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 Second-hand copies of Dawson's 'Geodephaga Britannica,' Stephens's 'Manual of British Beetles,' and the first volume of the 'Intelligencer,' bound or unbound. Also the 'Zoologist,' from the commencement, to borrow, for a handsome consideration.  
 Apply to C. O. G., 13, Hova Villas, Cliftonville, Brighton.

#### To Naturalists.

**M**R. RIPPON, of Reading, a gentleman who is deeply attached to the study of Natural History, and is a great lover of Nature, and who has been for some years a collector in this country, is very desirous of proceeding out to the ANDES of SOUTH AMERICA to collect Natural History Specimens, and not having sufficient means of his own is anxious to raise £200 for the purpose, to be repaid by specimens. Gentlemen disposed to assist in the undertaking are requested to send their subscriptions to Mr. SAMUEL STEVENS, Natural-History Agent, 24, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.

Mr. RIPPON intends devoting the whole of his time in collecting INSECTS, SHELLS, BIRD AND ANIMAL SKINS, REPTILES, and also LIVING AND DRIED PLANTS, should Subscribers desire them, and will leave as soon as the required amount is obtained.

The following gentlemen have kindly put down their names:—

— Taylor, Esq. (for Shells)	£25	0	0
H. Cuming, Esq. (do.)	-	25	0
P. L. Sclater, Esq. (for Birds)	10	0	0
J. H. Gurney, Esq. (do.)	-	10	0
— Tomes, Esq. (for small Mammals)	-	10	0
H. T. Stainton, Esq. (for Micro-Lepidoptera)	-	10	0
S. Stevens	-	10	0
J. Gray, Esq. (for Heteromera)	-	5	0
W. C. Hewitson, Esq. (for Butterflies)	-	5	0
A Friend	-	5	0

THE  
ENTOMOLOGIST'S  
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

FOR

1861.

APRIL — SEPTEMBER.

VOL. X. & LAST.



LONDON:

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W. KENT & CO., 51 & 52, PATERNOSTER ROW.

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1861.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY E. NEWMAN, 9, DEVONSHIRE STREET, BISHOPSGATE.

TO  
G. R. WATERHOUSE, ESQ., F.Z.S.,  
AUTHOR OF  
A CATALOGUE OF BRITISH COLEOPTERA,  
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED,  
IN TESTIMONY  
OF ESTEEM.



# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 235.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.

## THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WE last week noticed the brain-work elaborated by the Entomological Society of London in the first four years of its existence, and we observed that the published papers read in 1834, '35, '36 and '37 were 30, 27, 22 and 22 respectively; but we remarked further that of the twenty-two papers read in 1837 more than half were published after the close of 1839, and several in 1842—five years after their perusal.

The question now for consideration is whether any improvement in this state of affairs took place in subsequent years.

In 1838 twelve papers were read, nine authors contributing.

In 1839 eleven papers were read, nine authors contributing.

In 1840 seven papers were read, five authors contributing.

In 1841 fourteen papers were read, four authors contributing.

In 1842 seventeen papers were read, nine authors contributing.

The year 1840 showed the greatest depression in the number of papers, and the following year the greatest depression in the number of authors; indeed, out of the fourteen papers in that

year Mr. Westwood furnished seven and Mr. Waterhouse four.

Now, when were these papers published? The seven papers ready in 1840 were all published in 1842 (except one, which remained till 1845); indeed, a great mass of arrears appears to have been cleared off in the year 1842, as a number of papers read in 1837, '38, '39, were published during that very year.

Clearly then here was an improvement; only one of the papers read in 1840 remained, like those of 1837, nearly five years unpublished: the others were all published in the year but one following. This is just as though at the present day all the papers read before the Entomological Society during 1860 were to appear in print in the course of the summer *after* this—1862—one only standing over till 1865. Yet twenty years ago such a consummation was a great improvement.

A study of the luxuries of our forefathers most strongly impresses us with their extreme barbarism.

Of the fourteen papers read in 1841 two were published in 1842, four in 1843, seven in 1845, and one in 1846. This looks like a retrograde movement, for more than half the papers remained

four years unpublished. No papers were published in the year 1844. Of the seventeen papers read in 1842 two were published the same year, four in 1843, nine in 1845, and two in 1847—that is, nearly two-thirds were published three years after they had been read.

It would appear that, as the year of the fewest papers was the year in which there was least delay in publication, the Society was really suffering at that time under a pressure of papers, authors being, in fact, too prolific, and piles of read papers accumulating on the desk of the Secretary faster than the printer could dispose of them.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained  
WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Easton Street, my address is now—W. GATES, 17, Providence Place, King's Cross; April 1, 1861.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. H., REGENSBURG.—I gut erbalten. Viele Dank.

H.-S.—E. N. has safely received the copies of the Verzeichniss.

W. A. E., CHEAM.—Single specimens take freaks occasionally and appear at irregular times.

#### CAPTURES.

##### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Amphidasis Prodromaria*.—I have much pleasure in announcing my capture of a few specimens of *A. Prodromaria* in Dunham Park, on the trunks of oak, after several unsuccessful attempts, one pair in cop., and I hope to secure a batch of eggs; they seemed to be most plentiful on the 24th ult.—W. WORTHINGTON, 10, Meredith Street, Hulme, Manchester; March 31, 1861.

*Captures at Sugar*.—Mr. Worsnop and I having tried the shallows several times in vain, proceeded on Saturday night to try the sugar-pot: the result was that we succeeded in taking eighty-six specimens of *Cerastis Vaccinii* and thirty of *Scopelosoma Satellitia*, and could have taken many more of them, they being very plentiful.—J. HEBDEN, Sandal Common, near Wakefield; March 25, 1861.

*An Evening at West Wickham in March*.—Saturday, the 23rd, being a most lovely day here, the sun quite warm, and scarcely any wind, we determined to pay a visit to the above locality to sugar, and to have a look at the shallows; and accordingly we started by the half-past three o'clock train to Beckenham. On the palings in our way we only found one male *A. Æscularia*. We soon got to the wood, and immediately commenced beating: *T. Hyemana* was the first, and (with the exception of a solitary *P. Ferrugana*) the only species captured till about six o'clock, when *C. Fagella* appeared on the scene, and engaged us picking out varieties until it was sugaring time. We painted about eighty trees along the main path, and then took up our station near some blooming shallow-bushes: we had not been there a couple of minutes when a large Noctua came dashing over; this great unknown was speedily captured, and we were just able in the twilight to



make it out as a splendid *T. Munda*. This was a very good beginning, and put us on the *qui vive*: we took several other moths hovering over, but it was now too dark to distinguish them. When they ceased flying we lighted up, and after searching over the blossoms beat them into our nets. In this way we took *T. Stabilis* and *T. Cruda* abundantly; *C. Vaccinii*, *Spadicea* and *S. Satellitia* commonly. We now proceeded on our first round of the sugar, but the attractions of the sallows proved far superior to our mixture; we only took a few *S. Satellitia* and a couple of *C. Vaccinii* on it. Passing near some fir trees a very good specimen of *X. Lithorhiza* flew at the light, and was quickly transferred to a pill-box. We now diversified the amusement a little by larvæ hunting; but after more than an hour's hard work on our hands and knees we gave it up in despair, having only taken three small ones crawling up dead grass stems. A second round of the sugar produced no results, and as it was now about half-past nine, and we had to catch the 10.40 train at Beckenham, we beat a retreat, having spent a few hours pleasantly enough, though the captures were very ordinary; we numbered on our arrival at home forty boxes. Sallows at Lewisham have produced the usual common *Tenio-campæ*, *T. Rubricosa* being about the best. Mothing and at rest we have taken *P. Pilosaria*, *H. Rupicaprararia* (male and female) and *H. Leucophearia*. We have also taken a good many young larvæ at night with a lantern, chiefly on grass—nearly all Noctuæ, but we do not know their names. We have bred *B. Prodro-maria* (male and female) and *H. Leucophearia* (three females), besides numerous commoner species.—C. & J. FENN, *Clyde Villa, Lee*; March 25, 1861.

*Captures near Sheffield.*—On looking over our diaries we find the following captures chronicled for the present year:—On the 17th of February we opened the cam-

paign by taking two *P. Pilosaria*. After this we did not succeed in finding any imagos till the 9th of March, when we took two *C. Flavicornis* at rest on birch trees, in the Old Park Wood, and one *L. Multistrigaria*, flying round a bush, the same evening. On the 10th we obtained a fine dark variety of *H. Leucophearia*. Since then we have visited the sallows once or twice, the most noticeable captures there being *T. Rubricosa*, about a dozen; saw any number of *C. Spadiceu*, *T. Gothica*, *T. Stabilis*, &c. The breeding cage has produced several *A. Prodro-maria*, two *N. Camelina* and four *E. Satyrata*. From the 21st of February to the 8th of March we have taken nearly three hundred larvæ, and out of all this number can only recognise about a dozen to be *A. Porphyrea*, and half that quantity to be *A. Nebulosa*; we have hopes that some of them will turn out to be Noctuæ of which the larvæ are unknown. The temperature of the night seems to have a great effect on them, as one night, when we were on the Ringinglow Moors we did not capture a single one, while, only a night or two before, we had taken over seventy, and we do not suppose that there was a difference of 5° in the two nights.—W. THOMAS & W. B. PRYER, *Sheffield*; March 26, 1861.

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

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*The Larva of Micropteryx.*—The announcement, in the 'Intelligencer' last week, of Dr. Hofmann having bred one of the species of *Micropteryx* has afforded me much pleasure, because some six years ago I found a mine in the leaf of *Caltha palustris*, which I then considered to be that of *Micropteryx Calthella*, but as others suggested that it might only be the infant larva form of the *Sciaphilæ* I was contented with the decision, and so the matter has lain until the present

time. From what I remember of the mine it began as a very narrow track alongside the midrib, by the side of which it was carried for some distance, when the larva seemed to have taken some sudden whim and made direct for the edge of the leaf, nearly at right angles to the narrow track, where it made a large blotch. As to the disposition of the excrement I remember nothing, nor yet of the form of the larva, but I will do my best to make good, when the time comes, all that I am unable here to communicate, which seems to me to be the entire transformation. I must own that I am put out at not finding the larvæ to be case-bearers, after having mined for some time, as I had fully believed them to be so, and I never shook a handful of leaves on a sheet of paper without expecting to find some strange larva-case turn up representing one of the genus.—JOHN SCOTT, 13, *Torrington Villas, Lee*; *March 23, 1861.*

*Coleophora Olivaceella.*—On Tuesday last, accompanied by Mr. M'Lachlan, I visited the locality for this species between Beckenham and West Wickham. They were more plentiful than in May last year, but still sufficiently select to make each individual capture of interest; some appeared to be very nearly full-fed; others were so extremely small as to lead to the speculation whether they would not feed for another twelve months. I collected assiduously all—both little and big—and on counting my spoil found they numbered twenty-six. Mr. M'Lachlan thinks he had not so many, as he rejected the little ones. Mine are now feeding on a growing plant in a flower-pot out of doors.—H. T. STAINTON; *April 1, 1861.*

*A fruitless Visit to Hackney.*—On Thursday last I visited the banks of the Lea in search of the larvæ of *Gelechia Arundinetella* and of Enigma No. 46. Owing to the winter floods I suppose having retarded the development of insect

life, I could see no symptom of any mines in the leaves of *Carex Riparia*, and my expedition was quite fruitless. Neither were any symptoms perceptible in *Poa aquatica* of the operations of *Elachista Poæ.*—IBID.

*Nemotois Larvæ.*—From Herr Schmid, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, I have received some larvæ, which appear referable to this genus, and identical with Enigma No. 81 (*Ent. An.* 1861, p. 116). These larvæ were found by Herr Schmid feeding on the lower leaves of *Ballota nigra*, and they seem to eat these green leaves very greedily. Judging from the amount of "frass" in the box when I opened it, the passage across the channel had had no injurious effect on the appetites of these case-bearers. The structure of the case is very different from the best known larvæ of *Adela* and *Nemophora*. As noted in the account of Enigma No. 41, "It is formed by successive additions round a brown oval nucleus, being, however, attenuated in the middle." The substance of the case appears to be silk intermixed with chewed leaves.—IBID.

*Wood-feeding Larvæ.*—From M. Fologne, of Brussels, I have received larvæ of *Harpella Majorella* and *Dasycera Olivella* (at least they are expected to be those two species). The former is to be fed with beech wood, the latter with oak. *Majorella* feeds in the solid wood, but *Olivella* burrows between the bark and the wood. M. Fologne cautions me to keep the wood with which I supply them rather damp, or otherwise the larvæ will dry up.—IBID.

*Gracilaria Imperialella bred.*—I have much pleasure in informing you, in reference to the desiderated larvæ of *Gracilaria* enumerated in 'Intelligencer,' No. 233 (vol. ix. p. 197), that you are already acquainted with the larva of *G. Imperialella*, we having sent you some last summer! It is the beautiful coral-red larva which mined the leaves

of *Orobus niger* at Müggendorf; three specimens of the lovely *G. Imperialella* made their appearance here in the warm room the middle of March. Nearly three-fourths of our larvæ were infested with ichneumons, which made their appearance last autumn.—F. HOFMANN, *Ratisbon*; *March 28, 1861.*

[We are sorry to say that no *G. Imperialella* have as yet been developed from the pupæ so kindly sent by Herr Hofmann last summer; the larvæ we did not have the pleasure of seeing, as all were in cocoon or devoured by ichneumons before they reached us. Possibly, as in the larva of *Gracilaria Omissella*, the coral-red colour is only assumed just before the change to the pupa state. The feeding larva of *G. Omissella* is pale green. The *Orobus* miners were announced (*Int. vol. viii. p. 150*) as a problematical *Cosmopteryx*? and they are noticed in the *Ent. Ann. 1861, p. 117, as Enigma No. 83.*]

*Adela Cuprella*.—I attended at Wimbledon Common on the 17th of February last, with the intention of searching beneath the willows for the cases of *Adela Cuprella*, but, to my sorrow, when I arrived at the spot where I took the imago last year, I found that the whole of the willows had been cut down and a house built on the site!—C. HEALY, 74, *Napier Street, Hoxton*; *March 27, 1861.*

*Blotch-making Nepticula Larvæ in the Leaves of Agrimonia Eupatoria*.—Having sent the empty mined leaves of the blotch maker to several Micro-Lepidopterists, it occurred to me that possibly they might (on seeing the account of *N. Aurella* having been bred by you from larvæ sent by me to you on the 21st of October last) say, "Oh! its only *Aurella*!" and so neglect to make a search, they not being in possession of the fact that the blotch-makers were collected on the 28th and sent to you on the 29th of October. I mention this lest any one should assume that *Aurella* having been bred from the

*Agrimonia* is the solution of Enigma 90, p. 118, *Ent. An. 1861.* The larvæ noted as that Enigma has not yet been bred.—*IBID.*

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#### EXCHANGE.

*Hypercompa Dominula*.—I have larvæ of this insect, which I should be glad to exchange with any one for the larvæ of *A. Villica*. A line or two by post before sending will oblige. Last season I supplied a number of correspondents with either ova or larvæ of *T. Populeti*: if any of them need another supply I should be glad to hear from them.—J. STEELE, *High Street, Congleton*; *March 26, 1861.*

*Exchange*.—I shall be glad to exchange impregnated eggs of *T. Populeti*, *S. Illustraria*, *C. Exoleta*, *S. Satellitia* and *C. Ncustria* for those of other species, or larvæ or pupæ, especially of any *Catocala*. Those not hearing from me within a week to conclude I am not in want of the species offered.—W. H. TAYLOR, *Tolson St., Sunny Bank, Leeds*; *Mar. 26.*

*Exchange*.—I have fine specimens of the following:—

*Colias Edusa*,  
*Vanessa Atalanta*,  
 ... *Urticæ*,  
*Chelonia Caja*,  
*Aretia Menthastri*,  
*Melanthia Ocellata*,  
*Mamestra Brassicæ*,  
*Triphæna Pronuba*,

to exchange for—

*Papilio Machaon*,  
*Apatura Iris*,  
*Colias Hyale*,  
*Melitæa Cinxia*,  
*Erebina Blandina*,  
*Lycæna Acis*,  
*Hesperia Paniscus*,  
*Sphinx Ligustri*,  
 ... *Convolvuli*,  
*Acherontia Atropos*.

Please write first.—GEORGE STEDMAN, jun., *Lindfield, Sussex*; *March 30, 1861.*

## JOURNAL OF ENTOMOLOGY.

—

*To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'*

Sir,—When an author shall address to the Entomological Society a complaint of delay in the publication of his papers, I will undertake to say that he will meet with every attention and consideration; but as there is not any such complaint before the Society I decline to dispute with a self-elected champion of those who have felt so little the injury done to them that they have not thought it worth their while to say a word in their own behalf. I might show that Dr. Gray is wrong in the most of his facts, and not right in his argument; that the 'Journal' has already fallen into the very same fault of delay charged to the Society's 'Transactions,' and much more in point; but to what end? "The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water," and so I am quite content that Dr. Gray should have the advantage of the last word, and to let what he has written or may write pass for what it is worth, of which matter every one interested can judge.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

J. W. DOUGLAS.

*Lee,*

March 22, 1861.

PHILONTHUS SCUTATUS, *Eric., Hardy,*  
*Kratz.*

—

*To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'*

Sir,—The notice in the last 'Intelligencer' (p. 190) relative to this insect, appears to me to betray either the most deplorable ignorance or the lack of common honesty on the part of its author. It is now nearly fifteen years since the

following admirable description of the species in question was published in 'A Synopsis of the Berwickshire Species of Staphylinidæ, by Mr. James Hardy,' in the Proceedings of a provincial Naturalist's Club, replete with valuable papers and observations by some of the most gifted naturalists of our time.

"4. *P. SCUTATUS* (*Erichson*, Gen. et Spec. Staph. 438). About the size of *P. laminatus*, but less broad and more parallel; head orbiculate, a little narrower than the thorax, and with the thorax brassy black, shining and polished, and under a lens minutely and very obsoletely punctulate; thorax not so broad as the elytra, slightly narrowed in front, and subsinuated on the sides behind, the punctures of the dorsal series with the space between the two last in each row widest, all the punctures small; elytra of rather a pale brassy green, thickly and finely punctate, shining, and as well as the abdomen griseous-brown pubescent; the latter beneath with the fourth segment of the male lengthened at the apex and nearly covering the fifth; antennæ and legs black; tarsi piceous or ferruginous, the anterior slightly dilated in both sexes. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —5 lines.

"*Philonthus cognatus*, Stephens, Ill. M. v. 229; *Philonthus lucens*, Stephens, Manual, No. 3136.

"Not uncommon under stones; on heaths and old pastures; in spring and autumn; and occasionally under bark of trees.

"Penmanshiel, Coldingham Moor, Dulaw, and the sea-banks near Berwick, *J. H. Dunglass Dean, Dr. Johnston.*"—'*Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalist's Club*, Vol. ii. No. 5, p. 241. (1847).

This species has, moreover, been recorded in two other publications, which should be in the hands of every student of British Coleoptera, viz., by Messrs.

Hardy and Bold, in their instructive 'Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Northumberland and Durham,' 65—6 (1851), and by Mr. Andrew Murray, in his excellent 'Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Scotland,' 119 (1853).

It would appear, however, that Mr. Waterhouse has only just succeeded in recognizing the specific characters of the present insect, as little more than a week has elapsed since my opinion was requested by a friend on a *Philonthus* transmitted to him by a Scotch collector as the *Philonthus lucens* of Mr. Waterhouse's Catalogue, and which it was stated had been submitted to this gentleman and returned by him as *Philonthus lucens*, Mannerh, Eric. (a statement confirmed, if I mistake not, by the handwriting of the label attached to the specimen), but which proved beyond all doubt to be the veritable *Philonthus scutatus* of Erichson, Hardy and Kraatz.

The first indigenous examples of this species which I had an opportunity of examining were sent me, under the name of "*Philonthus scutatus*, Eric.," on the 7th of September, 1848, by Mr. T. J. Bold, of Newcastle, by whom they were "captured at Long Benton;" it has also been taken by Mr. W. K. Bissill, of Scarborough, to whose kindness I am likewise indebted for a specimen. As regards *Philonthus lucens*, some of our Coleopterists appear to have been misled by Erichson comparing it with *P. politus*, and especially by the observation appended to his description (Gen. et Spec. Staph. 443, 25 [1840])—"A *P. politico* statura paulo brevior, colore obscuriore et antennarum articulo primo concolore facile distinguendus," but the parallel form of *P. lucens*, its short transverse head and the posteriorly sub-sinuate lateral margins of its prothorax refer it,

in my humble opinion, to the group of which *P. æneus* may be taken as the type, and of which the following species are known to me as indigenous to Britain,—*P. carbonarius*, Gyll., Eric., Kraatz.; *P. punctiventris*, Kraatz.; *P. æneus*, Rossi, Eric, Kraatz.; *P. scutatus*, Eric., Hardy, Kraatz.; and *P. lucens*, Mannerh, Eric., Kraatz.

Although the yellowish brown colour of the under side of the basal joint of the antennæ will usually serve to distinguish *P. politus* at a glance, specimens sometimes occur in which this joint is black or nearly so, and to this variety the name of *lucens* has, I believe, been erroneously applied in more than one of the metropolitan collections.

Mr. Waterhouse states that Mr. Bold "regarded" the *P. scutatus* "as *P. lucens*;" from this it will be inferred that Mr. Bold was unacquainted with the correct specific appellation of his insect; such however is not the case, since he sent it to me correctly named fifteen years ago: the fact is that Messrs. Hardy and Bold merely cite *lucens* of Stephens as a synonym of *scutatus*, Eric.; the true *lucens*, Mannerh, Eric., Kraatz, is doubtless well known to them, since I sent specimens of it to Mr. Hardy as far back as the 26th of July, 1848.

Yours, &c.,

E. W. JANSON.

2, Alma Road, Highgate Hill, N.;

March 16, 1861.

[*Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.*]

---

INSECTS IN THE NEW FOREST.—I beg to inform my subscribers that I start for the New Forest on Monday, April 8th. I beg to announce that the total number of shares taken up to this time is as follows:—

	SHARES.
For Lepidoptera only - - -	45
Lepidoptera and Coleoptera - -	1
Coleoptera only - - -	6
Coleoptera and Diptera - - -	1
Lepidoptera and Phryganidæ - -	1
Larvæ and ova of Lepidoptera -	2
All Orders - - -	1
All Orders (except Lepidoptera)	1
	58

I thus only want two more subscribers to complete my list, as I cannot take more than sixty. All but two or three have paid their guineas, and those who have not yet done so will I hope remit as soon as convenient. — W. FARREN, 1, *Rose Crescent, Cambridge*; March 28, 1861.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE  
TINEINA.

The names of subscribers for Vols. VI.—X., at 10s. per volume, received up to Tuesday night, April 2nd:—

1. Bond, F.
2. Hartwright, J. H.
3. Russell, W. T.
4. Kenderdine, F.
5. Killingback, H. W.
6. M'Lachlan, R.
7. Latchford, W. H.
8. Barrett, C. G.
9. Farren, W.
10. Wilkinson, G. H.
11. D'Orville, H.
12. John, E.
13. Backhouse, W.
14. Balding, A.

To Oologists.

**T**O BE DISPOSED OF.—A COLLECTION OF BIRDS' EGGS in a first-class PEDESTAL MAHOGANY CABINET of fourteen drawers, the property of a Gentleman giving up collecting. The Cabinet contains 700 specimens and 225 species. Apply to T. Cooke, Naturalist, 513, New Oxford Street, W.C.

To Entomologists.

**T**. COOKE, NATURALIST, 513, New Oxford Street, has on hand best CORKED SETTING-BOARDS, length 14 inches, at the following prices:—

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1 - - -	6d.	2½ - - -	1s.
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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 236.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.]

## METHOD.

NOTHING considerable can be accomplished without method. But how many of our readers are pursuing their entomological operations methodically?

You wish to work at some particular group; you find out the authors who have treated thereon, and you compare and collate their observations: then you want additional observations; you make some yourself, but you want others to assist you. Ask for help—ten to one you will get it. But you exclaim who are you to ask? How are you to find out what everybody knows, so as to ascertain who it is that *does* know what you *want* to know. A curious problem certainly, but not so very difficult of solution.

Let us reflect on the kindred operation of fishing: the angler is desirous of catching a trout, and some trout is ready to be caught, but the angler does not know which trout is in that condition. A bait is placed at the end of a line and thrown into the river—offered to the general view of the whole

trout community; some take no notice of it; others think about it, yet let it pass; but in all probability one trout takes the bait and is hooked!

The entomologist who is wishing for information on any point should proceed in a similar way; he should offer to the general view of the entomological public some notice of the observations he has made, pointing out wherein they are defective; it is quite possible that some entomologist, whom he would never have thought of asking, will rise to the bait and give the desired information.

We have so frequently obtained valuable information ourselves by proceeding in this way that we cannot too earnestly press it upon the attention of those who really are disposed to work.

Bring the subject, we should say, before the public and keep it there; press it from time to time in different ways, just as the angler drops in his line again at a fresh place. Constant dropping of water will wear away stone, and now that the larva of *Micropteryx* has been discovered we may be quite sure that there is no problem in Entomology *insoluble*.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

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At York, of R. Sunter, 23 Stonegate.

 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the list.

Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before—

	s.	d.
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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left King Street, Darlington, my address, until further notice, will be—CHRISTOPHER EALES, 53, Orange Street, High Part, South Shields; April 2, 1861.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having removed here I shall be obliged if correspondents will, until further notice, address—R. TYRER, Crouch End, Hornsey, London, N.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Instead of 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch, my address will now be—H. J. HARDING, "Noah's Ark," Peter Street, Deal, Kent.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. L. M.—*Artaxerxes* is the northern form of *Agestis*; a fact long suspected.

W. T.—If your insect did not resemble *Ridens* in the larva state, and the perfect insect is so like *A. Alni*, what makes you think it is *Ridens*?

T. B.—Wood's 'Index' can be obtained of Willis & Sotheran, 136, Strand, London.

W. B. P.—Thanks for the larvæ; they are *Coleophora juncicolella*.

G. C. M.—The promised *Coleophora* larva will be very acceptable.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield,



J. D.—*E. Versicolora* would hardly fly to a gas-light, as it is a day-flying insect. Have you not made some mistake?

J. E. G.—Next week.

J. S. and J. W. B.—We do not recognise the insect you describe, unless it is *Tæniocampa Leucographa*.

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CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

*Early Captures at Lewisham.*—During the past month I have taken the following species:—

*Hibernia Rupricaprarua*,  
*Anisopteryx Æscularia*,  
*Depressaria Areuella*.

At shallows:—

*Tæniocampa Gothica*,  
 ... *Rubricosa*,  
 ... *Instabilis*,  
 ... *Stabilis*,  
 ... *Gracilis*,  
 ... *Cruda*,

*Cerastis Vaccinii*,  
 ... *Spadicea*.

The last few days' rain has spoilt many of the shallows, but as they are not yet quite over, I hope to take other species.—

C. CORTISSOS, *Oak Cottage, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E.*; April 5, 1861.

*Captures in Norfolk.*—On the 25th of March we took *S. Satellitia* here at sugar; our other spring captures have been two *A. Prodomaria*, four *S. Illunaria*, three *T. Gothica*, and numerous *H. Progemma*.—J. SAYER and J. W. BOAST, *Neatishead, Norfolk*; April 7, 1861.

*Irish Captures.*—Probably a list of captures in Ireland may not be uninteresting to some of the readers of the 'Intelligencer'; I therefore send you the principal results of my last season's collecting. Many of the species being new to Ireland have been announced and exhibited at the Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association. When

no other locality is mentioned the county Dublin is meant.

*Leucophasia Sinapis*. Galway, June.

*Argynnis Aglaia*. Coast, August; common.

*Satyrus Semele*. Do., do.; do.

*Lycæua Alsus*. Galway, June; abundant.

*L. Argiolus*. Powerscourt, May.

*Thauaos Tages*. Galway, June.

*Chærocampa Porcellus*. Galway, June.

Walking through the woods in the afternoon I gathered a lot of honeysuckle bloom, and afterwards set it, in moss, in a field where *Galium verum* grew in abundance: at dusk it was visited by this species as well as *Noctuæ*.

*Macroglossa Stellatarum*. Coast, Aug.

*Sphecia Bembeciformis*. Do., July.

*Hepialus Hectus*. Powerscourt, Aug.

*H. Velleda*. Common; June, July.

*Anthrocera Minos*. Galway, June, July.

*Nola Cristulalis*. May; scarce.

*Setina Irrorella*. Galway, June.

*Lithosia Caniola*. Coast, August (see 'Zoologist,' p. 7407).

*Spilosoma Fuligiouosa*. Galway, June.

*Orgyia Pudibunda*. Do., do.

*Ellophia Fasciaria*. Coast, July.

*Selenia Lunaria*. Oak trunks; Powerscourt, May.

*Gnophos Obscurata*. Common; coast, July, August.

*Venusia Cambriaria*. Powerscourt, August.

*Acidalia Promutata*. Coast, July, Aug.

*Strenia Clathraria*. Galway, June.

*Ligdia Adustata*. Do., do.

*Larentia Didymata*. Coast, August; females common.

*L. Olivata*. Powerscourt, August.

*Emmelesia Blandiata*. Galway, June.

*Eupithecia Venosata*. Coast, July.

*E. Subumbrata*. Galway, June.

*E. Pygmæata*. Do., do.

*E. Constrictata*. Do., do.

*E. Subnotata*. Coast, July.

*E. Absinthiata*. Do., do.

*E. Pumilata*. Powerscourt, May, Aug.

- Melanippe Rubiginata*. Do., August.  
*M. Tristata*. Galway, June.  
*M. Galiata*. Common; Coast, May to September.  
*Anticlea Badiata*. Powerscourt, May.  
*Coremia Propugnata*. Do., do., Aug.  
*Scotosia Undulata*. Do., August.  
*Cidaria Suffumata*. Do., May.  
*C. Testata*. Coast, July to Sept.  
*C. Dotata*. Powerscourt, August.  
*Cerura Vinula*. Coast, June, July.  
*Thyatira Derasa*. Do., July.  
*T. Batis*. Galway, June. A pretty variety; ground-colour olive-green.  
*Acronycta Ligustri*. Galway, June.  
*Leucania Conigera*. Ragwort bloom; coast, July.  
*L. Littoralis*. Raking; coast, July.  
*L. Comma*. Galway, June.  
*Xylophasia Sublustris*. Galway, June.  
*Ourapteryx Graminis*. Coast, Sept.  
*Cerigo Cytherea*. Light; do., August.  
*Luperina Cespitis*. Raking; do., do.  
*Mamestra Anceps*. Do.; do., July.  
*M. Albicolon*. Do.; do., June.  
*M. Furva*. Light; do., July, August.  
*Apamea Unanimis*. July; unusually fine.  
*Miana Strigilis*. In June, in Galway, we found beautiful light varieties of this species, allied to the typical form, but much prettier, tinged with pink, &c., and a few nearly double the ordinary size. On the coast here, in July, the same species made its appearance in abundance, but not a single light variety; some were dark red, others olive-brown, and mixtures of both.  
*M. Literosa*. Coast, Aug.; common.  
*M. Furuncula*. Do., do. All the specimens pale brownish ochreous, without lines.  
*M. Expolita*. Galway, June. Quite reddish.  
*Gram. Trilinea*, var. *Bilinea*. June.  
*Agrotis Valligera*. Ragwort; coast, July to September.  
*A. Lunigera*. Light; do., July.  
*A. Corticea*. Galway, June.  
*A. Cursoria*. Raking; coast, Sept.  
*A. Tritici*. Ragwort; abundant; coast, July to September.  
*A. Aquilina*. Do.; coast, August.  
*A. Obelisca*. Do.; do., August and September; common.  
*A. Præcox*. Ragwort; coast, August, September.  
*A. Lucerneæ*. Light; do., July to Sept. Very dark, different from English specimens.  
*Triphæna Interjecta*. Ragwort; coast, August.  
*Noctua Glareosa*. Do.; do., August, September.  
*Dianthæcia Capsophila*. Coast, July (see 'Zoologist,' p. 7324).  
*Hadena Adusta*. Galway, June.  
*H. Deutina*. Do., do.; abundant and very variable. I was repeatedly puzzled by seeing a *Noctua* hovering in the bright sunshine at the flowers of *Lotus corniculatus*, and darting rapidly away to a short distance, when I approached, yet I could never see it again when I followed it. At last I found out the trick: I watched a specimen dart away from the flowers and hide itself in a crevice of a mass of limestone (which in that neighbourhood crops out of the ground very much), and on examination found that it was this species. They must have been having a taste on the sly, and hurried away to their concealment, on being disturbed. This did not prevent them from paying devoted attention to the sugar in the evening.  
*H. Pisi*. Coast, July.  
*H. Thalassina*. Galway, June.  
*Plusia Iota*. August.  
*P. V-aureum*. Galway, June.  
*Stilbia Anomala*. Coast, September.  
*Euclidia Mi*. Galway, June.  
*E. Glyphica*. Do., do.  
*Rivula Sericealis*. Powerscourt, Aug.  
*Pyrausta Purpuralis*. Galway, June.  
*Rhodaria Sanguinalis*. Do., do.  
*Herbula Cespitalis*. Coast, August.  
*Paraponyx Stratiotalis*. July.

- Botys Fuscalis.* Galway, June.  
*Ebulea Crocealis.* Coast, &c., July, August.  
*Eudorea Cembralis.* Coast, July.  
*E. Lineolalis.* Do., do., September.  
*E. Cratægalis.* Do., do.  
*E. Resinalis.* Powerscourt, August.  
*E. Coarctalis.* Coast, August, Sept.  
*Crambus Gemiculeus.* Coast, August, September.  
*Phycis Ornatella.* Do., September.  
*P. Dilutella.* Do., July, August.  
*Tortrix Sorbiana.* July.  
*T. Cinnamomeana.* Powerscourt, Aug.  
*T. Heparana.* August.  
*T. Icterana.* Coast, July.  
*Dichelia Grotiana.* Powerscourt, Aug.  
*Peronea Mixtana.* Do., May.  
*P. Ferrugana.* Do., do.  
*Penthina Betulætana.* Do., August.  
*Spilonota Amærana.* Coast, July.  
*Sericoris Littorana.* Do., do.  
*S. Cespitana.* Do., do.  
*Orthotænia Antiquana.* Do., August.  
*Sciaphila Passivana.* Do., July, Sept.  
*S. Penziana.* Do., do.  
*Capua Ochraceana.* Powerscourt, May, June.  
*Phoxopteryx Lundana.* Coast, May, June, August.  
*Grapholita Paykulliana.* Powerscourt, August.  
*G. Nigromaculana.* Coast, July.  
*G. Geminana.* Powerscourt, August.  
*Phlæodes Immundana.* Do., May.  
*Ephippiphora Scutulana.* Galway, June.  
*E. Brunnichiana.* Coast, July.  
*E. Signatana.* July.  
*E. Trigeminana.* Coast, July.  
*E. Tetragonana.* Do., do.  
*Semasia Ruffillana.* Galway, June.  
*Retinea Pinivorana.* Do., do.  
*Dicrorampha Acuminatana.* Coast, August.  
*D. Simpliciana.* Galway, June.  
*Eupicœlia Atricapitana.* Coast, do.  
*Xanthosetia zoegana.* Do., do., July.  
*X. Hamana.* Do., do., do.
- Argyrolepia Baumanniana.* Galway, June.  
*A. Cnicana.* Coast, July.  
*Cochylis Francillana.* Do., do.  
*C. Stramineana.* Do., do.  
*Psyche Roboricolella.* Do., do.  
*Diplodoma Marginepunctella.* Powerscourt; bred.  
*Tinea Ferruginella.* Coast, July.  
*T. Pallescutella.* Dublin, Sept.  
*Lampronia Luzella.* Coast, August.  
*Micropteryx Calthella.* Powerscourt, May.  
*M. Subpurpurella.* Do., do.  
*Nemophora Swammerdamella.* Do., do.  
*N. Schwarzella.* Do., do.  
*Swammerdamia Comptella.* Powerscourt, Galway, May, June.  
*S. Cæsiella.* Galway, June.  
*Cerostoma Radiatella.* Powerscourt, August.  
*Phibalocera Quercella.* Do., do.  
*Depressaria Costosella.* Coast, Aug., September.  
*D. Umbellella.* Do., September.  
*D. Vacciniella.* Powerscourt, May.  
*D. Conterminella.* Coast, Aug., Sept.  
*Gelechia Cinerella.* Powerscourt, Aug.  
*G. Mulinella.* Do., do.  
*G. Desertella.* Coast, June.  
*G. Expolitella.* Do.  
*G. Artemisiella.* Do., July.  
*G. Mundella.* Do., June.  
*G. Affiuella.* Do., do.  
*G. Domesticella.* Powerscourt, Aug.  
*G. Rhombella.* Coast, May.  
*G. Proximella.* Galway, June.  
*G. Maculella.* Coast, September.  
*G. Vicinella.* Do., August.  
*G. Marmorella.* Do., July.  
*G. Instabilella.* Do., September.  
*Anarsia Spartiella.* Do., July.  
*Æcophora Stipella.* Galway, June.  
*Ægoconia Kiudermanniella.* Coast, September.  
*Butalis Grandipennella.* Larvæ; coast, May.  
*Glyphipteryx Fischeriella.* Coast, July.

*Argyresthia Albistriella*. Powerscourt, August.

*Gracilaria Tringipennella*. Galway, June.

*G. Phasianipennella*. Coast, May.

*Coleophora Alcyonipennella*. Do., July.

*C. Albicostella*. Galway, June.

*C. Discordella*. Do., do.

*C. Vitisella*. Powerscourt, May.

*Batrachedra Præangustella*. Do., Aug.

*Chrysocoris Festaliella*. Coast, May.

*Elachista Cyguipennella*. Do., Juue, July; abundant.

*Lithocollctis Bremiella*. Powerscourt, May.

*Pterophorus Trigouodactylus*. Coast, July.

*P. Tetractylus*. Galway, June.

Powerscourt is situated among the Wicklow Mountains, and is the property of Viscount Powerscourt; it is a lovely country, and well wooded. My success during a few days in Galway was mainly attributable to the kindness of Mr. Birchall in showing me the best localities. So considerable a list of captures in a season so wet and cold as the last appears to me to prove either that Ireland is not so poor in an entomological point of view as has generally been supposed, or that Irish insects are less affected by unfavourable weather than English ones.—CHARLES G. BARRETT, 30, Parkgate St., Dublin; March 18, 1861.

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

*A Grubbery of Cossus Ligniperda*.—This morning (April 2nd) a man brought me two *Cossus* larvæ, or (as he called them) "red grubs; they smelt wonderful to be sure, but perhaps they might be something in my way." On his further informing me that he found them just under the bark of a tree he was cutting up that had been blowu down in the late high winds, and that he "reckoned"

there might be more, as the holes were "wholly wonderful," I immediately accompanied him to the spot, and found it was a small elm tree, grown on the side of a bank, in a hedgerow. Truly, from the honeycombed appearance of part of the stem, my countryman might well imagine there were more. The holes seemed confined to a small space about two feet in length and about one foot distant from the ground. Removing a small portion of the bark I found nine larvæ between it and the wood of the tree. Anxious to obtain as many as possible, I sent for a saw, and had the mined portion of the tree taken off and brought home. The stem thus cut measured one way fifteen inches in diameter, the other way twenty-three inches in diameter, both measurements taken at the bottom of my block (for the tree was not round-shaped); the length of the block was, as I before said, two feet. I had a large earthen pot in which I was desirous of placing the mass intact, but found it impossible, as my pot, though rather more than two feet deep, was only sixteen inches wide. I therefore cut the block down to the necessary size (about thirteen inches in diameter), and in so doing disimbedded twelve full-grown larvæ, twenty-one of a two years' growth, and thirty-four of apparently one year's growth,—a total of sixty-seven, and apparently the remainder of the block was as densely populated as the part I cut up. The upper part of the block where sawn off had no traces of holes; the lower part was two-thirds rotten as tinder, the other third having only a few holes visible; the centre that I exposed to view was riddled. Is it usual to find *Cossus* larvæ thus crowded together? and do you often find different aged broods in the same tree? Otherwise how are the various sizes to be accounted for? some being only seven lines long, others twenty lines, and the largest ones thirty-one and thirty-two lines.—W.T.R.  
[Have any of our readers met with a

similar assemblage? We shall be glad of any observations.]

*Adela Sulzeriella?* Larvæ. — From Herr Mühlig, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, I have received some *Adela* larvæ, which it is suggested are probably those of *A. Sulzeriella*. They were found on the 1st of April, beneath a hedge in which grew roses, plum, currant, but especially privet. Herr Mühlig imagines that the larvæ when young mine the leaves of the privet, as the imago is fond of sitting on the privet-blossom and of hovering round it. At present the larvæ are feeding on miscellaneous dried leaves.—H. T. STANTON; April 8, 1861.

#### EXCHANGE.

*Glyphipteryx Haworthana*.—I shall be glad to send pupæ of this insect to any person who may require them, on receipt of a box and return postage.—C. CAMPBELL, 3, Vine Terrace, Rochdale Road, Manchester; April 8, 1861.

*Erirhinus vorax*.—I am sorry to announce that, after repeated essays, my captures of this insect have been *nil*. I find that where, from last year's experience, I had expected a plentiful harvest, the water, from the continued rain, has risen high enough up the stems of the trees to destroy all the inhabitants of the moss. I have found numbers quite dead and decayed from the influence of the water. I am going to reside for some time near London, and if unsuccessful there, I must either return the boxes empty, which I should be sorry to do, or else the owners must wait till next season for the completion of my promise. If any of them have the black poplar in their neighbourhood I have no doubt but that they would find the insect under the bark, as I see it is taken in different parts of the country.—R. TYRER, jun., Hill House, Eye; April 4, 1861.

#### LARVA OF MICROPTERYX.

THROUGH the kindness of Herr Hofmann, we have received a copy of Kaltenbach's observations, already referred to (Int. vol. ix. p. 196); they are contained in the sixteenth volume of the 'Verhandlungen des naturhistorischen Vereines der preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens,' at p. 281.

Kaltenbach's paper is a voluminous one on "Die deutschen Phytophagen aus der Classe der Insekten," in which he enumerates under each plant the insects feeding on it: three portions of this paper have now appeared, treating of the plants whose generic names commence with the letters A, B and C respectively. Under the heading *CORYLUS*, *HAZELBUSH*, we find recorded as follows:—

"9. *Micropteryx Semicuprella*, Zell.—The larva lives in young hazel-leaves, making brown mines, which are at first serpentine, of gradually increasing breadth, and always close to the margin of the leaf. At the middle or end of May it descends to the earth, and the perfect insect is produced in the following April.

"Larva 2 lines long, apodal, slender, almost cylindrical, gradually tapering from the slightly broader pectoral segments. The colour is yellowish white, with the alimentary canal showing through green. The skin is naked, under a lens it appears almost granulated; on each segment is a smooth transverse fold. Head brown, very small, with white bristles, jaws squarish, with four blunt little teeth on the "kauffäche;" prothorax with two brown spots beneath, above with four small brown blotches placed in a curve, anteriorly it appears rather darker from the retracted head showing through. On the sides of each of the abdominal segments is a small raised spot, uncoloured,

directed externally, and furnished with a short hair, and near it, more towards the under side, two small bristle-hairs are perceptible. Anal segment cylindrical, with two bristles projecting backwards."

To what insect has the name *Semipuprella*, Zell., been assigned? and which known *Micropteryx* feeds on hazel? are questions that will probably occur to many of our readers, but which at present we are unable to answer.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE  
TINEINA.

The names of subscribers for Vols. VI.—X., at 10s. per volume, received up to Tuesday night, April 9th:—

1. Bond, F.
2. Hartwright, J. H.
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9. Farren, W.
10. Wilkinson, G. H.
11. D'Orville, H.
12. John, E.
13. Backhouse, W.
14. Balding, A.
15. Wilkinson, T.

FEN INSECTS. — Having received a number of applications since my letters in Nos. 227 and 232 of the 'Intelligencer,' I now beg to state that there are enough shares for Lepidoptera taken to encourage me to proceed with my project. I shall therefore collect in the fens as proposed, and will, on the 1st of May, forward to each of my subscribers a list of all the shareholders. The engagement on my part to begin from this date and end on the 10th of October. For Coleoptera and the other orders only three bidders have come forward out of the six wanted. I now beg to thank all my subscribers, and will do my best to satisfy them.—W. WINTER, *Aldeby*; April 3, 1860.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 237.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861.

[PRICE 1*d.*

## THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Those who have perused the previous articles on the subject of the papers read before the Entomological Society of London in the early years of its existence will remember that the number of papers during each of the first nine years after the foundation of the Society was as follows:—

In 1834 . . . . .	30
„ 1835 . . . . .	27
„ 1836 . . . . .	22
„ 1837 . . . . .	22
„ 1838 . . . . .	12
„ 1839 . . . . .	11
„ 1840 . . . . .	7
„ 1841 . . . . .	14
„ 1842 . . . . .	17

Showing a gradual subsidence till 1840, and then a progressive rise. We have now to consider what was the subsequent position of affairs.

In 1843 nine papers were read, contributed by seven authors; seven of these papers were published in 1845, and the other two in 1846.

In 1844 nine papers likewise were read, contributed by six authors; three of these were published in 1846 and the remainder in 1847.

In 1845 eight papers were read, contributed by three authors; all of these were published in 1847.

In 1846 ten papers were read, contributed by six authors; nine of these were published in the following year, and the remaining paper appeared in 1848. This, it will be observed, was a considerable improvement on the dilatory state of affairs immediately preceding: this improvement may in part be accounted for by the fact that in January, 1847, a second Secretary, in the person of Mr. W. F. Evans, was elected to assist Mr. Westwood in the arduous duties which he had previously discharged for many years without assistance. It is quite evident that two Secretaries must be able to dispose of the arrears more rapidly and efficiently than a single Secretary.

In 1847 thirteen papers were read, contributed by nine authors; five of these were published the same year and eight in 1848.

It was in January, 1848, that Mr. Westwood retired from the office of Secretary, and was succeeded by the late Mr. Edward Doubleday. By some

accident no account of this Anniversary Meeting appears in the 'Proceedings' of this Society; it should have found a place in vol. v., between pages xxx. and xxxi.

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Under half a column . . .	0	6
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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S. C.—You will find out what rarities are to be caught near Hastings by catching them. No one can predict what you will catch, because much depends on your energy and perseverance.

T. B.—From home; your pupa appears to be *G. elongella*; will return it when we return.

#### CAPTURES.

#### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Amphidasis Prodrumaria*.—I have much pleasure in announcing the capture of two specimens of this insect, in cop., in West Wickham Wood, on the 6th ult.; they were at rest on the trunk



of a very large oak: I hope to secure a batch of eggs.—F. AYLAND, 2, *Duke Street, Blackfriars, S.*; April 10, 1861.

*Captures near Manchester.*—We have made the following captures at fallows in this neighbourhood:—

Tæniocampa Populeti,  
Peronea Hastiana,  
Depressaria Ocellella,  
... Applanella.

Out of Scotch firs we have beaten the following:—

Trachea Piniperda.  
Retinia Pinivora (larva).  
Thera Variata (larva).  
Solenobia Inconspicua (larva and pupa).  
Xauthia Cerago (larva). Abundant.  
Glyphipteryx Haworthana (pupa).  
Abundant.

Under bark of sycamore we have taken larvæ of *Stigmonota Regiana*; and, with a lamp at dusk, *Anticlea Badiata*, at rest.—JOSEPH CHAPPELL & W. WORTHINGTON, 5, *Pond Place, Hulme, Manchester*; April 9, 1861.

#### COLEOPTERA.

*Captures of Coleoptera near Manchester.*—

Anchomenus Ericeti,  
... Junceus,  
... Dorsalis,  
Necrophorus Humator,  
Catops Chrysomeloides,  
Hyllobius Abietis,  
Eirrhinus Maculatus,  
Salpingus Castaneus,  
Boletobius Analis (in an ants' nest),  
Bembidium Quadrimaculatum,  
Pterostichus Vernalis,  
... Erythropus.

—J. CHAPPELL & W. WORTHINGTON, 5, *Pond Place, Hulme, Manchester*; April 9, 1861.

*Coleophora Olivaceella near Sheffield.*—On Friday afternoon, the 12th instant, I happened to notice some blotched leaves of the *Stellaria Holostea* between here and Handsworth; and on making some closer search I observed that some of the blotches had the peculiar green tinge which is not infrequent in the mines of *C. Olivaceella*, but which I have never observed in the mines of *C. Solitariella*. In a short time my suspicion was verified by the capture of a larva of *C. Olivaceella*. I have not yet succeeded in finding a second specimen, but at any rate this adds a new locality for that species. *Gelechia fraternella* is very common here in the heads of *Stellaria Uliginosa*.—H. T. STAINTON, *Darnall, near Sheffield*; April 15, 1861.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

*Micropteryx Larvæ.*—In reference to your observations, at p. 16, *M. semieuprella* is no doubt a *lapsus calami* either of Kaltenbach's or my own; *Semipurpurella* was meant. I remember to have read somewhere of a *Micropteryx* larva in birch leaves. I have no doubt but that I found these larvæ about thirty years ago, but neglected them, supposing them Coleopterous.—PROFESSOR ZELLER, *Meseritz*; April, 1861.

*Larva of Cossus Ligniperda.*—I believe there is nothing unusual in the assembling of the larvæ of *C. Ligniperda* as described by your correspondent W. T. R., in this week's 'Intelligencer.' Similar cases have fallen under my notice in the Regent's Park; one in the course of last summer, when a man, in cutting down a tree in the grounds of the Toxophilite Society, laid open a "grubbery" of about sixty larvæ, some two dozen of which were handed over to me in a flower-pot. The ensemble formed quite a "nosegay." The man

who operated upon the tree said he was almost stifled when he first intruded on their privacy.—J. R. HIND, 22, *Grove Road, St. John's Wood*; April 13.

*Zeuzera Æsculi*.—I am able to confirm a statement made some time since by one of your correspondents, that *Zeuzera Æsculi* continues more than one year in the larva state. The eggs hatch in about three weeks, the larvæ remaining small during the first year. In the second year, when the imago is out, they are about half-fed, and I suspect make their appearance in the perfect state generally in the third year: on this point, however, I cannot speak with certainty. In July, 1859, many of the imago were found on some lilacs and thorns in this neighbourhood: late in the summer small larvæ were boring the trunks and branches of the same trees, and in July, 1860, were still at work, much larger, though yet far from their full growth. I have not examined the trees since, but expect to find pupæ when I do so. These larvæ I believe are not in the habit of congregating to the same extent as those of *Ligniperda*.—IBID.

*Larvæ of Cossus ligniperda*.—Often in former years have I seen five or six empty pupa-skins of *Cossus* projecting from an old willow tree, and supposed only that the same number of larvæ had fed and changed in the trunk, the sole enquiry as far as I recollect that arose in my mind being how it was known that the larva of *Cossus* lived three years before it changed to a pupa, for so went the family tradition. Later, when I took to collecting the *Coleoptera* that live under bark, these *Cossus* larvæ came oftener under my closer notice, and I then found that not only were they of gregarious habits but that the individuals of the communities were of widely different sizes, and as I presumed of different

ages. As your correspondent, W. T. R. (*ante* p. 14) states, of the lot to which his attention was directed, there were always three sizes; thus perhaps the idea arose that the insect exists three years in the larva state. It was all but certain that those which were two and a half inches long would become pupæ and be perfected in the next season. It was reasonable to believe that those an inch and a half long would not be ready to change for a year after that, and that the little ones were still twelve months younger; but this was only a reasonable supposition. Further, although we know that in some species of moths, the caterpillars of one brood when external feeders sometimes vary extremely in their development, so that some become perfect insects many months before the others, yet I doubt if the three sizes of *Cossus* larvæ now under consideration were produced from one hatch of egg. Rather I think there were three generations of parents, but this is also only a supposition. The larvæ of *Cossus* are found in various trees; willow, birch, alder, elm and oak being the favourites, and it is only in old settlements that their presence becomes known by the damage done to the tree, the wood in such cases being riddled through and through, and, the bark being detached, the ruin effected becomes apparent. Many a fine old tree is killed by these larvæ: I know one oak, known as "the spectre oak," which has gradually been despoiled by these cave-making robbers, and now holds its bare arms aloft as if invoking punishment on its destroyers. But when the colony of larvæ is young there is very little outward and visible sign of the destruction going on within, yet when the informed entomologist pulls off the scarcely loosened bark, the associations of the marauders are apparent.—J. W. DOUGLAS, *Lee*; April 16.

## EXCHANGE.

*Exchange.*—I have a number of pupæ of *Clostera Reclusa* which I would be glad to exchange for pupæ of the following:—

C. Elpenor,  
P. Machaon,  
S. Tiliæ,  
S. Ligustri.

Or larvæ of the following:—

H. Dominula,  
A. Villica,  
C. Nupta,  
E. Russula,  
N. Plantaginis.

If applicants receive no answer in a week they may conclude that their offers are rejected. — WM. MYERS, *Sanderson Street, Workington, Cumberland*; April 14, 1861.

## JOURNAL OF ENTOMOLOGY.

*To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'*

Sir,—I am very glad to find that Mr. Douglas seems to feel that he was hasty and inconsiderate in stating that the 'Journal of Entomology' was "a mistake," and did not sooner remember his own quotation.

Many persons who are accused say they could disprove the case, but if they do not do so one understands it simply means, "I know I am wrong, but do not like to admit it." Does he mean to say that Mr. F. Smith did not, a short time ago, withdraw his paper and print it in the 'Zoologist,' and that Mr. Smith and Mr. Wollaston have not accompanied the papers they have sent in this year with letters making a condition before they

are read that they are to be printed in a short time? and I do not know how a journal can fall into arrears that has no fixed time of appearance.

My observations, I beg to say, are not dictated by any personal feeling against Mr. Douglas, whom I respect as a friend and a man, and estimate for what he has done in Entomology, but against the system of attempting to prevent competition in Science and in the publication of scientific papers, where it is as useful as it is in trade,—a subject in which I have considerable experience and take much interest.

Is not one to write on any subject unless he has a pecuniary interest in it? Surely Mr. Douglas cannot want a stronger demonstration on the part of those Members of the Society who started the 'Journal' than the fact that, after having subscribed to the funds of the Society for years, they found it necessary to incur fresh expenses and put forth a journal at their own cost for papers which the President of the Society thinks ought to be sent to the Society, where, to my knowledge, several papers read some time ago are waiting to be printed.

I am now told the real difficulty is want of funds; if this be the case it is surely a reason why an entomologist should admire the zeal of the Members who started the 'Journal,' instead of saying it is "a mistake," and throw cold water on them and it.

I am, sir,

Yours very truly,

JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

*British Museum,*  
April 5, 1861.

A NOTICE OF *GELECHIA SUBDECURTELLA* AND ITS LARVA.

BY H. T. STANTON, F.L.S.

(Read before the Cambridge Entomological Society,  
March 28, 1861.)

On the 7th of August last, I received a small box from Mr. Thomas Brown, of Cambridge, enclosing a dead moth. Mr. Brown, in his letter, stated that he had reared some of the insect sent from larvæ that fed upon the purple loose-strife, and wished to know what the insect was, and whether I wanted the larva. I looked at the dead insect as it lay in the box, and said, without a moment's hesitation, that the insect was *Laverna decorella*; on the following day I wrote to that effect to Mr. Brown, and I inserted a notice of the fact in the 'Intelligencer' of August 18th.

I was certainly rather surprised at *L. decorella* occurring on *Lythrum*, as Professor Frey had previously bred that species from *Epilobium hirsutum*, a plant which is a great favourite of the genus *Laverna*.

On the 19th of November Mr. Brown asked me to look again at the insect he had sent me, and which I had supposed to be *L. decorella*, adding, "I have just been told that it is likely that they will prove to be *Gelechia subdecurtella*."

To this I replied that the insect had no doubt been thrown away, as I could not find it, and had set no special value on it, reputing it to be only *L. decorella*, though one of the first bred specimens of that species.

I should have thought nothing more about the matter, but on the 20th of December I received a letter from Mr. Bond (the substance of which was pub-

lished in the 'Intelligencer' of the 29th of December). In this letter Mr. Bond assured me that he had compared some of Mr. Brown's bred specimens with his own specimens of *Gelechia subdecurtella*, and that they were undoubtedly the same insect. What could I say? I could not doubt such evidence as to the insects retained by Mr. Brown, but still I thought that the specimen sent to me had been *Laverna decorella*, but having thrown away or lost the specimen I was unable to prove the point which I so stoutly maintained.

Probably I should always have held the same opinion, but unfortunately (or perhaps one ought to say fortunately) one day last month, whilst hunting for some cocoons which I had mislaid, and rummaging in search thereof in all unlikely places, I stumbled upon a pill-box, in which there was a dead moth reposing on a couch of cotton-wool. A glance showed me it was the reputed *Laverna decorella*! but a closer inspection convinced me that it was *Gelechia subdecurtella*!

Here then had Mr. Brown been misled for months by an erroneous opinion, I had too hastily expressed without sufficient investigation.

*Gelechia subdecurtella* is a scarce fen species, not yet known to occur on the Continent. I announced its occurrence in the 'Entomologist's Annual' for 1859 but I then forebore to give a detailed description, having only seen two specimens taken in this neighbourhood by Mr. Bond. I now beg to supply that defect.

Expansion of the wings 6 lines. Head, palpi and antennæ grey. Anterior wings iron-grey, or blueish grey, along the costa, whitish along the inner margin,

traversed by three tawny fasciæ, which naturally are scarcely visible in the dark portion of the wing, but are very conspicuous on the pale inner margin, where the first tawny blotch lies almost at the base, the second obliquely placed before the middle, and the third and most conspicuous is perpendicularly placed beyond the middle; on the fold these bands are intersected by some stout black dashes; beyond the third tawny fascia is the pale hinder fascia, which is nearly white, broadest on the costa and rather sharply angulated; the apical portion of the wing is bluish black, dotted with whitish round the hind margin; costal cilia dark grey; cilia of the hind margin whitish, with the bases grey and a grey line towards the tip. Posterior wings grey, with the cilia of the same colour.

The larva which probably belongs to this species feeds on the *Lythrum salicaria* in June. It is active, attenuated at both ends, of a dull reddish chocolate-colour, with a purplish tinge, with the head black, and a whitish spot on each side of the third and fourth segments; the anal segment bears a black plate.

The ensuing summer will probably not pass away without Mr. Brown again meeting with this larva, and a more critical examination of its habits.

Should any important observations be made respecting this species I shall be happy to make them the subject of a subsequent notice.

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## NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

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### The Genus GRACILARIA.

I have already spoken of the genus *Gracilaria*, which will form the principal portion of the eighth volume of the 'Natural History of the Tineina' (Intel. vol. ix. p. 197), and I now proceed to

discuss the desiderated larvæ in that genus.

These are thirteen in number; the seven first belong to the group of larger species, and the last six to the group of smaller species. The larvæ of the first group construct cones, or, as in the case of *G. elongella*, roll up leaves longitudinally; the larvæ of the second group only rarely make cones, as in *G. Phasianipennella* and *G. auroguttella*; more frequently they make flat mines, as in *G. omissella* and *G. Ononidis*, or like *G. Limosella*, they may construct a very Lithocolletiform mine.

I proceed now to notice all that is already recorded respecting the known larvæ, and to indicate the habits, &c., of those species of which the larvæ are still unknown to us.

1. *Populetorum*. Of this species Zeller remarks (Linn. Ent. ii. p. 331), "Repeatedly bred by Fischer-von-Röslerstamm in Bohemia, from larvæ on aspen and birch, which seemed extremely like the larvæ of *G. Stigmatella*." Frey observes (Tineen und Pteroph. der Schweiz, p. 233), "The larva is double-brooded, occurring in June and August on birch and aspen. I have bred it from both these trees, but have unfortunately neglected to describe it." Herr Schmid, of Frankfort, in his manuscript notes, has—"Larva in rolled leaves of birch; full fed at the end of July."

Cones on poplar leaves I have often found, but they have always disappointed me by producing, instead of this species, *G. stigmatella*. Though the fact is not stated, I believe that *G. Populetorum* does construct cones.

2. *Rufipennella*. Of this Fischer-von-Röslerstamm observes, in Treitschke's work (ix. 2, 199), "The fourteen-footed larva is yellowish, or glassy, sometimes

with green dorsal line. The head is also either deep yellow or glassy, with the mouth brown and two dark brown spots on the sides. It feeds at the end of June on maple in conical abodes, formed at the tips of the leaves. After each moult the larva seems to form a new and larger habitation, since I found some of these cones so small they were scarcely noticeable. At the middle of June it changes to pupa," &c., &c. Zeller, in the Linn. Entom. ii. p. 333, says the larva feeds on "Spitzahorn," but is uncertain whether on *Acer pseudo-platanus* or *platanoides*. Frey (Tineen und Pteroph. der Schweiz, p. 234) says, "I bred it from *Acer pseudo-platanus* in August. In the Alpine valleys it sometimes occurs in prodigious numbers on the sycamore (*A. pseudo-platanus*). At the beginning of August, near Matt, in the Canton Glarus, it was in thousands on each tree."

