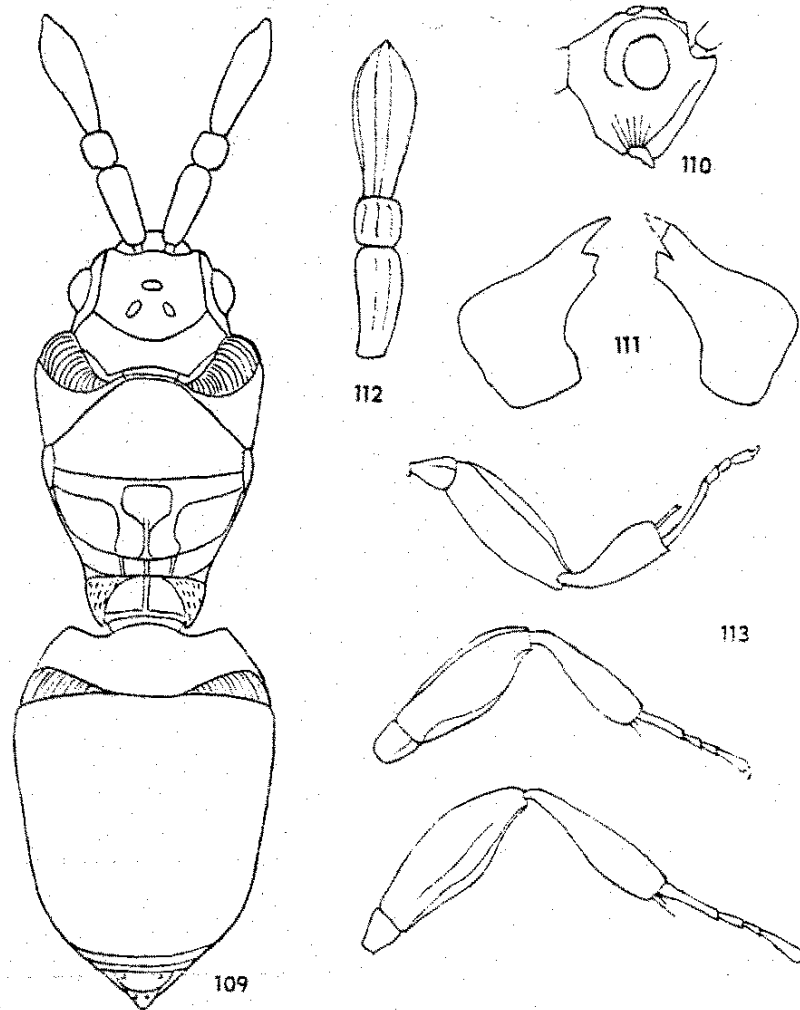
♀. — General colour brown. Pronotum, two first segments of gaster, antennae and legs yellowish.

Head (figs. 109, 110) finely reticulated, broader than long (40: 33). A transverse, curved keel behind the ocelli connects two longitudinal keels inside the eyes. Together with a transverse keel in front of the ocelli these keels limit an almost rectangular area in which the ocelli are situated on a rugose elevation. Lower face with two ridges from antennal sockets to bases of mandibles and a longitudinal elevation towards clypeus. Eyes round with large facets and a few long setae. Malar space longer than eye (15: 12), towards the mandibles finely striate. Mandibles alike with one long and two small teeth (fig. 111). Labiomaxillary complex not identified; in a preparation were no identifiable palps.

Antenna (fig. 112) with three segments, all more or less reticulated and provided with longitudinal ridges. Scape 2.5 times as long as wide. Pedicel almost square, last segment club-like, three times as long as wide.

Thorax broader than head (50: 40, across the tegulae). Pronotum laterally with large prominences which are directed forward, at the inner margins with large yellow hair brushes which almost reach the eyes; lateral areas rugose, longitudinally and finely striate. Mesoscutum considerably wider than long (44: 29), apparently naked and to a great extent reticulated. Scutellum finely reticulate, at base with a transverse fovea; shield convex with a median carina. Propodeum with a feeble median ridge; inner lateral areas naked and finely reticulated; outer lateral areas rugose with dense, short, white pubescence; apical emargination weak. Mesopleurae finely reticulated. Metapleurae rugose, almost naked.

Fore wing not quite 3 times as long as broad (175: 65), yellowish, with very short fringes; venation as in *Diapria*; *subcostalis* + *marginalis* not reaching beyond the basal third of the wing. Hind wing about 6 times as long as broad; longest fringes half as long as the wing breadth.



Figs. 109–113. *Brinckopria triarticulata* n.sp. ♀. — 109. Outline of body. — 110. Head viewed from the right. — 111. Mandibles (point of the right one broken). — 112. Right antenna. — 113. Fore, middle and hind right legs.

Legs (fig. 113) relatively short and stout, reticulated. Trochanters one-segmented. Femora with longitudinal, irregular ridges. Tibiae gradually thickened distally, flattened and sharp-edged along outer and inner margins; spurs 1: 2: 2. Tarsi very thin, consisting of 4 segments. Fore tarsal cleaner of the antenna with a few short setae.

Abdomen broader than thorax (62: 50). Gaster with 6 visible tergites, probably one tergite hidden. Petiole almost as broad as large tergite, reticulate above and in the middle with a depression which proceeds on to basal part of large tergite; middle third is united with the large tergite; outer margins apically with enormous yellow hair brushes. Large tergite about as long as broad, smooth and apparently without setae; following segments very short; last segment almost forming an equilateral triangle.

Length 1.6 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Cape Peninsula, Hout Bay, Skoorsteenkop. On dry stony mountain side with scattered Proteas and Ericaceae (alt. 250—500 ft.). 1 ♀ (holotype), 28.1.1951. Under stone among ants. Loc. No. 161.

The holotype lacks the right fore wing.

Genus *Adelioneiva* C. R. FISCHER, 1940

The genus was described from Brazil (FISCHER 1940, p. 397). Its single species was collected with the ant *Eciton coecum* LATR. *Adelioneiva* seems to be related to the *Diapria*-complex of genera. The most important character is the shape of the antennae. They are 12-segmented in both sexes, have long flagellar segments and in the male a short last segment. In the type species the latter is about as long as the penultimate one; in the single male described below it is only half as long as the preceding one. The number of antennal segments is reported only from one more diapriid genus viz. *Adeliopria* ASHM., described from Texas, U.S.A. The type species of the genus, *longii* ASHM., however, has 13 segments of the antenna, as shown by MASNER (see above p. 322).

Adelioneiva FISCHER is closely related to some South American genera: *Eulacopria* FERR., *Labidopria* WASM., *Philolestes* KIEFF., *Philolestoides* FERR., *Doliopria* KIEFF., all of which are associated with species of *Eciton* (FERRIÈRE 1929, p. 155), and all known only in the female sex.

It is with some misgivings that I place the new species in *Adelioneiva* FISCHER, but from the data so far available it seems probable that the two species are congeneric.

Adelioneiva rudebecki n. sp.

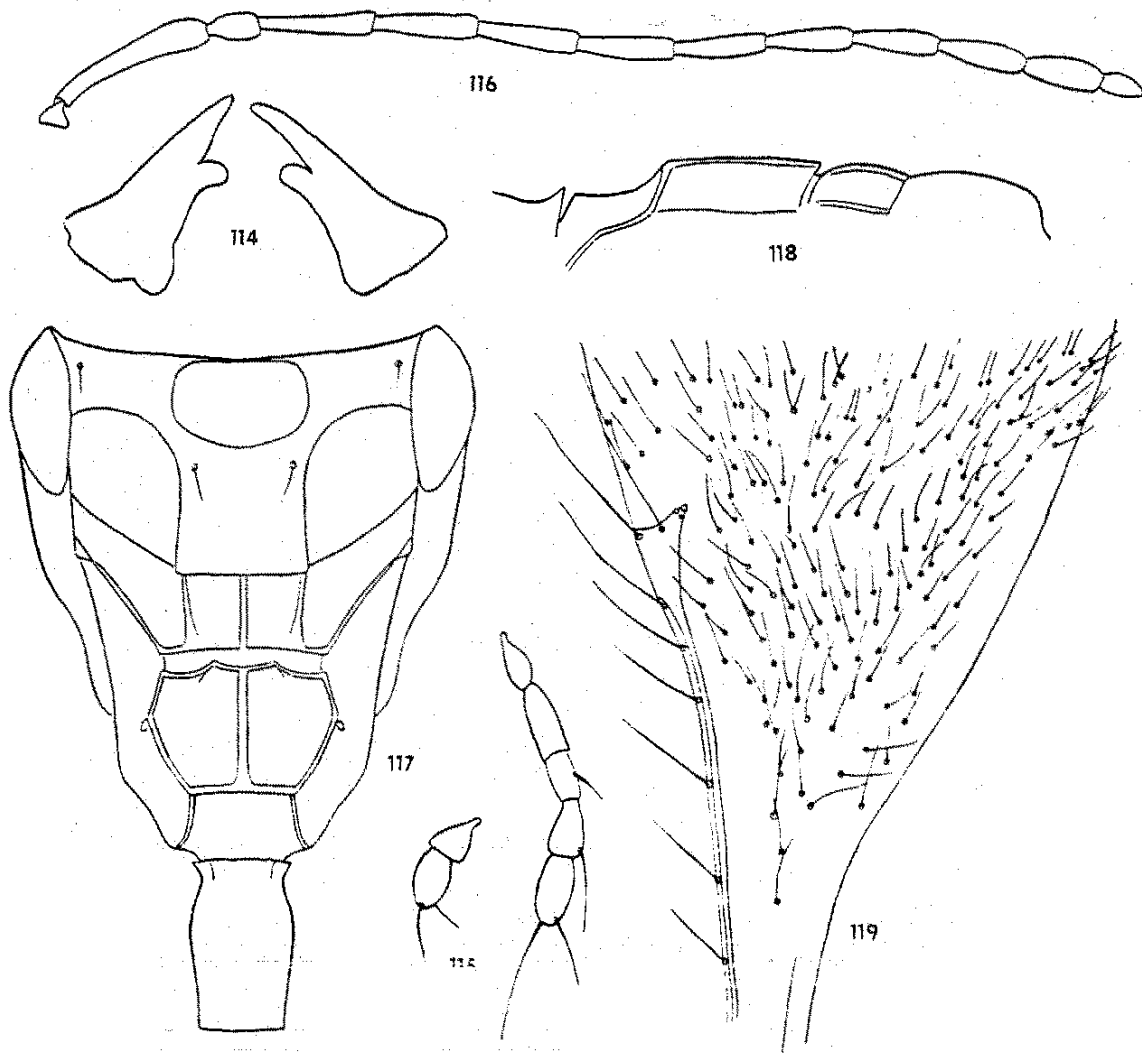
(Figs. 114—119)

♂. — Colour yellow. Head almost black. Antennae except the two basal segments brownish. Legs yellow with last segment of tarsi darker. Gaster brownish black.

Head considerably wider than long (46: 34), smooth with some long setae. Temples apparently without pubescence. Ocelli in a triangle with base longer than sides. POL: LOL: OOL = 13: 11: 11. Eyes with large facets. Malar space almost half as long as the greatest width of the eye (10: 22). Mandibles (fig. 114) almost alike, with two teeth; the anterior one almost straight and long, the posterior one short and curved. Maxillary palps 5-segmented. Labial palps 2-segmented (fig. 115).

Antenna (fig. 116) 12-segmented. Scape slightly thickened distally, as long as the two following segments together. Pedicel almost twice as long as wide, scarcely half as long as flagellar joint 1, which is at least 4 times as long as wide. Following flagellar segments diminishing in length and at the same time slightly wider; preapical segment a little more than twice as long as wide; last segment small, half as long as the preceding one, joint 2 without any special features. All segments smooth and shiny and sparsely covered with semi-erect setae, about as long as the corresponding segments.

Thorax about as broad as head. Collar and anterior margin of lateral areas of pronotum with a weak pubescence of long hairs. Mesoscutum broader than long (39: 30) with one seta



Figs. 114–119. *Adelioneiva rudebecki* n.sp. ♂. — 114. Mandibles. — 115. Maxillary and labial palps. — 116. Right antenna. — 117. Hind part of thorax and petiole. — 118. Propodeum viewed from the right. — 119. Basal part of fore wing.

on each side in front of the tegula and two setae on the anterior, sloping area; inside the tegulae with shallow, broad depressions. Scutellar fovea (fig. 117) transverse and deep; shield convex with parallel sides. Metanotum relatively long with 3 longitudinal ridges. Propodeum (fig. 118) as long as scutellum, with a transverse keel behind the middle, connecting the inner lateral ridges which proceed to the obtuse posterolateral corners. Front area of propodeum with a median fine ridge; inner lateral areas naked; outer lateral areas and the metapleurae with a sparse pubescence of long hairs.

Fore wing (fig. 119) more than 3 times as long as broad (245: 75); *subcostalis* + *marginalis* unusually short, slightly more than 1/4 of the wing length; longest fringes 1/4 of the wing

breadth. Hind wing narrow, about 10 times as long as broad; longest fringes a little longer than breadth of the wing.

Legs long and slender. Trochanters 2-segmented. Femora thickened in their distal parts, but not so much as in related genera. Tibiae narrow, gradually widening distally, but not as abruptly as in e.g. *Diapria* and *Trichopria*. Tibial spurs 1: 2: 2. Comb of the cleaner of the antennae very short.

Abdomen slightly narrower than thorax. Petiole more than 1.5 times as long as wide, broadest before the middle, above slightly rugose and with some long lateral hairs. Gaster somewhat damaged in specimen, it seems to be smooth and without hairiness but for a few setae at the apex.

Length about 1.6 mm.

♀ unknown.

The new species is easily distinguished from *A. concolor* FISCHER by the shape of the antenna. FISCHER mentions a basal vein of the fore wing: "a nervura basal é ligeiramente indicada por uma sombra amarella diffusa chitinizada, partindo do estigma em direcção obliqua." Evidently, there is no *basalis* but a "lineola" (cf. SUNDHOLM 1960, p. 216), as it proceeds from the stigma, which is seen from the accurate drawing. In *A. rudebecki* no such a *lineola* is present.

Transvaal: Pretoria, Lynnwood, 1 ♂ (holotype) at light in the evening, 27.3.1954. G. RUDEBECK.

I have the pleasure to name the new species after the collector, member of the Swedish Expedition to South Africa, Dr. GUSTAF RUDEBECK, Lund.

FAMILY Ceraphronidae

Genus *Ceraphron* JURINE, 1807

Ceraphron is a poorly defined genus, closely related to *Aphanogmus* THOMSON (1858). According to THOMSON *Aphanogmus* should be distinguished from *Ceraphron* (*Calliceras* NEES s. THOMSON) by the inconspicuous or absent median line of mesocutum and arched and scarcely marginate scutellum in the former. These characters are insufficient; nevertheless, the two genera were retained for other reasons by later authors. Thus SZELÉNYI (1940, p. 123) stated that in *Aphanogmus* the height of the thorax is greater than its breadth and that the flagellar segments of the male antennae are eccentric and support long hairs, often in more or less distinct whorls. In *Ceraphron* the thorax is broader than high and the flagellar segments of the male antennae are cylindrical with short, dense pubescence. DESSART (1962-1965) examined the differences between the two genera and redescribed several types. At first he was of the same opinion as SZELÉNYI, but after examination of a number of species he found intermediate taxa, making it doubtful whether *Aphanogmus* THOMS. really is a valid genus (DESSART 1965, p. 158-160).

The species described below are all true *Ceraphron*.

Ceraphron modicus n. sp.

(Figs. 120—122)

♀. Black. Abdomen brownish black. Scape proximally yellow, distally brownish, the following 5 antennal segments brownish, 4 apical segments dark brown. Legs yellow, only bases of middle and hind coxae brown.

Head viewed from above almost twice as wide as long (48: 27), viewed from in front wider than high (48: 43). Shortest distance between eyes 22. Eyes strongly hairy, ocelli in an equilateral triangle. Malar space less than one third of the eye at its greatest width. Surface of the head reticulated, with relatively large meshes, covered with long hairs. Supraclypeal depression large, naked, almost reaching the eyes, with a median blunt ridge anteriorly. From the posterior margin of the depression an impressed line runs to the median ocellus and continues behind it to the occiput. Scape as long as 4.5 of the following segments together, at basal third almost twice as wide as distally. Pedicel 3 times as long as wide, slightly longer than flagellar joint 1, flagellar joint 2 1.5 times as long as wide, 3 and 4 a little longer than wide, the 4 last segments form an indistinct club, the first 3 segments of which are similar, slightly longer than wide; last segment pointed, not quite as long as the two preceding segments together (fig. 120).

Thorax as broad as head, distinctly broader than high (48: 44). Only collar of pronotum visible from above. Lateral areas smooth, without any striation. Mesoscutum more than twice as wide as long (45: 20), reticulated and hairy like the head and with a strong median furrow. Notaulices indicated at humeral corners. Scutellum almost twice as long as mesoscutum, reticulated and hairy like the latter except for the apical portion, which is smooth and mirror-like. Frenal lines consist of rows of indistinctly separated pits, joining immediately behind apical margin of mesoscutum; a similar row of pits surrounds the shield. Metanotum with a strong median rugose spine, which is longer than wide and square distally. Propodeum with two dorsolateral spines, its distal vertical area divided into five indistinctly separated parts (fig. 121). Mesopleurae smooth, divided into a ventral and a dorsal portion by a fine suture. Prepectus indicated and sparsely pubescent.

Wings pale yellow. Fore wing more than 3 times as long as broad (150: 48), *subcosta* 69, ratio *radius: marginalis + postmarginalis* = 37: 14 (fig. 122); fringes very short. Hind wing 4 times as long as broad (125: 30); its longest fringes about one fifth the wing breadth.

Hind coxae with some oblique striae, at posterior border shortly setose.

