

H. verruca Walsh. Gall a characteristic subconic enlargement arising in clusters from the midrib or some of the principal veins of willow leaves. It is about .1 of an inch in diameter, greenish yellow, monothalamous, subglobular and tapering to a truncate, frequently lipped, free extremity. Not a typical *Hormomyia*. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

LESTODIPLOSIS Kieff.

Usually yellowish, frail species with spotted wings, most easily recognized by the triangular lobe at the internal basal angle of the basal clasp segment of the male.

L. grassator Fyles. The pale orange larvae prey upon *Phylloxera*. Described as *Diplosis*.

PARALLELODIPLOSIS Rubs.

Mostly pale yellowish or orange species, distinguished by the long, narrowly rounded ventral plate of the male genitalia.

P. caryae Felt. Reared from several hickory leaf galls and probably an inquiline with various species of *Caryomyia*. Previously referred to *Cecidomyia* and *Clinodiplosis*.

OBOLODIPLOSIS Felt.

A large form remarkable for the greatly expanded orbicular dorsal plate of the male.

O. robiniae Hald. The larvae occur in marginal leaf rolls of *Robinia*. Described as *Cecidomyia*; also as *O. orbiculata*.

ITONIDA Meign.

Antennal segments 14, those of the male binodose, the nodes unequal; circumfili three. Palpi quadriarticulate. The third vein unites with the margin well beyond the apex of the wing. The pulvilli are longer than the simple claws, while the dorsal and ventral plates of the male genitalia are deeply bilobed. Ovipositor rather long, the lobes narrowly oval.

I. tritici Kirby. The orange larvae develop in the heads of wheat and some other grains. Widely known as the wheat midge. Previously referred to *Cecidomyia* and *Diplosis*.

I. verbenae Beutm. The larvae occur in terminal rolled leaves of white or nettle-leaved Vervain. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

I. catalpae Comst. The yellowish larvae attack the pods and frequently deform the young shoots of *Catalpa*. Previously referred to *Diplosis* and *Cecidomyia*.

I. tecomiae Felt. The pale yellowish larvae roll the leaves of the trumpet vine. Previously referred to *Bremia* and *Cecidomyia*.