

and some of them fresh, but all quite dead. We have no doubt that *punctatus* completely provisions one pocket and closes the opening from it into the gallery, before she starts another, making a series of six or eight independent cells. The provision for one larva is probably 12 or 14 bees, the capture of which, in good weather, would be a fair day's work." Melander and Brues (1903) have seen this same species of *Philanthus* nesting in the midst of colonies of *Halictus pruinosis* Roberts. and ruthlessly preying on the bees.

We are also in possession of a number of published observations on various species of *Cerceris*. Fabre (1894) describes the habits of several of these. One of them (*C. bupresticida* Duf.) provisions its nest with Buprestid beetles, five others (*C. arenaria*, *ferreri*, *truncatella* (=4-cincta), *labiata* and *julii*) prey on weevils and another (*C. rybiensis* =*ornata*) preys on bees of the genera *Halictus* and *Andrena*. Marchal (1887) shows, in a beautiful study of this last species, that the wasp not only stings the bee but also crushes, or malaxates the back of its neck and laps up the exuding juices and honey. As a result of this treatment the bee dies in the course of a few hours. Adlerz (1900, 1903) lists *C. 5-fasciata*, *arenaria* and *truncatella* as provisioning their nests with weevils, *C. hortivaga* as preying on bees of the genus *Hylæus* and *C. labiata* as collecting both Chrysomelid and Curculionid beetles. Ferton (1901, 1905) cites *C. specularis*, *truncatella* and *ferreri* as preying on weevils, *C. emarginata* on bees of the genera *Halictus*, *Prosopis* and *Andrena*, and *C. magnifica* on *Halictus* and *Andrena*. This last species laps the honey from the body of its victim through a hole made in the back of its neck, as described by Marchal in the case of *C. rybiensis*.

The Peckhams (1898, 1900) find that the American *C. clypeata* Dahlb., *deserta* Say and *nigrescens* F. Smith all prey on weevils, like the majority of European *Cerceris*, but that *C. fumipennis* Say preys on a Buprestid beetle, *Chrysobothris 4-impressa*, which it kills outright. In all the species of *Cerceris* observed up to the present time the cell is first provisioned with numerous specimens of the prey, the egg is then laid and the cell closed as in the great majority of solitary wasps.

It would seem, therefore, that the method of rearing the young in *Aphilanthops* is intermediate between that of *Cerceris* and *Philanthus punctatus* on the one hand and of *Ph. apivorus*