

gonum spinipes, O. Fabricius, which had since been recognized as belonging to *Pseudopallene*, Wilson, 1878. The result has been accepted by some good authorities that *Pseudopallene* becomes a synonym of *Phoxichilus*. Dr. Loman disputes this, on the ground that Latreille subsequently changed his definition of *Phoxichilus*, and that the specimen with which he was dealing was, in fact, a *Pallenopsis* and not a *Pseudopallene*. But this interesting determination does not alter the fact that *Phoxichilus* was originally established for *P. spinipes* and cannot be separated from it. Dr. Loman's endeavour to effect this divorce only adds to the confusion which he so much deplures. As to the genus *Chilophorus*, which I deemed it necessary to name in 1902, it is proper to mention that Canon Norman in 1908 made it a synonym of *Endeis*, Philippi, 1843, a view declined by Dr. Loman but endorsed by Dr. Calman in this current year (1915). It is not, however, within the scope of this present paper to discuss the conflicting arguments of these distinguished authorities.

XLII.—*Notes and Synonymy of Hymenoptera in the Collection of the British Museum.* By GEOFFREY MEADE-WALDO, M.A., CLAUDE MORLEY, F.Z.S., and R. E. TURNER, F.Z.S.

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II.

THE following paper may be considered a continuation of that published in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) xiv. pp. 402-410 (1914). As on that occasion, most of the material dealt with is contained in the Cameron Collection, now the property of the British Museum.

Family SCOLIIDÆ. By G. MEADE-WALDO, M.A.

Scolia (*Discolia*) *erivanensis*, Rad. (1880), subsp. *quettaensis*, Cam.
= *Scolia quettaensis*, Cam. (1907), ♂ ♀. Quetta.

Differs from the typical form in having segments 1 and 2 of the abdomen ferruginous.

Scolia histrionica, F., var. *nigrobimaculata*, Cam. = *Scolia nigrobimaculata*, Cam. (1908). Deesa.

„ (*Discolia*) *thyatira*, Cam. = *Discolia patara*, Cam. (1902).
Borneo.

- Scolia* (*Discolia*) *westermanni*, Sauss. (1858) = *Scolia rugifrons*,
Cam. Khasia.
- „ „ *ruficornis* (F.) (1793) = *Discolia bonæ-spei*, Cam.
(1905). S. Africa.
- „ „ *sikkimensis*, Bingham (1896) = *Discolia erythro-*
poda, Cam. (1903). Khasia.
- „ „ *venusta*, Smith (1855) = *Discolia erythrotrichia*,
Cam. (1904). Simla.
- „ „ *desidiosa*, Bingham = *Discolia ergenna*, Cam. (1902).
Borneo.
- Dielis rubromaculata*, Smith (1855) = *Dielis borneana*, Cam. (1902).
Borneo.
- „ *transvaalensis*, Cam. (1910) = *Dielis madonensis*, Buysson
(1910). S. Africa.

Family PSAMMOCHARIDÆ. By R. E. TURNER, F.Z.S.

- Pepsis centralis*, Cam. (1892) = *Pepsis margarite*, R. Lucas (1894).
Panama.
- „ *purpurascens*, Smith (1855). Tapajoz = *P. fuscipennis*, Smith,
♀ (1873). Amazons, Para.
- „ *montezuma*, Smith (1855), ♀. Centr. Amer. = *P. occidentalis*,
Cam., ♂ (1893).
- „ *cinctipennis*, Mocs. (1855), ♀ = *P. guatemalensis*, Cam.
(1892), ♀.
- „ *strenua*, Erichs. (1848), ♀. Demerara = *P. tinctipennis*,
Smith (1873), ♀. Para. Var. with apical joints of an-
tennæ yellow.
- Hemipepsis dedjas* (Guerin, 1848). Africa = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Mygnimia imperialis}, \\ \text{Smith (1855), ♀.} \\ \textit{Mygnimia bidentata}, \\ \text{Sauss. (1892), ♂.} \end{array} \right.$
- „ *spectrum* (Smith, 1855), ♂. Centr. Africa = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Priocnemis hirsutus}, \\ \text{Sauss. (1892), ♂.} \\ \textit{Mygnimia depressa}, \\ \text{Sauss. (1892), ♀.} \end{array} \right.$
- „ *hottentota* (Sauss. 1892), ♀ = *Mygnimia fallax*,
Sauss. (1892), ♂.
- „ *ocellata* (F.). This is *Sphex ocellata*, F., of which the
type is in the Banks Collection in the British Museum.
- „ *momentosa* (Smith, 1873), ♂ = *Salix hirticaudis*,
Cam., ♂. Borneo.
- „ *vindex* (Smith, 1855), ♀. Natal = *Mygnimia megera*,
Smith (1855), ♂, *M. tisiPHONE*, Smith (1855), ♀, in poor

