There are several described species of the genus with the two basal segments of fore and hind wing armed with comb-like fronsce, but none of these have the armature as in this species so far as I am aware. I described one, Brachynamus, from India, but in the comb the cilia are confined to the apical part of each segment and do not extend along the whole length of the anterior surfaces as here.

Genus Hennopses

The species described below falls most readily into the generic, but it differs from the type in having the frons much narrower anteriorly and the first posterior cell of the wing quite noticeably narrowed apically.

Hennopses varicatus, n. sp.

Head brownish testaceus; upper half of ocellus fuscous; lower half white; upper extremities of frons and ocellus fuscous; face slightly white dusted; palpi brownish, paler at apex. Thorax brownish testaceus, almost even from front to front with a broad brownish central vitta which is faint in front of the middle, where it is sometimes divided centrally and white dusted between the two pale marks lateral to it. The lateral mark at the base of the forewing is faint, brownish, and a narrow central one continuing to the middle of the disc. The disc black, the lateral anterior and posterior portions of the elytra white dusted, between these pale markings and lateral margin there is a broad brownish vitta, humeral angulate testaceous, subfusca when seen from front to front with a brown central line which broadens out and covers apex. A fainter brown mark on each humeral angle and a less distinct dark mark of disc each side of the dark central line, the latter surrounded by whitish dusting. Abdomen testaceus, all tergites except the basal two large or entirely black. Legs testaceus, tibiae brownish, tarsus dark at apex, rest pale in colour; Wings hyaline. Halteres yellow.

Prosternum about one-third of the head width, much narrowed anteriorly, at front margin not half as wide as long; in corners, with oblique marginal lines. Thorax with two pairs of postfurcal cerci, the anterior pair short, about eight segments of intraspecific cuticle, one humeral and two sternopleural; mandibles curved. Abdomen broad and short, less dusted. Inner cross vein at two-thirds from apex of discal cell; outer cross vein at least as long as its own length from apex of fifth vein; ultimate section of fourth vein over three times as long as penultimate section. First posterior cell quite noticeably narrowed apically.

Length, 7 mm.

Type: Hennopses, Queensland, 1954 (Blancruf).

Family Aegyraidae

Subfamily Aegyriinae

Hennopses varicatus, n. sp.

Female—Head black, whitish; antennae, from the oral spine black, beaded fronsce marking, cheeks yellowish below; palpi testaceus, with conspicuous irregular black spotting. Thorax black, slightly shining, evenly dusted and without veins. Abdomen with attached to the type, black, and probably less dusted than thorax. Legs black, tarsi yellow, very dark at apex. Wings hyaline, halteres yellow.
Each orbit with the two upper bristles directed outward over eyes, the two anterior bristles incurved; arista habitus, almost bare; pulpi large, a little longer than head, inconspicuous, broader than cheek, their apices rather pointed, bristles short. Thorax with two pairs of postseutal dorsoventral bristles. Legs normal. Wings as in *mauriti* Malloch.

**Family Phiphiidae.**

*Phiphila cornuta* Walker.

This species I previously listed as *Phiphila Nelsii.* (Thom Proc. 1929, p. 81.) Dr. O. Duda considers that *cornuta* Walker is a distinct species, having two humeral bristles instead of only one, and the second segment of the fore tarsus about 1.8 as long as wide, not about as wide as long.

Besides the specimen already recorded by me I have seen another female specimen from West Point, Sydney, N.S.W., 10.1.29.

I have before me what appears to be an undescribed genus of this family but have only one female specimen so far describing it meantime.

**Family Sapperoideae.**

*Genesis Sapperos* Pulido.

In presenting my synopsis of the species of this genus (Thomas Proc. 1926, p. 221) I stated that undescribed were many species still unknown to me and an evidence of this furnish descriptions of several that have been received since I completed the key. Under the description of each of these I have included notes which will serve to associate them with their most closely related forms in the key, but unfortunately there must yet be many undescribed species which can only be distinguished from these dealt with to date by a careful comparison with the complete descriptions or with the type-specimens.

