

targionii LICHT. Voor zoover mij bekend, is deze opgaaf nog nooit in de Hollandsche litteratuur opgemerkt.

Bij het doorzien van de vindplaatsen in het algemeen, wordt ook duidelijk, dat tot nog toe slechts weinig plaatsen van den aardbodem op het voorkomen van *Psylliden* doorzocht zijn, o. a. onze Koloniën maken een droevig figuur. Van den geheelen Oost-Indischen Archipel vind ik slechts éénmaal Celebes en éénmaal Sumatra vermeld. Het is dus te verwachten, dat het totaal van 478 species, waartoe AULMANN komt, slechts een zeer klein deel van de *Psylliden*-fauna zal zijn.

Ten slotte een paar opmerkingen over kleinigheden die mij opvielen:

De opgaven der verschillende landen is bijna uitsluitend in het Duitsch, het doet daarom vreemd aan, dat telkens geschreven wordt „Russland media”, zulk potjeslatijn ontsiert.

Bij No. 173, *Cecidopsylla schimae* KIEFF (p. 30), staat geen land van herkomst; weggevallen of onbekend?

De weinige drukfouten, die ik zag, waren niet zinstorend; laten wij hopen voor hen, die den catalogus gebruiken, dat zij niet in de literatuur-opgaven voorkomen.

Amsterdam, 25 Febr. 1913.

D. MAC GILLAVRY.

Ichneumonidæ II. ¹⁾

Phaestacoenitus de-Meyerei nov. gen. nov. sp.

♀. Head transverse, broader than the thorax, somewhat tumidulous, shining; vertex, temples and genae sparsely punctate; vertex broad, subdilated behind the eyes; frons not impressed, closely punctate; face transverse, strongly, somewhat confluent punctate; cheeks short; eyes entire, oval, reaching nearly base of mandibles, internally slightly

¹⁾ I refer to my former publications concerning Hymenoptera in this Journal of Nov. 1910, March and Nov. 1911, May, Sept. and Nov. 1912 and March 1913.

divergent; clypeus broadly discreted basally, apically broadly rounded. Antennae filiform, slightly longer than head and thorax; scape cylindrical, hardly excised; pedicellus long, postannellus minute, somewhat smaller than the second flagellar joint.

Thorax shining, punctate; mesopleurae smooth and strongly nitidulous; notauli distinct anteriorly; scutellum subconvex; metathorax short, with the areae wanting, only the petiolar region faintly indicated; metathoracic spiracles very small and circular.

In forewing radial cell large; stigma broad, emitting radial nervure slightly before its centre; the latter almost rectangularly broken; nervulus interstitial; areola irregularly pentagonal, broader than high, the internal transverse nervure much shorter than the external; nervus recurrens half pellucid, far behind centre of basal nervure of areola, but not interstitial; nervus discocubitalis unbroken, diverging with nervus basalis; discoidal cell externally a little obtuse below; nervus parallelus below centre of outer nervure of brachial cell. In hindwing nervus recurrens much longer than abscissula; cubitus basally wanting; nervellus antefurcal, not geniculate.

Abdomen sessile, one fourth longer than head and thorax, oblong, strongly convex, subcompressed laterally, entirely glabrous and nitidulous; incisure between basal and second segment deeply impressed; hypopygium short, not acuminate and not covering base of terebra; terebra somewhat curved, slightly longer than the abdomen.

Legs not slender; hindlegs slightly incrassate, but not elongate; onyches normal and simple.

Length, including terebra, 8 mm.

A shining and somewhat pubescent species. Head black, clypeus apically flavous; mandibles reddish. Antennae nigrescent. Thorax entirely black. Wings subhyaline; tegulae

and stigma piceous, radix flavous. Abdomen flavo-testaceous. Coxae and trochanters black; femora and tibiae concolorous with abdomen; tarsi infusate.

This genus bears the general facies of the *Acoenitini*, from which, however, it differs in the conformation of the hypopygium. It may be considered to form a connecting link between the *Lissonotini* and *Acoenitini*. I propose to place it at the end of the latter group.

I captured one ♀ in the environs of Tunis in April 1911.

Named in honour of Dr. J. C. H. DE MEYERE, Professor of Zoology at the University of Amsterdam.

Atractodes Quanjeri nov. sp.

