

veins paler yellowish; transverse veins further apart, last portion of fourth vein not quite one and a quarter times as long as preceding one.

Family ASTIIDAE.

Genus *ASTEIA*, Meig.

170. *Asteia nigriceps*, n. sp., ♂.

Very like the European *A. amoena*, Meig., but differing in the frons and face being entirely black, and the halteres blackish. In *A. nigra*, Lamb, the scutellum is entirely black; in *A. hawaiiensis* and *A. apicalis*, Grimshaw, the scutellum is black with yellow spots.

Type ♂, Loloti, 18.ix.1921; an additional specimen from Lantoka Mts., 1.ix.1921 (*W. Greenwood*).

♂. Length of body and wing about 1.5 mm.

Occiput and frons entirely shining black; face black, but clothed with opaque greyish dust, and with narrow whitish band just above mouth-border (antennae wanting in type); peristomalia pale yellowish; palpi whitish; proboscis large, yellowish. Mesonotum shining black, somewhat reddish brown at sides; pleurae and breast entirely pale yellowish, unspotted; scutellum entirely whitish yellow, with two long, distant, divergent, black bristles; postscutellum whitish; mesophragma yellowish; halteres with whitish stalks and large blackish knobs. Abdomen opaque black, with yellowish base; male genitalia yellowish. Legs entirely pale yellowish, unspotted. Wings considerably shorter and broader than in *A. amoena*, therefore first two veins entirely hyaline, with darkish veins. Second vein very short and very close to first; third vein very long and straight, ending a little before wing-tip; fourth vein ending at wing-tip, slightly curved upwards beyond middle, and thus converging towards third; costa ending at fourth vein; anterior transverse vein very near wing-base, posterior transverse vein wanting; fifth vein short, ending at considerable distance from hind margin (in *A. amoena* much longer, ending close to hind margin).

Family BORBORIDAE.

Genus *LEPTOCERA*, Oliv.

171. *Leptocera* (*Scotophilella*) *puerula*, Rondani, Duda, *Arch. für Natg.*, xc, Abt. A, Hft. 11, p. 185, 1924.

A very small species, distinguished by its bare scutellum, straight third vein, yellow, anterior part of frons and face, and yellow antennae and legs.

Very common on manure in Europe; there are two male specimens from Surva, i.1922, "from stable manure" (*H. W. Simmonds*).

172. *Leptocera* (*Coprophila*) *ferruginata*, Stenhammar, Duda, *Arch. für Naturg.*, xc, Abt. A, Hft. 11, p. 205, 1924.

Easily distinguishable owing to having the mesonotum ferruginous, the scutellum setulose across the middle, the middle praetarsi with a long and strong bristle below at the base, and the wings dark, with the third vein curved.

The commonest species on stable manure in Europe; several specimens of both sexes from Surva, i.1922, "from stable manure" (*H. W. Simmonds*).

173. *Leptocera* (*Poeliosomella*) *punctipennis*, Wiedemann.

Readily distinguishable owing to the white spotted frons, thorax and scutellum, white-banded abdomen, reddish black-banded legs, and the presence of two small dark dots on the fore borders of the wings.

Widely spread over the Ethiopian and Oriental regions, and even in tropical America.

One ♀ specimen from Natova, 1918 (*R. Veitch*).

Family MILICHTIIDAE.

Genus *MILICHTIA*, Meig.

174. *Milichia angustifrons*, sp. n., ♂♀.

An inconspicuous little species, very like *M. posticata*, Becker, of Java, but distinguished by the presence of 2 dc., the equally narrow frons in the two sexes, the shining white head of the male and the somewhat different abdomen.

Type ♂ and ♀, Lantoka, x.1921 (*W. Greenwood*).

♂♀. Length of body and wing about 2.5 mm.

Head entirely black; occiput concave, dark grey-dusted, bare. Frons of equal breadth in both sexes, about half as broad as one eye, rather depressed anteriorly, at antennae distinctly below level of eyes; frons clothed with whitish dust, rather shining in male, but not argenteous; bristles black; oc. as strong as i.vt.; only 2 or., situate near vertex, superior one curved backwards, anterior curved forwards; rest of frons bare. Eyes bare, narrow, their vertical diameter twice as long as horizontal one. Antennae inserted on level of middle of eyes, short, deep black; third segment small, rounded, somewhat grey-dusted; arista thin, black, bare, thickened at base. Face as broad as frons but shorter, clothed with shining white dust; only two pairs of long vibrissae, followed by row of bristly hairs; palpi and proboscis deep black, former not dilated, latter short and small; peristomalia indistinct. Thorax entirely dull black, dark grey-dusted; hairs and bristles black; 2 dc.; 3 st., in same line along upper border of sternopleura. Scutellum flat, bare, coloured like scutum, with four bristles. Mesophragma black, grey-

