

The insect passes the winter in the larval condition. Galls examined in December were lined with silk, which, no doubt, was a protective measure against cold and moisture.

The dates of emergence of specimens from galls collected are the following: June 23, 1907, five specimens; June 24, ten; June 25, six; June 26, five; June 27, two, and June 30, three.

*Larva*.—Length, 6–8 mm. Head black, the rest of the body light yellow, except the dorsal part of the first segment. This bears a pair of light brown, somewhat triangular-shaped, spots. The base of the triangle is slightly indented. Four rows of very short hairs run the whole length of the body, two of these rows are dorsal and two lateral. The rows are composed of from 4 to 6 hairs on each segment.

*Pupa*.—Length, 4–5 mm. Light brown in colour.

*Imago*.—♀, ♂. Expands 10–12 mm. Head: Colour dark brown, with a bright bronzed lustre, which imparts a greenish tint. The basal joints of the antennæ are relatively long and much enlarged at the distal end.

*Thorax*: The dorsal surface presents the same lustrous bronzed appearance as the head, but the ventral surface is somewhat paler in colour and with a less brilliant lustre. The legs present the same colour as the dorsal aspect of the thorax, but the lustre is less brilliant on the inner surface.

The fore wings show the lustrous bronzed-green of the body with less brilliancy below. They are fringed along the inner and the outer margins. The fringe is light brown in colour, darkening towards the outer margins of the wings. It entirely lacks the lustre of the remainder of the wings.

The hind wings are plume-like, as all the margins of the wings carry the light brown fringe, which becomes darker on the outer margin. The axis of the wing is of a lighter brown colour than the fringe, and presents in some cases a silvery lustre.

*Abdomen*: Coloured like the thorax, but the tints are decidedly lighter and the lustre slightly silvery.

I am indebted to Mr. Augustus Busck, of the Smithsonian Institution, who has supplied me with the generic relations of the form. He states that it is somewhat aberrant in the genus *Stagmatophora*, as veins 5, 6 and 8 are all from one stalk in the fore wings.