

FIVE NEW SPECIES OF DACINAE (*TRYPETIDAE*, *DIPTERA*) FROM QUEENSLAND.

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SUMMARY.

Five new species are described, viz., *Callantra petioliforma*, *C. auricoma*, *Neodacus signatifrons*, *Polistomimetes absonifacies*, and *Strumeta phaleriae*.

Explanations of several measurements used in describing species of Dacinae are given in an appendix.

CALLANTRA Walk.

Callantra petioliforma n.sp.

A large wasp-like fly, brown in general colour with a broad costal band darkened towards its apex to resemble a large elongated apical spot, characteristic markings on the frons and face, a row of spines beneath fore femora, and distinctive colouring on legs.

Male—Length 9.0 mm.; wing 8.3 mm.

Head.—Vertical length 1.9 mm. *Frons* concave, without antero-medial raised area or orbital spots; length 0.9 times width; fulvous except for paler areas between superior fronto-orbitals and a fuscous E-shaped mark lying across upper half with arms extended along eye margins to a point level with superior fronto-orbitals; bristles: 1 *s.or.*, strong, black; 1 *i.or.*, very weak. *Lunule* pale tending fulvous. *Antennae* longer than face, brown, hoary on inner surface of third segment; length of segments: 0.5 mm., 0.5 mm., 1.2 mm. *Face* glassy, length 0.7 mm.; an elongate fuscous mark on inner edge of each antennal groove, connected by a similarly coloured band immediately above mouth; a triangular black spot at upper limit of eye margin. *Epistoma* dark brown. *Genae* fulvous with distinct brown subocular spot; bristle strong, black. *Occiput* fuscous except border, fulvous; occipital row not numerous, bristles long. *Vertex* fuscous, ridged; ocellar bristles weak; postverticals strong, black.

Thorax.—Rich brown except for following black areas:—a broad medial vitta extending from anterior border of mesonotum and ending midway between suture and posterior margin and broadening near its posterior extremity to enclose a paler brown spot; on anterior margin of mesonotum adjacent to humeral calli; between notopleural and humeral calli; anterior to mesopleural stripe; on sternopleuron and beneath wing; upper hypopleural calli. Also with the following yellow areas:—a thin parallel-sided mesopleural stripe extending from edge of sternopleuron to notopleural callus then continuing and narrowing to end finally at inner extremity of suture; lower hypopleural callus, except for margins black. Humeral calli pale brown. *Scutellum* short and broad, yellow except for semi-circular brown area covering basal half. *Postnotum* black. *Bristles*: *scp.* 4 (very weak), *npl.* 2, *mpl.* 1, *a.sa.* 1, *p.sa.* 2, *sc.* 2 (apical), *pt.* 1, all black; *prsc.* wanting. *Legs*: coxae fuscous, also femora, except basal portion of middle fulvous; tibiae brown, tarsi fulvous; row of three or four short black spines beneath apices of fore femora.

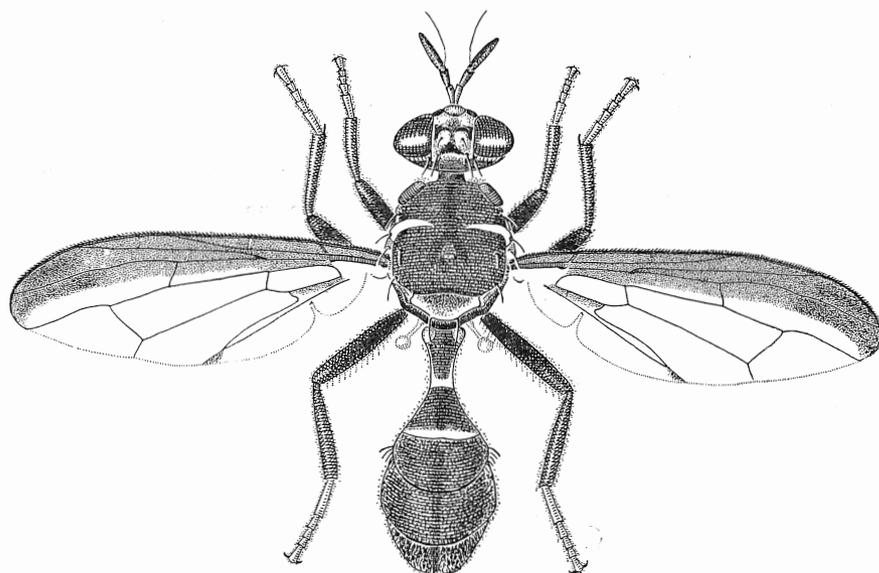


Fig. 1.

