

escapes the following spring. Occasionally some of the moths appear in October or November, but this rarely occurs with us.

The male moths have large and delicate wings and feathered antennæ, as seen in the figure. The fore wings, which measure when spread about an inch and a half across, are of a rusty buff color, sprinkled with brownish dots, with two transverse wavy brown lines and a central brown dot. The hind wings are pale with a brown dot about their middle.

The female, also shown in the figure, is a wingless, spider like creature, with slender thread-like antennæ, yellowish white body, sprinkled on the sides with black dots, and with two black spots on the top of each segment excepting the last, which has only one. The eggs are oval, of a pale color, and covered with a net-work of raised lines.

LONG STINGS.

BY FREDERICK CLARKSON, NEW YORK CITY.

In the May number of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST there is a very interesting paper under this caption, contributed by Mr. Harrington, giving an account of the habits of the *Rhyssa atrata* and *lunator*. These Long Stings the past summer were very abundant at Oak Hill, the residence of Mr. Herman T. Livingston, in the township of Livingston, Columbia Co., New York, and furnished me with a good opportunity of studying their habits. While I agree with all that has been so well observed and so cleverly presented by your correspondent, I am somewhat disposed to differ from the commonly accepted opinion that these insects deposit their ova on the larvae of wood-borers. My experience has demonstrated that while it may be a fact that these insects deposit their ova on the larvae of the Uroceridae or other borers, they do not commonly do so. In every case that came under my observation, the long ovipositor, instead of penetrating through the burrow of a *Tremex* or other wood-borer, entered through wood that had not been previously attacked, and though I failed to discover the egg deposited, I am very much of the opinion that the deposition is oftentimes, if not generally made regardless of the contact with a larva. My observations were necessarily confined to such visitations from these insects as were made to a somewhat decayed stump of a beech tree, for though there were a