

of *Lachnosterna portoricensis*. Because of its scarcity, however, he concluded that "the economic status of this species is obviously of no importance."

*Campsomeris trifasciata* (F.), of similar large size, but lacking the reddish pubescence of *C. tricineta*, with broader and yellower bands on the three anterior abdominal segments, was noted as "común" by Dr. Gundlach, and is listed by Drs. Dewitz and Stahl. Dr. Gundlach's observation as to its abundance is still true, in recent years having been seen in large numbers on the flowers of *Borreria verticillata* and *Hyptis atrorubens* all along the north coast and especially at Yabucoa. At Aguadilla it frequented the flowers of "malvavisco" (*Waltheria americana*), and at Manatí those of *Melanthera confusa*, and has been intercepted on roses and in grapefruit groves at Bayamón, and on crotalaria flowers at Pueblo Viejo. Mr. Jepson found it "common at Cidra, Isabela and Santa Isabel" frequenting many kinds of flowers, and was so easily able to induce females to oviposit on third instar grubs of *Lachnosterna portoricensis* as to suggest this as being the normal host in nature. Dr. Wetmore found that the wasps are eaten by the kingbird and the petchary.

*Campsomeris maculata* (Drury), listed by Mr. W. H. Ashmead in his "Report on the Aculeate Hymenoptera—of the West Indies," (London, 1900), from Puerto Rico, has not since been collected. According to Mr. S. A. Rower, *Campsomeris druryii* Cockerell is a synonym.

*Campsomeris hyalina* (Lepelletier), introduced from Venezuela by Mr. Harold E. Box and Mr. Luis A. Catoni, was shortly thereafter collected at Aguirre once, but not subsequently.

*Scolia plumipes* Drury, listed by Dr. Gundlach as "rara," of which Dr. Stahl claimed to have specimens, is a continental species not found in Puerto Rico.

*Tiphia argentipes* Cresson, noted by Dr. Gundlach as abundant in Puerto Rico, and listed by Drs. Stahl, Dewitz and Ashmead, is no longer abundant, and so few specimens of these all black wasps have been collected in recent years that it is impossible to be certain of the specific identity of the endemic Puerto Rican form. Mr. E. H. Barrow collected three rather small males on August 16th, 1921 at Hda. Santa Rita, Guánica, feeding on the secretions of a scale, *Pulvinaria psidii* Maskell, on "palo de muñeca" (*Rauwolfia tetraphylla*), and a few weeks later, another small male on the same small tree, and early the next year, one on a cotton plant near Yauco. Subsequently, Dr. Donald De Leon found a single male on a mahogany tree in the Guánica Forest; all of these specimens from the Guánica region are in the U. S. National Museum at present. Small males have been collected at light at Río Piedras, and on sooty-mold blackened guava bushes at Coloso and San Sebastián, and a single small female on Guanajibo Beach near Mayagüez. Dozens of female wasps were ob-