

- Fig. 12. A barren stamen or petaloid body, more highly magnified; their forms are variable.
- Fig. 13. Calyx of the male flower of *Platanus occidentalis*, showing the bases of two stamens, with two of the bractæ left attached at the base of the short pedicel.
- Fig. 14. The monadelphous bundle of stamens of *Chloranthus inconspicuus*; the scar shows the contracted base by which it is attached to the rudimentary calyx on the anterior side of the ovary.
- Fig. 15. One of the half-anthers of *Chloranthus inconspicuus* cut off, and showing the extent to which its connective is unattached to that of the central anther.
- Fig. 16. A stamen of a *Sarcandra* seen laterally, showing one of the cells only, which has an additional but imperfect half-anther pressing on it so as to make it bifurcate at its lower part.
- Fig. 17. A female flower of *Hedyosmum nutans*, the calyx having been partially separated to show the style and stigma.
- Fig. 18. A fruit of *Hedyosmum glabrato-affinis* crowned by the trifid calyx: *a*, the anterior angle.
- Fig. 19. A transverse section of the ovary, more magnified, showing its cavity, the calyx having been removed from it: *a*, the anterior angle. In other species of this genus the same difference in the placentæ may be observed, although it is not so strongly marked; and there is also some difference in the anterior angle of the ovary.
- Fig. 20. An anther of *Columellia oblonga*, the cells being flattened so as to show their convolutions and their relation to each other: the lower end of the figure represents the external side of the anther, its apex or most elevated part being near the centre towards the opposite extremity, so that the four ends of the lobes meet rather on the internal side.
- Fig. 21. One of the cells of an anther of a *Columellia*, in which the stamen was accidentally smaller.
- Fig. 22. The half-anther of *Bryonia dioica* flattened sufficiently to show all its convolutions: the convex side is external; below is seen a portion of the filament.
- Fig. 23. An ovary of a *Lophophytum* (*L. Weddellii*, or very near it) in longitudinal section; the dissepiment apparently quite free above.

XII.—*Brief Diagnostic Characters of undescribed Madeiran Insects.* By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

[With two Plates.]

[Concluded from p. 28.]

Ordo DIPTERA.

(Sectio I. Proboscidea.)

Genus DILOPHUS, Meig.

Dilophus Maderæ. Pl. V. fig. 1.

D. mas ater; alis fusco-cinereis.—Long. corp. 2, alar. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; occurring in the sylvan districts
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flavo, abdomine nigro, marginibus flavis; pedibus fulvis; alis albidis, maculis 9 vel 10 nigricantibus irroratis.—Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$, alar. 3 lin.

Inhabits Madeira and the two northern Dezertas.

Ensina vacillans.

E. nigra, cinereo-tomentosa; capite luteo, subproducto; pedibus fulvis, femoribus posticis basi nigris; alis dilute albidis, fusco-nebulosis, costa venisque transversis obscurioribus.—Long. corp. 1 – $1\frac{1}{2}$, alar. $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring near Funchal.

Genus DROSOPHILA, Fallen.

Drosophila repleta. Pl. V. fig. 7.

D. fusca, thorace vittulis plurimis nigrescentibus irroratis; antennis basi pedibusque testaceis; alis fulvo-subcinereis, halteribus albidis.—Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$, alar. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring in the houses of Funchal.

Genus GYMNOPIA, Meig.

Gymnopia clara. Pl. V. fig. 9.

G. cuprea; antennis testaceis, articulo tertio ad apicem fusco; abdomine æneo-viridi; pedibus testaceis, femoribus nigris; alis fulvis.—Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$, alar. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Inhabits the Northern Dezerta; occurring also on the Ilheo de Fora (the detached extremity of the Ponta São Loarenço) of Madeira proper.

Genus OSCINIS, Lat.

Oscinis signata. Pl. V. fig. 8.

O. æneo-nigra, obscura; capite thoraceque vittis plurimis flavis ornatis; antennis fulvis; scutello nigro; pedibus testaceis, femoribus nigris, tibiis posterioribus nigro-fasciatis; alis albidis, halteribus nigris.—Long. corp. 1, alar. 2 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; abounding at times in the houses of Funchal.

Ordo LEPIDOPTERA.

Fam. LEUCANIDÆ.

Genus NONAGRIA, Ochs.

Nonagria Sacchari.

N. alis anticis lutareis, puncto nigro plicæ ante medium, altero disci

