bowels. 4. It is good for them that have the cough or ptisick. 5. If a man take it not as his common drink, but every now and then as physick, he shall receive much benefit thereby, against quotidian agues, cachexies, and against all the diseases of the brain, as the epilepsy, &c. for which wine is pernicious. 6. It is very good against the yellow-jaundice. 7. It is also a counter-poison. 8. It nourisheth the body, and is consequently good against the consumption, and all emaciating diseases. 9. It is the best thing in the world for the prolongation of life. Pollio Romulus (who was a hundred years old) imputed the continuance of his health to this soveraign liquor, who, being asked by Augustus the emperor, by what means especially he had preserved that vigour, both of mind and body; his answer was, *Intus mulso, foris oleo*, by the use of metheglin inwardly, and of oyl outwardly. The same thing is manifested from the example of the ancient Britains, who have all along been addicted to meath and metheglin, and than whom no people in the world had more clear, beautiful and healthful bodies; of whose metheglin, Lobel writeth thus: *Cambricus ille potus methægla, est altera liquida, et limpida septentrionis theriaca.* The British metheglin, says he, is a sort of liquid and clear treacle of the north."—p. 133.

Dr. Bevan's 'Honey Bee' is a well known work on the same subject: its publication will be fresh in the memory of many of our readers: the estimation in which it is held is sufficiently manifested by the call for a second and enlarged edition. It is our honest wish that each of these works may bring an abundant honey-harvest to its author, and thus remunerate him for his labours on behalf of bees and men. K.

Short Communications about Insects.

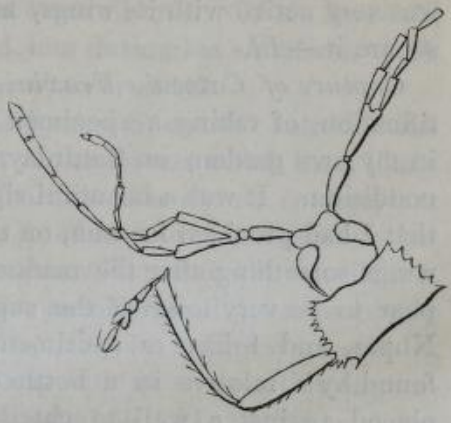
Description of Erycina Margaretta, (White). Wings above and below bright saffron yellow; the upper wings above, at the tips, have alternate bars of dark brownish black and white, diminishing in length towards the posterior tip, where the orange-saffron colour of the general surface runs to the margin, forming a short bar, as broad as two of the others taken together: this is followed by a small, triangular, brownish-black spot; the dark brown bars and this spot line the nervures of the wing at the end: — in the lower wing the saffron colour, near the margin, is digitated; at the end of each of the "fingers" is a small white spot; round the posterior margin there are six triangular black spots, each of which seemingly is traversed by a vein. The under side is very similar to the upper — the white spots round the margin of the lower wing are much larger, and occupy nearly all the orange-saffron "finger."

Hab. Central America: Honduras. British Museum, (one specimen).

In the system this little fairy "Erycina ridens" may perhaps come near *E. Mantus*, Cramer, Pap. Ex. i. 74, pl. 47, f. F. G: the antennæ in *Mantus* are much more slender, especially at the end.

Hereafter a group may be found resembling this, when perhaps a careful examination of its nervures, head and legs, as well as of the structure and habit of the larva, may mark it out as a subgenus of Erycinidæ—(Agathina), the type being E. (A.) Margaretta, a name given by me from the French appellation of the daisy or gowan (*Bellis perennis*, Lin., *Marguerite* of the French), the petals of which somewhat resemble in shape the longish white marks on the upper wings of this little butterfly. A daisy growing by the road-side near Whiting Bay, Isle of Arran, in August last, particularly attracted my notice, as it seemed to smile on me as I passed. The beautifully simple lines of Charles Lamb, "To Margaret W——." afterwards struck me; and partly in allusion to the name, but chiefly to the petals of Burns' "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower," I have named this pretty little Honduras Erycina. — *Adam White; August* 5, 1842.

Singular case of monstrosity in the Antennæ of a Beetle. The figure in the margin represents the head of a Prionidous beetle, closely allied to, if not identical with, the *Macrotoma Senegalensis* (Prionus Senegalensis, *Olivier*), in which the antennæ are monstrously developed, the elongated third joint being forked and emitting from the end of each "prong" a part of a distinct antennule. In one case the third joint is cleft nearly to the base, in the other only at the tip. In Asmuss' 'Monstrositates Coleopterorum' this instance would, of course, be arranged in his third division, "monstra per excessum," and under his section C, "Partes supernumerariæ antennarum," answering in some respects to the monstrosity he copies from Doumerc of Carabus auratus. In Helops cæruleus, M. Seringe, in a paper read before the Linnean Society of Lyon, pointed out the occurrence of an example with three joints proceeding from the fifth joint of one of the antennæ; but as far as I am aware, no instance has been registered before this, of the existence of monstrosity on both sides, the same joint in both cases being the "freak-originator."



The Probænops described and figured in 'The Entomologist,' at