

Sacken has informed me that they have there a *Cecid. Loti*, infesting the heads of Lotus and Medicago, but that the larva as described by Winnertz seems different from ours, judging from the description given by me. Dr. Hagen compares our species with the European *Cecid. sysymbrii*, in its form and venation.

I have recently been successful in obtaining examples of the imago of *Cecid. leguminicola*, unknown to me at the time of my description of the larva. Anticipating failure (since realized) in my efforts to rear it from the larvæ obtained by me last year, I applied, in May last, to Mr. R. J. Swan, of Geneva, N. Y., who at the Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, in January, had spoken of the occurrence in very large numbers of the larvæ in a clover field upon his farm, requesting that some of the surface soil from the field might be collected and forwarded to me. A small box of the earth (containing also some of the clover roots) of about six inches cube, was received by me on the 2nd of June, and spread out in a glass-covered case. On the following morning a male and female, *in copula*, were found in the box. Additional examples were disclosed from the earth—about twenty-five in all—from that time to the 27th of June, since when none have been obtained. They had undoubtedly commenced to emerge during the month of May.

The insect is a true Cecidomyia, and belongs to Section I, subsection A of Winnertz' arrangement as defined in Osten Sacken's paper on the N. A. Cecidomyiæ in Loew's *Monograph of the Diptera of North America*, Part I., viz.: I. Wings with three longitudinal veins, the third either forming a fork or becoming more or less obsolete toward the tip. A. Cross-vein placed between the root and the tip of the first longitudinal vein (in this section the cross-vein is frequently almost obsolete).

The neuration is shown in fig. 1, p. 174 of Loew's *Monograph*.

Marked features of the species, which will serve in its recognition, are the genitalia of the male, which are quite broad, projected on a pedicel, and arranged in an extended pair of clasping organs; and the long jointed ovipositor of the female, of about twice the length of the abdomen.

The antennæ of the Cecidomyiæ afford perhaps the best features for determination of species. The following description of the antennæ of the male of *C. leguminicola* was drawn from fresh specimens just after death:

Number of joints seventeen in all—the basal one colored and short, the next one black, short and naked, followed by fifteen verticillate ones.