

but I wish to point out that the abdomen is not unfrequently entirely reddish. Out of a large number of specimens examined, I have not been able to find a single male. It seems to me that this is the same species as that called on the Continent *Heliothrips hæmorrhoidalis*.

As for the destruction of this pest, I would point out that they are most readily killed in the larval state, when they are easily destroyed by pulling the leaf between the fingers with some pressure. This is certainly the best plan with the more delicate plants, such as the more fragile ferns, and if this be done regularly it will not take long to sensibly diminish the number of the insects.

VII. A WHITE ABERRATION OF *GAMMARUS PULEX*.

In a mountain tarn in Mull I found the common fresh-water shrimp very common, but they differed from all the specimens I have seen of this species in being pure, almost transparent, white. What may be the cause of the whiteness I am unable to explain. The lochan is very deep and stony all round, except at one corner. The shrimp was very common, and all I saw were of the same colour. The other inhabitants of the lochan were *Dytiscus lapponicus*, some other arctic water-beetles, and very large newts and entomostraca—fish of all kinds being completely absent.

VIII. ON FOUR NEW SPECIES OF *BELYTA*.

The species of *Belyta* are very little understood, and stand much in need of revision. The following species (all from Scotland) are, so far as I can make out, undescribed:

BELYTA LATIVENTRIS, *sp. nov.*

Black; covered with longish pale hair; the base and apex of scape and joints 2-6, red; legs piceous-red, the femora more or less infuscated; the coxæ black, except at apex.

Antennæ covered with microscopic pile; the second joint is a little more than half the third,

which is more than double the length of four the remaining joints to the last much broader long; the last joint is conical at apex, and double the length of penultimate. Head densely pilose front largely projecting. Pronotum aciculate. Mesonotum smooth and shining, flat; the suture broad, moderately deep; the fovea at base of scutellum large, deep, much wider than long. Metanotum aciculated; the sides finely rugose; the sides the apex projects into two prominent teeth, cleft in the middle. Petiole as long as posterior coxæ, rugosely reticulated, and with one or two indistinct carinæ above. The second abdominal segment is striolated, the striations deep, widely separated; in the centre is a long deep depression extending to near the middle of segments 3-5 equal, the sixth longer, seventh anything longer than sixth. The abdomen broad and flat, and is somewhat longer than the thorax. Wings flavo-hyaline, nearly as long as the abdomen and thorax united; the nervures are testaceous.

Allied to *B. sanguiolenta*.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

BELYTA FORTICORNIS, *sp. nov.*

Black, pilose, antennæ (except the apical 7 joints, which are fuscous) and legs ferruginous; the base of abdomen and petiole piceous.

The second and third joints of the antennæ are narrow at the base, broad and truncated at the apex; joints 4-10 moniliform, 11-14 wider, much broader than long; the third is double the length of the fourth; the last is conical, double the length of fourteenth. Prothorax largely produced; finely rugose; a large oblong fovea in the centre. The sides of mesonotum are depressed; scutellar fovea oval, large, deep; scutellum separated from the rest of the notum by the sides becoming depressed, the raised hinder portion narrowing towards the apex.

Metanotum finely aciculated, the carina bifurcating a little past the middle; the area formed by the bifurcation is narrow. Petiole stout, broad, as long as the hind coxæ; obscurely rugose; an indistinct keel in the centre. The base of the second abdominal segment is striolated; a suture in the centre; third and fourth segments equal; fifth shorter; sixth nearly as long as the preceding two together; the seventh is nearly as long as the preceding three; eighth small. The abdomen is longer than the thorax, and is wider in the centre than it. Wings double the length of petiole, abbreviated.—Female.

Length, 4 mm.

Differs from *B. depressa* in being longer, in having longer antennæ, with more moniliform joints; the petiole thicker; the metathoracic area much narrower, the femora more slender, and the scutellum more distinctly separated from the sides.

Cadder Wilderness.

BELYTA MONILIATA, *sp. nov.*

Black, pilose; antennæ and legs ferruginous; base of posterior coxæ and apex of antennæ blackish.

Antennæ covered with a close pubescence; as long as the abdomen and half of the thorax together; the second joint is a little longer than the fourth; the third longer than the following three united; the fourth to penultimate subequal, moniliform; the last one-half longer than the preceding, bluntly conical at apex. Front considerably projecting. Pronotum above finely rugose, well developed. Sutures of mesonotum and scutellar fovea large, deep. Metanotum smooth, shining, the sides aciculated, narrowed towards the apex, which is produced into a short blunt tooth. Petiole the length of hinder coxæ, with four keels, two above and one at each side; the space between them obscurely crenulated. Base of second segment striolated, a short suture in the middle; segments

3-6 subequal; the seventh larger. Abdomen narrower than the thorax, bulging out considerably in the middle. The keel in the metanotum is cleft before the middle. In the wings the radial cellule is closed.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The long third joint of the antennæ is very characteristic.

Mugdock Wood.

BELYTA MULLENSIS, sp. nov.

Black; legs blackish, fuscous; apex of coxæ, trochanters, base and apex of femora largely, base of tibiæ and tarsi, piceous-red; wings fuscous; radial cellule closed.

Antennæ as long as the body; the basal joint longer than the second and third together; the third a very little longer than fourth; last more than one-half longer than the thirteenth. Pronotum well developed, finely punctured, depressed in the centre. Scutellar fovea large, shallow, wider than long. Scutellum raised. Metanotum finely aciculated, the keel cleft a little past the middle; at the apex is a well-marked transverse bordering carina; the apex at the side is produced into a short single blunt tooth. Petiole longer than the hinder coxæ, with four not very clearly defined keels; the rest finely punctured. The base of second segment is slightly striolated; a long suture is in the centre. Segments 3-5 subequal, shorter than the sixth and seventh; the eighth longer than the seventh. The abdomen is rather longer than the thorax; the petiole on the under side is covered with long sparse white hair; the apex and sides of abdomen covered more closely with a shorter hair; the thorax with fuscous hair.

Length, 5 mm.

Mull.