

Wasps, imitating the habits of *Prosopis** and *Sphecodes* among the *Andrenadæ* and *Ceratinæ*, *Xylocopa*, and other wood-boring or what are termed Carpenter Bees among the *Apidæ*. With increased knowledge, I have no doubt, but that other species, hitherto classed among the Parasitic Hymenoptera, will be found making nests in similar situations, and provisioning the cells with vegetable substances.

NOTE BY ED. C. E.—Say (Ent. Works i. p. 230) describes the female *C. 6-maculatus* as "Black, tergum with three yellow spots on each side."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

MR. COUPER'S THORN LEAF GALL.—In No. 8 of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Mr. Couper requests additional information respecting a Gall found by him on *Cratægus crus-galli*, which is said by him to be a "European thorn." The common European white thorn, by the way, is *Cr. oxyacantha*, and *Cr. crus-galli* is an American species, according to Gray; so that I scarcely know what thorn he refers to.

As to the Gall briefly described by him, I think it must be identical with a Cecidomyidous leaf-gall, which grows very sparingly near Rock Island, Ills., U. S., on *Cr. tomentosa*. That Mr. Couper may judge for himself, I copy the description of my gall from my Journal.

"GALL CRATÆGI BEDEGUAR.—A sub-globular gall, about 0.50 inch in diameter, growing on the main rib of the leaf of *Cratægus tomentosa*, generally below, but sometimes above. It branches out into long slender sprangling filaments, which are green and very often tipped with rosy, resembling those of

* "*Prosopis*, though destitute of the usual apparatus for collecting honey, has been recently proved a honey producer nevertheless. Its nest has been discovered in tubes formed in the main stems of the bramble, and in the nest, filmy cells, containing liquid honey. *Sphecodes*, though without the usual polleniferous organs, and consequently thought to be Parasitic, has been watched by that indefatigable entomological observer, Mr F. Smith of the British Museum, while in the act of forming its burrow; an act which appears to afford conclusive evidence in favor of the non-parasitic habits of this genus of Bees.—*Humphrys*, in "*The Intellectual Observer*," May, 1862.

† Spinola tells us "that one evening he perceived a female *Ceratina* alight on the branch of a bramble, partly withered, and of which the extremity had been broken; and after resting a moment suddenly disappear. On detaching the branch he found that it was perforated, and that the insect was in the very act of excavating a nidus for her eggs. He forthwith gathered a bundle of branches, both of bramble and wild rose, similarly perforated, and took them home to examine them at leisure. Upon inspection he found that the nests were furnished, like those of the same tribe, with balls of pollen kneaded with honey, as a provision for the grubs."—*Annales du Museum d'Historie Naturelle* x. 336.