

## A NEW SPECIES OF NEUROTERUS FROM WASHINGTON.

BY WILLIAM BEUTENMULLER, NEW YORK.

*Neuroterus washingtonensis*, sp. nov.

*Male*.—Head black, mouth parts pitchy brown; front shining and indistinctly rugose; eyes very large and conspicuously reticulated. Antennae 14-jointed, basal joints pale yellowish brown, terminal joints darker. Thorax dark brown, with the whole surface finely crackled and with minute whitish hairs; parapsidal grooves very fine and line-like and extending to beyond the middle; median line also fine and almost reaching the scutellum. All the lines may be seen by transmitted light; sides of thorax yellowish brown. Scutellum blackish brown, large, rounded and obtusely pointed at the apex; it is more distinctly crackled than the thorax, with a fine transverse line at base, and covered with a few scattered whitish hairs. Abdomen small, smooth and shining; petiole long and yellowish brown. Legs pale yellowish brown. Wings hyaline; veins brown, radial area closed; cubitus not extending to the first cross-vein; areolet large and triangular; anal vein broken. Length, 1.75 to 2 mm.

*Female*.—Wholly black, abdomen robust and large, petiole very short. Antennae darker and shorter than the male, 13-jointed. Legs shorter and stouter than those of the male, yellowish-brown, with all the femora dark brown to nearly the tip. Ovipositor very long.

Length: 1.50–2 mm.

*Gall*: On the leaves of white oak (*Quercus garryana*), singly or in numbers on the mid-rib and principal veins, sometimes deforming the entire leaf. Rounded, irregularly rounded, oval or elongate and often forming a shapeless mass when confluent. Green and fleshy when fresh; brown, hard and woody when old and dry. Inside it is solid, whitish and filled with numerous larval cells.

Length, 10–35 mm. Width, 10–15 mm.

*Habitat*: Friday Harbor, Puget Sound, Washington. Galls, July 2nd, 1911. Flies, July 30th, 1911. Lewis H. Weld, collector.

The species is allied to *Neuroterus batatus* and *N. noxiosus*, and it is probably double brooded like these two species. The gall somewhat resembles that of *N. noxiosus*. Hundreds of specimens