Callantra petioliforma. ($\times 6$)

Wings: pale straw coloured except colourless median cell, fulvous costal cells, broad brown costal band and a short pale fulvous anal streak. Costal band occupying all of cells R_1 , R_2 and anterior portions of R and R_5 ; darkening towards outer extremity to resemble an elongated apical spot. Microtrichia denser in area of costal band, particularly over area suggesting apical spot and above median cell; in latter area microtrichia black, elsewhere brown. Second costal cell shorter than stigma, the proportion being 0.9:1. *r-m* cross vein curved at its junction with m_{1+2} and dividing the section of this vein bordering discal cell, before and after it in the proportion of 1.5:1. Anal cell extension restricted basally, its length in proportion to $cu_1 + 1a$ being 3.6:1. No supernumerary lobe, though a dense aggregation of microtrichia at apex of $cu_1 + 1a$.

Abdomen.—Strongly petiolate and clavate. First tergite parallel-sided, antero-lateral humps prominent, mostly fuscous except a thin shiny fulvous band on posterior portion extending laterally forward to end beneath fulvous antero-lateral humps. Second tergite truncate cone shaped, broadening from 0.6 mm. to 1.7 mm. on posterior margin; fuscous except for whitish band on posterior margin. Remainder of visible tergites fuscous except for medial slightly paler areas on posterior portions of last two, and an indefinite broad black medial vitta commencing on second and extending to posterior margin of fifth. Third tergite strongly convex along hind margin; with a row of strong black cilia on post-lateral margins. All tergites hairy except for fulvous band on first, and a narrow area immediately behind post-lateral cilia. In lateral view, abdomen flattened ventrally and strongly humped dorsally on third, fourth and fifth tergites.

Holotype ♂, ex lure trap in citrus, Rockhampton, Queensland, April, 1955. (T. Passlow). Paratype ♂, ex lure trap in citrus, Ayr, Queensland, August, 1955. (G. W. Saunders).

Type in Queensland Museum, Reg. No. T.5308.

The presence of a row of strong spines beneath the fore femora readily separates *C. petioliforma* from the other two Queensland species, *C. aequalis* (Coq.) and *C. auricoma* n.sp. Two species in this genus—*C. longicornis* (Wied.) and *C. conopsoides* (de Meijere)—also possess this character but can be separated from *C. petioliforma* by the marks on the frons and face, and the colour of the legs, abdomen and wings.

***Callantra auricoma* n.sp.**

A large hairy species with long golden shaggy hairs on the last two abdominal tergites, a distinctly clavate abdomen, a broad dark costal band, brown costal cells, a square mesonotum, prominent spots on the head, pear shaped facial spots and elongate antennae.

Male—Length 10.6 mm.; wing 8.7 mm.

Female—Length, excluding ovipositor, 10.8 mm.; wing 9.2 mm.

Head.—Vertical length 2.3 mm. *Frons* fulvous, flattened except for antero-medial raised area; length 0.9 times width; prominently marked with fuscous around each orbital bristle (except lower pair), on antero-medial raised area, beneath ocellar triangle; bristles: 1 *s.or.*, strongly developed, 2 *i.or.* *Lunule* dark brown, shiny. *Antennae* much longer than face, fulvous except third segment fuscous; length of segments: 0.58 mm., 0.63 mm., 1.6 mm. *Face* dull fulvous, length 0.8 mm.; facial spots pear shaped with apex reaching hypostome; a fuscous mark at upper limit of eye margin. *Genae* fulvous with large black semi-circular subocular spot; bristles: two on each side, strong, black. *Frons* and *face*,

