

*Habitat*.—Australia—Mount Tambourine, Queensland.

*Type*.—The above specimen, the head on a slide.

Family PTEROMALIDÆ.

SPHEGIGASTEINI.

**Eurydinotomorpha**, new genus.

*Female*.—Closely allied with *Eurydinotella* Girault but the abdomen is long, pointed conic-ovate, the second segment occupying only about a fifth (or slightly more) of the surface, the abdomen longer than the head and thorax united. Postmarginal vein very long, over twice the length of the stigmal. First funicle joint longest, longer than the pedicel. Propodeum with abbreviated median and lateral carinæ. Parapsidal furrows a little over half complete. Second abdominal segment nearly four times the length of the third, the fourth nearly twice the length of the third, subequal to segment 5, segment 6 a little longer than 4 and 5 while 7 is apparently as long as, or longer than, 2. Petiole distinct, but short. Caudal margin of abdominal segments straight. The genus has the habitus of *Sympiesis* of the Eulophidæ.

*Male*.—Not known.

*Type*.—The following species.

1. **Eurydinotomorpha pax**, n. sp.

*Female*.—Length 3.00 mm.

Metallic shining blue, the abdomen æneous green, purple dorsad, the wings hyaline, the venation tarsi, tips of tibiæ and scape pale yellow, the femora and tibiæ reddish brown, the coxæ concolorous. Pedicel and first ring-joint suffused with pallid. First club joint forming over half the club, subequal to the third funicle joint which is a fourth longer than the pedicel. Short white hairs on mesoscutum giving an effect somewhat as is common with species of *Catolaccus*. Head and thorax reticulated, the propodeum more densely so, the network smaller, the abdomen finely so. Funicle and club black.

*Male*.—Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in jungle, October 28, 1911.

*Habitat*.—Australia—Babinda (near Cairns), N. Queensland.