In regard to the number of generations in this locality, it appears that there is one in June or earlier and one in July. The first eggs were found early in June, and gravid females were observed in nature as late as July 24, 1907. Although these two generations are all that were observed occurring on Rumex, yet my observations were not extensive enough to say that there were not earlier or later ones.

I am under obligation to Mr. Eugene Amandus Schwarz, U. S. National Museum, for identification of the species.

NOTES ON HARRIS'S TYPES OF CYNIPIDAE.

BY WILLIAM BEUTENMÜLLER, NEW YORK CITY.

Through the kindness of Mr. C. W. Johnson, I was enabled to examine the types of the species of Cynipidae described by the late Thaddeus William Harris, whose collection is in the Boston Society of Natural History.

Rhodites semipiceus (Harris).


One gall and one female adult are in the collection. The head and abdomen of the specimen are wanting, but from the remaining parts and the characteristic gall, the species may be recognized as being the same as _Rhodites julgens_ Gillette. Harris's species was heretofore erroneously considered to be a guest-fly (_Periclistis semipiceus_) of _Rhodites radicum_ by the late R. von Osten Sacken.

The type gall is very similar to the one I figured in the Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. XXIII, 1907, plate XLVI, fig. 2. The galls may be found at or on the roots of _Rosa rubiginosa, Rosa humilis, Rosa carolina_ and probably other species of wild roses.

Rhodites bicolor (Harris).

Two galls and one female in fairly good condition of this well known species are in the Harris collection.

**Diastrophus dichlocerus (Harris).**


One gall and one female in broken condition. Only the legs, abdomen and wings are extant. This species has been identified correctly by subsequent writers. It cannot be confounded with any other known American *Rhodites*.

**Amphibolips confluens (Harris).**


Two galls and one female gall-fly are in the collection. *Amphibolips spongifica* O. S. is a synonym of *Cynips confluens*.

**Amphibolips nubilipennis (Harris).**


Four galls and two females in good condition are in the collection. I have carefully compared Harris's types with Bassett's types of *Amphibolips sculptus* and find them to be one and the same species.

**Callirhytis seminator (Harris).**


One gall and two female gall flies in good condition are extant. It is the well known white, wooly gall on the twigs of white oak (*Quercus alba*). It has been cor-
rectly identified by subsequent writers on Cynipidæ and placed in the genus Calli-rhytis.

Synergus oneratus (Harris).


Several galls and one adult in good state of preservation are in the collection. The gall is the product of *Holcaspis globulus* (Fitch) and the type of *oneratus* is a guest-fly of that species.

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**THE MALLOPHAGA OF THE WORLD: SYSTEMATIC SUMMARY.**

BY VERNON L. KELLOGG, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIF.

After many tedious hours I have made an end of compiling a catalogue, with references to original descriptions, and with host and geographic records, of the Mallophaga of the world, for publication in Wytsman’s Genera Insectorum. This is a highly needed work — not the list of Mallophaga, but the Genera Insectorum — and I suppose no sacrifice of time and happiness on the part of an entomologist is to be reckoned too great, if he can help further this larger enterprise. But doing the Mallophaga has approached, from my point of view, somewhere near the limit of this sacrifice.

Twelve hundred and fifty-seven species of these little parasites of birds and mammals have been described: 52 from mammal hosts and 1205 from birds. About one fourth of these are recorded from North American hosts, and of these approximately 300 species two thirds have been described as new, the other 100 being considered to be identical with species originally described from European, Asiatic or African hosts.

The order Mallophaga comprise twenty-seven genera, grouped into four families, constituting two sub-orders. Each sub-order includes a family found on bird hosts and one found on mammal hosts. However, a few species in the bird-infesting families are being found on mammals, especially on kangaroos and wallabies in Australia. Of course, in addition, a number of normally bird-infesting species have been found as stragglers on bird-catching mammals. The division of species among
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