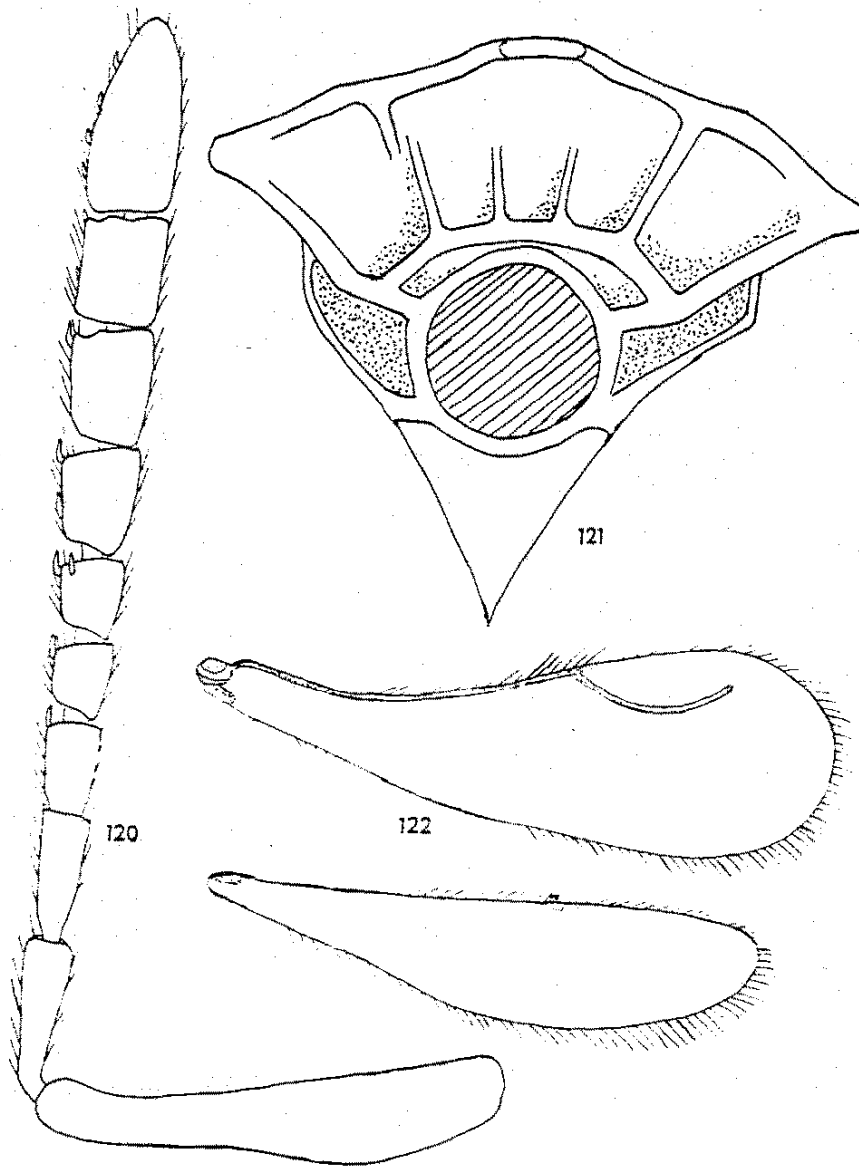
Abdomen smooth, flattened above, apically somewhat compressed. Large tergite with 6 short ridges at base and between them inconspicuously striate, laterally with tufts of long setae.

Cape Province: Tzitzikama Forest, Stormsrivierpiek. At a small stream, fairly fast running over sand and stone. 1 ♀ (holotype), 13.1.1951. Loc. No. 137.

Length 1.7 mm.

♂ unknown.

C. modicus belongs to a group of species, which is characterized by a scutellar mirror (DESSART 1965, p. 138). Among the Ethiopian species it seems to be most closely related to



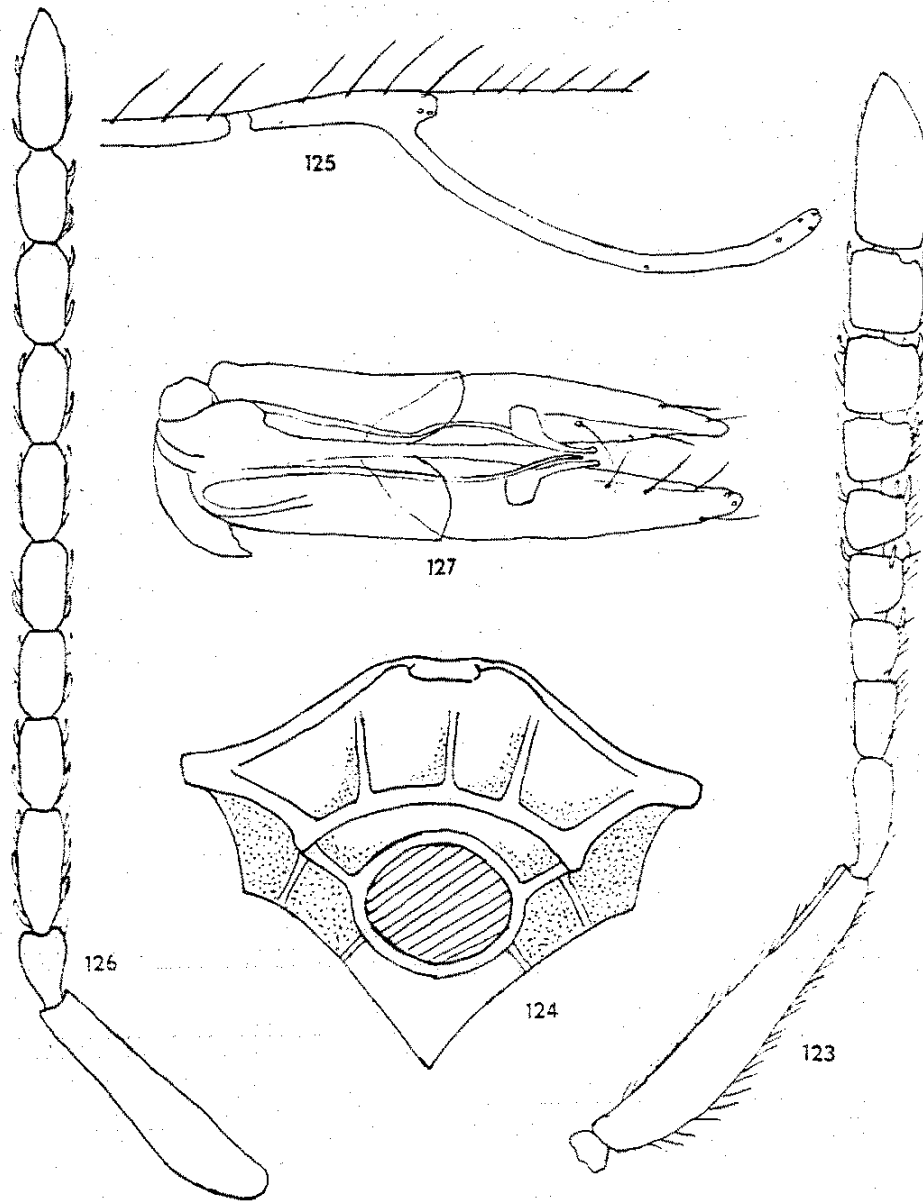
Figs. 120–122. *Ceraphron modicus* n.sp. ♀. — 120. Right antenna. — 121. Propodeum viewed from behind. — 122. Fore and hind wings.

irokoi RISB. (RISBEC 1953 b, p. 555; DESSART 1962, p. 301) but it is distinguished by the proportionately longer antennal segments, the shape of the propodeum and the shorter striation of the large tergite.

***Ceraphron confusus* n. sp.**

(Figs. 123–127)

Very similar to *C. modicus* n.sp. and only distinguishing features are recorded.



Figs. 123–127. *Ceraphron confusus* n.sp. — 123. Female right antenna. — 124. Propodeum viewed from behind. — 125. Venation of fore wing. — 126. Male right antenna. — 127. Male genitalia.

♀. — Thorax brownish black. Head black. Abdomen brown. Proximal half of the scape and pedicel yellow, following antennal segments increasingly brownish. Legs (including the coxae) bright yellow.

Head viewed from above more than 1.5 times as wide as long (38: 22), viewed from in front wider than high (38: 35), shortest distance between the eyes 18. Scape a little longer than the 5 following segments together, at basal third broader than distally. Pedicel more than twice as long as wide, distinctly longer than flagellar joint 1. Flagellar joint 2 a little

longer than wide, joints 3–5 slightly transverse, 6–7 almost as long as wide, last segment of the barely differentiated club twice as long as the preceding one (fig. 123).

Thorax a little narrower than head (35: 38), broader than high (35: 32). Mesoscutum more than twice as broad as long (31: 13), with a strong median furrow and at humeral corners distinct notaulices which disappear half-way along the mesoscutum. Scutellum twice as long as mesoscutum, reticulated as in *C. modicus* and with its posterior half smooth and mirror-like. Frenal lines consist of rows of pits as in *C. modicus*. Spine of metanotum short and broad, apically square-cut. Distal area of propodeum (fig. 124) divided into four parts, quite different from those in *C. modicus*.

Wings yellow. Fore wings 3.5 times as long as broad (105: 31), *subcosta* 52, ratio *radius: marginalis + postmarginalis* = 27: 11 (fig. 125).

Length 1.1 mm.

♂ — Like the female except for sexual characters. Antennae as long as body. Basal half of scape and pedicel yellow, rest of antennae brownish. Scape as long as the three following segments together, pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 twice as long as wide, wider than the pedicel, the following segments more than 1.5 times as long as wide, last segment 1 2/3 times as long as the preceding one (fig. 126). Male genitalia: vide fig. 127.

Length 0.7 mm.

Natal: Royal Natal National Park. At the Cascades of Mahai River above the Hostel. Stony stream with shores overgrown by bush. 1 ♀ (holotype) and 1 ♂ (allotype), 1—2.4.1951. Alt. 5,000 ft. Loc. No. 257.

Ceraphron confusus n. sp. f. *brachypterus*

(Figs. 128—130)

♀. — Distinguished from ♀ *confusus* f.typ. mainly by brachypterous wings. Thorax distinctly narrower than head (29: 37), as usual in short-winged specimens. Spine of metanotum short, slightly broader than long. Distal area of propodeum to the left as in *confusus* f.typ., the right half indistinctly divided into 3 parts by short apical ridges. Fore wings without trace of *radialis* (fig. 128).

Length 0.9 mm.

♂. — Very like the male of *confusus* f. typ. Body almost black. Funicle of antenna (fig. 129) almost black and clearly distinguished from the yellowish scape and pedicel. This is no doubt because the specimen is mature, while the male type of *confusus* f. typ. is somewhat less mature. Male genitalia (fig. 130) as in forma typica but broader, which may be a result of their preparation for illustration.

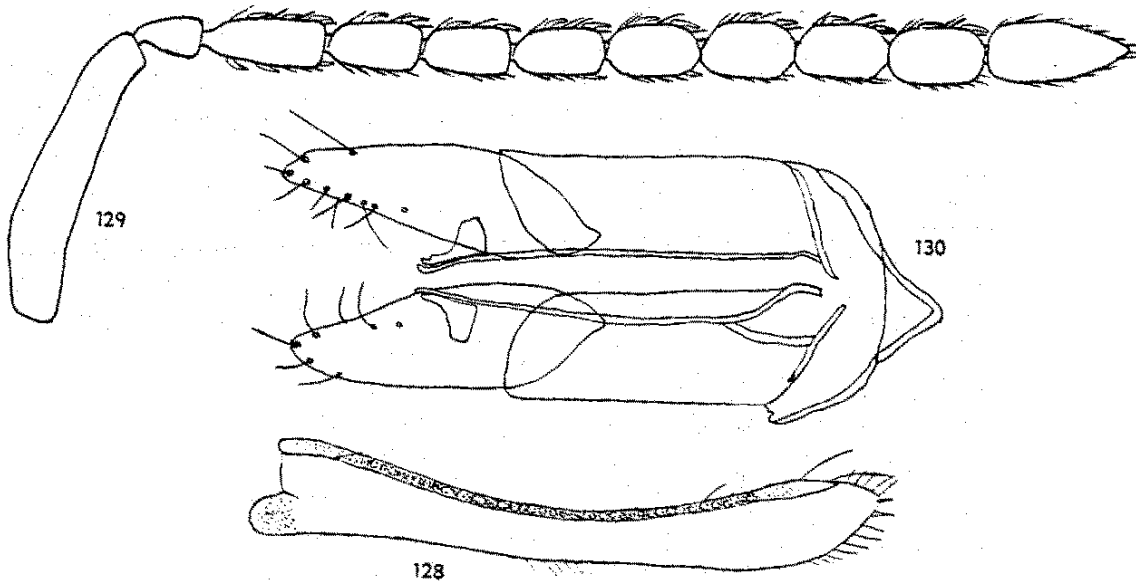
Length 0.9 mm.

Cape Province: Bloukrans River 20 miles ENE Plettenbergbaai. At fast-running river in deep stony ravine. Wet slopes covered with dense indigenous vegetation, e.g. huge ferns. ♀ (holotype) and 1 ♂ (allotype), 11.1. 1951. Loc. No. 133.

Ceraphron cephalotes n. sp.

(Figs. 131—135)

♂. — Colour brownish black. Head yellowish with a darker spot in front of ocelli.

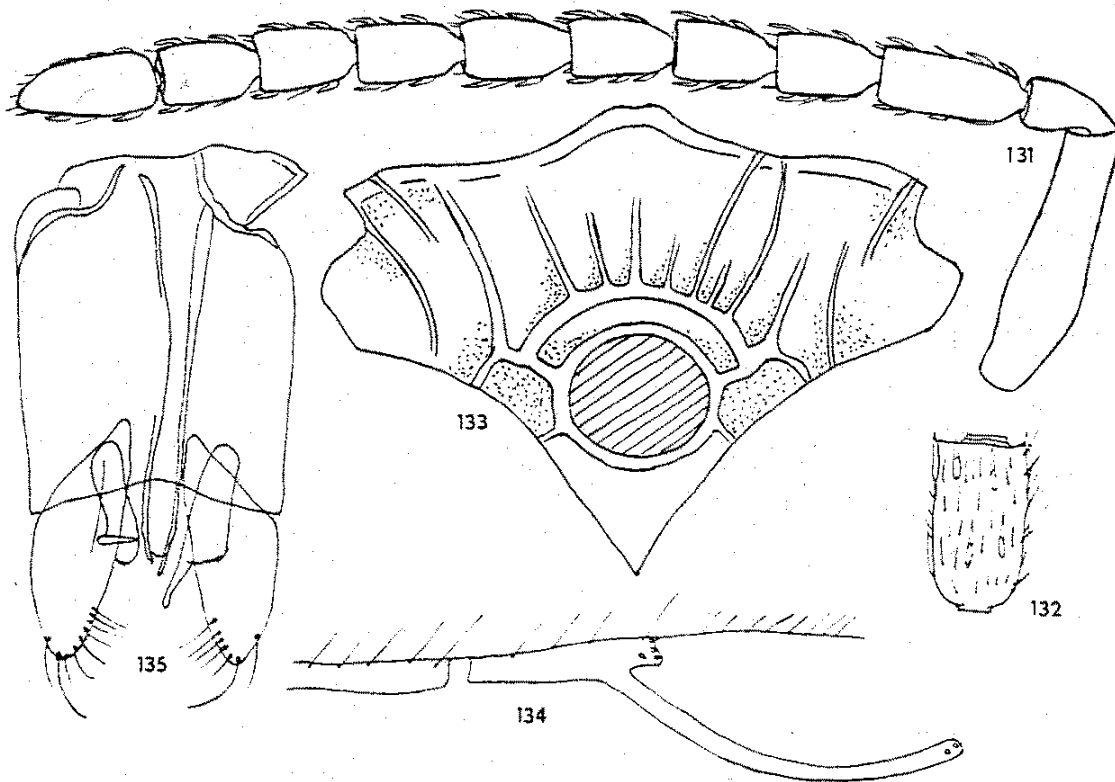


Figs. 128-130. *Ceraphron confusus* n.sp. f. *brachypterus* — 128. Female right fore wing. — 129. Male right antenna. — 130. Male genitalia.

Antennae dark brown, scape and pedicel somewhat brighter. Large tergite of abdomen yellow with hind margin brownish like the apical segments. Legs brown except the bright yellow tarsi.

Head viewed from above not quite twice as broad as long (40: 23), from in front hardly broader than high (40: 38), shortest distance between the eyes 25. Surface of head strongly reticulated (meshes small), in the bottom of the semicircular, shallow supra-clypeal depression with transverse reticulation. Eyes with short and dense hairs. Ocelli in a triangle with the base a little longer than the sides. In front of anterior ocellus a short, longitudinal depression and behind it a median, very fine line towards occiput. Malar space one third of the eye at its greatest width (7: 21). Temples well developed, making the head appear almost square. Antennae slightly shorter than body. Scape as long as 2.5 of the following segments together, widest at the basal third. Pedicel pyriform. 1.5 times as long as broad. Flagellar segments cylindrical, joint 1 a little more than twice as long as wide, following segments shorter, all about equal in length, last segment as long as joint 1. Flagellar segments with broad sensillae in at least two rows and between them shortly pubescent (figs. 131-132).

Thorax as broad as head, broader than high (40: 35). Lateral areas of pronotum with fine longitudinal striation. Mesoscutum twice as broad as long (36: 18) with a distinct median line, but without traces of notaulices. Scutellum longer than mesoscutum (24: 18). Frenal lines consist of rows of pits, joining immediately behind the apical margin of mesoscutum. The row of pits which surrounds the shield is very fine and indistinct. Reticulation of mesoscutum with fine meshes like in the head, on scutellum the meshes are considerably larger. Metanotum with a short, broad spine. Propodeum with two short, dorsolateral



Figs. 131–135. *Ceraphron cephalotes* n.sp. ♂. — 131. Right antenna. — 132. 5th segment of antenna. — 133. Propodeum viewed from behind. — 134. Venation of fore wing. — 135. Genitalia.

spines, vertical area with about ten fine, incomplete ridges (fig. 133). Mesopleurae with conspicuous, weakly pubescent prepectus, otherwise finely, longitudinally striated. Hind coxae laterally striated.

Wings yellow. Fore wings more than 3 times as long as broad (109: 34), with short fringes, *subcosta* 53; ratio *radius: marginalis + postmarginalis* = 23: 12 (fig. 134). Hind wings about 5 times as long as broad (95: 19), their longest fringes almost half the wing breadth.

Large tergite as long as broad, at base with about 7 fine ridges and between them several very fine striae, all very short; at the anterior corners very short pubescence. Male genitalia: vide fig. 135.

Length 1.1 mm.

♀ unknown.

Cape Province: Kleinmond. In garden near sandy beach. 1 ♂ (holotype), 20.12.1950. Loc. No. 89.

Ceraphron longulus n. sp.

