

unable to find any such description. The following forms have been described:—

*Myopone castanea* Smith.

- = *Amblyopone castanea* Smith, 1860, *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.)*, 4, Suppl.: 105, Pl. I, fig. 6 [♀, Bachian].
- = *M. rufula* Roger, 1861, *Berl. ent. Z.*, 5: 52 [2 ♀♀, Bachian].

Emery, 1911, *Gen. Ins.*, 118: 26, gives West Australia, New Guinea and Malaysia for this species.

*M. castanea* Smith subsp. *maculata* Roger.

- 1861, *Berl. ent. Z.*, 5: 52 [♀♀, Ceylon, Nicobar, Bermanie].
  - = *M. castanea* Forel, 1900, *J. Bombay nat. hist. Soc.*, 13: 54 [♀♀].
  - = *M. castanea* Bingham, 1903, *Faun. Brit. India, Hym.*, 2: 33, fig. 24 [♀♀].
- [♂, see above.]

*M. castanea* Smith subsp. *beccarii* Emery.

- 1887, *Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova*, 25: 447 [♀, Ternate, Molluccas].

*M. moelleri* Bingham.

- 1903, *Faun. Brit. India, Hym.*, 2: 34 [♀, Sikkim]. [♂, see above.]

In my opinion this is a good species and not a subspecies, as given by Emery. There are ♀♀ from Sikkim, Ban Silah, Siamese Malay States, Cambodia and Ceylon in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

*M. moelleri* Bingham v. *bugnioni* Forel.

- 1913, *Zool. Jahrb., Syst.*, 26: 5 [♀, Ceylon].

*M. moelleri* Bingham v. *bakeri* Viehmeyer.

- 1916, *Ent. Mitt.*, 5: 283 [♀, Philippines].
- = *M. castanea* Smith v. *proxima* Stitz, 1925, *SB. Berl. Ges. Naturf. Freunde*, 1923: 110 [♀, Philippines].

Stitz gives this name without a description of any sort. It is evidently the *Myopopone* which occurs in the Philippines.

*M. moelleri* Bingham v. *striatifrons* Stitz.

- 1925, *SB. Berl. Ges. Naturf. Freunde*, 1923: 110 [♀, Sumatra].

*M. picea* Donisthorpe.

- 1938, *Ann. Mag. nat. hist.*, (11) 2: 498 [♀, Sarawak, Borneo].

*M. wollastoni* sp.n.

[♀, New Guinea, see above.]

British Museum (Nat. Hist.),

London, S.W.7.

May 14th, 1941.

*Figures of Cerylon primroseae* Donisthorpe and *C. ferrugineum* Stephens (Col., Colydiidae).—The wish expressed above (*antea*, p. 2) that we might be able to illustrate the difference in the punctures of the thorax and the striae of the elytra of these two beetles is gratified in Plate II, figs. 1 and 2.—E.D.S.