

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

- Fig. 1. a. a. a. Small lumps of earth showing the pupæ in their little oval chambers; b. a dark circular area in the lump showing the empty chamber after the pupa has been removed; c. an adult beetle after transforming and still in the pupal chamber; d. d. d. adult beetles—all natural size.
- Fig. 2.—Apple showing the crescent-shaped cuts made by the females after laying eggs—natural size.
- Fig. 3.—Full grown larvæ and their work in a fallen apple—natural size.
- Fig. 4.—Fall or late summer injuries on apple made by the feeding of the new generation of beetles. These injuries though natural size are larger than the average.
- Fig. 5.—Fall or late summer injuries made on peach by the feeding of the new generation of beetles—natural size.  
(To be continued.)

## NEW INDIAN GALL MIDGES.

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Below are characterized some exceptionally interesting new species and genera occurring in a small collection recently submitted for study by Prof. T. Bainbrigg Fletcher, Imperial Entomologist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Bihar, India.

*Colpodia fletcheri*, n. sp.

The midge described below is provisionally referred to this genus because the sum total of the characters would suggest this group rather than another, though the cross-vein is almost parallel with costa, and there is an approach to a condition found in the genus *Didactylomyia* Felt. The specimen was labeled "Pusa, Bihar, India, U. Bahadur, January 1, 1916." It is easily distinguished by the peculiar, foliate, curved production of the terminal clasp segment and the tri-lobed, foliate apex of the harpes.

*Male*.—Length 1.25 mm. Antennæ one-half longer than the  
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