162 M ANTENS

Captures of Micro-Lepidoptera in Essex.—During the past season I have had the good fortune to capture, in addition to Opostega spatulella, elsewhere referred to, the following Tineina: two Scythropia cratægella on June 27th: I also bred several of this insect from larvæ taken on white-thorn; one Bucculatrix cristatella on June 4th; two Cleodora cytisella on July 12th; one Bedellia sommulentella and one Geleckia lutulentella on August 23rd; and three Depressaria ultimella on September 10th. I may also add that I succeeded last spring in breeding a few specimens of Nepticula intimella from mines (Sallow) taken in October, 1876.—W. D. Canadala, 4, Guithavon Terrace, Witham, Essex: November, 1877.

Erotesis baltica, McLack.; a Trichopterous insect new to Britain.—In part vi (May, 1877) of my Revision and Synopsis of European Trichoptera, I described (pp. 825, 326, pl. xxxv) a new genus and species of Leptocerida under the above name, from specimens taken in the Island of Œsel in the Baltic, and in Finland; all males. My friend Mr. Barrett has just sent me four males, taken by Mr. F. D. Wheeler, in Wicken Fen, I know not under what circumstances, but probably they were attracted by the ingenious "light" apparatus, noticed in this Magazine, vol. xiii, p. 246. It occurred to me at the time that Mr. Wheeler's apparatus might prove of great aid in the capture of fen Trickoptera.

E. baltics somewhat resembles Trianodes bicolor, but the colours are less bright. In structure, Erotesis agrees with Trianodes in the absence of the apical fork No. 5 in the neuration of the posterior wings; but it differs in having a complete "cellula thyridii" in the anterior wings (wanting in Trianodes). The complicated arrangement of the anal parts in the 3 is fully detailed and figured in my work; the 2 is still unknown.—R. McLachlan, Lewisham: 13th November, 1877.

A new species of Ant found in Britain.
POHERA TARDA, sp. n.

Female, length, 2 lines. Shining, rufo-piceous, sparingly covered with a fine yellowish pile. Head punctured, wider than thorax; antenne and mandibles yellow, approximating at their base; eyes ovate, placed anteriorly at the sides of the head; ocelli in a triangle on the vertex, a longitudinal impressed line runs from the anterior ocellus to the insertion of the antenne. Thorax oblong-ovate, slightly punctured; clypeus and femora rufo-testaceous, tibies and tarsi yellow. Abdomen slightly punctured, the scale of the petiole as high as the first segment; a constriction between the first and second segments; the apex dull yellow. On the fore part of the head, and on the posterior part of the abdomen a few strong hairs are emitted.

Worker major, length, 21 lines. Shining, ferruginous. Head very large in proportion to thorax, without occili; on the anterior part of the head in the position of the eyes in the female, is a minute spot surrounded by a dark ring, and looking very like an occilius. The antennse and legs the same colour as the body, the former rather darker at the apex. The head more lightly punctured than in the female, or in the small worker.

Worker minor, length, 1½ lines. Resembles female generally, but differs in being of a lighter rufo-fuscous colour. Without eyes or occili. A longitudinal impressed line running from the base of the head to the insertion of the antennes.

Male unknown.