

flies, members of the genera *Lucilia* and *Calliphora*. As widely known are the stable-fly or cattle-fly, *Stomoxys*, and the horn-fly, *Hematobia*.

The larvae of the house-fly live, for the most part, in dung or manure, but will thrive in almost any kind of filth; I have reared them from the decaying material in the bottoms of spittoons filled with tobacco. The female lays about one hundred and fifty eggs, which hatch in one or two days, according to the weather. The larvae attain their full development in from five to seven days, and then, crawling into some secluded place, transform into pupæ, from which they emerge in about six days as mature insects, those of the autumn broods remaining over winter as puparia. In partially secluded spots the mature fly will sometimes survive the winter. The cluster-fly, *Pollenia rudis*, is yet more remarkable in this last respect. Often in early spring, or even during mild days of the winter they may be observed crawling about over the snow in numbers. They are stupid and slow and have received the name of cluster-flies from their habit of congregating in clusters about dwellings. They resemble a blow-fly somewhat, but will be distinguished by the presence of short, depressed, sparse light colored hairs on the thorax. The larvae of species of *Calliphora*, especially of *C. vomitoria*, are better known, perhaps than those of any other insect. They are the common blow-fly maggots of fresh and decaying meats and vegetables. The cooking of corned beef or turnips or cabbages during warm weather is sure to attract numbers of these insects, which are quite noticeable for their loud humming, and headlong flight. In the arid regions of northern Wyoming, the writer has seen them in extraordinary numbers, many miles from the nearest human habitation. Either their eggs or the newly hatched larvae are deposited upon meats, and only a day or two is sufficient to transform the mass into a creeping mass of disgusting maggots. The larvae of species of