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*Habits.*

We know only of one single instance in which the winged females of *E. Mauritanica* were found gregarious. The absence of males among them is not without example ; among Psocina I have observed at least in three species a very large number close together, all being females. In one flock I secured among hundreds of females, by very careful examination, only one male. I believe the same fact has been recorded of some Hemiptera.

Another isolated observation exists of larvae, and this time all males, being found gregarious on a sandy place among old bricks, by Wood-Mason. Many observers state that *E. Solieri*, discovered in many localities in southern France and Spain, and by no means rare, lives always isolated. The same is recorded of *O. nigra* by Prof. Schaum.

Mr. Lucas was first to observe that the Embidae imago and larva spin silken tunnels. It is doubtless true that the spinning is done with the mouth, as by Psocina (though this has never been observed or stated), as the spinnerets open on the labium. Probably these tunnels induced Mr. Lucas to assume that the Embidina are carnivorous, and to put insects for food in his boxes, but he has not stated that the food was used. The observation by Mr. Michael seems to prove that these insects are phytophagous. Perhaps they are both ; at least I may remark that for Gryllo-talpa the same uncertainty still exists.

Every one asserts that all Embidina are very agile in running and flying. It will be agreed that our actual knowledge concerning their habits is no more satisfactory than that concerning their forms and stages.

*Distribution.*

There is little more known than has been given by McLachlan, l. c. p. 379. The amber species belonging to the tertiary layers is very rare among amber insects. Compared with Termitina in amber, perhaps one Embia is found for one hundred of the former. The fossil species differs in nothing from the living ones. Whether the species in copal are fossil or not, is still an open question. There are many copal insects which seem to be or are identical with living forms. But large quantities of copal, principally near the coast of East Africa, are dug out of sand or earth, just as amber, and in localities where no copal trees are now to be found. (J. Kirk, Journal Linn. Soc., June, 1868): "At the diggings are