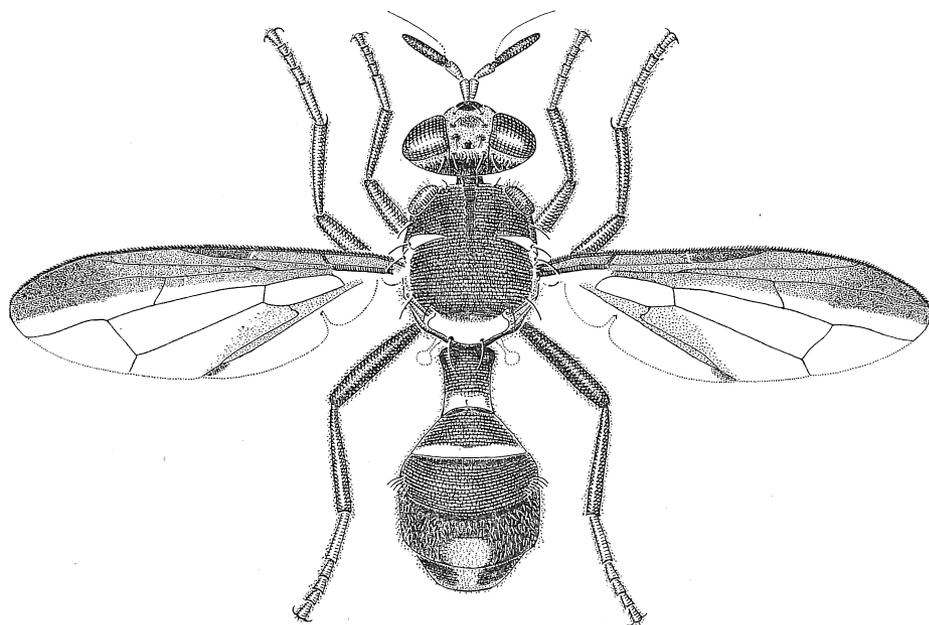


Fig. 2.

Callantra auricoma. ($\times 6$.)

except central portion of latter, covered with appressed fine whitish hairs. *Occiput* fuscous with fulvous margin; occipital row strong, black, numerous, extending on to vertex. *Vertex* fulvous, ridged; ocellar bristles paired, whitish; postverticals strong, black.

Thorax.—Generally brown with indefinite darker areas. *Mesonotum* almost square in outline, covered with short hairs; a narrow black indefinite medial vitta commencing at anterior edge and attaining suture; various indefinite black areas between this vitta and humeri; black immediately inside and posterior to humeri. A narrow rectangular yellow stripe commencing at sternopleuron, crossing mesopleuron and after including notopleuron, narrowing to a point at the inner end of suture. Humeral calli discoloured tending pale brown. Upper hypopleural calli black, lower yellow bordered anteriorly by black. Long black hairs on and in vicinity of humeral calli. *Scutellum* slightly less than two-and-a-half times as broad as long, yellow except for broad basal brown area. *Postnotum* dark brown to black. *Bristles*: *scp.* 4, *npl.* 2, *mpl.* 1, *p.sa.* 2, *sc.* 2, all strong, black; *prsc.* and *a.sa.* (sometimes) wanting. (The chaetotaxy of this species exhibits unusual variation. In general, it is a hairy species and many of the general body hairs are lengthened and thickened to resemble weak bristles. Also, several bristles are duplicated, particularly the scapular, pteropleural, and genal, while additional weak bristles may be encountered on the disc of the scutellum. Occasional weak bristles may occur on the upper apical portions of the fore femora. The anterior supra-alar bristle, absent in the type male, is present in the type female and paratypes). *Legs*: brown except hind femora dark brown and tarsi fulvous; apical spur on middle tibiae. *Wings*: pale straw coloured except for a broad brown costal band and a broad, pale fulvous anal streak attaining the wing margin. The costal band includes the costal cells, stigma, all of cells R_1 , R_3 and the anterior half of R and R_5 ; a large but indefinite darker blotch in the apical portion of this band; stigma tinged with yellow. *r-m* cross vein sinuate, the portion of m_{1+2} bordering discal cell, before and after it in the proportion of 2:3:1. Second costal cell shorter than stigma, the proportion being 0.9:1. Anal cell extension very elongate and parallel-sided, its length in proportion to $cu_1 + 1a$ being 4.5:1 in male and 2.4:1 in female. The whole wing, with exception of median cell, densely covered with microtrichia; a particularly dense aggregation at the extremity of $cu_1 + 1a$. No distinct supernumerary lobe though a slight undulation present on wing margin at extremity of $cu_1 + 1a$.

