Art. XIX.—Characters of some undescribed Genera and Species, indicated in the "Guide to an Arrangement of British Insects." By John Curtis, Esq. F. L. S.

Order.—Coleoptera.

Fam.—Corticaridæ. Curt.

Gen. 239.—Holoparamecus. Curt.

Oblong, depressed: head rounded, eyes small and lateral: thorax obcordate, quadrate, broader than the head: scutellum concealed: elytra elliptical: antennæ capitate, nearly as long as the thorax, inserted close before the eyes, 9-jointed, basal joint sub-globose, 2d and 3d long, 4 following sub-globose, the remainder forming a compressed club, the 8th joint semiovate, 9th somewhat ovate, the apex internally angulated: thighs incrassated: tibis simple, compressed: tarsi triarticulate? basal joints short, terminal one long and clavate, claws minute.


Testaceous, shining, sparingly punctured: eyes black, granulated: thorax with a transverse suture behind, the margins of the posterior angles a little raised, with a deep abbreviated longitudinal channel on each side at the base: elytra with a channel down each side the suture (Length $\frac{3}{4}$ a line.)

This insect appears to connect Scydmaenus, and the group I have called Corticaridæ, which has hitherto been included in the family of Engidæ. I took a single specimen in Norfolk many years since, and believe it is granivorous.


Elongate-ovate, sub-depressed: antennæ longer than the thorax, capitate pilose: 11-jointed, first 8 joints gradually diminishing in length, the 1st and 2d robust, especially the former, the latter ovate, the 9th, and following, forming a compressed club, 9th joint obtrigone, 10th subturbinate, 11th orbicular, the apex produced internally: head trigonate, eyes lateral: thorax slightly transverse-quadrate, the sides a little convex: scutellum transverse-ovate: elytra elliptical: thighs and tibis simple: tarsi 5-jointed, 4th joint minute, 5th the longest: claws slender.


Shining, ferruginous, clothed with short ochreous pubescence: head, eyes, thorax, and scutellum black, strongly and thickly punctured,

* The numbers throughout refer to the "Guide."
the thorax convex, with a small fovea on each side at the base, near the posterior angles: elytra with strong lines of punctures very close together. (Length $\frac{3}{8}$ of a line.)

My specimen was taken at Southgate, and presented to me by Mr. F. Walker.

**GEN. 245.—Lissodema. Curt.**

Elliptical, convex: antennæ inserted in cavities close to and before the eyes as long as the thorax, clavate, pubescent, and 11-jointed, the first 8 joints short, the 1st and 2d but slightly larger than the 3d, the following gently increasing in stoutness, the 3 terminal forming a long robust club, the 9th and 10th joints cup-shaped, the 11th longer and ovate-conic: head trigonate, eyes lateral; thorax orbicular, the sides dentated: scutellum triangular: elytra very long and elliptic: legs short: thighs and tibiae simple: tarsi 5-jointed; posterior pair 4-jointed? the basal joint being as long as the terminal one: claws slender.


Pitchy chestnut, shining, strongly and rather regularly punctured: thorax with 4 or 5 denticulations on each side, and a fovea near each posterior angle: elytra with numerous irregular lines of punctures: mouth, antennæ, and legs, pale castaneous. (Length 1½ line.)

Taken by the Rev. Samuel Hey, of Ockbrook, after whom I have the pleasure of naming this curious beetle; it has the habit of a Rhizophagus, but the antennæ are different; and, if I mistake not, the tarsi are heteromeros.

