

of the bee, each containing a half-grown grub, comfortably ensconced, with its modicum of food. I took some coils home, but only succeeded in rearing two perfect insects, which Mr. C. V. Riley, of St. Louis, Mo., kindly identified for me, as being *Megachile brevis*, Say, and which are represented in fig. 38.

My chief object in this communication is to call attention to the peculiarity of the cells being constructed on the leaves of the tree, and not, as is usually the case, in some post or fence-rail, or in a chamber excavated in the ground. I am not aware that this has been noticed before. Each coil contained probably four or five chambers. The three I took had five, and I left others on the tree. The leaf, or outside wrapper, appeared to be fastened with some kind of cement, while the interior portion was contrived and planned in the manner usual to this little upholsterer, and which has been so admirably explained and related by various Entomological writers. The genus *Megachile* consists usually of solitary bees, and as far as I can gather, they construct but one nest. But in this case, it would appear that more than one insect had attacked the tree. I saw no bees in the immediate vicinity, nor could I detect traces of their work on other trees. The tree stood quite remote from any rose bush, or in fact from any tree having the usual form of serrated leaves, which leaf-cutting bees generally select. The coils appeared to be all finished, and apparently of about the same date of construction. In those I examined, there was not much difference in the age of the larvæ.

INSECTS OF THE NORTHERN PARTS OF BRITISH AMERICA.

COMPILED BY THE EDITOR.

From Kirby's Fauna Boreali-Americana: Insecta.

(Continued from page 192.)

Genus *DICHELONYCHA* Harris.—Labrum transverse, lanceolate, scarcely emarginate. Mandibles short, trigonal, incurved, toothless, acute: molar space transverse, furrowed. Maxille minute, linear, bidentate, with short teeth. Labium subquadrangular, not distinct from the mentum. Palpi maxillary four-jointed: first joint very minute; second longer than the third, obconical; third triangular; last joint as long as the three others together, very large, subsecuriform. Palpi labial three-jointed; joints short, subfiliform; last truncated. Antennæ nine-jointed: scape obconi-