

Molte larve e due adulti della Cocciniglia eguale alla specie sopracitata per il *Crematogaster brevispinosa* sono attaccate alle pareti della celletta (nella fotografia, a sinistra, si vede un adulto di detta Cocciniglia) trasportatovi dentro certamente dalle Azteca e che servivano a nutrire colla loro produzione di melata una parte del formicaio, probabilmente le larve.

Secondo la classificazione del Prof. Forel, fatta nel suo lavoro „Einige biologische Beobachtungen des Herrn Prof. Dr. E. Göldi an brasilienischen Ameisen, Biolog. Centralb. Vol. 25, pag. 175, 1905“ sui vari modi di *habitat* delle Azteca, l'*A. pittieri* Forel appartarrebbe quindi alla categoria di quelle specie che abitualmente abitano i tronchi marci degli alberi o i rami cavi.

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

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Among some Australasian Diptera of the family Tachinidae received from Dr. Walther Horn, were several species of *Prosenia*. The genus is of unusual interest at the present time because of the efforts being made to establish one of the species in the eastern United States of America since it is parasitic on species of *Popillia* related to the so-called Japanese beetle. I have prepared a key to the species, based upon descriptions of those described by Macquart from Tasmania, and representatives of the remaining species. It is to be noted that the species being introduced into the United States is the one recently described by Townsend as *malayana* and not *siberita* as recorded in the literature. It is possible that one of the species described by Walker from Ceram is the same as that described by Townsend from Java, but it is impossible to determine this from the descriptions. None of the existing descriptions are sufficiently complete to permit of identification without specimens from the type localities. None of my species seem to agree with any of those described although some of them may prove to be synonyms. The types of the new species are deposited in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem, with the exception of those of *Sturmia anaphe*.

A. Muscidae.

Pyrellia australensis (new species): Traces to couplet 20a in Malloch's key (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., XII, (9), 515, 1923). The eyes of the male are very closely approximated while there are two orbital bristles in the female. Length 4.5 to 5.5 mm. Metallic green, the abdomen with brassy

reflections. Head black, gray pollinose, the face and lower half of the parafrontales argenteous, the parafrontals brownish pollinose above in the female, bare in the male. Hair wholly black. Antennae black, the third segment brown; palpi blackish. Mesonotum with a very broad pale pollinose median vitta in front of the suture, the humeri rather whitish pollinose. Acrosticals, 0—1; dorsocentrals, 2—4; sternopleurals, 1—3. Anterior spiracle brown. Legs blackish; posterior femora with five long posteroventral bristles on the basal two-thirds in the male, these much shorter in the female; anterior tibiae with only the apical bristles; middle tibiae with four posterior bristles; posterior tibiae with six or seven antero-ventral, an almost complete row of antero-dorsals and one long postero-dorsal bristle situated at the apical third. Wings pale cinereous or with slight luteous tinge. Squamae brown, the outer third of the upper lobe white. Halteres yellow. Hair of the abdomen of the male erect, rather abundant, the second to fourth segments each with a row of marginal bristles, the fourth segment with a discal row which is usually interrupted in the middle. In the female the abdominal hair is appressed and the bristles on the fourth segment are more conspicuous.

Type, ♂, allotype, ♀, and eight additional specimens from Herberton, Queensland, 3700 ft, 1911, (Fred. P. Dodd) and two from Katoomba, New South Wales, 1912.

B. *Tachinidae*.

Prosenia. Key to species²).

1. Scutellum wholly dull black 2
 Scutellum pale pollinose or pale in color 4
2. Mesonotum with a broad, brown fascia behind the suture, otherwise pale pollinose (from posterior view) 3
 Mesonotum black vittate *vittata* Macquart.
3. Wings brownish on the apical half, paler brownish on basal half.
 argentata n. sp.
 Wings almost hyaline (Tasmania) *rufiventris*¹) Macquart.
4. Femora reddish or yellowish on at least the basal half 5
 Legs black *nigripes* n. sp.
 Abdomen without a median shining black vitta 6
 Abdomen with the median vitta shining black *dorsalis* Macquart.
6. Cheeks wholly white pollinose, without a reddish brown spot between the eye and oral margin 8
 Cheeks with a reddish brown or dark spot extending from the eyes to the oral margin. 7
7. Mesonotum with an incomplete brownish fascia behind the suture
 bella n. sp.
 Mesonotum vittate *dispar* Macq.