Abdomen.—Distinctly clavate and petiolate. First tergite parallel-sided, brown, except for fulvous band on posterior margin; antero-lateral humps prominent. Second tergite darker brown with whitish posterior margin; truncate cone shaped. Third tergite brown to dark brown; approaching black along anterior margin; posterior margin broadly U-shaped; pecten of strong black bristles on post-lateral margin of male. Remaining tergites dark brown except for golden-yellow medial area extending from posterior half of fourth to posterior margin of fifth and then continuing laterally behind each large dark brown spot on fifth. Whole of fourth and fifth tergites covered with long golden-yellow hairs. In lateral view, abdomen flattened ventrally, and humped dorsally on last three tergites. *Ovipositor*: first segment tending dark brown, strongly developed, broad, flattened (specimens teneral).

Holotype ♂, ex lure traps in citrus and mangoes, Ayr, Queensland, May, 1954. (W. A. Smith).

Allotype ♀, 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ paratypes bred from the fruit of *Trycosanthes anguina* L. (guada bean), Ayr, Queensland, November, 1954. (W. A. Smith).

Types in Queensland Museum; holotype Reg. No. T.5309, allotype Reg. No. T.5310.

This species differs from *C. aequalis* (Coq.) in general colouration, particularly on the abdomen, face and legs, and in having a more petiolate abdomen. The absence of spines on the fore femora separates it readily from *C. petioliforma* n.sp., *C. longicornis* (Wied.) and *C. conopsoides* (de Meijere). Though resembling *C. smieroides* Walk. in general wing markings, it differs in the colouration of the scutellum, antennae and abdomen.

NEODACUS Perkins.

Neodacus signatifrons n.sp.

A medium sized dark brown fly, lacking post-sutural vittae on the mesonotum, with fuscous markings on frons, elongate facial spots, a ferruginous abdomen somewhat oval in outline, dark brown costal cells, a well defined costal band not constricted apically, and faint infuscation in the apical half of discal cell.

Male—Length 6.8 mm.; wing 5.6 mm.

Head.—Vertical length 1.7 mm. *Frons* flattened, length 1.3 times width, fulvous, with an H-shaped fuscous marking based on the *s.or.* bristles and almost attaining lunule; a narrow faint fuscous band on each eye margin between *s.or.* and lower *i.or.* bristles; bristles: 1 *s.or.*, 2 *i.or.* *Lunule* fulvous, shiny. *Antennae* fulvous, except fuscous on outer surface of second and tip of third segments; latter segment hoary; length of segments: 0.2 mm., 0.28 mm., 0.8 mm. *Face* fulvous, shiny, length 0.6 mm.; an elongate fuscous band occupying the inner half of each antennal groove, commencing above the mid point and reaching the hypostome; a distinct groove in lower half connecting antennal grooves. *Genae* with subocular spot; bristle strong, black. *Occiput* fuscous except margin fulvous; occipital row very weak and pale. *Vertex* shiny, fulvous.

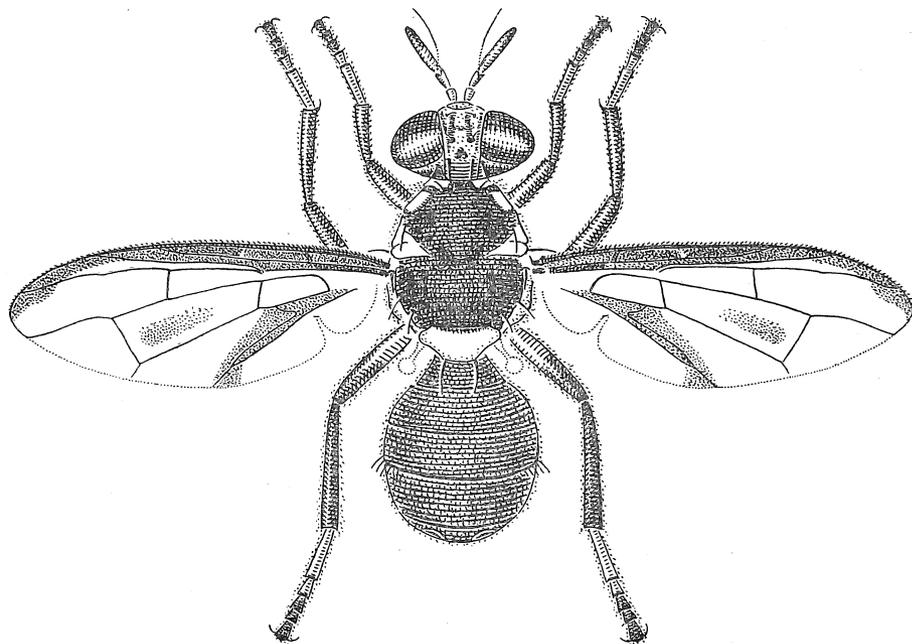


Fig. 3.

