

Alæ subtus pallidiores; maculis strisque fulvis pro coccoineis, maculis quarta et sexta anticarum, tertia quintaque posticarum marginalibus albicantibus: corpus albidum: aliter velut supra; exp. alar. unc. 1³/₁₆.

Pernambuco.

This insect and a male specimen of *N. Lysimon*, from Para, represented Mr. Doubleday's *Platea*. This species differs from the female of *Lysimon* in its more quadrate form, and the great width of the white band, which in fact occupies almost the entire wing, as in *N. Acherois*.

5. The female of *Nymphidium Belise* of Cramer has in the "Genera" been placed amongst the *Nymphalidæ* as *Pyrrhogyra? Ireneæ*. The synonymy must now stand as follows:

Nymphidium Belise.

♂ *Papilio Belise*, Cramer, Pap. Exot., iv., pl. 376, f. E, F (1782).

Thisbe Belise, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 24, n. 189 (1816).

Erycina Belise, Godart, Enc. Méth., ix., p. 578, n. 67 (1819).

Nymphidium Belise, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep., p. 449, n. 13 (1851).

♀ *Papilio Ireneæ*, Cramer, Pap. Exot., iv., pl. 328 (1782).

Erycina Ireneæ, Godart, Enc. Méth., ix., p. 419 (1819).

Pyrrhogyra? Ireneæ, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep., p. 253, n. 7 (1850).

Ega. St. Paulo. ♂, ♀. B.M.

Var. a. *Major, fascia anticarum sub-apicali alba magis elongata; posticæ maris magis elongatæ; fascia submarginali maculari albida femineæ magis distincta.*

♂ Peru? * ♀ Para. B.M.

Var. b. *Fascia sub-apicali anticarum vix distinguenda, aliter velut precedenti.*

Para (two specimens) ♂. B.M.

This species belongs to the *Phliasus* group. It is evidently allied to *N. Molela*, Hewitson, of which we possess both sexes; but the latter insect differs much from it in coloration, especially on the underside.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH HYMENOPTERA (PROCTOTRUPIDÆ) NEW TO SCIENCE, &c.

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

Gen. PARAMESIUS, Westw.; Thoms. Öfv., 1858, p. 370.

P. BELYTOIDES. n. sp. *Ater, nitidus; antennarum articulo ultimo ovato, articulis 9-13 nigris, cæteris rufis. Pedes cum coxis rufi; tar-*

* I think this must be erroneously registered; it is probably from Para.—A.G.B.

sorum articulus penultimus apice, ultimus totus, fuscus. Alæ fumatæ, angustæ, abdominis breviores, volatui vix idoneæ. Abdomen apice rufo, piloso, compresso, acuminato. ♀. Long. lin. 2, alar. exp. lin. 2.

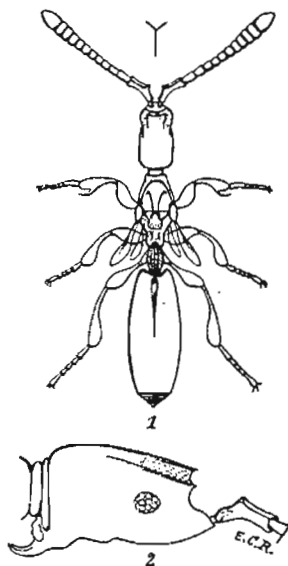
At the base of the second abdominal segment are three very short linear impressions, a character which refers the insect to the first of Thomson's sections, l. c. Of this section only one species has been described, *Diapria nervosa*, Nees, = *Par.-rufipes*, Westw. Both sexes are known, and are not uncommon among dead leaves in woods. I have taken several in this situation near Leicester. The present species differs considerably in form, having the abdomen longer and more acuminate, and the wings much darker, too short and narrow for flight. All the other *Paramesii* which I have seen have ample wings in both sexes. *P. belytoides* is also remarkable for its large size. Taken in the London District by Mr. Rye, who kindly communicated it to me.



Paramesius belytoides, Marsh.

Gen. GALEBUS, Curt., B.E. 341; Thoms., Öfv., 1858, p. 373.

Mr. Haliday enumerates (in the Nat. Hist. Review, vol. iv.) five British species, of which three are neither named nor described. He gives *Psilus cornutus*, Panz., as a syn. of *Diapria brunripes*, Nees. I cannot understand this; for, if it be true, neither of them is a *Galesus* at all; since Nees gives to his *brunripes* (♂) 15-jointed antennæ instead of 14-jointed (Mon. t. 2, p. 322). But it is probably a waste of time to attempt to reconcile the older authors. Nothing certain can be made out from Panzer's figure. I am acquainted with three species of this genus, one of which is new. The other two are *G. fuscipennis*, Curt., l. c., fig., and *G. clypeatus*, Thoms., l. c.; No. 3 = *cornutus*, Curt. (but not of Nees or Panzer). Thomson has described eight species, but seems not to be acquainted with *fuscipennis*, Curt. The vertex in this genus overhangs the frons more or less in the form of a hood; we shall here call it *laminated*



1. *Galesus cacutiens*, Marsh.
2. Head of ditto, seen laterally.