**ORDER. — Hymenoptera.**

**Fam.—Ichneumonidæ.**

**GEN. 546.—Macrocercus. Curt.**

Mandibles notched at the apex: maxillary palpi very slender, and as long as the thorax, 5?-jointed, basal joint short, terminal one nearly of equal size and length: labial palpi tri?-articulate, basal joint the shortest, terminal one the longest: antennæ longer than the body, slender, filiform, basal joint robust and ovate: head transverse: thorax elongate-ovate: abdomen, subsessile, fusiform, or clavate: ovipositor as long as the antennæ: superior wings, with the marginal cell nearly reaching the apex, 3 sub-marginal cells, the central one oblong; 2 discordal cells, the superior one large: inferior wings, with distinct nervures.
1. **Bicolor. Curt.**

Piceous, shining, pubescent: mouth and thorax orange-ochre: post-
scutellum rugose, stigma ochreous, nervures pale brown: base
of abdomen subcastaneous, the back, excepting at the apex, finely
sculptured in vermiculated striae: oviduct ferruginous: legs pale
ochreous, tips of posterior tibiae and tarsi fuscous. (Length 3
lines, ovipositor 4½ lines.)

**Gen. 548.—Plancus. Curt.**

Antennae filiform: not so long as the body, composed of 13 joints,
basal joint rather the stoutest, and chalice-shaped, 2d globose,
3d long, the remainder decreasing in length: palpi minute: head
transverse: eyes large: ocelli 3, very large: thorax small and
globose: abdomen long and clavate: ovipositor shorter than the
groove that receives it: superior wings, with a long narrow stigma
placed in the marginal cell, which is of the same form: sub-mar-
ginal cell 1, arising at the angle of the marginal one, and extend-
ing to the posterior margin; discoidal cells 2, the superior one
reaching the stigma: inferior wings, with 2 longitudinal and a
transverse nervure: posterior legs rather long: coxae and thighs
slender: tibiae rather clavate, tarsi thicker than the thighs, the
basal joint longest, very long in the 1st and 2d pair.

1. **Apicalis. Curt.**

Ochreous, shining: antennae, excepting the 2 basal joints, and head
excepting the mouth, blackish: back of thorax and apex of
abdomen black, the base and middle of the latter fuscous: stigma
and nervures brown: legs pale ochre, posterior pair testaceous.
(Length 1½ line.)

Of this remarkable insect, I have seen only the female in
my cabinet, which I believe I took in the neighbourhood of
London.

**Order.—Trichoptera.**

**Gen. 757.—Silo. Curt.**

Palpi pubescent only, maxillary the longest, the 3 terminal joints of
equal length: antennae not longer than the wings, inserted in
front of the head, setaceous: basal joints porrected and parallel,
long, stout, cylindric, and hairy, the remainder very short: head
small, transverse, very hairy on the crown: eyes lateral and pro-
minent, abdomen short: wings nearly twice as long as the body,
rather obtuse-lanceolate: superior, with 2 costal nervures, and
below them 3 furcate ones, and 3 others united near the disk,
with a curved one near the posterior angle: inferior wings rather small, with 4 furcate, and several other nerves, cilia short: intermediate and posterior tibiae spurred at the apex, with a pair of spurs also below the middle.

Rather silky ochreous: thorax and abdomen piceous, inferior wings, and under side, also the coxæ and thighs, fusceous. (Length 3, breadth 11 lines.)

The Phryganea atrata of Fabricius, which I did not possess at the time the Guide was published, does not belong to this genus, but his P. pallipes, I think, may be considered the type of it.

ORDER.—LEPIDOPTERA.

Fam.—NOCTUIDÆ.

GEN. 846.—RHIZOLITHA. Curt.
Palpi hairy, not projecting beyond the head, porrected horizontally: antennæ rather long and stout, slightly ciliated beneath: head with a conical brush of hair projecting over the face: thorax crested: abdomen subdepressed, truncated, and tufted at the apex: wings incumbent when at rest, superior, long, and narrow, with a bifid line at the base, posterior margin rounded, and slightly dentate: inferior wings, with the margin undulated.

I am totally averse to changing names, especially generic: I therefore think the practice a very bad one, of raising a specific name to designate a genus, by which both are disturbed, except as in the present case, where the name is merely a synonym, the type being the Noctua Lambda of Haworth's Lep. Brit.

