

pale reddish yellow, their hair black, not conspicuous; basal segment of the posterior tarsi a little more than one-third the length of the second.

Wings pale cinereous hyaline, the veins luteous; posterior cross-vein once and one-third its length from the wing-margin; fourth vein ending in the tip of the wing, the third vein parallel with it apically. Squamæ and halteres yellow, the former with yellowish cilia.

Abdomen bronzed above, the sides metallic green, with rather thin whitish pollen. Venter black. Abdominal hair short, sparse, black.

Described from a single female, Tissana Bonth, Sierra Leone, 19. xi. 1924, at light (*E. Hargreaves*).

II.—*New or little-known Tipulidæ (Diptera).*—XXXIII.
Australasian Species. By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, Ph.D.,
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IN the present paper the writer has begun the consideration of the Australian and Tasmanian species of the genus *Molophilus*, a large and varied aggregation of small to medium-sized Eriopterine crane-flies. The group here attains its maximum of species, a condition that is scarcely approached in any other country, with the single exception of New Zealand. The numerous new species that are described at this time and in succeeding instalments under this title fall naturally into three large groups that are differentiated on characters of the male hypopygium. It should be noted in *Molophilus*, as well as several other genera of Tipulidæ, that the ninth segment of the abdomen of the male has undergone a torsion of 180° , so that the tergite occupies a ventral position. In the accompanying descriptions all characters and directions are *morphological* rather than *apparent*. The species described in this paper are mostly members of the *plagiatus* group, strongly developed in New Zealand as well as in Tasmania and Australia. Here the ventral lobe of the basistyle (fig. 1, *v*) of the male hypopygium is the only one preserved, produced caudad into a lobe of varying length, the mesal face before apex armed with a small chitinised beak.

The majority of the species of Australian *Molophilus* available for study at this time were collected in Tasmania, Victoria, and New South Wales by Dr. André Tonnoir, to

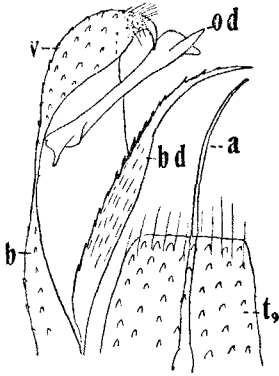


Fig. 1

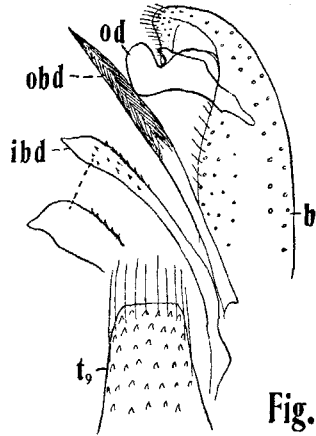


Fig. 2

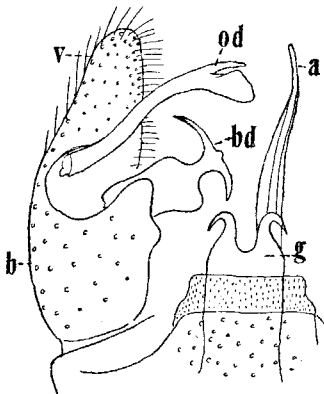


Fig. 3

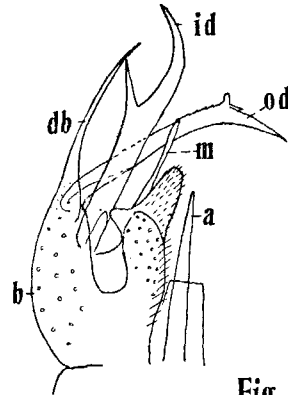


Fig. 4

Hypopygial details of the groups and subgroups of Australian;
Molophilus.

Explanation of symbols:—*a*=ædeagus; *b*=basistyle; *d*=dististyle; *bd*=basal dististyle; *db*=dorsal lobe of basistyle; *g*=gonapophyses; *ibd*=inner basal dististyle; *m*=mesal lobe of basistyle; *obd*=outer basal dististyle; *od*=outer dististyle; *t*₉=ninth tergite; *v*=ventral lobe of basistyle.

Fig. 1.—*Molophilus femoratus*, Skuse; the *plagiatus* group.

Fig. 2.—*M. pervagatus*, Skuse; the *pervagatus* group.

Fig. 3.—*M. ruficollis*, Skuse; the *gracilis* group, *ruficollis* subgroup.

Fig. 4.—*M. gracilis*, Skuse; the *gracilis* group, *gracilis* subgroup.

whom the types have been returned. I am vastly indebted to Dr. Tonnoir for the privilege of studying this splendid series of crane-flies. Additional species described in this paper were sent to me by Director Kershaw and Mr. Gerald F. Hill of the National Museum, Melbourne, and by Dr. Eustace W. Ferguson and Dr. Ian Mackerras of Sydney. I express my sincere thanks to the above-mentioned gentlemen for their co-operation in making known the vast Australian Tipulid fauna.

The accompanying notes on the conditions under which his collections were made were kindly supplied by Dr. Tonnoir, and give the locality, approximate altitude, time, and conditions under which the collections in question were made. These notes are given here in order to avoid repetition in succeeding parts:—

NEW SOUTH WALES :

Mt. Wilson, Blue Mts., 3475 ft., November; in gum and mixed bush in heavy soil of volcanic origin, different from Wentworth Falls.

Narara, 300 ft., November; collecting along creek in untouched subtropical bush.

Waterfall, 200–300 ft., November; 40 miles south of Sydney in National Park; in gum and mixed bush along creek, in sandstone country.

Wentworth Falls, Blue Mts., 2844 ft., November; collecting on shrubs along torrent in sandstone country.

Woy-woy, about 100 miles north of Sydney, sea-level, November; in mixed bush and shrub, rather dry sandy soil.

VICTORIA :

Fern Tree Gully, 500 ft., and *Sassafras*, 1000 ft., in the Dandenong Range, October; along creeks, through groves of tree-ferns, sassafras, and gums.

TASMANIA :

Adventure Bay (south), sea-level to 50 ft., December; in gum and *Nothofagus* bush.

