

New or little-known Tipulidæ (Diptera).—XLI. Australasian Species. By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, Ph.D., F.E.S., Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

THE crane-flies discussed at the present time are all from Australia, where they were collected by Miss Jean Galbraith and Messrs. Cole, Davidson, Hardy, Heron, Hill, Mackerras, Nicholson, Tillyard, Tonnoir, and Wilson, to whom our remarkable recent increase in knowledge of the group is largely due. Except where indicated to the contrary, the types are preserved in the writer's collection.

Platyphasia wilsoni, sp. n.

General coloration black, variegated with whitish grey; legs black, the femoral bases broadly reddish; tibiæ entirely black; wings with a strong brown suffusion; cell M_1 short-petiolate; cell 1st M_2 relatively small.

Male.—Length about 19–20 mm.; wing 16.5–17.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head black, with a small nasus; palpi black. Antennæ black throughout, the structure quite as in other species of the genus. Remainder of head black, sparsely dusted with brown; genæ light grey, with conspicuous long white setæ.

Mesonotal præscutum light grey, the surface largely covered by four subnitidous black stripes that are narrowly margined with velvety-black, eliminating the usual interspaces except behind; scutum dark grey, each lobe largely covered by a black triangle; scutellum and postnotum black, heavily grey pruinose. Pleura heavily pruinose, the suture between the anepisternum and sternopleurite narrowly blackened; dorsopleural region dark brown; pleurotergal tubercle very conspicuous, tipped with black. Halteres brown, the base and knobs slightly darker. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters black, heavily dusted with grey; femora with the bases reddish, including approximately the basal third to fourth, slightly more extensive on the posterior femora; remainder of legs black, the tibiæ without indication of a pale ring. Wings with a strong brown suffusion; stigma dark brown; a slight dusky cloud on anterior cord; cell M with a slight yellowish suffusion; wing-base and anal cells a little paler; centres of cells M_4 and 1st A a trifle pale; veins black. Venation: cell 1st M_2 unusually small and of normal Tipuline appearance; cell M_1 petiolate, the

petiole varying from about one-half to a little shorter than *m*.

Abdomen black, sparsely pruinose; basal tergite light grey; bases of tergites 2 to 5 with an elongate brownish-grey median triangle; tergite 6 with the basal two-thirds whitish grey; lateral margins of segments 2 to 7 similarly whitish grey; sternites black, the intermediate segments whitish grey; hypopygium black, the tips of the basistyles narrowly yellow.

Hab. Victoria.

Holotype, ♂, near Millgrove, on Ben Cairn, January 21, 1927 (*F. E. Wilson*).

Paratopotypes, 2 ♂ ♂.

This beautiful species of *Platyphasia* is named in honour of the collector, Mr. F. Erasmus Wilson, to whom the type has been returned. "The specimens were taken and several others seen right at the top of the mountain range, which is densely wooded and always more or less damp."—*F. E. Wilson*.

Acracantha octava, sp. n.

Male.—Length 14–16 mm.; wing 17–19 mm.

Female.—Length 22–24 mm.; wing 19–20 mm.

Generally similar to *A. sydneyensis*, Skuse, differing especially in the structure of the antennæ and coloration of the wings and abdomen.

Antennæ (♂) with eight enlarged flagellar segments, (♀) with six such segments. Wings with the stigma more conspicuous, darker brown than the other markings of the wing. Abdominal tergites ringed with dark brown and obscure yellow, the bases of the individual segments being narrowly yellow, the apices broadly brown.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Lake Margaret, February 3, 1923 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotype, ♀, Strahan, February 1924 (*G. H. Hardy*).

Paratopotypes, ♂ ♀; *paratype*, ♀, Mt. Wellington, January 1924 (*G. H. Hardy*). Type returned to Dr. Tonnoir.

Phymatopsis albidipes, sp. n.

Frontal prolongation of head short; antennæ short; mesonotum brownish testaceous, the pleura yellow; legs yellow, the tips of the femora dark brown, the distal ends of the tibiæ and the tarsi white; wings with a faint dusky tinge, the stigma darker; abdomen obscure yellow, the tergites variegated with dark brown triangles.

Male.—Length about 6–7 mm.; wing 7·5–8 mm.

Female.—Length about 7 mm.; wing 7·6 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head short, obscure yellow; palpi brown. Antennæ apparently 10-segmented, short, scarcely as long as the head, dark brown, the scape paler. Head obscure yellow.

Mesonotum brownish testaceous to pale brown, without stripes. Pleura yellow. Halteres relatively elongate, pale, the knobs infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; femora yellow, the tips dark brown; tibiæ pale brownish testaceous, the distal half paling into white; tarsi white. Wings with a faint dusky suffusion, iridescent, the extensive stigmal region dark brown, including cell Sc_1 to beyond R_2 ; veins dark brown. Venation: Sc_1 weakly preserved or atrophied; Sc_2 entering R_1 before the end of Rs ; free tip of Sc_1 preserved or atrophied; Rs relatively short, arcuated; R_{2+3+4} and its continuation R_3 long and nearly straight; R_{1+2} preserved or atrophied; cell M_1 long, more than twice its petiole; cell 1st M_2 elongate, the base widened; cell 2nd A narrow. Female with fully-developed wings.

Abdominal tergites obscure yellow, the median area of each segment with a dark brown triangle, the point at the anterior end, leaving broad basal triangle of the ground-colour; sternites yellow, the caudal margin of the segments narrowly dark brown; hypopygium brown. Ovipositor with the valves elongate, but only weakly chitinized, provided with conspicuous erect setæ to their tips.

Hab. New South Wales.

Holotype, ♂, Brooklana, Eastern Dorrigo, altitude about 2000 feet, January 1, 1928 (*W. Heron*).

Allotopotype, ♀.

Paratopotypes, 3 ♂ ♂.

Phymatopsis nigrolimbata, sp. n.

Size small (wing, ♂, under 11 mm.); general coloration dark grey, the præscutum slightly pollinose, with four brown stripes; wings with a strong dusky tinge; cells C and Sc dark brown; stigma paler than the costal margin.

Male.—Length about 9 mm.; wing 10·3 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head relatively long and slender, approximately one-half longer than the remainder of head, brownish black; palpi black. Antennæ short, 12-segmented; first scapal segment obscure yellow; remainder of organ black; flagellar segments with inconspicuous verticils. Head

dark grey, the very high compressed vertical tubercle obscure fulvous.

