The Canadian Entomologist.

VOL. XXI.

LONDON, AUGUST, 1889.

No. 8.

IBALIA MACULIPENNIS, HALDEMAN.

BY W. HAGUE HARRINGTON, OTTAWA.

The genus to which this very interesting species belongs differs so widely from the rest of the Cynipidæ that it has been separated from them as a sub-family, under the title *Ibaliinæ*. Its members can be readily recognized by the cultriform abdomen and more strongly veined wings, as well as by their greater size. The cultriform—*i.e.*, knife-shaped—abdomen is in itself remarkable enough to attract the attention of all who may chance to see the insects.

From Canada two species are recorded: ensiger Nort., \mathcal{Q} , and maculipennis Hald., \mathcal{Q} . The former I have not yet been able to find here, but Provancher (Faune Ent. Can., II., 554) records it as frequently seen. Both species were described from the United States (Pa.), with four others: anceps Say. (Ark.), Montana Cress. (Col., \mathcal{Q}), rufipes Cress. (Nev., \mathcal{Q}), and scapellator Westw. (Ga., \mathcal{J}). The last is the only species of which the \mathcal{J} appears to be known. The present species was described by Haldeman (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phil, III., 127) as follows:— "Ibalia maculipennus \mathcal{Q} .—Vellow; meso and meta-thorax black, except the scutel and two longitudinal bands above, and a spot beneath the wings; eyes, apex of antennæ, base of coxæ and middle of femora (the greater part of the posterior ones) black; posterior tibiæ blackish toward the apex; wings yellow, apex and a central spot fuliginous. Seven lines long, eleven expanse. South-castern Pennsylvania, in May and June."

A more detailed description of the \mathcal{Q} is given by Provancher (Faune Ent. Can. Add., 165), and it is figured in the report of the U. S. Entomologist for 1877, but so far as I know there has been published no description of the \mathcal{J} . It differs from the \mathcal{Q} , however, but slightly in general appearance, except in being darker in colour, especially the thorax. The abdomen is nearly straight above, instead of being curved as in the \mathcal{Q} , and the terminal segments are slightly swollen, so that,