das Zimmer verließ, bekam ich nach jenem uralten Brauche, das die Griechen als einen ihrer schönsten bei der Gastfreundschaft geehrt, ein Gastgeschenk mit, daß ich nie vergessen habe: 2 Kistchen mit köstlichen Feigen, als Symbol der angewandten Entomologie!

Seitdem sind Jahrzehnte vergangen. Der Lebenslauf von L. O. Howard nahm immer mehr die Bahn des Kometen an.

So manches Mal habe ich über ihn und seinen Lebensweg gegrübelt, und immer kommen meine Gedanken auf 2 Männer zurück, die einst in seiner Entwicklung eine Rolle gespielt: H. A. Hagen, der Lehrer von J. H. Comstock, — J. H. Comstock, der Lehrer von L. O. Howard.

Es gibt eine metaphysische Genetik und in ihr Ewigkeits-Gene. Eines ihrer starresten Gesetze lautet: Du kannst an der Größe des Meisters die Größe des Schülers erahnen — — —

So manches Mal habe ich die Bahn von L. O. Howard mit der von anderen Entomologen und Wissenschaftlern verglichen: Nur selten wohl hat es in der wissenschaftlichen Welt einen Lichtkegel gegeben, der so fast ganz ohne die Folie von Schatten entstanden und gestrahlt. Sonst war er zumeist von Schatten umrahmt.

Die Weltgeschichte hätte so manches Mal Veranlassung gehabt, sich ihrer selbst zu schämen: zu oft hat es Menschen gegeben, welche zu groß gewesen sind für ihre Mitwelt, für ihre Zeit; zu groß, als daß man sie noch im Leben hätte erfassen können: Ich denke an Mendel, ich denke an den Vater von Erich Wasmann; ich denke an so manchen anderen. Wohl uns und der Weltgeschichte der Entomologie, daß über L. O. Howard's Leben ein glücklicherer Stern gestrahlt hat. Möge sein Wissen, jetzt vom administrativen Dienst entlastet, noch recht lange der entomologischen Welt als Fackel den Weg voranleuchten — — —

Caesarem, Te — etsi abeuntem — salutamus!

Some new Australasian and African Diptera of the families *Muscidae* and *Tachinidae* (Dipt.).

By C. H. Curran, Ottawa (Canada).

(Schluß.)

Proscissio Hutton.

This genus is evidently related to *Dexiosoma* but is at once separated by the peculiar structure of the head, as well as several other characters. In his original diagnosis Hutton stated that the eyes were bare or very short haired, whereas in all the species they bear long but not abundant hair in the males and shorter but nevertheless conspicuous hair in the females. In profile the head is sub-rectangular, long, the cheeks at least

two-thirds as wide as the eye-height, the parafacials almost as wide as the eye-width, face a little retreating below, the oral margin not produced; the facial depression is elongate oval, concave, quite deep, with a moderately low, sharp, entire median carina; the antennae are about two-thirds as long as the face, the third segment from one and one-half to three times as long as the second, narrow, the arista with the penultimate segment about one and one-half times as long as wide, the arista thickened on almost its whole length, short pubescent. The chaetotaxy varies little from that given in the description of the new species. *P. cana* Hutton is to be considered as the genotype.

Table of Species.

1. Legs black 2
   Legs reddish; frontal vitta orange . . . . . *princeps* n. sp.
2. Scutellum black in ground color, gray pollinose 2
   Scutellum reddish, gray pollinose . . . . . *modica* Hntton.
3. Face with grayish yellow or rather brownish yellow pollen . 4
   Face with grayish white pollen . . . . . *cana* Hutton.
4. Knees reddish . . . . . *montana* Hutton.
   Knees black . . . . . *valida* Hutton.

Proscissio princeps (new species): Blackish, thickly grayish pollinose. Length, 8 mm.

Female. Head yellowish, black on the upper half densely grayish white pollinose, the parafrontals with tawny pollen, little more than one-fourth as wide as the frontal vitta; six pairs of frontals, none of them situated below the base of the antennae, the upper pair proclinate; no orbitals; ocellars long. Occiput black haired to the level of the lowest fifth of the eyes, yellow haired below; chitinized portion of the cheek extending less than one-fourth of the distance to the vibrissal angles, with two black bristles near the lower edge posteriorly, the oral margin with a few weak hairs, and between the oral angles and the vibrissae with five or six bristles, the vibrissae situated a little above the oral margin; cheeks almost four-fifths as wide as eye-height, the parafacials as wide as either eye, with some obscure, coarse hairs on the upper fourth. Proboscis rather short; palpi long, slightly clavate, reddish. Antennae brownish red, the third segment more brightly red, one and one-half times as long as the second; arista black. Hair of the eyes cinereous. Thorax gray pollinose, the disc of the mesonotum with an olivaceous tinge, rather opaque black in front, with obscure narrow blackish and gray vittae; hair black. Scutellum rather dull black, with brownish pollen. Acrosticals, 2—3; dorsocentrals, 3—3; sublaterals, 1 anterior; posthumeral, 0; sternopleurals 1—1 (often 1—1—1 in the genus); three pairs of strong

marginal scutellars, the apical pair cruciate; prosternum and propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae present. Legs, including the coxae, reddish, cinereous pollinose, the tarsi becoming black beyond the first segment; anterior tibiae with two posterior bristles; middle tibiae with three antero-dorsal bristles. Wings with grayish tinge, the veins luteous, the third vein apically and the crossveins, black, faintly clouded; bend of fourth vein angular, with trace of appendage; posterior crossvein sinuous; third vein setose three-fourths the distance to the anterior crossvein. Squamae whitish. Halteres reddish. Abdomen thickly gray pollinose, with brownish tinge in the middle, a large brownish black spot on the sides of the first to third segments posteriorly and a smaller one surrounding the median marginal bristles. Second and third segments each with a pair of strong marginals, the fourth with a row of strong discals at the apical third and a weak row of marginals, the basal three segments each with one strong lateral marginal. Hair wholly short, appressed, black.

Type, female, Wellington, New Zealand.

Proscissio montana Hutton.: Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 55, 1901. — Three specimens from Wellington, New Zealand. — I suspect that this is the same as *valida* Hutton, (the preceding species) the descriptions showing no differences except in size and color of the „knees".

Proscissio cana Hutton.: Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 54, 1901. — Four males from Wellington, New Zealand. — The grayish pollinose face serves to separate this species from the others described by Hutton.

Proscissio modica Hutton.: Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 55, 1901. — One female, Wellington, New Zealand. — The specimen lacks the third antennal segment: the second segment is reddish and seems to be shorter than usual; scutellum reddish in ground color, with the basal corners black; sternopleurals, 1 — 1. This may not be the species described by Hutton but the descriptions are evidently incomplete and the species so closely related that it is difficult to be certain of the determination of any of the species.

Peremptor Hutton.

This genus is very similar in appearance to *Proscissio* Hutton and has the same rectangular head, but the clypeal region is long and narrow as in ***Microphthalma*** Macq.

Table of Species.

1. Legs reddish 2
   Legs black. . . . . *egmonti* Hutton.
2. Abdomen black . . . . . *pavida* Hutton.
   Abdomen reddish with a rather narrow black median vitta. *vittata* n. sp.

Peremptor pavida Hutton: Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 56, 1901. — Three females from Wellington, New Zealand.

Peremptor vittata (new species): Rusty reddish; thorax brownish; third antennal segment and tarsi black; wings luteous, grayish apically and posteriorly. Length, 14 mm.

