

palings. The tips of the elytra are much paler than the rest of the insect, a peculiarity not noticed by Mr. Stephens. It has a strange partiality for amputating legs and antennæ: the first that I took, and put into quills, actually did not leave each other a leg to stand on: I noticed it from the end of May up to the present time. Mr. Hardy has noticed it in Berwickshire, and found a few stray specimens in Gateshead.—*Thomas John Bold* ; 42, *Bigg Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 19th, 1846.*

*Capture of Apion Limonii in the Isle of Sheppey.*—I swept two specimens of this insect from the same ground, and thereby established a new locality for both this and Agdistes. Two species of Statice (Armeria and Limonium) grow in some parts of Sheppey, and in the south bank of the Medway in great profusion, and the latter species was in full bloom.—*Thomas Ingall* ; *Bank of England.*

*Capture of Ctenicerus sanguinicollis in Cambridgeshire.*—Three specimens of this rare insect have lately occurred at Fulbourn, near Cambridge, and are now in my possession. I had them for a fortnight alive, for the sake of watching their habits. They are much more active than the generality of the Elateridæ, and, when let loose on the table, ran with such activity that it was often difficult to re-secure them. Three specimens were taken from the same tree last year, one of which is also in my collection. Their capture was recorded in the 'Zoologist' by my friend, the Rev. Hamlet Clark, of Northampton, who possesses the remaining pair.—*T. Vernon Wollaston* ; *Jesus College, Cambridge, March 6th, 1847.*

*Occurrence of Trichius fasciatus near Ponty-y-pool.*—In reply to the observations of Mr. Weaver, (Zool. 1460) that the above insect has not been captured within twenty years, I beg leave to state that I caught one specimen about a mile and a half from this town about eight or nine years ago; it is the only one I have met with; it was entering one of the flowers of a foxglove a few yards distance from where I stood. Not having seen one before, I thought it was one of the smaller yellow humble bees, and was very careful when opening the flower to avoid being stung, but to my surprise when I had secured it, instead of a bee I found I had a beetle imprisoned. I have always understood that it was to be found about Swansea and towards Pembrokeshire. I cannot at present refer to my authority for that statement. Entomology has been so little cultivated in this part of the kingdom, that it very probably may yet be found in some of the intervening places between here and Swansea; as to its absence from England, although we are in this county situated in England according to the civil and political divisions of the kingdom, yet from the natural divisions of the country, soil, climate and general aspect of the county, it may without any strain of language be still considered as a portion of South Wales.—*James Bladon* ; *Ponty-y-pool.*

*Capture of Trichius fasciatus near Neath.*—I took a single specimen of this beautiful insect on a blossom of *Carduus heterophyllus* near the falls at the top of Neath Vale.—*Alfred R. Wallace, Neath.* [The other insects in my correspondent's list are scarcely worth publishing.—*E. Newman.*]

*Descriptions of a few Australian Beetles of the Order Cerambycites.*

The beetles to which I have attempted to assign descriptions were brought over from Australia by Lieutenant (now Commander) M. R. Ince, late of H.M.S. Fly, and I am indebted to the kindness of his brother, W. H. Ince, Esq. for the opportunity of examining them. The first and second belong to the family Cerambycidæ, the others to the family Lamiidæ.

*Callidium vexatum.* Brown. Antennæ 11-jointed, slender, slightly hairy, the third joint much the longest, especially in the male, in which sex the entire antenna is

also much longer. The diameters of the prothorax are about equal; the lateral margins are rounded and perfectly unarmed; the dorsal surface somewhat flattened and scabrous, as with confluent punctures. The elytra are as wide as the prothorax in the male, wider in the female; their lateral margins straight; their apices rounded exteriorly, and having the sutural angle rather acute; their dorsal surface covered, *first*, with very short grayish down, *secondly*, with small, but distinct equidistant punctures, and *thirdly*, with equidistant pustules, which are less numerous than the punctures as one to ten. The legs are simple, the femora having only a moderate incassation. (Length of the body 1 inch, breadth .325 inch). A common insect something like *Phacodes lentiginosus*, and both are frequently referred to the *Callidium obscurum* of Fabricius; I cannot say with what justice, as that author does not mention one character peculiar to the insects; in fact, his description, brief as it is, will not suit either of them. The query attached above to the name *Callidium* is intended to imply that the insect does not belong to the genus *Callidium* as now restricted.

*Callidium* ? *vittigerum*. Antennæ not exceeding two-thirds of the length of the body, incassated towards the tip, black, 11-jointed, the basal joint robust, all the joints except the short second joint of nearly equal length; head black, elongate anteriorly; prothorax rounded laterally, slightly flattened dorsally, much wider than the head, of nearly equal length and width, covered with confluent punctures, black, with four white pilose longitudinal vittæ, two, dorsal and distant, and two, lateral: elytra, slightly wider than prothorax, rounded at apex, slightly produced at the shoulders, testaceous, with a white pilose subsutural vitta on each, extending throughout its length; legs short, simple, ferruginous. (Length .45 inch, breadth .125 inch). A single specimen only occurs in Mr. Ince's collection.

*Lagocheirus Inceii*. Of a rich velvety brown colour, variegated with a few markings, the most conspicuous of which is an abbreviated whitish fascia on each elytron, commencing on the costal margin below the shoulder, extending on to the back, and terminating much before the suture; below this, on each elytron, is a dark fuscous macula. (Length of the body  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, breadth 2 inches). This, too closely resembles a common Brazilian species, and is the first example I have seen from Australia. Can there be any mistake as to the country? I have the pleasure of dedicating this species to Captain Ince, at the request of his brother, W. H. Ince, Esq., to whose kindness I am indebted for the opportunity of describing these insects. A single specimen only was procured.

*Monohammus vastator*. Entirely dark brown, approaching to black, the dorsal surface of the prothorax and elytra being clothed with a short gray pubescence: this pubescence has a mottled appearance, occasioned by the presence of glabrous spots or patches, but as it appears the pubescence is very easily abraded, I cannot venture to decide whether the glabrous markings are natural or caused by casualities. The antennæ are very long in the male, exceeding by one-half the length of the body; the protibiæ have a very distinct tooth near the extremity. A number of specimens were taken, some of them very fine, and the males appear to be much larger than the females. (Length of the body 1.2 inches, breadth .4 inch; expansion of the antennæ  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.—*Edward Newman*.)

*Capture of the Migratory Locust at Yarmouth*. — During the months of August and September a great number of these insects were taken; one gentlemen took fifteen, and three times as many have been captured by different persons. I have myself