

closely to the *Eusphærium purpureum*, Newman, Ent. Mag. v. 298, which last seems to be the *Compsosoma violaceum* of Dej.

EUCOMATOCERA, *White*.

Narrow: head, thorax and elytra nearly equal in width. Antennæ with the first joint the longest, second very small, third to seventh fringed behind with longish hairs; eighth, ninth and tenth joints short, with long tufts of hairs on each side. Eye small, round. Legs short. Mouth (destroyed in the specimen in the British Museum) — ?

Eucomatocera vittata, White. Pl. I. f. 4. Black, deeply punctured; back of thorax with four pale longitudinal vittæ, two of these are lateral and two central close to each other; each elytron has three pale vittæ reaching from the base to the tip, one on the suture, one on the outer edge, and the third nearer the outer edge than the suture, the last two being connected on the shoulder. Elytra with at least seven rows of coarsish punctures, the vittæ filled with short, closely-placed light-coloured hairs.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Brit. Museum.

Hab. India. From the late Col. Whitehill's collection.

This pretty little longicorn beetle in general appearance is somewhat like *Hippopsis*, Serv. and St. Farg. Ency. Méth. x. 336. In the antennæ it somewhat approaches the curious genus *Tetraglenes*, Newman, Entomologist, 300 and 304, of which a figure is subjoined, Pl. I. f. 5 (*T. insignis*); this latter was brought from the Philippine Islands by the indefatigable Mr. Cuming.

VIII.—*Descriptions of the Mymaridæ.* Communicated by

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THE following descriptions are, excepting a few additions, extracted from MSS. kindly given to me by Mr. Haliday. The *Mymaridæ* were first noticed by him in the 'Entomological Magazine,' vol. i. p. 341.

MYMARIDÆ.

Tarsi pentameri.

Antennæ feminae 11-articulatæ.	Abdomen petiolatum...	<i>Ooctonus</i> .
	Abdomen subsessile ...	<i>Lymænon</i> .
Antennæ feminae 9-articulatæ		<i>Litus</i> .
Antennæ feminae 8-articulatæ.	Abdomen subsessile ...	<i>Arescon</i> .
	Abdomen sessile	<i>Alaptus</i> .

Tarsi tetrameri.

Antennæ feminae capitulo exarticulato.		
Abdomen sessile... ..		<i>Anagrus</i> .
Abdomen subsessile.	Antennæ mari 12-articulatæ	<i>Anaphes</i> .
	Antennæ mari 13-articulatæ	<i>Panthus</i> .
Abdomen petiolatum.	Alæ quatuor, ulna lineari...	<i>Caraphractus</i> .
	ulna punctiformi	<i>Polynema</i> .
	Alæ quasi binæ	<i>Mymar</i> .
Antennæ feminae capitulo biarticulato		<i>Eustochus</i> .

GENERUM CHARACTERES.

Ooctonus. Tarsi pentameri, antennæ mari 13-, fem. 11-articulatæ : abdomen petiolatum : alæ anticæ vena trientali.

Lymænon (*Ooctonus*, sect. ii. olim). Tarsi pentameri : antennæ mari 13-, fem. 11-articulatæ : abdomen sessile : alæ anticæ vena tenuissima dimidiante.

Arescon (*Litus*, sp. olim). Tarsi pentameri : antennæ mari 13-, fem. 8-articulatæ : abdomen sessile : alæ anticæ vena tenuissima dimidiante.

Litus. Tarsi pentameri : antennæ fem. 9-articulatæ ; abdomen sessile, segmento ferè unico amplissimo : alæ angustissimæ longissimæ.

Alaptus. Tarsi pentameri : antennæ fem. 8-, mari 10-articulatæ ; abdomen sessile segmentis subæqualibus : alæ angustissimæ longissimæ.

Anagrus. Tarsi tetrameri : antennæ mari 13-, fem. 9-articulatæ : abdomen sessile, fem. acuminatum : alæ angustæ.

Anaphes. Tarsi tetrameri : antennæ mari 12-, fem. 9-articulatæ : abdomen sessile ovatum.

Panthus. Tarsi tetrameri : antennæ mari 13-, fem. 9-articulatæ ; abdomen sessile*.

