

D. ANGUINUM. *D. spira inæquali angulata aculeata, sulco longitudinali perforata.*

Rumph. 125. t. 41. f. H. Solen anguinus.

Lang. Test. 6. Tubulus vermicularis crista dentata.

Testa albida, teretiuscula, angulis 9 obsolete. Anfractus inæquales, nunc confertiores, nunc remotiores. Sulcus longitudinalis in superiore latere perforatus serie punctorum. Spira brevis, fornicata ad angulos in latere inferiore.

Condensation, that peculiar faculty of the mental organization of Linnæus, induced him to suppress this description, and attach the species, as a variety, to the form he had simultaneously characterized as

D. spira elongata, teretiunculium, inerme, fissura longitudinali.

Gualt. test. 10. f. z.

To this latter the published details belong, except the expression "*passim concatenata et quasi poris pertusa*" (which was a subsequent and fulcious addition), and the account of the variety.

S. PENIS. *D. teres, extremitate radiata disco cylindris poroso.*

"Bonan. i. f. 38.", indicated in the tenth edition of the 'Systema', was among the synonyms. The "Stigma, &c." was an addition; so too were "lævis," "tubulosis", and "æqualibus". The term "hemisphærico" has replaced the earlier "convexo."

In addition to the published species, the *S. Spirorbis* of the 'Systema' appears to have been indicated as

D. PLANORBE. *D. spira plana, adhærens.*

It. W. Goth. 170. Dentalium testa spirali plana adhærente.

Planc. Conch. 13. n. 3. Vermiculus in littore Veneto foliis algæ adhærens.

Testa minima, magnitudine nuper ab ovo exclusæ cochleæ, ejus formam omnino gerit, at plana omnino est, et altero latere omnino fœci foliis adhæret.

This was evidently different from the *Serpula planorbis* of the 'Systema.'

Catalogue of the Dipterous Insects collected at Makassar in Celebes, by MR. A. R. WALLACE, with Descriptions of New Species. By FRANCIS WALKER, Esq., F.L.S.

(Read June 2nd, 1859.)

Fam. CULICIDÆ, *Haliday.*

Gen. MEGARHINA, *Desvoidy.*

1. MEGARHINA IMMISERICORS, n. s. *Mus. Nigra, squamosa, capite thoraceque viridibus, hujus disco cupreo, proboscide palpis pedibusque purpureis, femoribus subtus fulvis, tarsis intermediis albo bifas-*

ciatis, tarsis posticis albo unifasciatis, pectore argenteo, abdomine cyaneo fasciulis lateralibus albis subapicalibus nigris apicalibus auratis, alis subcinereis apud costam nigricantibus.

Male. Black. Head and thorax with green metallic scales; disc of the latter with cupreous scales. Proboscis, palpi, and legs purple; femora tawny beneath; middle tarsi with two white bands; hind tarsi with one white band. Pectus silvery. Abdomen blue, widening from the base to the tip, with small white tufts of hairs along each side; four larger black subapical tufts, two gilded apical tufts. Wings slightly greyish, blackish along the costa; veins black. Length of the body 5 lines; of the wings 8 lines.

Gen. *CULEX*, Linn.

2. *CULEX OBTURBANS*, n. s. *Fem.* Nigricans, thoracis disco fusco, abdomine cupreo apice viridescente, gutta subapical alba, fasciis ventralibus latis albis, pedibus subcupreo squamosis, femoribus subtus albis, alis cinereis.

Female. Blackish. Proboscis pale; its sheaths dark, longer than the thorax. Disk of the thorax with brown tomentum. Abdomen with cupreous tomentum, and with a slight greenish tinge towards the tip; a white subapical dot; underside with broad white bands. Legs with a cupreous tinge; femora whitish beneath. Wings grey; veins black, fringed. Length of the body $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; of the wings $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

3. *CULEX IMPATIBILIS*, n. s. *Mas.* Subcupreo-niger, capite albo punctato, pectore albo guttato, abdomine fasciis interruptis albis, genubus albis, femoribus posticis albis apice nigris, tarsis intermediis basi albis, tarsis posticis albo bifasciatis, alis cinereis.