Burnie (north), 30–50 ft., late October and late January; along the Emu River in mixed bush, tree-ferns, sassafras, and gums.

Cradle Valley (north-west), 3500 ft., January; in alpine open land and pine forest.

Eaglehawk Neck, Tasman Peninsula (south-east), sea-level, November; in mixed bush and sand-hills vegetation.

Fern Tree, halfway up Mt. Wellington (south), November; along creek in gum-bush.

Geeveston (south), 100–200 ft., November, December; in heavy gum-bush.

Hartz Mts. (south), 3000 ft., early December; in alpine open land and shrub.

Hobart (south), 30–50 ft., early November, January; in gum-bush along creek.

King River (west), 500 ft., early February; in rain-forest, mostly *Nothofagus*.

Lake Margaret (west), 2500 ft., early February; in open alpine country, around lake.

Mt. Farrel (west), Mackintosh R., 1000 ft., early February; in rain-forest, mostly *Nothofagus*.

Mt. Field (centre), plateau, 3000–4000 ft., December; alpine open land.

Mt. Wellington (south), late November, early December; in gum-bush, second growth, and alpine open land.

National Park (centre), foot of Mt. Field, 1150 ft., December; in gum and sassafras bush along creek.

St. Patrick River (north), 1250 ft., late October, early November; in gum-bush along creek.

Strahan (west), sea-level, early February; in sand-hills vegetation and second-growth mixed bush along creek.

Wilmot (north), 200 ft., early January; along creek in second-growth bush.

Zeehan (west), 200–300 ft., early February; in second-growth mixed bush along creek.

Molophilus gemellus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group, *annulipes* subgroup; head pale ochreous; mesonotal præscutum with three confluent brown stripes; pleura dark with a pale longitudinal stripe; femora with two narrow, ill-defined, brown annuli; wings yellowish subhyaline, longitudinally suffused with brown; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle only shallowly divided at tip; basal dististyle elongate, a little dilated near mid-length, the tip slender, sinuous, acute.

Male.—Length about 3·6 mm.; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ of moderate length, if bent backward extending about to the wing-root; basal segments pale, the distal half of the flagellum passing into brown; flagellar segments long-oval, with a conspicuous erect pale pubescence and a few scattered verticils. Head pale ochreous, a little darkened in front.

Pronotum obscure yellow. Lateral pretergites narrowly light yellow. Mesonotal præscutum with three confluent brown stripes, the median area a little cinereous, especially behind; humeral region conspicuously pale ochreous, the broad lateral margins of the præscutum brownish ochreous; pseudosutural foveæ elongate, blackish; scutal lobes brown, the median area more cinereous, the lateral margins narrowly brownish ochreous; scutellum and postnotum dark, pruinose with cinereous. Pleura dorsally dark brown, with a narrow paler longitudinal stripe extending from the halteres cephalad to just beneath the fore coxæ; sternopleurite and meron dark grey. Halteres pale, the knobs a trifle darker, with pale silken setæ. Legs with the fore coxæ darkened, the middle and posterior coxæ more testaceous; trochanters testaceous; femora brownish yellow with two narrow, ill-defined, pale brown annuli, arranged as in the *annulipes* subgroup, one ring post-medial, the other subapical, with a relatively wide pale ring between; tibiæ pale yellowish brown, the tips narrowly and weakly darkened; fore tibia (δ) with a narrow, dark brown, subbasal ring; tarsi pale brown, the terminal segments passing into darker. Wings yellowish subhyaline with longitudinal infuscations, including a broad conspicuous seam the entire length of Cu_1 and another narrower seam on R_5 ; bases of cells Cu and 1st A , apex of cell 2nd A , and tips of veins M_3 and M_4 clouded with pale brown; anal angle in cell 2nd A darker brown; a small dark brown spot in cell Sc just beyond h , as in the subgroup; veins pale, darker in the infuscated areas; macrotrichia relatively sparse, of moderate length, pale brown. Venation: r about on a level with $r-m$; petiole of cell M_3 relatively short, the cell correspondingly deep; vein 2nd A moderately long, extending to shortly beyond the cephalic end of the oblique $m-cu$.

Abdomen dark brown, the hypopygium somewhat paler. Male hypopygium with the basistyle divided into a long, slender, ventral lobe and a small, conical, darkened, dorsal lobe. Ventral lobe terminating in a slender black beak, directed strongly cephalad, this beak situated on a small fleshy lobe, surrounded by long setæ; dorsal lobe of basistyle with scattered setæ, narrowed to the apex. Outer dististyle long and slender, bifid at apex, the arms very small, one a narrow blackened cone in alignment with the axis of the style, the other longer, flattened, paler brown, the apex narrowly obtuse. Basal dististyle very long and slender, arising in the notch of the basistyle, the basal three-fourths yellow, the apical fourth blackened, narrowed into a sinuous acute

tip; the style near mid-length is dilated into a weak blade. *Ædeagus* very slender, a little more than three-fourths the length of the basal dististyle.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Burnie, October 25, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Molophilus gemellus is very different from the other members of the *annulipes* subgroup, although not closely allied to *M. flavonotatus*, Skuse (*canus*, Skuse), than to the species that centre about *annulipes* (*annulipes*, Skuse, *cingulipes*, sp. n., etc.).

Molophilus cingulipes, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group, *annulipes* subgroup; brown femoral rings narrow; male hypopygium with the teeth of the basal dististyle relatively small, grouped towards the apex of the style.

Male.—Length about 4 mm.; wing 5.6 mm.

Female.—Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 5.8–6 mm.

Rostrum brownish; palpi dark brown. Antennæ of moderate length, if bent backward extending to just beyond the wing-root; scapal segments yellow, the flagellum pale testaceous; flagellar segments long-oval, with conspicuous erect pale setæ. Head yellow.

