ophion, *Ophion macrurum*, Linn, and the cecropia criptus, *Cryptus extrematis*, Cress., are parasitic upon the American silk- orm, *Platysamia cecropia*, Linn. The large green worm infesting the vines of potatoes and tomatoes is often observed nearly covered with white egg-like cocoons, about the size of grains of rice. The worm is the larvæ of the five-spotted sphinx, *Sphinx celus*, Haw., and the cocoons are those of another hymenopterous parasite, *Apanteles congregatus*, Say. The occurrence of these on the worm is brought about in this way: The adult parasite deposits her eggs in the body of the worm, just under the skin. As soon as the eggs hatch, the small, white, footless grubs which develop from them begin at once to feed upon the fatty parts of the worm, and continue to do so until full growth, when they eat their way out through the skin and spin their cocoons, within which they pass the pupal stage, and from which they emerge as adults. These parasites do not, however, always attach their cocoons to the body of the host, and those of this and other species may frequently be observed in clusters on twigs, grass or weeds, some of them being white, like those just mentioned, others yellowish, and still others are brown; but they all belong to some of the many species of these useful insects, and should never be wantonly destroyed. These parasites are frequently themselves attacked by a second, and we have even reared a third species.

Although very diminutive in size, among the entire family of Braconidæ, there are none more useful than those which attack plant lice or "green fly." The female parasite deposits a single egg in the body of the plant louse, often while the latter is quite young. On the hatching of this egg, the young larva at once commences to feed upon the body of its host, internally, while the plant louse increases in size, gradually assuming an unnaturally large and swollen appearance, and eventually changing to a brown colour. Within the body, however, the parasite has been developing, and when it has transformed to the adult it eats a round hole in the now dry skin of the long since dead host and makes its escape. These large, round, brown plant lice are often observed on the leaves of corn and cabbage or other vegetables, as well as on the leaves of trees, and illustrate to what extent these useful little insects are engaged in destroying the most insidious pest of the horticulturist and also of the farmer. *Aphidius avenaphis*, Fitch, destroys myriads of the grain aphis, and besides this species we have reared eight others from the same insect host. We have found in all twenty-one species of insects destroying this grain aphis during the last few years.

Syrphus flies are, as a rule, very gaily coloured, and may not unfrequently be mistaken by the unentomological for bees. Their maggots are particularly fond of plant lice, *Aphides*, and there are very few species of these prolific little pests which do not suffer severely from the attacks of these maggots. The eggs are deposited among the swarms of plant lice, and the young maggots, as soon as they hatch, begin to feed upon them. As the latter grow in age and dimensions they move about among the former and seize one and another of them, sucking out the juices from their bodies, leaving only the empty skin. These maggots are footless and eyeless, of wrinkled, flattened form, very pointed at the anterior and blunt at the posterior extremities. The colour is at