

who writes me that the gall was taken on the west slope of the Organ Mountains, in N. M., from a leaf of *Q. wrightii*.

Gall-fly.—A single female fly, in perfect condition, accompanied the gall, and may be described as follows :

Colour, rufous and black. *Head*, genæ, orbits, vertex and bases of mandibles rufous ; middle of face, occiput and tips of mandibles black ; face finely rugose, punctured and sparsely haired, the hairs rising from the punctures ; vertex and genæ more finely rugose or granular in appearance, palpi yellowish, antennæ rufous, 14-jointed, 3rd joint and last three joints blackish, 3rd joint distinctly longer than the 4th. *Thorax* : Prothorax rufous and finely rugose, mesothorax above blackish, streaked with rufous along the parapsidal grooves and along the lateral margins over the bases of the wings, otherwise black. The surface is finely rugose and set with punctures, moderately hairy, parapsidal grooves entire and very distinct, but not broad, median groove absent, the polished parallel lines extending back from the collar, and those outside the parapsidal grooves over the bases of the wings conspicuous ; scutellum rugose, rufous, except at base, where it is black, with shining basal groove crossed by numerous raised lines ; mesopleuræ rufous above and below, but black on median portion, punctured and moderately hairy. *Abdomen* black and shining, venter somewhat rufous, posterior margin of segments very oblique, sides of 2nd segment near base hairy. *Wings* long, nervures black, cells containing numerous black spots. This beautiful maculation of the wings, unlike any other species with which I am familiar, suggested the specific name for the species. *Feet* dark rufous, femora blackish, rather hairy.

Length, 3 mm. Wings, 4 mm.

DRYOPHANTA, Först.

*D. glabra*, n. sp.

Galls of this species were found abundant by the writer on leaves of *Quercus undulata* at Manitou, Colo., Sep. 30th, 1892. The fresh galls are straw-coloured, becoming brown with exposure. They are semi-globular, flattened on the side next the leaf, from 4 to 6 mm. in diameter, and situated along the midrib of a leaf, on either surface, but mostly below. A single larval cell in each lies next the leaf, and from it a mass of delicate fibres radiate to the outer shell, which is rather firm. The inner surface of this shell, in galls that have been protected from the weather, is of a deep pink colour. A number of the galls usually occur on the same leaf, and sometimes crowd one another, so they are far from globular.