and flatter, and the yellowish bands on the abdomen are widely interrupted in the middle. It occurs in dry fields, not very abundantly, and constructs in them burrows which are stored with flies and other insects captured in its flight, *B. Monodonta* is a smaller insect, having broad white bands across the abdomen. *Monedula ventralis* is intermediate in size between the two former species and is more common than either: its markings more resembling those of the first.

Fig. 7.

The Nyssoninæ are insects found during the summer upon flowering plants, and are smaller than those of the preceding sub-families. Nysson is characterized by having the metathorax spinous at the hinder angles. Alyson contains several species of slender insects met with (at least in this locality) most abundantly upon golden-rod, especially when, as is frequently the case, it is badly infested by aphides. Three species of the genus Gorytes, (Fig. 7,) occur, which are more wasp-like in appearance and frequent spiraea, golden-rod, etc.

The sub-families, Philanthinæ, Pemphredoninæ and Crabroninæ, contain insects similar in general appearance, having the same habits, and which can conveniently be grouped as regards the Canadian species in one family, as has been done by Provencher, with the title *Crabronidæ*.

Its members, sometimes known as 'wood-wasps,' are all small or of moderate size, the largest species—*Crabro singularis*—not being so big as the ordinary wasp. Many of them are quite wasp-like in appearance, their general colour being black with yellow markings, while others have the abdomen either elongated or pedicled. The heads of these insects are usually large in proportion to the remainder of their bodies, especially is this the case in the genus Crabro. We have about fifty species divided into about fifteen genera: the typical genus Crabro containing nearly two-fifths of the species. They are most frequently met with upon flowers such as golden-rod, etc.

The various species of Crabro bore holes in dead wood, or avail themselves of the deserted burrows of other insects, and provision these with dipterous or other insects. Those of Rhopalum excavate the pithy stems of elder, etc. The males of Thrycopus have the front legs curiously flattened, so as to be of leaf-like structure, and by this peculiarity may be easily distinguished from any other of our Hymenoptera.

VESPIDÆ.

This family contains the "true wasps" and our species are grouped in two sub-families, of which the first, Eumeninæ, includes those species which are solitary in their habits. Of Eumenes, Fig. 8, *a*, we have only one or two species, black with yellow markings, and distinguished from the following genus by the long pedicle which connects the abdomen to the thorax. They construct curious flask-shaped cells of mud (Fig. 8, *b c*,) on the stems of plants or twigs of trees. Odynerus contains at least a dozen species, which differ little, except in size, and which make mud cells in crevices, hollow stones, under stones, etc. *Odynerus capra*, one of the larger species, has been observed by Rev. Mr. Fyles, of Quebec (as stated by him at the annual meeting of the Entomological Society) to attack the larvæ of the currant sawfly (*Nematus ventricosus*). It is to be hoped that this habit will become prevalent among these insects, and that they may take large numbers of the obnoxious grubs to fill their cells.

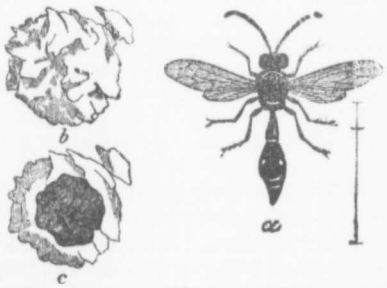

Fig. 8.

The "social wasps" are to be found in the sub family Vespinæ. Those of the genus Vespa are the builders of the large papery structures which the average schoolboy (or