

dots at bases of the bristles; no dark dots on pleura. Abdomen marked as in *millepuncta*, but the brown markings narrower. Legs black, grey dusted, extreme bases of all tibiae, and basal segment of all tarsi, yellow. Wings clear. Calyptrae and halteres whitish.

Frons bristled as in *millepuncta*, the two setulae between orbital bristle and eye present; genal bristle weak; lower bristle of facial pair short. Each humerus with one long bristle and a few short setulae; scutellum flattened, the four long bristles subequal. Fore femur with a rather wide break at middle of the posteroventral series of bristles; legs otherwise as in *millepuncta*.

Length, 4 mm.

Type, and 3 male paratypes, Alexandria, N. Australia, 13.20.3.1906 (W. Stalker).

Type in British Museum.

This species is named in honour of my uncle Joseph Stirling, of Childers, N. Queensland, who has taken an active interest in the agriculture of the colony for the past 60 years.

The species will run to *millepuncta* in my key, but there is no very pronounced break in the posteroventral series of bristles on the fore femur in that species, and the frons and dorsum of head are conspicuously spotted with dark brown, as is also the upper part of mesopleura, which is not the case in *stirlingi*.

Family Chloropidae.
Subfamily BOTANOBIINAE.
Genus THYRIDULA Becker.

I have already described two species of this genus from Australia. Both of these have the scutellum conspicuously narrowed at apex, the general shape being isosceles triangular, but in the present species the scutellum is broadly rounded at apex (Text-fig. 1). Another distinction between the new species and the two above referred to lies in the rugose pleura of the former, the others having the pleura smooth.

THYRIDULA RUGOSA, n. sp. Text-fig. 1.

Female.—Testaceous yellow, dorsum of thorax more brownish, the mesonotum with traces of four or six greyish vittae; apex of scutellum yellowish. Legs reddish testaceous, tibiae with a dark central annulus, faint on fore pair; tarsi yellowish. Wings clear, veins pale, dark at junction of second and third.

Frons quite densely hairy; face without a central carina; proboscis geniculated; arista pubescent. Thorax with many piliferous punctures on dorsum; disc of scutellum rugose, the outline and marginal armature as in Text-fig. 1; mesopleura and sternopleura distinctly rugose. Abdomen short, but little longer than the scutellum. Legs stout, hind pair notably so. Outer cross-vein oblique.

Length, 3 mm.

Type, Cairns, N. Queensland (J. F. Illingworth).

Type in U. S. National Museum.

Family Agromyzidae.
Subfamily MILICHINAE.
Genus MILICHIA Meigen.

In a previous paper of this series I presented a synopsis of the characters for the separation of the three genera then known to me as occurring in Australia.

The genera *Stomosis* Melander and *Milichia* have been received since. It might be premature to present at this time an enlarged generic synopsis, so I defer doing so until later, merely listing at this time the salient characters of the genus *Milichia*.

Closely related to *Milichiella*, having the same shape of wing, wide at base and narrowed at apex, with the same deep oblique costal incision before apex of first vein. It has also on each orbit two strong bristles on upper half, the anterior one directed straight forward, and the posterior one curved backward. In *Desmometopa*, *Hypaspistomyia*, and *Stomosis* these bristles (2 or 3) are directed obliquely outward over the eye. From *Milichiella* the present genus is distinguished by the lack of an angular incision in the hind margin of eye near middle.

MILICHIA PISCIVORA, n. sp.

Male and female.—Black, subopaque, the thorax and abdomen densely dark grey dusted, the frons and face in male rather densely white dusted; abdomen in male with a large rather faint brownish mark on each side of each tergite except fourth. Wings hyaline. Halteres fuscous.

Frons of male about one-fourth of the head width at vertex, much narrowed anteriorly; of female, one-third of the head width at vertex and but little narrowed anteriorly, each orbit with but two strong bristles, one anteriorly directed above middle and the other backwardly directed between it and vertex; postverticals convergent; ocellars long; interfrontalia with the usual two series of bristles, the anterior one on each side strong, the orbits with short setulae anteriorly; antennae short, third segment rounded; arista subnude; cheek linear, marginal bristles long, increasing in strength to vibrissae; proboscis stout; palpi broad. Thorax with one strong and one weak pair of dorsocentrals and one strong pair of acrostichals in front of scutellum; mesopleura bare; sternopleura with three bristles. First and fourth visible tergites elongated, the former in male with short but distinct erect fine curled hairs on sides, fourth with a few short apical bristles. Legs normal. First posterior cell of wing narrowed at apex.

Length, 3.35 mm.

Type, male, and four male paratypes, Townsville, Queensland, 24.2.13, "breeding in decaying fish". Allotype, Townsville, Queensland (F. H. Taylor). Paratypes, two females, Sydney, N.S.W., 11.2.24.

Family Ortalidae.

It is not my intention to deal in *extenso* with the members of this family, as I understand this has been undertaken by Professor Bezzi. I have before me, however, a very exceptional species which, in habitus and coloration, so closely resembles some species in the family Clusioididae that I feel it is incumbent upon me to deal with it at this time. I cannot find any description that appears to fit the species so describe it as new.

Genus CLUSIOSOMA, nov.

Generic characters.—Postverticals much longer than the small ocellars, convergent; four strong verticals; frons not more than one-fifth of the head width, each orbit with four bristles, the upper two backwardly curved, the lower two incurved, uppermost one short and weak, about in line with anterior ocellus, the second strongest of all; third antennal segment about twice as long as its greatest width, tapered apically; arista loosely plumose; face subvertical, slightly concave;