

Several galls (2-10) are often found together in a cluster on the same rootstalk.

Miss Clarke states that the galls are rather abundant, but not easily observed on account of their location, the more so as the *Asters* normally grow in the grass-sod, where it is not easy to dig.

Miss Clarke sent me a few of these galls in August; I asked her to get more, and, with her usual enthusiasm, Miss Clarke made a special trip to Boston from her summer residence and secured about 150 additional galls, which, during the first two weeks in September, produced a large perfect series.

Guorimoschema galleasteriella Kellicott.

In Vol. XLI, p. 75, 1909, of THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, the late Dr. Wm. Brodie, of Toronto, maintains that this name is a misnomer (he has it wrongly as *asterella* Kellicott), and that Kellicott was mistaken in his identification of the food-plant. Dr. Brodie even asserts that he can recognize Kellicott's woodcut of the gall as *Solidago latifolia*, not as *Aster corymbosus*.

In this I cannot agree with Dr. Brodie; Kellicott's figure may at least as well represent *Aster* as *Solidago*, and there is no reason to doubt that Kellicott did breed his species from *Aster*, as it has been bred repeatedly since from that plant. I have before me specimens from Miss Clarke, which were unquestionably bred from the white wood-aster, *Aster divaricatus* Liss. (*corymbosus* Ait.), near Boston.

On the other hand, I have many perfect specimens bred by Dr. Brodie and by Mr. A. Cosens, of Toronto, which, according to both these gentlemen, were bred from *Solidago latifolia* and *S. caesia*, and the species would thus seem to infest both *Aster* and *Solidago*.

ON THE GENUS MASTOR, GODMAN AND SALVIN.

BY KARL R. COOLIDGE, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

Godman and Salvin, in the Biologica Centrali-Americana, Rhopalocera, Vol. 2, p. 567, 1893, erected the genus *Mastor* for the reception of three species, *Pamphila* (*Hesperia*) *bellus* Edwards, and two new species, *M. perigenes* and *M. anubis*, the latter being named as the generic type. *Mastor* is characterized as having the primaries fairly short, truncated somewhat apically, in this respect approaching *Poanes* and *Poanopsis*, from which it differs in a longer crook to the antennæ, the club slenderer, and the primaries less rounded at the tip. The third joint of the palpi is short

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