

punctate, surface of the elytra more finely and regularly imbricate; the abdomen is smoother and more shining bronze, with the first ventral slightly flattened; the claws are alike on all the feet, the inner portion quite broad and curving inward slightly, leaving a much wider space between the apices than in the male.

The pubescence of this species is not at all evident except on the post-clypeal area, the anterior angles of the prothorax, and the apices of the elytra. The sexes do not vary much in this respect, but I suspect that my males do not show the normal elytral pubescence; possibly it is discoloured. On the under side of the body the vestiture is short and sparse, giving a silver tint to the abdomen; it becomes more dense on the prosternum of the males.

This species would naturally be placed next to *angelicus* in Dr Horn's table (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XVIII, p. 283). Through the kindness of Mr. H. C. Fall, of Pasadena, Cal., I have been enabled to examine a specimen of *angelicus*, and can say that it does not resemble the present species in colour, form or punctuation. *Champlaini* might be confused with *anxius* and allies, but the darker colour, more robust and shorter form, sculpture, and structure of the claws should at once distinguish it.

This species is represented by three specimens (emerged May 29, 1911), two females and one male, all bred from the twigs of the hornbeam, *Ostrya virginica*, by Mr. Alfred B. Champlain, at New Haven, Connecticut. The specimens and two of the galls were sent to me by Dr. W. E. Britton from the State Agricultural Experimental Station in that city. It is through the kindness of these two gentlemen that the above description has been made. The galls were collected at Lyme, Conn., April 30, 1911.

The gall is in each case about one inch in length, fusiform, expanding to a diameter of 12 millimeters in the middle, and on branches of about six millimeters in diameter. One of the galls was split open and the bark removed from one side, so that the course of the larva was shown to be a spiral from the point of entrance toward the end of the twig. It circled the twig in four distinct courses, each one increasing in diameter about one-half the previous one and leaving a ridge between them. They are tightly packed with debris and are wholly in the wood, leaving the bark intact. On the fourth spiral the gallery leads directly to the heart of the branch, from whence it is hollowed out in an arcuate course downward until it intersects the bark in an oblong exit very near the point of entrance. The exit in the two specimens at hand measures three by two millimeters, the long diameter being transverse to the twig.