ample inward rectilineal bend, the union is marked by a small, quadrangular white spot; the second vein is nearly straight, and reaches the margin of the wing considerably beyond its tip, where there is a small inward curve; the third vein does not fork, and from its middle bends rather abruptly towards the hind margin, which it joins near its middle, where there is a small inward curve.

The *Torymus* is large when compared with the producer, and most likely devours two or more *Diplosis* larvæ before maturing.

DIPLOSIS HELIANTHI-BULLA, WALSH.

GALLS found on the upper third of the stems of *Helianthus decapetalus* and *Helianthus divaricata*, usually on the stem, often from leaf axils, occasionally on petiole and midvein of leaf, rarely on flower disc, protruding from between scales of involucre.

The galls are attached by an ample base, and are very irregular in form and position, usually somewhat compressed, varying from nearly spherical to flask and cone-shaped, and from equilateral triangular to spur-shaped, the sides of the triangle 9 mm., the spur 13 mm. long and 4 mm. diameter at base. The average of twenty galls was, base, 5·5 mm., 5 mm. thick, and extending 8 mm. from stem. These galls are of the color of the plant, usually hispid with rough pile, and from one to three on a plant.

I made a collection of these galls, east of the City limits, August 1, 1886, but the producers were out. A collection of over 100 galls was made in Ashbridge woods, east of the City, October 10, 1891, which gave many parasites but no producers.

A collection of eighty-seven galls was made from the same locality, August 6, 1893. From August 11, to August 24, these gave numerous specimens of a *Torymus*: from August 12, to August 16, producers emerged, and from August 17, to August 24, a species of *Pteromalus*.

From the fact of the parasites emerging simultaneously with the producers in the autumn, it is probable there is a later gall produced by this *Diplosis*.