

at a sweep. In my experience it is exclusively the parasite of *A. Wilkella*, Kirb., though said also to attack *A. labialis*, Kirb. *N. Fabriciana*, Linn.—Unusually common. This species is parasitic on at least two species, *A. Gwynana* and *Halictus rubicundus*, Chr. The specimens taken by me last season were attacking the former; and occurred from the 1st till the end of May. When parasitic on the *Halictus*, they appear at the end of May and continue till the middle of July. At the end of July, and in August, the specimens parasitic on *Gwynana* sometimes produce a second brood. This species may, therefore, be met with almost throughout the entire season. *N. flavoguttata*, Kirb.—Unusually scarce; the small *Halicti*, which it attacks, were hardly seen either in spring or autumn.

Osmia bicolor, Schk.—Less common than usual. *O. pilicornis*, Sm.—I took a short series of this species (♂ ♀). It burrows in dead wood.

Stelis phæoptera, Kirb.—One ♀; another seen.

Bombus cognatus, Stph.—Unusually scarce. *B. Latreillellus*, Kirb.—One ♀, and a few ♀. *B. sylvarum*, Linn.—All the nests I have found of this species have been built underground, though it is often stated to build on the surface. *B. Derhamellus*, Kirb., and *B. lapidarius*, Linn.—The former always builds a nest on the surface of the ground, the latter always below. *Volucella bombylans*, the parasitic fly, I feel sure, must attack the former, since the nest is placed in exactly similar situations to that of *B. muscorum*, Linn., from which the parasite has been bred. Nevertheless, it is generally stated to attack and mimic *B. lapidarius*, which is probably a mistake.

The common species of *Vespidæ* were very abundant. *Odyneridæ* mostly scarce. *Ancistrocerus Antilope*, Panz., very abundant, however, and *A. callosus* in its usual numbers. The habits of this last species differ from any other of its section. The females hibernate and re-appear very early in the spring, like *Halicti*, *Bombi*, &c. It provisions its nest with green *Tortrix* larvæ of considerable size. From one burrow I took about a dozen of these; one of them pupated immediately, but died; the others were all packed with full-grown parasitic larvæ of *Ichneumonidæ*, which appeared in thousands in the winged state after three or four days. It is evident, therefore, that the larvæ of the wasp would have starved, as the eggs had not been hatched, when I took the store from her burrow.

Fossores were exceedingly scarce, and I saw nothing which I have not previously recorded. *Pompilus gibbus*, ♂, appeared on May 1st, an exceedingly early date for these localities.—R. C. L. PERKINS, Sopworth Rectory, Chippenham: January, 1891.

Obituary.

Edmond André, F.E.S.—The French publications announce the unexpected death of this well-known Hymenopterist. Established at Beaune (Côte d'Or) formerly as a wine merchant, he later started as an entomological bookseller and general Natural History Agent, on an extended scale. His published entomological notes, &c., were numerous; but his principal work was the "Species des Hyménoptères d'Europe et d'Algérie," commenced in 1879, and continued, with the aid of his brother and other Hymenopterists, until his death. The portion concerning the *Braconidæ* was supplied by the Rev. T. A. Marshall. It is to be hoped that this most important work will be continued. He became a Member of the Société Entomologique de France in 1879, and joined the Entomological Society of London in 1880. He was also a Member of the Berlin and Stettin Societies.