Female. Head below the level of the insertion of the antennae yellowish, the upper two-fifths brownish, yellowish pollinose, from posterior view with a very large, subtriangular ferruginous spot on the parafacials above, the parafrontals appearing largely ferruginous from anterior view and rather ochreous when viewed from behind. Parafrontals about one-third as wide as the brownish-red frontal vitta, the front as wide as either eye; eight pairs of rather fine frontals all of which are converging; two pairs of orbitals; coarse bristly hairs on the parafrontals which extend somewhat onto the parafacials, at least to the middle of the second antennal segment; ocellars long and strong; outer verticals absent; occipital cilia long, extending to the middle of the eyes, two or three rows of black hairs behind them extending along the anterior border of the chitinized portion of the cheek, the occipital pile yellowish. Cheeks slightly narrower than eye-height, with a row of fine bristles along the oral border, the upper pair of oral vibrissae situated far above the oral margin. Parafacials as wide as either eye. Proboscis not as long as head-height, slender, black, the labellae small; palpi long, reddish yellow. Antennae reddish the third segment black; arista thick on the basal half, strongly densely pubescent. (In this genus the head is sub-rectangular in profile, the front slightly sloping, the face at most slightly retreating, with a deep, oval depression on the upper half to three-fifths, which is divided by a rather high, sharp median carina which is far from visible in profile, the space below the depression, (clypeal region), with from one to three pairs of strong bristles and some quite weak ones, the upper strong pair situated far above the oral margin. The eyes bear fairly long, sparse hair and are not bare as originally described by Hutton). Thorax brownish ochreous pollinose, rather olivaceous dorsally, with four blackish vittae, the pleura gray pollinose, scutellum and humeri reddish in ground color. Acrosticals, 2—3; dorsocentrals, 3—4; sublaterals, 1; posthumeral bristle absent; 3 intra-alars; sternopleurals, 2—1; 3 pairs of marginal scutellars and a weak pair of discals. Prosternum and propleura bare; infra-squamal setulae present Legs reddish, the tarsi mostly black. Anterior tibiae with two posterior bristles; middle tibiae with three antero-dorsal bristles. Wings luteous, broadly grayish apically and posteriorly, the veins broadly clouded with luteous; apical cell ending a little before the wing-tip; bend of fourth vein rounded, the bow carried somewhat backwards and very slightly inwards beyond the bend; posterior crossvein joining penultimate section of fourth vein at its apical third; third vein with three to five bristles basally. Squamae luteous. Halteres

yellow. Abdomen rusty reddish with an entire, narrow median black vitta, the pollen on the fourth segment yellowish, conspicuous, on the other segments paler and not conspicuous. Hair black, appressed. Second segment with or without a pair of quite weak marginals, the third with a pair of very weak discals and a row of strong marginals, the fourth with two very irregular rows of fine discals and no marginals.

Type, female, Wellington, New Zealand.

Plagiomyia, new genus.

Related to *Metaplagia* Coquillett, by which it is at once distinguished by the shallow, wide facial depression. The second antennal segment is as long as the third which is broad and widens apically. The parafacials are rather narrow and bear fairly long hair; the penultimate aristal segment is about four times as long as wide and there are three pairs of proclinate orbital bristles in the male. The prosternum is narrow and bare; propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae absent; scutellum flat, with erect, fine bristles and three pairs of marginals, the apical pair strong and cruciate; two sub-lateral bristles, the posthumeral absent; 3 sternopleurals; acrosticals and dorso-centrals 3—3, the latter rarely 3—4; first vein bare; third vein bristled to beyond the anterior cross-vein; ultimate section of fifth vein half as long as preceding section. The eyes are quite bare. Genotype: *Calcager turbidum* Hutton.

Plagiomyia turbidum Hutton: *(Calcager) turbidum* Hutton, Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 49, 1901.— Three males from Otago, New Zealand.

Calcager Hutton.

The four species placed in this genus evidently represent three distinct genera all related to *Voria* Meigen. All have a long costal spine and the fifth vein with its ultimate section about half as long as the preceding section. No genotype has been named and I now name *C. apertum,* the first species. Most of the characters are similar to those of *Plagiomyia* but the eyes are thickly haired, the posthumeral bristle is present and the acrosticals are usually arranged 3—4, one of the posterior being rarely absent.

Calcager apertum Hutton: Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 48, 1901.— I have before me six specimens from Wellington, New Zealand.

Calcageria, new genus.

Similar to *Calcager* Hutton, but the eyes bear very sparse, short hair, the parafacials are strongly bristled, the apical cell ends farther from the apex of the wing and the last section of the fourth vein is scarcely bowed inwards. Genotype, *Calcageria incidens,* new species.

Calcageria incidens (new species): Black; the palpi, basal two antennal segments, squamae and halteres yellowish. Length, 6 mm.

Male. Front almost one-fifth wider than either eye. Head almost twice as high as long, the frontal vitta brownish red, three-fourths as wide as either parafrontal; three pairs of strong, somewhat divergent orbitals; seven or eight pairs of frontals, the upper two or three pairs reclinate, the rows diverging below the base of the antennae; ocellars and outer verticals long and strong. Occipital cilia long extending to the cheeks where they form two or three bristles near the middle; occipital pile pale yellowish. Cheeks almost half as wide as eye-height: parafacials rather narrow, twice as wide above as below, with a median row of four strong, downwardly directed bristles and as many short ones. Two or three bristles on the ridges above the vibrissae; facial depression broad and rather shallow. Third antennal segment large, broadest apically, gently narrowing to the base, a little more than twice as long as the second segment; arista thick, tapering on the apical half of the ultimate section, the penultimate section five times as long as wide.

Thorax grayish pollinose, the mesonotum quite thinly so, the vittae not distinct. Acrosticals, 3—3; dorsocentrals; 3—3; 2 sublaterals; posthumeral bristle absent; three pairs of strong marginal scutellars the apical pair cruciate, with a pair of very weak, sub-erect bristles between them, the scutellum with three pairs of erect discals; three sternopleurals. Propleura and prosternum bare; infrasquamal spinules absent. Legs black; tibiae brownish red, the coxae gray pollinose, the femora less thickly so. Wings cinereous hyaline; apical section of the fifth vein half as long as the preceding section; costal spine long; first vein strongly bristled, the third vein bristled to beyond the crossvein; bend of fourth vein angular, with a strong fold and usually a short appendage. Squamae with whitish sheen. Bases of second to fourth abdominal segments narrowly silvery pollinose. Second and third segments each with a pair of discals, the second with a pair of marginals, the third and fourth each with a row, the fourth with a row of discals and a row of fine, terminal bristles, the bristles otherwise long and strong. Hair black and appressed.

Female. Third antennal segment much narrower, but little wider than the second, the penultimate aristal segment only about three times as long as wide; second abdominal segment with two pairs of discals.

Type ♂ and ♂ paratype, Wellington, New Zealand; allotype, ♀ Auckland, New Zealand. The ♂ paratype lacks abdomen.

Palia, new genus.

Related to *Phorocera* Desvoidy, but lacking ocellar bristles, the face

moderately retreating below, the facial ridges bristled on the lowest three-fourths; eyes densely pilose; ♂ without orbitals; posterior tibiae sparsely ciliate, with one longer bristle beyond the middle. The abdomen is shaped very much as in *Zenillia* and the wing venation is very similar except that the apical cell ends closer to the wing-tip than is usually the case in that genus. The chaetotaxy may be determined from the description of the genotype, *Palia aureocauda*, new species.

Palia aureocauda (new species): Black, the palpi, basal antennal segments, tibiae and halteres, reddish. Length, 6 mm.