(Figs. 136–139)

♂. — Thorax brown, laterally, especially pronotum, brighter. Head brown, yellowish anteriorly, at the attachment of the antennae. Scape yellow, pedicel brownish, flagellum almost black. Legs including coxae yellow, only femora and tibiae of fore legs brownish.

Head viewed from above almost twice as broad as long (39: 22), viewed from in front broader than high (39: 34), shortest distance between the eyes 22. Malar space one fifth of the eye at its greatest width. Ocelli in an equilateral triangle. Surface of the head reticulated and sparsely hairy, except the semicircular supra-clypeal depression. Eyes hairy. Temples well developed. A deep median line runs from the hind margin of the supra-clypeal depression in front of and behind the median ocellus towards the occiput. Antennae about as long as body. Scape a little longer than the following two segments together. Pedicel almost twice as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 almost 3 times as long as wide, slightly swollen in the middle, joints 2-8 cylindrical, about twice as wide, last segment pointed, $1\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the preceding one. All flagellar segments with a great number of very fine sensillae, apparently without pubescence (figs. 136, 137).

Thorax as broad as head, broader than high (39: 35). Lateral areas of pronotum with a longitudinal furrow from the anterior corner; above this and along the distal margin finely reticulated and pubescent. Mesoscutum almost twice as broad as long (34: 18), with a strong median line but without traces of notaulices. Scutellum longer than mesoscutum (24: 18). Frenal lines consist of rows of fine pits, meeting anteriorly behind the mesoscutum in a small smooth area. A similar row of fine pits surrounds the shield. Metanotum without a median spine but with a transverse sharp ridge which is well visible from the side. Propodeum without lateral spines, its distal, vertical area similar to that of *C. cephalotes* but with still more irregular ridges. Mesopleurae with an indistinct prepectus, which is slightly reticulated, bordered posteriorly with some pits, otherwise almost smooth.

Wings pale yellow. Fore wings 3.5 times as long as broad (105: 30). *subcosta* 48. *ratio radius: marginalis - postmarginalis* = 75: 40 (fig. 138). Fringes very short. Hind wings damaged but seem to be about 5 times as long as wide with relatively long fringes.

Large tergite of abdomen as long as broad, flattened above, at base with about ten very short ridges and laterally inconspicuously pubescent. Male genitalia: vide fig. 139.

Length 1.1 mm.

♀ unknown.

Cape Province: Cape Peninsula, Cape Point Nature Reserve. At small lake with slightly brownish water, bottom and shore gravelly with scattered tufts of *Carex*. Near steep, stony slopes, partly covered by flowering plants. 1 ♂ (holotype), 10.12.1950. Loc. No. 79.

C. longulus is very closely related to *C. cephalotes*, but differs in the dissimilar antennae and in the shape of propodeum.

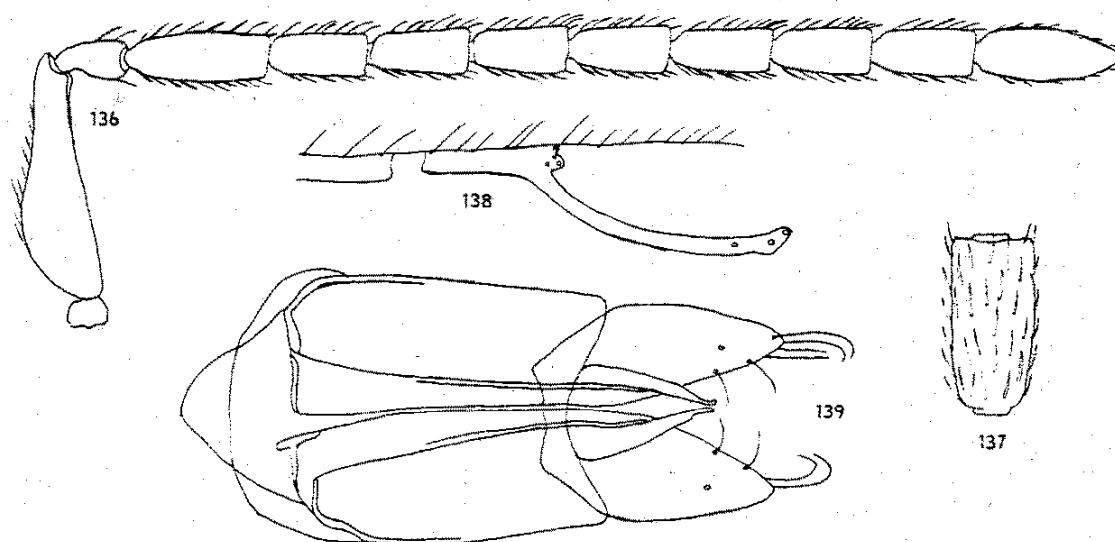
Genus *Trichosteresis* FÖRSTER, 1856

Trichosteresis glabra (BOHEMAN)

Trichosteresis radialis (THOMS.) syn. nov.

Trichosteresis nitida (THOMS.) syn. nov.

FÖRSTER described the genus without giving species names. It was valid in 1893, when ASHMEAD designated *Ceraphron glaber* BOHEMAN 1832 as the type species of *Trichosteresis* FÖRSTER. THOMSON did not know FÖRSTER's genus but described a new genus, *Thliboneura*,



Figs. 136-139. *Ceraphron longulus* n.sp. ♂. — 136. Left antenna. — 137. 5th segment of antenna. — 138. Venation of fore wing. — 139. Genitalia.

with the same *Ceraphron glaber* BOH. as first species and two new species, *radialis* and *nitida*, which in 1914 by KIEFFER were transferred to *Trichosteresis*.

I have selected lectotypes for the three species among BOHEMAN's material in his collection at the Riksmuseum, Stockholm, and in THOMSON's collection in the Entomological Museum, Lund.

Ceraphron glaber BOH. Lectotype ♀ labelled "Sm" (Småland), "Bhn", in BOHEMAN's collection, Riksmuseum.

Thliboneura radialis THOMS. Lectotype ♀ labelled "Bh" (Bohuslän), "Bhn", "Type", in BOHEMAN's collection, Riksmuseum. The lectotype is damaged, and the parts are remounted on a rectangular slide. The 3 apical segments of the left antenna are missing, as are the 5 apical segments of the right antenna and the last 3 segments of the left fore tarsus.

Thliboneura nitida THOMS. Three females on one pin labelled "nitida", "L-d" (Lund) in THOMSON's collection, Lund. The upper specimen is selected as lectotype.

A careful examination with the assistance of Dr. DESSART, Brussels, of all available specimens, mainly from Sweden, showed that it is not possible to distinguish these nominal species from each other. The differences in punctuation, reticulation and striation mentioned by THOMSON (1858, p. 289) are very small and variable. As a specific character of *nitida* he states that the ocelli form a triangle, but this is also the case in the other two species. As far as can be seen, the three nominal species are conspecific and so have to take the name *Trichosteresis glabra* (BOH.).

One South African female specimen cannot be distinguished from the European species. It agrees very well with the *nitida*-form.

Cape Province: Yzerfontein. On sandy beach with dunes covered by dwarf shrubs. Further inland dry sand dunes with grass tufts. In depressions, drying up salt pans, partly covered by *Salsola* and other salt vegetation. 1 ♀, 25.10.1950. Loc. No. 17.

FAMILY Scelionidae

Subfamily TELENOMINAE

Genus *Telenomus* HALIDAY, 1833

From the Ethiopian Region about 35 species were described, most of them by NIXON (1935 a, p. 77; 1935 b, p. 558; 1937 a, p. 387; 1937 b, p. 113) who made a great effort to bring order to the many nominal genera and species. He accepted a few genera, notably, *Telenomus* HAL. and *Asolcus* NAKAWAGA (*Microphanurus* KIEFFER sensu NIXON). However, the limits between these two genera are also unclear. Later RISBEC (1950, p. 556; 1955 a, p. 192; 1955 b, p. 364; 1956 b, p. 831) dealt with African species of the two genera and described some new taxa.

Telenomus aleus NIXON, 1935

Cape Province: Bloukrans River, 20 miles ENE Plettenbergbaai. At fast-running river in deep stony ravine with wet slopes, covered by dense indigenous vegetation, i.e. huge ferns. 1 ♀, 11.1.1951. Loc. No. 133.

The specimen agrees rather well with NIXON's description (1935 a, p. 81). A few differences, which I think are of no specific value, may be mentioned. The legs are bright yellow except for the brownish fore coxae. The smooth and shining frons seems to be somewhat more extended than is mentioned by NIXON, and joint no. 1 of the antennal flagellum is fully twice as long as wide.

T. aleus was described from Uganda, bred from eggs of a notodontid moth.

Telenomus nanus n. sp.

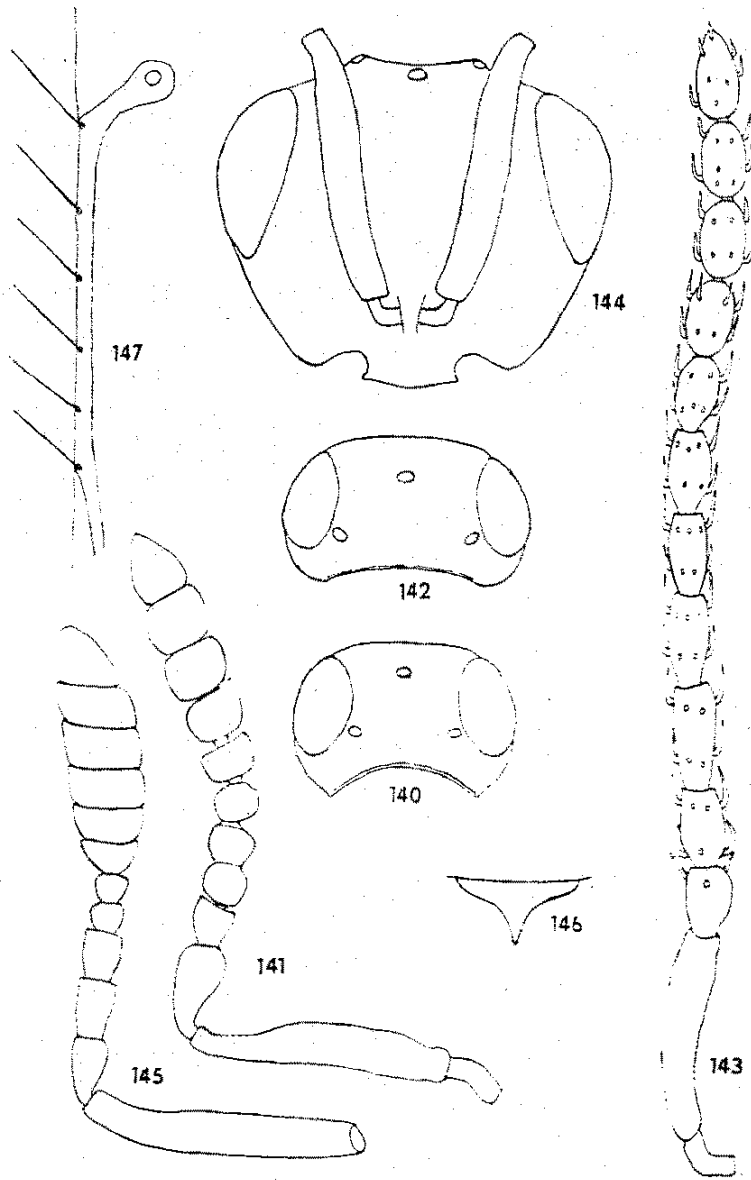
(Figs. 140—141)

♀. — Head and thorax black. Gaster dark brown. Antennae dirty yellow with base of scape, pedicel and apical segment paler. Legs brownish with both ends of tibiae and the tarsi except the last segment yellow.

Head not quite twice as broad as long (27: 14) (fig. 140), shortest distance between the eyes 13. Frons above the antennal prominence with a distinct, almost round depression, which extends for more than half the distance to the anterior ocellus. Vertex between the ocelli faintly reticulated, in front of anterior ocellus smooth, with only a few punctures inside the eye margin. Malar space shorter than the eye at its greatest width (10: 17). Eyes very inconspicuously hairy. Lateral ocelli almost contiguous with the eye.

Scape of antenna (fig. 141) almost as long as the following 5 segments together. Pedicel hardly twice as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 narrower, a little longer than wide. Following segments wider than long, the 5-segmented club indistinctly delimited, apical segment slightly longer than wide.

Thorax narrower than head (23: 27), distinctly longer than broad (32: 23). Mesoscutum longer than broad (23: 20), vaulted in all directions, with two longitudinal, shallow



Figs. 140–147. — 140–141. *Telenomus nanus* n.sp. ♀. — 140. Head viewed from above. — 141. Left antenna. — 142–143. *Telenomus splendens* n.sp. ♂. — 142. Head viewed from above. — 143. Left antenna. — 144–147. *Trimorus nagus* n.sp. ♀. — 144. Head viewed from in front. — 145. Right antenna. — 146. Spine of metanotum. — 147. Marginalis and stigmatis of fore wing.

impressions laterally (possibly artifacts), distinctly punctured and reticulated. Scutellum rather smooth with few punctures. Metanotum in the middle with a reticulated swelling. Propodeum emarginated apically, laterally smooth and shining, shortly pointed at the hind corners.

Wings almost hyaline, very finely pubescent, with yellowish venation. *Marginalis* about

twice as long as wide, *stigmalis* at least twice as long as *marginalis*. *postmarginalis* ill-defined, about three times as long as *stigmalis*.

Gaster about as long as and slightly broader than thorax. First tergite very short, longitudinally striated at the basal half. Second tergite a little broader than long, at the base with a row of small pits, otherwise smooth and shining.

Length 0.7 mm.

♂ unknown.

S. W. Africa: Kaokoveld, Sanitatas, about 85 miles WSW Ohopoho. Dry stone field with mopane bush and dry grass close to waterhole near sandy river bed, at places with shallow pools. 1♀ (holotype), 14—16.6. 1951. Loc. No. 340.

In NIXON's key to the females of *Telenomus* (1955 a, p. 75) the new species runs to *pylus* Nix. The two species are closely related. According to NIXON, *T. pylus* is distinctly larger, approx 1.1 mm. In the Telenominae, however, the length of the abdomen is uncertain, because the segments are often more or less telescoped. The very short pubescence of the eyes makes it possible to place *T. nanus* n.sp. in the genus *Asolcus*, but the habitus of the animal indicates, in my opinion, that it belongs to *Telenomus*.

Telenomus splendens n. sp.

(Figs. 142—143)

♂. — Head and thorax black. Gaster dark brown. Antennae brownish. Legs brown with both ends of tibiae and the tarsi yellow.

Head almost twice as wide as long (29: 16) (fig. 142). shortest distance between the eyes 17. Frons above the antennal prominence with a small, shallow impression. Head entirely very smooth and shining, only on the vertex and the declivous hind area with some distinct punctures: a few minute punctures inside the eye margin. Malar space about 1/3 of the eye at its greatest width (6: 15). Eyes inconspicuously hairy. Lateral ocelli close to eyes.

Antenna (fig. 143) reaches to about the middle of the second tergite. Scape as long as 2.5 of the following segments together. Pedicel about 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 slightly longer, 2 almost twice as long as pedicel, more than twice as long as wide. Following flagellar segments gradually diminishing in length, the preapical one distinctly longer than wide, last segment about 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax about as broad as head. Mesoscutum flattened, a little broader than long (28: 26), anteriorly finely reticulated, apically smooth with sparse, distinct punctures. Scutellum smooth and shining without any reticulation or punctuation. Metanotum with a smooth swelling. Propodeum apically emarginate, indistinctly reticulated.

Wings as in *T. nanus* n.sp., *postmarginalis* ill-defined.

Gaster as long as thorax, but distinctly narrower (23: 29). First tergite three times as broad as its length in the middle, with irregular, very small pits anteriorly. Second tergite about as long as wide, without any trace of basal sculpture. Apical segments very inconspicuously punctured.

Length 0.9 mm.

♀ unknown.

Basutoland: 3 miles W of Nazareth Mission station, 20 miles ESE Maseru. In lower part of shallow valley marshy meadows traversed by a small stream. Sides of the valley covered by rich and luxuriant meadows bordered by maize fields. Alt. 6,250 ft. 1 ♂ (holotype), 24.3.1951. Loc. No. 245.

T. splendens n.sp. is very smooth and shining which distinguishes it from other species known to me.

The holotype lacks the last segment of the right antenna and the right fore leg.

Subfamily TELEASINAE

Genus *Trimorus* FÖRSTER, 1856

Most of the species of Teleasinae were placed in the genus *Hoplogryon* ASHMEAD, but as FOUTS (1948, p. 91) has shown that the differences between *Trimorus* and *Hoplogryon* are only of sexual character, the first name *Trimorus* FÖRST. 1856 should be accepted for the genus. For the same reason *Propentacantha* KIEFFER is congeneric with *Trimorus*. About 30 species of *Trimorus* were described from the Ethiopian region, most of them by NIXON (1936, p. 114) and RISBEC (1950, p. 580), but none of them seems to agree with the three following species.

Trimorus nagus n. sp.

(Figs. 144—147)

♀. — Head and thorax brownish black. Gaster except last segments paler brown. Antennae dark brown with scape, pedicel and last segment of club paler. Legs yellow with thickened parts of femora and tibiae and last segment of tarsi slightly brownish.

Head more than twice as wide as long (48: 20), shortest distance between the eyes 29, viewed from in front (fig. 144) wider than high (48: 40). Malar space shorter than the eye at its greatest width (15: 21). Ocelli in a low triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 15: 10: 8. Surface of frons smooth, between the ocelli finely reticulated, strongly striate between eyes and bases of mandibles. A fine ridge runs from the antennal prominence to half the distance to the anterior ocellus. Eyes with sparse short hairs.

Scape of antenna (fig. 145) extends slightly above the level of the vertex (fig. 144); it is as long as the six following segments together. Pedicel a little longer than wide. Flagellar joint 1 hardly 1.5 times as long as wide, joint 2 slightly shorter, 3 and 4 wider than long, following segments form a well delimited 6-segmented club.

Thorax as broad as head. Mesoscutum almost twice as broad as long (41: 25), strongly rugose, along the apical margin indistinctly, longitudinally striate. Irregular traces of notaulices present. Scutellum almost smooth, weakly punctured anteriorly. Metanotal spine (fig. 146) long, sharply pointed. Propodeum coarsely reticulated with pointed lateral corners, naked except for a small whitish pubescence laterally.