Cones on maple (*Acer campestre*) we know produce *G. semifascia*; that larva was detected by Mr. Ashworth in Wales, and subsequently I noticed it at Mickleham. Last summer Professor Frey sent me some cones on maple leaves quite similar to those of *G. semifascia*, and they produced *G. Hemidactylella*. Cones on the leaves of sycamore I have never seen.

3. *Rhodinella*, H.-S. This was taken in the Breisgau by Herr Reutti. Herrich-Schäffer places it next to *Franchella* (*Swederella*), and remarks that its specific distinctness is still uncertain.—H. T. STANTON; April 3, 1861.

The names of subscribers for Vols. VI.—X., at 10s. per volume, received up to Saturday night, April 13th:—

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2. Hartwright, J. H.
3. Russell, W. T.

4. Kenderdine, F.
5. Killingback, H. W.
6. M'Lachlan, R.
7. Latchford, W. H.
8. Barrett, C. G.
9. Farren, W.
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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 238.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.]

## SPECIES.

THERE is no word more difficult of definition than "species," yet on the meaning of that word all study of nature must depend.

"The *species*," writes Bentham, "in the ordinary traditional acceptation of the word, designates the whole of the individuals supposed to be descended from an original pair." And then the writer proceeds to show how the "ordinary traditional" meaning of the word has to be modified, for he adds, "But this definition is practically useless,—for we have no means of ascertaining the hereditary history of individual specimens,—and is considered theoretically incorrect by those who deny the original creation of a certain number of individuals, or pairs of individuals, forming each a parent stock, from which as many constantly distinct races have descended. It has, therefore, been proposed entirely to reject descent as an element in the definition of species, and to consider as such any set of individuals which present either in their external form, or in their internal structure, or in their

biological phenomena, any common character, or combination of characters, distinguishing them from all others. *But in nature there are no two individuals exactly alike in every respect.* In all collections of individuals, even when the immediate offspring of one parent, peculiarities will be found common to some and not to all." Hence Bentham remarks that, "The species or collection of individuals thus defined becomes, therefore, as arbitrary as the genus or collection of species, and reduces the rules of classification in the one case, as in the other, to little more than the rules of convenience."

The paper from which the above is extracted appeared in the second number of the *new* periodical entitled 'The Natural History Review,' a work which is not to be confounded with its predecessor bearing the same name, but of Hibernian origin.

George Bentham, well known as one of our most distinguished botanists, contributes to this periodical an article "On the Species and Genera of Plants, considered with reference to their practical application to Systematic Botany,"

and, after giving, as we have already quoted, a definition of what is ordinarily meant by the term "species," he proceeds to give his own definition of what he intends by that word. "The whole of the individual specimens which resemble each other sufficiently to make us conclude that they are all, or *may have been* all, descended from a common parent. Their variations would be such only as we observe among individuals, which we know or believe to have had such a common descent. The specific identity of two or more individuals admits, therefore, but very rarely of positive proof; we must judge of it by inductive evidence, selecting by the careful consideration of what characters are known, especially in allied species, to remain permanent generation after generation, unaltered by change of soil, climate, or other circumstances, and what are the variations occasioned by causes which we can appreciate, or which are known to occur without assignable cause. The conclusions to be derived from such evidence will not indeed always be decisive, and different persons will often form different judgments; but that is an unavoidable consequence of the imperfection of the human mind," or, we should rather say it is another instance that "in nature no two individuals are exactly alike in every respect."

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, *Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E.* No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

Mr. STAINTON will not be "at home" on Wednesday, May 1st, but expects to be "at home" on the following Wednesday.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having removed from my former residence, my address is now—W. MORGAN, 10, *Canrobert Street, Bethnal Green Road, N.E.*; April 19, 1861.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures in Norfolk.—Our captures during the past week have been

- S. *Satellitica*. At sugar.
- T. *Leucographa*. Do.
- T. *Stabilis*. Do.
- X. *Lithorbiza*. Do.
- L. *Lobulata*.

—J. SAYER & J. W. BOAST, *Neatishead, Norfolk*; April 15, 1861.

Captures in Suffolk.—

*Lareutia Multistrigaria* (5). March 23, captured with the net, flying about sallow-blossoms.

*Phlæodes Crenana*. Of this insect I have captured only one at present, though I have visited the locality regularly ever since.

*Brephos Parthenias*. March 27, several and two varieties.

*Brephos Notha*. April 5, one pair flying in cop., and a variety.

*Arctia Villica* (larvæ). Several. Besides many others too common to mention. — T. LAST, 43, *Rope Walk, Ipswich*; April 15, 1861.

Captures on *Chat Moss*.—During the past week we have taken the following Lepidoptera:—

- Phragmatobia Fuliginosa* (pupa).
- Lasiocampa Rubi* (larva and pupa).
- Acronycta Menyanthidis* (pupa).
- Saturia Pavonia-minor* (pupa).

*Micropteryx Semipurpurella* (a fine series, in splendid condition).

*Coleophora Fuscadinella* (larva, numerous).—J. CHAPPELL & W. WORTHINGTON, 5, *Pond Place, Hulme, Manchester*; April 15, 1861.

Captures of Larvæ.—This afternoon, in company with Mr. Isaac Swinden and Mr. Andrew Hydes, I took a walk to Carter Hall Wood. When arrived at the edge of the wood we saw a few beautiful sallows in bloom; of course we began to beat them, and found the larva of *Xanthia Cerago* very abundant. After a short space of time we left this side of the wood and walked through to the other, and saw a cluster of sallows, which faced the N.W.; after a long stay we succeeded in finding the larva of *Eupithecia Tenuiata* (though rare): this insect appears to be very local, for I have visited all the woods round here in search of this larva, but failed on all but the present occasion.—JAMES BATTY, 133, *South Street, Park, Sheffield*; April 17, 1861.

Recent Doings.—During the past month I have succeeded in rearing three fine specimens of *S. Illustraria* from ova kindly sent by Mr. Fremlin in May last, being the first brood. On the 13th inst.

I took a very fine specimen of *T. Leucographa*, at rest on palings.—G. KEEN, 1, Manor Place, Walworth, Surrey; April 16, 1861.

#### COLEOPTERA.

*Cassida obsoleta*.—This insect is beginning to make its appearance on the bank on which it occurred last year. I have obtained a few specimens, and shall probably be able to take a few more, and if so shall feel pleasure in sending a pair or so, free of expense, to those Coleopterists with whom the species may be a desideratum. As I am not a regular collector, and am not forming a collection of insects, I must request that applicants will not trouble themselves, as many did last year, to send boxes with insects or return postage, this offer being intended, as was that of last year, to be a perfectly gratuitous one; the only stipulation being that each applicant shall write his name and address so legibly that he himself at least—if no one else can—shall be able to make it out, if called upon to do so.—S. STONE, Brighthampton, Witney; April 15, 1861.

*Podops inunctus*.—I have procured examples of this insect from among herbage growing on the bank on which it was found last year.—IBID.

*Coleoptera on Chat Moss*.—During the past week we have taken the following Coleoptera on Chat Moss:—

*Cicindela campestris*,  
*Dyschirius globosus*,  
*Pterostichus gracilis*,  
*Stomis pumicatus*,  
*Amara familiaris*,  
*Anisodaetylus binotatus*,  
*Bradycellus cognatus*,  
 ... fulvus,  
*Necrophorus vespillo*.

—J. CHAPPELL & W. WORTHINGTON, 5, Pond Place, Hulme, Manchester; April 15, 1861.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

*Cossus Ligniperda*.—In answer to your request we beg to inform you that we have in our possession six full fed, nine two-year old and thirteen one-year old larvæ of *Cossus Ligniperda*, all found in the stump of an oak at the same time.—J. SAYER & J. W. BOAST, Neatishead, Norfolk; April 15, 1861.

*Cossus Ligniperda*.—With respect to a correspondent's enquiry as to whether it is usual to find *Cossus* larvæ crowded together and different aged broods in the same tree, I beg to say that, as far as my experience goes, it is of no uncommon occurrence. For some seasons past I have visited the same trees in which I knew them to abound, in autumn, collecting, after some trouble, the full-fed larvæ, leaving the others of one or two years' growth to arrive at maturity, when I have had no difficulty in obtaining the imago; for, by placing them in large stone jars containing saw-dust or bran they will quickly form a very compact and strong cocoon, remaining in the larva state to the first week in May, and emerging therefrom about the end of June, thus passing not more than six or seven weeks in pupa. The ova are of a dirty grey colour, firmly glued together, and hardly perceptible from the bark on which they are laid. The same may be observed of the larva of *Z. Æsculi*.—G. KEEN, 1, Manor Place, Walworth; April 16, 1861.

*Bupalis Incongruella*.—A case of this species has been sent to me for determination by the Rev. H. Burney, who found it on a birch-tree in Cannock Chase.—H. T. STAINTON; April 22, 1861.

*Micropteryx Larvæ*.—I have received

a letter from Herr Kaltenbach on the subject of the *Micropteryx* bred by him: nine years ago he sent several boxes of Micro-Lepidoptera to Professor Zeller for determination, and amongst them was this insect, which was returned with the name of *M. semicuprella* (an error for *M. semipurpurella*). Subsequently, however, Herr Kaltenbach visited Frankfurt and recognised his insect in Herr Mühlig's collection under the name of *M. Fastuosella*, which the description in Frey's work confirmed. For the present it will probably be best to call the insect bred from hazel "the *Micropteryx* bred by Kaltenbach," till we are quite sure what it really is. *Fastuosella* frequents oaks and *Semipurpurella* birches. What species does frequent hazel?—IBID.

*Elachista* Larvæ.—From Professor Fritzsche, of Freiberg, I have just received two packets of *Elachista* larvæ; those on the *Agrotis stolonifera* were already in pupa, possibly they may be *E. subnigrella*; those on *Poa compressa*, with black heads and black marks on the second segment, appear to be *E. Gregsoni*. It is very pleasant to find that *Elachista*-hunters are now at work in Saxony.—IBID.

*Dasytoma Salicella* bred.—The Rev. Henry Burney has bred three specimens of this insect from some sluggish larvæ found in October last, feeding on *Potentilla Anserina*. This seems a very extraordinary food-plant for the larva of this species. Madame Lienig used to find the larva abundantly on alders, willows, and other species of *Salix*, birches and oaks ('Isis,' 1846, p. 268). I once found a club-footed larva on *Lotus Corniculatus*, feeding between united leaves, which evidently belonged to one of the *Exapatidæ*, but I did not rear it. Madame Lienig says she has bred the

females of *Salicella* in abundance, but never a male. Mr. Burney's specimens were one male and two females.—IBID.

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#### EXCHANGE.

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*Callimorpha Jacobææ*.—As this insect is not everywhere to be found, I will send any gentleman two dozen larvæ, about July next, for a few larvæ of any one species out of 400, a list of which I will forward to those requiring them.—THOMAS GALLIERS, 9, Brenton Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.

*Exchange of Larvæ*.—I have collected from the blossoms of the dwarf willow, on the sand-hills, during the last week, about 300 larvæ of *Dasychira Fascelina*, which I have to offer in exchange for larvæ of any of the following, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual,' viz.:—142, 186, 188, 208, 269, 307, 316, 319, 320, 324, 325, 330, 335, 336, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 348, 350, 491. Please write first.—IBID.

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#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE NORTHERN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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March 16, 1861.—C. S. Gregson, Esq., President, in the chair.

A vote of thanks to the late President, B. Cooke, Esq., was accorded with great cordiality.

#### *Exhibitions.*

By Mr. Hague, *Noctua Ditrapezium*, from Conway (see Intel. No. 230).

By Mr. Harrison, *Miana Captiuncula*, Tr., captured by himself at Warbrick Moor, near Liverpool.

By Mr. Gregson, *Lithosia Caniola*, from his cabinet, taken by himself, July 12th to August 2nd, 1856 and 1857,

at Noctorum, Cheshire, where it was not scarce. He also exhibited specimens of *Dianthæcia* ——? taken by Messrs. Tiltman and Nicholson on the coast of Cumberland; a singular variety of *Arctia Caja*; *Walkerii* variety of *Menthastris*, presented to him by Mr. Tiltman; and a series of varieties of *Carpophaga*, from light buff to reddish brown.

By Mr. Miller, a singular variety of *Chrysophanus Phlæas*.

By Mr. Hodgkinson, *Coleophora Muri-nipennella*, bred near Preston; a singular variety of *Arctia Caja*; and a series of *Grapholita Nisana*? fed on white poplar: this insect never varies like the saw-fly caterpillar feeder, but is always a dull greenish drab.

By Mr. Greenig, pupa of *Anthocharis Cardamines*, the larva of which fed upon *Leguminosæ*; a fine series of *Leucophasia Sinapis*, Linn., and a fine series of *Leucophasia Sinapis* of Haworth,—*Leptoria Candida*, Westwood and Humphreys, pl. 6, fig. 11.

The President also exhibited fine series of these two species of *Leucophasia*, British, and a number of foreign specimens of the same genus, including *L. Lathyri*, Dup., *Erysimi*? Bork., &c., from Switzerland, Bavaria and France, illustrative of a paper he read upon the genus *Leucophasia*, which paper was further illustrated by a series of lithographic figures he had drawn and printed for distribution amongst the members.

The President likewise exhibited a box of curious varieties of *Abraxas Ulmaria*, recently added to his collection: one of them, obtained from Mr. J. Blakeley, has one superior wing unicolorous dark, the other singularly white.

G. H. WILKINSON,

Hon. Sec.

#### AN INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir.—Mr. James Duckworth, of Blackwell, has very kindly sent me a good many specimens of humble bees, and offered to do so again next winter. My letter of thanks has, however, just been returned through the post-office, being insufficiently directed; and, as I should be very sorry to seem ungrateful, I shall feel obliged if you will give this note a place in the 'Intelligencer.' In this way it will probably come under Mr. Duckworth's notice. As he wished to know to what species his bees belonged, I may add that they were *B. lucorum*.

I am, sir,

Yours obediently,

JOHN LUBBOCK.

11, Mansion House Street,

London, E.C.

April 19, 1861.

#### DESCRIPTIONS OF OVA WANTED.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—The leader on "Method" in the 'Intelligencer' of the 13th instant encourages me to ask for assistance in a subject which is not generally studied, and to which I have been turning my attention for the last two or three years, viz. the ova of Lepidoptera.

I see frequently in your pages notices that such and such a moth has laid a batch of eggs, &c. Now I would feel much obliged to any gentleman (who would take the trouble) who would write out a description of any ova of Lepidoptera that came in his way, and send me the descriptions at the end of the

season. I would be happy to pay any expenses of postage, &c., and would make any return in my power.

To any one who may feel inclined to assist me I would offer the following hints in describing:—

1. Whether impregnated or not.
2. Whether attached or loose. If attached, whether in large or small groups.
3. Shape, whether spherical, oblong or otherwise.
4. Markings.
5. Colour.
6. What changes take place.
7. Any other observations.

*I hope the trout will bite.*

I am, sir,

Yours obediently,

F. B. W. WHITE.

2, Athole Place, Perth;

April 20, 1861.

## NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

### The Genus GRACILARIA.

(Continued from p. 24.)

4. *Onustella*. This appears a doubtful species; it is figured by Hübner, 314. Mann took a specimen near Vienna in September, which is figured by Herrich-Schäffer, 729.

5. *Oneratella*, Zeller. Also an unsettled species. Zeller took three specimens in the neighbourhood of Glogau; according to Herrich-Schäffer it also occurs in Bohemia.

6. *Straminella*. This occurs in Scotland and in the North of England in woods of mixed growth in September.

No clue has yet been obtained to the plant which it frequents.

7. *Falconipennella*. A widely distributed species, but nowhere abundant. The perfect insect appears in August and September; hibernated specimens occur in spring. It is reputed to frequent alders, but hitherto the larva has escaped detection.

8. *Scalariella*. A South-European species, first noticed in Italy and subsequently in Spain. Near Chiclana Dr. Staudinger bred this species. The larva feeds on *Echium* and *Anchusa*.

9. *Simploniella*. First detected by Anderegg in Switzerland at the foot of the Simplon, where it was not scarce at the end of June, flying round whitethorn, willow and birch bushes. Subsequently it has occurred at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and, if I remember rightly, a single specimen was taken near Glogau, so that it is not an exclusively Alpine insect.

10. *Quadrisignella*. Zeller met with this species at Glogau; once he took three specimens flying along a hedge of *Rhamnus frangula* on the 8th of May. According to Herrich-Schäffer it occurs also at Vienna in May. In all probability this is double-brooded, and the larvæ should be sought in June and September.

11. *Imperiaella*. This first occurred at Vienna; subsequently it was noticed at Glanville's Wootton, in Dorsetshire, by Mr. Dale. According to Herrich-Schäffer it has occurred likewise in Saxony and at Bonn. Two specimens were taken by Mr. Brown in the fens near Cambridge; and last summer one specimen was taken on the 30th of May near Worcester, by the side of a path in a wood, in rather a damp place. Two days afterwards, viz., on the 1st of June,

a specimen was taken at Namur, in Belgium. This species would seem to be only single-brooded. The larva, recently discovered by Herr Ernst Hofmann, mines the leaves of the bitter vetch (*Orobus niger*) at the end of July. It detaches nearly the whole of the lower epidermis, which then appears beautifully white, and the leaves assume quite an inflated appearance (see ante p. 4).

12. *Cupediella*. This has only occurred in the vicinity of Vienna, where from its small size and similarity to *Lithocolletis sylvella*, it was mistaken for a *Lithocolletis*. It does not appear to be rare.

13. *Gradatella*. Allied to *Scalariella* and *Kollariella*. Herrich-Schäffer found three specimens in May near Ratisbon, in different localities.

A species which has sometimes been referred to this genus is *Frigidariella*, v. Heyden. It was first referred to *Lyonetia*, but since the larvæ were found in cones on the Alpine willow, it has been deemed more of a *Gracilaria*. I am extremely doubtful whether it is properly a *Gracilaria*, and have therefore not enumerated it among the desiderated species of the genus.

H. T. STANTON.

(To be continued.)

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 239.]

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.

M A Y.

THE commencement of May is always an exciting time with the entomologist: so little has yet made its appearance, and so much—so very much—is *just* about to appear. A few warm mild days will bring out insects, not by hundreds but by millions! But indeed already the hedges are teeming with life, but it is larval life. It is impossible to walk leisurely along a hawthorn hedge without being powerfully struck with the amazing numbers of the larvæ whose jaws are there at work; and that which we see so easily on a hawthorn hedge (because it is trimmed and of convenient height) is occurring to a greater or less degree on every bush and tree in the country.

When attention was first directed to the larvæ of the genus *Argyresthia* it was found that they fed in the unexpanded shoots of shrubs and trees, and at first it was assumed too hastily that this was the normal habit of the whole genus. We grew wiser by degrees, and recognised, first, that an

*Argyresthia* on juniper might mine the leaves and bore the stem; secondly, that an *Argyresthia* (*conjugella*) on mountain ash might feed inside the fruit; and, thirdly, that an *Argyresthia* (*Glaucinella*) on oak might feed under the bark of the trunk of the tree. Hasty generalization is almost sure to receive a check. But one character seemed to pervade these larvæ: they were fat and rather unwieldy, and in attempting to walk they frequently rolled over and over.

Hence it happens that a full-fed *Argyresthia* larva which wishes to quit its larval abode in order to spin its cocoon never attempts to descend the tree or shrub otherwise than by a silken rope. Take your seat some fine afternoon by the side of a hawthorn hedge, between the 1st and 10th of this month, and you will see the larva of *Argyresthia nitidella* thus descending; you will continually see fresh ones in the act of coming down, and frequently you will see ten or a dozen in the act at once.

One of the undetected larvæ of the genus *Argyresthia* was *Retinella*; the perfect insect was known to frequent

birches, but the larva had not been noticed. It happened, however, that last month Mr. Hodgkinson met with a larva suspended from a birch tree that grows on a moor near Preston; in this plump larva we had no difficulty in recognising one of the *Argyresthia*, more especially as the colouring, broad transverse orange bands on a pale green ground, is strongly indicative of that genus. Should we be too hasty in inferring this larva to be that of *Argyresthia retinella*?

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MR. STAINTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, May 8th, at 6 P.M., as usual.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. G., WAKEFIELD.—The larvæ sent are those of *Noctua Xanthographa*.

F. B.—We cannot conceive *Anarta Myrtilli* hibernating: the idea of *A. Myrtilli* being dislodged from cherry blossoms in the middle of April is most extraordinary. Were not the insects



*Dasycera Sulphurella*? that has yellow under wings.

W. H. H.—Your larvæ are *Coleophora Lineola*: the plant is *Ballota nigra*.

### CAPTURES.

#### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Endromis Versicolora*.—A capture of this splendid insect was made here by a friend of mine at the beginning of this week; it flew to the gas-light between 8 and 9 P. M., and he has given it to me.—J. DOWSETT, *Ashford, Kent*; April 5, 1861.

*Capture of Amphidasis Prodromaria*.—The east winds and cold clear nights we have lately had have not been favourable to the entomologist. On the 10th the wind shifted for a time to the southwest, and I walked to Laughton Wood, with the faint hope of adding *Brephos Notha* to my collection. Nothing in insect form, however, was on the wing. Even *Tortricodes Hyemana* was not to be seen, though a few days before it was flying by hundreds. At the end of an hour, having beaten but a few specimens of *Micropteryx Purpurella* and *Semi-purpurella* from trees, I began to be tired of my pursuit, when an unusual twittering in a cluster of birches induced me to turn my attention to the larger feathered tribes. I found the noise to proceed from tits (chiefly *Parus major* and *P. cæruleus*), which, with their backs downward, were sidling along the twigs in search of food. Presently up flew *Brephos Parthenias*, and away went a tit in pursuit, doubling and twisting, and snapping its bill with the greatest eagerness. But the bird was out-manœuvred by the insect, which at last took refuge in a Scotch fir that grew at no great distance. From this little incident I learned that insects could be found by those who sought them diligently. I at once renewed my exertions,

and, after three hours' careful inspection of the trunks of trees, had the pleasure of boxing—for the first time in this neighbourhood—a fine specimen of *Amphidasis Prodromaria*.—THOMAS FYLES, *Scotter, Kirton-in-Lindsey*.

*Captures in Worcestershire*.—I have much pleasure in supplying an account of my captures and breedings during the last season (1860), and though late in doing so, it may perhaps be interesting to some of the readers of the 'Intelligencer.' Imagos and larvæ were rare here throughout the whole of the remarkably rainy season.

Jan. 2. H. Defoliaria (fine vars.). Bred.

26. H. Rupicaprararia. Do.

30. P. Pilosaria. Do.

Feb. 14 to 28. H. Progenmaria (fine vars.). Do.

March 2 to 14. E. Lanestris. Do.

4 to 21. A. Prodromaria (a fine series). Do.

25. Do. (a splendid var.). Do.

7 to 26. T. Munda (a fine series). Do.

14 to 24. T. Populeti (5). Do. The first pupæ I ever knew taken near Worcester.

April 5 & 29. P. Palpina (male and female). Bred.

5 to 18. S. Pavonia-minor (2 females). Do. (beautiful vars. and others).

18. C. Curtula (one female). Bred.

21. Do. (one male). Do. I took one larva upon the 25th of August and the other upon the 8th of September, feeding upon willow. Their habits are most correctly described by the Rev. Joseph Greene, in his excellent treatise upon 'Pupa-digging.' The larva is also correctly described in the 'Manual,' excepting its colour, which is similar to that of the larva of *P. Bucephala*, only that it is spotted instead of being striped; in fact, at first, I mistook it for that species, until I perceived the reddish tubercles, and that they were webbing in the leaves, green and growing upon the tree: they were nearly three miles asunder. The

latter remained in the leaf, webbed up, ten days, and I expected it was changing to the pupa, but, to my surprise, it crept out and fed away for nearly a fortnight afterwards; and, although it was nearly a month behind the other in its pupal change, they were but three days apart in emerging.

23. *X. Conspicillaris* (one, a cripple). Bred.

25. *E. Punctaria*. Do.

30. *S. Populi* (some fine *vars.*).

*S. Tiliæ* (2, do., and others).

May 1. *D. Pudibunda*. Bred. I mention them because the larvæ that produced them were sooty black entirely. I captured several in the preceding autumn, and they puzzled me much at the time, being of such an unusual colour.

2 to 17. *T. Extersaria* (six, very fine). Bred.

3. *P. Fuliginosa*. Do.

*H. Prasinana*. Do.

7. *H. Arbuti*. Do.

9 to 11. *C. Bifida* (3). Do.

*A. Putris*. Do.

11 to 21. *C. Ocularis* (very fine). Do.

14. *A. Triplasia*. Do.

15. *A. Betularia* (1, *var.*). Do.

26 to 31. *A. Megacephala* (a fine series). Do.

30. *A. Prunaria* (*var.*). Do.

June 1. *A. Ligustri* (1). Do.

1 to 14. *C. Furcula* (3). Do.

2 to 8. *S. Apiformis* (a fine series). Do.

25. Do. (1). At rest. The previous autumn I indulged myself with a trip to search for pupæ, more especially for the cocoons of *Apiformis*. Being drizzling weather, I shouldered my gingham, and made speed to a spot where my hopes were not quite disappointed. I was upon my bended knees, paying my respects to a majestic poplar, and doing a little business in the barking way, and had just secured a few fine cocoons, when, alas! my joy and gladness were soon changed to mourning. Sure enough the

rain was coming down, but that alarmed me not; there was a dingy smock-frock, with a surly man inside it, coming down, and he alarmed me not, though he made more noise with his growling than I did with my *barking*: he opened fire at me with, "By gom, master, you munna bork the trees a' that way: if my master was to see it he'd transport you for doing it, and he'd transport me for letting you." "Well, well," I said, "I used to pay people more than a pound a ton for barking; now I'm doing this little job for nothing." "Doing it for nothing! why I tell you, master, we shall both get transported, spuileing the trees like that." I said "Never miud, we'll rub a bit of clean mud over it and hide it (he assisting), for really I should not like to be transported just yet: I can't swim, and only think for one minute what would become of me if the ship were to sink! why to the bottom of the sea I should go to a certainty, and I don't like the taste of sea-water; I prefer good cider to that, and the next time I come suppose we have a drink or two together." "I'll drink as much cider as you 'plase, but by gom, sir, you munna come here to bork the trees over again." Having wished him a *good* morning, as the rain came pouring down, I made off for the Old Hills, intending to "dig the trees" at the top, and had just completed my journey to the summit, when, lo! a villainous squall took most unpardonable liberties with my hat, whirling it from its moorings to the very bottom of the hill, before I could even make a start after it, as my gingham was suffering sad convulsions, having slipped inside out, and the rain had no mercy upon me; I dashed after it, however, and was very thankful that I was just in time to snatch it from a watery grave, as it had reached the margiu of a pond, and seemed to be on the very point of self-destruction. I could have borne all this most patiently, but there stood a rascal, sheltering beneath

a tree, evidently laughing at me, and enjoying my misery, and the fun that I had created. I was soon upon the hill again, but found nothing but disappointment, rain and blowing up there; I made my escape from it, and worked hard the remainder of the day, fully satisfied with my takings, only that I took home more water than was necessary for my comfort.

June 2 to 17. *E. Heparata* (4). Bred.

3. *C. Elpenor* (very dark). One bred from the green variety of larva.

15. *L. Camelina*. Bred.

16. To Trench Woods; heavy tempest; so very wet did not enter wood; got nothing but a wet jacket.

21. To Trench Woods; heavy tempest and wet jacket again. Beat out *H. Prasinana*, *A. Baumanniana* and *E. Omicronaria*. As I could beat out nothing else I beat a retreat.

30. Visited the Trench Woods again; torrents of rain fell; saw but one butterfly; took *A. Luteata*, and nothing else but a wet jacket, back with me; in fact, I took a long series of the latter during the season.

July 3. *P. Alsus*.

... *P. Statices*.

... *A. Sylvata*.

... *I. Vernaria*. Pupa and larva, both of which are pale green; emerged on the 15th and 17th; very fine.

10. *P. Galactodactylus*. Bred.

20. *C. Mesomella*.

*T. Cynipiforme*. Rare here.

20 & 28. *N. Cupriacellus* (six females). I saw no males, though I took four males in the season of 1859, and mistook them for *N. Minimellus*. I gave one to each of my friends, the Rev. E. Horton and Mr. S. J. Tompkins. With respect to the male of this species I think I may say "I first."

20. *A. Adippe*.

*E. Plumbeolata*. Beating.

*A. Tumidella*. Do.

*A. Consociella*. Do.

21. *C. Falsellus*. In my house.

*H. Dispar*. Bred.

Aug. 1 & 14. *G. Quercifolia* (2). Bred and at light.

12. *T. Betulæ* (3).

12 to 19. *V. Polychloros* (7). Bred.

23. *G. C-Album* (1). The only one I saw during the season.

23. *A. Paphia*.

Sept. 8. *C. Testata*. Beating.

24. *X. Semibrunnea* (one, just emerged; disturbed it on a bank near a brook).

Oct. 4 to 20. *X. Rhizolitha* (three, on elm trunks).

22. *L. Camelina*. Took larvæ at this very late period.

27. *H. Defoliaria* (very early). Three bred.

27 to 30. *H. Pennaria*. Two sitting.

Sugared many times this month, with no success.

Wandering near a wood-side, upon one of the hot July days, with net in hand, I excited the astonishment of an old countryman, who stared wondrously at my catching "nats." The poor fellow was smoking hot, as bald as a cricket-bat, and with only a slice of a hat on to screen his withered visage from the burning rays of the sun: he was imbedded in a remnant of one of those serviceable habiliments, the smock frock, which appeared to serve him, as it does others of his class, as towel, pocket-handkerchief, wrapper, sack, table-cloth and counterpane; and, as he passed the nether end of it over his damp, sparkling forehead, he expressed an earnest wish to know what I "might be a catchin' on." I replied that I was catching insects. "O! what—nats for fishing, I reckon, sir?" "Oh, no! curious and beautiful moths and butterflies." "O I knows 'um, sir! they be thase 'ere hob-owl-heds; I sees many cur'ous 'uns about. They tells me there's many cur'ous things in the say and in the bowels of the earth." I replied, "Oh, yes! talking of the bowels of the earth, don't you think they'd make a rare

lot of chitterlings?" "Raily, sir, you makes me laugh, but I dunna know where you'd get a tub from big enough to waish 'um in." This was very satisfactory, and it set me laughing.—ABRAHAM EDMUNDS, *The Tything, Worcester*; April 22, 1861.

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EXCHANGE.

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*Exchange.*—I have a few larvæ of No. 138 (as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual'), and should be glad to exchange them for either larvæ or pupæ of any of the following:—136, 142, 163, 166, 181, 182, 186, 188. Better write first, as I have not an unlimited supply.—W. JOHNSON, 7, *Molyneux Street, Bootle, Liverpool*; April 23, 1861.

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THE PERIL OF PURSUING ENTOMOLOGICAL STUDIES AT NIGHT.

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CROYDON PETTY SESSIONS, APRIL 20.  
—Present, T. Byron, Esq. (Chairman), J. W. Sutherland, E. R. Adams and W. R. White, Esqrs.

"*Mark Richards* was summoned on the charge of assaulting David Thomas Button, at Addington, on the 14th inst. Mr. Charles Richards appeared for the defence.

"The complainant, who described himself as a decorative painter at Peckham Rye, and also an entomologist, stated that he was passing through Addington Wood, near this town, on the opposite side of the Archbishop of Canterbury's estate, on the evening of the 14th of April. He had a lantern in one hand and a stick in the other, being in search of insects, when the defendant rushed out from behind a bush, seized him by the collar, and told him he had no business there. Complainant did not recognise

Mr. Richards' authority, but immediately walked off into the path, when he said to defendant that he thought he had broken his arm. The defendant then seized him by the collar and threw him into the Archbishop's land, calling out "Dick! he is on your side now."

"Cross-examined — He had a white handkerchief on the top of a stick he was carrying that evening, for the purpose of catching insects flying in the air, a very common practice.

"Alfred Harper, an ivory turner, at Mansfield Street, Kingsland Road, stated that he was with the complainant, when he saw Mr. Richards come towards Mr. Button and strike him a heavy blow on arm. The defendant swore at him at the same time.

"Cross-examined — This was about nine o'clock in the evening. Mr. Richards did not speak to Mr. Button before he struck him.

"William Shrosbree, a naturalist, living in Essex Street, Kingsland Road, corroborated.

"Mr. Richards, for the defence, said his client was keeper in the service of Mr. Lewis Lloyd, and seeing these people wandering about that gentleman's wood at night, he first told them they had no business there and ordered them away. Seeing that Mr. Button was holding a stick up, and thinking he was going to strike him, he certainly did make a blow at the man, and he (Mr. Richards) submitted that the defendant's conduct was excusable, seeing that the complainant was trespassing and had no business on Mr. Lloyd's property. He should call a witness to prove that the defendant really had spoken to Mr. Button in the first instance, and if he established that, he hoped the magistrates would say that the defendant had not exceeded his duty on that occasion.

"William Turner, labourer, in the employ of L. Lloyd, Esq., at Addington, who was present on the evening in

question, deposed that the defendant had said "What are you doing here?" As no answer was returned the defendant struck at the net which Mr. Button was carrying.

"Mr. Button said it was most important for the successful study of insects that he should watch their habits at night.

"The Chairman remarked that Mr. Lloyd did not want persons to study insects on his ground, and as the complainant had the leave of the Archbishop he had much better have kept on his Grace's ground, and not gone on that belonging to Mr. Lloyd. There appeared to have been an assault committed by the defendant, for which they fined him 7s. and 13s. costs."—Paid.—*From the 'Sussex Advertiser,' April 23, 1861.*

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#### ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

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*Extracts from Dr. Asa Gray's 'Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise and of its American Reviewers.'*

(Continued from vol. ix. p. 200).

"Since, then, questions about the origin of species will be raised and have been raised,—and since the theorizings, however different in particulars, all proceed upon the notion that one species of plant or animal is somehow derived from another, that the different sorts which now flourish are lineal (or unlineal) descendants of other and earlier sorts,—it now concerns us to ask, What are the grounds in Nature, the admitted facts, which suggest hypotheses of derivation in some shape or other? Reasons there must be, and plausible ones, for the persistent occurrence of theories upon this genetic basis. A study of Darwin's book, and a general glance at the present state of the natural sciences, enable us to

gather the following as among the most suggestive and influential. We can only enumerate them here, without much indication of their particular bearing. There is,—

"1. The general fact of variability, and the general tendency of the variety to propagate its like; the patent facts that all species vary more or less; that domesticated plants and animals, being in conditions favourable to the production and preservation of varieties, are apt to vary widely; and that by interbreeding any variety may be fixed into a race, that is, into a variety which comes true from seed. \* \* \* Moreover, the degree to which the descendants of the same stock, varying in different directions, may at length diverge, is unknown. All we know is, that varieties are themselves variable, and that very diverse forms have been educed from one stock.

"2. Species of the same genus are not distinguished from each other by equal amounts of difference. \* \* \* And in large genera the unequal resemblance shows itself in the clustering of the species around several types or central species, like satellites around their respective planets. \* \* \* That such closely related species may be only varieties of higher grade, earlier origin or more favoured evolution, is not a very violent supposition. \* \* \*

"3. The actual geographical distribution of species upon the earth's surface tends to suggest the same notion. For, as a general thing, all or most of the species of a peculiar genus or other type are grouped in the same country, or occupy continuous, proximate or accessible areas. So well does this rule hold, so general is the implication that kindred species are or were associated geographically, that most trustworthy

naturalists, quite free from hypotheses of transmutation, are constantly inferring former geographical continuity between parts of the world now widely disjoined, in order to account thereby for certain generic similarities among their inhabitants. \* \* \*

"4. Here the fact of the antiquity of creation, and in particular of the present kinds of the earth's inhabitants, or of a large part of them, comes in to rebut the objection, that there has not been time enough for any marked diversification of living things through divergent variation, —not time enough for varieties to have diverged into what we call species.\* \* \*

"5. The overlapping of existing and extinct species, and the seeming gradual transition of the life of the drift period into that of the present, may be turned to the same account. Mammoths, mastodons and Irish elks, now extinct, must have lived down to human, if not almost to historic times. \* \* \* Whatever might have been thought, when geological time was supposed to be separated from the present era by a clear time, it is now certain that a gradual replacement of old forms by new ones is strongly suggestive of some mode of origination which may still be operative."

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UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—*Oxford*, April 26. The Hope Professor of Zoology (Mr. Westwood) will deliver a course of lectures in this term in the New Museum, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2 P. M. The present series of lectures will be chiefly confined to the *Insecta* of Linnaeus. The first lecture will be delivered on Saturday, May 4. The lectures are open to members of the University on payment of the statutable fee of £1. The Professor may be consulted daily at the Taylor Institution between 12 and 4.

THE 'ZOOLOGIST' FOR MAY contains an account of the Presentation to Mr. Newman of the Testimonial which formed the subject of the Leaders, Nos. 184 and 194, of the 'Intelligencer.' This account comprises the Address of the Testimonialists, a List of their Names, and Mr. Newman's Acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon him.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 240.]

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.]

## EAST WINDS.



At this season of the year we are all apt to have our tempers tried by the prevalence of the east winds. It is a law of Nature that the east winds should blow just now, and that it should blow for about six weeks between the beginning of March and end of May; the same law requires that these winds should be cold and very dry. The east winds in May are felt as more uncomfortable and more unendurable than any weather we experience at any other portion of the year.


Captain Maury, in his work on the 'Physical Geography of the Sea,' has a theory on the circulation of the atmosphere which is extremely interesting. Starting with the intertropical trade-winds, which blow both from the north-east and south-east to the equator, he assumes that at the region of equatorial calms, where these winds meet, they rise up, intercross, and the wind from the south proceeds northwards, that from the north proceeds southwards; but as, owing to the difference of

velocity of the earth's atmosphere in different parallels of latitude, winds from the equator to the poles take an easterly direction, and those from the poles to the equator pursue a westerly course. Thus the south-east trade-wind rising up and crossing the equator becomes an upper current from the south-west, and thus flows onward on the top of the north-east trade-winds till it reaches the tropic of Cancer, where, according to Captain Maury's theory, its progress is arrested by an opposing upper current from the north-east. Here there is a belt of variable winds and calms, in which, as at the equator, the winds intercross and the upper currents descend to the surface: accordingly the south-west wind, which had been the upper current from the equator to the tropic of Cancer, now becomes the lower current, and is our prevailing warm and moist south-west wind; warm because it comes to us from the equator; moist because it has blown over the surface of the sea from the tropic of Capricorn to the equator, and again since it descended from the upper regions in  $30^{\circ}$  north latitude. This wind continues its course steadily

towards the North Pole, where it again has its course arrested, and ascending to the upper regions it returns as an upper current from the north-east. Occasionally, but more especially at this season of the year, this upper current descends to the surface of the earth, and coming to us direct from the polar regions, where all its moisture has been frozen out of it, arrives here both very cold and very dry.

As our spring east winds arrive so very regularly about the same time, just after the vernal equinox, Admiral Fitzroy has suggested that they are mainly due to the gradual turning of the North Pole towards the sun, and consequent melting of the polar ice. Water in freezing gives out heat; ice in melting absorbs it: hence the winds that come to us from the melting ice have a peculiar bitterness of cold, which the east winds lack at other times.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c. 'Recorder' Office.  
 At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63 Edmond Street.  
 At Brighton, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c. 86 North Lane.  
 At Cheltenham, of C. Andrew, 129 High Street.  
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 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the list.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

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*All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before—

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. G.—Your letter of the 6th is duly to hand, but it contained *no* stamps.

## CAPTURES.

## LEPIDOPTERA.

*Notodonta Carmelita*.—Not having seen the capture of *N. Carmelita* announced in the 'Intelligencer' for the present year, I beg to state that within the last fortnight my brother, J. G. Mawson, has taken five specimens of that insect: the captures were made near Keswick. He has also taken one specimen of *Ceropacha Ridens* and one pair of *C. Flavicornis*, near the same place. Last week, when out in search of insects, I took a male *Notodonta Chaonia*; it was not a perfect insect, the wings not having properly expanded, I think on account of the dry weather we have had here.—GEORGE MAWSON, *Gill House, near Cockermouth; May 4, 1861.*

*Anarta Myrtilli* in April.—Your correspondent "F. B." appears to have informed you of the capture of *A. Myrtilli* last month, and, doubting the fact, you have, in the 'Intelligencer' of this week, suggested the insect captured being *D. Sulphurella*. I therefore beg to communicate to you that my friend Mr. Lynch, in sweeping heath with me last week, took a specimen of *A. Myrtilli*. It was in bad condition, and therefore thrown away, but it was most undoubtedly an insect of that species.—R. W. FEREDAY, 3, *Leighton Villas, York Road, Holloway, N.; May 4, 1861.*

[We shall certainly be glad to hear of any further captures of *Anarta Myrtilli* in April, if any of our readers can throw more light on the subject.]

*Captures at Colchester*.—I have taken

the following insects this season, up to the present date:—

*Tæniocampa Gothica*,  
*Selenia Illunaria*,  
*Biston Hirtaria*,  
*Amphidasis Prodrumaria* (8),  
*Hibernia Leucophearia* (1 female),  
 ... *Progemmaria*,  
*Anisopteryx Æscularia*,  
*Coremia Ferrugaria* (2, April 24th),  
*Chimabacche Fagella* (abundant).

Is not the 24th of April a very early date for *Ferrugaria*? I was certainly surprised at meeting with it, considering how cold the weather has been, but I was even more surprised at seeing *Strenia Clathrata* out on the 12th. Butterflies seem very backward. I have also bred the following:—

*Smerinthus Tiliæ* (male and female),  
*Leiocampa Dictæa* (1),  
*Dasychira Pudibunda*,  
*Saturnia Pavonia-minor*,  
*Chloephora Prasinana* (5).

—W. H. HARWOOD, *Colchester, April 30, 1861.*

*Captures near Sheffield*.—*Chaonia* is beginning to put in an appearance in my breeding-cage; the larvæ of this I obtained last August, a notice of which has already appeared in the 'Intelligencer.' I have also bred a most splendid variety of *C. Ridens* from a larva which I took near here; I have another in pupa. This species must have been overlooked here, as I have never heard of it being taken, and I therefore think I may claim to be the first breeder of it here. In addition to these I have bred *S. Lunaria*, *F. Atomaria*, *E. Dodoneata*. I have also, in company with Mr. Pryer, obtained some hundreds (fast approaching thousands) of larvæ off grass; also one or two hundred off willow.—W. THOMAS, *Tom Cross Lane, Sheffield; April 30, 1861.*

*A Night's Larva-hunting in Whitsand Bay*.—I and two other entomologists had thought that many species of larvæ might be taken by night on the coast, by the aid

of the lantern. Determined to try our luck, we accordingly, on the night of the 20th instant, made our way to the above-named locality. It was a most beautiful moonlight night, although at times rather chilly; but, big with hopes of something out of the common turning up, we started with very bright expectations, which, I think, were hardly realized. We arrived about seven o'clock, which being too early to commence operations we sat on the beach, and the sight at sunset was sublime: it requires the genius of the poet or the skill of the painter to do justice to the scene; but it was neither the sublime nor the romantic that we were after, for we had real hard work before us in climbing the acclivities, and many was the slip and catch we had. "I have fallen down and broken the glass of my lantern!" By jingo! this was No. 1 to begin with. "I have lost a box full of larvæ," was No. 2, and "I have come away without pins," No. 3. A poor beginning truly. "Here is a fine *T. Fimbria* larva," was No. 4,—rather more cheering than the others. Well, after an hour or so of hard work, with but rather indifferent success, we beat the roll-call, when we again met. Now for the commissariat; this is the work for an appetite! mine was as keen as a razor; we pitched into it like farmers. Don't talk about digestive pills—this is the pill that is wanted: go, I say to those who seek the aid of such nostrums—by all means, go larva-hunting: you will no longer need the assistance of quacks. But to my story, for this is a sad digression. We'll begin again. "Now then, you, H—, go right up the middle of this valley; and you, R—, go to the left and work those furze and ling bushes; and I'll take these nettles, and we'll all meet at that rock." "I've got a larva—a *Noctua*—on sorrel; I don't know what it is—never saw anything like it before; something rare, I'll be bound," says a hollow voice from below. "Here's the

place," says H—; "one, two, three fine places here." "All right," says the voice again, "pick up all you see; throw away the common ones to-morrow." And so all went on like a merry marriage bell. About 4 A. M. we beat to quarters, and after a consultation agreed to beat a retreat and return home—a resolution more easily formed than accomplished; for no sooner had we fairly started for home than the magic spell was broken, and the miles between us and home seemed doubled, the cold began to tickle, and—worse, O worse than all!—the waterman who had to ferry us over was not there; the charms of Somnus, aided no doubt by the persuasions of Bacchus, were too much for him to resist, so he was *non est* when most wanted. "What's to be done?" asks H—. "Don't know," I replied, rather long-visaged. "Can't swim across," suggested R—. "No," chimes in H—, shivering at the thought of having to sleep on the beach. "Hallo! hallo! boat, ahoy!" shouts R—. "What's the use? no one will come this hour," says H—. "Boat, ahoy!" still louder, again shouts R—, in which I joined chorus. "What a pretty mess to be sure!" groans poor H—; "throw in the larvæ, and let's swim across on their backs!" he added, poking R— in the ribs. Well, at last, thanks to the stentorian lungs of R—, we woke up one that might have well been taken for old Charon, the ferryman of the Styx: "And, as sure as faith, here you are, jintlemin, all snug! and I'll put you across in a jiffy." And across we soon were; and so ended this night's larva-hunting. Well, now for the result—what's the game?

*Noctua Xanthographa*. More than plenty.

*Leucania Lithargyria*. Much the same.

Some other *Leucanias*,

*Arctia Villica*.

... *Caja*.

Several Geometræ, viz.:—

Eubolia Bipunctaria,  
 ... Palumbaria,  
 Aspilates Citraria,  
 Abraxas Grossulariata.

Plusia Iota.

... Chrysitis.

Epunda Lichenea.

... Lutulenta.

Lasiocampa Quercus.

... Rubi (empty cocoons, destroyed by birds).

Triphæna Orbona. Scores.

... Fimbria. And some I suspect to be *Interjecta*,—a very curious larva, slightly hairy, on *Matricaria*.

One more curious, on *Bursa pastoris*.

Several larvæ that none of us knew.

Aplecta Nebulosa.

Phlogophora Meticulosa. Several.

Phragmatobia Fuliginosa (pupæ).

This, I believe, is the sum total of a night's work at Whitsand Bay.—J. S. D.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

*Micropteryx Larvæ*.—"It never rains but it pours," and now it pours *Micropteryx* larvæ. Yesterday's post brought me two boxes containing larvæ of this genus.

1. Mr. Wilkinson, of Scarborough, sent me a birch leaf containing a young mining larva of *Micropteryx unimaculata*, bred from the egg the first week in April. Mr. Wilkinson describes his mode of obtaining the eggs as follows:—"I took ten of the perfect insect, and having a fine young birch in a pot, just coming into leaf, I covered the pot over with muslin, and turned the insects on to the plant, and the same evening I observed one of the females depositing her eggs on the under side of the leaves; some leaves have as many as four larvæ in them."

2. Mr. Healy sent me several mined birch leaves, in which were two species of larvæ, clearly congeneric with that received from Mr. Wilkinson; the largest of these larvæ were three lines in length, and had made blotches of a considerable size. The appearance of the excrement in these blotches is very singular, as it looks like a coil of fine black cotton.

In the afternoon I went towards Chiselhurst, and there found these *Micropteryx* larvæ plentiful on almost every young birch tree I looked at. These larvæ are mentioned in the 'Entomologist's Companion,' second edition, p. 123, under May 23rd, West Wickham Wood, "a Coleopterous mining larva in birch leaves, apodal and making liuear excrement."—H. T. STANTON; *May 7, 1861.*

#### EXCHANGE.

*Saturnia Pavonia-minor*.—I have eggs of this insect, which I should be glad to exchange for any of the following, as numbered in the Appendix to Stainton's 'Manual':—Nos. 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 119, 124, 142, 148, 158, 161, 166, 178, 181. Any one not having any of my wants can send return postage, and I will send them a few.—THOMAS MELLOR, *Skircoat Green, near Halifax; April 29, 1861.*

*Exchange*.—I have several of the following and many other insects for exchange. A marked list will be sent to those requiring it.

Edusa	Strigilis
Sinapis	Suffusa
Ægeria	Festiva
Semele	Pistacina
Hyperanthus	Lunosa
Davus	Atriplicis (2)
C-album	Pisi
Paphia	Chrysitis
Selene	Libatrix
Euphrosyne	Pyramidea

Cinxia	Nupta
Athalia	Glyphica
Artemis	Sambucaria
Agestis	Illunaria
Alveolus	Elinguaria
Tages	Hirtaria
Æsculi	Betularia
Ligustri	Thymiaria
Pudibunda	Leucophearia
Antiqua	Defoliaria
Caja	Biriviata
Quercus	Montanata
Neustria	Fluctuata
Versicolora	Ferrugaria
Derasa	Pyraliata
Batis	Chærophyllata
Polyodon	Viridana
Brassicæ	Bajularia

Those correspondents not hearing from me within ten days will please conclude I do not require what they offer.—DR. GILL, 5, Cambridge Place, Regent's Park, London, N.W.

## NOTES ON LEPIDOPTERA.

(Continued from vol. ix. p. 167).

### II. EGG-LAYING.

This is a title suggesting a good many inquiries, *e.g.*—

1. How best to induce the insect to lay. On this point your ingenious and agreeable correspondent "Q" has made some valuable observations. I should be glad to hear from any one who has succeeded in getting the lively Hawk-moths (such as *M. Stellatarum* or *D. Galii*) to lay freely.

2. The numbers of eggs laid by different species.

3. The place, mode and time of laying; where, whether by day, dusk or night; how long the process is continued, and whether its continuance depends on her age at the time of marriage.

4. How long the female survives the operation. According to my experience the process leaves her in a very exhausted condition, death soon ensuing. Males, on the other hand, seem to retain their vivacity after pairing; and so they should, if it be generally true that they are ready for a second marriage. By-the-by, is this an admitted fact? I do not remember that I have anywhere seen it asserted, and had rather inferred the contrary, till my own experience convinced me that it was at least partially true.

5. The time of hatching.

6. The *mode* of fertilization. I believe the general impression is that the male element is accumulated in a reservoir in the female's abdomen, and fertilizes the egg as it is laid. This theory seems supported by the facts (so far as my experience goes) that where the eggs are laid at intervals (*e.g.* on different nights) there are corresponding intervals in the hatching, and that eggs extracted by the Cæsarian operation are infertile.

The following notes will possibly throw light on some of these questions.

A. B.

*Brighton; March, 1861.*

A. *Arctia Menthastris*. The female mentioned (Int. ix. 165) began to lay as soon as she parted from her mate. The first night she laid between 300 and 400 eggs, the next night about 100 more, and by the end of the third night she had laid more than 600. At dusk of the following day the lady expired. Her eggs were scattered in batches of from one to fifty over the leno bag; not one was laid on the marigold. The larvæ, which hatched in about a week, ate the marigold as readily as mint.

B. *Notodonta Ziczac*. A bred female laid me 193 eggs the first night (after

that of pairing) and 50 the next night. The great majority were laid about the leno, either singly or in groups, in no case exceeding four. About a score were laid on willow leaves attached to twigs placed in water. The fourth night she laid no eggs, so I killed and dissected her, finding 29 eggs in her body. I kept these batches separately: the second batch hatched on the tenth day, when, on looking to the first batch, I found them hatched and dead, being unprovided with food. The extracted eggs did not hatch at all.

c. *Smerinthus Populi*. Paired on the night of the 31st of July. The female (rather a small one) began to lay the next night: on the 8th of August she died, having laid nearly 150 eggs, and having survived her partner two days. On dissection I found four eggs, which did not hatch. The others began to hatch on the 12th of August.

d. *Endromis Versicolora*. Two females came out on the 24th of March, 1859. After having had the society of one male, under the circumstances detailed (Intel. ix. 166), they began to lay their eggs in batches of from 4 to 44: I think 15 to 25 is the average number. The last batch was laid on the 28th, the insects dying about three days after. These two females were mated within a day or two after birth. A third female, which had to wait five or six days before I could provide her with a husband, laid all her eggs within a few hours after he had parted from her. I am told old maids of this species will live ten days or a fortnight; bachelors I know live as long as this. Most of the batches were deposited in the afternoon, perhaps because that happened to be the time when I could attend to them. When I speak of my attentions I do not mean that I was an *accoucheur*,—at least no more so than a farmer's son I know, who told me he could always get new-laid eggs by cheyving the hens round the yard. My delicate attentions consisted simply of poking the

ladies gently with a twig, or shaking them moderately till they began to crawl and flutter—an operation which usually ended in a “lay.” Once I saw a batch laid spontaneously; this was about dusk. An interesting thing it is to see this insect deposit her eggs: she clings to the lower side of a twig, then, curling her abdomen till its extremity is almost close to the thorax, she presses its tip against one side of the twig, a slight writhing of the abdominal rings ensues, then the tapering ovipositor swells and withdraws, disclosing the large bright yellow egg, which is left glued by one of its sides to the twig; next, a second egg is deposited below the first, and so on till the batch is about half completed, when the other side of the twig is adorned in a similar manner. Sometimes a third and even a fourth row are added, but then they are laid rather irregularly. I believe the insect uniformly works from the thorax tailwards. Generally the eggs are so placed that the lower ends of each row approximate, and the outer and upper ends may be seen projecting beyond the twig as one looks down on it. At the beginning of the process, especially in the earlier batches, scarcely more than a second intervenes between the exclusion of each egg, but towards the end this period is much lessened, till it sometimes reaches a minute. The eggs soon begin to lose their brightness. In about three days they become rather brown than yellow, and a day or two more leaves them of a pale purplish brown hue; this colour grows gradually darker till it becomes almost blackish just before they hatch—an operation which takes place in little more than a month, all of one batch hatching within a few hours. The greatest number of eggs I obtained from a single female was 174, the smallest 150. I dissected one that laid me 158, and found about thirty-five more, only eight of which seemed full sized and hard, the remainder being manifestly undeveloped.

My females were of good size, very little smaller than caught specimens. The hatching is a very simple process, the young larvæ merely biting a hole in one end and crawling forth. They do not eat their shells, which are very pretty objects, being slightly iridescent and delicately tinted with permanent pink or lilac hues.

E. *Ourapteryx Sambucaria*. On the 27th of July, 1859, I found on the under side of a sallow-leaf, at Highgate, nine eggs of this species. Considering that this is one of our largest Geometræ its eggs seem very small, not so large as those of *A. Grossulariata*. They hatched in three days after I found them.

F. *Ephyra Orbicularia*. The egg is laid almost uniformly on the edge of the leaf, generally two or three on a leaf, sometimes four or five. In rare instances the egg is laid on the stalk or midrib, or on the edge of one of the stipules. At first it is white, but in two or three days turns red, which colour it retains until a day or two before hatching, when it assumes a blackish grey. These eggs hatch in from ten days to three weeks, according to temperature. I cannot tell how many eggs a single female will lay, but I should say over 100.

G. *Cymatophora Flavicornis*. This egg is laid singly or in pairs in the angle formed by the growing bud with the twig. At first white, it soon changes to a bright and lovely pink, darkening in hue as its time for hatching arrives—usually in about a month.

H. *Platypteryx Falcula*. A female, caught near the end of June, 1860, lived for about a fortnight, laying me about the same number of eggs every day (or night) till they amounted to nearly 100: they are rather large and white.

I. *Biston Hirtaria*. A crippled female mated the first night, and the following night laid me a batch of about 180 eggs. I was a long time before I could find them, for they were laid in a thin cake,

two eggs thick, in a crevice left by the starting of the edges of a box in which she was confined. These eggs are small, are of a bright bluish green, and very smoothly laid, so as to remind one of a piece of German bead-work. Seen through a lens they are shining and iridescent, and look like green pearls. Since the first night she has laid me several more batches, all in crevices, which shows the object of the long telescopic ovipositor. Altogether I have had above 500 eggs from this specimen, and she does not seem to have done laying yet.

A. B.

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UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—*Oxford*. Owing to some new arrangements with the University authorities, we understand that Professor Westwood's lectures are postponed for the present.

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NOTICE.—A Collection of European Lepidoptera is for Sale at No. 9, Neue Mainzerstrasse, Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It contains—

	Specimens.
1. 301 species Papilionidæ . . .	1309
2. 122 „ Sphingidæ (including Epiloidæ, Cosidæ and Psychidæ) . . .	401
3. 164 species Bombycidæ . . .	706
4. 519 „ Noctuidæ . . .	1933
5. 370 „ Geometridæ . . .	1446
6. 195 „ Crambidæ and Pyralidæ . . .	684
7. 297 species Tortricidæ . . .	1331
8. 710 „ Tineidæ . . .	3417
9. 47 „ Pterophoridæ . . .	191

Total 2725 species. 11,418 (including *new* species discovered by the owner and others, which are either in few or in no other collections, and many interesting varieties). For neatness of preparation, cleanness and freshness of the specimens, which have been mostly collected by the owner or reared from the larva, this Collection is well known to experienced amateurs as almost unique. For further information apply to Ver-walter Mühlig, at the above address.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 241.]

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

[PRICE 1*d.*

## C O L U M B U S.

WE can all make an egg stand on end, now that we have been shown how; but why couldn't we do it before? This is the idea that will naturally suggest itself to any one reading the notices of larvæ of *Micropteryx* which now pour in upon us.

Seven years ago, in the 'Entomologist's Companion,' second edition, we read, at p. 54, "*Micropteryx*. Larva entirely unknown." And, at p. 99, "I believe it has been observed that particular species of Hymenoptera store up only particular species of larvæ, even though of great rarity. Might we not, by observation and study of these insects, get a useful hint or two, and perhaps a *Micropteryx* larva?" Yet in the very same work we find actually a description of a *Micropteryx* larva (p. 123) "mining in birch leaves, apodal, and making linear excrement," only it was there assumed to be Coleopterous.

We have been talking prose all our lives without knowing it; and so we have been innocently throwing away the larvæ of *Micropteryx* whenever

we found them. In future we shall avoid *that* error; but shall we learn to avoid committing *other* errors somewhat similar?

If *Micropteryx* larvæ are to be found about a month after the perfect insect, and if we know what plants the perfect insects frequent, we can have no difficulty in indicating the time and place of many of the larvæ. Thus—

*Calthella*, in June and July, on *Caltha* and *Ranunculus*.

*Tunbergella*, in June, on beech.

*Purpurella*,

*Salopiella*,

*Semipurpurella*,

*Unimaculella*,

} in May, on birch.

*Sparmannella*, in May and June, on birch.

*Subpurpurella*, in June, on oak.

*Aruncella* and *Seppella*, in July, on

———?

*Mansuetella* and *Allionella*, in June and July, on ——?

We confess we are at a loss to indicate the plants which the four last-named species frequent; but now that attention is so forcibly directed to this group we cannot doubt that a few months will pour a flood of light upon the subject.

The South-European species of the genus will no doubt soon engage the attention of collectors there, and in a very short time the history of the genus *Micropteryx* will be much better known than at present.

But still the question will arise, How are we to avoid the commission of similar blunders in future? How are we to prevent ourselves from again committing the capital error of throwing away Lepidopterous larvæ as Coleopterous? Some Lepidopterists are also Coleopterists; cannot they come to the rescue? If the rejected larva be a Coleopteron they will be able to name it for us, or if not they will themselves be anxious to breed it. Perhaps they might obtain a new species of beetle by breeding this unknown larva. We presume new beetles sometimes are obtained by breeding, or are the phytophagous Coleopterous larvæ of no value in the eyes of Coleopterists, and only useful to perplex the would-be breeders of *Polyommatus Agestis* and Micro-Lepidoptera.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

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EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before—

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Above half a page, but under a page . . . . .	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B., BIRMINGHAM.—We cannot recommend anything yet as an improvement upon Spry.