Male. Face and cheeks reddish in ground color, the front of the head golden yellow pollinose, the occiput grayish, the parafrontals grayish yellow above. Frontal vitta brownish red; eight pairs of frontals, the three lower below the base of the antennae where the rows diverge, the upper two pairs strong and reclinate. The black occipital cilia extend to the cheeks and are double rowed below; pile pale yellowish. Cheeks two-sevenths as wide as eye-height, black haired. Parafacials not over half as wide as third antennal segment, scarcely narrowed below. Facial depression deep and wide, the ridges strongly bristled on the lower three-fourths; vibrissae situated almost level with the slightly produced oral margin. Palpi normal. Antennae reaching almost to the oral margin, the third segment long and very broad, almost six times as long as the second; arista long and slender, thickened on the basal sixth. Pile on eyes abundant. Thorax thinly slate-gray pollinose, the pollen more noticeable in front and on the pleura, the vittae very obscure. Bristling of the dorsum complete: acrosticals, 3—3; dorsocentrals, 3—4; 3 sublaterals; posthumeral present; two intraalars; sternopleurals, 1—1; four pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair cruciate. Prosternum setose laterally; propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae absent. Coxae thickly, the femora thinly grayish pollinose; middle tibiae with one antero-dorsal bristle; pulvilli short, yellowish. Wings cinereous hyaline, somewhat luteous anteriorly and basally. Apical cell ending moderately before the wing-tip; apical crossvein slightly bowed inwards on its basal half, the bend of the fourth vein rather angulate; posterior crossvein oblique on its apical half, joining the penultimate section of the fourth vein at its apical third; no costal spine; third vein with three or four basal setae. Squamae grayish, the upper lobe mostly whitish. Halteres reddish. Abdomen shining black, the very narrow bases of the second and third segments and the fourth wholly, ochreous pollinose, the pollen slightly evident along the median line of the intermediate segments. Hair black, mostly appressed, sub-erect on the middle of the intermediate and the whole of the fourth segment. Second segment with one pair of margi-

nals, the third with a row which is weakened towards the strong median pair, the fourth segment with a discal and marginal row of bristles.

Type, ♂ and 2 ♂ paratypes, Kuranda, Australia (Fred. P. Dodd).

Paliana, new genus.

Related to *Palia* but the head is shorter, frontal vitta linear and there is an isolated reclinate orbital at the upper fourth of the front; abdomen but little longer than wide, gently convexly tapering. Head twice as high as long, the face moderately retreating, distinctly longer than the convex front; five or six pairs of converging orbitals, the rows diverging from above the base of the antennae, two pairs situated below the base of the antennae, the upper pair cruciate; no ocellars, the pair of orbitals strong; verticals reclinate; outer verticals absent; cheeks hardly one-fifth eye-height; palpi normal, proboscis short and thick; oral margin scarcely produced, the vibrissae situated level with the oral margin, the facial ridges with strong bristles on more than the lower half; facial depression deep; antennae reaching nearly to the oral margin, broad; arista very short pubescent; parafacials bare; eyes moderately pilose. Posterior sublateral bristle present; posthumeral present; prosternum setose laterally; propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae absent. Posterior tibiae sparsely ciliate. Genotype, *P. basalis*, new species.

Paliana basalis (new species): Black or brownish, the face, cheeks, palpi, antennae and trochanters reddish. Length 4.25 to 4.75 mm.

Male. Front at the vertex two-thirds, at the middle, five-sixths as wide as either eye, the brown frontal vitta linear. Head with golden yellow pollen, the hair fine, short and yellowish; parafrontals with very short, sparse, blackish hair; the black occipital cilia extend to the lower border of the eyes. Parafacials not half as wide as third antennal segment, slightly narrowing below. Third antennal segment wide, obtusely rounded apically, three and one-half times as long as the second, brown on the upper half and apex; arista thickened on basal third. Mesonotum grayish yellow, the pleura gray pollinose, the vittae distinct. Acrosticals, 3—3; dorsocentrals, 3—4; 3 sternopleurals; 4 pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair cruciate and one pair of discals; scutellum reddish. Legs black; middle tibiae with two antero-dorsal bristles; pulvilli somewhat elongate, yellow. Wings broadly yellow basally, hyaline behind the fifth vein and in the apical marginal cells, elsewhere brown with clearer triangles in the apical and discal cells. Squamae yellowish, with white sheen. Halteres yellow. Linear base of the third abdominal segment, except in the middle and the basal half and sides of the fourth segment, grayish ochreous pollinose. First and second abdominal segments each with a pair of short marginals, the third with a marginal row, the

fourth with submarginal row. Tip of fourth segment vertical, fused for a short distance above the genitalia.

Type, ♂, and 4 ♂ paratypes, Kuranda, Australia (Fred. P. Dodd).

Paliana intensa (new species): Differs from *basalis* as follows: Length, 7 mm.

Female. Femora reddish; tibiae reddish brown; third antennal segment narrow, narrowing from the apex to near the arista, only its apex brown above; pollen more even, golden yellow; two pairs of proclinate orbitals in addition to the reclinate pair; cheeks almost half as wide as eye-height. Thorax and scutellum ochreous pollinose, the vittae distinct, the pleura mostly reddish; third abdominal segment on the basal fourth and the fourth on the basal three-fifths, ochreous pollinose, the fourth segment and part of the under surface of the abdomen reddish.

Type, ♀, Kuranda, Queensland, February, 1910 (Fred. P. Dodd).

Amplipila, new genus.

Related to *Winthemia* Desvoidy from which it differs as follows: ocellars absent; vibrissae situated somewhat more than the length of the second antennal segment above the oral margin; oral margin not at all produced, the clypeal region conspicuously lower than the vibrissal angles, the facial depression with an entire low carina; antennae a little more than half as long as the face, the third segment not twice as long as the second; frontal bristles fine, extending from the base of the arista to the upper third of the front, above which the pile is extremely dense. The pile of the head, including the parafacials and eyes is very dense, short and of almost equal length. The thorax bears dense, short pile, the posterior sublateral bristle is absent, there are two sternopleurals and the prosternum is pilose laterally; propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae absent, the scutellum with four pairs of strong marginals, the apicaal pair cruciate, and one pair of discals, the hair sparse. The bristles of the thorax are rather weak, especially on the disc of the mesonotum. Posterior tibiae with long, dense ciliation. Wings as in *Winthemia*. The abdomen lacks distinct bristles except on the posterior border of the third segment and the pile is fairly dense on the broad middle line and the under surface of the apical one and one-half segments. Genotype, *A. versicolor*, new species.

Amplipila versicolor (new species): Blackish, the antennae, palpi, scutellum and most of the abdomen reddish; dull colored. Length, 7 to 10 mm.

