

In my Revised Check List of 1890, I have given eleven species of *Cucullia*. The list must now be changed to include the following fourteen apparently valid names :

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| 1. convexipennis, <i>G. &amp; R.</i> | 8. lætifica, <i>Lintn.</i>       |
| 2. montanæ, <i>Grote.</i>            | 9. Speyeri, <i>Lintn.</i>        |
| 3. similis, <i>Smith.</i>            | 10. dorsalis, <i>Smith.</i>      |
| 4. obscurior, <i>Smith.</i>          | 11. intermedia, <i>Speyer.</i>   |
| 5. asteroides, <i>Guen.</i>          | 12. cinderella, <i>Smith.</i>    |
| 6. postera, <i>Guen.</i>             | 13. bistriga, <i>Smith.</i>      |
| 7. florea, <i>Guen.</i>              | 14. serraticornis, <i>Lintn.</i> |

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### A TRYPETID BRED FROM GALLS ON BIGELOVIA.

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A round, white, woolly gall was found on stems of *Bigelovia* (sp. probably *gravcolens*) in several localities in western New Mexico the past summer, from June 19 to 22. Those found June 19 were old galls, and were met with near Luera Spring, in Socorro county. On June 21 the fresh galls were found in numbers near Gallo Spring. Sometimes two or three were found near each other on the same stem or twig of the plant, and in one case three galls were found joined together, forming a triple gall. On June 22 they were found extremely common west of Apache Spring, thus seeming to increase in number in a westerly direction, as did also the patches of *Bigelovia*, every plant of which was full of them. The last two localities are on the Pacific slope of the Continental Divide, the first locality (Luera Spr.) being to the east of the divide about 40 miles.

Many of the galls found June 22 were opened at the time and disclosed several hymenopterous pupæ which were at first taken for the gall-maker. Some also contained a small white larva, probably belonging to the hymenopteron. Most of the galls, however, contained puparia which were taken for those of a tachinid, but which were in reality the puparia of a trypetid and the original gall-maker. None of the puparia were noticed to contain the fly, and numerous galls that were picked and kept in pill boxes for several months developed no trypetids. It was later found, however, that two of the puparia extracted from the galls at this date and placed in alcohol contained the pupa within. The credit for the breeding of the fly is due to Professor C. P. Gillette, who sent me speci-