

CINCTICORNIA Felt.

Antennal segments 14, sessile, the flagellate ones of the male with numerous low, regular circumfili, those of the female with two to six transverse, anastomosing circumfili; palpi quadriarticulate; terminal clasp segment of the male genitalia transversely and evenly serrate. Ovipositor stout, tapering to subacute, minute lobes. This genus appears to be confined very largely, if not exclusively to oak leaf galls.

C. pilulae Walsh. Gall reddish brown, coarsely reticulate, thick-walled, irregularly subglobose, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, depressed or fused to form lobulated masses on oak leaves. Described as *Cecidomyia quercus-pilulae*.

C. symmetrica O.S. is possibly identical with the above. It belongs, with very little question, to this genus. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

TRIBE ITONIDINARIAE.

The more characteristic members of this tribe are easily distinguished by the usually long, thickly haired antennae having 14, rarely 12 segments, the flagellate segments in the male usually binodose, and with two or three circumfili, the latter generally with greatly produced loops; palpi uni- to quadriarticulate; claws simple or toothed. This very large tribe includes many diverse forms.

GROUP BIFILI.

This subtribe is easily distinguished by the presence of but two circumfili on the flagellate antennal segments of the male; the nodes are equal or nearly so.

CONTARINIA Rond.

The third vein unites with the interrupted costa at the apex of the wing; the palpi are quadriarticulate; the lobes of the dorsal plate taper strongly and are subacute; the ovipositor is long and filiform.

C. johnsoni Sling. The small, yellowish larvae occur in deformed grape blossoms. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

C. virginianiae Felt. The yellowish larvae occur in deformed, bladder-like fruit of the chokecherry. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

C. rumicis Loew. The reddish larvae infest the seeds of *Rumex*. An introduced European species.

C. sorghicola Coq. The yellowish larvae occur in the seeds of *Sorghum* and related plants. Described as *Diplosis*.

C. pyrivora Riley. The yellowish larvae occur in young pears. Described as *Diplosis*.