

Genus *MANCIA*, n. gen.

Same as *Anthrax* except that the axillary cell is not longer than twice the distance between the tips of the last two veins, and the third basal cell is wider at its apex than at any other part. Wings tapering considerably toward the bases, axillary cell very narrow. (Name from *mancus*, defective).

*Mancia nana* n. sp.—Front black, reddish tomentose and black pilose; face yellowish, much produced below, middle part white, the sides reddish tomentose; antennæ black, first joint sometimes yellowish, base of third joint subglobular, the styliform portion slender and linear; proboscis projects from one fourth to one half its length beyond the hyperstoma. Occiput reddish tomentose. Thorax black, mixed white and reddish tomentose; pleura reddish tomentose. Scutellum black, reddish tomentose. Abdomen black, reddish tomentose, a cross-band of white tomentum on the second segment. Venter black, white tomentose. Legs reddish, yellowish tomentose; front tibiæ sometimes provided with bristles; tarsi black, claws of front tarsi well developed. Wings hyaline, a brown cloud in middle of first basal cell, faint brown clouds on veins at bases of first submarginal, first and fourth posterior cells, and of the discal cell. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. m. Cal.; 20 specimens, in April.

ON *CECIDOMYIA LIRIODENDRI*.

BY DR. H. A. HAGEN, CAMBRIDGE; MASS.

The two galls of the Tulip tree described by Osten Sacken, Monogr., Vol. I., p. 202, No. 26, *C. liriodendri* n. sp., and No. 27, *C. tulipifera* n. sp., were wanting in the collection of his types presented by the Baron to the collection of the Museum in Cambridge. I am glad to state that I collected one of them in considerable numbers on leaves from a young Tulip tree on Quincy Street, Cambridge, in October, 1885. But all those galls were burst open along a part of the margin, and were empty. Prof. G. W. Farlow presented some collected in Newton, Mass., Oct. 12, 1886, and I found the living, full grown larva in one gall. I remembered then the tree in Cambridge, and found the same galls numerous, but again all empty. Apparently the larva has to be collected in the beginning of