

Joints on peduncles as long as the joints, subcylindrical with rounded ends, about one-half longer than broad, rather thickly verticillate; the longest hairs nearly three times as long as the joints, and projected at nearly right angles to them; the shorter hairs about equal in length to the joints, some of which curve upward and have their tips nearly in the plane of the succeeding joint; joints regularly and gradually diminishing in size to the terminal one, which is about but one-half the size of the penultimate one, and of an ovate form.

The wings are clothed with numerous short, curved, blackish hairs, which give them a dusky appearance; ciliæ paler, long. The abdomen is fuscous, marked on each segment dorsally with black hairs forming a segment of a circle having the curve in front. The thorax is black above, clothed with rather long hairs.

The insect is in all probability quite generally distributed throughout the State of New York, and will be found in adjoining States. On the 1st of July, examples of the larvæ were obtained from clover heads gathered by me on Mount Equinox, Vermont, at an elevation of 2,500 feet above tide. On July 5th, although a late period for the larvæ, mature specimens were taken from clover growing within the city of Albany, from the sidewalk of Western Avenue. The only example of the fly which has up to the present, so far as my knowledge extends, been taken at large, was captured on the Hudson River, in the vicinity of Castleton, on the 16th of the present month (July), by Mr. Dempster A. Lansingh, of Albany. The keen eye that could detect so minute an object on the crowded deck of an excursion boat, deserves to be trained for use in entomological science.

From information kindly communicated to me by Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., it is very probable that the existence of this clover pest was known at least thirty years ago. He writes as follows:

"My father, Henry Brewer, of Enfield Center, Tompkins Co., N. Y., was an enthusiastic grower of clover and clover-seed as far back as I can remember. Many years ago—how long, I cannot definitely say, but certainly before 1848, it was known to us that an insect attacked the clover, which hatched out a fly. Our belief then was, that the larva existed *within the seed*. On two occasions I hatched out the flies and sent them by mail to Albany, to the Entomologist there—once before 1848, and once later, somewhere between 1851 and 1855. The fly was very small