

Family CALLIPHORIDAE

Calliphoridae, commonly called blow flies, blue bottles, or green bottles, consist of fairly large, robust, often metallic-colored calypterate flies found worldwide. Adults of living forms have been reported from flowers, decaying plant and animal matter, and vegetation. Some species are synanthropic and can be pestiferous in urban areas. Larvae are varied in their feeding habits with some omnivorous, carnivorous, or parasitic. They can be scavengers and feed on carrion, excrement, or garbage waste, or parasitic or predaceous on various invertebrates.

In addition to the determined taxa listed here, Beier (1955: 747) recorded larvae of this family from fossilized remains in a grave dated as 2,700 years old [not Triassic as stated in the *Zoological Record!*] and Weigelt (1935) recorded what are most likely larvae of Calliphoridae (see Gautier & Schumann, 1973: 119) from Eocene deposits in the Gieseltal near Leipzig, Germany.

Genus COCHLIOMYIA Townsend

***COCHLIOMYIA** Townsend, 1915: 646. Type species: *Musca macellaria* Fabricius, 1775, by original designation.

PROTOCHRYSOMYIA Pierce, 1945: 8. Type species: *Protochrysomyia howardae* Pierce, 1945, by monotypy.

***macellaria** Fabricius, 1775: 776 (*Musca*). NT: West Indies; NE: USA (Pleistocene) [B].

howardae Pierce, 1945: 8 (*Protochrysomyia*). NE: USA (Pleistocene) [B].

Genus CRETAFORMIA McAlpine

CRETAFORMIA McAlpine, 1970: 345. Type species: *Cretaformia fowleri* McAlpine, 1970, by original designation.

fowleri McAlpine, 1970: 345. NE: Canada (Upper Cretaceous) [C].

Genus PROTOPHORMIA Townsend

***PROTOPHORMIA** Townsend, 1908: 123. Type species: *Phormia terraenovae* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by monotypy.

***terraenovae** Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 467 (*Phormia*). NE: Canada; Holarctic; PA: Belgium (Pleistocene) [C].