

They are when young entirely covered with a rust colored pubescence which mostly disappears from the outward and exposed surface. This outer portion of the gall is somewhat wrinkled and of a dull reddish brown color. The interior is filled with a soft spongy reddish brown substance which is more dense towards the true base of the gall, and where lies the single larval cell. This cell is not separable from the spongy mass surrounding it. These galls were collected last fall in the northern part of Georgia by Mr. W. H. Patton, from whom I received them. They produce only female gall-flies, which I describe as follows :

Gall-fly : A very dark reddish brown throughout. The thorax and abdomen almost black. Head—Vertex finely punctate and with a few short yellowish hairs. Surface of the face entirely concealed by the dense covering of short and closely appressed hairs. Antennae a uniform dark reddish brown, 14-jointed ; 1st joint club-shaped, 2nd regularly ovate, 3rd one-fourth longer than the two preceding taken together, 4th equal in length to the 1st and 2nd together, 5th to 10th gradually shorter, 11th to 14th sub-equal. Surface of the entire thorax concealed by the fine, dense, closely appressed hairiness. Parapsidal grooves—two parallel lines reaching half way from the collare to the scutellum, two slightly diverging lines reaching a little more than half way from the scutellum to the collare, and a smooth line over the base of each wing. Legs of a uniform clear dark reddish brown. Wings large, sub-hyaline, veins dark brown, very distinct but rather slender. Cubitus very slender and disappearing altogether just before reaching the first transverse. Areolet small but well defined. Radial area open, the longitudinal vein bounding its inner edge considerably curved. Abdomen rather small, highly polished and shining, 1st segment with a tuft of yellowish white hairs beneath the wings. Sheath of the ovipositor (in *dry* specimens) projecting beyond the abdomen and covered with coarse yellowish hairs.

Length, body .13, wing .18, antennae .11.

CYNIPS Q. MAMMULA, n. sp.

Galls : Hard woody knots at the base of the young shoots on thrifty young white oak trees, *Q. alba*. They affect both the lateral and terminal branches, and as they are of a hemispherical form, and of large size when compared with the branch which always grows out of their summit, they suggest the name above given. They are polythalamous, and the larval cells are arranged as though the eggs had been deposited around the bud