

evening. The winged one was very agile in flying. Of the wingless ones he never took more than two at one beat, and they moved around like a slow Staphylin. They were very rare in February. The smaller ones were collected by him in February, 1852, in Middle and Upper Egypt. They are said to be very common in summer.

The winged *O. nigra* is entirely different from *E. mauritanica* Lucas. In 1857 I had the opportunity of seeing the only copy of the splendid and very expensive Explor. de l'Algerie then existing in Germany, belonging to the R. Library in Berlin. Even then, the copy being at the binder's, I had only a hurried glimpse, together with the late Prof. Schaum, who believed his species to be identical with the species of Mr. Lucas. This explains the question mark after *E. nigra* in my Synopsis. Now I have this expensive work in my room! I remark this fact only to explain the difficulties with which entomologists had to contend thirty years ago. That the winged specimens are different from *E. Savignyi* is directly obvious. I can not decide if the wingless form belongs to the winged one. Prof. Schaum considered it to be the larva, but as it is of the same size with the winged, this is scarcely probable, except (being females) by assuming that the female imago is much larger. The symmetrical appendages are very different from those of the males, and it could be presumed that the wingless form belongs to *E. Savignyi*; but this species seems to be different. Therefore we have to wait for new observations. As I received first the black wingless form, I applied to it the name *E. nigra*, which I would not change as the name had been quoted by several authors.

A wingless specimen collected by the late Prof. Loew in Asia Minor, probably near Kellemsch, is similar, but less dark. The pinned specimen, 8 mill. long (last segment wanting), may belong to *O. nigra*. Head and prothorax similar, antennæ short, with 17 joints. The color of the abdomen below yellowish brown. The condition of the specimen is too indifferent to say more than to note the occurrence of a species similar to *O. nigra* in Asia Minor.

8. *Oligotoma antiqua*.

Embia antiqua Pictet and Hagen. Berendt Bernstein Ins. ii., p. 56, pl. 5, f. 7.

Male? wingless. Length of the body 10 millim.

Body dark, sparingly villous; head oblong, a little narrower behind and rounded; above light convex, smooth, depressed behind the eyes,