

CLAVICORNIA.

Choleva tristis, *Paaz.* Coll. J. W. Judd. A common species. The larvae feed on the dried remains of carrion, skin, bones, &c.

LAMELLICORNIA.

Geotrupes spiniger, *Marsh.* Coll. J. D. Snowden. Common everywhere in the dung of herbivorous animals and familiar to many non-entomologists as the beetle who "wheels his droning flight" in country lanes on summer evenings.

Melolontha vulgaris, *F.* Coll. H. Green. The common Cockchafer. To find this insect in the imaginal state in March is quite abnormal and due probably to the forcing effect of the temperature of the fern house. The larvae feed underground in the roots of various plants.

Cetonia aurata, *L.* Coll. B. Alloway. The common and beautiful "rose chafer." The larvae feed in the decayed wood of standing trees and the beetle is often found in roses in gardens.

SERRICORNIA.

Niptus crenatus, *F.* Coll. H. Downer. Common in shops, warehouses, &c., where it feeds on decaying grain and seeds.

Lycus brunneus, *Steph.* In Timber Museum. Coll. W. Dallimore. Bore into wood, in this case of *Terminalia*.

RHYNCOPHORA.

Otiorrhynchus sulcatus, *F.* Coll. R. A. Dummer. Generally common and often injurious to *Delphiniums* and *Chrysanthemums* in gardens.

(*Exotic species.*)

Bruchus chinensis, *L.* Coll. J. H. Holland.

In seeds of *Phaseolus lunatus* from Manchuria.

Several species of this large genus have now been found in the houses at Kew, imported in seeds. The larvae bore into and devour seeds of various plants—principally leguminous—and are carried by commerce about the world. They are exceedingly destructive, and whole cargoes of beans and peas are sometimes ruined by their depredations. Some of these Kew specimens from the interior of Africa still await identification or possible description.

HYMENOPTERA.

FORMICIDÆ (Ants).

H. St. J. Donisthorpe.

Since the last list of ants found at Kew was published (*K.B.* 1909, p. 250), we have had quite a number of additions, some of them being of considerable interest. Before giving the new list it is worth while to make a few remarks on some of the older or longer established species.

Prenolepis braueri, sub. sp. *donisthorpei*, *Forel*, is as abundant as ever in the Fern House, and I captured a ♂ for the first time last year. This form has been long established at Kew; I find I took specimens of it as far back as 1896.

Technomyrmex albipes, *Smith*, the most abundant species at Kew, occurs as usual in numbers in the Palm House where the winged and ergatoid ♂♂ were also abundant. One ♂ with very short wings is of considerable interest.

Wasmannia auro-punctata, *Roger*. A number of young of a coccid of the genus *Dactylopius* was found in a nest of this species, and the little spider *Diblemma donisthorpei*, *Cambr.*, frequently occurred in company with this little ant.

The following are all new species to the Kew published lists.

PONERINAE.

Ectatomma regularis, *Mayr*. In propagating pits. Coll. H Downer. Two ♀♀. Probably from Mexico.

Ponera opaciceps, *Mayr*. In propagating pits. Coll. J. Sparrow. Two ♀♀. A species from Central America.

MYRMICINAE.

Monomorium destructor, *Jerdon*. Coll. C. P. Raffill. Many specimens (♂♂) living and dead were taken on a plant from Calcutta. The ♀♀ in this pretty little species vary considerably in size. It is a cosmopolitan ant.

Pheidole gertrudae, *Forel*. In propagating pits. Coll. H. Downer. ♀ winged, ♀♀ minor and major (44). This species comes from Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, &c.

Pheidologeton diversus, *Jerdon*. In fern pits. Coll. J. Christie. Deilated ♀ and ♀♀ minor. The ♀ which is enormous in size, especially in comparison with the very small ♀♀, was found in the soil in the bottom of a pot. The species occurs in India, Java, &c.

Tetramorium guineense, *Fab*. Mr. Crawley and I found ♀♀ and ♀♀ in some numbers of this ant in one of the small houses near the Orchid Houses last December. It is a cosmopolitan species. It was first found in Britain in 1866.

Tetramorium magitae, *Forel*. Coll. C. P. Raffill. ♀♀ taken on a plant from Java. This species has recently been described by Prof. Forel from Ceylon.

DOLICHODERINAE.

Tapinoma melanocephalum, *F*. ♀♀ of this very small ant were taken by C. P. Raffill. It is a cosmopolitan species of tropical origin. Although it has not been published in the Kew lists heretofore, it was recorded by Billups on a palm in the Palm House in 1886. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1887, p. xxvii.)

CAMPONOTINÆ.

Prenolepis vividula, *Nyl.*, sub-sp. *antillana*, *Forel.* I have found ♂♂ of this sub-species for some years now in the Palm House. It has been recorded incorrectly as the sub-sp. *donisthorpei* of *P. braueri* which is only found in the Fern House. It may be known from the latter by its somewhat larger size and its partly red colour, whereas the former is all black.

Camponotus abdominalis, *Roger*, sub-sp. *stercorarius*, *Fab.* A ♀ of this large ant was taken by F. G. Cousins on a clump of imported *Laelia Gouldiana* in the Orchid House. I have had a ♀ and several ♂♂ of this race sent to me alive, taken on bananas at Clifton.

Lasius niger, *L.*, sub-sp. *latioides*, *Emery*, ♀. In Orchid House. Coll. C. H. Harris.

I must again thank Professor Forel for kindly naming some of the above species for me.

APIDÆ (Bees).

Andrena fulva, *Schrank.* The common species usually nesting on lawns, &c., and throwing up little pyramids of sand.

Anthophora flipes, *F.*

Bombus terrestris, *F.*

Bombus hortorum, *Linna.*

VESPIDÆ (Wasps).

Vespa vulgaris, *Linna.* Coll. W. Dallimore. The common wasp, found nesting in a tree in A.; usually builds underground.

Odynerus callosus, *Thoms.* In fern pits. Coll. T. G. Bullock. A solitary wasp which stores its cells with caterpillars.

O. parietum, *Linna.* In temperate house pits. Coll. W. Davies. A solitary wasp.

TENTHREDINIDÆ (Sawflies).

Nematus lacteus, *Thomson.* Coll. W. Dallimore. Feeds on willows and the larvae congregate upon the leaves on which they feed. The common gall-forming sawfly of the willow is *N. gallicola*.

ICHNEUMONIDÆ (Ichneumon-flies).

Ichneumon stramentarius, *Gr.* Coll. H. Green. Found dormant in peat in winter.

I. confusorius, *Grav.* Coll. C. P. Raffill. A species parasitic chiefly on the *Noctuas*.

CHRYSIDIDÆ (Ruby-wasps).

Ellampus auratus, *Linna.* Coll. M. Free. Found throughout all Europe, and the most abundant of the family.