I erect one new sub-genus in the present paper for the reception of a very striking species from Sydney, but the others I retain in Sapperoideae, etc., though several of them are rather aberrant from the genotypo.

It will be necessary to publish a full key to the species later, but whether this duty may fall to me or another worker time will decide.

**Subgenus Hendrichella, n. subg.**

Characters: Face concave in profile; basal segment of antenna, as long as, or longer than, second, with some fine hairs below apically; sternoceris with but one bristle; thorax without preseutal dorsoventrals. In other respects similar to Sapperoideae.

*Sapperoideae* (Hendrichella) Hendrichella, n. sp. (Text-fig. 2)

Female.—Head fulvous yellow, shining; cephalic spot fusaceous; orbital striae densely yellowish-grey dusted; a black or brown spot between each antenna and eye; antennae pale brown or yellowish, third segment and arista black; procora yellow; pulpi black. Thorax subopaque ochreous yellow, rather densely greyish dusted, with two conspicuous brown submedian vittae which become wider behind, and traces of two sublateral vittae of the same colour behind antenna; metapleura and anterior part of propodeum fusaceous; scutellum brownish yellow, paler at anterior lateral angles and between spiral bristles, and with two black spiral spots. Abdomen ochreous, shining, with general part of each tergite darker and the apical paler. Legs tawny yellow, apices of all femora, tibiae and tarsi, and bases of all tibiae, black. Wings yellowish hyaline. Haltere yellow.

**BY J. R. MALLOCH.**

Spot; third antennal segment brown, darker apically; arista black, yellowish at base; procora and pulpi black. Thorax shining fulvous yellow, with two submedian vittae and one near each lateral margin white-dusted; pleura entirely white-dusted; scutellum paler yellow than mesonotum. Abdomen glossy black, yellowish on disc basally, where it is slightly grey-dusted. Legs yellow, apices of fore femora and tibiae infuscated. Wings honey yellow. Halteres brown.

Test-fig. 2. Head of *Sapperos* (Hendrichella) *cornuta,* from Nelsii.

Hand in profile as in Figure 2; entire frons shining; anterior orbits rather far from lateral marginal ocularia rather weak; arista subfusca; head wider than high; procorsae. Thorax with but two pairs of postseutal dorsoventrals and one pair of preseutal acrostichals; lateroesutal striae in four series in front of sutures; scutellum convex, with four bristles; prosternum almost bare; mesepimeron and sternoepimeron each with one bristle. Abdomen smooth. Fore femora without prangial anteroseutal comb; tibiae with prangial dorsal bristle. Inner cross vein almost below apex of first vein and at middle of discal cell.

Length, 16 mm.

Type. Bayview, Sydney, N.S.W., 19.12.25.

A very characteristic species which might eventually be placed in a separate genus, though I prefer to consider it as a subspecies at present. It must be noted that magnicornis Malloch, which ferrugineus has some characters in common, has two sternoceris bristles and the head quite differently shaped. This new species does not fit into any copies of my recently published key, the only other species having the antennae longer than the head being *magnicornis.*

*Sapperoideae* *hendrichella,* n. sp. (Text-fig. 2)

Male and female.—Head dull ochreous yellow; frons brownish in centre, cephalic spot fuscous; orbital striae densely yellowish-grey dusted; a black or brown spot between each antenna and eye; antennae pale brown or yellowish, third segment and arista black; procora yellow; pulpi black. Thorax subopaque ochreous yellow, rather densely greyish dusted, with two conspicuous brown submedian vittae which become wider behind, and traces of two sublateral vittae of the same colour behind antenna; metapleura and anterior part of propodeum fusaceous; scutellum brownish yellow, paler at anterior lateral angles and between spiral bristles, and with two black spiral spots. Abdomen ochreous, shining, with general part of each tergite darker and the apical paler. Legs tawny yellow, apices of all femora, tibiae and tarsi, and bases of all tibiae, black. Wings yellowish hyaline. Halteres yellow.