Mesonotal præscutum pale reddish orange, the lateral margins and humeral region broadly pale, almost whitish; scutum broadly pale reddish orange, the lateral margins pale; scutellum pale yellow; postnotum reddish yellow. Pleura pale reddish yellow. Halteres pale, the knobs yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow with two narrow brown rings, one subterminal, the other some distance beyond mid-length of the segment, the yellow ring enclosed being more than twice the width of a single dark ring; tibiæ yellow, the fore tibiæ with the tips narrowly darkened; fore tibia (♂) with a narrow but conspicuous black subbasal ring; tarsi yellow, the terminal segments passing into brownish black. Wings with a strong pale yellow tinge, the stigmal region more saturated yellow; veins darker yellow; macrotrichiæ brownish yellow; a tiny spot in cell *Sc* beyond arculus. Venation: Vein *2nd A* bent strongly toward vein *1st A* near its tip, strongly narrowing cell *1st A*, the vein then bent strongly to the margin, ending just before the proximal end of *m-cu*.

Abdomen yellow, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium of the general structure of *M. annulipes*, Skuse, differing conspicuously in the details of structure. Basistyle with the ventral lobe having the apex only slightly

produced, the beak larger. Basal dististyle with the teeth relatively small and grouped near the apex of the style, the more basal placed on the lateral face of the style at the base of the smaller of the two apical teeth. Ovipositor with the valves relatively long and slender, nearly straight.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Wellington, November 29, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotype, ♀, Fern Tree, Mt. Wellington, November 11, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Paratopotypes, 1 ♂, 4 ♀ ♀, November 26–29, 1922; *paratypes*, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, with the allotype (*A. Tonnoir*).

Molophilus persimilis, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group, *annulipes* subgroup.

Male.—Length about 3·6 mm.; wing 4·8 mm.

Female.—Length about 4 mm.; wing 5 mm.

Closely allied to *M. annulipes*, Skuse, and confused with it in collections.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ brown, the basal segments testaceous yellow. Head obscure yellow, more infuscated on the genæ.

Mesonotum light reddish brown, without distinct markings; pseudosutural foveæ pale; lateral margins of præscutum and median region of the scutum more pruinose. Halteres pale, the knobs yellow. Legs yellow, the femoral rings a little narrower than the yellow interspace; fore tibiæ (♂) with enlarged subbasal ring; tips of tibiæ and basal three tarsal segments narrowly infuscated; terminal tarsal segments uniformly dark brown. Wings strongly tinged with yellow; basal spot in cell *Sc* very conspicuous; veins yellow; macrotrichia pale brown, in the costal region light golden-yellow and more dense.

Male hypopygium with the apex of the ventral lobe of the basistyle somewhat conically produced, the very small beak thus being subapical in position, acute; dorsal lobe of basistyle terminating in a relatively long acute spine. Outer dististyle slender, sinuous, the longest arm extended into a long acute spine. Basal dististyle a long pale blade that terminates in two powerful spines, the outer a little longer and more slender, the tips of the spines directed slightly toward one another; a third powerful black spine on the lateral margin of the style at near two-thirds the length, the surface of the style at this point more infuscated and provided with two small setigerous punctures.

Hab. New South Wales.

Holotype, ♂, Blackheath, Blue Mts., altitude 3500 ft., April 15, 1922 (*E. W. Ferguson*); Collector's No. 67.

Allotopotype, ♀, January 21, 1922.

Paratopotype, ♂, January 21, 1922 (*E. W. Ferguson*); *paratypes*, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Knapsack Gully, Blue Mts., removed from the type-series of *M. annulipes*, Skuse.

Type returned to Dr. Ferguson.

Molophilus parvistylus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group, allied to *M. longicornis*, Skuse; antennæ of male elongate, nodulose; general coloration of mesonotum reddish brown, the pleura and postnotum dark brown, the former with a pale ventral longitudinal stripe; knobs of halteres dark; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle small, simple, narrowed gradually to the acute tip.

Male.—Length 4-4.5 mm.; wing 5.5-6 mm.

Female.—Length about 4 mm.; wing about 5.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ dark brown, in the male only a little shorter than the body; flagellum nodulose (♂) and with conspicuous whorls of long white setulæ and sparse verticils. Head dark brown.

Pronotum dark brown. Mesonotum reddish brown to brown, the postnotum darker. Pleura dark brown with a broad ventral pleural pale stripe extending from the fore coxæ, passing just at the level of the halteres to the abdomen. In a few specimens the pleura is more uniformly darkened. Halteres dark, the extreme base of the stem pale. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; femora yellow, the colour obscured by rather conspicuous brown setæ; tibiæ and tarsi brown, passing into darker brown outwardly. Wings with a pale brown tinge, in some specimens with the cord and vein Cu_1 somewhat seamed with darker; veins and macrotrichiæ darker brown. Venation: r opposite or just beyond the level of $r-m$; vein 2nd A ending opposite to just beyond the caudal end of the transverse $m-cu$.

Abdomen dark brown, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium with the basistyles relatively short, the apex of the ventral lobe produced into a small to very small chitinated beak that is surrounded by numerous yellow setæ. Outer dististyle with the stem relatively stout, the arms of moderate length; outer arm triangularly expanded at apex, inner arm simple, more or less pointed at tip. Basal dististyle a very small, slender spine, narrowed gradually and subsinuously to the acute apex. Ovipositor with the valves yellowish horn-colour, slender, the tips acute.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Wellington, November 28, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotopotype, ♀.

Paratopotypes, 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, November 26–December 1, 1922; *paratypes*, 2 ♂♂, Burnie, October 24–26, 1922; 1 ♀, January 31, 1923; 1 ♂, Mt. Field, December 18, 1922; 1 ♂, Eaglehawk Neck, Tasman Peninsula, November 14, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Molophilus duplex, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group, allied to *M. longicornis*, Skuse; antennæ of male longer than the body, strongly nodulose; mesonotum reddish brown, the pleura more yellowish; halteres dark; wings with a pale grey tinge; R_{4+5} much longer than the basal section of R_{2+3} ; vein 2nd *A* very short; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle bispinous.

Male—Length about 3.2–3.4 mm.; wing 4.5–5.2 mm.

Female.—Length about 3.6 mm.; wing 4.7 mm.

Rostrum reddish brown, the palpi black. Antennæ (♂) nearly one-half longer than the body, dark brown throughout or the pedicels of the individual flagellar segments paler; flagellum very strongly nodulose, the segments with broadly oval basal swellings and slender glabrous apical pedicels that become longer on the outer segments, where they are one-half longer than the enlarged portion alone; swellings with conspicuous long erect setæ and sparse shorter verticils. In the ♀ the antennæ are short, not exceeding the wing-root. Head dark brown.