Male. Black, with a very slight cupreous tinge. Head with shining white points. Sheaths of the proboscis dark tawny, longer than the thorax. Pectus with shining white dots. Abdomen with interrupted shining white bands, which are most complete beneath. Knees white; hind femora white, with black tips; middle tarsi white at the base; hind tarsi with two white bands. Wings cinereous; veins black, fringed. Length of the body 2 lines; of the wings 3 lines.

4. *CULEX IMPELLENS*, n. s. *Fem.* Fuscus, subtus testaceus, proboscide nigricante albo-fasciato, pedibus pallidis, femoribus albidis apice obscurioribus, tarsorum articulis basi albis, alis cinereis.

Female. Brown, testaceous beneath. Proboscis blackish, with a white band, a little longer than the thorax. Legs with pale reflections; femora whitish, with darker tips; joints of the tarsi white at the base. Wings grey; veins black, fringed. Length of the body $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; of the wings 4 lines.

Gen. *ANOPHELES*, Meigen.

5. *ANOPHELES VANUS*, n. s. *Mas.* Cinereo-fuscus, gracilis, antennis

late plumosis, pedibus testaceis longis gracillimis, tarsorum articulis basi albis, alis subcinereis antice nigro punctatis.

Male. Cinereous brown, slender. Proboscis full half the length of the body. Palpi nearly half the length of the body. Antennæ broadly plumose. Legs testaceous, long, very slender; joints of the tarsi white at the base. Wings slightly cinereous, with black points on the fore part; veins black, fringed. Length of the body 2½ lines; of the wings 4 lines.

Fam. TIPULIDÆ, *Haliday.*

Gen. LIMNOBIA, *Meigen.*

The following species, in the structure of the wing-veins, does not accord with any of Meigen's divisions of the genus. The mediastinal vein ends at about three-fourths of the length of the wing; the subcostal ends at seven-eighths of the length, and is connected with the radial by a transverse veinlet at its tip; the radial, the cubital, and the 1st and the 3rd externo-medial are long and of equal length; the 2nd externo-medial springs from the 1st, at one-fourth of its length; the 3rd externo-medial is connected by a transverse veinlet near its base with the subanal.

6. LIMNOBIA IMPONENS, n. s. Ochracea, palpis antennisque nigricantibus, his thoracis dimidio brevioribus, thorace antico valde elongato et attenuato, abdomine piceo, alis subcinereis longis angustis, stigmatе nigricante longissimo, halteribus piceis basi testaceis.

Ochraceous. Proboscis, palpi, and antennæ blackish, the latter moniliform setaceous, not half the length of the thorax. Thorax much elongated and attenuated in front. Abdomen piceous. Wings greyish, long narrow; veins black, testaceous at the base and along the costa from the base to the stigma, which is blackish and very long; halteres piceous, testaceous at the base. Length of the body 7 (?) lines; of the wings 16 lines.

Gen. TIPULA, *Linn.*

7. TIPULA INFIDENS, n. s. *Flem.* Fusca, capite apud oculos subtusque cinereo, antennis basi testaceis thorace brevioribus, thorace vittis quatuor ochraceis, abdominis apice ochraceo, pedibus fulvis longissimis, femoribus apice fuscis, alis cinereis apud costam luridis.

Female. Brown. Head cinereous about the eyes and beneath. Antennæ setaceous, submoniliform, testaceous at the base, shorter than the thorax. Thorax with a slight cinereous tinge, and with four dull ochraceous stripes. Abdomen ochraceous at the tip. Legs tawny, slender, very long; tips of the femora brown. Wings cinereous, lurid along the costa to the stigma, which is brown; veins black, tawny at the base. Length of the body 10 lines; of the wings 24 lines.

8. *TIPULA INORDINANS*, n. s. *Mas.* Fusca, capite pallide cinereo vitta fusca, antennis testaceis thorace valde longioribus, articulis basi nigris nodosis setigeris thorace vittis quatuor pallide cinereis, abdominis lateribus ventreque testaceis, segmentis basi nigro postice albomarginatis, pedibus nigris longissimis, femoribus dimidio basali testaceis apices versus albo fasciatis, tibiis albo fasciatis, tarsis albo bifasciatis, alis hyalinis striga costali subapicali nigricante, venis transversis nigro nebulosis.