♀. Head anteriorly subcircular, hardly constricted behind the eyes; cheeks somewhat inflated; eyes glabrous; face short, protuberant centrally; clypeus not discreted, apically rounded, finely coriaceous throughout. Antennae filiform, 20-jointed; the last flagellar joint longer than the penultimate; scape subovate.

Thorax subconvex; mesonotum finely coriaceous, with notauli indicated in front; pronotum coriaceous-striolate laterally; mesopleurae subglabrous; scutellum elevate, carinate laterally. Metathorax gradually declived, apically not produced; central area explanate, not impressed, very finely and closely rugulosely punctate; apophyses wanting.

In forewing stigma large, triangular; radial nervure emitted from the centre, slightly curved at the apex; areola pentagonal with the outer nervure obsolete, receiving the recurrent nervure in the centre, the latter bifenestrate; nervulus interstitial; nervus parallelus from the centre of brachial cell; discoidal cell apically acute below. In hindwing nervellus postfurcal, not broken.

Abdomen elongate, second and following segments com-

pressed; basal segment as long as the hind coxae and trochanters, straight, deplanate, the spiracles subprominent; postpetiole quadrate; second segment one fifth shorter than first; third segment somewhat shorter than second. Segments one, two and three finely aciculate-coriaceous; the following segments aciculate but not coriaceous; terebra not exerted.

Legs not slender, somewhat stout; hind tibiae incrassate towards the apex, closely setulose; calcaria slightly curved, as long as onychium, claws stout.

Length 4 mm.

A species with head and thorax somewhat shining and abdomen dull satiny shining. Head and antennae black; clypeus testaceous, palpi piceous. Thorax immaculate black. Wings hyaline, iridescent, with rosy and blue reflections; tegulae black; radix pale; nervures and stigma piceous. Abdomen entirely black. Legs fulvous; coxae and trochanters black; anterior femora in part, hind femora almost entirely, as well as hind tarsi, nigrescent.

Instantly known in the present genus by the sculpture and conformation and the peculiar dullness of the abdomen. Also the stout legs and especially the more strongly incrassate hind tibiae are conspicuous. The present species seems to be closely allied to *Atractodes alutaceus* THS., from which the more strongly compressed abdomen and the entirely black antennae will at once distinguish it.

I swept one ♀ from undergrowth at Burgst, near Breda, in April 1912.

Named in honour of Dr. H. M. QUANJER, 1st Assistant at the Phytopathological Institute at Wageningen.

Isurgus Oudemansi nov. sp.

♀. Head broad, hardly narrowed posteriorly; cheeks short, coriaceous throughout; face transverse, pubescent; clypeus

discreted basally, apically rounded, glabrous; palpi normal. Antennae 16-jointed, about as long as abdomen; funiculus attenuate towards the base, basal joints slightly decreasing in length.

Thorax gibbulous; scutellum convex; parapsides indicated in front, dull, coriaceous throughout; metathorax short; area postica distinct, reaching centre; basal areae wanting.

In forewing stigma large and broad; radius rectangularly broken, radial cell short, triangular; nervus basalis strongly dilated towards the costa; nervulus postfurcal; areola wanting; nervus areolaris very short; nervus recurrens interstitial; nervus parallelus below centre of brachial cell. In hindwing abscissa shorter than recurrent, nervellus postfurcal, not broken.

Abdomen glabrous and nitidulous, compressed; basal segment elongate, somewhat dilated towards the apex, with the spiracles behind the centre; segment two short, with small thyridii; terebra curved, viewed from above, three-quarters the length of abdomen.

Legs normal; tibial spurs short and straight; metatarsus long in proportion.

Length, including terebra, 4 mm.

Head black, clupeus badius, mandibles testaceous-red, palpi piceous. Antennae black, basally somewhat rufescent. Thorax immaculate black. Wings infumato-hyaline, iridescent, with the tegulae, stigma and nervures fulvous. Legs fulvous-red, coxae and trochanters black, femora basally infuscate.

On account of its basally attenuated flagellum this species can just as well be placed in the genus *Phradis*.

I swept one ♀ from lower plants at Carthage in April 1911.

Named in honour of Dr. A. C. OUDEMANS, professor of Natural History at the town academy for higher classes at Arnhem.

The Hague, April 1913. C. A. L. SMITS VAN BURGST.