GEN. 867.—LAMPETIA. Curt.
Palpi densely clothed with short scales, forming a beak: maxillæ shorter than the antennæ, which are long: thorax with a subconic crest on the back: abdomen very flat on the back in the males, and rounded at the apex: wings decumbent when at rest; superior rounded at the shoulder, truncated at the apex, which is acute: inferior slightly scalloped: thighs and tibiae broad and compressed.

I do not know a better characterized form amongst this difficult family, than the Noctua croceago of Fab. the type of
our genus; and am surprised that neither Duponchel nor Stephens has made a genus of it.

**Fam.—Pyralidæ, or Crambide.**

**Gen. 992.—Homœosoma. Curt.**

Labial palpi porrected horizontally considerably beyond the head, slender and tapering: maxillæ much shorter than the antennæ, which are simple and setaceous, the palpi minute: abdomen terminated by a pencil of scales: wings convoluted, I believe, when at rest; superior narrow, sublanceolate, and rather obtuse; inferior ample.


Dirty ochre, shining: superior wings with an irregular fuscous bar at the middle, another, forming a fimbria, and a 3d between them; inferior wings fuscous. (Length 3½, breadth 9 lines.)

This insect is distinguished from Crambus by the shortness of the labial palpi, and from Phycita by their straightness. Mr. Stephens has included it with the Phycitæ.

**Fam.—Tineidæ.**

**Gen. 998.—Dasystoma. Curt.**

Male, rough, hairy: palpi forming 2 hairy brushes: antennæ rather long, distinctly ciliated: head broad and hairy: abdomen rather short and stout: superior wings lanceolate, the costa arched, 2 nervures at the base, and a transverse one beyond the middle elevated: legs rather robust, the spurs stout.


Our British specimens are generally rosy in colour; this insect approaches nearest to Tinea Phryganella, *Hüb.*; but is distinguished from it by the obtuse hairy palpi.

**Gen. 1000.—Cheimaphasia. Curt.**

Male, smooth, shining: palpi very minute, slightly hairy: antennæ short, slightly pubescent beneath: head small, pubescent on the crown: abdomen rather slender: superior wings sublanceolate, very much narrowed towards the base: legs slender, the spurs small and acute. Wings of the female lanceolate, hairy, shorter than the body.

Both the above insects are included under the same head, by Mr. Stephens.

**GEN. 1027.—EDERES. Curt.**

Palpi slender and drooping, longer than the head, the crown of which is clothed with a tuft of hairs; superior wings linear-lanceolate, the costa arched, with a pale or white interior margin, interrupted by a dark oblique fascia.


Testaceous, shining: palpi, crown of head, and antennæ white; the latter beautifully spotted with black; superior wings, with a white flame-shaped stripe on the inferior margin, and 2 pale spots on the costa towards the apex; inferior wings gray, cilia fuscous; tibiae and tarsi spotted above with black. (Length 2, breadth 7 lines.)

The type of this genus is the *Tin. pruniella, Linn.*: the form of the superior wings, and their pale inferior margin, will distinguish this group from my Argyromiges, as well as from Argyrosetia. *Tin. semitestacella* was taken in the New Forest by Mr. Lyell; and it is possible that my E. semipurpurella may only be a dark variety of the same.

**GEN. 1039.—CHRYSOCORYS. Curt.**

Palpi slightly curved, slender, and attenuated, longer than the head, composed of 3 joints, apparently of nearly equal length: antennæ rather short, and serrated with whorls of short scales: head and thorax clothed with metallic scales lying close to the surface: abdomen short and slender: wings narrow and lanceolate: superior long, and slightly disposed to be falcated: cilia long: spurs to hinder tibiae exceedingly long and slender.


I think there is little doubt but this pretty and curious little moth is the *Tin. Festaliella, Hübner,* Pl. 67, 449; but I am doubtful if it be his *Tin. scissella,* Pl. 39, 270, the wings being of a different shape.

**ORDER.—HOMOPTERA.**

**Fam.—TETTIGONIDÆ. Curt.**
CHARACTERS OF SOME UNDESCRIBED

Gen. 1053.—EuPTERYX. Curt.

