## A PRINCIPLE TO OBSERVE IN NAMING GALLS: TWO NEW GALL-MAKING DIPTERA.

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(EDASPIS-SOLIDAGO ATRA.

Galls do not differ from those of Œ. polita, as described by Osten Sacken (Tr. A. E. Soc. ii., 301; 1869).

This is an addition to the list of gall-making Trypetas given by Osten Sacken in *Psyche* for April, 1880. I bred both sexes from Solidago galls, Sept. 8, 1875, in Connecticut.

Flies.—Female agrees perfectly with Loew's description of a specimen from New York. The eyes in the living flies are green, with two longitudinal purple stripes. The shed puparia are left in the galls, and are of a delicate texture and milk-white colour. The New York specimens from which atra was described approach polita in all their points of difference from the Mexican specimens. Whether the Mexican specimens belong to the same species is a question which does not concern us in determining the synonomy of atra. If the pale gray border of the wing cross-bands was darkened and one of the bristles on the lateral border of the front was lost (differences which might well arise with increased maturity of the specimens) we should have nothing to separate the species excepting the slightly greater divergency of the second and third bands, and it is probable that this greater divergency would disappear with the blackening of the gray borders.  $\mathcal{C}$ . atra is a later name than  $\mathcal{C}$ . polita.

CECIDOMYIA-CELTIS (new genus) DESERTA, new species.

Galls are hollow, elongate swellings of young twigs, from which emerge, about the first of June, single Cecidomyian flies from a perforation near the base. Length of gall one half inch to one inch.

On Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis); Orange, Connecticut.

The name describes the genus.

This gall I name and describe to illustrate a principle which may be useful in naming galls of which the makers are unknown. It does not seem proper to refer such galls to the genus of plants alone, as was done by the older botanists, nor to the genus of insects alone, as is at present the fashion, but to a combination of the two, thus: Cynips-quercus, Cecidomyia-quercus, Cecidomyia-salix, etc. All Cynips are, it is true, confined to Quercus, but it is the gall and not the insect for which I