

mens of the fly and gall. Several flies were bred by him from galls which he collected at Dolores, Colo., June 18, the flies issuing June 19. The following is a description of the gall made by Professor Gillette at the time :—

Galls sub-globular in form, varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and borne singly along the side of the stems of *Bigelovia*. They are very light in colour, being densely covered with a short white woolly hair. Beneath this fuzz the substance of the gall is greenish in colour and quite brittle. At the centre of each gall is a single larval cell containing, at this date, the puparium of some fly. From the larval cell a burrow leads to the woolly outer covering, which it never penetrates, and it cannot be seen from the outside. The galls are very common.

I have little to add to this description. The galls which I collected measure (dried) from 8 to 11 mm. in diameter, the average being about 9 mm. The wool is extremely fine in texture. As before stated, they were often approximated to each other on the same stem. Their form seems to indicate more or less plainly a bud-like growth, and they very often show the opening of the larval burrow on the outside.

I have referred this trypetid to the sub-genus *Eurosta*, Loew, because it seems to come nearest to this group of species, though it does not entirely fit the characterization. The fifth vein is not bristly, scutellum has only two bristles; the front is what I should call very broad, perhaps not "remarkably" so; the third antennal joint is short, but the ovipositor seems to be somewhat flattened instead of conical. The following is a description of the species :—

Eurosta (*Trypeta*) *bigeloviae*, n. sp. ♀.

Wings do not resemble any figured by Loew in monographs; they are very pale at base, rest blackish fuscous, except the white reticulations, and a slightly flavous portion near centre, and a little approximated to costa, being situated in basal portion of submarginal, distal portion of first basal and proximal portion of apical cells; a white spot on costal margin before and just reaching the costal spine, before this an elongate transverse white spot extending from costa back to posterior (second) basal cell, and bordering on the pale basal portion of wing; on costa in marginal cell two white spots, the inner one just beyond and at extremity of first longitudinal vein, the outer one more elongate transversely and