

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON SPIDER-EGG PARASITES.

By L. O. HOWARD.

BÆUS AMERICANUS.—The publication of my description of this species on page 270 of the last number of *INSECT LIFE*, has given me the pleasure of a card from Mr. J. H. Emerton, who informed me that I would find this species among some material sent to the Department by him some months ago, and search has revealed that he is correct. A number of female specimens have been found in a vial labeled in Mr. Emerton's handwriting, "Parasites on spider's eggs in orange cocoon, collected 1871."

In reference to this same species, Mr. W. Hague Harrington has written to Professor Riley as follows :

With reference to the description and excellent figure of *Bæus americanus* in the last number (p. 270) of *INSECT LIFE*, may I mention that Provancher has described a species of this genus (Additions et Corrections a la Faune Hymenopterologique de la Province de Quebec, p. 209, 25 June, 1887) as a Chalcid, under the name *Trichasius clavatus*. After characterizing the new genus formed to receive it, he gives the following (translated) brief description: "Length, .05 inch. Of a uniform reddish brown with the legs yellow. The antennal club black. Thorax densely punctured, metathorax rugose. Legs pale yellow, the last joint of the tarsus brown. Abdomen browner, polished but not metallic. Ottawa. Harrington." Evidently Mr. Howard has not recognized from its position and description the insect described by Provancher. He would hardly look for a *Bæus* among the Chalcididæ. The type, which is in my possession, seems to differ from *B. americanus* in being darker and in having the legs pale. I have not verified the measurement, which would make it about twice the size.

I am greatly obliged to Mr. Harrington, for this note and comparison of Abbé Provancher's description with specimens collected near Washington by Mr. Pergande shows that they are identical. Provancher's species should be known in future as *Bæus clavatus* (Prov.).

ACOLOIDES SAITIDIS.—Mr. F. M. Webster has just sent in twelve specimens of the female of this species which he bred from a spider egg-sac found under the bark of a log at Oxford, Ind., in October, 1884. This indicates that the species is quite wide-spread, as the specimens from which the species was named were reared by Mr. Bruner in Nebraska.