

palpi 5-jointed, brownish. Prothorax much narrower than the head, enlarged towards the wings; a little longer than broad, sides straight; in the anterior third a transversal sulcus; behind convex, divided by an impressed middle line. Mesothorax with a transversal elevation divided in the middle between the base of the wings. Legs a little darker with the usual dilatation of femur and the basal joint of tarsi of fore legs. Wings longer than the abdomen, a little broader than those of *Oligotoma*, light brownish-smoky, with five longitudinal white bands; the inferior branch of the sector is again furcated (and occasionally a third time, as in one wing of Savigny's figure and in the specimen before me). Four to five partly incomplete costal transversals, two in the closed cells, and several more in the two or three spaces between the sector-branches. Abdomen enlarged behind, last ventral segment larger, convex, shining, brown. Appendages broken; two-jointed, long, thick, after Savigny and Rambur. I presume the specimen to be a male, because no female genital opening is visible.

There exists no description of Savigny's type except Rambur's of the incomplete specimen in the Jardin de Plants in Paris, which has probably been figured by Savigny. Burmeister has described some specimens in the Museum in Berlin, Prussia, and my specimen is one of them.

Hab. Egypt, Savigny and Ehrenberg in Berlin Museum.

The figures by Savigny are excellent, as usual; it is to be remarked that he has seen and figured f. 9, u. e., the opening of the spinning glands inside of the labium.

Rambur, l. c., p. 312, carefully describes a larva which belongs very probably to this species. The patria of the larva, which is now in De Selys-Longchamps collection, is unknown. Perhaps it may be a female.

A wingless specimen collected by Prof. Schaum near Athens, Greece, November, 1851, now in my collection, agrees very well with Rambur's description; 10 mill. long, brownish-ferruginous, villous; the end of the abdomen of the carded specimen is not well visible. The head is a little more oval and not so distinctly quadrangular as in *E. Savignyi*. Antennæ short, 17 joints. The body is narrower than in *E. Savignyi*. Otherwise it has the characters described before as belonging to the female, namely, the small, non-prominent eyes, and the external spine of the basal joint of tarsi of fore legs. Of course it can not be decided if this specimen belongs to *E. Savignyi* or not. Prof. Schaum had also collected a winged specimen at the same place, which was unfortunately lost. Prof. Brauer, l. c., quotes this species from Southern Russia with? (authority not stated).