

The galls (figs. 1 and 2) are of various sizes. The smaller ones, 6 mm. in length, containing the young larvæ; those 11 to 12 mm. in length and 7 mm. diameter containing the adult beetles.

The life-history of this species becomes all the more interesting from the fact that several other members of the genus have habits somewhat similar. *Lixus parvus* has been bred from galls in the stems of *Amelanchier*. *L. macer* was bred by Dr. Riley from the axis of the stems of *Chenopodium hybridum*. This species was also bred by Mr. Webster from *Helianthus*. *L. scrobicollis*, Boh., has been bred from *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* and *Ambrosia trifida*.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE 3.

- Fig. 1.—Gall, showing hole through which adult beetle has emerged.  
 Fig. 2.—Gall, showing the inside hollowed out, where the larvæ and pupæ live.  
 Fig. 3.—Mature larva.  
 Fig. 4.—Nearly mature pupa.  
 Fig. 5.—Proboscis, showing insertion of antennæ.  
 Fig. 6.—Adult beetle.

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