

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: tibiæ simple, compressed: tarsi triarticulate? basal joints short, terminal one long and clavate, claws minute.

1. *Depressus. Curt.*

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ a line.)

This insect appears to connect Scydmænus, 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.

GEN. 241.—PARAMECOSOMA. *Curt.*

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 obtigonate, 10th subturbinate, 11th orbicular, the apex produced internally: head trigonate, eyes lateral: thorax slightly transverse-quadrata, the sides a little convex: scutellum transverse-ovata: elytra elliptical: thighs and tibiæ simple: tarsi 5-jointed, 4th joint minute, 5th the longest: claws slender.

1. *Bicolor. Curt.*

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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 8 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 tibiæ simple: tarsi 5-jointed; posterior pair 4-jointed? the basal joint being as long as the terminal one: claws slender.

1. *Heyana. Curt.*

Pitchy chesnut, 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 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *Rhyzophagus*, but the antennæ are different; and, if I mistake not, the tarsi are heteromerous.

ORDER.—HYMENOPTERA.

Fam.—ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

GEN. 546.—*MACROCENTRUS. Curt.*

Mandibles notched at the apex: maxillary palpi very slender, and as long as the thorax, 5?-jointed, basal joint short, terminal ones 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 striæ: oviduct ferruginous: legs pale ochreous, tips of posterior tibiæ and tarsi fuscous. (Length 3 lines, ovipositor 4½ lines.)

GEN. 548.—*PLANCUS. Curt.*

Antennæ 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-marginal cell 1, arising at the angle of the marginal one, and extending 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: coxæ and thighs slender: tibiæ rather clavate, tarsi thicker than the thighs, the basal joint longest, very long in the 1st and 2d pair.

1. *Apicalis. Curt.*

Ochreous, shining: antennæ, 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: antennæ 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 prominent, 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 nervures, cilia short: intermediate and posterior tibiæ spurred at the apex, with a pair of spurs also below the middle.

4. Flavipes. *Curt.*

Rather silky ochreous: thorax and abdomen piceous, inferior wings, and under side, also the coxæ and thighs, fuscous. (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 dentated: 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 tibiæ 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 CRAMBIDÆ.

GEN. 992.—HOMEOSOMA. Curt.

Labial palpi protracted 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, sub lanceolate, and rather obtuse; inferior ample.

1. *Gemina. Haw. Lep. Brit.*

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.

1. *Salicella, Hüb. Tin. Pl. 2, Fig. 9. a dark variety of the male: incompletaria, Haw. Lep. Brit. ♀.*

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 sub lanceolate, very much narrowed towards the base: legs slender, the spurs small and acute. Wings of the female lanceolate, hairy, shorter than the body.

1. *Gelatella*, *Lin. Faun. Suec.* 1450. *Hüb. Tort.* Pl. 42, Fig. 266. ♂, ♀.

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

GEN. 1027.—*EDERESA*. *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.

8. *Semitestacella*. *Curt.*

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. semipurplella* 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.

1. *Angustipenella*, *Guide*. *Scissella*, *Haw. Lep. Brit.* 580, 69.

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.*

GEN. 1053.—EUPTERYX. *Curt.*

Face subtrigonate, 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 tibiæ 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.

7. Hortensis. *Curt.*

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 tibiæ black, except at the base, the tarsi white tipped with fuscous. (Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 tibiæ.

GEN. 1054.—AMBLYCEPHALUS. *Curt.*

Face elongate-trigonal 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 tibiæ 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.

3. Germari. *Curt.*

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 Germar,) as well as the *C. interruptus*, differ in some measure, in having the crown of the head slightly excavated.

GEN. 1055.—*AGALLIA. Curt.*

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 tibiæ spined externally, pectinated internally : tarsi triarticulate, basal joint long in the hinder pair.

2. *Consobrina. Curt.*

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 tibiæ 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 \times with the margin of the forehead : rostrum rather long, and tongue-shaped : eyes projecting beyond the thorax :

ocelli 2, placed in the angles of the cavities formed by the \times : thorax transverse, anterior margin convex, posterior slightly concave, the angles truncated: scutellum trigonate, slightly cuspitate: 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.

1. Bipunctatus. *Curt.*

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-rhomboidal 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.

GEN. 1058.—*PHRYNOMORPHUS. Curt.*

Oblong, smooth and shining; head crescent-shaped above, the forehead slightly angulated, face very broad, subcordate or scutiform: antennæ 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 tibiæ, which are compressed, and slightly curved, thickly set with spines externally, and ciliated internally.

1. Nitidus. *Curt.*

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 antennæ 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 tibiæ, variegated with ochre. (Length 1½ line.)

I have seen but one specimen of this distinct insect, which I took many years back, I believe, in Norfolk.

GEN. 1059.—*APHRODES. Curt.*

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 tibiæ very long, broad and curved, with series of long spines on the margins.

9. *Testudo. Curt.*

Shining, pale dirty ochre, an interrupted brown band across the middle of the wings, and another near the apex: tips of tibiæ and tarsi piceous, hinder legs, with the tips of the thighs, the tibiæ, 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 Linnæus'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 tibiæ, as well as by their shorter rostrums.

*Fam. FULGORIDÆ.*GEN. 1066.—*CRiomorphus. Curt.*

Cylindric-ovate: head narrow, semicircular, face trigonate with longitudinal carinæ, eyes large and not very remote, with a notch beneath, and a large groove to receive the antennæ, which are triarticulate, 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.

3. *Albomarginatus. Curt.*

Subochraceus: antennæ, head, thorax, and abdomen piceous, the 1st with the tips of the joints ferruginous, the 2d with the carinæ

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 1½ line.)

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

ORDER.—HEMIPTERA.

Fam. CIMICIDÆ.

GEN. 1085.—*GALEATUS. Curt.*

Rostrum long and slender, received into a groove under the head and between the coxae: head bidentate, the clypeus emarginate: antennæ 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 antennæ 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: antennæ 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*.

GEN. 1090.—*ASPIDOTOMA. Curt.*

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 subquadrate, the angles rounded convex, the anterior margin thin, the sides slightly emarginate: scutellum trigonate minute: superior wings elongate-ovate, with 2 elevated nervures forming a loop on each.

1. *Capitata. Wolff.*

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, subtrigonate: eyes very prominent: rostrum not long, but very slender: antennæ inserted before the eyes, almost as long as the body, subsetaceous and geniculated, 4-jointed, basal joint rather long, robust, and cylindric, 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 tibiæ 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 tibiæ, and the short tarsi.

GEN. 1114.—*LORICULA. Curt.*

Folliform: ^b 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, subclavate, the others nearly of equal length, the terminal joint rather stouter, and ovate at the apex: rostrum long and attenuate: 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 acuminate at the apex: posterior legs a little the longest.

1. Pselaphiformis. *Curt.*

Black, shining: head ferruginous, red at the base: 2d joint of antennæ 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.

1. Marginatus. *Curt.* *Grylloides.* *Guide.*

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.

1. *Pusilla. Fall. Walkeri. Curt.*

Black, head shining, with a channel on the crown, the base and eyes subferruginous: 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 antennæ 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.

ART. XX.—*Notice of the Habits of Charæas Graminis, &c.* By GEORGE WAILES, Esq.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.]

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. ericotata*. 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. Blan-dina*, 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