

previously recorded (though known) in North America. He has called it *C. dineutis*, and as Mr. Howard, in a recent paper on the biology of the Chalcididæ\*, has remarked that Hymenopterous parasites of aquatic insects are excessively rare, I have thought it worth while to give a rather detailed account of the circumstances connected with breeding them.

Two unbroken cells of *Gyrinus* each contained, besides the remains of the pupa, one specimen of a little Ichneumonid belonging to the sub-family Tryphoninæ, which Mr. Ashmead has described as *Gausocentrus gyrini*. One of these was quite fresh and bright, the other had been dead long enough to break in handling. I think it extremely unlikely that the *Gausocentrus* will prove to be a hyper-parasite, but of course this can only be settled with certainty by further observations on the habits of the larva.

A specimen of the pupa of *Tropisternus glaber* was given alive to a large Carabid larva for food, but not attacked because the larva had just fed up. Two or three days later it was seen that the pupa was dead and the body infested by maggots, which afterwards produced a species of *Phora*, a Dipterous insect which Dr. Williston (who kindly furnished the generic determination) writes me is known to enter pupæ either living or dead. I have no means of ascertaining when or how the eggs were deposited on the pupa, or whether it was attacked in this way before or after death.

Besides the two Gyrinidæ already mentioned, I found under a stone, close to the margin of the river, another larva somewhat resembling them, with long abdominal filaments, only one of which was terminal. Not being able to see the mouth parts on account of the activity of the living specimens, I was unfortunately led to speak of it as probably a Gyrinid larva in the paper referred to, chiefly because of the fact that Packard and Westwood both figure larvæ of this family with large heads. The creature lived in a tin box of earth for five weeks, then moulted and died almost immediately afterward. An examination of the mouth shows it to be a Sialid larva, corresponding closely to Westwood's figures,† except that only one of the mandibles has two teeth, the other being furnished with but one, and the outer lobe of the maxilla has a process articulated to the inner angle instead of a simple production.

---

\* Proc. U. S. National Museum, Vol. XIV.

† Modern Class. of Insects, Vol. II., p. 46.