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not in MC Surva

in SMNH

Reetz: 1928

dusted; calypters blackish; halteres black. Abdomen rather flat, margined, with second and fifth segments each twice as long as third or fourth, two latter of same length; abdomen entirely black, densely clothed with opaque, dark grey dust; in male, second, third and fourth segments each with broad darker band, interrupted in middle line by whitish-grey triangular spot; last segment uniformly grey; in female whole abdomen uniformly grey; hairs and short bristles black. Legs entirely black, grey-dusted and black pilose. Wings greyish-hyaline, iridescent; costa bare, except some black bristles at base on first segment; all veins yellowish, tip of first vein slightly darker; second costal cell rather broad; second vein quite straight and very long, ending near wing-tip; last portions of third and fourth veins distinctly convergent, space between their tips considerably narrower than that between those of second and third veins; costa ending at fourth vein; posterior transverse vein straight and perpendicular, longer than portion of fifth vein beyond it; last portion of fourth vein one and a half times as long as preceding one; third posterior cell and axillary lobe broad, latter rounded; sixth vein not reaching hind margin.

Genus *MILICHIELLA*, Meig.

175. *Milichiella lacteipennis*, Loew.

Recognisable at once owing to the deep incision at the hind border of the eyes, the shining black mesonotum, the milky wings, which have white veins, and the convergent ends of the third and fourth veins.

Widely distributed in America and the Old World; recorded also from Australia, Hawaii, the Seychelles and elsewhere.

Numerous specimens of both sexes from Lautoka, ii.-iii. (W. Greenwood); Lautoka, ii.1919, "bred from manure heap" (R. Vetch); Suva, ii., "from stable manure" and "breeding in rotten cow-pea seed" (H. W. Simmons).

Genus *DESMOMETOPA*, Lw.

176. *Desmometopa palpalis*, De Meijere.

Readily distinguishable on account of its enormously developed, whitish palpi; the typical specimens were obtained in Sumatra and Java.

Two examples, Fiji, 1922, "from onions imported from Australia" (H. W. Simmons).

177. *Desmometopa tarsalis*, Loew.

Distinguished by its entirely black palpi and reddish tarsi. Extensively distributed in America and throughout the Oriental Region.

Numerous specimens from Lautoka, ix.-x.1921, "breeding in rotten cow-pea seed" (W. Greenwood); one female with the preceding species "from onions imported from Australia" (H. W. Simmons).

178. *Desmometopa M-nigrum*, Zetterstedt.

Distinguished by the whitish base of the palpi, which are broadly black at the tips, and by the entirely black tarsi.

This common European species is known to occur in North America, the Ethiopian Region, the Seychelles, Australia, and elsewhere, and is probably cosmopolitan. Some specimens from Lautoka, ix.1922, "bred from larvae feeding on rotten cow-pea seed" (W. Greenwood):

Family AGROMYZIDAE.

This family also appears to include a number of widely distributed species, one of which (*Ophiomyia lantanae*) was introduced for economic purposes. It is curious to note that most of the Fijian species have black halteres, while in all those found in New Zealand (Ward) the halteres are yellow.

The species in the collection before me may be distinguished as follows:

- 1 (14). Costa extending to end of fourth vein; posterior transverse vein beyond anterior one.
- 2 (11). Auxiliary vein ending in first vein before reaching costa; entirely black or metallic species, with antennae, halteres and legs wholly black.
- 3 (9). Antennae separated by prominent median keel on face; anterior angle of peristomalia bearing what appears to be a strong upcurved vibrissa, formed by a pencil of bristles.
- 4 (5). Calypters dark and with dark cilia.....*O. lantanae*, Frogg.
- 5 (4). Calypters whitish and with pale cilia.....*O. leucolepis*, sp. n.
- 6 (3). Antennae approximate at base, without distinct keel between; no strong upcurved vibrissae at mouth-edge.
- 7 (8). Calypters dark and with dark cilia; transverse veins approximate, interval between them less than length of posterior transverse vein; entirely black species.....*M. alcyonitarsi*, sp. n.
- 8 (7). Calypters whitish and with pale cilia; metallic species, at least on abdomen.
- 9 (10). Transverse veins approximate interval between them about equal to length of posterior transverse vein; anterior transverse vein beyond middle of discal cell.....*M. phaseola*, Coq.
- 10 (9). Transverse veins further apart, posterior transverse vein shorter than its distance from anterior one; latter above middle of discal cell.
M. leguminum, sp. n.
- 11 (2). Auxiliary entirely separate from first vein, ending separately in costa; species with yellow-spotted body and whitish halteres.
- 12 (13). Scutellum, pleurae and legs entirely yellow.....*I. pusilla*, Meig.
- 13 (12). Scutellum, pleurae and legs black; only a yellow stripe on sides of mesonotum.....*D. belidiae*, Kalt.
- 14 (1). Costa reaching only to end of third vein; posterior transverse vein just below anterior one.....*P. atra*, Meig.