

that it should be placed in the genus *Monostegia*. It is certainly very unlike the other species of *Harpiphorus*. Under the name *M. ignota*, Nort., I propose to retain a few immaculate specimens which also slightly differ in other respects.

*MACROPHYA ALBILABRIS*, n. sp. Male—Length, 8 mm. Black; anterior legs and base of posterior pale. Head rugosely punctured, almost opaque, no depressions or sutures above antennæ; clypeus deeply emarginate, labrum truncate; both, with spot on mandibles, white; antennæ stout. Thorax coarsely punctured, the scutellum rugose; edge of tegulæ and fine line on border of prothorax white; anterior and median legs pale, including portion of coxæ, the femora and tibiæ with dusky abbreviated lines above; tips of posterior coxæ, the trochanters, basal third of femora with line below to apex, white; remainder of femora, the tibiæ and tarsi, black. Edges of basal plates white dorsally.

One male taken near the city, but not dated. This insect is closely allied to *M. flavicoxa*, Nort., and may prove but a variety of that species, though none of my examples of *flavicoxa* show any variation of this kind. The chief differences are in the colour of the posterior legs, the white touches on basal plates, and the more deeply emarginate clypeus.

*Pachyprotasis omega*, Nort.—The insect described by Provancher (CAN. ENT., Vol. XVII., p. 50.) as *Synairema americana*, seems, from his description, to be identical with this species, except that he gives the length as .46 inch, whereas my largest specimen of *omega* is only about .35 inch. Norton in his description of the species gives the length as .26 inch.

*Pachyprotasis delta*, Prov. Since my notes on this species (CAN. ENT., Vol. XVIII., p. 32) I sent to Mr. Kirby a small lot of Tenthredinidæ regarding which he writes: "The principal remark I have to make on this lot of insects is, that the insect sent as *Tenthredo* (?) *delta*, Prov., is a true *Pachyprotasis*, near *P. discolor*, Klug., an European species."

*Pachyprotasis varipicta*, Har. On June 7th, I captured two males which evidently belong to the species which I described as a *Harpiphorus* (CAN. ENT., Vol. XXI., p. 96), and these show that the species belongs to *Pachyprotasis*, and has, like *P. delta*, very unstable wing venation. One specimen has, like the female described, two cross nervures in the lanceolate cell of one wing. The other has in the right anterior wing five sub-marginals, the third cell being subdivided almost in continuation of the second recurrent. These males differ from the female only in having the