

affect sucking insects, such as Aphides, the ordinary kerosene preparations being more suitable for their destruction.

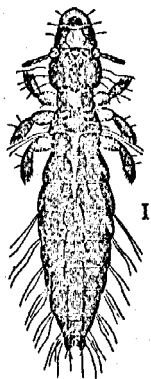
Lord Walsingham communicated the following description of a new species of *Nirmus*, sent to him by Mr. T. Southwell, of Norwich, who had received it from Dr. E. Piaget, of Bayard: the species was found on an extremely rare species of plover, *Ægialitis asiatica*, recently shot in Norfolk.*

NIRMUS ASSIMILIS, *Piaget.*

Head conical, rounded in front, with a few short hairs; trabecula not reaching beyond the first joint of the antennæ; antennæ almost colourless, except the fifth joint, which is as long as the second or third; eyes very slightly projecting, with a single hair; temples rounded in front, furnished with two hairs; occiput projecting over the thorax; occipital bands indicated by a scarcely-coloured furrow; antennal bands curved back towards the suture of the clypeus, which has a small central spot.

Prothorax slightly inserted beneath the occiput, with the sides a little convergent; metathorax bell-shaped, with the posterior angles rounded and furnished with three long hairs, produced in a point over the abdomen in centre of posterior margin; legs short and stout, coloured, tibiæ about as long as femora, with two setæ on their outer side and some small spines on their inner margin; claws normal.

Abdomen elongate-oval, broadest at the third segment, with the posterior angles of each segment projecting and rounded, those of the first two segments without hairs, those of the next two or three with two long silky hairs, and the remainder, except the last, with three; lateral bands produced in a sharp point into the anterior segment; segments a little unequal in length, the central being the longest, with two long lateral and two short central hairs, dark, except towards the sutures,



* See 'The Zoologist,' August, 1890, p. 811.—H. G.

and a more or less abbreviated light central furrow, more or less developed, which ceases at the anterior third or fourth segment; the first segment has the lateral margin parallel; the ninth is bilobed in the female and rounded in the male, with a single long silky hair, and a short terminal spine. The vulva is furnished with two narrow bands below and two spots in front; the genital organs of the male are normal.

The general colour is more or less dark chestnut, with blackish bands.

Dimensions: ♀ 22·2''''; ♂ 17·4''''.

On *Ægialitis asiatica*: the genus is closely allied to *acutifasciatus*, which infests *Plotus melanogaster*, and *N. bicuspis*, Nitsch, which is parasitical on *Charadrius melanotos* and *C. hiaticula*: it differs in size, colour, and certain other details.

August 6, 1890.

HENRY J. ELWES, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., Vice-President of the Society, occupied the chair.

Donations to the Library were announced, and the thanks of the Society were voted to the respective Donors.

Election of Fellows.

Major-General George Carden, of Douglas Lodge, Surrey, and the Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; Sir Vauncey Harpur-Crewe, Bart., of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire, were elected Fellows.

Exhibitions.

Mr. P. Crowley exhibited two species of butterflies from the West Coast of Africa, which he proposed to name respectively *Charaxes gabonica* and *Cymothoe marginata*. He also exhibited several other new species of butterflies from Sierra Leone and other parts of Africa, which had been recently described by Miss E. M. Sharpe, in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' for July, 1890.