

measure a scant .13 of an inch in length. The ovipositor is exerted in one case .11, and in two cases .12 of an inch. Length of wing .14 of an inch; length of antennæ .125 of an inch. The breadth of the head, as compared to *rufus*, is as five to six.

In the eleven specimens of *rufus* now in my collection the ocelli are in every case distinctly separated. In five cases the antennæ are 32-jointed; in four cases they are 31-jointed, and in two cases they are 30-jointed. All are females, and in no case do they vary much from .15 of an inch in length. The shortest measurement of exerted ovipositor is .14, the average is .18, and the longest is .20 of an inch in length. The breadth of the abdomen, as compared to *curculionis*, is in the proportion of four to five. Length of wing .15 of an inch; length of antennæ .15 of an inch. *Rufus* is decidedly more robust and larger in every case than *curculionis*, and, were it not for the fact that so eminent an authority as Dr. Riley considered them the same species, I should think that *rufus* ought to be raised to the rank of a species.

*Sigalphus canadensis*.—Three specimens of *S. canadensis* were reared by me the past summer from the plum gouger *Anthonomus scutellatus* (*prunicida*). How this little braconid can deposit her egg within the hard pit of the plum, I am unable to say. It can not be that it is deposited there before the pit becomes hard, for the larva of the gouger does not get entirely through the pit until the latter becomes very hard, and the parasite does not attack the larva of the gouger in time to prevent its complete development and pupation, as was found by cutting into the plums containing parasitized pupæ of *Anthonomus scutellatus*. When the larva of the gouger becomes full grown it gnaws a hole through the pit, out of which it can escape when it has changed to a beetle, and the parasite is dependent upon this provision of the larval gouger for its own escape. Possibly the parasite does not deposit the egg until the opening has been made in the pit; but, if this is the case, it must go through its transformations in a very short time. And how would the female know at what part of the plum to insert her ovipositor to strike the small opening in the pit? Although but three of these parasites were secured, it was not uncommon to find a plum with a small exit, such as is made by the mature parasite in escaping, and which is much too small for the exit of the gouger.