

OLIGOTROPHUS Latr.

Antennal segments 13 to 20, the flagellate ones stemmed in the male, sessile in the female; palpi presumably triarticulate.

O. betulae Winn. The larva occurs in inflated seeds of white birch. An introduced species, previously referred to *Cecidomyia*.

RHOPALOMYIA Rûbs.

Antennal segments 12 to over 20, the flagellate ones stemmed in the male, usually subsessile in the female; palpi uni- or biarticulate. Members of this genus display a marked preference for flower or bud galls, a large proportion of the species occurring upon solidago.

R. hirtipes O.S. The orange larvae occur in somewhat nut-like apical galls on stunted solidago shoots, or more commonly as smooth, brownish, subterranean swellings evidently developing from root stock buds and varying in size from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

R. solidaginis Loew. A large apical rosette gall on solidago. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

R. racemicola O.S. Gall a greenish or reddish, subglobular, bud-like enlargement about .1 of an inch in diameter on solidago. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

R. anthophila O.S. Gall nearly cylindric, green, densely pubescent, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long on solidago. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

R. antennariae Whlr. Gall a corm-shaped apical bud deformity about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter on *Antennaria*. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

R. tridentatae Rûbs. Produces an apical bud gall on *Artemisia tridentata*.

R. alticola Ckll. Gall a subglobular, grayish, woolly enlargement; diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, on *Artemisia*. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

R. gutierreziae Ckll. Gall a pale green, fusiform or suboval swelling in the flower heads of *Gutierrezia*. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

R. bigeloviae Ckll. Reared from a hollow stem gall on *Bigelovia*. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

R. chrysopsidis Lw. The gall is apical, light brown, irregular, woolly, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter and occurs on *Chrysopsis mariana*. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

TRIBE ASPHONDYLIARIAE.

This tribe comprises mostly large, heavy-bodied insects easily recognized by the long, cylindric, sessile antennal segments