## CAPTURES.

## LEPIDOPTERA.

*Lasiocampa Quercus*.—In searching the other day for examples of *Cassida obscurata*,—a fruitless search, so far as that insect is concerned,—I picked up a cocoon, in which was a very lively-looking pupa of *Lasiocampa Quercus* that had, of course, been lying in that state throughout the winter. Should any entomologist—not a mere collector—be in want of this pupa for any scientific or useful purpose I shall feel great pleasure in forwarding it. Applicants (if any) will please state the purpose for which they want it, and I must reserve to myself the right of sending it to the one whose reasons for applying for it I consider to be of the greatest weight.—S. STONE, *Brightampton, Witney; May 8, 1861.*

*Peridea Trepida*.—An example of this insect made its appearance on Saturday last. The larva was beaten off oak, and spun itself up under dry turf at the beginning of September. The pupa was kept in a perfectly dry situation till about three weeks ago, when the earth among which it was lying was frequently moistened. It came out in beautiful condition.—IBID.

*British Lepidoptera bred in 1861.*—The following is a list of the species that have made an appearance in my breeding cages during the present spring. The date given at the end of each indicates the appearance of the first specimen of the species.

*Smerinthus Populi.* May 5.

*Euchelia Jacobææ.* Do.; from larvæ feeding on ragwort, West Wickham.

*Arctia Urticæ.* April 30.

*Lithosia Rubricollis.* From larvæ feeding on oak, West Wickham and Darent.

*Orgyia Pudibunda.* March 31; from larvæ feeding on oak, birch, &c., Darent and West Wickham.

*Saturnia Carpini.* March 31.

*Selenia Illnaria.* February 12; from larvæ feeding on birch, West Wickham.

*Amphidasis Betularia.* April 26; from larvæ feeding on oak, birch, willow, &c., West Wickham and Darent.

*Boarmia Consortaria.* April 18; from larvæ feeding on birch, West Wickham.

*Tephrosia Crepuscularia.* February 1; do.

*T. Biundularia.* February 20; do.

*T. Extersaria.* April 30; from larvæ feeding on birch, West Wickham and Darent.

*T. Punctulata.* April 10; from larvæ feeding on birch, West Wickham.

*Iodis Lactearia.* April 2; from larvæ feeding on oak, West Wickham and Darent.

*Ephyra Porata.* April 10; from larvæ feeding on birch, West Wickham and Darent.

*E. Punctaria.* April 2; from larvæ feeding on oak and birch, West Wickham and Darent.

*E. Pendularia.* April 3; West Wickham.

*Macaria Notata.* May 1; larvæ feeding on birch, West Wickham.

*Numeria Pulveraria.* April 25.

*Fidonia Atomaria.* April 13; larvæ feeding on heath, West Wickham.

*Cidaria Corylata.* April 8; larvæ feeding on birch, West Wickham.

*Platypteryx Lacertula.* April 5; do.

*P. Falcula.* April 12; do.

*Cerura Vinula.* April 26; from larvæ feeding on willow, poplar and willow, Darent.

*Closteria Reclusa.* April 3; larvæ feeding on aspen, Darent.

*Notodonta Camelina.* April 18; larvæ on oak and birch, West Wickham.

N. Dictæa. April 23; larvæ feeding on aspen and sallow, Darenth.

N. Dromedarius. April 16; larvæ feeding on birch, West Wickham and Darenth.

Tæniocampa Stabilis. March 7; larvæ feeding on oak, West Wickham and Darenth.

T. Cruda. February 28; larvæ feeding on oak, West Wickham.

Euplexia Lucipara. April 30; larvæ feeding on birch and oak, West Wickham and Darenth.

Abrostola Urticæ. April 22; larvæ feeding on nettles, Darenth.

A. Triplasia. May 2; do.

Herminia Barbalis. April 8.

Halias Prasinana. March 29; larvæ feeding on oak, West Wickham and Darenth.

My captures of Lepidoptera in the perfect state during the last two months have been very meagre, having looked after night-feeding larvæ more than the perfect insects. From my experience during my various nocturnal visits to the woods and heaths, I have no hesitation in saying there is every prospect of the season of 1861 being a prolific one. As I do not know with any certainty many species of the Noctuæ and Geometræ larvæ I have taken, I am compelled to wait till the imagos make their appearance before noticing them.—THOMAS HUCKETT, 26, *Britannia Row, Islington*; May 6, 1861.

#### COLEOPTERA.

*Coleoptera recently taken in Northumberland.*—

- Lamprias chlorocephala,
- Cychrus rostratus,
- Badister bipustulatus,
- Abax striola,
- Pterostichus parumpunctatus,
- Amara acuminata,
- ... orichalcica,
- ... spinipes,

- Bradycellus harpalinus,
- Bembidium testaceum,
- ... paludosum,
- Tachypus flavipes,
- Creophilus maxillosus,
- Staphylinus pubescens,
- ... erythropterus,
- Ocypus brunripes,
- ... morio,
- Philonthus laminatus,
- ... decorus,
- ... politus,
- Xantholinus glabratus,
- ... tricolor,
- Olophum piceum,
- Silpha thoracica,
- ... rugosa,
- Aphodius scybalarius,
- ... inquinatus,
- Sinodendron cylindricum,
- Cratonychus rufipes,
- Cteorhinus geminatus,
- Cleonus sulcirostris,
- Aloplus triguttatus,
- Hypera punctata,
- Rhagium bifasciatum,
- Chrysomela sanguinolenta.

I dug *Rhagium bifasciatum* out of Scotch pine and willow (it has also been taken out of oak), in both which woods the larva was abundant, mostly full fed, though some few were quite young. I found also in the bores a number of perfect insects, to all appearance fresh, but when touched they crumbled to pieces in a state of complete rottenness. They were probably last year's insects, which, through the wetness of the season, had been prevented from making their escape.—V. R. PERKINS, *Bank of England, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

*Cossus Ligniperda.*—The assemblage of the larvæ of this moth in the manner described by "W. T. R.," in the 'Intelli-

gencer' of the 13th of April, is, I believe, not uncommon. During the last two or three years I have met with similar instances, principally under the bark of the oak tree. In two instances I took the larvæ from the trees and put them in some dead oak wood, having first bored holes in it, and put the whole into a large flower-pot, covering it over with perforated zinc. The larvæ, in every case were of three sizes. They remained in the flower-pot for about eight months, and then disappeared, but where they went to I could never find out, neither did I find any pupæ or dead larvæ in the wood. As there appears to be a doubt whether the larvæ really does go three years in that state, I think it would be worth while for entomologists to give this matter their attention; I shall certainly do so, if I am fortunate enough to obtain some ova of the moth this season. I know of a birch tree where the trunk, for the height of about five feet, is completely riddled by this larva, and is gradually decaying. I also have found them in the common chestnut; but in every case I have not succeeded in rearing a single moth, and I am not able to account for this, unless it is that I ought to give them *green* wood to live in, and not dead.—A. J. H.; *April 29, 1861.*

*Cossus Ligniperda.*—I would caution those who intend to breed this insect to mind the larvæ are kept in close quarters, otherwise they are apt to prove troublesome. When I commenced collecting, some years ago, before I was aware of the "warmint's" vicious propensities, I put about fifteen or sixteen in a strong deal box, and supplied them with elm bark, thinking they would get on very well; but, to my surprise, when I paid my next visit I found most of them had emigrated, and, on a further search, they were discovered among some books, which they were devouring apparently with the greatest gusto. I have just heard a case of a gentleman, who, having

found a full-grown larva, and being desirous of seeing what it would turn to, placed it in a cigar-box, which he left standing on a very nice piano. During the night it gnawed through the bottom of the box and the top of the piano, and when he went to look at it in the morning he found it had gone on a voyage of discovery into the inner regions.—W. H. HARWOOD, *Colchester; April 30, 1861.*

*Anarta Myrtilli.*—From my experience I should certainly say that the end of April is the usual time for the first appearance of *A. Myrtilli*; it is not double-brooded, although the early larvæ may occasionally produce the perfect insect the same year. I bred it freely last season from larvæ taken in September and October, 1859: the first imago appeared on the 19th of April and the last on the 3rd of September. I have also taken it these last four years in April; on the 16th of May, 1858, I saw it in abundance at Wickham Heathfield; on the 29th of April, 1860, I caught one in the lane near there; and on the 6th of May captured several on Shirley Common, and at night, when sweeping the heath for larvæ, found many in my net. This year I have also met with it at the same place, as I swept one on the 20th of April; others were also taken at the same time in fine condition by my friends.—D. T. BURTON, *Peckham Rye; May 11, 1861.*

*Anarta Myrtilli in April.*—I took two specimens of this species on the 28th of last month, while sweeping for larvæ on Shirley Heath. The occurrence of *A. Myrtilli* in April is not unusual; at the last meeting of the Haggerstone Entomological Society several gentlemen informed me they had often taken it in that month.—T. HUCKETT, 26, *Britannia Row, Islington; May 14, 1861.*

*Achroia Grisella.*—I examined several bee-hives last autumn, in search of this species: I found one imago in a very dilapidated condition, some cocoous that

had been vacated, others which produced perfect insects in about three weeks, and a few larvæ. Two of the last have hibernated, and will in all probability shortly go into cocoon. I can now account for the appearance of the species in new hives (see *Intell.* No. 210).—THOMAS FYLES, *Scotter, Kirton-in-Lindsey; May 13, 1861.*

*Tinea Ochraceella.*—The nests of *Formica Rufa*, which abound near Rannoch, many of them three feet high, and eight or ten in circumference, were a source of great interest, not only as wonderful monuments of patient labour, but as containing that singular and local insect, *Tinea Ochraceella*. I am sorry to say we overthrew many nests, and entailed sad trouble on the industrious owners, before we hit upon the right method of capturing the moth, which, for the use of future visitors and for the protection of the unfortunate ants, I beg to say is to search the stems of grass around the nests late at night with a lantern, or early in the morning before the sun is hot, when the insect may be taken in the greatest profusion, whilst during the day a whole nest may be rooted up and only a solitary specimen disturbed from its recesses.—E. BIRCHALL. (*From the 'Zoologist,' p. 7520.*)

*Effects of the past Season upon Insect-life.*—A few days ago I dug into an old wall, and turned out a group of cells of the bee *Anthophora acervorum*. The group consisted of fourteen cells, eleven of which were found to contain defunct examples of *Sitaris humeralis* in an undeveloped state. These parasites ought to have become fully developed and made their appearance the previous autumn, and had the season been one of an ordinary character they undoubtedly would have done so; as it was, however, they appear to have been brought to the very point of emerging from the pupa state, and then to have died. Three of the cells contained examples of the

proper tenant, *Anthophora acervorum*, which were also found to have arrived just at the point of assuming the perfect state, and then to have perished. The remaining cell contained a number of larvæ of *Monodontomerus nitidus*, and these were the only living objects in the whole group. Subsequent investigations have shown that the above is not an exceptional case, but that such instances are in this neighbourhood of general occurrence, and that upon colonies of *Osmia rufa*, and probably of other species, the season has produced effects equally disastrous.—S. STONE, *Bright-hampton, Witney; May 8, 1861.*

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#### EXCHANGE.

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*Larva of Dasychira Fascelina.*—During the past week I have supplied a number of gentlemen with this curious larva: I have still about eight dozen on hand, and shall be glad to hear from any one wanting them, and who can give me larvæ of any of the following (as numbered in the Appendix to Stainton's 'Manual'), which are said to occur next month:—Nos. 128, 131, 134, 150, 151, 155, 156, 157, 161, 162, 190, 195, 197, 198, 200, 245, 316, 346, 365, 370, 372, 394, 399, 409, 412, 421, 422, 424, 426, 438, 470.—T. GALLIERS, 9, *Brenton Street, Liverpool; May 7, 1861.*

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#### NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

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##### The Genera CORISCIMUM and ORNIX.

In the genus CORISCIMUM there is at present but one larva with which we are unacquainted, that of *Coriscium Sulphurellum*. The perfect insect occurs freely in the New Forest, and also at Scarborough: it appears late in autumn,

and hibernating is met with in the spring, thus resembling in habit *Gracilaria Stigmatella*, but we have no clue to the habit of the larva. Of its congeners one, *Cuculipennellum*, forms cones on the leaves of privet, the other, *Brongniardellum*, forms flat mines on the upper surface of oak leaves.

In the genus ORNIX, since the list of wants appeared in 'Intelligencer,' vol. ix. p. 197, one has been supplied; for we have bred several specimens of *O. Torquilella* from larvæ on sloe, received last summer from Herr Hofmanu; but referring to the list already given we shall still be glad of any of the following larvæ:—

16. *O. Finitimella*. On sloe.
17. *O. Anguliferella*. On pear.
18. *O. Ampliatella*. Larva at present unknown.
19. *O. Scutulatella*. On birch.
20. *O. Devoniella*. Larva at present unknown.
21. *O. Pfaffenzelleri*. Do.
22. *O. Cælatella*. Do.
23. *O. Interruptella*. Do.
24. *O. Caudulatella*. Do.
25. *O. Polygrammella*, *Woche*, n. s. Do.

16. *O. Finitimella*. First described by Zeller, in the 'Ent. Zeitung,' 1850, p. 162, is reputed to feed on sloe. Herrich-Schäffer says, "Bred from hazel and hawthorn," but Frey says, "The larva with us feeds on sloe; I have found it plentifully on the borders of woods in September and October." The perfect insect comes very near to *Anglicella*.

17. *O. Anguliferella*. This is one of the most distinct-looking species of the group, and is historically interesting as the first that was separated from the group of *Meleagripenella*, fourteen years ago. Dr. Wöcke finds the species in gardens at Breslau in May, and again at

the end of July and beginning of August. The larva he finds on the leaves of pear trees; the fact is not stated, but probably it forms cones like those of *O. Anglicella* on hawthorn.

18. *O. Ampliatella*. The largest and palest of the group was collected by Herr Mann, in Croatia, in May, 1849. The larva should be industriously sought for by those who have opportunities of exploring the South-East of Europe.

19. *O. Scutulatella*. The species is not uncommon on the Dartford Heath fence. Dr. Wöcke breeds it from birch, and finds it equally plentiful with *O. Betula*; he does not, however, state whether there is any difference in the habit of the two larvæ.

20. *O. Devoniella*. This species rests still upon the single specimen taken amongst birch, hazel and hornbeam, in a lane near Dawlish, Devonshire, May 1, 1850.

21. *O. Pfaffenzelleri*. This has only occurred in some of the Alpine valleys of Switzerland, where it occurs the beginning of June. It has considerable resemblance with *O. Interruptella*.

22. *O. Cælatella*. Described by Zeller, in an Appendix to his Monograph of the *Gracilariidæ*, in the second volume of the 'Linnæa Entomologica' (p. 586), from a single specimen taken in May, at Montenero, in Tuscany, by Herr Mann; he subsequently saw a Styrian specimen. No other specimens known.

23. *O. Interruptella*. Was taken in some plenty in Lapland, last summer, by Dr. Staudinger.

24. *O. Caudulatella*. A conspicuous species, but though described as far back as 1839, still a very great rarity. It has occurred at Ofen, at Glogau, at Posen, &c., in May, June and the beginning of July. Zeller once took it amongst *Salix alba*, whilst collecting *Tortrix Hartmanniana*.

25. *O. Polygrammella*. Collected by Dr. Wöcke in Lapland last summer; the

larva is supposed to feed on *Betula nana*.

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AN INVITATION TO THE WOODS.

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COME to the wild woods, come away,  
Now the sun is bright, in the month of  
May,

And the mated birds, in boist'rous glee,  
Fill the wide heavens with harmony ;  
Now the breezes shake the hyacinth bells,  
And the pale anemone whitens the dells,  
And young leaves whisper a soothing tale,  
And all is joy, and light, and love—  
For the azure heaven is smiling above,  
And the green earth laughs for sympathy.

Come where the Hair-streak\* flutters by  
Like a living leaf; where the butterfly†  
Whose snowy wings are dash'd with green,  
And with rich orange tipp'd, is seen ;  
Where the Chequer'd Skipper,‡ as you  
tread,

Springs lightly from its grassy bed ;  
And Clouded-border Moths§ unfold  
Their teuder wings of speckled gold ;  
Where *Fuciformis* quivers round  
The stems with honeysuckle bound ;  
And, like a fragment from the sky,  
Sweet *Alexis* gambols by ;  
Where *Falcula*, whose hooked wings  
Have eye-like spots, to the birch leaf  
clings ;

While near it, where the catkins play,  
*Papilionaria* larvæ stray,  
Mid forms like their own safe to be  
From prowling *Ichneumonida*,  
From the busy tit that twitters near,  
And other foes they have to fear.

Oh, come to the wild woods, come away,  
Now the sun is bright, in the month of  
May!

Come, for a thousand sights shall cheer  
Your eye—a thousand sounds your ear!

T. F.

\* *Thecla Rubi*. † *Thymele Alveolus*.  
‡ *Anthocharis Cardamines*. § *Venilia Maculata*.

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To Entomologists.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 242.]

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.

## CLIMATE.

It is a common remark amongst Continental Lepidopterists that species are more variable here than in France or Germany, and that of some species which on the Continent always preserve a very uniform character it is very difficult to find two British specimens alike. Why is this?

Mr. Birchall, on visiting Rannoch last summer, appears to have been "much struck with the great variation from ordinary southern forms of many of the Rannoch Lepidoptera" (Zoologist, p. 7521). It may well puzzle a wise man why *Xylophasia Polyodon* should generally be blacker in Scotland than in England, whilst *Fidonia Piniaria* is always whiter on the northern side of the border.

Mr. Birchall suggests that if collections, in which the "whole row system" prevails, were arranged, not according to the present pyramidal plan of the little one at the top and the big one at the bottom, but according to the locality of capture, much benefit to Science would arise from such an in-

novation, though we much fear that to those of conservative tendencies it would hardly be palatable.

Why should not the rows commence with specimens taken south of the Thames; then would follow those captured between the Thames and the Humber; then those from the district between the Humber and the Tyne; then those from between the Tyne and the Tweed; then the Scotch specimens south of Forth and Clyde; then those from the north of those rivers, but south of the Caledonian Canal; and, lastly, those north of the Caledonian Canal.

A series of each species in a genus thus arranged geographically would have a most instructive appearance, and if the specimens from the same latitudes be kept in parallel columns, as they would be by the "whole-row system," it would be so easy to compare the forms of allied species in the same localities: the Scotch *Aplecta Tincta* would be placed by the side of the Scotch *Nebulosa* and the Scotch *Occulta*, whilst at the top of the same rows would be seen the same insects from the New Forest.

Is it too late for some to burn their collections, and begin *de novo*? Such a misfortune would be the greatest blessing that could happen.

Mr. Birchall asks, "Why should the colours of Lepidoptera be usually darker in Scotland and Ireland than in England?" The first answer that suggests itself is, "Owing to the greater moisture in Scotland and Ireland." But if any one asks, "Why moisture should produce intensity of colour?" we confess we are unable to assign a reason.

If moisture has anything to do with it, then we ought to find the same difference between Devonian and Kentish specimens. But do we find it?

---

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52 High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1 York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3 East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater; W. Cull, 34 Henry Street East, St. John's Wood; T. Cooke, 513, New Oxford Street.

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 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the list.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

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EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before—

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Above half a page, but under a page . . . . .	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."



Mr. STAINTON has left home for Germany: letters for the 'Intelligencer' are to be addressed to him at Mountsfield as usual; he remarked to us before leaving that "he hoped the readers of the 'Intelligencer' would furnish a good supply of observations and notices of captures, so that our labours during his absence might be minimized."

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS. — After the 26th of May my address will be—  
W. LENNON, 2, *New Market Street, Dumfries*; May 18, 1861.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Pond Place, my address will be as under: — JOSEPH CHAPPELL, 2, *Duke Street, Hulme, Manchester*.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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W. F. K.—Drop the false species, and thus avoid reminding every one of their sins.

G. G. M., FRANKFORT.—Larvæ of *Buc. Gnaphaliella* and *Coleophora Musculella* safely received. Thanks.

F. H., REGENSBURG.—Thanks for the larvæ of *Depressaria Culcitella*.

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#### CAPTURES.

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##### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Hermaphrodite Anthocharis Cardamines*.—In setting some females of *A. Cardamines*, which I took yesterday in the Bollin Valley, I observed that one of them, though a thorough female in all other respects, has a bright distinct stripe of the male's orange on the right fore wing.—E. M. GELDART, *Rosc Hill, Bowdon, Cheshire*; May 14, 1861.

*Captures near Manchester*.—During the last three weeks we have taken the following:—

*Emmelesia Albulata*. In meadows.  
*Xanthia Citrigo* (larva).  
*Apamea Unanimis*. Bred from larva.  
*Coccyx Argyrana* (imago). On oaks.  
*Incurvaria Masculella*.  
*Micropteryx Subpurpurella*.  
*Argyresthia Nitidella* (larva).  
*Lithocolletis Alnifoliella* (imago).  
*Gracilaria Syringella*.  
*Ornix Avellanæcolella*.  
*Elachista Rufocinerea*.

—JOSEPH CHAPPELL, 2, *Duke Street*;  
W. WORTHINGTON, 10, *Meredith Street, Hulme, Manchester*; May 20, 1861.

##### COLEOPTERA.

*Captures of Coleoptera near Manchester*.—We have taken the following during the past three weeks:—

*Dromius linearis*  
*Clivina fossor*  
... *collaris*  
*Notiophilus aquaticus*  
... *palustris*  
*Patrobus excavatus*  
*Anchomenus marginatus*  
... *lævis*  
... *mœstus*  
*Carabus nitens*  
*Harpalus æneus*  
... *ruficornis*  
... *fulvipes*  
*Trechus micros*  
... *rubens*  
... *minutus*  
... *secalis*  
*Bembidium rufescens*  
... *guttula*  
... *femoratum*  
... *littorale*  
... *monticulum*  
... *doris*  
*Tachypus flavipes*  
*Ilybius uliginosus*  
*Hydroporus planus*  
*Stiliclus rufipes*

Oxytelus rugosus  
 Lesteva bicolor  
 Staphylinus Cæsarius  
 Philonthus splendens  
 ... laminatus  
 ... æneus  
 Hister stercorarius  
 Epuræa æstiva  
 Meligethes rufipes  
 ... viridescens  
 Rhizophagus bipustulatus  
 Aphodius inquinatus  
 ... prodromus  
 Linnonius cylindricus  
 Cryptohypnus riparius  
 Corymbites Quereus  
 Rhinosimus ruficollis  
 ... planirostris  
 Sitones hispidulus  
 ... liueatus  
 ... sulcifrons  
 Hylurgus piniperda.

—J. CHAPPELL & W. WORTHINGTON.

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

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*Cænonympha Davus*.—Duncan gives Ashdown Forest, in Sussex, as a locality for this species. Can any one confirm the statement?—W. F. KIRBY; *May 16*.

*Lasiocampa Quercus*.—By Mr. Stone's notice of the discovery of a pupa of this insect, at this time of the year, I should suppose he considers it an extraordinary event. From my own experience I can assure him that in the North (and, for anything I know, wherever it abounds), by raking the grassy banks in the spring, you may obtain plenty of the cocoons containing living pupæ. It also happens that nine out of ten of these long sleepers bring forth males; and, as these imagos invariably come forth a day or so before those which have only remained in pupæ a few weeks, it is doubtless a provision in order that females should always find husbands ready for them, and have no

chance of remaining in single blessedness. Among "collecting breeders" of this insect, whenever any of their larvæ do not seem to grow as rapidly as the rest and remain feeding when the others have changed to pupæ, they generally throw them away, saying, "They will not come out till next year," which is the case. You may also, by stinting a larva in food, cause this astonishing event, and consign it to an imprisonment of more than a year, instead of one, or two, or three weeks. *Queries*.—Is it scarcity of food that *naturally* causes this? Is it being hatched late? or, What is it?—R. TYRER, *Crouch End, Hornsey; May 20, 1861*.

*Eupithecia Indigaria bred*.—I have at last succeeded in breeding *Eupithecia Indigaria*. On the 29th or 30th of last May I obtained three eggs from a female taken at Delceme; they hatched in a short time, and chose larch as their food from several plants put for their use: as they did not seem to do well on this food I gave them sallow, when about ten days old, which they seemed to enjoy, and the result is that on the 12th inst. a fine male and female came out. I believe, from observations made since, that their proper food is heath.—C. S. GREGSON, *Kendal; May 20, 1861*.

*Ornix Fagivora*.—In my 'Tineen und Pteropheron der Schweiz,' I described (p. 252) a new *Ornix* from caught specimens, under the erroneous name of *Ornix Devoniella*. I have now thirty specimens of this species bred from beech and hornbeam. The larva turns down the edge of the leaf, and is found in September. The perfect insect is easily recognised by the ochreous inner margin of the anterior wings.—PROF. FREY, *Zurich; May 10, 1861*.

*Nepticula Ariæ*, H.-S.—I have received from Herr Hofmann, of Ratisbon, some specimens of the *Nepticula* bred from *Sorbus Aria*. It is the species which I formerly described under the

name of *Mespilicola*: the name *Aria* must therefore sink. The other species described by Herrich-Schäffer (Int. viii. 176), of which I now possess original specimens, are all good distinct species.—**IBID.**

*Elachista Nobilella* bred. — In the 'Linnæa Entomologica' (vol. xii. p. 200) I mentioned that I had bred a specimen of this insect. I now know its mode of life. The larva, which is slender, yellowish, with a brown head, is nearly full fed before winter, and is found in March in a species of *Festuca*, which grows on the dry slopes of our mountain woods. The mine is long and white, and the larva often appears to go from one leaf to another. The pupa reminds one of that of *Elachista Gleichenella*.—**IBID.**

*Gracilaria Populetorum*.—I have unfortunately no description of the larva and habit of this insect, and last year I sought for it in vain. Only this much I do remember with certainty, that the larva lived in rolled-up leaves and *not in cones*. I found it years ago on young birch trees in an open part of the wood.—**IBID.**

*Gracilaria Rufipennella* and *Hemidactylella*.—The larvæ of both species occur here in cones on *Acer pseudo-platanus*, but I have not been able to distinguish them. The specimens which you and I bred last autumn, from the mines which were found here at Zurich, are to this day somewhat doubtful with me. They possess the same peculiarity in the legs as in *G. Rufipennella*, and may possibly yet be only one of the numerous varieties of that species. Besides of *G. Hemidactylella* I only possess an old specimen from Vienna. I will during the present summer more attentively study the cones on *Acer*. On *Acer campestris* we find only *G. semifascia* here, and no other species.—**IBID.**

[From the last sentence, we presume we were in error in stating (p. 24) that Professor Frey had sent cones on *maple*

leaves which produced *G. Hemidactylella*; they must have been cones on *sycamore*.]

*Glyphipteryx Fischeriella* bred. — I have this morning bred *G. Fischeriella* from the larva which I mentioned the other day as *suspected* to be this species; the larva lives in the seeds of *Dactylis glomerata* and various other grasses. I first found the larva on the 19th of August, 1860, nearly full fed; you can see little or no trace of the larva unless you collect some of the seed-heads and put them into a glass, and look at them in a day or two; you will then see where they are at work.—T. WILKINSON, *Cliff Bridge Terracc, Scarborough*; May 17, 1861.

*Chrysoclista Flavicaput* bred. — The larva of this species feeds in the interior of hawthorn twigs, and changes to the pupa state *in situ*, so that the pupæ may be readily collected. Mr. Simmons sent me some pupæ at the beginning of April, and pointed out that an oval opening in the side of the twig indicates the *locus* of the inhabitant. From the consideration of these pupæ and their habitat I suspected that they would produce *Chrysoclista Flavicaput*, and this conjecture has been satisfactorily confirmed, Mr. Archer, of Trinity College, Cambridge, having bred the perfect insect, which is now appearing here from hawthorn twigs forwarded by Mr. Archer.—H. T. STAINTON; May 18, 1861.

*Cecidomyia Salicis*, Schrank. — In May last I gave some account of the gall-gnat (*C. rosaria*) that is instrumental in forming the rose-like galls on the willows. I have lately hatched another of the willow gall-gnats, whose economy is different: this is the *C. Salicis*. By the operation of this gnat the twig is made to assume a rounded woody knot. The twig continues indeed to grow beyond the knot, but from the juices being appropriated it is sickly and struggles for existence. Meantime the knot becomes the home of the larvæ through the autumn and

winter; here they feed in the heart of the gall, as many as six or eight in company, till their larva-life is at an end, when they assume their pupa stage, not to emerge from their bark-covered knot till the month of May. Still they have instinctively consumed the wood here and there quite up to the bark, so that the gall-gnats may the more readily effect their exit. Through these tiny apertures the insect forces its way, leaving its cerclothes in the hole. But I hasten to give the description of the imago, which I copy in part from Professor Loew's 'Monograph on the Cecidomyiæ,' in part from Mr. Walker's 'Diptera':—*C. Salicis*. "After death nearly altogether brown. In life the abdomen of the female deep blood-red, or with broad bands of the same. Under side with a few spots on the thorax. Abdomen silvery below, with rings of white glistening hairs. Wings dusky. Oviduct long and pointed, orange-coloured, not fading after death." The insect seems, according to Mr. Walker, to be met with in England, Scotland and Ireland, forming woody galls on the twigs of *Salix aurita* and *C. cinerea*, and more rarely on those of *S. Capræa*, on which mine have occurred. — PETER INCHBALD, *Storches Hall, near Huddersfield*; May 14, 1861.

*Syrphidæ*.—The woods in May are merry with the hoverer-flies; we see them at every turn, hovering motionless in the air, like the kestrel among birds, in search of their mates, keeping up all the while a shrill continuous humming. The earlier stages of the *Syrphidæ* are worthy of consideration. The eggs of not a few are laid by the parent insect on the leaves of such plants as are infested with Aphides: here they hatch, and the grubs prove as formidable enemies to the plant-lice as the larvæ of the lacewing-fly itself. Their form is leech-like; after the manner of other dipterous larvæ, they are not furnished with feet or eyes; these, indeed, they do not seem to need, as they

have only to stretch their lithe form to get at their stupid prey. Réaumur has described with some minuteness their organ of suction: it consists exteriorly, he says, of a three-pointed barb open at the end, and furnished with a sucker. The barb serves to pierce the skin and the sucker to pump up the juices of the body of the Aphis; this piston-movement is continued till nothing remains of the victim but the dry and shrivelled skin. When the larva is full-grown it attaches itself, by means of a viscous fluid, to various stems or twigs; the body becomes curtailed, but retains something of its former shape. The pupa-case is variously mottled, sometimes with a chain-work of spots on the back, sometimes with darkish dots. It is somewhat singular that the imago makes its escape at the thicker end of the case, and the empty cocoons may still be seen adhering to the boles of trees, more especially the beech. One I found last autumn was glued on a fern-frond, and I succeeded in hatching its tenant: another more recently on one of the thread-mosses (*Bryum Cigulatum*). The *Syrphidæ* that are so predaceous in the larva state feed chiefly in the winged state on the nectar of flowers. — IBID; May 18, 1861.

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#### NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

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The names of subscribers for Vols. VI.—X., at 10s. per volume, received up to Saturday night, May 18th:—

1. Bond, F.
2. Hartwright, J. H.
3. Russell, W. T.
4. Kenderdine, F.
5. Killingback, H. W.
6. M'Lachlan, R.
7. Latchford, W. H.
8. Barrett, C. G.

9. Farren, W.
10. Wilkinson, G. H.
11. D'Orville, H.
12. John, E.
13. Backhouse, W.
14. Balding, A.
15. Wilkinson, T.

#### AGRICULTURAL ANTS.

NOT long ago Mr. Saunders read at the Entomological Society a notice of an ant which had a turn for Mineralogy and made collections of crystals. At the meeting of the Linnean Society, on the 18th of April, a notice was communicated of an agricultural ant, which is reported as follows in the 'Gardeners' Chronicle' of Saturday last:—

*“Extracts from Letters addressed by Gideon Lincecum, Esq., to Charles Darwin, Esq., on the habit of the Agricultural Ant of Texas.*

“The first letter was dated Long Point, Texas, December 29, 1860. The species of *Formica*, which Mr. Lincecum named ‘agricultural,’ was stated to be a large brownish red ant, dwelling in paved cities, a farmer, thrifty and healthy, and diligent and thoughtful, making suitable and timely arrangements for the changing seasons. When he selects a situation upon which to locate a city, if on ordinarily dry land he bores a hole, and surrounds it with a low circular mound three or sometimes six inches high, its outer limits three to four feet from the entrance. But if the location is on low flat land liable to inundation, though the ground may be perfectly dry when he does the work, he elevates his mound in a sharp cone to the height of fifteen or twenty inches, sometimes even more, and places the entrance near the apex. Around this he clears the ground of all

obstacles, and levels and smooths the surface to the distance of three or four feet from the gate of the city. On this space not a spire of any green thing is permitted to grow, except a single species of grain-bearing grass, which, having planted, he nurses and cultivates with constant care, cutting away all other grasses and weeds that may spring up. The cultivated grass grows luxuriantly, producing a heavy crop of small white flinty seeds, which under the microscope very much resembles the rice of commerce. When it gets ripe it is carefully harvested and carried by the workers, chaff and all, into the granary cells, where it is divested of the chaff and packed away, the chaff being taken out and thrown beyond the limits of the cleared space. In wet weather these stores are liable to become damp, and to sprout and spoil; and if this occurs they bring them out to dry on the first fair day, carrying back all the sound seeds, and leaving the sprouted ones to waste. Mr. Lincecum stated that in the sand beds overlying portions of rock in his peach orchard there were five cities of these agricultural ants—evidently quite ancient cities—which he had observed for twelve years. The cities were invariably planted at the proper season with ant rice, and it was accordingly seen springing up in the farm circle every year about the 1st of November. He maintained that there can be no doubt of the fact that the peculiar grain-bearing grass was intentionally planted.

“In a subsequent letter, dated March 4, 1861, replying to this question from Mr. Darwin: ‘Do you suppose the ants plant seeds for the ensuing crop?’ Mr. Lincecum replies:—‘I have not the slightest doubt of it. I have at all seasons watched the same ant cities during the last twelve years. I visited the same cities yesterday, and found the crop of ant rice growing finely, exhibiting the signs of high cultivation.’ ‘We have,’ he

continues, 'not only agricultural ants in Texas, but a species that is a regular horticulturist. These plant with shade-trees the mounds of sand thrown out from their cells and extensive tunnels. They cannot stand our summer sun, nor travel over the unshaded plains to bring in provision, and hence the necessity of tunnels or under-ground passages to the trees and patches of herbaceous plants that yield the leaves upon which they subsist. The excavations sometimes extend outwards 400 or 500 yards. To allow sufficient space for carrying a piece of leaf through it as wide as a dime, or sometimes larger, the tunnel is generally an inch in diameter, terminating most commonly under a shady tree, or in a garden or corn field. When they enter a garden in this way they seldom fail to ruin it, all kinds of fruit trees, flowering shrubs and garden vegetables being trimmed of their leaves.'—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, May 18, 1861.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 243.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

[PRICE 1*d.*

## THE LAST MEETING.



ON Monday next the Entomological Society of London meets in its present rooms, 12, Bedford Row, for the last time; it then moves into more spacious quarters.

This is the first time since the foundation of the Society that it has *outgrown its domicile*. In its earliest infancy it was located at 17, Old Bond Street; in 1852, however, in consequence of the dilapidated condition of the tenement in Bond Street, and the tendency shown by the ceiling to gravitate towards the floor, it became necessary for the Society to move, and it then migrated to 12, Bedford Row, Holborn, where the Members were never tired of congratulating one another on the great improvement in the accommodation to that which they had previously enjoyed in Bond Street. That within ten years the growth of the Society should be such that it literally had no option but to remove to where it could have more space, is a most gratifying reflection, especially now that there is a prospect of our not being

personally inconvenienced by the increase in numbers of the attendants at the Meetings.

Many who have only recently joined the Entomological Society, and have expressed disappointment at the poor accommodation, will perhaps be surprised to hear that within the last ten years the removal of the Society to Bedford Row was considered a step up in the world; now another step is made upwards by removing *from* Bedford Row.

An old Member of the Society, who had been absent from the Meetings for nearly two years, observed, on rejoining the circle, that nearly all the faces were new; he recognised, of course, a few old stagers, but the great mass seemed to be made up of new comers, new members. Nothing shows more conclusively than this the rapid growth of the Society. It may be asked why the new Members should displace the old ones? for if the new Members were only additions to the previous body of Members, though one might see some strange faces, still there would be the mass of old friends as a nucleus.

But here the very discomfort from the overcrowding of the room affords a ready answer to this enquiry. A young entomologist who is very keen takes at first no notice of the heated room and vitiated atmosphere, but these gradually tell upon him, and after about eighteen months' apprenticeship his visits become less frequent, and it is known that many Members have permanently abandoned the meeting-room from feeling unequal to the fatigue of attending the meetings: these no doubt will be re-attracted to the Society's new meeting-room in Gerrard Street, Soho.

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WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

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EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before—

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

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Mr. STANTON will not be "at home" on Wednesday next, nor during the month of June.



## OBSERVATIONS.

*Porthesia Chrysoorrhæa* and *Eriogaster Lanestris*.—I have not met with the larvæ of these species, though I have recently visited the locality where last year, earlier than this, I took them by hundreds.—R. W. WRIGHT, 4, Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road; May 27, 1861.

*Cossus Ligniperda*.—Much has lately been said about this insect, and much doubtless remains which might be said. It is by far the strongest larva which I have had anything to do with, and often succeeds in lifting up the lid of the box in which it is confined; it can also squeeze itself through so small a hole that I have often been puzzled in finding out by what means the insect made its exit. After they have made their escape they sometimes creep under a mat (I have twice found them in such a place), and make themselves a slight cocoon. A friend of mine kept some of these larvæ at the top of his house; one escaped, and was soon after found at the bottom of the house. It will be seen by this that they can perform rather long journeys, though perhaps it fell part of the way. I now keep them in a tin box, through which they cannot bore. "A. J. H." doubtless failed in breeding his larvæ, because he did not give them green wood: I have never found them in any other than a living tree. I think the best way to breed them is to place them in sawdust, and then to supply them frequently with small pieces of living wood; otherwise they may be placed in a large piece of fresh wood, which must be occasionally moistened, for the reason stated by Mr. Stainton (*ante* p. 4) with regard to the larvæ of *H. Mojorella* and *D. Olivella*. I have bred some larvæ since January, which thrive well under the first method; during the winter they spin a strong cocoon, but come out in

the spring, or if placed in a warm room. I have generally found trees more or less inhabited by these larvæ, according as the trees stand alone, or in company with others. A tree standing alone, if it has any, will for the most part be found to contain a very great number.—E. S. DEWICK, *Blackheath*; May 22, 1861.

*A Mining Larva in the Leaves of Anemone nemorosa*.—The weather being propitious, and M. Fologne proposing an excursion to the Forest of Soignies, I thought I could not do better than try my luck there, more especially as M. Fologne had much raised my expectations by showing me some hexapodal larvæ which were mining in birch leaves, sometimes as many as ten or twelve in a leaf, each in a separate mine, the said mine being a blotch of irregular form; and further he showed me that these hexapodal larvæ (apparently utterly destitute of ventral prolegs) soon came out of the leaves, and formed cases of irregular form, thorough bivalves, but of no defined outline, thus totally distinct from anything that the larvæ of *Incurvaria*, as hitherto observed, construct. We had both suspected these larvæ might be Coleopterous (but we dare not say so, for fear of each laughing at the other); moreover, I know of no Coleopterous larva that constructs a bivalve case.

The Forest of Soignies, which is of very considerable extent, its longest diameter being about twelve English miles, lies to the south of Brussels, and is easily reached by the Luxembourg Railway, the second station on that line, Groenendale (*Anglicè* Greendale) being in the heart of the Forest, which consists principally of beech trees, but interspersed with firs, poplars and a few other trees, and with numerous bushes of alder, hornbeam, dogwood, &c. The growth of low plants is very varied, and in some parts *Epilobium angustifolium* grows in great profusion; on this we found a few larvæ of *Laverna conturbatella*, but *L. Rasch-*

*kiellā* had not yet shown any symptoms of its existence. *Aglaiā Tau* flew about merrily, but evidently rather the worse for wear. I devoted my attention to *Micropteryx* in any form in which I could find it: I saw *M. Calthella* sitting on the outside of the flowers of the buttercup, also on the flowers of *Carex*. Mr. Allen Hill used to aver it frequented *Carex* rather than *Caltha*. I also saw *M. Thunbergella* flying near a beech bush, and likewise observed *M. Seppella* on the wing. I found two of the queer miner in beech leaves, which starts off like a *Nepticula* to terminate in a blotch, but which can hardly appertain to *M. Thunbergella*, as imago and larva should scarcely appear together.

But the discovery of the day was a larva mining the leaves of *Anemone nemorosa*. M. Fologne found the first; it had mined a piece of the tip of a lobe of the leaf; the mine was greyish green, not transparent, so that we could not divine the nature of the tenant—no one likes to sacrifice an only child; an entomologist feels equally tender to an only larva. Instead of turning this larva out of its mine to see what it was we sought for another. Presently I found an anemone leaf with one of the lobes entirely cleaned out and turned brown by a mining larva: after some hesitation this mine was opened, and a fat whitish larva with greenish grey dorsal vessel and brownish head was brought to light; it had six anterior legs, but no prolegs. *Hymenopterous* was the ready solution of the problem; but what *Hymenopteron* is known to mine the leaves of *Anemone nemorosa*? and none being known to us to do so, M. Fologne declared he would run no risk; he would describe the larva, and then try and rear it, lest he should again throw away unknown larvæ!

The nest of these larvæ which we found taught us that they can move from leaf to leaf: at any rate, it had cleaned out the lobe of the leaf it had first occu-

ried, and having occasion for more nourishment, had entered a fresh lobe, and had made a considerable blotch therein, which blotch was, when we found it, quite *clean* and free from excrement.

After that we found another of these same larvæ: to which order of insects they belong is a matter of considerable question, which can only be satisfactorily solved by the appearance of the imago. —H. T. STANTON, *Brussels*; *May 27*, 1861.

*Æcophora flavifrontella* bred.—Whilst hunting in the Guisbro' woods, about the beginning of June, some four years ago, I met with a case-bearing larva climbing up the trunk of a beech tree. The case was formed of a somewhat heart-shaped piece of leaf folded over, sealed along the edge, and open at both ends. I took home with me some leaves in the box in which I had put the larva, on which to feed it, but on getting home I found that it did not require them, as it had attached itself somewhat loosely to the side of the box. In course of time it produced the above-mentioned insect. When I made known what I had bred, and from the kind of case the larva had inhabited, I was assured that it must be a mistake, as *Æ. flavifrontella* had been reared on the Continent, and the case which the larva lived in was a curiously constructed one. Thus matters have stood, owing to my not having been able to obtain the case since, until the other evening, when my friend Dr. Kuaggs showed me both it and the insect just bred from it. On comparing notes I find that we agree in every particular, as to time and place; and probably some one living in the vicinity of beech trees will keep a look out for the creature for the next week or two. This construction of a case by the larva removes the perfect insect from among the *Æcophoræ*, as they feed internally.—JOHN SCOTT, 13, *Torrington Villas, Lee, S.E.*; *May 24*, 1861.

*Syrphidæ* (continued).—Last week I directed attention to those of the *Syrphidæ* whose larvæ are leech-like and prey on the Aphides. Another section of this numerous family—forming the genera *Eristalis* and *Helophilus*—inhabit, in their larva state, foul and stagnant water, where they revel and fatten on animal and vegetable substances in every stage of decay. To adapt them to the elements in which they delight, and to enable them to carry on more effectually the work that is assigned to them, these larvæ are furnished with a respiratory apparatus, telescopically formed,—thus capable of considerable tension. By means of this tube, which rises to the surface of the muddy and shallow bed they choose for their home, they receive the air necessary to their support, while they search the sediment below for their putrescent food! More highly favoured than most of their kind, the body is furnished below with seven pairs of membranous feet, furnished with claws, thus facilitating their movements at the bottom of the water. The mouth consists of an opening furnished with a cartilaginous border. Before passing into the nymph state the larvæ leave the water, and seek some subterranean shelter. A viscous fluid they have the power of secreting secures them in their chosen retreat; their respiratory tube ceases its functions, their skin hardens, dries up, and becomes the cocoon of the pupæ, whence emerge the drone-flies of our woods and gardens. We found one of the larvæ on its rambles a few days ago; it had evidently just left its watery nest in the bole of an oak, for on examining the hollow, which was filled with dead and decaying oak leaves and a putrid shrew-mouse, we found abundance of rat-tailed maggots (as they are popularly called), in every stage of growth, from the lilliputian to the fat and full-grown grub.—PETER INCHBALD, *Storthes Hall, near Huddersfield*; May 21, 1861.

*Cecidomyia Galeobdolonitis*.—I have recently succeeded in rearing, after several fruitless attempts, both the male and female of this singularly delicate little insect. Mr. Walker is scarcely accurate in saying that it “lives in the thickened almost subterranean stalks of *Galeobdolon luteum*.” The gnat sometimes even pierces the lower *lateral* shoots that bud forth at the axils of the leaves, and thus cripples them, and causes them to assume the appearance of woolly galls, much like those of the *Veronica*; but the yellow weaselsnout (*G. luteum*) is strictly a stolon-bearing plant, and this may account for the collar presenting often such a monstrous knot of galls as it does. In these the pupæ pass the winter months, and enter on their winged existence in the month of May. It would not appear that they enter the earth before they undergo their transformation. In my case, I removed the plants so infested into a flower-pot, covering it over with a bell-glass, and imitating nature by the introduction of such mosses as crept about their roots. The first gall-gnat emerged on the 21st of May. Loew, in his Monograph, says that a gnat called *G. strumosa* has been reared from the pouch-like swellings of the uppermost leaves of the young shoots, but not described. Mr. Walker, in his laborious compilation on the Diptera, vol. iii., only describes the female. His characteristics agree pretty generally with the species I have reared, and consequently I am disposed to call it *C. Galeobdolonitis*, which would seem to be the name adopted by Winnertz. I give below the characteristic differences of the two sexes:—

*Male* much smaller. Antennæ with the joints not pedicellated as in the female. Wings limpid and with grey pubescence in both sexes, the aual fork extending to the inner margin, more deeply coloured in the male than in the female. Halteres darker. Abdomen pro-

minently forcipated. Legs longer in comparison of its size.

*Female* with the antennæ fuscous, concolorous, 13-jointed, pedicellated. Thorax with disk pale fuscous. Halteres pale yellow. Oviduct slightly produced, pale yellow.

The grey wings and pale yellow bodies tend to render these minute forms singularly beautiful under the microscope.—*IBID*; *May 24*, 1861.

#### EXCHANGE.

*Odonestis Potatoria*.—I have twenty-four larvæ of this insect, which I should be glad to exchange for larvæ of *Polyommatus Alexis*. I have also forty larvæ of *Abraxas Grossulariata* to exchange for impregnated eggs of *Gonepteryx Rhamni*. Applicants should send their larvæ first, then I will return my larvæ in their boxes.—*HENRY BIRD*, *Great Hallingbury Gardens, near Bishop Stortford, Herts*; *May 22*, 1861.

*Biston Hirtaria*.—I shall be happy to send larvæ of this species to any one in need of it, on receipt of a box with return postage.—*R. W. WRIGHT*, 13, *Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E.*

*Birds' Eggs wanted in exchange for Lepidoptera*.—I am in want of the following birds' eggs:—

Curlew,  
Redfooted Falcon,  
Little Grebe,  
Red Grouse,  
Hen Harrier,  
Hobby,  
Kingfisher,  
Kite,  
Merlin,  
Nightjar,  
Tawny Owl,  
Oystercatcher,  
Storm Petrel,  
Quail,

Raven,  
Common Sandpiper,  
Great Gray Shrike,  
Common Snipe,  
Common Tern,  
Woodcock,  
Wryneck,

for which I can offer the under-mentioned Lepidoptera:—

*P. Machaon* (4 bred),  
*S. Tiliæ* (1 bred),  
*B. Prodomaria* (5),  
*S. Lunaria* (2 bred),  
*E. Consignata* (1),  
*S. Dubitata* (2),  
*P. Cassinea* (2),  
*N. Dictæa* (1),  
*C. Ocularis* (2 bred),  
*X. Conspicillaris* (1 bred),  
*X. Petrificata* (2),  
*X. Semibrunnea* (1).

Please write first. Correspondents not hearing from me within a week will conclude that their offers are not accepted.—*G. H. PALMER*, *Clayfield House, Taunton*; *May 24*, 1861.

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY R. M'LACHLAN.

*Lasiocampa Quercus*.—Did Mr. Tyrer's spring pupæ produce *Quercus* or *Cal-lunæ*? Information on this point might throw some light on the question as to the stability of the latter as a species.

*Cossus Ligniperda*.—"A. J. H." (p. 53) seems to wonder at what became of his larvæ in a flower-pot. A few years since I had a number of these larvæ, and placed them in a large flower-pot, also covering the top with zinc, and, as an extra precaution, fixing the bottom of the pot firmly in the earth floor of a cellar, but still they disappeared, and I discovered that they worked their way out at the hole in the bottom, and through a gallery they formed in the earth. Some time afterwards, as the

servant was breaking up the remains of an old birch-broom for fire-wood, five or six cocoons were found formed in the interior.

*Eupithecia indigata*.—Will Mr. Gregson be kind enough to state what grounds he has for his suspicions that the proper food of the larva of this species is heath? My own small experience, and that of my friends, is that it is attached to the Scotch fir.

*Eupithecia dodoneata*.—Those in want of this pretty species should take their stand under a pollard oak at dusk, and catch the moths as they visit the twigs for depositing their eggs and other reasons of their own. Many more may be taken by this method than by the usual one of beating.

*Epunda viminalis*.—This, with many other interesting species may be bred from the shoots of willow, which should now be collected.

*Ebulea verbascalis*.—The larva of this species is unknown. From the habits of the perfect insect there can be little doubt that it feeds on *Teucrium Scorodonia*, and last autumn I found larvæ, evidently Pyralidæ, on this plant, which I should have no hesitation in referring to this species. This larva, which, when in repose on the under side of the leaf lay half curled round, was shining green, with a whitish line on each side above the legs, and with numerous small warts, from each of which sprung a single hair. These fed well till the end of October, then hibernated, and died during the winter.

*Spilonota*, an apparently undescribed species, is attached to the larch: this is allied to *ocellana*, but is more constant than that species. It has been taken or bred in considerable numbers by some of our collectors, and is, I believe, shortly to be described. I have bred it from a dirty whitish larva feeding inside the bundles of young larch leaves, at the same time as *Coleophora laricella* is at work on the leaves.

*Coleophora Panzerella* is common in Dulwich Wood, principally about the trunks of sweet chestnuts. London entomologists in want of this species should visit this locality.

*Gelechia*, n.s., allied to *Instabilella*, common near Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, in July and August, amongst *Atriplex maritima*. Mr. Douglas and others consider this to be only one of the many forms of *Instabilella*, but I am convinced that it is distinct, in which opinion I am joined by Mr. Bond, who has had ample opportunities of taking both in their habitat near Freshwater, viz. *Instabilella* on the cliffs, and occasionally in salt marshes, and the nondescript above mentioned. To my eyes it is a lighter coloured, shorter winged insect, though I am at a loss at present to point out any very striking characters. The times of appearance do not coincide: this does not appear till *Instabilella* is nearly over. Entomologists visiting the island late in the autumn should look out for the larva.

*Coleophora murinipennella*.—Are there not two species confounded under this name? one the original *Murinipennella*, with a large-sized case, feeding on one or more species of *Luzula*, and the other with a case scarcely half the size feeding on a species of *Juncus*. This latter I found in the Isle of Wight, near Freshwater, the cases about the rushes (no *Luzula* near), and the moths the same way, but naturally so ill marked and worn besides, that it was impossible to detect any differences.

*Coleophora juncicolella* is common in the larva state at Shirley. The cases may be taken, with an occasional *Pyrrhulipennella*, by sweeping the heath principally at night, and boxing or bagging the contents of the net. These sweepings may be placed in some convenient vessel on arriving home, and examined next morning. By the way, a novice at this work will be not a little astonished at the

amazing quantity of insect life, of all orders, that he has unwittingly collected.

*Coleophora* — sp.?— Last spring I found at Forest Hill a long, slightly curved, dirty whitish case feeding on *Centaurea nigra*. This was young, and I believe came to an untimely end, and I have since been unable to find another. Micro-Lepidopterists should be on the look out.

In conclusion, I would hint that the Phryganidæ are now out, and will no doubt often fall in the way of Lepidopterists. If they will pin those they take, and if, from want of time, they are unable to set them, send them to me un-set; I shall be greatly obliged, though set specimens are always more acceptable, as I find these creatures do not relax well.

R. M'LACHLAN.

Forest Hill, May 23, 1861.

#### RHOPALOCERA IN WINTER.

In the last number of the 'Stettin Entomologische Zeitung' is a paper by Herr von Prittwitz on the winter form of the Silesian Rhopalocera; it concludes with the following *resumé*, which, as so many of the species are identical with our British butterflies, may not be without interest for some of our readers.

The following species pass the winter in the imago state:—

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Lathonia? | 7. Polychloros |
| 2. Cardui    | 8. Xanthomelas |
| 3. Atalanta  | 9. Urticæ      |
| 4. Io        | 10. C-album    |
| 5. Antiopa   | 11. Ægeria?    |
| 6. V-album?  | 12. Rhamni     |

The following pass the winter in the egg state:—

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Paphia    | 7. Ilicis      |
| 2. Pamphilus | 8. Betulæ      |
| 3. Agestis   | 9. Spini       |
| 4. Telicanus | 10. W-album    |
| 5. Quercus   | 11. Apollo     |
| 6. Pruni     | 12. Mnemosyne? |

The following pass the winter in the larva state:—

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Maturna      | 26. Semele?     |
| 2. Artemis      | 27. Phædra?     |
| 3. Cinxia       | 28. Hyperanthus |
| 4. Didyma       | 29. Tithonus    |
| 5. Phæbe        | 30. Eudora?     |
| 6. Dictynna     | 31. Janira      |
| 7. Athalia      | 32. Dejanira    |
| 8. Britomartis? | 33. Mœra?       |
| 9. Lucina       | 34. Megæra      |
| 10. Selene      | 35. Arcanius?   |
| 11. Euphrosyne  | 36. Iphis?      |
| 12. Dia         | 37. Hippothoë?  |
| 13. Daphne      | 38. Hippothoë   |
| 14. Lathonia    | 39. Alexis?     |
| 15. Niobe       | 40. Adonis?     |
| 16. Adippe      | 41. Optilete?   |
| 17. Aglaia      | 42. Tiresias    |
| 18. Camilla     | 43. Cratægi     |
| 19. Populi      | 44. Palæno      |
| 20. Iris        | 45. Malvarum    |
| 21. Iliia       | 46. Tages       |
| 22. Galathea    | 47. Paniscus    |
| 23. Ligea       | 48. Comma       |
| 24. Euryale     | 49. Lineola     |
| 25. Briseis     | 50. Linea       |

The following species pass the winter in the pupa state:—

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Lathonia  | 14. Machaon     |
| 2. Prorsa    | 15. Podalirius  |
| 3. Cardui    | 16. Brassicæ    |
| 4. Io        | 17. Rapæ        |
| 5. C-album   | 18. Napi        |
| 6. Ægeria    | 19. Daplidice   |
| 7. Circe     | 20. Cardamines  |
| 8. Virgaureæ | 21. Sinapis     |
| 9. Phlæas    | 22. Hyalæ       |
| 10. Cyllarus | 23. Edusa?      |
| 11. Alsus    | 24. Myrmidone?  |
| 12. Battus   | 25. Alveolus?   |
| 13. Rubi     | 26. Polychloros |

The two following thus appear to pass the winter in the pupa, larva and imago states:—

Lathonia? and Ægeria?

The five following species appear to pass the winter in the pupa and imago states:—

C-album	Cardui
Atalanta	Polychloros
Io	

Possibly these observations of Herr von Prittwitz may elicit some remarks from observers in this country.

# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 244.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.]

## TOO KEEN.

“BUZBUZ, I hear, wants to sell his collection. Well,” remarked Jones, “I always thought he was too keen to last.”

“Yes,” observed Brown, smiling, “when he was pestering me so for a *Carmelita*, last year, I felt pretty certain that the *Carmelita* would be for sale within the twelvemonth: I wish now I had made a bet on the subject.”

“But,” exclaimed Robinson, “why is it that keenness implies such a short continuance?”

“Oh!” replies Brown, “its just the old story of the hare and the tortoise; the fellow who is too keen is so because he is impatient,—he wants to do everything at once, and those who are beset with that infirmity are very apt to lack perseverance. Besides, as in so many other things, action and reaction are equal and opposite; and excessive keenness in almost any pursuit is almost sure to be followed by a degree of distaste for it.”

“Well,” said Jones, “I’m really very sorry for poor Buzbuz: if he had been

contented to have wore more leisurely, and not been so hyper-furious at it, I believe there was in him the making of a good entomologist.”

We can only re-echo the sentiment of Jones, and express “our deep sorrow for poor Buzbuz.” But is his a solitary case? We fear not; and that our our lamented friend is only the type of a class. Some persons take up a pursuit so eagerly, and lavish on it such an amount of ardour and energy, that their fondness for that particular object speedily becomes exhausted: they are for burning the candle at both ends, and holding it before the kitchen-fire as well!

“To take things quietly” is a motto which to them is “stale, flat and unprofitable,” and so eventually they find that they weary of everything, and a listlessness creeps over them, during which they pay the penalty of the excitement in which they previously lived: it is the headache and the lassitude that comes after the banquet.

Should this meet the eye of any nascent Buzbuz perhaps he will pause and reflect whether, if the path he is pursuing is likely to lead to such a

catastrophe, it may not be well to arrest his steps in time, and to seek a more regular track, which, though it may appear to have been followed mainly by plodders, has conducted them effectually to a point far higher than that which he is now following can do.

It is well to bear in mind that there is such a thing as being too keen to last; but yet we do not wish every slow-coach to lay this very much to heart, on the same principle that dunces dread the injurious effects of over-study, fearing to overwork their brains,—an idea as uncalled for as that which haunted one of Mr. Squeers' correspondents, "that he was too good to live."

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Sheffield, my address will be, as formerly, —W. B. PRYER, 2, *Albert Villas, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.*

trees, and I was fortunate enough to take a couple of *E. Advenaria*.—W. B. PRYER, 2, *Albert Villas, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.*; May 30, 1861.

## CAPTURES.

## LEPIDOPTERA.

*Cerura bicuspis*.—I have the pleasure to record the capture of a fine male *C. bicuspis*, just emerged from the pupa-case, on the alder: no one need apply.—THOMAS R. PUGH, 28, *Berry Street, Preston*; May 27, 1861.

*Gastropacha ilicifolia*.—I have had several days' pupa-hunting on the moors this spring, and have taken a quantity, principally *P. fuliginosa* and *S. Carpini*; the others were at the time unknown to me, not having met with them before. On the 18th of May, on looking into the cage containing them, I had the pleasure to find a perfect specimen of *G. ilicifolia*. The strangers have since produced six fine specimens of *P. Menyanthidis*, the first making its appearance on the 19th of May.—T. MELDRUM, *Millgate, Ripon*.

*Peridea Trepida* near *York*.—During the time I was sugaring on Saturday last I had the pleasure of taking a very fine female *P. Trepida*, in good condition, flying about the branches of an oak tree, no doubt depositing her eggs.—J. H. DOSSOR, *East Parade, Heworth Road, York*; May 27, 1861.

*Coleophora fuscocuprella*.—On Whit-Monday, at *Barnet*, while beating the under-wood, I captured a specimen of this insect.—HENRY ARIS, 9, *Rawstorne Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.*; June 3, 1861.

*Captures near Rotherham*.—On the 27th inst., in company with Mr. W. Thomas, I spent a day at *Maltby Wood* (about seven miles from *Rotherham*). We took about a hundred larvæ of *Xanthia Citrigo* off the trunks of lime

## OBSERVATIONS.

*Vanessa Atalanta*.—I took a very lively pupa of this insect on the 11th of December, 1859.—C. CAMPBELL, 3, *Vine Terrace, Rochdale Road, Manchester*; June 3, 1861.

*Lasiocampa Quercus*.—Seeing Mr. Stone's observations on *L. Quercus*, and Mr. Tyrer's remarks on the same, I have to state, in reply to both those gentlemen, that on Good Friday last I picked up a cocoon of *L. Quercus*, which I thought at first was merely an old one, but I found in it a living pupa, which I considered to be an unusual occurrence. I assent to Mr. Stone's remark that it was owing to the wet, cold summer last season; it is, at all events, of rare occurrence in this locality. The imago emerged this day, a very fine female, which contradicts Mr. Tyrer's theory, both as regards the sex and time of emerging.—R. P. HARVIE, 8, *Keppel Street, Stoke, Devon*; May 26, 1861.

