



Fig. 30. Galls of *Diastrophus fragariae* Beutm. Upper figure, an immature gall; lower figure, gall from which the producers emerged. (Natural size.)

larval cells in a row, along the petiole, produces a symmetrical swelling quite unlike the irregularly nodular deformity of the *Potentilla* gall. While a cross section of this latter species, at any level, will show several larval cells in the stem pith, just inside the ring of wood, only one will of necessity be cut in a similar section from the strawberry gall.

As the infected leaves wither prematurely, it is difficult to find the mature galls, although the young specimens are quite noticeable. The producers were secured by transplanting host plants so that they could be kept under observation. The galls were removed after the leaves had withered, and were kept on earth, out of doors, during the winter. The producers emerged from May 12-14.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF IPIDÆ (COLEOPTERA).*

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***Ips knausi*, n. sp.**—A large elongate species, length 5.8 mm., width 2.1 mm.; the sides parallel, thickly clothed with long light hairs in front, on the sides and behind. Allied to *emarginatus* Lec., but distinct in the punctuation of the discal interspaces of the elytra, and the characters of the declivity.

Description of the male: The *head* has the front densely

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