

ON SOME BRITISH DIAPRIADÆ.

BY THE REV. T. A. MARSHALL, M.A.

Genus *Spilomicrus*, Westw.Westw., *Introd.* vol. ii, *Synops.* p. 75.Hal., *Ent. Mag.*, ., p. 274; *N. H. Rev.*, vol. iv, p. 171.Förster, *Hym. Stud.*, ii, pp. 123, 125.Thoms., *Öfv.*, 1858, p. 369.

Antennæ ♂ ♀ 13-jointed; in the ♀ clavate at the apex, the club 5—6-jointed, much shorter than the body; in the ♂ not longer than the body, 2nd joint shorter than the 3rd, 3rd joint longer than the 4th. Mesonotum with or without two longitudinal impressed striæ originating at the scutellum, and becoming obsolete anteriorly. Scutellum with two deep oblong basal foveæ. Metathorax emarginate behind, the angles produced into two small teeth, carinated down the middle. Wings with a costal nerve and a sub-costal, which unite before the middle of the margin into an oblong punctiform stigma, the apex of which is produced obliquely and acuminate downwards in the direction of the disc, emitting from thence a short branch turned inwards towards the base, and sometimes slightly produced also towards the apex of the wing; the other nervures wholly indistinct. 2nd segment of the abdomen smooth and polished, embracing and concealing the apex of the petiole above; furnished (like the petiole) with white villosity at its base laterally and beneath. Anterior tibiæ at the inner apical angle with a long curved spur.

The other genera of this group possessing 13-jointed antennæ are *Paramesius*, Westw., and *Hemilexis*, Först. (= *Entomacis*, Först.), in both sexes,—the males of *Idiotypa*, Först., and the females of *Monelata*, Först. *Paramesius*, ♂, is distinguished from *Spilomicrus* by having the 3rd joint of the antennæ less than half as long as the 4th; the ♀ of *Paramesius* has the apex of the abdomen narrowly produced and acuminate, which in *Spilomicrus*, ♀, is rounded and comparatively blunt. In *Hemilexis*, ♂ ♀, the 2nd segment is grooved at the base, and the wings have no costal nerve. *Idiotypa* is similarly distinguished. The ♂ of *Monelata* has 14-jointed antennæ; the ♀ has the last joint remarkably large, forming a club of itself; and the minute size of the insects (much less than a line) renders them unlikely to be confounded with *Spilomicrus*.

A. Antennæ of the ♀ having the apical joint smaller than the preceding.

a. Mesonotum bisulcate at the base.

1.—*SPILOMICRUS STIGMATICUS*, Westw.; Thoms., *Öfv.*, 1858, p. 369.

Black, shining, antennæ abruptly clavate, the club 5-jointed; wings slightly infumated; legs, with the coxæ, ferruginous. ♀. Long. 1 lin.

♂. Antennæ a little longer than the thorax, 2nd joint not much shorter than the 4th, legs fuscous.

The antennæ of the ♀ have the 2nd joint somewhat longer and thicker than the 3rd, 4—8 equal, moniliform, the club abrupt; petiole rather longer than the hind coxæ.

I have seen no specimens exactly answering the above description, taken from Thomson, who expresses no doubt as to the species being the type-insect of West-

wood. He must have had some additional means of identification beside the original diagnosis, "Niger, nitidus, pedibus obscure piceis, alis pallide flavescens-fuscis; stigmatum nigro,"—which is equally adapted to some other species of the genus.

2.—SPILOMICRUS BASALYFORMIS, n. sp.

Niger, politus; antennæ nigræ; articulus 2 totus, cæteri apice, ferruginei. Alæ amplæ, corpore longiores, flavo-hyalinæ; ramus stigmaticus a stigmatum extrorsum non productus; nervus transversus conspicuus, ut in genere *BASALYS*. Tegulæ rufæ. Mesonotum lineis 2 basalibus impressis. Scutelli foveæ fere in unam confusæ. Metathorax rugulosus, dentibus 2 conspicuis. Petiolus 4-sulcatus, 5tæ parti abdominis longitudine æqualis. Pedes ferruginei; tibiæ apice leviter infuscatæ; coxæ, femora medio, tarsique apice, nigra. ♂. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$; alar. exp. 3 lin.

