

plate deeply cleft and triangularly emarginate. The ovipositor is short. Anterior claws unidentate.

C. rosivora Coq. The larvae lie just under the sepals of rose buds, usually singly, though sometimes in clusters of five or six. Described as *Diplosis*.

C. caulicola Coq. The larvae are rather abundant in the basal portion of the stems of Iceland poppies. Described as *Diplosis*.

CARYOMYIA Felt.

Allied to *Hormomyia* but differing by the thorax not being greatly produced over the head and by the presence of but 14 antennal segments. The males may have the flagellate antennal segments binodose or cylindric and subsessile and invariably with three low, stout circumfili. The antennal segments of the female are cylindric and with two circumfili; palpi tri- or quadri-articulate; wings rather broad, the third vein joining costa at or near the wing apex; claws simple, the pulvilli well developed. The ovipositor of the female is short, triangular and with minute lobes apically. This genus appears to be confined to hickory leaf galls.

C. caryae O.S. Gall globose, thin-walled, yellowish green or brown; diameter .1 inch, on hickory leaf. Referred to *Diplosis*, *Cecidomyia* and *Hormomyia*.

C. holotricha O.S. Gall small, globular, fuzzy, rust red; diameter .1 to 1.5 inch, on hickory. Referred to *Cecidomyia* and *Hormomyia*.

C. sanguinolenta O.S. Gall conical, with a distinct nipple, greenish and variably tinged with purplish or blood red, on hickory leaves. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

C. tubicola O.S. Gall a green or blackish, hollow tube about 1-5 of an inch long, growing at right angles from a socket in hickory leaves. Referred to *Cecidomyia* and *Hormomyia*.

C. persicoides Beutm. Gall irregular, monothalamous, hairy, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and usually clustered on the midrib of a hickory leaf. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

Most of the other hickory leaf galls described are probably made by a species of *Caryomyia*, though other midges have been reared from these deformities.

HORMOMYIA H. Lw.

Typical members of this genus may be most easily recognized by the mesonotum being greatly produced over the head. The antennal segments vary in number from 14 to over 20, the flagellate ones in the male binodose and with short circumfili; palpi uni- to tri- or quadriarticulate. The large forms probably live on sedges.