Neodacus signatifrons. ($\times 9$.)

Thorax.—Dark brown but blotched with indefinite darker areas, chiefly laterally and posteriorly on the mesonotum. With the following yellow markings:—a triangular mesopleural stripe with its apex on the upper edge of the sternopleuron and its base extending almost to the humeral callus; a further triangular mark based on the upper edge of the mesopleural stripe, enclosing notopleural callus and having its apex at the inner end of the suture; humeral callus except for dark brown anteriorly and along inner and posterior margins; both hypopleural calli, except for lower margins, dark brown. *Scutellum* slightly more than twice as broad as long, yellow but for narrow dark brown basal band. *Postnotum* brown. No post-sutural lateral stripes. *Bristles*: *scp.* 4 (inner pair very weak), *npl.* 2, *mpl.* 1, *a.sa.* 1 (strong), *p.sa.* 2, *sc.* 2, *pt.* 1 (strong); *prsc.* wanting. *Legs*: coxae dark brown; femora and tibiae brown except hind tibiae dark brown and basal half of hind femora pale fulvous; tarsi fulvous except apices brown. *Wings*: hyaline except for dark brown costal band, an indistinct brownish area situated medially in the apical half of the discal cell, and a well defined dark brown anal streak reaching the wing margin. The costal band includes the costal cells, stigma, cell R_1 , apex of cell R_3 and after continuing across vein r_{2+3} without constriction, broadens slightly before ending midway between veins r_{4+5} and m_{1+2} . Both costal cells dark brown and densely clothed with microtrichia; second costal cell shorter than stigma, the proportion being 0.7:1. *r-m* cross vein straight, dividing m_{1+2} in proportion of 1.7:1. Proportion of anal cell extension to $cu_1 + 1a$ 2.5:1. Supernumerary lobe weakly developed.

Abdomen.—Ferruginous except pale fulvous on posterior margin and between large shining spots on fifth tergite; a pecten of cilia on post-lateral margin of third tergite.

Holotype ♂, ex lure trap in peach orchard, Pinkenba, near Brisbane, Queensland, October, 1953. (A. W. S. May.)

Type in Queensland Museum, Reg. No. T.5307.

In some respects this species resembles *N. newmani* Perkins, the only other species in this genus lacking post-lateral vittae on the mesonotum. It differs, however, in being darker coloured, the colour of the costal cells, the shape of the costal band, having infuscation in the discal cell, the markings on the frons and face and the following measurements:—dimensions of frons; the relative positions of the junction of *r-m* with vein m_{1+2} and the proportion between the anal cell extension and $cu_1 + 1a$.

POLISTOMIMETES Enderlein.

The correct generic status of the species described below is in some doubt. In general aspect it resembles a *Callantra* yet possesses certain taxonomic characters that would place it in *Neodacus*. The measurements of the antennae do not agree with *Callantra* while the abdomen is only slightly petiolate. This species has been placed provisionally in *Polistomimetes*, as it agrees more closely with Enderlein's set of characters (Enderlein 1920), namely the shape of the abdomen and antennae, than with any other genus.

Polistomimetes absonifacies n.sp.

A medium sized, robust, dark brown fly with antennae not elongate, a broad costal band, dark brown humeral calli, oval abdomen, and lacking post-sutural lateral yellow stripes.

Male—Length 7.0 mm.; wing 6.2 mm.

Female—Length, excluding ovipositor, 6.7 mm.; wing 5.7 mm.

Head.—Vertical length 1.6 mm. *Frons* pale fulvous flattened, length equals width; orbital spots and antero-medial blotch conspicuous, dark brown to black; bristles: 1 *s.or.*, 2 *i.or.* *Lunule* dark brown. *Antennae* tending fuscous on outer surface, inner surface paler, first segment 1.2 times and second 2.4 times as long as wide; arista long; length of segments: 0.2 mm., 0.3 mm., 0.7 mm. *Face* shiny, pale fulvous, length 0.5 mm.; elongate facial spots occupying central half of antennal groove and extended slightly on inner margin to reach hypostome; a darker area, sometimes well defined, between facial spots. *Genae* fulvous with large dark-brown subocular spot. *Occiput* fuscous except margin fulvous; occipital row weak, may be lacking. *Vertex* fulvous, sometimes dark brown along transverse carina. *Bristles* black.