Male. Brown. Head pale cinereous, with a brown stripe. Antennæ testaceous, slightly setaceous, much longer than the thorax; joints at the base black, nodose, setigerous. Thorax with four pale cinereous stripes; pectus pale cinereous. Abdomen testaceous beneath and along each side, thickened towards the tip; segments whitish at the base, black along the hind borders. Legs black, slender, very long; femora testaceous for half the length from the base, with a white subapical band; tibiæ with a white band beyond the middle; tarsi with two broad white bands. Wings hyaline, with a blackish costal subapical streak; veins and stigma black, the latter small; transverse veins and forked subapical vein clouded with black; veins testaceous. Length of the body 9 lines; of the wings 16 lines.

Gen. CTENOPHORA, *Fabr.*

9. *CTENOPHORA INCUNCTANS*, n. s. *Mas.* Atra, capite thoraceque læte ochraceis, antennarum ramis longis æqualibus subpilosis, abdomine basi ochraceo. *Fem.* Thoracis disco saturate ochraceo. *Var. β.* Capite thoraceque saturate ochraceis, alis albido strigatis et guttatis. Deep black. *Male.* Head and thorax bright ochraceous. Antennæ with long equal slightly pilose branches. Abdomen ochraceous at the base. *Female.* Disc of the thorax deep ochraceous. *Var.* Head and thorax deep ochraceous. Wings with five whitish streaks and two exterior elongated whitish dots. Length of the body 8-10 lines; of the wings 18-22 lines.

10. *CTENOPHORA GAUDENS*, n. s. *Mas et Fem.* Læte ochracea, abdomine apicem versus nigro, pedibus nigris, femoribus ochraceis apicem nigris, tibiis fascia basali candida, alis nigricantibus basi ochraceis, fascia exteriore albida.

Male and Female. Bright ochraceous. Abdomen black towards the tip. Legs black; femora ochraceous, black towards the tips; tibiæ with a snow white basal band. Wings blackish, ochraceous at the base, with a whitish exterior band which is attenuated hindward. *Male.* Antennæ with long, equal, slightly pilose branches. Length of the body 7-10 lines; of the wings 14-16 lines.

Gen. OPOMYZA, *Fallen.*

224. *OPOMYZA NIGRIFINIS*, n. s. *Fem.* Cinerea, capite antennisque pallide rufis, arista plumosa, thorace bilineato, pectore halteribusque albis, abdomine fulvo lanceolato apicem versus nigro, pedibus fulvis, alis nigris albo guttatis.

Female. Cinereous; head pale red, white beneath; antennæ pale red, very short, 3rd joint nearly round, arista plumose; thorax with two indistinct darker lines; pectus and halteres white; abdomen lanceolate, tawny, shining, black towards the tip; legs tawny; wings black, rather narrow, with about ten white dots, of which two are larger than the others, and form a broken and almost interrupted band near the base; veins black; discal transverse vein straight, upright, parted by about half its length from the border; no præbrachial transverse vein. Length of the body $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; of the wings $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

Gen. DROSOPHILA, *Fallen.*

225. *DROSOPHILA SOLENNIS*, n. s. *Mas.* Testacea, facie carinata, thorace vittis quatuor fulvis, abdomine fasciis abbreviatis nigricantibus, alis cinereis.

Male. Testaceous; face keeled; antennæ wanting; thorax with four tawny stripes; abdomen elliptical, a little longer than the thorax, with blackish abbreviated bands; wings grey; veins black; discal transverse vein straight, upright, parted by hardly less than its length from the border, and by about thrice its length from the præbrachial transverse. Length of the body $1\frac{1}{2}$ line; of the wings 3 lines.

226. *DROSOPHILA RUDIS*, n. s. *Mas.* Fulva, facie albida, abdomine nigro nitente basi fulvo, pedibus halteribusque testaceis, alis cinereis apud costam obscurioribus maculis quatuor nigricantibus.

