

number of oaks and other trees close by, their choice was for the beech, to which both species were constantly arriving and inserting their long ovipositors. At the close of each day I cut off, to the depth of six inches, such portions of the stump as had been attacked, but failed to detect in any of the cuttings either the burrow or larva of *Tremex* or other larva. I also noticed that the wood as exposed by such clippings as I had made, attracted the greatest number of these insects. I regard it therefore a matter of considerable doubt if either the *atrata* or *lunator* commonly deposit their ova in the body of wood-boring larvae, and it seems to me that if these ichneumon larvae are carnivorous, they must possess the power of boring in search for their food. I do not suppose that these insects perform the great labor of inserting their long ovipositors upon the merest chance of meeting with a larva, but rather that they deposit their eggs at every insertion, my observations abundantly proving that they are not governed by any instinct in the selection of particular spots, so far as regards the presence of larvae.

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## NOTES ON THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME SPECIES OF URO CERIDÆ.

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Although my collections hitherto have been chiefly of Coleoptera, I have, as opportunity offered, captured specimens in other orders, and among those thus taken during the past season are representatives of a few species of the Uroceridæ. I wish now to record a few brief notes on these—the more readily because so little regarding this group has been published in the ENTOMOLOGIST.

1. On the 25th of June last I captured upon a recently dead maple tree, near my house, two rather small insects, of which the larger had its ovipositor inserted in the bark. They proved to be two female specimens of *Xiphydria albicornis* Harris. One was half an inch long, the other five-eighths.