Fore wings extend beyond apex of abdomen; *stigmalis* (fig. 147) relatively short, almost rectangular to the edge of the wing.

Gaster as broad as and much longer than thorax (75: 45). First tergite not quite twice as broad apically as the median length (23: 13), regularly striated. Second tergite barely longer than the first one, with regular striation which almost reaches the apical margin, laterally almost smooth and somewhat hairy. Third tergite broader than long (48: 38), smooth and shining except for a small indistinct spot of reticulation near the apical corner. Following segments short, almost smooth with a few fine hairs.

Length 1.3 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: 6 miles S Mount Fletcher. At loamy river with sand banks in gravelly and stony, rather dry surroundings, chiefly pasture land. 1 ♀ (holotype), 9.3.1951. Loc. No. 216.

T. nagus n.sp. seems to be related to *Hoplogryon magnes* NIXON (1936, p. 137) but is distinguished by the sculpture of head and scutellum and by the striation of the second tergite.

Trimorus agnus n. sp.

(Figs. 148—151)

♀. — Head and thorax entirely black. Gaster slightly brownish. Antennae almost black with base of scape and pedicel paler. Legs brown, trochanters and tarsi yellowish.

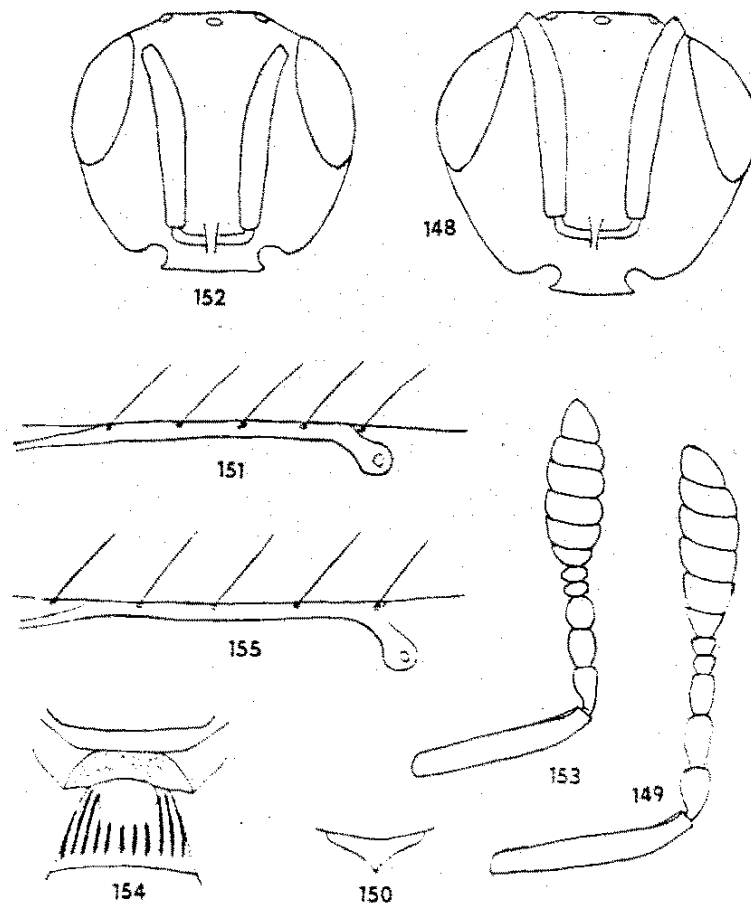
Head a little more than twice as broad as long (39: 18), shortest distance between the eyes 21, viewed from in front (fig. 148) broader than high (39: 34). Malar space shorter than the eye at its greatest width (14: 18). Ocelli in a low triangle, POL:LOL:OOL = 12: 8: 4. Surface of frons very smooth and shining. Reticulation between ocelli very inconspicuous. Striation of the malar space very fine and sparse. A fine, short ridge indicated above the antennal prominence. Eyes bare.

Scape of antenna (fig. 149) extends to about the level of the vertex (fig. 148); it is as long as the five following segments together. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 narrower, twice as long as wide, joint 2 distinctly shorter, 1.5 times as long as wide, 3 and 4 almost as wide as long, following segments form a distinct 6-segmented club.

Thorax slightly narrower than head (37: 39). Mesoscutum almost twice as broad as long (32: 18), reticulated and punctured, with short traces of notaulices apically. Scutellum on the anterior half finely punctured. Metanotum with a short spine (fig. 150). Propodeum weakly emarginate apically, laterally longitudinally striate, pointed at lateral corners, naked except for a small whitish pubescence laterally.

Fore wings extend beyond apex of abdomen; *stigmalis* (fig. 151) very short, forming a very acute angle at the edge of the wing.

Gaster as broad as and longer than thorax (55: 35). First tergite more than twice as broad distally as its length in the middle, at the anterior half with a weak, almost smooth swelling,



Figs. 148-155. — 148-151. *Trimorus agnus* n.sp. ♀. — 148. Head viewed from in front. — 149. Right antenna. — 150. Spine of metanotum. — 151. Venation of fore wing. — 152-155. *Trimorus argus* n.sp. ♀. — 152. Head viewed from in front. — 153. Right antenna. — 154. Hind part of thorax and first tergite of gaster. — 155. Venation of fore wing.

apically and laterally with longitudinal striae which become shorter at the sides. Second tergite slightly longer than the first one, with regular striation which extends medially almost to hind margin; the sides smooth with a feeble hairiness. Third tergite broader than long (37: 25), weakly reticulated with relatively large, somewhat longitudinal meshes; at hind corners with spots of more distinct reticulation. Following tergites with very fine reticulation, last tergite pointed at apex.

Length 1.0 mm.

♂ unknown.

Basutoland: Nazareth Mission Station 20 miles ESE Maseru. In shallow valley 3 miles W the station. In the low part marshy meadows traversed by a small stream. Sides of the valley with rich and luxuriant meadows bordered by maize fields. Alt. 6,250 ft. 1 ♀ (holotype), 24.3.1951. Loc. No. 245.

T. agnus n.sp. seems to be closely related to *Hoplogryon laius* Nix. (1936, p. 178). The main difference is the dilation of the first tergite in *agnus*.

***Trimorus argus* n. sp.**

(Figs. 152—155)

♀. — Thorax almost black. Head and the three anterior segments of gaster paler. Antennae brownish with base of scape and pedicel yellowish. Legs yellow with thickened parts of femora and the tibiae and last segments of tarsi brownish.

Head not fully twice as broad as long (35: 20), shortest distance between the eyes 20, viewed from in front (fig. 152) slightly broader than high (35: 32). Malar space shorter than the eye at its greatest width (12: 16). Ocelli in a low triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 12: 7: 4. Surface of frons smooth and shining, on vertex distinctly punctured and strongly striate at the malar space. A very indistinct trace of a median ridge above the antennal prominence. Eyes with short hairiness.

Scape of antenna (fig. 153) not reaching the level of vertex, almost as long as the seven following segments together. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 of the same length and width, joint 2 as long as wide, 3 and 4 short, wider than long; following segments form a distinct 6-segmented club.

Thorax about as broad as head. Mesoscutum not fully twice as broad as long (29: 17), very densely punctured, at the hind margin finely, longitudinally striate, without any trace of notaulices. Scutellum on the anterior half finely punctured, apically smooth. Central part of metanotum finely punctured, no trace of a spine. Propodeum deeply emarginate apically, laterally weakly rugose and hairy, without distinct teeth at the distal corners.

Fore wings pale yellow, hardly reaching the apex of abdomen: *stigmatis* (fig. 155) oblique to the edge of the wing.

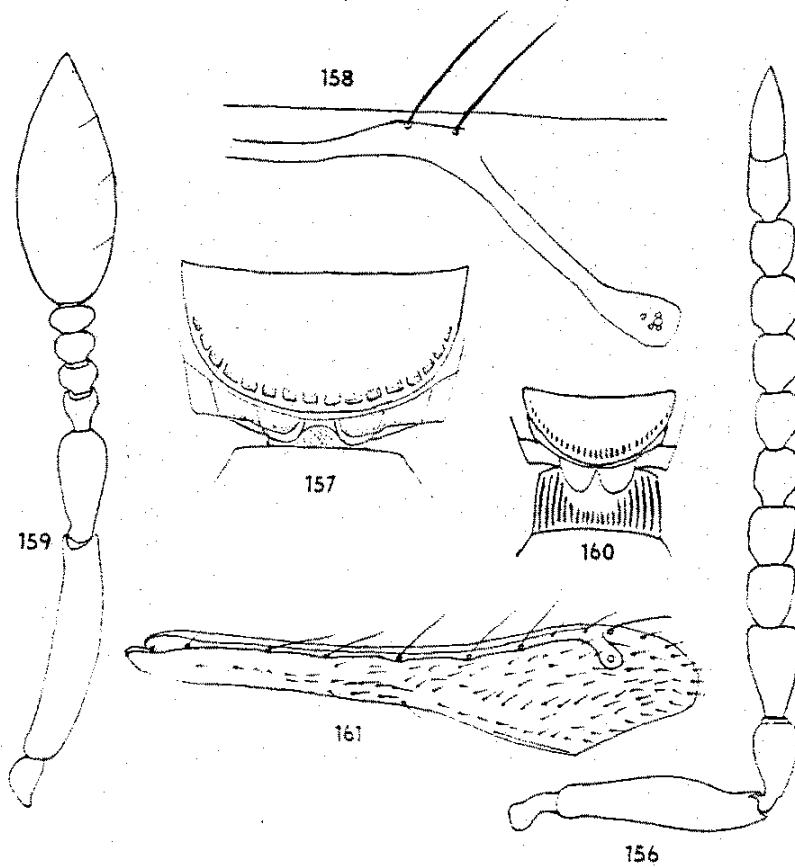
Gaster as broad as and about twice as long as thorax. First tergite (fig. 154) almost 1.5 times as broad apically as its length in the middle, anteriorly with a smooth and shining elevation, fitting in the emargination of the propodeum, apically and laterally evenly striate. Second tergite barely as long as the first, regularly striate in its whole length, laterally smooth. Third tergite broader than long (33: 26), in the middle of the anterior half with a very fine longitudinal striation, at the sides and apically smooth except for the usual spot of reticulation near the hind corners.

Length 1.0 mm.

♂ unknown.

Natal: Albert Falls, Umgeni River, 13 miles E Pietermaritzburg. At loamy river plunging over a broad ridge into a pool and flowing off as several minor branches separated by banks and small overgrown islands. Shores of the river at places open, stony and fairly dry, elsewhere covered by dense vegetation. At the western part of the falls luxuriant bush and tree vegetation. 1 ♀ (holotype), 13.4.1951. Loc. No. 272.

According to KIEFFER's key to the females of Teleasinae (1926, p. 173) the species should be placed in the genus *Propentacantha* KIEFF. because of the elevation of the first tergite.



Figs. 156-161. — 156-158. *Idris brevis* n.sp. ♂. — 156. Right antenna. — 157. Hind part of thorax. — 158. Venation of fore wing. — 159-161. *Idris petiolaris* n.sp. ♀. — 159. Right antenna. — 160. Hind part of thorax and first tergite of gaster. — 161. Fore wing.

Subfamily SCELIONINAE

Genus *Idris* FÖRSTER, 1856

Idris brevis n. sp.

(Figs. 156-158)

♂. — Head and dorsum of thorax almost black. Pleurae and propodeum brownish. Gaster dark brown with petiole and sides of tergites yellowish. Antennae almost black with the two basal segments brownish. Legs dirty yellow.

Head more than twice as broad as long (57: 26), considerably broader than high (57: 45), shortest distance between the eyes 33. Ocelli in a low triangle, the lateral ones very close to the eyes. Vertex with a transverse, sharp ridge behind the eyes. Upper half of frons finely granulated and inconspicuously pubescent, lower half smooth and shining, with a median sharp ridge, its lower part with a distinct striation. Malar space about as long as the eye at

its greatest width. Eyes inconspicuously pubescent. Mandibles 3-dentate. Maxillary palps 2-jointed. Labial palps 1-jointed.

Antennae (fig. 156) reach hind margin of petiole. Scape almost as long as the following three segments together. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 slightly longer and wider than the pedicel, widened distally. Following segments a little narrower, about as long as wide, shorter than joint 1. The last two flagellar segments are fitted very tightly, separated only by a feeble suture; last segment pointed, almost twice as long as the preceding one.

Thorax slightly narrower than head (54: 57). Pronotum visible from above only at the antero-lateral corners. Mesoscutum 1.5 times as broad as long (47: 31), strongly declivous anteriorly, without traces of notaulices, very finely granulated with a short pubescence. Scutellum (fig. 157) along the semicircular apical margin with a row of small pits, pubescent like mesoscutum. Metanotum very short, in shape of a narrow rim. Propodeum with a somewhat upturned transverse sharp ridge which is broken in the middle by a shallow emargination, laterally with weak pubescence.

Fore wing about 3 times as long as broad (145: 50). *Marginalis* not making contact with the margin of the wing, about one third of the length of *stigmatis* (fig. 158).

Abdomen slightly narrower than thorax (49: 54). Petiole 3 times as broad apically as its length in the middle, anterior margin upturned, regularly striate. Second tergite almost twice as long as petiole, striate on anterior half, apically finely reticulated as are the following segments. Third tergite longest. Gaster covered with sparse, white pubescence.

Length 1.2 mm.

♀ unknown.

Cape Province: Bloukrans River, 20 miles ENE Plettenbergbaai. At fast-running river in deep stony ravine with wet slopes, covered by dense indigenous vegetation, including large ferns. 1 ♂ (holotype). 11.1.1951. Loc. No. 133.

Idris petiolaris n. sp.

(Figs. 159—161)

♀. — Head and thorax brownish black. Gaster brown. Antennae yellow with pedicel and club a little darker. Legs dirty yellow.

Head barely twice as broad as long (33: 18), a little broader than high (33: 28), shortest distance between the eyes 17. Lateral ocelli close to the eyes. Frons finely reticulated and sparsely hairy, above antennae smooth with a median, very fine ridge. Maxillary palps 2-jointed, labial palps 1-jointed.

Scape of antenna (fig. 159) as long as the following five segments together. Pedicel as wide as scape, longer than the following two segments together. Flagellar joint 1 narrower, slightly longer than wide, joints 2–4 wider than long. Club seems to consist of a single segment, though traces of oblique sutures (as is usual in this genus) are visible.

Thorax narrower than head (28: 33). Pronotum just visible from above at the antero-lateral corners. Mesoscutum broader than long (25: 17), uniformly reticulated with indistinct

notaulices at the apical third. Scutellum almost semicircular with a row of fine pits along the apical margin. Metanotum very short, hidden by scutellum in the middle. Propodeum at hind margin with two horizontal lamellae, between which a hump of the petiole is visible (fig. 160).

Fore wings (fig. 161) shortened, reaching to the hind margin of the petiole.

Abdomen slightly broader than thorax (31: 28). Petiole about twice as broad as long with parallel sides, striate longitudinally but for the anterior smooth hump. Second tergite about as long as the petiole, somewhat irregularly striate. Third tergite weakly reticulated with some longitudinal indistinct striae anteriorly, pubescent like the following tergites. Sixth tergite pointed, slightly broader than long.

Length 0.7 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Bloukrans River, 20 miles ENE Plettenbergbaai. Fast-running river in deep stony ravine with wet slopes, covered by dense indigenous vegetation, including huge ferns. 3 ♀♀ (holotype and 2 paratypes, one of them in the author's collection), 11.1.1951. Loc. No. 133.

I. petiolaris n.sp. is distinguished from other species of *Idris* by the hump of the petiole. According to KIEFFER's key (1926, p. 132) to the genera of Baeinae (now included in Scellioninae) the new species should belong to *Ceratobaeus* ASHMEAD (1893, p. 175), which is based on females only and which have a hump of the petiole as the most important difference from *Idris* FÖRST. (*Acolus* FÖRST. sensu ASHMEAD. cf. MASNER 1961, p. 163). It is probable that *Ceratobaeus* ASHM. is congeneric with *Idris* FÖRST. In any case the new species belongs to *Idris*.

The two African species of *Holalcus* KIEFF. (typographical error for *Holacolus* KIEFF.), *auratus* RISB. and *senegalensis* RISB. (1950, p. 577), seem to be closely related to *Idris petiolaris* n.sp. They have a similar hump of the petiole and are known only in the female sex. The club of the antenna is described as follows (l. c. p. 578): "massue . . . en fuseau épais, avec indication de 3 sillons intersegmentaires". From the description and figures it is evident that none of these species is identical with *I. petiolaris*.

Genus *Scelio* LATREILLE, 1805

Though *Scelio* LATR. is an easily recognized genus some of the characters described by earlier authors do not correspond to those reported by others. Thus ASHMEAD (1893, p. 241) states that the maxillary palps and the labial palps are 3-jointed. KIEFFER (1926, p. 308) mentions that the former are 4-jointed and the latter 2-jointed ("oftmals scheinbar 3-gliedrig indem der Palpiger stark entwickelt ist und scheinbar das 1. Glied darstellt"). Finally OGLOBLIN (1927, p. 393) examined three species very carefully and found 3-jointed maxillary palps and 2-jointed labial palps in both sexes. My own investigations refer to 6 species, males and females, all of which have without doubt 3-jointed maxillary palps and 2-jointed labial palps.

Further, it is always reported that the gaster consists of six tergites in the females and

seven in the males. Concerning the females this is correct, but in the males there are in fact eight tergites. Apparently the short 7th tergite was overlooked. The 8th tergite is also short and bent downwards and sometimes can be seen only from behind.

A good synopsis of the African species of *Scelio* was presented by NIXON (1958, p. 303-318) with description of 11 new species. PRIESNER (1951) investigated the Egyptian fauna and described 10 new species. As NIXON did not know PRIESNER's work, some of his species may be synonyms.

Scelio antorides NIXON, 1958

Cape Province: Haarlem, 10 miles E Avontuur on dry stony hillside with low shrubs. 1 ♀, 28.2.1951. Loc. No. 190.

This species was described on specimens from the Cape Province (NIXON 1958, p. 305). I have compared the above specimen with a female from the type series which was kindly placed at my disposal by Dr. NIXON. The two specimens agree very closely; only the tint of the metallic blue of the Haarlem-♀ is still less conspicuous.

Scelio africanus RISBEC, 1950

Basutoland: Quthing. On rich meadow. 1 ♂, 17.3.1951. Loc. No. 239.

