

Gall-fly: Head black, vertex coarsely wrinkled. Ocelli large, black and shining. Antennæ 14-jointed, only two-thirds as long as the body; 1st joint stout, club-shaped; 2nd short, ovate, almost globular; 3rd a little longer than the two preceding taken together; 4th equal to the 1st and 2nd together; 5th to 10th gradually shorter, 11th to 14th very short, sub-equal. Color, clear dark yellowish brown, changing to dusky brown towards the tips. Face black, with fine hairs, broad, but vertically quite narrow. Mandibles black, palpi clear dark shining brown. Thorax black, coarsely rugose, the rugæ crossing and nearly obliterating the parapsidal grooves. These, as far as traceable, are as follows: Two short parallel lines from the collare, one-third the distance to the scutellum; two lines from the collare to the scutellum, closely convergent on the latter. A short, *smooth* line or *ridge* over the base of each wing. Scutellum small, wrinkled; foveae small, indistinct. The entire thorax and legs with fine microscopic hairs. Legs light shining brown, posterior pair much darker. Wings slightly dusky. Veins slender, except the 1st and 2nd transverse, which are heavy, and the latter has a dark cloud at the base of the radial area. The longitudinal veins brown, becoming almost colorless towards the apex of the wings. Areolet small, in some specimens a minute translucent point. Radial area open. Abdomen shining black, 1st segment very long, with white hairs beneath the wings. The posterior edge of all the segments a clear shining brown. Ventral sheath same color. It is very small and the few hairs at and near the tip are microscopic.

Length, body .16, wing .16, antennae .10. Des. from twenty living specimens in my collection.

CYNIPS Q. FICULA, n. sp.

Closely compressed clusters of monothalamous galls, sessile on and surrounding the young branches of *Q. macrocarpa*, forming globular and symmetrical masses sometimes two inches long and an inch and a half in diameter, but usually about one-half this size. The individual galls in these clusters assume a great variety of forms, by reason of the lateral pressure which they exert upon each other. The most common form resembles that of pressed figs, and this species bears a close resemblance to the much smaller one which Dr. Fitch named *C. q. ficus*, but which Mr. Walsh described as *C. q. forticornis*. The normal form would undoubtedly be that of a regular cone attached by its apex to the branch.