A NEW CECIDOMYIID OF THE GENUS LESTODIPLOSI.

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The following species was received from Mr. R. L. Taylor, who, in making a biological study of the White-pine weevil (*Pissodea strobi* Peck.), has secured many interesting species of insects that are either parasitic, predaceous, commensal or otherwise. The larvæ of the genus *Lestodiplosis* according to Kieffer are zoöphagous, subsisting upon the larvæ of Cecidomyiids, Mycetophilids, and Xylophagids. Dr. E. P. Felt says:—"This record of zoöphagous habits is confirmed by the rearing of American species, since members of this genus were obtained from a wide variety of galls and the larvæ evidently subsisted upon Itonidids, other small insects and acarids."

***Lestodiplosis iridipennis* sp. n.**

Head black, antennæ white, joints of uniform length, the enlarged portions narrowly banded with black. Thorax yellowish, when viewed from the front showing three broad brown stripes extending to the base of the wings, scutellum yellow, metanotum black, abdomen yellow with yellow hairs. Legs white, tibiæ with the base, middle and tip banded with black, tarsi with the base and tip of the first and second joints black. The base of the third joint is also narrowly black. Wings with yellow and blackish hairs, the latter arranged in spots, these hairs are highly iridescent when viewed at certain angles in a bright light, giving the wing a golden yellow color, ornamented by six large, bright, purple spots, regularly placed, the two anterior ones between the costa and radius, two in the middle of the wing, and the two posterior ones extending on both sides of the cubitus, the outer end of the cubitus is also slightly purplish. Length 1.5 mm.

One male, July 10, 1928, from material taken at Oneonta, N. Y. Type in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

This beautiful little midge is so pronounced that I trust the above description will suffice. It would run to *L. florida* in the table by Felt, but the antennæ do not agree. In the description of *L. florida* the color of the thorax and wings are very different.

¹New York State Museum Bull., Nos. 231-232, p. 129, 1921.