in nests containing old and empty cocoons and freshly stored ants but no larvæ, we may infer that after one larva has been reared in the manner described above the mother sets about providing for another in the same nest but in a fresh chamber. Pupæ nearly ready to hatch were found August 5 and freshly pupated young August 16; young larvæ were found on the latter date and on August 8. The larva and cocoon closely resemble those of *Cerceris rybiensis* as figured by Marchal (1887).

If my interpretation of the feeding of the larva is correct, we have in *Aphilanthops* a very interesting condition intermediate between that of the great majority of solitary wasps, which first collect provisions and then lay an egg upon them, and that of *Bembex*, which lays its egg on a single fly and feeds the hatching larva from day to day with fresh flies. If Fabre is right in supposing that *Bembex* does not always give all the captured prey to its young but keeps a portion of it temporarily out of the larva's reach in the burrow, we should have an approach to *Aphilanthops*, which brings in its store before beginning to feed its larva. This temporary storing of ants and the fact that they are not killed outright as in *Bembex*, but merely paralyzed, calls for an explanation. This, I believe, must be sought in the peculiarity of the prey, which is quite unlike that of other solitary wasps in that it can be obtained only at considerable and irregular intervals of time, namely, during the marriage flights of the various species of *Formica*. These flights may, to be sure, occur any time between the middle of July and the first of September, but nearly all the colonies in a given locality celebrate their flight on the same date and often during only a few hours, so that many days may elapse before there is another flight. And although the wasps draw their supply of prey from several different species of *Formica*, this does not very greatly improve matters. In any event, the wasps have to make hay while the sun shines and carry in as many ants as they can secure before beginning to rear the larvæ. The need of thus temporarily storing the prey also explains why it is paralyzed and not killed outright as in the case of *Bembex*, nor mutilated before it is really fed to the young. Of course, it is not impossible that the Bembecine method may also be employed by *Aphilanthops* if nuptial flights of the ants occur in quick succession so that there is no need to store the prey before