

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, *Symplocarpus 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 *Chymomyza* 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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