

*O. Saundersii*, Walker. List. Neuropt. Br. Mus., p. 531.

*O. Saundersii*, Wood-Mason. Contrib. Embid. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 628-634, pl. lvi., f. 1-5.

*O. Saundersii*, Conry. Ascension Isl. Zool. Ann. Mag., N. H., 1881, vol. viii., p. 346.

*Embia Latreillii*, Ramb. Neuropt., p. 312-2.

*E. Latreillii*, Lucas. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1883, vol. iii. Bullet, p. cvi.

The species was described fifty years ago by Westwood: "*Lutescentifuscescens*, incisuris abdominalibus dilutioribus, alis pallide fuscescentibus, vittis 5 angustissimis albis longitudinalibus inter nervos longitudinales positis." The only known specimen from Bengal, formerly in W. Saunders' collection, belongs now to the British Museum. Burmeister, who had not seen the specimen, changed the color to "*testaceofuscescens*," which was copied by Walker, though the type was accessible to him. Rambur remarks that he had separated his *E. Latreillii* with 18-jointed antennæ from *O. Saundersii* with 11-jointed antennæ, only for this difference. I believe that McLachlan is perfectly correct in assuming the antennæ of the type imperfect and the identity of both species doubtless. (Journal Linn. Soc. xiii., p. 379.) He remarks, l. c., "in some examples there is a slender spiniform process between the articulate side processes (appendages); in *O. Saundersii* this spiniform process has a small tooth before the apex on the lower side. I do not see the process in all the examples, hence it may perhaps be sexual, and possibly is the intromittent organ." (McLachl.)

The 8 alcoholic specimens before me show all this process on the right side, but on the left side is a similar process, which in dry specimens is not well visible. Between both the last ventral segment is protruded asymmetrically to the left in a bottle-shaped cone, with a round aperture on tip. This is as in some Perlids and Phryganids the opening of the ductus ejaculatorius, representing the intromittent organ; the spines or similar organs have the purpose to open the female valves and to keep them in place during copulation. In *O. Saundersii* these spines viewed from beside are small bands, rounded on tip, with a small hook outside before tip; this hook is wanting on the left spine, which is also in other species more or less asymmetrical.

McLachlan has not described *O. Saundersii*, but he notes (by *O. insularis*) that the body is testaceous.