

Finally, besides all this, the fruit-grower can do much to lessen his losses by what is known as clean farming. This is shown in the appearance of his orchard, as a result of pruning, removal of rubbish, careful cultivation, and manuring. By such means he may increase the productivity by securing better fruit, free from scab and worm-hole.

A NEW CECIDOMYIID ON COTTON.

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During the past winter Dr. L. O. Howard received specimens of a Cecidomyiid from Sir Daniel Morris, Director of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, with the statement that the larvæ live in the cambium layer of cotton plants. Up to the present time no representative of this family has been recorded as depredating upon cotton so far as I am aware, and at the request of Sir D. Morris the species is duly characterized herewith:

Porricondyla (Epidosis) gossypii, new species.

Antennæ of male longer than the head and body together, composed of about twenty-one joints, of which the first two are sessile and scarcely longer than wide, the remaining joints, except the last one, with a bulbous basal portion bearing a whorl of bristly hairs and a narrow apical part, the latter being slightly shorter than the thickened part of each joint. Antennæ of female about two-thirds as long as the head and body combined, composed of twenty-six nearly sessile joints, the first two joints somewhat conical, the others constricted in the middle, the third joint the most strongly so, each succeeding joint less constricted. Wings hyaline, third vein (the apparent second vein) strongly curved and ending below the extreme tip of the wing, small crossvein very oblique and weakly sigmoid. Colours yellow, the sternum and greater part of mesonotum brown, head blackish, antennæ of female and the enlarged portions of those of the male brown, the constricted portions of the male antennæ white, legs dusky-whitish. Length, 1.5 mm.

Described from several dry and shriveled specimens of both sexes. Type No. 8399, U. S. National Museum. From Barbados, West Indies.

The full-grown larvæ are yellowish-white, the median portion chiefly orange-red; the skin is smooth except on the under side, where there are many minute tubercles arranged in about six irregular transverse rows on the median portion of each segment. The breast-bone is yellow, cylindrical, and with a small knob at the anterior end. The larvæ live beneath the bark of cotton plants, without forming galls.

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