

SOME NEW AUSTRALIAN NYCTERIBIIDÆ (DIPTERA PUPI-  
PARA).

BY

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(Plates xxii-xxiii.)

In a recent paper<sup>1</sup> I listed five species of Nycteribiidæ for Australia. In my present contribution I propose to describe five Australian forms which appear to be new, and give a few notes on known species. Some of these Nycteribiids have been secured by members of the staff of the Australian Museum, while others have been kindly loaned by the Directors of other Australian museums. I am indebted to my colleague Mr. E. Le G. Troughton for identifying for me the bats from which parasites were taken. The insects loaned by kindred institutions are unfortunately without the scientific names of their hosts, the word "bat" with which they are labelled, being valueless to describe as host an animal upon which all Nycteribiids occur. Some of these specimens too, were mounted on card, an unsatisfactory method, while others were mounted in Canada balsam and insufficiently cleared. Nycteribiids should be preserved in 70 per cent. alcohol, though much of the material upon which this paper is based has been cleared and mounted in Canada balsam. I would also acknowledge my indebtedness to Miss Joyce K. Allan for the care taken, and great assistance afforded, in the preparation of the illustrations.

*Genus* NYCTERIBIA Latreille 1796.

*Subgenus* NYCTERIBIA Latreille 1796.

The species I propose to describe as new are members of the genus *Nycteribia* s. str. and are all similar in general characteristics to *N. falcozi* Musgrave, and *N. brevicauda* Musgrave, the males differing chiefly in size and in the presence or absence of bristles on the discs of the tergites and sternites, while the females, too, resemble one another in possessing a second tergite subchordate in form and with the posterior margin produced into two acuminate processes bearing bristles which vary in size and number in the different species.

The curious shape of the second tergite of the females has its parallel in the abdomens of the females of *Penicillidia fletcheri* Scott, *P. bathybothyra* Speiser (*P. pumila* Scott), *P. peali* Scott, and in *Tripselia amiculata* Speiser (*Nycteribia (Achrocholidia) fryeri* Scott). Through the courtesy of Dr. Scott I have been able to examine a male and female of *Tripselia amiculata*, and though our Australian forms approximate very closely to them they are at once differentiated by the tibial rings

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<sup>1</sup>Musgrave—*Rec. Austr. Mus.*, xiv, 4, 1925, pp. 289-300, pls. xliv-xlv.