

and *perditus* one would be led to believe they were synonyms, but the two types are quite different. *Segregatus* may be known by the translucent, very narrow, lanceolate stigma, while the stigma of *perditus* is broad, triangular and opaque. The tegulæ are white in *segregatus*, black in *perditus*.

*Cryptus perditus* has only one wing remaining, but is apparently a Hemiteles.

*Cryptus mellipes* = *Cryptus alacris*, Cress.

*Cryptus sordidus* = *Cryptus extrematus*, Cress.

*Cryptus longicaudus*, O K.—The tegulæ are black instead of white.

*Cryptus ignotus*, O K.

*Cryptus pentagonalis*, ♂ and ♀ O K.

*Hemiteles gigas* = *Platylabus*.

*Hemiteles declivus*, O K.

*Hemiteles aciculatus*, O K.—The description of colour markings is faulty. The nervures and stigma are brown; the posterior coxæ with the basal joint of the trochanters are black; the extremity of the tibiæ and tarsi is dusky; abdominal segments 3 and 4, except at the sides, with a part of 5, and 2 at the apex, red.

*Hemiteles debilis*, O K.

*Mesostenus armatus*, O K.—The areolet being open behind would place it in Foerster's genus *Otacustes*. There are some of Mr. Cresson's species that also belong here.

*Mesostenus latigaster* = *Tryphon*.

*Mesostenus pluricinctus* is not a *Mesostenus*. The oblique, slightly petiolate areolet would lead one to place the specimen with the *Tryphoninæ*, but the long ovipositor, curved petiole and general form place it nearer the *Cryptinæ*, where Provancher placed it. By the lunule, Foerster would place the specimen in his *Phygadeuonidæ*, and by the spiracles being in the middle of the petiole, it would belong to his genus *Diacritus*. Provancher's description of the species is not very complete. Points that might be added, besides those given above, are: Lower edge of clypeus, a small dot at the base of each antenna beneath, and a line beneath the primary wings, yellowish-white; a short, transverse median ridge on posterior part of metanotum; ovipositor nearly as long as abdomen; posterior coxæ and trochanters as long as or longer than the femora; claws large; front tibial spurs large and curved. The longitudinal carinæ on the metanotum, of which Prov. speaks, are so very