

TWO NEW CYNIPIDS FROM WASHINGTON STATE.

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

In February of last year I received a box of galls from Mr. Trevor Kincaid, of Olympia, Washington, for identification. The galls were taken from *Rubus Nutkanus*, and the flies reared from them early in the following March prove to be a new species, which I take pleasure in dedicating to Mr. Kincaid.

Diastrophus kincaidii, n. sp.

Gall.—Either of the two galls in my possession measure almost exactly $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by three-fifths of an inch in greatest diameter, and are upon twigs that do not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter. The galls are abrupt enlargements of the twigs, and they are literally filled with larval cells. The portion of the gall-substance lying outside the cells is quite pithy, but the portion forming the septa between the cells is hard and woody. The surface of the gall is smooth, but is irregularly swollen or lumpy, much as in the gall of *D. nebulosus*.

Gall-fly.—Female. Black; legs, dark rufous; length, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Head: face, coarsely striated; frontal carina, smooth and shining and but little elevated (it seems like a ridge made by two depressed lines, one on either side) vertex, genæ and occiput smooth and shining; ocelli, inconspicuous; face, sparsely set with very fine pubescence; mandibles, somewhat rufous at base; antennæ, 13-jointed and black in colour. Thorax: mesonotum, nude, polished; parapsidal grooves distinct; median groove also distinct, but extending only a short distance from scutellum; prothorax, striate; mesothoracic pleuræ, shining, finely aciculate over a portion of the surface; scutellum rugose, bifoveate. Abdomen, entirely black; petiole, fluted, second segment occupying one-half of the dorsum. Wings, 3 mm. long; hyaline; 1st and 2nd transverse nervures, quite black, but not very heavy; areolet, small.

The male differs from the female in being only one and three-fourths mm. long, having antennæ 14-jointed, and having the abdomen smaller.

Described from 25 females and 14 males bred from the galls.

Synergus garryana, n. sp.

Female. General colour rufous, with tips of mandibles, compound eyes, vertex between ocelli, occiput, lower half of mesopleuræ, metathorax, pedicel of abdomen and two blotches on second abdominal segment, one next the petiole and one just beyond the middle of the dorsum, black.

Head; face entirely yellowish-rufous, coarsely striated and sparsely set with short hairs; vertex rugose-punctate; antennæ 14-jointed, and in colour like the face, a little infusate at the tip. Thorax above a little darker rufous than the face, transversely rugose; parapsidal grooves narrow and rather indistinct, but extending to the collar; no median groove; parallel lines extending back from the collar, short and rather indistinct, sparsely set with short recumbent hairs; scutellum coarsely rugose, the foveæ oblique and shining black at the bottom; mesothoracic pleuræ coarsely aciculate; in two specimens the lower half only is black, and in two others, a little smaller, the entire pleuræ are black. Abdomen: petiole coarsely striated; second segment very smooth and shining, and finely punctured on outer third. Legs, including coxæ, uniform light yellow, except the tarsi of the third pair and the tips of the last tarsus in the others, which are black. Wings hyaline, nervures light, areolet obsolete. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mm.

Male. The male differs from the female as follows: Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; vertex above antennæ, except a narrow orbital line, black; antennæ, 15-jointed; thorax, entirely black; abdomen, black, except the tip of the second segment, which is yellowish, and the entire tibiæ of the pair of legs are blackish.

The above descriptions are made from four females and five males which issued from the galls between March 1st and 10th, 1893.

The galls from which this very pretty *Synergus* was reared resemble very closely those of *Holcaspis monticola*, Gill, MS., the description of which is already in the hands of the printer for publication. The galls were collected by Mr. Trevor Kincaid, of Olympia, Washington, from twigs of *Quercus garryana*.

WHICH SIDE OF THE TREE DOES PHLÆOTRIBUS LIMINARIS ATTACK?

BY F. M. WEBSTER.

Recently, while studying the habits of this beetle in the peach orchards of Catawba Island, on the south shore of Lake Erie, I was surprised to observe that the fall attack had invariably been made on the east or south-east side—which is here the land side of the trees—and old trees, where the bark of the trunks was very rough, were more seriously affected. On mentioning the fact of this apparent discrimination in point of attack to my friend Dr. D. S. Kellicott, he recalled that the same phenomenon occurred about Buffalo, New York.