

vertex of the head which is dark excepting the clypeal region. Antennæ brown. Legs yellow.

In the male the second tergite extends much below the level of the collum and is angularly produced below at anterior corner. In the male the second tergite is on the same level below as the collum. The collum is more elongate than in the female, as usual, and the longitudinal stria above the lateral border is strongly marked. On each side of the second tergite below are typically three longitudinal striae in the male.

The cardo of mandibles of the male is large. It is concavely excavated below, leaving a larger angular anterior process and a smaller posterior one.

Segmental suture in a well-impressed encircling groove, widely curved opposite the pore from which it is well removed.

Cauda of anal tergite straight, caudally rounded, decidedly exceeding the valves in both sexes.

First legs in male strongly crassate and uncate as usual.

The species is most readily to be distinguished by the structure of the gonopods of the male, particularly by the form of the second pair. These are distally branched, presenting two acute spurs, visible in anterior view, projecting from beneath the plate of the first pair, one of them being apical, and a larger mesal principal branch which curves mesad against the corresponding branch of the other gonopod as shown in the accompanying figure.

Number of segments mostly forty-six or forty-seven.

Length near 27 mm.

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#### OVIPOSITION OF *RHINOASTROPHILUS NASALIS* L.

Referring to Mr. A. E. Cameron's article in *Science* for January 3, 1919, p. 26, I would insist that my observations, as recorded in *Can. Ent.* for July, 1918, are absolutely correct. In repeated instances I saw the fly strike at the muzzle of the horse just as I have described. While the egg of *nasalis* is easily to be distinguished from that of *intestinalis*, I still maintain that both are "practically the same size and shape" as compared with that of *haemorrhoidalis*. I also still believe that my tentative conclusions as to the method of oviposition are extremely probable. As to the observations recorded, they are not inaccurate in any sense.

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