condition, and *M. regina*, Sauss. (1892). Kohl (Hymen. Südarabiens, 1906, p. 97) gives *M. tisiphone*, Smith, as a *Chyphononyx*, evidently a wrong identification.

Mygnumia mexicana, Cress. (1867), ♀ = *Salius rogersi*, Cam. (1892), ♀. Mexico. The species identified by Cameron as "*Salius mexicana*" is not that species.

Chyphononyx nigrita (F.) = *Sphex nigrita*, F., the type of which, from Malabar, is in the Banks Collection; there are specimens from Uganda in the British Museum Collection.

Chyphononyx optimus (Smith, 1855). Africa = *Salius (Chyphononyx) melanocerus*, Cam. (1910).

„ **bretoni** (Guérin), ♀ nec ♂ = *Pompilus exasperatus*, Smith, ♀, Congo, *Pepsis xanthocerus*, W. F. Kirby (nec Dahlb.), ♀, and *P. atlanticus*, W. F. Kirby, ♂ (1884), Cape Verdes.

The ♀ described by W. F. Kirby as *Priocnemis atlanticus* is *Batazonus fuliginosus*, Klug. *Sphex flavicornis*, F., which Dalla Torre queries as *C. bretoni*, is nearly allied but distinct; the type is in the Banks Collection at the British Museum.

Chyphononyx antennata (Smith, 1855), ♀ = *Chyphononyx antennata*, Sauss. (1892), ♀.

It is a curious fact that this S. African species should have been given the same specific name by both authors. Smith described it as *Mygnumia*.

Chyphononyx peregrinus (Smith, 1875), ♀ = *Salius saturnalis*, Cam., ♂. Khasia Hills, Calcutta.

Cryptochilus ferrugineipennis (Hal. 1836), ♀ = *Pompilus dumosus*, Spin. (1851), and *Pepsis ferrugineipennis*, Dalla Torre and Lucas. S. America.

Cryptochilus ridleyi (Cam.), ♂ = *Salius anthracinus*, Bingham (nec Smith). Borneo.

In this species the ♂ has the tarsal ungues bifid, as in *Chyphononyx*, and the ♀ unidentate, as in *Cryptochilus*.—N.B. *Mygnumia anthracina*, Smith (1855), is a *Hemipepsis*.

Cryptochilus valentulus (Bingham, 1896), ♀ = *Salius geminus* (Bingham, 1896), ♀. N. India.

„ **decepiens** (Smith, 1855), ♀ = *Pompilus subviridis* (Smith, 1855), ♂. Natal.

„ **sericosoma** (Smith, 1855), ♀. Sumatra = *Salius sostratus*, Cam., ♀, and *S. brookii*, Cam., ♂. Borneo.

„ **bipartitus** (Lep.) = *Calicurgus bipartitus*, Lep. (1845). Bingham (Fauna Brit. India, Hym. i.) gives this species and *Priocnemis peregrinus*, Smith, as synonyms of "*Salius bipartitus* (Lep.)." They belong to different genera.

Prionocnemis omiltensis (Cam. 1891), ♀, described as *Salius* =
Salius trifasciatus, Cam. (1891), ♂. Mexico.

„ *xenos* (W. F. Kirby, 1889), ♂ = *Ichneumon huttoni*,
W. F. Kirby (1884), ♀. New Zealand.

„ *orbiculatus* (Smith, 1862), ♂, described as *Agenia* =
Pompilus (Prionocnemis) cincticornis, Cress. (1867). Mexico.

The following Tasmanian species belong to *Prionocnemis* :—
Calopompilus alicia, Turner (1915), *C. xanthochrous*, Turner
(1915), and *C. connectens*, Turner (1915).

Pseudagenia albipalpis (Cam.) = *Pompilus parvispinosus*, Cam.
Borneo.

„ *danaë*, Bingham (1896) = *Pseudagenia erythropoda*,
Cam. Khasia.