Described from five specimens, in Mr. Walker's collection and my own. They may possibly be the same as the preceding, but do not agree with the descriptions.

Taken in Leicestershire, and near London.

3.—SPILOMICRUS HEMIPTERUS, n. sp.

Niger, politus; antennarum articuli 2—8 rufescentes, clava 5-articulata. Alæ perbreves, capite cum thorace haud longiores, ramo sub-stigmatici obsolete, fusco-hyalinæ, breviter pilosæ. Tegulæ rufæ. Caput et pronotum antice pallido-villosa. Pedes cum coxis rufescentes, hirti; tarsi apice fusci. Mesonotum supra planiusculum, basi bi-impressum, striis 2 curvatis antice divaricantibus. Scutellum læve, basi bifoveolatum; postice punctis nonnullis ante marginem transversim impressum. Metanotum opacum, sulcatum, dentibus 2 longiusculis. Petiolus bisulcatus, opacus. Abdomen thorace latius, lævissimum, ellipticum, apice parce villosum; oviscapti valvulis exsertis. ♀. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$; alar. exp. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

I took this insect in the Metropolitan district. It differs from any described species in being sub-apterous, and in the form of the striæ of the mesonotum, which are nearly entire, and regularly curved outwards from the basal foveæ, instead of proceeding longitudinally towards the middle of the disc. It approaches nearest to *flavipes*, Thoms. Also found by Mr. Walker.

4.—SPILOMICRUS ABNORMIS, n. sp.

Niger vel piceo-niger, politus, hujus generis minimus. Antennæ corpore breviores, scapus basi, articuli que 2—8 piceo-rufi, artic. 2^{us} 3^o fere duplo longior et latior, ovatus, 3 haud transversus; clava 5-articulata; artic. 9 sequente duplo minor, artic. penultimus ultimo haud longior quidem, sed duplo latior. Caut. subcubicum, thoraci latitudine æquale. Mesonotum glabrum, sulcis basalibus tantum inchoatis. Alæ abdomine longiores, subfumatæ, stigmatum brunneo, costa viæ cernenda, nervo subcostali distincto, ramo substigmatico nervoque transverso pallidis, inconspicuis. Abdomen thorace latius, breviter ovatum, depressum. Pedes cum coxis ferruginei; femorum et tibiarum clavæ cum tarsorum apice, picescentes. ♀. Long. $\frac{3}{4}$; alar. exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

♂ differt antennis corpore paulo longioribus, moniliiformibus, fusco-ferrugineis, scapo obscuriore, articulo ultimo lineari, penultimo longiore, articulo 2^o 4^o brevior, 5—12 æqualibus, haud transversis; mesonoti sulcis profundioribus; abdomine thorace angustiore. Long. $\frac{3}{4}$; alar. exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Several specimens are in Mr. Walker's collection. Resembles a *Loxotropa* or an *Entomacis*, but belongs undoubtedly to this genus.

aa. Mesonotum not bisulcate at the base.

5.—*SPILOMICRUS INTEGER*, Thoms., Öfv., 1858, p. 369.

Black, shining; legs with the coxæ testaceous; club of the antennæ sub-5-articulate, the 8th joint broader than the preceding; wings very slightly infumated. ♀.

♂. Antennæ longer than the thorax, 4th joint almost twice as long as the 2nd.

The ♀ is distinguished from *flavipes*, Thoms., by the antennæ, which have the 9th joint conspicuously narrower than the 10th, the 8th transverse, broader than the 7th.

Not uncommon in England. In Mr. Walker's collection and my own.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Description of a new species of Dryinus, Latr.—While entomologizing last June on the barren and sunburnt slopes of the Spanish Pyrenees, near the village of Torla, I took, running on the ground, what seemed a large *Gonatopus*, but differing from others that I have met with in having wings, and in the length of its antennæ. Subsequent examination, with the aid of various books, convinces me that I have here an undescribed species of the real *Dryinus*, Latr., not to be confounded with *Dryinus*, Nees. (Mon. 2, 370), or *Dryinus*, Walk. (Ent. Mag., 4, 413). As the present condition of Latreille's genus is very unsatisfactory, owing to the extreme rarity of types, and its confusion with other allied forms, and with *Methoca* and *Tengyra*, I have thought it worth while to bring forward and describe the present insect. Latreille himself admitted that his genus was founded upon a single mutilated specimen, and it is far from clear that the individuals subsequently used by him in connecting the diagnosis were identical with the first, or even that they were anything more than *Gonatopus*, Ljungh.

