peculiar, long, fusiform galls of *Rhopalomyia fusiformis* and *Rhopalomyia pedicellata* may occur among the flower buds, arise from the leaves or even from portions of the stem, indicating that these two species in all probability have a somewhat extended breeding period. Goldenrod is a marked favorite with the genus *Rhopalomyia*, some 17 species existing at its expense and producing galls on all portions of the plant. Nine species of *Baldratia* may be reared from members of this genus all producing characteristic blister-like, apparently fungous affected, variously colored spots in the leaf tissues. The four species of *Lasioptera* reared from this genus live for the most part in goldenrod stems, while the peculiar *Camptoneuromyia adhesa* has been reared from the oval gall between adherent leaves noticed above, in connection with *Asphondylia monacha*. It is probable that further rearings would result in the discovery of additional species living upon goldenrod.

The following table of galls supplemented by extremely brief descriptions of the insects bred therefrom, will doubtless prove of service to any one interested in this subject. Members of the genus *Rhopalomyia* are usually rather large, reddish or reddish brown insects, easily recognized by the simple claws, the uni- or biarticulate palps and the stemmed antennal segments (in the male at least) bearing distinct whorls of hairs. The fraction following the number of antennal segments indicates the relative length of the stem of the fifth antennal segment, the length of the basal enlargement being the unit of length in every instance. Members of the genus *Lasioptera* and *Baldratia* are easily distinguished by the usually fuscous and white markings, and the dark scales along the anterior border of the wings, the first and second veins being very close to costa. The two genera are readily separated by the fact that *Lasioptera* has quadriarticulate palpi, while *Baldratia* has these organs uni- or biarticulate. Members of the latter genus breed almost exclusively in blister galls though a few may be found emerging from under the epidermis of nearly normal leaves. The genus *Camptoneuromyia* is allied to *Lasioptera* and easily distinguished therefrom by the strongly curved third vein which unites with costa near the distal third. The heavy bodied *Asphondylia* has long, cylindric antennal segments and a needle-like ovipositor.

Flower galls.

Gall greenish or reddish, subglobular, bud-like, 2 mm in diameter. Male, length 2.5 mm, yellowish red, 18-20 antennal segments, stem ½.

Rhopalomyia racemicola O.S.