

femora, apices of tibiæ, and the tarsi black; abdomen beneath pale ochraceous, base (narrowly) and apex (broadly) black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation piceous; tegmina with the apical veins to the second and third ulnar areas infuscated, a small black and ochraceous spot at apex of radial area; face elongate, prominently transversely ridged on each side; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; length of head about equal to breadth between eyes; tympanal coverings narrower and shorter than tympanal cavities; opercula in male short, oblique, not quite reaching base of abdomen, the lateral margins moderately sinuate; anterior femora with three strong spines beneath. Long. excl. tegm. ♂ .26 millm. Exp. tegm. 68 to 70 millm.

Hab. China; Prov. Shen-se, Sin-ling (Wilfred A. Maw, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *T. stipata*, Walk., from Ceylon.

ON TWO NEW GENERA (ONE REPRESENTING A NEW TRIBE) FROM BORNEO.

By P. CAMERON.

EUTANYCORMUS, gen. nov.

♂. Antennæ probably thirteen-jointed, the last (probably two closely amalgamated) thicker than the others, closely shortly pilose, the other joints of the flagellum fringed with longish stiff hair; they are placed shortly above the middle of the face. Eyes oval, malar space almost two-thirds of their length. Clypeus small, separated from the face by a wide semicircular depression. Pronotum twice the length of the mesonotum, not quite twice longer than wide, roundly narrowed in front. Mesonotum wider than long; parapsidal furrows distinct, running from the outer basal edge obliquely to the scutellum, from the base of which deep curved furrows run to the tegulæ; it is large, flat. Metanotum flat to the apex, which has a short steep slope; the lower part of the metapleuræ with an oblique furrow, which becomes gradually widened towards the apex. Abdomen flat, shorter than the thorax, the first segment almost sessile, as long as the following two united. Legs moderately stout, the hind femora normal, not much longer than the hind coxæ. Stigmal branch large, thickened, longish ovoid; there is no post-marginal vein; the margin nervure short compared with the submarginal, it being about one-third of its length; from near the base of the apical third of the submarginal a stout nervure runs obliquely to the posterior part of the wing. The hind wings have nervures as in the anterior, except that there is no stigmal branch. The head and thorax are more or less striated; the mandibles apparently edentate, the apex broad, oblique. Ocelli in a curve. Head seen from the front longer than wide. The abdominal sutures are transverse.

The female has the antennæ short, stout, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth, the flagellum densely pilose; its apex does not reach to the tegulæ when turned back. There is a long, thin

ovipositor, longer than the body. There is a transverse furrow at the base of the scutellum, from either side of which a shorter oblique one runs along the sides. As in the male, I can detect no proper teeth on the mandibles; the apex of the latter has a furrow in the middle.

Belongs to the Toryminæ, in which it will form a new tribe sufficiently characterized by the densely pilose antennæ, and, more particularly, by the presence of the oblique nervure issuing from the submarginal. The latter is a feature which I cannot find in any Chalcid in my collection, nor can I find any genus described with such an additional nervure.

Eutancormus pilicornis, sp. n.

Black, smooth, and shining, sparsely covered with longish black hair; the antennal scape and legs rufo-testaceous, the mandibles and oral region of a slightly darker rufo-testaceous colour; wings hyaline, the nervures blackish, the stigmal spot longish oval. ♀. Length, 5 mm.; ovipositor, 8 mm.

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt, B.A.).

Metanotum, except the outer edges, transversely rugose; a curved crenulated furrow in the centre of the smooth outer part. Metapleuræ smooth above, the lower part striated at the base, the rest coarsely aciculated, the middle broadly depressed. There is a wide depression on the apex of the mesopleuræ, formed by the apex of the latter being depressed, and by the base of the metapleuræ being raised; the depression does not reach to the top of the pleuræ, and is narrowed above; it is finely, closely, longitudinally striated; the part above it is less closely striated. The collar is about one-half longer than wide, and is roundly narrowed at the base.

CLEONYMINÆ.

TAOGA, gen. nov.

Antennæ thirteen-jointed, the scape not reaching to the ocelli. Eyes hairy, large, oval, the malar space as long as them. Parapsidal furrows narrow but distinct. Scutellum large, its apex broadly rounded. Metanotum short, its apex transverse above; it has a steep vertical slope. Abdomen sessile, its base transverse, fitting close to the metanotum; the second segment fully one-half the length of the first, the third as long as them both united; its apical half has a central keel, which is prolonged along the back of the basal segment of the ovipositor; the latter is keeled along the sides; it is as long as the basal part of the abdomen; the following segment is half its length; both are densely pilose. The apical segments are apparently absent. Marginal branch half the length of the submarginal; the stigmal short, thick, dilated at the apex; the post-marginal branch short. Legs normal; the tarsi five-jointed, the spurs short; there are two on middle tibiæ; the claws short and slender. The antennæ issue from near the base of the clypeus, below the eyes; frontal depression wider below than the eye orbits; in the centre of the lower half is a wide keel, narrowed towards the top, where it is raised.

Ocelli in a triangle. The abdominal segments are transverse. There is only one spur on the middle tibiæ; it is small. Pronotum short. Labrum visible at the excised apex of clypeus.

Is nearest to *Elemba*, Cam., which may easily enough be separated from it by the eyes not being hairy, by the absence of parapsidal furrows, by the longer and thinner abdomen, of which the second segment is not as long as the first, and by the longer and thinner, more curved stigmal branch.

