

A REVISION OF THE SPECIES OF AGATHOMYIA OF THE  
EASTERN UNITED STATES.

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*Table of Species.*

1. Head, thorax and abdomen black. . . . . 2.  
Head black, thorax and abdomen fulvous. . . . . **fulva** Johns.
2. Abdomen broadly banded with yellow, scutellum yellow. **pulchella** Johns.  
Abdomen not banded. . . . . 3.
3. Thorax and abdomen both maculated with greenish white, halteres  
black. . . . . **notata** Loew.  
Thorax only maculated with greenish white, halteres yellow.  
**divergens** Loew.  
Thorax and abdomen without maculations, tip of abdomen in the female  
cinereous, knobs of the halteres black. . . . . **talpula** Loew.

**Agathomyia fulva** Johnson.

*Callimya fulva* Johns., Psyche XV, p. 59, June, 1908.

At the time I described this and the following species, I did not have access to Verrall's work on the British Flies. A further study of these, together with the types of *divergens* and *talpula* Loew, shows that the four species are all true *Agathomyia*.

**Agathomyia pulchella** Johnson.

*Callimya pulchella* Johns., Psyche XV, p. 58, June, 1908.

Since describing this species from specimens obtained at St. Johnsbury, Vt., June 27, 1906, I have collected two specimens on Mt. Ascutney, Vt., July 11, and one at Brattleboro, Vt., July 15, 1908.

**Agathomyia talpula** Loew.

*Callomyia talpula* Loew, Centur., IX, 81 (1869).

*Callimya talpula* Johns., Psyche XV, p. 59 (1908).

A female of this species was obtained at East Walpole, Mass., May 26, 1908.

**Agathomyia divergens** Loew.

*Callomyia divergens* Loew, Centur., V, 77 (1865).

Aside from the type there is a specimen in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, from the District of Columbia.

**Agathomyia notata** Loew.

This species has been obtained by the writer at Westville, N. J., July 2, 1893; Riverton, N. J., June 1; Auburndale, Mass., August 28; and Hanover, N. H., July 5, 1908.

**Callimya venusta** Snow.

I was very much surprised to capture at Shackford Head, near Eastport, Maine, July 14, 1909, a specimen of this beautiful species, agreeing in every respect with the description. It is a true *Callimya*.

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UNUSUAL PARASITIC HABITS OF AN AFRICAN EPHYDRID. By Dr. C. Wellman, translated from Zeitschr. wiss. Insektenbiol., Nov. 18, 1909, p. 356.

While collecting insects some time ago in West Africa, a small fly which was laying eggs on living ants (*Cremastogaster* sp.) attracted my attention. The fly rested on her victim, inserted her ovipositor, and then carried the seemingly perplexed and helpless ant into a small deserted spider burrow, where the ant remained until the fly larva had emerged. It was interesting to see how well the fly managed so strong a fighter as the ant, for this ant can sting severely. At first I mistook the fly for a Phorid as I knew *Phora formicarum* to be parasitic on *Lasius niger*, but on closer examination by specialists, it proved to be a member of the Ephydriidae representing a new genus and species. I take this occasion to present these observations as this kind of parasitism is to my knowledge something entirely new among Diptera.

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