

The punctuation of the penultimate ventral segment in the ♀ is diverse in the different species; thus in *rufitarsis*, *Porterae* and *Apacheorum* there are numerous small punctures interspersed among the large ones; in *menthae*, *Gilensis* and *grindeliae* the punctures are large, on a shining surface, without little ones interspersed; in *deplanata*, *ribis* and *mæsta* the punctures are small and very dense posteriorly, and larger and well separated on the anterior part of the segment.

Cælioxys ribis, n. sp.

Romeroville, April 29, 1899, at flowers of wild gooseberry (Wilmatte Porter). ♀. Length about 11 mm., rather broad, superficially like *C. grindeliae*, but the abdomen tapers more rapidly; the pubescence is white; the hair on the eyes is very long (it is very short in *grindeliae*); the inner orbital margins diverge much more above; the punctures of the mesothorax are sparser in the middle, leaving some shining surface between; the teeth of the scutellum are shorter; the apical projection of the last ventral segment is longer and narrower; the mesothorax is quite hairy, but has no distinct hair-patches; the penultimate ventral segment is dull, roughened with excessively close minute punctures posteriorly, sparsely punctured anteriorly.

SYNOPSIS OF FOOD-HABITS OF THE LARVÆ OF THE SESIIDÆ.

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The larvæ are universally borers, but in the choice of food-plants there is the widest diversity; some bore through and devour solid wood, as do the larvæ of the Cossids; some prefer the pith of woody stems; others are found in the superficial woody layers; still others affect the roots of plants both woody and herbaceous, or are sometimes to be found in the borings made by other insects, as is the case with *Memythrus tricinctus*, *Sesia pictipes*, *S. scitula*, and others. The larvæ are yellowish or dirty white, beset with only a few short hairs. The head and cervical shield are chestnut brown. They hibernate in various stages of growth, but do not overwinter in the pupal stage, as far as the species of the northern States are concerned. The larvæ of *Melittia satyriniformis* hibernate fully grown in the cocoons. When fully developed they spin elongate oval cocoons composed of chips cemented together by a gummy secretion or silk. The cocoons are formed in the burrows or in contiguous places.