AGROMYZIDÆ.

Phytomyza, sp. Mines in leaves of Thalictrum.
Agromyza æneoventris, Fall. One specimen.

PIPUNCULIDÆ.

Pipunculus nitidiventris. Loew. One specimen, June 2nd.

EPHYDRIDÆ.

Ochthera mantis, DeG. Three specimens, July and August.

(Families, 37; Genera, 134; Species, 234.)

THE FINDING OF A FLAMINGO'S NEST.

The Mangrove tree is one of the characteristic growths of Florida, and a Mangrove swamp is perhaps the hardest travelling in the world. The tree sends forth drooping horizontal roots from the trunk, even as high as four or five feet, and these eventually grow down into the mud beneath. My friend Captain S. D. Kendall, of Tarpon Springs, gave me a keen insight into the difficulties of Mangrove travel in the following anecdote. He was cruising near the southern extremity of Florida, and happened on a place where Flamingoes fed abundantly on a wide tide-flat. Now one of these birds stands about five feet high, is clear pink throughout, and is an ornithological prize; and their nest is seldom seen, being placed in almost inaccessible localities. However, my friend thought these birds were breeding, and not being in a hurry (as is the contented manner of a Floridian) nor yet afraid of any obstacle that might exist, he spent some time watching these birds, feeding, then flying in, flying out, and feeding. After watching a good while, and making a line on the breeding grounds from all possible points, he settled on one point as being closest to the breeding ground, and in the early morning left his comrade, telling him, "If I don't come out in three days, you needn't wait," and started in. The swamp was a mass of Mangrove roots from entrance to centre, and in that whole day of hard labour he covered only about four miles. All through the long night the mosquitoes swarmed, and the bull Alligators roared near by; he could only sit, and smoke, and fight mosquitoes. Next morning he started at daylight and proved the correctness of his alignment by arriving at the nesting ground in a short time. It was an