4 (42). *C.* (Orthopterus) *Smithii*, MacL. South Africa.
5 (43). *C.* (Arthropterus) *MacLeaii*, Donov. New Holland.
6 (44). *C.* (Phymatopterus) *piceus*, Westw. New Holland.
7 (45). *C.* (Homopterus) *Brasiliensis*, Miers. Brazil.
8 (46). *C.* (Pleuropterus) *Westermanni*, Westw. Java.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

February 1st, 1841.—G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary called the attention of the Meeting to the condition in which the fine painting of the Raising of Lazarus, by Sebastian Del Piombo, in the National Gallery, was stated by Professor Waagen to be in at the present time; the picture having been transferred to canvass, on which it was affixed with *paste*, which material was now attacked by insects, regarded by Mr. Westwood as the *Anobium paniceum*, an insect well known to attack preparations of flour, such as wafers, &c. The plans suggested at a former meeting for the destruction of insects which attack paintings on panel, or the stretching-frames, would be inapplicable to the present case, and it would be very dangerous to saturate the back of the picture with any solution which would affect the paste so as to render it unpalatable to the insects, or to destroy them. Mr. Gutch considered that in the case of so valuable a picture as this is, it would be most advisable to reline the picture with fresh canvass, employing paste in which a little corrosive sublimate had been mixed; he had constantly used that material, and had always found it perfectly effectual in preventing the attacks of insects. Mr. Waterhouse, however, strongly objected to the use of corrosive sublimate, and suggested that an air-tight frame or flat box should be placed behind the entire picture, a space of about an inch being left between the picture and the frame-work; and that the inclosed air should be strongly impregnated with prussic acid, which he had no doubt would destroy the insects.

A letter from the Rev. A. W. Griesbach to the Secretary was read, relative to the Economy of the Pea-beetle (*Bruchus granarius*), which he had found to undergo its transformations within the pea, and not in the earth, as had been stated by Mr. Westwood in an article in the Gardener's Magazine. Mr. Westwood stated that he had himself had several previous opportunities of discovering the error, having received a quantity of peas and other leguminous seeds from Mr. Loudon and Dr. Lindley, some of which contained Bruchi in the perfect state.

The completion of a memoir on the *Evaniidæ* and some allied genera of Hymenopterous insects, by J. O. Westwood, F.L.S., was read.

In this extended memoir, commenced in 1836, the author, after tracing the characters and relations of the family *Evaniidæ*, and noticing the views entertained respecting it by various authors, gives a detailed account (illustrated with numerous figures of the typical

species and the generical details) of each of the genera of which it is composed, as well as of some others of anomalous character allied thereto, adding under each species a complete synopsis of all the known species, including also numerous new ones.

In Evania (including *Brachygaster*, Leach, *Hyptia*, Ill.) he introduces twenty-four species, amongst which the following are new :—

Evania princeps. *Nigra, facie argenteo-sericea longitudinaliter striata, thorace et petiolo rudè punctatis, alarum anticarum fuscarum vena radiali ad apicem recurva, furca metasterni brevissima.* Long. corp. lin. 7. Nova Hollandia.

Evania Abyssinica. *Rufa, thorace et petiolo abdominali rufis, pedibus piceis, facie punctata, mandibulis nigris, apice piceis, femoribus* 4 *anticis subtus rufis.* Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{3}{4}$. Abyssinia.

Evania Tasmanica. *Nigra, capite thoraceque punctatissimis, facie tenuiter longitudinaliter striata, furca metasterni brevi recta, petiolo striato, alis hyalinis.* Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$. Terra Van Diemenii.

Evania Javanica. *Tota nigra punctata, petiolo brevi, obliquè striato, facie rugosa, alarum venis cubitali et discoidali obliteratis.* Long. corp. lin. 3. Java.

Evania (Brachygaster) bicolor. *Ferruginea, abdomine piceo, antennis pedibusque nigris, capite piceo, vertice rufescente.* Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$. In Mus. Brit.

In Pelecinus a full description of the male is given for the first time, and nine species noticed, most of which will be described by Dr. Klug in the next number of Germar's Zeitschrift.

Monomachus, Klug, n. g. *Caput crassum, genis plus minusve dilatatis; mandibulæ intus* 1*-dentatæ; antennæ* ♂ 14*-articulatæ,* ♀ 15*-articulatæ, articulis apicalibus sensim crassioribus; alæ anticæ area unica marginali, duabus submarginalibus; abdomen* ♂ *clavatum,* ♀ *valde elongatum, curvatum in medio, subinflectum; oviductus occultus.*

Seven species, all inhabitants of Brazil, including the following.

Monomachus Klugii. *Ferrugineus, abdomine piceo-nigro, pedunculo ferrugineo, alis pallidis cum macula fusca terminali, genis valde dilatatis, antennis fuscis, pedibus rufescentibus.* Long. corp. lin. $10\frac{1}{2}$. Brazil.

Monomachus lateralis, *Klug. ined. Niger, mandibulis luteo-fuscis, pedibus* 4 *anticis luteo-fuscis, coxis albidis, femoribus in medio obscurioribus, pedibus* 2 *posticis nigro-fuscis, abdomine luteo-marginato, alis hyalinis immaculatis* ♂. Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$. Brazil.

Monomachus segmentator. *Obscure flavescens, vertice fusco-vario, collare macula sublunata fusca, mesothorace fusco, metathorace nigro, punctato, pedunculo flavido, segmentis reliquis abdominis piceis, flavido-marginatis, abdomine setis tribus minutis terminato, corpore subtus flavido, pedibus posticis fuscis, antennis corpore longioribus* ♂. Long. corp. lin. 4. In Mus. Brit.