„ *micans* (Fabr. 1804). S. Amer. = *Pseudagenia pulchri-*
cornis, Cam. (1911), ♀. Brit. Guiana.

„ *comparata* (Smith, 1873), ♀. Amazons = *Agenia*
femorata, Smith (*Pseudagenia smithii*, D. Torre).

„ *nobilitata* (Smith, 1864), ♂. Brazil = *Agenia gloriosa*
(Smith, 1873), ♂, and *Salius aureodecoratus* (Cam. 1911).
Brit. Guiana.

Genus *Batozonus*, Ashm. 1902 = *Heteronyx*, Sauss. 1887 (sed nom.
præocc.). Type *B. madecassus*, Sauss.

Batozonus unifasciatus, Sm., ♀, 1855 = *Pompilus multipictus*, Sm.
1879, ♂.

„ *madecassus*, Sauss., ♀, 1887 = *Cyphononyx (Schistonyx)*
decorata, Sauss., ♂, 1891.

„ *fuliginosus*, Klug, ♀, 1834 = *Pompilus festivus*, Klug,
♂, 1834,

= *Pompilus bretoni*, Guér. 1843, ♀ (nec ♂) = *Pom-*
pilus sepulchralis, Sm., ♀, 1879,

= *Pompilus iridipennis*, Sm., ♀, 1879 = *Pompilus*
vindicatus, Sm., ♀, 1855,

= *Anoplius o'neili*, Cam., ♂ = *Pompilus solanus*,
Kohl., ♀, 1893,

= *Prionocnemis atlanticus*, Kirby, 1884, ♀ (nec ♂).

„ *orientalis* (Cam.), ♂, 1891 (as *Ceropales*) = *Pompilus*
bioculatus, Bingham, ♀.

= *Pompilus citherus*, Cam., ♂. Dark-winged variety
of ♀ = *Pompilus bracatus*, Bingham = *Pompilus*
subfervens, Cam. = *Salius malayanus*, Cam.

„ *capensis*, Dahlb., ♀, 1843 = *Pompilus vindex*, Sm., ♀,
1879 (nec ♂).

= *Pompilus ancyloneurus*, Cam., ♀.

To this genus also belong *Pompilus vespoides*, Sm., ♀, 1868, and *Pompilus trichrous*, D. T. = *Pompilus tricolor*, Sm., ♂, 1868, both Australian, but not sexes of one species.

Batozonus (?) *ornatus*, Klug, ♂, 1834 = *Pompilus anticus*, Klug, ♀, 1834.

= *Pompilus fertoni*, E. Saund. 1901, ♀ (nec ♂).

This species is not quite a typical *Batozonus*, but is intermediate between that genus and *Episyron*.

Psammochoares (*Episyron*) *natalicolus* (Dalla Torre, nom. nov.) = *Pompilus fervidus*, Smith (1879, nec 1873) = *Anoplius pulchrihirtus*, Cam. S. Africa.

Psammochoares (*Episyron*) *rufipes* (L.), var. *funereipes*, Costa = *Pompilus maculifrons*, Smith, ♂ (1873), Japan, and *Pompilus arrogans*, Smith, ♀. *Pompilus erebus*, Smith (1873), is a black variety of this species.

Psammochoares 4-*punctatus* (Fabr.) = *Pompilus accensus*, Bingham. Japan. ? MS.

Aporoideus mitis (Smith), ♀. Cawnpore = *Pompilus buddha*, Cam. Bombay.

Paracyphonyx pedestris (Smith, 1855), ♀ = *Pompilus orodes*, Cam. = *P. hero*, Cam., ♂ = *Pompilus rothneyi*, Cam., ♀, is a variety. An Indian species.

Paracyphonyx frustratus (Smith, 1879). S. Africa = *Anoplius gradatus*, Cam., ♂, and *Anoplius labialis*, Cam., ♂.

Pompilus ignitus, Smith (1855), ♀. S. Africa = *Pompilogaster erythrura*, Cam., ♀. Transvaal.

Sericopompilus neotropicalis (Cam. 1893), ♀ = *Pompilus guatemalensis*, Cam., ♂ (1893).

Notocyphus rixosus, Smith (1855), ♀. Brazil = *Ceropales chiriquensis*, Cam., ♀ ♂ (1891). Panama.

