

larval parasite is full-grown it eats its way out through one of the anterior segments of its host and proceeds to spin its cocoon. The cocoon is fastened by one end to the body of the caterpillar at a small distance from the place of emergence. The cocoon itself is an elongated oval of yellowish-white silk, about 6 mm. in length, and is fastened to the leaf underneath the body of the larva by a stout strand of silk, which thus also secures the caterpillar to the leaf and prevents its moving. In about a week the adult *M. Philippinensis* cuts a neat round hole from the top of the cocoon and escapes. Dr. Ashmead's description is as follows: Length, 4.5 mm. Black; face in front finely, closely punctate, opaque, the thorax above shining, but minutely punctured, the metathorax very coarsely reticulated with a sharp median carina; palpi yellowish; legs black or fuscous, the front femora at apex and beneath their tibiae and tarsi, and other legs from tip of femora are yellowish; the hind tibiae are very stout, and are more or less brownish or reddish outwardly from the middle to near the base. Wings with the apical third fuscous, the basal two-thirds subhyaline, the stigma and veins black.

*Nesolynx flavipes*, new genus, new species, Ashm.—Bred in the Observatory Garden. This minute hymenopteron is a parasite of the above-mentioned insect, *M. Philippinensis*. On one occasion, when the latter had spun its cocoon on the back of a *Sphinx* larva, we noticed that a number of small black hymenoptera were hovering round the caterpillar, and as several seemed to alight on the cocoon itself we caught a few, and collected the cocoon and placed it in a test tube with a wad of cotton as a stopper. *M. Philippinensis* ought to have emerged at the end of the week, but nothing appeared even at the end of two weeks. After three weeks, however, that is three weeks after having observed the small Hymenoptera alight on the cocoon, 32 *Nesolynx flavipes* emerged, and on examining them they were seen to be of the same species as the Hymenoptera previously seen. As the *N. flavipes* were probably laying their eggs when first obtained and observed, it would show that the whole life cycle of the insects is completed in three weeks.

*Kradibia Brownii*, sp. n., Ashm. Fam. Agaonidae.—Bred in the Observatory Garden.

*Sycoryctes Philippinensis*, sp. n., Ashm. Fam. Torymidae. Sub-Fam. Idarninae.—Bred in the Observatory Garden. Both of these insects were obtained from the same fig tree, viz.: *Ficus heterophylla*, Linn., or *Ficus aspera*, Forst. The *Kradibia* is the ordinary fig-wasp, while the