8. Mesonotum with fine, yellowish hair *siberita* Fabricius.
 Mesonotum with only coarse black hair, except on the sides. 9
 9. Parafacials with distinct yellowish hair; front with black hair
malayana Townsend.

Parafacials without any trace of hair; front with sparse yellowish
 hairs inwardly *doddi* n. sp.

Prosenia nigripes (new species): Black, the abdomen yellowish laterally
 and ventrally; legs black. Length, 8.5 mm.

Male. Front not half as wide as either eye, rather strongly widening
 on the anterior half; hair of head yellowish white, the parafrontals
 very finely haired; no setae behind the occipital cilia; seven or eight
 pairs of frontals; ocellars long. Cheeks almost half as wide as eye-
 height, without hair in front. Proboscis black; palpi and antennae reddish
 yellow; arisal rays reddish brown. Fascial carina moderately broad,
 not grooved. Head yellow in ground color, the occiput black, the whole
 silvery pollinose, the frontal vitta brownish. Thorax gray pollinose,
 with four narrow, interrupted black vittae, the pollen of the mesonotum
 rather mottled; pleura with very pale yellowish pile. Scutellum wholly
 dark in ground color, with a pair of discs; two intra-alars, the chaeto-
 taxy otherwise as in *P. doddi*. Legs black, the femora and coxae gray
 pollinose, the apices of the femora reddish. Wings cinereous hyaline.
 Squamae white. Halteres pale yellow. Abdomen black beyond the middle
 of the third segment and with a broad median black vitta on the an-
 terior segments, rather thickly ashy pollinose, large spots surrounding
 the bristles on the second and third segments bare or almost so. Second
 segment with one pair of marginals, the third and fourth each with a
 row, the row of the fourth segment shorter and weaker. Hair black,
 pale only at the immediate base below. Genital segments black. The
 abdominal pollen is rather tessellate.

Type, ♂, Palmerston, North Queensland, Australia, November, 1908
 (Fred. P. Dodd).

Prosenia doddi (new species): Reddish yellow, thickly cinereous pol-
 linose; thorax and median abdominal vitta black. Length, 9.5 to 11 mm.

Male. Front hardly half as wide as either eye, gently widening
 anteriorly. Head yellowish except the pale orange frontal vitta, whitish
 pollinose, the hair wholly pale yellowish; black occipital cilia short, not
 reaching to the lower edge of the eyes; six or seven pairs of frontals
 on the lowest two-thirds of the front; chitinated portion of the cheek

1) If the scutellum of this species is gray it may be separated from *bella*
 by the pale wings.

2) The following species are omitted: *macropus* Thomson (Australia), *sece-*
dens and *coacta* Walker (Ceram.).

not reaching half way to the vibrissal angles, the anterior portion with very short hairs. Proboscis black on about the apical half, reddish basally. Palpi and antennae pale orange, the arisal rays brownish. Facial carina usually grooved, varying in width, wide when not grooved. Broad sides of the mesonotum and the scutellum reddish in ground color, the hair coarse and black dorsally, elsewhere pale yellowish. Acrosticals 0 or 1—1; dorsocentrals 2—3; posterior sublateral and posthumeral bristle absent; one intra-alar; three pairs of marginal scutellars and usually a weak pair of discals; sternopleurals 1—1; a single black bristle on the mesopleura near the humeri. Legs reddish, the apical third of the posterior femora and all the tibiae, slightly darker, the tarsi blackish; anterior coxae reddish. Wings cinereous hyaline; fourth vein sharply curved, gently bowed inwards beyond the bend; third vein with three or four basal setulae. Squamae whitish, with slight gray tinge on the disc. Halteres yellow. Abdomen dulled by the pollen, the rather broad black vitta not conspicuous, usually expanded on the fourth segment which may be almost wholly black dorsally; first to third segments each with a small, black posterior triangle laterally. Venter wholly pale, pale pilose basally. Second segment with one pair of strong marginals and one lateral marginal, the third and fourth segments each with a row of marginals, that on the fourth segment weaker.

Female. — Front as wide as either eye, with two pairs of orbitals on the upper half situated close to the frontal row; outer verticals absent; facial carina wider, usually not so deeply furrowed.

