

Ridgeway, I would suppose from the multitudes of them I saw there last summer. I found them amongst some walnut trees which were growing by the lake shore, on the line where the barren sand of the beach, joined the vegetation of the field, and when the lower branches or grass was disturbed, they would rise in clouds. I have now in my collection 108 named species; of these 58 have printed labels, leaving 25 labels yet unoccupied by me, and giving me 50 names new to the Canadian list, and I have 76 single specimens besides yet undetermined.

TENTHREDO (?) DELTA, PROV.

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Among the Tenthredinidæ captured by me during the past season was a good series of *Tenthredo delta* Prov, consisting of 12 females and 26 males. In pinning them I was frequently struck by the evident irregularity of the venation of the wings, and on a more careful examination of the specimens I find these irregularities to be both numerous and remarkable. No other species represented in my cabinet show any such divergencies from the typical form, except in rare instances. Provancher describes the female (page 210, "Petite Faune Entomologique du Canada") as having *two* discoidal cells in under wings, and Cresson ("Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.," vol. viii., page 44) as having *one or two* middle cells. *One* middle cell appears to be the rule, and any deviation therefrom to be an exception. Of my 12 specimens, 10 have *one* middle cell each, one has *two* middle cells, and the other *none*. The males are more uniform apparently in their venation, as none of my 26 specimens have middle cells in the under wings, thus agreeing with the description given by Cresson (loc. cit). Apart from the varying number of middle cells, the under wing of the females have the cells varying much in shape, especially the middle one, which ranges from a small triangular form to a large four-sided (square or irregular) one. There are also occasionally small additional cells on the posterior margin.

The most interesting variations are, however, to be observed in the anterior wings, and in this respect both sexes are nearly on a par; a female with *three* marginal cells is offset by a ♂ with but *one*. The former has both wings symmetrical as regards the additional marginal cell, and in