

brown, the submedian lines fuscous yellowish. Scutellum and postscutellum fuscous yellowish. Abdomen sparsely haired, dark brown. Wings hyaline, costa dark brown. Halteres dark reddish, yellowish basally. Coxæ fuscous yellowish, the legs mostly dark brown, the tarsi nearly fuscous; claws simple, the pulvilli about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the claws. Genitalia; basal clasp segment narrowly oval; terminal clasp segment short, stout; dorsal plate short, divided, the lobes cordate; ventral plate longer, broad, triangularly emarginate, the lobes obliquely truncate; style short, stout.

FEMALE. Length 2 mm. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the body, sparsely haired, fuscous yellowish; 14 sessile segments, the fifth having the basal enlargement with a length $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its diameter, the circumfili stout and well elevated; terminal segment produced, tapering, with a length thrice its diameter, obtuse apically. Palpi; first segment irregular, second narrowly oval, the third $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than the second, more slender, the fourth $\frac{3}{4}$ longer than the third. Abdomen reddish brown, the short ovipositor yellowish. Halteres fuscous yellowish, fuscous subapically. Coxæ and femora mostly fuscous yellowish, the tibiæ and tarsi a little darker. Ovipositor about half the length of the abdomen, the terminal lobes lanceolate, with a length thrice the width, sparsely setose. Other characters practically as in the male. Type Cecid. a2120.

A NEW GALL ON PERITOMA SERRULATUM

By T. D. A. COCKERELL

Galls on Capparidaceous plants appear to be scarce. Houard, in his great work on European galls, cites only two: one, Lepidopterous, on *Capparis ægyptiaca*, the other, Dipterous, on *Capparis spinosa*. The former consists of a globular enlargement of the stem; the latter, due to *Asphondylia capparis* Ruebs., is a deformed and hypertrophied flower-bud. It appears worth while, therefore, to bring forward a quite different gall from Capparidaceæ, consisting of a deformed and enlarged pod, in which Dipterous larvæ live in great numbers.

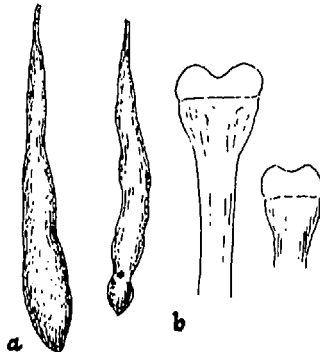


Fig. 2. *Cecidomyia peritomatis*; a, galls; b, breastbone of larva (original).

CECIDOMYIA PERITOMATIS n. sp.

GALL. A more or less claviform, variously enlarged pod of *Cleome serrulata* = *Peritoma serrulatum*. Frequently the pod is deeply constricted subapically. The larvæ live in great quantities within or among the seeds.

LARVA. Orange, rather slender, 2.5-2.75 mm. long; antennæ conical, acorn-like; mandibles very robust; breastbone with the head about twice as broad as the stem, obtusely bilobed, the median emargination variable, but never very deep, no lateral projections; pseudopods of posterior extremity like the end of a finger, obtuse; bristles of caudal tubercles very short.

HAB. Santa Fé, New Mexico, by Santa Fé River, Aug. 1912. (*Cockerell*). The breastbone may be compared with that of *Thurauia aquatica* Ruebs. (Wien. Ent. Zeit., xviii, taf. I. f. 1.), but it differs in having the head much less abruptly enlarged, and the lobes much rounder and less elongate, the median emargination consequently much more shallow.

CONFERENCE OF FOREST ENTOMOLOGISTS

At the conference of investigators and specialists of the Branch of Forest Insects of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, held at Washington, D. C., February 26 to March 1, the following subjects were discussed: methods of conducting investigations in the field and laboratories; methods of disseminating information based on the results of investigations, including popular and technical publications, correspondence, etc.; field demonstrations and instructions in the practical details of controlling and preventing depredations by tree-killing and wood-destroying insects; methods of promoting the science and practice of forest entomology; the services already rendered by the Branch of Forest Insects, the services to be rendered in the future, and the relation of the Branch to other branches of the public service and to private interests.

In the discussion of results so far attained it was shown that information on the habits and life history of the *Dendroctonus* beetles (a group of the most destructive insect enemies of living timber of North America) has been determined and that the practicability of the methods recommended for their control and the prevention of their ravages has been proven by a large number of successful demonstrations conducted during the past six years in coöperation with private owners, the Forest Service, and the Department of the Interior. It was also shown that the published information on the relation of insects to North American forests covers a wide field, both in the line of general information on the entire subject and specific information on the more important insects and problems. It was estimated that a general application of the information already determined and disseminated would save tens of millions of dollars annually to national and private interests in the prevention of waste of forest resources and manufactured crude and finished forest products. It was also shown that the results of original investigations, as published in the technical series of bulletins of the Bureau, have secured for the Branch of Forest Insects favorable recognition and comment among entomologists of this and other countries. In the discussion of the interest manifested it was stated that twenty years ago there was practically no interest in the subject and the idea of any practical means of controlling the depredations of insects in North American forests was not only foreign to the thoughts of foresters and private owners but any suggestion of such a thing was ridiculed. At present there are probably no forest officials who do not know something about the importance of forest insects and the need of protection from