

A JAPANESE DOHRNIPHORA BRED FROM DEAD
SNAILS (DIPTERA: PHORIDÆ)

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Several species of the genus *Dohrniphora* in various parts of the world regularly develop in the bodies of dead insects and molluscs. These forms are apparently never parasitic as their eggs are not deposited until after the death of the host.

In 1914 Schmitz described¹ an African species, *D. bequaerti* which was obtained in East Africa by Dr. Joseph Bequaert who found it developing in the body of a decaying snail. Schmitz believes however that the species is probably not restricted to a shell-fish diet as he states later (1919, *Biolog. Centralbl.*, vol. 37, p. 40) that larvæ of the same form have been observed in soured milk.

Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell has just sent me a male and female of a species of *Dohrniphora* which I cannot distinguish from *D. bequaerti* on the basis of Schmitz's description. These are from Hongo, Wakasa, Japan and were bred by Mr. T. Okano from the bodies of dead snails of the genus *Euhadra*. Whether the Japanese examples are really conspecific with the African form mentioned above is perhaps doubtful, but such species are readily spread by commerce and such a wide distribution would be by no means surprising.

NOTES ON THE ANT FAUNA OF OAK GALLS IN THE
WOODS HOLE REGION.

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During August and September, 1925, several hundred "oak apples" (galls of *Cynips (Amphibolips) confluens* Harris or a similar species) were examined from the region near Woods Hole, Massachusetts. These galls were in all cases picked up from the

¹Jaarb. Natuurh. Genootsch. Limburg, p. 105.

ground under oak trees. Though only a small proportion were inhabited by ants, fourteen colonies of six forms of ants were found, including one that has not hitherto been recorded from New England. There follows a list of the species found.

1. *Myrmica punctiventris* Roger. Woods Hole, five colonies. Workers, queens, males, eggs, larvæ, and pupæ. The four queens found were all dealated; three of these were in one colony, that also contained nineteen males and one male pupa.

Identified by Prof. W. M. Wheeler who has also verified the identification of number 4 below.

2. *Leptothorax curvispinosus* Mayr. Falmouth, one colony. One dealated queen, over 100 workers, numerous eggs and larvæ, a few pupæ.

3. *Leptothorax curvispinosus ambiguus* Emery. Falmouth, one colony. Workers, a few eggs, larvæ, and pupæ. This gall was under the same tree as that containing the colony of the typical form of the species.

4. *Harpagoxenus americanus* Emery. Tarpaulin Cove, Naushon Island, August 30; one colony. One dealated queen, nine workers; 152 workers of *Leptothorax curvispinosus*, several eggs, 21 larvæ, 5 pupæ. The pupæ appear to be *Leptothorax*, and several of the *Leptothorax* workers are evidently callows. The species is recorded from the District of Columbia; Beatty, Pennsylvania; Bronxville, New York. *L. curvispinosus* is its usual host (see Wheeler, 1910. *Ants*, p. 494).

5. *Tapinoma sessile* Say. Cotuit, Pocasset, Falmouth, Naushon Island; five colonies. Workers, dealated queens, eggs, larvæ, pupæ. One of the colonies contained fifteen dealated queens.

6. *Lasius niger*, var. *americanus* Emery. Woods Hole, one colony. Workers, pupæ. A populous colony (104 workers, 12 pupæ), but no eggs, larvæ, or sexual forms were found.