Mesonotal præscutum obscure yellow with four brown stripes; remainder of mesonotum dark grey with a sparse yellow pollen, the scutal lobes darker; postnotum darker posteriorly. Pleura dark grey, vaguely variegated with more yellowish grey on the dorsal sternopleurite; dorsopleural region obscure buffy. Halteres dark brown, the extreme base brightened. Legs with the coxæ light brown, the fore and middle coxæ darker; trochanters obscure yellow, the fore trochanters elongate; femora obscure yellow, passing into brown, the tips broadly blackened; tibiæ brownish black, the tips narrowly blackened; tarsi black. Wings with a strong dusky tinge, cells *C* and *Sc* dark brown, cell 1st *C* and the prearcular cells paler; stigma pale brown, much paler than the costal margin; veins brown; the oblitative areas extensive. Venation: free tip of *Sc*₂ preserved, subequal to *R*₁; *R*₁₊₂ entire, more than twice *R*₂; cell *M*₁ very short petiolate; cell 2nd *A* narrow.

Abdomen brownish black, the bases of the hypopygium a little brighter coloured.

Hab. New South Wales.

Holotype, ♂, Brooklana, Eastern Dorrigo, altitude about 2000 feet, January 1, 1928 (*W. Heron*).

Macromastix verreauxi, sp. n.

Female.—Length about 10–11 mm.; wing 12·6–15·5 mm.

Closely related to *M. obscurirostris*, Skuse (New South Wales), in the grey coloration of the head and thorax, the short antennæ, and the broad dark costal region of the wing.

Size smaller. Frontal prolongation of head a little longer than the remainder, broadly and conspicuously yellow laterally, the dorsal portion with a pale brown line on either side of the apical two-thirds, this including the prominent nasus; ventral surface likewise conspicuously infuscated; palpi brownish black. Antennæ shorter than the head with its prolongation, 12-segmented; scape yellow, flagellum black; basal five flagellar segments cylindrical, decreasing in size outwardly, the last small; remaining five segments very narrow, cylindrical, the last a little enlarged. Head dark, heavily grey pruinose, the vertical tubercle and the narrow orbits paler.

Mesonotal præscutum blue-grey with four conspicuous dark brown stripes, the intermediate pair separated by a conspicuous but narrow line of the ground-colour, not

attaining the suture; lateral stripes separated from the intermediate pair by a grey line that is fully twice as wide as the median vitta; scutum dark, pruinose, the anterolateral angle with a brown mark, this representing the caudal prolongation of the lateral præscutal stripe; scutellum brown; postnotum pale, with a yellowish pollen. Pleura dark grey, especially the propleura and mesopleura, the pteropleurite paler, more sparsely pruinose; pleurotergite yellow, pollinose. Halteres pale basally, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxæ grey, the posterior coxæ with the distal half ochreous; trochanters yellow; femora yellow with about the distal fourth blackened; tibiæ dark brown, the bases narrowly, the tips more broadly blackened; tarsi black; fore tibiæ longer than the basitarsi, mid-tibiæ shorter than the basitarsi. Wings whitish, the costal margin broadly and conspicuously brown, the coloration about as intense as the stigma, including the prearcular region, extreme base of cell *M*, all of cell *R* except the outer fourth, all of cell *R*₁, together with cells *C* and *Sc*; cells *Sc*₂ and *R*₂ paler brown; all the veins beyond the cord, *Cu*₁ and 2nd *A* narrowly seamed with pale brown. Venation as in *obscurirostris*; cell 2nd *A* unusually wide.

Abdominal tergites obscure yellow, on the outer half of segment 2 passing into dark brown, sparsely pruinose, on the sides of the segments, the median area obscure brownish yellow, this coloration including segments 3 and 4 and the base of 5; remainder of tergite 5 and segments 6 to 8 entirely dark, heavily grey pruinose; genital segment obscure brownish yellow; sternites brown, the outer segments each with a blackish transverse subterminal band.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♀, Strahan, February 6, 1923 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Paratype, ♀, Hobart, January 1924 (*G. H. Hardy*).

Type returned to Dr. Tonnoir.

Macromastix verreauxi is dedicated to the memory of Jules Verreaux, distinguished explorer-naturalist of Tasmania. The paratype is considerably larger than the type, but apparently represents the same species.

Macromastix opifex, sp. n.

General coloration grey, with brown markings; wings broad, creamy-white, handsomely variegated with grey seams and clouds; abdomen dark brown, the segments ringed caudally with obscure yellow.

Female.—Length about 13.5 mm.; wing 15.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head moderately long, brownish black above, abruptly obscure yellow beneath; nasus stout; palpi black. Antennæ 11-segmented, short; scapal segments obscure yellow, flagellum dark brown; first flagellar segment relatively long, widened distally; outer segments more nearly cylindrical, provided with conspicuous setæ. Head dark brown, the posterior orbits paler; anterior vertex high.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotum discoloured, the præscutum pruinose, with three darker stripes; humeral region similarly darkened; scutum grey, each lobe extensively darkened; scutellum dark brown basally, the apex broadly obscure yellow; postnotum obscure yellowish brown, the surface sparsely pruinose, darker posteriorly. Pleura brown, variegated with darker brown, this appearing as a broad longitudinal area extending from the pronotum to the base of the abdomen; dorsal sternopleurite paler than the ventral portion. Halteres brownish yellow, the knobs clearer. Legs with the coxæ darkened basally, the tips broadly yellow; trochanters obscure yellow, the fore trochanters elongate; femora brownish yellow, clearer yellow basally, the tips narrowly dark brown; tibiæ obscure yellowish brown, the tips narrowly infuscated; tarsi brown, passing into dark brown on the outer segments. Wings broad, with a creamy-white ground-colour, handsomely variegated by grey clouds and broad seams to certain of the veins; stigma dark brown; prearcular region pale; cell *Sc* darkened, except at outer end; the dark seams include veins R_{4+5} , M_1 , M_2 , M_3 , M_4 , M , and the Anal veins, as well as *m-cu*; a conspicuous oval cloud in outer end of cell 1st *A*; anal margin of wing narrowly darkened; bases of cells *R* and *M* conspicuously darkened, the coloration continued along vein *Cu* for the basal three-fourths, where it is interrupted by a large creamy-white area in the outer end of cell *M*; veins dark brown, the obliterative areas extensive. Macrotrichiæ of veins beyond the cord extensive and well-distributed. Venation: R_{1+2} preserved, without macrotrichiæ; petiole of cell M_1 a little longer than *m-cu*; cell 1st M_2 elongate; *m-cu* approximately two-thirds the distal section of Cu_1 .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the caudal margins of the segments broadly obscure yellow; lateral margins with the basal portions similarly brightened; basal sternites obscure yellow, the outer segments more infuscated basally, the tips obscure yellow; genital segment dusky.

