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**Transactions of the American Entomological Society and proceedings of the
Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences.**

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
MONTHLY MEETINGS
OF THE
ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION
OF THE
ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES,
PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 14, 1881.

Vice-Director Dr. HORN in the chair.

The Publication Committee reported favorably the following papers presented at the last meeting for publication in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society:—

“Descriptions of new species of Diurnal Lepidoptera found within the United States,” by Wm. H. Edwards.

“Notes on the species of Callidryas found within the United States,” by Wm. H. Edwards.

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

American Entomologist, vol. iii, No. 12. From the Editor.

Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. xx, sig. 25 and 26. From the Society.

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xii, No. 12. From the Editor.

Psyche, vol. iii, No. 77, September, 1880. From the Editors.

Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, Nos. 199 and 200. From the Conductors.

Le Naturaliste Canadien, vol. xii, No. 139. From the Editor.

Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, vol. iii, Nos. 6 and 6 a. From the Society.

A review of the species of Anisodactylus and critical notes on the species of Selenophorus, inhabiting the United States, by George H. Horn, M. D. From the Author.

Report of the Entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the year 1879, by J. Henry Comstock. From the Author.

Report of the Curator of the Museum of the Southern Illinois Normal University, by G. H. French. From the Author.

FEBRUARY 11, 1881.

Vice-Director Dr. HORN in the chair.

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

Transactions of the American Entomological Society, vol. viii, Nos. 3 and 4. From the Publication Committee.

Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, No. 201. From the Conductors.

Entomologisk Tidskrift af Jacob Spangberg, vol. i, Parts 3 and 4. From the Author.

Bulletino della Societa Entomologica Italiana, vol. iv. From the Society.

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xiii, No. 1. From the Editor.

MARCH 11, 1881.

Vice-Director Dr. HORN in the chair.

The Publication Committee reported favorably the following papers presented at the last meeting for publication in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society:—

“Descriptions of new species of Tortricidæ of North America,” by Prof. C. H. Fernald.

“Catalogue of the Tortricidæ of North America,” by Prof. C. H. Fernald.

The Publication Committee laid upon the table signatures 1 and 2 (pages 1—16) of volume ix, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, printed since the last meeting.

Dr. LeConte desired to record the following notes on the habits of Coleoptera, as communicated by Mr. J. J. Rivers, of the University of Cala., Berkeley; Mr. J. B. McChesney, High School, Oakland, Cala.; Mr. Siewers, Newport, Ky., and others.

Californian species.

Cucujus puniceus, Mt. Shasta, under pine bark, (McC.).

Calitys scabra, form *serrata*, Mt. Shasta, under fir bark, (McC.).

Carpophilus discoideus, Berkeley, under oak bark, (Rivers).

Scymnus marginicollis, Berkeley, under oak bark, (Rivers).

——— *nebulosus*, Berkeley, under oak bark, (Rivers).

Teretrius placitus, Berkeley, in burrows of *Ptilinus basalis*, in Oreodaphne (Laurel); variety with black elytra, (Rivers).

Clerus eximius, in Oreodaphne, (Rivers). The larva spins a cocoon.

Hadrobregmus gibbicollis, in Oreodaphne, (Rivers).

Vrilletta convexa, bores in oak, (Rivers).

Holopleura Helena, in *Oreodaphne*, (Rivers), a very variable species in color; *H. marginata* is an extreme variety, with the black surface much developed.

Atlantic species.

Synchita granulata, under bark of honey locust.

Rhizophagus bipunctatus, under beech bark, (Siewers).

Nemosoma cylindricum, in *Rhus radicans*, (Reinecke).

Grynocharis 4-lineata, under beech bark, (Siewers).

Cregya vetusta, on *Rhus radicans*, (Reinecke).

Elaphidion (*Psyrassa*) *unicolor*, in *Cercis*; (Judas tree).

Glyptoscelis barbata, on hickory leaves, (Siewers).

Zaglyptus sulcatus, upper branches of dead beech trees, (Siewers).

Microhyus setiger, upper branches of dead beech trees, (Siewers).

Dendroctonus punctatus, under bark of black spruce, (Hagen).