Taoga rufipes, sp. n.

Antennæ black, the basal half of the scape dark red, the legs red, the coxæ dark blue. Vertex black, tinged with blue, the occiput dark green, darker in the middle; the sides of front blue to near the bottom of the eyes; the lower part, face, and malar space emerald-green, as are also the outer orbits. The head is closely somewhat strongly reticulated, punctured, the vertex more finely than the rest. On the lower half of the antennal depression is a longish wedge-shaped keel, which becomes gradually narrowed from the bottom upwards. Basal joints of palpi dark red; the palpi densely covered with white pubescence. The sides of the head, pleuræ, and base of legs densely covered with longish white pubescence. Basal slope of pronotum emerald-green, bluer at the apex; there is a narrow smooth line down the centre. Mesonotum, scutellum, and apical slope of metanotum purplish black; a bluish purple mark on either side of the apex of middle lobe of mesonotum, the parts round the scutellum, the apex of scutellum, base of metanotum, apex of propleuræ, base and apex of mesopleuræ, and the metapleuræ bluish purple, the rest of the pleuræ blackish purple. Abdomen purple; the terebra black, the apices of the segments blue, smooth, and shining. Wings hyaline, iridescent, the stigma and nervures black; a narrow streak along the costa. ♀. Length, 14 mm.

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt, B.A.).

Closely punctured, the thorax slightly more coarsely than the head, the abdomen more finely than either; the punctures on the pleuræ running into reticulations. Pleural tubercles large, smooth, and shining. Middle lobe of mesonotum clearly separated, the furrows distinct. Malar space as long as the eyes, the middle furrowed.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

LYCÆNA CORYDON IN DEVONSHIRE.—Neither in the recent book, 'The Butterflies of the British Isles,' nor in the late C. G. Barrett's list in the 'Victoria History of Devon,' do I see any mention of the occurrence of *Lycæna corydon* in Devonshire. It may therefore interest you to know that I caught a male specimen of this species on the Devon coast, about two miles west of Beer Head, on August 6th, 1908. I gave the specimen at the time to a friend who was with me, and he subsequently wrote to me that he took another example of *L. corydon* at the same spot, on August 17th, 1908. The particular sea-bank

is much favoured by butterflies, and *Leucophasia sinapis*, *Adopæa actæon*, and *Lycæna adonis*, together with other local species, can be taken in plenty at the proper seasons. I have also seen *Zephyrus betulae* there.—(Rev.) F. L. BLATHWAYT; 1, Stonefield Avenue, Lincoln, July 12th, 1909.

EXTENDED PUPAL PERIODS IN THE GENUS *EUPITHECIA*.—Prof. Meldola's experience with *Eupithecia togata*, recorded in the current 'Entomologist,' p. 182, is by no means unusual for that species and several others of the genus. The following occur to me as prone to go over two winters in pupa: *E. venosata* and *pulchellata* (particularly Scottish), *E. haworthiata* (*isogrammaria*), *fenestrata*, *expallidata*, and, I think, *plumbeolata*. I have just had an interesting experience with *E. cretaceata*, the American variety or representative of *fenestrata*. From a number of larvæ collected in Vancouver Island in August, 1907, I bred fifteen moths between June 6th and July 8th, 1908; then no more emerged until yesterday (July 4th, 1909), when five appeared with a rush, within three or four hours of one another. No doubt the cold weather of June is largely responsible, but the effect is rather curious. There are few, if any, still left to emerge. I ought to add that several other species which I have bred largely have invariably, in my experience, emerged after a single hibernation, e.g., *E. castigata*, *absinthiata*, *denotata* (*campanulata*), *jasioncata*, &c.—LOUIS B. PROUT; 246, Richmond Road, N.E., July 5th, 1909.

GYNANDROUS SATURNIA PAVONIA (CARPINI).—From a hundred healthy Denbighshire cocoons of this species—only fifteen per cent. of which yielded imagos, the rest are lying over—I got a fine female, in May, ornamented with male antennæ. In all other characters the appearance of the moth is feminine.—J. ARKLE; Chester.

ENICMUS MINUTUS, Linn., ATTACKING CRYPTOCOCCUS FAGI, Bär.—During June, 1908, I noticed this beetle repeatedly among a strong colony of the Coccid upon the bark of a large beech-tree in my garden here. Upon one or two occasions, by the aid of a lens, I actually witnessed *E. minutus* masticating Coccids. This was called to my mind by to-day again noticing several individuals in the same position, but now both insects are much scarcer than at the corresponding period last year: I could discover but half a dozen beetles where there then were as many hundreds. The Coccid, too, is much sparser, which circumstance is doubtless due to the ravages wrought among it by the clavicorn in 1908. Among the *Enicmus* and *Cryptococcus* to-day I saw a couple of specimens of the rare Hemipteron, *Microphya pselaphiformis*, Curt., which is suggestively stated to occur "on lichen-covered trees"; it was some time before I could satisfy myself that the bark was whitened by a Coccid and not lichen.—CLAUDE MORLEY; Monk Soham House, Suffolk, July 4th, 1909.

CURIOUS SEXUAL CONDUCT OF WEEVILS.—On Saturday last (June 19th) I was surprised to find on a low bush two green weevils (presumably of the *Polydrosus* family; but the precise species I know not) apparently *in cop.* with two females of a much larger species,