(Jaynes and Marucci, 1947). They were also seen feeding on the eggs of *Theraptus* sp. (Tait, 1954) and *Oncopera intricata* (Martyn, 1965).

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A New Family of Chalcidoidea (Insecta : Hymenoptera) *EURYISCHIDAE* fam.n.

The present writer proposes a new family, Euryischidae, based on the genus *Euryischia* Riley. This genus possesses certain special characters which refrain it from falling in any of the known families of Chalcidoidea. In keys to the families of Chalcidoidea, proposed by Mani (1938), Nikol'skaya (1952), Brues *et al.* (1954) and Peck *et al.* (1964), the genus *Euryischia* runs near the family Elasmidae. However, it differs from this family in having 5-jointed tarsi ; post-axillae ; thorax with complete parapsidal furrows ; fore wings with well-developed submarginal, marginal, postmarginal and stigmal veins ; and tridentate mandibles.

In Vierek's (1916) and Essig's (1954) keys to the families of Chalcidoidea, the genus *Euryischia* runs near the family Aphelinidae. However, it differs from this family in having post-axillae ; much enlarged propodeum ; much compressed and disc-like hind coxae ; and two long and thick spurs at apex of hind tibiae.

In Comstock's (1954), Imms (1957), Borror and Delong (1963) keys to the families of Chalcidoidea, the genus *Euryischia* neither falls in the family Elasmidae nor in Aphelinidae due to having some special characters for which a new family Euryischidae is proposed.

The new family Euryischidae is characterised as follows :

Mandibles tridentate ; antennae 8-segmented excluding the ring segments ; thorax with complete parapsidal furrows ; post axillae present ; propodeum much enlarged ; fore wings with well-developed submarginal, marginal, postmarginal and stigmal veins ; hind coxae much compressed and disc-like ; hind tibiae with two long and thick spurs at apex ; tarsi 5-jointed ; abdomen longer than thorax, flat above and keeled below.

Type-genus, *Euryischia* Riley.

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New Record of *Choribus* sp. (Hymenoptera : Braconidae(as Parasite of the Rice Whorl Maggot *Hydrellia philippina* Ferino

The rice whorl maggot *Hydrellia philippina* (Diptera : Ephydridae) has been recorded as a pest of rice seedlings in Kerala causing substantial damage to the autumn crop grown from April–May to September–October (Thomas *et al.*, 1971).

While rearing the pest collected periodically from different parts of the State, *Choribus* sp. (Braconidae) was recorded as a solitary endoparasite of the pupal stage. The seasonal peak in the parasite population was in July, the maximum parasitism being 3%.

This is the first record of the parasite on *H. philippina*. *Choribus aquaticus* Mues. has been