

pressions; maxillary palpi long, 5-jointed, labial palpi 3-jointed. Ovipositor concealed in a groove beneath, springing from the last segment, long and very slender. It is ordinarily concealed in a channel beneath the abdomen, but is capable of being extended, for which purpose it can be curved at the base. The terebra is formed like that of *Urocerus*. The anterior lobe of the mesothorax is wide and extended back to the scutellum, while the side lobes are very small. The scutellum is widened and large. Anterior tibiæ with one end spur, simple in the males, dilated and incised in the females. Tarsi 5-jointed in males, 3-jointed in females."

Having now some knowledge of the genus, we can proceed to consider the species. I have not been able to examine a catalogue of European Hymenoptera, but the various authors consulted mention two species. One of these is *O. coronatus* Latr., the type of the genus; the name of the other is not given. Lucas, *loc. cit.*, briefly describes *O. coronatus* as "12 m. long, of a shining black, with the abdomen of a tawny red; the two first segments black, and the last ornamented with a white spot in the males only." This description would apply equally well to a specimen taken by Mr. Fletcher in Vancouver Island, and the figure given might also answer for this specimen. It may, however, have other features sufficient to readily distinguish it from our species. It inhabits chiefly the central part of France and some portions of Germany.

The two European species were for a long time the only representatives of the genus known to Entomologists, and the American species were apparently first brought to their notice by Harris. In his "Catalogue of the Insects of Massachusetts," published in 1833, he enumerated three undescribed species, and in the second edition, 1835, he gave to them the following names: *O. hæmorrhoidalis*, *O. maurus* and *O. affinis*; signifying respectively the red-tailed, the dark-coloured, and the allied. No description of them was published by him until 1841 in his Report on Injurious Insects. In 1838, Newman (*Ent. Mag.*, vol. v., page 486) described the first of these insects under the name of *O. terminalis*, and Westwood (*Zool. Jour.*, vol. v., page 440) described the second in 1835 as *O. Sayi*, having received a specimen from Say. No additional species were recorded until 1879, when Cresson (*Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.*, vol. viii., page 48) described *O. occidentalis* from Colorado and Nevada, and *O. Mexicanus* from Mexico.

All these species have been described from single specimens, or at the most from a very limited number, and the insects have always been rare,