Type, ♂, allotype, ♀, and five additional specimens from Herberton, Queensland, 1911 (Dodd) and one ♂, Palmerston, November, 1918 (Fred. P. Dodd).

Prosenia argentata (new species): Thorax with a broad, median transverse blackish band when viewed from behind; head yellowish, thorax black, abdomen reddish yellow with black vitta and fasciae. Length, 7 to 8 mm.

Male. Front hardly half as wide as either eye, gently widening anteriorly. Occiput mostly black in ground color, the head wholly silvery white pollinose except the brown frontal vitta; seven pairs of frontals, the parafrontals with a row of weak yellowish hairs inwardly; ocellars long; a partial secondary row of black occipital cilia above; hair of the head whitish; no hair on the cheeks anteriorly; cheeks one-seventh as wide as eye-height. Proboscis twice as long as head-height, black, reddish on the basal fourth; palpi reddish. Antennae reddish yellow, the arisal rays reddish brown. Carina high, narrow above, not grooved. Thorax appearing wholly silvery except below the wings and an oblique band in front, from posterior view with a very broad, dark band im-

mediately behind the suture; scutellum dull blackish, with reddish brown pollen. Chaetotaxy as in *P. doddi* but there are no discal scutellars. Pleural pile yellowish. Legs long and slender; anterior coxae and all the femora reddish yellow; tibiae brown, tarsi black. Wings pale brownish, paler on the basal half. Lower squamal lobe with luteous tinge. Halteres yellow. Black abdominal vitta broad, expanding triangularly on the second and third segments, the black fascia on the second segment moderately narrow, on the third occupying half the segment, the fourth segment wholly black; basal two-thirds of each segment rather silvery pollinose. Hair black, pale on the base below. One pair of marginals on the second segment, a row on the fourth and fifth.

Female. Front three-fourths as wide as either eye, the pollen becoming ochreous above; two pairs of strong orbitals; cheeks five-sixteenths as wide as eye-height. The pollen of the thorax has a luteous tinge, the broad blackish fascia is visible from all views and the vitta is obsolete on the anterior half of the second abdominal segment; the fourth segment is mostly reddish, while the dark fascia is not as dark on the third segment.

Type, ♂ and ♂ paratype, Cairns, North Queensland (Fred. P. Dodd). allotype, ♀, Kuranda, Queensland. The paratype is not in good condition;

This is a striking species and may be readily recognized by the brown fasciate thorax and the brownish wings. The legs of the female are not as long as in the male, but are more normal.

Prosenella bella (new species): Reddish yellow, the mesonotum rather brownish on the disc, the abdomen with a brown vitta and blackish segmental apices in the male, without the vitta in the female, not shining. Length, 11 mm.

Male. Head whitish pollinose, yellow in ground color, the occiput blackish. Front about one-seventh as wide as either eye, with a few pale hairs near the frontals; ocellars long; the black occipital cilia extend but little below the middle of the eyes. Cheeks about one-seventh as wide as eye-height, with an obscure, dark median spot, a few hairs on the soft part near the vibrissae; hair of head yellowish white. Proboscis black, the broad base and labellae reddish. Palpi and antennae orange colored, the rays of the arista darker. Facial carina high, fairly wide. Thorax densely grayish ochreous, with four brown vittae in front of the suture, the median pair slender, the outer pair very wide, almost rectangular, and immediately behind the suture with a very broad brownish fascia which does not reach the sides but extends more than half way to the base of the scutellum. Scutellum reddish brown basally, becoming reddish apically, in some views only the broad apex pale. Chaetotaxy as in *doddi*. Coxae and femora reddish yellow, the femora more reddish

on the apical third, tibiae brownish, tarsi black; legs long, especially the posterior pair, all the tarsi very long. Wings with luteous tinge, with pale brownish tinge in front. Squamae cinereous, with yellow border. Halteres yellow. The median abdominal vitta is narrow on the basal three segments, the apical third of the second to fourth segments opaque brownish or black, the abdomen elsewhere rather thinly whitish pollinose. Genitalia reddish; ventral pile all pale. Second abdominal segment with one pair of marginals, the third with four strong ones, the fourth with six somewhat weaker marginals.