Mr. E. T. Cresson presented the following descriptions of new Hymenoptera in the collection of the American Entomological Society:

Liris brunneipes.—♀.—Black, smooth and shining; mandibles except tips, and the palpi, testaceous; scape brown; mandibles with inferior margin entire; metathorax above finely coriaceous, opaque, sides finely striated, the truncated apex rugulose, with a small deep shining fovea on upper middle; tegulæ dull testaceous; wings subhyaline, a dark streak at tip of marginal cell, nervures and stigma piceous; marginal cell short and broad, the tips broadly truncate; first submarginal cell longer than the second and third together, *receiving the first recurrent nervure near the tip*; second submarginal triangular, receiving the second recurrent nervure slightly beyond the middle; third submarginal cell narrow, rounded below and narrowed above towards the marginal; legs piceous, tibiæ and tarsi brownish-testaceous, tibiæ spinose, the intermediate pair with two spurs at tip; abdomen smooth and polished, impunctured. Length .25 inch.

Var. ♀.—Middle of clypeus, mandibles except tips, palpi, antennæ, most of prothorax, tegulæ, tubercles, and most of four anterior legs, testaceous; abdomen piceous. Length .25 inch.

♂.—Resembles the ♀; sides of face, clypeus, mandibles except tips, scape beneath and tubercles, white; flagellum brown above, testaceous beneath; tegulæ piceous; metathorax with a deep depression at tip above; wings pale fusco-hyaline, the posterior pair paler, with a fuscous spot at tip. Length .23 inch.

Hab.—Colorado; Nevada; (Morrison). This may not belong to the genus in which it is placed, as the first submarginal cell receives a recurrent nervure. The eyes in the ♂ do not meet on the vertex, but are as widely separated as in the ♀.

Astata occidentalis.—♂.—Entirely black, clothed with glittering whitish pubescence, quite dense on sides of the face, cheeks and apex of metathorax; front punctured, with a smooth shining depression before anterior ocellus; mesothorax closely punctured and depressed anteriorly, sparsely punctured and shining on the disk and posteriorly; scutellum sparsely punctured and shining the apex densely punctured; pleura at sides and beneath densely punctured and opaque;

tegulae polished; metathorax above with fine dense longitudinal suboblique striations; the apical middle on the verge of the truncation somewhat smooth and slightly produced, the truncation closely punctured, with a deep shining fovea on upper middle, sides of metathorax rugulose; wings hyaline, with a fuscous cloud covering the marginal and submarginal cells and faintly the discoidal cells, nervures and stigma black, apex of marginal cell obliquely truncate, the appendiculate nerve short, not reaching the margin of the wing; legs black with griseous pubescence; abdomen shining, first segment finely punctured, thickly clothed, especially at sides, with rather long pale pubescence, second segment at base very minutely punctured; venter shining, sparsely clothed with a blackish pubescence. Length .45—.55 inch.

Hab.—Washington Territory; (Morrison). Closely allied to ♂ *unicolor* Say, which however has the metathorax coarsely reticulated above and the wings hyaline.

Astata nigropilosa.—♀.—Deep black, shining, clothed with black pubescence; face finely and rather closely punctured; mesothorax and scutellum smooth and polished, with a few scattered punctures, the former clothed with black pubescence on anterior margin and with a shallow depressed line over the tegulae; metathorax above rather finely reticulated, more coarsely so on the sides, apex rugose, with a deep shining fovea on upper middle; pleura finely punctured, pubescent; tegulae rufo-piceous; wings uniformly fuscous, with a darker streak at tip of marginal cell, nervures and stigma black, marginal cell broadly and obliquely truncate at tip, the appendiculate nervure very short, third submarginal cell slightly narrowed towards the marginal, posterior wings much paler than the anterior; tarsi more or less brown at tips; abdomen smooth and polished, impunctured. Length .35—.45 inch.

Var. ♀.—Wings subhyaline, the anterior pair broadly fuliginous at tip; the first dorsal segment of abdomen except base, the second entirely, above and beneath, and the lateral and apical margin of the third, ferruginous. Length .35 inch.

