

than apical pair. Legs normal. Second costal division twice as long as first and but little longer than third, the latter fully three times as long as fourth; penultimate section of fourth vein not more than one-third as long as ultimate and nearly as long as ultimate section of fifth; outer cross-vein not more than one-third as long as apical section of fifth vein.

Length, 1.25 mm.

Type, Sydney, 26.2.24.

This species belongs to the same section as *obsoleta* Malloch, *repleta* Wollaston, and *hydei* Sturtevant. It differs from the first-named species in having a distinct facial keel, only two series of intradorsocentral setulae, and entirely different wing venation. From the other two species it differs in its smaller size, less robust form, unspotted abdomen, venation of wing, and several other respects.

Dr. Ferguson has suggested to me that *australis* Duda is probably the same as *obsoleta* Malloch. The descriptions agree very well, the venation given by Duda being in accord with that of my species and the thoracic characters similar. There are, however, a few points of difference and without an examination of the type of *australis* it were better to leave the matter in abeyance, though there is a very great probability that the species are the same.

#### Family Agromyzidae.

##### Subfamily MILICHIINAE.

##### Genus STOMOSIS Melander.

Related to *Desmometopa*, differing in having the frons without an M-shaped black mark; hind tibiae not dilated; mesopleura bare. I figure the head showing the long geniculated proboscis and other features (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. *Stomosis flavoscutellata*, head from side.

The genus *Stomosis* was erected for the reception of *luteola* Coquillett which had been previously placed in *Desmometopa*. I have compared the following species with the type of Coquillett's species and find that they agree in generic characters though specifically distinct. *Luteola* is American.

##### STOMOSIS FLAVOSCUTELLATA, n. sp.

♂.—Head orange-yellow, upper half of orbits, frontal triangle, and occiput black; third antennal segment brown above; arista fuscous; proboscis brown. Thorax glossy black, broadly yellow along lateral margins of mesonotum from humeri to base of scutellum; pleura black; scutellum yellow. Abdomen glossy black. Legs yellow, all femora black except at bases and apices. Wings clear. Halteres yellow.

Ocellar triangle narrow, extending well over midway to anterior margin of frons; postvertical and ocellar bristles long, the former cruciate; upper three orbital bristles curved outward over eye, lower three or four incurved; interfrontal hairs very weak; profile as in Figure 3. Thorax with two pairs of dorsocentrals; prescutellar pair of acrostichals distinct; four series of setulae between dorsocentrals; basal pair of scutellar bristles much shorter than apical pair which are divergent. Hind femur with a preapical anteroventral bristle. Last section of fifth vein as long as penultimate section of fourth, the latter about one-fourth as long as ultimate section of fourth.

Length, 2 mm.

Type, Melbourne, Victoria, 14 November, 1923.

##### STOMOSIS VITTATA, n. sp.

♀.—Differs from the preceding species in having the upper orbits yellow; dorsum of thorax with three broad black vittae on a yellow ground, the median one extending over base of scutellum; the pleura instead of being almost entirely black have a black vitta along upper margin, the sternopleura black and two other marks, one on pteropleura and the other on hypopleura. The abdomen is not entirely black above, but has the base yellow, the pale colour extending almost to hind margin of first visible tergite in middle, and the bases of the other tergites yellow. Apices of tibiae rather broadly blackened; tarsi darkened apically.

Structurally similar to preceding species.

Length, 2.25 mm.

Type and paratype, Sydney, 3.10.24, and 26.10.24.

##### Subfamily AGROMYZINAE.

##### Genus CERODONTA Rondani.

The members of this genus are distinguished from those of *Agromyza* by the very pronounced spike-like apex of third antennal segment, and the presence of but one pair of scutellar bristles. The postscutellum is generally quite distinctly developed, sometimes extending well beyond apex of scutellum.

I have seen two species from Australia, both of them apparently new.

##### CERODONTA AUSTRALIS, n. sp.

♀.—Head yellow, interfrontalia generally darker than orbits, ocellar triangle, occiput, third antennal segment, and arista black. Thorax black, densely grey



Fig. 4. *Cerodonta australis*, antenna.

Fig. 5. *Cerodonta robusta*, antenna.

pruinose, with indications of two darker vittae along the lines of dorsocentrals. Abdomen black, apices of tergites with a yellow line. Legs yellow, apices of tarsi infuscated. Wings greyish, radius yellow basally. Halteres yellow.