DRYINUS, Latr., Gen. Cr. et Ins., iv, p. 40.

Partium statura eadem fere ut in *Gonatopide*, sed antennarum art. primus arcuatus, 3tius longissimus, sequentibus 3 bussimul sumptis æqualis; 4-5 elongati, lineares, 4tus 5to sesqui longior; 6-9 subæquales, paulo incrassati, ultimus præcedente longior, acuminatus. Prothorax *Gonatopidis*; mesothorax optime determinatus, elevatus; scutellum sat conspicuum, sutura basali transverse impressum. Metathorax elongatus, convexus, supra planiusculus, non-nisi apice declivis. Alæ angustæ, abdomine breviores; nervus subcostalis stigma attingens; nervus basalis in discum declivis ramulo occurrit nervi humeralis ex apice orto, et paulo etiam ultra in discum excurrit. Stigma elongatum, lineare, apice incrassatum. Nervus radialis incurvus, incompletus, sed nervo spurio ægre cernendo continuatus, cellulam cultriformem, alæ apicem fere attingentem claudit; ramulum etiam retrorsum sub stigmate rejicit, quo cellula cubitalis unica quasi innuitur. Abdomen, pedes, cætera omnes, eadem quae in *Gonatopide*.

Black: vertex of the head, mesothorax, scutellum, and abdomen shining.

Male—Head finely reticulate, opaque in front; mandibles pale yellow, rufo-piceous at the apices; clypeus sparingly covered with silvery hair; antennæ rather long, sub-fusiform, the joints of the flagellum sub-moniliform, the scape in front white; mesothorax and scutellum very finely reticulate, the former having from four to six indistinct longitudinal scratches; metathorax coarsely rugose; tubercles white; tegulæ fusco-testaceous; wings slightly iridescent, the nervures pitchy; the apices of the femora, the tibiæ, and tarsi ferruginous, the hinder tibiæ more or less stained with fuscous; abdomen impunctate, with the base of the first segment constricted, and the last segment terminating in an up-curved spine. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 lines.

Female—This sex appears to differ from the male in being somewhat larger (3—3½ lines), with the antennæ not thickened, and the legs paler, and in wanting the up-curved spine at the apex of the abdomen.

The thickened sub-moniliform antennæ readily separate this species from its congeners. It appears to be not uncommon in Germany, and in Scandinavia, occurring in July and August. Wesmael says that it is very rare in Belgium, the male only having occurred.

I captured four males of this species, entering the cracks in a gate-post near Wall-holme, East Cumberland, in July, several years ago; these I have submitted to Mr. F. Smith, who confirmed my opinion as to their identity with *P. monilicornis*, Dahlb.—THOS. JNO. BOLD, Long Benton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, January 21st, 1868.

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(Concluded from page 203.)

AA. Antennæ of the ♀ having the apical joint longer than the preceding; mesonotum with two furrows impressed at the base and obsolete anteriorly.

6.—SPILOMICRUS NIGRIPES, Thoms., Öfv., 1858, p. 370.

Black, shining; antennæ and legs nigro-piceous; club abrupt, 6-jointed; wings slightly infumated. ♀.

♂. Antennæ one-third shorter than the body, 4th joint twice as long as the 2nd.

Var. Legs testaceous, antennæ in the middle, and the clavate portions of the femora and tibiæ, pitchy.

The antennæ of the ♀ have the 2nd joint longer and thicker than the 3rd; 4—7 equal; 8th distinctly broader than the preceding, but somewhat narrower than 9th; wings longer than the abdomen; substigmatical branch produced both ways, but more obscurely towards the apex of the wing. Tegulæ black. Metathorax rugulose, acutely carinated in the middle, the margins elevated; denticulated at each hinder angle. Petiole in length about one fifth of the abdomen, 4-carinated, the interstices smooth. Abdomen widest a little behind the middle.

♂ ♀. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2; alar. exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ —4 lin.

Note 1.—One ♂ of this species, sent me by Mr. Rye, is entirely apterous. The wings may have been lost by some accident, but no torn stumps are visible.