The following Brazilian species are all referable to *Notocyphus*:—*Agenia letabilis*, Smith (1873), ♀, *A. conspicua*, Smith (1873), ♀, *A. ordinaria*, Smith (1873), ♀, *A. multipicta*, Smith, ♂, *Ceropales fumipennis*, Cam., ♂, *C. lugubris*, Smith, ♂, *C. crassicornis*, Smith (1864), and *C. smithii*, Dalla Torre (= *crassicornis*, Smith (1873)).

Family SPHEGIDÆ. By G. MEADE-WALDO, M.A.

Bembex melancholica, Smith (1856). Sumatra = *Bembex khasiana*, Cam. Khasia. The Indian specimen is a variety of Smith's species.

Bembex nipponica, Smith (1873). Japan = *Bembex picticollis*, Mor. (1889). China.

- Palarus latifrons*, Kohl (1883). S. Africa = *Palarus curvilineatus*,
Cam.
- Oxybelus arabs*, Lep. (1845). N. Africa = *Oxybelus forticarinatus*,
Cam. Deesa.
- Crabro fulvopilosus*, Cam., ♀. Khasia = *Crabro ctenopus*, Cam., ♂.
Sikkim.
- Astata orientalis*, Smith (1856). India = *Astata interstitiulis*, Cam.
Deesa.
- Tachytes natalensis*, Sauss. (1854). S. Afr. = *Liris nigropilosellus*,
Cam. (1910).
- Ampulex nigrocærulea*, Sauss. (1892). S. Afr. = *Ampulex janseni*,
Cam. (1910). Transvaal.
- „ (Rhinopsis) *denticollis* (Cam.) = *Dolichurus denticollis*,
Cam. (1910). S. Afr.

Family EUMENIDÆ.

- Odynerus (Symmorphus) albomarginatus*, Sauss. = *Symmorphus*
horni, Cam. Colorado.

Family APIDÆ.

- Halictus latibalteata* (Cam.), ♀ = *Nomia latibalteata*, Cam., ♀.
Transvaal.
- Halictus albofasciatus*, Smith (1879), ♀ = *Paranomia broomi*, Cam.,
♀. Transvaal.
- Paranomia albolineata*, Cam., and *P. tricolor*, Cam., are both
referable to *Halictus*.

Family ICHNEUMONIDÆ. By CLAUDE MORLEY, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

Subfamily ICHNEUMONINÆ.

- Amblyteles opiparus* (Cam.) = *Ichneumon opiparus*, Cam., from
Mexico, is a female closely allied to *Amblyteles armatorius*,
Forst.
- Diadromus erythrostomus* (Cam.) = *Stilboscopus erythrostomus*, Cam.
(Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. xxxiv. (1908) p. 244).

Subfamily CRYPTINÆ.

- Acanthoprymnus*, Cam. (Entom. 1905, p. 249, with type *violacei-*
pennis, p. 250, ♀ only).

A genus easily known by "there being only three abdominal segments and by the last being stoutly spined laterally" = *Camptolyne*, Cam. (Berl. Ent. Zeit. 1910, p. 252, with type *fuscipennis*, Cam., p. 253, ♂ only). I have examined his three species of the latter name in the Berlin Kgl. Mus., and find them to belong to the Hemitelini; they are common throughout Southern India.

Subfamily PIMPLINÆ.