Face subtrigone, the head appearing crescent-shaped above; rostrum short and lanceolate; antennæ inserted in a cavity under each eye, triarticulate, 1st and 2d joints stout, the former sub-globose, the latter oblong, 3d very slender, and terminated by a fine long seta; ocelli none; thorax small, transverse, scutellum triangular; superior wings narrowed and rounded, with a few indistinct nervures; inferior transparent with a few nervures; legs rather slender, posterior long; the tibiae clothed with spiny bristles from the base to the apex outside; pectinated with spines on the inside, except at the base: tarsi triarticulate, elongated in the hinder pair, the basal joint being the longest, the terminal one the shortest.


Greenish sulphur: sides of face, 2 minute dots in front, and 2 spots on the crown black: thorax with 8 black spots, scutellum with 2 at the base, the former with a double fuscous line down the back: abdomen black: superior wings with many brownish spots between the nervures, leaving 2 yellow oval ones on the costa, and a minute one towards the apex: posterior thighs spotted with fuscous, their tibiae black, except at the base, the tarsi white tipped with fuscous. (Length 1\(\frac{1}{3}\) line.)

I found several of these insects in a garden in the Isle of Wight, the middle of October; it is distinguished at once from the type of our genus (C. picta, Fab.) by its black posterior tibiae.

Gen. 1054.—AMBYCEPHALUS. Curt.

Face elongate-trigone including the clypeus: head viewed above, lunate: ocelli 2 on the crown: eyes prominent: rostrum short, stout, and cylindrical: antennæ inserted before the eyes in a cavity, triarticulate, basal joint the stoutest, chalice-shaped, 2d shorter ovate, 3d a bristle as long as the head: thorax narrower than the head, transverse ovate: scutellum triangular: abdomen rather long and conical in the female: superior wings a little longer than the body, subovate, the inferior margin nearly straight, inferior wings rounded, all with many distinct nervures: posterior tibiae long, thin, and slightly curved, clothed irregularly with spines externally, pectinated internally, except at the base: tarsi triarticulate, basal joint the longest in the posterior pair.


Dull ochreous white, finely pubescent: head piceous, round the eyes
and a transverse spot on the forehead ochreous: thorax and scutellum piceous, the former with 2 ferruginous spots at the base: abdomen variegated with fuscous: superior wings fuscous between the nervures, especially towards the apex, leaving 2 large pearly spots on the costa. (Length 2½ lines.)

The type of our genus is the Cicada viridis, Linn. The above species (which I have named in honour of the learned Professor German,) as well as the C. interruptus, differ in some measure, in having the crown of the head slightly excavated.


Rather short and ovate: face ovate-trigonate: clypeus narrow: head from above forming a very narrow lunule: ocelli 2 in the forehead: antennæ triarticulate setiform: rostrum neither short nor stout, attenuated: thorax narrower than the head, transverse-ovate: scutellum triangular: wings very much deflexed, superior, with the costa considerably rounded, the interior margin nearly straight, the nervures reticulated towards the apex: anterior legs short, posterior the longest; the tibiae spined externally, pectinated internally: tarsi triarticulate, basal joint long in the hinder pair.


Pale testaceous: head prettily pencilled with ferruginous, with 2 remote black spots at the base: thorax with 4 black dots in a transverse line before, a ferruginous lanceolate line down the centre, and a triangular one on each side: scutellum with 2 triangular black spots at the base, and 2 dots in the middle: nervures, and 2 spots on the internal margin brown, the former more or less suffused: posterior tibiae with a line of black dots down the outside. (Length 1½ line.)

The form of the head and the situation of the ocelli, well distinguish this from the foregoing genera.

Gen. 1057.—Megophthalmus. Curt.

