

bulging at the middle of each side, the occipital border somewhat rounded. Head hairs few, simple, slightly curved, shorter than body hairs but quite varied in length (0.04-0.12 mm), uniformly scattered. Antennae minute pegs mounted on rounded eminences; each bearing three apical sensilla; each sensillum bearing a long stout spine. Labrum rather large; subrectangular, breadth one and a half times the width; ventral border rounded at the corners, incised at the middle and furnished with numerous large sensilla; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute but becoming longer toward the ventral border, and arranged in definite rows which radiate from the dorsolateral angles; rows continuous on basal half but broken into short arcuate components on the ventral half; a cluster of small sensilla on the posterior surface near the center. Mandibles rather stout, subtriangular in anterior view; moderately sclerotized; basal half greatly inflated; apical half thin and narrow, bearing two rather stout medial teeth and terminating in a long slender apical tooth which is curved medially and posteriorly; most of anterior surface beset with minute spinules arranged in rows which radiate from the middle of the dorsal border. Maxillae with the anterior surface sparsely spinulose; palp an elongate cone bearing one lateral and two apical sensilla; galea a finger-like projection bearing a single apical sensillum. Labium very large; anterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules arranged in transverse rows; palp a short stout peg bearing one apical and four lateral sensilla; opening of sericteries wide and conspicuous. Hypopharynx spinulose. (Material studied: three larvae from Queensland.)

Chalcoponera metallica (F. Smith).—Similar to *impressa*. (Material studied: three larvae from Queensland.)

Chalcoponera metallica cristulata Forel.—Brues (1934, p. 204) has described the adult of *Tricoryna chalcoponerae* collected with this ant in New South Wales. From what is known of the life histories of other eucharids, one may infer that the wasp larvae are parasitoids in the ant larvae.

Genus RHYTIDOPONERA Mayr

Body hairs of three types: (a) simple and slightly curved, (b) simple and flagelliform, but mostly (c) bifid. Head hairs several, short, simple, slightly curved. Cranium subelliptical in anterior view. Antennae minute, paraboloidal; each with three moderately long spines on the apex. Labrum bilobed; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute but becoming longer toward the ventral border; spinules arranged in definite rows which radiate from the dorsolateral angles; rows continuous on the basal half of the labrum but broken into short arcuate components on the ventral half; on and near the ventral border the spinules are isolated. Mandibles feebly sclerotized; basal half greatly inflated; distal half narrow, of two parts—(1) a large thin obtuse medial tooth and (2) an elongate slender lateral part which terminates in a long slender apical tooth and which has an elongate acute tooth adnate to its medial face; most of anterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute and arranged in longitudinal rows; no combs.