British Museum,' by the Rev. Hamlet Clark, M.A., F.L.S., Physapodes and Ædipodes, Part 1; by the Author. 'Exotic Butterflies,' Part 37; by W. W. Saunders, Esq. 'The Zoologist' for January; by the Editor. 'The Journal of the Society of Arts' for December; by the Society. 'The Athenæum' for December; by the Editor. 'Catalogue of British Coleoptera,' by G. B. Waterhouse, Esq., F.Z.S., &c., Sheets w and x, two copies; by the Author. 'The Entomologist's Annual' for 1861; 'The Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer,' Nos. 218 to 222 inclusive; by H. T. Stanton, Esq.

**Election of a Member, &c.**

Francis A. Jesse, Esq., of Launber Hall, Derbyshire, was elected a Member; and W. F. Kirby, Esq., of 25, Albert Street, Mornington Crescent, and H. W. Bates, Esq., of King Street, Leicester, were elected Subscribers to the Society.

**Exhibitions.**

Mr. S. Stevens exhibited some splendid Papillio and other Lepidoptera sent from Ceram by Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Shepherd exhibited a fine dark variety of Hemerophila abruptaria, taken near London.

Mr. Bond exhibited some fine varieties of Dictyopteryx uliginosana and Gelechia subdecurtella from the Cambridgeshire fens; also a fine series of Gracillaria stigmatella, one example being nearly pure white.

Mr. M'Lachlan exhibited an example of Setodes interrupta of Fabricius (now Stephens), taken near Taunton by Mr. Parfitt, in 1859; and remarked that this phryganidous insect may be considered as new to Britain, for although Fabricius, in 1792, indicated it as occurring in England, no one appears to have rediscovered it until now.

The Rev. H. A. Pickard exhibited a specimen of Goupeteryx Rhamin, var. Cleopatra, taken by John Fellerton, Esq., at Thyrbergh Park, near Rotherham, on the 27th of June, 1860, being the first recorded British example of this beautiful variety.

Mr. Scott exhibited some specimens of Mycetophilus 4-guttatus, Müller. The species had been lately found in decaying pea-haulm, by Mr. Douglas and himself. In all about fifty specimens had been secured.

Dr. Knaggs exhibited some eggs of Geometridæ from which hymenopterous parasites had emerged.

Mr. Westwood pronounced these parasites to be Platygaster Orulosorum.

Mr. Gorham exhibited examples of Micropeplus staphylinoides, Marshall, and M. Margaritæ, Duval, and made the following remarks:—'I believe under the specific name of staphylinoides two species of Micropeplus have been generally mixed in British collections; they are the true M. staphylinoides of Marshall, and M. Margaritæ of Duval. I have therefore attempted to point out the characters by which these species may be separated. In M. staphylinoides the elytra are scarcely a third longer than the thorax; their sides are parallel, and the fourth segment of the abdomen is armed with an acute prominent crest: in M. Margaritæ the elytra are longer, being nearly half as long again as the thorax, their sides rounded, and the disk more convex than in M. staphylinoides; the fourth segment of the abdomen with a small and not conspicuous tubercle. I also beg to call attention to the sexual characters which M. Duval has pointed out, but which appear to have escaped the notice of former authors, viz., the existence of a tooth on the tibia of the male. In M. staphylinoides the head of the male is produced into a tooth in front; that of the female is rounded: in M. Margaritæ the head of the male is more acutely toothed; that of the female rounded.