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THE HYMENOPTERA OF THE GEORGETOWN  
MUSEUM.

PART V.

By P. CAMERON.

CHALCIDIDÆ.

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*Chalcis annulata*, F.

*Chalcis annulata*, Ashmead, Class of Chalcid Flies, Mem. Cair. Mus., i, 408; Howard, Journ. Linn. Soc. xxv., 80.

*Chalcis ovata*, Say; Cresson, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., iv., 59, Cameron, Biol. Cent. Am., i, 99, Pl. iv., f. 16; Marshall, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1892, 70; Crawford, Bull., Ent. Tech. Ser. U.S. Dep. Agric., Ser. i, 19, Pt. ii p. 15, f. 8-10; Marshall, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1892, 70.

*Chalcis annulipes*, Walker, Ent. Mag. ii, 29.

Bred from the Pyralids, *Mesocondyla concordalis*, and *Lineodes*, sp.

The extent and shape of the black markings on the legs and the size vary in this Common North and South American species. *C. incerta* is regarded by Ashmead, l.c., as identical with *ovata*, but Crawford, l.c., p. 16, considers it to be a good species, easily separated by differences in the femoral teeth.

*Spilochalcis nunani*, sp. n.

Pallid yellow, the mesonotum darker coloured, densely covered with blackish pubescence; the apex of the 2nd and the following abdominal segments fuscous, antennal scape yellow, narrowly black above, the upper half of the flagellum black, the lower pallid fulvous; the lower side of the scape with a semicircular projection, hollowed on the innerside; hind femora with 13 small rounded teeth; the basal about twice the size of the others and more sharply pointed, the 2nd smaller, more isolated—Apex of scutellum with a broad shallow incision. Abdominal petiole about 4 times longer than wide. Pubescence on top of thorax dense, black. Metanotum with 3 rows of areæ, the basal distinct, the inner pair twice wider than long, narrowed on the inner-side, the 2nd row has the inner pair wider than long, the outer longer than wide, the inner of the two narrower than the outer; there is one large area on the centre of the apex. Wings hyaline, the apex fuscous. Male. Length, 4 m.m.

The head is of a much paler, clear yellow than the thorax—Basal slope of pronotum smooth, the rest of it, the mesonotum and scutellum closely reticulated—punctured, as are also the metapleuræ—Pro—and mesopleuræ mostly smooth, the apex of the latter with an irregularly striated band.

the apex itself being narrowed, its base below is bordered by two triangular teeth. Wings hyaline, the nervures pallid. Male. Length, 3 m.m.

Apex of pronotum, mesonotum and scutellum closely reticulated-punctured; the middle lobe in the middle more or less transversely striated. There is an oblique depression, widened below, in the middle of the propleuræ.

Bred from the larva of a plume moth (Pterophorid.)

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PERILAMPIDÆ.

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*Perilampus caeruleiventris*, sp. n.

The frontal depression, cheeks, face, clypeus malar space outer orbits, the meso-metapleuræ the sternum dark blue, the back of abdomen of a still darker blue, its sides and ventral surface of a brighter blue than the head; the sides of the front and vertex brassy firey red; the pronotum, mesonotum and scutellum closely, regularly reticulated, the depressed part of the reticulations dark blue, the borders of the reticulations of a dark purple, the mesonotum at the apex smooth, dark purple on the inner half of the middle lobe. Pleuræ smooth, a wide crenulated border on the base of the propleuræ; the base of the propleuræ reticulated, the apex near the middle with 3 irregular foveæ; a curved line of large foveæ on the base of the mesopleuræ; there is a curved, crenulated furrow on the apex, angled towards the middle on the apex; the upper part is narrower and much shorter than the lower; there is a wide furrow on the upper two-thirds of the base of the metapleuræ formed of foveæ, and there are foveæ on the upperapical part. The scutellum is a little longer than it is wide at the base; the sides and apex are margined below; on the sides of the base is a large smooth triangular space, the narrowed end on the inner side. The abdomen is sparsely covered with white hairs. Legs (especially the tibiæ) densely covered with white hair.

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EUCHARINÆ.

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*Kapala cuprea*, sp. n.

Dark coppery, the dilated apex of the abdomen dark blue, the antennæ fulvo-testaceous the legs, except the coxæ, pale testaceous, the outer apical half of the mandibles dark rufous, the palpi dark testaceous; wings hyaline, the nervures, dark fuscous. Male. Length, 5 m.m.

Face and clypeus with violaceous tint; the centre of the face roundly raised, smooth; the clypeus smooth, with a large oblique foveæ on either side above; the sides of the head from the edge of the occiput to the malar space obliquely striated, the striæ strong above, becoming gradually finer and closer below where they curl round the eyes. The antennal rami are densely covered with short fuscous hair. Malar space a little longer than the eyes. Middle lobe of mesonotum strongly longitudinally striated, the striæ uniform and clearly separated; the outer lobes much more finely striated at the base and on the inner side, the rest smooth. Scutellum strongly, closely

longitudinally striated; the metanotum more finely and closely than it; the striæ on the forks stronger and curved; the space at the apex between them has 2 stout keels on either side and a finer roundly curved one at the apex; there are some broken keels between. The central part of the lower region of the metanotum is finely, closely punctured. Upper part of propleuræ densely covered with a longish white pile; below is a stout curved keel, with a curved depression above; on the upper central part of the mesopleuræ are some fine curved longitudinal striæ; below are 2 long upper and 2 shorter lower keels. Abdominal petiole twice the length of the hind coxæ.