Male. Face brownish pollinose. Front two-sevenths as wide as either eye, widening gently on the anterior half, densely haired, the

black vitta as wide at any point as the parafrontal opposite, about twenty pairs of fine frontals, no ocellars or verticals. Pile of the occiput pale yellowish but there as a wide band of brown pile behind the eyes and below. Pile ot the face and front black, of the eyes and cheeks, brown or appearing so in some lights. Cheeks about one-sixteenth as wide as eye-height. Proboscis short and thick; palpi normal, yellowish red. Antennae bright reddish, the third segment round apically, about one and three-fourths as long as the second; arista long and slender, thickened on the basal fourth, partly reddish. Thorax dull blackish, the broad sides of the mesonotum and the pleural sutures, reddish brown, the scutellum brownish red. Pleura with some grayish pollen towards the front. Hair black. Acrosticals, 3—3; dorsocentrals, 3 – 4; posthumeral present. Legs blackish; anterior tibiae sparsely ciliate antero-dorsally, the middle tibiae with three or four antero-dorsal bristles. Pulvilli small. Wings hyaline; third vein bare basally, rarely with a single weak setula, the alternate veins luteous; base of wings with a large brown spot. Squamae brownish, with whitish margin. Halteres reddish yellow. Median third of the abdomen, the broad apex of the third and base of the fourth segment, brown, the depression of the first segment and the sternites blackish, the dark areas thickly haired, the hair elsewhere sparse and appressed. The second segment bears on either side a large, transverse, laterally wider, chalk-white spot on the basal half and this is carried narrowly inwards along the base to join an obscure, small, longitudinal triangular spot on either side of the middle line. On the third and fourth segments the basal fourth or less is chalky pollinose laterally and the median triangles are much more distinct: the white pollen is tessellate and variable in different views and is inclined to appear as isolated spots on the third and fourth segments, whilst it extends onto the venter of the second and third segments. The reddish area is somewhat shining. Bristles of the third segment rather weak, the hair of the fourth longer and coarser than elsewhere.

Type, ♂ and 2 ♂ paratypes, Herberton, Queensland (Fred. P. Dodd).

Sturmia anaphe (new species): Agrees with *laetabilis* Villeneuve in having the legs reddish, but differs in the clear wings, the vibrissae being about level with the oral margin and in the abdomen being much shallower. Length, 9 to 10 mm.

Male. Front seven-tenths as wide as either eye; head black, silvery white pollinose; frontal vitta black, somewhat narrower than either parafrontal at the upper third. Twelve pairs of frontals, the lowest four or five below the base of the antennae, diverging, the upper two pairs more or less reclinate, the upper one very strong; ocellars long; outer verticals extremely weak or absent; a row of black hairs behind the

occipital cilia. Cheeks almost one-ninth as wide as eye-height. Parafacials somewhat narrower than third antennal segment, very slightly narrowing below. Vibrissae situated very little above the oral margin, the facial ridges with bristly hairs on the lowest fifth. Labellae and palpi reddish. Antennae black, the two basal segments and the base of the third reddish brown or brownish red; third antennal segment two and one-half times as long as the second, not wider than the second, slightly tapering to the rounded apex; arista broadly, obscurely reddish sub-basally, tapering to the middle, very short pubescent above. Thorax densely cinereous pollinose, the very slender vittae not conspicuous; scutellum reddish in ground color. Hair black; acrosticals, 3—3; dorsocentrals, 3—4; posterior sub-lateral bristle present or absent; three intra-alars; four pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair cruciate, one or two pairs of discal scutellars; sternopleurals, 1—1—1 or 1—1, the median one frequently absent. Legs reddish, the tarsi mostly blackish; middle tibiae with a single antero-dorsal bristle situated beyond the middle; posterior tibiae with a row of uniformly long, rather widely spaced bristles, one of which, situated beyond the middle, is longer than the others. Pulvilli small. Wings hyaline; apical cell narrowly open moderately before the wing-tip. Squamae whitish. Halteres yellow. Abdomen reddish, with a moderately wide (usually tapering) median vitta which usually becomes obsolete beyond the middle of the fourth segment, wholly thinly pollinose, except around the sexual patch, the pollen more dense at the bases of the segments. Sexual patch large, transverse, covering the whole of the ventral portion of the third tergite and extending very slightly onto the disc, readily seen from above, the black hair composing the patches short and very dense. First and second segments each with a pair of rather weak marginals, the third and fourth each with a row, the fourth with a row of discals and a few scattered ones.

Female. Front four-fifth as wide as either eye, with two pairs of strong orbitals; outer verticals half as long as verticals; basal two antennal segments reddish; no sexual patch. The black abdominal vitta is usually much broader than in the male and forms broadly connected triangles on the segments.

Type, ♂, allotype, ♀ and 29 additional specimens, Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory, February 27, 1925 (A. H. Ritchie), reared from nests of silk worm, *Anaphe panda*, from Bandani; 3 ♂ 6 ♀, Ibadan, Nigeria, January, February and March, 1922 (A. W. J. Pomeroy), and one ♂, Ruiru, British East Africa, November 11, 1917 (F. W. Dry), from nest of silk worm. The types are in the British Museum of Natural History, London.

On a new Thynnid wasp from Paraguay.

By Rowland E. Turner, London.

Spilothynnus horni (sp. n.): ♂. Niger; mandibulis dimidio basali, clypeo, pronoto margine anteriore, tegulis, mesopleuris antice linea supra dilatata, mesonoto linea utrinque post tegulis, scutello fascia mediana, postscutello, segmento mediano dimidio apicali, tergitis primo secundoque fascia angusta apicali, tertio quartoque fascia angusta interrupta, femoribus subtus linea, tibiis tarsisque flavis; alis fusco-hyalinis, anticis area costali valde infumatis.

Var. ♂. Niger; pronoto margine anteriore angustissime, pedibusque ut in forma typica flavis.

Long. 13—16 mm.

♂. Mandibles bidentate, the outer tooth longer than the inner; clypeus short, with a narrow and deep incision in the middle, the angles of the incision produced into acute black teeth. Antennae a little longer than the thorax and median segment combined, the four apical joints slightly arcuate, the interantennal prominence bilobed. Head opaque, finely and very closely punctured and clothed with short fulvous hairs, posterior ocelli more than half as far again from the eyes as from each other. Mesothorax and median segment finely and very closely punctured; pronotum, scutellum and postscutellum much more sparsely punctured. Tergites more coarsely, but rather shallowly punctured, much more sparsely on the two basal tergites than on the others; first tergite longer than its apical breadth, the other tergites much broader than long. Sternites 2—5 shining, rather closely punctured on the basal portion which is divided by an impressed transverse line from the very sparsely punctured apical portion, the latter is depressed at the apex and along the median line. Hypopygium linguiform. Second recurrent nervure received at about one sixth from the base of the third cubital cell, second and third abscissae of the radius long, each much longer than the fourth; the first very short, almost obsolete.

Hab. Villa Rica, Paraguay; October to December. (R. Meyer).

Type and Cotype Deutsches Entomologisches Museum. Cotype retained in British Museum. The yellow markings on the variety referred to above have almost entirely disappeared, colour in this and allied genera, being very variable in some species, cannot be relied on for specific distinctions.

Spilothynnus rhombica Bréthes. *Elaphroptera rhombica* Bréthes: Ann. Mus. Buenos Aires XX p. 216, 1910.

One pair taken at Catamarca in December.

---

abdomen is black with the linear segmental apices yellow and the white pollinose bands are at least twice as wide and not sharply limited.

Type, ♂, allotype, ♀ and 1 ♂ paratype, Palmerston, Queensland, 1910.

(Fred. P. Dodd.)

In Bezzi's first table of genera this species would trace to *Dichocera* Will. but in the second table it traces to *Schizotachina*.

(Schluß folgt).

II. Wanderversammlung Deutscher Entomologen in Stettin.

(20.—23. IV. 1927).

Von Fritz van Emden, Dresden.

(Mit 1 Tafel und 1 Textfigur).

Liste der 83 in Stettin persönlich erschienenen Teilnehmer und Gäste. (Gäste mit * bezeichnet.)