Mesonotum light reddish brown, the pleura a little more yellowish. Halteres dark, the base of the stem narrowly pale. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellowish testaceous; femora yellowish brown; remainder of legs brown, the terminal tarsal segments darker. Wings with a pale brown tinge, the veins darker, the macrotrichia dark brown. Venation: *r* lying far proximad of *r-m*; R_{4+5} long, from one and one-half to twice the basal section of R_{2+3} ; vein 2nd *A* very short, ending about one-third its own length before *m-cu*.

Abdomen dark brown, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium with the apical beak of the basistyle moderately stout and chitinized. Outer dististyle large, the outer arm a flattened blade, the inner arm a straight spine. Basal dististyle short and flattened, beyond the short neck feebly

expanded into a blade, each outer angle of which is produced into a long, gently curved spine; disk of the style with a few small setiferous punctures. *Ædeagus* a little longer than the basal dististyle. Ovipositor with the valves relatively short but slender, gently upcurved, reddish horn-colour.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Eaglehawk Neck, Tasman Peninsula, November 22, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotopotype, ♀, November 14, 1922.

Paratopotypes, 2 ♂♂, November 15–17, 1922; *paratypes*, 1 ♀, Burnie, January 31, 1923; 2 ♂♂, St. Patrick's River, October 31–November 1, 1922; 3 ♂♂, Mt. Field, December 18–21, 1922; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, National Park, December 15, 1922; 4 ♂♂, Adventure Bay, December 30–31, 1922; 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Wellington, November 25–30, 1922; 1 ♂, Hartz Mts., December 9, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Some of the specimens are conspicuously larger than others, but from the structure of the male hypopygium are conspecific. Superficially, *Molophilus duplex* resembles *M. parvistylus*, sp. n., the latter differing in the dark post-notum and dorso-pleural stripe and the small simple basal dististyle of the male hypopygium.

Molophilus variistylus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *gracilis* group, *ruficollis* subgroup; general coloration dark brown; antennæ (♂) approximately as long as body, dark brown throughout, strongly nodulose; halteres dark; wings with a strong brown tinge; vein 2nd *A* short; male hypopygium with the basistyle unarmed at apex; basal dististyle a powerful, curved, cylindrical rod, the apex oblique, acute, the base of the style with a pale, flattened, tail-like globe.

Male.—Length about 3·3–3·2 mm.; wing 4·2–4·8 mm.

Female.—Length 3·6–3·8 mm.; wing about 5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ (♂) approximately as long as the body, dark brown throughout, very strongly nodulose, the flagellar segments with large basal swellings that are provided with verticils of long erect setæ, the pedicels becoming longer on the outer segments. In the ♀ the antennæ are shorter, if bent backward extending about to the base of the halteres. Head dark brown.

Thorax shiny dark brown, the præscutum a trifle darker than the posterior notum. Pleura a little paler than the notum. Halteres pale at the base, the knobs infuscated, with dark brown setæ. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters

obscure testaceous yellow; remainder of legs brown, the terminal tarsal segments dark brown, the sclerites provided with dark setæ that are longer and more erect on the posterior tibiæ. Wings with a strong brown tinge, the veins a little darker; macrotrichiæ moderately dense, darker brown than the veins. Venation: basal section of R_{2+3} equal to or shorter than R_{4+5} , r opposite or just proximad of $r-m$; vein 2nd A relatively short, ending some distance before the caudal end of $m-cu$, cell 2nd A thus being relatively narrow.

Abdomen dark brown, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium with the ventral lobe of the basistyle moderately long, narrowed outwardly, the apex blunt and provided with short dense setæ. Outer dististyle slender, bifid at apex, the inner arm acute and a little longer than the flattened, truncate, mesal arm. Basal dististyle a broad-based chitinized plate that soon narrows into a powerful, curved, chitinized rod, the apex of which is obliquely truncated into an acute point; caudo-mesal region of the style produced caudad into a conspicuous pale tail-like lobe. In some specimens the chitinized portion of the style is much more spinous than in others, there being a series of appressed spinulæ along the base of the narrowed portion, and, in cases, with one or two spines on the outer face just before the truncated apex. *Ædeagus* relatively long, gently curved, narrowed gradually to the acute apex. Tergal region relatively narrow, setiferous, the caudo-lateral angles more or less produced. Ovipositor with the tergal valves rather strongly upcurved, acute.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Wellington, December 2, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotype, ♀, National Park, December 17, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Paratopotype, ♂, November 26, 1922; *paratypes*, 1 ♂, Strahan, February 1924 (*G. H. Hardy*); 2 ♂♂, February 5, 1923 (*A. Tonnoir*); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Zeehan, February 7, 1923; 1 ♂, King River, February 4, 1923; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Lake Margaret, February 3, 1923; 2 ♂♂, Mt. Farrel, February 8, 1923; 1 ♂, Cradle Valley, January 27, 1923; 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, National Park, December 15-16, 1922; 3 ♂♂, Eaglehawk Neck, Tasman Peninsula, November 17-20, 1922; 4 ♂♂, Adventure Bay, December 24-31, 1922; 1 ♂, Hartz Mts., December 9, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Mr. Hardy's paratype was included in extensive collections of Tasmanian Tipulidæ sent to me through the kindness of

the collector; the specimen is preserved in the collection of the University of Queensland.

Molophilus expansus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *gracilis* group, *ruficollis* subgroup; general coloration of thorax reddish brown; antennæ of male elongate; head dark brownish grey; knobs of halteres brown; legs brown; wings with a brownish tinge; male hypopygium with the basistyles bilobed, the dorsal lobe very small, digitiform; basal dististyle a slender black rod that is expanded at apex into an elongate spinous head.

Male.—Length about 4 mm.; wing 6–6.1 mm.; antenna 3.2–3.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown, the latter somewhat longer than usual. Antennæ elongate, in the male if bent backward extending to near mid-length of the abdomen, black throughout, the elongate-fusiform flagellar segments with conspicuous erect setæ. Head dark brownish grey.

