

## NEW CYNIPIDÆ.

BY C. P. GILLETTE, FORT COLLINS, COLORADO.

(Continued from page 159.)

CYNIPS, Linn.

*C. washingtonensis*, n. sp.

Galls of this species were sent me by Mr. Trevor Kincaid, of Olympia, Washington, who writes that they were collected from the twigs of *Quercus garryana*. The galls are ellipsoids, from 5 to 7 mm. in greatest diameter; they are smooth, monothalamous and snuff coloured, both externally and internally, and are attached by a small projection to the side of small twigs. A few specimens that appear not to be mature are greenish in colour, and have shrivelled somewhat on drying, so that the surface is covered with small, shrunken areas. The substance of the gall is uniformly and densely cellular. Described from 13 galls.

Gall-fly.—General colour a dark brown, inclined to black. *Head* small, blackish in colour, tinged with rufous; antennæ of the same colour as the head, 14-jointed, 3rd joint once and a-half as long as the 4th. *Thorax* finely rugose and rather coarsely punctured, parapsidal and median grooves distinct near the scutellum, the former extending half way to the collar, the latter less than half way. The two parallel lines extending back from the collar and the lines over the bases of the wings are the blackest parts of the mesothorax. Scutellum rugose, foveæ scarcely discernable; pleuræ finely punctured, the punctures giving rise to hairs; colour of pleuræ rufous. *Abdomen*, except a large patch on the dorsum of the 2nd segment and a narrow line over the succeeding segments, densely set with silky pubescence, the hairs rising from minute punctures. *Wings* hyaline, 5 mm. long, nervures slender, radial area long and narrow. *Feet* of a light chestnut colour, the tarsi being darkest, densely set with a fine pubescence. Length, 4 mm.

Described from one bred female.

ANDRICUS, Hartig.

*A. spongiola*, n. sp.

Galls of this species were also sent me by Mr. Kincaid, who writes that he took them from limbs of *Q. garryana*. They are polythalamous, globular, buff-coloured galls measuring from 3 to 5½ cm. in diameter; some of the galls are tinged with salmon. The galls grow in clusters on the limbs, and are in some cases much pressed out of shape. Perfectly

shaped galls resemble the galls of *Amphibolips spongifica*. Internally the galls are composed of an exceedingly brittle, structureless material, of a whitish or buffy-white colour that, to all appearances, shrinks away as the gall dries, so that there are large open spaces internally. Near the point of attachment on the inside of the gall is more or less of a resinous substance. The portion containing the larval cells, which are few in number, sometimes only one, is more dense, almost woody, in structure. The substance of these galls cuts about like a perfectly dry cracker.

This gall is separated readily from Mr. Bassett's *A. californicus* by the much less dense internal structure, in which are large open spaces.

Gall-flies.—The flies are of a very uniform walnut-brown colour throughout. So far as I can see, this colour alone separates the species from Bassett's *californicus*, which is very much lighter, a good cinnamon-brown. (These colours are given in accordance with Ridgway's Nomenclature of colours.) *Head*: Face finely rugose, more coarsely so near the mouth; vertex, genæ and occiput very finely rugose or granular in appearance, face rather closely set with very fine pubescence, occiput black, antennæ 15-jointed, 3rd joint  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as the 4th, joints beyond the 4th gradually shorter, last 7 or 8 joints quite short and thicker than the preceding. *Thorax* very finely rugose and covered with pilose punctures, parapsidal grooves narrow and extending about half-way to the collar, median groove wanting; a slight groove on either side runs forward over the base of the wings; the two parallel lines from the collar are very distinct and extend fully half-way to the scutellum. Scutellum with two small foveæ fluted at the bottom, finely rugose, covered with a fine pubescence; pleuræ finely punctured and hairy. *Abdomen* polished, sides of 2nd segment near its base hairy, all the segments very minutely punctured. *Wings* slightly smoky, venation normal. *Feet* unicolorous with other parts, tarsal claws bidentate.

Length, 5 mm. Wings, 6 mm.

Described from 15 bred females. Galls were received August 26th, and the flies emerged between the 3rd and 22nd of November.

HOLCASPIS, Mayr.

*H. maculipennis*, n. sp.

The fragments of a globular leaf gall, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cm. in diameter, composed of a thin outer shell and a single larval cell held in place by radiating fibres, was sent me some time since by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell,

who writes me that the gall was taken on the west slope of the Organ Mountains, in N. M., from a leaf of *Q. wrightii*.