Female. Front four-sevenths as wide as either eye, ochreous pollinose above, the vitta reddish brown; two pairs of strong orbitals; outer verticals weak; cheeks one-fifth as wide as eye-height; wings rather brownish, conspicuously so on the apical half; no black abdominal vitta on the apical three segments, the pollen rather tessellate and more conspicuous.

Type, ♂, allotype, ♀, Cairns, North Queensland (Fred. P. Dodd).

Zita, new genus.

Related to *Arctophyto* Townsend: at once distinguished by the longer antennae, the bristle on the second antennal segment is fine and much shorter than the second antennal segment instead of being longer than the whole antenna, and the basal abdominal segment lacks marginal bristles. Head as long below as at base of antennae, the carina very weak, obsolete on the lower half, the oral margin produced; front of the ♂ half as wide as either eye, widening on the anterior two-thirds; seven or eight pairs of frontals which do not extend below the base of the antennae, none of them reclinate, some fine hairs situated between them, the parafrontals otherwise bare; ocellars long and fine; verticals reclinate, the outer verticals scarcely developed, the occipital cilia long. Cheeks half as wide as eye-height; parafacials as wide as antenna, not narrowed below. Proboscis rather short and thick, the labellae large; palpi long and rather narrow, but little widened apically. Facial ridges bristled on the lowest fifth; antennae arising about the middle of the eyes, reaching three-fourths the distance to the oral margin; arista sparsely pubescent, the basal segments short. Posterior pair of presutural acrosticals situated in front of the posterior pair of presutural dorso-centrals; acrosticals 2—3; dorsocentrals, 2 or 3—3; posterior sublateral bristle absent; sternopleurals, 2—1; 3 pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair not cruciate, and two pairs of submarginals. Prosternum bare, propleura haired, infrasquamal setulae present. Anterior tibiae with a weak posterior bristle; middle tibiae with a weak posterior and one antero-dorsal bristle, the posterior tibiae sparsely bristled; pulvilli

very elongate. Apical cell ending well before the wing-tip; posterior crossvein joining the penultimate section of the fourth vein near its apical fourth, oblique, gently sinuate; third vein with two or three basal setulae. Second and third abdominal segments each with one or two pairs of discals, the second with one pair of marginals, the third and fourth each with a row. Genotype, *Zita aureopyga*, new species.

Zita aureopyga (new species): Robust, rather Sarcophaga-like; black, the head and antennae orange, the palpi reddish. Length 12 mm.

Male. Head densely golden pollinose, the occiput mostly black in ground color; frontal vitta brown, as wide at upper third as parafrontal; ocellar triangle blackish; vertex gray. The occipital cilia extend in a single row to the lowest fifth of the eyes; pile of occiput and cheeks yellow; palpi black bristled, the arista black; third antennal segment of moderate width, two and one-half times as long as the second. Thorax gray pollinose, the broad vittae distinct; lateral margins in front of the wings, the alar swellings, sternopleura and a spot above the anterior coxae, rather silvery white; hair black. From anterior view the dark mesonotal vittae appear brown. Femora partly gray pollinose; pulvilli pale brownish. Wings with slight brownish tinge. Squamae with slight brownish tinge, the upper lobe pure white, the rim yellowish. Halteres reddish brown. Fourth abdominal segment and the genitalia densely golden pollinose, the abdomen black, the second and third segments each with a pair of very large, semiorbicular, silvery pollinose spots dorsally and with the sides and most of the under surface similarly pollinose but tessellate, the ground color on the dorsum with cyaneous tinge. Hair black; erect medianly and on the fourth segment, elsewhere appressed.

Type, ♂ and one ♂ paratype, Herberton, Queensland, December, 1910 (Fred. P. Dodd).

Demoticus certima (new species): Related to *D. australis* Schiner from New Zealand, but the third antennal segment is less than twice as long as the second (not two and one-half times as long), the scutellum is yellowish pollinose and the abdominal markings are different. Length, 7 to 7.5 mm.