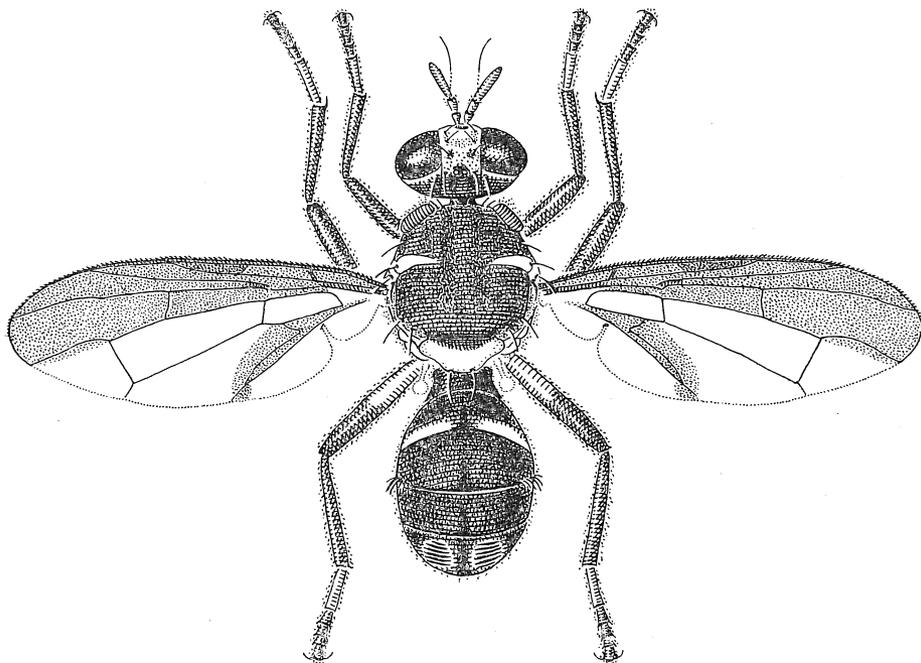


Fig. 4.

Polistomimetes absonifacies. ($\times 9$.)

Thorax.—*Mesonotum* dark brown (tends towards ferruginous in some specimens), the colour deepening along anterior and posterior margins, behind humeri and immediately above wings; with two parallel, broad, black vittae extending medially from anterior border for approximately three-quarters the length of mesonotum (these vittae not well defined and in places merging with ground colour). *Pleurae* dark brown except for a brown area beneath humeri. With the following yellow markings:—a thin parallel-sided band commencing on upper edge of sternopleuron, crossing mesopleuron, enclosing notopleural callus and narrowing to end in a point at the inner extremity of the suture; medial portions of hypopleural calli (remainder dark brown). There are no post-sutural lateral yellow stripes. Humeral calli dark brown. *Postnotum* dark brown to black. *Scutellum* yellow except for dark brown area covering basal third of disc. *Bristles*: *sep.* 4, *npl.* 2, *mpl.* 1, *a.sa.* 1, *p.sa.* 2, *sc.* 2 (apical), *pt.* 1 (weak), all black; *prsc.* wanting. *Legs*: coxae black, shiny; remainder of legs brown except for apical half of tarsi and basal half of hind femora, fulvous. *Wings*: hyaline, except for a broad fuscous costal band and a broad fuscous anal streak reaching wing margin. Costal band occupying all cells anterior to vein m_{1+2} and crossing this vein slightly beyond its junction with the median cross vein. Second costal

cell shorter than stigma, the proportion being 0.7:1; both costal cells fuscous. *r-m* cross vein straight, dividing m_{1+2} in proportion of 1.6:1. Anal cell extension restricted basally, its length in proportion to $cu_1 + 1a$ being 2.3:1 in male and 1.6:1 in female. Dense clothing of microtrichia over wing except in median cell and lower half of first costal cell. No definite supernumerary lobe but an undulation in wing margin at end of $cu_1 + 1a$ and a dense aggregation of microtrichia posterior to this vein.