Caraphractus. Tarsi tetrameri : antennæ fem. 9-articulatæ scapo fusiformi : abdomen petiolatum segmento 2^o amplissimo : alæ anticæ ulna lineari.

Polynema. Tarsi tetrameri : antennæ fem. 9-articulatæ, mari 13-articulatæ scapo dilatato compresso : abdomen petiolatum : alæ anticæ vena brevissima capitata.

Mymar. Tarsi tetrameri : antennæ mari 13-, fem. 9-articulatæ scapo gracili caput exsuperante : abdomen petiolatum : alæ anticæ petiolatæ, posticæ setacæ abortivæ.

Eustochus. Tarsi tetrameri : antennæ fem. 10-articulatæ capitulo biarticulato : abdomen petiolatum : alæ anticæ ulna lineari.

OCTONUS.

1. *insignis*. Fem. antennarum capitulo oblongo : $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

2. *vulgatus*. Fem. antennarum capitulo ovato ; alis completis, abdomine nigro : $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

3. *notatus*. Fem. ut antea : abdomine rufo-piceo apice nigro : $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

4. *hemipterus*. Fem. ut antea : alis abbreviatis : $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

All these species are found in England and Ireland : *O. notatus* and *O. hemipterus* are perhaps only varieties of *O. vulgatus*.

There are two other genera which are connected with the *Mymaridæ*, but Mr. Haliday thinks that they are more nearly allied to the *Chalcidites*. These genera, *Dipara* and *Thysanus*, are described, the one in the 'Ent. Magazine' (i. 373, ii. 126), the other in the 'Annals of Nat. Hist.' (iv. 234). I am indebted to Mr. Haliday for the following remarks on *Dipara*, which has filiform palpi. It "differs from *Sphecomicrus* by the more oblate head, with two impressions above the antennæ, but not with the characteristic transverse line

* Species sub hoc genus congestæ vix satis congruunt, caractere artificiali.

(of the *Mymaridæ*); by the palpi, wings, shorter legs, podoon of the abdomen which is inserted higher than the hind coxæ, the meta-thorax correspondingly shorter and not so sloping. On the whole, I lay most stress on the palpi and wings as separating it from *Mymaridæ*; the other distinctions (except of the head) being rather generic or specific." *Thysanus*, the other genus, seems to connect *Trichogramma*, &c. with the *Mymaridæ*.

LYMENON.

1. *acuminatus* (Walker MSS.). Niger: antennis basi et pedibus piceo-pallidis: fem. abdomine elongato conico, terebra exerta.

2. *flavocinctus*.

3. *pictus*. Sulphureus: antennarum flagello capituli thoracisque signaturis anoque nigricantibus.

4. *litoralis*. Piceus: antennis basi, abdomine antice pedibusque sulphureis, his proparte infuscatis.

5. *fuscicornis*. Nigro-piceus, antennis pedibusque piceis.

L. litoralis is very abundant in England and Ireland. It is darker than *L. flavocinctus* and paler than *L. fuscicornis*, but perhaps all three are varieties of one species.

ARESCON.

1. *dimidiatus*. Piceus ano concolore, antennis basi abdomine pedibusque luteis: fere $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Taken many years ago near Belfast; it has not since occurred.

LITUS.

1. *cynipseus*. Niger capite thoraceque granulatis abdomine lævisimo alis infumatis pedibus ferruginosis: $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Var. Capite thoraceque piceis.

This species is common near London, and I have often found it on the windows of a greenhouse.

ALAPTUS.

1. *minimus*. Ferruginosus antennis et pedibus pallidis.

2. *fuscus*. Præcedente major colore obscurior antennis longioribus? vix revera species distincta.

These two seem to be only varieties of one species which is common on windows near London.

ANAGRUS.

Mr. Haliday has described three species (*atomus*, *incarnatus*, and *ustulatus*) of this genus, in which he has noticed three other species (*atricapillus*, *concinus*, and *albiscapus*), but I am unable to define them by good specific characters. Some of the species are very abundant.

ANAPHES.