J. D. Alfken (Bremen), Dr. Backhoff (Stettin), E. Bauer (Goslar), L. Benick (Lübeck), Dr. H. Bercio (Insterburg), Chr. Bollow (Berlin-Steglitz), Dr. W. Buchmann (Berlin-Dahlem), M. Cretschmar (Frankfurt a. M.), H. Draeseke, (Dresden-Blasewitz), *Frau Draeseke (Dresden-Blasewitz), Dr. Fr. Eckstein (Rathenow), Dr. Fr. van Emden (Dresden), Prof. Dr. G. Enderlein (Berlin SW 11.), Dr. J. Evenius (Stettin), *Frau Dr. Chr. Evenius (Stettin), F. Franze (Dresden-A.), Prof. Dr. K. Friederichs (Rostock), Dr. H. M. Gandert (Halle a. S.), H. Gebien (Hamburg), Dipl. Landw. Götze (Landsberg a. Warthe), *Frl. Charl. Gossmann (Stettin), H. Günthert (Frankfurt a. M.), Stadtrat Hahne (Stettin), *Frau Hahne (Stettin), Dir. Hannig (Stettin), Prof. Dr. A. Hase (Berlin-Dahlem), *Frau Hase (Berlin-Dahlem), Paul Heckel (Stralsund), Hofrat Prof. Dr. K. M. Heller (Dresden-A.), Geh. Rat R. Heinrich (Berlin-Charlottenburg), Dr. M. Hering (Berlin), Dr. W. Herold (Swinemünde), E. Holzfuß (Stettin), Dr. W. Horn (Berlin-Dahlem), *Frau A. Horn (Berlin-Dahlem), W. Hultzsch (Stettin), R. Kleine (Stettin), *Frau Kleine (Stettin), *Frl. Kleine (Stettin), Dr. Koltermann (Stettin), G. Lederer (Frankfurt a M.), Dr. Lindemuth (Treptow R), Dr. E. Lindner (Stuttgart), *Frau Lindner (Stuttgart), Forstmeister Mandt (Stettin), Prof. Dr. E. Martini (Hamburg), Stadtbaurat W. Meyer (Stettin), E. Modrow (Buchholz b. Stargard), Reg.-Rat Prof. Dr. Morstatt (Berlin-Dahlem), *Frl. Hertha Nack (Stettin), P. Noack (Stettin), Rechnungs-Rat a. D. L. Oldenberg (Berlin-Wilmersdorf), Rektor H. R. Paul (Stettin), F. Peus (Münster i. W.), Pirling (Stettin), *Frau Pirling (Stettin), Prof. Dr. H. Prell (Tharandt i. Sa.), O. Rapp (Erfurt), Prof. Dr. L. Reh (Hamburg), Dr. F. Ris (Rheinau), Prof. Dr. W. Roepke (Wageningen-Holland), Dr. Elisabeth Skwarra (Königsberg i. Pr.), Prof. Spormann (Stralsund), H. Schleicher (Hamburg), Dr. E. Schlottke (Rostock), Dr. E. Schmidt (Bonn a. Rh.), G. Schmidt (Berlin-Zehlendorf), Verkehrsdirektor Schmidt (Stettin), Rektor G. Schröder (Stettin), Oberreg.-Rat Dr. M. Schwartz (Berlin-Dahlem), *Frl. E. Schwartz (Berlin-Dahlem), *Stud. zool. Schwarz (Stettin), Prof. T. Shiraki (Taihoku, Formosa, z. Z. Berlin), *Frl. M. Thumann (Halle a. S.), Postamtsrat P. Timm (Zoppot), Dr. E. Titschack

das Zimmer verließ, bekam ich nach jenem uralten Brauche, das die Griechen als einen ihrer schönsten bei der Gastfreundschaft geehrt, ein Gastgeschenk mit, daß ich nie vergessen habe: 2 Kistchen mit köstlichen Feigen, als Symbol der angewandten Entomologie!

Seitdem sind Jahrzehnte vergangen. Der Lebenslauf von L. O. Howard nahm immer mehr die Bahn des Kometen an.

So manches Mal habe ich über ihn und seinen Lebensweg gegrübelt, und immer kommen meine Gedanken auf 2 Männer zurück, die einst in seiner Entwicklung eine Rolle gespielt: H. A. Hagen, der Lehrer von J. H. Comstock, — J. H. Comstock, der Lehrer von L. O. Howard.

Es gibt eine metaphysische Genetik und in ihr Ewigkeits-Gene. Eines ihrer starresten Gesetze lautet: Du kannst an der Größe des Meisters die Größe des Schülers erahnen — — —

So manches Mal habe ich die Bahn von L. O. Howard mit der von anderen Entomologen und Wissenschaftlern verglichen: Nur selten wohl hat es in der wissenschaftlichen Welt einen Lichtkegel gegeben, der so fast ganz ohne die Folie von Schatten entstanden und gestrahlt. Sonst war er zumeist von Schatten umrahmt.

Die Weltgeschichte hätte so manches Mal Veranlassung gehabt, sich ihrer selbst zu schämen: zu oft hat es Menschen gegeben, welche zu groß gewesen sind für ihre Mitwelt, für ihre Zeit; zu groß, als daß man sie noch im Leben hätte erfassen können: Ich denke an Mendel, ich denke an den Vater von Erich Wasmann; ich denke an so manchen anderen. Wohl uns und der Weltgeschichte der Entomologie, daß über L. O. Howard's Leben ein glücklicherer Stern gestrahlt hat. Möge sein Wissen, jetzt vom administrativen Dienst entlastet, noch recht lange der entomologischen Welt als Fackel den Weg voranleuchten — — —

Caesarem, Te — etsi abeuntem — salutamus!

Some new Australasian and African Diptera of the families *Muscidae* and *Tachinidae* (Dipt.).

By C. H. Curran, Ottawa (Canada).

(Schluß.)

Proscissio Hutton.

This genus is evidently related to *Dexiosoma* but is at once separated by the peculiar structure of the head, as well as several other characters. In his original diagnosis Hutton stated that the eyes were bare or very short haired, whereas in all the species they bear long but not abundant hair in the males and shorter but nevertheless conspicuous hair in the females. In profile the head is sub-rectangular, long, the cheeks at least

two-thirds as wide as the eye-height, the parafacials almost as wide as the eye-width, face a little retreating below, the oral margin not produced; the facial depression is elongate oval, concave, quite deep, with a moderately low, sharp, entire median carina; the antennae are about two-thirds as long as the face, the third segment from one and one-half to three times as long as the second, narrow, the arista with the penultimate segment about one and one-half times as long as wide, the arista thickened on almost its whole length, short pubescent. The chaetotaxy varies little from that given in the description of the new species. *P. cana* Hutton is to be considered as the genotype.

Table of Species.

1. Legs black 2
   Legs reddish; frontal vitta orange . . . . . *princeps* n. sp.
2. Scutellum black in ground color, gray pollinose 2
   Scutellum reddish, gray pollinose . . . . . *modica* Hutton.
3. Face with grayish yellow or rather brownish yellow pollen . 4
   Face with grayish white pollen . . . . . *cana* Hutton.
4. Knees reddish . . . . . *montana* Hutton.
   Knees black . . . . . *valida* Hutton.

Proscissio princeps (new species): Blackish, thickly grayish pollinose. Length, 8 mm.

