

then the attitude of a female insect ovipositing. As has been mentioned, if the hole is large enough the abdomen will be fully inserted, and it is perhaps possible that copulation may take place while the female is yet in the burrow. On emergence she is instantly seized, the legs of the male clasping the yet unfolded wings with the abdomen, and thus preventing her from flying. From the large number of males always about at this season, it is probable that the female seldom, if ever, emerges unattended. After the very brief honeymoon, she is no longer an attraction to the opposite sex, and is able to proceed unmolested with her work of depositing the germs of a future generation. I may add that of the pair confined by me the male died the same or following day, while the female was strong and vigorous until she unadvisedly entered a cyanide bottle.

STRAY NOTES ON MYRMELEONIDÆ, PART 3.

BY DR. H. A. HAGEN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

(Continued from page 156.)

The following species are very interesting, as they possess no spurs at the end of the tibiæ. From N. America are four species, two not yet described. All agree in the following characters: They are very slender, more or less hairy or villous; head small, narrow; antennæ long, as long as head and thorax, or at least prothorax, stout, cylindrical, becoming gradually thicker but not clavate; labial palpi a little longer than the maxillary ones; last joint very little thickened to the middle, where a superior depression makes the apical half about cylindrical; legs short, not very thick, with numerous spines and bristles, but no spurs; first joint of tarsi longer than the following, but shorter than the apical one; abdomen of male considerably longer, of female shorter than the wings; appendages of male short approximate, cylindrical with strong hairs and spines, enlarged at the base to reach the dorsum of abdomen; between them below a very small triangular plate; female with two short flat appendages inferiorly; upper part rounded, split in the middle; wings elongate, narrow, enlarged to the bluntly pointed tip; post-costa oblique; venation dense, and sprinkled more or less with brown; costal space of front wings with two series of areoles (one species) or with one series, but the transversals in the apical half (or less) forked; at the extreme