Hab. New South Wales.

Holotype, ♀, Brooklana, Eastern Dorrigo, altitude about 2000 feet, May 21, 1927 (*W. Heron*).

Macromastix setivena, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax shiny fulvous-yellow, the præscutum without stripes; vertex dark, pruinose; tips of femora narrowly blackened; wings with a brownish tinge, cells *C* and *Sc* darker; certain of the longitudinal veins beyond the cord with macrotrichia; abdomen yellow, with a continuous median black stripe.

Female.--Length about 9 mm.; wing 12.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head short and stout, obscure yellow, a little darker above; nasus conspicuous; palpi dark brown. Antennæ short; basal segment dark brown, pruinose, the apex pale; succeeding five or six segments yellow, the remainder passing into dark brown; first flagellar segment conspicuously stouter than the others, beyond the second flagellar segment becoming linear. Head dark brown, the vertex extensively light grey pruinose, the vertex behind and the occipital region more reddish brown; vertical tubercle low, very weakly bifid.

Thoracic dorsum shiny fulvous-yellow, the præscutum without markings. Pleura fulvous-yellow, the ventral portion of the pleurotergite protuberant. Halteres obscure yellow, the knobs darker, the extreme base of the stem somewhat brighter. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow, the latter relatively elongate; femora yellow, the tips narrowly (1 mm.) but very conspicuously blackened; tibiæ obscure yellow, the base and apex both narrowly darkened; remainder of legs brownish black, the proximal portions of the long basitarsi brightened. Wings with a brownish tinge, the prearcular region conspicuously yellow, the stigma and cell *C* more brownish; cell *Sc* brownish yellow; veins dark brown, the obliterative areas relatively inconspicuous. Macrotrichia on certain of the veins very extensive, including all of the distal section of R_{4+5} , M_1 and M_2 , the distal two-thirds of M_3 and the outer end of M_4 . Venation: R_1 relatively faint; R_s a little longer than R_{2+3} but shorter than R_3 ; petiole of cell M_1 elongate, equal to or longer than m ; cell 1st M_2 pointed outwardly; cell 2nd A narrow.

Abdominal tergites obscure testaceous-yellow, brighter yellow submedially, with a continuous, very conspicuous, black dorso-median stripe extending almost the entire length of the organ, on tergites 6 and 7 including the entire segment except the lateral angles; on tergites 2 to 5 the black is extended along the caudal margins of the segment; segments 8 and 9 obscure yellow; sternites obscure yellow, somewhat more fulvous medially, the outer sternites dusky.

Hab. Victoria.

Holotype, ♀, Beaconsfield, December 8, 1923 (G. F. Hill).

Type in the National Museum, Victoria.

In its general appearance *Macromastix setivena* agrees with *M. brevipetiolata*, Alexander, *M. dorrigensis*, Alexander, and *M. hackeri*, Alexander, differing in the almost uniformly darkened vertex and the setose veins beyond the cord.

Gynoplistia (Paralimnophila) shewani, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotal præscutum reddish brown, the interspaces dark brown to black; antennæ (♂) 14-segmented, with nine branched segments; femora yellow, the distal fourth or less black, the extreme tip white; tarsi extensively white; wings creamy with a heavy brown and grey pattern, the area at origin of *Rs* with a pale centre; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Male.—Length about 9 mm.; wing 9.3 mm.; antenna about 3.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ (♂) 14-segmented, the formula being 2+9+3; longest branch (about flagellar segment 5 or 6) about two and one-half times the segment; antennal scape pale yellow; flagellum dark brown, the extreme base and apex of each segment yellow, only the outer three or four segments uniformly darkened; branch of flagellar segment 9 shorter than that of segment 1 and a little shorter than the segment itself; flagellar segment 10 a little longer than the terminal two segments taken together. Head dark brown.

Pronotum ochreous, black laterally. Mesonotal præscutum with the usual stripes reddish brown, the median stripe brighter, the lateral portions of the sclerite more pruinose; median stripe divided by a narrow dull black line that reaches the suture; interspaces between the stripes more reddish brown mesially, the outer margin deepening to black; outer edge of the lateral stripe margined with velvety-black; scutum reddish brown, each lobe with a dark brown mark; scutellum brownish grey; postnotum ochreous, with a broad dark brown median line. Pleura with a conspicuous velvety-black stripe from the cervical sclerites, passing above the halteres to the lateral portion of the postnotal mediotergite; dorsopleural region ochreous; ventral pleurites paler brown, more or less pruinose. Halteres brown, the knobs blackened, the base of the stem restrictedly pale. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellowish white; femora yellow, on the outer fourth or less passing into black, the tips narrowly

snowy-white; tibiæ black, the bases whitened, the tips very narrowly so; fore and middle basitarsi white, the basal half or more dusky; remainder of tarsi white, including all the posterior tarsi, only the terminal segment dusky. Wings with a creamy ground-colour, heavily clouded with dark brown and grey; costal cell uniformly infumed except at extreme outer end; a large ocellate mark at origin of R_s , the centre pale, this mark connected in cell R with a solid cloud at the fork of R_s ; stigmal area brown, merging with dusky clouds at the fork of R_s and inner end of cell R_3 ; darker brown spots at tip of Sc_1 , Sc_2 , tip of R_3 , outer end of cell 1st M_2 , fork of M_{1+2} and $m-cu$; outer ends of all radial cells (excepting a creamy area beyond stigma) darkened; radial cells beyond the cord almost cream-colour; cubital and anal chiefly cream-coloured, with pale grey clouds; veins dark brown, yellow in the creamy areas. Venation: R_{2+3+4} much shorter than the arcuated basal section of R_5 ; medial cells not so deep as in *leucophæta*; $m-cu$ at fork of M , only a trifle shorter than the distal section of Cu_1 .

Abdomen reddish brown, the segments narrowly blackened laterally, the caudal margins more broadly but less heavily darkened; basal sternites obscure yellow, the lateral margins narrowly dark brown.

Hab. New South Wales.

Holotype, ♂, Brooklana, Eastern Dorrigo, altitude 2000 feet, October 19, 1927 (*W. Heron*).

Paratopotype, ♂, March 3, 1928 (*W. Heron*).

Named in honour of Mr. John Shewan, Acting Curator of the Macleay Collections, University of Sydney.

