



TEXT-FIG. 3.—Figs. 11–14—*Acantholybas brunneus* (Breddin), ♂ terminalia. Fig. 11—Apex of abdomen (lateral), pygophor retracted. Fig. 12—Ventral aspect of apex of left half of aedeagus; walls of phallosome and conjunctiva slit mid-ventrally and splayed outward. Fig. 13—Aedeagus, ventral aspect, withdrawn from basal plate. Fig. 14—Left clasper, lateral aspect. Abbreviations: BP, basal plate; C, invaginated wall of conjunctiva (cut through); CD, CLA, CV, dorsal, lateral, and ventral conjunctival appendages; ED, ejaculatory duct; ER, ejaculatory reservoir; P, phallosome (theca); S, spiracle; T, trichobothria; V, vesica; VII, IX, seventh and ninth abdominal segments.

### BERYTIDAE

According to the Copenhagen Decisions (ed. Hemming, 1953: 36) a Family-Group name is not to be changed when the name of its type genus is changed because this is found to be a junior synonym. Thus, as pointed out by China and Miller (1955: 260), under the current rules *Neididae* remains a junior synonym of *Berytidae*, which has priority although *Berytus* is a junior objective synonym of *Neides*. The decisions of the London Congress (1958) are not to hand at the time of writing.

The *Berytidae* of the Australian region have been revised by Gross (1950), who redescribed and keyed out the sole New Zealand species, the endemic *Neides wakefieldi* Buch. White. This is known only in the subbrachypterous and brachypterous forms, the latter being much the commoner (Myers, 1926: 485–486; Gross, 1950: 315).