Female. Head yellowish, black on the upper half densely grayish white pollinose, the parafrontals with tawny pollen, little more than one-fourth as wide as the frontal vitta; six pairs of frontals, none of them situated below the base of the antennae, the upper pair proclinate; no orbitals; ocellars long. Occiput black haired to the level of the lowest fifth of the eyes, yellow haired below; chitinized portion of the cheek extending less than one-fourth of the distance to the vibrissal angles, with two black bristles near the lower edge posteriorly, the oral margin with a few weak hairs, and between the oral angles and the vibrissae with five or six bristles, the vibrissae situated a little above the oral margin; cheeks almost four-fifths as wide as eye-height, the parafacials as wide as either eye, with some obscure, coarse hairs on the upper fourth. Proboscis rather short; palpi long, slightly clavate, reddish. Antennae brownish red, the third segment more brightly red, one and one-half times as long as the second; arista black. Hair of the eyes cinereous. Thorax gray pollinose, the disc of the mesonotum with an olivaceous tinge, rather opaque black in front, with obscure narrow blackish and gray vittae; hair black. Scutellum rather dull black, with brownish pollen. Acrosticals, 2—3; dorsocentrals, 3—3; sublaterals, 1 anterior; posthumeral, 0; sternopleurals 1—1 (often 1—1—1 in the genus); three pairs of strong

marginal scutellars, the apical pair cruciate; prosternum and propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae present. Legs, including the coxae, reddish, cinereous pollinose, the tarsi becoming black beyond the first segment; anterior tibiae with two posterior bristles; middle tibiae with three antero-dorsal bristles. Wings with grayish tinge, the veins luteous, the third vein apically and the crossveins, black, faintly clouded; bend of fourth vein angular, with trace of appendage; posterior crossvein sinuous; third vein setose three-fourths the distance to the anterior crossvein. Squamae whitish. Halteres reddish. Abdomen thickly gray pollinose, with brownish tinge in the middle, a large brownish black spot on the sides of the first to third segments posteriorly and a smaller one surrounding the median marginal bristles. Second and third segments each with a pair of strong marginals, the fourth with a row of strong discals at the apical third and a weak row of marginals, the basal three segments each with one strong lateral marginal. Hair wholly short, appressed, black.

Type, female, Wellington, New Zealand.

Proscissio montana Hutton.: Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 55, 1901. — Three specimens from Wellington, New Zealand. — I suspect that this is the same as *valida* Hutton, (the preceding species) the descriptions showing no differences except in size and color of the „knees".

Proscissio cana Hutton.: Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 54, 1901. — Four males from Wellington, New Zealand. — The grayish pollinose face serves to separate this species from the others described by Hutton.

Proscissio modica Hutton.: Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 55, 1901. — One female, Wellington, New Zealand. — The specimen lacks the third antennal segment: the second segment is reddish and seems to be shorter than usual; scutellum reddish in ground color, with the basal corners black; sternopleurals, 1 — 1. This may not be the species described by Hutton but the descriptions are evidently incomplete and the species so closely related that it is difficult to be certain of the determination of any of the species.

Peremptor Hutton.

This genus is very similar in appearance to *Proscissio* Hutton and has the same rectangular head, but the clypeal region is long and narrow as in ***Microphthalma*** Macq.

Table of Species.

1. Legs reddish 2
   Legs black. . . . . *egmonti* Hutton.
2. Abdomen black . . . . . *pavida* Hutton.
   Abdomen reddish with a rather narrow black median vitta. *vittata* n. sp.

Peremptor pavida Hutton: Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 56, 1901. — Three females from Wellington, New Zealand.

Peremptor vittata (new species): Rusty reddish; thorax brownish; third antennal segment and tarsi black; wings luteous, grayish apically and posteriorly. Length, 14 mm.

Female. Head below the level of the insertion of the antennae yellowish, the upper two-fifths brownish, yellowish pollinose, from posterior view with a very large, subtriangular ferruginous spot on the parafacials above, the parafrontals appearing largely ferruginous from anterior view and rather ochreous when viewed from behind. Parafrontals about one-third as wide as the brownish-red frontal vitta, the front as wide as either eye; eight pairs of rather fine frontals all of which are converging; two pairs of orbitals; coarse bristly hairs on the parafrontals which extend somewhat onto the parafacials, at least to the middle of the second antennal segment; ocellars long and strong; outer verticals absent; occipital cilia long, extending to the middle of the eyes, two or three rows of black hairs behind them extending along the anterior border of the chitinized portion of the cheek, the occipital pile yellowish. Cheeks slightly narrower than eye-height, with a row of fine bristles along the oral border, the upper pair of oral vibrissae situated far above the oral margin. Parafacials as wide as either eye. Proboscis not as long as head-height, slender, black, the labellae small; palpi long, reddish yellow. Antennae reddish the third segment black; arista thick on the basal half, strongly densely pubescent. (In this genus the head is sub-rectangular in profile, the front slightly sloping, the face at most slightly retreating, with a deep, oval depression on the upper half to three-fifths, which is divided by a rather high, sharp median carina which is far from visible in profile, the space below the depression, (clypeal region), with from one to three pairs of strong bristles and some quite weak ones, the upper strong pair situated far above the oral margin. The eyes bear fairly long, sparse hair and are not bare as originally described by Hutton). Thorax brownish ochreous pollinose, rather olivaceous dorsally, with four blackish vittae, the pleura gray pollinose, scutellum and humeri reddish in ground color. Acrosticals, 2—3; dorsocentrals, 3—4; sublaterals, 1; posthumeral bristle absent; 3 intra-alars; sternopleurals, 2—1; 3 pairs of marginal scutellars and a weak pair of discals. Prosternum and propleura bare; infra-squamal setulae present Legs reddish, the tarsi mostly black. Anterior tibiae with two posterior bristles; middle tibiae with three antero-dorsal bristles. Wings luteous, broadly grayish apically and posteriorly, the veins broadly clouded with luteous; apical cell ending a little before the wing-tip; bend of fourth vein rounded, the bow carried somewhat backwards and very slightly inwards beyond the bend; posterior crossvein joining penultimate section of fourth vein at its apical third; third vein with three to five bristles basally. Squamae luteous. Halteres

yellow. Abdomen rusty reddish with an entire, narrow median black vitta, the pollen on the fourth segment yellowish, conspicuous, on the other segments paler and not conspicuous. Hair black, appressed. Second segment with or without a pair of quite weak marginals, the third with a pair of very weak discals and a row of strong marginals, the fourth with two very irregular rows of fine discals and no marginals.

Type, female, Wellington, New Zealand.

Plagiomyia, new genus.

Related to *Metaplagia* Coquillett, by which it is at once distinguished by the shallow, wide facial depression. The second antennal segment is as long as the third which is broad and widens apically. The parafacials are rather narrow and bear fairly long hair; the penultimate aristal segment is about four times as long as wide and there are three pairs of proclinate orbital bristles in the male. The prosternum is narrow and bare; propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae absent; scutellum flat, with erect, fine bristles and three pairs of marginals, the apical pair strong and cruciate; two sub-lateral bristles, the posthumeral absent; 3 sternopleurals; acrosticals and dorso-centrals 3—3, the latter rarely 3—4; first vein bare; third vein bristled to beyond the anterior cross-vein; ultimate section of fifth vein half as long as preceding section. The eyes are quite bare. Genotype: *Calcager turbidum* Hutton.

Plagiomyia turbidum Hutton: *(Calcager) turbidum* Hutton, Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 49, 1901. — Three males from Otago, New Zealand.

Calcager Hutton.

The four species placed in this genus evidently represent three distinct genera all related to *Voria* Meigen. All have a long costal spine and the fifth vein with its ultimate section about half as long as the preceding section. No genotype has been named and I now name *C. apertum*, the first species. Most of the characters are similar to those of *Plagiomyia* but the eyes are thickly haired, the posthumeral bristle is present and the acrosticals are usually arranged 3—4, one of the posterior being rarely absent.

Calcager apertum Hutton: Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 48, 1901. — I have before me six specimens from Wellington, New Zealand.

