

The fact remains that by the importation of plants from foreign countries (64,652 cases were brought into the U. S. during the season of 1915-16, according to the report of the Fed. Hort. Bd. for year ending June 30, 1916) we are slowly but surely adding to the number of pests which we already have in this country, thereby increasing the burden which future generations will have to bear. And the remedy? A national quarantine of all foreign nursery stock.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIV.

Fig. 1, *Blaberus discoidalis*, a tropical roach (natural size).

Fig. 2, *Grylotalpa grylotalpa*, the European mole cricket (natural size.)

Fig. 3, *Cholus forbesii*, a tropical orchid weevil, (after H. S. Barber), (enlarged).

#### LECTOTYPES OF THE SPECIES OF HYMENOPTERA (EXCEPT APOIDEA) DESCRIBED BY ABBÉ PROVANCHER.

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#### Introduction.

This paper, which is a contribution from the Branch of Cereal and Forage Insects and the Branch of Forest Insects, is largely based on an examination made in May and June, 1915, of the Provancher collections located in the Museum of Public Instruction at Quebec, and in the possession of Mr. W. Hague Harrington and the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, Canada.

This study was undertaken in order to determine in so far as possible the correct position of the Provancher species in the modern classification and obtain notes which would supplement the original descriptions, and thus facilitate recognition of the species, many of which could not be certainly identified by the original description. Notes of greater or less extent were obtained on all but a few of the species of Hymenoptera, excluding the Apoidea, especial stress being laid, however, upon the sawflies and the parasitic forms belonging to the Ichneumonoidea. In some groups our notes consisted principally of a record of the