Somewhat ovate: antennæ inserted on each side the middle of the face, as long as the thorax, 1st and 2d joints stout and ovate, 3d setiform: head, viewed from above, forming a very narrow lunule with the anterior edge, forming an elevated margin: face ovate-trigonate, with two elevated oblique lines at the top, forming a transverse with the margin of the forehead: rostrum rather long, and tongue-shaped: eyes projecting beyond the thorax:
Characters of some Undescribed Ocelli 2, placed in the angles of the cavities formed by the x:
thorax transverse, anterior margin convex, posterior slightly concave, the angles truncated: scutellum trigonate, slightly cuspidate: superior wings very much deflexed, the costa very convex, the suture straight, nervures raised: inferior wings very small; posterior tibiae with a few external spines, ciliated internally towards the apex.

Dirty ochre, face and thorax spotted with pale brown, 2 blackish spots on the crown of the head: scutellum with 2 spots at the base, the tip, and a sub-rhomboideal one in the centre, black: superior wings variegated with brown, the spots largest and darkest on the disc, with 2 on the suture: thighs spotted with brown. (Length 1½ line.)

This genus most resembles Fallen's Ulopa; but it is totally different to any other group; it is not improbable that Fabricius's C. reticulatus, belongs to this genus. I found the specimens under stones in the Isle of Portland, in June; and if I be not mistaken, they were much handsomer when alive.

Oblong, smooth and shining; head crescent-shaped above, the forehead slightly angulated, face very broad, subcordate or scutiform: antennae short, inserted in a cavity before the eyes, triarticulate, 2 first joints sub-ovate, 3d forming rather a short and stout seta: eyes projecting, subconical: ocelli 2, very remote and minute, placed on the margin of the forehead: thorax transverse: scutellum rather small and trigonate: superior wings obtusely rounded, the nervures very obscure; inferior ample: abdomen short: hinder legs very long, especially the tibiae, which are compressed, and slightly curved, thickly set with spines externally, and ciliated internally.

Black, shining, head with three ochreous spots at the base, edge of the clypeus, 2 lines at the apex, one under each eye, and a dot above the antennae ochreous, centre of the face transversely striped with the same colour: thorax and scutellum variegated with ochre, the superior wings fuscous, freckled with ochre: thighs, and spines of tibiae, variegated with ochre. (Length 1⅓ line.
I have seen but one specimen of this distinct insect, which I took many years back, I believe, in Norfolk.

Suboval: head flat or hollowed above, subtrigonate-lunate, wedge-shaped in profile, face suborbicular, clypeus slightly emarginate on each side: antennæ inserted in cavities under the forehead, small, triarticulate, 2 first joints very short, 3d slender and setiform: rostrum short and cylindric: eyes ovate, scarcely projecting beyond the thorax: ocelli very minute, remote, and placed above the margin of the forehead: thorax transverse ovate-lunate: scutellum trigonate, cuspidate: superior wings convex-deflexed, not longer than the body: posterior tibiae very long, broad and curved, with series of long spines on the margins.


Shining, pale dirty ochre, an interrupted brown band across the middle of the wings, and another near the apex: tips of tibiae and tarsi piceous, hinder legs, with the tips of the thighs, the tibiae, and tarsi, excepting the base, of the same colour. (Length 1½ line.)

I have a single specimen of this insect, and have scarcely any doubt that Linnaeus's Cicada bifasciata belongs to this genus, which, as well as the others above described, are at once distinguished from Tettigonia by their long spined posterior tibiae, as well as by their shorter rostrums.

Fam. Fulgoridæ.

Gen. 1066.—Criomorphus. Curt.

Cylindric-ovate: head narrow, semicircular, face trigonate with longitudinal carinae, eyes large and not very remote, with a notch beneath, and a large groove to receive the antennæ, which are tri-articulate, 1st and 2d joints large, the latter ovate and tuberculated, the 3d a very fine long hair: rostrum rather long and linear: thorax very short and broad, overlapped by the eyes: scutellum broad, cuspidate-trigonate: superior wings very short, subquadrate or ovate, with a few longitudinal nervures: inferior none: abdomen extending far beyond the wings, conical: posterior legs a little the longest, their tibiae subcylindric, dilated towards the apex, where there are several small and one large serrated spine: tarsi triarticulate, terminal joint the longest, except in the posterior pair in which the basal one is elongated.


