

defective cover on the breeding box, eight flies had emerged previous to this date and had escaped. Altogether 18 flies emerged from the 42 pupæ, up to July 22nd, leaving a balance of 24 to be accounted for. Exactly one month later, hymenopterous parasites commenced to emerge from these remaining pupæ, and during the last week of August 16 appeared. Of the remaining eight pupæ probably some are dead, but possibly a few may carry over until the following summer. Through the courtesy of Dr. L. O. Howard, to whom specimens were sent, this parasite was referred to Mr. A. B. Gahan of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, who reports that it is a new species of *Opius* (*Vipionidæ*) and will be described by him at a later date.

The adult fly has been taken by the writer in the city of Victoria and all over the Saanich Peninsula wherever its host plant, the Snowberry, grows, the earliest date of capture being July 11th, and the larvæ have been found in the berries at various points on the Mainland, including Agassiz, Lillooet, Lytton, Chase, Armstrong, Vernon, Penticton, Creston and Nelson.

The Snowberry is a very common shrub all over the drier parts of the Coast and interior of British Columbia. The clusters of pure white berries are very conspicuous along the country roads in the early fall, but among them will be seen numbers that are brown, and shrunken. These are berries that have been eaten out by the maggot, the proportion of infested berries on a bush often running as high as fifty per cent. As a rule, only one maggot is found in a berry, but occasionally a fly will deposit an egg in a berry that already contains a maggot, as berries have been found containing two larvæ, in widely different stages of growth. If the berry should be a small one and happen to be touching another as is frequently the case, the maggot will leave the small berry when it has eaten out the pulp and enter the adjoining one and complete its growth there. The *Symphoricarpos* berries that are attacked by the fly do not drop to the ground, and the maggots remain in the fruit until the last vestige of pulp has been eaten. Later they bore through the now shrunken and discoloured skin and pupate among the dead leaves and humus below the bushes. In its selection of bushes on which to oviposit the fly shows a decided preference for those growing on high and dry spots, stunted bushes growing on hillsides generally having the heaviest infestation. The species is evidently very abundant and widely distributed, but it is seldom indeed that the adults are seen, the experience of the writer being identical in this respect with that of Mr. William C. Woods (6) with regard to the variety prevalent in blueberries in Maine. Although collecting was carried on very frequently through the summer, less than half a dozen adult flies were taken by the writer in 1918. The explanation of this probably lies in the fact that the flies are exceedingly active and shy, and the advent of a collector with a sweeping net is sufficient to scare most of them away from his vicinity. The only times the writer has had the opportunity of watching the flies at close range have been when they have alighted on the leaves of the Burdock (*Arctium minus*). They have been seen to alight on the broad leaves of this plant and walk about, applying the labella here and there to the leaf surface. They do not stay long, however, and at the least movement on the part of the observer they make off.

In commenting on this species, Dr. Aldrich, to whom I am indebted for the identification of the flies and notes on its distribution, says: "They are slightly