

- Bombus virginicus*, *Oliv.*
 " *separatus*, *Cresson.*
 " *Ridingsii*, "
 " *vagans*, *Smith.*
 " *consimilis*, *Cresson.*
 " *affinis*, "
 " *perplexus*, "
 " *borealis*, *Kirby.*
 " *fervidus*, *Fabr.*
 " *Pennsylvanicus*, *DeGeer.*
 " *terricola*, *Kirby.*
 " *Couperi*, *Cresson*, (Labrador.)
 " *strenuus*, "
 " *lacustris*, "
 " *ternarius*, *Say.*
 " *pratensis*, *Kirby.*
 " *Derhamellus*, *Kirby.*

Apis mellifica, *Smith.*

The following species are said to occur in Canada:—

- NOMADA punctata*, *Fabr.*
 " *armata*, *Cess.* (Nova Scotia.)
CELEXYS funeraria, *Smith.*
BOMBUS hortorum, *Lin.* (Lake Winnipeg.)
 " *Kirbiellus*, *Curtis.*
 " *polaris*, "

A DESTRUCTIVE TWO-WINGED FLY.

A few years ago, the late Benjamin Walsh published in the *American Entomologist*, some interesting remarks on the internal and external parasites which were known to him to attack man on this continent. Since then we have to record the occurrence of an insect belonging to the order DIPTERA or two-winged flies, which is said to deposit its eggs in the nostrils of man, especially when he is troubled with catarrh. The fly is said to occur in Canada. Maggots of this fly are called "Screw worms" in Kansas, where it is known to attack horses and cattle, but lately positive evidence has been produced to show that it also lays its eggs in the nostrils of man when it finds him asleep in woods or field. There are circumstances connected with the economy of many of our small insects which will take us a long time to discover. A tree flourishes and produces fruit for a time, but the moment decay is indicated in its trunk, insect parasites appear and in a few years it falls and be-

comes amalgamated with the earth from which it sprung. This is also the case with the human body, the moment that disease attack a portion of it, parasites are hovering near the spot. Therefore it behoves us to study cleanliness especially in regard to the nostrils.

We copy the following account of the hominivorous habits of the fly by F. H. Snow, Lawrence, Kansas, published in "Psyche" for March-April, 1883. There is one thing missing, that is, a good illustration of the horrid fly.

The Professor says:—

"I have from time to time had occasion to note the depredations of the screw-worm upon horses and cattle in this state, but until recently have not received positive evidence of its attacks upon human subjects in any locality so far north as Kansas. But early in September, 1882, I received from Mr. S. D. Osborn, the postmaster at Vurek, in South-eastern Kansas, specimens "of the worms which came from the nostrils of Milton Carter." These proved to be the larvæ of *Lucilia mucellaria* Fab., the so called "screw-worm." Upon further inquiry I learned that upwards of one hundred full-grown maggots escaped from the nose of this patient, who finally recovered from the serious illness consequent upon their ravages. I also ascertained that Mr. Carter had long been afflicted with an offensive nasal catarrh, which made his nostrils an attractive place for the oviposition of the fly, and that he had fallen asleep in the woods in the day-time only a few days before the first appearance of the symptoms produced by the presence of the larvæ.

"Several other instances of the attacks of *Lucilia* upon man soon came to my knowledge, most of which led to fatal results. Among these I will select the case attended by Dr. J. B. Britton, of Mapleton, in southeastern Kansas, who reported it in full at the session of the Southeast Kansas District Medical Society in January 1883. From this report I condense the following account: "On the evening of August 22d, 1882, Mr. M. E. Hudson complained of a peculiar sensation at the base of the nose and along the orbital processes, which was first followed by inordinate sneezing, and later by a most excruciating pain over the os frontis, also involving the left superior maxillary. This patient also had