S. africanus was described in both sexes from Madagascar and Senegal (RISBEC 1950, p. 586). Later NIXON added Tanganyika (ex acridiid eggs), Cape Province and Orange Free State (1958, p. 311). The above specimen agrees very well with a male specimen, sent to me by Dr. NIXON.

Scelio howardi CRAWFORD, 1910

Basutoland: Quthing. On rich meadow. 1 ♂, 17.3.1951. Loc. No. 239.

S. howardi is earlier known from the Cape Province, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, S. Rhodesia and the French Sudan (NIXON 1958, p. 314). It was bred from eggs of several Acridiidae. A male specimen sent to me by Dr. NIXON agrees well with the above ♂. Yet, it is somewhat smaller, about 4 mm (almost 5 mm in NIXON's specimen). However, NIXON (l.c. p. 315) records also smaller specimens belonging to the same species and not being more than 3 mm.

I have also been able to compare the Quthing specimen with a female specimen of the Egyptian *huseini* PRIESNER (1951, p. 140). Except for sexual differences the two specimens agree very closely. Probably *huseini* PRIESN. will be found to be synonymous with *howardi* CRAWF., when more material is available for study.

Genus *Oreiscelio* KIEFFER, 1910

Oreiscelio KIEFFER 1912, s. NIXON 1933.

Oreiscelio rugosus n. sp.

The species of the genus are very closely related to each other. Because of NIXON's careful description of *turneri* NIXON in comparison with the type species *seychellensis* KIEFF. I prefer to present distinguishing characters of the three known species in a key. Dr. NIXON kindly sent me a female paratype of *turneri* for examination. The characters of *seychellensis* given are partly from KIEFFER (1926, p. 346), partly from NIXON (1933, p. 296).

1. Gaster hardly less than twice as long as wide. Second tergite scarcely longer than the first or the third tergites. Legs bright reddish-yellow. Mesonotal reticulation tending to form longitudinal ridges connected with fading out of transverse ridges. *seychellensis* KIEFF.
- Gaster not more than 1 2/3 times as long as wide. Legs brownish or black (except tarsi which are paler). 2
2. Gaster 1 2/3 times as long as wide, Mesonotal reticulation with a network of large, irregular meshes with ridges, which are not more longitudinal than transverse. Legs black. Gaster with a network of large, irregular meshes, formed by longitudinal and transverse ridges, at the bottom apparently smooth. Scutellum without trace of a median depression *turneri* NIXON
- Gaster 1.5 times as long as wide, first tergite only half as long as the second. Legs brown. Mesonotal reticulation longitudinal, somewhat irregular but without transverse ridges. Gaster with longitudinal ridges, sometimes fork-shaped, but without transverse elements; meshes at the bottom conspicuously rugose. Scutellum with a shallow, longitudinal median furrow *rugosus* n.sp.

Length 2.7 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Cape Peninsula, Hout Bay, Skoorsteenkop. On dry stony mountain side with scattered Proteas and Ericaceae (alt. 250—500 ft.). 1 ♀ (holotype), 28.1.1951. Loc. No. 161.

The holotype lacks the two apical segments of the left antenna, the two last segments of the right middle tarsus and the right hind tarsus.

Genus *Shreemana* NIXON, 1933

The genus and its single species *sera* NIXON were described in 1933 from the Cape Province. The author kindly sent me a male paratype for examination. As usual the description (1933, p. 300) is very careful, so I have only to record distinguishing characters when describing the following new species.

Shreemana nixonii n. sp.

(Figs. 162—165)

♀. — Black. Antennae brownish black, slightly paler at base. Legs brown with coxae and femora darker.

Punctures of head always well defined (not contiguous as in *sera*), and spaces between them almost smooth. Carina from antennal prominence extends to about one third the distance to the anterior ocellus. Ocelli in a low triangle; the lateral ones separated from the eyes by about 1 1/2 of their greatest width. Mandibles 3-dentate (fig. 162) with the middle tooth considerably shorter than the lateral ones. Maxillary palps 4-jointed. Labial palps 2-jointed (fig. 163).

Antennae (fig. 164) distinctly shorter than in *sera* NIXON. Scape a little longer than the following three segments together. Pedicel twice as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 more than 3 times as long as its apical width, joint 2 half as long as 1 and 1.5 times as long as wide, 3 about as long as wide, forming a transition to the indistinct 7-segmented club.

Mesoscutum with well defined punctuation which is rather shallow in the middle between the notaulices. Scutellum with large, poorly separated punctures. Processes of scutellum (fig. 165) form sharp edges at the apical corners which produce a shallow emargination posteriorly. Metanotum in the middle with an upturned, transverse edge, at the posterior sloping area longitudinally striate. Propodeum apically with a semicircular smooth emargination, at the sides rugose and covered with a sparse, white pubescence.

Wings brownish. *Marginalis* about twice as long as broad, *stigmatis* ends in a subtriangular knob, *postmarginalis* more than 4 times as long as *marginalis*, fading out distally. No trace of a radial vein.

Gaster about twice as long as wide; three times in *S. sera*. Segment 1 almost 1.5 times as wide apically as its length in the middle, at base raised and protruding into the emargination of propodeum. Segment 2 half as long as distally wide. Segment 3 a little longer than 2, not fully twice as broad as long. Sculpture of gaster agrees well with that of *S. sera*.

Length 4 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Cape Peninsula, Hout Bay, Skoorsteenkop. In insect trap, on mountain side (alt. 300 ft.) between a small Eucalyptus plantation and a stream coming down in a shallow depression with rich indigenous vegetation. 1 ♀ (holotype), 13.12.1950. Loc. No. 82.

The holotype lacks the three last segments of the right antenna.

I have the pleasure to name the new species after Dr. G. E. J. NIXON, eminent student of the scelionid fauna of Southern Africa.

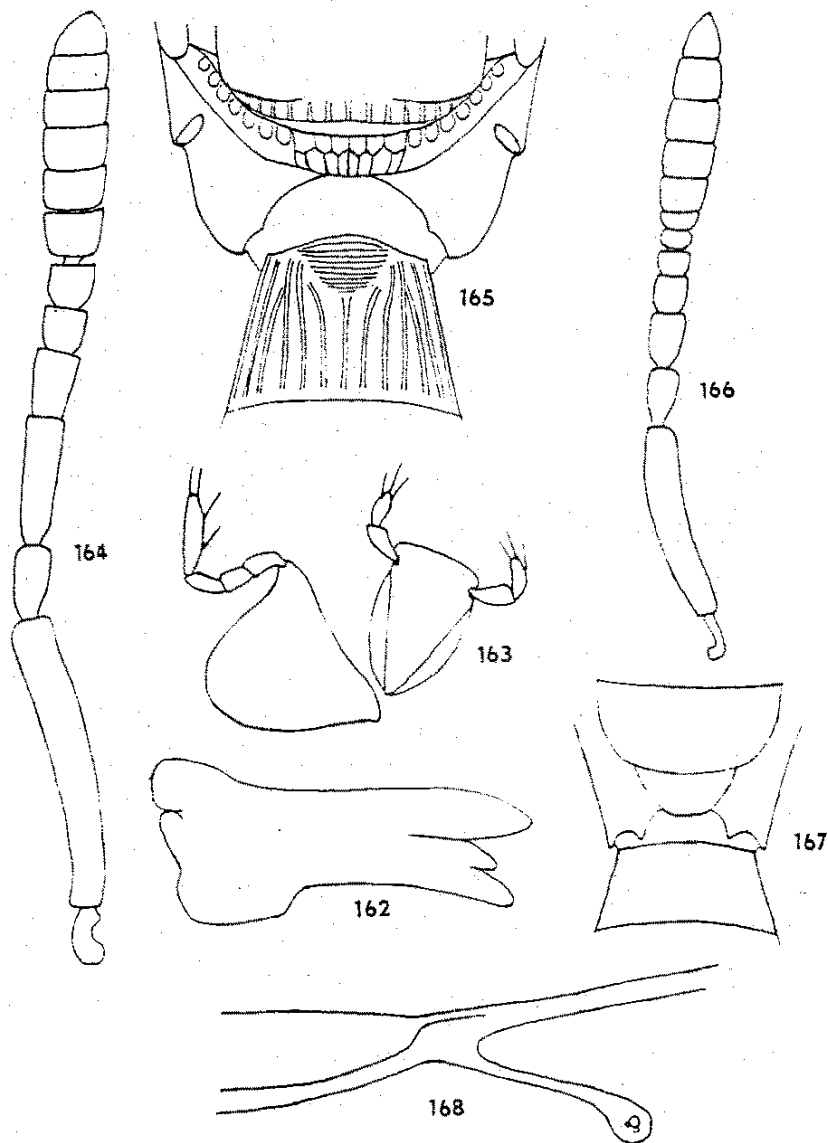
Genus *Baryconus* FÖRSTER, 1856

Hoploteleia ASHMEAD, 1893.

The species of this genus are usually known under the name *Hoploteleia*, but according to MUESEBECK and WALKLEY (1956, p. 335) the name of the genus shall be *Baryconus* FÖRST.

Baryconus decorsei (RISB., 1950)

Described and compared with *africanus* (DODD) in 1950 (p. 612). The only difference mentioned by RISBEC is the shape of the metanotum, which in *africanus* has "two sharp teeth



Figs. 162-168. — 162-165. *Shreemana nixonii* n.sp. ♀. — 162. Left mandible. — 163. Maxillary and labial palps. — 164. Left antenna. — 165. Hind part of thorax and first tergite of gaster. — 166-168. *Govinda abdominalis* n.sp. ♀. — 166. Right antenna. — 167. Hind part of thorax and first tergite of gaster. — 168. Venation of fore wing.

close together" (DODD 1919, p. 339), while in *decorsei* it is "inermis". In the present specimen there is an indistinct transverse edge, so this character may be variable. At least this is evident in *B. dissimilis* (NIXON 1933, p. 299): "Postscutellum medially with a small tuberculate process which is usually distinctly bicarinate". It is possible that *decorsei* (RISB.) is conspecific with *africanus* (DODD).

RISBEC states that in *decorsei* "Le 2^e segment (of the gaster) à 2 petites épines". This is

no doubt an error. The spines of the gaster are always placed on the 6th segment, present in many species.

N. Rhodesia: Livingstone. In dry and stony bush on sandy ground near Zambezi River. Shores of the river at places with bamboo and palm groves, at places with grass and marsh vegetation. 1 ♀, 16.5.1951. Loc. No. 306.

Genus *Procacus* KIEFFER, 1910

Procacus dubius NIXON, 1931

Basutoland: Nazareth Mission Station, 20 miles ESE Maseru. Shallow valley 3 miles W of the station. In the low part marshy meadows traversed by a small stream, sides with rich and luxuriant meadows bordered by maize fields. Alt. 6,250 ft. 1 ♂, 24.3.1951. Loc. No. 245.

The specimen was compared with a paratype male with which it agrees very well, as it does with NIXON's description (1931, p. 365). The species was found in both sexes in the Cape Province and Orange Free State.

Genus *Paranteris* KIEFFER, 1910

Paranteris tenuis NIXON, 1933

Basutoland: Nazareth Mission Station, 20 miles ESE Maseru. Collected together with the previous species. 1 ♂, 24.3.1951. Loc. No. 245.

The specimen was compared with a male paratype. They agree very well, except that the Nazareth specimen has only inconspicuously hairy eyes. According to NIXON (1933, p. 552) the presence of hairy eyes in *Paranteris* is the only difference from *Ceratoteleia* KIEFF. But the agreement between the above specimen and *P. tenuis* NIX. is so great that they must be identical. Especially the three or four shallow pits of the metanotum (postscutellum sensu NIXON, l.c. p. 558) arranged in a row, is a very characteristic feature. It may be that the hairs of the eyes were lost when the specimen was preserved in alcohol for a long time.

Several more species of *Paranteris* were described from South Africa, but none seems to be closely related to *tenuis* NIX.

Genus *Govinda* NIXON, 1933

Aegyptoscelio PRIESNER, 1951 syn. nov.

Afroscelio RISBEC 1956 (MASNER 1958, p. 45).

Through the kindness of Professor PRIESNER and Dr. NIXON I have had the opportunity of examining a ♀ paratype of *Aegyptoscelio frequens* PRIESN. and female paratypes of *Govinda mila* NIX. and *nona* NIX. These species of the two genera are undoubtedly congeneric, and from this it follows that *Afroscelio* RISB. is also synonymous with *Govinda* NIX. (cf. MASNER 1958, p. 45). The only difference recorded was the shape of the third tergite. NIXON states that in *Govinda* the first three tergites are transverse (1933, p. 465). According

to PRIESNER the third tergite in the female of *A. frequens* is longer than broad (1951, p. 133), but in the paratype I examined it is in fact slightly broader than long (42: 40). In one species *G. abdominalis*, described below, the third tergite is exactly as long as broad.

In his key to the species of *Govinda* NIXON divided the genus into two groups. Unfortunately figures 2 and 3 in the key to the females were changed (confirmed in a personal communication); the first group ("distance between the angles formed by the junction of the cheek with the mandible is greater than the shortest distance between the eyes on the frons") should contain the species *mila* NIX. (the type of the genus), *undina* NIX. and *incerta* NIX., the second group (the same distance "less than the shortest distance between the eyes on the frons") *nona* NIX. and *rea* NIX. *Aegyptoscelio frequens* PRIESN., *poussi* (RISB.) and *ferrieri* MASN. are related to the group of *nona*, but as far as was possible to decide from the descriptions they are not identical with any of NIXON's species. Thus the following new combinations are necessary:

Govinda frequens (PRIESN.) comb. nov.

Govinda poussi (RISB.) comb. nov.

Govinda ferrieri (MASN.) comb. nov.

Govinda abdominalis n. sp.

(Figs. 166—168)

♀. — Head and thorax black. Gaster brownish black. Antennae brownish black with base of scape and the pedicel paler. Femora of legs brown, tibiae brown, yellow at either ends. Tarsi yellow except for the brownish last segments.

Head almost twice as wide as long (45: 28); distance between lateral angles of clypeus distinctly less than the shortest distance between the eyes (19: 29). Lateral ocelli close to the eyes, the distance not more than half of the greatest width of the ocellus. Eyes with relatively long hairs. Malar space less than one third the greatest width of the eye (7: 24). Surface of head with sparse whitish pubescence and very densely punctured, almost rugose, smoother only above the antennal prominence, inside the eyes finely reticulated, at base of mandibles and beneath eyes striate. Maxillary palps 4-jointed. Labial palps 2-jointed. Mandibles bidentate with very sharp points.

Scape of antenna (fig. 166) as long as the following five segments together. Pedicel almost twice as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 slightly shorter than pedicel, a little longer than wide, joint 2 about as long as wide, 3 and 4 distinctly transverse, the latter the shortest; following segments form a distinct 6-segmented club.

Thorax as broad as head. Pronotum slightly visible from above and dorsally rugose like mesoscutum, lateral areas almost naked and irregularly reticulated. Mesoscutum broader than long (40: 34), sloping anteriorly. Notaulices very weakly indicated. Scutellum (fig. 167) more than twice as wide as long (28: 13) with fine reticulation, which is reduced in the middle; along the hind margin with a dense row of pits. Horizontal process of metanotum semicircular, sculptured like mesoscutum. Propodeum with an excavation at apex, limited laterally by an acute angle, lateral areas rugose.

Fore wings pale yellow. *Marginalis* (fig. 168) about 1.5 times as long as wide, *postmarginalis* about 1.5 times as long as *stigmatalis*, the angle between *stigmatalis* and *postmarginalis* about 30 degrees. First segment of hind tarsus a little shorter than the following segments together (22: 24).

Gaster more than twice as long as thorax (105: 45). Tergite 1 more than twice as wide as its length in the middle, anteriorly slightly protruding with a weak swelling, which is smooth at its highest point, contrasting with the longitudinal striation laterally and apically. Tergite 2 about twice as wide as long, striate longitudinally. Tergite 3 exactly as long as wide, its longitudinal striation apically weaker and directed medially, at the bottom somewhat reticulated. Last tergites transverse, weakly reticulated.

Length 1.8 mm.

♂ unknown.

Basutoland: Nazareth Mission Station, 20 miles ESE Maseru. In shallow valley 3 miles W of the station. In the low part marshy meadows traversed by a small stream. Sides with rich and luxuriant meadows bordered by maize fields. Alt. 6,250 ft. 1 ♀ (holotype), 24.3.1951. Loc. No. 245.

Govinda obscura n. sp.

(Figs. 169—171)

♂. — The species is closely related to *G. abdominalis* described above, and only the differences will be mentioned.

Head and thorax black. Antennae brownish black with the base of scape and pedicel paler. Gaster brownish. Legs brown with the middle of femora and tibiae darker, tarsi paler.

Shape and sculpture of head almost as in *G. abdominalis*. Distance between lateral angles of clypeus less than the shortest distance between the eyes (17: 25). Eyes apparently naked. Mandibles bidentate with obtuse points.

Scape of antenna (fig. 169) slightly longer than the following three segments together. Pedicel barely 1.5 times as long as wide, narrower than any of the flagellar segments. Flagellar joint 1 slightly longer than the pedicel, joint 2 about as long as wide, 3 as long as 1, subtriangular with a feeble ridge along the side; following segments about as long as wide, apical segment almost twice as long as the preceding one.

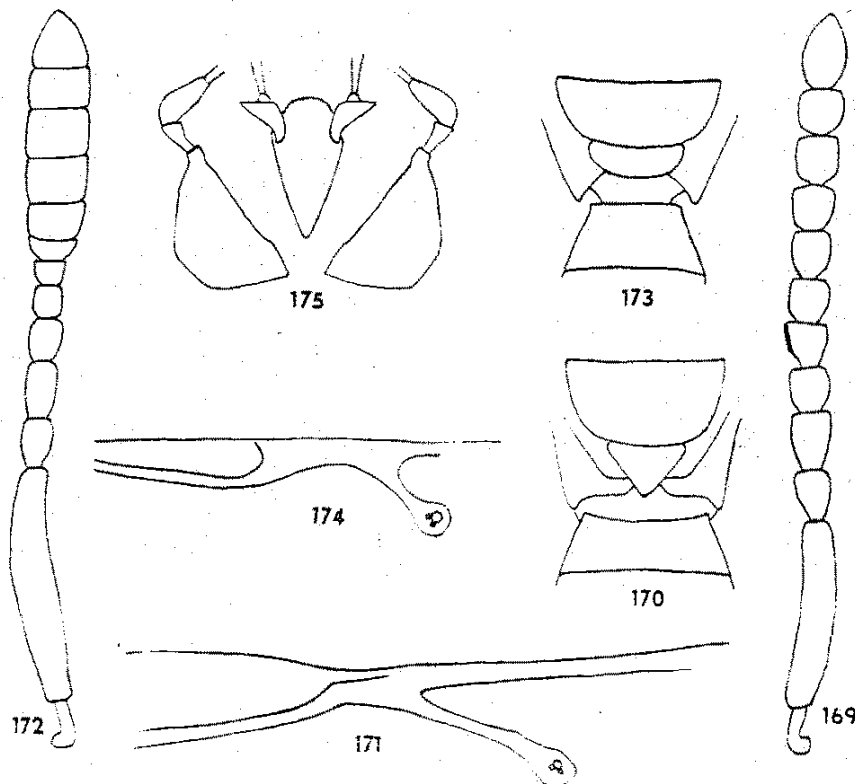
Rugosity of thorax almost as in *abdominalis*, but without traces of notaulices on mesoscutum. Fine reticulation of scutellum (fig. 170) uniform. Metanotum with a triangular, strongly rugose horizontal process. Propodeum with a transverse ridge ending in weak points laterally.