Note 2.—This species is very variable in size, and easily confounded with others. The full-sized males are the largest insects of the genus. The distinctive characters of the species are the 4th joint of the antennæ, which in the ♂ is twice, or more than twice, as long as the 2nd; in the ♀ the apical joint, which is longer than the preceding; and in both sexes the black tegulæ.

Common in several parts of the country; near London, Cheltenham, &c. In Mr. Walker's collection and my own.

7.—*SPILOMICRUS NIGRICLAVIS*, n. sp.

Niger, politus; antennæ artt. 3—7 rufescentibus, clava 6-articulata, parum discreta. Alæ abdomine breviores, angustæ, infuscatae, volatui viâ idoneæ; postica, costa ciliata. Tegulæ nigrae. Caput parce griseo-pilosum. Pedes rufescentes, coxis, trochanteribus, femorumque clavis medio nigris. Tarsi articulo penultimo præter basin, ultimo toto, nigris. Abdomen apice griseo-villosum.

♀. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$; alar. exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Most resembles *nigripes*, which is distinguished by having the striæ of the mesonotum impressed at the base, by the developed wings, colour of the legs, and structure of the antennæ. The present species has the thorax villose at the sides and shoulders, and the tibiæ clothed with pale concolorous hairs. From *stigmatalis* it differs in having the apical joint of the antennæ larger than the preceding; and from *integer* in having the mesonotum bisulcate.

This remarkable species, from the London district, was given to me by Mr. Rye.

Genus *LOXOTROPA*, Förster, Hym. Stud., ii., pp. 122, 123, 126.

Basalys, Hal., N. H. Rev., vol. iv., p. 171.

Basalys, Sect. B, Thoms., Öfv., 1858, p. 368.

Antennæ of the ♂ larger than the thorax, 14-jointed, 4th joint not longer than the 3rd, sinuated at the base; of the ♀ 12-jointed, clavate, the club abrupt, 3—4-jointed. Mesonotum without dorsal lines. Scutellum depressed, margined at the sides, with a basal foveola. Abdomen somewhat depressed, 2nd segment without a basal furrow, not conically produced and acuminate in the ♀. Femora and tibiæ clavate. Wings ciliated, sometimes abbreviated or wanting; costal nerve none; sub-costal ending before the middle in a punctiform triangular stigma; the basal transverse nerve distinct. Pronotum and petiole lanatè.

The males of *Diapria*, Latr., and *Basalys*, Westw., have 14-jointed antennæ, but the wings of the former are without a basal nerve, and in the latter genus the 4th joint of the antennæ is distinctly longer than the 3rd. Again, the females of *Glyptonota*, Först., *Diapria*, Latr., and *Idiotypa*, Först., have the antennæ 12-jointed, but the two former genera have no basal transverse nerve, and the last has the mesonotum bisulcate, and the club of the antennæ 5-jointed. The type of *Loxotropa* is *Psilus antennatus*, Jurine. There are several British species, only a few of which have been indicated.

I. Club of the antennæ 4-jointed. ♀.

- 1.—*LOXOTROPA ANTENNATA*, Jur., Hym., p. 319, pl. 13; *Diapria*, id., Nees, Mon. ii., 329; *Basalys*, id., Thoms., Öfv., 1858, p. 368.

The ♂ is unknown. Not common. In Mr. Walker's collection and my own.

- II. Club of the antennæ 3-jointed. ♀.

2.—*LOXOTROPA TRIPARTITA*, n. sp.

Picea, nitida, capite nigro, supra obscurior. Antennæ cum pedibus testaceæ; clava abrupta, picea, 3-articulata, articulus 9^{mus} 8^{vo} paullo latior. Alæ subhyalinæ, abdomine longiores. Abdomen ellipticum, depressum, thorace latius, medio latissimum, piceum, nitidum, apice sub-testaceo. Petiolus brevis, lanatus. Alarum stigma triangulum, apice subtilissime appendiculatum; nervo transverso tenuissimo, fusco. ♀.

Long. 1½; alar. exp. 2 lin.

This is the largest of the females with a tri-articulate club; it differs from *dispar*, Nees, in its greater size, pale colour, complete wings, and differently shaped joints of the antennæ.