- Thymaris macrophthalma* (Cam.) = *Rugania macrophthalma*, Cam.,
♀, from Kuching.
- Macrogaster*, Brullé, 1846, et Morl. Fauna Brit. India, Ichn., 1913
= *Siphimedia*, Cam. Journ. St. Br. R. As. Soc. xxxvii.
(1902) p. 43.
- Lampronota caligata*, Grav. 1829 = *Chalinocerus mancus*, Ruthe,
Stett. Ent. Zeit. xvi. (1855) p. 82, ♂ ♀.
- „ *melancholica*, Grav. 1829 = *Chalinocerus defectivus*,
Ruthe, l. c. p. 80.
- Syzeuctus lepidus* (Cam.).—*Lissonota lepida* (type labelled “*lepcha*,”
sic), Cam. Zeits. Hym. Dip. 1908, p. 43, ♂ = *Syzeuctus com-*
pressus, Morl. Faun. Brit. Ind., Ichn. 1913, p. 235, ♀.
- Syzeuctus indicus* (Cam.).—*Cryptus indicus*, Cam. Manch. Mem.
1897, p. 15; cf. Entom. 1914, p. 25 = *Mesoleptus annulipes*,
Cam. Manch. Mem. 1900, p. 103, ♂ = *Tanera annulipes*,
Cam. Spolia Zeyl. 1905, p. 141, ♀ = *Syzeuctus annulipes*,
Morl. Faun. Brit. Ind. 1913.
- Lissonota flavopicta*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. 4, ♂ ♀
= *Mesoleptus sybarita*, Cam. Manch. Mem. xlii. pt. i. 1898,
p. 32, ♂ = *Lissonota rubriplagiata*, Cam. Trans. N. Zealand
Institut. xxxiii. 1901, p. 103, ♀.
- Lissonota albopicta*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. 4, ♂
= *L. tinctipennis*, Cam. Manch. Mem. xlii. pt. i. 1898, p. 28,
♀ = *Mesoleptus comparatus*, Cam. lib. cit. p. 33, ♂.
- Both the last two species have circular spiracles; the former is
much the more slender, with discally flavous hind coxæ and less
conspicuous pleural markings.
- Phytodictaivles spinipes*, Cam.; cf. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xiv.
1914, p. 409. I now know the ♂ of this species, which
differs only sexually.
- Eugalta*, Cam. Manch. Mem. 1899, p. 135 = *Pseudeugalta*, Ashm.
Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1900, p. 55, of which the latter is
founded solely upon an alar character, which, I find, varies
in the wings of a single specimen.
- Eugalta punctulata*, Cam. Manch. Mem. 1899, p. 142 = *Bathymyeris*
longipes, Cam. Entom. 1906, p. 251.
- Xylonomus elizabethæ*, Bingh. Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.
1898, p. 116 = *Cyanoxorides* [Journ. St. Br. R. As. Soc. 1903,
p. 140] *albolineatus*, Cam., from Borneo.
- “*Pimpla*” *gayi*, Spinola, Gay’s Hist. fis. Chile, Zool. vi. 1851,
p. 502, belongs to the Labenides; my reference of it (Revis.
Ichn. iii. p. 141) to the Xorides was founded upon insufficient
material.

Endurus. Rond. Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. 1896, p. 66 = *Arthula*, Cam. Manch. Mem. 1900, p. 110.

"*Campoplex calamiæ*", Cam. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, xxvii. 1912, p. 189, belongs to the genus *Acœnitus* (sensu lato).

Subfamily TRYPHONINÆ.

Dyspetes prærogator, Linn. = *Delomerista erythrostoma*, Cam., ♂, from Japan.

Erromenus melanonotus (Grav.).—*Tryphon melanonotus*, Grav. ii. 1829, p. 269, ♀ =? *Trichocalymma plebejum*, Wold. Bull. Ac. Petrograd, 1877, p. 456, ♂.

"*Tryphon*" *intermedius*, Grav. *lib. cit.* p. 216, ♀ = forte *Monoblastus extirpatorius*, Grav. *l. c.* p. 213: var. *areola alarum obsoleta*.

Diplomorphus thoracicus, Giraud, Ann. Soc. France, 1871, p. 409, is most closely allied in the Palæarctic fauna to *Labrossyla*; the basal segment is subsessile, the wings infumate and claws not pectinate; Dalla Torre left it among his genera sedis incertæ. I know nothing of Kriechbaumer's two species.

Perilissus longicornis (Cam.).—*Silavoga longicornis*, Cam., from the Transvaal, is a typical species of this genus, extremely closely allied to *P. pallidus*.

Neleothymus, Först. Verh. pr. Rheinl. 1868, p. 200.—According to Ruthe's collection, this appears to be a subgenus of *Euryproctus*. Cf. post.

Megatrema albopilosa, Cam. Zeits. Hym. Dipt. 1907, p. 469, ♂ = *Seticornuta albicalcar*, Morl. Faun. Brit. Ind., Ichn. 1913, p. 310, ♀.

Polyclistus femoralis, Fourc. et Grav. = *Exochus fuscipilosus*, Cam., ♂ = *Plesioexochus rufipes*, Cam., ♀.

Cerda fuscipennis, Cam. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. xx. 1904, p. 255, belongs to the Exochides, and is in no way related to *Protarchus*, as stated by Cameron.

Subfamily OPHIONINÆ.