Male. Tawny, testaceous beneath; face whitish; antennæ wanting; abdomen elongate-oval, black, shining, tawny at the base, not longer than the thorax; legs and halteres testaceous; wings grey, darker along the costa, with four blackish spots, first spot subcostal, larger than the second which is discal, third apical, band between the second and third spots irregular, attenuated hindward; veins black; discal transverse vein straight, upright, parted by nearly its length from the border, and by nearly twice its length from the præbrachial transverse. Length of the body 2 lines; of the wings $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

227. *DROSOPHILA ILLATA*, n. s. *Fem.* Fulva, segmentorum abdominalium marginibus pedibusque testaceis, alis cinereis.

Female. Tawny; antennæ very short, 3rd joint conical, arista thinly plumose; abdomen oval, not longer than the thorax; hind borders of the segments and legs testaceous; wings grey; veins black, tawny at the base; discal transverse vein straight, upright, parted by about its length from the border, and by nearly four times its length from the præbrachial transverse. Length of the body $1\frac{1}{4}$ line; of the wings $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

228. *DROSOPHILA LURIDA*, n. s. *Mas.* Atræ, capite piceo, arista plumosa, abdomine lurido subpubescente, pedibus obscure fulvis, alis lurido-cinereis, punctis marginalibus nigris, vena transversa præbrachiali nigro nebulosa.

Male. Deep black; head piceous; antennæ short, 3rd joint elongate-conical, arista thinly plumose; pectus piceous; abdomen oval, lurid red, minutely pubescent, not longer than the thorax; legs dull tawny; wings lurid grey, blackish at the base, with black points at the tips of the longitudinal veins; veins yellowish; discal transverse vein straight, upright, with a black point at each end, parted by less than its length from the border, and by about twice its length from the præbrachial transverse, which is clouded with black. Length of the body 2 lines; of the wings 4 lines.

229. *DROSOPHILA LATERALIS*, n. s. *Mas.* Fulva, subtus testacea, abdomine maculis lateralibus nigris, pedibus halteribusque testaceis, alis cinereis.

Male. Tawny, testaceous beneath; antennæ short, 3rd joint conical, arista plumose; abdomen not longer than the thorax, with black spots along each side; legs and halteres testaceous; wings grey; veins black. Length of the body $1\frac{1}{2}$ line; of the wings 3 lines.

Gen. *DISCOMYZA*, *Meigen.*

230. *DISCOMYZA OBSCURATA*, n. s. *Fem.* Cinereo-nigra, capite abdomineque nigris nitentibus, antennis obscure rufis, arista plumosa, pectoris lateribus albido conspersis, alis cinereis fascia informi maculaque apicali nigricantibus, halteribus albis.

Female. Cinereous black; head black, shining; antennæ short, dark red, 3rd joint conical, longer than the 2nd, arista thinly plumose; sides of the pectus with minute whitish speckles; abdomen elliptical, flat, black, shining, longer than the thorax; legs black; wings grey, with an irregular blackish band which does not extend to the hind border, and with a blackish apical spot; veins black; discal transverse vein straight, oblique, parted by much less than its length from the border, and by very much more than its length from the præbrachial transverse, which is clouded with black; halteres white. Length of the body 2 lines; of the wings 3 lines.

Gen. *NOMBA*, n. g.

Mas et Fem. Corpus latum, crassum. Frons lata. Antennæ brevissimæ; articulus 3^{us} subrotundus; arista subpubescens. Thorax subpubescens, quasi coriaceus; scutellum parvum; mectathorax maximus, abdomen alasque incumbentibus obtegens. Pedes breves, robusti; femora subincrassata; tibiæ arcuatæ. Alæ parvæ.

Male and Female. Body broad, thick, compact. Head almost as broad as the thorax; front broad, narrower than the epistoma; face vertical.

Antennæ very short; third joint nearly round; arista very minutely pubescent. Thorax solid, apparently horny, very minutely pubescent; scutellum small; metathorax elliptical, enormously developed, covering the whole abdomen, sheltering the wings when in repose. Legs short, stout; femora slightly incrassated; tibiæ curved. Wings concealed beneath the metathorax.

231. *NOMBA TECTA*, n. s. *Mas et Fæm.* Nigra, obscura, antennis piccis, tarsis flavis apice nigris, alis cinereis.