Venation (fig. 171) and colour of the wings as in *abdominalis*.

Gaster more than 1.5 times as long as thorax (80: 50). First tergite more than 3 times as wide distally as its length in the middle, regularly longitudinally striate. Second tergite twice as long as the first one, similarly striate. Third tergite distinctly wider than long (37: 28), sculptured as in *abdominalis*. Last tergites short, weakly reticulated.

Length 1.4 mm.

♀ unknown.



Figs. 169-175. — 169-171. *Govinda obscura* n.sp. ♂. — 169. Left antenna. — 170. Hind part of thorax and first tergite of gaster. — 171. Venation of fore wing. — 172-174. *Govinda lata* n.sp. ♀. — 172. Right antenna. — 173. Hind part of thorax and first tergite of gaster. — 174. Venation of fore wing. — 175. *Hadronotus festivus* (KIEFFER) ♂. — Maxillary and labial palps.

Cape Province: Steenbras Dam area, 10 miles WSW of Grabouw. On stony mountain side with rather dense bush and scattered Proteas. At places rivulets and small streams rushing down the slope. 1 ♂ (holotype), 4.2.1951. Loc. No. 169.

The holotype lacks the apical segment of the right antenna.

Govinda lata n. sp.

(Figs. 172-174)

♀. — Head black. Thorax dark brown. Antennae yellow except the black club, its apical segment brownish. Gaster yellowish brown. Legs yellow with middle of femora brownish.

Head almost twice as broad as long (42: 25). Distance between lateral angles of clypeus a little more than half the shortest distance between the eyes (12: 21). The sculpture consists of crowded punctures giving an appearance of rugosity. Between the eyes and the bases of the mandibles strongly striate. A sharp carina from the antennal prominence extends half-way to the anterior ocellus. Malar space about half as long as the greatest width of the eye

(12: 22). Distance between the lateral ocellus and the eye twice as long as the greatest width of the ocellus. Head with a short, sparse pubescence. Eyes apparently naked. Temples shorter than in any other species known to me. Mandibles tridentate, the middle tooth a little shorter than the others. Maxillary and labial palps damaged.

Scape of antenna (fig. 172) as long as the following five segments together. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 as wide as the pedicel, about twice as long as wide, joint 2 slightly longer than wide, joint 3 as long as wide, 4 a little wider than long, the 6 apical segments form a distinct club with transverse segments, the terminal segment pointed and slightly longer than wide.

Thorax as broad as head. Pronotum scarcely visible from above. Mesoscutum broader than long (35: 25), sloping anteriorly. The sculpture consists of densely-packed fine punctures. Notaulices visible on the posterior third. Scutellum (fig. 173) very finely reticulated and with a row of distinct pits at the hind margin. Metanotum with a transverse lamella which when viewed from the side is slightly upturned, barely half as long as scutellum. Propodeum deeply emarginate with sharp, lateral points.

Fore wings brownish, paler at base. *Subcostalis* (fig. 174) closer to the margin of the wing than in any other species. *Marginalis* about three times as long as wide. *stigmalis* as long as *marginalis* and slightly shorter than *postmarginalis*. The angle between *stigmalis* and *postmarginalis* about 60 degrees. First segment of the hind tarsus shorter than the following segments combined (20: 23).

Gaster longer than thorax (75: 45), as broad as thorax. First tergite apically twice as broad as its length in the middle, sparsely and somewhat irregularly striate, its anterior margin a little upturned. Second tergite more than twice as broad as long, dorsally regularly striate, at the sides reticulate. Third tergite distinctly broader than long (42: 30), in the middle with a somewhat irregular, longitudinal striation, fading out apically, at the sides indistinctly reticulate. Tergites 4 and 5 shorter, weakly reticulate. Last tergite almost smooth, twice as broad as long, rounded apically.

Length 1.4 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Drakensbergen, 16 miles N of Matatiele. On rich grass meadows on plateau. Alt. about 6,250 ft. 1 ♀ (holotype), 8.3.1951. Loc. No. 215.

The holotype lacks the 10 last segments of the left antenna and the wings are somewhat damaged.

It is with some hesitation I place *lata* in the genus *Govinda* NIXON. NIXON in 1931 (p. 355) emphasized the great confusion in this group of African genera of Scelionidae.

Genus *Hadronotus* FÖRSTER, 1856

Hadronotus festivus KIEFFER, 1910

(Fig. 175)

Cape Province: Bloukrans River, 20 miles ENE of Plettenbergbaai. At fast-running river in deep stony ravine with wet slopes, covered by dense indigenous vegetation, including huge ferns. 1 ♂, 11.1.1951. Loc. No. 133.

The species was described in the male sex from the Seychelles (KIEFFER 1910, p. 293), and later the female was described from the Cape Province by NIXON (1934, p. 294) who examined KIEFFER's male type.

The species is easily recognized on account of a series of peculiar characters. The lateral ocelli are widely separated from the eyes, the mandibles have only one tooth, and the *subcostalis* of the fore wing at about three-quarters of its length bends abruptly away from the margin of the wing before reaching the *marginalis*. Another peculiar feature, not previously mentioned, is the shape of the maxillary and labial palps (fig. 175). The small second joint of the labial palps, placed at the side of the first joint, is not found in any other species.

MASNER (1961, p. 158) made *Hadronotus* FÖRST. a synonym of *Gryon* HALIDAY, 1833. His diagnosis of *Gryon* was based on the common view of the genus, and it is not possible to include *festivus* here. Recently SZABÓ (1966, p. 419) split the complex of *Gryon* in several genera, but none of them seems to agree with the characters of *festivus* KIEFF. Following NIXON I think we had better retain *festivus* as an aberrant species of its original genus, until the problem has been investigated in detail.

Genus *Breviscelio* n. gen.

This genus may be compared with *Encyrtoscelio* DODD (1914, p. 119). It agrees in general shape, in having very long mandibles, a transverse ridge on the frons between the eyes and wings without venation. The most important difference is the absence of the very long, curved cilia of the fore wing, which is very characteristic of *Encyrtoscelio*. In the new genus the wings have normal, short fringes. Further, in *Encyrtoscelio* the head viewed from above is almost as long as wide with front margin formed by a semicircular ridge. In the new genus the head is about twice as wide as long with its front margin formed by a double-arched ridge.

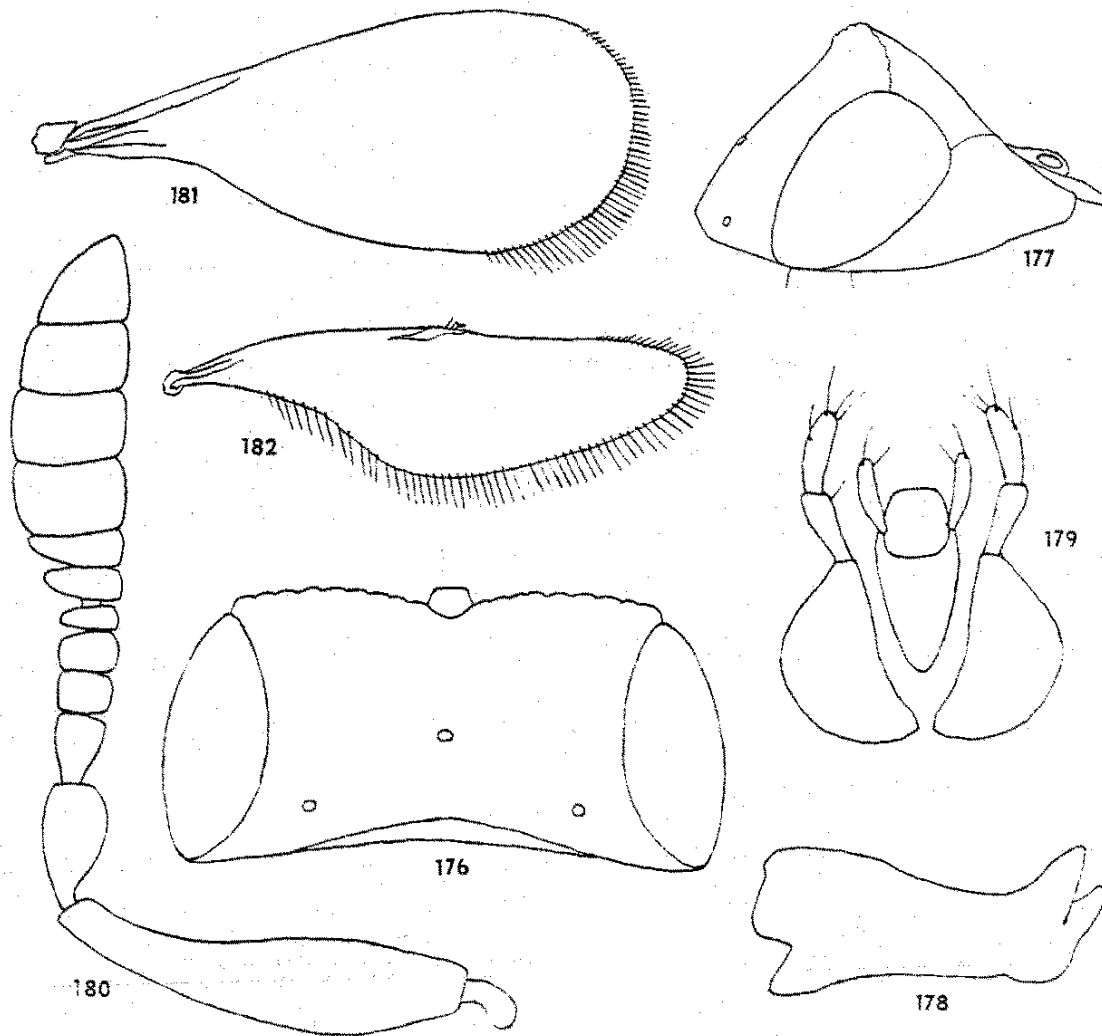
Type of the genus: *Breviscelio crenatus* n.sp.

Breviscelio crenatus n. sp.

(Figs. 176—182)

♀. — Colour black. Antennae dark brown. Legs brown, trochanters, both ends of tibiae and the tarsi yellowish.

Head viewed from above (fig. 176) more than twice as wide as long (70: 32). A crenulated double-arched ridge connects the anterior margins of the eyes and divides the frons into an upper and a lower area. Upper area finely reticulated with sparse punctuation and short, inconspicuous hairs on the short temples. Ocelli in a low triangle, the lateral ones more than twice as far from the eyes as their greatest width. Lower area still more finely reticulated, with a longitudinal depression in the middle. A fine, curved furrow runs from the lower margin of the eye to the base of the mandible. Eyes with very inconspicuous hairs. Head, viewed from the side, triangular (fig. 177). Mandibles (fig. 178) about as long as scape of antenna, apically bent and ending in two points. Maxillary palps 2-jointed. Labial palps 1-jointed (fig. 179).



Figs. 176–182. *Breviscelio crenatus* n.sp. ♀. — 176. Head viewed from above. — 177. Head viewed from the right. — 178. Right mandible. — 179. Maxillary and labial palps. — 180. Left antenna. — 181. Fore wing. — 182. Hind wing.

Scape of antenna (fig. 180) widest at its basal third, as long as the following seven segments together. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 narrower, about 1.5 times as long as wide, joints 2 and 3 equal, slightly wider than long, 4 very short and wide; following segments forming an indistinctly delimited 6-segmented club.

Thorax slightly narrower than head (67: 70). Pronotum hardly visible from above. Mesoscutum almost twice as broad as long (62: 37), uniformly reticulated, more shining than head, without traces of notaulices. Scutellum almost semicircular, overlapping the metanotum, propodeum and the base of the first tergite; its apical margin bent downwards and with a row of small pits. Metanotum in the form of a transverse rim, with rows of longitudinal, deep pits laterally. Propodeum visible from above only at the lateral, short corners.

Fore wings (fig. 181) pale yellow with an oblique brownish band across the greatest breadth, about 2.5 times as long as wide (108: 43); the longest fringes about one sixth of the wing breadth. Hind wing (fig. 182) about 3.5 times as long as wide (90: 26); its longest fringes about a quarter of the wing breadth. Each leg with two trochanters. Spurs of tibiae 1: 1: 1, spur of fore tibia 3-pointed, middle spur two thirds as long as the first segment of the middle tarsus, hind spur half as long as the first segment of the hind tarsus.

Gaster as long as and slightly broader than thorax (73: 67). First tergite about five times as broad as its length in the middle, the median portion directed forward partly beneath the scutellum and here with regular longitudinal striation, reticulated and feebly pubescent laterally. Second tergite about twice as long as the first, at the anterior margin with a row of deep pits or very short striae, strongly reticulated posteriorly, meshes becoming more feeble apically and to the sides. Tergites 3-6 shorter, finely reticulated and sparsely hairy. Tergites 5-6 bent downwards, the last one rounded apically.

Length 1.1 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Hermanus. On dry sandy slope with small herbs, above sandy beach. 6 ♀♀ (holotype and 5 paratypes, of which one is preserved in the author's collection, and one in MASNER's collection, Prague), 20.12.1950. Loc. No. 92.

FAMILY Platygasteridae

Subfamily INOSTEMMINAE

Genus *Inostemma* HALIDAY, 1833

The genus is easily recognized in the female sex by the usual long horn of the first tergite which is absent in only a few species (cf. MASNER 1964b, p. 146). Moreover, the shape of scutellum, which is more or less rectangular with upturned flanges at the apical corners, is very characteristic in both sexes.

From the Ethiopian region the following three species are already known: *laminata* KIEFF. 1913 which was transferred by KIEFFER in the same year to *Ceratopsilus* KIEFF. (cf. KIEFFER 1926, p. 601), but again placed in *Inostemma* by RISBEC (1950, p. 618); *africanum* GHESQUIÈRE (1939, p. 1); *senegalensis* RISBEC (1950, p. 618). The new species described below do not agree with any of these species.

Inostemma rugosum n. sp.

(Fig. 183)

♀. — Black. Antennae dark brown, lamella and both ends of scape paler brown, pedicel brown. Legs brownish, tarsi except the last segment yellow.

Head viewed from above almost twice as broad as long (51: 27), viewed from in front broader than high (51: 46), shortest distance between the eyes 28, malar space half as long

as the greatest width of the eye. Ocelli in a wide-based triangle, the lateral ones close to the eyes, distance half of the greatest width of the ocellus. Surface of head uniformly reticulate. Temples well developed, somewhat bulged. Vertex without a median excavation.

Scape of antenna (fig. 183) as long as the following seven segments together, with a broad lamella. Pedicel 1.5 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 narrower than pedicel, twice as long as wide, joint 2 slightly longer than wide, joints 3 and 4 about as long as wide, triangular. Club 4-segmented with a small, transverse first joint, 2 and 3 almost square, last joint 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax as broad as head. Pronotum without humeral corners, slightly visible from above, reticulated like the lateral areas. Mesoscutum as broad as long with distinct notaulices, which diverge anteriorly. Median part with a longitudinal shallow depression, anteriorly with 2 short, longitudinal furrows, lateral parts each with a similar short, longitudinal furrow, extending from the hind margin. Reticulation of mesoscutum with larger meshes than on head and pronotum. Sides of scutellum diverge apically, reticulate like mesoscutum, at the apical corners with deep, triangular pits; apical margin straight. Metanotum very short, forming a transverse rim. Propodeum short with a few median, longitudinal striae, laterally rugose and weakly pubescent like metapleurae.

Fore wing pale yellow, 2.5 times as long as wide with very short fringes. Subcostal vein straight, reaching the basal third of the wing. Hind wing about 5 times as long as wide with longer fringes along the hind margin.

Abdomen distinctly narrower than thorax (40: 50). Gaster more than 1.5 times as long as thorax (118: 70). Horn of the first tergite strongly reticulate except for some short longitudinal striae at base. It reaches the front margin of mesoscutum. Second tergite as long as wide, at base in the middle with a hairy depression, laterally finely striate, apically inconspicuously reticulate. Third tergite half as long as the second, fourth and fifth tergites slightly shorter, equal in length; last tergite triangular, a little broader than long (22: 20). The last 4 tergites uniformly reticulate with fine longitudinal meshes.

Length 1.9 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: 6 miles S Mount Fletcher. At loamy river with sand banks. Surroundings rather dry, chiefly pasture land. 2 ♀♀ (holotype and paratype), 9.3.1951. Loc. No. 216.

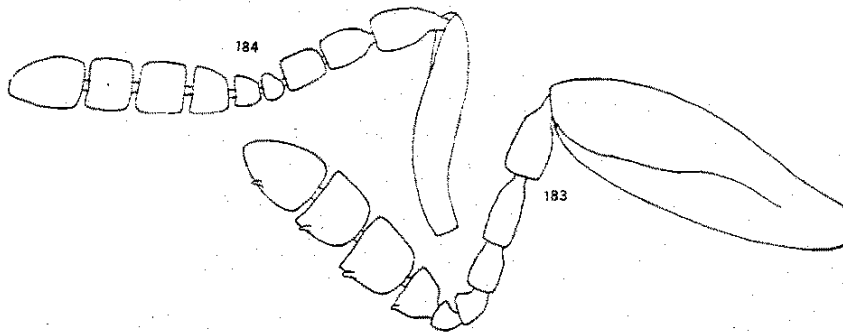
I. rugosum is characterized by the bulged temples, the broad lamella of the scape and the strong reticulation of the abdominal horn. It seems to be related to *I. laminata* KIEFF., which has a very broad lamella of the scape but longer flagellar joints of the antenna (1926, p. 601). KIEFFER does not mention the reticulation of the abdominal horn.

