

Sauss. The *Odynerus* cells were built of clay, upon the under surface of a stone, and formed a compact mass which could not be removed without rupturing the cells, as their silken lining adhered directly to the uneven surface of the stone.

CHRYSID PARVULA, Fabr.

This pretty species very closely resembles the preceding, but is easily separated by the shape of the terminal segment of abdomen, which is truncate and tridentate (the central tooth strongest), instead of quadridentate, with curved emarginations separating the teeth. Two examples were bred from cocoons taken from the cells of *Pelopæus cementarius*, Drury, the slender-bodied wasp whose large clay-built groups of cells are so frequently seen under window-sills and other ledges in the city, and are placed under stones in the fields. The cocoon of the parasite occupies one end of the cell made by the industrious wasp as a home for its own young, and is almost identical in shape and colour with that of the other Chrysid. The insects emerged on June 2nd and 4th, the cells having been obtained some weeks previously. Mr. Ashmead has recorded (*Psyche*, Vol. VII., p. 79) the rearing of *C. perpulchra*, Cr., and *C. carulans*, Fabr., from the same host.

CEROPALES FRATERNA, Smith.

While searching, one day in early spring, for the potato-like galls which are produced by *Tribalia* upon the roots of wild roses, I found under a flat stone, slightly imbedded in the turf, about a dozen fusiform hymenopterous cocoons, about 15 mm. long. They were scattered on the surface of the soil, and some had already become mouldy from the dampness of the ground. From those which were not so affected I obtained in due time a female and four males of *Pompilus luctuosus*, Cr., which liberated themselves by neatly cutting off the large end of the cocoon. From one of the larger cocoons there emerged in the same manner, instead of the velvety-black *Pompilus*, a long-legged, yellow-banded *Ceropales*.

AGENIA ARCHITECTA, Say.

The mud cells of this pretty little blue wasp are not uncommon under stones in dry fields near woods. They are cylindrical in shape, and several may be found on the same stone, but they are not massed together and cemented into one lump, as are those of the mud-wasps previously mentioned. The wasps have been bred several times, but I have as yet reared no parasites.