Neleothymus rufidornatus, Cameron (who queries the genus), Invert. Pacif. i. 1905, p. 103, is a true species of the genus *Cremastus*, Grav.

Cremastus audax, Cresson = *Porizon audax*, Cress. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. iv. 1872, p. 174, ♂. "Four specimens"—in the British Museum are four specimens—"from Texas, Belfrage," of which two are ♀♀, differing only sexually in having the terebra about as long as the basal segment. The hind

femora are stout, approaching those of *Pristomerus*, but with no tooth.

Cremastus orbitalis, Cress. = *Porizon orbitalis*, Cress. *fol. cit.*, ♂ ♀. I have not seen the type, but a pair was sent to Rev. T. A. Marshall by Riley, "ex collection Belfrage."

Cremastus hyalinipennis, Cress. = *Porizon hyalinipennis*, Cress. *fol. cit.*, ♂ ♀. "Four specimens"—four are in the British Museum, of which one is a ♂—"Texas, Belfrage."

Cremastus stigmaterus, Cress. = *Porizon stigmaterus*, Cress. *fol. cit.*, ♂ ♀. Four of the "eight specimens" are in the British Museum.

Cremastus facialis, Cress. = *Porizon facialis*, Cress. *lib. cit.* p. 175, ♂ ♀. A ♀ and two ♂ ♂ of the original "several specimens" are in the British Museum; and two more from "Collection Belfrage" are there, ex coll. Marshall.

Cremastus macer, Cress. = *Porizon macer*, Cress., *fol. cit.*, ♂ ♀.

„ *delicatus*, Cress. = *Porizon delicatus*, Cress. *lib. cit.* p. 176, ♂. The unique specimen is in the British Museum.

Tarytia spilopus (Cam.) = *Diocetes spilopus*, Cam., ♀, from Pretoria.

„ *basiornata* (Cam.) = *Diocetes basiornatus*, Cam., ♀ (type; ♂ co-type), from Pretoria.

Cremastus verimaculatus (Cam.) = *Hymenobosmina verimaculata*, Cam. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, xxxvi. 1911, p. 336, ♂ ♀. A true *Cremastus*, Grav.

Cremastus variiventris, Cam. = *Diocetes variiventris*, Cam., of which are three ♂ ♂ in the British Museum all labelled "Type" by its author!

Ricrena pallidipennis, Cam. Ann. S. Afric. Mus. v. 1906, p. 104, is a Cremastid.

Pimplomorpha, Cam. (Ann. S. Afric. Mus. v. 1906, p. 95), with the type-species *P. trilineata*, *fol. cit.*—and *P. nigroornata*, *P. flaviceps*, and *P.* (labelled alternately "*Androna*") *flavid-orbitalis*,—is Cremastid.

Xanthocampoplex nigromaculata, Cam. = *Zachresta nigromaculata*, Cam. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xx. 1907, p. 13; Faun. Brit. Ind., Ichn. 1913, p. 465, ♀ = *Xanthocampoplex orientalis*, Morl. l. c. p. 445, ♂ ♀. The spiracles are elongate.

Zachresta oneili (Cam.) = *Campoplex oneili*, Cam. Rec. Albany Mus. i. 1905, p. 315, ♀, from Cape Colony.

"*Charops*" *bimaculata*, Ashm., ♀, from Grenada, and "*Charops*" *perornatus*, Cam. Journ. R. Agric. Soc. Demerara, i. 1911, p. 183, both have circular spiracles!

Campoplex japonicus, Cam. Eutom. 1906, p. 99, ♀ = *C. lapponicus*, Holmgr., ♀, differing only in the slightly broader areolet of the type specimen.

"*Campoplex*" *divisus*, Cress.—The specimens recorded from Mexico by Cameron (Biol. Centr.-Amer. 1886, p. 306) have circular spiracles.

Havisteus nigrifrons, Cam., described from Mendoza, appears to be congeneric with the same author's *Pimplomorpha*.

Casinaria crassiventris (Cam.)=*Campoplex crassiventris*, Cam. Ann. S. Afric. Mus. v. 1906, p. 93: a co-type ♀ in the British Museum compared.

Omorga longiceps, Cam., is a typical species of this genus, allied to *O. microsticta*, Grav.

Omorga rivalis, Cress. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. iv. 1872, p. 173; not a *Limnerium*, s. s.