Gynoplistia (Paralimnophila) shewani is closest to *G. (P.) leucophæta* (Skuse), differing in the details of coloration and venation. Skuse implies that the antennæ of *leucophæta* (♀) are 16-segmented, whereas in *shewani* they are only 14-segmented in the male. I know of no case where the antennæ of the female sex have a greater number of segments than the male of the same species. A photograph of the wing of the holotype of *leucophæta*, kindly sent to me by Mr. Shewan in 1921, shows several points of difference in pattern and venation, these being indicated in the above description.

Gynoplistia (Paralimnophila) aurantiipennis
kosciuskana, subsp. n.

Female.—Length about 20 mm.; wing 16.5 mm., the greatest width 3.5 mm.; abdomen alone about 15.5 mm.

Close to typical *aurantiipennis*, Alexander, differing as follows:—

Vertex (♀) somewhat wider, approximately equal to the dorsal width of the eye. Head reddish brown, sparsely pruinose, with a darker brown transverse area immediately behind the eyes. Antennæ with the penultimate segment distinctly shorter than the last. Pronotum pale yellow, the surface rather heavily pruinose. Mesonotal præscutum reddish, sparsely pruinose, with four slightly darker reddish-brown stripes, the narrow interspaces of the ground-colour; scutellum and postnotum brown, pruinose, the latter more heavily and conspicuously so. Legs dark, as in *aurantiipennis*. Pleura uniformly reddish brown with the surface sparsely pruinose, the dorsopleural membrane buffy-yellow; no indication of a broad orange longitudinal pleural stripe. Wings broader than in *aurantiipennis*, as shown by the above measurements, the cells correspondingly wider; ground-colour of wings more yellowish, only the base, subcostal and radial fields orange. Venation: tip of R_4 bent angularly into the margin. Abdomen proportionately a little longer, brown, the basal segment darker brown, the lateral margins of the tergites narrowly obscure yellow.

Hab. New South Wales.

Holotype, ♀, Kosciusko, February 11, 1924 (*A. J. Nicholson*).

Type in the Macleay Collections.

Gynoplistia (Gynoplistia) leai tenuistylus, subsp. n.

Male.—Length 8.5 mm.; wing 9 mm.

Generally similar to typical *leai* (Alexander), differing especially in the details of structure of the male hypopygium.

Antennæ (♂) 18-segmented, the formula being 2+2+10+4; branches very long and slender, the longest (about flagellar segment 4 or 5) fully one-half as long as the entire flagellum; branch of the last segment more than three times the segment alone; simple terminal segments decreasing gradually to the last. Male hypopygium with the inner dististyle longer than the outer, the basal fourth dilated, thence suddenly narrowed into the long ribbon-like apical portion. Lateral gonapophyses a little dilated at apex, this produced laterad into an acute spine. Branched gonapophyses with the branches slender, gently curved, the more basal spine a little shorter, broader, and paler at base.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Zeehan, January 1924 (*G. H. Hardy*).

Paratopotypes, 3 ♂♂, January–February 1924.

Type in the University of Queensland Collection.

Gynoplistia (Gynoplistia) davidsoni, sp. n.

General coloration dull black and obscure yellow; antennæ (δ) 21- to 22-segmented, with 16 or 17 branched segments; femora yellow with a broad black subterminal ring, the tips and bases of the tibiæ whitened, remainder of legs black; wings with a heavy brown pattern; abdomen brownish black, the basal segments conspicuously ringed with obscure yellow.

Male.—Length about 13 mm.; wing 10.4–10.6 mm.

Rostrum brownish black, obscure yellow laterally; palpi dark brown. Antennæ 21- to 22-segmented, the formula being 2 + 3 + 14 + 3 (holotype) or 2 + 3 + 13 + 3 (paratype); scape and apices of flagellar segments 1 to 4 obscure yellow, the amount decreasing on the outer segments; remainder of organ, including the branches, black, covered with a short dense pubescence; branches elongate, that of the first flagellar segment being fully two-thirds the longest branch; longest branch of type (flagellar segments 7 to 10) about one-third the entire flagellum; last branch shorter than the segment that bears it; terminal flagellar segment more than one-half longer than the penultimate. Head broad, the eyes conspicuous; surface of head opaque brown, somewhat more yellowish pollinose on the orbits.

Mesonotal præscutum opaque, brownish black, with four brownish-yellow stripes, the general coloration behind more infuscated; interspaces with short inconspicuous yellow setæ; a velvety-black spot immediately above the wing-root; pseudosutural foveæ relatively large, oval, reddish brown, with a small black spot connecting each with the margin of the sclerite; scutal lobes chiefly dark brown, margined with brownish-yellow pollen, the median area dark; scutellum brownish yellow, the parascutella dark; postnotal mediotergite brownish yellow in front, more chestnut-brown behind, with a vague brown median vitta. Pleura grey pruinose, more yellowish on the dorsal sclerites; a dusky brown area on the ventral portion of the anepisternum and above the fore coxæ. Halteres yellow, the knobs conspicuously dark brown. Legs yellowish to testaceous, sparsely pruinose; trochanters yellow; femora yellow with a broad black subterminal ring, the extreme tip whitened; tibiæ brownish black, becoming darker outwardly, the base narrowly whitened, the amount greatest on the posterior tibiæ where it is approximately three times the pale femoral tip; tarsi black, the extreme proximal end of the basitarsi pale. Wings with a pale yellow tinge, the costal region a little clearer yellow; a heavy brown pattern, distributed as

follows: a quadrate area at origin of *Rs*, in alignment with longitudinal clouds in cells *M* and 1st *A*, the three producing a broken transverse band; stigma large, confluent with a broad band on the cord and outer end of cell 1st *M*₂, the central portion of the latter pale; smaller brown clouds at end of vein *R*₃ and fork of *M*₁₊₂; wing-tip narrowly but conspicuously infumed, extending along the margin as far as vein *Cu*₁; small paler clouds in base of cell *R* and in cell 1st *A* near mid-length of vein 2nd *A*; wing-axil narrowly darkened. Venation: *Rs* in alignment with *R*₂₊₃₊₄; cell *M*₁ more than one-half longer than its petiole; *m-cu* just beyond mid-length of cell 1st *M*₂.

Abdominal tergites brownish black, segments 2 to 5 broadly ringed basally and very narrowly at apex with obscure yellow to produce an annulated appearance; segment 5 with the apex broadly pale; subterminal segments almost uniformly blackened; hypopygium pale; sternites generally as the tergites in colour.

Hab. South Queensland.

Holotype, ♂, "Wilmont," Mt. Tamborine, altitude 2000 feet, May 2, 1927 (*W. H. Davidson*); "Resting on a twig just inside the edge of a bit of scrub near house."

