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In mentioning the workers of this species in the August number of this Magazine, I made a mistake in saying that they were wrinkled. The specimens I possessed at that time had all been killed in water, and the minute hairs covering the body had, in the process of drying, become stuck to it, looking so exactly like wrinkles that both Mr. Smith and myself mistook them for such, and afterwards, however, found they were punctured and not wrinkled. The females appeared in June, but I could find no males. The labial palpi are two-jointed, and the maxillary two-jointed. The whole insect appears to be more robust than Ponera contracta, the auteums and legs being thicker. The colony has evidently been long established in the conservatory, as I have found wings and other parts of the insects among the dust on ledges which have not been disturbed for years. The insects seem very sleepy, never running quickly when disturbed, I therefore thought "tarda" an appropriate name. During June, I found two females drowned in a water-butt some distance from the conservatory. A species of Myrmica inhabits the same bed with the Ponera, and associates with them in perfect harmony.—R. S. CHARSLEY, St. Giles Road, Oxford: November, 1877.

Notes on Hymenoptera captured in 1877.—I have made the following captures this summer, which I think may be worth recording.

At Hayling Island, on 30th June, I met with a & & ? of the rare Prosopis dilatata, and also several males of P. varipes, all flying round the flowers of brambles; unfortunately, I did not discover what species I had taken till I got home, or I might probably have secured more specimens. I also took a small & Halictus, which does not seem to agree with any of the species described as British, and which I hope may prove to be new.

At Southwold, Suffolk, in August, I took Andrena nigriceps, several 3 and two Q, flying about and settling on various flowers in a waste piece of ground near the sea. These males I felt convinced were nigriceps, but I could not make them agree with the description in Mr. Smith's British Aculeate Hymenoptera; I therefore showed them to him on my return, and he quite agrees with me, that they are probably the true males of nigriceps, and he thinks that the one he has described will prove to be that of some other species. I took another 3 specimen of this same insect at Tunbridge Wells, in May. It resembles 3-dentata, 3, of which at first I thought it was a variety, but may be distinguished from it by the stouter and larger build of the insect, the bright brown pubescence, and the want of the testaceous apex to the abdomen. I also took the following: Andrena 3-dentata, 3, several, A. decorata, commonly, A. denticulata, 3, A. coitana, several; Halictus aratus, H. leucopus, 3; Prosopis punctulatissimus 3, P. perforator, Q; Cilissa 3-cincta; Stelis aterrima on Senecio, six specimens; and Megachile versicolor?

On the 20th October! in my father's garden at Worthing, under a wall, in the bright sunlight, I took the following: Comonus unicalor, 3, one of which I detected entering a hole at the top of a stick put in the ground to mark certain plants; I found the pith of the stick cleared out for some two or three inches, and two or three larves carefully stored away in it. Odynerus parietinus, Vespa sylvestris, Halictus cylindricus, 3, common, H. albipes, 2, H. leucozonius, 2, H. morio, 3 & 2, common, H. minutissimus, 3 & 2, common, Andrena bicolor, 2, Osmia anea, 3, three species of Bombus, and Apis mellifica. It certainly was an exceptional day, but I should not have thought it possible that so many species would have appeared at such a late time of year.