Female. Head yellowish, the upper half of the occiput, except below the vertex, blackish, the whole thickly white pollinose; frontal vitta reddish yellow, narrower than either parafrontal; seven to nine pairs of frontals, at most one of which is situated below the base of the antennae, the upper pair strong and reclinate; parafrontals with obscure, fine yellowish hair and a few conspicuous black ones above; ocellars strong; outer verticals three-fourths as long as the verticals; the black occipital cilia extend half way along the eye and there is a second row on the upper half; pile of the occiput and cheeks very pale yellowish. Cheeks about

two-sevenths as wide as eye-height; parafacials one-third as wide as facial depression. Proboscis three-fourths longer than head-height, black, reddish on about the basal third or fourth; palpi long, black haired. Antennae reddish yellow, the third segment black on the apical half to three-fourths, not twice as long as the second; arista black, pubescent. Mesonotum and scutellum grayish ochreous pollinose, the sides and pleura grayish, the hair black, fine and yellow on the pleura. Acrosticals, 1—1; dorsocentrals, 2—3; posterior sublateral and posthumeral bristle absent; sternopleurals, 1—1; 2 pairs of strong marginal scutellars. Prosternum and propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae absent. Apices of the posterior tibiae and all the tarsi, black; apices of the posterior femora and of anterior tibiae, brownish. Middle femora with a single strong, median anterior bristle; anterior tibiae with two or three postero-dorsal and one posterior bristle; middle tibiae with one antero- and two postero-dorsal bristles. Wings pale cinereous, the veins brown, the alternate ones mostly luteous; costal spine rather short; bend of fourth vein angulate, the apical section almost straight; the posterior crossvein joins the penultimate section of the fourth vein beyond the apical third; third vein setose half way to the anterior crossvein. Squamae yellowish, the upper lobe paler. Halteres pale yellow. Abdomen reddish yellow, with more or less rust-red tinge, the first to third segments each with a large, median shining black triangle situated on the posterior border, the second to fourth each with a subtriangular, posterior spot on either side, the bristles on the fourth segment each arising from a small black spot; basal fifth of the second, one-fourth of the third and half of the fourth, segment, silvery white pollinose, the pollen somewhat broadening in the middle and on the venter of the third segment. First and second segments each with one pair, the third and fourth each with four pairs of strong marginals. The abdomen is rather shining and bears appressed black hair except basally on the under surface.

Type, ♀, and 8 ♀ paratypes, Kuranda, Queensland (Fred. P. Dodd).

Doddiana, new genus.

Related to *Hyalurgus* Brauer and Bergenstamm, from which it is at once distinguished by having the second and third antennal segments of almost equal length. Head five-ninths as long as high, the face moderately retreating on the upper half, the oral margin produced so that the head is only a little shorter below than at the base of the antennae; parafacials narrow, narrowed below in profile, but scarcely so from anterior view. Front seven-seventeenths as wide as either eye, gently widening from the upper fourth, with nine or ten pairs of frontals, two of which are situated below the base of the antennae, the upper pair

not strengthened and rarely somewhat reclinate; no orbitals in ♂; parafrontals about one-fourth as wide as frontal vitta, with weak black hairs; ocellars long, verticals gently converging, outer verticals absent; the black occipital cilia extend to the cheeks which bear two or three black bristles on the front of the chitinized part. Cheeks a little more than two-sevenths as wide as eye-height. Proboscis short and thick, the labellae large; palpi rather short, cylindrical, slightly enlarging apically. Second antennal segment as long and as wide as the third; arista pubescent, the basal segments short. Acrosticals 2—1; dorsocentrals 2—3; posthumeral and posterior sublateral bristle absent; 2 approximate sternopleurals; four pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair long and parallel. Prosternum and propleura bare; infrasquamal setulae absent. Anterior tibiae with a row of antero-dorsal and two posterior bristles; middle tibiae with two antero and postero-dorsal and a ventral bristle, the posterior tibiae with four antero, and three postero-dorsal bristles; pulvilli of moderate size. Apical cell ending moderately before the wing-tip, the bend of the fourth vein sub-abgular, the ultimate section (apical crossvein) slightly bowed inwards; posterior crossvein joining the penultimate section of the fourth vein beyond the middle, very slightly sinuate; third vein with three or four basal setae; costal spine strong. First abdominal segment with a pair of lateral marginals, the second with pair of median and lateral marginals, the third with a row of marginals which is somewhat interrupted on either side of the strong median pair, the fourth segment with a row of discals and marginals and some bristles between the rows. Abdomen convex above, elongate oval, tapering apically, five-sevenths as wide as long. Genotype, *Doddiana pallens*, new species.