Paratopotype, ♂, June 12, 1928 (*W. H. Davidson*); "Resting on wall of home."

Gynoplistia davidsoni is named in honour of the collector, Mr. William H. Davidson, to whom I am indebted for numerous specimens of Tipulidæ from Mt. Tamborine. The species is allied to *G. vilis*, Walker, *G. flavitarsis*, Macquart, and *G. doddi*, Alexander, differing from all in the diagnostic characters outlined above.

Gynoplistia (Gynoplistia) mackerrasi, sp. n.

Head metallic blue-green; prothorax and mesothorax chestnut-brown, the three praescutal stripes confluent, metallic green; halteres dusky; femora reddish orange; all tibiæ with a snowy-white ring; wings yellowish, with a sparse dark pattern; abdomen reddish fulvous, the lateral margins of the basal tergites narrowly blackened.

Female.—Length about 14.5 mm.; wing 11 mm.

Rostrum reddish testaceous; palpi with the basal two segments obscure yellow, the remainder dark brown. Antennæ (♀) with eight branched segments, the formula being 2+2+6+?, only three terminal simple segments being present in the unique type; scape and basal two flagellar segments pale yellow, the remainder of the organ

brownish black, including all branches of the flagellum. Head above shiny metallic blue-green; beneath, dark reddish brown.

Pronotum pale chestnut-brown, the surface shiny. Mesonotal præscutum concolorous, the three usual stripes bright metallic green, the anterior ends of the lateral stripes being confluent with the median stripe to produce a discal shield-shaped marking; surface of this green area with microscopic transverse striolæ; scutum, scutellum, and postnotum shiny chestnut-brown; base of the postnotal mediotergite with transverse striæ, the disk with longitudinal striæ; pleurotergite with coarse subtransverse striæ. Pleura chestnut-brown, the dorsopleural membrane and the region of the anterior spiracle blackened; a narrow transverse area of microscopic appressed pale yellow setæ occupies the posterior portion of the anepisternum and posterior margin of the sternopleurite, crossing the suture on to the cephalic portion of the pteropleurite and middle coxæ. Halteres dusky, the knobs vaguely more yellowish, with dusky margins. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters orange-chestnut; femora reddish orange; all tibiæ with a snowy-white medial ring, broadest on the fore tibiæ where it exceeds the basal portion, narrowest on the mid-tibiæ; on the posterior tibiæ a little narrower than the dark apex beyond; bases of tibiæ obscure brownish orange, the tips darker brown; setæ of tibiæ corresponding in colour with the annuli occupied; tarsi dark brown. Wings with a strong yellow suffusion, the anal cells paler; a pale oblitative streak in cell *R*, crossing into cell 1st *M*₂; a restricted brown pattern, as follows: a quadrate area at origin of *Rs*, barely attaining *M*; stigma brown, sending a narrow brown seam on to the cord, broadest on the anterior cord, not extending beyond mid-length of *m-cu*; outer end of cell 1st *M*₂ and the fork of *M*₁₊₂ vaguely darkened; a small brown cloud in cell 1st *A* adjoining the vein at near two-thirds its length; the space between the branches of *Cu* darkened; veins dark brown, *Sc* and the basal veins paler. Macrotrichiæ of radial veins abundant, there being a close series on *Rs*, *R*₂₊₃₊₄, *R*₂₊₃, *R*₃, *R*₄, *R*₅, and *M*₁; no macrotrichiæ on *M*₁₊₂ or *M*₂. Venation: cell *M*₁ nearly twice its petiole; *m-cu* at about one-third the length of cell 1st *M*₂.

Abdominal segments deep reddish fulvous, with violaceous reflexions; lateral margins of segments 2 and 3 narrowly blackened; caudal margins of the posterior sternites narrowly more yellowish. Ovipositor with the valves horn-coloured, the tergal valves elongate, gently upcurved.

Hab. New South Wales.

Holotype, ♀, Woodford, November 14, 1926 (*I. M. Mackerras*).

Type in the Macleay collections.

Gynoplistia mackerrasi is named in honour of the collector, my friend, Dr. Ian Mackerras. It is very distinct in its coloration, although allied to *G. exornata*, sp. n. (Victoria).

Gynoplistia (Gynoplistia) exornata, sp. n.

Head and thorax shiny metallic green; antennæ 18-segmented, with eleven branched segments; femora orange; fore and hind tibiæ black, with conspicuous creamy-white rings; wings greyish yellow, the base clearer yellow, almost without dark markings; abdomen uniform fulvous-brown; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle terminating in a powerful black spike.

Male.—Length about 10 mm.; wing 8.8 mm.

Rostrum shiny reddish testaceous; basal segments of palpi concolorous, the terminal segments dark brown. Antennæ (♂) 18-segmented, the formula being 2 + 2 + 9 + 5; scape pale, the flagellum and branches black; basal branch fully three times the segment; longest branch (about flagellar segment 4) about six times the length of the segment, the branches thence decreasing in length, the last a trifle shorter than the segment. Head shiny metallic green, reddish beneath.

Pronotum and mesonotum shiny metallic green, smooth or nearly so, the interspaces of the præscutum with very sparse setæ; base of scutellum transversely roughened; postnotum blue, sculptured, the pleurotergite more transversely so. Pleura microscopically grey pruinose, the anepisternum densely, the sternopleurite and pteropleurite more sparsely provided with yellow setæ. Halteres obscure yellow, the knobs orange. Legs with the coxæ reddish, the bases blackened, the surface light grey pruinose; trochanters orange; femora orange, the tips scarcely darkened; tibiæ black, the extreme base slightly paler; fore tibiæ with a very broad cream-yellow ring beyond mid-length, this including more than one-third the length of the segment; middle tibiæ black, the base brighter, the pale ring reduced to a brownish-yellow patch on the lower face of the segment beyond mid-length; posterior tibiæ black, the base reddish, beyond mid-length with a cream-yellow ring that is narrower than that of the fore tibiæ, occupying about one-fifth the total

length of the segment ; tarsi black. Wings with a greyish-yellow tinge, the base and costal region clearer yellow ; stigma oval, dark brown ; a tiny brown spot at origin of *Rs* and another on the basal section of *R*₅ ; veins black, the prearcular veins and basal half of *Sc* paler. Macrotrichiaë of the radial veins relatively abundant, but lacking on the distal fourth of *R*₃ ; trichiaë present on veins *M*₁₊₂ and *M*₂. Venation : *Rs* angulated at origin ; cell 1st *M*₂ large, rectangular, longer than vein *M*₄ beyond it ; cell *M*₁ about one-half longer than its petiole ; *m-cu* at about two-thirds its length beyond the fork of *M* ; vein 2nd *A* strongly sinuous.

