

The producer of this gall, for which I propose the name *Diplosis monardi*, is not altogether of the true *Diplosis* type. In the venation of the wings, and in some other particulars, it nears the *Lasioptera* type.

The parasites, I believe, are undescribed species.

These galls may be collected in the fall season as soon as the leaves begin to drop, as keeping them in a dry jar over winter does not seem to injure the larvæ, but it is best to collect in the spring season.

GALLS ON PLANTS OF THE GENUS *RUBUS*.

DIPLOSIS FARINOSO, O.S.

"Rounded, woody swellings at the base of the leaflets, or on the mid-rib, of the common blackberry contains red larvæ." (O.S.)

Galls on leaf petioles of *Rubus villosus*, usually on the lower side of petioles at the base of leaflets, occasionally entirely surrounding petiole and extending up mid-vein; rarely on side veins. In a collection of twenty-seven galls, from several localities, twenty-one were on petioles at the base of leaflets, five on the upper half of mid-veins, and one on side vein.

Galls usually roughly spherical, varying to ovate and cylindrical. The largest spherical gall I have yet found measured 10 mm. in diameter. An average of fifty of the most spherical was 6 mm. diameter; an average of twenty-five of the more ovate was 6 mm. x 8 mm.; an average of twenty-five of the largest and most cylindrical was 8 mm. x 15 mm.

Galls collected August 28, 1892, were immature, soft and juicy, the larvæ minute, closely confined in their cells. When mature the galls are of a dark straw color, inclining to greyish, surface roughened with rather deep irregular cracks. The interior is uniformly soft, spongy and toughish, becoming rather friable, of a light brown color, becoming darker with age. Each gall contains from one to fifteen cells. When mature the larvæ are still closely confined in their cells, and are of a bright straw color.