♂.—Mesothorax finely punctured, the anterior middle depressed; apex of metathorax above depressed and somewhat produced; tegulae black; anterior wings hyaline at base; abdomen rather less shining and more pubescent. Length .45—.50 inch.

Hab.—Colorado; Nevada; (Morrison).

Astata caerulea.—♂.—Steel-blue, shining, clothed with black pubescence; face finely punctured; mandibles and antennae black, tips of the former reddish; mesothorax sparsely, feebly punctured, somewhat depressed anteriorly and with a finely impressed longitudinal line on each side over tegulae; scutellum smooth and shining, with a medial impression; metathorax opaque, coriaceous, the apex above somewhat produced and with a broad rather deep depression; the sides and apical truncation finely rugulose; pleura finely punctured; tegulae piceous; anterior wings fuscous, the nervures and stigma black, marginal cell short and broad, the apex broadly truncate, the appendiculate nervure indistinct, but continued to the margin of the wing, third submarginal narrow, rounded beneath and narrowed above towards marginal, the first submarginal longer than the second and third together, posterior wings hyaline; legs black, the coxae and femora tinged with blue; abdomen shining, impunctured. Length .35 inch.

Hab.—Nevada; (Morrison). Readily distinguished by the steel-blue color.

Astata mexicana.—♂.—Black; clothed with a whitish pubescence, silvery in certain lights, long and dense on sides of face, cheeks and on metathorax; mesothorax closely and finely punctured, more sparsely so posteriorly; a short smooth longitudinal line on each side of anterior middle, ending in a small tubercle; scutellum smooth and polished on disk; pleura rather closely and finely punctured, shining; metathorax above covered with fine oblique striations, which are coarse at extreme base and somewhat reticulated, apical middle slightly depressed and produced, the truncation rugulose, with a deep shining fovea on upper middle, sides of metathorax closely punctured; tegulæ piceous; wings hyaline, faintly stained with fuscous towards tips and especially in marginal and submarginal cells, nervures and stigma black, apex of marginal cell obliquely truncate, the appendiculate nerve distinct to edge of the wing, the third submarginal cell narrowed one-half towards the marginal; legs black, clothed with pale glittering pubescence, tarsi more or less tinged with reddish-brown; abdomen rufo-fulvous, shining, sparsely pubescent, the pubescence longer and more dense on basal segment, base of first segment above, most of first and disk of second ventral segments black. Length .40—.50 inch.

Hab.—Mexico; (Sumichrast).

Astata nevadica.—♀.—Deep black, polished, sparsely clothed with pale glittering pubescence, that on the face about base of antennæ, mesothorax and legs, black; face with large sparse punctures; middle of mandibles tinged with red; mesothorax with a few scattered punctures; scutellum flattened, smooth, impunctured; metathorax above finely reticulated, opaque, sides obliquely striated, the truncated apex rugose, with a small pit on upper middle; pleura finely longitudinally striated on the sides, shining and sparsely punctured beneath; tegulæ piceous; wings subhyaline, the apex broadly fuliginous, with a darker streak at tip of the marginal cell, which is broadly and rather obliquely truncate at tip, the appendiculate nervure very short; third submarginal cell slightly narrowed towards the marginal; tips of tarsi brownish; abdomen shining, dark ferruginous, extreme base above and beneath, black. Length .37 inch.

Hab.—Nevada; (Morrison). Resembles *bicolor* Say, ♀, but the sculpture of the metathorax is much finer, and the pubescence on the face, mesothorax and legs is black.

Astata montana.—♀.—Small, black, shining, sparsely clothed with black pubescence; front below ocelli with an impressed longitudinal line; mesothorax and scutellum smooth and polished, a feebly impressed longitudinal line on each side over tegulæ; metathorax coriaceous, in one specimen granulated, opaque, the apex above with a more or less distinct medial impression, the sides feebly wrinkled; pleura opaque on the sides and shining beneath; tegulæ piceous; wings smoky subhyaline, nervures black or brown, stigma honey-yellow or brown; marginal cell short and broad, the apex broadly truncate, the appendiculate nervure very fine and indistinct, but continued to margin of the wing; first submarginal cell longer than the second and third together, the second receiving the first recurrent nervure at or near its base and the second a little beyond the middle; the third submarginal narrowed towards the marginal; tarsi more or less brown; abdomen entirely ferruginous, shining, impunctured. Length .25—.30 inch.

