

in the world than Canada. We can unhesitatingly affirm that the normal waters of our lakes, streams and springs, our ground waters and our deep seated sources, are of the purest. It becomes our duty as communities and individuals, to preserve and protect them from pollution and to see to it that the water we drink is as irreproachable in quality as that with which Nature has supplied us.

THE IDENTITY OF THE BETTER KNOWN MIDGE GALLS.

By E. P. FELT, ALBANY, N.Y.

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TRIBE OLIGOTROPHIARIAE.

The third vein in this group is well separated from the anterior margin of the wing; the antennal segments are short, cylindric, usually stemmed in the male, and the claws are simple or at least rudimentary. This latter character serves to differentiate the species from the preceding tribe. The food habits, like those of the Dasyneuriariae are somewhat general, though there is a much greater preponderance of bud galls.

PHYTOPHAGA ROND.

The antennal segments in this genus range from 12 to over 20, the flagellate ones being stemmed in the male and usually sessile in the female. The palpi are quadriarticulate. This genus is distinguished from the following by the third vein uniting with costa at the apex of the wing. Synonym: *Mayetiola* Kieff.

P. ulmi Beutm. The larvae live among the small, immature terminal leaves or inhabit leaf buds. Previously referred to *Cecidomyia* and *Mayetiola*.

P. violicola Coq. The pale yellowish larvae live in curled violet leaves. Previously referred to *Diplosis*, *Contarinia* and *Mayetiola*.

P. destructor Say. The yellowish larvae injure the stems of wheat and other grains under the leaf sheath. Widely known as the Hessian fly. Previously referred to *Cecidomyia* and *Mayetiola*.

P. rigidus O.S. Gall an apical or subapical enlargement on willow stems, fusiform in shape, about an inch long and tipped with a rather characteristic slender, curved beak. Previously referred to *Cecidomyia* and *Rhabdophaga*.