*Lasiocampa Quercus*.—I have not met with the larvæ of this species, though I have visited the same locality several times, where, last year, earlier than this, I took them by scores.—HENRY BIRD, near *Woodside Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex*; June 3, 1861.

*Habits of Miana Larvæ?*—As I never see any notice of the capture of these larvæ, perhaps these few lines may interest some of your readers, and tend to aid the discovery of the larvæ of this genus, as I see by the 'Manual' only two are known. On Whit-Monday, as Mr. Aris, senior, and myself were sitting on a railway bank refreshing the inner man, for the want of something better to

do we began opening the unexpanded buds of a large *Carex*? when, to our astonishment, as there were no external signs, we found a large larva feeding on the flower-head. The larva was about 1" 3" long, grass-green, with black spiracles. This discovery caused us to look further, and we soon found several more, although full late for them, the imperfect flower-heads, when expanded, readily showing where they have been. The best way I know at present to find them is to lay down and look through the flower-stems, and if the flower-head does not reach the top, and there is any appearance of frass below it, open the flower-head, as it most likely contains a larva.—HENRY ARIS, 9, *Rawstone Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.*; June 3, 1861.

*Hadena Atriplicis*.—Is it usual for the green markings in *H. Atriplicis* to be very much fainter in bred specimens than when caught? and if so, what is the probable reason? I have observed the same with regard to the yellowish markings on *H. Dentina*.—A. B. C.

*Adela Degeerella bred*.—On the 16th and 22nd ult. I had the pleasure of breeding this species from cases found last March, by searching amongst the accumulated dried leaves at the base of beech bushes.—C. HEALY, 74, *Napier Street, Hoxton, N.*; June 3, 1861.

*Cecidomyia Taxi*.—When I was in Surrey, in January last, I noticed that the yews that grow intermingled with junipers on Riddlesdown, near Croydon, were covered here and there with tinted bosses, which had a very pretty appearance. I gathered several, in the hope that I might be able to find out the insects that had been instrumental in forming these artichoke-like galls. The galls I kept in my botany-case for many weeks, but unfortunately the larva died in its nidus of leaves, and I was thus disappointed. More recently, however, I observed the same bosses on yew trees

in Yorkshire, and as May was nearly over, I thought it not unlikely I might succeed better at a season when so many of the *Cecidomyia* make their entrance into life. I gathered a handful of affected shoots, put them into a cup of water, and covered them over with a bell-glass. This time I was rewarded for my perseverance. The very first day of June I had the pleasure of seeing two gall-gnats (♂ and ♀), under the glass, and others have since appeared. The gall, as I have said, is in form not unlike a tiny artichoke, in the heart of which a single larva lives through the winter in its nest of closely-fitting leaves, which diminish in size as they approach the centre. The gnat lays her egg in June, in the young and tender green shoots which are just then beginning to grow; these become crippled, and gradually assume the appearance I have described, offering food and shelter to the yellow-coloured larva during the winter months. In April or May it enters on the pupa stage of its existence, gathering intensity of colour as it approaches maturity, and in June it comes forth in the winged condition, a beautiful orange-coloured fly. For the benefit of those who may be more particularly interested in the Diptera, it may be well to describe more minutely the perfect insect, inasmuch as Professor Loew, though alluding to the artichoke galls at the end of the branches of *Taxus baccata*, says that the fly is still altogether unknown (*noch ganz ungewiss ist*), nor does Mr. Walker include the species among the 200 *Cecidomyias* he describes with such minuteness. I may just remark that the yew gall-gnat presents a tolerable appearance, being nearly equal in size to the well-known *C. rosaria*.

#### DESCRIPTION.

*Male*. Antennæ apparently shorter than in the female, from the greater crowding of the joints, which are verticil-

late, pilose. Thorax testaceous, darker laterally, with a spot in front, and two dark triangular spots behind. Abdomen orange, with dusky pile, forcipated. Legs darker in the upper half, paler in the lower.

*Female.* Antennæ testaceous, as in the male, 18-jointed; joints petiolated, less densely pilose. Thorax as in the male. Wings ashy, with dusky pile in both sexes. Transverse veinlet somewhat beyond the middle of the subcostal vein. Abdomen orange, with paler oviduct. Legs dark, with grey pubescence.—PETER INCHBALD, *Storthes Hall, near Huddersfield*; June 1, 1861.

#### EXCHANGE.

*Ova of Smerinthus Ocellatus.*—I have a brood of fertilized ova of this insect; any juvenile desirous of rearing it can have a batch of the eggs by sending a stamped and ready-addressed envelope.—GEORGE GASCOYNE, *Newark*; May 27, 1861.

*Ova of Endromis Versicolor.*—I have been entirely unsuccessful with this insect: only one female emerged, who waited a fortnight for a mate, and ultimately died of the complaint caused by "hope deferred." I have examined the pupæ, and find them perfectly healthy. I infer that they intend remaining over until another spring. I shall hold the envelopes for another occasion. It is yet too early for *Cucullina*.—IBID.

*Abraxas grossulariata.*—I have pupæ of the above-mentioned moth to spare, of which I shall be happy to send a few to any one in need of them. Applicants to send small box and return postage.—W. LANG, 2, *John Street, Hamilton, N.B.*

*Exchange.*—I have larvæ of *P. Monacha*, *T. Cratagi* and *A. Aprilina* for exchange. Ova, pupæ, larvæ and imagos acceptable.—E. TEARLE, *Gainsborough*.

#### A DAY AT LYMINGTON SALTERNS.

BEING recently at Southampton, I went one day across the water to "the Salterns," about two miles beyond Lymington. Alas! this hunting-ground, beloved of Dawson and Wollaston, will soon be no more: there is but one Saltern left, all having been relinquished and broken up, because they did not pay, and the remaining one will soon cease to work. This information I got out of an old fellow who was walking about with a spade in his hand, opening and shutting the communications between one basin and another; and, as soon as he discovered what I was at, he volunteered some particulars about certain predecessors of mine in entomological experiments on that ground, which, as there is some reason to believe they are true, and not to their credit, I shall say nothing about. True is it that a man unconsciously leaves photographic images of himself wherever he goes, and that, under particular circumstances, these life-pictures become visible to others, often the last persons in the world that the "object" represented would wish to view them.

Well, with all the hints of famous places for insects that this old salt could give me, I got nothing, during several hours' search, worth mentioning. In vain I turned over clods, bricks or stones; there was nothing better than *Nebria brevicollis* and *Harpalus obsoletus*. So I sat down in disgust, and turned my thoughts and eyes away from terrestrial things; after a journey in space, long if measured by distance, but short by time (after the fashion of many sublunary travels on wheels), my eyes reverted to the earth, and my thoughts soon fol-

lowed them. True I saw only a *Bembidium normannum*, and in securing it I started one or two *B. ephippium*, but in pursuing these the grains of sand seemed to shiver and move under my feet with a centrifugal motion, I being the centre of distraction. So, like the waggoner who prayed to Jupiter, I went on my knees, not to pray heaven, but to do what the waggoner was told to do—help myself. Self-help is a fine thing to talk about, and though I do not for a moment mean to say that self-help and helping oneself are usually synonymous, yet they were in this instance. So, after several fruitless endeavours I succeeded in arresting one of the moving atoms, and behold it was only a juvenile *Salda*, not even in a state to be called hemipterous. Again and again I got only one of these soft, brown runners (I had almost called the vagrants *sans-culottes*, but brand them as *sans-ailes*), and had well nigh come to the conclusion that all the moving creatures I had seen were of the same kind, when I saw one atom literally jump, alight about six inches off, and jump again. Of course I determined to secure this dancer, but in making the attempt I started several more, and then I, as if bewitched, became helplessly involved in the mazes of *their* dance; it certainly was not for my pleasure, seeing I could not secure a partner Hope, Dancing Dervishes, Ignis fatuus, Syrens with soft voices luring Ulysses to their dangerous rocks: all these and many other deceptive emotions, persons or things, have I heard of, but never imagined anything so delusive and elusive as these Hemiptera that now fled from my outstretched hands. A sweeping net was of no assistance; they refused to jump into it, and lay flat when it was moved towards them. Truly I

believe they laughed at my frantic endeavours to capture them. At length, utterly wearied with the chase, I looked out one singly and fairly ran him to earth, not suffering my attention to be diverted to his companions, winged and wingless, who did their best to distract me as before. In this way I succeeded in capturing a few of these *Salde*—three species, of whose names in the present state of knowledge of this genus the less that is said the better. However, I discovered one fact about them, which is that it is only the perfect insect that hops—at least the imperfect ones only *ran* in my presence: I can hardly think that that was a *ruse* of young *Salda*.

J. W. DOUGLAS.

June 3, 1861.

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#### THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

##### A NEW SONG.

(From *Blackwood's Magazine for May*.)

Have you heard of this question the  
doctors among,  
Whether all living things from a Monad  
have sprung?

This has lately been said, and it now shall  
be sung,

Which nobody can deny.

Not one or two ages sufficed for the feat,  
It required a few millions the change to  
complete;

But now the thing's done and it looks  
rather neat,

Which nobody can deny.

The original Mouad, our great-great  
grandsire,

To little or nothing at first did aspire;  
But at last to have offspring it took a  
desire,

Which nobody can deny.

This Monad becoming a father or mother,  
By budding or bursting produced such  
another;

And shortly there followed a sister or  
brother,

Which nobody can deny.

But Monad no longer designates them  
well—

They're a cluster of molecules now, or a  
cell;

But which of the two doctors only can tell,  
Which nobody can deny.

These beings, increasing, grew buoyant  
with life,

And each to itself was both husband and  
wife;

And at first, strange to say, the two lived  
without strife,

Which nobody can deny.

But such crowding together soon trouble-  
some grew,

And they thought a division of labour  
would do;

So their sexual system was parted in two,  
Which nobody can deny.

Thus Plato supposes that, severed by fate,  
Human halves run about each in search  
of its mate,

Never pleased till they gain their original  
state,

Which nobody can deny.

Excrescences fast were now trying to  
shoot;

Some put out a feeler, some put out a  
foot;

Some set up a mouth, and some struck  
down a root,

Which nobody can deny.

See, hydras and sponges and star-fishes  
breed,

And flies, fleas and lobsters in order  
succeed,

While ichthyosauruses follow the lead,

Which nobody can deny.

Some, wishing to walk, manufactured a  
limb;

Some rigged out a fin, with a purpose to  
swim;

Some opened an eye, some remained dark  
and dim,

Which nobody can deny.

From reptiles and fishes to birds we  
ascend,

And quadrupeds next their dimensions  
extend,

Till we rise up to monkeys and men—  
where we end,

Which nobody can deny.

Some creatures are bulky, some creatures  
are small,

As Nature sends food for the few or for all;  
And the weakest we know ever go to the  
wall,

Which nobody can deny.

A deer with a neck that is longer by half  
Than the rest of its family (try not to  
laugh),

By stretching and stretching becomes a  
Giraffe,

Which nobody can deny.

A very tall pig, with a very long nose,  
Sends forth a proboscis quite down to  
his toes;

And he then by the name of Elephant goes,  
Which nobody can deny.

The four-footed beast that we now call a  
Whale,

Held his hind legs so close that they  
grew to a tail,

Which he uses for threshing the sea like  
a flail,

Which nobody can deny.

Pouters, tumblers and fantails are from  
the same source;

The racer and hack may be traced to one  
Horse:

So men were developed from Monkeys,  
of course,

Which nobody can deny.

An Ape with a pliable thumb and big  
brain,

When the gift of the gab he had managed  
to gain,

As a Lord of Creation established his  
reign,

Which nobody can deny.

But I'm sadly afraid, if we do not take  
care,

A relapse to low life may our prospects  
impair;

So of beastly propensities let us beware,  
Which nobody can deny.

Their lofty position our children may lose,  
And, reduced to all-fours, must then  
narrow their views;

Which would wholly unfit them for filling  
our shoes,

Which nobody can deny.

Their vertebræ next might be taken away,  
When they'd sink to a shell-fish or spider,  
some day,

Or the pitiful part of a polypus play,  
Which nobody can deny.

Thus losing Humanity's nature and name,  
And descending through varying stages  
of shame,

They'd return to the Monad, from which  
we all came,

Which nobody can deny.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.]

## HINTS FOR OBSERVERS.

THE Smithsonian Institution has issued a "circular in reference to the history of North American grasshoppers."

"The grasshoppers of North America," we are informed, "correspond to the locusts of the Old World, which commit such ravages in Asia and Africa. The term locust is applied in America to a widely different insect."

"The Smithsonian Institution, being desirous of obtaining accurate information respecting the grasshopper tribes of North America, calls the attention of its friends and correspondents to a number of queries relative to this subject, drawn up by Mr. P. R. Uhler."

These queries, sixty-one in number, have struck us as likely to be serviceable to those who are engaged in working out the economies of other insects, and we therefore reprint them for the benefit of the entomological public on this side of the Atlantic.

1. Where does the grasshopper lay its eggs?

2. How does it lay its eggs? with the ovipositor projected at the time into the ground, or into a hole dug beforehand?

3. At what depth does the female deposit her eggs?

4. What kind of soil does she prefer for this purpose?

5. What localities, whether near streams, on hill-sides, in pits, or in cavities?

6. How often does she lay her eggs?

7. How long does she live after laying them?

8. Does she lay them singly or in clusters?

9. Does she sometimes lay them singly and at other times in clusters?

10. What do the eggs resemble?

11. What is their size? shape? colour? markings?

12. How much time is occupied in laying the eggs?

13. What changes take place in the egg before it is hatched?

14. How long does the egg remain before it is hatched?

15. What state of the atmosphere is most favourable for its development?

16. How does the young escape from the egg?

17. What is its appearance? marking? size?

18. What places and food does it prefer?

19. Is it capable of producing any noise, and how?

20. What is its general manner of life?

21. Does it exhibit any peculiar actions?

22. Is it ever pugnacious, or destructive of its own or other kind of insects?

23. When does its first change of skin occur?

24. What peculiarities does it then exhibit?

25. How long a time is occupied in changing the skin?

26. How many changes of the skin occur?

27. What are its peculiarities after each change?

28. What length of time between each change?

29. How long after its exclusion from the egg does its last moult occur?

30. What is the appearance of the pupa?

The remaining queries will take up too much space for insertion here: we must recur to them next week.

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Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the list.

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*All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

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EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page . . . . .	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

---

ERROR IN ADDRESS.—My address was printed 13 (instead of 4) in one of my notices, and has caused a good deal of trouble.—R. W. WRIGHT, 4, Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. G., ST. HELIERS.—The insect sent is *Euchelia Jacobea*, common in England.

## CAPTURES.

## LEPIDOPTERA.

*Captures in the New Forest, &c.*—Lepidoptera are scarce this year in the New Forest: although I have met with the usual species I have before taken here, specimens are not nearly so plentiful as during the summers of 1858 and 1859. Even *Adela viridella* has put in but a very poor appearance, as I have not seen more than two or three at any one time, where in 1858 and 1859 I have seen hundreds flying together. On the 30th of May I was at the locality for *Melitæa Cinxia*, near Sandown, Isle of Wight, and did not see a single specimen, although the day was splendid, and *Anthyllis vulneraria* was in full bloom; the food-plant (*Plantago lanceolata*) was eaten but very slightly, and I failed in discovering the pupa or pupa-case. The next day I went to Sandrook, where, on the 1st of June, 1858, I took 150 in about three hours: Sandrook proved no better than Sandown, with the exception that I saw a specimen of *Cinxia*, which looked much the worse for wear. In the Forest I have taken—

- L. Sinapis.
- N. Lucina.
- L. Argiolus (one only).
- N. Strigulalis.
- L. Rubricollis (1).
- N. Chaonia (one worn).
- E. Advenaria (2).
- V. Maculata.
- E. Dolobraria (1).
- B. Cinctaria.
- ... Consortaria.

- T. Consonaria.
- ... Extersaria (1).
- I. Lactearia. This and *C. Reversata* are the only insects common in the Forest this year.
- E. Porata.
- ... Punctata.
- ... Trilineata.
- C. Temerata.
- ... Taminata.
- M. Euphorbiata (1). Usually common here.
- T. Variata.
- P. Unguicula (1).
- E. Furcula. The only Noctua I have seen worth a pin.
- A. Myrtili. One hibernated? the first week in May.
- H. Prasinana.
- T. Ministrana.
- P. Cristana. One in May.
- P. Lecheana.
- R. Arcuana.
- C. Ochraceana.
- C. Rusticana.
- P. Biarcuana.
- ... Ludana.
- ... Mitterbacheriana.
- S. Lunulana.
- ... Perlepidana.
- ... Puncticostana.
- ... Germarana.
- P. Rheedana.
- ... Reliquana.
- T. Lappella.
- I. Pectinea.
- ... Oehlmanniella.
- ... Capitella.
- M. Thunbergella (1).
- ... Subpurpurella.
- N. Swammerdamella.
- ... Schwarzziella.
- H. Fasciellus.
- C. Festaliella.

—W. FARREN, *Brockenhurst, New Forest, Hants; June 9.*

## COLEOPTERA.

*Captures in the New Forest.*—Among

rotten wood and fungus I have taken the following:—

*Scaphidium quadrimaculatum*,  
*Ips quadriguttatus*,  
*Rhizophagus ferrugineus*,  
 ... *bipustulatus*,  
*Thymalus limbatus*,  
*Bitoma crenata*,  
*Cerylon histeroideis*,  
*Mycetopbagus atomaria*.

—W. FARREN.

### OBSERVATIONS.

*Lasiocampa Quercus* or *Callunæ*.—In reply to Mr. M'Lachlan's question as to the identity of the species bred from pupæ collected in the spring, I must confess my inability (as some years have intervened since I collected any pupæ of *L. Quercus*) to make any definite reply. From various reasons, however, I must say that were they *Callunæ*, and, as I had not then heard of that variety of *Quercus*, they might have been, I can assure him that several of my males paired with females which had remained in pupæ the usual time. Also, as by stinting the larvæ in food retards thus considerably their development (which I have more than once myself done), I cannot think that those which remain till spring can be a different species; for I believe it is considered to be contrary to the law of Nature to change one species into another, even when assisted by the most perfect artificial means. Believers in Darwin may think otherwise, but they are in a respectable minority. I think if Mr M'Lachlan had carefully read my notice, he would have seen the manifest improbability, on account of the latter circumstance, of such an occurrence. I have, however, written to a friend in the North, asking him to send me any spring pupæ he may have; and, by that means, I hope to throw

some additional light upon the subject.—R. TYRER, *Crouch End, Hornsey*; June 6.

*Acidalia inornata*.—I am happy to say that I have succeeded in breeding this insect from eggs laid by a female last August. The young larvæ made their appearance in about fifteen days, and fed on sallow until the beginning of November, then they began to be stupid, and ceased to feed, though during the winter months I tried them with anything that was green, but all to no use. I never saw that they touched anything until the beginning of April, when they moulted their last skin, and I supplied them with *Vaccinium myrtillus*, which they fed on; no doubt that plaut will prove to be their natural food, though I have searched for the larvæ at the locality this spring, but failed to find any. I should be very happy to bear from any entomologist that is in the habit of capturing this insect, if it occurs in a locality where *Vaccinium myrtillus* does not abound; that will put the question at rest at once.—JAMES BATTY, 133, *South Street, Park, Sheffield*; June 5.

### EXCHANGE.

*Arctia Caja*.—I have larvæ of this insect, which I should be glad to exchange for any local variety of butterfly. I have also larvæ of *Ligdia adustata* to exchange for *Gonepteryx Rhamnii*, and a quantity of *Abraxas Grossulariata* for any other variety. If any one is in want of either of these two last-named species, I will send a few on receipt of boxes addressed and stamped. Those who have anything to exchange to write before sending boxes.—JOHN RUSSELL, *Hallingbury Place Gardens, Bishop Stortford*; June 10.

*Bombyx Callunæ*.—W. Shipston, 3, Lower Brunswick Street, Halifax, will

send ova of this variety on receipt of envelope properly addressed; in exchange for which he will be glad to receive ova, larvæ or pupæ of any other species.

*Biston Hirtaria*.—We have again larvæ of this species, which we shall be happy to supply to those gentlemen we were unable to oblige last year, or to any others who may care to breed the insect, on receipt of a box with return postage.—C. & J. FENN, *Clyde Villa, Lee; June 7.*

*Biston Hirtaria*.—Having distributed several hundreds of the larvæ of this species, I beg to announce that my stock is exhausted. I have been enabled to supply all applicants, but have not had time to write to each individually, for which I hope they will consider this as an excuse.—R. W. WRIGHT, 4, *Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E.; June 10.*

*Hemerophila abruptaria*.—I have a few of this species to distribute. Can any gentleman requiring it help me with the *Lithosia* genus? anything but *Rubricollis* or *Complanula* will be acceptable: still I wish my offer to be understood as gratuitous, and, so far as my stock will suffice, I shall be happy to supply all applicants. A letter before sending a box will oblige, that the demand may not be greater than the supply.—F. LOVELL KEAYS, 33, *Gloucester Place, Kentish Town, London, N.W.; June 10.*

*Melanippe tristata*.—This species is out in our woods, and I shall be glad to hear from any gentleman in want of it: I shall have ova to spare shortly for any one wishing to rear it. If boxes are sent return postage will be acceptable. Parties had better write first stating what number they require.—W. THOMAS, *No. 7 Court, Tom Cross Lane, Sheffield; June 8.*

*Exchange*.—I shall feel much obliged to any one who can assist me with larvæ of the following species, and will make

the best return in my power at the end of the season:—

E. Tiliaria,	A. Prodrómia,
A. Atropos,	A. Betularia.
S. Tiliæ,	P. Populi,
C. Dominula,	N. Dictæa.

I shall be absent from home after the 14th inst. for a short time, and will thank my correspondents not to send any boxes after the 12th until they hear of my return.—R. W. WRIGHT, 4, *Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E.; June 3.*

*Exchange*.—I have a quantity of *A. Ulmaria*, in fine condition, of which I shall be most happy to send specimens to any gentleman in want of them, on receipt of a box and return postage.—JAMES T. J. HIND, *Croxdale, near Durham; June 4.*

*Insects for Birds' Eggs*.—I have the following in duplicate:—

A. Lathonia,
M. Cinxia,
C. Edusa, var. Helice,
P. Daplidice (1),
D. Euphorbiæ (2 or 3),
X. Citrigo,

which I shall be glad to send any one for birds' eggs. My wants are too numerous to specify. Please write first.—F. P. JOHNSON, *Woodburn, St. Saviour's, Jersey.*

#### DOINGS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF STETTIN.

I HAVE now been here just a week, and as I have not been altogether idle, it may be as well to give some account of one's proceedings here. Stettin is very much improved in the last six years, for there are now two good Micro-Lepidopterists here: when I mention that they are so advanced as to crawl about on their stomachs on the herbage, my

Micro-readers will at once understand the proficiency they have attained.

The day after our arrival here we proceeded to Hökendorf, taking with us Dr. Schleich, one of these Micro-Lepidopterists, and as soon as we were in the garden there, we at once started towards a little fir wood, where *Artemisia campestris* and *Gnaphalium arnarium* grew in some plenty. Here we sought on both these plants, and soon found traces of a *Coleophora* larva on the *Artemisia*, and presently we fell in with three of the larvæ of *C. succursella*—a species I had received from Frankfort-on-the-Main, but had never before taken. The *Gnaphalium* furnished a plentiful supply of pupæ of *Bucculatrix Gnaphaliella*. The larches overhead were tenanted by *Coleophora Laricella*, and the wild cherries were thickly populated with *Coleophora Hemerobiella*, and I had abundant opportunity of studying the juvenile case of that species, as many of the leaves bore the empty curved case of the young larva; it has considerable resemblance to the case of *C. Vitisella*, but is more curved than that; the adult case, as is well known, is almost perfectly straight. *C. Hemerobiella* seems very plentiful in this neighbourhood, and I have noticed it both on quince, and hawthorn, though it certainly seems most plentiful on cherry.

The next day several of the Stettin entomologists came out to Hökendorf, and amongst them the other Micro-Lepidopterist, a nephew of Professor Hering: he brought with him some cases of *Coleophora onosmella*, which he had met with *en route*. Dr. Schleich was again of the party, so we three Micro-Lepidopterists kept together, and went to the skirts of the beech forest, where, on *Astragalus glycyphyllus*, we collected, in

some plenty, the larvæ of *Coleophora serenella*. Here also we found three other case-bearers, though of a different genus, which I will bring home with me, if they will kindly travel so far: I am told they are *Psyche graminella*. We then tried the interior of the wood, as my companions were anxious to see the larva of *Chauliodus Illigerellus*, but we were unable to meet with any. We wandered in the interior of the beech forest for some time, till we were quite tired of finding nothing, and then emerged to daylight, just at a dry hillock, where there was a considerable variety of vegetation, and one plant, which I did not recognise, I was told was *Cucubalus Otites* (it will be remembered that this is the food-plant of *Coleophora Otitæ*). We then sought a sandy slope, where *Artemisia campestris* and *Gnaphalium arenarium* grew very freely, and here we found several *Coleophora succursella*, and, to our great delight, a *Depressaria*? larva in the tips of *Artemisia campestris*; we only found two, the younger Hering having the good luck to find the first: it is not yet known what species this larva will produce; it is described in Treitschke's work as the larva of *Depressaria albipunctella*, but we know the larva of *albipunctella*, which is very different, and feeds on Umbelliferæ. On the *Gnaphalium* we found plenty of pupæ and one larva of *Bucculatrix Gnaphaliella*, and Dr. Schleich met with a few larvæ of *Coleophora Gnaphalii*. We searched very assiduously on this plant, because when I was in this locality six years ago I collected larvæ on that plant, but, as I imagined, only of the *Coleophora* and *Bucculatrix*, but after I reached home, to my surprise and delight, I bred a specimen of *Stagmalophora pomposella*, the larva of which I must have unknowingly collected. So we searched

in the hearts of the *Gnaphalium* for strange larvæ, nor were we disappointed; the first that came to light was a very fat, rather hairy creature, a trifle too large, I thought, for *pomposella*, and with a general appearance not unlike a *Pterophorus* larva; however, we collected these with some eagerness, and it was not till the next morning, when I was describing the larva, that I discovered it had only twelve legs; this of course at once altered the current of my ideas respecting it, and I believe I am now correct in referring it to *Erastria paula*, a small species which flies amongst *Gnaphalium arenarium*, and is by no means uncommon. The next strange larva that we found in the hearts of the *Gnaphalium* is also rather a singular-looking creature, but I am half afraid it may prove to be only a *Pyralis* larva. On the bushes of *Xylosteum periclymenum*, in the garden, we found the larvæ of *Gelechia Mouffetella*, but not so plentifully as usual.

H. T. STANTON.

Stettin, June 7, 1861.

(To be continued.)

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#### THE NEW FOREST.

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EXCEPT for a few hours last autumn I had not seen the New Forest since 1844, until the 23rd ult., when I went to Brockenhurst, and entered the Forest by the road that leads in a straight line to Lyndhurst. Now, as then, you see the road for miles before you, and the fringe of trees on either side still remains, the axe of the woodman not having come quite so far, although its effects are adjacent. These effects are the stumps of the oaks felled last year, which project only a few inches above the ground. The bark still adheres, loosely at top, tightly

lower down, and covers the sap, which, more dead than alive, forms a fermenting paste, smelling strongly of gallic acid. It is doubtless this secretion that attracts the beetles that assemble under the bark, but I fancy that different species like it in different stages of decomposition, some preferring it quite fresh, and others—more of gourmands in their taste—like it when it has become “high” and savoury. On the contrary, there are some species that seem to love the narrow subcortical quarters simply, on account of their seclusion; such is *Bitoma crenata*, which swarms in the driest places, and might be seen in the hottest sunshine dancing a *pas seul* over the surface of the stumps, darting in the pauses of its gyrations into the crevices with which the stumps, abound. The very first bit of bark that I raised off the very first stump I came to disclosed an insect that I caught in some abundance in Hainault Forest in 1841—*Pediacus dermestoides*, but never once since, though I have often sought for it; I thought this was a grand beginning, but it was the ending too, as far as this species was concerned, for although I spared no pains I could not get another. When I came to the next stump I looked, I suspect, much as Robinson Crusoe looked when he found that his island was inhabited, for it exhibited unmistakable marks of having been worked, and all the surrounding stumps gave similar evidence that I was only second hand. I afterwards discovered that by the exigencies of collecting the “bark” would be converted into “bite,” and that beetles would be turned into *farinaceous* food.

Afterwards in another, and unworked, lot of stumps I did better, for there I took, among other things:—

Ips 4-guttata,  
 ... 4-punctata,  
 Epuræa obsoleta,

*Epuræa florea*,  
*Rhyzophagus ferrugineus*,  
 ... *perforatus*,  
 ... *depressus*,  
*Cerylon histeroides*,  
 ... *ferrugineum*.

Scattered about among the stumps are pieces of oak timber, stripped of their bark, and left, apparently, to perish. Underneath one of these, and adhering to it, were several *Scaphidium 4-maculatum*, who were as much surprised to see me as I was to meet them, but they exhibited no desire to be further acquainted with me, and some of them would not be detained. In a similar situation I found *Liodes humeralis*, *Baptolinus alternans* and *Bolitochara bella*. Here and there in the Forest is a dead oak with its bark on, sometimes standing, sometimes cut down. Under the bark of such trees I found—

*Thymalus limbatus*,  
*Mycetochares bipustulatus*,  
*Ampedus lythropterus*,  
*Philonthus splendidulus*,  
*Homalota cuspidata*,  
 ... *plana*,  
 ... *æquata*,

and, under the loose bark of a beech tree, *Mycetophagus atomarius* and *Litargus bifasciatus*, both abundant.

Hunting bark is at times rather tedious work, for you may continue searching without finding anything worth taking, until there comes an excitement in the shape of something rarer, then attention becomes fixed and the tired arm is strong again. So I spent three days hunting under bark, there being little inducement to do anything else. There was scarcely any blossom on the white-thorn, so that a prolific source of beetles was not accessible. One might walk for half a mile and not see a handful of bloom, and when he shook it find nothing more than *Cychramus fungicola* and sundry *Anaspis*; at least, such was my fate. The only thing worth mention that I got by beating was *Corymbites*

*Quercus*, but I believe the cold season had something to do with this want; and the presence of *Ampedus lythropterus* under the bark made me think that other species had not yet left their breeding places or winter quarters.

I met Mr. Farren, who is on a collecting expedition in the Forest, and had been there for several weeks: he showed me his captures during that time, and there was nothing among the beetles that he had not obtained by digging out. The Lepidoptera he reported as being scarce, but the season for many good species had not arrived, so that it was too soon to come to any general conclusion respecting the scarcity of species this year.

J. W. DOUGLAS.

Lee, June 8.

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#### THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

—  
 To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—On the 1st inst., you prophesied that the Entomological Society would, on the 3rd, meet at 12, Bedford Row for the last time, but

"The best laid schemes of mice and men  
 Gang aft a-gley,"

and so in this instance, when it was accounted as good as settled that the Society was to remove to another house, the negotiations suddenly fell through, and the Society remains in possession of its rooms for a short time longer.

I thought it necessary to send you this note, as from the tenour of your article, many persons, in doubt of the Society's locality, might be inconvenienced.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.,

J. W. DOUGLAS,

12, Bedford Row,

Pres. Ent. Soc.

June 10, 1861.

# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 246.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

[PRICE 1*d.*

## HINTS FOR OBSERVERS.

WE last week commenced the series of sixty-one questions propounded to Transatlantic entomologists by the Smithsonian Institution, in reference to the history of North-American grasshoppers, and we left off at the thirtieth question, "What is the appearance of the pupa?" We now proceed with the remaining thirty-one questions.

31. Does it change its skin?
32. When and how often does it moult?
33. Does it ever feed while moulting?
34. Does it change its food after moulting?
35. What changes take place in its habits or manners?
36. What remarkable appearance does it ever present?
37. When does it become full winged?
38. Does it ever moult after becoming full winged?
39. What changes in habits or manners then occur?
40. What comparative difference is there in the size of the sexes?
41. When does the male unite with the female?
42. What is the length of time required for the act?

43. What peculiarities are observed at this time?

44. How much time elapses between the act and the laying of the eggs?

45. How long does the male live after the act?

46. How long does the female live after laying the eggs?

47. Does the female ever make a noise, and how?

48. How does the male produce his note?

49. At what time is he most noisy?

50. What variations of instinct have been remarked in either sex?

51. What condition of the atmosphere seems most favourable for their increase?

52. What other physical conditions favour them?

53. What physical conditions are most unfavourable to them?

54. What physical or other conditions cause them to migrate?

55. How far has their migratory flight been known to extend?

56. What times do they prefer for migrating?

57. What vegetable and other substances are repugnant to them?

58. Do odours of any kind affect them in any particular way?

59. Through how extended a district have their ravages been noticed?

60. What remedies have been used to prevent their ravages?

61. How far has each remedy been successful?

The Circular concludes with the following observation:—

“A very small amount of time appropriated to observing these insects may bring about results of the most weighty importance. It is useless to attempt to prevent the destruction occasioned by any species of insect until a sufficient acquaintance with its economy is effected.”

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. H. Russ.—A well-known remedy.



## CAPTURES.

## LEPIDOPTERA.

*Euchelia Jacobææ*.—I have just caught a very pretty variety of this beautiful but common insect, which occurs here this year in far greater profusion than I ever remember it to have occurred before. My specimen has the markings on the upper wings of a bright ochre-yellow, while the under wings are of a delicate buff.—S. STONE, *Brightampton*; June 17.

*Cucullia Chamomillæ*.—I beg to inform you that I have captured upwards of 200 larvæ of this insect, some of which are full grown, and about entering the pupa state.—J. B. RYDER, 5, *Navy Row, Morice Town*; June 11.

*Scoria Dealbata*.—On the 10th and 11th inst. Mr. H. Foster, silversmith, of this place, and myself, succeeded in capturing over one hundred specimens of the above-named rare moth, in beautiful condition, several of which were found on the high grass, just come from the pupa, with the wings not then developed; and since Mr. Dowset and Mr. R. Down, of this place, have taken over fifty more at the same spot.—ALEXANDER RUSSELL, *Ashford, Kent*; June 18.

*Captures in the New Forest*.—A little mistake was made last week at page 83, line 3 from top; *C. reversata* should have been *Cidonia russata*, and when I said "*T. lactearia*. This and *C. russata* are the only insects common in the Forest this year," I should have said "the only *Lepidoptera*," for, good lack! those confounded Diptera, which have such a liking for human blood, are common enough—I might say enough and to spare. During last week the following have appeared:—

*Aporia Cratægi*. I have seen but three specimens: usually common in the Forest by this time, and should be nearly over.

*Euthemonia russula*. Scarce; usually very common here.

*Arctia villica* (1).

*Acosmetia caliginosa*. Thirty-three specimens have fallen victims to the net and pin.

*Aspilates strigillaria*. Common.

*Eubolia palumbaria*. Do.

—W. FARREN, *Brockenhurst, New Forest, Hants*; June 17.

*Captures near Gloucester*.—Among others I have lately captured *M. Artemis* and the rather scarce *A. Baumanniana* freely; while, near the withy beds on the banks of the Severn, I have taken *T. Formicæforme*, in the same places as last year. *P. Alsus* I took in some abundance on the hills at Dursley, in spite of a high wind; they were accompanied by *N. Plantaginis*, *A. Euphrosyne*, and, strange to say, that lover of damp places *M. Artemis*: this latter species I perceived was much worn: two of its food-plants, scabious and plantain, were abundant, although at an elevation of several hundred feet above the vale.—J. MERRIN, *Gloucester*; June 17.

## COLEOPTERA.

*Captures in the Vicinity of Newcastle*.—Since my last communication I have taken the following:—

*Clivina collaris*

*Leistus spinibarbis*

... ferrugineus

*Nebria Gyllenhalii*

*Bembidium femoratum*

... tibiale

... nitidulum

... decorum

*Hydroporus septentrionalis*

*Philonthus carbonarius*

*Anthophagus caraboides*

*Lesteva bicolor*

*Olophrum piceum*

*Lathrimeum atrocephalum*

*Scaphidium quadrimaculatum*

*Hister cadaverinus*

... carbonarius

Saprinus rugifrons  
 ... maritimus  
 Epuræa æstiva  
 ... florea  
 Lacon murinus  
 Athous hæmorrhoidalis  
 Elodes pallida  
 Cyphon coarctatus  
 Telephorus abdominalis  
 ... pellucidus  
 ... bicolor  
 ... clypeatus  
 Malthodes marginatus  
 Anaspis frontalis  
 ... ruficollis  
 ... substestacea  
 ... maculata  
 Polydrusus undatus  
 Otiorhynchus sulcatus  
 Dorytomus maculatus  
 Grypidius equiseti  
 Cryptorhynchus Lapathi  
 Pogonocherus hispidus  
 Luperus flavipes, &c.

Water-beetles, up to the present time, are extremely scarce; even the most common species seem to have vanished. Insects in general are far from numerous.—V. R. PERKINS, *Newcastle*; June 14.

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

*Acidalia inornata*.—In this week's impression I see a note from Mr. Batty respecting this insect. If any one has reared it on *Vaccinium Myrtillus* I doubt if that would settle the question, for I think it can be successfully reared on almost any low plant—certainly on any of the grasses. I find it occurs most in the lower parts of woods and lanes, where not a vestige of *V. myrtillus* can be found for miles. I believe it may be found wherever its companion, *A. aversata*, is; in fact, I have found all the young collectors that I am acquainted with have the two species blended together.

In fairness to Mr. Batty, I ought to say it was he that first pointed out the differences of the two species to myself. I and several of my correspondents have bred the above-named species this year, and find that they do well on *Polygonum aviculare* or grasses: they eat very little in the winter months, and are in the larva stage a little over ten months, which makes them rather tedious to rear.—WILLIAM THOMAS, *No. 7 Court, Tom Cross Lane, Sheffield*; June 16.

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#### EXCHANGE.

*Nemeobius Lucina*.—I have a few duplicates of this insect, for which I should be glad to receive offers of exchange. Persons wishing to exchange had better write first, and those not receiving answers within a week must conclude that their offers are not accepted.—E. B. BRACKENBURY, *St. Peter's Coll., Radley, Abingdon, Berks.*

*Cucullia Chamomilla*.—I have larvæ of this insect in duplicate, also pupæ of *Epunda lichenea*, which I should like to exchange for larvæ, pupæ or good imagos of any of the following:—

Colias Hyale  
 Apatura Iris  
 Thecla Betulæ  
 Melitæa Artemis  
 Steropes Paniscus  
 Pamphila Actæou  
 Sphinx Convolvuli  
 Deilephila Euphorbiæ  
 Leiocampa Dictæa  
 Lithosia Quadra  
 Gastropacha Quercifolia  
 ... Ilcifolia  
 Endromis Versicolora (♀)  
 Aplecta Occulta  
 ... Advena  
 ... Tincta  
 Brepheos Parthenias  
 ... Notha

Plusia Orichalcea

Catocala Promissa

... Sponsa

—R. P. HARVIE, 8, Keppel Place, Stoke,  
Devon; June 17.

DOINGS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD  
OF STETTIN.

(Continued from p. 87.)

THE day after our return to Stettin an excursion was made to Julow and Fraendorf; here we found the leaves of *Aira cæspitosa* abundantly tenanted by larvæ, which I imagine are those of *Elachista Airæ*; we also found a few paler larvæ in the same leaves, which are probably *Elachista albifrontella*; in a damp part of the wood, just in such a locality as I found it six years ago at Hökendorf, we stumbled on *Chauliodus Illigerellus*; the larvæ were about full fed; a few had crept into the unexpanded flower-heads to revel on the young buds. In this part of the wood we found many plants of *Rhamnus frangula*, and I searched for drooping shoots like those noticed at Guildford three years ago, but without success, though why I cannot understand, as a specimen of *Laverna Rhamnella* taken in this neighbourhood was shown me. On *Genista tinctoria* I fancied I saw traces of larvæ of *Gelechia lentiginosella*, but no larvæ were visible,—perhaps it is already too late; of *Coleophora Vibicella* we saw no symptoms, but I found one larva of the *Coleophora* of the *G. tinctoria*, which the Frankfort entomologists call *Onobrychiella*. One of the party (Herr Miller) dislodged, by sweeping amongst the *Genista*, some specimens of *Cemiostoma Wailesella*. *Orobis niger* grows freely in this wood, and as a specimen of *Graci-*

*laria Imperialella* was taken here last June, Dr. Schleich and Herr Hering are fully determined to find the larva here before the end of the season.

We then turned away from the wood to a more open part of the country, where I noticed a strange *Centaurea*, which I was told was *C. paniculata*; this is the plant which Professor Zeller imagines produces *Parasia Paucipunctella*. We were now steering for the precise spot where, in 1855, Professor Zeller and I had met with the larva of *Coleophora Ballotella* on the *Ballota nigra* (though at the time I believe we both mistook it for that of *C. ochripennella*); Professor Zeller had indicated to the Lepidopterists here the locality so precisely that they had no difficulty in taking me direct to the spot, where, alas! however, no larvæ were to be found. Possibly in 1855 Professor Zeller or I had been so greedy in collecting the larvæ, which are pretty conspicuous, that we had extirpated the brood; certainly I had never then expected to come back to the identical spot in search of it.

To compensate for this disappointment, the next day I found the larvæ of *C. Ballotella*, in some plenty, close to the town of Stettin, and they are now feeding very comfortably on *Ballota* placed in water on the table before me.

H. T. STAINTON.

Stettin, June 7, 1861.

NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.

ABOUT three miles out of Southampton, on the road to Winchester, in a lane leading from the main road by the side of a plantation, the boundary of the demesne is formed by a high sandy bank,

which, when I saw it last September, was full of ants of several species, and then, as the author of the 'Elegy written in a Country Churchyard' said Melancholy had done to himself, so I did to this bank, "marked it for my own." In the autumn this bank was sodden with rain, the burrows of the ants were firm, and were easily opened and searched; but, although I found no beetles therein during the short time I detained the party who had come out merely for a drive, I saw enough to induce me to think that in the spring it would be a very promising place in which to seek *Heterius sesquicornis* and other lovers of the society of ants that burrow in banks. So when I turned my steps thither last month I was full of hope of getting a glimpse of the inner life of the ants and their guests. "Hope," as usual, "told a flattering tale," but, instead of the beautiful well-appointed nests I saw in September, I now found the whole surface of the ground to be in powder, and not an ant visible. Patiently I sought along the whole extent of the bank,—about a quarter of a mile,—but neither ant nor beetle was visible; so I cautiously probed the earth in many places, and when I occasionally unearthed an ant, I endeavoured to follow up his track, but the friable earth soon fell into it and obliterated every trace of his home or the road to it, and, after trying for an hour or two, I gave up the endeavour. I cast about what was best to be done, and at a venture mounted the bank and trespassed into the plautation, which had a very neglected appearance, and, as was afterwards told me, "the estate was going to the dogs." Bark was lying plentifully about, stripped from some oaks newly felled, and, the day being desperately hot, I cast myself down.

"Where'er the oak's thick branches stretch  
A broader, browner shade—  
Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech  
O'er-canopies the glade.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Still is the toiling hand of Care;  
The panting herds repose;  
Yet hark, how through the peopled air  
The busy murmur glows!  
The insect youth are on the wing,  
Eager to taste the honied spring,  
And float amid the liquid noon."

And thus the train of thought suggested by Gray's 'Ode to Spring' came unbidden to my mind as I lay and heard

"The Attic warbler pour her throat  
Responsive to the cuckoo's note,"

and became utterly oblivious of what is called reality, that if I had suddenly been asked who I was and what I was doing, I should have been puzzled to give any answer. The first thing that engaged my attention was a small grey spider, who amused himself and me at the same time by springing upon flies, hopping just like *Haltica*. I am sorry I did not know this gentleman's name, and although I fixed him in a box for the purpose of getting this information afterwards, yet he defeated my purpose by dying and shrivelling, so that no member even of his own family could recognise him. Of spiders as of men 'tis true

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

The stumps of the felled oaks afforded common *Oxyteli* in plenty, *Omalium planum*, and one specimen of *Coryphium angusticolle*, all revelling in the exuding sap; and in the earth immediately adjoining were *Lathrimæum unicolor* and other common things. Blue-bells abounded—

\* "The hyacinth purple and white and blue,  
Which flung from its bells a sweet peal anew,  
Of music so delicate, soft and intense,  
It was felt like an odour within the sense,"

as Shelley most exquisitely says. A woodcutter's little child, not much higher than the flowers, was toddling about among them carrying a little basket, into which it endeavoured to put some of the flowers it had pulled, but every now and then startled by the appearance of a *Melitæa Euphrosyne* which settled before it. I was delighted with the picture.

How long I remained in the shade of the trees I do not know, but when I again got upon the road, the sun was still doing his utmost to turn the earth into dust. I took the open ground covered with heather, but took nothing worth notice, except a large black *Rhy-parochromus* under a stone, *Conurus lividus* and *Rhyparochromus decoratus*, Hahn., under some sticks by a road-side, and *Philorhinum humile*, out of the flowers of the furze, from which a mellifluous odour loaded the atmosphere over the whole expanse.

On another day I went with a party to Hursley, six miles further on the Winchester road, and in Sir William Heathcote's Park, which is freely open to the public, I found under dead leaves *Haploglossa pulla*. The park is old, having been the property of Richard, son of Oliver Cromwell, and is finely laid out and wooded. I was particularly struck with the great quantity of mistletoe which grows exclusively on the white-thorn, and with the great size of the maple trees, which are very numerous. From one of them in full blossom I beat two examples of the rare moth *Stigm-nota floricolana*, which I had heard frequented maples, but which I had never before seen alive.

The park contains the ruins of an ancient castle, with its mound and fosse, and this spot is much frequented by picnic parties. One Paterfamilias was found

by us in the act of superintending the jovialities of his children, among whom we espied an entomologist who readily fraternised with me, showed me the produce of his day's collecting, and gave me the small pins I so greatly needed for my two *Stigmonotæ*, an act of kindness I hope he may, if he wants it, find some one on the occasion to show to him.

J. W. DOUGLAS.

Lee, June 18.

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#### THE TWO ANNUALS.

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WHEN days, succumbed to pressure hard  
Exerted through the year,  
Have dwindled to the shortest span,  
And drag on dull and drear;

When men sit o'er the fire and think  
Of sunshine then no more,  
And in anticipation greet  
The sunny days in store;

'Tis then for entomologists  
The 'Annual' comes forth,  
And shows how thrives their Science in  
This island of the North.

A welcome friend the 'Annual,'  
Although its yellow face  
Suggests an overflow of bile,—  
As sometimes is the case.

The Winter, rough and homely nurse,  
With hoarse voice tries to sing,  
As in her cradle rude she rocks  
Her glorious child the Spring,

That, bred in hardship and in cold,  
Becomes at once full grown,  
Kiss-mouthed, blue-eyed, and beauty-clad,  
And claims earth for her own.

The flowers all do her homage, and  
 With reverence strew her way,  
 While grass, with tiny spears, mounts  
 guard,  
 In glorious array,

Artillery of ten thousand throats  
 That hitherto were mute,  
 Sends forth to Echo far and wide  
 A musical salute.

Flushed with this pomp the glorious maid  
 Retires before th' advance  
 Of young and lusty Summer, king  
 Of all that laugh and dance.

At such a time, when all is bright,  
 And wintry scars are heal'd,  
 The yellow 'Annual' sees advance  
 A rival in the field.

No trace of ill will or of hate  
 The summer serial shows,  
 But in whatever aspect viewed  
 Is all *couleur de rose*.

For entomologists to meet  
 And spend a day together,  
 Forget their feuds in fellowship  
 'Mong trees, or grass, or heather,

Then gather round the festive board,—  
 The little and the great,—  
 Where every guest feels quite at ease—  
 Is Saunders' "Annual" *fête*.

And so we pray that long may last  
 Such rivals in good cheer,  
 And we as long may live to greet  
 Two "Annuals" in the year.

J. W. D.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 247.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.

## THE "SAUNDERS" DAY.

ABOUT fifty Members of the Entomological Society accepted the invitation of W. Wilson Saunders, Esq., to meet him at Merstham, on the 21st inst., and, after a ramble through the country, to assist at a collation at the "White Hart," Reigate. The day was not favourable for collecting insects, but, notwithstanding the rain, the party mustered strongly at lunch, under the trees by Chipstead Church, and in the evening seventy-five persons assembled to partake of the liberal hospitality of their host.

After the usual loyal toast of "The Queen," Dr. Gray proposed the health of Mr. Saunders, eulogizing his long services to Entomology, and his repeated kindness in inviting the Members of the Society to meet together in this manner. Mr. Saunders (after first reproving and forgiving Dr. Gray for his irregularity in interrupting the usual course of proceeding) said he had always had great pleasure in promoting the success of Entomology, and he hoped this would not be the last time he should meet its friends on such an occasion. He then proposed "The Entomological Society of London,"

coupling therewith the name of the President, Mr. J. W. Douglas, than whom no one had done more for the Society and British Entomology, or had exerted himself more to promote harmony and good feeling among entomologists.

Mr. Douglas, in returning thanks, said the Society was in a healthy state, and not dependent for its prosperity upon any one individual; that it had done much for Entomology, but it might still do much more service, to which end he impressed upon the Members the necessity of adding to its number the numerous entomologists not yet enrolled as Members; that the strength thus acquired would redound to the benefit of the Science by the increased ability to publish valuable papers in the Society's 'Transactions'; and that to a great degree with the Members themselves, who might doubtless induce many persons to join the Society, rested the point of limitation to the Society's usefulness.

The Chairman proposed in succession "The Treasurer" and "The Secretaries," who severally briefly responded.

The next toast was "Mr. Westwood, Hope Professor of Zoology at Oxford." In expressing his acknowledgments, the Professor congratulated entomologists

upon the establishment of this Chair at Oxford, because, he said, that although a change had come over the spirit of their dreams, and they began to be aware that there were other insects besides butterflies, moths and beetles, there was great need among them of a knowledge of the philosophical principles of their Science. He would instance the bandying about of *Acentropus niveus* from one order to another, according as Dr. Hagen or M. Guenée said it was or was not Lepidopterous; the recent identification of the larvæ of *Micropteryx*, when it appeared that Lepidopterists had for years known these larvæ and deemed them Coleopterous; and the mention in the 'Intelligencer' of the discovery near Stettin of a certain larva by two persons, each of whom was afraid to mention to the other to what order he thought it belonged, for fear he should be laughed at. All this was not philosophical, and he hoped the establishment of the Professorship of Zoology would be the means of making entomologists something more than mere collectors, by putting them generally in possession of the first principles of the Science, and enabling and inducing them not to depend upon others, but to decide for themselves. There was another inducement for entomologists to pay attention to Entomology as a Science, for in a few years a successor to himself would be required, and he sincerely hoped that some one of our young men by earnest and philosophical study of insects generally would fit himself for the post, the importance of which on the future of Entomology could not be overrated.

The Chairman proposed "Dr. Gray, Superintendent of the Zoological Department at the British Museum," and Dr. Gray, in returning thanks, said that the Museum collections were for the use of all, that nothing gave him so much pleasure as to know they were freely used, and he trusted corresponding benefits to Science would accrue.

Gen. Sir J. Harsey, in acknowledging the toast of his health, said that for the fifty-three years he had been in India he had devoted much time to Entomology, and had made large collections, often taking insects under difficult circumstances; even in action, when men's lives were accounted as nothing, had he captured an insect which came in his way. He loved Entomology, especially the study of the structure and economy of insects, and he was sure much benefit might be derived by the makers of textile fabrics if they would study the wonderful mechanism of weaving and spinning insects; but whether this were so or not he would impress upon entomologists the importance of studying the structure and economy of insects.

Dr. Bowerbank returned thanks for the Royal Society, and enlarged upon the advantages to be derived to Entomology by the use of the microscope in observing the anatomy and physiology of insects in a living state. Here was a wide field quite unoccupied, and particularly suited to British observers in consequence of the superiority of British microscopes.

Mr. Currey responded to the toast of "The Linnean Society;" the Chairman to "The Horticultural Society;" and the Rector of Reigate to "The Visitors;" and thus ended this most happy meeting.



We have noticed this gathering more at length than usual, in order to obtain some record of the sterling observations made by the various speakers. A meeting like this, characterised by so much good sense and harmonious feeling, must have a powerful effect for good on entomologists. It is derogatory to talk of Entomology as "sport," but if sportsmen have their "Derby Day," why should not others to whom (but for other reasons) the turf is equally dear, have their "Saunders Day?" 'Tis true there is this difference, that at Epsom some one always loses, whereas at Reigate every one gains,—even the founder and provider of the feast we know reckons that he is well repaid: and so we propose that this annual meeting should have this special designation, by which to keep it in memory and to place it on record.

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Mr. STANTON has returned from the Continent, and will be "at home" on Wednesday next, July 3, at 6 P. M. as usual.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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J. D.—*S. Dealbata*; the food of the larva is unknown; please inform us as soon as you find out what plant it prefers.

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#### CAPTURES.

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##### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Heterogenea Asellus*.—Perhaps it may be interesting to some of your readers to know that we had the good fortune to capture a female specimen of this insect, in fair condition, at Loughton, on Saturday last, the 22nd.—C. & J. FENN, *Clyde Villa, Lee*; June 24.

##### NEUROPTERA.

*Limnophilus (Colpotaulius) incisus* near *Merstham*.—On the 21st I was one of a small party of entomologists who, separating from the main army, proceeded to investigate a large rushy pool near the above place, and here I found this insect, which I had never before seen alive, rather plentifully. In habit it was very different to the larger species of *Limnophilus*, concealing itself in the low herbage, and running rapidly about on the wet mud when disturbed, taking occasional short flights. It was exceedingly difficult to capture, either in or out of the net.—R. M'LACHLAN, *Forest Hill*; June 24.

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

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*Larva of Catocala Nupta*.—During the early part of July, in last year, the

larva of *C. Nupta* was taken by myself and others in this neighbourhood in great numbers, and as there may be many of your readers who do not know how to look properly for it the following particulars may be useful:—The tree they are found on is the willow, on which they feed up well when captured; but a person might look for days, and beat until his arms would ache, amongst the leaves, without finding them, but let him lay aside his stick and make good use of his eyes and fingers, by drawing them down the uneven bark of the tree, and he will either soon see or feel the curious larva, which is easily passed by for a portion of the bark, from its colour and position. I have often overlooked them, but the finger coming in contact with them brings them readily before the eye. My remarks apply to the day time, as at night they leave the trunk of the tree to feed on its leaves.—A. RUSSELL, *Ashford*; June 24.

*Hybrid Smerinthus*.—Last year I succeeded in rearing larvæ from ova obtained from female *S. Populi* and male *Ocellatus*, most of which I distributed. Yesterday, on looking into my breeding-cage, I discovered a fine hybrid, the fore wings resembling those of *Populi*, only much darker, and the hind wings those of *Ocellatus*, the moon, or large round blueish eye-like spot finely developed. No one need apply for it, as I require it for my own cabinet. I find these hybrid larvæ are much more delicate to rear than the larvæ of either of the parents.—T. GALLIERS, 9, *Brenton Street, Liverpool*; June 24.

*On the Larva of Gelechia Cauligenella*, Schmid, n. s.—The larva of this species makes galls in the stems of *Silene nutans*; the lower part of the stem, when inhabited by this larva, swells out very considerably, and the larva finds within a comfortable residence. In appearance the larva is very similar to some of the other *Gelechia* larvæ which feed on the

Caryophyllaceæ, and the perfect insect has quite the character of others of that group. This larva was discovered last summer by Herr Schmid at Mombach, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, and last Monday, whilst I was at Frankfort, he presented me with several living larvæ, so that I had abundant opportunity of satisfying myself of the singular habit of these larvæ. There was no puncture or outward indication of the presence of the larva, only the gall-like swelling of the stem. The larva when full fed comes out of its tenement, and then makes a hole in the stem. The Caryophyllaceous *Gelechiæ* are so numerous and so closely allied that many can scarcely be persuaded of their specific distinctness; but here, in a species not otherwise aberrant, we have a habit of larva which has only hitherto been noticed in very few Lepidoptera, and those in genera widely remote, such as *Laverna decorella* and *Asychna Æratella*.—H. T. STAINTON, *Lewisham; June 24.*

*Habit of the Larva of Orchestes Fagi*

—I enclose a quill with the insects produced from the beech-leaf mines; they have been making their appearance since the commencement of the week, and appear to be one of the Curculionidæ. I am not quite certain whether my mines are identical with those found by other parties, but the larvæ operated upon the leaf as follows:—They commenced to mine by forming a long narrow gallery in the middle of the leaf, and terminated about the edge, more commonly at the tip, in a large blotch; in *this* the larvæ spun a cocoon, causing the leaf at that particular spot to assume a *globular* appearance. When the final transformation is undergone the beetle eats a large hole in the cocoon and skin of the leaf, and so finds its way to daylight. I have found similar mines on oak, but whether they will produce the same species remains to be seen.—CHARLES MILLER,

17, *Silurian Terrace, Broke Road, Dalston; June 21.*

[The specimens sent are *Orchestes Fagi*.]

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DOINGS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD  
OF STETTIN.

(Continued from p. 93.)

—  
IN the course of our peregrinations round Fort Preussen we found several grass leaves mined by a *Coleophora* larva, and were fortunate in finding *in situ* one larva of *Coleophora Livella*. The alder bushes produced three species of *Coleophora* larvæ:—1, *C. fuscedinella*; 2, *C. Limosipennella*; 3, that *Coleophora* larva that forms a case like that of *C. Viminetella*, and which we often find in England on birch. In some grass leaves overhanging a trench of the Fort larvæ of *Gelechia rufescens* were by no means scarce, and I was told that these larvæ were often found by Coleopterists when sweeping for beetles.

I may as well mention here that Professor Zeller has lately found at Mceseritz, amongst *Calamagrostis Epigejos*, a specimen of *Gelechia lineolella*, a species closely allied to *G. rufescens*, and the larva of which has probably similar habits.

In a few days we returned to Höken-dorf, and there I found on juniper a larva which I believe to be that of *Ypsolophus Juniperellus*; it is now safely in pupa, and will shortly "its tale unfold" and expand its wings. Though I searched diligently for others I could not find a second.\*

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[\* I regret to say this insect has since made its appearance, and is only *Tortrix Ribeanu*.]

Dr. Schleich again spent an afternoon at Hökendorf, but we found nothing of any consequence, except one larva, on *Artemisia campestris*, of *Coleophora ditella*, and thus terminated entomologically my second visit to Stettin.

H. T. STANTON.

Frankfurt-am-Main,  
June 17.

#### DOINGS AT DRESDEN.

ON Tuesday, June 11, I arrived, for the first time, at Dresden. It was a regular wet day; it had begun raining the previous afternoon, rained all through the night, and then continuously on Tuesday up to a late hour in the evening. The streets of Dresden were accordingly in a dripping and dirty state, and the view southwards, from the bridge over the Elbe, reminded me excessively of Scotland; for the distant hills were hardly visible for mist, and the rain seemed of the true persistent Scottish character. On Tuesday evening I spent my time profitably in looking through Dr. Staudinger's interesting collection. At 9 P.M. an improvement in the weather was reported, and we then began to speculate on the possibility of an excursion to the Saxon Switzerland on the following day. The rain had been so continuous that I for one felt tolerably confident that, having now abated, we should have some fair weather for at least twenty-four hours.

Nor was I disappointed; the Wednesday morning was as fine as one could wish, and we therefore started by an early train for Plotschau, intending to

visit the Baslei. The scenery gradually improved as we receded from Dresden, and the journey had seemed but a very short one, when our arrival at the Plotschau Station rendered it necessary to quit the train for some other mode of conveyance; we accordingly walked to the ferry-boat, and then crossed the river to Wehlen. At this point the progress ceased to be in a horizontal direction, though still far from perpendicular; the ascent was gradual, through a wood, by the side of a little mountain stream. After the rain of the previous day every thing looked pretty well dreuched, and the first insect of special interest which I noticed was a specimen of *Glyphipteryx Bergstrasserella*; it was sitting on a sprig of raspberry. Not far from this I noticed that one of the rock faces had been dedicated to the memory of the indefatigable Coleopterist, Maerkel, an inscription in gilt letters having been placed there by the Natural History Society of Dresden, the Isis.

When about half way up, Dr. Staudinger pointed out to me some leaves of *Carex albida*? mined by what he believed to be the larvæ of *Elachista Paludum*; of these we collected pretty freely, and as several have changed to pupæ on the homeward journey I hope soon to decide whether these are really the true *Paludum*; in Dr. Staudinger's collection I saw specimens which certainly appeared to me identical with the Norfolk insect.