Abdomen uniformly fulvous-brown, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium with the basistyles relatively stout, the ventro-mesal margin flattened and densely fringed with conspicuous yellow setæ ; extreme base of style on ventral margin with a small lobe that is tufted with long yellow setæ. Outer dististyle small, oval. Inner dististyle a stout reddish rod, the apex produced mesad into a stout acute black spike.

Hab. Victoria.

Holotype, ♂, Lower Tarwin, November 22, 1925 (*G. F. Hill*).

Type in the National Museum, Victoria.

Gynoplistia exornata is allied to *G. mackerrasi*, sp. n., in the general coloration of the body, legs, and wings. It is distinguished by the coloration of the thorax, details of the legs and halteres, and the trichiation of the wings.

Gynoplistia (Gynoplistia) tillyardi, sp. n.

Allied to *G. patruelis*, Alexander ; antennæ (♂) 19-segmented, with thirteen branched segments ; mesonotum metallic green, microscopically striate ; halteres dark brown ; femora and tibiæ orange, narrowly tipped with black ; wings brownish yellow, with a very sparse brown pattern ; veins almost without macrotrichiaë, there being none on either surface of vein *R*₃.

Male.—Length 12 mm. ; wing 10.6 mm.

Rostrum short, black, with conspicuous yellow setæ ; palpi black. Antennæ 19-segmented, the formula being 2+2+11+4 ; black throughout ; longest branch about two-fifths the length of the flagellum ; last branch short, about two-thirds the segment ; terminal flagellar segment about one-half longer than the penultimate. Head broad, shiny greenish black.

Pronotum black. Mesonotal præscutum dark metallic green, the usual stripes finely transversely striate, the anterior half of the median area slightly elevated; the narrow interspaces and lateral margins smooth; centres of the scutal lobes extensively striate, the margins and median area smooth; scutellum black; postnotum dark metallic green, rather coarsely longitudinally striate; pleurotergite transversely striate, glabrous. Pleura and coxæ dark, heavily grey pruinose. Halteres dark brown throughout. Legs with the coxæ as described; trochanters black; femora orange basally, the tips rather narrowly but distinctly blackened; tibiæ obscure orange, the tips narrowly blackened; tarsi black, the posterior basitarsi with the proximal half paler. Wings with a faint brownish-yellow tinge, the base and costal region clearer; cell *Sc* brown; stigma oval, dark brown; very restricted paler brown spots at origin of *Rs* and basal deflection of *R*₅; vein *Cu*₁ and the remainder of the cord very vaguely and indistinctly seamed with pale brown; veins black. Macrotrichiæ very sparse, as in *patruelis*, on the upper surface restricted to vein *R*₁; on the lower surface with about a score on *R*₅, a few on *R*₄, but apparently none on *R*₃. Venation: as in *patruelis*; *Sc* shorter, *Sc*₁ ending near mid-length of *R*₂₊₃₊₄.

First abdominal tergite metallic violet, the succeeding tergites light orange, the eighth tergite dark; ninth tergite yellow, with a brown spot on either side of the median line; sternites orange. Male hypopygium with the basistyles relatively small, the apex produced into an obtuse hairy lobe, this dusky and provided with conspicuous setæ, the apical ones yellow. Outer dististyle small but evident, straight, the apex obtuse. Inner dististyle a stout cylindrical or flattened reddish-brown rod, at about two-thirds the length suddenly narrowed into a powerful black spine that is sparsely provided with microscopic setulæ along the inner portion. *Ædeagus* very slender.

Hab. New South Wales.

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Kosciusko, November 24, 1921 (*R. J. Tillyard*).

Type returned to Dr. Tonnoir.

Gynoplistia tillyardi is named in honour of the Dominion Entomologist, Dr. R. J. Tillyard, to whom I am indebted for many kind favours in the past.

Gynoplistia (Gynoplistia) sculpturata, sp. n.

Mesonotum metallic green, the præscutal stripes delicately but conspicuously striate; antennæ (♂) 19-segmented, with

twelve branched segments ; halteres with dark brown knobs ; femora obscure fulvous, the tips narrowly blackened ; posterior tibiæ obscure fulvous, the tips narrowly blackened ; wings with a strong yellowish tinge, with two brown spots ; a scattered series of macrotrichiæ on vein R_3 ; abdomen fulvous-yellow, including the hypopygium.

Male.—Length about 12 mm. ; wing 9·3 mm.

Related to *G. patruelis*, Alexander, and allied species in the sculpturing of the mesonotum, differing in details of structure of the antennæ and male hypopygium, and in the wing-trichiation.

Rostrum short, dark green, the nasal region with numerous yellow setæ ; palpi black. Antennæ (σ) 19-segmented, the formula being $2+2+10+5$; longest branch (about flagellar segment 5) about two-fifths the length of the flagellum ; last branch about three times the length of the segment. Head metallic green, irregularly pitted.

Mesonotum metallic green, the stripes of the præscutum finely transversely striate, the interspaces and lateral margins smooth, with white setæ ; scutal lobes with the disk similarly striate, the median area and scutellum purplish black ; postnotum green, more coarsely and longitudinally striate. Pleura black, with a heavy white pruinosity, this including the pleurotergite, the ventral angle of the latter, immediately in front of the halteres, more reddish. Halteres pale brown, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters black, the former heavily white pruinose ; femora obscure fulvous, the tips narrowly blackened, more extensively so on the fore femora where about the distal fifth is included ; tibiæ blackish, the posterior tibiæ obscure fulvous with the tips narrowly blackened ; tarsi black, the posterior basitarsi more fulvous-brown on the basal two-thirds. Wings with a strong yellowish suffusion ; stigma oval, brown, confluent with a smaller brown cloud on the anterior cord ; a second brown cloud on the origin of R_s ; veins dark brown. Macrotrichiæ on veins relatively sparse but evident ; upper surface with about three on R_3 ; about thirty or more on R_4 and on R_5 , on the latter much more crowded outwardly.

Abdominal tergites shiny fulvous-yellow, the basal tergite purplish black, the hypopygium scarcely darkened. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle small and inconspicuous, roughly oval in outline. Inner dististyle a cylindrical horn that narrows gradually to the acute tip, gently curved, the long apex blackened.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, National Park, December 16, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Type returned to Dr. Tonnoir.

Gynoplistia (Gynoplistia) alpigena, sp. n.

