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## ORYSSUS SAYI, WESTWOOD.

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At the Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario in October, 1885, I read a brief note on *Oryssus Sayi*, which was afterwards published in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST (vol. xviii., page 30). It recorded the capture of two ♀ and one ♂ on cedar telegraph poles, and suggested that they might have emerged therefrom. During the early summer of 1886, I added several specimens of *Oryssus* to my collection, and what is of much more importance, succeeded in gaining a more definite knowledge of the habits of our species. As no account, other than the brief note just cited, has ever appeared in the ENTOMOLOGIST of these handsome and interesting insects, I propose to give a brief paper upon them.

The genus was established by Latreille, according to Westwood (Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects, vol. ii. app., page 55), and Lucas (Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle, vol. ix., page 230), although Norton, in his Catalogue of the Tenthredinidæ and Uroceridæ of North America (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. ii., page 350), and Cresson (*idem* vol. viii., page 48) credit it to Fabricius, as does also Provancher (Petite Faune Entomologique du Canada, vol. ii., page 237).

Westwood, in his generic synopsis of British Hymenoptera, *loc. cit.*, gives the following characteristics:—

*Oryssus Latr.*, one British species, type *O. coronatus* Latr.; cylindrical; antennæ ♂ 11-jointed, ♀ 10-jointed; max. palpi long, 5-jointed; ovipositor spiral, capillary.

Norton gives the generic features in more detail as follows:—

“Wings with one marginal and two submarginal cells, the first with two recurrent nervures; lanceolate cell closed; under wings without inner cell. Antennæ inserted at the nasus, 10-jointed in female, 11-jointed in male (Hartig says: ♀ 11-jointed, ♂ 12-jointed); the third and sixth longest, the joint before the last thickened. Head large, rounded, wider than thorax. Mandibles short; labrum entire with two slight lateral im-