When we reached the summit a considerable extent of table-land remained to be traversed before reaching the rocky perch surnamed the Baslei; this table-land was somewhat of a boggy nature,

the trees being principally birch and alder, and the under-growth furnishing both *Vaccinium Myrtillus* and *V. Vitis-Idæa*. On one of the first birch bushes I came to I found a *Gracilaria* cone tenanted by a green larva: not being acquainted with a *Gracilaria* making cones on birches I was particularly pleased with this discovery; the insect was not *Ornix Betulæ*, for that does not construct a true cone, which the present formation most decidedly was; moreover, the larva had not the necklace markings of an *Ornix* larva; it was quite unicolorous green. I sought very diligently for other similar larvæ, but found none, and as this unique larva died on the journey I have now no means of ascertaining to what species it belonged. On some birch trees we found leaves that had been tenanted by *Micropteryx* larvæ about a fortnight previously, but we found no leaves still inhabited by feeding *Micropteryx* larvæ. I searched on *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* for symptoms of larvæ of *Nepticula Weaveri*, but saw no trace thereof; however, the plant was not very abundant, so perhaps it was hardly rational to expect to find the *Nepticula* there.

At length we emerged from the boggy woods on to the rocky crag which overlooks the Elbe: bare, gaunt, perpendicular crags met the eye in every direction, whilst at our feet lay the winding Elbe, particularly muddy-looking after the rain of the previous day. Königstein stood proudly straight before us, and the numerous other similar hills which studded the landscape in every conceivable variety of position formed a prospect on which I shall long look back

with pleasure. The Erzgebirge bounded the horizon in one direction, but the distant views were not particularly bright.

After gazing for some time on the prospect we had recourse to the Restaurant, and made a hearty meal to solace us for the fatigues we had sustained and to enable us to encounter those yet in store. Then again we returned to the "look-out point," and then scrambled to some of the other points of view, till at length we rambled inland in search of game.

The sun, which had remained quietly hidden behind clouds during the whole period of our ascent, now came kindly out in all its glory. *Vanessa Antiopa* was seen hovering about, a *Melitæa Athalia* rested on a bramble bush, and Skippers were sitting freely in the roadway. But we found nothing of interest; the *Luzula albida* was not here, as at Baden-Baden, fully tenanted with *Ela-chista magnificella*, for we sought in vain for a single mine; so we abandoned the ungrateful Micros, which would not be caught, and returned to the rocky crags. The sun had already moved far to the west, and all the hills were now illuminated quite differently from what they had been on our first arrival; half an hour soon slipped away whilst thus engaged, and then we commenced the descent to Rathen, whence we took the steamer and returned by it to Dresden.

The next day, Thursday, I expected Professor Fritzsche from Fruberg, and he came soon after eight, and we spent about an hour and a half in critically examining some bred specimens of *Ela-chista* and *Nepticula* he had brought with him. Dr. Staudinger joined us soon after nine, and we soon made arrangements for a short excursion in the neigh-

bourhood of Dresden. We accordingly walked to the village of Plauen, and there scrambling up a very slippery hill-side we came to a little thicket where there was a great variety of growth. *Silene nutans* was here in profusion, but *Micropteryx* was the main thing to look for, and soon Dr. Staudinger found some birch leaves tenanted by larvæ of that genus; these, I fancy, from their period of appearance, must be the larvæ of *Micropteryx Sparmannella*; their mine is very peculiar, as the incipient portion of it is so precisely like the mine of a *Nepticula* larva. Most of those we collected had not commenced the regular blotch, and it was difficult to persuade oneself that the young larvæ were not really *Nepticulæ*. Those who have already noticed the extraordinary similarity between *Micropteryx* and *Nepticula* will be interested to hear of this further point of resemblance.

On the *Genista tinctoria* we found some very juvenile larvæ of *Cemiostoma Waiellesella*; but they seem to feed up very rapidly, as some of these are now already in pupa here, having taken to the journey very kindly. I do not remember that we found anything else of note on that occasion, and in the afternoon we returned to Dresden, and I then parted with regret from Dr. Staudinger and Professor Fritzsche, and came on the same evening to Leipzig.

H. T. STAINTON.

Lewisham, June 25.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

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SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.

## OLD RECORDS.

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THERE is a peculiar pleasure derivable from the perusal of old records,—note-books two hundred years old, journals of the last century, or the convivial written gossip of fifty years ago. One source of the pleasure thus obtained is no doubt the comparison of the predictions, or the forebodings, with their subsequent fulfilment or failure. “The State must go to pieces if such things take place,” is a very common expression with those who prefer the gloomy side; yet, somehow or other, the State don't go to pieces.

In like manner, the naturalist derives intense pleasure from the investigation of “old records;” a record, *if faithful*, is valuable for all time.

We have been led into these remarks by the consideration of a record by Von Tischer, which is chronicled in Treitschke's work, respecting a *Depressaria* larva. That record had been overlooked and forgotten, but when again noticed, after a lapse of nearly thirty years, and again acted on, the result is the addition of what we be-

lieve will prove a new species of *Depressaria* to the European Fauna.

In the Supplementary Volume of Treitschke's work, at page 179 of the third part, we find a description of a *Depressaria* larva as that of *D. albipunctella*.

The description is as follows:—

“The larva is grey-green, not shining, with warty spots of the same colour, but shining. Head and thoracic shield black. It lives, in May, on *Artemisia campestris*, between closely united leaves.

“At the end of May it changes to a yellow-brown pupa, between united leaves, and the imago appears at the beginning of June.”

On the faith of this information, Duponchel assigns *Artemisia campestris* as the food of the larva of *Depressaria albipunctella*, and quotes the description in Treitschke.

Now Hübner had figured a larva as that of *Albipunctella*, placing it on an umbelliferous plant, and his larva has neither the black head nor the black thoracic shield mentioned by Treitschke, and Duponchel accordingly remarks—

“Hübner has given a figure of this same larva, which does not at all agree with the description of Treitschke; but it

would appear, from what the latter says, that Hübner was mistaken, and that his figure belonged to some allied species; hence we have quoted it with a note of interrogation."

Now the true larva of *Depressaria albipunctella* does feed on *Umbelliferæ*, and Hübner's figure very probably represents it. Hence Duponchel quotes the wrong larva and rejects the right one; but he served to spread the knowledge of the black-headed larva feeding in May on *Artemisia campestris*.

Now the question will arise, if this larva be not that of *Albipunctella*, of what species is it the larva? and singularly enough up to this very year no *Depressaria* larva was known to the Micro-Lepidopterists of the present day to feed on *Artemisia campestris*. But the "old record" describing so minutely a larva of this genus, it was tolerably evident that here was a described larva of some unknown species, which probably had a resemblance with *Albipunctella*, and had hence been mistaken by Treitschke for that insect.

When at Stettin we were searching on the *Artemisia campestris* we could not help thinking of the lost Treitschkean larva, and hence when a larva which appeared likely to be that of a *Depressaria* was detected on the *Artemisia* Treitschke was eagerly referred to, and the agreement was found to be most satisfactory.

Now the point yet remained, whether this larva would really produce a *De-*

*pressaria*, and if so, what species? Dr. Staudinger showed us a series of a *Depressaria* bred from *Artemisia campestris*, showed us the larva (identical with those found at Stettin), and very liberally gave us specimens both of the perfect insects and larvæ. Three of the latter have already assumed the imago state, and are now on our setting-board.

There is much yet to be learnt from the careful study of "Old Records."

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Holford Street, my address is now—WILLIAM MACHIN, 69, Grafton Street, Mile End, N.E.; June 27.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. G.—We do not know the address of a cork-cutter who deals in cork in

sheets. The address was given (Int. iv. p. 21) of a cork-cutter who supplied very fair cork soles, good enough for ordinary boxes at 1s. the dozen pairs, and a better sort suitable for cabinets at 2s. 6d. the dozen pairs; but that address seems now quite obsolete.

G. D.—You are quite right; your insect is *Trochilium myopaforme*.

F. H., RATISBON.—The oak leaves you sent last month have produced *Orchestes Quercus*.

W. S. enquires what is the food-plant of *Acidalia Holosericeata*; we regret that we are unable to supply the information. Can any of our readers help us?

#### CAPTURES.

##### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Captures in Epping Forest.*—During the past month I have captured the following species in Epping Forest:—

*Drepana Hamula.*

... *Unguicula.*

*Heterogenea Asellus.* I beat most of this insect from beech. I have only taken one male flying in the sun: they continue coming out for a long time.

*Erastria Venustula.* This insect has not been so abundant this season as it was last. I have taken several, but there were not many good ones among them.

Among the Tortricina I have taken the following:—

*Roxana Arcuella.* Common.

*Semasia Wæberana.*

*Stigmonota Weirana.*

... *Internana.*

... *Interruptana.*

*Endopisa Puncticostana.*

*Chrosis Audouinana.*

—THOMAS EEDLE, 9, Maidstone Place, Goldsmith Row, Hackney Road; July 2.

*Doings in the New Forest.*—Since my last I have taken a few good things, *E. Cribrum* and *B. Roboraria* being

about the best. I paid a visit to the haunts of *E. Cribrum* on the 19th ult., and had the pleasure of boxing seventeen fine specimens, which, together with *E. Russula*, *A. Porphyrea*, *A. Myrtilli*, *E. Fasciaria*, some fine females of *F. Piniaria*, and some other odds and ends, not forgetting a wet jacket (a regular soaker), missing the train, and in consequence a walk of sixteen miles, was not a very bad day's work. Three fine male *B. Roboraria* have fallen to my share. A few days since I pounced on an old fungus with sundry pupa-cases sticking out of it: of course *Euplocamus Boleti* flashed on my Tinea-stung brain, and *Euplocamus Boleti* it proved to be; five fine specimens of that insect were boxed in no time; since then I have taken four more, and I reckon the said fungus is still likely to prove profitable. *L. Sibylla*, *A. Adippe*, *Paphia* and *Aglaia* have just appeared. On the 27th ult. I saw a fine male *Colias Edusa* on the wing, and to-day I have taken a few fine *Crambus Uliginosellus*. Last Saturday I took a fine *Hyria Auroraria*, an insect I have never seen here before. Among Coleoptera I may mention *Elater sanguineus*, *Agrilus viridis*, *Leptura sexguttata* and *Mycetochares bipustulatus*; but I have only captured two of each. I have not heard of the capture of any *D. Orion* as yet; in fact, there is nothing at sugar.—W. FARREN, *Brockenhurst, New Forest, Hants*; July 1.

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

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*Description of the Larva of Corycia Taminata*.—Larva naked; head and body green or purplish brown; a broad purplish dorsal stripe, edged with white; spiracular line white, spiracles black; a narrow white band encircles the border at the junction of each segment. Feeds

on wild cherry.—REV. B. H. BIRKS, *Stonor, Henley-on-Thames*; June 28.

*Gracilaria Imperialella*.—July is the month in which the larva of *Gracilaria Imperialella* feeds; now, therefore is the time to search for it. The larva was found last July, at Muggendorf, mining and puckering the leaves of *Orobus niger*. *Orobus niger* is not a common British plant, occurring "on shaded rocks in Forfarshire." But *Orobus tuberosus* is "a frequent plant in hilly woods and thickets, and very common in mountainous districts in the North," and *Orobus sylvaticus* is "tolerably frequent in rocky and mountainous woods and thickets in the North of England, Wales and Scotland." The proper habitat of *Orobus niger*, according to Wood's 'Tourist's Flora,' is "South and Middle Europe," but that the *Imperial Gracilaria* has some other food is evident by its occurring in Dorsetshire and Worcestershire, where *Orobus niger* is not indigenous. The leaves of *Orobus* tenanted by the larva of *Gracilaria Imperialella* assume a very inflated aspect, and the loosened lower skiu appears of a pearly white. We hope in a few weeks to receive some larvæ of this insect: we have no doubt that many will be on the look out for it.—H. T. STANTON; July 1.

*Chauliodus insecurellus*.—If the Umbelliferous plants which grow in the vicinity of the Stoa's-Nest Station be now carefully searched, we fancy that the larva of *Chauliodus insecurellus* might be obtained. It may be gregarious, like *C. Chærophyllellus*, or it may be solitary, like *C. Illigerellus*. The perfect insect appears at the end of July, and is found during the first week in August. As both *Chærophyllellus* and *Illigerellus* feed on Umbelliferæ, it is probable that *Insecurellus* does so likewise, but there is no certainty on that point; and it might be well if those who search for it on Umbelliferæ were to keep half an eye turned

towards the other plants which grow in the locality frequented by the insect. We have never been to Caterham, but possibly the insect occurs there; and as so much ground near Stoa's-Nest has been brought into cultivation in the last few years, it is not impossible that the original brood of *Chaulioidus insecurellus* may be extinct, and fresh localities may need to be explored.—IBID.

*Observations at Ratisbon.*—From some pupæ found on last year's seed-heads of *Globularia vulgaris* we have bred *Stagmatophora pomposella*. From larvæ collected last October on the seeds of *Anthemis tinctoria* we have bred *Parasia paucipunctella*. The larvæ collected last October on *Scabiosa succisa* have produced *Nemotois minimellus*. The rose-hips received from Herr Lederer, of Vienna, have furnished *Carposina Schirrhosella*. From larvæ which we found early in May in webs at the tips of a *Lithospermum*? we have bred two beautiful specimens of *Ochromolopis ictella*. Besides the above we have bred *Grapholita corollana* from swellings on the twigs of aspens; *G. zebeana* from resinous galls on *Pinus Larix*; *Penthina roseomaculatum* from between united leaves of *Pyrula rotundifolia*; and *Botys pygmalis* from *Coryza squarrosa*.—F. HOFMANN, Ratisbon; June 24.

[Truly the Ratisbon entomologists have not been idle. *Ictella* especially is a grand discovery, but we should like to know with more certainty the name of the food-plant.]

*Hemiptera.*—I find the following by Herr Tieffenbach, in the 'Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift,' and I send it to you, in order that its publication may draw the attention of those who may be looking at ants' nests to the fact that there also may be found the singular Hemiptera mentioned. The *Myrmica lavinodis*, Nyl., according to Mr. Smith, is not common in the London district, but is plentiful in many localities—

Folkestone, Dover, Deal, and at the back of the Isle of Wight: it is sometimes found in the nests of *Formica rufa*.

"*Myrmedobia coleoprata*, Fall., and *Anthocoris (Idiotropus, Fieb.) exilis*, Fall., were collected by me last year in the nests of *Myrmica lavinodis*, Nyl., at the foot of trees, where the perfect insects appeared in equal numbers, from the beginning to the end of July. From this circumstance it seemed probable to me that both insects might belong to one species; and after repeated observations during the year I attained to a certainty that this was the fact, for I found among a greater number of individuals several pairs in copulâ, of which *Anthocoris exilis*, Fall., was the male to *Myrmedobia coleoprata*, Fall. With reference to this Prof. v. Baerensprung has placed both these Hemiptera together as one species.

"By renewed observation of the living insects of the family *Microphysides* we shall succeed hereafter in determining with certainty the identity of both sexes if one and the same species—a point which is now in a great degree dependent upon supposition only."—J. W. DOUGLAS, Lee; June 25.

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#### EXCHANGE.

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*Bombyx Callunæ.*—I will send ova of this variety to any gentleman, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope containing a quill or small box.—GEORGE H. PARKE, Stanway Old Hall, Halifax, Yorkshire; July 1.

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#### A MINING LARVA IN BIRCH LEAVES.

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At the Meeting of the Entomological Society, on Monday evening last, Mr. Stainton exhibited a singular larva—

mining in birch leaves, which he had received from Scarborough. The mine began at the tip of the leaf, became gradually broader till it swelled out into a blotch in the centre of the leaf, where the larva cuts out a round case formed of the two skins of the leaf.

Mr. Stainton said he would not express an opinion as to the order to which the insect belonged; he had brought it for exhibition, in the hopes of getting some information concerning it; possibly, if Professor Westwood were to take some specimens to Oxford, and expose them there to a strong current of philosophy, the order to which they belonged might be eliminated.

Professor Westwood remarked that he should be very glad to investigate the specimens at his leisure at Oxford, but he was desirous of knowing what was the structure of the mouth of the larvæ exhibited, and he should be glad to know Mr. Stainton's opinion on the larvæ, as that gentleman must surely have formed an opinion as to the order to which they belonged.

Mr. Stainton replied that he did not wish to express any opinion on the larvæ; he had brought them mainly with the view of obtaining information.

Mr. M'Lachlan enquired whether Mr. Stainton was not of opinion that these birch miners were nearly related to the genus *Antispila*.

Mr. Stainton observed that were he to express such an opinion he would be indicating the order to which he conceived the insect to belong, and he was desirous of leaving this question perfectly open; but he might remark that the mine of these insects more nearly resembled the mine of *Tinea bistrigella* than any other mine he knew.

Dr. Wallace regretted that so much

stress was laid on habit and so little on structure; he had heard a great deal about the mine of this insect, but nothing about its structure.

The discussion on the subject then terminated, but we believe that eventually Professor Westwood took the insects in his pocket to Oxford.

#### A FEW WORDS RESPECTING *CEMIOSTOMA COFFEELLA*;

AN INSECT INJURIOUS TO THE COFFEE  
PLANTATIONS OF THE WEST INDIES.

IN 1842 M. Guérin-Méneville published a 'Mémoire sur un Insecte et un Champignon qui ravagent les Cafiers aux Antilles.' This 'Mémoire' is now very scarce, and the subject noticed in it is likely to be overlooked, though we entertain no doubt if a Micro-Lepidopterist were to visit the West India islands he would find this *Cemiosstoma Coffeella* a most conspicuous object. The insect in Guadeloupe is so plentiful that the brown blotches formed by the larvæ in the leaves of the coffee plant exhaust the vital energy of the leaves, and many of the plants are thereby killed, and whole plantations presented a "triste aspect" when M. Perrottet examined them.

In the neighbourhood of London it is not uncommon to see hawthorn hedges, in August, completely browned by the blotches formed in the leaves by the larvæ of *Cemiosstoma scitella*, and it would appear that *C. Coffeella* abounds in a similar way amongst the coffee plantations of Guadeloupe. It seems that *C. Coffeella* forms, in the leaves of the coffee plant, large brown blotches of irregular form, — thus very similar to

those of *C. scitella*,—and the cocoon that it forms on the outside of the leaf, according to Guériu-Méneville's figures, is precisely similar to the cocoons of other species of *Cemiostoma*.

This insect, it is stated, occurs throughout the year, but is more or less abundant according to the seasons. M. Perrottet commenced studying the larva in March, and the perfect insect appeared in April. There are, in those hot countries, several broods in the year, and in six or eight weeks another brood may be looked for.

The perfect insect is described and figured by Guérin-Méneville, but as we do not know whether the specimen was in first-rate condition, and as a description of a *Cemiostoma* at all worn could hardly be recognisable, it may be advisable to neglect altogether the imago; or, if we regard the figure and description at all, to do so making large allowances. One character may, however, be mentioned, as it tends to complete the analogy between this insect and *Cemiostoma scitella*, "the head is surmounted by a little crest formed of raised scales."

Guérin-Méneville describes it under the name of *Elachista Coffeella*, but, as there seems no reasonable doubt of its being a true *Cemiostoma*, it may be advisable always in future to allude to it under the designation of *Cemiostoma Coffeella*.

Perhaps some tropical collector may be able to find again this almost-forgotten species.

write to each subscriber to state that we had received his name, and had had much pleasure in adding it to the list of subscribers. We thought by this means we prevented the possibility of a mistake, yet we found, directly the subscription list was closed, Mr. A. said, "I told you I intended to subscribe." Mr. B. said, "I asked Mr. C. to give you my name as a subscriber." Mr. D. exclaimed that he had asked Mr. E., when he saw Mr. F., to ask him to be so good as to intimate his wish to subscribe to the 'Natural History of the Tineina,' &c., &c.

To all this we simply replied the door was closed, and we could not open it. *Hinc multæ lachrymæ!*

Now we see a mistake that we committed; we wrote to each subscriber when we received his name, but those who thought they were subscribing were not aware we did so. The 'Intelligencer' was not then in existence, and consequently there were not the same facilities for announcing to subscribers the receipt of their names, or for intimating to would-be subscribers that their names had not reached us.

We announced last February that we were now willing to receive the names of subscribers for Vols. VI.—X. to the 'Natural History of the Tineina,' at ten shillings per volume, and the names of the following subscribers have been received:—

1. Bond, F.
2. Hartwright, J. H.
3. Russell, W. T.
4. Kenderdine, F.
5. Killingback, H. W.
6. M'Lachlan, R.
7. Latchford, W. H.
8. Barrett, C. G.
9. Farren, W.
10. Wilkinson, G. H.

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NATURAL HISTORY OF THE  
TINEINA.

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WHEN this work was first announced, and we were receiving the names of subscribers, we were very particular to

11. D'Orville, H.
12. John, E.
13. Backhouse, W.
14. Balding, A.
15. Wilkinson, T.
16. Crotch, G. R.

Vol. VI. of the 'Natural History of the Tineina,' treating of the genus *DEPRESSARIA*, will be published in the course of the present month.

**T**HE ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL for 1855, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d., contains the following information on COLLECTING and PRESERVING LEPIDOPTERA, by H. T. STAINTON:—

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2. How to rear Lepidoptera from the pupa or larva state.
3. How to kill Lepidoptera.
4. How to pin Lepidoptera.
5. How to set Lepidoptera.
6. How to arrange Lepidoptera in the Collection.

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2. The apparatus necessary for the collector of Coleoptera.
3. The mode of preparing the specimens when caught.

From it containing this information, this little volume is of great value to all beginners, and some may be incited to greater ardour in the pursuit by reading the "Address to Young Entomologists at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, and at all other Schools."

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Darwin's "Origin of Species."

**T**HE ZOOLOGIST, No. 231, published this day, is devoted to a rigid examination of Mr. Darwin's work. *Price One Shilling.*

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This work contains descriptions of nearly 2000 species, interspersed with observations on their peculiarities and times of appearance, &c., and is illustrated with more than 200 woodcuts.

London: Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, July 6, 1861.

# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 249.]

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

[PRICE 1*d.*

## A FALSE ALARM.

It would appear that the proposed migration of the Entomological Society of London to Gerrard Street, Soho, is now completely at an end.

The Society remains, at least for the present, in its actual locality, 12, Bedford Row, Holborn.

The Society has been intending to move for the last two years, but has now thought better of it; at least, we suppose so, for the saying is that "second thoughts are best."

The last Meeting of the Society was most numerously attended; every seat was occupied, and some who were not disposed to stand the whole evening were glad to sit down on the floor.

This state of affairs is not altogether pleasant, but what can be done?

In the House of Commons, on Monday week, Mr. Layard enquired whether the Government were prepared to place plans before the House for the erection of suitable buildings on the site of Burlington House. "Several years ago," he remarked, "that site was purchased

at a cost of £180,000, and up to the present moment nothing had been done to render it available for public purposes." He thought "the time had come when accommodation should be furnished at Burlington House for the various public institutions of science and art."

Mr. H. Seymour enquired "what the Government proposed to do with the main part of Burlington House; the Royal Society was lodged merely in one of the side pavilions."

Colonel Sykes asked "whether it was intended or not to carry out the plan for the accommodation of the different Societies for which the site of Burlington House was purchased."

Mr. Cowper, in reply, said "that every inch of Burlington House was now occupied most advantageously for the public by the Societies having claims on the Government. No final decision had yet been come to by the Government on many plans before it for appropriating the site and garden of Burlington House; but he hoped in a short time that decision would be made."

And there the subject dropped.

It would, however, appear as if it were yet undecided whether the present buildings at Burlington House are not to be pulled down, in order that a more comprehensive scheme may be carried into execution; and if this be so it may be unwise to press too strongly the claims of the Entomological Society for immediate admission, as during the rebuilding of Burlington House the Society would be rather awkwardly placed.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52 High Holborn; A. W. Hockett, 3 East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater; W. Cull, 34 Henry Street East, St. John's Wood; T. Cooke, 513 New Oxford Street.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c. 'Recorder' Office.

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At Kingston-on-Thames, of W. Bryden, Bookseller, &c. Apple Market.

At Leatherhead, of T. R. Negus, Chemist and Stationer.

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At Oldham, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6 George Street.


At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street

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At Wakefield, of William Talbot, Crystal Place.

At Worcester, of G. Morgan, Bookseller and News Agent, Little Angel St.; and of J. Pegg, Bookseller and News Agent, 20 Mealcheapen Street.

At York, of R. Sunter, 23 Stonegate.

 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the list.

*All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page . . . . .	2	0



Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—My new address, given in last week's 'Intelligencer,' should have been — WILLIAM MACHIN, 96, Grafton Street, Globe Fields, Mile End, N.E.

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### CAPTURES.

#### LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures at West Wickham and Darenth Woods in 1861. — Among the various species of Lepidoptera, in the perfect state, taken by myself at the above-mentioned localities, are the following:—

Eurymene Dolabraria,  
 Tephrosia Crepuscularia,  
 Phorodesma Bajularia,  
 Asthena Luteata,  
 ... Sylvata,  
 Eupisteria Heparata,  
 Acidalia Trigemmata,  
 Macaria Notata,  
 Numeria Pulveraria,  
 Pachynemia Hippocastanaria,  
 Eupithecia Venosata,  
 Melanippe Procellata,  
 ... Unangulata,  
 Anticlea Rubidata,  
 Phibalapteryx Tersata,  
 ... Vitalbata,  
 Scotosia Undulata,  
 ... Rhamnata,  
 ... Vetulata,  
 Notodonta Dictæoides,  
 Cymatophora Fluctuosa,  
 ... Or,  
 Xylophasia Rurea.

I have as yet been quite unsuccessful at sugaring, not that Noctuæ have been

scarce this season, as I have taken more on the wing than I ever did before at this time, but they appear to have greater attractions than the contents of a sugar-bottle can afford them.—T. HUCKETT, 26, Britannia Row, Islington; July 6.

#### NEUROPTERA.

Captures of Phryganidæ.—The following species of Phryganidæ have been captured, during the last five or six weeks, by myself and brothers:—

Phryganea grandis. Four males and one female. Willesden and Hampstead.

Limnophilus (Gliphotælius) pellucidus (1). West Wickham.

L. (Grammotaulius) nitidus (1). Hammersmith Marshes.

L. (Gonitaulius) vittatus (flavus)? (2). Bishop's Wood, Hampstead.

Stenophylax lateralis? (3). Kilburn.

Leptocerus pilosus. This species is abundant in Hyde Park; it may be found on the trunks of trees near the Serpentine, or be taken (from about 7 P.M.) flying in large numbers, near the edge of the water, and round the lower branches of the trees.

Mystacides atra. Hampstead Ponds; very common.

M. quadrifasciata. Very common in Hyde Park, and may be captured in the same manner as *L. pilosus*.

Polycentropus pulchellus. Hyde Park; common at the foot of the bridge over the Serpentine (north end).—PERCY C. WORMALD, 10, Priory Road, Kilburn, N.W.; July 3.

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

*Cossus Ligniperda*.—I beg to inform you that a fine specimen of *C. Ligniperda* made his appearance in my cage yesterday. I am aware that the importance of the insect would not justify

my intruding this notice upon you, but so much has been said recently respecting green *versus* dry wood, wooden cage or tin box, that it may be interesting to the younger readers of the 'Intelligencer' to hear how it was reared. Two years ago I placed in my cage two larvæ of *Cossus*, appearing to me full fed. My cage has mould in it to the depth of six inches; this mould is composed of garden loam, sand, gravel, and pieces of rotten wood. In the winter of that year, water having got into the cage, I emptied it, and found the *Cossus* in pupæ: the web appeared to be made of rotten wood, about four inches long: one of the pupæ was destroyed by the damp; the other came out imperfect. Last summer I placed another large larva in the cage, and not being interfered with it has appeared this summer in its proper time. I write this to show that those who are desirous of rearing the larva may do so without difficulty, and may place *Cossus* in their cages without any fears of having them riddled by this long-lived insect. I ought to have said that *my* cage was a wooden one.—C. G.

*Epunda viminalis*.—During the last nine or ten days I have bred a number of this insect; ten specimens out of the number are destitute of any white markings; they are veritable negroes.—JAMES BATTY, 133, *South Street, Park, Sheffield*; July 2.

*British Lepidoptera bred in 1861*.—The following are additions to my list of species bred this season (*ante* p. 51):—

*Papilio Machaon*, May 8.

*Satyrus Hyperanthus*, June 20. I took a larva of this species feeding on grass on the 12th of May, at Shirley.

*Smerinthus Ocellatus*, May 10. I found pupæ of this species at the roots of willows, at Tottenham.

*Nola Cucullatella*, June 22. I took larvæ of this species on whitethorn, in April and May, at Tottenham. The larva spins a very neat cocoon on the

stem of its food-plant, in which it turns to pupa, and remains so for two or three weeks, when the moth makes its appearance; it very soon commences to fly about, and the wings speedily lose their beauty.

*Callimorpha Dominula*, June 18.

*Chelonia Caja*, June 25. The larva of this species has been very plentiful this season. I have at various times bred a considerable number of this species, in hope of getting varieties, but as yet have not succeeded.

*Arctia Lubricepeda*, May 12. Larvæ in my own garden.

*A. Menthastri*, May 8. Do.

*Liparis Dispar*, July 1. Bred from eggs obtained from specimens last year.

*Bombyx Callunæ*, May 7. From pupæ reared in the North of England.

*Rumia Cratægata*, June 19. Larvæ off whitethorn. I took larvæ of this some two or three weeks after I had observed the moth flying about; so there is little doubt the species is to be met with in all the stages of insect-life at the same time.

*Boarmia Repandaria*, June 2. I took a larva of this on birch, at West Wickham, while looking for night-feeding larvæ, in April.

*Hemitea Thymiaria*, June 13. Larvæ feeding on whitethorn, Hornsey.

*Cabera Pusaria*, May 16. I have bred a large number of this species, having taken all the larvæ that came in my way, for the purpose of ascertaining if the species was distinct from *Rotundaria*, as I had been told there was no difference between the larva of the one and the other. From my own experience I decidedly incline to consider that *Pusaria* and *Rotundaria* are but one species; nevertheless, with the view of definitely settling this disputed point, I have obtained several batches of eggs of undoubted specimens of *Pusaria*, and the larvæ are now feeding: I shall anxiously await the issue.

*C. Rotundaria*, May 16.

*C. Exanthemaria*, May 14. Larvæ on willows, Dareuth.

*Scodonia Belgiaria*, May 20. Larvæ on heath, West Wickham.

*Aspilates Strigillaria*, May 31. Larvæ on heath; it spins a slight cocoon among its food-plant, several inches from the ground, and remains in the pupa state about three weeks.

*Abraxas Grossulariata*, July 1. From a pupa I took of this insect a specimen has made its appearance in mourning, being a very dark variety.

*Pachygnemina Hippocastanaria*, May 10. Larva on heath, Shirley.

*Eupithecia Castigata*, May 11. I have bred a considerable number of this species, but I do not know where I obtained the larvæ.

*Cidaria Testata*, June 23. I obtained a few eggs from a female of this species last autumn; they hatched on the 15th of April last: I gave them leaves from various trees, and found they preferred willow, but have no objection to birch: it is very easy to rear: when full fed the larva spins a slight cocoon among the leaves of its food-plant, and turns to a beautiful pupa; the moth then makes its appearance in about two weeks.

*Ptilophora Palpina*, June 25. From larvæ on willows, West Wickham.

*Notodonta Dictæoides*, May 16. From larvæ on birch, West Wickham.

*N. Ziczac*, May 12. From larvæ on willow and dwarf poplar, West Wickham and Dareuth.

*N. Dodonea*, June 2. From larvæ on oak, Dareuth.

*Acronycta Leporina*, May 9. From larvæ on birch, West Wickham. When the larvæ are full fed I give them a piece of cork, in which they eat their way and turn to pupæ, after first covering the hole with hairs from their body.

*Mamestra Persicariæ*, May 11. From larvæ on various plants in my own garden, at Islington.

*Agrotis Porphyrea*, June 21. From larvæ on heath, West Wickham.

*Triphæna Fimbria*, June 27. From larvæ on birch, West Wickham. Being a night-feeder, those who desire to procure the larvæ must pay nocturnal visits to the woods, when with the aid of a lantern they may be taken, not uncommonly off the just-bursting buds of birch, in April.

*T. Orbona*, June 13. From larvæ on various low plants, and by the use of a sweeping-net they may be taken in some numbers in April and May.

*T. Pronuba*, June 16. From larvæ on grass and other low plants.

*Noctua Triangulum*, June 3. From larvæ feeding on birch, West Wickham.

*N. Brunnea*, June 14. Do.

*N. Festiva*, June 9. Do.

*N. Baja*, June 18. Do.

*Trachea Piniperda*, May 17. From larvæ on pine, West Wickham and Dareuth.

*Orthosia Upsilon*, June 26. From larvæ on willow. Those in want of this species should look at the trunks of the willows just as it is getting dusk, when the larvæ may be observed running up the trees to feed: the larva is a night feeder, and is full fed at the latter end of May.

*Aplecta Nebulosa*, June 4. From larvæ on birch and willow, West Wickham.

*Hadena Chenopodii*, June 12.

*H. Contigua*, May 24. From larvæ on birch and oak, West Wickham and Dareuth.

*Hypena Proboscidalis*, June 19. From larvæ on nettles.

*Botys Fuscalis*, June 28.

—THOMAS HUCKETT, 26, *Britannia Row, Islington*; July 6.

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#### EXCHANGE.

*Eggs of Lophopteryx Camelina*.—I have fertilized eggs of *L. Camelina* to

dispose of, and shall be glad to send fifty each to gentlemen who can supply me with a series of four or six of any of the following, numbered as in the Appendix to Stainton's 'Manual':—47, 70, 75, 168, 195, 206, 219, 273, 280. Please write previous to sending box.—JOSEPH WRAGG, 7, *Spring Gardens, Doncaster*; July 8.

*Exchange.*—I have duplicates of nearly all the British butterflies, many rare moths and the following birds' eggs:—

Bearded Tit,  
Hawfinch,  
Royston Crow,  
Norfolk Plover,  
Common Redshank,  
Reeve,  
Common Snipe,  
Moorhen,  
Coot,  
Great Crested Grebe,  
Herring Gull,  
Great and Lesser Blackbacked Gull,  
Richardson's Skua,

which I wish to exchange for either eggs or moths. Should my duplicates of eggs not hold out against the demand, I can get a fresh supply another season.—HENRY TEASDEL, jun., *Port Dues, Great Yarmouth*.

EXTRACTS FROM KALTENBACH'S  
'VEGETABLE-FEEDING INSECTS.\*'

*Depressaria purpurea* on carrot (*Daucus Carota*). According to Dr. Wocke the larvæ is plentiful in kitchen-gardens at Breslau, on carrots, on the leaves of which plant it feeds quite in the style of

\* 'Die deutschen Phytophagen aus der Klasse der Insekten,' published in the 'Verhandlungen des Naturhistorischen Vereines der preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens.'

*Depressaria applanata*. It prefers places that are rather shady. Larvæ collected on the 1st of August underwent their metamorphoses in the earth, and produced perfect insects from the 9th of August to the 1st of September.

*Depressaria daucella (nervosa)* on *Carum Carui*. Buhle has observed (Archiv der deutschen Landwirtschaft, Jan. 1841) the larva of this species on the caraway plant, whole fields being sometimes injured by it.

*Laverna Idæi* on *Epilobium angustifolium*. I have for several successive years reared this insect in some plenty from larvæ which I collected in a sandy place near Aix-la-Chapelle, in the roots of *Epilobium angustifolium*. They feed in the inner bark and on the tender outer bark, often from three to five on one root, but they will penetrate the alburnum and the young wood, and generally lie in a white web. One finds the full-grown larvæ at the end of April and beginning of May still unchanged; the imago appeared in my breeding-cages at the end of May and in June. Larva whitish bone-colour. Head brownish, with the mouth darker; thoracic shield paler; anterior legs and anal segment of the ground-colour; prolegs very small.

[From the above account, this larva would seem nearly related to that of *L. ochraceella*; it would be interesting to know where the larva of *L. Idæi* undergoes its change to the pupa-state.]

*Butalis Noricella* on *Epilobium angustifolium*. Dr. Wocke found the larva of this species in May and June in the terminal shoots of *Epilobium angustifolium*, which it draws together, and thus hinders the growth of the plant.

*Pterophorus Loewii* on *Erythraea centaurea*. According to Herrn Schmid and Mühlhig, the larva of *Pterophorus Loewii*

feeds from July to September in the green seed-capsules of *Erythraea centaurea*, eating out the contents and living well concealed; the protruding yellowish brown "frass" betraying, however, their presence. In collecting this species it is best to gather the plants and keep them in water for some time, as the full-fed larvæ gradually leave the capsules in order to change, and the first Plumes are already on the wing, whilst some still remain in the larva or pupa states.

*Pterophorus microdactylus* on *Eupatorium Cannabinum*. The larva lives from the end of summer till spring in the stems of *Eupatorium Cannabinum*, especially in the neighbourhood of the knots. Not unfrequently we find two or three larvæ in one stem, which change to pupæ in May, and furnish the perfect insects in the beginning of June, if not previously killed by the parasitic larvæ of *Apanteles lævigator*.

*Cochylis phaleratana* on *Eupatorium Cannabinum*. I have obtained this beautiful Tortrix when breeding *Pterophorus microdactylus*, but only very sparingly. My colleague, Dr. Förster, has also bred the insect two successive years from wintered stems of *Eupatorium*. The larva consequently is a pith-feeder, like those of *Cochylis Mussehlana* and *Zephyrana*.

*Sesia tenthrediniformis*, Lasp. (*empiformis*, Vieweg) on *Euphorbia cyparissias*. According to a communication of Herr Koch, the larva of this insect lives in the stems of *Euphorbia cyparissias*. Unfortunately some larvæ which I collected in the roots of this plant near Wiesbaden, at the beginning of September, perished on the journey hither. According to O. Wilde, the larvæ may be found at the end of February in the old root-stumps, and the imago bred from them in May.

[The foregoing extracts will show that this elaborate Memoir of Kaltenbach's may prove serviceable to others besides collectors of Tineina. Tortrices, Pterophora and Sphinges being only a small portion of the other matter it contains; Diptera, Hemiptera and Coleoptera are also fully noticed.

We shall probably recur to Herr Kaltenbach's Memoir on another occasion.]

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#### OXFORD PHILOSOPHY.

*To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'*

Sir,—It has required but little Oxford philosophy\* to discover that the curious birch-leaf larva you placed in my hands at the last meeting of the Entomological Society, and which, I see, forms the subject of an article in your last week's number, belongs to the Order *Coleoptera*, Family *Curculionidæ*, Genus *Orchestes*, and most probably to the species *Orchestes scutellaris*.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. O. WEST WOOD.

*Oxford University Museum,*

July 8, 1861.

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\* This I take to consist in a precise investigation of facts, and a determination to regard as true only what has been satisfactorily proved to be so.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 250.]

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

[PRICE 1*d.*

## VOLUNTEERS.

At the last meeting of the Entomological Society a military gentleman, who has not attended any of our meetings for some time, and of whom entomologically little or nothing has lately been heard, apologised for his absence and silence, remarking that his time had been very much taken up with the volunteer movement.

If a military man finds that the volunteer movement interferes with *his* pursuit of Entomology, of course such of our readers who are patriotic members of the various corps scattered through the country, and who are not professed *militaires*, must find their entomologic tendencies sadly crippled.

The volunteer, as we take it, is a civilian employed at a desk from morning to evening every day in the week, except on Saturdays, when we suppose he is set free at 2 P.M. Now, in order to fit himself for his post as a volunteer, he has to drill — when? In the early morning and in the evening; and he has occasionally to march out with the battalion to which

his corps belongs — when? On Saturday afternoons.

Now what time has such a volunteer for Entomology? Simply, none at all. Hence it is not surprising that many who *were* entomologists a few years ago have gradually dropped off, not that they by any means *deliberately turned their backs* on Entomology; but they undertake new duties—found fresh claims on their time; then, being thrown amongst fresh companions, to whom they could not talk of their hexapod predilections, the love of Entomology gradually burnt out in them. Calls for subscriptions for a bugle, a band, new uniforms,—the exchequer becomes embarrassed; they seek then what unnecessary expenditure they can retrench. So first goes one thing, then another; soon the subscription to the Entomological Society is dropped; then the collection is going to ruin,—the mites *will* soon eat it,—better sell it while worth anything; so the collection is speedily disposed of, and the entomological library probably follows?

Whilst thus entomologists, once ardent, are disappearing and vanishing

entirely from our sight, the volunteer movement exerts a prejudicial influence on our Science in another way. It catches those who might have become entomologists, and abstracts them from the range of scientific attraction. This will tend to destroy the crop of entomologists for many years to come, and we fear there is no help for it but to submit.

But the volunteers need not surely go a step further, and occupy all the best collecting grounds for field-day practice, &c., &c. Entomologists peacefully pursuing their sport on heaths near the metropolis have ere now found themselves placed between two hostile forces, and the skirmishers have dislodged game not down in their vocabulary.

Possibly the volunteer movement may have been overdone, and may therefore tend to produce a reaction which will be beneficial to everybody; but certainly at present the entomological prospect, as seen through the smoke of the rifle-men, is anything but encouraging.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. E. R.—Your fly, *Musca larvarum*,  
is very common. We fear you have not  
read much: try Kirby and Spence.

B. B. and G.—A list of names only is  
of no use. Indications of when, where  
and how captured make a list readable;  
but without such indications the list is  
not worth printing.

H. J., SIDCUP.—Such a variety as you  
describe is not common.

J. N., WIGTON.—Your larva is that  
of a sawfly, *Trichiosoma lucorum*. You  
will find a full account of it (Int. vol. ii.  
p. 134) in the speech delivered by *T. lu-*  
*corum*, at the "Important Meeting of  
Sawflies."

Q.—The advertisement will be 4s.

#### CAPTURES.

##### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Doings in the New Forest.*—Since my  
last but little has turned up; nothing at

sugar as yet. About three weeks since  
I found a pupa spun up beneath the  
loose bark of an old oak, which, from  
the situation, the beautiful bloom which  
covered it, and the size, I made sure  
was either *Catocala Promissa* or *Sponsa*;  
but, on looking at it a few days since,  
judge of my disgust on finding emerged,  
instead of the *promised one* or the *spouse*  
I had so fully expected, that wretched  
*Moorish* old nigger *Mania Maura*! The  
'Manual' says of *Mania*, "pupa sub-  
terranean," which, I should think, is  
either a mistake (certainly is in this  
case) or that the "old lady," in her  
younger days, is not very particular as  
to the situation in which she lays up.  
*P. Ægon* has been out in the greatest  
abundance, and a few are still left flitting  
over heathy places. *Argynnis Adippe*  
and *Paphia* are also out in plenty; of  
the last-named species I have had the  
pleasure of catching a few splendid speci-  
mens of the dark variety so confined to  
the New Forest. *A. Aglaia* and *L. Si-*  
*bylla* are neither of them common this  
year.—W. FARREN, *Brockenhurst, New*  
*Forest, Hants; July 14.*

*Captures of Lepidoptera.*—Between  
the 24th of June and 5th inst. we made  
the following captures in Kent:—

*Aporia Cratægi.* One only, whereas  
in 1858 they were flying by hundreds.

*Hipparchia Janira.* A very curious  
specimen, with the hind wings lead-  
colour.

*H. Hyperanthus.* Common, but not  
nearly so abundant as in 1858.

*Argynnis Paphia.* One very fine spe-  
cimen.

*A. Selene.* Much rarer than last year.

*Melitæa Athalia.* In 1858 this spe-  
cies was exceedingly abundant; this  
season we have only taken five speci-  
mens.

- Anthrocera Trifolii*. Common.  
*A. Lonicerae*. Plentiful.  
*A. Filipendulae*. Very abundant. These three species were all flying together in the same field. We caught an *Anthrocera*, which seems to come between *Filipendulae* and *Lonicerae*, it having five distinct spots, and the faint appearance of a sixth.
- Hepialus Hectus*. Very common: this insect comes out at sunset, and does not continue more than fifteen minutes on the wing.
- Pterostoma Palpina* (1).  
*Miltochrista Miniata*. Frequent.  
*Arctia Villica* (1).  
*Euthemonia Russula*. Two: saw others, but were unable to catch them, on account of their high and rapid flight.
- Drepana Falcataria* (4).  
*Limacodes Testudo* (4).  
*Thyatira Batis*. This and the three following moths, together with two others whose names we have not yet determined, are the only ones which came to sugar.
- Miana Strigilis*.  
*Aplecta Nebulosa*.  
*Hadena Thalassina*.  
*Erastria Fuscata*. Very plentiful by beating; was common at sugar last season.
- Ourapteryx Sambucaria*. Common.  
*Venilia Maculata*. Common; but worn.
- Angerona Prunaria*. One, also three fine green varieties.  
*Metrocampa Margaritata* (1).  
*Cleora Lichenaria* (1).  
*Iodis Lactearia*. Swarming.  
*Hemithea Thymiaria* (2).  
*Ephyra Punctaria*. This insect, which should be over by the beginning of June, was abundant and in excellent condition as late as the 4th inst.
- E. Pendularia*. One, also in good condition.  
*E. Porata* (3).
- Asthena Candidata*. Common.  
*A. Luteata* (3).  
*Acidalia Trigeminata*. One, by beating hawthorn.  
*A. Imitaria* (1).  
*Bradyepetes Amataria*. Frequent.  
*Macaria Notata* (1).  
*Minoa Euphorbiata*. Rather common.
- Emmelesia Alchemillata*. Very abundant.
- Eupithecia Tenuiata?* Common.  
*E. Abbreviata* (2).  
*E. Vulgata* (2).  
*E. Rectangulata*. Common.  
*Melanthia Albicillata*. Four beautiful specimens, by beating hazel.  
*Melanippe Hastata*. One remarkably large specimen.  
*Anticlea Sinuata* (1).  
*A. Rubidata* (1).  
*Coremia Quadrifasciaria* (1).  
*Cidaria Picata*. Six very fine ones, by beating oak.  
*Ennychia Octomaculata* (1).  
*Cataclista Lemnata*. Swarming over ponds.  
*Botys Lancealis*. Abundant.  
*Chilo Forficellus*. Common over ponds.  
*Roxana Arcuella*. Common; this species was scarce last year.  
*Cerostoma Xylostella* (1).  
*Pterophorus Acanthodactylus*. Common.  
*P. Pentadactylus*. Do.
- Besides various others, "common" and "abundant everywhere." — HENRY R. COX & Co., 10, *ThurLOW Villas, West Dulwich*; July 11.

## OBSERVATIONS.

*The Birch Miner*.—I have submitted specimens of this little weevil, bred from the larva mining in birch leaves (p. 109) to Mr. Waterhouse, who pronounces them

to be "*Orchestes Rusci*, a common species on birch."—H. T. STAINTON; July 15.

EXCHANGE.

*Erebia Cassiope*.—I have very fine specimens of this insect to exchange for the following insects, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—9, 42, 48, 52, 79 to 82, 90, 92 to 98, 101, 102, 109, 111, 115, 117, 119, 121, 122, 125, 127, 128, 131, 132, 134, 140, 143, 144, 149, 150, 152, 155 to 157, 170, 174 to 176, 183, 187, 192, 194 to 196, 202, 203, 207, 209, 210, 221, 222, 228, 238, 242, 244, 246 to 250, 265, 275, 276, 287, 308, 311, 313 to 315, 319 to 321, 325, 329, 330, 331, 344, 349, 350, 355, 362, 375, 377, 382, 385, 386, 389, 391, 398, 400, 401, 405, 407, 409, 417, 419, 421, 422, 433, 435, 437, 445, 446, 448. None but good specimens, with entomological pins, will be required. Persons not receiving a reply within a week, must conclude their offers are not accepted.—FREDK. BUCKTON, 6, *Beech Grove Terrace, Leeds*; July 13.

*Apamea Connexa*.—I shall be glad to supply this insect to any one who is in want of it. I should like to know soon, so that I may take sufficient.—REV. G. RUDSTON REED, *Sutton-on-Derwent*; July 16.

*Epione Vespertaria*.—Having a few bred females of this species in duplicate, I should like to exchange them for some of the following:—

- Leucophasia Sinapis,
- Colias Hyale,
- Limenitis Sibylla,
- Apatura Iris,
- Erebia Cassiope, .

- Thecla Pruui,
- ... Betulæ,
- Lycæna Arion,
- Hesperia Actæon,
- Macroglossa Fuciformis,
- Lithosia Aureola,
- ... Quadra,
- ... Pygmæola.

These are not all my desiderata, but I should like some of the above first. I have also other duplicates too numerous to mention. Persons wishing to exchange had better write first.—J. CARINGTON, *Clifton, York*; July 16.

*Exchange*.—I have duplicates of the following, numbered as in the Appendix to Stainton's 'Manual':—Nos. 91, 137, 172, 189, 279, 366, 571, 623. Persons wishing to exchange had better write first, stating what they have to spare.—H. STEPHENSON, *Fisher Yard, Longroyd Bridge, near Huddersfield*; July 14.

THE BIRCH MINER.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Will you oblige the entomological public by publishing the locality from whence the larva found mining birch leaves was obtained. Professor Westwood decides the larva to be that of *Orchestes*—probably *O. scutellaris*. This is a rare species, as, during the last twenty-five years, I have only found one spot where I could obtain the species,—namely, Corton Common, near Lowestoft, Suffolk: there, however, it is taken on the elm. I have frequently taken the allied genus *Tachyerges*; the species *T. stigma* on the birch, as well as *O. pratensis*, and also *Rusci*, but I don't know whether they mine the leaves or

not. If the locality for the *Orchestes* larvæ were near London it would be worth a journey to obtain *Orchestes scutellaris*.

Yours sincerely,

FREDERICK SMITH.

27, Richmond Crescent,  
Islington.

[The leaves tenanted by the larvæ in question were collected near Scarborough. Tourists' tickets for that locality can be obtained at Euston Square or King's Cross.]

EXTRACTS FROM KALTENBACH'S  
'VEGETABLE-FEEDING INSECTS.'\*

(Continued from p. 119.)

*Cochylis Smeathmanniana* on *Achillea Millefolium*. According to my observations the larva of this Tortrix feeds in summer in the flower-heads of the yarrow, changing to a pupa, in autumn, in a thick web amongst the dried flowers, by which it is quite concealed.

*Fenusa pygmæa* on *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. In summer the larvæ of a small black sawfly (*Fenusa pygmæa*, Hartig, *Emphytus pygmæus*, Klg.) mine the leaves of *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, making roundish brown blotches. Probably the larvæ, which make blotches in the leaves

of *Potentilla Repens*, produce the same insect. These larvæ, which have great resemblance to those of *Blenocampa pusilla*, which mine in the leaves of bramble, undergo their changes in the earth, appearing in the perfect state in the following July. My specimens bred in-doors were hardly half the size of specimens bred out-of-doors.

*Cochylis Mussehliana* on *Alisma Plantago*. The larva of *C. Mussehliana* feeds on the pith of the stem of *Alisma Plantago*, changing to a pupa in July inside the stem, and the perfect insects emerge during the summer. In August and September the young larvæ of the second brood may be met with; these winter in the stems and change to pupæ in May, the perfect insects appearing early in June.

*Röslerstammia assectella* on onion. The small yellowish green larva of *R. assectella* feeds, in August and September, in the tubular leaves of the common onion, as well as between the heart-leaves of leek, which it sometimes damages down to the root. The change to the pupa takes place outside the food-plant in a longish loose cocoon. The moth appears in eight or ten days, and often flies, in September and October, in the houses of the country people, when they have already stored their onions. I have myself seen whole fields of onions and leeks destroyed by this larva and that of *Anthomyia Ceparum*.

*Orchestes Alni*, L., a small, dirty yellow, four-spotted weevil is found in Sweden, according to Gyllenhal, on the leaves of the alder. I have bred it abundantly from mining larvæ, which make blotches

\* 'Die deutschen Phytophagen aus der Klasse der Insekten,' published in the 'Verhandlungen des Naturhistorischen Vereines der preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens.'

in elm-leaves in June, most frequently at the tips of the leaves. The metamorphosis takes place within the inflated mine; the beetle appears in July and August. It would be therefore very interesting to learn whether this larva has elsewhere been noticed mining the leaves of alder, as it here mines the leaves of elm. Should this not be the case, I should be inclined to maintain, with my colleague Förster, that the Linnean name *Orchestes Alni* was very probably a misprint,\* or a *lapsus calami*, for *Orchestes Ulmi*.

*Cryptoblabes bistriga (rutillella)* on alder. The larva of this moth occurs near Vienna, according to von Hornig, on low bushes of alder. It lives in an irregular web, which is placed between two leaves which are fastened together in a flat position; there are generally several larvæ on the same plant: they eat the leaves partly at the margins and partly between the ribs. They are easily reared, as the larvæ do not object to withered nor even to dry leaves. The larva forms a wide and loose cocoon between leaves, or on the earth, and changes to a pupa in October, the imago appearing in the following month of May.

*Coleophora Astragalella*. According to my own observations the larva of *C. Astragalella* feeds on the seeds of *Astragalus*, boring into the seed-pods from the outside. The cases, at first yellow and then brown, are attenuated and bent at the mouth. Out of between thirty and forty larvæ I did not have the pleasure of rearing a single moth.

*Phyllotoma Aceris* on sycamore. The yellowish larva of this sawfly mines in the leaves of the sycamore in July and August. It excavates great blotches between the two skins of the leaf. When full fed it spins a circular but flat cocoon within the mine, winters therein in the larva state, and changes to a pupa in the following spring. I bred the sawfly in my room early in May.

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#### NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

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We announced last February that we were now willing to receive the names of subscribers for Vols. VI.—X. to the 'Natural History of the Tineina,' at ten shillings per volume, and the names of the following subscribers have been received:—

1. Bond, F.
2. Hartwright, J. H.
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7. Latchford, W. H.
8. Barrett, C. G.
9. Farren, W.
10. Wilkinson, G. H.
11. D'Orville, H.
12. John, E.

---

\* [As a sample of misprints or errors of copying, I may mention that in the very paper of Kaltenbach's I am extracting, I am quoted as an authority for the larva of *Coleophora Badiipennella* occurring on elm and ivy ("an Ulmen und Ephē"), "Ephē" being evidently a misprint for "Eschen," *ash*.—H. T. S.]

13. Backhouse, W.
14. Balding, A.
15. Wilkinson, T.
16. Crotch, G. R.
17. Lighton, Rev. Sir C. R., Bart.
18. Preston, Rev. T. A.
19. Burney, Rev. H.

Vol. VI. of the 'Natural History of the Tineina,' treating of the genus *DEPRESSARIA*, will be published in the course of the present month.

LEEDS NATURALISTS' SOCIETY.—On Monday, July 8th, the Entomological Society of Leeds held its half-yearly meeting in the Society's room, King's Arms, Quarry Hill, when the half-yearly account was gone through, showing an increase of members, and likewise the addition of new and valuable works to the Society's library. The following members were elected to fill the respective offices for the ensuing half-year:—Mr. Joseph Fletcher, President; Mr. Robert Saville, Vice-President; Mr. J. James, Secretary; and Mr. Joseph Blackburn, Treasurer. A vote of thanks was given to the past officers, which concluded the business of the evening.—  
JOSEPH JAMES, Secretary.

### Hardy & Bold's Coleoptera.


I have several copies of this Catalogue (extracted from the 'Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club') now on hand, and shall be happy to forward it to any applicant, on the receipt of 5s. 4d. in postage-stamps. This Catalogue is not only most useful to the Northern Coleopterist, but it will be found of very great assistance to all who are studying this branch of Entomology.

V. R. PERKINS.

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Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, July 20, 1861.

# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 251.]

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.

## MISPRINTS.

SHOULD misprints be perpetuated? At one time we should have answered this question in the affirmative, and in our volume of the 'Insecta Britannica,' at p. 294, we read "*Frangutella*." Now we all know that "*Frangutella*" was a misprint for *Frangulella*, the insect being named after the plant *Rhamnus Frangula*, but we then held that the misprint could not be corrected!

Now, suppose Goeze's printer had set it up *Frangutella*, should we have maintained that the name ought always to have been afterwards written with the letter *t* topsy-turvy? Clearly such an absurdity could not have been maintained.

Or suppose the word had been misspelt *Frnngrelella*, should we have insisted on pronouncing that word, which to those not educated in Wales would have been *rather* difficult? We think not?

Clearly, then, there are misprints so glaring that it is perfectly natural to correct them, and "*Frangutella*," we are of opinion, may with perfect pro-

priety be now written *Frangulella*. If the law of priority were indeed so rigid that no name, however misspelt, could be corrected, we might have had names unpronounceable, and names with inverted letters. The law must therefore be interpreted reasonably, and that degree of latitude will, we imagine, admit of the correction of words which are manifestly misspelt.

In the 'Manual,' vol. ii. p. 428, we corrected the spelling to *Frangulella*, but we did not at that time assign any reason for the change in the orthography.

Now that we are at work on a volume of the 'Natural History of the Tineina,' which will treat of the genus *Bucculatrix*, we thought it desirable to place thus publicly on record our altered views on the subject of the perpetuation of misprints.

Whether such a misprint as *Alni* for *Ulmi* is admissible for correction (see last number, p. 127), is a point on which we will not at present express an opinion. The correction of each individual misprint must stand upon its own merits, and we can lay down no invariable rule that will apply

mathematically to every case that may possibly occur.

Of course we can imagine, from our own former feelings, that our younger readers would like to have some more precise and inflexible rules on this and probably on all other subjects; perhaps, however, in a few years they will be more disposed to a system of mutual accommodation, and on finding the abstruse absurdities to which the quintessence of rigorism would bring them, they may recoil from the prospect rising up in front of them.

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**RETAIL** of James Gardner, 52 High Holborn; A. W. Hockett, 3 East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater; W. Cull, 34 Henry Street East, St. John's Wood; T. Cooke, 513 New Oxford Street.

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*All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

**EXCHANGE.**—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page . . . . .	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

**NOTICE.**—I have returned home, and am ready to receive the boxes of my correspondents. — R. W. WRIGHT, 4, Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

—  
 APETHORPIENSIS.—If the pupæ are not dead they will come out some time or other. Nearly all insects are liable to remain at times more than one winter in the pupa state. Beer and rum are both good additions; but the best sugar often fails entirely for weeks, moths finding "metal more attractive" elsewhere.

## CAPTURES.

## LEPIDOPTERA.

*Drepana Sicula*.—I have the pleasure to announce that in conjunction with my friend Mr. G. Harding, last June, we captured, in Leigh Woods, near here, several fine specimens of *D. Sicula*. As this rare insect has occurred so very occasionally our capture of it may be worth recording.—CEPHAS BUTLER, 8, Cheese Lane, St. Philip's, Bristol; July 19.

*Stathmopoda pedella*.—I have the pleasure to record the capture of two specimens of this insect at West End, Hampstead. They were taken by Mr. E. J. Twiss, of Kilburn Square.—PERCY C. WORMALD, 10, Priory Road, Kilburn, N.W.; July 18.

*Recent Captures*.—During a fortnight spent in Surrey, Suffolk and Norfolk, we made a number of captures, which may not prove uninteresting to your readers, among which are the following:—

*Stauropus Fagi*. One, in a lane near Reigate, taken sitting quietly at rest on the upper side of a nut-leaf, by night. The specimen was a fine male.

*Thyatira Batis* and *Derasa*. Both these species occurred on the under sides of hawthorn leaves at night, in a short lane near "The Freehold," at Reigate.

*Xylophasia Rurea*. The efforts which we made in sugaring were rewarded, to our great disgust, by a solitary specimen of *Rurea*; this was at Reigate. At Norwich our success was rather better.

X. *Hepatica*. Very common in lanes near Reigate.

*Dipterygia Pinastri*. One, at sugar, at Norwich, in a heavy shower.

*Hecatera Serena*. One, on the palings of Mr. Saunders' garden at Reigate, apparently fresh from the pupa.

*Abrostola Urticæ*. Common in lanes near Reigate, at night.

*Plusia Iota*. One, at Reigate.

*Ephyra Omicronaria*. Tolerably common near Reigate. One turned up at Headley Lane.

E. *Punctaria*. Near Reigate.

*Eupisteria Heparata*. Near Horning Ferry.

*Bradyepetes Amataria*. Very common in lanes at Reigate.

*Eupithecia Venosata*. Beaten out of yew, on the way to Box Hill from Reigate.

*Acidalia Ornata*. By beating, near Box Hill.

*Melanthia Albicillata*. Near Reigate.

*Melanippe Tristata* and *Procellata*. Common, by beating, at Reigate.

M. *Galiata*. One, by beating, in the same locality.

*Anticlea Sinuata*. One near Reigate.

*Phibalapteryx Tersata*. Common near Box Hill.

*Cidaria Picata*. One at Reigate.

*Anaitis Plagiaria*. One at Headley Lane: also occurred in the woods between Reigate and Box Hill.

*Botys Hyalinalis*. Two, at Reigate.

