

EXPLANATION OF THE LETTERS USED IN THE PLATES.

Cot.=cotyledon; H.=hypocotyl; R.=primary root; L¹=first leaf succeeding cotyledon; PL.=plumule; B.=bud; S.=scutellum; E.=epiblast.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

Plate VII.

Fig. 19.	Seedling of <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L.	Natural size.
" 20.	" <i>Liriodendron Tulipifera</i> L.	" "
" 21.	" <i>Sarracnia purpurea</i> L.	6 x " "
" 22.	" <i>Dionæa muscipula</i> Ellis.	6 x " "
" 23.	" <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> Walt.	" " "
" 24.	" <i>Ipomœa hederacea</i> Jacq.	2 of " "
" 25.	" <i>Tilia Americana</i> L.	3 of " "
" 26.	" <i>Aralia spinosa</i> L.	3 x " "
" 27.	" <i>Claytonia megarrhiza</i> Parry.	" " "

Plate VIII.

Fig. 28.	Seedling of <i>Aristolochia Serpentaria</i> L.	Natural size.
" 29.	" <i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i> L.	" "
" 30.	" <i>Dentaria laciniata</i> Muehl.	" "
" 31.	" <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> L.	" "
" 32.	" <i>Erigenia bulbosa</i> Nutt.	" "
" 33.	" <i>Claytonia Virginica</i> L.	" "
" 34 and 35.	" <i>Ranunculus abortivus</i> L.	3 x " "
" 36 and 37.	" <i>Gillenia trifoliata</i> Moench.	" "

GALL MIDGES OF THE GOLDENROD.

By E. P. Felt, State Entomologist, Albany, N.Y.

Goldenrod or Solidago, a dominant characteristic American genus, represented by numerous species and varieties, supports an extensive fauna. This is particularly true of the Cecidomyiidae or gall midges dependent for sustenance upon members of this extensive genus. Every portion of the plant is subject to levy, including the blossom and leaf buds, the leaves, the young branches, the larger stems and even the subterranean rootstock, some species producing galls on several portions of the plant. This is particularly true of *Asphondylia monacha* which may breed in apparently unaffected florets, inhabits the small apical rosette galls on the branches of *Solidago graminifolia* and may also be found in peculiar oval cells formed between two adherent leaves on several species of Solidago. These latter galls are evidently caused by the parent depositing eggs between the loosely apposed leaves of unfolding apical buds. The activity of the larva causes the leaf tissues to fuse around the point of injury and, as a result, the affected leaves adhere even after the natural growth of the plant separates their bases and causes them to assume an approximately horizontal position. The