

black beyond its lower extremity; postmedial line strong, black, defined by white on the inner side, obliquely waved to vein 4, then incurved, dentate at veins 3 and 2 and strongly recurved to the inner margin, at costa expanding into a patch with some green upon it; there is an ill-defined, irregularly waved, white subterminal line, with somewhat dentate black spots beyond it, above and below veins 4 and 2; a terminal series of black spots defined by white, increasing in size towards tornus. Hind wing white, the terminal area suffused with fuscous, narrowing to a point near tornus; two waved greenish and black subterminal lines from vein 2 to above tornus; a terminal series of black spots slightly defined by white. Underside of fore wing fuscous brown, the inner area white; both wings with a round black discoidal spot, which on the fore wing is defined by whitish.

Expanse 90 mm.

*Hab.* Sierra Leone (*Clements*). Type in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

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IV.—*A new Genus and Species of Cynipidæ from South Africa, representing a new Subfamily.* By P. CAMERON.

*Pyxostomus*, gen. nov.

♀. Fore wings with a subcostal nervure ending in a thick, pyriform, large, horny stigma, more than twice longer than thick counting from the costa to the hinder part of the wing, and slightly narrowed and rounded behind; shortly beyond the middle an oblique transverse nervure runs from shortly below the middle to the subcostal nervure. Hind wings with a subcostal nervure extending from the base to shortly beyond the middle; its apex is distinctly thickened. Antennæ 18-jointed, not much thickened towards the apex. Second abdominal segment very large, the apical ones short, the fourth shorter than the others. Ovipositor straight, slightly projecting. Malar space large, longer than the eyes, which are placed on the top, are apparently bare and parallel. Clypeus not separated from the face in the middle, its sides above bordered by a large deep fovea; the apex of the clypeus (or it may be the labrum) is narrowed, hollowed, transverse, with the sides rounded. Parapsidal furrows complete, deep. Scutellum large, rugose, gradually roundly narrowed towards the apex, where there are two foveæ or depressions; at its base are two large foveæ; the mesonotum is separated from

it by a transverse furrow. Head and thorax shining, sparsely punctured and haired.

The legs are moderately long and stout; the hind coxæ are about three times longer than wide; the fore calcaria curved, slender, simple. The hypopygium is large, but does not project much; above it is a short stumpy projection—the apex, apparently, of the penultimate segment. The abdomen is sessile, the basal segment being very short and smooth.

The species on which *Pycnostigmusinae* is founded cannot well be placed in any of the subfamilies hitherto recognized. The alar structure is very peculiar; there is neither radius nor cubitus, the place of these being taken by the large horny pyriform stigma, or stigmal branch (if that is a more appropriate term). This character, with the larger number of antennal joints, should readily separate it from the *Figitinae* and *Eucelinae*, with which it is otherwise most nearly allied. There is no known Hymenopteron with such a peculiar horny structure on the wings.

*Pycnostigmus rostratus*, sp. n.

Black, shining, the knees testaceous; the head, antennæ, and legs thickly covered with white pubescence; wings hyaline, the nervures testaceous, the stigma darker, more picuous in tint. Face with scattered punctures in the centre, the sides aciculated; clypeus smooth and shining. Pronotum finely rugose, the apex with pitted punctures; the mesonotum with scattered shallow punctures. Scutellum coarsely, irregularly, rugosely punctured. Metanotum with two stout keels in the centre, which is irregularly transversely striated; the apical half on either side of these stoutly obliquely striated, almost reticulated. Propleuræ above coarsely rugosely punctured; the lower part, especially at the base, striated. Base and lower part of mesopleuræ irregularly punctured-striated, the rest smooth and shining. Metapleuræ coarsely aciculated and irregularly striated. Abdomen smooth and shining. Wings hyaline, iridescent; the apex ciliated. ♀.

Length 3 mm.

Cape Town, September (South African Museum).

The antennæ are as long as the body, are not much thickened towards the apex; the pedicle is twice longer than broad; the third and fourth joints are about equal in length; the last is conical and twice the length of the penultimate. Checks margined. The eyes appear to be slightly hairy; they are probably rubbed.