Calcageria, new genus.

Similar to *Calcager* Hutton, but the eyes bear very sparse, short hair, the parafacials are strongly bristled, the apical cell ends farther from the apex of the wing and the last section of the fourth vein is scarcely bowed inwards. Genotype, *Calcageria incidens*, new species.

Calcageria incidens (new species): Black; the palpi, basal two antennal segments, squamae and halteres yellowish. Length, 6 mm.

Male. Front almost one-fifth wider than either eye. Head almost twice as high as long, the frontal vitta brownish red, three-fourths as wide as either parafrontal; three pairs of strong, somewhat divergent orbitals; seven or eight pairs of frontals, the upper two or three pairs reclinate, the rows diverging below the base of the antennae; ocellars and outer verticals long and strong. Occipital cilia long extending to the cheeks where they form two or three bristles near the middle; occipital pile pale yellowish. Cheeks almost half as wide as eye-height: parafacials rather narrow, twice as wide above as below, with a median row of four strong, downwardly directed bristles and as many short ones. Two or three bristles on the ridges above the vibrissae; facial depression broad and rather shallow. Third antennal segment large, broadest apically, gently narrowing to the base, a little more than twice as long as the second segment; arista thick, tapering on the apical half of the ultimate section, the penultimate section five times as long as wide.

Thorax grayish pollinose, the mesonotum quite thinly so, the vittae not distinct. Acrosticals, 3—3; dorsocentrals; 3—3; 2 sublaterals; posthumeral bristle absent; three pairs of strong marginal scutellars the apical pair cruciate, with a pair of very weak, sub-erect bristles between them, the scutellum with three pairs of erect discals; three sternopleurals. Propleura and prosternum bare; infrasquamal spinules absent. Legs black; tibiae brownish red, the coxae gray pollinose, the femora less thickly so. Wings cinereous hyaline; apical section of the fifth vein half as long as the preceding section; costal spine long; first vein strongly bristled, the third vein bristled to beyond the crossvein; bend of fourth vein angular, with a strong fold and usually a short appendage. Squamae with whitish sheen. Bases of second to fourth abdominal segments narrowly silvery pollinose. Second and third segments each with a pair of discals, the second with a pair of marginals, the third and fourth each with a row, the fourth with a row of discals and a row of fine, terminal bristles, the bristles otherwise long and strong. Hair black and appressed.

Female. Third antennal segment much narrower, but little wider than the second, the penultimate aristal segment only about three times as long as wide; second abdominal segment with two pairs of discals.

Type ♂ and ♂ paratype, Wellington, New Zealand; allotype, ♀ Auckland, New Zealand. The ♂ paratype lacks abdomen.

Palia, new genus.

Related to *Phorocera* Desvoidy, but lacking ocellar bristles, the face

moderately retreating below, the facial ridges bristled on the lowest three-fourths; eyes densely pilose; ♂ without orbitals; posterior tibiae sparsely ciliate, with one longer bristle beyond the middle. The abdomen is shaped very much as in *Zenillia* and the wing venation is very similar except that the apical cell ends closer to the wing-tip than is usually the case in that genus. The chaetotaxy may be determined from the description of the genotype, *Palia aureocauda*, new species.

Palia aureocauda (new species): Black, the palpi, basal antennal segments, tibiae and halteres, reddish. Length, 6 mm.

Male. Face and cheeks reddish in ground color, the front of the head golden yellow pollinose, the occiput grayish, the parafrontals grayish yellow above. Frontal vitta brownish red; eight pairs of frontals, the three lower below the base of the antennae where the rows diverge, the upper two pairs strong and reclinate. The black occipital cilia extend to the cheeks and are double rowed below; pile pale yellowish. Cheeks two-sevenths as wide as eye-height, black haired. Parafacials not over half as wide as third antennal segment, scarcely narrowed below. Facial depression deep and wide, the ridges strongly bristled on the lower three-fourths; vibrissae situated almost level with the slightly produced oral margin. Palpi normal. Antennae reaching almost to the oral margin, the third segment long and very broad, almost six times as long as the second; arista long and slender, thickened on the basal sixth. Pile on eyes abundant. Thorax thinly slate-gray pollinose, the pollen more noticeable in front and on the pleura, the vittae very obscure. Bristling of the dorsum complete: acrosticals, 3—3; dorsocentrals, 3—4; 3 sublaterals; posthumeral present; two intraalars; sternopleurals, 1—1; four pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair cruciate. Prosternum setose laterally; propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae absent. Coxae thickly, the femora thinly grayish pollinose; middle tibiae with one antero-dorsal bristle; pulvilli short, yellowish. Wings cinereous hyaline, somewhat luteous anteriorly and basally. Apical cell ending moderately before the wing-tip; apical crossvein slightly bowed inwards on its basal half, the bend of the fourth vein rather angulate; posterior crossvein oblique on its apical half, joining the penultimate section of the fourth vein at its apical third; no costal spine; third vein with three or four basal setae. Squamae grayish, the upper lobe mostly whitish. Halteres reddish. Abdomen shining black, the very narrow bases of the second and third segments and the fourth wholly, ochreous pollinose, the pollen slightly evident along the median line of the intermediate segments. Hair black, mostly appressed, sub-erect on the middle of the intermediate and the whole of the fourth segment. Second segment with one pair of margi-

nals, the third with a row which is weakened towards the strong median pair, the fourth segment with a discal and marginal row of bristles.

Type, ♂ and 2 ♂ paratypes, Kuranda, Australia (Fred. P. Dodd).

Paliana, new genus.

Related to *Palia* but the head is shorter, frontal vitta linear and there is an isolated reclinate orbital at the upper fourth of the front; abdomen but little longer than wide, gently convexly tapering. Head twice as high as long, the face moderately retreating, distinctly longer than the convex front; five or six pairs of converging orbitals, the rows diverging from above the base of the antennae, two pairs situated below the base of the antennae, the upper pair cruciate; no ocellars, the pair of orbitals strong; verticals reclinate; outer verticals absent; cheeks hardly one-fifth eye-height; palpi normal, proboscis short and thick; oral margin scarcely produced, the vibrissae situated level with the oral margin, the facial ridges with strong bristles on more than the lower half; facial depression deep; antennae reaching nearly to the oral margin, broad; arista very short pubescent; parafacials bare; eyes moderately pilose. Posterior sublateral bristle present; posthumeral present; prosternum setose laterally; propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae absent. Posterior tibiae sparsely ciliate. Genotype, *P. basalis*, new species.

Paliana basalis (new species): Black or brownish, the face, cheeks, palpi, antennae and trochanters reddish. Length 4.25 to 4.75 mm.

Male. Front at the vertex two-thirds, at the middle, five-sixths as wide as either eye, the brown frontal vitta linear. Head with golden yellow pollen, the hair fine, short and yellowish; parafrontals with very short, sparse, blackish hair; the black occipital cilia extend to the lower border of the eyes. Parafacials not half as wide as third antennal segment, slightly narrowing below. Third antennal segment wide, obtusely rounded apically, three and one-half times as long as the second, brown on the upper half and apex; arista thickened on basal third. Mesonotum grayish yellow, the pleura gray pollinose, the vittae distinct. Acrosticals, 3—3; dorsocentrals, 3—4; 3 sternopleurals; 4 pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair cruciate and one pair of discals; scutellum reddish. Legs black; middle tibiae with two antero-dorsal bristles; pulvilli somewhat elongate, yellow. Wings broadly yellow basally, hyaline behind the fifth vein and in the apical marginal cells, elsewhere brown with clearer triangles in the apical and discal cells. Squamae yellowish, with white sheen. Halteres yellow. Linear base of the third abdominal segment, except in the middle and the basal half and sides of the fourth segment, grayish ochreous pollinose. First and second abdominal segments each with a pair of short marginals, the third with a marginal row, the

fourth with submarginal row. Tip of fourth segment vertical, fused for a short distance above the genitalia.