Inostemma nitidum n. sp.

(Fig. 184)

♀. — Black. Antennae brown with the base of scape yellowish. Gaster with horn brown. Legs brown, trochanters and bases of tibiae paler; tarsi yellowish.

Head viewed from above twice as broad as long, viewed from in front broader than high



Figs. 183-184. — 183. *Inostemma rugosum* n.sp. ♀. Left antenna. — 184. *Inostemma nitidulum* n.sp. ♀. Left antenna.

(34: 27), shortest distance between the eyes 22. Malar space barely half as long as the greatest width of the eye (7: 15). Ocelli in a wide-based triangle, distance from one lateral ocellus to the eye slightly longer than the greatest width of the ocellus. Vertex with a shallow median excavation. Surface of head shining, regularly reticulate, at the shallow depression above the antennae with somewhat transverse reticulation.

Scape of antenna (fig. 184) with a very narrow lamella, about as long as the following five segments together. Pedicel twice as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 narrower, cylindrical, almost twice as long as wide, joint 2 a little shorter. Flagellar joints 3 and 4 almost triangular. Club abrupt with 3 almost square joints, last joint 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax slightly narrower than head (32: 34). Pronotum slightly visible from above, its lateral areas finely reticulate. Mesoscutum broader than long (28: 24) with distinct notaulices, which diverge anteriorly. Surface of mesoscutum shining, finely reticulate, at the longitudinal shallow depression of the median part almost smooth. Scutellum smooth with large, triangular pits inside the rounded apical corners. Metanotum and propodeum very short, the latter finely pubescent laterally.

Fore wing 2.7 times as long as wide with very short fringes. Subcostal vein straight, reaching the basal third of the wing. Hind wings of the single specimen lost.

Abdomen slightly narrower than thorax (29: 32). Gaster as long as head and thorax together. Horn of the first tergite reaches the front margin of thorax, dorsally smooth, laterally with very fine longitudinal striation, at base shortly striate and hairy. Large tergite smooth, a little longer than broad (33: 29), anteriorly with a median, hairy depression, laterally with short fine striae. Following tergites short, inconspicuously reticulate with fine setae. Last tergite triangular, 1.5 times as broad as long.

Length 1.1 mm

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Drakensbergen 16 miles N Matatiele. On rich grass meadows on mountain plateau. In sandstone rocks small temporary pools. Alt. about 6,250 ft. 1 ♀ (holotype), 8.3.1951. Loc. No. 215.

The holotype lacks the right antenna, the hind wings and the last segment of the right hind tarsus.

I. nitidum is distinguished from other species known to me by smooth and shining appearance in connection with the relatively short last tergite.

Subfamily PLATYGASTERINAE

Genus *Synopeas* FÖRSTER, 1856

The genera of this subfamily are greatly confused, especially those with a more or less specialized apical point of the scutellum. Many genera were described and certain species have by various authors been placed in different genera. It is difficult to determine how many of these genera should be retained as valid. But in the palearctic fauna alone many aberrant species occur that are difficult to gather into a few genera.

MASNER (1960, p. 1) recently studied the Platygasterinae, revising the African species of *Leptacis* FÖRST., a genus closely related to *Synopeas*. In *Leptacis* he brought together a great many species and gave the genus a relatively broad meaning. The diagnosis is extensive, but most of the features are also valid for *Synopeas*. His conclusion that "it will be possible to avoid practically every misinterpretation" shows that it is not always possible to place a species in the correct genus. When dealing with the palearctic fauna I have come to the same opinion.

From the Ethiopian region the following five species of *Synopeas* are known: *monticola* (KIEFF.), at first described as an *Amblyaspis* (1910), later by KIEFFER (1926, p. 634) transferred to *Proleptacis* KIEFF. and at last by MASNER (1960, p. 1) to *Synopeas*; *bifoveatus* (KIEFF.), described as an *Amblyaspis* (1912) and by KIEFFER (1926, p. 689) transferred to *Synopeas*; *paolii* FOUTS 1934; *pauliani* (RISB.), described as a *Leptacis* (1957a, p. 329) and transferred by MASNER (1960, p. 2) to *Synopeas*; *congoana* (RISB.), described as a *Piestopleura* FÖRST. (1958, p. 135) and transferred by MASNER (1960, p. 2) to *Synopeas*.

Two other species must be mentioned, the types of which I have been able to examine thanks to Dr. DECELLE, who kindly sent me some Platygasterinae from RISBEC's collection in the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. *Platygaster leroyi* RISB. (1958, p. 127) should be transferred to *Synopeas*, like *Ectadius striatus* RISB. because *Ectadius* FÖRST. by MASNER (1964b, p. 149) was made a synonym of *Synopeas* FÖRST.

Thus, the references are as follows:

Synopeas leroyi (RISB.) comb. n. from *Platygaster*.

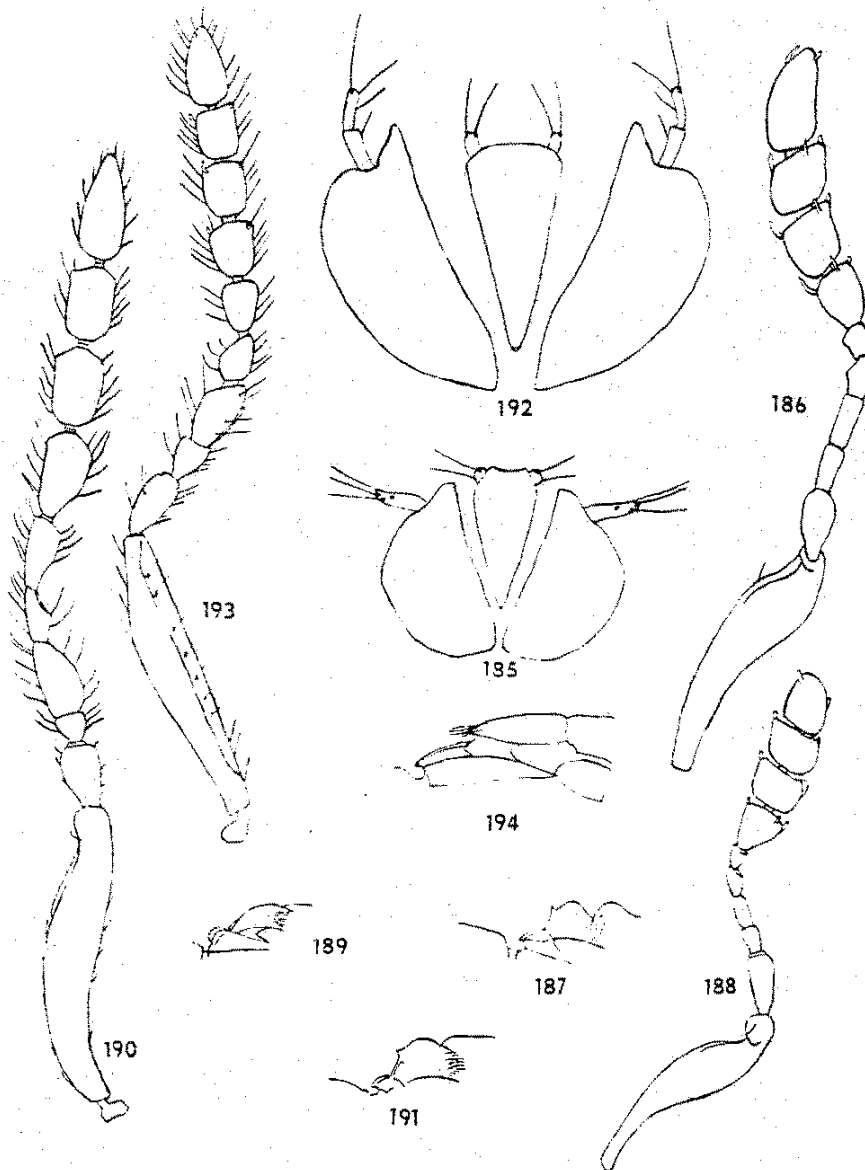
Synopeas striatus (RISB.) comb. n. from *Ectadius*.

The type specimens of *leroyi*, *congoana* and *striatus* were examined by me, the other species are known to me only from the descriptions. As usual the descriptions are poor and the following species have to be described as new.

Synopeas tuberosus n. sp.

(Figs. 185—187)

♀. — Colour black. Elevation at hind margin of mesoscutum yellowish, gaster dark brown, antennae brown with both ends of scape yellowish. The legs mostly brown, trochanters, the bases of the tibiae and the tarsi except the last segments yellow.



Figs. 185-194. — 185-187. *Synopeas tuberosus* n.sp. ♀. — 185. Maxillary and labial palps. — 186. Left antenna. — 187. Scutellum viewed from the right. — 188-189. *Synopeas bicolor* n.sp. ♀. — 188. Right antenna. — 189. Scutellum viewed from the right. — 190-191. *Synopeas nigerrimus* n.sp. ♂. — 190. Right antenna. — 191. Scutellum viewed from the right. — 192-194. *Amblyaspis nanus* n.sp. ♂. — 192. Maxillary and labial palps. — 193. Right antenna. — 194. Scutellum viewed from the right.

Head viewed from above not fully twice as broad as long (36: 19), viewed from in front slightly broader than high (36: 34), shortest distance between the eyes 24. Malar space less than half of the greatest diameter of the eye (7: 17). Ocelli in a wide-based triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 19: 11: 5. In front of the anterior ocellus a short, longitudinal, shallow depression. Surface of head with very short, scattered hairs, reticulated with mostly transverse

meshes in front of and distally to the ocelli. Mandibles bidentate. Maxillary palps with one long joint. Labial palps with a very short wart-like joint (fig. 185). Scape of antenna (fig. 186) longer than the following five segments together, distally excavated and with a narrow, short, transparent lamella. Club consists of four segments, of which the last one is unusually long for the genus, almost twice as long as the preceding one.

Thorax slightly narrower than head (32: 36). Collar of pronotum by two fine keels separated from the lateral areas, which are finely reticulated and hairy. Mesoscutum about as long as broad (28: 27), reticulated and hairy like the pronotum, without any traces of notaulices; its middle portion at hind margin protruding apically as a yellowish, naked elevation; laterally with a short, white pubescence. Scutellum at base forming an almost right angle with the apical vertical area of mesoscutum; viewed from the side with a small, up-turned point (fig. 187); apically shortly pubescent. The two median carinae of the propodeum parallel and connected, forming a level space with a very fine furrow in the middle. Lateral areas of propodeum provided with a long, white pubescence like metapleurae.

Fore wings about 2.5 times as long as broad (105: 40), with short fringes. Hind wings almost 6 times as long as broad (95: 17); its longest fringes one third of the wing breadth.

Gaster almost twice as long as thorax, about as high as broad. Petiole very short: its apical margin, except for a narrow strip in the middle, hidden by strong tufts of white hairs. Large tergite smooth, distinctly longer than broad (44: 33), widest about the middle. Following segments short, the last one pointed, as long as broad, all of them with a very fine reticulation.

Length 1.2 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: 6 miles S Mount Fletcher. At loamy river with sand banks. Gravelly and stony, rather dry surroundings, chiefly pasture land. 1 ♀ (holotype), 9.3.1951. Loc. No. 216.

Synopeas bicolor n. sp.

(Figs. 188—189)

♀. — Colour black. Base of gaster brownish black, scape and 4 flagellar segments of the antennae yellow, contrasting with the dark brown club. Legs yellow except for the thickened parts of femora and tibiae, which are slightly brownish.

Head viewed from above twice as broad as long (31: 15), viewed from in front broader than high (31: 27), shortest distance between the eyes 21. Malar space one third of the greatest diameter of the eye (5: 15). Ocelli in a wide-based triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 18: 10: 3. A sharp transverse carina ends on each side behind the eyes. Surface of head hairy as in *S. tuberosus*, reticulated with inconspicuous transverse meshes in front of the ocelli; behind the carina quite smooth. Mouth-parts as in *S. tuberosus*. Scape of antenna (fig. 188) about as long as the following six segments together, distally with a deep excavation. The club consists of 4 segments, of which the two preapical ones are distinctly wider than long; last segment narrower, slightly longer than the preceding one.

Thorax narrower than head (26: 31). Pronotum as in *S. tuberosus*. Mesoscutum longer than

broad (26: 23) without traces of notaulices, hind margin produced backwards in the middle but without elevation. Surface reticulated with sparse hairs, apically at the sides with dense pubescence. Scutellum with a sparse white, short pubescence, apically with a median, naked carina which viewed from the side (fig. 189) extends very little beyond the outline of the scutellum. This carina continues in the two fused median carinae of the propodeum. Lateral areas of propodeum with long, white pubescence.

Fore wings more than twice as long as broad (80: 35) with very short fringes. Hind wing about 6 times as long as broad (70: 12); its longest fringes almost half as long as the wing breadth.

Tibiae of legs widened in their distal halves which are about 3 times as wide as proximally.

Gaster longer than thorax (50: 40), broader than high (28: 20). Petiole short and broad; its apical margin covered by a dense pubescence, which leaves only a narrow strip of the middle free. Large segment smooth, longer than broad (35: 28), widest behind the middle. Following segments short, the last one triangular, broader than long (15: 10), tergites 3-6 with a very fine reticulation.

Length 1 mm.

♂ unknown.

Natal: Hluhluwe Game Reserve, at Hluhluwe River, a slow moving loamy river with scattered rocks and densely overgrown shores. Luxuriant vegetation (bush and grass), at places open gravel fields and lawns. 1 ♀ (holotype), 17.4.1951. Loc. No. 276.

Synopeas nigerrimus n. sp.

(Figs. 190—191)

♂.— Colour black. Antennae dark brown. Legs brown with trochanters, bases of tibiae and tarsi yellowish.

Head viewed from above twice as broad as long (40: 21), viewed from in front slightly broader than high (40: 38), shortest distance between the eyes 25. Ocelli in a low triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 22: 14: 5. Malar space not half as long as the greatest width of the eye (8: 20). An indistinct transverse carina runs behind the ocelli. Surface of head distinctly reticulated with transverse meshes on the frons, behind the carina and at the insertion of the antennae. Mouth-parts as in *S. tuberosus* and *bicolor*. Scape of antenna (fig. 190) as long as the following five segments together, with a weak excavation distally (about as in *S. tuberosus*). Flagellar joint 4 broader than the preceding segment, forming an intermediate link with the 4-jointed club, whose segments are 1 1/2 times as long as wide. Last segment pointed, 1 1/2 times as long as the preceding one. Flagellum and club with long scattered hairs, proximally almost as long as the width of the corresponding segment, apically somewhat shorter.

Thorax as broad as head. Pronotum as in the preceding species. Mesoscutum slightly longer than broad (37: 33), reticulated like the head, without traces of notaulices. Hind margin protruding apically in the middle; at the sides with a fine dense pubescence. Scutellum of similar shape as in *S. tuberosus*, pointed apically (fig. 191). Propodeum with the two median carinae parallel and close together, bent downwards; the lateral areas apically with a white long pubescence as in the metapleurae.

Fore wing about 2 1/2 times as long as broad (122: 50) with short fringes. Hind wing 5 times as long as broad (108: 21); its fringes about one fourth of the wing breadth.

Gaster longer than thorax (66: 54). Petiole very short, laterally covered with a white, dense pubescence, which proceeds on the base of the large tergite. The latter smooth, longer than broad (45: 37). Following segments finely reticulated, about equal in length. Last segment (the 7th) rounded apically but not longer than the preceding one.

Length 1.2 mm.

♀ unknown.

Cape Province: Cape Peninsula, Hout Bay, Little Lions Head. Mountain slope with rich indigenous vegetation, especially Proteas and Compositae. Alt. 500 ft. 1 ♂ (holotype), 13.12.1950, Loc. No. 81.

S. nigerrimus may be the male of *tuberosus* n.sp. The species are very closely related and the differences may be sex-linked. As this cannot be determined at present, I prefer to keep them separate.

Genus *Amblyaspis* FÖRSTER, 1856

This genus is confused with several other genera with the apical point of the scutellum more or less specialized. The females are easily recognized by the closely fitting last two segments of the antennae, a feature not observed in any other genus of the Platygasterinae. The males have all antennal segments equally separated from each other and are distinguished from males of other genera by the relatively long hair brush of the scutellum, which is directed apically and often bent downwards. The scutellar apex is variable in shape and usually concealed by the hair brush.

From the Ethiopian region 4 species have been previously described, all of them by KIEFFER: *limnocharis*, *macrotoma* and *monticola* from Central Africa and *flavosignata* from the Seychelle Islands. They were later (1926) transferred by the same author to other genera, the first three to *Proleptacis* KIEFF., the fourth to *Prosamblyaspis* KIEFF. Thus the species described below is the first true *Amblyaspis* from the region.

I have, however, seen 3 specimens, 2 ♀♀ and 1 ♂, of another Ethiopian *Amblyaspis* species in Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale. They bear labels "N. Lac. Kivu: Rwankwi. 15-II-1952" and "N. Lac. Kivu: Rwankwi XII-1951" and were determined by RISBEC as *Axestonotus sylvicola* RISB. They were mentioned by RISBEC in 1958 (p. 136), but they do not agree with description and drawings of *Axestonotus sylvicola* RISB. 1950, p. 616. They undoubtedly represent a new species of *Amblyaspis*.

Amblyaspis nanus n. sp.

(Figs. 192—194)

♂. — Head and thorax black. Abdomen brownish. Scape and pedicel of antenna yellow, following segments a little darker. Legs (including coxae) yellow.

Head viewed from above twice as broad as long (35: 18), viewed from in front slightly broader than high (35: 32), shortest distance between the eyes 22. Vertex with a transverse

sharp ridge, ending at the hind edge of the eyes. Ocelli forming a wide-based triangle. POL: LOL: OOL = 16: 12: 6, distance from one lateral ocellus to the ridge of the vertex 3. Malar space short, about one fifth of the greatest diameter of the eye (3: 16). Surface of head weakly reticulated with very short, sparse hairs, eyes apparently naked. Maxillary palps 2-jointed. Labial palps 1-jointed, all joints distinctly longer than wide (fig. 192).

