

apical ciliae purplish brown, dorso-apical ciliae ochreous, streaked with purplish brown. Posterior wings and ciliae pale slate color. Abdomen purplish-brown.

The vertex and anterior wings are very much elongate and narrow, and the abdomen is sub-depressed. *Alar ex.* $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

The larva feeds in the "Oak Apple" (gall of *Cynips spongifica*, Harris.) Head yellowish, body green, dorsum dusky green, with two longitudinal whitish lines (which, under the lens, appear to be made of small spots.) Two curved black lines on top of the first segment, and two black spots on each side of it; eight black spots on each of the next three segments, and five on each of the remainder, except the penultimate and ante-penultimate. It became a pupa June 7th, and the imago emerged June 16th. Kentucky.

The wings do not differ from Dr. Clemens' description of *Y. flavivittellus*, but he says: "head, antennae and palpi fuscous."

This resembles, but I think is different from *Y. (Chetochilus) contubernalis*, Fitch.

4. *Y. querciella*. *N. sp.*

Tongue yellowish, except the basal part, which is brown. Palpi yellowish on the inner surface, brick red, suffused with fuscous on the outer surface, especially at the base of the second joint. Antennae pale yellowish, the apical half of each joint brown on the upper surface. Face pale yellowish, slightly iridescent. Vertex, thorax and anterior wings pale brick red, with a pink tinge, the wings sparsely but distinctly dusted with dark brown, especially the apical portion, and with nine small dark brown dots around the apex. Abdomen ochreous yellow above, brownish beneath, with two pale ochreous yellow lines. *Alar ex.* over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Kentucky.

The mature larva is nearly one inch long; when nearly mature, the first segment and head are grayish ferruginous with a tinge of rufous; remaining segments greenish, with the posterior margin of each whitish. There are two dorsal longitudinal white lines, and one on each side, and six to eight black spots on each segment. Before becoming a pupa it became bright brick red on top, and pinkish-yellow on the sides. (Another instance of the colors of the imago assumed by the larva.) It became a pupa June 2nd, and the imago emerged June 11th.

This is, in one respect, a singular insect. It is much larger and more robust than the preceding species (*Y. quercipominella*), but in all other