

new species of *Coelorrhina* (family *Cetoniidae*) in which the cephalic male armature usual in this genus was entirely absent, and to which he had given the name *mutica*.

VARIETY OF *PALOMENA PRASINA*.—Mr. H. WILLOUGHBY ELLIS exhibited a British variety of the Pentatomid bug *Palomena prasina*, L., differing from the type in its larger size and dark olive colour. Taken on ivy at Torquay, May 25, 1907.

NORTH AMERICAN PAPILIOS.—Mr. E. B. ASHBY exhibited the following species :—

Papilio turnus, “the Tiger Swallowtail,” one of the most beautiful insects of the Carolinian Fauna. The species is dimorphic in the female in the southern portions of the territory which it occupies. In Canada and northwards the dark dimorphic female does not occur.

Papilio rutulus, which closely resembles *P. turnus*, but the female of which is never dimorphic. It is the representative on the Pacific coast of its eastern congener, the common Tiger Swallowtail.

Papilio eurymedon, which ranges from Mexico to Alaska and eastwards as far as Colorado. It is very common in the cañon of the Fraser River in British Columbia in the month of June.

Papilio troilus, “the Spice-bush Swallowtail,” which occurs throughout the Atlantic states, and the Mississippi Valley.

Papilio asterias, the common eastern Swallowtail, a species subject to great variation, especially in the female, which occurs throughout the Atlantic states and in the Mississippi Valley.

Papilio brevicauda, “the Newfoundland Swallowtail,” of which there are two varieties, one with yellow spots on the upperside of the hind-wings, more or less deeply marked, which occurs quite commonly on the Island of Anticosti, the other (not exhibited) with orange-yellow markings, which is abundant in Newfoundland.

GENITAL ARMATURE OF THE MALE ANT.—Mr. H. ST. J. DONISTHORPE showed the accompanying chart of the names applied to the genital armature of male ants, and read the following notes :—

“ As there does not appear to be a complete or clear account of the genital armature of the male ant in the English language, and as there seems to be considerable difference of opinion among Hymenopterists as to what the parts which make up the genitalia are called, and in what way they are connected with each other, I thought it might be useful if I made a few remarks on the subject, treating it from both an anatomical and a historical point of view.

“ To illustrate these remarks I have prepared a chart, some rough sketches, and some dissections.

“ As to the terminology, I agree with our secretary, my friend Mr. Wheeler, that one should not be tied down by the laws of priority as in nomenclature, but on the other hand one should not invent, or use, new names for the different parts without any sufficient reason, as this only adds to the difficulties of the unfortunate student in the future. Neither should one accept the attempted reforms of others nor adopt any names, or any particular author's terminology, until a study of the subject has been made and it is seen that the author in question has good reasons for his views.

“ The following is the terminology adopted by me in my book on the British ants which I hope will be published shortly.

“ The *Annular Lamina* is the basal ring which lies in front of the other appendages, and is situated under the 9th dor. seg.

“ The *External Paramera* consist of the outer and intermediate pairs of appendages.

“ The outer pair are the *Stipites* which act as claspers, and are often furnished with hairs. In some genera the upper parts of the stipites consist of semicircular plates, which are called the *Squamulae*. These look as if they were separate plates applied to the stipites, but this is not the case as they are actually part of them.

“ The median pair are known as the *Volsellae*, these are sometimes more or less divided into two pairs, they then become the *Laciniae* and the *Volsellae*, but as pointed out by Emery in many species they are incapable of being distinguished.

“ The *Volsellae* and *Laciniae* also probably act as claspers.

“ The *Internal Paramera* consist of the innermost pair

Annular Lamina	De Geer (1771.)	Latraille (1802.)	Dufour (1811.)	Nylander (1846.)	Mayr (1855.)	Schenck (1855.)	Thomson (1871.)	Forel (1874.)	Verlöff (1893.)	Pérez (1894.)	Emery (1895.)	Janet (1902.)	Wheeler (1910.)
External Paramera	Annearu écailleux		Pièce basilaire				Cardo		Lamina annularis	Article basilaire	Lamina annularis	Cardo	Annular Lamina
Stipites		Tiges écailleuses	Branche du forceps	Vaginae externae	Aussere Klappen	Aussere Klappen	Stipites	Valvules externes			Paramera externa	Pines	External Paramera
Squamulae		Pièce en forme d'écaille semi-circulaire		Squamulae laterales	Halkreise-förmigen plattes	Halkreise-förmigen Blättchen	Squamae	Écailles		Forceps	Squamulae		Stipites
Volsellae		(Crochets)	Volselles	Vaginae internediae	Mittlere Klappen	Mittlere Klappen		Valvules moyennes			Volsellae	Volselles	Volsellae
Laciniae			Truelles				Laciniae				Laciniae		Laciniae
Internal Paramera				Vaginae internae	Innere Klappen	Innere Klappen	Sagittae	Valvules internes	Innere Parameren	Forceps	Paramera interna	Lames du Pénis	Internal Paramera
Sagittae			Bagnettes				Spatha			Fourreau			Inner Paramera (Penis)
Spatha			Fourreau								Spatha		
Subgenital Lamina									Subgenitalplatte		Lamina subgenitalis		
Penicilli	„Barbillons“			Penicilli	Penicilli	Steichen		Penicilli			Cerci	Penicilli	Penicilli

of appendages, the *Sagittae*, which are connected together by a membrane, the *Spatha*, and the *Sagittae* + the *Spatha* function as a penis.

“The *Sagittae* often have serrated edges which probably serve to hold them in position during copulation.

“The three pairs of appendages which make up the External and Internal Paramera enclose each other.

“The *Subgenital Lamina* is a plate situated beneath the genitalia, and consists of the 9th ventral segment of the abdomen. It is sometimes pointed, forked, or rounded, and presents valuable distinctive characters in some genera.

“Finally, we have a small pair of hairy appendages, the *Penicilli*, which are attached to the 10th dorsal segment of the abdomen. They are not present in some genera such as *Anergates*, *Dorylus*, etc., and in *Prenolepis* they are present in some species and wanting in others, and are consequently valuable for classification purposes.

“They are stated to represent the Cerci in *Blatta*, etc., but this does not seem to be absolutely certain.”

Mr. Donisthorpe then described the structure of the abdomen in ants showing that the 9th and 10th dorsal segments in the ♂ were rudimentary and situated beneath the last visible abdominal segment—the pygidium, and that the last ventral segment was the 9th—the 10th being lost, and was situated beneath the 8th ventral segment—the hypopygium.

Mr. Donisthorpe then explained the Historical Chart. He pointed out that he had practically followed Prof. Emery, who had made a careful study of the whole subject in 1895. Although in the 1895 paper Emery refers to the *sagittae* as the “*Innere Parameren*,” in his later works he uses the term “*Sagittae*.”

GENITAL ARMATURE OF ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA.—The Rev. F. D. MORICE exhibited a series of Lantern-slides to show the structure of the ♂ genital armature and the ventral segments adjoining it in various groups of Aculeate Hymenoptera, and more particularly the characters exhibited by two of these segments (the 7th and 8th) in 35 Palaeartic species of the Genus *Hylaeus*, F. (*Prosopis* of Jurine and most recent authors).