

added a third genus, differing from the first by the simple third vein, from the second by the absence of the fringe of bristles along the outer side of the hind tibiae, and from both by the greater number of frontal bristles, also in that the median pair in the lowest row is proclinate instead of reclinate. Some idea of the appearance and structure of this interesting form may be gleaned from the accompanying description and figures.

*PSEUDACTEON*, new genus.

Front slightly broader than long, bearing four transverse rows of four



FIG. 12.—Front of *Pseudacteon*.

setae each, the latter reclinate except the median pair in the lowest row, which are proclinate (fig. 12). Third antennal joint oval, about one-third longer than broad, the arista apical. Palpi well developed, clavate, bearing about four bristles at the apex, proboscis robust. Female with a horny ovipositor about half as long as the abdomen. Legs devoid of bristles except at the tips of the hind and middle tibiae.

Venation normal, the third vein simple. Type, the following species:

*Pseudacteon Crawfordii*, new species.—(Fig. 13.) Black, the pleura dark brown, the mouth-parts, legs and halteres light yellow. Wings hyaline, veins brown, the four light ones noticeably paler toward their bases. Length about 1 mm.

Dallas, Texas. Three males and seven females collected, June 17, July 19 and October 22, 1906, by Messrs. J. C. Crawford and W. D. Pierce. One of the females was observed to apparently deposit an egg in the head of an ant, *Solenopsis geminata*, and as

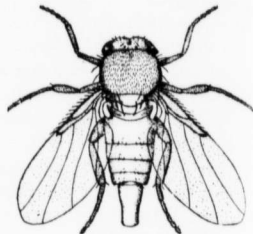


FIG. 13.—*Pseudacteon Crawfordii*.

the Phorids were found only in the company of ants of this species, it is altogether probable that they infest the heads of the latter after the manner of *Apocephalus Pergandei*, which is known to live within the heads of another kind of ant.

Type No. 10294, U. S. National Museum.