

4. The antennæ seem to be shorter and the joints partly more globular in the female, a character not uncommon among the Psocids.

5. The difference of the meso- and metathorax among the sexes is not much marked, owing probably to the fact that the wings of the male imago are inserted with a very narrow base, which gives a very fine membranous fold farther down along the sides. The sternum of each of the three segments of the thorax is divided in three parts. The segment médiaire is the last part of the metathorax, and the dorsum of this segment belongs to the metathorax. The abdomen has only seemingly 10 dorsal segments.

6. The apex of the first tarsal joint of the fore legs of the female has an external spine, longer than the second joint, conical, very sharp. I have not yet found such a spine in any male.

7. The anal appendages of the abdomen are symmetrical in the female; asymmetrical in the male, similar to *Blatta*. I do not know that a similar asymmetry exists among *Pseudoneuroptera*.

I am at a loss to understand where the larva described, p. 384, fig. 1, by McLachlan, belongs. The whole figure represents well a younger female only 12 mill. long, except that the eyes are a little larger and more visible from above. The description states, "just the same asymmetry as in the imago." This would indicate a positive difference. But there is not to be seen in the figure any asymmetry, and the segment before the last seems to be shorter. The description mentions not the ventral parts, which would be deciding. If it is not a female—and it can hardly be assumed that younger females should possess asymmetrical appendages—it can not be a male larva, being longer than the largest male imago, and not showing the slightest traces of wings. Perhaps a new examination of the type will solve the question. I can not accept the starved nymph, p. 384, fig. 2, as a nymph. The wing cases of nymphæ in *Orthoptera* (and *Pseudoneuroptera*) are always more or less connected at base, and never entirely free as in the figure. Perhaps the specimen represents a so-called short-winged form, which occurs not uncommonly among *Perlids*, *Psocides* and *Termites*. The figure in Gard. Chronicle (fig. 157) would represent a female (the external spine of the first tarsal joint of the fore legs is visible) if the wing sacs of the metathorax were not so well marked.

There is apparently more detailed information needed on *O. Michaeli*. As the large orchid growers here are accustomed to buy their East Indian species mostly from London nurseries, I have taken steps to ascertain if any Embids have been imported with the plants.