Omorga polynesiensis, Cam. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 191, ♀ (? et ♂).

Omorga fugitivus (Hal.)=*Campoplex fugitivus*, Hal. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xvii. pt. 3, 1836, p. 318. The ♂ type is very like *Omorga ensator*, Grav.

"*Campoplex*" *meridionalis*, Ashm. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. 1894, p. 139, ♂ ♀, from St. Vincent. The ♂ type in the British Museum has circular spiracles, and appears to be a species of the genus *Omorga*, Thoms.

Angitia maculipes (Cam.)=*Enytus maculipes*, Cam. Invert. Pacif. i. 1905, p. 132. A true ♀ of *Angitia*, Thoms., with no areolet.

Angitia blackburni, Cam. loc. cit. p. 192, ♀ (? et ♂).

Angitia hawaiiensis, Cam. Manch. Mem. v. 1886, p. 271.

Angitia annulipes (Cress. et Ashm.)=*Limneria annulipes*, from the same source, certainly belongs to *Angitia*, Thoms.

Nepiera africana (Cam.)=*Limneria africana*, Cam. Rec. Albany Mus. i. 1904, p. 175, ♂. This I consider to belong to the genus *Nepiera*, Thoms.; two ♀ ♀ in the British Museum are also labelled by Cameron "*Diadegma fasciannulata*, Cam. Type. Pretoria," and "*Limnerium stellaboschense*, Cam. Cape Colony."

"*Tryphon*" *obstructor*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. 4, from New Zealand, is a Campoplegid, and, I think, a *Meloboris*, Thoms. Both the type and variety with the hind coxæ black above are ♂ ♂ and difficult to place with certainty.

[Of the other two Tryphoninæ mentioned, l. c. p. 3: *Scolobates varipes*=*Bassus latatorius* (cf. Morl. Ichn. Brit. iv. 1911, p. 82), and *S. intrudens*=a remarkable form of Campoplegid (cf. Revis. Ichn. iii. 1914, p. 126), with circular metathoracic spiracles.]

Limnerium fugitivum (Say).—Specimens received through Riley from the United States, labelled "*fugitiva*, Say," belong to *Limnerium*, sensu Thoms.

Limmeria garrulum, Cam. Rec. Albany Mus. i. 1905, p. 315, judging solely from the type (in poor condition), is a **Nemeritis**, sensu Thoms.

Helictes longipes (Cam.), from Mexico, was described under the genus *Paipila*.

Talorga spinipes, Cam. (Entom. xlv. 1911, p. 64).—The type is a ♂ with mutilated anus; it belongs to the Plectiscides, near *Helictes*, and not to the Mesoleptini, as stated by Cameron.

HYMENOPHARSALIA, Morl. Revis. Ichn., Feb. 1913, p. 97 = *Parophionellus*, Brues, Bull. Amer. Mus., Oct. 1913, p. 495 = *Pharsalia*, Cress. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 177 (nec Thoms. 1864; cf. Schulz, Zool. Ann. iv. p. 22).

XLIII.—On some of the External Characters of the Genus *Linsang*, with Notes upon the Genera *Poiana* and *Eupleres*.
By R. I. POCOCK, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Zoological Society's Gardens.

[Plates XII. & XIII.]

IN addition to a number of skins of the three described species of *Linsang*—better, but erroneously, known as *Prionodon*—there are in the British Museum a spirit-preserved example of the genotype, *L. linsang* (= *gracilis*), collected in Sumatra by H. O. Forbes, and Blanford's type of *L. maculosus* from Tenasserim. The following notes, containing particulars about certain cutaneous characters, not described, or only imperfectly described previously, are based upon this material. Of the other genera referred to in this paper, namely *Poiana*, *Fossa*, and *Eupleres*, only dried skins are available for examination. It has not been possible therefore to add many new facts in connection with these forms.

The Genus Linsang (= *Prionodon*).

The *rhinarium* (Pl. XII. fig. 5) recalls that of *Genetta*. Its upper margin, seen from the front, is mesially flattish, with obtusely rounded angles. The anterior apertures of the nares are small and widely separated; the infranarial portion is quite shallow laterally, does not extend beyond the narial slits, and its inferior border inclines obliquely upwards on each side. The groove which cleaves the upper lip passes about half-way up the anterior surface of the rhinarium, stopping short approximately between the nostrils.