Hab.—Colorado; Nevada; (Morrison).

Astata elegans.—♀.—Black, shining, sparsely clothed with short pale glittering pubescence; sides of face, about base of antennæ much depressed, making the middle of the clypeus prominent, apical middle the latter as well as the mandibles except tips reddish-brown; mesothorax and scutellum smooth and polished; metathorax coriaceous, opaque, the upper surface unevenly depressed, the sides finely longitudinally striated; tegulæ and two spots beneath, white; wings hyaline, slightly stained with yellowish towards apex, nervures brown, stigma honey-yellow; marginal cell short and broad, the tip broadly truncate, the appendiculate nervure very short at apex of the cell but continued indistinctly to margin of the wing; first submarginal cell much longer than the second and third together, second submarginal triangular, receiving the first recurrent nervure at the base and the second between the middle and apex, third submarginal cell narrow, oblique, slightly narrowed towards the marginal; the tarsi, and occasionally the tibiæ, more or less brown; abdomen smooth and shining, entirely ferruginous. Length .35 inch.

♂.—Colored like the ♀, but on the front immediately beneath the ocelli a transverse flattened, oblique, roof-like protuberance, divided in the middle and smooth, polished and white above; apical middle of clypeus with a stout, acute, porrect tooth; scape short, subglobose; anterior tibiæ brown, with a white spot or line at base anteriorly, tarsi brownish-testaceous; first segment of abdomen above sometimes with a narrow subapical yellowish-white band, sometimes subinterrupted; the two or three apical segments are occasionally black or fuscous. Length .30—.35 inch.

Hab.—Washington Terr.; Vancouver's Island; Nevada; Colorado; (Morrison). The specimens from the last three localities are smaller and have no pale band on first abdominal segment, and the white spots beneath the tegulæ are smaller.

Astata bella.—♂.—Black, thinly clothed with fine pale pubescence; face finely punctured, with an impressed longitudinal line beneath the ocelli; clypeus with a stout obtuse tubercle on apical middle; mandibles fulvo-testaceous, with a whitish spot on upper middle; two nearly confluent spots immediately below anterior ocellus, tegulæ and spot beneath, white; antennæ brownish beneath, especially at base; mesothorax and scutellum shining, very feebly punctured; metathorax finely coriaceous, subopaque, a rather deep subtriangular depression on apex above, a large deep fovea beneath on the truncation from which proceed on each side a deep longitudinal groove, extending nearly to the base of the metathorax; pleura piceous, smooth and shining; wings hyaline, with a faint dusky cloud covering the marginal and second and third submarginal cells, nervures and stigma pale brown, base of stigma and the nervures at base of the wings pale yellow; marginal cell short and broad, the apex broadly truncate, the appendiculate nervure short, faintly traced to the anterior margin of the wing, first submarginal cell much longer than the second and third together; second submarginal triangular, receiving the first recurrent nervure at base, and the second recurrent at about the middle; third submarginal narrowed one-half towards the marginal; legs pale castaneous, tips of femora, the tibiæ and the tarsi yellowish-testaceous or honey-yellow, the anterior tibiæ in front and the intermediate pair at base, yellow; abdomen pale honey-yellow, shining, impunctured. Length .26 inch.

Hab.—San Diego, California; (Crotch). A pretty little species, resembling *elegans* ♂, but has not the frontal protuberance.

Dr. Horn suggested a modification of the table of CLIVINA which was originally published by Dr. LeConte in Proc. Acad. 1857, p. 81, and since somewhat changed by the author in Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. ii, p. 32.

Lateral margin of thorax attaining the basal margin.

Middle tibiæ with a spur on outer side near the tip.....Species 1-8.

Middle tibiæ without spur.....Species 9-15.

Lateral margin of thorax not attaining the base but forming an ante-basal ridge.

Middle tibiæ without spur.....Species 16-21.

Species 1-15 have many dorsal punctures, 16-21 two or none.