Doddiana pallens (new species): Pale rusty reddish, the broad sides of the abdomen somewhat paler. Length, 6.5 to 7 mm.

Male. Head white pollinose, somewhat silvery, the frontal vitta reddish yellow; third antennal segment and arista black, the third segment widening slightly to the obtuse apex; pile of the occiput yellowish, sparse; hair of the cheeks coarse and black. Mesonotum shining, with three weak, white pollinose vittae in front of the suture which are continued behind the suture in some views, and from anterior view the thorax appears thinly whitish pollinose, with yellowish tinge dorsally. Hair wholly black. Legs with wholly black hair. Wings grayish, broadly luteous in front, the veins luteous. Squamae yellowish. Halteres yellow. The very broad sides of the basal two and one-half segments of the abdomen are conspicuously paler; hair wholly black, sparse and appressed, longer ventrally.

Type, ♂ and 2 ♂ paratypes, Herberton, Queensland, January, 1911 (Fred. P. Dodd).

Huttonophasia, new genus.

Abdomen without dorsal bristles but with bristles laterally and at the tip of the apical segment, oval and moderately flattened. Apical cell ending close to the wing-tip but much farther from it than in *Chiricahua* Townsend. The broad parafacials bear coarse hair; cheeks half as wide as eye-height; oral margin a little more produced than the antennal base; face weakly warped, the ridges weakly bristled on the lowest two-fifths; face very much shorter than the slightly convex front; antennae arising at the lowest sixth of the eyes, the second segment as long as the third which is rounded apically and reaches to the lowest fifth of the face, the arista bare, thickened on the basal seventh; no orbitals in female; frontals not extending to the base of the antennae, six pairs, all converging; ocellars and outer verticals long and strong. Palpi normal, slightly swollen apically. Acrosticals 1 or 2—0; dorsocentrals 2—1 or 2; 1 sublateral; posthumeral absent; 1 intra-alar; 3 supra-alars; 3 pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair strong and cruciate; only 1 sternopleural. Prosternum and propleura bare; infra-squamal setulae absent. Genotype: *Gymnophania pernix* Hutton.

Huttonophasia pernix Hutton: (*Gymnophania*) *pernix* Hutton, Trans. N. Z. Inst., XXXIII, 61, 1901. Three females from Otago, New Zealand. — This species is almost wholly shining black; the disc of the abdomen is somewhat dulled.

Huttonobesseria, new genus.

Related to *Besseria* Desvoidy and *Evihrissa* Rondani. It differs from *Evihrissa* in having the eyes convex and not concave behind and from *Besseria* in having strong lateral bristles on the abdomen, the apical cell open very nearly in the wing-tip and in the presence of palpi. The abdominal sternites appear to be entirely absent, except the first, although it is possible that they are linear and the basal segment of the female is not produced downwards and clothed with very short spines. Genotype: *Phania verecunda* Hutton.

Huttonobesseria verecunda Hutton: (*Phania*) *verecunda* Hutton, Trans. N. Z. Inst. XXXIII, 61, 1901. I have before me a male and two females from Otago, New Zealand.

Strongylogaster sensua (new species): Black, the squamae pale yellowish; halteres yellow, wings hyaline. Length, 4 mm.

Female. Head white pollinose, the ocellar triangle bare. Oral margin moderately produced; front practically obsolete on more than half its length, the parafrontals inwardly with a row of very weak bristles, ocellars and verticals distinct. Hair of head white. Palpi short. Four or five bristles between the oral angles and the weak oral vibrissae and

one above the vibrissae. Eyes very large, the upper two-thirds composed of greatly enlarged facets. Thorax silvery gray pollinose, the disc of the mesonotum and the scutellum with more brownish pollen, the broad free border of the scutellum black. Hair black, sparse. Two pairs of scutellars, the apical pair weak; a single sternopleural. Wing veins yellowish. Squamae pale yellow, the upper lobe mostly white. Halteres yellow. Apical two abdominal segments, the sides of the second and the venter, appearing silvery gray from posterior view, the third and fourth segments each with a row of weak marginals, the hair short and black.

Type, ♀, and three additional ♀♀, Palmerston, Queensland, September to October, 1908 (Fred. P. Dodd.).

