

times in the sand with its burden, it invariably started afresh on the same route. *Cerceris arenaria*—I found, on dragging out the cells of this species, 17 weevils of the common grey kind so common on the heaths. *C. ornata*—I have always found this taking home a small *Halictus* of some kind, but on one occasion to my surprise it brought an *Andrena argentata*. *Ammophila sabulosa* stores *Noctuid* larvæ (such as *P. piniperda*, *A. agathina*, &c.); *A. campestris* Geometrid larvæ, but on one occasion I found it with the larva of *Noctua tritici*.—W. BARNES, Brightwell Villas, New Road, Southern Hill, Reading: October, 1902.

*Ants displaced by Woodlice in New Zealand.*—The Rev. A. E. Eaton, in his gentle critique on my note on this subject (*ante* p. 160) was right in assigning the woodlouse I referred to *Porcellio scaber*, Latr., not *P. graniger* as given by me. Six months before despatching my note to this Magazine I read a short paper on *Mopoda vegetans*, De Geer, before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, N. Z., and had occasion to refer to the destructive Mopod, when Dr. Chilton, F.L.S., the able specialist on New Zealand Crustacea, was good enough to correct the nomenclature for me; the error, therefore, was twice repeated. *Porcellio scaber* has been known in New Zealand for forty years, and many years before there was any direct communication with other countries than England (excepting perhaps during the early whaling times), which induced me to write of it as an English species. Although it is now almost cosmopolitan, the colonists are wont to speak of all invaders of its class in New Zealand as being of English origin.—W. W. SMITH, Ashburton, N.Z.: August 25th, 1902.

*Formica exsecta* in South Devon.—During a short stay in South Devon in August last I paid several visits to Bovey Tracey in quest of Aculeate *Hymenoptera*. In previous years I had found this place a very fruitful collecting ground, it having yielded several rare and interesting species with which I was anxious to make further acquaintance. While searching over the heath, on August 11th, I came across an ants' nest constructed of fir needles, pieces of dry grass, &c., very like that of *Formica rufa*, Linn., but much smaller, being hardly so big as a half gallon measure. The ants were not *F. rufa*, as they were certainly too red for that species. I took several dozen for further examination, as I could not remember the specific difference between the two species, to one of which it appeared certain that they must belong, viz., *F. sanguinea*, Ltr., and *F. exsecta*, Nyl. I was surprised upon examination to be unable to make them anything except *F. exsecta*, Nyl., a species I had hardly hoped to find, especially in a place so far from the original and only locality in Britain (near Bournemouth) where it used formerly to occur. In June, 1898, however, it was discovered in the New Forest by Mr. R. C. Bradley (*loc. cit.* vol. xxxv, p. 14). The species has been keenly but unsuccessfully sought for so long a time that many naturalists had begun to think we had lost this interesting ant from our fauna. I have to thank Mr. Edward Saunders for kindly confirming my identification.—A. H. HAMM, 22, Southfield Road, Oxford: October, 1902.

*Aculeates at Colchester in 1902.*—In spite of the cold, wet season, *Aculeata* have been numerous in this district, and many good species have been obtained.