Pronotum dark, the lateral pretergites yellowish. Mesonotum light brown to reddish brown, the median region of the præscutum sometimes darker, the lateral margin paler, almost yellowish brown; humeral region restrictedly brightened. Pleura yellowish brown, the dorsal region somewhat darker. Halteres with the extreme base pale, the remainder, with the knobs, dark brown. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellowish testaceous; femora yellowish brown, clothed with dark setæ; tibiæ and tarsi dark brownish black. Wings with a moderate strong brown tinge, the base and costal region more yellowish; veins dark brown, with somewhat darker macrotrichia. Venation: vein *2nd A* relatively short, ending about opposite the caudal end of *m-cu*; cells *Cu* and *1st A* at wing-margin of approximately equal width.

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium with the basistyle bifid, the dorsal lobe appearing as a small, slender, finger-like lobule that is sparsely provided with long setæ; ventral lobe with apex obtusely rounded, the mesal face with delicate erect setulæ, the lateral face with fewer coarse setæ. Both dististyles borne in the notch of the basistyle; outer style trifid, the axis being produced into a straight acute spine, before the tip with a long obtuse arm that bears the third short branch in the axil near mid-length of the arm, this branch with some strong setæ. Basal or inner dististyle a heavily blackened straight rod that is expanded at apex into an elongate club, the apex spinous, the outer lateral angle with a larger straight or slightly curved spine, the

base of the club at the outer angle with one or two smaller spines directed basad. *Ædeagus* relatively slender.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Cradle Valley, January 10, 1923 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Paratopotypes, 10 ♂♂, January 12-16, 1923; *paratypes*, 1 ♂, King River, February 4, 1923; 2 ♂♂, Hartz Mts., December 9, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Molophilus annexus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *gracilis* group, *ruficollis* subgroup; closely allied to *M. ruficollis*, Skuse; mesonotum dark brown medially, the præscutum paler laterally; femora brown with a narrow yellow ring just before the tip; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle heavily chitinized, the apex with two divaricate unequal arms; gonapophyses not heavily chitinized as in *ruficollis*.

Male.—Length about 4.5-4.8 mm.; wing 6.1-6.6 mm.

Female.—Length 5-5.3 mm.; wing 7.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennæ (♂) short, if bent backward extending about to the wing-root; scapal segments a trifle paler than the dark brown flagellum; flagellar segments elongate-oval to fusiform, with delicate pale pubescence and longer unilaterally arranged setæ. In the ♀ the antennæ are a little shorter with the flagellar segments correspondingly shortened. Head dark greyish brown.

Pronotum dark brown. Lateral pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal præscutum dark brown medially, paler, more reddish brown, laterally; humeral region obscure yellow; remainder of mesonotum dark brown. Pleura conspicuously dark brown. Halteres pale, the knobs orange-yellow with golden setæ. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters obscure yellow; femora pale brown, brighter at base, before the apex with a narrow yellow ring, this always broader than the dark apex beyond, the ring broadest on the posterior femora; tibiæ brownish yellow with dark setæ; ♂ with a conspicuous black subbasal ring; tarsi passing into brown. Wings obscure yellow, conspicuously variegated with brown, this including cells *C*, *Sc*, *Sc*₁, and 2nd *R*₁, the elongate stigmal region remaining yellow and setiferous; prearcular region yellowish; a broad brown cloud on anterior cord; a narrow seam on posterior cord; bases of cells *Cu*, 1st *A*, and 2nd *A* extensively infuscated, especially the last-named cell; veins dark brown, the trichiæ still darker. Venation: *r* far beyond the level of *r-m*, the basal section of *R*₂₊₃ being

approximately twice R_{4+5} ; vein 2nd *A* long, extending to beyond mid-length of the petiole of cell M_3 .

Abdomen dark brown, including the hypopygium, covered with dense erect pale setæ. Male hypopygium of the general type of *M. ruficollis*, Skuse; ventral lobe of basistyle long-produced, its mesal face with abundant dense setæ and setulæ; dorsal lobe of basistyle small and dark-coloured. Outer dististyle with the stem longer and more slender, the apex dilated and split quite as in *ruficollis*. Basal dististyle heavily chitinized, broad, the two apical arms divaricate, very unequal, the laterally directed one much the larger. Gonapophyses pale, only feebly chitinized, the margin pale and irregular. Ædeagus as in *ruficollis*, slender, subtended basally on either side by a narrow wing. Ninth tergite with median setæ. Ninth sternite with a dense group of median setæ.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Adventure Bay, December 30, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotype, ♀, Hartz Mts., December 9, 1922.

Paratopotypes, 2 ♂♂; *paratypes*, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, National Park, December 15-16, 1922; 2 ♂♂, Mt. Wellington, November 30, 1922; 4 ♂♂, Fern Tree, Mt. Wellington, November 12, 1922; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Hartz Mts., December 9, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Molophilus flavoannulatus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *gracilis* group, *ruficollis* subgroup; closely allied to *M. ruficollis*, Skuse; general coloration dark brown; femora with a narrow yellow ring before the broader dark brown apex; wings greyish yellow, the macrotrichia brownish black, forming small darker patches on some of the veins; male hypopygium with the gonapophyses elongate, blackened, the tips acute.

Male.—Length about 3.3 mm.; wing 4.2 mm.

Female.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 4.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ short, brownish black, the basal segment obscure yellow, brighter above; flagellar segments oval, the verticils short but dense. Head dark brownish grey.

Pronotum brown; lateral pretergites narrowly yellow. Mesonotum dark brown, the humeral region of the præscutum more reddish brown, the dorsum vaguely lined with paler. Pleura dark plumbeous brown, the dorsal-pleural membrane paler. Halteres pale, clothed with dark setæ. Legs with the

coxæ brownish testaceous, the middle coxæ darker; trochanters obscure yellowish testaceous; femora brown, the bases paler; each femur with a narrow yellow ring before the broader dark brown apex; tibiæ brown, their apices and the tarsi brownish black. Wings with a greyish-yellow tinge, the base and costal region clearer yellow; cord faintly clouded with darker; veins pale brown, macrotrichiæ brownish black and very dense, almost concealing the veins, forming dense patches at intervals along the veins, such being found on veins M , R_{2+3} , R_4 , M_3 , M_4 , and the Anal veins. Venation: R_{4+5} short, about equal to the deflection of R_5 ; petiole of cell M_3 short, about one-half longer than $m-cu$; vein $2nd A$ relatively short, ending about opposite the caudal end of $m-cu$.

