

On October 2 and 3, 1917, while in camp on the East Verde River, Arizona, at a point about eight miles north of Payson, altitude 4,400 feet, I took two females of *nasalis*, and noted others, flying at the throat of my horse, but in no case did they alight there. They were seen to hover directly under the animal's throat, and then dart suddenly at the muzzle. I saw this operation repeated many times before I was able to capture the fly, as this action of darting at the muzzle made the animal especially wild. On examination immediately thereafter, I found several whitish eggs with their sharp bases penetrating and adhering in the skin of the upper lip. These eggs were lost owing to the frantic struggles of the horse at the time, but similar eggs were dissected from the abdomen of the fly.

The egg is practically the same size and shape as that of *intestinalis* and not at all like that of *haemorrhoidalis*, but the anal end is moderately pointed though somewhat blunt as seen under a high power. It is capable, however, of penetrating tender skin, as tested on the back of my finger. Moreover, the chitinized clasping forceps at the end of the heavy ovipositor are quite sharp in *nasalis*, while they are decidedly blunt in both *intestinalis* and *haemorrhoidalis*.

On the East Verde *intestinalis* was common but caused no such alarm as did *nasalis* while ovipositing. No specimen of *haemorrhoidalis* was seen anywhere in that region.

The above facts seem to indicate that *nasalis* oviposits about the muzzle of the horse, hovering under the throat merely as a preliminary while seeking a good opportunity to dart at the lips, and piercing the tender skin with the sharpened forceps of the ovipositor while thrusting the anal end of the egg into the puncture. It seems further that this habit of darting at the muzzle of the animal was known to Linnæus, else why should he have named the species *nasalis*? It appears that in later times the preliminary action of the fly in seeking the throat has been commonly observed and its darting thence to the muzzle, overlooked by some investigators though recorded by others, hence the mistaken opinion still held by some that it oviposited in the region of the throat. It is against all reason that the eggs should be placed under the throat,