A NEW LOCALITY RECORD FOR NEOCHRYSOPS GLOBOSUS WALTON (DIPTERA: TABANIDAE)[1]

Albert R. Thornhill and **Kirby L. Hays**[2]

During the summers of 1969 and 1970, research on horse fly dispersal was conducted at the Piedmont Substation of the Auburn University (Alabama) Agricultural Experiment Station at Camp Hill, Alabama, in Tallapossa County. Four female specimens of the deer fly *Neochrysops globosus* Walton were collected during this period. This is the first record of this species from Alabama, and prior to these collections only two specimens were known. *Neochrysops globosus* was described by Walton in 1918 from a single specimen collected by Robert Fouts at Cabin John Bridge, Maryland, July 20, 1916. In 1965, L. L. Pechuman found a second specimen of the species in a group of undetermined tabanids from the Illinois Natural History Survey collection. Pechuman's specimen was collected 13 miles north of Paris, Henry Co., Tennessee, June 9, 1948, by S. S. Roback. A second label on the specimen stated that it was collected on wild carrot and sand.

The four specimens collected in Alabama were captured on cylindrical traps designed to simulate cows. These traps were fabricated in the following manner. A cylinder 15 inches in diameter and 3 feet long was constructed with plywood ends and hardware cloth sides and suspended horizontally by a length of pipe through the center of the cylinder and through wooden legs on each end. The cylinder was covered with black kraft paper which was coated with Stickem Special®[3] to capture the attracted tabanids. Small pieces of dry ice were placed inside the cylinder to attract tabanids as gaseous CO_2 was released by the dry ice.

Two specimens of *N. globosus* were collected during the summer of 1969. On June 12, 1969, a specimen was captured on a trap placed in a plot of Kudzu, *Pueraria lobata* (Willd.) Ohwi, in a low open area adjacent to a small creek. This specimen was observed when it hit the trap and became entangled in the adhesive—the time was approximately 1:00 p.m. Another specimen was collected June 19, 1969, on a trap in an upland pasture area 660 feet from the first site.

Both of the specimens collected during 1970 were captured on a trap in an upland loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda* L.) woods about ½ mile from the area where the specimens

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[2] Department of Zoology-Entomology, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36830.

[3] Michel and Pelton Co., Emeryville, California.

were collected in 1969. The dates of the 1970 collections were June 28 and July 4, 1970. It appears from these collection data that *N. globosus* is a diurnal species and with the use of similar traps by other collectors it is hoped that more specimens of this species will be secured and more information on its biology and range obtained.

At the present time, the specimens are in the possession of C. B. Philip, L. L. Pechuman, the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, and the Auburn University Entomology Museum.

Literature cited

Pechuman, L. L. 1965. A second specimen of *Neochrysops globosus* Walton (Diptera, Tabanidae). Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 76(4): 89-90.

Walton, W. R. 1918. *Neochrysops globosus,* **in McAtee, W. L.** and **Walton, W. R.** District of Columbia Diptera: Tabanidae. Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 20(9): 188-206.

Descriptors: Diptera; Tabanidae; *Neochrysops globosus* in Alabama; Alabama, *Neochrysops globosus*; tabanid trap.

(Entomologist's Library, continued from p. 110.)

14. Field guides

A FIELD GUIDE TO THE INSECTS OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO, by D. J. Borror and R. E. White. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1970. xi + 404 p. Cloth $ 5.95.

This pocket guide lives up to the usual excellence of the Peterson Field Guide series. Most of the 579 families of insects included in this guide are well illustrated by clear drawings, of which 142 are in color. Introductory chapters provide information on collecting and preserving insects. There are short chapters on the structure of insects and the growth and development of insects. There is an interesting "pictorial key" to the families of Coleoptera, but unfortunately in the attempt to simplify, certain unavoidable inaccuracies occur. There are inconsistencies in labelling the illustrations, some have only a common name, indicating a family, some a generic name and some a specific name. It is not the reviewers intent to find all the errors in the book, but merely to point out that there are a number of inaccuracies, i.e., the Coleopterous family listed on p. 182 as Aegiolitidae should be Salpingidae, the Bostrichidae are usually called Bostrichid Powder-post Beetles, not Branch and Twig Borers and though most members of the family have the head "nearly or completely concealed from above", the subfamilies Dysidinae and Psoinae have the heads completely visible from above. The book would be more valuable if there were more generic examples, and those common insects of agricultural or medical importance were more fully described.–*Ed.*