C. setigera Lintn. Reared from small, irregular, subovate, downy galls on muskmelon. Described as *Diplosis*.

THECODIPLOSIS Kieff.

Separated from Contarinia by costa not being interrupted at its union with the third vein and by the long, broadly lobed dorsal and ventral plates in connection with the stout, usually very long ovipositor.

T. ananassi Riley. Reared from a brown gall with a length about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch on Cypress twigs. Described as *Cecidomyia cupressi-ananassi*.

T. liriodendri O.S. A circular blister on tulip leaves. It has a dark brown center surrounded by a light brown, irregular area; diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Referred to *Cecidomyia* and *Diplosis*.

GROUP TRIFILI.

This subtribe is easily recognized by the presence of three usually well developed circumfili on the flagellate antennal segments of the male. The nodes are generally unequal and in some extreme forms the distal enlargement is almost divided.

YOUNGOMYIA Felt.

Flagellate antennal segments of the male trinodose, the distal enlargement being distinctly divided and sometimes by an appreciable stem; palpi quadriarticulate; wings large, rather hairy, the third vein uniting with costa well beyond the apex of the wing; legs long, claws stout, unidentate, the pulvilli about half as long as the claws. The terminal clasp segment of the male is unusually long; the ovipositor of the female is short, the lobes large and orbicular.

Y. umbellicola O.S. The yellowish larvae occur in enlarged blossoms of elder. Described as *Cecidomyia*.

APHIDOLETES Kieff.

This genus is easily recognized by the greatly produced setae and circumfili on the dorsal surface of the flagellate antennal segments in the male. It is readily separated from the allied Bremia by the well developed middle circumfilum. Anterior claws unidentate.

A. cucumeris Lintn. Reared presumably from plantlice on cucumber. Described as *Diplosis*.

CLINODIPLOSIS Kieff.

Antennal segments 14, binodose. Palpi quadriarticulate. The terminal clasp segment is not abnormally produced or subfusiform. The ventral plate is produced, emarginate, the dorsal