

- P. canadensis*, Norton.—2 females. June 7th.
P. excavatus, Norton.—1 male.
P. quebecensis, Prov.—2 females. June 27th, 30th.
P. pallimaculus, Norton.—4 females. June 6th, 7th.
P. ocreatus, Say.—1 female.
P. rufofasciatus, Norton.—3 females. June 26th, July 26th.
P. cinctus, Harr.—1 female. June 28th. (Type.)
P. Harringtonii, Prov.—1 female. (Type.)
P. luteicornis, Norton.—1 male, 2 females. June 2nd, 12th.

MACROXYELA.

M. infuscata, Norton.—1 female.

This specimen was taken near the city two years ago by my son then about nine years of age, and is the only one I have seen.

XYELA.

X. minor, Norton.—1 male, 10 females. June 8th, 16th. Spruce.

SUBSECTION XYLOPHAGA.

This limited division contains the few species which feed internally upon the pith, or woody tissues of the plants infested. The ovipositor of the female, instead of being saw-like, is more prolonged, and is so constructed that it forms a regular borer, which in the larger species can pierce even the solid wood of our forest trees, in which the eggs are deposited and in which the larvæ live. These larvæ are somewhat elongated white grubs, having only rudimentary legs and thus approaching more closely the ordinary footless grub of the Hymenoptera, than do saw-fly larvæ. The species of Xylophaga are all included in one family, the Uroceridæ, and only five genera are represented in Canada. The larvæ of *Cephus* infest the stems of grasses or the twigs and shoots of various shrubs; those of *Oryssus* and *Xiphydria* bore into the trunks of maple, willow, poplar, etc., those of *Tremex* inhabit chiefly old maples and beeches, while those of *Urocerus* confine their attacks to the conifers which they sometimes seriously injure.