1. *fuscipennis*. Niger alis fuscis antennarum basi pedibusque piceo-pallidis, fem. antennarum articulis 4^o et 5^o subæqualibus: $\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Common near London and in Ireland.

2. *collinus*, Fem. Antennarum articulis a 4^o inde alternis minoribus.

Found by Mr. Haliday on heath on a mountain.

3. *longicornis*, Haliday MSS. *A. fuscipenni* affinis, antennis longioribus (Walker).

4. *regulus*, Haliday MSS. *A. fuscipenni* affinis, antennæ capitulo latiore (Walker).

5. *auripes*, Walker MSS. *A. fuscipenni* affinis, pedibus læte flavis.

6. *brevis*, Walker MSS. *A. fuscipenni* affinis, alis limpidis latioribus. July: forest of Fontainebleau.

7. *latipennis*, Walker MSS. *A. fuscipenni* longior, alis latioribus.

There may be more species of this genus, but I cannot distinguish them clearly. Mr. Haliday remarks that "the species are difficult to characterize; their colours are much alike, but the length of the tarsal joints and of the antennæ may be compared."

PANTHUS.

1. *crassicornis*. Niger antennarum basi pedum geniculis et tarsorum basi piceo-pallidis. Mas antennarum flagello piceo-pallido, compresso, striato.

2. *flavovarius*. Nigro flavoque varius, scutelli axillis flavis puncto nigro. Mas antennarum flagello gracili. Fem. capitulo longofusiformi.

CARAPHRACTUS.

1. *cinctus*. Fem. niger pedibus piceis, antennis basi metathoracis dorso coxis posticis et petiolo ferrugineis: metathorace bicarinato.

Found by Mr. Haliday on long grass in drains.

POLYNEMA.

1. *flavipes*, Walker MSS. (*ovulorum* olim: nomen errore ortum). Piceo-niger, alis obscure hyalinis, antennis basi pedibus et petiolo flavis; metathoracis gibbere petiolari elevato: fem. antennarum articulis 2^o et 3^o subæqualibus: $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Eutriche gracilis, Nees (Hym. Ich. aff. Mon. ii. 197), is a *Polynema*, and apparently of this species.

2. *fumipennis*. Fem. piceo-niger alis fusco-hirtis, antennis basi pedibus et petiolo flavis.

3. *pusillus*. Nigro-piceus alis obscure hyalinis, antennis basi pedibus et petiolo flavis; petiolo coxarum altitudine: fem. antennarum articulo 3^o brevissimo: $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. fere.

4. *fuscipes*. Ater alis hyalinis, antennarum pedicello pedibus et petiolo ferruginosis.

5. *utratus*. Ater alis hyalinis, pedibus piceis, antennarum pedicello petiolo genubus et tarsorum basi pallidioribus: fem. abdomine ovato terebra subexerta.

6. *euchariformis*. Ater alis hyalinis, pedibus piceis, antennarum pedicello petiolo genubus et tarsorum basi pallidioribus; terebra abdominis lanceolati fere dimidio longitudine.

Mr. Haliday has remarked that the characters which he has as-

signed to the above species do not seem to him to be quite satisfactory, and that all excepting the 5th and the 6th may be one species. There seem to me to be two forms of *P. flavipes*, which however can hardly be divided into two species, for there is a gradual transition from one of these forms to the other; the one has the legs all yellow, and it is more slender than the other, which has shorter and thicker antennæ, and brown hind tibiæ. This last variety approaches *P. fuscipes*, which has the base of the antennæ, the thighs and the tibiæ black, and the podoon dark fuscous. *P. fumipennis* is rather more slender than *P. flavipes*, and it is also distinguished by its more downy and more deeply fringed wings.

Judging by the figure of *Eutriche gracilis*, Nees, in Foerster's Mon. Pteromal. fig. 17, it does not seem to differ from *P. euchariformis*. I will here translate Foerster's description of this and of two other species:—

1. *Eut. gracilis*, Nees. The male has brown antennæ, 14-jointed, yellow at the base which is thick; the joints are slender and cylindrical.

