

metathorax rounded, faintly areolated; scutellum elevated, smooth, red on the disc; legs not very stout, posterior femora but slightly swollen; wings large, hyaline, stigma pale-yellow, areolet rhomboidal; abdomen polished; apex of segments one and two narrowly margined with red; ovipositor exerted, red, sheaths black.

Described from one ♀ captured some years ago, and differs abundantly from *I. carolina*, Ashm.

MESOLEPTUS NIGRICORNIS, Prov. (Add. Faun. Hym. 99), must be removed to the genus *Ctenopelma*. The type which is in my collection has the claws so distinctly pectinate that I do not see how this character was overlooked. I have a second ♀ taken shortly after the first one was described.

PIMPLA ELLOPIÆ, n. sp.—Female, length 10 mm.; black with red abdomen; face coarsely punctured, with feeble smooth ridge below antennæ, which are long and slender; thorax shining, punctures shallow; legs black, anterior femora and tibiæ with pale line, anterior and middle tarsi rufous, base of posterior tibiæ and the tarsi piceous; abdomen red shining; punctures fine; ovipositor half as long as abdomen.

Male, length 8 mm.; posterior femora red, and abdomen slightly darker and not so polished as in the ♀.

Described from one ♀ and one ♂ received from Mr. Fletcher, who bred them from pupæ of *Ellopia somniaria* from Victoria, B. C. (See report of Experimental Farms, 1890, page 177.)

OUR WINTER BEETLES.

BY H. F. WICKHAM, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

Though the winters of Iowa are quite severe, there are, nevertheless, always a few days when the weather is moderate enough to admit of the entomologist getting out for a few hours work at his favourite pursuit. When the sun comes out and the snow disappears in sheltered spots, a little investigation will yield much that is of interest, and throw considerable light on the habits of many of our insects.

Among the Carabidæ to be found in February may be mentioned