

ochreous) hair: the entire insect is decidedly smaller than *Æ. arabella*, and much more nearly allied to *Æ. divisella*.

*Æ. trijugella*, Zeller, is Walker's *Æ. bracteata*.

*Æ. griseicostella*, Zeller, is certainly Walker's *Æ. productella*: the colouring of the secondaries is very variable, and Walker's "fawn-coloured" stands for half a dozen different tints; in this case it is a dark greyish-brown.

I believe that the above notes will clear up most, if not all, of the synonyms in connection with this most valuable paper of Professor Zeller's.

British Museum: 31st August, 1882.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *PENTATOMIDÆ* FROM  
MADAGASCAR.

BY W. L. DISTANT.

The genus *Memmia* is peculiar to Madagascar, and, like many other genera belonging to that fauna, is a modification of a closely allied African genus. In this case, *Memmia* is allied to *Atlocera*, both of these genera having but four-jointed antennæ, the second joint of which in *Atlocera* is dilated, and in *Memmia* is simple.

Two closely allied species have hitherto represented the last named genus; a third, collected by the Rev. Deans Cowan, is here described; it can be at once recognised by the great length of the scutellum.

*MEMMIA COWANI*, n. sp.

Head black, coarsely punctate, with a short, central, basal, longitudinal, ochraceous fascia; antennæ black, the basal joint just passing apex of head, second joint much the longest, third joint slightly longer than fourth; rostrum black, not quite reaching posterior coxæ. Pronotum reddish-ochraceous, very coarsely and darkly punctate, the lateral margins and a central longitudinal fascia, pale ochraceous and lævigata; on the inner-side of lateral margins the punctures are somewhat confluent, thus rendering the colour almost black; anterior portion of lateral margins deeply crenulate; remaining portion, including lateral angles, which are sub-prominent and rounded, very finely and indistinctly crenulate. Scutellum long, passing the apex of corium, reddish-ochraceous, coarsely and darkly punctate, with an indistinct, central, longitudinal, ochraceous line. Corium reddish-ochraceous, coarsely and darkly punctate, with a pale lævigata spot on posterior portion of disc, and the base of costal margin also pale lævigata. Membrane small and very pale fuscous. Abdomen above black; connexivum pale ochraceous. Body beneath and legs black, abdominal margin pale ochraceous. The under-side of the body is also more or less thickly clothed with ochraceous pubescence, which, on the abdomen, does not outwardly extend beyond the stigmata, nor inwardly to discal centre. Anterior femora spinous beneath, more prominently so on apical third.

Long. 17 mm. Exp. pronot. ang. 9½ mm.

Hab.: Madagascar.

East Dulwich: September, 1882.

RE-DISCOVERY OF *PERLA FERRERI*, PICTET.

BY R. McLACHLAN, F.R.S., &c.

So far as I am aware, nothing has been published concerning *Perla Ferreri* since it was first described by Pictet in his "*Perlides*," p. 210, pl. xviii, figs. 1 and 2, more than 40 years ago (1841). He wrote.—"La *Perla Ferreri* se trouve dans les environs de Turin; le Musée de Genève en possède deux exemplaires mâles qui faisaient partie de la collection qui lui a été léguée par M. le Chanoine Ferrero."

The species is remarkable from its ample (even in the ♂) blackish wings, nearly wholly black head and thorax, and yellow abdomen, with black tails.

At Geneva, I had the opportunity of seeing the two typical males, which, at present, are not in the Museum, but at the residence of the widow of the late A. Edouard Pictet (son of the describer). But I was not able to make a critical examination.

When in the beautiful Val Anzasca, on the 17th July, I visited the pretty waterfall that descends from below the mountain village of Calasca, and at its foot captured a female *Perla* that is undoubtedly *Ferreri*. It quite agrees with Pictet's description, excepting sexual differences.

The anterior-wings expand to 51 mm. (Pictet gives 41 mm. for the ♂). As structural sexual characters, it should be noticed that the margin of the last dorsal segment is truncate, and that the egg-valve is rather large and semicircular. It was not remarked in Pictet's description that the anterior margin of the wings (costal and sub-costal areas) are slightly tinged with greenish in the living insect, but this tinting is a character common to many *Perlidae*; in this case it chiefly results from the costal and sub-costal nervures, and the costal nervules, being of a paler colour than the rest of the neuration (which is blackish).

Entomology awaits the advent of some one with sufficient courage to attack the *Perlidae* (even the European species) in a monographic manner. Pictet's work was admirable, as all those who have had occasion to consult it will readily admit; but it requires supplementing in accordance with the experience gained during the more than forty years that have elapsed since its appearance. When I regard my own accumulations of materials in this family (even in European forms), and feel to what a small extent they are arranged and determined, the question constantly recurs to me:—Will a specialist in *Perlidae* ever appear?

Lewisham: August, 1882.