Dr. Horn also called attention to the fact that the characters used in the separation of the genera of the group Clivinæ seemed to have very little value, and those based on the ligula not strictly true. An important difference between *Clivina* and *Dyschirius* seemed to have been entirely overlooked. In the former genus the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi does not differ materially in the sexes, while in the latter that of the male is much more dilated and on the under surface is excavated, the concavity which is sharply defined is membranous and probably sensitive. The two genera are thus distinctly separable, while the ligula and paraglossæ do not differ materially in all the genera of Clivinæ.

The group Scarites is separated from the Clivinæ not only by the form of the antennæ and mentum, but also in the occurrence of but one supra-orbital setigerous puncture in the former group and two in the latter. A fuller discussion of the genera of both these groups, illustrated with drawings of dissections of the mouth parts, were promised in a more extended paper which would soon be presented for publication.

Dr. Horn also exhibited two new species of DESMOCERUS which he briefly characterized as follows :

D. californicus n. sp.—Black opaque, elytra bluish- or greenish-black, narrowly margined at base and sides with orange-red. Head and thorax densely and moderately coarsely punctured, the latter with the surface regular, and with a slight tinge of bluish-green. Elytra densely punctured, the punctures near the base coarse and deep, becoming gradually finer and denser toward the apex, surface black opaque and with a bluish, violaceous or greenish tinge, the lateral and basal margins narrowly orange-red, scutellum and a small spot each side black. Body beneath and legs densely and rather finely punctured, the metasternum very finely pubescent. Length .64 ♂ —.80 ♀ inch; 16—20 mm.

The male is smaller and more slender than the female, and the elytra gradually narrower to apex; the five basal joints of the antennæ are also stouter and more serrate.

Collected by Mr. H. K. Morrison during the past year, in the southern part of California.

D. cribripennis n. sp.—Black, moderately shining, elytra bluish or greenish more or less metallic, narrowly margined with orange-yellow. Head coarsely and deeply, more or less confluent punctured. Thorax coarsely transversely plicate by the confluence of the punctures, surface irregular, bronzed. Elytra very coarsely and deeply punctured, the punctures near the apex very little smaller. Scutellum and a small spot each side black. Body beneath and legs finely and moderately densely punctured, the abdomen less densely at middle. Length .48 ♂ —.72 ♀ inch; 12—18 mm.

The sexual characters are as in the preceding species but less marked. Collected by Mr. Morrison in Washington Territory.

Dr. Horn stated that some time ago he exhibited females of these and supposed them merely instances of dimorphism. He was glad to be able to correct his own mistake and place the species in their proper light.

Desmocerus now contains four species, three of which belong to the Pacific fauna, they are as follows:

Elytra at basal half yellow, apex blue, disc finely tricostrate, (*elongatus* Bl.).

palliatus Forst.

Elytra either entirely yellow or margined with yellow, not costate.

Male elytra orange-yellow, female with discal blue space, punctuation moderately coarse, a little finer near apex..... **aureipennis** Chev.

Elytra similarly colored in the sexes, both narrowly margined with yellow at sides and base.

Thorax irregularly plicate, elytra coarsely and deeply punctured from base to apex..... **cribripennis** Horn.

Thorax densely punctured, regularly convex, elytra moderately coarsely punctured at base, more finely and densely at apex..... **californicus** Horn.

The last three are the Pacific species and all are found on the flowers of Elder (*Sambucus*).

The following additions to the Library of the American Entomological Society were announced:—

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1880, Part 3. From the Society.

Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Nos. 80—83. From the Society.

Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, No. 202. From the Conductors.

Canadian Entomologist, vol. xiii, No. 2. From the Editor.

American Naturalist, vol. xv, Nos. 1 and 2. From the Editors.

Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, Series ii, vol. i, Part 1. From the Society.

Psyche, vol. iii, No. 78. From the Editors.

Orange Insects; a treatise on the Injurious and Beneficial Insects found on Orange Trees of Florida, by W. H. Ashmead. From the Author.

Bulletino della Societa Entomologica Italiana, 1879 and 1880. From the Society.

Note sur le genre *Macroderes* Westwood, par A. Preudhomme de Borre. From the Author.

Quelques mots sur l'organisation et l'histoire naturelle des Animaux Articulés, par A. Preudhomme de Borre. From the Author.

