

Family *Drosophilidæ*.

Genus *LEUCOPHENGA*, Mik.

Leucophenga flavopuncta, sp. n.

Female.—Head testaceous-yellow, darker on upper part of frons and occiput; palpi yellow. Thorax subopaque brown, pleuræ paler, scutellum dark brown, with tip whitish yellow, most distinctly so at bases of bristles on apex. Abdomen shining black, first tergite yellow, with a black mark on each side and a fainter one in centre, second tergite with a large yellow spot on each anterior lateral angle on disc and a pair of small submedian round yellow spots halfway to apex, third tergite with the anterior lateral spots smaller, the submedian pair larger; fourth tergite as third. Legs testaceous-yellow. Wings pale brownish, with a cloud over apex of first vein.

Cheeks linear; palpi not dilated; all three pairs of orbital setulæ strong; ocellars long. Thorax, abdomen, and legs normal, mid-tibiæ with rather noticeable short bristles on entire length of postero-dorsal surface; second costal division about 2.5 as long as third; second vein gradually approaching costa apically.

Length 3.5 mm.

Type, Durban, Natal.

No described African species has the abdomen marked as this one.

Division CALYPTRATA.

Family *Muscidæ*.

Subfamily *MUSCINÆ*.

Despite the fact that recent workers have deemed the *Muscidæ* and *Anthomyiidæ* to be one family it is of interest to find that in the most recent work dealing in a comprehensive manner with the families of insects* these two groups are placed at different ends of the Calyptrata, separated by the interposition of all the other families, including the *Gastrophilidæ* and *Æstridæ*. Try as one may by the use of the cited distinguishing characters, it is impossible to separate the *Muscidæ* and *Anthomyiidæ*, even in the faunal region covered by the work just mentioned, and from a knowledge of all characters of the adults and immature stages

* Comstock's 'Introduction to the Study of Entomology,' 1924.