Abdomen.—Oval, slightly petiolate, brown to dark brown. First tergite dark brown, broader than long, not parallel-sided; antero-lateral humps prominent. Second tergite dark brown, paler medially and posterior margin pale tending fulvous, except central brown portion; more than twice as broad as long; concave along posterior margin. Third, fourth and fifth tergites brown except dark brown laterally and sometimes along sutures, and a fulvous area posterior to the two prominent brown shining spots on the fifth. (In some specimens, this fulvous area may extend forwards, centrally, on to the third tergite). Third tergite not convex along its posterior margin; males with a pecten of cilia on post-lateral margins. A medial dark brown vitta, indistinct in anterior half of each tergite, commencing on second and ending on posterior margin of fifth tergite. Sternites dark brown to black. In lateral view, twice as long as broad, flattened ventrally and semi-circular in outline. *Ovipositor*: basal segment shiny, sub-cylindrical, brown on apical half, remainder dark brown to black.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀ and 4 ♂♂ paratypes ex lure traps in mixed deciduous and citrus fruit orchard, Stanthorpe, Queensland, October, 1953, and August, 1954; 1 ♀ paratype ex lure trap in citrus orchard, Gatton, Queensland, September, 1951, and 1 ♂ paratype ex lure trap in avocado orchard, Sunnybank, near Brisbane, Queensland, October, 1953. (A. W. S. May).

1 ♀ paratype from immature fruits of *Marsdenia rostrata* R.Br., Mt. Glorious, Queensland, December, 1952. (A. W. S. May.)

Types in Queensland Museum: holotype Reg. No. T.5305, allotype Reg. No. T.5306.

This species should not be confused with any other Dacinae from Queensland. In appearance it is closest to a *Callantra* but can be separated readily from species in that genus by the antennal and abdominal characters given above. It is readily distinguished from *P. minax* Enderlein and *P. infestus* Enderlein by the markings on the face, the distinctive costal band and the colour of the abdomen.

STRUMETA Walk.

Strumeta phaleriae n.sp.

A medium sized, shiny, chestnut-brown fly, devoid of distinctive markings, lacking facial spots, with the notopleural calli and upper surface of scutellum chestnut-brown, abdomen uniformly coloured and costal cells fulvous.

Male—Length 5.6 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.

Female—Length, excluding ovipositor, 5.9 mm.; wing 5.7 mm.

Head.—Vertical length 1.5 mm. *Frons* slightly concave, hairy, fulvous, except reddish at base of upper *i.or.* bristles and on vertical calli and a fuscous antero-medial blotch; length 1.2 times width; bristles: 1 *s.or.*, 2 *i.or.* *Lunule* reddish, shiny. *Antennae* fulvous except fuscous on outer surface and tip of third and reddish on outer apical margin of

first segments; length of segments: 0.15 mm., 0.25 mm., 0.6 mm. *Face* fulvous, shiny, length 0.5 mm. *Genae* with reddish spot, bristles brown. *Palps* and *labella* bright fulvous with or without a central reddish blotch. *Occiput* fulvous, paler towards margin and medially reddish; occipital row numerous. *Vertex* ridged, reddish along transverse carina. All bristles brown.

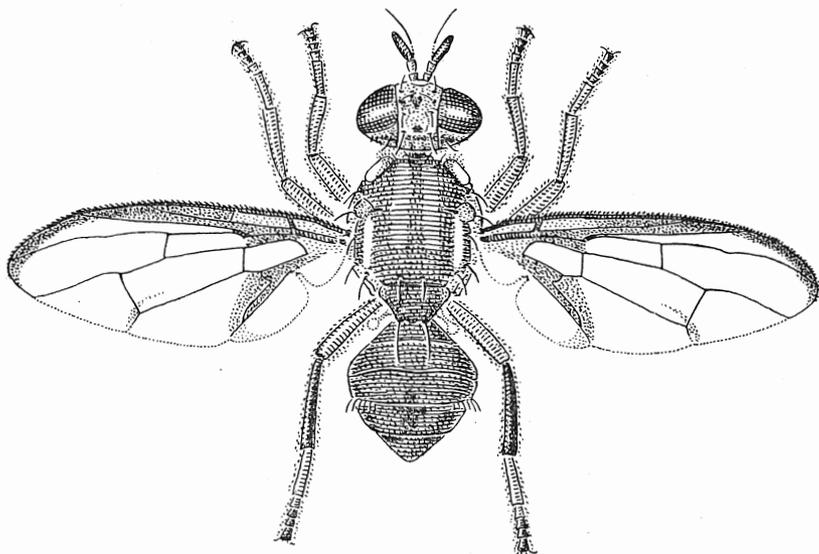


Fig. 5.

