tapering. 2. Saccus moderately long and thick. 3. Valve bearing a caudal and a darsal prong. 4. Uncus flanked by two poorly developed prongs.

Distribution. This species is only known from Sikkim and Bhutan.

DROSOPHILID AND CHLOROPID FLIES BRED FROM SKUNK CABBAGE.—During May and June, 1956, I collected a great many rotting spathes of skunk cabbage, Symplorcarpus foetidus L. (Nutt.) from a shady red maple swamp in Lexington, Massachusetts. These were placed in a cloth-covered jar, and from 10-20 days later, a succession of small Diptera emerged. The first flies were small psychodids, still undetermined. Two days later, several Drosophila quinaria Loew adults appeared, plus a single small damaged Drosophila, possibly D. transversa or near. Following the first drosophilids by 2-3 days were numerous chloropid adults: about 100 Elachiptera costata (Loew) and 2 each of E. nigriceps (Loew) and E. erythropleura Sabrosky, as well as two specimens of Tricimba lineella (Fall.). Drosophila was also reared later from rotting skunk cabbage leaf petioles that were macerated and left exposed for a week in the same swamp during June; the emergents were all or nearly all D. quinaria, and this species was also collected resting on skunk cabbage leaves at the same locality. D. quinaria does not come to baits of watermelon and other rotting fruits placed in the swamp, though numerous other Drosophila and Chymomzyza were attracted in this way. I owe the determinations to Dr. Curtis W. Sabrosky, Dr. A. H. Sturtevant, and Dr. Marshall R. Wheeler.—W. L. BROWN, JR., Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.
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