Austrophryno, new genus.

Genotype, *Tachina densa* Walker, 1856, Dipt. Saund., 288-9, New South Wales. Austen, Ann. Mag. N. H. ser. 7, XIX, 331 (Syn. *Tachina hebes* Wlk., l.c. 289, male, Tasmania).

Allied to *Phryno*. Facialia ciliate on lower one-third. Cheeks one-third eye-height. Antennæ inserted above eye-middle. Face broad. Frontal bristles descending to base of arista, with some small bristles below. Abdominal macrochaetæ only marginal. Epistoma only slightly prominent. Eyes hairy. Frontalia narrow. Antennæ about as long as face; the third joint slender in female and less than three times the second, in male about three times second. Arista much longer than third antennal joint, thickened at base. Cubitus hardly obtuse, apical cross-vein slightly bent in at base, hind cross-vein more or less bent inward.

Tracheomyia, new genus.

Genotype, *Oestrus macropi* Froggatt, 1913, Agric. Gazette N. S. W., July 2, 1913, pp. 567-8, pl. (5 figs.), Moramana Station, Walgett District, Australia. Maggot lives in the *windpipe* of the kangaroo. Fly unknown.

This appears to be an endemic Australian œstrid, and is the first one known. Its existence is thus of the greatest interest from the biogeographical point of view, as well as with relation to the phylogeny of muscoid stocks. The particular combination of larval characters is unique, as may be seen from the description and figures. The larval habitat in the host is likewise unique. The host itself is distinctively Australian. All these facts argue for the marked distinctness of the fly. The small boss of the anal stigmatic plates described by Froggatt would seem to be the false stigmatic opening or so-called button, and can hardly contain the spiracles which should lie outside the button in the field of the plates. It appears that the anal stigmata much resemble those of *Œstrus ovis*, but the armature is very distinct and approaches that of certain tachinids. Evidently this maggot does not belong to any of the described genera of Australian flies. It may be allied to *Pharyngomyia* or *Pharyngobolus*, judging from larval habit, but on larval characters it is nearer to *Œstrus* than to either of the genera named.