*Pempelia Ornatella*. One, by beating, near Reigate Park.

*Crambus Uliginosellus*. Common on Reigate Heath.

*Coleophora Lixella*. Near Reigate.

*Pterophorus Ochrodactylus*. One, on the way to the "Beechums."

*P. Bipunctidactylus* and *Pentadactylus*. Abundant near Reigate; the former confined to one small bank.

We visited Hollingbury Hill, near Brighton, for *Globulariæ*, but were unsuccessful. Since our return one *Roboraria* has turned up, after infinite searching, at Bowdon.—

J. B. BLACKBURN,  
THOMAS BLACKBURN,  
E. M. GELDART,

Bowdon; July 20.

*Larvæ near Sheffield*.—In the early part of this year I noted in the 'Intelligencer' that I had taken many larvæ by sweeping in our woods at night. Since that time I have had many letters, asking what they have produced. I can answer those questions best now that the insects have made their appearance, for I did not know the larvæ at the time of capture. The first to make its appearance was *Porphyræa*, followed by *Festiva*, *Hepatica*, *Adusta*, *Baja*, *Fimbria*, *Nebulosa*, *Brunnea* and *Scolopacina*. Of the two last-named I have some very fine specimens, and shall have some to spare for most of my friends who may happen to want them. I am almost ashamed to own that I had not (previous to this year) made acquaintance with the larvæ of some of our commonest species of Noctuæ.—WILLIAM THOMAS, No. 7 Court, Tom Cross Lane, Sheffield; July 21.

## OBSERVATIONS.

*Carpocapsa Splendana*.—Some of your readers having questioned the truth of my statements with respect to this insect (Int. vol. viii. p. 148), with your kind permission, I will now endeavour to substantiate them. Last autumn I searched, but without success, for acorns that had been impregnated with larvæ of *Carpocapsa Splendana*; however, expecting to breed something from them, I had preserved the acorns containing larvæ, upon which I had founded my previous observations, and as I have not bred any other species of Tortrix, and only four of this, I cannot come to any other conclusion than that the larvæ found by me were those of *Splendana*, though I now regret that I did not at the time show the larvæ to some one better acquainted with them than myself. The four specimens to which I have alluded are equal to any I bred last season, and made their appearance about the same date, viz.—

June 23	. . .	1
... 27	. . .	2
... 30	. . .	1

I beg to thank my numerous entomological friends for their kindness towards me last season, and to inform them that unavoidable circumstances have prevented me from attending to Entomology, having as yet only been able to make one excursion this season.—J. BRYANT, 63, Old Broad Street, E.C.; July 19.

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## EXCHANGE.

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*Acidalia Inornata*.—I have a batch of ova of the above-named species to spare.

Would any friend like to feed them for ten months?—W. THOMAS, *No. 7 Court, Tom Cross Lane, Sheffield.*

*Duplicates.*—I shall be glad to give *Cillemum laterale* to any one who is in want of it, and who will forward box and return postage.—REV. R. KIRWOOD, *Sunderland; July 20.*

#### ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE season of 1861 has hitherto promised better than its extremely moist predecessor, and to-day is for once a true summer day. I have not collected much this year, but from the little I have seen of the "world of insects" this year has interested me more than the whole of last year.

Some weeks since I caught a sawfly, mistaking it for an *Odynerus*, but not having my net I spoilt him. A short time after a similar *Tenthredo* was taken, and this time transferred to a box, but he lay there forgotten, until too stiff to set, and was then thrown away. Since that I have found the species out, and it was *Zarza fasciata*, or the white-banded sawfly, which I believe to be a rare species.

Towards the end of May or beginning of June *Osmia bicornis* swarmed on the "golden rain." This species does not last long, and should be caught as soon as it appears.

A few days since I took one specimen of *Osmia fulviventris*, and I hope to catch more, as not only is my own series incomplete, but I hope to supply a correspondent with it. If after this I take

more I shall be happy to send it to any one to whom it is a desideratum; but I must not be too eager to promise until I see whether more are to be found. Any one wanting it might write a line, and if I find it much wanted I will hunt well for it.

I am afraid that the solitary bees have suffered more than the social ones during the "previous hydropathic system" of temperature, for many of the common species were comparatively rare this spring; the only one found in great abundance was *Andrena bicolor*, which in the North was a perfect pest. I have not yet succeeded in taking the male, the *A.* ——— of Kirby's monograph.

The gooseberry grub has been uncomfortably abundant in gardens this year. How long the brood lasts; there are now many larvæ still feeding on the raspberry trees; indeed, it is difficult to know what they do not feed on.

*Crabro dimidiatus* is not yet out, but as it has occurred several times in this locality I hope to take it again; it is always rare.

In Lepidoptera I have taken nothing but *Drepana falcataria*, and commoner species. If any one wishes for eggs of either *Plusia Gamma*, *P. Iota* or *P. Chrysitis*, I dare say that I could procure some for them. About a month ago a friend took two specimens of *Melanippe hastata* and one of *Abraxas Ulmata* in Hopwas Wood, about two miles and a half from this town. The latter species is pretty common in the wood; I have also taken it near Morpeth, where it is no rarity. Although I have hunted well for *M. hastata* I have

not succeeded in turning up any more. This wood, if well searched, would, I am certain, prove productive of many local insects. *Sirex Gigas* has been taken there, some years ago, and other good species.

I was anxious this year to take duplicates of *Hylobia Abietis*, but was only successful in procuring two specimens; it occurs commonly in Northumberland.

The question "as to whether one species of *Pulex* is parasitic on more than one animal?" is, I suppose, still unsettled. I find one's relations will not believe the contrary assertion.

Last autumn I amused myself by searching seed-heads in search of larvæ; the whole of my captures were dipterous. One species (*Phytomyza Plantaginis?*) seems to be extremely abundant in dock leaves in September; a second (*Cecidomyia Jacobæa?*) feeds within the seed-heads of the ragwort; and a third (*Cecidomyia Syngenesiæ?*) feeds in the seed-heads of *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

The dipterous *Scatophaga Ceparum*, Kirby and Spence, still makes ravages among the onions. It is difficult to rear, and the onion has not the most agreeable scent, so that I failed in rearing it.

H. RUPINI.

Tamworth, July 15.

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NATURAL HISTORY OF THE  
TINEINA.

---

We announced last February that we were now willing to receive the names

of subscribers for Vols. VI.—X. to the 'Natural History of the Tineina,' at ten shillings per volume, and the names of the following subscribers have been received:—

1. Bond, F.
2. Hartwright, J. H.
3. Russell, W. T.
4. Kenderdine, F.
5. Killingback, H. W.
6. M'Lachlan, R.
7. Latchford, W. H.
8. Barrett, C. G.
9. Farren, W.
10. Wilkinson, G. H.
11. D'Orville, H.
12. John, E.
13. Backhouse, W.
14. Balding, A.
15. Wilkinson, T.
16. Crotch, G. R.
17. Lighton, Rev. Sir C. R., Bart.
18. Preston, Rev. T. A.
19. Burney, Rev. H.

Vol. VI. of the 'Natural History of the Tineina,' treating of the genus DEPRESSARIA, will be published in the course of the present month.

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EXTRACTS FROM KALTENBACH'S  
'VEGETABLE-FEEDING INSECTS.'\*

(Continued from p. 127.)

*Eupæcilia dipoltana* on yarrow. The larva of *E. dipoltana*, according to Herr Schmid, of Frankfort, feeds in autumn in tubular webs amongst the flowers and

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\* 'Die deutschen Phytophagen aus der Klasse der Insekten,' published in the 'Verhandlungen des Naturhistorischen Vereines der preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens.'

seeds of the common yarrow, winters on the food-plant, not changing to the pupa state till May; the imago appears in July and August.

*Pterophorus ochroductylus* on *Achillea Ptarmica*. On the 15th of May, 1857, I found this (till then unknown) larva on *Achillea Ptarmica* in sheltered places. It lives singly between the united terminal leaves, and feeds on the tender pith of the stem, which it often excavates to the depth of an inch. Its presence is betrayed by the heaps of black excrement which protrude from between the decaying heart-leaves. The young larva is greyish white, with four brown longitudinal stripes on each side, and a dark dorsal line. After the last moult (towards the end of May) it is six lines long, greenish olive, shining, with three white longitudinal lines on each side, the middle line being the slenderest. Dorsal line darker green. The pupa is at first green, afterwards brown; it is suspended free by the tail. The imago appears early in July.

*Cochylis Posterana* on several *Compositæ*. According to Zeller, the larva of this Tortrix feeds in the flower-heads of *Arctium Bardana*, *Carduus nutans*, *Centaurea jacea*, and, according to Von Hornig, also in *Carduus Acanthoides*, on which plant he found them at the end of October. The larva is dull yellow; the head brown-black; the thoracic shield pale brown-grey. It changes to the pupa state in or on the earth in a thick cocoon covered with grains of earth. The imago appears at the end of May and beginning of June.

*Depressaria Cnicella* on thistle. I have

repeatedly bred this insect from very lively green larvæ, which feed in June, on the radical leaves of *Cirsium lanceolatum*. They gnawed the flesh of the upper side of the leaf in stripes, and covered themselves by turning down the edge of the leaf. Herr v. Tischer furnished for the Treitschkean *Cnicella* the description of a larva which feeds gregariously in May on *Eryngium campestre*, between united leaves. Certainly his larva is different from that which has furnished me the *Depressaria* which Zeller determined for me as *Cnicella*.

[Is it not possible that there may be two closely allied species, one of which feeds on *Eryngium* and the other on thistle? The former has of late years been always reputed the true *Cnicella*; but perhaps the thistle-feeder may be able to substantiate a claim to that title. The matter is worthy of serious consideration.]

*Procris Globulariæ* on *Centaurea*. This larva, which should feed on *Plantago lanceolata*, was found by Zeller on *Centaurea*. It bores into the leaf, and eats out the pareuchyma to near the tip, the leaf thus appearing inflated. When it can find no more to eat it bites its way out of the leaf, and proceeds to another, which it treats in a similar way, so that one finds more leaves empty than are tenanted by larvæ. It undergoes its metamorphosis in a slight cocoon on the earth.

(To be continued.)

## For Sale.

**A WELL-MADE MAHOGANY CABINET, FRENCH POLISHED,** height 37 inches, width 27 inches, depth 16 inches, containing 26 drawers in two tiers; size  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches; one tier corked, the other soft pine bottom; the whole glazed and papered. Lowest price £7.

Also a **COLLECTION of INSECTS,** consisting of about 250 species and 1200 specimens, well set and in good condition, to be disposed of in lots of 16 species and 6 dozen specimens, on the average, in each lot. Price 5s. per lot. The above were the property of Mr. T. FYLES, late of Scotter, Kirton Lindsey.

A full description and drawing of the Cabinet, with a Catalogue of the several lots, will be sent on receipt of a stamped envelope, by

EDWIN TEARLE,  
Gainsborough.

## To Entomologists.

**THE ZOOLOGIST** for August will contain a complete list of the Macro-Lepidoptera of Moray; an announcement of two new British Noctuidæ; capture of and locality for Notodonta bicolor in England; and minute descriptions of the larvæ of *Acidalia rusticata*, *A. inornata*, *Halia wavaria*, *Aspilates strigillaria*, *Hybernia defoliaria*, *Eupithecia dodoneata*, *Cidaria suffumata*, *C. testata*, *Cilix spinula*, *Clostera anachoreta*, *Episema caruleocephala*, *Caradrina Alsinæ*, *C. blanda*, *Noctua neglecta*, *Taniocampa stabilis*, *T. munda* and *Orthosia Upsilon*.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Price 3s. 6d.,

**THE WORLD OF INSECTS;** A Guide to its Wonders. By J. W. DOUGLAS, Esq., President of the Entomological Society of London.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

**THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL** for 1855, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d., contains the following information on **COLLECTING and PRESERVING LEPIDOPTERA**, by H. T. STANTON:—

1. How to collect Lepidoptera.
2. How to rear Lepidoptera from the pupa or larva state.
3. How to kill Lepidoptera.
4. How to pin Lepidoptera.
5. How to set Lepidoptera.
6. How to arrange Lepidoptera in the Collection.

It also contains **NOTES** on the **COLLECTING and PRESERVING COLEOPTERA**, by T. VERNON WOLLASTON:—

1. Suggestions where Coleoptera should be looked for.
2. The apparatus necessary for the collector of Coleoptera.
3. The mode of preparing the specimens when caught.

From it containing this information, this little volume is of great value to all beginners, and some may be incited to greater ardour in the pursuit by reading the "Address to Young Entomologists at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, and at all other Schools."

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 252.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.]

## FLAT-BODIES.

THE volume of the 'Natural History of the Tineina' which is just published treats of the *Depressariæ*, or Flat-bodies. The exotic relations of the Flat-bodies are of such large size that one looks at them with amazement, and seems perplexed at *Tineina* so gigantic! Of course the question will arise, what constitutes them Tineina, or small moths?

That the European *Depressariæ* belong to the Tineina few would be disposed to dispute, though if the palpi were broken off they could not be easily separated from the Tortricina; however, most recent writers on the subject are now disposed to consider the Tortricina only as a family of the Tineina, and not as a group distinct, like the Geometrina from the Noctuina, so that, considered from this point of view, the similarity of the Flat-bodies and other cognate genera to the Tortricina is the less surprising.

Those who are personally acquainted with the larvæ of the genus *Depres-*

*saria* are aware of their extreme similarity to many of the common leaf-rolling Tortrix larvæ: they resemble them especially in their agility and rapidity of movement; and here it is remarkable that although the *Tortrix* or *Lozotania* is only distinguished for agility in its early life,—that is, in its larva state, the perfect insect being comparatively sluggish,—the *Depressaria* retains its activity in the perfect state, and though its movements have not the electric velocity of a *Gelechia*, they are sufficiently rapid to indicate a proximity of relationship to that genus.

One contrast between *Tortrix* and *Depressaria* is rather interesting; we believe all larvæ of *Tortrix* and *Lozotania* emerge from the egg in autumn, pass the winter as young larvæ, feed up in early spring, and appear in the perfect state in June and July; a *Depressaria* larva, on the contrary, almost always comes out of the egg in spring or summer, feeds up in the summer months, and produces the perfect insect in July, August and September, the imago generally hibernating, and being often seen on the

wing in March and April. *Depressaria assimilella* is a notable exception to this rule, the larva being hatched in autumn.

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Under half a column . . .	0 6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1 0
Above half a page, but under a page . . . . .	2 0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

Mr. STAINTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, the 7th inst., at 6 P.M., as usual.



## CAPTURES.

## LEPIDOPTERA.

*Zeuzera Æsculi*.—Perhaps it may be interesting to some of your readers to know that I had a female specimen of this insect, in good condition, brought to me by a friend, who said it was on a heap of horse-dung, under a clump of trees.—HENRY BIRD, near Woodside Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex; July 22.

*Argyresthia Literella*.—The other evening I visited the alders on the banks of the Ravensbourne, in search of *Stathmopoda pedella*: I was not successful in finding any; I suppose I was too late, but still I might have expected to have met with some wasted specimens. *Argyresthia Gædartella* was dislodged by hundreds every time I touched a branch: turning over a netful of that insect, one specimen put me in mind of *Literella*, so I boxed it and brought it home. Having now set it out I am able to announce that it is *Argyresthia Literella*, an insect I did not previously possess.—H. T. STANTON; July 26.

*Captures in Westmoreland*.—On the 14th inst. I started, with my friend Mr. Henry Robinson, to visit Whitbarrow Scar, to look for *Ashworthii*; we returned disappointed in our object, but had the pleasure of meeting with several species we had never before taken, some common, but nevertheless interesting, on account of its being the first time we had seen the species alive. On that and the following day we captured the following species:—

*Polyommatus Ægon*. In profusion; never met with this common species before.

*Cænonympha Davus*.

*Nudaria Mundana*. Plentiful.

*Gnophos Obscurata*. Different colour to Parley Heath or Lewes specimens; a female has laid a batch of eggs.

*Hemithea Thymiaria*.

*Pseudopteryna Cytisaria*.

*Acidalia Promutata*. Several.

... *Immutata*. Do.

... *Inornata*.

*Cabera Exanthemaria*.

*Macaria Alternaria*.

*Larentia Olivata*.

*Emmelesia Tæniata*.

*Eupithecia Denotata*.

... *Constrictata*.

... *Nanata*.

... *Tenuiata*.

... *Sobrinata*.

... *Pumilata*.

*Thera Coniferata*.

*Melanthia Rubiginata*.

... *Galiata*.

*Cidaria Populata*.

*Anaitis Plagiata*.

*Cymatophora Duplaris*.

... *Fluctuosa*.

*Bryophila Perla*. This I did not expect, far from any houses, on the rocks; it looked strange to find this fellow there.

*Acronycta Ligustri*.

*Cerigo Cytherea*.

*Mamestra Furva*.

*Agrotis Porphyrea*.

*Noctua Baja*. Quite a blue shade from among limestone.

*Hermia Tarsipennalis*.

... *Grisealis*.

*Ennychia Cingulalis*.

... *Purpuralis*.

*Rivula Sericealis*.

*Scoparia Lineolalis*.

*Crambus Falsellus*.

... *Pinetellus*.

... *Margaritellus*.

... *Geuculellus*.

*Pempelia Palumbella*.

*Rhodophaea Consociella*.

*Phycis Carbonariella*.

*Dichelia Grotiana*.

*Cnephasia Penziana*. A splendid series of this species.

Batodes Angustiorana.  
 Olindia Ulmana.  
 Argyrolepia Baumanniana.  
 Macrochila Marginella.  
 Pterophorus Plagiodyctylus.  
 ... Osteodactylus.

## EXCHANGE.

Nothing came to sugar; took all these on wing or found at rest.—J. B. HODGKINSON, *Penwortham Mill*.

*Scarcity of Insects*.—The Isle of Wight, to which place I have lately been, appears (in the way of insect life) to be almost as barren as the New Forest; yet I believe, had I had good nights for sugaring, I should have got a few Noctuæ; all the time I was there it was blowing a regular gale; as it was I only managed to box a few *Agrotis lunigera*. *Pterophorus spilodactylus* is rare this year; although I got larva (one), pupæ and imago at one and the same time, they were “few and far between.” I did not see a single specimen of *Botys flavalis*. Mr. Rogers told me he had not seen any, and, in fact, reports insects as very scarce at Freshwater. Neither *Promissa* nor *Sponsa* have appeared in the New Forest as yet. I send enclosed some larvæ, which I found a few days since; they were mining in the leaves (also enclosed) when I found them, but have since cut out quite a smart case for themselves, as you see. What are they? [*Antispila Treitschkiella* in leaves of dog-wood.] I found no larvæ of *A. Bennetti*, nor had Mr. Rogers, although he told me he had looked several times.—W. FARREN, *Brockenhurst, New Forest, Hants; July 28*.

## COLEOPTERA.

*Claviger foveolatus*.—I took one specimen of this insect under stones, with *F. Flava*, on the Brighton Downs, last March.—D. SHARP, 14, *Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C.; July 27*.

*Ino Statices*.—I have a few specimens of this moth, which I should be glad to exchange for larvæ or imagos of the following:—

Smerinthus Ocellatus,  
 ... Tiliæ,  
 Sphinx Ligustri,  
 Deilephila Elpenor,

or any other Hawk, except *S. Populi*. Write stating quantity required for each of the above, and if not answered within a week offer not accepted.—J. NIXON, *West End, Wigton, Cumberland*.

*Arctia Caja*.—I shall be glad to send larvæ of this insect to any person who may require them, on receipt of a small box and return postage.—HENRY BIRD, *near Woodside Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex; July 22*.

*Exchange*.—I have a few fine specimens of the following insects:—

Colias Edusa,  
 Vanessa Cardui,  
 Satyra Janira,  
 Lycæna Corydon,  
 ... Adonis,

for which I shall be glad to receive offers for exchange. I have also a batch of ova of *Z. Æsculi* to exchange for ova, larvæ, pupæ or imagos of *P. Machaon*, *N. Lucina*, or any of the Hawk Moths.—GEORGE STEDMAN, *Lindfield, Sussex; July 27*.

*Exchange*.—I have bred specimens of *Xanthia Citrigo*, and I wish to exchange them for the following:—

Agrotis Ripæ,  
 Noctua Ditrapezium,  
 Aplecta Occulta.

I have also bred specimens of the under-mentioned,—

Vanessa Polychloros,  
 Notodonta Camelina,  
 Tæniocampa Munda,  
 Eriogaster Lanestris,

for which I shall be glad to receive any of the following:—

Anthrocera Trifolii,  
 Sesia Bombylififormis,  
 Notodonta Dromedarius,  
 Clostera Curtula,  
 Ctenistis Quadra,  
 Cymatophora Or,  
 Lasiocampa Rubi,  
 ... Trifolii,  
 Clisiocampa Castrensis,  
 Endromis Versicolor,  
 Drepana Uguicula,  
 Mamestra Furva.

—JOSEPH WRAGG, 7, Spring Gardens,  
 Doncaster; July 27.

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#### IMPERIAL MISFORTUNES.

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ONE of the most important discoveries last year was that of the larva of *Gracilaria Imperialella*: as soon as it was known that this species had been bred, and from what, a profound sensation was experienced in the Micro-Lepidopterological bosom from one end of Europe to the other. Every one was intent on finding the larva of so great a rarity, and of course we expected to be inundated with the coral-red larvæ, just as in May every post brought a supply of *Micropteryx* larvæ. Nor were we altogether disappointed, for in due time a letter was received from one who had taken the insect.

“July 17, 1861.

“I send you by this post what I hope is the larva of *G. Imperialella*. I found the leaves to-day, in the very place where I took the imago last year. I looked carefully for more than an hour, and only found what I send, which I fell in

with soon after I began to search, all in the same place, and close to the locality of the imago, as above-named. It must be very local, as well as very scarce, if this is *Imperialella*.”

Unfortunately the box of larvæ so temptingly described never came to hand, having gone astray, we suppose in the post office. So there was Imperial Misfortune No. 1.

A week later a letter was received from Professor Frey, in which the following passages occur:—

“I made an excursion on the 18th of July, in order to collect and observe the larva of *Gracilaria Imperialella*. I had noticed the mine on *Orobus* in 1857, but as it does not occur near Zurich, and is extremely local, as it appears, having but little leisure time, I was not successful in again meeting with it. As *Gracilaria Imperialella* has occurred several times in England I send you some notices concerning it for the ‘Intelligencer.’ The time for seeking the larva is the beginning of July, not the second half of the month. [Very consolatory to read this on the 25th of July! Imperial Misfortune No. 2.] On the 18th of July I found a multitude of empty mines, and only after a prolonged search a few which were still inhabited by larvæ. In some there was still a young larva, yellowish green, with a brown head. In the remainder the larva had already assumed its coral-red tint preparatory to changing to pupa. The mine is on the under side of the leaf, and the larva loosens, in the first place, almost the whole of the lower cuticle of the *Orobus* leaf. It begins to eat the parenchyma of the leaf first at the edges of the mine, so that the green mine,

when still but little curved, appears with the margins discoloured. Afterwards the mine loses its green tint, and becoming more curved is much more readily perceived. Old mines readily fall off. The larva is very lively, and changes to the pupa state in an opaque paper-like cocoon. The only locality in which I have yet met with it is a small wood, in rather a warm situation; it does not occur in open places which are fully exposed to the sun; it seems to prefer half-shaded localities. Cool places which are very shady do not seem to suit it either."

On the following day a letter was received from Ratisbon, in which the following passage occurs:—

"Up to the present time we have excursionized in search of *Gracilaria Imperialella* on foot, in carriages, by steam-boat and by railway, but always in vain." Imperial Misfortune No. 3.

It now seems that the month of July is fast slipping away without any larvæ of *Gracilaria Imperialella* reaching us.

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#### A SAWFLY INJURIOUS TO WILLOW TREES.

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To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—A row of pollard willow trees in Belsize Avenue are being entirely devastated by a larva, apparently very nearly approaching the well-known gooseberry grub, the difference being that it is nearly twice as large, and the ground colour at both extremities, for about one-eighth of an inch, changes from green to a greenish yellow; head, as in the other, black. Can you or any

of your readers inform me to what species it belongs, and if there is any practical method of stopping its ravages?

Enclosing card,

I am,

Yours, &c.,

L.

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#### EXTRACTS FROM KALTENBACH'S 'VEGETABLE-FEEDING INSECTS.'

(Continued from p. 135.)

*Nephoteryx angustella* on *Euonymus*.  
Bruand discovered the larva of this species in the seeds of spindle-tree, where it is to be found full grown in October. A. Schmid, of Frankfort, found the small larvæ as early as the middle of September, at Mombacher Heide, near Mayence; according to him, the small larvæ spin the bunches of fruit together and feed on the seeds. They pass the winter unchanged in the earth in an earthen cocoon.

*Holoscopia Forficella* on *Festuca*. The larva of the second brood winters in dry grassy places, in loose earth or under stones, in a white cocoon, in which it also moults; in favourable weather, in April, it comes out at night and feeds on the young shoots and leaves of the sheep's fescue-grass (*Festuca ovina*); at the end of May it changes to the pupa state in a rather firm white cocoon, from which the imago emerges in twelve or fifteen days (Isis, 1848, p. 338, Tab. V.).

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\* 'Die deutschen Phytophagen aus der Klasse der Insekten,' published in the 'Verhandlungen des Naturhistorischen Vereines der preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens.'

*Coriscium cuculipennellum* on ash. According to Hübner, Frey and my own observations, this larva feeds in conically rolled leaves of the privet. I found it in similar habitations on the young shoots of sheltered ashes in garden hedges. The larvæ only gnaw the interior of the cone, and assume the pupa state therein. The imago appears in autumn.

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#### AMATEUR DEALERS.

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*To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'*

Sir,—I have occasionally read with great satisfaction, in past numbers of the 'Intelligencer,' your well deserved strictures on practices which—inconsistent as they are with that generous and gentlemanly spirit in which all scientific pursuits should be carried on—are nevertheless adopted by some who call themselves entomologists.

In penning a few remarks in the same strain, I must be distinctly understood to make no allusion to those who openly and honestly make a business of Natural History; with such we deal on recognised principles as honourable tradesmen; but there is a genus of collectors which I consider especially deserving of reprobation, and this genus includes those who—professing to rank as genuine sportsmen—are, in reality, mere pot-hunters. These gentry—while mean enough to profit on all occasions by the gratuitous liberality of others—will as soon part with one of their teeth as with a moth, unless for value received; and when, by any means, they have obtained from some unsuspecting individual the precise locality of a rarity, that individual may take his leave of it thenceforth, for they will run fit to burst

themselves to forestall him in its capture, that they may sell it to some one else: and, worst of all,—such is their greedy anxiety to obtain for themselves, and more especially to prevent others from obtaining, local or saleable species,—they will hunt a locality so incessantly, that not a single imago has the shadow of a chance to elude their vigilance and perpetuate its kind; or they will grub up every fragment of the food-plant of the larvæ during its feeding season, lest a single individual should escape them, so that, either way, the species is effectually exterminated.

Now, Sir, both the selfish spirit by which these collectors are actuated, and the system of extermination in which it results, are alike unpardonable, and the only way to put an end to such disgraceful practices is unhesitatingly to expose, and resolutely to refuse all correspondence with, those who are guilty of them.

I have been moved to write these remarks by having observed an amateur collector of this town—whose name may be found in the 'Intelligencer' in connection with certain lists of Lepidoptera advertised for sale—returning day after day with huge bags full of *Silene inflata*, a plant of very local occurrence in this neighbourhood, and, as I happen to know the district from whence it has been gathered, I will venture to say neither *Venosata*, *Carpophaga* nor *Cucubali*, &c., will be seen there again for many a day.

I shall probably, with your permission, revert to this subject at a future day.

Yours, &c.,

J. HAWLEY.

55, Hall Gate, Doncaster;

July 22.

## For Sale.

I now offer for sale the COLLECTION of EUROPEAN LEPIDOPTERA, which formerly belonged to Fischer von Röslerstamm. Price £40.

It contains 440 species of *Geometrina* (2600 specimens) and 1500 species of Micro-Lepidoptera (13,000 specimens); the former in thirteen glazed drawers, 24 by 16 inches; the latter in twenty-six glazed drawers, 18 by 13 inches.

It is arranged as when purchased from Fischer v. Röslerstamm, eighteen years ago; only some of the drawers of the *Geometrina* required to be rearranged. A few unique specimens have been taken out of it; on the other hand, many new species of recent discovery have been added. The neatness of the original collection was notorious, but as it is now more than thirty years old, all the specimens are not equally fresh and in good condition, hence the price is fixed so low that it amounts to little more than a halfpenny a specimen.

Another Collection of European Lepidoptera is so arranged that *each specimen* (rarely two together) is placed in a neat box of suitable size, glazed above and below. This is in good condition, containing nearly 1500 species of Macro-Lepidoptera (3300 specimens), in about 3000 little boxes. Price £45—hence about 3½d. per box. A considerable quantity of Micro-Lepidoptera can also be had at similar prices.

These Collections will only be sold to those who have seen them; yet specimen boxes of the second Collection can be sent on approval to those who desire them.

Both Collections are also to be exchanged for Collections of Exotic Lepidoptera of corresponding value; yet Heterocera would be mostly preferred, and the common American and East Indian species would be deemed of little value.

Dr. HERRICH-SCHAEFFER.

Ratisbon, Bavaria;  
July 25, 1861.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 253.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.]

## GRACILARIA.

FROM the Flat-hodies to the *Gracilaria* seems almost, by antithesis, a natural transition, and as we last week spoke of the *Depressaria*, so now would we turn the attention of our readers to those pert, uppish-looking creatures of the family of the *Gracilariidæ*.

We have already sketched out the programme of the eighth volume of the 'Natural History of the Tineina' (Vol. VII. being now in the printer's hands), and we contemplate giving the histories of fifteen of the genus *Gracilaria* and nine of the genus *Ornix*, but to do this there are several little points on which our information at present is not as complete as we require.

Respecting *Gracilaria Hemidactylella*, which was received last year from Professor Frey,—the larva feeding in cones on sycamore (*Acer pseudo-platanus*),—he observes that the larvæ of both *G. Rufipennella* and *G. Hemidactylella* feed in cones on sycamore, and that he is unable to distinguish them; and that, with regard to the

specimens bred last year, he is still uncertain to which species they should be referred. This certainly is not a very satisfactory state of affairs, and we should like, before sending the history of this *Gracilaria* to press, to be quite sure to which species the history really relates.

With regard to *Gracilaria Pavoniella*, we are particularly anxious to see young feeding larvæ, whether in the leaves of *Margarita Bellidiastrum* or *Aster amellus*.

*Gracilaria Imperialella* is already tolerably notorious, and we believe our hopes of obtaining the larva of it must now be altogether postponed till next year.

In the genus *Ornix* we do not yet feel perfectly intimate with *O. Petiolella*, and we shall look anxiously for some larvæ of that species at the end of September and beginning of October, and we are anxious to make a personal acquaintance with the larva of *Ornix Fagivora* (the *Ornix* of the beech): we shall keep a sharp look out for it in all our peregrinations, but in case any of our readers fall in with it we shall be glad if they

will bear in mind that *each stone helps* to build the tower.

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WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

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*All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. C., TAUNTON.—Your insect is *Mania Maura* (Manual, vol. i. p. 312); it is very common.



LILYWAC.—I. A. The Appendix to the 'Manual' is the *Synonymic Lists* advertised July 20th, 1861 (p. 128).

II. Brown can generally be distinguished from yellow by an eye at all conversant with colour; mahogany is rarely mistaken for cheese, or *vice versâ*.

III. Laurel leaves, oxalic acid or chloroform.

logical Society of London in November last), in the Norfolk Fens.—W. WINTER, *Aldeby, near Beccles; July 31.*

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### CAPTURES.

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#### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Sphinx Atropos*.—Last night a boy brought me a fine larva of this species, found in a field, feeding on potatoes.—E. BOSCHER, *Bellevue House, Twickenham; August 6.*

*Xylophasia Scolopacina*.—I captured, on the 17th of July, no less than 107 specimens of this insect, in excellent condition; this is a fortnight earlier than they were in this district last year.—G. LUMB, *Kirkgate, Wakefield; July 30.*

*Captures at Torquay*.—On the 2nd of July I captured a specimen of *Leucania Putrescens* at sugar. I have worked very hard, but have not taken any more. I have also taken several fine specimens of *Agrotis Lunigera* at sugar in the early part of July. I find moths of all orders very scarce this year—far more so than last year.—R. M. STEWART, 3, *Park Place, Torquay, Devon; August 3.*

#### NEUROPTERA.

*Captures of Phryganidæ*.—I have again taken *Agrypania Pagetana* and the new *Limnophilus Borealis* (which was exhibited at the meeting of the Entomo-

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### OBSERVATIONS.

*Acronycta Alni*.—A larva of this scarce moth was brought me on Saturday: it was found reposing under a hedge composed principally of sloe bushes, on a leaf of the common dock, in a district remarkably destitute of trees, and consequently in about as unlikely a spot for the species to be met with as could well be imagined, the nearest wood—in which, by the bye, I took a specimen of the perfect insect at sugar five years ago (Int. p. 109)—being about two miles distant. It refused sloe as well as elm, sycamore, sallow, willow, bramble and wild rose, paid no attention to oak, ash or hazel, but ate part of a leaf of hawthorn, which it left to feed on alder; this, however, could not have been the food on which it had been subsisting, as the plant does not occur nearer the spot than at the wood alluded to above.—S. STONE, *Brightampton, Witney, Oxfordshire; August 5.*

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### EXCHANGE.

*Polyommatus Arion*.—I have a few specimens of *P. Arion*, taken by myself this year, which I shall be happy to exchange for—

*Erebia Cassiope,*  
*Apatura Iris,*  
*Picris Daphnidæ,*

Argynnis Lathouia,  
Vanessa Antiopa.

As I have but a few specimens to spare, gentlemen will please to write first. My specimens are in fine condition, and I expect such in return.—REV. G. C. GREEN, *Modbury Vicarage, Ivybridge, Devon; August 3.*

*Xanthia Gilvago*.—There is a mistake in my notice of "Exchange" in last week's 'Intelligencer' (p.140): *Xanthia Citrigo* should have been *Xanthia Gilvago*. I am sorry the error should have occurred, as I am afraid gentlemen will think me very extortionate in my requirements.—JOSEPH WRAGG, 7, *Spring Gardens, Doncaster; August 3.*

*Exchange*.—Having a few good specimens I shall be glad to receive offers from any gentleman in want of—

Acidalia Marginepunctata,  
... Emutaria,  
Abraxas Ulmata,  
Crambus Pinetellus,  
Polyommatus Ægon,  
Cænonympha Davus.

Parties not hearing from me in six days may conclude their offers are not accepted.—EDWIN MILLER, 28, *Back George's Road, Manchester; July 31.*

*Exchange*.—Larvæ of *Notodonta Ziczac*.—E. TEARLE, *Gainsborough; August 2.*

in the observation that Hymenoptera (*Agriotypus armatus*) go under water in order to deposit their eggs in the larvæ of Phryganidæ. It seems very extraordinary that creatures which appear only adapted to live in the air should be capable of remaining under water for some time in order to execute certain operations.

It had been already previously observed that *Phryganca grandis* goes under water in order to lay its eggs, and subsequently this observation was repeated amongst the Agrionidæ, in *Lestes*, for instance. Here the male is so polite as to accompany the female under water. The process of respiration is, however, assisted during the short period necessary by the layer of air on the abdomen which the insect takes under water with it. It has also been long known that some Diptera are parasitic in the larvæ of Phryganidæ, but I am not aware that the species are known.

Some species of Phryganidæ, especially *Silo pallipes* (which is not scarce in May in hedges near Lewisham) are much infested with the parasitic *Agriotypus*. Von Siebold has made a very interesting discovery respecting these insects; namely, that the larva of a Phryganideous insect, which is infested by a parasite, before changing to a pupa, spins a long firm thread by which it attaches its case: we can only consider this gift of spinning as a morbid craving—a species of excitement caused by the parasites within. According to Von Siebold's observations, the cases which contain parasites are always fastened by a thread, whilst all others are without a thread.

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ON PHRYGANIDÆ AND THEIR  
PARASITES.

BY DR. HAGEN.

SCIENCE has to thank Mr. Walker for one of the most interesting discoveries,

This circumstance much facilitates the detection of the parasites. If one takes out of the water a stone on which there are cases of Phryganidæ, those fastened with long threads readily attract attention. No doubt more than one species of ichneumon occurs in the larvæ of Phryganidæ. For instance, Von Siebold possesses cases and larvæ of *Molanna cylindrica* with considerably larger threads, and evidently larger parasites, yet the imago is still unknown. It seems highly probable that the same facts will occur in England as in Germany, and therefore it would be interesting to direct attention to the subject, and to try and breed these parasites.

In breeding Phryganidæ some care is necessary; if the cases are brought out of the water and placed in a glass they almost invariably die; but the following method will be found more successful:—take a bag of some transparent substance, place some switches in it, so as to keep it open, then put the Phryganidæ cases in, tie it up at the top, and sink it in the water, so that a portion of the bag lies above the surface; in this way, with very little trouble and expense, one can succeed in rearing the perfect insects.

logique de France,' for the year 1859. Owing to some delay in the transmission of the 'Annales' from Paris to England, I had not seen the paper till I met with it at the end of last May, at Stettin, in the library of the Entomological Society there; I then felt that I could not comfortably exist longer without it, and, in returning home, made a *détour* by Paris, so as to spend one day there, and had thus an opportunity of obtaining all the volumes of the 'Annales' that were due to me.

This paper contains the histories or descriptions of nineteen species of the genus *Coleophora*, viz.—

1. Coracipennella
2. Limosipennella
3. Albigriseella
4. Troglodytella
5. Semilineariella
6. Lineariella
7. Griseireticulatella
8. Parmeliella
9. Balloticolella
10. Ballotella
11. Binderiella
12. Solitariella
13. Adelogrammella
14. Vulnerariella
15. Albitarsella
16. Conspicuella
17. Vibicella
18. Scorodoniella
19. Argentipennella.

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ESSAI MONOGRAPHIQUE SUR LE  
GENRE COLEOPHORA.

*Première partie.*

THE above is the title of a paper by Monsieur Bruand D'Uzelle, published in the 'Annales de la Société Entomo-

I will go through these species *seriatim*, and will endeavour to point out by what other names any of them are known to us in England.

1. *Coracipennella*. The question that first arises is this, Is Bruand's *Coracipennella* our apple and hawthorn-feeding *Nigricella*, or our elm and alder-feeding *Coracipennella*? Are the anterior wings greyish black or brown? "The case," writes Bruand, "is found on nearly all fruit trees, even on the mulberry tree, also on other trees and shrubs. The insect is entirely of a uniform brown, varying in intensity in different individuals, but never as dark as black. The dorsal portion of the case shows a series of notches." The colour of the insect, and the notched edge of the case indicate our *Fuscadinella*; the occurrence on fruit trees would rather lead to the idea that *Nigricella* was intended. Does *Fuscadinella* ever occur on fruit trees, unless it may have descended to them when full fed from elm trees growing above them?

2. *Limosipennella*. I am utterly at sea in my endeavours to unravel this species. "The true *Limosipennella* is very like *Coracipennella*; the anterior wings are of a uniform dull brown, with the costa and the base paler." "The case is nearly of the same colour as that of *Coracipennella*, and the form is almost identical, only the upper edge is not notched." This would not suit either of our *Limosipennella*, or our *Badiipennella*. *Limosipennella* has the case much larger and more notched than *Fuscadinella*; *Badiipennella* has the case smoother, it is true, but it is so much smaller, it would hardly be described as "almost identical in form." But on what does this *Limosipennella* feed? "This larva feeds habitually on hawthorn, often in company

with *Limosipennella*" [? *Coracipennella*]. Now neither *Limosipennella* nor *Badiipennella* have yet occurred on hawthorn, though I have heard of a species very closely allied to *Badiipennella* occurring on sloe.

3. *Albigriscella*. Were it not for the case, I should be disposed to think this was our *Annulatella*; unfortunately we have no information as to its food. "I observed this insect at Besançon in 1845 or 1846, and have not been able to meet with it since. I have been unable to recognise it in any described species." "Size of *Troglodytella*; anterior wings ochreous-yellow, with the nervures paler, and separated from each other by brown or blackish atoms, forming streaks in the direction of nervures, but indistinct (much less distinct, for instance, than in *Troglodytella*). The base of the wing is a little darker; the costa is brown. The antennæ are of a very pale ochreous-yellow, or yellowish white, annulated so faintly with grey that one needs a lens to distinguish this character." "The case is of the same form as that of *Limosipennella*; that is, it is not notched along the back, but it is perhaps a little more swollen. Its colour is of a dull ochreous-yellow, very pale, reminding one of the perfect insect." "I found the larva along with that of *Limosipennella*, fastened against the rocks; but I have good reason to believe that it feeds likewise on hawthorn." Can it be our yarrow-feeding *Argentula*?

H. T. S.

(To be continued.)

## AMATEUR DEALERS.

—  
 To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Mr. Hawley has indeed done us all good service, by exposing those who destroy the food-plant of an insect to prevent other people obtaining the species (Intel. p. 143). In this way *Botys terrealis* was all but exterminated by an amateur dealer at Llanferros, in North Wales. Since amateur dealing has become fashionable, both by clerical and lay dealers, it is next to impossible to obtain a species, once it gets in their hands, without submitting to their terms of exchange; the only way is to wait until they have sold them to the regular dealers; in this way I obtained my set of *Cucullina*, &c.

But there is another system of extermination going on, equally certain, if not quite so speedy, which is well illustrated at p. 7528 of the 'Zoologist,' where Mr. Birchall, professing to give us the history of *Nyssia Zonaria*, tells us how very circumscribed are its known localities; yet on visiting one of these localities a few days after my notice of its appearance in the 'Intelligencer,' last March, I found more than thirty children collecting *Nyssia Zonaria* for Mr. Birchall, at one penny per dozen for males; on this, so termed, "little hollow," the pill-boxes he gave them to fill being already full to overflowing, they had got any kind of vessel they could find to put them in, one young urchin offering to sell me thirty-five dozen, which he held up in a *pickle bottle*, if I would give "Th' same price

as th' mon e' specteckells tow'd 'em he'd give for o' they cud fend." I told him he must keep them for his employer.

Here there is a system under which the most prolific species must become exterminated, and though such a system may and does produce great boxes of duplicates to sell to regular dealers (I call it "sell," amateurs call it "exchange"), still it is so at variance with my notions of an entomological sportsman that I think the system cannot be too emphatically denounced, and its followers treated as poachers.

Trusting that others may avoid such a reprehensible system, when they see how much it is at variance with that noble spirit the naturalist always inherits, and feeling quite sure the regular genuine dealer who understands his business will never kill the goose that lays him so many golden eggs,—having, then, only that hybrid "amateur dealer" to fear, let us refuse to show him how and where to take local species, and our pets are safe to us for many a year after the amateur dealer has ceased to be; for I never knew an amateur dealer worth a rush at finding anything out for himself.

Yours, &c.,

C. S. GREGSON.

Stanley, Aug. 2.

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DI. HERRICH-SCHÆFFER.

*Ratisbon, Bavaria;*  
*July 25, 1861.*

# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 254.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

[PRICE 1*d.*

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE bibliography of Entomology is so vast a field it is something fearful. Descriptions and observations are scattered here and there in scientific Transactions, and in periodicals published in capitals and in provincial towns; in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Italy; nay, not only in Europe but in Asia, in Africa, in America, and even in Australia.

And then, when all is explored and all collected, what a mass of rubbish! Descriptions which the describers would indeed be puzzled to decypher, and observations so defective, so false, that one is amazed at the writer's inventive faculty in narrating so circumstantially things that he never could have seen. Truly the writer who looks back on his own publications of a few years ago feels impelled to exclaim, "What a fool I *was!* How could I be so stupid?" and then the question will arise uneasily in the mind whether he is yet free from folly and stupidity.

If the descriptions and observations

more than ten years old could be annihilated the matter would not appear so serious, but it is a fearful consideration when, in the decline of life, we find all the evil, as well as all the good, that we have ever done, raked together and recorded against us. We would willingly have the evil omitted and only the good preserved; but your thorough-working bibliographer does not so; he pursues the even tenour of his way, callons to all human feelings, intent solely on chronicling systematically that which exists.

We have been led into these remarks by the presence amongst us, at this period, of one who is engaged on the most thorough and complete work on the bibliography of Entomology that has ever been attempted—a work which will shortly be in the printer's hands, and will be published as soon as possible by Engelmann, of Leipzig. There is no doubt that such a work will prove a great boon to workers in Entomology, and by facilitating references to scattered notices in periodicals and in the various Transactions of learned Societies, will be of inestimable value.

At the present day the number of

periodicals devoted to scientific records is something fearful, and we fear that it is an increasing evil. But we must recur to the subject again next week.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. H., REGENSBURG. — VII. gut erhalten. Die Umbellifer-Raupen sind *Chaulioidus Charophyllellus*. Die *Ornix*-Raupen auf *Sorbus aucuparia* sollten *Scoticella* seyn.

A. S., FRANKFORT-S.-M.—Die Raupen auf *Thymus* sind mir unbekannt, und daher angenehm, ob sie wirklich zu *Tineinen* gehören scheint mir etwas zweifelhaft.

#### CAPTURES.

##### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Acherontia Atropos*.—The other day a friend gave me eight larvæ of this insect, which he found in a potato field, and one amongst them was one of the singular dark variety with whitish anterior segments.—R. H. FREMLIN, *Wateringbury*; August 9.

*Acronycta Alni*.—I had the good fortune to meet with the larva of this highly-prized insect, on the 4th instant, on some palings underneath a lime tree, from which it had evidently been blown, the wind at the time being rather brisk. The larva is, I think, full grown, refusing to eat, although supplied with lime, birch and willow; it is very lively, and answers the description given in the 'Manual,' with the exception of the second segment having six clubbed hairs, instead of two, as on each of the other segments.—W. H. BIBBS, *St. George's Cottage, Tything, Worcester*; August 6.

*Xylomyges Conspicillaris*.—It may perhaps be interesting to some of your numerous readers to hear that I bred two very fine specimens of this rarity this present season; one upon the 27th of March, and the other upon the 10th of April.—ABRAHAM EDWARDS, *The Tything, Worcester*; August 4.

##### COLEOPTERA.

*Coleoptera in North Wales*.—Thinking that my notes on the results of a few days' beetle-hunting in North Wales may not be without interest to some among the brothers of the "net and digger," I forward this slight abstract of ten days' work between Barmouth and Snowdon; not because it contains any new facts, but because the faithful record of what has been done and felt in the pursuit of knowledge is not without its value as a guide to enquirers in the same field, and as an incentive to others to bend their steps in the same direction.



On the 23rd of June, in company with a friend, I reached Barmouth, and forthwith commenced operations on the sand-hills. The sun shone out warmly, and everything promised well for a campaign amongst the insects. We first commenced operations by digging under the heaps of *rejectamenta* at the verge of high-water mark, and found *Phaleria cadaverina* buried in the sand in great plenty. On the sand-hills, and amongst the spikes of *Arundo arenaria*, abundant material for the collecting-bottles presented itself. *Otiorhynchus atro-apterus* was plentiful, and not less so was *Cneorhinus geminatus*. An occasional individual of *Ægialia globosa* was seen indolently crawling upon the sand or rolling helplessly down the shifting slope. But the sight of that glorious insect *Cicindela maritima* soon occupied all our attention. This, though not scarce, could hardly be deemed abundant, and, from its activity, it was not always to be captured when seen. While the sun was out, in especial, it was scarcely possible to pounce upon it; but when the sun's rays were obscured the tiger-beetles appeared to lose some portion of their liveliess, and were taken at rest upon the sand with tolerable facility. On the same ground we fell in with the handsome chaffer *Anomala Frischii*, including the variety with indigo-coloured elytra. Under stones I took several examples of *Phylax gibbus*, in company with *Calathus mollis* and *melanocephalus*, *Harpalus rubripes* and *Broscus cephalotes*.

Thursday, 27th. The morning was devoted to the hills which rise precipitously behind the little town of Barmouth, but they did not prove so productive as we had expected; a few handsome Elaters—*Selatosomus æneus*, *Ctenicerus cupreus* and *Athous niger*—being the only noteworthy insects which came in our way. In the afternoon we returned again to the sand-hills, and on the grassy slopes

behind them we obtained several interesting insects, mostly of small size, by lying on the grass and closely examining the roots of the herbage. In this way we took a large series of that curious heteromorous beetle *Notoxus monoceros*, *Microzoum tibiale* (very abundant), *Scymnus frontalis*, Fab., and *Apion atomarium*.

Between Barmouth and the foot of Snowdon we took nothing of any importance: the weather was very unsettled, and the few insects we met with were all of the ordinary types.

We made two ascents of Snowdon, on July the 1st and 3rd. The latter day alone was, however, favourable to Entomology; as on the first occasion, we were attended by fog, wind and rain, under which aspect, though the mountain looked far grander than when seen under the effect of clear sun-light, yet stone-turning was of little avail, and nothing of interest was taken, except *Nebria Gyllenhalii*, Schö., which absolutely swarmed on the upper slopes.

On July the 3rd the day was everything that could have been desired, though the early morning was unpromising enough. The clouds hung low upon the mountains, and the ominous information that "the glass was falling" boded ill for our success. Matters improved, however, as the morning advanced, and by eleven o'clock it became evident that a fine day was in store for us. Our former ascent had been made from Beddgelert. Upon this occasion we started from the little hostelry of Pen-y-gwryd, and ascended by Cwm Dyli and Llyn Llydaw, by far the most imposing approach to the summit of Snowdon. Along the entire line of route we occupied ourselves incessantly in turning stones, which yielded us, "inter alia," *Steropus aethiops*, *Patrobis excavatus*, *Olisthopus rotundatus*, and abundance of *Nebria Gyllenhalii*. It seems that we were somewhat too early for the sub-alpine

species, a month later being considered the height of the season for them; nevertheless we were not wholly unsuccessful in that respect, having been fortunate in taking *Miscodera arctica*; but our search for the gem of Snowdon, the glorious *Chrysomela cerealis*, was unsuccessful, though we were directed to the exact spot, and spent a long time in pulling up the wild thyme, at the roots of which it is found in due season. The stones on the very summit proved to be by far the most prolific hunting-ground, and that which afforded the greatest variety of species. Here we found the rare *Otiorynchus maurus*, *Geodromicus globulicollis*, Man., *Homalota umbonata*, Er., *Hypolithus riparius*, and associated with these, in large numbers, was *Notiophilus palustris*, so abundant at lower altitudes in damp situations. Its presence, therefore, upon the summit of Snowdon was strange and unexpected, and not less so were the exceptional shades of colouring into which the insect seems to delight in "sporting" at these heights. So remarkable indeed are these variations that I thought at first it must be a distinct species, but careful examination revealed only the well-known features of *N. palustris*.

I have now enumerated all the most interesting insects which presented themselves to our notice during the period of our short sojourn in North Wales. The list is not a long one, but is sufficient to indicate to dwellers in other parts the local peculiarities of the district to which it relates.—W. V. GUISE, *Elmore Court*; August 6.

#### HYMENOPTERA.

*Capture of a Hornets' Nest.*—About a week ago I had the pleasure of taking a nest of *Vespa Crabro*, and though not successful in my intention of planting it in my garden, still, as it was the first of which I had inspected the interior, I was tolerably satisfied. This insect is not at

all uncommon in the neighbourhood of Eye, Suffolk, but this was the second nest only that I had seen. It was situated in the hollow of a tree, about seven feet from the ground: the entrance was a small hole, not big enough to insert the hand, even if I had been ever so much inclined. Satisfied, from repeated watchings, that the number of inhabitants must be small, I did not think it necessary to make the preparations mentioned by Mr. Stone, *viz.*, providing a linen dress for each operator, but trusted to the effects of chloroform in sending the insects into a sound sleep. I found that the tree, though to all outward appearance sound, had a large hollow within, to the top of which I judged the comb would be fixed. I therefore provided myself with a quantity of moist clay, a mallet and chisel, a bottle of chloroform, and a sponge, fixed at the end of a stick, to receive the same. I commenced operating when the night had sufficiently advanced to insure the insects being within doors. Having clayed up the hole, I inserted the sponge of chloroform, and waited sufficiently long to insure its taking effect. I then removed the clay, and commenced, with mallet and chisel, to enlarge the hole. But I found that I had reckoned without my host if I calculated upon taking the nest in any reasonable time, for the wood, being green, was very tough, and being much thicker than I had expected the night had far advanced, and, after all my endeavours, the hole was merely large enough to view the comb suspended like an inverted teacup, and about the same size from the top of the hollow. Being obliged to work on a ladder my task was the more difficult. I chiselled away manfully—tantalizing sight! I found I must leave my work for the morrow. The hornets seemed, too, to show signs of returning life, and two paraded the comb, looking, in the dim light of my lantern, sufficiently brisk to make the removal of it a dan-

gerous affair. I was therefore compelled to clay up the hole. In the morning I succeeded, after a fresh dose of chloroform, in enlarging the hole sufficiently, and got the comb out. It was circular, composed of hexagonal cells, to the number of thirty, with their mouths downwards, the side of each cell measuring about four lines; at the top a stout appendage allowed of its being suspended. Over these cells, and reaching about an inch below them, was hung a cup, the top of which was attached in various places to the tree: this cup was as thin as paper, white, with several darker lines running round it. The centre cells contained larvæ in an advanced stage of growth, the intermediate ones younger larvæ, and the marginal ones eggs. The eggs were white, longish oval, about one line in length, and attached to the bottom of the cell by one end. Not being able to induce the hornets which I caught, to the number of six, to remain with the comb, it is now in my cabinet.—RICHARD TYRER, *Crouch End, Hornsey; August, 1861.*

## OBSERVATIONS.

*Observations at Tamworth.*—I observed *Miana Literosa* at the flowers of the snowberry tree, about the end of last month or beginning of the present one, and I captured two specimens: hoping to discover the larva, I tried to get its eggs, but it was of no avail. Two specimens of *Bombus Harrisellus* have been taken here within the last few days, by Mr. M'Laren, a lepidopterist, in this town, and he kindly added them to my collection. *B. Subterraneus*, although common in many southern localities, has not occurred here, as far as I know; and if the one occurs without the other, does it not go far to prove that each is a distinct species? Mr. Uuwin seems to have

a similar opinion.—F. O. RUSPINI, *Tamworth; August 12.* PS. I am afraid that in my last communication I wrote my name very unintelligibly, as it was misprinted "H. Ruspini."—F. O. R.

## EXCHANGE.

*Exchange.*—I have duplicates of the following.—

Liparis Monacha,  
Xylophasia Scolopacina,  
Apamea Connexa (100),  
Noctua Brunnea,  
Cosmia Trapezina,  
Polia Chi,  
Aplecta Herbida,  
... Nebulosa,

for which I shall be glad to receive offers of fertilized ova, pupa or good imagos. I have also a few batches of ova of *L. Dispar*, which I shall be glad to give to any entomologist wanting them.—B. GIBSON, *Almshouse Lane, Wakefield; August 10.*

## REMARKS ON THE SUPPOSED INFLUENCE OF THE FOOD OF THE LARVÆ IN CAUSING VARIATIONS IN LEPIDOPTERA.

BY R. M'LACHLAN.

[Read at the Meeting of the Entomological Society, July 1, 1861.]

THE natural history of *Coleophora olivaceella* appears to have some bearing on the question so often asked at our meetings, "Are not many of the so-called species of Micro-Lepidoptera merely modifications of one or more previously described species produced by the larvæ having fed on different plants?" It appears to me that, as has often been said before, this question would never have

arisen but for the almost microscopic dimensions of the creatures; and at the same time I would premise that I am decidedly opposed to the creation of species on imaginary differences, and that it is possible that some few, now considered distinct, may, when their habits become more known, sink to the rank of varieties; but that food has any more than the very slightest influence in causing such variation is, I think, very doubtful. *Coleophora olivaceella* is an insect which, in the perfect state, is very similar to *C. solitariella*, and, moreover, the two larvæ feed for at least the greater portion of their existence as such simultaneously on the same plant (*Stellaria Holostea*); but the cases of the larvæ and their mode of feeding are so very different that all who believe in species at all must consider them distinct. These differences are not worth pointing out here; they have already been elaborately detailed by Mr. Stainton in the 'Entomologist's Annual' and 'Intelligencer,' and by M. Fologne in the 'Transactions de la Société Entomologique Belge.' Take again *Nepticula ulmivora*, which is extremely similar to *N. marginicolella* and both larvæ mine at the same time in elm leaves, sometimes sharing the same leaf, yet the larvæ differ in colour, and mine in a distinct method, and each larva invariably produces an imago having small, though constant, distinctive characters, so that no one can believe them identical.

Similar instances might be multiplied among the Micro-Lepidoptera almost *ad infinitum*. Yet it is constantly hinted that two insects, which—in addition to having equal peculiarities with those before mentioned—feed in a different plant, may be only varieties of one caused by the latter circumstance. Now, on the contrary, does it not seem more natural

to suppose that, if there were doubt about the matter, this should rather turn the scales, and cause us at once to consider them distinct? In many genera in which the individual species vary the least the larva of each species affects many different plants, the specimens bred differing only slightly in size and depth of colour. And, again, as far as my small experience goes, the species of other genera have each their own food-plant, or perhaps frequent one or two closely allied species. That differences so great as even to be called varieties can be produced by change of food I must believe to be impossible. All who have paid any attention to breeding Lepidoptera will readily say how impossible it is to produce varieties at will, and how an occasional specimen will make its appearance with such peculiarities of form and markings that, had it been taken at large, with no knowledge of its previous history, it would have stood a fair chance of remaining undetermined or described as new, but which has been bred from the same brood of eggs kept under precisely the same circumstances. And certain species of *Peronea* are familiar instances of the imago varying to such an extent that scarcely two can be found precisely alike, while the larvæ feed on the same plant and present no differences. On the other hand, in certain genera,—for instance, *Eupithecia*,—in many species the larvæ, though reared from the same brood of eggs and fed together on the same plant, will vary as much as the imago of *Peronea*, yet the perfect insects produced from these are identical in appearance. From these and a thousand other instances that might be cited, it does appear to me that variation caused by the food of the larva does not exist, except as to size and tone of coloration, and that any differences in the

number, position and direction of fasciæ or spots, in which consist the distinctive characters of most of the Micro-Lepidoptera in question, can be caused by this means is, as said before, open to the gravest doubts. That such variation can be caused in one or two generations seems to be quite impossible; and, supposing that any influence can be exercised in this way, it could only be in the course of ages, which theory, however ingenious, and perhaps truthful, it may be is unfortunately, from its very nature, incapable of proof.

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#### AMATEUR DEALERS.

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*To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'*

Sir,—In yesterday's 'Intelligencer' I see a letter from Mr. C. S. Gregson, containing insinuations with respect to Mr. Birchall, which, as they affect his character for generosity and fair dealing, may be more readily answered by his friends than by himself.

The first part hardly deserves notice: if Mr. Birchall likes to make up for his own want of time by employing children to collect for him I presume no person will question the propriety of his so doing.

But the insinuation is, though it is not openly asserted, that he would "sell" insects thus obtained to regular dealers. Now to those who know Mr. Birchall it is unnecessary to say anything. Those who do not, I may remind of the time when *Zygæna Minos* was in but few collections. Mr. Birchall went to Galway, explored the county, found the insect, and in a short time nearly every collection in the kingdom contained specimens. Indeed his extreme liberality in giving specimens to all who asked ex-

posed him to imposition from greedy collectors and dealers.

With *Zonaria* it was the same. As soon as he got a lot he sent them to his friends in all directions, and many a cabinet that possesses a fine series would be badly off but for him.

Whether Mr. Gregson, by his own generosity, has earned the right to remark upon others, I cannot say. All I know is that *I never heard of it*. Even if such were the case, inuendoes like the one in question cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed.

With regard to exchange, or "selling," as Mr. Gregson calls it, he appears to be strangely ignorant of the fact that such a thing is hardly now recognised among gentlemen entomologists. As far as my knowledge extends, the rule is to give away duplicates, without regard to the return that might be made — always reserving the right to refuse specimens to those who do not observe the same liberal principle. In this way every one does the best he can for his friends.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES G. BARRETT.

30, Parkgate Street, Dublin.

August 11, 1861.

