

Amongst those already known may be mentioned *Agriotypus armatus*, Walker, which is confined (as are the others) to the European fauna, and has been observed swimming beneath the water, being parasitic on the larvæ of various Trichoptera. It forms a family of its own, probably related most closely to the Ichneumonidæ. *Polynema natans* belongs to the Mymarinae (Proctotrypidæ), and resembles in method of swimming Marchal's species, but its wings are somewhat abortive, and it is thought that it cannot fly well. It is parasitic on the eggs of *Calopteryx*. Lastly, *Prestivichia aquatica*, said to be a Chalcid, is parasitic on the eggs of Notonectus and Dytiscus, as observed by Lubbock and Enoch, and swims with its legs instead of its wings.

Marchal places his genus within the Proctotrypidæ, subfamily Scelioninae, close to the genus *Thoron*. For its characters I must refer the reader to the original memoir.

So far as I know, aquatic Hymenoptera are as yet unknown to the American fauna. But there should be—at least, it is quite likely that there may be—some species which has adopted an aquatic life here as well as in Europe. Who will be the first to find one?

TWO NEW SILPHIDÆ FROM COLORADO.

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Silpha Coloradensis, n. sp.—Form of *inequalis*, but more elongate, black, except the tip of the abdomen, which is orange-rufous; above clothed with short black hairs. Head densely punctate, the punctures regular over the greater part of the surface, those in front of the inter-antennal line smaller and less distinct; occipital transverse impression deep; labrum short, broadly emarginate; antennæ black, club four-jointed, the last three joints pubescent, the terminal one longer, compressed, tip sinuately rounded. Thorax about one and one-half times as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, sides broadly arcuate in front, more suddenly so behind, basal lobe slightly and very broadly emarginate. Surface somewhat irregular, densely and very regularly punctate, sides somewhat flattened. Scutellum slightly concave, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as the thorax and fully twice as long, the sides nearly parallel, outer margins distinctly reflexed, apices conjointly rounded, but sinuate externally, punctuation less dense than that of the thorax, each puncture with a recumbent hair. Disk flat, more suddenly declivous at sides than in *inequalis*, each elytron with three costæ, the outer of which is much the best marked, being high, acute, not terminating opposite the