

- Sarcophaga (Acridiophaga) falciformis* Ald.  
*Sarcophaga (Boettcheria) cimbicis* (Tns.)  
*Sarcophaga (Boettcheria) latisterna* (Park.)  
*Sarcophaga (Fletcherimyia) fletcheri* Ald.  
*Sarcophaga (Kellymyia) kellyi* Ald.  
*Sarcophaga (Protodexia) hunteri* Hough.  
*Sarcophaga (Sapromyia) cooleyi* Park.  
*Sarcophaga (Sarcophaga) exuberans* Pand.  
*Sarcophaga (Sarcophaga) nearctica* Park.  
*Sarcophaga (Sarcotachinella) sinuata* Mg.  
*Sarcophaga (Tephromyiella) atlantis* Ald.  
*Sarcophaga (Thelyleptiocnema) incurva* Ald.
- Miltogramminae  
*Eubilarella fulvicornis* (Coq.)  
*Eubilarella pilosifrons* (Allen)  
*Euselenomyia trilineata* (Wln.)  
*Metopia leucocephala* Rossi  
*Parametopia lateralis* (Macq.)  
*Taxigramma heteroneura* (Mg.)
- Cuterebriidae**  
*Cuterebra tenebrosa* Coq.
- Larvaevoridae**  
 Phasiinae  
*Cylindromyia californica* Big.  
*Gymnocyttia occidentale* Tns.  
*Hemyda aurata* Desv.  
*Leucostoma (Paradionaea) atra* Tns.  
*Neocyttera dosiades* (Wlk.)  
*Paraphasia nigra* Brks.  
*Rhodogyne filiola* (Lw.)  
*Sciasma nebulosa* Coq.
- Dexiinae  
*Mochlosoma validum* B. & B.?  
*Psilodexia neotibialis* (West)  
*Rhampbinina confusa* West  
*Trochilodes skinneria* Coq.
- Phoroceratinae  
*Admontia (Xenadmontia) degeeroides* (Coq.)  
*Bessa harveyi* (Tns.)  
*Crocuta* sp. (= *Siphona* auctt.)  
*Cryptomeigenia nigripilosa* Cn.  
*Dexodes nana* Cn.  
*Exorista mella* (Wlk.)  
*Homalactia barringtoni* (Coq.)  
*Lasionera bicolor* (Cn.)  
*Patelloa pachyptya* (A. & W.)  
*Patelloa reinhardi* (A. & W.)  
*Phylacteropoda* sp.
- Plagiprospherysa parvipalpis* (Wlp.)  
*Tachinomyia apicata* Cn.  
*Tachinomyia nigricans* Webb.  
*Tachinomyia variata* Cn.
- Goniinae  
*Achaetoneura frenchii* (Will.)  
*Aplomya theclarum* (Scudd.)  
*Belvosia canadensis* Cn.  
*Carcelia reclinata* (A. & W.)  
*Cyzenis festinans* (A. & W.)  
*Dolichotarsus griseus* Brks.  
*Euexorista futilis* (O.S.)  
*Eufrontina spectabilis* (Ald.)  
*Eumea caesar* (Ald.)  
*Gonia (Knabia) frontosa* (Say)  
*Huebneria imitator* (Sell.)  
*Leschenaultia (Rileymyia) americana* B. & B.  
*Lydella neriota* (Tns.)  
*Madremyia saundersii* (Will.)  
*Nemorilla pyste* (Wlk.)  
*Phryxe pecosensis* (Tns.)  
*Pseudoperichaeta erecta* (Coq.)  
*Wintbemia militaris* (Wlsh.)  
*Wintbemia rufonotata* (Big.)
- Larvaevorinae  
*Archydas (Nemochaeta) lateralis* (Macq.)  
*Argentoepalpus rufipes* Brks.  
*Argentoepalpus signiferus* (Wlk.)  
*Bombyliomyia flavipalpia* (Macq.)  
*Cuphocera (Deopalpus) contigua* Rnh.  
*Ernestia (Pseudomeriania) nigrocornes* (Toth.)  
*Eulasiona nigra* Cn.  
*Eutrichogena polita* Brks.  
*Fabriciella (Fabriciodes) polisa* Toth.  
*Fabriciella (Metapotachina) brevisrostris* Toth.  
*Fabriciella (Metapotachina) latifacies* Toth.  
*Fabriciella (Nowickia) hispida* Toth.  
*Fabriciella (Rhachogaster) algens* (Wd.)  
*Fabriciella (Upodemocera) niida* (Wlp.)  
*Lypsa* sp.  
*Mericia nigropalpis* (Toth.)  
*Metopomuscopteryx tibialis* (Coq.)  
*Neothelaira chaetoneura* (Coq.)  
*Pararchydas decisa* (Wlk.)  
*Peleteria (Peleteropsis) iterans* (Wlk.)  
*Peleteria (Sphyromyia) apicalis* (Wlk.)  
*Peleteria (Sphyromyia) bryantii* Cn.  
*Peleteria (Sphyromyia) malleola* Big.  
*Sithophyto neomexicana* Tns.  
*Wagneria helyma* (Wlk.)

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#### Scavengers and Parasites from a Used Wasps' Nest

In October 1955 Professor Kenneth Graham brought in from Langley an unusually large wasps' nest of the current season's making and kept it in a glass chamber. The nest was deserted so it was not possible to determine which species of yellow jacket constructed it; it was probably

*Vespula arenaria* (Fab.), a common wasp at the coast.

During the autumn months some eight recognizable specimens of what was apparently *Ephestia elutella* (Hubner) and some small ichneumon flies emerged and died in the container. These were given to me by

Professor Graham the following spring. Unfortunately, Professor Graham needed this unusually large wasp nest for demonstration purposes, so I could not cut it up to determine the true status of the hymenopterans.

The small ichneumons were either parasitic upon the moth caterpillars or were *Sphecothbaga burra* (Cresson), a parasite of wasp larvae. This insect, when it pupates spins across the wasp cell a silken sheet coloured like a poached egg with a brown instead of a yellow centre. The sheet is always slightly oblique and not straight across a cell.

From a small *Vespula* nest taken in the forest at 3100 ft. above Kamloops, I once obtained a number of small caterpillars which died without pupating. By cutting up the nest it was found that the larvae had

acted as scavengers, feeding on the deposit of wasp larval frass that is always plastered against the base of each cell when the insect pupates. This deposit may be from one to three layers deep, depending upon how many larvae were reared in each cell, and is also fed upon by scavenging larvae of both the black carpet beetle and a dermestid, *Perimegatoma vespulae* Milliron, that develops in both animal and plant remains.

I have found that moths invade wasps' nests late in the season and develop in the upper, that is, the older comb layers. The ichneumon parasites usually develop in weak colonies; or if in strong colonies, only at the end of the season when the wasp population is declining. Neither moth larvae nor ichneumons seem to be interfered with by wasps.—G. J. Spencer, *University of British Columbia*.



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