



GRESHAM

ASSETS £8,000,000.

Established 1848.

LIFE

OFFICE

Claims Paid, nearly £18,000,000.

Life Assurance WITH OR WITHOUT Medical Examination.

Monthly Premiums.

JAMES H. SCOTT, General Manager and Secretary.

Head Office—ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE. POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

D. F. TAYLER & Co., Ltd., Entomological Pin Manufacturers,

SMALL HEADS AND PERFECT POINTS. WHITE, BLACK, AND GILT.

BIRMINGHAM and LONDON.

Can be obtained from Dealers throughout the World.

VIENNA 1893. BUTTERFLY NETS GENEVA 1896.
Medal I. Class.

The G.K. Net is made of the best materials.

The G.K. Net can be mounted or dismounted in a moment.

The G.K. Net suits any stick, and may be carried in any pocket.

The G.K. Net is every collector's delight.

The G.K. Net

READY

FOR USE.

Diameter 14 inches.

The most elegant net.

Circumference 44 inches.

The most practical net.

Depth of the net 29 inches.

The most durable net.

The G.K. Net Steel ring.

WHEN NOT IN USE.

N

Nat of alle

Dimensions 1 by 4 by 11 inches.

The Lightest, the Handiest, the Cheapest Net.

One Quality, one Size, one Price only.

Send postal order 6/-, and you will get the G.K. Net free of all charge from--

GRAF-KRÜSI, GAIS, SWITZERLAND.

LABELS! LABELS!! LABELS!!!

It is very essential that every specimen, to be authentic, should bear a minute abel, giving locality, date of capture, and name of captor.

To comprise equal numbers of not more than ten localities.

Larger quantities pro rata. Orders executed in same order as received. Remittance in full must accompany each order.

Rannoch

New Forest 4. ix. 97 Shetland 5, v. 97

ADDRESS.—"Requisites," Coombe Lodge, Mycenæ Road. Westcombe Park, S.E.

piceus, Taphria niralis, Ocypus brunnipes, Cychrus rostratus and Carabus catenulatus. Hydrocyphon deflexicollis was abundant on alders near Crafnant Lake, and, by working the moss on boulders in a stream from Dolgarog waterfall, Hydroporus rivalis and H. lituratus, as well as Hydraena gracilis, were obtained, a single specimen of Gnypeta coerulea being swept close by. I have been induced to insert many common species in the above list since the coleoptera of North Wales are by no means well-known.—E. A. Newbery, 12, Churchill Road, N.W. October 28th, 1903.

Scymnus limonii, n.sp.—A Species New to Science.

By H. ST. J. K. DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.L.S., F.E.S.

On August 15th last, whilst collecting in a salt-marsh at Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, I swept from Statice limonium a four-spotted Scymnus which was unknown to me. Mr. Malcolm Burr, who was with me, found another specimen at the roots of the sea-lavender, with the spots confluent. As there was nothing like it at the British Museum, I sent both specimens to Herr Weise, who returned them to me as unknown to him. I exhibited them at the meeting of the Entomological Society on October 7th, as a new species. Mr. Champion told me he had specimens like them, and he has kindly lent me a nice series which he took in the Isle of Sheppey, and which were in his collection among his series of S. mulsanti, Waterhouse. It is noteworthy that he took his specimens also in a salt-marsh, whilst looking for Apion limonii at the roots of sea-lavender. This suggests the specific name of limonii. It comes nearest to mulsanti, Wat., and redtenbacheri, Muls.

From the former it differs in having the post-coxal foveæ with raised sides incomplete, very nearly as in redtenbacheri, whereas in mulsanti they form a more or less complete semicircle round the posterior coxæ, in the colour of the femora, which are always dark, the legs being entirely testaceous in that species, and in the abdomen being entirely black, instead of red at the apex, moreover, the punctuation of the

elytra is much stronger.

From the latter it differs in being considerably larger, more convex and more rounded at the sides, and in having the punctuation of the elytra stronger; also, even where the spots are confluent, they do not form a band, but are always bent inwards, in the middle, whereas, in redtenbacheri, the bands on the elytra are simple. As regards colour it is a very variable species, ranging from quite black, as in one of Mr. Champion's specimens, to black with four yellow spots, or, in some specimens, as we have seen, with the spots confluent; the femora are always dark and in some cases quite black, in one of mine from the Isle of Wight they are jet black. The following is a short description of the species.

S. Limonii, n.sp.—Broad oval, convex, black with white pubescence; antennæ and palpi testaceous; head with labrum, black; thorax black with base narrower than base of elytra, giving the appearance of a shoulder to the latter; elytra black, or black with four yellow spots, the posterior pair being always the larger, or with the spots confluent, coarsely punctured, the punctures consisting of larger and smaller punctures mixed together in about equal proportions; underside entirely black, the post-coxal foveæ with raised side incomplete; femora dark or quite black; tibiæ and tarsi testaceous. L. 1½mm.-1½mm.

This species must be one of the ground-feeders, which prey on the aphides on the roots of sea-layender or other salt-marsh plants.