Type, ♂, and 4 ♂ paratypes, Kuranda, Australia (Fred. P. Dodd).

Paliana intensa (new species): Differs from *basalis* as follows: Length, 7 mm.

Female. Femora reddish; tibiae reddish brown; third antennal segment narrow, narrowing from the apex to near the arista, only its apex brown above; pollen more even, golden yellow; two pairs of proclinate orbitals in addition to the reclinate pair; cheeks almost half as wide as eye-height. Thorax and scutellum ochreous pollinose, the vittae distinct, the pleura mostly reddish; third abdominal segment on the basal fourth and the fourth on the basal three-fifths, ochreous pollinose, the fourth segment and part of the under surface of the abdomen reddish.

Type, ♀, Kuranda, Queensland, February, 1910 (Fred. P. Dodd).

Amplipila, new genus.

Related to *Winthemia* Desvoidy from which it differs as follows: ocellars absent; vibrissae situated somewhat more than the length of the second antennal segment above the oral margin; oral margin not at all produced, the clypeal region conspicuously lower than the vibrissal angles, the facial depression with an entire low carina; antennae a little more than half as long as the face, the third segment not twice as long as the second; frontal bristles fine, extending from the base of the arista to the upper third of the front, above which the pile is extremely dense. The pile of the head, including the parafacials and eyes is very dense, short and of almost equal length. The thorax bears dense, short pile, the posterior sublateral bristle is absent, there are two sternopleurals and the prosternum is pilose laterally; propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae absent, the scutellum with four pairs of strong marginals, the apicaal pair cruciate, and one pair of discals, the hair sparse. The bristles of the thorax are rather weak, especially on the disc of the mesonotum. Posterior tibiae with long, dense ciliation. Wings as in *Winthemia*. The abdomen lacks distinct bristles except on the posterior border of the third segment and the pile is fairly dense on the broad middle line and the under surface of the apical one and one-half segments. Genotype, *A. versicolor*, new species.

Amplipila versicolor (new species): Blackish, the antennae, palpi, scutellum and most of the abdomen reddish; dull colored. Length, 7 to 10 mm.

Male. Face brownish pollinose. Front two-sevenths as wide as either eye, widening gently on the anterior half, densely haired, the

black vitta as wide at any point as the parafrontal opposite, about twenty pairs of fine frontals, no ocellars or verticals. Pile of the occiput pale yellowish but there as a wide band of brown pile behind the eyes and below. Pile ot the face and front black, of the eyes and cheeks, brown or appearing so in some lights. Cheeks about one-sixteenth as wide as eye-height. Proboscis short and thick; palpi normal, yellowish red. Antennae bright reddish, the third segment round apically, about one and three-fourths as long as the second; arista long and slender, thickened on the basal fourth, partly reddish. Thorax dull blackish, the broad sides of the mesonotum and the pleural sutures, reddish brown, the scutellum brownish red. Pleura with some grayish pollen towards the front. Hair black. Acrosticals, 3—3; dorsocentrals, 3 – 4; posthumeral present. Legs blackish; anterior tibiae sparsely ciliate antero-dorsally, the middle tibiae with three or four antero-dorsal bristles. Pulvilli small. Wings hyaline; third vein bare basally, rarely with a single weak setula, the alternate veins luteous; base of wings with a large brown spot. Squamae brownish, with whitish margin. Halteres reddish yellow. Median third of the abdomen, the broad apex of the third and base of the fourth segment, brown, the depression of the first segment and the sternites blackish, the dark areas thickly haired, the hair elsewhere sparse and appressed. The second segment bears on either side a large, transverse, laterally wider, chalk-white spot on the basal half and this is carried narrowly inwards along the base to join an obscure, small, longitudinal triangular spot on either side of the middle line. On the third and fourth segments the basal fourth or less is chalky pollinose laterally and the median triangles are much more distinct: the white pollen is tessellate and variable in different views and is inclined to appear as isolated spots on the third and fourth segments, whilst it extends onto the venter of the second and third segments. The reddish area is somewhat shining. Bristles of the third segment rather weak, the hair of the fourth longer and coarser than elsewhere.

Type, ♂ and 2 ♂ paratypes, Herberton, Queensland (Fred. P. Dodd).

Sturmia anaphe (new species): Agrees with *lactabilis* Villeneuve in having the legs reddish, but differs in the clear wings, the vibrissae being about level with the oral margin and in the abdomen being much shallower. Length, 9 to 10 mm.

Male. Front seven-tenths as wide as either eye; head black, silvery white pollinose; frontal vitta black, somewhat narrower than either parafrontal at the upper third. Twelve pairs of frontals, the lowest four or five below the base of the antennae, diverging, the upper two pairs more or less reclinate, the upper one very strong; ocellars long; outer verticals extremely weak or absent; a row of black hairs behind the

occipital cilia. Cheeks almost one-ninth as wide as eye-height. Parafacials somewhat narrower than third antennal segment, very slightly narrowing below. Vibrissae situated very little above the oral margin, the facial ridges with bristly hairs on the lowest fifth. Labellae and palpi reddish. Antennae black, the two basal segments and the base of the third reddish brown or brownish red; third antennal segment two and one-half times as long as the second, not wider than the second, slightly tapering to the rounded apex; arista broadly, obscurely reddish sub-basally, tapering to the middle, very short pubescent above. Thorax densely cinereous pollinose, the very slender vittae not conspicuous; scutellum reddish in ground color. Hair black; acrosticals, 3—3; dorsocentrals, 3—4; posterior sub-lateral bristle present or absent; three intra-alars; four pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair cruciate, one or two pairs of discal scutellars; sternopleurals, 1—1—1 or 1—1, the median one frequently absent. Legs reddish, the tarsi mostly blackish; middle tibiae with a single antero-dorsal bristle situated beyond the middle; posterior tibiae with a row of uniformly long, rather widely spaced bristles, one of which, situated beyond the middle, is longer than the others. Pulvilli small. Wings hyaline; apical cell narrowly open moderately before the wing-tip. Squamae whitish. Halteres yellow. Abdomen reddish, with a moderately wide (usually tapering) median vitta which usually becomes obsolete beyond the middle of the fourth segment, wholly thinly pollinose, except around the sexual patch, the pollen more dense at the bases of the segments. Sexual patch large, transverse, covering the whole of the ventral portion of the third tergite and extending very slightly onto the disc, readily seen from above, the black hair composing the patches short and very dense. First and second segments each with a pair of rather weak marginals, the third and fourth each with a row, the fourth with a row of discals and a few scattered ones.

Female. Front four-fifth as wide as either eye, with two pairs of strong orbitals; outer verticals half as long as verticals; basal two antennal segments reddish; no sexual patch. The black abdominal vitta is usually much broader than in the male and forms broadly connected triangles on the segments.

Type, ♂, allotype, ♀ and 29 additional specimens, Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory, February 27, 1925 (A. H. Ritchie), reared from nests of silk worm, *Anaphe panda*, from Bandani; 3 ♂ 6 ♀, Ibadan, Nigeria, January, February and March, 1922 (A. W. J. Pomeroy), and one ♂, Ruiru, British East Africa, November 11, 1917 (F. W. Dry), from nest of silk worm. The types are in the British Museum of Natural History, London.