

base of the abdomen red, is evidently the same species. It does not answer to the description of *rusticus* and belongs like *nigripes* to *Brachystegus*.

Subfamily IV.—*Astalinae*.

- 73.—*Astatus unicolor*, Say. One female, one male; the latter is conspicuous by the large eyes meeting at vertex. Taken also by Dr. Fletcher and Mr. Guignard,

Family XXV.—*Sphegidae*.

Subfamily I.—*Spheginae*.

74. *Isodontia philadelphia*, Lepel. One male received from Mr. Guignard. It has also been taken by Dr. Fletcher.
75. *Priononyx bifoveolatus*, Tischb. Mr. Guignard sent to Provancher the types of *P. canadensis*, which is a synonym. I have not met with either of the species. Provancher also records *Sphex ichneumonea*, Linn., as taken at Ottawa, but this is an evident error, as Mr. Guignard, to whom it is credited, has no recollection of capturing this fine species which is common westward.

Subfamily II.—*Ammophilinae*.

76. *Psammophila communis*, Cress. Abdomen partly red; 1 female, 5 males.
77. *Psammophila luctuosa*, Smith. All black; 3 females.
78. *Ammophila gryphus*, Smith. This large species appears to be rare. I have only one male, and Dr. Fletcher has captured only one individual.
79. *Ammophila conditor*, Smith. This appears to be our commonest species, and the males appear to much more numerous than the females; 1 female, 12 males.

Subfamily III.—*Sceliphroninae*.

80. *Sceliphron cementarius*, Drury. This large wasp is at once separated from the slender-waisted species of the previous subfamily by its yellow-banded legs. It may frequently be seen making its mud-cells under windowsills, etc., and is a common form; 3 females, 3 males.
81. *Chalybion cæruleum*, Linn. This is a fine insect, differing from all our fossorial wasps in its bright blue body and dark wings. Like the preceding form it is common and a builder of mud-cells; 4 females, 4 males.