Strumeta phaleriae. ($\times 10$.)

Thorax.—Uniformly chestnut-brown, close to “Sanford’s brown” (Ridgway), though suggestion of paired paler bands extending from anterior margin for three-quarters distance to scutellum. Yellow markings as follows:—humeral callus except anterior third brown; a triangular mesopleural stripe commencing on sternopleuron and base almost attaining humeral callus; a parallel-sided post-sutural stripe, rounded at its extremities and ending just before the upper p.sa. bristle; hypopleural calli, except lower portions, brown. Notopleural callus chestnut-brown. *Scutellum* chestnut-brown tending reddish, except for fore-lateral margins yellow. *Postnotum* chestnut-brown. *Bristles:* *scp.* 4, *npl.* 2, *mpl.* 1, *a.sa.* 1, *p.sa.* 2, *sc.* 2, *pt.* 1, *pr.sc.* 2; all strongly developed, brown. *Legs:* fulvous, except hind tibiae and lower half of tarsi fuscous. *Wings:* hyaline, except: fulvous costal cells; a narrow fuscous costal band, containing stigma, cell R_1 , the upper apical portion of cell R_3 and ending midway between veins r_{4+5} and m_{1+2} ; a narrow fulvous area posterior to the costal band; fulvous immediately above, below and basal to the median cell; a fuscous anal streak; a faint fuscous area at the apex of m_{3+4} . Microtrichia covering all of second and upper third of first costal cell. Second costal cell shorter than stigma, the proportion being 0.65:1. *r-m* cross vein somewhat sinuate, dividing m_{1+2} in proportion of 1.9:1. Anal cell extension parallel-sided in both sexes; a dense aggregation of microtrichia at apex of $cu_1 + 1a$ in male; proportion of anal cell extension to $cu_1 + 1a$ being 2.2:1 in male and 1.3:1 in female. A well developed supernumerary lobe in male.

Abdomen.—Uniformly chestnut-brown, tending reddish on lateral margins of third and fourth and all of fifth tergites. A faint, narrow, medial reddish band extending backwards from anterior edge of second tergite, sometimes broadening and blackening on fourth and fifth tergites. Pecten of cilia on third tergite of male. *Ovipositor* short, broad and flattened.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, 3 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ paratypes, bred from fruits of *Phaleria blumei* (Dcne.) Benth. var. *latifolia* Benth., Port Douglas, Queensland, June, 1955. (A.W.S. May).

Types in Queensland Museum; holotype Reg. No. T.5315, allotype Reg. No. T.5317.

This distinctive fly should not be confused with any other species in this genus. It somewhat resembles *S. mutabilis* May in having a yellow face and somewhat similarly marked wings but is readily distinguished by the general absence of black markings on the thorax and the colour of the scutellum.

REFERENCE.

ENDERLEIN, G. 1920. Tropische Frucht-Bohrfliegen. Zool. Jahrb. Syst. 43: 358-9.

APPENDIX.

In this and previous taxonomic papers (May 1951, 1952), several measurements have been used. Some require explanation as follows:—

Frons.—Length—from lower point of ocellar triangle to upper edge of lunule.

Width—across middle of frons between eye margins.

Face.—Length—along a medial line from bases of antennae to edge of hypostome.

Head.—Vertical length—in lateral aspect, between vertex and lowest point of gena.

Wings.—

Proportion of second costal cell to stigma—Measurements taken from mid-point of humeral cross vein at its junction with the costa to the break in this latter vein; and from this latter point to mid-point of r_1 at its junction with the costa.

Division of m_{1+2} by r-m—Measurements taken in each instance from the mid-points of cross veins along m_{1+2} between its junction with the discoidal and r-m cross veins; and between its junctions with r-m and median cross veins.

Proportion of anal cell extension to $cu_1 + 1a$ —Measurements taken of constricted portion of anal cell; and of distance along $cu_1 + 1a$ from apex of anal cell extension to wing margin.

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- MAY, A. W. S. 1951. New genera and species of Dacinae (Trypetidae, Diptera) from Queensland. Qd J. Agric. Sci. 8: 5-13.
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