

This is the commonest species of our wingless Cryptids, but I have noted only one mention of its having been bred, which is in the list published in *Insect Life* (*loc. cit.*) of bred parasitic hymenoptera in the United States National Museum, the record being as follows:—“*Bucculatrix* found on stone, Virginia, April 9th.” The species is there referred to the genus *Stibeutes*, which in Cresson’s synopsis is said to have the “Metathorax completely and regularly areolated,” while in *Pezomachus* it is “not, or irregularly areolated.” None of my specimens show any areolation, the indications of any metathoracic carinæ being of the feeblest nature. This insect has frequently been taken with the sweeping-net on foliage from June to September, and on one occasion in the latter month, as I was reclining under a pine tree near Aylmer, I observed numerous examples running about on the carpet of dead pine leaves which covered the ground. They had a remarkable resemblance to some of the ants which are always roaming around in such places. Last April I obtained, under a large flake of loose bark on an elm stump, a number of egg-cocoons of an undetermined spider. They were hemispherical in shape, and made of a very white silk, and were covered by irregular tent-like masses of the same flocculent, viscid silk, spun between the bark and the surface of the wood. On opening one of the egg-masses I found two hymenopterous larvæ among the yellow eggs, and therefore secured a number of the cocoons, which, when removed, adhered to one another and formed a sticky mass in the small box in which I had to place them. Two of the parasites emerged on May 19th and proved to be males of a *Hemiteles* not in my collection. Two days later a similar winged male appeared, and also three wingless males, which I saw belonged to *Pezomachus Pettitii*. Four wingless males, one winged male, and one female emerged the following day, and others followed until, in all, I obtained four females, seven wingless males, and six winged males. There can be no doubt that the winged forms, though differing in the shape of the thorax from those without wings, are specifically the same. This rearing confirms the opinion held by many authors [For example see Walsh, *CAN. ENT.*, Vol. II., p. 10.], of the identity of the genera *Hemiteles* and *Pezomachus*, and I have special pleasure in recording it at the present time, in view of the following recent reference to the subject by Dr. Sharp (*Cam. Nat. Hist.*, Vol. V. p. 556): “The little Ichneumons of the genus *Pezomachus* are quite destitute of wings, and somewhat resemble ants; they are quite common