Male and Female. Black, dull; antennæ piceous; tarsi yellow, with black tips; wings grey; veins black. Length of the body $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ line; of the wings $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines.

Subfam. HYDROMYZIDES, *Haliday.*

Gen. NOTIPHILA, *Fallen.*

232. *NOTIPHILA LINEOSA*, n. s. *Mas et Fæm.* Fusca, obscura, capite apud oculos linea frontali et epistomate albidis, arista plumosa, thorace lineis sex albidis, abdomine nigro segmentorum marginibus fulvis, pedibus nigris, tibiis anticis genibus tarsi halteribusque fulvis, alis cinereis.

Male and Female. Brown, dull; head whitish about the eyes, and with a whitish line on the front; epistoma whitish; antennæ not near reaching the epistoma, 3rd joint elongate, arista thinly plumose; thorax with six whitish lines, the lateral pair incomplete; abdomen black, not longer than the thorax, hind borders of the segments tawny; legs black, tarsi, knees, posterior tibiæ at the tips, and fore tibiæ tawny; wings grey; veins black; discal transverse vein straight, upright, parted by more than its length from the border, and by full thrice its length from the præbrachial transverse; halteres tawny. Length of the body $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 lines; of the wings $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lines.

The two following species belong to the group of which *N. Cinerea* is the type.

233. *NOTIPHILA QUADRIFASCIA*, n. s. *Fæm.* Fusca, subtus cinerea, capite antice amplo, facie convexa, antennis nigris, arista plumosa, metathorace abdominisque maculis duabus basalibus fasciisque quatuor albidis, genibus tarsisque rufescentibus, alis cinereis puncto costali nigro, halteribus testaceis.

Female. Brown, cinereous beneath; head large and somewhat tumid in front and beneath; face cinereous, convex; antennæ black, very small, 3rd joint conical, arista plumose; metathorax whitish; abdomen with a whitish spot on each side at the base, and with four whitish bands, of which the 3rd and 4th are interrupted; legs cinereous black, knees and tarsi reddish; wings grey, with a black costal point at the tip of the subcostal vein; veins black; discal transverse vein oblique, nearly straight, parted by less than half its length from the

*Larvæ
(approx.)*

232

Cinerea

233

Cinerea

border, and by nearly thrice its length from the præbrachial transverse ; halteres testaceous. Length of the body $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines ; of the wings 4 lines.

234. *NOTIPHILA FLAVILINEA*, n. s. *Mas et Fæm.* Picco-nigra, capite apud oculos testaceo, antennis rufescentibus, arista plumosa, abdominis segmentis flavo marginatis, alis cinereis apud costam subluridis, halteribus testaceis.

Male and Female. Piccous brown ; head rather paler, testaceous about the eyes ; antennæ reddish, very short, 3rd joint conical, arista plumose ; abdomen oval, not longer than the thorax ; hind borders of the segments yellow ; wings grey, with a slight lurid tinge along the costa ; veins black ; discal transverse vein straight, upright, parted by less than its length from the border, and by a little more than twice its length from the præbrachial transverse ; halteres testaceous. Length of the body $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines ; of the wings 4 lines.

Gen. *EPHYDRA*. *Fallen.*

235. *EPHYDRA BORBOROIDES*, n. s. *Fæm.* Nigra, lata, crassa, pubescens, subsetosa, antennis piccis, arista pubescente, tibiis tarsisque flavo fasciatis, alis nigricantibus latiusculis cinerascens sexguttatis.

Female. Black, broad, thick, somewhat pubescent and with a few bristles ; antennæ piccous, short, 3rd joint round, arista pubescent ; abdomen broader than the thorax ; legs rather setose, tibiæ and tarsi with yellow bands ; wings blackish, rather broad, with about six greyish dots on each ; veins black ; posterior longitudinal veins abbreviated ; discal transverse vein parted by more than twice its length from the border, and by less than its length from the præbrachial transverse. Length of the body $1\frac{1}{2}$ line ; of the wings 3 lines.