General coloration of head and thorax metallic green, the mesonotum sculptured; antennæ (♂) 18-segmented, with ten or eleven branched segments; knobs of halteres infuscated; legs black, the femoral bases conspicuously orange; wings with a faint dusky tinge, sparsely variegated with darker; abdomen orange, including the hypopygium.

Male.—Length about 8.5–9.5 mm.; wing 9–10 mm.

Female.—Length about 13 mm.; wing 11 mm.

Male.—Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ 18-segmented, the formula being 2+2+8+6 or 2+2+9+5; black throughout; longest branch (about flagellar segment 4 or 5) approximately as long as the six simple terminal segments taken together; branch of the last segment subequal to the segment, or, in cases, nearly twice this length; flagellar segment 11 with a small to scarcely evident protuberance. Head metallic green.

Pronotum and mesonotum metallic green, the præscutum with the transverse sculpturing very delicate and relatively inconspicuous; posterior sclerites of mesonotum more bluish green and more conspicuously sculptured. Pleura with dense white pruinosity, the ventral sternopleurite glabrous^a shiny. Halteres with the stem obscure brownish yellow, the base narrowly darkened, the knobs strongly infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters black, the former heavily pruinose; femora black, the fore and middle femora with about the basal third conspicuously orange; posterior femora with the distal third to two-thirds blackened; remainder of legs black. Wings with a faint dusky tinge, the prearcular region and base of cell *Sc* more yellowish; distal portion of cell *Sc* darker; stigma long-oval, dark brown; a small but conspicuous brown cloud at origin of *Rs*; a very narrow, scarcely indicated, dusky cloud on the anterior cord; veins dark brown. Macrotrichia of the veins of the radial field beyond cord numerous and on all the veins except R_2 , there being approximately six on R_{2+3+4} and more than a dozen on each of R_{2+3} and R_3 . Venation: cell R_3 relatively deep; cell M_1 deep, approximately twice its petiole; cell 1st M_2 elongate; *m* short; *m-cu* about one-half to one-third its length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdomen with the first tergite and lateral margins of the

second violaceous; remainder of abdomen light orange, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle small but elongate, pale, the apex obtuse. Inner dististyle fully four times the outer, gradually narrowed to the subacute, narrowly blackened apex.

Female.—Generally similar to the male, differing especially in the sexual characters. Antennæ 17-segmented, the formula being $2+7+8$; longest branch (about flagellar segment 4) about one-half longer than the segment itself; terminal segment elongate, nearly as long as the preceding two taken together. Pronotal scutellum and humeral region of præscutum castaneous. All femora orange, with the distal fourth to fifth infuscated; tibiæ obscure brownish yellow, the tips broadly darkened; tarsi black. Wings clearer, more greyish yellow, than in male, the dark pattern clearly defined, the wing-base conspicuously light yellow.

Hab. Victoria.

Holotype, ♂, Bogong High Plains, altitude 5600–6000 feet January 1928 (*F. E. Wilson*).

Allotopotype, ♀.

Paratopotypes, 6 ♂♂.

Type returned to Mr. Wilson.

One paratype male has the antenna of one side only 16-segmented, the formula being $2+2+8+4$, the terminal segment appearing to be unbroken.

Gynoplistia (Gynoplistia) variabilis, sp. n.

Male.—Length about 8 mm.; wing 8 mm.

Female.—Length about 9–10.5 mm.; wing 8–9.3 mm.

Allied to *G. claripennis*, Alexander, differing especially in the structure of the male hypopygium, coloration of the halteres, and the wing-pattern.

Male.—Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ 17-segmented, the formula being $2+2+10+3$; longest branch about two-fifths the length of the flagellum, the last branch only about one-half the length of the segment bearing it. Head shiny coal-black, transversely striolate; median region of vertex with a delicate impressed median line.

Pronotum shiny coal-black. Mesonotal præscutum coal-black, the surface highly polished, smooth or only vaguely striolate behind; remainder of mesonotum shiny coal-black, with vague bronzy reflections. Pleura black, the surface with a dense appressed silvery pubescence; pleurotergite dull, glabrous. Halteres obscure orange-yellow, only the extreme base of the stem blackened. Legs with the coxæ

black, pruinose; trochanters black; femora orange, the tips rather narrowly blackened, the amount more extensive on the fore and middle femora where a little more than the apical fourth is included; fore and middle tibiæ and tarsi black; posterior tibiæ orange, the extreme base and the broader tip blackened, leaving the intervening portion (fully four-fifths of the segment) of the ground-colour, the setæ similarly orange; tarsi black. Wings whitish subhyaline, the prearcular region orange; costal cell a trifle more yellow than the ground-colour; cell *Sc* darker brown; wing-tip broadly and evenly darkened; a conspicuous brown spot at origin of *Rs* and another, more extensive, on the anterior cord, broadly confluent with the stigma; posterior cord and outer end of cell 1st *M*₂ more narrowly seamed with brown; veins brownish black. Venation: *R*₂ about one-half *R*₁₊₂; *R*₂₊₃ subequal to *R*₃; cell *M*₁ longer than its petiole.

Abdomen coppery black; hypopygium black. Male hypopygium much as in *claripennis*; basistyle terminating in two lobes that are provided with long coarse setæ, the mesal face with a pendant fleshy lobe that is tufted with long setæ. Dististyle black, greatly expanded beyond the base, the apex truncated, its margin roughened. Ædeagus with a slender lateral branch on either side, these forming a †-shaped structure, the apex beyond about three times the length of this branch.

Female.—Differing considerably from the male in the coloration of the legs, especially the posterior tibiæ. Antennæ 16-segmented, the formula being 2+2+6+6, the longest branch more than three times the segment; terminal segment longer than the penultimate. Legs black, only the basal two-fifths of the fore and middle femora, and the basal three-fourths of the posterior femora are orange; posterior tibiæ black, with a narrow yellow ring that includes only about one-fourth the total length of the segment, the basal half or a little less of the tibia black. Wings as in the male, but cell *C* darker, more infuscated; wing-apex and marking on anterior cord sometimes very extensive. Abdomen entirely violaceous-black, including the valves of the ovipositor.

Hab. New South Wales, Victoria.

Holotype, ♂, Wentworth Falls, Blue Mts., New South Wales, altitude 2844 feet, November 18, 1921 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Allotopotype, ♀.

Paratopotype, ♀; *paratype*, ♀, Ferntree Gully, Victoria, October 25, 1921 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Type returned to Dr. Tonnoir.

Gynoplistia (*Gynoplistia*) *claripennis subinfuscata*, subsp. n.

Male.—Length about 8–9 mm.; wing 7·5–8·5 mm.

