Railliet, and that Kellogg and Nakayama have apparently overlooked or forgotten this fact, all argue for the likelihood that T. hermsi is a redescription of T. penicillatus.

MACROSIAGON FLAVIPENNIS IN COCOON OF BEMBEX SPINOLÆ.

(Coleoptera, Rhipiphoridae)

BY H. S. BARBER, Bureau of Entomology.

A fully matured specimen of this parasitic beetle was found by Mr. J. B. Parker in the still solid cocoon of a wasp (Bembex spinolaæ), in a sand pile at Brookland, D. C., June 26, 1914, which I believe is the first host record of this species. Two other host records of the genus in North America are known to the writer, Lugger 1884 (Psyche, vol. 4, p. 211) being quoted as saying that the larva of Tipha is often parasitized by a (Rhipiphorus) Macrosiagon (which statement was commented upon by Riley, l. c., p. 224) and Wolcott 1914 (Journ. Econ. Ent., vol. 7, p. 387) alluding to the parasitism of Tipha cocoons by (Rhipiphorus) Macrosiagon pectinatus Fabr., and perhaps another species, in Missouri and Illinois, the details of the life-history not being known.

A most interesting account of a European species of this genus, Emmenadia flabellata Fabr. (this name now appearing in the Reitter catalogue as a synonym of Macrosiagon ferruginea Fab.), was published by Chobaut 1891 (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., vol. 60, pp. 447–450) in which the rearing of this parasite from the larvae of Odynerus is recorded, and also the oviposition and first stage larvae or triungulinids are described. This last writer cites and comments upon the account by Chapman 1870 (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. VI, 4 ser., pp. 314–326, pl. XVI) and Murray 1879 (l. c., pp. 326–328) of the life-history of Metacus paradoxus (Rhipiphorus), parasitic in the nests of Vespa vulgaris.

Two species of Rhipiphorus (Myodites of our catalogs) have been recorded by Le Conte 1880 (Monthly Proc. Ent. Sec. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1880, p. XXIII) as parasitic, one on Augochlora pura and the other on Nomia nevadensis Cresson. [The determination of this latter is wrong, the insect being Nomia Pattoni Ckl.]. Melander and Brues 1903 (Biol. Bull., vol. 5, No. 1, p. 26) suggest the parasitism of (Myodites) Rhipiphorus fasciatus Say on Halictus pruinósus Robertson. Pierce 1904 (Nebr. Univ. Studies, vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 153–189) records the oviposition of (Myodites) Rhipiphorus solidaginis in the flowers of Solidago, the transmission of the triungulinids to sunflowers by many different species of bees, where the real host,
Epinomia triangulifera Vachal, is attacked and carries them to its colonies.

Mr. Schwarz 1909 (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 10, p. 162-3) has already noted the occurrence of the roach parasite, Rhipidius, in coasting steamers to Central America.

EASTERN SYMPHOROMYIA ATTACKING MAN.

(Diptera, Leptidae.)

By R. C. Shannon, Bureau of Entomology.

The blood-sucking habit of certain species of Symphoromyia has been repeatedly observed in the Rocky Mountain region, but there have been no records of this habit from eastern North America. While collecting on one of the thickly wooded islands below the Great Falls of the Potomac this spring (May 31, 1915), the writer noticed that small swarms of these flies would gather about him while he was moving about. When he remained quiet they would sometimes alight, most frequently upon his uncovered head. One alighted on his neck and started biting but was caught before she had imbibed any blood. The bite was quite as severe as that of Chrysops, while their flight was slower and the buzz lower. It was hoped that more would bite but they were very shy and would remain only a short time. Only six specimens were collected and they were kept alive until the following day when attempts were made to induce them to bite the writer’s arm, but they refused and remained passive even when blood was supplied by pricking the skin. These flies were taken on a bright midday on the northern slopes of a rocky hillside, which had been burnt over the preceding fall. In other localities of the same region only occasional specimens were taken.

These specimens are probably Symphoromyia hirta Johnson, although they do not agree in coloration with typical specimens. The antennae and the legs, except the coxae and the trochanters, are entirely yellow; the coxae are black, dusted with cinereous, and the trochanters are shining, black. The size and all the other characters agree with S. hirta.

Besides the above mentioned specimens, the writer has collected one male and two females differing from the above mentioned ones in having the legs, except the knees, wholly black; the male from Virginia opposite Plummer's Island, Md., 18. V. 15; one female, Maryland opposite Plummers Island, 3. VI. 14, and the other female taken at Dead Run, Fairfax County, Va., 9. VI. 15. Five more females of the form with yellow legs were captured at