

scutellum. The space between these is darker than outside. There is a short median line starting on the posterior edge and soon disappearing, and two rapidly diverging lines from the same border, which extend half way to the collare. Outside of these are two parallel lines of the same length. All these are some shades darker than the general surface.

Scutellum small, and hairy like the meso-thorax. Fovæ wanting. Abdomen clear shining reddish brown, except the posterior edges of the segments, which are nearly black; 1st segment, except a small spot on the dorsum, covered with fine short hairs; sheath of the ovipositor very large and with strong white hairs; ovipositor shining black, and slightly exerted in dry specimens. *Ungues* black. Wings sub-hyaline, veins dark brown; second transverse heavy. Areolet distinct but small. Cubitus slender, and disappearing before reaching the 1st transverse. Radial vein heavy, and ending in an enlarged point within the border of the wing; radial area open. Length of a specimen of average size, .18.

This species is probably the agamous generation of what will yet be found in another generation and in another form of gall, two-gendered. The galls and insects sent me vary so much in size that I strongly suspect they may represent two very closely related species, but the slight differences between the large and small flies hardly warrant me in separating them till I can learn more of their habits. My description refers to the *largest* specimens.

C. FLOCCOSA, n. sp.

The late, terminal leaves of the thrifty shoots of young oaks of the species *Q. bicolor* are often thickly dotted on the under side with small hairy, or rather woolly, galls, sometimes as many as two hundred being found on a single leaf. The leaves are sometimes quite small, and in such instances the galls become nearly or quite confluent. They measure, including their woolly covering, about .15 of an inch across, but divested of this, only .05 or .06, and each contains but a single larva. The larva is free, having no larval cell. The galls are hemispherical, and attached by their flat side to the leaf, and they show on the upper surface only as small, smooth, flat, shining blisters. They are so much infested by inquiline and other parasites that all attempts to rear true gall flies from them proved fruitless for many years. I, at length, succeeded in rearing in the spring a considerable number of true gall flies from galls collected the October preceding in Northern Ohio. Only females have