

having the outer submarginal partly divided, while in the second the right wing shows a portion of the cross-nervure, which is totally wanting in the left. A rudimentary, or incomplete, cross-nervure in the outer submarginal cell occurs in several specimens, and in one ♂ the third submarginal nervure is continued half-way across the cell below. Another male has the third submarginal cell divided into two cells by a cross-nervure, which nearly coincides with the second recurrent. The left wing of one specimen has the third submarginal nervure forked at the anterior end, so as to form a minute triangular areolet, which, on the opposite wing, is almost square, and gives from the lower outer corner a branch partly across the cell. The outer submarginal cell is also in one instance partly divided longitudinally by a branch from the centre of the third submarginal nervure. The consideration of variations such as these specimens afford will indicate one of the difficulties which may attend the determination of a species (especially in the case of single insects) from descriptions, and the possibility of its being placed in a wrong genus and confounded with some species resembling it in color and markings. In a species whose wing-venation is evidently so unstable as that of the present insect, the specimens with additional complete or rudimentary cells appear to be reversionary toward an earlier type, in which the wing-cells were more numerous. Another point in regard to the wings of this species is that the outer cells of the under wings of the male (in all my specimens) are closed, as in several of our species of *Strongylogaster*. This fact is not mentioned in the descriptions before quoted, and seems to me sufficient reason to question the propriety of placing the species in *Tenthredo*, from the members of which genus it also differs in general appearance, and to suggest the advisability of including it for the present in *Strongylogaster*. From the first tribe of this genus (as divided by Cresson) it seems to differ chiefly in having the lanceolate cell with a short, straight cross-line, instead of an oblique one. That its true position in the family is somewhat uncertain is evident from the fact that it was originally described as a species of *Pachyprotasis*, a genus much further removed from *Tenthredo* than is *Strongylogaster*. My specimens were all taken in the same locality—a swampy meadow margin, luxuriant in ferns, herbaceous plants and shrubs. The majority of them were taken during June and July.