In Mr. Walker's collection.

3.—*LOXOTROPA TRITOMA*, Thoms., Öfv., 1858, p. 368 (*Basalys*).

♂ ♀. Common. In Mr. Walker's collection and my own.

4.—*LOXOTROPA ABRUPTA*, Thoms., Öfv., 1858, p. 368 (*Basalys*).

♀. In Mr. Walker's collection.

- 5.—*LOXOTROPA DISPAR*, Nees, Mon., ii., 328 (*Diapria*); Thoms., Öfv., 1858, p. 368 (*Basalys*).

♂ ♀. Common. In Mr. Walker's collection and my own.

6.—*LOXOTROPA EXIGUA*, n. sp.

Minima; nigra, nitida, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis; clava abrupta tri-articulata, scapo longitudine æquali, nigra; articulus 9^{mus} 8^{vo} non latior, 2^{us} 3^{io} triplo longior et crassior, 4—8 globosi, 9^{us} vix transversus, ultimus oblongus, penultimo paullo longior, apice obtuso, Alæ hyalinæ, abdomine longiores. ♀.

♂ differt antennis nigricantibus, corpore paullo longioribus, artt. 3^o et 4^o oblongis, 4^o extus ad medium usque emarginato, 4—9 globosis, ultimo ovato; femoribus tibiisque medio piceis.

Long. vix ½; alar. exp. 1 lin.

Resembles *Basalys parva*, Thomson, which, however, has the wings shorter than the abdomen.

In Mr. Walker's collection.

- III. Of the following species the ♀ is unknown.

A. Apterous.

7.—*LOXOTROPA NIGRICORNIS*, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida; antennarum articulo 2^{do}, scapa basi, pedibusque, testaceis, femoribus tibiisque medio nigris. Antennæ corpori longitudine æquales, crassiusculæ; artt. 3^{ius} et 4^{us} lineares, 4^{us} præcedente dimidio brevior, 5—13 æquales, subrotundi, ultimus ovalis, penultimo haud longior. Pronoti latera antice et petiolus lanugine brevi grisea vestita. Alarum ne vestigium quidem. Scutellum parvum, foveola basali rotunda. Caput pronoto latius. Metathorax compressus, abdomine multo angustior; hoc ellipticum, parum depressum, thoraci cum petiolo longitudine æquale. ♂.

Long. ¾ lin.

This is the only apterous male that I have met with; the contracted metathorax and imperfect scutellum shew that the wings have not been lost by accident. The antennæ, which are neither verticillate-pilose, nor irregularly bristly, afford the only character which forbids the insect to be placed with *Diapria*, as limited by Förster. In Mr. Walker's collection.

AA. Winged.

8.—*LOXOTROPA RUFISCAPA*, Nees, Mon., ii., 330.

♂. Common. In Mr. Walker's collection and my own.

Milford Haven, December 7th, 1867.

Re-occurrence of Dytiscus lapponicus in Mull.—During the month of July, 1866, I spent some days in the island of Mull. Recollections of fine "doings" there, some years ago, raised sanguine hopes; but, on the present occasion, beetles seemed to have left the island.

Such *Lepidoptera* as *E. Blandina*, *C. Davus*, *A. Aglaia*, and *S. alpinalis* were common; but, with the exception of an occasional *Carabus glabratus*, or *Pterostichus æthiops*, beetles were at a premium. The various lochs in the neighbourhood were searched for *Hydradephaga* with hardly any result. The reason was soon discovered. The lochs were absolutely swarming with trout, so that beetles had no chance. Compelled, therefore, to lay aside the net, I consoled myself with the rod. Let the Coleopterist note, that trout and beetles go in inverse proportions. From the top of one of the hills, looking down on the beautiful sound of Mull on the one side, and on Staffa and Iona on the other, I counted some sixteen lochs and tarns, all of which I searched with care.

The last evening of my stay in the island arrived, and *Dytiscus lapponicus*, one of the chief objects sought, had not been seen. I felt disappointed. There was one small tarn which I had not visited, and in regard to which I felt uncomfortable. So, starting off late in the afternoon, through a drenching rain, over bog and stream, I reached the spot. It was gloomy enough. The loch lay in the bottom of what might once have been the crater of a volcano. No trout were visible: everything had a dead look.