236. *EPHYDRA MACULICORNIS*, n. s. *Mas.* Cinereo-nigra, capite antennisque rufis, his puncto nigro, arista nuda, abdomine nigro nitente, tarsis testaceis, alis cinereis apud costam pubescentibus.

Male. Cinereous black ; head red in front and about the eyes ; antennæ red, 3rd joint round with a black point above ; arista short, simple ; abdomen oval, black, shining, not longer than the thorax ; tarsi testaceous ; wings grey, minutely pubescent along the border ; veins black ; discal transverse vein straight, oblique, parted by more than twice its length from the border and from the præbrachial transverse ; halteres piccous. Length of the body 2 lines ; of the wings 4 lines.

Gen. *OCHTHERA*. *Latr.*

237. *OCHTHERA INNOTATA*, n. s. *Fæm.* Cinereo-nigra, capite antico flavescenti-albo, pectore pedibusque cinereis, abdomine cyanescenti-nigro, alis cinereis, halteribus albidis.

Female. Cinereous black ; head yellowish white in front, silvery white hindward ; pectus and legs cinereous ; abdomen bluish black ; wings

grey; veins black; pobrachial vein forming an obtuse angle at its junction with the discal transverse vein, the latter very oblique, parted by little more than half its length from the border, and by nearly thrice its length from the præbrachial transverse; halteres whitish. Length of the body $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; of the wings $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Fam. PHORIDÆ, *Haliday*.

Gen. PHORA, *Latr.*

238. PHORA BIFASCIATA, n. s. *Flem.* Atra, subtus flavescenti-alba, antennis fulvis, abdomine lanceolato, fasciis duabus apice pedibus halteribusque flavescenti-albis, pedibus posticis nigris basi flavescenti-albis, tarsis intermediis nigricantibus, alis cinereis.

Female. Deep black, yellowish white beneath; antennæ tawny; abdomen lanceolate, much longer than the thorax; sides elevated, a broad basal yellowish white band, and a narrower one beyond the middle, tip also yellowish white; anterior legs and halteres yellowish white, middle tarsi blackish, hind femora with the basal half yellowish white; wings cinereous, veins black, pale at the base; costal vein ending at a little beyond half the length of the wing; radial cubital, præbrachial, and pobrachial veins parallel and equally distinct. Length of the body 2-2½ lines; of the wings 5-6 lines.

On the Zoological Geography of the Malay Archipelago. By ALFRED R. WALLACE, Esq. Communicated by CHARLES DARWIN, Esq., F.R.S. & L.S.

[Read Nov. 3rd, 1859.]

IN Mr. Sclater's paper on the Geographical Distribution of Birds, read before the Linnean Society, and published in the 'Proceedings' for February 1858, he has pointed out that the western islands of the Archipelago belong to the Indian, and the eastern to the Australian region of Ornithology. My researches in those countries lead me to believe that the same division will hold good in every branch of Zoology; and the object of my present communication is to mark out the precise limits of each region, and to call attention to some inferences of great general importance as regards the study of the laws of organic distribution.

The Australian and Indian regions of Zoology are very strongly contrasted. In one the Marsupial order constitutes the great mass of the mammalia,—in the other not a solitary marsupial animal exists. Marsupials of at least two genera (*Cuscus* and *Belideus*) are found all over the Moluccas and in Celebes; but none have

been detected in the adjacent islands of Java and Borneo. Of all the varied forms of *Quadrumana*, *Carnivora*, *Insectivora* and *Ruminantia* which abound in the western half of the Archipelago, the only genera found in the Moluccas are *Paradoxurus* and *Cervus*. The *Sciuridae*, so numerous in the western islands, are represented in Celebes by only two or three species, while not one is found further east. Birds furnish equally remarkable illustrations. The Australian region is the richest in the world in Parrots; the Asiatic is (of tropical regions) the poorest. Three entire families of the Psittacine order are peculiar to the former region, and two of them, the Cockatoos and the Lories, extend up to its extreme limits, without a solitary species passing into the Indian islands of the Archipelago. The genus *Palæornis* is, on the other hand, confined with equal strictness to the Indian region. In the Rasorial order, the *Phasianidae* are Indian, the *Megapodiidae* Australian; but in this case one species of each family just passes the limits into the adjacent region. The genus *Tropidorhynchus*, highly characteristic of the Australian region, and everywhere abundant as well in the Moluccas and New Guinea as in Australia, is quite unknown in Java and Borneo. On the other hand, the entire families of *Bucconidae*, *Trogonidae* and *Phyllornithidae*, and the genera *Pericrocotus*, *Picnonotus*, *Trichophorus*, *Ixos*, in fact, almost all the vast family of Thrushes and a host of other genera, cease abruptly at the eastern side of Borneo, Java, and Bali. All these groups are *common birds* in the great Indian islands; they abound everywhere; they are the characteristic features of the ornithology; and it is most striking to a naturalist, on passing the narrow straits of Macassar and Lombok, suddenly to miss them entirely, together with the *Quadrumana* and *Felidae*, the *Insectivora* and *Rodentia*, whose varied species people the forests of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo.

