

Strongylogaster rufoculus, n. sp. Head black, clypeus and labrum white, labrum broadly rounded, a prominent rufous spot behind each eye, antennæ black, segments six to nine white, the third segment one-third longer than the fifth, sinus at side of ocelli not reaching the back of the head; thorax black, the tegulæ rufous; apex of the abdominal segments slightly darker, basal plates black; legs rufous, coxæ black, posterior coxæ slightly marked with yellow, anterior and middle trochanters black, posterior yellow, femora and tibiæ rufous, posterior femora slightly marked with black at apex, tarsi yellow; wings slightly yellowish, veins brown, costa at base of stigma yellow, apex of stigma brown, lanceolate cell with an oblique cross-nervure, posterior wings with two middle cells, outer cells incomplete. Length, 11 mm.

Habitat—Ithaca, N. Y. 3 ♀ ♀, June 5-10, 1890.

Strongylogaster primitivus, MacG., should more properly be referred to *Tenthredopsis*, having the cross-vein of the lanceolate cell perpendicular or wanting, and the third and fourth segments of the antennæ equal.

BIVENA,* gen. nov.

Wings with three marginal and four submarginal cells, the first marginal cell receiving the two anterior submarginal cross-veins and the second the third, the second and third submarginal cells each receiving a recurrent nervure, lanceolate cell open at the shoulder, subcontracted at middle with a cross-vein near the apex, subcosta wanting, posterior wings with two middle cells, the cross-vein closing the apex of the anterior one runs to the margin of the wing at about one-third the width of the cell, thence follows around the margin of the wing to the vein forming the posterior side of the cell; antennæ nine-jointed, filiform, reaching to about the base of the abdomen, the segments all of the same width, head as wide as the thorax, very slightly dilated behind the eyes; abdomen about as long as the head and thorax, somewhat widened at middle, ovipositor stout, of the usual type of Macrophyta. Type, *Bivena maria*, sp. nov.

A very interesting genus, belonging to the subfamily Tenthredinæ. Easily separated from both the Lydiinæ and Xyliinæ by the absence of subcosta, from the former by the nine-jointed antennæ and from the latter in not having the ovipositor greatly exerted and the basal segments of the antennæ dilated.

*Bis, twice; vena, vein.