

lished in 1866 (*Pract. Entom.* I. p. 120), namely, that this very same Imported Saw-fly is preyed upon by another indigenous Ichneumon-fly, the *Brachypterus* [*Cryptus*] *micropterus* of Say, which was described in 1836, or twenty years before the Saw fly, which it now infests, had crossed the Atlantic. But on a question such as this, which is not only of great scientific interest, but of high practical importance, it is as well to make assurance doubly sure.

It may be remarked here that—as we shall have occasion to state also in a forthcoming illustrated Paper on “Currant and Gooseberry worms” in the *American Entomologist*—we have recently heard from Mr. Wm. Saunders, of London, Ontario, that *Nematus ventricosus* very commonly with him spins up above ground on the bushes, as in the case referred to above. This fact is of especial interest, because it has not hitherto been observed in the States, and because European authors noticed it long ago as the habit of this same species on the other side of the Atlantic. Indeed Dahlbom was absurd enough to manufacture two species out of this one—although he says himself the perfect insects are as like each other as one egg is like another egg—basing his specific distinction solely upon this slight difference in the habits of his two so-called species. To be consistent he ought to have ground out a third species from those individuals that spin up, not under the earth, but on the surface of the earth. (See on this subject *Pract. Entom.* I. p. 125.)

HEMITELES NEMATIVORUS, n. sp.—Female rufous and almost microscopically punctate and subopaque. *Head* with the ocelli, and sometimes the space enclosed by them, black. *Antennæ* with joints 3 and 4 equal in length, and each four times as long as wide, joint 5 a trifle shorter than 4, joint 6 and the following gradually shorter and shorter; brown-black, their basal $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ rufous beneath with the incisures brown-black. *Thorax* with the parapsidal grooves obsolete, and the normal metathoracic carinæ strongly and fully developed. The suture at the base of the scutellum, a narrow vitta on each side of the mesonotum abbreviated more or less in front or sometimes entirely absent, the extreme tip of the metathorax, and more or less of its basal part, or sometimes the entire metathorax except a lateral rufous spot at tip, all brown-black. *Abdomen* with joint 1 two and a half times as long as wide, and fully twice as wide at tip as at base; joints 2-8 forming a depressed oval mass $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide and expanding in its middle to nearly twice the extreme width of joint 1. Joint 1, 2, and usually the base of 3, rufous, joint 1 sometimes clouded with brown-black, and in the Canada female entirely brown-black; the rest of the abdomen brown-black. Sheaths of the ovipositor brown-black, projecting from the tip of the abdomen by nearly half its length. *Legs* dull rufous. The 4 front legs with the femora superiorly and the tibiæ exteriorly, and the entire tarsi, all brown—black, the dark color most extensive in the Canada female. Hind legs with the tip, and in the Canada female the whole, of the femur, the entire tibiæ except their basal, 1-5 which is whitish, and also the entire tarsi, all brown black. All the coxæ and trochanters sometimes, especially in Canada female, a little varied with brown-black, more so (as is usual in *Ichneumonidæ*) in each successive pair of legs. *Wings* hyaline; veins black; stigma twice as long as wide, triangular, black, its basal $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ white. A fuscous band straddling the basal cross-veins of the front wing, and a much wider fuscous band