Abdomen dark brown, the hypopygium obscure yellow, with the apices of the basistyles and the dististyles infuscated. Male hypopygium with the basistyles short and squat, the ventral portion produced caudad into a dusky lobe with long erect to retrorse setæ. Dististyles lying in a circular orifice that is swollen into a tumid margin provided with conspicuous setæ, especially on the cephalic portion. Outer dististyle elongate, bifid at apex, the two arms flattened, the outer extended laterad into a long triangular blade, the inner arm smaller with the apex truncated. Basal dististyle about two-thirds the length of the outer, slender, the base swollen, near mid-length dilated, the tip prolonged into a long straight spine. Gonapophyses appearing as long, gently curved rods that lie generally parallel to one another, the tips divergent, before the tips a little expanded, the extreme apex a sharp spine, before which, on the outer margin, is a group of short erect setæ. Ninth tergite small, narrowed to the truncated apex.

Hab. West Australia.

Holotype, ♂, Swan River (*J. Clark*).

Allotopotype, ♀.

Type in the collection of the National Museum, Victoria.

Molophilus plumbeiceps, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; size small (wing, ♂, under 3.5 mm.); general coloration dark brown, the head leaden grey; vein $2nd A$ very short, ending about opposite the origin of R_s ; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle a simple, nearly straight rod.

Male.—Length 2.4–2.5 mm.; wing 3.2–3.3 mm.

Female.—Length about 2.8 mm.; wing 3.5–3.6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennæ short, if bent backward extending about to the wing-root; scapal segments ochreous, the flagellum dark brown; flagellar segments (δ) short-cylindrical to short-oval, with verticils that, while being short and inconspicuous, are still longer than the segments. Head very broad, closely applied to the thorax, dark leaden grey.

Pronotum very narrow, brown; anterior lateral pretergites obscure yellow, the posterior pretergites infuscated. Mesonotum dark greyish brown, the lateral margins and humeral region of the præscutum a trifle paler brown, the median area and scutal lobes somewhat leaden grey. Pleura dark brown, the dorso-pleural membrane a little paler. Halteres pale, the knobs infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters brownish testaceous; remainder of the legs yellowish brown, the femoral bases slightly paler, the terminal tarsal segments darker brown. Wings with a pale whitish-grey tinge, the wing-base more yellowish; veins and macrotrichæ darker brown. Anal angle of wings sinuate. Venation: r lying just beyond $r-m$, the basal section of R_{2+3} relatively straight and subtransverse; R_{4+5} very short; petiole of cell M_3 very long, about equal to or only a little shorter than the cell; anal veins short, vein 1st A ending about opposite or slightly beyond the caudal end of $m-cu$, vein 2nd A very short, ending about opposite the origin of Rs .

Abdomen dark brown, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium with the basistyles moderately short and stout, the apical beak deep and conspicuous, its tip acute. Dististyles placed rather close together; outer dististyle stout, bifid, the outer arm only moderately expanded, flattened, the apex with five or six small teeth; inner arm more cylindrical, the apex obtuse. Basal dististyle a simple slender rod, nearly straight, narrowed gradually to the acute tip. What appears to be the anal tube is a conspicuous, oval, densely setiferous median organ, the apex bilobed. Ædeagus relatively stout, about one-half longer than the basal dististyle. Ovipositor with the valves very slender, the tergal valves gently upcurved to the very acute tips.

Hab. Victoria.

Holotype, δ , Sassafras, Dandenong Range, October 20, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotopotype, ♀ , October 19, 1922.

Paratopotypes, 2 δ δ , 1 ♀ , October 19–21, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Molophilus electus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; general coloration pale yellow; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle a powerful black rod terminating in a long slender apical spine directed at a right angle, with a smaller subapical spine on the same face.

Male.—Length 2·8 mm.; wing about 3·8 mm.

Female.—Length about 3 mm.; wing about 4·5 mm.

Rostrum pale yellow, the palpi brown. Antennæ of moderate length, in ♂ if bent backward extending about to the wing-root; basal segments pale, the terminal segments slightly infuscated; flagellar segments (♂) long-oval with conspicuous erect white pubescence. Head pale yellow.

Thorax pale yellow to reddish yellow, the pleura pale yellow. In one specimen the thorax is more reddish brown, the mesonotum darker medially, the humeral region yellow, the pleura brownish testaceous. Halteres pale, the knobs weakly infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; remainder of legs pale yellow, the tarsi passing into darker; base of fore tibia (♂) slightly dilated, but scarcely darker in colour. Wings with a pale yellow suffusion, the veins darker yellow; macrotrichiæ pale. Venation: *r* lying just beyond the level of *r-m*; vein 2nd *A* relatively short, ending about opposite the caudal end of the oblique *m-cu*.

Abdomen pale yellow. Male hypopygium with the basistyles relatively long, the apical beak somewhat variable in shape in different specimens, varying from triangular to elongate, always surrounded by a group of conspicuous setæ. Outer dististyle rather widely separated from the basal style, the stem dilated at base, gently curved, the blackened apex dilated and not conspicuously bifid. Basal dististyle of very unusual form, a powerful black clavate rod, at the apex bent at right angles into a slender gently sinuous black spine that is only a little shorter than the stem alone; immediately basad of this terminal spine on the same face is a small acute spine. Ædeagus relatively short for a member of the group, about twice the length of the stem of the basal dististyle. Ovipositor with the valves relatively long, slender, only slightly arcuated.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♀, Mt. Wellington, November 25, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotype, ♀, National Park, December 17, 1922.

Paratopotypes, 2 ♂♂, November 25–30, 1922; *paratypes*, 1 ♀, Eaglehawk Neck, Tasman Peninsula, November 15,

1922; 1 ♂, Adventure Bay, December 30, 1922; 1 ♂, Geeveston, November 7, 1922; 1 ♂, Hartz Mts., December 9, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Molophilus abortivus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; closely allied to *M. electus*, sp. n., differing in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Male.—Length about 3 mm.; wing 4.1 mm.

