

already mentioned was the most abundant and also the most generally infested; there did not seem to be an individual exempted. Several other species, however, had more or less adherents, those most conspicuous being *Prosopis affinis* and *Ceratina dupla*. Several infested individuals of a small wasp—*Odynerus albophalcratus*—were also observed. On the other hand, some species of bees seemed to be exempt. Honey-bees—*Apis mellifica*—were very numerous about the raspberries, but I could not find that one of these carried a larva, and this was also the case with the large *Andrena nivalis*, which was abundant. A careful examination of the flowering plants disclosed only a few of the larvæ crawling about the blossoms, but the number carried by the bees was quite extraordinary. The larva lurks upon the blossom until a bee visits it, and then crawling actively upon the unfortunate pilferer of sweets, clings firmly to its thorax. It is a slender little thing, orange-red in colour, except the black eyes, and somewhat pediculus-like in shape. The legs are long and provided with long claws, and these enable the larva to obtain a firm hold upon the hairs with which the bees are more or less clothed, and it is then transported to the cell's constructed by the host for its own future brood, and therein finding suitable provision, lives as a parasite, and undergoes interesting changes before it appears as a beetle, the name of which I cannot give, for, although I have often taken them, my knowledge of these larvæ is too scanty for a determination of the species. The larvæ, as stated, attach themselves about the thorax of the bee, and so numerous were they upon this occasion that they seriously embarrassed the flight of their unwilling hosts. Numerous bees could be seen dropping upon the foliage and endeavoring to comb off with their legs the undesired swarm, but in vain, so tightly did the intruders cling. Above and below they clustered, at the base of the wings and among the legs, clinging to the hairs of the bee or to one another. My estimate of the number carried by each individual of *Halictus discus* was between 40 and 50, and to verify this I collected four individuals not more conspicuously burdened than their neighbors. One of these I have pinned in my collection with the swarm upon it, and the remaining three were found to carry 165 larvæ, or an average of 55 for each bee. When we take into account the hundreds, indeed I may say thousands, of these bees which were similarly infested, we will get some idea of the immense number of the larvæ which had developed in the limited area examined.

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