2. *Eut. elegans*, Foerster. Black, shining: the antennæ brown, yellow at the base: the legs brownish, excepting the tips of the hind coxæ, the base and the tips of the thighs and tibiæ, and the tarsi, which are yellow; the last tarsal joint is brownish: the podoon of the abdomen is shorter than that of *E. gracilis*: the sheaths of the oviduct are black, and equal one-third of the length of the body. Fem. length $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

3. *Eut. amena*, Foerster. Black, shining: the antennæ brown: the base of the antennæ, the legs with the coxæ, and the podoon of the abdomen are reddish yellow: the podoon is half the length of the body; the first abdominal segment is excavated, and projecting on each side: the head is very finely punctured: the mesothorax and the scutellum are strongly and distinctly punctured: the metathorax is very strongly punctured. Male, length $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Mr. Haliday observes that *Gonatocerus longicornis* (Nees, Hym. Ich. aff. Mon. ii. 193) is of this family, but of a different genus from any here described, if the description of the antennæ is correct. I have here translated Foerster's descriptions (Mon. Pterom. i. 45) of five other species of this genus:—

2. *Gon. ater*, Foerster. Black, shining: the antennæ are brown, yellow at the base: the legs are blackish brown; the knees, the tips of the tibiæ, and the tarsi, are yellow; the fore tibiæ are quite yellow. Male and female, length $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

3. *Gon. flavus*, Foerster. Yellow: the antennæ, except at the base, a spot with two little accompanying spots on the prothorax, the middle of the scutellum, the metathorax, and the abdomen from the middle to the tip, are brown. Fem. length $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

4. *Gon. flavipes*, Foerster. Black, shining: the base of the antennæ and the legs are yellow. Fem. length $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

5. *Gon. parvus*, Foerster. Black, shining; the antennæ are brown; their base, the mouth and the legs are dirty yellow. Male and fem. length $\frac{1}{6}$ lin.

6. *Gon. minimus*. Black, shining: the antennæ and the legs with the coxæ are whitish yellow; the joints of the antennæ at the base and at the tips are much thicker than the other joints. Fem. length $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

MYMAR.

1. *pulchellus*. Ferrugineus antennis apice oculisque fuscis, alis apice nigris.

EUSTOCHUS.

1. *atripennis*. Niger alis fuliginosis hirtis, antennis basi pedibus et petiolo ferrugineis, terebra abdomen superante.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 10, 1846.—Wm. Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A paper was read entitled "Descriptions of two new species of *Cypræa*," by Lovell Reeve:—

CYPRÆA GASKOINII. *Cypr. testâ subabbreviato-ovatâ, solidiusculâ, lateribus incrassatis, marginatis, dentibus fortiusculis; dorso fulvo-stramineo, ocellis albidis, fusco-annulatis, parviusculis, sparsim ornato, lateribus castaneo-punctatis, basi albâ.*

Hab. — ?

This interesting species, of which I have seen two specimens, one in the British Museum and one in the collection of J. S. Gaskoin, Esq., partakes of the characters of the *Cypræa Cumingii* and *esontropia*; the back being covered with the same kind of small clear ringed eyes as the *C. Cumingii*. I dedicate it with a great deal of pleasure to the gentleman above named, to whom I am much indebted for the zeal with which he has worked out the small and less attractive species of the genus.

CYPRÆA PULICARIA. *Cypr. testâ subcylindracco-oblongâ, anticè subdeclivi, latere dextro marginato, leviter contracto, aperturâ angustâ, dentibus minutis; pellucido-albâ, vel luted, lateribus dorsoque punctis rubido-fuscis subconspicuis aspersis.*

Hab. — ?

Allied to *C. piperata*, but perfectly distinct, though it has been hitherto mingled with that species in collections; it is of a smaller and more cylindrically oblong form, and is not banded, whilst the dots are more conspicuous.

The following paper was also read:—

"Descriptions of three new species of *Cypræa*," by J. S. Gaskoin, Esq.

CYPRÆA PELLUCIDULA. *Cyp. testâ ovatâ, nitidâ, albicante subhyalind; costellis continuis ad utrumque latus aperturæ terminatis; dentibus æqualibus, minimis, numerosisque; sulco columellari profundo, lato; lineâ dorsali nullâ; extremitatibus valdè productis et obtusis; aperturâ rectâ, posticè subsinuatâ.*