Female.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 4.3 mm.

Thorax pale reddish yellow. Halteres pale throughout.

Male hypopygium with the apical beak of the basistyle very slender, pale. Outer dististyle relatively short-stemmed, the head broadly dilated, curled into a partial circle, the inner angle relatively slender, the lateral angle broadly dilated. Basal dististyle a simple blackened rod, the apex directed laterad into a small acute black spine, with a slightly shorter, triangular tooth immediately basad of this on the same face, the two separated from one another by a U-shaped notch; the apical spine is less than one-fourth the length of the stem. *Ædeagus* pale, slender, gently sinuous, about one-half longer than the basal dististyle.

In the paratypes the spines of the basal dististyle are a trifle longer but subequal in length to one another, less than one-half the length of the stem, the basal spine more obtuse at apex.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Eaglehawk Neck, Tasman Peninsula, November 15, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotopotype, ♀, November 18, 1922.

Paratopotype, ♂; *paratypes*, 1 ♂, National Park, December 16, 1922; 1 ♂, Hartz Mts., December 10, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Molophilus bucerus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; general coloration pale yellow; male hypopygium with the beak of the basistyle relatively deep, chitinized; basal dististyle slender, bifid near apex.

Male.—Length about 4 mm.; wing 4.9 mm.

Rostrum light yellow; palpi brown. Antennæ yellow, the terminal segments broken; if entire, the organ would be of moderate length, extending to between the wing and the haltere; flagellar segments long-oval with an erect white pubescence and long, unilaterally arranged verticils. Head light yellow.

Pronotum and mesonotum yellow, indistinctly reddish yellow behind—this possibly caused by drying. Pleura pale yellow. Halteres light yellow throughout. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; only a single (middle) leg remains; yellow, the terminal two tarsal segments a trifle infuscated. Wings strongly tinged with yellow, the veins darker yellow; macrotrichiaë yellow. Venation: r lying almost opposite $r-m$; R_{4+5} shorter than the basal section of R_5 ; vein 2nd A ending almost opposite the cephalic end of $m-cu$.

Abdomen pale yellow, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium with the basistyle terminating in a deep chitinized beak, the outer margin oblique, the base surrounded by numerous setæ. Dististyles widely separated; outer dististyle large, the stem pale, relatively short, the outer arm a dilated blade, the inner arm a smaller, transversely flattened spine. Basal dististyle a long, slender, pale rod, nearly straight, extended into an apical blackened spine; at the base of the blackened portion with a smaller lateral spine closely appressed to the axis; distal half of style with small setiferous punctures. Ædeagus considerably shorter than the basal dististyle.

Hab. Victoria.

Holotype, ♂, Sassafras, Dandenong Range, October 22, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*)

Molophilus bipectinatus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; closely allied to *M. translucens*, Skuse; general coloration pale yellow; base of antennæ, legs, and wings yellow; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle a powerful sickle-shaped rod, the outer margin provided with a double crest of strong spines, the apex further extended into a long slender spine.

Male.—Length 3·3–3·5 mm.; wing 4·8–5·2 mm.

Female.—Length about 4·5 mm.; wing 5·8–6 mm.

Rostrum brownish yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennæ (♂) short to moderate in length, if bent backward extending to just beyond the wing-root, the basal half or a little more pale yellow, thence passing into pale brown; flagellar segments elongate-oval. Head yellow.

Pronotum yellow, more reddish dorsally. Thorax yellowish testaceous, the lateral margin and humeral region pale yellow, the postnotum more dusted with white. Pleura pale yellow. Halteres pale, the knobs more yellow. Legs pale, the terminal tarsal segments infuscated. Wings pale yellow, the veins and macrotrichiaë a trifle darker. Venation: R_{4+5}

and basal section of R_5 subequal ; vein 2nd A of moderate length, extending about to opposite $m-cu$.

Abdomen yellow, the styli black. In the female, the tergites are weakly infuscated medially. Male hypopygium with the basistyles produced at apex into a slender acute beak that is only feebly chitinized. Outer dististyle with the stem pale, the apex dilated, bifid, the lateral arm a semi-circular flattened blade, separated from the short cylindrical mesal arm by a deep oval notch. Basal dististyle black, sickle-shaped, arising from a dilated pale base, the outer margin of the style with a double crest of conspicuous teeth, there being about six on either side, in addition to one or two smaller unpaired denticles at the ends of the row ; apical fourth of style produced into a long, gently curved, acute tip ; the dilated base, before the blackened stem, with a few setulæ. In a position of rest, these styli are directed caudad, the tips dorsad and more or less decussate. \mathcal{A} edeagus short, about equal in length to the basal dististyle, sinuous, the apex slender. Ovipositor with the valves relatively slender, pale yellow.

Hab. Victoria, Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Sassafras, Dandenong Range, October 19, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotype, ♀, Eaglehawk Neck, Tasman Peninsula, November 14, 1922.

Paratopotype, 1 ♀, October 22, 1922 ; *paratypes*, 1 ♂, with the allotype, November 22, 1922 ; 1 ♂, Fern Tree, Mt. Wellington, November 2, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Molophilus filistylus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group ; allied to *M. bipectinatus*, sp. n. ; general coloration pale fulvous-yellow ; antennæ of male elongate ; vein 2nd A relatively short ; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle an elongate straight rod extended into a long slender spine, the outer margin of the style with a row of from thirteen to fifteen small appressed spinules.

Male.—Length about 3.2 mm. ; wing 4.6–4.8 mm. ; antenna about 2.8 mm.

Rostrum yellow ; palpi beyond the basal segment brown. Antennæ (♂) elongate, only a little shorter than the body ; scapal segments yellow, flagellar segments brown ; flagellar segments elongate, a trifle more dilated basally, each with a dense whorl of brown verticils. Head yellow.

