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AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE DIPTERA (FLIES)
OF OREGON

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

In the preparation of this list we have endeavored to get a representative collection of diptera from the state of Oregon, but we have had little or no opportunity to collect in some of the faunal areas. Collectors in the state will at least have something to work from and we hope to see the list greatly increased in the near future. Cosmopolitan species have been listed without giving any particular data. Considering the great area of the state and the diversity of ecological conditions, our list seems quite small and it is intended only as a preliminary report. Aldrich's Catalogue lists only 89 species of diptera from Oregon, but we must add to this number about 40 species having a general distribution and at least six species mentioned as occurring all along the Pacific coast. Of Aldrich's 89 species, we have been unable to find 24; seven of these are species described by Loew, five are Bigot's species, and six are species described by Williston. One hundred and seventy-eight species in this list have been described since the publication

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of the Aldrich Catalogue, and several European species are included which were not known from North America at that time. The rediscovery of many old species has been more gratifying to us than the discovery of a number of undescribed ones.

Most of the collecting was done in the Hood River Valley, Forest Grove, the Mt. Jefferson region, and the section around Corvallis. Our collecting time has been short, as work on the list was commenced in the early summer of 1917, and most of the work had to be done in spare time. Naturally, we spent most of the limited time at our disposal in collecting specimens that were of especial interest to us; as a consequence, many of the families are not adequately represented. The diptera collection at the Oregon Agricultural College formed a nucleus on which to build; the earliest records are a little previous to 1900, and some specimens were collected in 1906 and 1907 by Mr. J. C. Bridwell. No extensive collections of Oregon diptera are known to us outside of those we have assembled.

Space does not permit of a detailed comparison of this list with others, such as the New Jersey and Florida lists written by C. W. Johnson, but such a comparison is interesting to the student of distribution. This preliminary paper lists 953 species from Oregon; Johnson gives 845 species for Florida and 1662 species for New Jersey. Certain families of the diptera are well represented in Oregon, although only one group, the Syrphidæ, has been collected extensively. In the Asilidæ only one species is common to Oregon and Florida and there is no species common to Oregon and New Jersey. Each region has a distinct dipterous fauna, with a sprinkling of widely distributed forms, some of which are boreal and some cosmopolitan.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF OREGON

The state of Oregon has an area of 95,607 square miles. In altitude, it ranges from sea level to over 10,000 feet on some of the mountain peaks. The annual rainfall ranges from 70 inches or more on the coast to nine inches in parts of the eastern plains region.

The Cascade Range has a great effect on the climate and faunal distribution; the Coast Range has less influence, being

944. *Agromyza superciliosa* Zett.

Reported from Oregon by Melander.

945. *Agromyza tæniola* Coq.

Reported from Oregon by Melander.

Family MILICHIIDÆ

This family has long been associated with the Agromyzidæ. The costa is microscopically broken twice and there is an anal cell. The clypeus is small. The antennal arista is pubescent.

946. *Milichiella lactipennis* (Loew)

Hood River, VII-9 (Cole).

947. *Paramadiza halætralis* (Coq.)

Very commonly seen in houses on the windows, from February to September.

Family OCHTHIPHILIDÆ

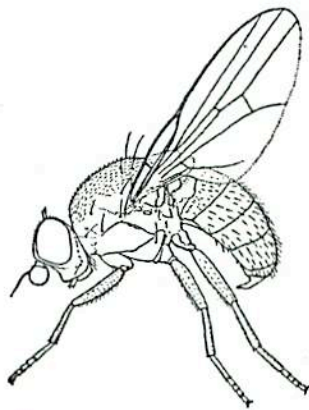


Fig. 53. *Leucopis griseola* Fallén.

A family closely related to the Agromyzidæ and until recently considered a subfamily of that group. There is no break in the costa of the wing and oral vibrissæ are absent. The species are densely gray pollinose. The larvæ have been bred from aphids and various soft scales.