



similar to that of the Muscid stem, but some stocks show a shortening of clypeus and inferior constriction of the facial plate, foreshadowing and even approximating those of the extreme types).

(9) Megaprosopid (10) Oestrid (11) Cuterebrid stem (Facial plate reaches extreme of clypeal shortening and epistomal constriction).

The lines of descent have not been simple, but on the contrary quite complex, and the plan merely indicates the general trend in facial plate modification. From the Phasiid to the Oestrid extremes the successively increasing differentiation may be traced in successive types of ever greater clypeal shortening and epistomal constriction. It seems almost certain that the facial plate has specialized according to the retrogressive evolution here indicated. There are several facts that appear to confirm this view quite conclusively. Australia possesses no endemic oestrid nor cuterebrid stock, but it has been the focus of a considerable number of forms which must be considered as survivors of primitive phasiid stock. These are *Rutilia*, *Amphibolia*, *Microtropeza*, *Paramphibolia*, *Amenia*, *Senostoma* and *Chrysopasta*. Certain relatives of these, also evidently to be classed as survivors of the same stock, occur in the Australasian or Austromalaysian regions and strengthen the case in hand. These are *Paramenia* of New Zealand, *Pseudoformosia* of New Guinea, *Stilbomyia* of Java, and others. It is to be noted that none of these, however, reaches either South America or South Africa. Both of these continents were apparently cut off from the Australian-Antarctic landmass at a time antedating the greater or main dispersals of that branch of the primitive phasiid stock which gave rise to these forms. These facts