To define exactly the limits of the two regions where they are (geographically) most intimately connected, I may mention that during a few days' stay in the island of Bali I found birds of the genera *Copsychus*, *Megalaima*, *Tiga*, *Ploceus*, and *Sturnopastor*, all characteristic of the Indian region and abundant in Malacca, Java, and Borneo; while on crossing over to Lombok, during three months collecting there, not one of them was ever seen; neither have they occurred in Celebes nor in any of the more eastern islands I have visited. Taking this in connexion with the fact of *Cucaturia*, *Tropidorhynchus*, and *Megapodius* having their western limit in Lombok, we may consider it established that the Strait of Lombok

and the hind borders of the segments tawny: legs black, short; tibiae tawny, black at the base and at the tips: wings grey, slightly lurid in front, with numerous partly confluent blackish spots; veins black; discal transverse vein straight, upright, parted by much less than its length from the border, and by about twice its length from the præbrachial transverse; halteres tawny. Length of the body 2½ lines; of the wings 4 lines.

Gen. SCIOMYZA, *Follen.*

161. *SCIOMYZA REPLENA*, n. s. *Fœm.* Picea, capite ferrugineo lituris albis, antennis pedibus thoracisque vittis quatuor rufescentibus, abdomine nigro fasciis rufescentibus, femoribus nigris, tibiis nigro bifasciatis, alis nigricantibus albido trifasciatis margine postico cinereo.

Female. Piceous; head with several black bristles, white about the eyes, ferruginous above, with a white transverse line hindward, with a partly black partly white mark on each side, and with an abbreviated whitish streak in the middle; antennæ reddish, piceous towards the tips, 3rd joint conical, less than twice the length of the 2nd; arista plumose; thorax with four reddish stripes, the outer pair incomplete; abdomen black, with a reddish band on the fore border of each segment; legs reddish, femora black, tibiae with two black bands; wings blackish, with three irregular abbreviated whitish bands, cinereous along the hind border; veins black; discal transverse vein straight, upright, parted by less than its length from the border, and by nearly twice its length from the præbrachial transverse; halteres testaceous. Length of the body 2½ lines; of the wings 5 lines.

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 162. *SCIOMYZA? LEUCOMELANA*, n. s. *Fœm.* Picea, nitens, subtus alba, capite plano, antennis rufis apice nigris, arista plumosa, abdomine nigro, pedibus halteribusque testaceis, alis nigricantibus acutis.

Female. Piceous, shining; head flat above, a little narrower than the thorax; epistoma, sides of the peristoma, under side and disk of the pectus white; antennæ red, reaching the epistoma, third joint elongate-conical, black towards the tip; arista plumose; scutellum large; abdomen oval, black, hardly longer or broader than the thorax; legs short, testaceous; wings blackish, paler along the hind border, rather pointed at the tips; costa very convex; veins black, radial vein slightly curved, cubital vein and præbrachial vein converging towards the tip; discal transverse vein nearly straight and upright, parted by more than its length from the border, and by nearly twice its length from the præbrachial transverse; halteres testaceous. Length of the body 3 lines; of the wings 4 lines.

Gen. AMBLADA, n. g.

Fœm. Corpus sat robustum. Caput transversum, thorace vix angustius. Antennæ capitis latitudine breviores; articulus 3^{us} lanceolatus.