New North American Diptera.

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Agromyza davisii n. sp. (Agromyzidae).

This species belongs to Meigen's group "C" (c) in which the cross veins are approximated and confined to the basal fourth of the wing, front yellow.

Described from two specimens, male and female, reared from the leaves of Ranunculus abortivus, in which it mines, by J. J. Davis, Lafayette, Indiana, and in honor of whom it is named.

Type deposited in U. S. Nat. Museum, Washington, D. C.

Microdon craigheadii sp. nov. (Syrphidae)

In Vol. xxii, p. 319, of ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS the author published a note on Microdon laetus Loew. Additional material has since been received and in going over this, in comparison with a specimen in the U. S. National Museum which is labelled "M. laevis Loew," the two forms are evidently abundantly distinct. Now as there is no such species as "M. laevis Loew," and as the specimen referred to above agrees closely with Loew's description of laetus and is furthermore from Cuba, the type locality of laetus, it becomes obvious that the Pennsylvania specimens constitute a new species to which the name Microdon craigheadii is herewith given. To the previous description (l. c., p. 320), the following details may be added:

Male.—Head about as wide as thorax, face three-quarters as wide as eye; eyes nearly bare.

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Female.—Cross veins slightly infuscated. Length 11-12 mm.

Type.—One specimen, Carlisle Junction, Pa., F. Craighead. 
Paratypes.—One specimen, Enola, Pa., H. F. Adams. Rockville, Pa.; one specimen by author, others by A. B. Champlain. 

Type in U. S. Nat. Museum, Washington, D. C.

*M. laetus* Loew has distinctly hairy eyes, head wider than thorax, face not more than half as wide as either eye, abdomen more narrowed posteriorly, whole color more violaceous than *M. craigheadii* and wing veins, especially cross veins, heavily stained with brown.

Fragments on North American Insects—II.

By A. A. Girault, Nelson, Cairns, North Queensland.

1. More Notes on Estigmene acreae. (Lepid.)*

A female of this species was captured from grass at Blacksburg, Virginia, May 16, 1902, and upon rough confinement began to deposit eggs. The rate of deposit was regular, an egg being laid about every twenty seconds, or three every minute. Oviposition commenced about 3 P. M., May 16, and continued until the early morning of May 17; the total number was one thousand and twenty-nine. The eggs commenced to hatch at about 8 A. M., May 23, 1902; two had hatched by 10 A. M., and by the afternoon of the same day a hundred or more. Hatching was then becoming general. The eggs were deposited upon a thin network of hairs and attached by means of a yellowish-brown secretion. The first molt occurred on May 26; another on June 10, and by July 2 a few of the caterpillars had spun cocoons. At that date, however, the majority were yet feeding. By July 6 all had spun cocoons. The larvae had been fed upon wild plaintain and grasses. The adults issued the first week in August.

2. Megalopyge opercularis Smith and Abbot. (Lepid.).

On October 5, 1902, larvae of this species were received from a correspondent at Lynnhaven, Princess Anne County,

*See No. 8, page 406, antea.

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