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N. iole.

This is fairly common. Contrary to a description of the habits, which I read somewhere recently, stating that this species is found only in moist places, I found it only along the dry sandy spaces and on the hillsides about Goldroad and also on the dry plain about Ash Fork further east.

Except for notes on dates and captures, the other species mentioned in my list show nothing of particular interest. If one could spend an entire season in this interesting country, many more interesting features could doubtless be recorded and valuable studies worked out in detail.

Notes on North American Agromyzidae (Dipt.).

By J. R. MALLOCH, Urbana, Illinois.

Since the completion of my paper on the species of the genus *Agromyza** I have had the opportunity of examining the material in the collection of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, and have also seen two species, kindly submitted by Dr. E. P. Felt, which make necessary the present supplementary paper on the group. I have indicated the changes necessary in the synoptic table to permit of the inclusion of the new species.

It may be of interest to mention that *Agromyza melampyga* Loew occurs in Britain. I captured a specimen of this species at Dunoon, Scotland, in July, 1912, while on a visit there. I cannot say whether the species has any European name or not, as the knowledge of this family in Europe is very unsatisfactory, and meanwhile leave our species as *melampyga*.

I have received several letters from correspondents requesting information as to what I have done with *Agromyza aeneiventris* Fallen in my paper. I take this opportunity of stating that I have not seen any American specimens which agree with the species considered by European authors as the true *aeneiventris*, so have dropped the name entirely. I have found so much confusion amongst the species I have examined, from

* Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 6, No. 3, p. 269.

halesus, and by following prepared 46 specimens, almost all of the same ground, but did unfortunately just a week or so later and took only a few. A little later I would have been able to feed on mistletoe. I found small oaks in the vicinity, and these were in close proximity

to one point with reference to the males have one small tail, the other long, flat and broader than the males and the difference to the base of the wings is in the areas. Denton's beautiful illustrations mention this difference.

specimens at Silver Spring, Maryland. I caught frequently in the foliage of this tree. Finally I found them in a secluded corner while they were

with an extensive collection in Southern Arizona of Mr. Fordyce Grinnell, the same. As I was in Prescott, where the prevailing belief that

Europe, that I prefer to await the examination of the types of the older authors before changing the names of any of this group (with black halteres), because, as things are at present, there is but little hope of arriving at a correct interpretation of their descriptions, color being almost the only character used, and as this is very similar in all the species it is almost hopeless to attempt identifications.

Mallochiella glabra Fallen.

This species occurs in North America and may be separated from *halteralis* Coquillett by the following characters:

M. glabra.—Male: Black, including face and palpi, only the basal 3 joints of mid and hind tarsi yellowish at base; hind tibia very slightly dilated; last section of fifth vein recurved and shorter than the penultimate section of fourth; last section of fourth slightly less than four times as long as penultimate section. Length, 2 mm.

Female: Similar to the male except that the last section of fourth vein is barely more than three times as long as penultimate section. Length, 2.5 mm.

M. halteralis.—Male: Black, face below antennae, palpi and base of all tarsi yellow; hind tibia very much broadened; last section of fifth vein generally distinctly longer than penultimate section of fourth, last section of fourth vein generally five times as long as penultimate. Length, 1.5 mm.

Female: Colored as the male, and in other respects very similar except that the hind tibia is not conspicuously broadened, showing only a very slight thickening as in *glabra*. Length, 1.75 mm.

Halteralis seems to be widely distributed in North America. I have seen a large series of specimens in the collection of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History that were reared from refuse pig hair. The only specimens that I have seen from North America that are referable to *glabra* are several which I took at Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., during September, 1913. These specimens are in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, with the exception of one which is now in the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History.

AGROMYZA Fallen.

Owing to the addition of *A. quadrisetosa* in the Addenda to my paper on the genus *Agromyza*, and the description herewith of another species with black third antennal joint, the synoptic table should be altered as given here.