Female.—Length about 10 mm.; wing 9·2 mm.

Generally similar to typical *claripennis*, Alexander, differing as follows:—

Antennæ (♂) 17-segmented, the formula being 2+2+11+2; longest branch about two-fifths the length of the flagellum. In the female the antennæ are 16-segmented, the formula being 2+8+6, the terminal segment longer than the penultimate. Halteres uniformly brownish black. Wings vaguely dimidiate, the basal half nearly clear, the distal half faintly infumed; stigma oval, darker brown; a large paler brown cloud on the anterior cord and a small spot at origin of *Rs*; cell *Sc* infuscated; veins brownish black. Male hypopygium with the dististyle a flattened blade that is broadly expanded at tip, the apex truncated and microscopically roughened. *Ædeagus* trifid at apex, the lateral arms transverse.

Hab. Tasmania.

Holotype, ♂, Hobart, October 31, 1915 (*C. Cole*).

Allotype, ♀, Mt. Wellington, December 2, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Paratopotype, ♂, January 1924 (*G. H. Hardy*); in University of Queensland Collection; *paratypes*, ♂, in copula with the allotype; 1 ♂, Mt. Wellington, November 29, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*); 1 ♂, Geeveston, December 7, 1922 (*A. Tonnoir*).

Type in the National Museum, Victoria.

Gynoplistia (*Gynoplistia*) *galbraithæ*, sp. n.

General collection brownish black; antennæ (♂) 15-segmented, with ten long-branched segments; legs dark brown, the posterior tarsi a little paler; wings with a pale brown suffusion, unmarked except for the slightly darker stigma; cell *M*₁ present.

Male.—Length about 6–6·5 mm.; wing 6–7·2 mm.

Rostrum short, dark brown; palpi dark brown. Antennæ 15-segmented, the formula being 2+3+7+3; brown, the branches and outer segments somewhat darker; all branches very long, the longest (about flagellar segment 6) more than one-third the entire antenna; branch of first flagellar segment about one-half longer than the segment; branch of the tenth flagellar segment about three times the segment; terminal three segments short-oval, their combined length less than

one-half the last branch; segments and branches with conspicuous erect setæ. Head black, very sparsely pruinose.

Pronotum brownish black. Mesonotal præscutum and scutum brownish black, the anterior lateral pretergites restrictedly brighter; posterior sclerites of mesonotum obscure brownish yellow to light brown, especially the scutellum. Pleura brownish black, including the sternopleurite; remaining ventral pleurites pale. Halteres pale brown, the knobs weakly darkened. Legs with the coxæ brownish yellow, the posterior coxæ clearer; trochanters yellow; femora dark brown, in cases with the bases narrowly yellow; tibiæ dark brown; posterior tarsi paling into light brown; remainder of tarsi broken. Wings with a pale brown suffusion, the oval stigma slightly darker; veins dark brown. Venation: R_{1+2} very reduced; cell M_1 about twice its petiole; $m-cu$ at or before mid-length of cell 1st M_2 .

Abdomen, including the hypopygium, light brown, the tergites vaguely variegated with paler; sternites brownish yellow. Male hypopygium of simple structure. Basistyle with a small fleshy interbasal lobe. Both dististyles simple, the outer more slender, gently curved to the cultriform apex; inner dististyle a little shorter and broader. Gonapophyses slender, appearing as simple divergent horns. Ædeagus short.

Hab. Victoria.

Holotype, ♂, Tyers, near Traralgon, August 1927 (*J. Galbraith*).

Paratopotypes, ♂.

Type in the National Museum, Victoria.

Gynoplistia galbraithæ is named in honour of the collector, Miss Jean Galbraith, who has discovered many unusual plants and animals in the vicinity of Tyers. The species is entirely distinct from any described member of the genus.

Gynoplistia (Gynoplistia) heroni, sp. n.

Size small (wing, ♂, under 6 mm.); antennæ 17-segmented, with eleven branched segments; mesonotum shiny castaneous; pleura pale with a black longitudinal stripe; posterior tibiæ with a small white basal ring; posterior tarsi snowy white; wings greyish subhyaline, the dark pattern very reduced; male hypopygium with the gonapophyses appearing as slender pale hairy rods.

Male.—Length about 4.9 mm.; wing 5.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish yellow. Antennæ 17-segmented, the formula being 2 + 2 + 9 + 4; scape and apex of flagellar segments 1 and 2 pale, the remainder of the organ

dark brown; flagellar branches elongate, the longest (about flagellar segment 3 or 4) more than one-half the entire flagellum; branch of flagellar segment 11 nearly three times the segment; terminal segment longer than the penultimate. Head shiny castaneous.

Mesonotum shiny castaneous, the scutal lobes somewhat darkened. Pleura pale yellow with a silvery pruinosity; a conspicuous black dorso-longitudinal stripe extending from the cervical sclerites to the abdomen. Halteres dusky. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellowish testaceous; femora obscure testaceous-yellow, the tips broadly blackened; fore and middle tibiæ obscure yellow, the tips blackened, the tarsi passing into black, the proximal third of the basitarsi paler; posterior tibiæ black, with a conspicuous white ring occupying the basal fifth; posterior tarsi snowy white, the terminal segment a trifle darkened. Wings greyish subhyaline, the markings very restricted, including the stigma and vague seams at origin of *Rs* and along the cord; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending just before the fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip; *Rs* strongly angulated at origin; *R*₃ relatively short and diverging strongly from *R*₄, cell *R*₃ being very wide at margin; cell *M*₁ about one-third longer than its petiole; cell 1st *M*₂ small, *m-cu* just beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites black, the apical third of the individual segments obscure yellow, producing a conspicuous annulated appearance; on the sternites, the pale colour is even more extensive; subterminal segments uniformly darkened. Male hypopygium with the basistyles relatively long and slender. Both dististyles nearly apical, subequal in length; outer style blackened, a little dilated at apex and here with several appressed spines; inner dististyle slender, gently sinuous, the apex obtusely rounded. Interbasal rods very long and conspicuous, nearly as long as the basistyles, the bases expanded. Gonapophyses appearing as very slender pale rods, the long needle-like tips acute, the surface of the rods with conspicuous erect setæ, the two apophyses together appearing somewhat lyriform.

Hab. New South Wales.

Holotype, ♂, Brooklana, Eastern Dorrigo, altitude about 2000 feet, April 28, 1928 (*W. Heron*).

Gynoplistia heroni is named in honour of the collector, Mr. William Heron, who has added materially to our knowledge of the insect fauna of the Dorrigo Plateau. The species has no close relative in the Australian fauna.