

Antennæ 14-jointed, ♀; third submarginal cell very small, less than half the length of the second *Brachytoma*, Westw.

Scutellum posteriorly bidentate.

Antennæ 8-jointed (or ? more), clavate. ♀ . . *Pterygophorus*, Klug.

Antennæ 18 jointed, in both sexes, filiform, subserrate, the third joint longer than the fourth *Philomastix*, Froggatt.

Subfamily III.—*PERGINÆ*.

In this subfamily the antennæ are 6- or 7-jointed, clavate, and alike in both sexes; the cubitus always originates from the subcostal vein away from the apex of the basal nervure; the costal vein is considerably thickened; while the transverse median nervure is interstitial, or very nearly so, with the basal nervure.

These characters at once separate the group from the two preceding.

The larvæ too, judging from what has been published respecting them, are also quite different. Unfortunately, the published descriptions of them are very superficial and one can gain little information respecting their structure. Most of them seem to be black or brown, with yellow markings and clothed with short white hairs, which would indicate an affinity with the *Selandriidæ*. According to Mr. R. H. Lewis and Mr. W. W. Froggatt, they live on various species of gum trees belonging to the genus *Eucalyptus* — trees indigenous to Australia.

A most remarkable habit of maternal insect in the female of *Perga Lewisii*, Westw., and the only case known among the Terebrant Hymenoptera, is recorded by Mr. Lewis.* He says: "The larvæ when hatched are of a dirty green colour, with shining black heads, they keep together in the brood, arranging themselves in oval masses, their heads pointed outwards; but sometimes I have seen them arranged on both sides of the leaves, their heads pointed towards the edges. . . . The mother insect follows them, sitting with outstretched legs over her brood, preserving them from the heat of the sun, and protecting them from the attacks of parasites and other enemies with admirable perseverance. I endeavoured to drive some from their posts by pricking them with the point of a black-lead pencil; but they refused to leave, seizing whatever was presented to them in their mandibles, no doubt very formidable weapons when employed against their race. They never attempted to use their wings or move from the spot."

*Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., Vol. I., 1836, p. 232.