Antennae (fig. 193) relatively long, reaching about to the base of the large tergite. Scape as long as the following five segments together, with two longitudinal ridges, one of which is very sharp, forming a narrow, transparent lamella. Pedicel twice as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 small, narrower than pedicel, joint 2 almost twice as long as the preceding one with a very fine keel along basal two thirds, joint 3 subtriangular; following 5 segments form a narrow club; last segment not fully twice as long as the preceding one.

Thorax slightly narrower than head (32: 35). Collar of pronotum forms a rounded space, delimited from the lateral areas by fine, sharp keels, which reach the front margin of the mesoscutum. Lateral areas of pronotum weakly reticulated with sparse hairiness. Mesoscutum as long as broad, weakly reticulated and sparsely pubescent, without traces of notaulices, distal margin in the middle straight, at the sides curved towards the tegulae. Scutellum pointed apically with an almost vertical ridge, viewed from the side transparent (fig. 194), pubescent and apically with a long tuft of hairs which is bent somewhat downwards. Propodeum in the middle with two parallel ridges, lateral areas weakly pubescent. Mesopleurae smooth and shining. Metapleurae densely pubescent.

Fore wings yellowish, more than twice as long as broad (120: 51) with short fringes. Hind wing about 7 times as long as broad (100: 14); its fringes one third of the wing breadth, the basal area as far as to the hamuli as is usual in the genus almost without pubescence.

Petiole a little broader than long, in the middle with a transverse compression, its anterior portion swollen, apically with two indistinct median ridges; laterally and ventrally with a short, fine pubescence. Large tergite smooth, about as long as broad apically, at base with a fine median carina and laterally a short, hairy depression. Following segments (3-7) short and very finely punctured, each with a single row of fine setae.

Length 1.5 mm.

♀ unknown.

Transvaal: Pretoria, Lynnwood. 1 ♂ (holotype) at light in the evening. 27.3.1954. Leg. G. RUDEBECK.

Genus *Platygaster* LATREILLE, 1809

Misocyclops KIEFF. 1914, see below under *P. splendens* n.sp.¹

The definition of this genus and its allies is not settled, mainly because the type species, *ruficornis* (LATR.), is presumably lost and anyhow not available for examination. KIEFFER (1926, p. 830) placed the species among his "Ungenügend beschriebene Arten der Paläarktischen Region". In spite of this fact I accept the genus in accordance with KIEFFER's opinion.

About 200 species from all regions of the world were described, and innumerable transfers

¹ This synonymy was established by MASNER 1965. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul., Ent. Sup. 1:135.

of species into other genera were made by almost every student of the genus. As only very few species have been reared (mostly from Cecidomyiidae) it is so far impossible to combine the sexes of the species. So the genus is problematic.

From the Ethiopian region 15 species have been recorded:

oryzae CAMERON 1891, described from India and recorded from Africa by RISBEC 1950.
tibialis KIEFF. 1905, described from India and recorded from Africa by RISBEC 1950.
alticola KIEFF. 1910. Central Africa.
mahensis KIEFF. 1912. Seychelles.
seychellensis KIEFF. 1912. Seychelles.
muscivora RISB. 1950. Senegal.
perineti RISB. 1953. Madagascar.
pauliani RISB. 1953. Madagascar.
dombeyae RISB. 1953. Madagascar.
philippiae RISB. 1953. Madagascar.
mandrakae RISB. 1955. Madagascar.
ambositrensis RISB. 1955. Madagascar.
diplosisae RISB. 1956. Cameroon.
rwankwiensis RISB. 1958. Congo.
leroyi RISB. 1958. Congo.

From the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, I have received for examination *Platygaster rwankwiensis* RISB. (holotype, allotype and 2 paratypes) and *leroyi* RISB. (holotype, allotype and 6 paratypes). *P. leroyi* was found to belong to *Synopeas* (see above, p. 388) and one of the paratypes of *rwankwiensis* (with the label "Urundi: Kitega 1600-1700 m. 3/4-III-1953") is not conspecific with the holotype. Further I have examined 8 specimens, determined by RISBEC as *P. pauliani*, but differing in certain respects from the original description.

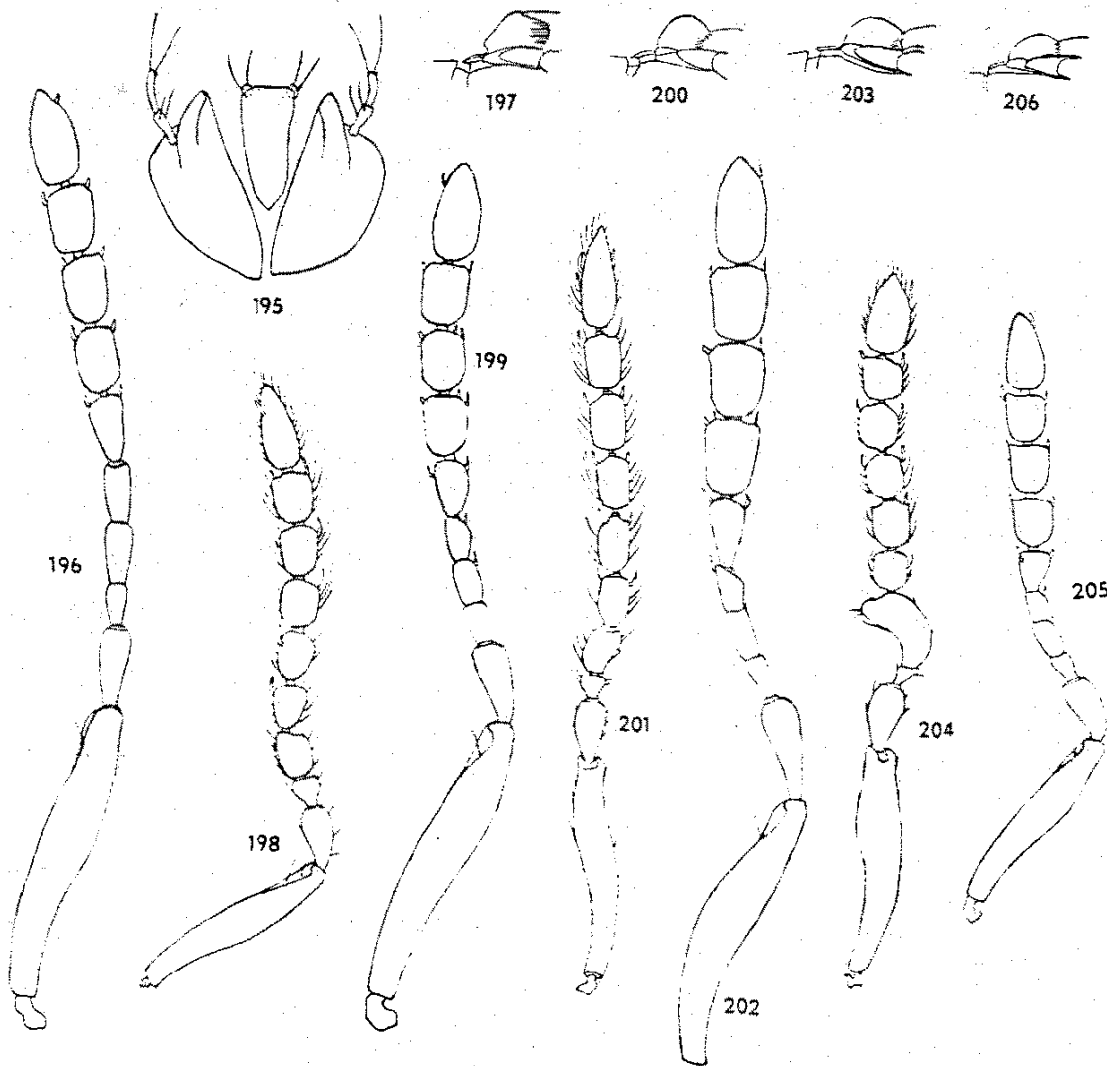
***Platygaster splendens* n. sp.**

(Figs. 195-198)

♀. — Head and thorax black. Abdomen, especially the petiole and the last segments brownish. Antennae dark brown with both ends of scape, flagellar joint 1 and the last segment yellowish. Legs brown with trochanters, bases of tibiae and tarsi except the last segment yellow.

Head viewed from above twice as broad as long (40: 21), viewed from in front a little broader than high (40: 36), shortest distance between the eyes 26, malar space almost 1/4 of the greatest width of the eye (6: 22). Ocelli in a wide-based triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 16: 11: 5. Vertex with a transverse carina which ends on each side behind the eyes. Surface of head smooth, only at the ocellar triangle with inconspicuous reticulation and behind the carina transversely striated. Mandibles bidentate. Maxillary palps with 2 long segments. Labial palps with one very short segment (fig. 195).

Antennae long (fig. 196). Scape as long as the following five segments together, very



Figs. 195-206. — 195-198. *Platygaster splendens* n.sp. — 195. Maxillary and labial palps, female. — 196. Right female antenna. — 197. Scutellum viewed from the right, female. — 198. Right male antenna. — 199-201. *Platygaster piso* n.sp. — 199. Right female antenna. — 200. Scutellum viewed from the right, female. — 201. Right male antenna. — 202-204. *Platygaster pilco* n.sp. — 202. Right female antenna. — 203. Scutellum viewed from the right, female. — 204. Left male antenna. — 205-206. *Platygaster terco* n.sp. ♀. — 205. Right antenna. — 206. Scutellum viewed from the right.

weakly emarginate distally. Pedicel almost 3 times as long as wide. Flagellar joint 1 narrower, twice as long as wide, joint 2 2.5 times as long as wide, joint 3 shorter, twice as long as wide. Following segments form a poorly defined 5-segmented club, whose first segment is widened distally, 2-4 alike, slightly longer than wide, last segment a little longer than the preceding one.

Thorax almost as broad as head (38: 40). Collar of pronotum not distinctly separated from the lateral areas which are smooth with sparse, short hairs. Mesoscutum without traces

of notaulices, longer than broad (39: 34), smooth and shining with short, scattered hairs, its hind margin sharply produced in the middle, forming a naked, flattened level which overlaps the base of scutellum; the depression at the sides of this level covered with long piles. Scutellum from the side as shown in fig. 197. Longitudinal ridges of propodeum parallel, widely separated, between them a naked furrow. Lateral areas of propodeum with a fine pubescence, which proceeds on to the metapleurae.

Wings yellowish. Fore wing more than twice as long as broad (118: 49) with very short fringes. Hind wing almost 5 times as long as broad (99: 21), proximally along the hind margin with long fringes.

Gaster narrower than thorax (30: 38), about 1 1/2 times as long as the thorax (81: 53). Petiole about half as long as broad at apex (9: 17), longitudinally striated. Large tergite longer than broad at apex (38: 30) with two depressions at base and between them a very short striation. Third and fourth tergites short, the preapical one broader than long (15: 10). Last tergite pointed apically, slightly longer than broad (12: 11). Tergites 2-6 smooth and shining. The four apical segments with sparse, fine setae in somewhat irregular rows.

Length 1.4 mm.

♂. — Agrees in detail with the female and differs only in sexual characters. Colour brownish (? immature), and length only 0.9 mm. Length of gaster about same as thorax (42: 43). Flagellar joint 2 of antenna (fig. 198) with a fine ridge along basal two thirds.

I am convinced that the single specimen is the male of *P. splendens* n.sp., despite its small size. Especially the shape of the produced hind margin of the mesoscutum is very characteristic.

Natal: Royal Natal National Park, Gudu Falls. Alt. 5,500 ft: on alpine meadow with Protea trees. 1 ♀ (holotype), 4.4.1951. Loc. No. 260. — **Cape Province:** Tzitzikama Forest, Stormsrivierpiek. At small stream, fairly fast running over sandy-stony ground, beside meadow along forest edge. 1 ♂ (allotype), 13.1.1951. Loc. No. 137.

Judging from the long segments of the female abdomen the species is related to *Misocyclops* KIEFF. which is characterized by having tergites 5 and 6 longer than broad. Here KIEFFER also placed some species with segment 5 slightly broader than long, and consequently *splendens* might be put into this genus. But *Misocyclops* can be distinguished from *Platygaster* only in the female sex, and even so there are many intermediate species. *Misocyclops* therefore must be put as a synonym of *Platygaster*.

Platygaster piso n. sp.

(Figs. 199—201)

♀. — General colour dark brown. Head black. Antennae brown with both ends of the scape, pedicel, flagellar joint 1 and apex of last segment paler. Legs yellow with the thickened parts of femora and tibiae and the last segment of the tarsi brownish.

Head viewed from above more than twice as broad as long (46: 21), viewed from in front distinctly broader than high (47: 37); shortest distance between the eyes 31. Ocelli in a wide-based triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 19: 12: 7. Malar space half as long as the greatest width

of the eye (10: 19). Surface of head smooth with sparse, very short setae. Vertex with a transverse carina and behind this some transverse striation. Mouth-parts as in *P. splendens*. Antennae shorter than in the preceding species, the club with 4–5 segments (fig. 199).

Thorax narrower than head (40: 46). Collar of pronotum separated from lateral areas by fine ridges. Mesoscutum about as long as broad (34: 33), smooth and with sparse, white setae like the upper and apical portions of lateral areas of pronotum, traces of notaulices converging apically, middle lobe extended slightly behind apical margin of mesoscutum. A deep groove separates mesoscutum from the highly arched scutellum (fig. 200). Ridges of propodeum diverge apically, its lateral areas and metapleurae pubescent.

Wings pale yellow. Fore wing almost 3 times as long as broad (112: 41). Hind wing 5 times as long as wide (95: 19), fringes as in *P. splendens*.

Gaster distinctly longer than thorax (70: 54). The naked petiole almost twice as broad as long (18: 10) with longitudinal striation. Large tergite slightly longer than broad apically (38: 36), at base with two deep, hairy furrows, between them shortly striated and in the middle a conspicuous, fine keel. Following segments smooth, each with a single row of setae. Last segment twice as broad as long, rounded apically.

Length: holotype 1.35 mm, paratype 1.2 mm.

♂. — Agrees with the female except in sexual characters. Darker than the female, antennae and legs almost wholly brown. Antennae of usual shape (fig. 201) with a fine ridge on flagellar joint 2. Profile of scutellum not so highly arched as in the female. It has its highest point in the anterior part. This may be a sexual character, as in other species. Correspondence between female and male is indicated by the fine median carina at the base of the large tergite which is not observed in any other African species.

Length 0.9 mm.

Basutoland: Mount Machache, 25 miles E Maseru, plains W of the mountains. Dry gravelly hills with grass fields and at places clusters of stones. Alt. about 6,300 ft. 2 ♀♀ (holotype and paratype) on grassfield, 25.3.1951. Loc. No. 247. — **Cape Province:** 6 miles S Mount Fletcher. At loamy river with sand banks, gravelly and stony. Rather dry surroundings, chiefly pasture land. 1 ♂ (allotype), 9.3.1951. Loc. No. 216.

Platygaster pilco n. sp.

(Figs. 202—204)

♀. — Colour black. Abdomen slightly brownish. 5–6 proximal segments of the antennae yellow, club brown with the last segment paler. Legs yellow with the thickened parts of the femora and tibiae slightly infuscated.

The species is very closely related to *P. piso*, and only the distinguishing features will be mentioned. POL: LOL: OOL = 19: 11: 5. Malar space not quite half as long as the greatest width of the eye (7: 16). Scape of antenna shorter, not quite as long as the following five segments together (fig. 202). Pedicel relatively longer than in *P. piso*. Traces of notaulices very inconspicuous. Apical extension of middle lobe of mesoscutum hardly visible. Scutellum (fig. 203) not so high as in *P. piso*. Gaster longer than thorax (62: 50). Base of large tergite with shorter, lateral furrows, less distinct striation and without the median carina. Apical segment about one third as long as broad.

Length 1.2 mm.

♂. — Distinguished from the male of *P. piso* by the enormous sex-segment of the antenna (fig. 204) and the short distal flagellar segments. Scutellum like in *P. piso* with its highest point anteriorly.

Length 1.05 mm.

Natal: Albert Falls, Umgeni River, 13 miles E Pietermaritzburg. At loamy river plunging over a broad ridge into a pool and flowing off as several minor branches separated by banks and small overgrown islands. Shores of the river at places open, stony and fairly dry, elsewhere covered by dense vegetation. At the western part of the falls luxuriant bush and tree vegetation. 1 ♀ (holotype) and 1 ♂ (allotype), 13.4.1951. Loc. No. 272.

The thorax of the holotype is somewhat depressed, and the left fore wing is missing. The allotype lacks the two apical segments of the right antenna.

***Platygaster terco* n. sp.**

(Figs. 205—206)

♀. — Colour dark brown. Antennae brownish with both ends of scape, pedicel and flagellar joint 1 paler. Legs yellow, coxae, thickened parts of femora and tibiae and last tarsal segment brownish.

Head viewed from above twice as broad as long (30: 16), viewed from in front distinctly broader than high (30: 25), shortest distance between the eyes 20. Malar space not quite half as long as the greatest width of the eye (6: 14). Ocelli in a wide-based triangle, POL: LOL: OOL = 14: 9: 4. Fine reticulation only around the ocelli. A transverse striation behind the carina of the vertex, which is not well marked. Setae very short and inconspicuous. Scape of antenna (fig. 205) with a weak excavation distally, as long as the following five segments together. Club indistinctly 4-segmented with each segment scarcely longer than wide, last segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Thorax narrower than head (25: 30). Collar of pronotum separated from the lateral areas by fine ridges. Mesoscutum about as long as broad (22: 21), smooth with sparse short setae. Notaulices faintly indicated at the apical margin and between them hardly produced. Scutellum viewed from the side (fig. 206) not higher than mesoscutum.

Gaster longer than thorax (40: 35) and slightly narrower (23: 25). Petiole about half as long as broad apically, striated longitudinally. Large tergite about as long as broad (25: 23) with a short, hairy depression on each side and between them a few short striae. The following segments each with a row of fine setae. Last tergite three times as broad as long.

Length 0.82 mm.

♂ unknown.

Cape Province: Kokstad, Umzimhlava River valley. On the shores of the stream, covered by dense luxuriant vegetation. 2 ♀♀ (holotype and paratype), 6.3.1951. Loc. No. 210.

The holotype lacks the last segment of the left antenna. The thorax of the paratype is somewhat damaged, so it is difficult to compare it with the holotype. It is a little larger (0.95 mm). The antennae seem to be proportionately longer, and the body is more shining. These variations may, however, be intraspecific.

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