

ous Insects," p. 337.) The habits of this moth are very similar to those of our canker worms (*Anisopteryx*). When the moths appear in the autumn, the females crawl up the trunks of trees and lay their eggs on the branches. In this condition the insect passes the winter.

The following description of the larvæ was taken from the British Columbian specimens sent by Mr. Danby:—

Mature Larva.—Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Head, round, bilobed at apex, chestnut-red, mottled. Mouth parts darkened. Dorsal region reddish-brown, darkened with fine black broken lines arranged as follows: A dorsal double stripe which widens a little in the middle of each segment and is shaded with pale yellow; two narrow subdorsal lines, rather indistinct, and placed on a reddish field; a double lateral stripe, the lower line of which is distinct and sinuous. Beneath this dorsal area the stigmatal area is bright yellow. The spiracles themselves are white, ringed with black, and are in the centre of blotches of reddish-brown shaded anteriorly with black. Ventral area, including thoracic feet and prolegs, pale yellow. Some specimens are much darker than others; in the darkest there is a broken supraventral stripe just beneath the substigmatal fold, sometimes running up on to it. The prolegs on 10th segment are also sometimes darkened exteriorly.

I believe the British Columbian insect to be identical with the English, as I can find no difference between either the moths or the caterpillars.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW HYMENOPTEROUS PARASITES FROM WATER BEETLES.

BY WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I can find no record of the breeding of Hymenopterous parasites from water beetles, in either the European or American faunas, and it is, therefore, with considerable pleasure that I here describe two distinct species of Hymenopterous insects, reared from water beetles by Mr. H. F. Wickham, of Iowa City, Iowa, belonging in genera not yet reported as occurring in our fauna.

The genus *Gausocentrus* is one of Förster's new genera erected in his 'Synopsis der Familien und Gattungen der Ichneumoniden,' 1868, p. 198, and appears a valid one, although, so far as I am aware, it still remains unrecognized by European authorities.