

87. *pallidiseta* Malloch, present paper. N.S.W.—88. *nubilipalpis* Malloch, present paper. Tasmania.
- XX. Genus *DIPLOTOXA* Loew, *Berl. Ent. Zeitschr.*, vol. 7, 1863, p. 54. Genotype, *Chlorops versicolor* Loew.
89. *tasmaniensis* Malloch, 1927, p. 434. Tasmania.
- XXI. Genus *CHLOROPSINA* Becker, 1911, p. 51. Genotype, *C. oculata* Becker.
90. *nigrohalterata* Malloch, 1924.
- XXII. Genus *ASSUANIA* Becker, *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin*, vol. 2, pt. 3, 1903, p. 149. Genotype, *A. glabra* Becker.
91. *nigroscutellata* Becker, 1911, p. 81. N.S.W.—92. *grossiseta* Becker, 1911, p. 82. N.S.W.—93. *granulosa* Malloch, present paper.
- XXIII. Genus *CHLOROPISCA* Loew, *Zeitschr. Ent. Breslau*, vol. 15, 1866, p. 79. Genotype, *Chlorops glabra* Meigen.
94. *subnotata* Malloch, 1927, p. 429. N.S.W.—95. *monticola* Malloch, 1927, p. 430. N.S.W.
- XXIV. Genus *FORMOSINA* Becker, 1911, p. 78. Genotype, *Chloropisca lucens* de Meijere.
96. *australis* Becker, 1911, p. 80. Queensland.
- XXV. Genus *PEMIPHIGONOTUS* Lamb, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, vol. 19, 1917, p. 54. Genotype, *P. mirabilis* Lamb.
97. *mirabilis* Lamb, l.c., p. 35. Melville Is.

FAMILY MILICHIIDAE.

The present group has generally been accepted as a subfamily of Agromyzidae, and was so considered by me in a previous paper in this series, but the most recent work on the acalyptate Diptera by Hendel gives the rank of family and I am tentatively accepting this conclusion. I present some data upon one genus.

Genus MILICHIELLA Giglio-Tos.

Becker (*Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar.*, vol. 5, 1907, p. 507) published a revision of the subfamily Milichiinae and in it he gave synopses of all the species of this and other genera then known to him. In *Milichiella* he included a number of species which he had not seen, the total being 17. No species was recorded from Australia and only two from as close as New Guinea. Of the latter one, *lacteipennis* Loew, has been recorded in this series of papers, the other, *argentea* Fabricius, is not known to me. There are apparently three species of the genus now in my hands, though one of them is represented by a single specimen which lacks the head and I may be in error in placing it in this genus. Its other characters are so closely in agreement with those of the other species that I believe I am correct in my conclusions regarding its generic position. The three may be distinguished as in the key below, but only in the male sex, as the females are unknown to me, except *lacteipennis*. It is extremely probable that the females of all three species lack silvery dust on the dorsum of the abdomen which is characteristic of other species already known from other faunal regions.

Key to the Species (Males).

1. Abdomen entirely black, glossy except for a portion of tergites 3 and 4 (second and third visible); second and fifth tergites each longer than third and fourth combined, fifth tapered apically, the sides rounded over and with long hairs below curve which extend upwards as a loose fringe; legs black; knobs of halteres yellow; squamae whitish *lacteipennis* (Loew)

- Abdomen densely silvery-white-dusted on dorsum; second tergite longer than fifth, the latter slightly narrowed at apex, not longer than third and fourth tergites combined; knobs of halteres black or fuscous 2
2. Legs, including the tarsi, black; all abdominal tergites with brightly shining silvery dust and two series of black setulose hairs centrally at apex, which become more numerous, generally triseriate laterally, the fifth tergite with some scattered hairs on disc, but none centrally in front *nigripes*, n. sp.
- Tarsi yellowish, remainder of legs black; dust on dorsum of abdomen not brightly shining, rather dull, the third and fourth tergites with scattered hairs in about three series which cover almost all of the area, fifth with some hairs on about the central half, which extend to anterior margin of the exposed portion *lacteiventris*, n. sp.

