From all galls collected there were about an equal number of males and females which emerged. On May 1st I examined a large number of galls along the Poudre, and found at this time most of the flies had pupated; some few had already escaped, a few were still larvæ, and in one case an adult female was found in the gall, having just completed its transformation to the adult stage, and was ready to emerge.

It is interesting to note how the adult fly escapes from the gall, or rather how it makes provision for its escape. If galls are examined during the winter months many of them will be seen to contain a small round smooth hole, usually near one end. If these galls are opened, the larvæ will be found at the end of a burrow leading to this opening, but securely sealed from the outside by a plug, made from bits of wood chewed off by the larvæ in the process of making the hole. It is a wonderful instinct that guides these larvæ in making this hole, which the adult could not possibly make itself, and were not means for its escape from the cell prearranged by the larvæ, death would be the inevitable result.

While examining galls I noticed that there were many that did not have this hole by means of which the adult could escape, so proceeded to determine the cause for this condition of affairs. A large number of these galls were cut open, and not in a single case was a Euura larva found within. There was, however, in nearly all of these the larva of a little hymenopterous parasite belonging to the Chalcididæ family. A number of these galls were placed in a breeding cage by themselves, where the little parasites soon emerged. The only explanation that I could give for this condition was: That this parasite had worked upon the Euura in the fall of the year, before the former had attained its growth and provided means for its escape as an adult the following spring by gnawing the usual hole in side of gall. The parasitized larva, being unable to withstand the attack of its little enemy, perished, whereas the destroyer lived in the gall in comfort throughout the winter months, and after completing its transformations in the spring escaped by means of a small hole made with its tiny strong mandibles. These little escape holes were plainly seen, freshly gnawed in many of the galls from which the little parasites were emerging.

Two Cecydomiid flies were also found in this breeding cage, but came from different galls, much resembling the others, but monothalamous instead of polythalamous.