living beings is an hermaphrodite cell, of which the centre is female and the peripherous part male. If the cell keeps united the animal remains an hermaphrodite or parthenogenetic creature; if, by some yet unknown process, the peripherous part, which is entirely formed of spermatozoid buddings, is separated from the central ovum, the two sexes appear. This question cannot, of course, be fully treated of in one page of a letter, yet I should like to submit the idea to my colleagues of the London Society, where there are so many eminent observers of insect-life."

Miss E. A. Ormerod exhibited a specimen of Sitones puncticollis, Steph., bred at the end of last May from larvæ found feeding commonly on the rootlets of red clover near Chelmsford, Essex, by Mr. Christy; also at Rothamstead by Sir J. B. Lawes. It had previously been conjectured that

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Polysphincta (P. tuberosa, Gr., and P. pallipes, Holmgr.?), also a drawing of the curious larva of P. tuberosa made by Mr. G. C. Bignell. The larva of these Ichneumons are external parasites of spiders, and although a similar economy had been previously recorded by De Geer, Blackwall, Laboulbène, Vollenhoven, Brischke, &c., and a specimen probably allied to these had been exhibited at a meeting of this Society (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1868, p. l), very little appeared to be generally known on the subject. Mr. Fitch read details of observations upon the specimens exhibited from the Rev. A. Matthews and Mr. G. C. Bignell.

Mr. Fitch also exhibited an apparently new species of Belytida, captured by the Rev. A. Matthews on August 19th, 1874, among a colony of Anom-

matus 12-striatus, Müll., in rotten wood at a depth of three to four feet below the surface of the ground. Mr. Matthews had no doubt but that the Belyta was parasitic on Anommatus.

Mr. A. S. Olliff remarked that he had recently captured a specimen of

Anommatus 12-striatus in rotten wood at Whetstone, Middlesex.

Mr. C. O. Waterhouse exhibited a peculiar May-fly said to be luminous, captured by Mr. G. Lewis at Kitugalle, Ceylon, 1500 ft. above the level of the sea.

The Rev. A. E. Eaton said the specimen was a male *Teloganodes*, and was the first male imago of the genus he had seen. There were sub-imagos of the genus *Teloganodes* (type *Cloë tristis*, Hag.), both in the British Museum and in Dr. Hagen's collection. Mr. Eaton called attention to the fact that Dr. Hagen had already recorded an instance of luminosity in a male *Cænis*, as observed by Prof. Zaddach at Neuhausen, near Pillau (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, p. 399).

Mr. G. Lewis remarked of the specimen that when living the whole abdomen was luminous, but not brightly so, sufficiently, however, to serve

for its capture on a very dark night.

Papers read.

Lord Walsingham communicated a memoir on "North American Coleophora." It was almost entirely descriptive of new species of the genus collected by the author in California and Oregon. The occurrence near Washington of two European species new to the United States, viz., C. caspititiella, Zell., and C. currucipennella, Zell., was also recorded.

Mr. W. H. Miskin communicated a short paper on "Ogyris Genoveva, Hewitson, and its life-history." The larva and pupa were described by Mr. Barnard, of Coomooboolaroo; the former feeds on a species of Loranthus,

and is nocturnal in its habits.

The Secretary read a paper by Mr. John Scott, entitled "On certain genera and species of the group of Psyllida in the collection of the British Museum," in which many Walkerian species were redescribed and several new genera characterised; also a second memoir containing the "Descriptions of a new genus and two new species of Psyllida from South America," which had been received from Dr. C. Berg, of Buenos Ayres, with specimens of the galls which they produced.

New Part of 'Transactions.'

Part II. of the 'Transactions' for 1882 was on the table.