Elytra with striae not becoming obsolete at apical calli; cell *ca.* 0.4-0.7 mm in width, usually impunctate, very rarely with more than 3-4 punctures.

Female.—Length 15-18 mm. Head (Fig. 15) bearing an obtuse transverse ridge level with anterior margin of eyes, at apex 0.45-0.55 times width of frons.

Pronotum with coarse punctures extending over most of surface, usually distorted and often confluent, interspersed with fine punctures; impression shallow, without very finely punctate flattened areas at sides; median longitudinal zone narrow, finely punctate, surface adjacent to posterior ridge very finely punctate.

In four unusually large ♂ specimens (from Carnarvon Range, Stanthorpe and Toowoomba), the foretibiae bore 7 teeth, and the elytral cells contained more than 12 punctures forming partial loops.

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ABSTRACTS FROM PAST PROCEEDINGS

This abstract was prepared for the Minutes of the Meeting of the date given and the speaker mentioned is the authority for facts.

MICROPTERYGIDAE BREEDING IN KAURI PINE SEED

September 10, 1951.—MR. A. R. BRIMBLECOMBE exhibited kauri pine seeds infested by a species of Micropterygidae (Lepidoptera).

In 1936 the Forestry Department submitted seeds of both southern and northern kauri pine infested by grubs. The grubs had already spun cocoons but even after several years no emergence occurred. Further material was obtained in 1941 and placed in various humidities. No emergence occurred within twelve months but examination of the material in 1950 showed that a few moths had emerged.

In 1947 Mr. Dumbleton received grub infested kauri pine seed from Fiji. His attempts to breed the adult failed but he was able to determine the insect as belonging to Micropterygidae. Having heard of similarly infested kauri pine seed in Queensland, he requested material and determined it as also belonging to the Micropterygoidea. He has now erected the genus *Agathiphaga* and called the Queensland species *queenslandensis* and the Fijian species *vitiensis.*

Infested seed can be separated by a harder resistance to touch by the tip of the finger than is shown by normal fertile seed because of the hard cocoons spun by the larvae. Records over the past fifteen years show that infestation varied from 2 to 48%, but would average less than 10%. Infestation occurs in the seed of the southern and northern kauri pine. These are widely separated in distribution but it has not yet been determined whether the same or different species of *Agathiphaga* attacks the seed of the two kauri pines.