Gall-fly.—A single female fly, in perfect condition, accompanied the gall, and may be described as follows :

Colour, rufous and black. *Head*, genæ, orbits, vertex and bases of mandibles rufous ; middle of face, occiput and tips of mandibles black ; face finely rugose, punctured and sparsely haired, the hairs rising from the punctures ; vertex and genæ more finely rugose or granular in appearance, palpi yellowish, antennæ rufous, 14-jointed, 3rd joint and last three joints blackish, 3rd joint distinctly longer than the 4th. *Thorax*: Prothorax rufous and finely rugose, mesothorax above blackish, streaked with rufous along the parapsidal grooves and along the lateral margins over the bases of the wings, otherwise black. The surface is finely rugose and set with punctures, moderately hairy, parapsidal grooves entire and very distinct, but not broad, median groove absent, the polished parallel lines extending back from the collar, and those outside the parapsidal grooves over the bases of the wings conspicuous ; scutellum rugose, rufous, except at base, where it is black, with shining basal groove crossed by numerous raised lines ; mesopleuræ rufous above and below, but black on median portion, punctured and moderately hairy. *Abdomen* black and shining, venter somewhat rufous, posterior margin of segments very oblique, sides of 2nd segment near base hairy. *Wings* long, nervures black, cells containing numerous black spots. This beautiful maculation of the wings, unlike any other species with which I am familiar, suggested the specific name for the species. *Feet* dark rufous, femora blackish, rather hairy.

Length, 3 mm. Wings, 4 mm.

#### DRYOPHANTA, Först.

##### *D. glabra*, n. sp.

Galls of this species were found abundant by the writer on leaves of *Quercus undulata* at Manitou, Colo., Sep. 30th, 1892. The fresh galls are straw-coloured, becoming brown with exposure. They are semi-globular, flattened on the side next the leaf, from 4 to 6 mm. in diameter, and situated along the midrib of a leaf, on either surface, but mostly below. A single larval cell in each lies next the leaf, and from it a mass of delicate fibres radiate to the outer shell, which is rather firm. The inner surface of this shell, in galls that have been protected from the weather, is of a deep pink colour. A number of the galls usually occur on the same leaf, and sometimes crowd one another, so they are far from globular.

Gall-fly.—With the exception of a little rufous on the joints of the feet and on the base of the mandibles, the colour is deep black. *Head* finely rugose, face with two parallel grooves and median ridge, antennæ 14-jointed, 3rd joint as long as 1st and 2nd or 4th and 5th united; ocelli well separated and inconspicuous. *Thorax* glabrous above, parapsidal grooves very distinct and extending to the collar, scutellum rugose, with basal groove, mesopleuræ smooth and glabrous beneath the wings. *Abdomen* shining, black, without sculpturing, the posterior margin of the 2nd segment quite oblique. *Wings* long, hyaline, beautifully iridescent, nervures slender. *Feet* black, tibiæ set with a very fine gray pile. Length, 2½ mm. Wings, 4 mm.

Described from one bred female.

(To be continued.)

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### LITHOPHANE ORIUNDA.

*Sir*,—Two localities may be mentioned additional to those given by Mr. Moffat in July (1893) number.

Mr. Grote has recorded Wisconsin as a habitat of *Oriunda*, and I can say that a single specimen was collected at Galena, Illinois, Sept. 26, 1875, from a sugared tree. THOMAS E. BEAN, Laggan, Alberta.

*Sir*,—I wish, on behalf of the Entomological Society of Ontario, to acknowledge the receipt of a contribution to the Society's collection of native Coleoptera, from Mr. A. H. Kilman, of Ridgeway. It consists of over a hundred and fifty species that were wanting in the Society's cabinets, all nicely mounted and in fine condition.

London, May 16th, 1894.

J. ALSTON MOFFAT, Curator.

#### IS CÆNONYMPHA TYPHON SYNONYMOUS WITH C. INORNATA?

*Sir*,—Will American entomologists who are acquainted with the European forms of *Cænonympha typhon*, especially with vars. *laidion*, Bork, and *isis*, Tett (probably identical), inform me whether *Cænonympha inornata*, Edw., is a distinct species or is identical with these varieties? From the descriptions, I incline to the latter view, but an inspection of some specimens of the American insect in the British Museum (Natural History), not very first-rate ones by the way, rather lends countenance to the former.

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