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SELF-ESTIMATE OF PROGRESS.—It is curious and it is instructive to remark how heartily men, as they grow towards middle age, despise themselves as they were a few years since. It is a bitter thing for a man to confess that he *is* a fool; but it costs little effort to declare that he *was* a fool a good while ago. Indeed, a tacit compliment to his present self is involved in the latter confession; it suggests the reflection what progress he has made, and how vastly he has improved since then. When a man informs us that he was a very silly fellow in the year 1851, it is assumed that he is not a

very silly fellow in the year 1861. It is as when the merchant with ten thousand a year, sitting at his sumptuous table, and sipping his '41 claret, tells you how, when he came as a raw lad from the country, he used often to have to go without his dinner. He knows that the plate, the wine, the massively elegant apartment, the silent servants, so alert yet so impassive, will appear to join in chorus with the obvious suggestion, "You see he has not to go without his dinner now!" Did you ever, when twenty years old, look back at the diary you kept when you were sixteen; or when twenty-five, at the diary you kept when twenty; or at thirty, at the diary you kept when twenty-five? Was not your feeling a singular mixture of humiliation and self-complacency? What extravagant, silly stuff it seemed that you had thus written five years before! What veal; and, oh! what a calf he must have been who wrote it! It is a difficult question, to which the answer cannot be elicited, Who is the greatest fool in this world? But every candid and sensible man of middle age knows thoroughly well the answer to the question, Who is the greatest fool that he himself ever knew? And after all, it is your diary, especially if you were wont to introduce into it poetical remarks and moral reflections, that will mainly help you to the humiliating conclusion.—A. K. H. B., in *Fraser's Magazine for August*.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 255.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.]

## PERIODICALS.

WE alluded last week to the increasing evil of periodicals; their number is continually increasing, and that alone is a great evil; but a periodical, viewed scientifically, is at any rate an evil: it is an evil *because* it is a periodical.

We will endeavour to explain: a periodical is a publication which appears regularly at stated intervals of time, and which has a regular bulk, or at any rate a mean average number of pages.

Periodicals may be annual, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly, weekly, &c. Now whether a periodical comes out weekly or "only once a year" it must at any rate be filled. If it need not be filled, but could be issued half full or almost empty, one great evil of the periodicals would be disposed of.

How many are there who are writing something at the present moment, just to fill up a few pages in some scientific journal? They write not that they have anything to say, but because *something* is wanted to be written. The

readers of the journals in question have then these pages to read, in order to discover for what purpose they were written, and if they find them dull and meaningless is it wonderful?

Some conscientious people consider it their duty to read carefully through the whole of some periodical publications, thereby devouring much chaff with their corn, and the chaff must frequently be taken into the mouth and well chewed before the discovery is made that it is really *not* corn—a sad, sad waste of time and mental labour!

Then what a nuisance are these interminable periodicals to all librarians—books that must be collected and arranged, which cost money, take up space, and yet are far more bother than they are worth; for, granted that they contain some papers of interest, they are so concealed amongst the heaps of rubbish that they are by no means easily found. A selection only of the really serviceable matter would be a boon; but then, under existing circumstances, to publish such a selection would not diminish the actual evil, and would be making one more book to catalogue.

Some means ought to be devised of decreasing the number of existing periodicals: there are too many of them. Let each editor suppress his own: well then we should jump at once from a superabundance to a scarcity; but such a consummation is not likely to be too easily attained.

However, after duly considering the subject in all its bearings, we have decided not to continue the 'Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer' after the close of the present volume.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

MR. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, the 28th instant, at 6 P.M., as usual.

MR. STANTON will not be "at home" the first Wednesday in September, as he will be at Manchester during the Meeting of the British Association.

#### CAPTURES.

##### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Emmelesia unifasciata*.—On a paling under an oak tree near here I have lately had the good fortune to take two fine specimens of this pretty species. When

sitting on a fence the resemblance they bear to small, sharply marked examples of *Coremia ferrugaria* is very striking, and might easily deceive beginners. This is also remarked by Guenée.—R. M'LACHLAN, *Forest Hill; Aug. 19.*

*Captures in the New Forest.*—Since my last notice several species of Noctuæ have had a glorious supper at my expense, and I have felt quite flattered to see them attend in such goodly numbers; but I am rather afraid I shall get a bad name among them, should any of them have returned to tell of the treacherous manner in which I stole round and boxed, chloroformed and pinned their friends in the midst of their jovial repast. One *Catocala Sponsa*, three *C. Promissa*, about a hundred *Amphipyra Pyramidea*, one *Noctua Rhomboidea*, a few *Triphæna Fimbria*, and some others of less note, have got bagged through their love of rum, sugar and beer. One night I boxed about a dozen *Hyponodes costæstrigalis* at sugar, and have not seen one since, nor had I seen any before that night; and, what was stranger still, no other moths accepted my invitation to sup that night. There was nothing particular about the weather, except that it was slightly colder and had rained all day. May be Noctuæ don't associate with such low brutes as Pyralidinae. *Triphæna Interjecta*, *T. Janthina*, *T. Orbona*, *Noctua Baja*, *N. Umbrosa*, &c., appear to have joined the Temperance Society; they won't come to sugar, but hold nightly meetings on the flowers of ragwort (*Senecia Jacobea*), at which I attend, for the purpose of—well, perhaps I had better not say, but it is something very horrible. A few hours' beating every day have produced three *Cleora Glabraria*, *Ephyra Poraria* and *Punctaria*, *Pseudopternia Cytisaria* (on heath), *Crambus Pinetellus* (was this named *pinetellus* because we get it by beating oaks?), *Oxygrapha Literana*, *Peronea Schalleriana* and *Favillaceana*, *Sarothripa Revayana* (one),



*Carpocapsa Splendana*, &c., &c. Wasps seem determined to regain the ground they lost last year; I have never seen them so abundant as they now are. Hornets, however, are not more than usually common.—W. FARREN, *Brockenhurst, New Forest, Hants; August 12.*

*Captures near Wotton-under-Edge.*—Aug. 12. To-day, while searching hemp agrimony (*Eupatoria cannabinum*) for *P. Orichalcea*, which occurred here about this date, three years ago, but which I have never found since, I took four specimens of *G. C-album*, in very fine condition, the only butterfly I have seen worth catching this year. *Io* and *Ægeria* were in profusion, and there were a few worn specimens of *Hyperanthus*. Little *Ænea* was also very bright. I have also taken here this season the following insects for the first time:—*Villica* (1), *Batis* (3), *Dersa* (3), *A. Ligustri* (1), *Nebulosa* (2), *Pulchrina* (8), *Venosata* (1), *Rectangulata* (4), *Viretata* (1), *Albicillata* (1), *Rhamnata* (1), *Pyraliata* (2), *Dotata* (8). *Chrysitis* and *Iota* have been swarming at sweet-williams, the former appearing the last week in June, the latter, joined by *Pulchrina*, the first week in July. I have also taken *Trilineararia*, *Adustata*, *Procellata*, *Tersata* and *Tarsipennalis* sparingly. I found four larvæ of *C. Verbasci* early in July, which went down between the 18th and 23rd of the same month.—C. M. P.

*Captures near Torquay.*—As *Leucania Putrescens* is such a rare moth, I thought that you might like to know that I have caught two fine specimens of it over the hramble blossoms, near here, in the middle of July. The following are the best of the moths which I have caught as well:—

*Leucophasia Sinapis*,  
*Polyommatus Alsus*,  
*Fumea Nitidella*,  
*Agrotis Puta*,  
*Dianthœcia Conspersa*,  
*Pericallia Syringaria*,

*Acidalia Osseata*,  
 ... *Incanata*,  
*Eupithecia Pumilata*,  
 ... *Subfulvata*,  
*Thera Firmaria*,  
*Melanippe Procellata*,  
 ... *Rivata*,  
 ... *Galiata*,  
*Anticlea Rubidata*,  
*Cledeobia Angustalis*,  
*Stenia Punctalis*,  
*Botys Asinalis*,  
*Xanthosetia Hamana*.

My brother has taken *Callistus lunatus*, which, I believe, has never before been taken in Devonshire, or anywhere away from the chalk districts.—G. DARWIN, 2, *Hesketh Crescent, Torquay; Aug. 13.*

*Captures near Teignmouth.*—Last week I had the good fortune to capture *A. Australis*, at light; and yesterday, as Dr. Jordan and myself were searching for and taking *A. Incanata*, *C. Falsellus* turned up.—REV. CHARLES GRINSTEAD, *Teignmouth; August 14.*

#### TRICHOPTERA.

*Limnophilus borealis.*—I am in possession of a mutilated example of this insect, taken by Mr. Scott, near Enniskillen. The almost simultaneous discovery of the same species in Norfolk and Ireland shows that some attention is now happily being paid to these hitherto-neglected insects, but it also shows how little we yet know of their geographical ranges.—R. M'LACHLAN, *Forest Hill; Aug. 9.*

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

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*The Larva of Pamphila Actæon.*—The larva feeds, in June, on *Calamagrostis epigejos*, chiefly under the shade of fir trees; it makes deep notches in the edges of the leaves, which help to betray its proximity. It feeds in the evening and at night, resting in the day time

extended on the flat surface of a leaf. It is of the form usual in the genus *Pamphila*, and it has also the two snowy spots beneath, as in the larvæ of *Lineola* and *Sylvanus*. It is a pale green, with a darker dorsal line, edged with a yellowish line on each side, and enclosing a paler central line. Along the side is a narrow yellow line above and a broad one beneath; the two yellow lines on the back are prolonged as far as the middle of the green head, and run to the end of the rounded anal shield, which is narrowly edged with yellow. Towards the end of June the larva spins together two leaves with a few white silk threads, and becomes a slender, agile pupa, the peculiarities of which, however, I had no opportunity of observing. In a fortnight two males made their appearance at Vienna, I having taken the pupæ with me on my journey.—PROFESSOR ZELLER, *Meseritz*; August 8.

*Rhodophaa rubrotibiella*, Mann.—I have been quite unsuccessful, both this season and last, in meeting with this species, though I worked the locality in which it was common in 1859, night after night. Cannot some person find it among his supposed series of *Tumidella*? Mr. Edleston informed me, some time since, that he had taken or bred it from the moors near Manchester, but I have heard nothing further respecting this locality. An old specimen is in Mr. Shepherd's collection, which he obtained from the late Mr. Bentley, and I lately detected another in the British Museum; it formed part of Stephens's series of *Tumidella*. Both of these may have been taken in my locality, near Forest Hill.—R. M'LACHLAN, *Forest Hill*; August 9.

*Ornix Pfaffenzelleri bred.*—When I wrote my volume on the 'Tineen und Pterophoren der Schweiz,' I only knew a single male specimen of the above-named species, and did not possess at all the northern *Ornix interruptella* of Zetter-

stedt. Last year, through the bounty of Dr. Wocke and Dr. Staudinger, I received several of the latter species, and lately I have had the pleasure of rearing *O. Pfaffenzelleri* from the larva, and a careful comparison of it with *O. interruptella* leaves no doubt of their specific distinctness. The former, which is, at all events, nearly allied to the Lapland species, and similarly marked on the anterior wings, is rather smaller, more slender, with narrower wings and more brilliant silvery spots on the black-brown anterior wings, which do not show in the hind-marginal cilia the broad white dash of *O. interruptella*. Besides this the two species differ in the colour of the tuft on the head. On the rocky cliffs of the Engadine there grows a small thornless shrub, from three to five feet high, with small, oval, somewhat thick leaves, and small red berries, *Cotoneaster vulgaris*, Lindl. This is the food-plant of *Ornix Pfaffenzelleri*, which first mines a leaf, and then rolls up another leaf so as to form a habitation similar to that constructed by *O. Torquillella* or *O. guttea*, in which it passes the remainder of its larval existence; afterwards it spins a brown cocoon, like *O. guttea*. The larva occurs at the beginning and middle of July, and I bred the perfect insect early in August. In reference to *O. guttea*, the near connection between the apple tree and the *Cotoneaster* is interesting. The natural history of *O. interruptella* will probably soon be published by Dr. Wocke in the 'Entomologische Zeitung.'—PROFESSOR FREY, *Zurich*; Aug. 13.

*Ornix Scutulatella bred.*—Towards the end of June, and in the beginning of July, I found several *Ornix* mines on *Betula torfacea*, in swampy places. A few weeks afterwards I had the good fortune to breed a fine specimen of *Ornix Scutulatella*. Dr. Wocke has also bred it from birch leaves at Breslau.—IBID.

## EXCHANGE.

*Exchange.*—I have a few fine specimens of the following insects:—

Arge Galathea,  
Satyrus Semele,  
Polyommatus Corydon,  
for which I shall be glad to receive—  
Erebia Blandina,  
Satyrus Davus,  
Melitæa Artemis,  
Thecla Quercus.

—H. Goss, 17, *Alfred Place, Brompton, London.*

*Exchange.*—I have good specimens of the following:—

Erebia Blandina,  
Leucophasia Sinapis,  
Lycæna Corydon,  
... Alsus,  
Nemeobius Lucina,  
Charocampa Porcellus,  
to exchange for the under-mentioned—  
Pieris Cratægi,  
... Daplidice,  
Colias Edusa,  
... Hyale,  
Melitæa Artemis,  
... Cinxia,  
... Athalia,  
Vanessa C-album,  
... Polychloros,  
... Cardui,  
Erebia Cassiope,  
Arge Galathea,  
Limenitis Sibylla,  
Apatura Iris,  
Lycæna Adonis,  
Thecla Rubi,  
Hesperia Paniscus,  
... Actæon.

My specimens are fresh and in good condition, and I require such. Offers will be replied to in a week if accepted.—  
JAMES MURTON, *Silverdale, near Lancaster; August 15.*

*Exchange.*—I have some duplicates of *Epione Vespertaria*, for which I shall be

glad to receive offers of good imagos or larvæ.—J. E. CHALONER, *Pluntree Hall, near Bawtree, Notts.*

*Exchange.*—Having duplicates of upwards of eighty sorts of birds' eggs, of my own collecting, I shall be glad to exchange them for—

Pieris Daplidice,  
Colias Edusa,  
... Hyale,  
Erebia Blandina,  
... Cassiope,  
Limenitis Sibylla,  
Grapta C-album,  
Argynnis Lathonia,  
Nemeobius Lucina,  
Thecla Pruni,  
... W-album,  
Polyommatus Acis,  
... Arion,  
... Artaxerxes,  
Pamphila Comma,  
Charocampa Elpenor,  
Sphinx Pinastris,  
... Convolvuli,  
Smerinthus Tiliæ.

As I have only a few of some, gentlemen will please write first, stating what they are in want of and what they have to offer in return. Parties not hearing from me within ten days may conclude I cannot supply them at present.—SAMUEL GIBSON, *Dog Bottom, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire; Aug. 19.*

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AN ENTOMOLOGICAL TRIP TO  
OXFORD.

BY DR. HAGEN.

—  
OCCUPIED for several years past on a bibliography of Entomology, I felt the imperative necessity, before concluding my labours, of exploring personally the rich libraries of England. He who has not been himself engaged in a similar work would hardly believe how very

necessary it is to examine personally the books cited. The erroneous idea that such works can be produced by a careful compilation has hitherto prevented the appearance of a serviceable bibliography. For example, as a laughable instance of the mistakes which may be made by a compilation, without personal reference, I may mention the following:—

Percheron\* found in a book catalogue the following title of a work, "Correspondence Entomologique, par J. K. Broch." From this he constructs an author of the name of Broch, with J. K. as the initials of his christian name. In Agassiz's 'Bibliographia' we find Percheron's notice copied correctly, and thus it wanders through the world from one work to another. The absurdity is that the author Broch never existed; the 'Correspondence Entomologique' is by J. K. (J. Koechlin), and the "Broch" after the name signifies merely that the copy was not bound, but only stitched ("brochirt"). It need not be imagined that this instance has been carefully sought out; it occurred to me quite accidentally, and he who has a knowledge of the subject can, without much trouble, find in Agassiz a multitude of similar errors.

In order to exterminate all fictitious books and writers of this sort, and to obtain a certain foundation, I deemed it necessary, as far as is in any way possible, to examine for myself, and to indicate in my work by an asterisk (\*) all those references which I have myself compared. In all the instances where I have been unable to make a personal reference I have in each case indicated the source whence my information was

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\* Or perhaps this was found by some author from whom Percheron compiled.

derived, in all older works preferring to quote that excellent model of such a work, viz. Dryander's 'Catalogue of Banks' Library.'

The European renown of the entomological libraries of Westwood and Hope made it especially desirable to examine them thoroughly, and I considered it a special recognition and approval of the projected plan of my undertaking that Professor Westwood, with inexhaustible patience, devoted a whole week of his time, so precious for Science, in order to facilitate my ransacking these libraries in so comparatively short a time.

I should be carrying owls to Athens (coals to Newcastle) were I to commend in England the beauty and peculiarity of Oxford. The mighty influence of this ancient University on Science is known throughout the world; wherever the eye glances it takes in intellectual food, whilst the enthralled gazer seems to breathe Science! On the summit of the Radcliffe Library one seems carried, in the spirit, into a new world. The colossal repose of the magnificent old buildings, which are so regularly adapted to each other, all intended solely for the cultivation and progress of Science, forms a *coup d'œil* which is only to be compared with Memphis, the most ancient temple of Science! Hence, according to my views, the architect of the new Museum acted quite correctly in proposing the plan of a building totally different from the ordinary style of museums. At Oxford, of all places, a barrack-like gallery, window after window, like most of the museums of the present day, would have been thoroughly discordant. It redounds to the honour of the architect that he has created a work so peculiar—so magical, I might say,—worthy

Isis whose veil could never be raised with impunity!

The now united libraries of Westwood and Hope form at the present day undoubtedly the richest library specially devoted to Entomology, since it, without any speciality, includes equally all orders. Its richness in separate publications of English, French and extra-European works is especially striking.

The library, however, is especially rich in magnificent works and rare editions, and possesses one entomological jewel,—namely, the original plates for the first illustrated entomological work which appeared (in 1592), the ‘*Archetypa Insectorum*’ of Hoefnagel. The work was formerly in the possession of D’Israeli, and it would be interesting if its history could be ascertained.

The result of my stay at Oxford, for my bibliographical purposes, was very considerable, but I must admit that the abundance of materials I found there far exceeded my working power.

With regard to the entomological collections at Oxford, I have only looked through the Neuroptera somewhat carefully. They contain an extraordinary number of species new to me, and are especially rich in *Odonata*. The collection possesses all the types which Rambur described out of Marchal’s collection.

I take this opportunity of observing that the types of a collection which, at the end of the last century, was one of the most celebrated on the Continent (that of Leske), according to a notice in Oken’s ‘*Isis*,’ 1821 (liter. Anzeiger, p. 339), must occur in the museum of the Dublin Society. The Museum Leskeanum is described by Zschach in a special work, and contains not a few new species (named by Gmelin in the thirteenth edition of the

‘*Systema Naturæ*’). It would be interesting to learn what yet remains of this collection.

The collection in the Oxford Museum naturally contains all Westwood’s types, at least so far as they were described from species in his own collection.

I was especially interested in some specimens of insects in amber from Catania. A thorough investigation of the Fauna of the Sicilian amber is imperatively required by Science, in order, by a comparison of it with the Fauna of the amber of Eastern Prussia, to form a conclusion as to the identity or difference of these amber formations. The Fauna of the amber of East Prussia is now tolerably well known for *Orthoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Hemiptera* and *Diptera*.

For that of the Sicilian amber we possess at the present day only the figures of Maravigna, in Guérin’s ‘*Revue Zoologique*,’ 1838, which represent beetles, several ants, and Diptera, but furnish no sufficient ground for a comparison. I was therefore extremely delighted to find in Hope’s collection three specimens of amber with *Termites*, namely, two specimens with the winged imago, and one with workers. One is a large species, referable to the genus *Termes*, Hagen, which is decidedly new and quite distinct from the five species found in the amber of East Prussia. The second, a smaller species, is not distinctly visible, and, in order to its thorough investigation, the specimen must be judiciously cut afresh: this is the more necessary, as it is of extreme scientific interest to establish firmly the distinctness of this species from the *Termes antiquus* of Germar, so abundant in the amber of East Prussia. The third specimen, containing workers, is extremely interesting. Out of the 150 amber *Termites* which

have passed through my hands, only one was a worker, which is described in Berendt's work. I was therefore exceedingly delighted, when, in the first specimen of Sicilian amber, I found workers of *Termites*, and several close together, as is usually the case with those found in animé. The specimen is besides decidedly Catanian amber, like all the other specimens in Hope's collection, with the exception of one only, which is evidently East Prussian amber. The colour of the Sicilian amber is so peculiar, more varied and more fiery than the East Prussian amber, that nobody who has seen much amber can easily be mistaken. A confusion with animé is rarely possible, and then certainty can always be attained by burning a small fragment, when the peculiar odour of amber would be perceptible.

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#### AMATEUR DEALERS.

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*To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'*

Sir,—I am sorry it has fallen to my lot to be able to second Messrs. Hawley and Gregson in their endeavour to put down the wholesale system that is now practised, which must, in the end, exterminate many valuable species of insects. Some few years back I discovered the habitat of *Myelois pinguis*, and made my friends acquainted with the locality, which locality I explored several times this season, and found that the trees have been so cut and hacked in pursuit of the larva and pupa that the breed has been entirely destroyed. Last year I left numbers in the imago state that they might breed and supply others, as well as myself, but this year I have only captured one.

Another insect which was unique

in my cabinet for many years (it was figured in Curtis's work) has been taken, by a gentleman, in some abundance, but it is not to be obtained from him by the usual gentlemanly practice of exchange, but by purchase at ten shillings a specimen.

Let dealers get as much as they possibly can, but I think it *infra dig* for gentlemen to follow their example.

Sir,

I remain faithfully,

NO POTHUNTER.

---

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Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, August 24, 1861.

# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 256.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.]

## The Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer

WILL

**NOT BE CONTINUED**

AFTER THE CLOSE OF

THE PRESENT VOLUME.

### SCARCITY OF INSECTS.

FROM all parts of the country, and from nearly all Europe, we have complaints of the scarcity of insects; but one correspondent suggests that those who thus complain are themselves to blame.

To us, however, the complaint appears too general to be attributable to bad collecting, and certainly the scarcity of *Hipparchia Janira* can have nothing to do with good or bad collectors; that is a fact as patent and visible to all of us as the late comet on the 30th of June.

The cold and wet summer (or perhaps it would be better to say the cold and wet season, as it seems almost a misnomer to call it summer) of 1860 is still exercising a prejudicial effect

on vegetation and on insects. He who finds no peaches on a peach tree just now is not necessarily either lazy or stupid, and we see not why we may not be equally charitable to the unfortunate collector who fails to meet with insects.

It is possible that the autumn crop of insects may be more plentiful: the weather now is everything we could wish, but still fine weather may be of no avail if the whole summer generation of a species has become exterminated, or even if an approach towards extermination had been reached.

We have heard of the appearance of *Colias Edusa* in Devonshire, but we have as yet only heard of a single specimen.

We are curious to hear whether the scarcity which is so generally complained of among Lepidoptera prevails also amongst other orders. The Hymenoptera, for instance, are they scarce? We speak feelingly, being much annoyed with a superabundance of wasps—more so, indeed, than has been the case for many years. Also of flies there seems to be no scarcity.

How do the collectors of Coleoptera

and Orthoptera fare? Are grasshoppers plentiful? How is it with the Hemiptera? Are they also in diminished numbers, and is there any great prospect of the Aphides becoming extinct?

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page . . . . .	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

MR. STAINTON will *not* be "at home", on Wednesday next, as he will be at Manchester during the Meeting of the British Association.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

*Acronycta Alni*.—I have great pleasure in adding one more locality for this

insect. A beautiful, nearly full-fed larva was brought me to-day by a gardener, who had found it on a crab-leaf which was lying by the pathway. I examined the spot, but could see no trees which would afford it food, save a few poplars some hundred yards off. Whether it really came from a crab tree, or whether hunger had compelled it to take a new pabulum, I cannot say, but a strong wind was blowing at the time. It ate a great portion of the crab-leaf whilst it was in his possession. He further informed me that he had seen the caterpillar before, but very rarely and at long intervals.—F. O. RUSPINI, Tamworth; August 24.

*Emmelesia Unifasciata*.—Whilst collecting near here, on the 21st instant, I had the good fortune to capture two fine specimens of this insect, which I beat out of a hawthorn hedge.—W. A. ELLIS, Cheam, Surrey; Aug. 24.

COLEOPTERA.

*Disappointments*.—Towards the end of May last I made an excursion to Crwmllyn Burrows, Swansea, in the hope of obtaining a series of *Nebria complanata*, or any other good things I might pick up. I was induced to visit this spot by a notice in the 'Intelligencer,' some time since, that a gentleman from Cheltenham College had taken upwards of eighty specimens of the species above named in one morning. I was informed that the place where beetles were to be found commenced about a mile from the town, and extended along the coast to Briton Ferry. At this latter place (if I may be excused for the digression) there is a lunatic asylum,—a fitting receptacle, in the opinion of most persons, for entomologists in general, and coleopterists in particular, especially when seen, on their hands and knees, on sand or mud, "in the fact" of dabbling here and there to obtain *Bembidium* or other small Geodephaga. Having reached the sands, I pro-



ceeded a considerable distance, turning over every stick, stone, heap of shingle, &c., under which a beetle might be secreted, but not a single specimen of *N. complanata* or beetle of any kind was to be found on the sands. I, however, went on till I came opposite to a strange-looking building surrounded by high walls, which I thought might be the asylum before alluded to; and having no desire to be deemed worthy of admission to the interior, I retraced my way back across the fields. I did not, of course, omit to turn over every likely-looking stone in the grassy places on my way, and took several species of *Amara*, *Harpalus*, &c., and two specimens of *Anthicus* —? not yet made out. I flattered myself that I might somewhere, among the Umbelliferæ, have met with *Trichius zonatus*, which is sometimes taken near Swansea, and also in other parts of this county (Glamorgan), although the captures appear to be "few and far between." Up to this time (August 20) I have not seen or heard of one being taken. I regret this, having been anxious to obtain the species for a gentleman, who, although personally unknown to me, has very kindly furnished me with specimens of various species, for which I wished to make some suitable return. On my return to Swansea, I was informed that the strange-looking building alluded to was a powder magazine! I expect I did not go far enough to reach the head-quarters of *Nebria complanata*. —T. PARRY, *Bank, Merthyr*; Aug. 20.

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

*Cynips Glechomæ*.—In the summer of 1860 I noticed, at Llandudno, some singularly beautiful galls on the leaves of the ground-ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*). They were of the size of a large marble, villous, and variously tinted with red and

green. They were chiefly placed singly on the stems; occasionally, however, two or more would occupy a stout stem. On cutting them open I found that they contained little knotty nuts, imbedded in a yielding pithy substance that might serve the purpose of protection against the inroads of the ichneumon fly, and maintain an equable temperature for the tenant of the gall. I gathered a handful of leaves so affected, and put them into a box duly labelled. In the spring of this year I opened some of the withered galls, and found them to contain a small white grub, with jaws that gave evidence of a hymenopteron. Again they were returned to their glass-topped box to await the change that might be brought about by the summer weather. How long they remained in the larva state I cannot tell, as I did not disturb them again till they had put on their wings. The description of the insect is as follows:—Head and thorax black, rugose and punctured. Abdomen umber-brown, shining. Legs and antennæ testaceous, shaggy. Wings hyaline, transversely wrinkled.—PETER INCHBALD, *Storches Hall, near Huddersfield*; Aug. 26.

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#### EXCHANGE.

*Celma Imbutata*.—Having a quantity of this insect in duplicate I shall be happy to exchange with any one in want of it. Parties not hearing from me in the course of a week may conclude their offers are not accepted.—W. PARRY, 310, *Oldham Road, Manchester*; Aug. 24.

*Exchange*.—I have a few fine specimens of the following insects, numbered as in the Appendix to Stainton's 'Manual':—1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 18, 29, 31, 32, 34 to 39, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 65, 66, 70, 76, 79, 85, 86, which I will exchange for good imagos of Noctuæ or Geometrina.

Parties not receiving replies to their applications in the course of a week will understand that their offers are not accepted.—HENRY TEASDEL, jun., *Great Yarmouth*.

*Exchange*.—I have a long series of bred *X. Scolopacina* and *X. Citrigo*, in first class condition: I could give a series of either or each of them to any of my friends that can help me to fine specimens of any of the following:—

Notodonta Trepida,  
Cymatophora Or,  
... Ocularis,  
Cirrædia Xerampelina,  
'Tethea Subtusa,  
... Retusa.

I see a Dublin correspondent does not consider it gentlemanly to exchange: I think it quite as gentlemanly and as honest to ask outspokenly in your columns as it is to ask for them otherwise. Perhaps gentlemen can afford to go to their different localities and take them; I, as a working man, cannot afford to do so, and if I wait until gentlemen send them to me I fear I shall see blank places in my drawers for a long time yet. In conclusion, I may say I cannot afford to buy (I would not if I could), I will not sell, and I think I have as great a desire to possess species I have not got as any gentleman has that I know of.—WILLIAM THOMAS, *Tom Cross Lane, Sheffield*; August 24.

*Exchange*.—I have some excellent and well-set specimens of the following Lepidoptera, and shall be glad to receive offers for them, which, if accepted, will be replied to within a week:—Nos. 3, 10, 18, 32, 36, 39, 70 to 72, 74, 78, 99, 103, 148, 205, 213, 290, 337, 343, 346, 432, 466, 498, 503, 530, 537, 556, 557, 563 to 565, 589, 607, 617, 626, 631, 633, 645, 647, 709, 713, 716, 762, 803, 805, 813, 923, 1092, 1293, 1351, 1877, 1879, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual.' My desiderata are very numerous, especially in the *Bombycina* and *Geome-*

*trina*.—H. R. Cox, 10, *Thurlow Villas, West Dulwich, S.*

*Exchange*.—Having duplicates of the following insects, I shall be glad to receive offers of exchange:—

Chortobius Davus,  
Arctia Fuliginosa,  
Hyria Auroraria,  
Carsia Imbutata,  
Hypena Crassalis,  
Crambus Pinetellus.

As my insects are in fine condition I shall expect the same in return.—JOHN SMITH, 5, *Pond Place, Pond Street, Hulme, Manchester*; Aug. 26.

*Exchange*.—I have the following insects in duplicate:—

Epione Vespertaria (♂ & ♀, bred),  
Eupithecia Nanata,  
Clostera Curtula,  
Notodonta Dromedarius (bred),  
... Ziczac (do.),  
Leucania Pudorina,  
Apamea Fibrosa,  
Miana Arcuosa,  
Triphæna Fimbria (bred),  
Noctua Umbrosa,  
Orthosia Suspecta,  
Xanthia Cerago,  
Toxocampa Pastinum,

for which I shall be glad to receive offers of larvæ, pupæ or imagos.—J. H. DOSSOR, *East Parade, Heworth Road, York*.

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#### NORTHERN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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June 22, 1861.—Mr. C. S. Gregson, President, in the chair.

#### *Exhibitions.*

Mr. N. Cooke exhibited a series of *Zyganidæ*, taken in Galway, amongst which were a number of specimens of a supposed new species, but little faith could be placed on the characters pointed

out, as they (one of them at least) were not permanent. He also exhibited foreign specimens of *Minos*, *Scabiosa* and *Achilleæ*. It was observed of this that as a true 5-spot it could not be confounded with any of the Galway specimens.

Mr. Greening exhibited a box of varieties of *T. Crepuscularia*, very fine.

Mr. Wilkinson exhibited a box of black varieties of *X. Polyodon*, taken on Simonswood Moss.

The President exhibited *N. Sobrina* and perfectly black *L. Cæsiata*.

The President also exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Palmer, *Eupithecia consignata*; on behalf of Mr. Bradley, very fine *Dicera aenea*, and a good specimen of *P. Daplidice*, taken in Lancashire; and, on behalf of Mr. Johnson, a fine series of varieties of *A. Grossulariata*, bred upon sloe, and a series of *Eupithecia*, varieties *Cognaria*, *Subfulvaria*, &c., &c., bred from yarrow, some destitute of red, but none typical of *Succenturiata*. The President observed that he believed this larva, if fed upon sawfly, would probably produce the light variety: he exhibited larvæ of *Acidalia Aversata* and *Eupithecia Indigata* feeding on sawfly, and remarked that there were few "Pugs" which would not feed upon sawfly in confinement.

G. H. WILKINSON,  
Hon. Sec.

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#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—The views on periodical literature and its consequences expressed by you in your last leading article are diametrically opposed to mine. You look upon the continually increasing

number of periodicals as an evil. I consider it a good. Natural Science is like the diamond, which becomes more and more beautiful, as an increased number of facets are cut upon it,—and that is precisely the kind of work which periodicals necessitate. You complain that matter is written solely in order to fill the pages, and that hence much is produced which is of little value. This, in my opinion, is precisely analogous to the whole of human life. The day, which always has its full twenty-four hours, is the journal which, well or ill, must be filled completely. I would not, if I could, strike out the tedious pages or hours, for they serve as a foil to the remainder. The half of life, sometimes the more than half, is spent in sleep, and it appears to me only reasonable if in that respect the daily press imitates Nature. Besides all entomologists are not so exorbitant as to wish their glass always filled to the brim.

I cannot at all enter into your feelings of sympathy for librarians. Librarians most certainly belong to that class of beings with which Heaven itself had no sympathy when they were created. It is their vocation to be always tormented. A good library may be compared to a clock, and the librarian is the pendulum, which must be always moving, unless the works are to stand still. That he should enliven his movements by a more or less melodious groaning is very natural, since even a locomotive breathes louder when it has to mend its pace.

But, Mr. Editor, it seems to me that you have quite overlooked one main object of periodicals,—namely, their aim constantly and so repeatedly to be urging others on. Nature is so infinitely varied, and our knowledge still so defective, that a constant urging on is very necessary.

The same spot must be constantly hit, the brain must be incited to work as often as possible to investigate the great book of Nature, and to record the new observations in the daily journal, and thus to promote Science.

The journal itself, and hence also periodicals, fulfil their aim when put to scientific use.

But periodicals, like all beings, must undergo a metamorphosis. 'The Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer' now seems like a larva, so well fed that it is about to change: in that state larvæ are always dull and ill humoured; we must, therefore, wait till the Phœnix arises with fresh wings, more gaily oruameuted, from its old skin.

I console myself with the idea that, at the end of the volume, I shall find your last leading article indexed amongst "Facetiæ."

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

DR. HAGEN.

August 27, 1861.

#### COMPLAINT OF A MOTH.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I thought at one time that entomologists called themselves a brotherhood, at least that is what has been handed down to us from the time of our forefathers (several of whom graced the cabinets of your ancestors). I possess records alluding to the great friendship between brethren of the net; but, from all I have seen of you entomologists, I cannot acquiesce in the statements contained therein. Let us take an example,—no matter who,—B. and G., if you like. B. and G., then, have a mutual

dislike. G. accuses B. and B. retorts upon G., and what about? About us! Why we never wished to set one naturalist against another; in fact, I really doubt whether we have set any *true* naturalist against another, and we are very pained to see in the last two numbers of your journal that we are put as causes of disturbance in the scientific(?) world. Are there not more pleasing subjects on which B. and G. may in future wield their pens?

I do not wish this short note to be a purely personal one; but, lest either B. or G. should consider it to be so, I may as well add that these remarks are intended for all those to whom my letter refers, and not to one alone, but to all. "Satire is not my aim; I would not wield a pen to hurt e'en through my enemy."

Yours, &c.,

DIANTHRECIA CUCUBALI.

*Lychnis dioica*, near London,

Aug. 12, 1861.

#### AMATEUR DEALERS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I find that my comments on amateur dealing have given mortal offence, and I am to be punished for my impertinence by being, as far as possible, prevented from obtaining any of the local species found hereabout. Some years ago, if I wished to sugar the locality where *Hadena Suasa* occurs, I was actually compelled to commence operations by 3 P. M., or I was certain to find a piece of paper pinned on the first tree, with "Sugared, Reid," written upon it. My unfortunate remarks have, it seems, once more awakened the spirit of

monopoly, only, this time, the professional is to be assisted by the amateur dealer. This is a delightful state of things; but if it is supposed that by any such means I shall be prevented from exposing contemptible practices, or expressing my opinions whenever I think proper, all I have to say is—it is a mistake.

I have often thought of calling attention to the consequences of the wholesale slaughter occasionally chronicled in the 'Intelligencer.' Among the notices of captures, several instances occur where—mention having been made of the capture of 100, 200 or more of a local species last year—much surprise is expressed that only two or three were seen this season. Now, in the name of common sense, how can it be otherwise? Do these gentlemen imagine moths and butterflies come somehow spontaneously into existence, without assistance from the parents they so ruthlessly destroy? Does it never occur to them to calculate the probable number of larvæ, for the following season, they annihilate by the slaughter of forty or fifty females before they have deposited their ova?

Mr. Barrett, actuated by a laudable desire to vindicate the conduct of his friend, takes what is, I fear, a too favourable view of the case. I am quite ready to believe Mr. Birchall made his wholesale collection of *Zonaria* with the most generous intentions, and no doubt any one, unable to collect himself, is perfectly justifiable in employing another to do so for him; but I for one very much question the propriety of employing children, in the incautious manner mentioned by Mr. Gregson. I am sure, if they will reflect a moment, the good sense of both Mr. Birchall and Mr. Barrett will tell them that such a course—however tem-

porarily convenient—must eventually lead to the entire destruction of local species. In this immediate neighbourhood the same practice of paying boys, &c., to sweep the hedges of the larvæ of *Trichiura Cratægi* and *Orygia Gonostigma* has resulted apparently in the complete extermination of both species.

With regard to "exchange," I shall have a little to say another day, but in the mean time I will venture to hope that Mr. Barrett does not wish to insinuate that only those who abstain from what Mr. Gregson calls "selling" their specimens are "gentlemen;" because, if so, judging from the notices under the head of "Exchange" in the 'Intelligencer,' the "gentlemen entomologists" are in a most lamentable minority.

In conclusion,—as I disapprove of inuendoes equally with Mr. Barrett,—I beg to inform him that I can bear testimony to Mr. Gregson's generosity, to which I am indebted for several species now in my cabinet.

Yours, &c.,

J. HAWLEY,

35, Hall Gate, Doncaster;

August 21, 1861.

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To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—To all who know Mr. Birchall any vindication of his character is palpably superfluous, and I doubt not that he holds in utter abhorrence the "presentation of testimonials." I do not, therefore, propose to furnish a testimonial; but I have a right (which, with your kind permission, Mr. Editor, I will exercise) to state a fact or two which will supplement the observations of Mr. Barrett, at p. 159 *ante*.

As a member of the York Entomological Society I have had experience of

Mr. Birchall's liberality. Ouly a few weeks ago the Society received, unsolicited, a box containing nearly a hundred well-set specimens of *Nyssia zonaria*. Though these did not afford each member a long series they supplied each with several specimens of an insect which does not occur here, and which few had the opportunity of otherwise obtaining.

Before I became a member of the Society it was, I am informed, similarly indebted to Mr. Birchall's unsolicited liberality for specimens of *Zygæna Minos* (?), which was then still more difficult of acquisition. Which of the members is *not* individually indebted to Mr. Birchall for numerous desiderata I am unable to state: not many. For myself I can say that I have great pleasure in acknowledging my "indebtedness."

In fairness to Mr. Gregson, I must add that our Society have likewise to acknowledge his courtesy and liberality in supplying specimens of *Nyssia zonaria*. No doubt it was owing to the activity of Mr. Birchall's juvenile assistants that Mr. Gregson was unable to supply a number equal to that of Mr. Birchall. Not the less, however, on that account do the members appreciate Mr. Gregson's courtesy.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN BIRKS.

York, Aug. 20, 1861.

Price 3s.,

**PRACTICAL HINTS** respecting **MOTHS** and **BUTTERFLIES**, with Notices of their Localities; forming a Calendar of Entomological Operations throughout the Year in pursuit of Lepidoptera. By RICHARD SHIELD.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Now publishing,

**A NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH MOTHS**, with coloured figures of every Species. In Monthly Parts, two shillings each, containing, on the average, figures of thirty species.

Parts 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 are now ready. Parts 14 and 15 will be ready in a few days. Part 15 contains figures of fifty-one species, including the whole of the Genus *Eupithecia*, with the two newly-discovered British species, *trisignata* and *tripunctata*.

London: Longman & Co., Paternoster Row.

**THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL** for 1855, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d., contains the following information on **COLLECTING** and **PRESERVING LEPIDOPTERA**, by H. T. STAINTON:—

1. How to collect Lepidoptera.
2. How to rear Lepidoptera from the pupa or larva state.
3. How to kill Lepidoptera.
4. How to pin Lepidoptera.
5. How to set Lepidoptera.
6. How to arrange Lepidoptera in the Collection.

It also contains **NOTES** on the **COLLECTING** and **PRESERVING COLEOPTERA**, by T. VERNON WOLLASTON:—

1. Suggestions where Coleoptera should be looked for.
2. The apparatus necessary for the collector of Coleoptera.
3. The mode of preparing the specimens when caught.

From it containing this information, this little volume is of great value to all beginners, and some may be incited to greater ardour in the pursuit by reading the "Address to Young Entomologists at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, and at all other Schools."

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 257.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.

## The Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer

WILL

NOT BE CONTINUED

AFTER THE CLOSE OF

THE PRESENT VOLUME.

### ARRANGEMENT.

THE impossibility of inducing all to accept equally the same precise articles of faith is a fact which is self-evident to naturalists in all that appertains to classification and arrangement. Yet just as we frequently find that an aged divine will be more disposed to look leniently on differences of opinion in religious matters, he having, probably by dint of long-living, himself gone through various phases of faith, so may we expect that the naturalist of advanced years will be likewise more liberal in his notions, more willing to admit of an inconformity of classification, and to exclaim with a charitable expression of countenance, "Arrangement does not so much matter, after all."

The young, with the impatience and arbitrariness natural to youth, are for having one uniform system universally adopted, an impossibility the demand for which only proves their own ignorance and their own utter incompetence to legislate on matters they so little understand.

We continually meet with new systems and new modes of arrangement.

A Catalogue of European Lepidoptera, now in the press, which promises to be a most useful one, will shortly be published; it is from the pens of Dr. Staudinger and Dr. Wocke. In it will be found enumerated, with synonyms—

- 392 Rhopalocera,
- 179 Sphinges,
- 318 Bombyces,
- 975 Noctuxæ,
- 719 Geometræ, &c., &c.

The Bombyces are headed by *Sarothripa revayana*, *Earias vernana* and *clorana*, *Hylophila prasinana* and *quer-cana*, and the genus *Nola*, and conclude with two genera which have hitherto been placed amongst the Noctuxæ, viz. *Thyatira* and *Cymatophora*.

The Noctuæ begin with *Diloba Cæruleocephala*, and include *Demas Coryli*, *Asteroscopus nubeculosa* and *Cassinea*, *Aventia Flexula*, *Boletobia fuliginosa*, and the group of *Deltoides*.

Of course we can imagine that, on account of this arrangement, this new Catalogue may to some be unpalatable; but we believe that those who are advanced beyond a certain stage will not be disposed to lay so very much stress upon arrangement, and will gladly welcome so complete a Synonymic Catalogue, which we fancy will be found of great value by all who are really working at European Lepidoptera.

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when

they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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T. H.—*Liparis Dispar* larvæ hatch in April or May, and eat leaves of elm, &c. *Cossus Ligniperda* feeds on the wood of willow, oak and other trees.

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CAPTURES.

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LEPIDOPTERA.

*Captures at Sugar*.—During the month of August, in company with Mr. Isaac Swinden, I have visited various woods round here. At sugar we have captured the following:—

*Xylophasia Scolopacina*,  
*Apamea Connexa*,  
*Triphæna Janthina*,  
 ... *Fimbria*,  
*Noctua Glareosa*,  
 ... *Dahlia*,  
*Orthosia Congener*,  
*Xanthia Cerago*,  
 ... *Flavago*, &c., &c.

All in fine condition, except *O. Congener*. I have also bred five specimens of *N. Dahlia*, all females.—J. BATTY, *South Street, Park, Sheffield; Sept. 1.*

*Captures at Torquay*.—Since my last communication I have captured a beautiful series of *L. Putrescens*, all in first-rate condition. I have also taken at sugar *A. Aquilina* and *A. Nigricans*, in great plenty. Amongst day-flying insects *P. Adonis* has been exceedingly abundant during the last week; *P. Alsus* has also turned up, but rather sparingly; *C. Edusa* is very uncommon this year; I have not seen more than five specimens altogether; this hot weather may, however, have some effect in bringing a few more out.—R. M. STEWART, 3, *Park Place, Torquay, Devon; Sept. 1.*



*Captures in the North.*—I found some old acquaintances in a spot where I little expected to meet with them. The vessel in which I left England was cast on a reef off Anticosti. A wade to the land at ten o'clock at night, an attempt to rest on a piece of sail-cloth well moistened by the rain and spread on the wet beach, and an assault from the infernal moschettoes, were not the best preparatives for entomological pursuits, nor did the necessity for felling timber, and for building huts allow of a very extended excursion. I wandered, however, for about a mile along the shore, which was strewn with velvet, broad-cloth, ribbons, &c., the remains of our cargo, and found larvæ of *Cerura Vinula*, *Orgyia Antiqua*, and a worn imago of *Melanippe Biviriata*. I also saw a Tortrix with which I was unacquainted.—THOMAS FYLES, *Point Levi, Canada*; Aug. 6, 1861.

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

*Achroia Grisella.*—Before I left home I had the pleasure of observing this species under favourable circumstances. In June I obtained a number of hibernated larvæ, and placed them in a glass case. The way in which they formed their galleries was very interesting; they worked under cover, spinning their web loosely and then thrusting it forward. At the slightest disturbance they became perfectly motionless. In the beginning of July perfect insects began to make their appearance in my case, and I went to the apiary from which I obtained the larvæ, and found perfect insects there in great abundance. They flutter much as bees do before the entrance of the hive. The males are usually much smaller than the females. I shut up a male and a female together: I did not observe them *in cop.*, but in a few days I saw the female laying eggs. Her ovipositor was very long, and she felt about with it

before laying an egg, as if in search of a spot suited to her purpose. The eggs were of a regular oval, and of a milk-white colour. I left home before they were hatched.—THOMAS FYLES, *Point Levi, Canada*; Aug. 6, 1861.

*Cynips Rosæ spinosissima.*—Visitors to the sea side in the summer months must have noticed the curious red balls that beset the pretty little burnet rose (*Rosa spinosissima*). Hardly any part of the plant seems free; the calyx itself is made to assume unnatural proportions, while the stem and leaf-stalks offer a series of little wens of varied size and form. These are the work of a tiny gall-fly (*Cynips*) that pierces the plant and causes the sap to stagnate in these strange excrescences. Each ball is usually tenanted by a single *Cynips*, which finds therein its nutriment and shelter till it puts on wings and leaves its singular home. The galls are smooth, thus differing from the *bedeguar* of the hedge-rose. This circumstance, I may remark, is the more strange when we consider how much more spiny is the stem of the burnet-rose than that of our friend of the green lanes and hedges. I have lately hatched several of this *Cynips*. Its characters are here given:—Colour black. Antennæ geniculated, hairy. Head and thorax dull black, pitted and dotted over with grey pile. Abdomen shining black. Legs black with the tarsi paler. Insect much smaller than the *Cynips Rosæ*.—PETER INCHBALD, *Storches Hall*; Aug. 30.

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#### EXCHANGE.

*Eggs.*—Having a collection of eggs, upwards of ninety good specimens, and a box with five trays, I shall be glad to forward any gentleman a full list of them and price.—J. E. CHALONER, *Plumtree, near Bawtry, Notts.*

*Exchange.*—

S. Bombiliformis, P. Lacertinaria,  
 S. Davus, E. Mi,  
 T. Quercus, N. Camelina,  
 E. Blandina, H. Uncana,  
 N. Depuncta, B. Betularia,  
 T. Piniperda, O. Badiataria,  
 D. Conspersa, F. Piniaria,  
 Cucubali, P. Statices,  
 P. Chi, N. Leucographa,  
 X. Lithoriza, C. Reclusa.  
 L. Mesomella,

Any person not hearing from me must conclude that my series are complete of the insects which they offer.—THOMAS ARMSTRONG, 12, *Barwise Court, English Street, Carlisle*; Aug. 28.

*Exchange.*—I have a number of duplicates of the following:—

Liparis Monacha (bred),  
 Xylophasia Scolopaciua,  
 Apamea Connexa,  
 Noctua Brunnea,  
 „ Umbrosa,  
 „ Baja,  
 Cosima Trapezina,  
 Polia Chi,  
 Aplecta Nebulosa,  
 Melanthia Albicillata,  
 Cidaria Russata,  
 „ Miata (bred),

all in good condition, for which I shall be glad to receive offers for exchange.—ALFRED LEACH, *Upper York Street, Wakefield*.

*Arge Galathea.*—I have a few specimens of this insect to exchange for the under-mentioned:—

Leucophasia Sinapis,  
 Thecla Quercus,  
 Polyommatus Ægon,  
 Nemeobius Lucina,  
 Limenitis Sibylla,  
 Argynnis Adippe,  
 ... Euphrosyne,  
 ... Selene,  
 Melitæa Artemis,  
 Melitæa Athalia,  
 Satyrus Davus,

Vanessa Polychloros,  
 ... C-album,  
 Pamphila Comma.

My specimens are in very fair condition, and I expect such in return. Gentlemen will please write first. Parties not hearing from me within ten days may conclude their offers are not accepted.—A. NASH, 10, *Eldon Square, Reading, Berks*; Sept. 2.

*Exchange.*—I wish to exchange the following imagos:—

P. Machaou	N. Xanthographa
C. Edusa	T. Instabilis
E. Blandina	Stabilis
G. C-album	Cruda
A. Paphia	A. Pistaciua
Selene	Lunosa
Euphrosyne	E. Lucipara
M. Athalia	A. Nebulosa
T. Rubi	H. Protea
T. Alveolus	C. Vetusta
T. Tages	G. Libatrix
P. Statices	A. Pyramidea
A. Lonicerae	C. Nupta
S. Ocellatus	E. Mi
C. Vinula	Glyphica
H. Dispar	O. Sambucaria
N. Mundana	Cratægata
L. Quercus	V. Maculata
T. Derasa	M. Margaritata
Batis	S. Illunaria
B. Perla	B. Hirtaria
L. Conigera	A. Betularia
Lithargyria	I. Lactearia
N. Crassicornis	H. Thymiaria
X. Hepatica	C. Pusaria
A. Oculea	H. Defoliaria
C. Cubicularis	Y. Elutata
A. Snffusa	M. Biriviata
Segetum	C. Pyraliata
T. Orbona	A. Plagiaria
N. C-nigrum	O. Chærophyllata
Festiva	H. Proboscidalis
Bella	D. Fagella

Besides series of most of the more common ones. A marked list will be sent to any correspondent requiring it. Gentlemeu

not hearing from me within ten days will please conclude their offers are not required. — DR. GILL, 5, *Cambridge Place, Regent's Park, London, N.W.*

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AMATEUR DEALERS.

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*To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'*

Sir,—While the giants of your periodical have been doing battle on the "Exchange" question, or, as it is disparagingly termed, the "barter" question, we little men have been trembling lest the final decision should dip the wrong side, though, pending the contest, we have been availing ourselves of the means your pages offer for obtaining—honourably obtaining—species we never can expect to get in any other way. Now, alas! from the recent article in your serial, this privilege is about to die! This may be of little or no importance to those who can travel when and whither they list, but to those who by great diligence and patience can procure only the species common in their neighbourhood, perhaps a village or heath, and who have always thought that what they have captured and prepared by great painstaking is a fair exchange for species caught under similar circumstances by others in distant places,—to such, I say, your announcement is a very grave affair.

You will, of course, never suppose I am an advocate for the idle or avaricious dealer, who gets by the gross what he may sell by the dozen for the abominable purpose of making (may I name it in your hearing?) *lepidopterous pictures!* that vile trade cannot be spoken of in terms too severe.

Hoping some new channel may be opened for the continual and fraternal

accommodation of this patient and studious entomologist, in lieu of the one so long enjoyed, but now about to be closed,

I remain,  
Your constant reader,  
V.

*August 26, 1861.*

---

Sir,—I have only just seen Mr. C. G. Barrett's letter in the 'Intelligencer' of last Saturday, and have not yet seen the letter of the previous week on which he animadverted. I lose not a moment in adding my testimony to that of Mr. Barrett in support of the character he most truly and most justly assigns to Mr. Edwin Birchall for liberality as an entomologist. I have never known a gentleman of a more generous and liberal spirit in all matters entomological, and I am confident there has been some mistake on the part of any one who could for a moment attribute any other character to him.

I am, Sir,  
Your very obedient servant,  
REV. F. O. MORRIS.

*London, Aug. 19, 1861.*

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MOSES HARRIS.

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THE writings of Moses Harris are, on the whole, much scarcer and much less known than is generally imagined. The libraries of the Linnean and Royal Societies possess none of Harris's works. A complete series of all the editions is nowhere to be found nor recorded in any bibliography.

Respecting the life of Harris I know little more than what he himself says in the preface to the first edition of his 'Aurelian,' in 1766. He had then col-

lected more than twenty years, and had begun to collect about his twelfth year; he must, therefore, have been born about the year 1734. His uncle, Moses Harris, gave him his first instruction in Entomology: he was a member of the old Society of Aurelians, which met at the Swan Tavern, in Change Alley, and Harris regrets that his youth prevented his admission as a member, and the more so as during the great fire in Cornhill the collection and books of the Society were burnt, and the members, who were then sitting, had to escape suddenly, many leaving their hats and canes. The Society, after this misfortune, was not again reconstituted for fourteen years.

Moses Harris was a copper-plate engraver, and furnished the plates for a number of works, especially Drury's.

Harris's own first work is "The Aurelian, or Natural History of English Insects, namely, Moths and Butterflies, together with the plants on which they feed. London: printed for the Author, 1766." Folio; 10 pages of dedication and preface, pp. 77; pl. 41 coloured.

Of this first edition I have examined a beautifully coloured copy in Stainton's (formerly in Stephens') library. Afterwards Harris published an Appendix, which, according to an announcement in his 'Pocket Companion' of 1775, was sold separately. This Appendix is bound up with the copy in the British Museum; it contains four plates, and amongst them a plate of dissections without a number, a table of terms, index, trivial names and text pages 77—80, p. 77 being reprinted and the postscript "The End" left out.

Cobres, in *Delic. Cobr.* t. i., p. 359, describes his edition precisely as above, but assigns to it text in English and

French. I have only seen it with English text; probably Cobres' notice is erroneous.

The second edition, according to Percheron and Engelmann, p. 534, appeared in 1778, with 46 plates (this would be including the frontispiece and plate of dissections); text in French and English. I believe this is the edition which is contained in Hope's library; unfortunately the title-page is wanting. Text pp. 145, in English and French; 44 coloured plates.

The third edition is in the library of the Entomological Society of London. London: Edwards, 1794; fol.; 44 plates, besides the frontispiece and plate of dissections; pp. 15 preface, 90 text, and 4 index, in English and French, in double columns.

As is well known, Westwood re-edited the work in 1841. The original plates, according to Mr. Westwood's notice, are in the possession of Mr. William Knight, of Islington.

It is probable the 'Aurelian' originally appeared in numbers, as I find a notice that, in 1765, 14 plates had appeared, and this is recorded in *Göttingen gel. Anz.* 1765, p. 567.

2. "An Essay preceding a Supplement to the 'Aurelian,' wherein are considered the Tendons and Membranes of the wings of Butterflies, &c. London: Author." 4to., also with French title-page; pp. 12, 7 col. pl. (No date is given, but it must be before 1775.)

This work must be very scarce, since of all the libraries I have examined I have only found it in the Banksian Library. Three of the plates are marked "Octob. 20, 1767." The work is of interest as being the first attempt to classify Lepidoptera according to the neuration; attention is also paid to the

difference of form in the scales of the wings and of the hooks.

3. "The English Lepidoptera, or the Aurelian's Pocket Companion, containing a Catalogue of upwards of 400 Moths and Butterflies, &c. London: Robson, 1775;" 8vo; plate of dissections, pp. 66. I have seen several copies of this work.

An edition at Exeter in 1786, which I have found recorded, I have not met with. It is perhaps an error.

4. "An Exposition of English Insects."

This work probably appeared in numbers; I know three different title-pages of 1776, 1781 and 1782, which are enumerated as so many editions. But it seems doubtful whether they can be truly considered as editions; the text is throughout precisely the same, but of the plates at least thirteen have been re-engraved once or even twice. The titles are—

"An Exposition of English Insects, with curious observations and remarks, wherein each Insect is particularly described, &c. London: Author, 1776, and sold by Messrs. Robson, &c." Pp. 8 and 166 and 4 index; 4to; 50 plates, with frontispiece and plate of dissections. The text is in two columns, English and French; there is also a French title-page. Sometimes (Brit. Mus.) there is also another plate of the scheme of colours.

The next edition has precisely the same title in English and French but "London: printed for the Author and J. Millan, &c., 1781" (number of pages and plates as above).

The third edition has on the engraved title page "An Exposition of English Insects; including the general classes of Neuroptera, Hymenoptera and Diptera, &c. London: White and Robson,

1782" (number of pages and plates precisely as before).

In the British Museum I found all three editions, and I took the trouble to compare closely all the plates. The plates 8, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 27, 33, 34, 39 and the Plate of details are reversed. Plates 4, 6 and 15 are reversed, but the individual figures remain in their places. Besides this the edition of 1776 has plate 23 marked with 1779 and plate 26 with 1780, and in the British Museum it has also the title page of 1782. Hence I suspect that the work came out in numbers, and that on the sale increasing some of the plates were re-engraved, but the whole only appear to me to form one edition.

I may however remark here that the copy of 1781 in the British Museum, from the Banksian Library, is far better coloured than any other I have seen, and in determining the smaller species I would recommend that reference should be made to this copy.—DR. HAGEN, August 31.

[We should be very glad to hear from any of our readers who possess copies of Harris's works, as when the books are so scarce and the editions so different each copy possesses a considerable bibliographical interest.]

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ESSAI MONOGRAPHIQUE SUR LE  
GENRE COLEOPHORA.

(Notes on Monsieur Bruand D'Uzelle's paper in the 'Annales de la Société Ent. de France, 1859.)

(Continued from p. 150.)

4. *Troglodytella*. This is truly the species we know under that name.

5. *Semilineariella*. A species received from M. Millière, the larva of which was unknown. "I have received from my

friend M. Millière a *Coleophora* which he collected in 1854, in the neighbourhood of Lyons, which is intermediate between *Lineariella* and *Albigriscella*; not having been able to recognise it amongst any of the described species, I have named it *Semilineariella*.

"This *Coleophora* is nearly the size of *Troglodytella*, perhaps a little larger; the ground colour is pale yellowish grey, with longitudinal brown streaks: these streaks are not distinctly expressed as in *Troglodytella*; they seem, as one may say, shaggy, like the streaks in *Albigriscella*, but they are more numerous, or as many as eight can be counted amongst them; that in the middle (which terminates in the extreme apex) is darker and thicker than the others; above it there are four, and below it three, the lowermost of which is very indistinct unless seen through a lens. The upper lines terminate, after becoming more slender, on the costa, which is of a grey-brown; the extremities of the lower lines run into a whitish streak, which precedes the cilia; these are yellow-grey at the apex, and of a greyish brown, rather darker at the anal angle."

"The antennæ are annulated with whitish and greyish brown, with the first joints swollen and almost white."

I am unable to refer this to any known species.

6. *Lineariella*. Described from a specimen received from M. Mann, of Vienna, under that name. It seems extremely probable that it is the true *Lineariella*, the larva of which is now known to feed in a *Troglodytella*-like case on the leaves of *Aster amellus*.

7. *Griseireticulatella*. This would seem something like a very small *Hemerobiella* and distinct from anything we know.

"I received this *Coleophora* from M.

Liénard, of Verdun; not being able to refer it to any known species, I have designated it *Griseireticulatella*."

"It is rather smaller than *Limosipennella*, hardly as large as *Coracipennella*; with the ground colour of the anterior wings whitish grey, tinged with lilac and reticulated with black dots; these dots are smaller and closer together at the base of the wing, larger and leaving more of the ground colour visible towards the apex, where they form a little transverse streak, which runs into the extreme apex; the top of the costa is also suffused with blackish; cilia grey, blackish towards the apex."

"M. Liénard collected these species near Verdun: the larva is unknown."

(To be continued.)

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FOR SALE.—I have just heard from home that there are a few very fine *T. Pruni* and *A. Sagittaria*, for which I shall be glad to receive orders; *T. Pruni* at 1s. 6d. and *A. Sagittaria* at 3s. 6d. each. The specimens cannot be sent till the end of October.—W. FARREN, *Brockenhurst, New Forest, Hants; Sept. 2.*

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#### Fourth Thousand.

Complete in Two Vols., fcp. 8vo, cloth, price 10s.,

A MANUAL of BRITISH BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS. By H. T. STAINTON.

