

white flattened ichneumon larva had issued from it, and had commenced the construction of its cocoon by spinning a few white threads. By evening it had surrounded itself with a thin egg-shaped cocoon of a yellowish white color, through which the movements of the enclosed grub could be seen. On the morning of the 24th the cocoon was finished and was dense and firm. It was of a reddish-brown color in the middle, blackish-brown at each end. The perfect insect emerged on September 13th, 1881, and proved to be *Ophion purgatus* Say. *Mamestra picta* is a well known insect, and is treated of by Harris, Riley, Lintner and others, but I do not remember seeing any account of its being attacked by a parasite.

THE PARASITISM OF EUPELMUS ALLYNII, FRENCH.

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The fact that this species is a parasite in its larval state does not seem to be questioned, but that it is a parasite on one or more species of *Isosoma* is, I understand, doubted by some entomologists. For the past two years the writer has had no doubt that such was the case; but it is possible the evidence upon which such a conclusion is based may not be generally known. For this reason a brief summary of observations may not be out of place.

That it is a parasite on *Isosoma hordei* seems evident from the following: A single joint of rye containing several galls formed by *Isosoma hordei* was put into a bottle and corked up so that no insects could get out or in. In due course of time a specimen of *E. Allynii* was found in the bottle, and the hole from which it had gnawed its way out of one of the galls was plainly to be seen. Afterward the other galls gave forth *I. hordei*. In this case there could be no question but that the specimen of *E. Allynii* came from the gall made by *I. hordei*. If no *hordei* had hatched from the other galls, this would have been evident, for the galls made by this species are too characteristic to be mistaken by any one at all familiar with their work.

I have bred quite a number of this species from the inside of the stems of wheat; and in all cases they came from the cavities inside the stalk that had been gnawed by *Isosoma tritici*. Though this species of *Isosoma* makes no gall, its manner of eating the tissue around the inside cavity is rather characteristic, so much so as to be readily recognised after