Note on a new Northern Cutting Ant, *Atta septentrionalis*.—Notes on the Architecture and Habits of the American Slave-making Ant, *Polyergus lucidus*, by Rev. H. C. McCook. From the Author.

APRIL 8, 1881.

Vice-Director Dr. HORN in the chair.

The Publication Committee laid upon the table signatures 3 and 4 (pages 17—32) of volume ix, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, and signature 1 (pages 1—8) of the Proceedings of the Section, printed since the last meeting.

The Publication Committee reported that the Printing Press belonging to the American Entomological Society, had broken down after a use extending over 19 years, and in such a manner as to render it of no further use. The printing will not, however, be delayed but for a short time, as the Committee expect soon to be in possession of a new press of an improved kind.

In behalf of Mr. W. H. Ashmead, Dr. Horn presented the following paper, entitled

On the CYNIPIDOUS GALLS of Florida.

BY WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

Jacksonville, Florida.

[PAPER No. 1.]

Having been engaged during the past winter on a study of the cynipidous galls of Florida, I propose to give the results of my investigations in some short papers.

As comparatively little of importance has been published respecting the galls of the live oak *Quercus virens*, I make that the subject of my first contribution :

THE GALLS OF THE LIVE OAK, *Quercus virens*.

Of the many curious galls affecting this tree, the first to which I wish to call attention is one which may be designated by the popular name of

The Live Oak Pea Gall.

Baron Osten Sacken was the first to give an account of it twenty years ago in his paper entitled, "On the Cynipidæ of the North American

Oaks and their Galls," p. 57, published in the Proc. Entom. Soc. Phila. 1861. He says:

"*Quercus virens*, Live Oak.—Small, globular galls on the under side of the leaf. Diam. 0.15 to .2." Pale brownish when ripe; filled inside with a spongy, cellular mass, which is more dense than that of the preceding (*C. confluens*), and not unlike the pith of a reed in texture. Single kernel in the centre.

"I am indebted for these pretty galls to Dr. Foreman, who brought them from Georgia, and although I do not know the fly, I have no doubt, from the structure of the gall that it is the produce of a *Cynips*."

In this supposition my researches prove him to be correct. Early this winter, I procured specimens of this gall from a tree, the leaves of which were literally covered with them, and from which I have bred the gall-fly and its parasites, the latter will be described in a future paper.

***Cynips q. virens* n. sp.**

Galls.—Small, globular, the size of a pea or slightly larger; from two to ten, attached to the under side of the leaf; pale brownish in color, filled inside with a dense, yellowish-brown, spongy, cellular mass. A single kernel in the centre. Diameter 0.15 to 0.25 inch.

Gall-Fly.—♀.—Length .15 inch. Head reddish-brown, finely punctate, pubescent; mandibles black; antennæ 13-jointed, reddish-brown, first two joints somewhat fulvous, nearly connate, third longest, about five times as long as second, following joints gradually decreasing in size, excepting thirteenth which is slightly longer than twelfth and infuscated; thorax brown, coarsely punctate, pubescent; parapsidal grooves distinct, two longitudinal grooves on præscutellum blackish; scutellum round very finely rugoso-punctate, pubescent; wings hyaline and remarkably long, veins brownish and thick, radial area almost closed, areolet distinct, petiolated, abdomen dark reddish-brown, all segments visible, basal half of second light reddish; legs light reddish-brown, posterior femora slightly infuscated.

Described from one bred specimen. Although I have nearly two hundred specimens of the galls in boxes, I have raised but a single *Cynips*, and that issued from the gall early in February.

The Live Oak Potato Gall.

By the above name I designate a gall which is found quite abundantly on the twigs and branches. It is evidently the same mentioned by Baron Osten Sacken (loc. cit. p. 259, 1862). He says:

"*Quercus virens*, Live Oak.—Woody swellings on the limb. The specimen communicated by Mr. Glover is a fragment of a branch about one and one-half inches long, with two such swellings; the one is rounded about 0.7 long and 0.5 broad; the other much smaller. I opened the latter and found on the inside a small hollow from the structure of which I have no doubt that the gall is the produce of a *Cynips*."