Subochraceus: antennæ, head, thorax, and abdomen piceous, the 1st with the tips of the joints ferruginous, the 2d with the carinae
ochreous, the margins of the thorax and scutellum, and a line down the middle, ochreous: segments of the abdomen margined with white, and a line down each side of the same colour. (Length 1 ½ line.)

The shortness of the basal joint of the antennae will distinguish this group from Asiraca, and the abbreviated elytra from Delphax.

**Order.—** Hemiptera.

*Fam. Cimicidae.*

**Gen. 1085.—Galeatus. Curt.**

Rostrum long and slender, received into a groove under the head and between the coxae: head bidentate, the clypeus emarginate: antennae slender, hirsute, and 4-jointed; 2 first joints short, 3d long and slender, 4th elongate-ovate: thorax with the sides dilated, the anterior angles lobed, the centre forming a hood over the head, carinated behind, and assuming the figure of an acute triangular scutellum: superior wings slightly overlapping at the apex, orbicular ovate, beautifully reticulated with raised nervures, with the part over the margin of the abdomen elevated.

1. Spinifrons. Fall.

The form of the antennae and the size of the hood distinguish this genus from Dictyonota of *Curtis's Brit. Ent.* Pl. 154.

**Gen. 1089.—** Curt.

Head small, and produced over the rostrum, which is long and slender: antennae approximating, inserted in front of the head, clavate and 4-jointed, basal and 2d joints short, subovate, 3d very long and slender, 4th elongate clavate, hirsute: thorax rhombiform, being scutelliform behind, with a carina down the back, the sides thickened: superior wings ovate, with two elevated lines, forming a loop on each.

1. Humili. Fab.

I indicated this insect as a genus in my *Guide*, but I think it quite unnecessary to separate it from Tingis.


Subelliptical, depressed: head rather broad, with a spine before each eye, and two conniving ones over the clypeus: eyes prominent: ocelli 2 at the base of the head: antennæ inserted in a notch on each side the head before the eyes, 1st and 2d joints
small, 3d long and slender, 4th stouter and ovate: thorax sub-
quadrate, the angles rounded convex, the anterior margin thin,
the sides slightly emarginate: scutellum trigonate minute: supe-
rior wings elongate-ovate, with 2 elevated nervures forming a loop
on each.


This genus is at once distinguished from the other Tingidæ
by its thorax being truncated behind, and the scutellum being
visible.

Fam. Coreidæ.

Gen. 1104.—Pantilius. Curt.

Elliptical, depressed: head small, subtriginate: eyes very promi-
nent: rostrum not long, but very slender: antennæ inserted
before the eyes, almost as long as the body, subsectaceous and
geniculated, 4-jointed, basal joint rather long, robust, and cylind-
dric, 2d thrice as long and slenderer, 3d not so long as the 1st,
and more slender, 4th the shortest, somewhat tongue-shaped:
 thorax trapezoid: scutellum triangular: wings considerably longer
than the body, superior very long and linear, a little dilated and
rounded at the apex, with 2 strong nervures forming a loop on
the membranous part: inferior wings ample: legs nearly of equal
length, the posterior tibæ rather the longest, and not bristly:
tarsi very short, basal joints minute.

1. Tunicatus. Fab.

This genus is identified by the shortness of the terminal
joints of the antennæ, by its smooth and comparatively short
hinder tibiae, and the short tarsi.

Gen. 1114.—Loricula. Curt.

Folliform: head elongated, cylindric, the nasus produced: antennæ
attached to 2 scapes before the eyes, which are lateral, but not
very prominent, shorter than the body, slightly clavate, and
4-jointed, basal joint short and subovate, 2d the longest, sub-
clavate, the others nearly of equal length, the terminal joint
rather stouter, and ovate at the apex: rostrum long and atte-
uate: thorax considerably broader than the head, subtrapezoid,
 anterior margin concave, posterior nearly straight: scutellum
rather large and triangular: superior wings ovate-trigonate, very

b As this is a term not mentioned by Mr. Kirby, it may be as well to state that
it signifies, of the shape of bellows; viz. pear-shaped, but depressed.
short, not covering more than half the abdomen, which is nearly orbicular, and a little acuminated at the apex: posterior legs a little the longest.


