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THREE NEW GALLS OF CECIDOMYIÆ.

BY C. R. OSTEN SACKEN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

I hardly need an apology for presenting from time to time to the entomological public descriptions of galls of *Cecidomyiæ*, even when I did not succeed in rearing the fly. Such observations, unless published soon, are very apt to be lost; once published, they gradually accumulate and furnish a welcome material for the future monographer. To facilitate reference, I give here a list of my previous publications on the galls of North American *Cecidomyiæ* :—

1. On the N. Am. *Cecidomyiæ* (In the Monogr. N. A. Diptera, vol. I, p. 173—205).
2. *Lasioptera*, reared from a gall on the Golden-rod (Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. 1863, p. 368—370).
3. Two new N. A. *Cecidomyiæ* (Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. 1866, p. 219—220).
4. Biological notes on Diptera. Article first: *Asphondylia monacha*, n. sp., and other galls on *Solidago* (Trans. Ent. Soc. Phil. 1869, p. 299—303). Article second: A new Amer. *Asphondylia*; On some undescribed galls of *Cecidomyiæ*. Article third: A *Cecidomyia* living in pine resin (*Diplosis resinicola*, n. sp.); a gall of *Cecidomyia* on Wild Cherry; additions, corrections.

Cecidomyia (*tiliæ*) *verrucicola*, n. sp. Wart-shaped, round, pale green galls, 3—4 millim. in diameter, projecting on the upper and underside of the leaves of the linden. They occur between the ribs and veins and often upon them. In autumn they become brown, hard and woody, and spring open on the underside, a circular piece detaching itself and either falling to the ground, or remaining fastened to the gall by a small portion of its circumference, in the shape of a lid. Inside of the gall, when green, there is a low-roofed cavity, containing a white larva, with a distinct