

Britain, by its large size, pallid hue and obovate convex elytra. The normal form, that first described by Illiger, has a triangular black dorsal spot on each elytron a little behind the middle, but of this in the specimen exhibited there exists scarcely any indication. M. de Laferté, *Monogr. des Anthicites*, 149 (1848), remarks "that the individuals from the shores of the ocean are generally paler than those from the eastern countries of Europe, and that those from the coasts of France and Belgium are entirely destitute of the discoidal spot."

Mr. Janson also exhibited the following rare species:—

*Philonthus fuscus*, Grav. Taken by himself in a boletus on an ash, near Hornsey, Middlesex, on the 19th ultimo.

*Oxylaemus cylindricus*, Panz., Eric.. Found by Turner about ten days since, in bark of oak in the New Forest, near Brockenhurst.

*Tomicus monographus*, F. The male, apparently very rare, conspicuous by having the anterior margin of the thorax triangularly produced with the apex recurved; found by Turner at the same time and under the same circumstances as the foregoing. Ericson (*Naturgesch. d. Ins. Deutschl.* iii. 284, 1845), adds to his description of *Oxylaemus cylindricus*: "In oaks, rare. Found by Professor Ratzeburg and myself in the burrows of *Bostrichus monographus*." It is therefore interesting to find the two species associated in this country.

*Platydemus violaceum*, F. Likewise taken by Turner, under bark of oaks, at the same time and in the same locality as the two preceding.

The President remarked that he had himself taken *Philonthus fuscus*, under bark of trees infested by the larvæ of *Cossus ligniperda*, and Mr. Shepherd stated that he also had met with this species in similar situations.

Mr. Sealy exhibited a beautiful series of varieties of *Colias Edusa*, including the white female variety (*Helice*, *Hub.*), and examples forming links from it to the typical insect: also a specimen of *Sphinx Pinastris*, said to have been captured by a young entomologist whilst flying about a fir-tree at Romsey, Hants.

The President remarked that, with the exception of the specimens said to have been received by the late Dr. Leach many years ago from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, there was no record of the capture of this species in Britain, although so abundant in many parts of Europe; he inquired of Mr. Sealy whether there was any likelihood of the specimen exhibited being a foreign example which had been inadvertently placed amongst insects from the locality mentioned.

Mr. Sealy replied that the reputed captor had some time previously visited Switzerland, and there taken a few insects, but he was assured that the *S. Pinastris* was not one of the Swiss captures; moreover, he (Mr. Sealy) believed that country was not a locality for *S. Pinastris*.

Mr. Stainton observed that Mr. Sealy was mistaken, as the insect is well known in Switzerland; it was, however, only fair to state that from his knowledge of the habits of *S. Pinastris* on the Continent, he considered the neighbourhood of Romsey a very likely spot for the occurrence of this species.

Mr. Stevens exhibited specimens of four species of *Lomaptera* sent from Batchian by Mr. A. R. Wallace.