MILICHIELLA LACTEIPENNIS (Loew).

It may be difficult to distinguish the females of the next two species from this, but in *nigripes* the halteres and margins of the squama are black, and the frontal triangle is more deeply sunken and narrower, while the pale tarsi and dark halteres should serve to separate *lacteiventris*.

MILICHIELLA NIGRIPES, n. sp.

♂. Head and thorax deep-black, interfrontalia slightly shagreened, giving it a rather dull appearance as compared with the glossy triangle, mesonotum without a trace of dusting of any kind. Abdomen densely covered with bright silvery dust except on the rudimentary first tergite, each anterior lateral angle of second, and the apex of fifth. Legs black. Wings hyaline. Squamae and knobs of halteres black.

Frons at vertex about one-third of the head-width, narrowed to anterior margin, each orbit with the upper bristle recurved, the second proclinate, and two or three anterior incurved bristles; interfrontalia slightly shagreened and with a series of minute incurved hairs on each side of central line which converge anteriorly; face as wide as anterior margin of frons, glossy on upper, dull on lower half, the series of bristles on each side rather fine, the uppermost one longest; cheeks practically obliterated. Thoracic dorsum with numerous rather long black hairs, two pairs of postsutural dorsocentrals, and two bristles on each anterior lateral area; sternopleural with two long and several shorter bristles; scutellum with slight evidence of brownish dust, the disc bare, bristles four. Second abdominal tergite longest, longer than fifth, but not longer than third and fourth combined, fifth slightly longer than fourth, the apical margin of each with at least one, usually two, series of hairs centrally and generally at least three series laterally, fifth with the anterior central portion bare. Legs normal, mid femur with the usual rather dense setulose hairs on anteroventral surface apically. First posterior cell distinctly narrowed apically, almost as in *lacteipennis*. Length, 2-2.5 mm.

Type and two male paratypes, one lacking the head, February, 1924 (Health Dept.).

This species is very similar to one occurring in the Philippines, but differs from the latter in having entirely black legs, glossy mesonotum, and more numerous hairs on the apices of the abdominal tergites.

MILICHIELLA LACTEIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Very similar to the preceding species, differing in the duller white of the abdomen, in the pale tarsi, and the slightly brownish dusted mesonotum. The squamae are also paler. In addition to the character of the hairing of the

abdominal tergites it should be noted that the second tergite is distinctly longer than the fifth, and than the third and fourth combined, and the fifth is about as long as the two preceding combined. Length, 2 mm.

Type: Eidsvold, Queensland. No other data.

Family TACHINIDAE.

Tribe RUTILINI.

Genus RUTILIA Robineau-Desvoidy.

In the paper previously referred to herein under the family Chloropidae, Curran has described three species belonging to this genus, all of which he places close to *formosa* Robineau-Desvoidy. I offer some notes on the species.

RUTILIA PALLENS Curran.

This species possesses an anterior sternopleural, and pubescent arista. It is undoubtedly referable to the subgenus *Senostoma* Macquart, and is probably the same as *hirticeps* Malloch, though it is impossible to be certain of this without an examination of the type which I have not seen. This is deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City.

Locality, New South Wales, no other data.

RUTILIA FORMOSINA Curran.

This species evidently belongs to the *formosa* group, but it is impossible to tell from the description if it has been listed by me in any of my papers on the genus, as there is no mention by Curran of the nature of the hind tibial armature and certain other essential characters. I assume that the length given as 4 mm. is an error, possibly for 14 mm.

Locality, Australia, no other data.

RUTILIA CORONA Curran.

Distinguished from the preceding species in Curran's synopsis by the pile of the parafacials being rather "long and coarse and usually mostly black", instead of "short and fine and yellowish in colour".

Locality, New South Wales, three males, no other data. Type in same collection as the other two.