Black, shining: head ferruginous, red at the base: 2d joint of antennae ochreous at the middle: thorax, scutellum, and elytra dull, sparingly clothed with short yellowish pubescence, the latter with the margins suffused, dirty testaceous: legs ochreous, thighs black, except at the tips. (Length \( \frac{3}{4} \) of a line.)

Taken by Mr. Booth, near Halifax, Yorkshire, and presented to me by Mr. A. H. Davis.

**Gen. 1120.**—*Chlamydatus. Curt.*

Subovate: head rather large and trigonate: eyes projecting beyond the thorax: antennæ inserted before the eyes, shorter than the body, filiform and 4-jointed, basal joint the shortest, and a little the stoutest, 2d the longest, 3d and 4th a little shorter and slenderer, of equal length: rostrum nearly as long as the antennæ, and very slender: thorax nearly semiorbicular: scutellum triangular: abdomen large, flat, and ovate: the superior wings not covering much more than half, ovate, and not lapping over at the apex: posterior legs long, the thighs incrassated, tibiae very long, tarsi long and thin, triarticulate, basal joint short, truncated obliquely, 2d and 3d nearly of equal length.


Pitchy, sprinkled with yellowish pubescence: posterior margin of head and eyes ferruginous: superior wings ochreous, with a large patch of piceous in the centre, leaving a sinuated pale margin all round, broadest at the base: legs dull ferruginous, thighs black, except at the tips. (Length 1 line.)

**Gen. 1123.**—*Hebrus. Curt.*

Somewhat elliptical: head oblong, the nasus produced and quadrate: eyes not very prominent: antennæ shorter than the body, subfiliform: inserted near the apex of the head, 5-jointed, basal joint the stoutest, and as long as the 3d and 5th; the 2d and 4th rather shorter, terminal joint subfusiform: rostrum as long as the thorax, attenuated and acute: thorax somewhat trapezoid, gibbose, concave before, very much rounded behind, forming 2 large obtuse angles: scutellum triangular obtuse: abdomen semi-elliptical: superior wings somewhat elongate-spatulate, with a
very thick abbreviated costal nervure, and another beneath it: inferior wings membranous: posterior legs the longest, thighs thickened, posterior a little thinner and bent: tarsi triarticulate, 2 basal joints minute, 3d rather large: claws only one to each tarsus.


Black, head shining, with a channel on the crown, the base and eyes subsuffruginous: thorax velvety, with aureous pile, the angles on the side gibbose, a large channel down the middle, and a smaller one on each side: scutellum with 2 large excavations, leaving a ridge down the middle: superior wings, when folded, with a pearly white spot on each side the scutellum, and three on the membranous apex in triangle: 1st joint of antennae and base of 2d joint ferruginous, legs of the same colour, tips of tarsi black. (Nearly 1 line long.)

This remarkable and pretty little insect was first discovered at Southgate, by F. Walker, Esq.; and afterwards in the west of England, by J. C. Dale, Esq. It inhabits ponds, where it is found on duckweed.

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Sir,—I beg you will correct an error in my list of Castle Eden insects, published at page 41, by substituting *Emmelesia tæniata* for *E. ericetata*. Upon a re-examination of my captures at that place in 1831, I have detected another specimen of the above moth, though, from the injury it received in the capture, I was unable to ascertain its name at the time. I met with it near the top of the north branch of the Dean, where the yews almost totally exclude the rays of the sun. On a trip to the Dean in August last, in company with my friend, the Rev. G. T. Rudd, I took a remarkably small specimen of *H. Blandina*, measuring only one inch five lines from tip to tip. It was quite perfect, and had just quitted the pupa state. I mention the circumstance, because it has been reported that