A. Ocelli 3, conspicuous, near the edge of the frontal lamina. Wings ample.

a. Front broadly laminated. The lamina deeply emarginate in the middle.....(1) *G. fuscipennis*, Curt.

b. Front narrowly laminated. The lamina faintly emarginate in the middle.....(2) *G. clypeatus*, Thoms. = *cornutus*, Curt. (not of Nees or Panz.) = (?) *claviger*, Hal. (too briefly characterised).

B. Ocelli obsolete, represented by two faint punctures. Wings aborted.

(3) *G. CÆCUTIENS*, n. sp. *Ater, nitidus, capite postice non dilatato, thoracis latitudine. Antennæ capitis thoracisq̄ longitudine, articulo penultimo transverso. Oculi parvi, parum concavi, desuper omnino non videndi; ocelli nulli. Alæ lineares, breves, metathoracis basin haud excedentes. Pedes piceï; femora tota, tibiæ nisi apice, nigra.*

♀. Long. lin. 1½.

The only other species described with aborted wings is *subapterus*, Thoms., Öfv., 1858, p. 375. This belongs to Thomson's second section, having the frontal lamina entire in front, the head dilated behind, &c. In *cæcutiens* the frontal lamina is produced into four lobes rounded at their apices, the two central being raised above the two lateral, and the elevated space bounded on each side by a depressed line; the laminated space is aciculated, and therefore not shining. The ocelli should be at the anterior edge of the frontal lamina; they are entirely obsolete, and in their place only two blind punctures are to be seen. This insect appears at first sight to be blind, but having examined it with great care, I can answer for its possessing eyes, which are in their usual position, viz., low down on the antero-lateral part of the head. They are smaller than in the other species, flat, quite invisible from above, and not readily seen in any position, being nearly homogeneous with the rest of the surface, and having the facets very minute. I am indebted for this curious creature to Mr. Rye, who took two specimens on the 23rd April, 1865, in a sandpit near West Wickham Wood, Surrey. They were running actively about in the sunshine, vibrating their long antennæ in front, after the fashion of *Calodera* or *Callicerus*, members of both of which genera were found with them. A specimen has also, I believe, been taken by Dr. Sharp near Edinburgh.

GEN. ANEURHYNCHUS, Westw.; Thoms., Öfv., 1858, p. 375.

A. NODICORNIS, n. sp. *Ater, nitidus; ♂ antennæ capiti cum*

thorace longitudine æquales, piceæ: articulus 3^{tus} obliquè insertus; 4^{tus} extus incrassatus, lobatus. Pedes picei; coxæ nigræ nisi apice; femora medio infuscata. Alæ amplæ, subfuscæ, disco saturatiores; linea longitudinalis utrinque abbreviata, albida. Tegulæ ferruginæ. Abdomen ovatum, brevius quam præcedenti, magis convexum, fortius basi sulcatum.

♀ differt antennis totis nigris, capite cum thorace brevioribus, apice sensim clavatis, articulis 3, 4, simplicibus. Terebra sub-exserta, ferruginea.

♂ ♀. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$; alar. exp. 3 lin.

Common in Swithland Woods, Leicestershire, among dead leaves in damp places, July, August.

Milford, January, 1867.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE BRITISH PSOCIDÆ.

BY R. M'LACHLAN, F.L.S.

(Continued from p. 181.)

B.—*Ocelli present. (PSOCINA.)*

In this division come all the species which have hitherto been generally included in one genus, *Psocus*: but already, in 1837, Curtis separated certain species under the generic term *Cæcilius*, and a more extensive acquaintance with exotic forms has rendered a still further division necessary. This has been done by Hagen in his "Synopsis Psocinorum synonymica," and his genera are adopted here. The general characters of the division are as follow:

Antennæ about 13-jointed; the two basal joints short, the rest long, but gradually decreasing in length, pilose in the male (probably the joints are always 13 in British genera, but the exact discrimination of the apical ones is sometimes difficult). *Head* transverse, triangular; the crown provided with three evident, and often prominent, *ocelli*; the front is tumid, and forms a strongly convex piece, termed the *nasus*. *Eyes* large and prominent; larger and placed closer together in the male than in the female. *Labrum* large and convex. *Mandibles* strong and corneous, trigonate, toothed within (the teeth unequal in the two mandibles, according to Westwood). *Maxillary palpi* 4-jointed, the terminal joint somewhat clavate. *Labial palpi* rudimentary. *Prothorax* scarcely evident. *Mesothorax* very large, strongly convex, divided into three lobes. *Metathorax* equal in breadth with the *mesothorax*, transversely sub-quadrate, convex. *Abdomen* small, oval. *Legs* moderately long, slender; the *femora* very slightly dilated; *tarsi* 2- or 3-jointed, the terminal joint with strong claws (when 3-jointed, the second or middle joint the smallest).