

ENT., Vol. XXIV. p. 137) upon the occupants of similar galls from Manitoba, I afterwards collected a pocketful. They were very much larger than those which are found at Ottawa, and perhaps scarcely so spherical. Many were evidently already vacated by the producing flies, but I hoped that they might still have other tenants. About a week later, as only three flies had emerged, I opened about half of them, and was rewarded by finding several inhabitants. The majority of the galls contained in the central cavity the empty puparium of the fly, but in several the larva of the fly had apparently not hatched or had soon after perished, as there was no cavity. In only one gall was found the pupa of *Eurytoma gigantea*, and in this cavity there was no puparium of the fly. In winding tunnels in the pithy substance of other galls were found a Mordellid larva and pupa, which were placed in alcohol, and a few small Chalcidid pupæ, one of which was evidently a smaller species of *Eurytoma*. Several dead larvæ of the beetles were also found in their burrows. On June 21st, as nothing had since emerged, I opened the remaining galls, and in two I found living examples of *Mordellistena nigricans*, Melsh. In each instance the central cavity of the gall contained the empty puparium of the Eurosta, which had escaped by its own exit, while the beetle was at the end of a long burrow through the solid pithy substance, and just cutting its way out. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Brodie was mistaken in announcing this beetle as a true parasite of the fly, and as "bred from an Eurosta pupa-case." It is certainly only an inquiline, the larvæ boring in and living upon the pithy substance of the gall. Some years previously (CAN. ENT., Vol. XIII., p. 173) the late Mr. V. T. Chambers had recorded a Mordella larva (perhaps this same species) as "common in the galls of *Gelechia gallæ-solidaginis*, Riley, in stems of Solidago, eating into and through the walls of the galls, but not disturbing the larvæ or pupæ of the moth." Besides the two beetles, there were found in the galls, in the small burrows made by the beetle larvæ, three or four more of the chalcidid pupæ and two flimsy braconid cocoons, from which emerged specimens of *Sigalphus*, answering very well to the description of *S. texanus*, Cress. The small *Eurytoma* proved apparently to be *E. studiosa*, Say, while the remaining seven pupæ developed into a species of chalcidid which I have not been able to determine. The latter species, the *E. studiosa*, and the *Sigalphus* are evidently parasites, not of the gall producing Eurosta, but of the inquiline Mordellistena. We have, therefore, from these few galls examples of the fly which produces it, a true parasite thereon, an inquiline beetle, and three parasites thereof.