Strongylogaster normalis (new species.): Black, the squamae yellowish, the halteres yellow; wings hyaline. Length 4 to 4.5 mm.

Male. Differs from the preceding species in having the eyes with the upper facets only a little enlarged, not strongly marked off from the lower, and the front is almost obliterated only for about one-fourth its length, the abdominal pollen sometimes more extensive on the second segment.

Female. Differs from *sensua* in having the eyes normal, the frontal bristles extend more than half way to the ocelli and almost the posterior half of the third abdominal segment, the second except basally, and a broad median vitta on the apical three segments, shining black, the venter silvery gray pollinose.

Type, ♀, allotype, ♂, and 3♂3♀ paratypes, Palmerston, Queensland (Fred. P. Dodd.).

One of the females shows scarcely any dorsal pollen on the second and third segments and lacks distinct dorsal bristles. It may represent a distinct species and seems to connect the genus with *Alophora*.

***Schizotachina* Walker.**

In the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, vol. XLVIII, part 4, 1923, Bezzi reviewed the „fissicorn Tachinidae“ and described a new species, *Schizotachina fergussoni*, from New South Wales. Evidently he was unfamiliar with the typical species of *Schizotachina* since he included *fissicornis* Strobl and his new species in the genus. The two species mentioned are very closely related to *Actia* Desvoidy and it will be practically impossible to separate them from this genus. In *Schizotachina* Walker there is but a single seta at the base of the third longitudinal vein which at once distinguishes the genus from the non-American species placed therein by Bezzi, since these species have the third vein setose at least to the anterior crossvein. The only character

which I have found for the separation of the Australian females from *Actia* is in the unusually long penultimate arisal segment, but I am not at all sure that the character is of any real value.

While dealing with the subject of fissicorn forms it might not be amiss to point out that *Neodichocera tridens* Walton (1914), from New Mexico is the ♂ of *Dichocera orientalis* Coquillett, for which Townsend in 1916 proposed the genus *Dichoceropsis*, which thus becomes a synonym of *Neodichocera* Walton. However, from a study of the material in the United States National Museum, I can see no good reason for retaining *Neodichocera* as distinct from *Dichocera* Williston, since it is evident that we have here merely the development of an additional fork of the third antennal segment while all other characters are quite the same.

For the Australian species placed in *Schizotachina* Walker I propose the name *Schizactiana* and place the group which may be distinguished from *Actia* by the furcate third antennal segment of the ♂, as a sub-genus of *Actia* with *Actia* (*Schizactiana*) *valida*, new species, as type, including also *Schizotachina fergussoni* Bezzi. Whether or not *fissicornis* Strobl belongs with these two species I am unable to say without specimens before me.

Actia* (*Schizactiana*) *valida (new species): Small, blackish, the head, palpi, front coxae and the basal two abdominal segments reddish or yellowish; third antennal segment of ♂ furcate, of ♀ simple. Length, 3.75 mm.

Male. Differs from *fergussoni* Bezzi as follows: The upper branch of the third antennal segment arises at a rather sharp angle from the lower but bends towards it near its basal third, so that its apical third lies outside and contiguous with the lower which is produced outwards at the apex, the end of the upper lobe fitting into a more or less deep concavity, the concavity sometimes very deep owing to the fact that the tip of the lower lobe may curve strongly backwards; the penultimate arisal segment is scarcely, if any, longer than the apical segment; the parafacials bear a row of tiny setae on their upper half; the basal abdominal segments bear a broad, shining black median vitta which is only very narrowly interrupted by the linear, pale yellow posterior borders of the segments; the second to fourth segments each bear a basal moderately wide, broadly interrupted silvery white pollinose fascia (the fasciae one-fourth as wide as the length of the third segment). The tibiae are dull reddish yellow.

Female. Third antennal segment simple, almost four times as long as wide, sub-angular at the upper apex, gradually, convexly narrowing on the apical third below, reaching almost to the vibrissae; the penultimate arisal segment is slightly longer than the ultimate section. The

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.)

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Entomologische Mitteilungen](#)

Jahr/Year: 1927

Band/Volume: [16 1927](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Curran C. H.

Artikel/Article: [Some new Australasian and African Diptera of the families Muscidae and Tachinidae \(Dipt.\). 345-357](#)