The genera *Stomosis* Melander and *Milichia* have been received since. It might be premature to present at this time an enlarged generic synopsis, so I defer doing so until later, merely listing at this time the salient characters of the genus *Milichia*.

Closely related to *Milichia*, having the same shape of wing, wide at base and narrowed at apex, with the same deep oblique costal incision before apex of first vein. It has also on each orbit two strong bristles on upper half, the anterior one directed straight forward, and the posterior one curved backward. In *Desmomelotopa*, *Hyparrhopoidea*, and *Stomosis* these bristles (2 or 3) are directed obliquely outward over the eye. From *Milichia* the present genus is distinguished by the lack of an angular incision in the hind margin of eye near middle.

**Milichia pisciformis**, n. sp.

Male and female.—Black, subopaque, the thorax and abdomen densely dark grey dusted, the frons and face in male rather densely white dusted; abdomen in male with a large rather faint brownish mark on each side of each tergite except fourth. Wings hyaline. Halteres fuscous.

Frons of male about one-fourth of the head width at vertex, much narrowed anteriorly; of female, one-third of the head width at vertex and but little narrowed anteriorly, each orbit with but two strong bristles, one anteriorly directed above middle and the other backwardly directed between it and vertex; postverticals convergent; ocellars long; interfrons with the usual two series of bristles, the anterior one on each side strong; the orbits with short setulae anteriorly; antennae short, third segment rounded; arista subnude; cheek linear, marginal bristles long, increasing in strength to vibrissae; proboscs stout; palpi broad. Thorax with one strong and one weak pair of dorsoceitals and one strong pair of acrostichals in front of scutellum; mesopleura bare; sternopleur with three bristles. First and fourth visible tergites elongated, the former in male with short but distinct erect fine curled hairs on sides, fourth with a few short apical bristles. Legs normal. First posterior cell of wing narrowed at apex.

Length, 3.55 mm.

Type, male, and four male paratypes, Townsville, Queensland, 24.2.15, "breeding in decaying fish". Allootype, Townsville, Queensland (F. H. Taylor). Paratypes, two females, Sydney, N.S.W., 11.2.24.

**Family Oritidae.**

It is not my intention to deal in *extenso* with the members of this family, as I understand this has been undertaken by Professor Bezzi. I have before me, however, a very exceptional species which, in habitus and coloration, so closely resembles some species in the family Clusiidiidae that I feel it is incumbent upon me to deal with it at this time. I cannot find any description that appears to fit the species so describe it as new.

**Genus Clusiodesoma**, d. v.

Generic characters.—Postverticals much longer than the small ocellars, convergent; four strong verticals; frons not more than one-fifth of the head width, each orbit with four bristles, the upper two backwardly curved, the lower two incurved, uppermost one short and weak, about in line with anterior ocellus, the second strongest of all; third antennal segment about twice as long as its greatest width, tapered apically; arista loosely plumose; face subvertical, slightly concave;