Body above black, thickly covered with streaks and dots of yellowish white. Second segment without spines, but with a row of yellowish tubercles in their place. Third segment with four branching spines all black, with a spot of dark yellow at their base. The fourth segment has also four spines; but all the others have seven excepting the terminal which has two pairs, one situated behind the other. Spines yellow, with blackish branches, excepting the terminal pair, which are black, and a row along each side near under surface of a reddish color.

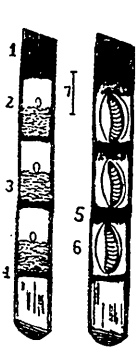
Under surface yellowish grey, darker on the anterior segments, with a dark central line and many small black dots. Feet black and shining, ringed with dull whitish. Prolegs with a dull reddish tint.

This larva feeds also on the Elm. Two broods of the perfect insect appear during the season; the first late in June, the second in August. I think the winter is passed in the imago state, although I have never met with the larva early in the season.

NEST OF CRABRO SEXMACULATUS, SAY.

BY WILLIAM COUPER, OTTAWA, ONT.

To your readers who study HYMENOPTERA, it may be interesting to learn something of the economy of a little Bee which was found at *Quebec, by Mr. N. H. Cowdry, on the 11th April, 1865.* The wood cut represents tops of raspberry canes, the pith of which was bored into, and emptied out by the parent Bee. 1. Orifice which was closed with some kind of vegetable substance. 2. Egg* of Bee attached to Pollen. 3. Pollen, all of which, under the microscope, appeared to have the same form and color (yellow), evidently mixed with honey. 4. Vegetable partition † on which the pollen rests, dividing one cell from another. 5. Ejectamenta of larva. 6. Larva. 7. Length of larva prior to change. As soon as the larvæ consume the equal quantity of food provided by the parent, each about the same time transforms into a pupa—but before this change, the force of nature constrains it to be further secured within the walls of its cell, and the final work of the larva, is to spin a thin silken



* On splitting open one of the canes on the 11th April, five cells contained pollen, and a flesh-colored egg rested in a sub-vertical position on the surface of each cell.

† "It is necessary for the proper growth of her progeny, that each should be separated from the other, and be provided with adequate food. She knows exactly the amount of food which each grub (*larva*) will require during its growth; and she therefore does not hesitase to cut it off from any additional supply."—*Insect Architecture*, vol. I. p. 52.