

spider-like, dark reddish, with short black hair; coxæ and trochanters red; first tarsal joint very short, second long; claws slender, simple; abdomen shining red-brown, except first segment, which is pale reddish; segments 2 to 6 each with four transverse red spots, the midmost pair more basad than the others; sides and under surface of abdomen with black hair; claspers very small.

The venation is in general like that of typical *Hormomyia* (Williston, N. A. Dipt., 3rd Ed., p. 119, f. 4), except that the third vein does not bend down so much apically, while the lower branch of the fifth bends down more, entering the margin practically at right angles. There is, however, a much more remarkable character; the third vein is continued straight to the base of the fifth (it is reddish and very distinct), and *the little cross-vein to the first, which is supposed to be the real beginning of the third, is totally absent.** There is a little vein leaving the first just above the origin of the third from the fifth, continuing a short distance obliquely downward and *basad*, and failing to connect with anything. I have examined the specimen over and over again with the lens and compound microscope, and there is no doubt about the structures. This affords, I think, a strong argument in favour of the view that the third vein is the real media (as I have suggested in my studies of Nemestrinidæ), the so-called cross-vein being part of it. According to this view, the condition found in *Sciara*, various Cecidomyiidæ, etc., is genuinely primitive, and a further investigation of these types may be expected to yield significant results.

NOTES ON THE GENUS *SITARIDA*, WHITE.

BY F. CREIGHTON WELLMAN, M. D., F. E. S., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Australian Meloid genus *Sitarida* was founded by White in 1846 on *Sitarida Hopei*, a new species described by himself. The type, from New Holland, was a single ♀, which is still in the British Museum. In 1863 Pascoe erected the genus *Goetymes* for the reception of his newly-described *Goetymes flavicornis*, from Port Stephens, represented by a single ♂ specimen (type), also in the British Museum.

*On one side only there is a thin colourless line, no thicker than the hairs on the same part of the wing, passing from the first vein to the third. It seems not to be a rudiment of a vein. At the base there is a thin colourless thread passing from the first to the third, touching the tip of the broken vein and ending a little before the forking of the third and fifth.