*Holcokapala*, gen. n.

Female. Antennæ short, stout, 10-jointed, the 3rd, 4th and 5th antennal joints longer than wide, of equal length; the last conical, longer than the preceding. Mesonotum transversely striated; the scutellum smooth, a wide deep furrow, widened towards the apex; the processes stout, extending close to the apex of the abdomen, curving and converging at the end. Metanotum with an oblique slope, smooth. Abdominal petiole about 3 times longer than wide and as long as the hind coxæ. Apex of clypeus margined, transverse, the sides rounded; the sides above are foveate. Malar space as long as the eyes. Ocelli in a line. Head striated above; it is bare; the thorax pubescent; parapsidal furrows distinct; the middle lobe of mesonotum has a shallow furrow down the middle. Pleuræ almost smooth.

Comes near to *Lasiokapala*, which has the head and scutellum processes smooth, the latter long and extending beyond the apex of the abdomen.

*Holcokapala striaticeps*, sp. n.

Black, the mandibles, antennæ and the 3rd and following segments of the abdomen rufo-testaceous; palpi dark testaceous; legs, except the coxæ, yellowish testaceous; the basal part of the abdomen has a blue tint; wings hyaline, the nervures pale testaceous. Female. Length, 4.5 m.m.

Sides of front and vertex finely closely longitudinally striated, the striæ curving outwardly below, the striæ on the malar space stronger, somewhat rounded and transverse, the outer orbits longitudinally striated. Basal part of mesonotum strongly irregularly striated, more closely and regularly on the base than on the apex; the apical part is smooth as is also the scutellum. The processes are stoutly striated from the base to the apex. Metanotum smooth, its sides bordered by keels which roundly curved and unite at the bottom below. Propleuræ excavated, bordered by a rounded keel near the top. Mesopleuræ irregularly weakly longitudinally striated; the lower apical part is much more finely and regularly striated; the mesosternum is bordered by a weakly crenulated furrow, and there is a vertical one on the base of the apical fourth, commencing near the top. Metapleuræ irregularly reticulated.

*Dicælothorax parviceps*, sp. n.

Black, the 2nd and 3rd segments of the abdomen tinged with violaceous; the mandibles, antennæ and the greater part of the 4th and following abdominal segments rufo-testaceous, the apical half of the femora, tibiæ, tarsi

and a narrow line on the inner side of the scutellum process whitish testaceous; the basal half of the femora tinged with fuscous on the outside. Wings hyaline, the nervures fuscous. Female. Length, 4 mm.

Head opaque, coarsely shagreened, the sides of the vertex almost reticulated; frontal depression moderately wide and deep, the sides keeled, the top rounded, enclosing the front ocellus. Temples short, the occiput oblique. Malar space distinctly longer than the eyes. The head is short and is clearly narrower than the thorax. Prothorax smooth, the upper apical part of the propleuræ with a few obscure striæ; the base with a sharp slope, margined round the edges, narrowed to a point above. Mesonotum striated, the striæ clearly separated, the top depressed in the centre, smooth, obliquely narrowed from the top to the middle, where it is deepest. Scutellar process extending to the apex, of the 3rd abdominal segment, of equal width to the apex, which is oblique; they are closely, strongly regularly longitudinally striated, are slightly depressed in the middle above. Metanotum smooth, the sides keeled, a stouter keel down the middle, it has a straight, oblique slope. Abdominal petiole twice the length of the hind coxæ.

The form of the scutellar process is different from what it is in the type of the genus—*platycerus* Ashm., Mem. Cairn. Mus. i, Pl. XXXV., f. 3,—it being in that species much wider, bulging out in the middle and rounded at the apex, not of equal width and obliquely truncated at the apex. There seems to be also a radical difference in the relative lengths of the antennal joints, but I am not sure that I understand the description given

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#### TORYMINÆ.

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##### *Torymus guyanaus*, sp. n.

Antennal scape fulvous, the flagellum black, the basal joints fuscous. Head green, tinged with blue on the top and outer orbits, covered with short, white pubescence. Mandibles dark fulvous, the teeth black. Face covered with round, distinctly separated large punctures; sides of front finely closely, irregularly striated. Vertex aciculated; a distinct, clearly defined furrow runs down, slightly obliquely on either side of the middle, to the antennæ. Prothorax finely distinctly aciculated, broadly purple in the middle, the base and apex green. Mesonotum green, the base and apex largely purple; the parapsidal furrows distinct; the central division coarsely aciculated, the lateral lobes finely reticulated, more strongly on the apex than base. Scutellum closely aciculated, the basal three-fourths with scattered punctures—Pro- and mesopleuræ aciculated, almost punctured, the former largely purple above. Metapleuræ smooth. The pubescence on the thorax is sparse and white. Abdomen mostly blue largely variegated with violaceous and purple tints. Four front coxæ violaceous, the middle blue at the apex, the hinder dark green; all are closely distinctly punctured; the four front femora brown, testaceous at the base and apex, as are also the trochanters, the hinder femora green, the base, apex and lower side purple; the apex of the femora and the tibiæ testaceous, the hinder