Mesonotum shiny fulvous-yellow, with scattered erect

brown setæ. Pleura more yellowish. Halteres pale, the knobs weakly infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; femora yellow with light brown setæ; tibiæ pale, with longer light brown setæ; tarsi pale, only the terminal two segments pale brown; posterior tibiæ almost white, with the setæ a little longer and more conspicuous than usual; fore tibia not dilated or darkened at base. Wings with a pale yellowish suffusion, the base brighter; veins darker yellow; macrotrichiæ relatively sparse, pale brown. Venation: *r* lying a little proximad of *r-m*; vein *2nd A* relatively short, ending some distance before the caudal end of *m-cu*.

Abdomen pale yellowish brown, the sternites more yellowish; hypopygium yellow, the styli black. Male hypopygium with the basistyles produced apically on mesal face into a slender, acute, blackened beak, its base surrounded by numerous setæ and setulæ. Outer dististyle blackened almost to the base, bifid at apex, the outer arm a little longer, microscopically tuberculate; inner arm short, glabrous, the apex obliquely truncated. Basal dististyle a very long, slender, straight rod, blackened almost to the base, the basal three-fourths more dilated, the outer margin with a row of about thirteen to fifteen small appressed spinules extended over more than one-half the length of the style, some of the spinules paired; apex of style beyond the spinules long, slender, almost straight. *Ædeagus* a trifle longer than the basal dististyle.

Hab. Victoria.

Holotype, ♂, Sassafras, Dandenong Range, October 20, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Paratopotype, ♂, October 19, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Molophilus gilvus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; general coloration of mesonotum pale reddish, the humeral region and lateral margins of the præscutum yellow; knobs of halteres pale; male hypopygium with the beak of basistyle large and conspicuous; basal dististyle slender, simple, about two-thirds the length of the *ædeagus*.

Male.—Length about 2.4–2.5 mm.; wing 4.3 mm.

Female.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 4.5 mm.

Rostrum pale yellow, the palpi short, brown. Antennæ short, if bent backward ending some distance before the wing-root; brownish yellow, the terminal segments somewhat darker; flagellar segments short-oval with long verticils,

the other pubescence short and inconspicuous. Head varying in different specimens from yellowish brown to dark brown.

Pronotum light yellow. Mesonotal præscutum pale reddish, the humeral region and lateral margins of the præscutum yellow; lateral pretergites bright sulphur-yellow; posterior sclerites of mesonotum light reddish, the scutellum with a small darker spot on either side. Pleura brownish yellow, the dorso-pleural membrane sulphur-yellow. Halteres pale, the knobs yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; femora pale, a little darkened towards the tips, with inconspicuous dark setæ; tibiæ pale brownish yellow, the tips and the tarsi brown; legs relatively short and stout, especially in the female, the segments conspicuously hairy. Wings with a pale yellow tinge, the veins of the basal half brighter yellow, beyond the cord darker, with brown macrotrichia. Venation: r lying just proximad of $r-m$, the basal sections of R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} being subequal; vein *2nd A* moderately long, extending to shortly beyond the base of the petiole of cell M_3 , cell *1st A* being gently narrowed on its outer portion.

Abdomen brownish yellow to yellowish brown, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium as in the *plagiatus* group; basistyle with the apical beak large and conspicuous, but relatively slender, blackened; apex of style surrounding the beak with numerous large setæ. Outer dististyle very large and powerful, the stem stout, the inner arm acute, the lateral arm dilated, truncate, both arms and the end of the stem blackened. Basal dististyle a simple slender rod, narrowed to the slender acute apex, gently curved, approximately as long as the outer dististyle. In some specimens this style is blackened at apex, in others pale throughout. Ædeagus slender, about one-half longer than the basal dististyle.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Wellington, November 25, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotopotype, ♀.

Paratopotypes, 5 ♂♂, November 25–29, 1922; *paratypes*, 1 ♂, Geeston, December 7, 1922; 1 ♂, Hobart, November 8, 1922; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Fern Tree, Mt. Wellington, November 10–11, 1922; 1 ♂, Eaglehawk Neck, Tasman Peninsula, November 15, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Molophilus uniguttatus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; general coloration shiny reddish yellow, the pleura a little darker; wings tinged with

pale yellow, with a conspicuous pale brown blotch on the anterior cord; abdomen dark brown, the hypopygium reddish brown; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle a simple straight rod, rather stout, the apex with microscopic denticles.

Male.—Length about 3.2–3.5 mm.; wing 3.8–4.3 mm.

Rostrum dark brown, the palpi brownish black. Antennæ relatively short, if bent backward extending about to or just beyond the wing-root; pale brown, the terminal segments a little darker; flagellar segments oval, with a long, pale, erect pubescence and unilateral verticils. Head grey.

Pronotum yellow. Mesonotum shiny reddish, the mid-dorsum of the præscutum a little more testaceous; humeral region more yellow. Pleura shiny reddish brown, the central pleurites sometimes more darkened, the meron in cases a little darker. Halteres pale, the stem a trifle darker, the knobs light yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters shiny reddish yellow; femora yellow, the tips somewhat darkened, the vestiture light brown, appressed; tibiæ pale testaceous yellow, the tips scarcely darkened; no subbasal ring on fore tibiæ of male; tarsi brown, the terminal segments passing into dark brown. Wings with a pale yellow tinge; a conspicuous pale brown blotch on the anterior cord, extending from the end of Sc_1 to $r-m$; posterior cord with a vague paler brown clouding; veins yellow, darker in the infuscated areas; macrotrichiæ relatively sparse, pale brown. Venation: r lying slightly beyond the level of $r-m$; vein 2nd A relatively long, extending to slightly beyond the cephalic end of the oblique $m-cu$.

Abdomen dark brown, the hypopygium reddish brown. Male hypopygium as in the group; ninth tergite fringed with yellow setæ. Basistyles relatively slender, the apical beak moderately stout, the tip obtuse, its base surrounded by numerous long setæ. Dististyles rather approximated at bases. Outer dististyle with the stem relatively long and stout, blackened, the outer arm dilated, the inner arm a little shorter, subacute to obtuse. Basal dististyle a simple straight rod, rather stout and only moderately chitinized, the apex and for a short distance back from the tip with a few microscopic denticles. Ædeagus moderately slender, curved, with its basal enlargement a little longer than the basal dististyle.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Farrel, February 9, 1923 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Paratopotype, ♂.