and the ample supply of tactile hairs in front only,
use the extreme swiftness of muscles attached to these mandibles, the advance.

able power of the organization and their life-history.

grounds bred have observed on captured specimens thereon. Mr. A. Brome, authorities on the humble parasites; the Mr. A. computed and knotty points in reference to these
advantages of the creatures, the growth, and watched
the remainder of animals for a predatory

little similar to those of the true vegetable-feeders, such as the oribatidae and teironychi. He further concludes: 1, that Mégine is correct in saying Gamasus coleoptatorum, and other allied creatures, with the conspicuously divided dorsal plates, are not species at all, but are immature stages of other species; 2, that the division of the dorsal plate is, in most cases at all events, a question of degree, and does not form a sound basis for classification, as applied by Koch, Kramer and others; 3, that the dorsal plates do not grow gradually, but alter in size, shape, or development of the ecdysis; 4, that Mégine is right in saying that the characteristic of the so-called G. marginatus is simply a provision possessed by the females of a large number of species; 5, that the extent of the white margin depends upon the extent to which the abdomen is distended by eggs; 6, that Mégine is in error in saying that G. coleoptatorum is the nymph of G. crassipes. The nymph of crassipes does not show any divided dorsal plates which can be seen on the living creature; 7, that in the species bred there has not been observed any inert stage before the transformations or ecdysis; 8, that in the same species copulation takes place with the adult female and not with the immature one, as Mégine contends, and that it is by the vulva not the anus.—Zoolischer Anzeiger, 28 Mar. 1881, jähr. 4, no. 79, p. 167-168.

Zoological Society of London.

15 Feb. 1881.—... The Rev. O. P. Cambridge, C. M. Z. S., exhibited and made remarks on a hymenopterous parasite, hatched from larvae found on two spiders, Linyphia obscura, Blackw. ? and L. zebrina, Menge ?. The larvae were stated to be apodous, and to adhere to the abdomen of the spider, which, when fully grown, they fully equalled in size. Lord Walsingham read a paper on some new and little known species of North American timidae, amongst which were three new generic forms.—P. L. Scutzer, in Zool. Anzeiger, 7 March 1881, p. 117-118.