No stream apparently issued from the loch, so my hopes began to rise. Where no stream goes out, trout have a difficulty of getting in. Soon a newt appeared, wriggling along. Hope rose rapidly; for, from former experience, newts and *D. lapponicus* I knew to be great friends (perhaps the newts would say *enemies*).

Shortly after, a magnificent "Devil's coach," with graceful curve, hove in sight. All right now. He was secured, and the search began in earnest. A few minutes, the wished-for sight appeared. There he came, slowly paddling along, keeping close to the bottom; the elytra of a strange pale green, with the yellowish streaks appearing very distinctly. In a few seconds he was safely landed and gloated over. Then came another, and another. My bottles were soon full. I was obliged to tie them up in a pocket handkerchief, and, finally, in a corner of the net. Darkness coming on, I was compelled to desist; but in about an hour and a half I had the satisfaction of capturing some 45 specimens of *D. lapponicus*. It was somewhat strange that, with very few exceptions, all were males. Along with the *Dytisci* were also taken *Agabus arcticus* (common) and *A. congener* (sparingly).—J. E. SOMERVILLE, M.A., 11, South Park Terrace, Glasgow.

Further captures of Coleoptera in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.—In the No. for last January I recorded the capture of some *Coleoptera* at Studley Royal, near Ripon, and at Nocton, in Lincolnshire. Since then, the following have come under my notice.

Taken at Studley Royal, near Ripon—*Bolitochara obliqua*, *Homalota excellens*, ♀, *Coryphium angusticolle*, *Colon brunneum*, *Anisotoma ovalis* and *calcarata*, *Scydmaenus exilis*, *Omosita depressa*, *Ptinus crenatus* (in quantities), *Apion cruentatum*, and *Apteropeda globosa*.

Taken at Nocton, in Lincolnshire—*Gyrophæna gentilis*, *affinis*, and *manca*, *Anisotoma litura* (pale form), *Colenis dentipes*, *Colon serripes* and *brunneum*, *Scydmaenus Sparshallii*, *Cæliodes ruber*, and *Aspidophorus orbiculatus* (one specimen, found in a dead stick).—EDWARD A. WATERHOUSE, Fountains' Hall, Ripon, January, 1868.

Note on Hylesinus crenatus.—This beetle (which, though widely distributed and abundant when it does occur, after the manner of the *Xylophaga*, seems to be anything but generally common) was very plentiful last year in an ash tree at this place. Latterly I have not noticed it in such numbers; but, on examining the tree higher up (it has been blown down during the recent gales) I still find it in some quantity. All stages of the insect occur together, many of the beetle having evidently only recently left the pupal state, from their light colour. The beetles are found closely packed together, eating galleries in the inner side of the bark, for what purpose I cannot quite understand. The galleries are apparently not those made by the larvæ: and the powerful mandibles of the perfect insect are capable of committing great havoc. The bark of this tree is nearly completely destroyed; but the beetle does not enter the solid wood. With it I found its common little congener, *H. frazini*; and, in rotten parts of the same tree, *Dorcus*, *Sinodendrum* and larva, and the larvæ of *Pyrochroa* and some *Elatér*. The pretty little *Dromius 4-notatus*, also, frequents the bark.—T. ALGERNON CHAPMAN, M.D., Abergavenny, February, 1868.

Note on the food-plants of Sitones linæellus and Barypithes sulcifrons.—I observe that the food-plant of *Sitones linæellus* is generally unknown. Some time ago, it was suggested to me by a friend that thistles might probably afford its ordinary pabulum. After carefully noting the result of frequent sweepings last autumn, I came to the conclusion that not thistles, but bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), or white clover (*Trifolium repens*), or perhaps both, for the two plants were always together, sustain the species. Most, if not all its congeners, I believe, are likewise partial to the *Leguminosæ*.

On the 9th inst., I went in search of *Barypithes sulcifrons*, to a spot in Berwickshire, where I had taken that beetle many years ago, and found about a dozen specimens, a pair of them in cop. Both there and near Edinburgh it frequents sheeps' Fescue-grass (*Festuca ovina*), growing upon trap-rocks. The insect is seldom found in summer, and is then usually broken.—R. HISLOP, Blair Bank, Falkirk, 16th January, 1868.