

N. rufocinctus, Harr.—1 female. (Type) June 26th, Alder.

N. bivittatus, Norton.—2 females. May 17th, June 10th.

N. thoracicus, Harr.—1 female. (Type,) May 11th.

N. similis, Norton.—1 female. June 26th, Acacia.

N. lineatus, Harr.—1 female. (Type,) May 5th.

N. ribesii, Scop.—8 females. April 23rd, July 1st.

The larvæ of this species devour the foliage of the cultivated currants and gooseberry, and do serious damage when the plants are neglected. A simple treatment with hellebore proves very efficacious in staying their ravages, and a small parasite which has been found recently to attack the eggs, may perhaps aid in lessening the numbers of the pest.

N. suadus, Cress.—2 females.

N. aureopectus, Norton.—6 females. May 10th, 30th.

N. pleuricus, Norton.—1 female. May 9th.

N. lateralis, Norton.—1 female. May 9th.

N. mendicus, Walsh.—1 male, 9 females. May 9th, June 26th. Willow.

N. s. pomum, Walsh.—male and female. From Willow galls.

N. gallicola, Steph. (*Messa hyalina*, Norton?).—16 females. June and July. The galls of this species are very abundant on willows during the entire season.

N. inquitinus, Walsh?—1 female. August 15th.

N. ocreatus, Harr.—1 female. May 16th. (Type).

In addition to the 32 species (?) enumerated, there are a number of specimens not determined. The genus *Nematus* is so extensive that many of the species cannot be satisfactorily determined. When more of the species have been carefully bred, and when a thorough study is made of the genus, many of the species will doubtless prove to be but variations. Very many of the commoner species feed on willows, so that feeding is easy; the most difficult part of the breeding is the carrying through the pupæ when buried in the earth.

FENUSA.

F. varipes, St. Farg.—21 females. June 9th, August 26th.

Also a European species, which has badly infested alders at the