This work contains descriptions of nearly 2000 species, interspersed with observations on their peculiarities and times of appearance, &c., and is illustrated with more than 200 woodcuts.

London: Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 258.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

[PRICE 1*d.*

## The Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer

WILL

**NOT BE CONTINUED**

AFTER THE CLOSE OF

THE PRESENT VOLUME.

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### REGRETS.

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"I, for one," writes a correspondent in the West of England, "shall regret the absence of this little paper; and are all those who read and relish this little medium of interchange of thoughts to be taken of no account?" And then he adds, "Let us have less about Micros; as it has lately been, nineteen-twentieths of its readers care nothing about the leaf-miners."

Another correspondent, in the North, writes as follows:—"I am so very sorry we are to lose our little serial; it has so long been looked for as a part of our weekly news that it will seem strange at first to be obliged to do without it."

We were prepared for these and similar expressions of regret, but regrets are unavailing.

The history of the birth, growth and decease of this little journal would occupy too much space for insertion here; but possibly they may serve to contribute a brief memoir in the pages of the next 'Entomologist's Annual.'

Of course we have already received many enquiries as to the welfare of the 'Annual.' When one of a family is seen wasting away with decline one naturally feels more anxiety concerning the health of the other members of the family. All we can say on this subject is that we have applied the stethoscope, and that the lungs of the 'Annual' appear at present perfectly sound.

Entomology in England is passing through a phase of depression: we doubt much if we could now make out a list of 500 English entomologists: to what extent this may have arisen from the Volunteer movement, the deleterious effects of which have been so great, it is impossible to say; but this is evident, that as action and reaction are equal and opposite, and as a few years back Entomology in England was

unnaturally buoyant, so now it is depressed in a corresponding degree.

Many entomologists, though still considered such, are also suffering from listlessness and langour consequent on the same reaction.

Just at present, in the political world, there is considerable reaction against any new Reform Bill, and a wise Minister would bow to this expression of popular opinion, and abstain from forcing on a reluctant country that to which people are so indifferent.

The bulk of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' were apathetic as to its continuance, and hence it ceases to appear.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

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EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page . . . . .	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts when

they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—My address is now as follows:—G. KEEN, 17, Avoca Place, Thornton Street, Walworth.

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## CAPTURES.

### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Dianthæcia Larvæ*.—Early in July my *Dianthæcia* larvæ fever broke out in full force, and I visited our coast, bent on work. The result was I found *Silene maritima* and *S. inflata* in plenty, the first in profusion, and gathered a good pocketful of seed-heads from each locality; from these I am now breeding *Dianthæcia Capsincola* and *D. Carpophaga*. Until last week I was not aware *Carpophaga* was double-brooded; the species bred are exceedingly dark.—C. S. GREGSON; Sept. 2.

*Doings at Dover*.—Before commencing an account of my doings I must echo the general remark, "What a scarcity of insects!"—I mean generally, for, with the exception of a few, whole species have disappeared: for instance, in localities where *M. Cinxia* and *P. Adonis* were taken by me in the greatest abundance last year not a single representative has this season appeared. On the other hand, *P. Corydon*, *A. Filipendulæ* and *Trifolii* have made a respectable show. Among my captures up to the present time I may include:—*E. Rus-sula*, on heathy localities; *P. Serena* and *Consersa*, on railings, the former freely; *H. Velleda*, about forty, many of the specimens, of both sexes, beautifully marked; *T. Fimbria*, five one evening and six the next, at sugar; *L. Conigera* and *Lithargyria*, abundant; *C. Duplaris* and *Or*, freely, especially the former; also two specimeus of *C. Fluctuosa*. Among the Geometræ, *P. Tersata* has been very abundant; *Vitalbata*, tolerably



so; *E. Dolobraria*, three specimens; *A. Prunaria*, about twenty, including a few good varieties. One day last week I had the good fortune to secure a good batch of *A. Gilvaria* (Straw Belle), and at the same time five specimens of *Ornata*, the second brood this year. On Saturday afternoon last I took a ramble, with the 'Intelligencer' in my pocket, and was just reading your remarks about *Colias Edusa*, when I had the pleasure of beholding, I should think, a score or two flying about a clover field: I captured nine only, for they flew, I believe, swifter than ever, or I should have netted more. I have lately been to some trouble and expense in getting up beds of white *Petunias*, for the benefit of the grandchildren of some of my deceased friends, with whom I made acquaintance the year before last—I mean *S. Convolvuli*—to the number of seventy (what a Goth some will think me!); but I am content to be called a Goth, for I have enjoyed as much pleasure and excitement from netting *S. Convolvuli*, during the time, as I have from a day's shooting or hunting. They are noble fellows on the wing, darting hither and thither, and even when you have them in the net, what with their strength and dislike of imprisonment, they are a little trouble to handle. Up to the present time I have taken only two, fine females, in beautiful condition. Since writing the above I have had this evening a stroll round my *Petunia* beds. I saw three at once on one bed. I captured one, missed another, and another escaped from my net; so that the grandchildren are putting in an appearance. A correspondent, in the last week's 'Intelligencer,' says one must not expect to eat the cake and have it, which is true; but I beg to say that the year before last I threw out of my net many female specimens of *S. Convolvuli*, and males too, that were not good enough for a cabinet. I shall feel great pleasure in giving any information to gentlemen

respecting the localities for insects hereabouts.—SAMUEL STONESTREET, R.E.D., *Buckland, Dover.*

*Captures near Woolwich.*—

May 25. *B. Taminata*. Rather common at Darenth.

June 1. *M. Euphorbiata*. Do.

*P. Octomaculalis*. Do.

5. *D. Mendica*, female. Common on grassy banks.

10. *M. Brunnea*.

*M. Triangulum*. Bred from larvæ feeding on all sorts of plants; middle of April.

15. *O. Rubidata*.

*P. Lacertinaria*.

18. *S. Pavonia-minor*. A quantity of larvæ on blackthorn,—all spun up by end of July,—at Darenth.

*B. Consortaria*. Common at rest on oaks, but rather *passé*, at do.

*T. Extersaria*. By beating, at do.

*E. Lunaria*. Do.

*A. Luteata*. Do.

*A. Ulmata*. Do.

*E. Fuscula*. At rest and flying in the hot sunshine. Do.

*H. W-latinum*. On palings.

*A. Triplasia*. At flowers, and again in August.

21. *M. Procellata*.

*M. Albicillata*. Rather common.

22. *P. Statices*. Do., at Hollingbury Hill, near Brighton.

*P. Globulariæ*. Do., do.

*P. Alsus*. Do., do.

July 4. *D. Pinastri*. At sugar.

*A. Ligustri*. Do.

*P. Glaucinalis*. Do.

5. *T. Fimbria*. Bred a number from larvæ on birch; end of April.

*N. Baja*. Do., on all sorts of plants; do.

8. *L. Salicis*. Larvæ and pupæ in great numbers on weeping willow.

*L. Straminea*. Amongst reeds, Greenwich Marshes.

15. *M. Literosa*. Common at sugar.

*O. Upsilon*. Do.

C. Ligniperda. Common, at rest on willows.

C. Affinis. Bred from larvæ on elm; June 8.

26. A. Nigricans. At sugar.

A. Aquilina. Do.

S. Morpheus. Do.

P. Fimbrialis. Do.; also at light.

27. G. Papilionaria.

P. Serena. At rest on palings, and also at flowers of ragwort.

31. N. Phragmitidis. Common amongst reeds and long grass; Greenwich Marshes.

August 4. D. Carpophaga. Common on *Silene inflata* at Brighton.

6. D. Cucubali. Do.; on do.

D. Capsincola. Do., do.

12. A. Fibrosa.

N. Bella. Common at sugar.

N. Umbrosa. Do.

C. Diffinis. On elm.

S. Ocellatus. Larva common in osier beds.

C. Vinula. Do.

H. Persicariæ. Do. on *Convolvulus*.

—A. H. J.

*A Trip to Sherwood Forest.*—I have lately paid a visit to this most beautiful and interesting piece of old English forest-land, some twenty-five miles from here, fifteen of which can be traversed by rail; the rest is through a richly cultivated country, the road on each side being lined with autumn flowers. Here the small Copper was in full force on almost every flower: whilst observing their rapid motions I was startled by the appearance of a black and white specimen amongst the rest. My net was fast in my carpet bag, and to have got it out would have taken an age; I struck at it with my hat, and down went the ragwort flower upon which the little gem was seated; after a sharp struggle, I managed to box and chloroform it: it proved to be a fine variety of the small Copper, quite black and white; at the base the wings are beautifully shaded with

green and orange when the sun shines upon them. Upon my arrival I found insects quite as plentiful as I have usually seen them here. The following are the principal of my captures at sugar during the three nights I staid:—*Fulvago*, *Pyramidea*, *Cespitis*, *Diluta*, *Hebraica*, *Protea*, *Dahlia*, *Angularia*, *Dubitata*, &c. The nights were quite starlight, and not at all good for sugar, yet moths swarmed one night. Gentlemen will find good accommodation at the "Jug and Glass" Inn; there is also a gentleman living here (Mr. Tudsbury) who takes an interest in showing the different localities in the Forest.—W. THOMAS, *Tom Cross Lane, Sheffield*; *Sept. 1.*

#### HYMENOPTERA.

*Sirex Gigas.*—A few days ago I captured a pair of this insect while *in cop.* on the outer framework of my sitting-room window. They remained in the same interesting position for ten or twelve minutes after being made prisoners, and during the next two days the female laid about three dozen eggs, which have already begun to hatch. I shall be glad to send them to any hymenopterist who may wish to try and rear them. There is a fir plantation in sight from the window on which I took the insects.—J. H. GREEN, *Heatherdon, Torquay*; *Sept. 2.*

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

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*Colias Edusa.*—I was surprised to see in the last number of the 'Intelligencer' that only one specimen of *C. Edusa* had been seen in Devonshire, for in this neighbourhood they are almost as abundant as they were in 1859. I saw one as early as July 22nd. I have not yet seen *Helice*, whereas in 1859 I took eight specimens. I have a great number of duplicates of *C. Edusa.*—A. J. RICHARDSON, *Farlinton Rectory, Havant.*

*Eupithecia Larvæ*.—Permit me to ask Mr. C. S. Gregson, the President of the Northern Entomological Society, upon what grounds his assumption that by feeding a *Eupithecia* larva upon sallow—its known food being yarrow—the insect produced might be changed from red to white, and whether, through his long experience, he has observed such a change to take place, because such a fact, supported by positive data, would be extremely interesting. I do not pretend to discuss the question whether *E. Succenturiata* and *Subfulvata* be one and the same species; this I leave to more able and experienced entomologists. I have at this moment a few ova of *Subfulvata*, and if the larvæ hatch I may probably risk the lives of two or three to put Mr. Gregson's theory to the test.—H. D'ORVILLE, *Alphington, near Exeter*; Sept. 3.

## EXCHANGE.

*Colias Edusa*.—I have a number of specimens of this insect, of both sexes, with which I shall be glad to supply any one requiring them, in exchange for other Lepidoptera. My desiderata are very numerous. I should prefer if persons wishing to exchange would write first.—T. W. LANG, 66, *Lambeth Terrace, Bouge Bouillon, Jersey*.

*Duplicate Lepidoptera*.—I have duplicates of the following;—

- C. Edusa (24)
- \*A. Cratægi (1)
- H. Hyperanthus (22)
- A. Selene (7)
- \*M. Athalia (4)
- A. Paphia (1)
- A. Loniceræ (3)
- \*A. Trifolii (6)
- A. Filipendulæ (4)
- S. Ligustri (2)
- Populi (1)

- T. Tipuliformis (4)
- H. Hectus (30)
- M. Miniata (1)
- T. Batis (2)
- N. Plecta (4)
- \*E. Fuscula (4)
- O. Sambucata (4)
- V. Maculata (1)
- B. Repandata (6)
- L. Miaria (2)
- H. Progemmaria (8)
- B. Perla (1)
- M. Alchemillata (4)
- H. Nymphæata (2)
- S. Clathrata (2)
- E. Bipunctaria (12)
- C. Forficellus (2)
- Phibalocera Quercella

With the exception of those marked \* all the above are in *good condition*. My wants being too numerous to mention, applicants had better write first.—H. R. COX, 10, *Thurlow Villas, West Dulwich, S.*

## AMATEUR DEALERS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Most of your readers will regret the turn which the discussion about "Amateur Dealers" has taken; the real culprits are escaping observation while your pages are occupied with personal recriminations.

In opening the correspondence Mr. Hawley's object was to expose mean selfishness, to show up the "dog in the manger" spirit, the intention of those of whom he wrote evidently being to annihilate the species in that locality, so that others might not obtain it, and thus increase the value of their own specimens. On the contrary, Mr. Birchall's object was to secure a large number of specimens, to enable him to supply not only

his friends, but the whole entomological community; the former motive miserably contemptible, the latter praiseworthy, and demanding our warmest thanks. The practice of sending children to collect imagos of lepidopterous insects cannot be approved, as at least one-half of those so captured must be more or less injured, but it does not follow because thirty were seen collecting that all were sent by Mr. Birchall, the young gentleman with the pickle-bottle to wit. By the way, how did Mr. Gregson ascertain the exact number of thirty-five dozen in the said pickle-bottle? However that may be, we all know and have long known Mr. Birchall's disregard of trouble and expense, so that he can procure specimens for gratuitous distribution; many of us are able in consequence to rejoice in good series of not only *N. zonaria*, but also of *Z. minos*, *B. Bankiana* and others. On this point Mr. Birchall is infinitely beyond the reach of the insinuations of Mr. Gregson or any other man.

Mr. Hawley, my old friend and collecting companion through many a sunny day and dewy night, seems to have become horrified at the "wholesale slaughter" chronicled in the 'Intelligencer.' Now persons who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Does he not recollect those halcyon days, now more than twenty-five years ago, when we used to return home together, exulting in long rows of *Triphæna fimbria*, and anxious beyond all expression to know whether we had been more successful than our competitors, Reid and the Rev. F. O. Morris, both of whom were at that time vigorous enough to give the young oaks in which *Fimbria* rested most sturdy shakings, but times are changed, and so are we.

Much has been said about exchange; it appears to me to be of two kinds, but which have been confounded by some of your correspondents. If a friend writes to me for insects which he knows I possess in duplicate, and requests I will in return mention some that would be acceptable to me, that he may not have to send back my box empty, I hold that we make a gentlemanly exchange. On the other hand, mere collectors and dealers pursue the practice now carried on through the pages of the 'Intelligencer,' and which is best conveyed by the term barter, a word not found in the vocabulary of the naturalist.

While I am on paper allow me to offer a suggestion through your pages, namely, that more attention be paid to obtaining and distributing the ova of Lepidopterous insects, and thus avoid the necessity for the wholesale capture of local species. A still greater advantage arises from rearing from the egg: every collector obtaining his specimens in this manner necessarily becomes acquainted with their habits and transformations, and thus an amount of knowledge and enjoyment is obtained which it is next to impossible to acquire in any other way. At present there is too eager desire to possess collections without a knowledge of the habits of the insects represented. Better far to be a field naturalist, searching out and following after the wonders of insect life, without either cabinet or specimen, than to go with the present eager crowd in its wild desire for "sets" and "series."

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE GASCOYNE.

Newark; August 31.

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To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir, — Much has been written of late respecting the doings of amateur dealers,

one writer exposing the bad, the other telling us of the good, done by his neighbour or friend. I am going to speak of what I, in common with others, think to be a great evil, and must in the end tend to bring disgrace on our science, or, in other words, cause those who rejoice in the name of naturalist to wish they belonged to some other class.

During this last season some amateurs in town, having some gold to spare, and perhaps not caring to be immersed up to their neck in mud, or not wishing to catch that fearful disease, ague, or be subjected to the fearful fogs which so generally prevail in the marshes, sent agents down to explore those marshes and the Norfolk coast. Now, these gentlemen are not to blame for doing what they supposed to be for their own good and the good of others. But I will come at once to the point, and leave you and your readers to judge how far my argument is worth being used.

A person made his appearance lately in the fens. He stated that his object was to collect specimens in Natural History for gentlemen in London, &c. A few days after he was seen at Great Yarmouth, with net and bottle. At last he left there, but no one knew where he had gone. He had paid his bills like a gentleman. I had occasion to pay a visit to the town of Hull and other places, for the purpose of collecting, when I happened to meet with this individual. He had with him a box of insects, which at the time I saw him was undergoing the Custom House authorities' search. I was informed that he had come from Hamburg. He was not aware that I was a collector, and I did not at the time take any notice. It is only right for me to say that I saw a large number of insects, Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, all

set in the English manner. Shortly after this, on my way home, I again fell in with this person. He was on the way to Yarmouth. While travelling we conversed upon various subjects, but nothing was said about insects. On our arrival at Yarmouth a lady was waiting to see him, and they went away together. A day or two after I called on a friend who had bought a pair of *Antiopa* said to have been caught at Hickling. The gentleman in question is not a collector, but the insect being, as he said, so gay, and never having seen one like it before, he bought a pair; and he told me who he had bought them of. Afterwards I saw the same lady and gentleman in a railway carriage in which I rode to Beccles, from which station, at 11.15 A.M., they proceeded, with their luggage, as I believe to London.

Now, as *Antiopa* was sold, and as I distinctly saw *Machaon*, *Edusa*, *Lathonia* (2), and several others, I may perhaps be deemed not uncharitable in supposing they will be passed off on some individual, and perhaps exchanged as British by the so-called amateur dealers. I wish, in justice to a brother collector who resides out of London some little distance, and who I am informed visited the fens, not to think that these remarks are meant to apply to him, as I can most faithfully tell him that he is not the individual referred to.

My object in writing this is to put gentlemen on their guard, should any attempt be made to impose on them the so-called Norfolk insects.

Should any one feel himself injured by this exposure, I shall be happy to answer, either privately or publicly, any letter on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. WINTER.

Aldeby, Sept. 3. 1861.

ESSAI MONOGRAPHIQUE SUR LE  
GENRE COLEOPHORA.

(Notes on Monsieur Bruand D'Uzelle's  
paper in the 'Annales de la Société  
Ent. de France, 1859.)

(Continued from p. 184.)

8. *Parmeliella*. Undoubtedly our *Pari-pennella*; Monsieur Bruand was, however, unacquainted with the feeding larva and its voluminously flounced case; he had found only the grown-up larva on the trunk of a tree on lichens (*Parmelia*), and hence the name *Parmeliella*.

9. *Balloticolella*. Our well-known *Lilineolea* from the *Ballota nigra*. The following observation is, however, of interest, as here we have never observed the larva on *Teucrium*.

"The larva constructs its case with the leaves of *Ballota nigra*, the plant on which it generally feeds; however, under necessity, it feeds also on *Teucrium Scorodonia*, on which plant I have only found it two or three times, whereas I have met with it eight or ten times on the *Ballota*.

10. *Ballotella*. I have some doubts whether this is the true *Ballotella*; the peculiar structure of the antennæ of *Ballotella* not being noticed. "The antennæ are annulated with whitish and brown, with the two first joints swollen and showing a little tuft of very short hair." Not a word about the long hair-like scales which clothe the back of the antennæ nearly to the middle. Besides he says nothing of the curved tip of the case of the larva, and his figure represents it quite straight. The food-plant also is peculiar. "In contrast to *Balloticolella* this species is almost always found on *Teucrium Scorodonia*, and is only accidentally and very rarely met

with on *Ballota*, at least near Besançon. Hence it would seem to make use of this latter plant, *if needful*, just as the larva of *Balloticolella* can, if necessary, feed on the *Teucrium*. For, in the localities where I collect both species, and where both the plants grow, I have been able to corroborate this fact during ten years."

Is there a *Teucrium*-feeding species at present unknown to us? *Teucrium Scorodonia* abounds in all woods, but I never yet saw a *Coleophora* on it.—H. T. S.

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# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 259.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

[PRICE 1d.]

## The Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer

WILL

**NOT BE CONTINUED**

AFTER THE CLOSE OF

THE PRESENT VOLUME.

### WOLVES.

WOLVES are no longer found in England: some thousand years or so ago they were not uncommon; but they were pursued so incessantly, and were so relentlessly slaughtered, that in time the last English wolf gave up the ghost, and now if we want to see a live wolf we must go to the Zoological Gardens.

We lately heard that insects are much commoner in Ireland than here. Entomologists westward of St. George's Channel are scarce, and hence insects, being less pursued and less persecuted, have opportunities which they have not here of "increasing and multiplying." We know that the Dodo has become extinct by the agency of man; it is feared that the Apteryx will soon share a similar fate, and it is historically

known that wolves have been exterminated on British ground: it would now seem that some similar catastrophe is impending over our insects.

It may be urged that wolves are so much larger than insects, and their destruction was of so much greater importance to man, that no argument based on the fact of wolves having been exterminated would be at all applicable to insects; but what do we find? The slaughter of birds—wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter—is telling upon their numbers (witness the recent numerous letters in the 'Times'), and the slaughter of every individual specimen of a rare insect that is met with (*Cerura bicuspis*, to wit) must tend to scarcify (if we may coin the word) that species, and eventually will effect its extermination.

When it is too late regrets will be numerous and loud, but they will then be unavailing. We were lately asked why should not horticulturists cultivate insects as they do flowers. A score or two of *Vanessa Io* and *Urtica* would add to the beauty of a bed of China asters. Why not cultivate these handsome Rhopalocera?

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. A. L.—See 'Intelligencer,' vol. ii. p. 82, for Dr. Hagen's recipe for preparing dragon-flies for the cabinet.

C. C.—All the back numbers of the 'Intelligencer' can still be had to complete series; apply direct to the editor.

## CAPTURES.

## LEPIDOPTERA.

*Vanessa Antiopa*.—On Thursday, the 11th instant, I had the pleasure of capturing a fine male specimen of this insect, near Coldstream; it is quite perfect. I saw it first in a garden; it settled upon an old post, where, to my great delight, it fell a victim to my net. I may here mention that, about the 14th of June, I took one specimen of *A. Minos*, flying with *A. Filipendulæ*, in this locality.—W. EDWARDS, *Lees, Coldstream; Sept. 14.*

*Colias Edusa*.—*Edusa* has shown herself in the Isle of Wight. Since August 21st my son has taken nineteen specimens there. He also found *Botys flavalis* very abundant, being more fortunate than a professional collector on the island, who complains in your columns that this species had not appeared at all.—T. CHAPMAN, *Glasgow; Sept. 4.*

*Colias Edusa*.—In reference to your inquiry about this species, I may state that I saw one specimen, which was taken on the cliff on the north of Herne Bay, in August. It was captured with the hand by a Blue-Coat boy, and given by him to two other youths, who had just before told me and my friend, the Rev. Henry Hilton (with whom I was walking along the cliffs at that place), that they had seen two or three specimens while following us; but we did not notice one ourselves. At the same time and place I captured two fine specimens of *Aspilates Citraria*.—REV. F. O. MORRIS,

*Nunburnholme Rectory, Hayton, York; Sept. 9.*

*Heliothis Peltigera*.—On the 10th inst. I was sugaring for *Agathina* on our Moss, and only two moths came to my bait; one was *Peltigera*, the other *Mamestra Oleracea*—a queer time for the latter species.—J. B. HODGKINSON, *Penwortham Mill, near Preston.*

*Heliothis Peltigera*.—The larva of this species has been taken in numbers this season on Whitsand Downs, feeding on *Hyoscyamus*, but although I have searched well on that plant and on *Ononis* I have not found any.—J. S. DELL, *Morice Town, Devonport; Sept. 9.*

*Captures near Brighton*.—Of *Cynthia Cardui* I took one specimen only, but missed two others, and have not the least doubt plenty more are to be obtained in the same spot. I have taken three *Colias Edusa*; they are very plentiful on a railway embankment near here, but are exceedingly difficult to capture, from the steepness of the earthworks. I shall be very happy to show the localities for both species to any gentleman who will call on me here, but I do not intend to point it out to many, for fear of their exterminating the species.—HENRY E. DAVIS, 28, *Regency Square, Brighton.*

*Butterflies at Plymouth*.—We of Plymouth have not found a very great diminution in the number of summer butterflies, and with regard to autumn species they are as plentiful as in former years. On the 9th inst. we saw *Colias Edusa* flying by dozens.—S. G. R., *Plymouth; Sept. 11.*

*Captures near Yarmouth*.—I met with *Cynthia Cardui* here on the 23rd of June and again on the 19th of August. I am now breeding *M. Stellatarum* from larvæ found on *Galium verum*. Larvæ of *A. Megacephala* are by no means uncommon here on poplar. *Agrotis Valligera* and *Cursoria* have occurred in plenty on the sand-hills. Of *Præcox* I have taken but six specimens, and those not at all in



good condition. *Eubolia Lineolata* is excessively abundant on the Denes, and the larvæ may be freely collected feeding on *Galium verum*.—W. H. HARWOOD, 14, King Street, Great Yarmouth.

*Captures in the South of England*.—I have great pleasure in reporting my captures during my second visit this year to the South. I was accompanied by Mr. Leigh, a fellow entomologist.

*L. Helveola*. Of this pretty species I beat ten specimens out of the yew trees on and in the neighbourhood of Box Hill.

*D. Falcataria*. One specimen of this, apparently just emerged from the pupa, turned up on palings near Box Hill.

*D. Unguicula*. A fine specimen rewarded a long search on Box Hill.

*T. Batis*. This species was common at sugar about Reigate.

*A. Aceris*. Took a fine fat larva in the Isle of Wight, which spun at once, in a most obliging manner.

*A. Pyramidea*. This insect came to sugar at Reigate.

*P. Ænea*. Taken flying on the chalk hills at Reigate.

*E. Fuscantaria*. This species I took at light in the Red-Hill Station. It served to repay me for a most profitless day at Brighton.

*E. Erosaria*. Taken, by beating, on Mickleham Downs.

*E. Angularia*. Occurred at Reigate and in the neighbourhood.

*E. Porata*. Took a pair near Box Hill.

*E. Punctaria*. Took this species at Reigate, flying with *Omicronaria*; the latter was common about Reigate.

*A. Ornata*. Took about twenty near Reigate and Box Hill. It is not confined to Box Hill, but occurs all along the chalk to Reigate.

*A. Gilvaria*. Took this species in the "Hilly Field" and near Reigate. It also seems to occur away from Box Hill.

*L. Viretata*. Found this insect sitting on palings at Reigate.

*M. Galiata*. Pretty common at Reigate.

*P. Lignata* and *Vitalbata*. Both these species turned up at Reigate.

*S. Dubitata*. Took this in the "Hilly Field."

*E. Bipunctaria*. Excessively abundant, but rather worn, on the chalk-hills.

*E. Lineolata*. Saw a specimen of this at Bembridge, in the Isle of Wight.

*P. Glaucinalis*. Came to sugar at Reigate.

*P. Punicealis*. Pretty common near Reigate.

*M. Pinguis*. Took this at Reigate.

*C. Geniculeus*. Took several near Reigate.

*T. Caudana*. Common near Reigate.

*H. Plumbellus*. Several near Reigate and Box Hill.

*C. Xylostella*. Took this near Reigate.

Besides these I took a host of commoner species, and several of which, I admit, I do not yet know the names of.—*J. B. BLACKBURN; Sept. 7.*

*Additional Captures near Lewisham*.—Thinking a list of additional species to those recorded (*Intel. ix. p. 59*), taken in this locality in 1861 might interest some of your readers, we subjoin the following:—

*A. Paphia*. Darenth Wood; common.

*S. Ligustri*. Larvæ on privet.

*L. Rubricollis*. Larvæ common on fir.

*P. Monacha*. Bred from larva on oak at Darenth.

*E. Fasciaria*. Bred:

*P. Syringaria*. Mothing in garden.

*S. Lunaria* (1). A female at Lewisham, mothing, from which we obtained a fine batch of eggs.

*E. Tiliaria*. At light.

*E. Angularia*. Palings, beating, &c.; not common.

*M. Liturata*. Amongst fir at West Wickham.

N. Pulveraria. Common at Shooter's Hill Wood.

A. Ulmata. Abbey Wood.

L. Olivata. Very common at Darenth.

E. Unifasciata (1). On a paling under an elm.

E. Castigata. Abundant everywhere.

E. Subnotata. Not scarce on palings.

E. Expallidata. At Darenth amongst ragwort.

E. Dodoneata. We captured upwards of eighty specimens flying round pollard oaks, at dusk, in May and June.

E. Sobrinata. Common on palings at Blackheath.

E. Togata. We were surprised to take a splendid specimen of this insect in Burnt-Ash Lane, on the 18th of June, mothing.

T. Variata. This appears to be treble-brooded. We beat the larvæ from fir in March and July (from which we duly bred the imagos) and again in September. These last were full fed, and have since spun up. This, we think, must be conclusive of the existence of three broods of this insect, and not of two, as generally believed.

T. Firmaria. Beating at West Wickham.

Y. Impluviata (1). On an elder bush in the garden.

M. Rubiginata. Mothing.

C. Silaceata. West Wickham, middle of August.

C. Dotata. In garden.

S. Comitata. At light.

D. Falcata. Darenth, West Wickham, &c.

N. Dictæoides. Beaten from sallow at Darenth.

N. Dromedarius. One female at West Wickham, from which we obtained about forty eggs.

N. Trepida. Two (*in cop.*) on an oak at West Wickham; the female kindly favoured us with eggs.

C. Flavicornis. West Wickham, on birch buds at night.

C. Diluta. At sugar.

A. Ligustri. Do.; West Wickham.

A. Rumicis. Do.; Darenth.

L. Comma. Mothing.

L. Straminea. Greenwich Marshes.

L. Phragmitidis. Do.; common.

H. Micacea. Abundant at sugar and light.

A. Ophiogramma. In garden; mothing.

M. Literosa. Mothing at Lewisham, and at sugar on the Marshes.

A. Nigricans. At sugar.

T. Fimbria. Do. at Darenth. Larvæ abundant on birch buds at Wickham, in April.

T. Piniperda. A few larvæ from fir.

T. Rubricosa (16). At sallows.

T. Gracilis. Do.

T. Munda. Do. and at sugar; some very curious varieties.

X. Citrago. At sugar in garden.

X. Cerago. Larvæ very common in April.

C. Diffinis. Sugar in garden.

P. Serena. Common amongst flowers and at sugar.

A. Tincta. Took about half-a-dozen larvæ off birch buds at Wickham, in April.

A. Genistæ. Sugar; Abbey Wood.

B. Parthenias. West Wickham, in April, flying in the sunshine.

A. Pyramidea. Near Chiselhurst, at sugar.

B. Pandalis. West Wickham, by beating.

C. Phragmitellus (4). Mothing on the Marshes.

C. Bistriga (3). Mothing.

M. Pinguis. At light and on ash trunks near Eltham.

D. Hartmanniana. Palings.

A. Betulætana. Darenth Wood; common.

A. Prælongana (3). West Wickham.

P. Campoliliana. West Wood; scarce.

P. Immundana. Darenth Wood.

R. Pinivorana. Common amongst firs at West Wickham.

C. Splendana. The larva is now abundant in the fallen acorns; these should be collected as soon as possible, as those in which the larvæ are fall off before the sound ones are ripe, and are of course now much easier to find.

E. Nebritana. Bred from larvæ in green peas.

D. Plumbagana. Amongst flowers near Beckenham.

S. Pariana. On flowers of golden rod.

M. Purpurella. Abundant at West Wickham, by sweeping birch.

M. Unimaculella. Do.

M. Sparmanella (8). Beaten from birch in the same locality, on the 1st of May.

O. Sparganiella. A few, mothing.

P. Gibbosella (2). Beating oak at Darenth.

P. Rhododactylus. Mothing in garden.

P. Trigonodactylus. Do.

With many others too numerous to mention.

It may perhaps be interesting to notice the great scarcity this year of some of the usually very common Lepidoptera; amongst these we may mention *C. morpheus*, *Blanda*, *Cubicularis*, and *L. Adustata*, generally abundant here, whilst *P. Auriflua*, *A. Segetum* and *Exclamationis*, commonly pests in this neighbourhood, as everywhere else, were either entirely absent or only represented by a single specimen. In the early part of the season larvæ, especially of Noctuæ, were very abundant, but we have not found (with the exception of *N. Xanthographa*) that the imagos were equally common, or even so numerous, as usual. Though many complaints have been made this season of the scarcity of Noctuæ at sugar, it has not been so with us, their numbers having been in this locality greatly superior to 1860. On the whole, it is our opinion that this year must be considered as decidedly less productive of insects than the preceding one, and can hardly have realized the hopes of

many who expected a favourable season.—C. & J. FENN, *Clyde Villa, Lee*; Sept. 8.

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#### OBSERVATIONS.

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“*The Willows.*”—Of all our genera of plants none probably furnish food to the various races of insect-life so abundantly as the willows (*Salices*). Beetles, plant-lice, scale-wings, sawflies, gall-gnats, *Cynipes*—all come for sustenance, in one stage or other of existence, to the willows. M. Brez, in his ‘*Flore des Insectophiles*,’ enumerates no fewer than one hundred distinct species that affect the representatives of the genus *Salix*. Our Easter friend the “palm,” as we call it in the North (*S. capræa*), is probably preyed upon more than any one of the genus. Leaves, stem, root, branches, form objects of interest and support to the insect community. Even now the green rose-like tufts at the end of the shoots, the work of a little *Cecidomyia*, are everywhere visible, and give beauty to the branches on which they are formed: the leaves, again, that were pierced by a sawfly in the early summer, give evidence of having done their share of feeding, by their empty hollow blisters; for the larva has fed to the full, and has bored into the soil below to wait till May returns to assume its winged period of existence. I cannot at present identify the sawfly that is instrumental in forming these curious blisters. The larva and cocoon are all I at present know, but should our ‘*Intelligencer*’ be in existence another year,—and most sincerely do I hope it will,—I shall have pleasure in giving a fuller history than present observations will enable me to do. The larva is slightly hairy, pale yellow with the head blackish, and a few minute black dots on the anal and subanal segments. The cocoon, which is usually an inch or two below the surface of the

soil, is of a shining brown, differing thus from the pupa-case of the gooseberry sawfly, which is black.—PETER INCHBALD, *Storthes Hall, near Huddersfield; Sept. 9.*

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EXCHANGE.

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*Sphinx Larvæ wanted.*—I am in want of some large, full-grown larvæ for anatomical investigation, and should be very glad if any of your readers could supply me with specimens of the larvæ of *Sphinx Ligustri*, *Chærocampa Elpenor*, or any of the *Smerinthi*.—JOHN LUBBOCK.

*Noctua Glareosa and N. Dahlii.*—Having a few spare specimens of each of the above, I shall be very happy to receive offers from any entomologist; ova and pupæ will be preferred.—ISAAC SWINDON, 236, *South Street, Park, Sheffield.*

*Monotoma angusticollis.*—This species is the co-inhabitant of a certain nest of *Formica rufa*, not far from here. I have taken a long series, and shall be happy to send specimens to any one in want of it.—RICHARD TYRER, *Crouch End, Hornsey; Sept. 16.*

*Exchange.*—Bred specimens of *Liparis Monacha*, also fertilized eggs, for which I shall be glad to receive offers.—W. TALBOT, *Crystal Place, Wakefield.*

*Duplicates.*—I have several duplicates of the following to offer for exchange:—

- C. Edusa
- A. Galathea
- V. Cardui
- Polychloros
- C-albun
- M. Artemis
- P. Alsus
- Ariou
- S. Ligustri
- T. Tipuliforme
- Formicæforme
- A. Baumanniana.

Also a few of the following:—

- A. Paphia
- Adippe
- T. Quercus
- A. Fibrosa
- E. Advenaria
- A. Ornata
- T. Juniperata.

With single specimens, or pairs, of numerous other species. A list of desiderata sent on application.—J. MERRIN, *Gloucester.*

*Exchange.*—I have duplicates of *C. Flavicornis*, which I shall be glad to exchange. I can also, on receipt of box and return postage, send *G. Haworthana* to any person who was unsuccessful with the pupæ I sent in the spring.—C. CAMPBELL, 3, *Vine Terrace, Rochdale Road, Manchester; Sept. 9.*

*Exchange.*—I shall be glad to exchange any of the following insects:—

- P. Statices,
- S. Ligustri (imago or pupa),
- A. Fuliginosa
- E. Russula
- P. Minor (pupæ),
- H. Auroraria,
- F. Piniaria,
- A. Myrtilli,
- A. Porphyrea,

for any of the following:—

- C. Hyale,
- A. Cratægi,
- E. Blandina,
- Cassiope,
- P. Adonis,
- C. Ligniperda.

Parties not hearing from me in six days may conclude their offers are not accepted.—THOMAS WEST, 3, *Taylor Street, Openshaw, Manchester; Sept. 9.*

*Exchange.*—I have duplicates to exchange, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual,'—Nos. 57, 138, 145, 168, 173, 184, 305, 318, 434, 461, for any of the following:—33, 46, 50, 62, 108, 158, 182, 207, 227, 228, 263, 268, 319, 328, 379, 392, 393, 454, 458, 464. All in fine condition; the same expected in return. Please

to write before sending boxes.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, 7, Molyneux Street, Bootle, Liverpool; Sept. 10.

Exchange.—The following is a list of my duplicates:—

Z. Loniceræ	A. Tritici
L. Monacha	T. Fimbria
S. Carpini	N. Brunnea
T. Batis	Festiva
Derasa	N. Baja
H. Micacea	C. Vaccinii
X. Scolopacina	E. Fulvago
L. Testacea	C. Trapezina
M. Albicolon	P. Chi
A. Connexa	E. Lucipara
Oculea	A. Herbida
M. Strigilis	Nebulosa
All in good condition.	My desiderata
are—	
M. Fuciformis	X. Sublustris
S. Chrysidiformis	H. Petasitis
Myopæformis	A. Corticea
Scolixæformis	Nigricans
Apiformis	Ravida
M. Arundinis	C. Haworthii
N. Senex	A. Puta
L. Quadra	Fennica
D. Bicuspis	E. Lichenea
Bifida	A. Occulta
C. Curtula	Tincta
P. Plumigera	Advena
Palpina	H. Adusta
N. Trepida	Contigua
Dodonea	N. Subrosea
C. Fluctuosa	Rubi
Or	T. Populeti
Ocularis	Gracilis
Ridens	C. Spadicea
B. Glandifera	T. Retusa
A. Leporina	C. Affinis
Ligustri	D. Carpophaga
Auricoma	H. Dysodea
L. Straminea	Serena
N. Despecta	E. Fuscula
Fulva	P. Interrogationis
Concolor	

—GEORGE LUMB, Kirkgate, Wakefield; Sept. 16.

Insects for Distribution.—I have taken

this year a considerable number of *A. Triplasia*, *A. Putris*, and some *M. Oleacea* and *T. Batis*, which I am willing to distribute. I will pay postage one way, if any one needing the above can supply any of my wants, which are very numerous; but if nothing be given in return I shall expect applicants to pay double postage. *P. Forficalis* is all over the place, and if any one wants it I shall be glad to hear from him. A note before sending a box is requested.—F. LOVELL KEAYS, 33, Gloucester Place, Kentish Town, London, N.W.

Exchange.—I have a number of duplicates of the following:—

S. Bembeciformis	O. Suspecta
C. Vinula	O. Upsilon
P. Monacha	X. Silago
N. Mundana	P. Chi
L. Quercus	A. Aprilina
S. Pavonia-minor	A. Herbida
C. Flavicornis	H. Oleracea
G. Flavago	M. Maura
H. Nictitans	S. Illustraria
X. Lithoxylea	O. Bidentata
X. Scolopacina	M. Albicillata
A. Connexa	M. Tristata
C. Cubicularis	

All in good condition, for which I shall be glad to receive offers for exchange.—JAMES VARLEY, Almondbury Bank, Huddersfield; Sept. 16.

Duplicate Coleoptera.—I have fine examples of the following species:—

Dromius fasciatus
Clavina collaris,
Carabus clathratus,
Patrobus septentrionis,
Anchomenus Ericeti,
Pterostichus Orinomus,
Amara consularis,
Trechus micros,
... rubens,
... lapidosus,
Aëpys marinus,
Beumbidium 5-striatum,
Ilybius angustior,
Agabus arcticus,

Agabus congener,  
... fontinalis, &c.,

which I shall be glad to exchange for good examples of any of my desiderata.

—D. MCGARRY, 7, *Old Sneddon Street, Paisley; Sept. 11.*

*Duplicate Coleoptera.*—I have the following beetles in duplicate, and shall be glad to forward them to any gentleman upon receipt of a box and return postage:—

Pogonus chalceus  
Pterostichus picimanus  
Stomis pumicatus  
Harpalus obsoletus  
... pubescens  
Stenolophus vespertinus  
Bembidium ephippium  
Tachinus subterraneus  
Stenus providus  
Cteniopus sulphureus  
Cassida equestris  
Agelastica halensis.

—RICHARD G. KEELEY, 11, *Sydney Terrace, Marlboro' Road, Chelsea, S.W.*

#### EXTERMINATION OF SPECIES.

*To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'*

Sir,—The question of extermination of species by man's agency is, to my idea, a very interesting point, well worth the consideration of all.

In the case of insects, as far as *direct* causes lie, while admitting the possibility, I much doubt the probability, of such an occurrence. I am indeed of opinion that the thinning out of a few hundreds or thousands of a prolific species has a contrary effect—that it is actually advantageous to the perpetuation of the species.

Let us take it thus: 10,000 impregnated females lay an aggregate of *five million eggs!* or 500 each, which is below the mark in some prolific species. It cannot be expected in nature that these

will all undergo their changes, from the very fact of the prolixity: probably scarcely a five-hundredth part of them will reach the perfect state, from various causes, among which I mention firstly and chiefly *atmospheric influences*, natural enemies, parasites, accident, starvation, &c.; lastly (and *leastly* too), man's slaughter and captures.

Now, my impression is that had there been but a hundred pairs to start from, or had the original 10,000 impregnated females laid but five eggs a-piece, that quite as many perfect insects would be produced in a given locality—certainly far more in proportion.

Of course the disappearance of species by man's *indirect* agency, as the conversion of ground into bricks and mortar, the tapping of fens, the process of disforestation, the destruction of food-plant, is not only possible but highly probable.

Yours, &c.,

H. G. KNAGGS.

*Notice to Mr. Farren's Subscribers.*—I shall be glad if those of my subscribers who have not sent their marked lists, and also a box for their share or shares, will do so, as soon as convenient, to me at "1, Rose Crescent, Cambridge." I will get a box made for those who do not send one, the price of which will be about 2s. 6d.—W. FARREN.

*Now publishing,*

**A** NATURAL HISTORY of BRITISH MOTHS. By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. *With coloured figures of every Species.* In Monthly Parts, two shillings each, containing, on the average, figures of thirty species.

Part 15 contains figures of fifty-one species, including the whole of the Genus *Eupithecia*, with the two newly-discovered British species, *tresignata* and *tripunctata*.

London: Longman & Co., Paternoster Row.

# THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 260.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

[PRICE 1*d.*

## The Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer

WILL

NOT BE CONTINUED

AFTER THE CLOSE OF

THE PRESENT VOLUME.

SOLITUDE.

SOCIETY has its distractions, but does not produce half the evils of solitude. Alone, one is naturally the centre of all one's thoughts; hence not simply selfishness, but self-conceit is engendered. Not coming in contact with others, or only coming in epistolatory contact with such as wish to consult one, and who therefore look up to one, is it not manifest that complacency and self-conceit are well supplied with provender?

Yet let the demigod emerge from his seclusion and appear in the broad light of day amongst his fellow-men, and how soon the notion of almost superhuman skill and knowledge vanishes!

As the fresh sea-breeze to the dwellers in the most squalid courts

of the most densely populated town, so is the healthful atmosphere of living scientific controversy to those who have studied for months in perfect seclusion from their fellow-labourers in Science.

It was well observed by Professor Babington, when opening the proceedings of the Zoological and Botanical Section of the British Association, at Manchester, on the 5th of this month, that scientific discussions, carried on *vivâ voce* and with the good temper and amenity that generally does characterize such discussions, had often the beneficial effect of dispelling prejudices conceived between those who only knew one another on paper, and that when combatants came to talk face to face, each found the other really not so bad a fellow after all.

MR. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, October 2, at 6 P.M., as usual.

N.B. Future announcements will be made by circulars sent by post to all those who have attended at any "at home" within the two years immediately preceding.

NOTICE.—I shall be away from home after the 25th instant, and shall feel obliged by my correspondents not forwarding any boxes till after my return, which I expect will be about the 15th of October.—R. W. WRIGHT, 4, Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E.; Sept. 23.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. C., WILLITON.—Your insect is *Pyrausta purpuralis*.

MOSES HARRIS.—We have to thank several correspondents for their replies to the note respecting the writings of Moses Harris.

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CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

*Colias Edusa*.—As this insect has been rather scarce this year, it might be interesting to some of your readers to know that I took two specimens, male and female, near Southend, and saw three more on the 11th and 12th inst.—HOWARD VAUGHAN, 14, Gaisford Street, Kentish Town, N.W.

*Sphinx Convolvuli*.—A fine male of this Hawk moth was brought me on Thursday last. It was discovered at rest on a keel moored a little way up the Tyne.—V. R. PERKINS.

*Sphinx Convolvuli*.—I have just had the pleasure of capturing a specimen of this insect at rest on a wall.—B. GIBSON, Alms-house Lane, Wakefield; Sept. 22.

*Xanthia Gilvago*.—I had the pleasure, a few days ago, of taking a splendid specimen of this insect, from a gas-lamp in this neighbourhood.—J. CARRINGTON, Clifton, York; Sept. 23.

*Captures near Torquay*.—During the past three weeks I have succeeded in

capturing a great number of *H. Hispida*, at Torquay, and also a few *S. Anomala*; and during the past week, at ivy, I have taken *A. Australis* in profusion, as well as *A. Lucerneae*, *A. Saucia* and *E. Lichenea*. The ivy is fast coming out, and is in fine condition, and I think, if well worked, ought to produce several rarities.—R. M. STEWART, 3, Park Place, Torquay, Devon; Sept. 23.

*Captures near Manchester*.—The following insects have been taken by me and my friend Mr. W. Worthington, of 70, Meredith Street, Hulme:—

- Chortobius Davus.
- Nudaria Mundana.
- Euthemonia Russula.
- Crocallis Elinguaria.
- Boarmia Roboraria. Dunham Park.
- Gnophos Obscurata. New Brighton.
- Hyria Auroraria.
- Asthenia Candidata.
- Acidalia Scutulata.
- ... Bisetata.
- ... Osseata.
- ... Circellata.
- ... Subsericeata.
- ... Remutata.
- ... Fumata.
- ... Imitaria.
- ... Aversata.
- ... Inornata.
- ... Emarginata.
- Scodiona Belgaria.
- Aspilates Strigillaria.
- Larentia Olivaria.
- Eupithecia Centaureata.
- ... Succenturiata.
- ... Satyrata.
- ... Castigata.
- ... Innotata.
- ... Nanata.
- ... Rectangulata.
- Phibalapteryx Lignata.
- Carsia Imbutata.
- Dicranura Bifida. Larva on *Populus nigra*.
- Notodonta Dromedarius. Larva on birch.



Acronycta Leporina. Larva.  
 Noctua C-nigrum. At sugar.  
 Orthosia Ypsilon. Larva on willow.  
 ... Lota. On sallow.  
 Xanthia Silago. Larva feeding on  
 sallow, the same time as *Cerago*.  
 Dianthæcia Cucubali. Larva on Cam-  
 pion seeds.  
 Polia Chi. At rest on stone walls.  
 Hadena Suasa. At sugar.  
 Cloantlia Solidaginis. On stone walls  
 on the Yorkshire Moors.  
 Anarta Myrtilli.  
 Herminia Grisealis. Beating.  
 Pyrausta Astrinalis.  
 Herbula Cespitalis.  
 Eudorea Ambigualis.  
 ... Coarctalis.  
 Crambus Falsellus.  
 ... Pascuellus.  
 ... Margaritellus.  
 ... Pinetellus.  
 ... Perlellus.  
 ... Warringtonellus.  
 ... Selasellus.  
 ... Inquinatellus.  
 Phycis Betulella.  
 ... Carbonariella.  
 Pempelia Palumbella.  
 Dichelia Grotiana.  
 Amphysa Gerningana.  
 Penthina Picana.  
 ... Pruniana.  
 ... Marginana.  
 Clepsid Rusticana.  
 Phoxopteryx Myrtiliana.  
 Grapholita Geminana.  
 Hypermezia Augustana.  
 Ehippiphora Cirsiana.  
 Coccyx Splendidulana.  
 ... Vacciniana.  
 Pamplusia Monticolana. Pretty plen-  
 tiful.  
 Retinia Buoliana.  
 ... Pinivorana.  
 Stigmonota Coniferana.  
 Eupæcilia Udana.  
 Argyrolepis Baumanniana.  
 Psyche Roribicolella.

Lampronia Quadripunctella.  
 ... Rubiella.  
 Micropteryx Calthella. On the flowers  
 of *Ranunculus*, *Dog Mercury* and  
*Carex*.  
 M. Unimaculella. Beaten out of birch  
 bushes.  
 Depressaria Litarella. Bred from knap-  
 weed.  
 Coleophora Alcyonipennella. Bred  
 from larvæ on *Centaurea nigra*.  
 C. Pyrrbulipennella. On heath.  
 C. Anatipennella. Bred from larva.  
 C. Cæspitiella. Among rushes.  
 C. Nigricella. Bred.  
 C. Fuscinedella. Do.  
 C. Gryphipennella. Do.  
 C. Viminetella. Do.  
 C. Lutipennella. Do.  
 Chrysoclista Schrankella. Do.

This forms only a portion of what we  
 have taken this season.—JOSEPH CHAP-  
 PELL, 2, *Duke Street, Hulme, Man-  
 chester*; *Sept. 2*.

## OBSERVATIONS.

*Myelois Ceratoniella*.—This moth is  
 now flying, and may most probably be  
 obtained in any granary where locust  
 beans are stored.—V. R. PERKINS.

*Nemotois Larvæ*.—Those that I had  
 unfortunately all died: perhaps one or  
 other of the gentlemen to whom I sent  
 some may have been more fortunate.—  
 C. HEALY, 74, *Napier Street, Hoxton,  
 N.*; *Sept. 23*.

[Herr Hofmann bred from his twenty  
 larvæ of *Nemotois Scabiosellus* only two  
 specimens of the perfect insect; most of  
 the other larvæ are *still* in the larva  
 state. This prolonged larval existence  
 seems to occur in many of the species of  
 the long-horned moths.]

*Hypera Polygoni*.—Among the many  
 rarities that occur on the Ormes Head is

the Nottingham Catchfly (*Silene nutans*); besides its capsules furnishing food to a *Dianthæcia*—as they give abundant evidence of doing—the catchfly would seem to supply sustenance to a little weevil (*Hypera Polygoni*), which attaches its pretty little cocoon to the axils of the stems. The cocoon is pea-green, and so transparent that the whirligig movements of the pupa, on its case being handled, are distinctly visible. I am indebted to Mr. Westwood for the name of the weevil. It is brown, with three pale lines on the thorax, and paler raised lines on the elytra. Mr. Westwood remarks that “the chief interest in the species of the group to which the *Hypera* belongs arises from the difference in the texture of their cocoons.”—PETER INGBALD, *Storthes Hall; Sept. 9.*

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EXCHANGE.

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*Melitæa Cinxia*.—I have some good and fine duplicates of this species, and also of *Colias Edusa*, both taken this year. I shall be happy to exchange for any of the following, as numbered in the Appendix to the ‘Manual:’—5, 12, 23, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 69, 70, 85, 88, 89, 105, 108, 111 to 113, 116, 118, 124, 126, 133, 136, 138, 189, 204, 209, 269, 282, 305, 306, 316, 319, 335, 339, 373, 395, 396, 414, 417, 436, 443, 449, 461, 462, 464, 470, 472 to 474, 478, 490, 492, 493, 497, and any *Geometrina* except 499, 502, 509, 513, 526, 531, 596, 604, 622, 706, 708, 714, 718, 727, 729, 744, 760. My specimens are of course Jersey insects, but pinned with fine entomological pins, and set in the English manner; and as my insects are in good and fine condition I shall expect the same in exchange for them. Any desiring to exchange will please write first, and if not replied to in a week their offers will not be accepted.—JAMES BLACKWELL, *Laura Cottage, 60, St. Saviour's Road, St. Helier's, Jersey; Sept. 16.*

*Exchange*.—Duplicates:—1, 3, 11, 12, 25, 33, 37, 46, 55, 60, 61, 71, 106, 135, 159, 161, 167, 189, 204, 205, 224, 247, 256, 257, 262, 266, 270, 274, 288, 304, 307, 310, 328, 329, 337, 342, 344, 352, 354, 356, 360, 361, 364, 390, 402, 426, 428, 440, 461, 464, 476, 483 to 485, 488, 498, 503, 512, 606, 644, 646, 709, 720, 744, 749, 757, 765, 812. I have also fine specimens of *A. Australis* and moderate ones of *E. Cassiope* for exchange. *Desiderata*:—119 to 122, 134, 140, 157, 183, 194, 195, 207, 214, 220, 222, 223, 225, 231, 235, 254, 264, 277, 280, 286, 287, 299, 306, 314, 316, 317, 324, 326, 327, 335, 349, 355, 362, 377, 378, 382, 385 to 387, 389, 392, 400, 420, 423 to 425, 434, 435, 438, 460, 462, 467, 470 to 472, 477, 482. Any offers wanted will be replied to within a week.—FREDERICK BUCKTON, 6, *Beech Grove Terrace, Leeds; Sept. 21.*

*Exchange*.—I have the following insects in duplicate:—

H. Semele	H. Micacea
E. Blandina	L. Testacea
G. C-album	M. Literosa
M. Artemis	A. Valligera
P. Agestis	Tritici
A. Loniceræ	N. Augur
Filipendulæ	Umbrosa
S. Pavonia-minor	E. Cervinata
P. Bucephala	Bipunctaria
O. Potatoria	S. Clathrata
L. Impura	A. Ulmata

For which I shall be glad to receive offers of exchange. My wants are very numerous, and of many of the above I have long series.—JOHN E. ROBSON, *Queen Street, Hartlepool.*

*Exchange*.—I have good specimens of the following birds' eggs in duplicate, for which I shall be glad to receive offers of Lepidoptera in exchange:—

Pied Wagtail	Blackbird
Cuckoo	Chaffinch
Redbacked Shrike	Wren
Bullfinch	Song Thrush
Starling	Missel Thrush

Persons not hearing from me within ten days will please conclude I do not require what they offer.—G. STEDMAN, *Lindfield, Sussex.*

*Exchange.*—I have a number of duplicates of the following:—

S. Bembeciformis	M. Typica
S. Pavonia-minor	N. Glareosa
H. Nictitans	Brunnea
Micacea	Festiva
A. Connexa	Baja
Oculea	Umbrosa
X. Flavago	P. Pilosaria
H. Popularis	S. Illunaria
A. Rufina	L. Multistrigaria
O. Upsilon	S. Dubitata
C. Vaccinii	A. Badiata
M. Maura	F. Atomaria.

I have also larvæ and imagos of *L. Quercus* and larvæ of *S. Illunaria*, all in good condition, for which I shall be glad to receive offers for exchange.—GEORGE GODWARD, *Almondbury, near Huddersfield*; Sept. 23.

*Exchange.*—I have duplicates of the following:—

C. Davus (30)
S. Bembeciformis (33)
P. Monacha (16)
H. Dispar (20)
E. Russula (12)
A. Fuliginosa (25)
L. Trifolii (9)
A. Menyanthidis (23)
G. Flavago (10)
G. Nictitans (15)
G. Petasitis (25)
A. Valligera (12)
A. Cursoria (4)
A. Præcox (3)
N. Brunnea (17)
N. Baja (40)
P. Chi (6)
E. Lucipara (16)
H. Glauca (28)
H. Pisi (6)
D. Capsincola (32)

A. Triplasia (50)
O. Filigrammaria (12)
L. Lobulata (14)
C. Imbutata (10)
M. Belgiarina (6).

A great portion of the above are bred specimens and in good condition, and I require such. Offers will be replied to in a week, if accepted.—T. PORTER, 1, *Stott Hillock, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire*; Sept. 21.

*Exchange.*—I have duplicates of the following, for which I shall be glad to receive offers of exchange:—

C. Davus	C. Lota
N. Typhæ	C. Imbutata
P. Chi	C. Trapezina.

Gentlemen writing, and not receiving an answer in six days, may conclude their offers are not accepted.—W. PARRY, 310, *Oldham Road, Manchester.*

*Lepidoptera for Distribution.*—I have the following Lepidoptera, numbered in accordance with the Appendix to the 'Manual,' for distribution. Any one wanting them must write and state their wants, and must wait till they receive a reply before sending off a box. All letters and boxes must be prepaid, and return postage sent for boxes, unless any of my wants can be sent, in which case I will pay the return postage:—17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 36 n.s., 44, 59, 76, 87, 89, 91, 99, 106, 146, 147, 161, 233, 236, 294, 295, 328, 367, 372, 384, 431, 466, 478, 479, 571, 607, 639, 644, 668, 688, 700, 707, 708, 717, 752, 754, 758, 765, 777, 784, 787, 790, 799, 810, 828, 841, 847, 857, 898, 904, 910, 976, 977, 982, 983, 984, 994, 1025, 1028, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1104, 1126, 1127, 1143, 1172, 1214, 1223, 1263, 1294, 1334, 1347, 1370, 1400, 1431, 1434, 1443, 1457, 1515, 1533, 1696, 1701, 1875, 1884, 1888, 1900, 1902.

Want—107, 133, 140, 172, 178, 254, 257, 264, 292, 293, 306, 401, 408, 472, 524, 548, 587, 589, 627, 635, 742, 756, 768, 802, 806, 831, 833, 845, 852, 859,

885, 894, 944, 947, 1029, 1034, 1039, 1045, 1049, 1084, 1091, 1101, 1171, 1279, 1310, 1318, 1340, 1372, 1501, 1505, 1516, 1528, 1530, 1707, 1808, 1818. — JOHN SANG, *Darlington*; *Sept.* 24.

*Exchange.*—I have the following insects for exchange:—

G. Rhamni	N. C-nigrum
L. Ægeria	Xanthographa
A. Selene	T. Instabilis
Euphrosyne	A. Pistacina
T. Alveolus	E. Lucipara
T. Tages	E. Mi
A. Loniceræ	Glyphica
C. Vinula	O. Sambucaria
L. Trifolii	Cratægata
B. Perla	B. Hirtaria
N. Crassicornis	A. Bctularia
A. Oculea	I. Lactearia
C. Cubicularis	H. Defoliaria
T. Fimbria	D. Fagella.

Besides series of many other insects. A marked list will be sent to any one requiring it.—DR. GILL, 5, *Cambridge Place, Regent's Park, London, N.W.*

*Duplicates.*—I have duplicates of the following, which I shall be happy to distribute among any of my former correspondents as long as my stock will last:—

Sphinx Ligustri  
Clisiocampa Neustria  
Orgyia Gonostigma  
Pyralis Costalis.

I have also a few of other species. Please write first, as my supply is limited.—T. BLACKMORE, *The Hollies, Wandsworth, London, S.W.*

*Error in Exchange.*—In my notice for exchange in the 'Intelligencer,' there is a mistake; for 434 it should have been 431. Will you please to correct the error? Gentlemen are writing for *H. W-latinum*, and I have no such insect.—W. JOHNSON, *Bootle, Liverpool*; *Sept.* 22.

THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'—I am very sorry to see the announcement that the 'Intelligencer' is to be discontinued at the close of the present volume. I really think that this will be a "heavy blow and great discouragement" to Entomology in this country, and I venture to express a hope that either the present editor or some other entomologist may be induced to carry it on, which would, I am sure, gratify many as well as myself. If the circulation has fallen off, may not the cause be (I only offer it as a "suggestive hint" that has occurred to me) the charge for the insertion of exchange lists? and, if so, might not a modification or relaxation of the rule have the desired effect? At all events, I hope it may be continued for another month, or till the end of the year, to give time for arrangements for its continuance.—REV. F. O. MORRIS, *Nunburnholme Rectory, Hayton, York*; *Sept.* 9.

### To Entomologists.

W. GATES, Entomological Apparatus Maker, 17, Providence Row, King's Cross, N.

W. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons, including the nobility, gentry, clergy, dealers, and entomologists generally, for the liberal support he has received for a number of years as a maker of apparatus, and begs to assure all who may favour him with their orders that he still intends to supply the best articles, the workmanship warranted, at the lowest possible price.

Apparatus of all kinds made to order.

Entomologists in all parts of the United Kingdom can be supplied with all kinds of fittings or parts of the same, so as to be able to make their own apparatus.

 Dealers supplied.

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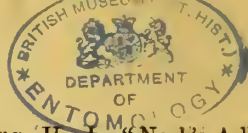
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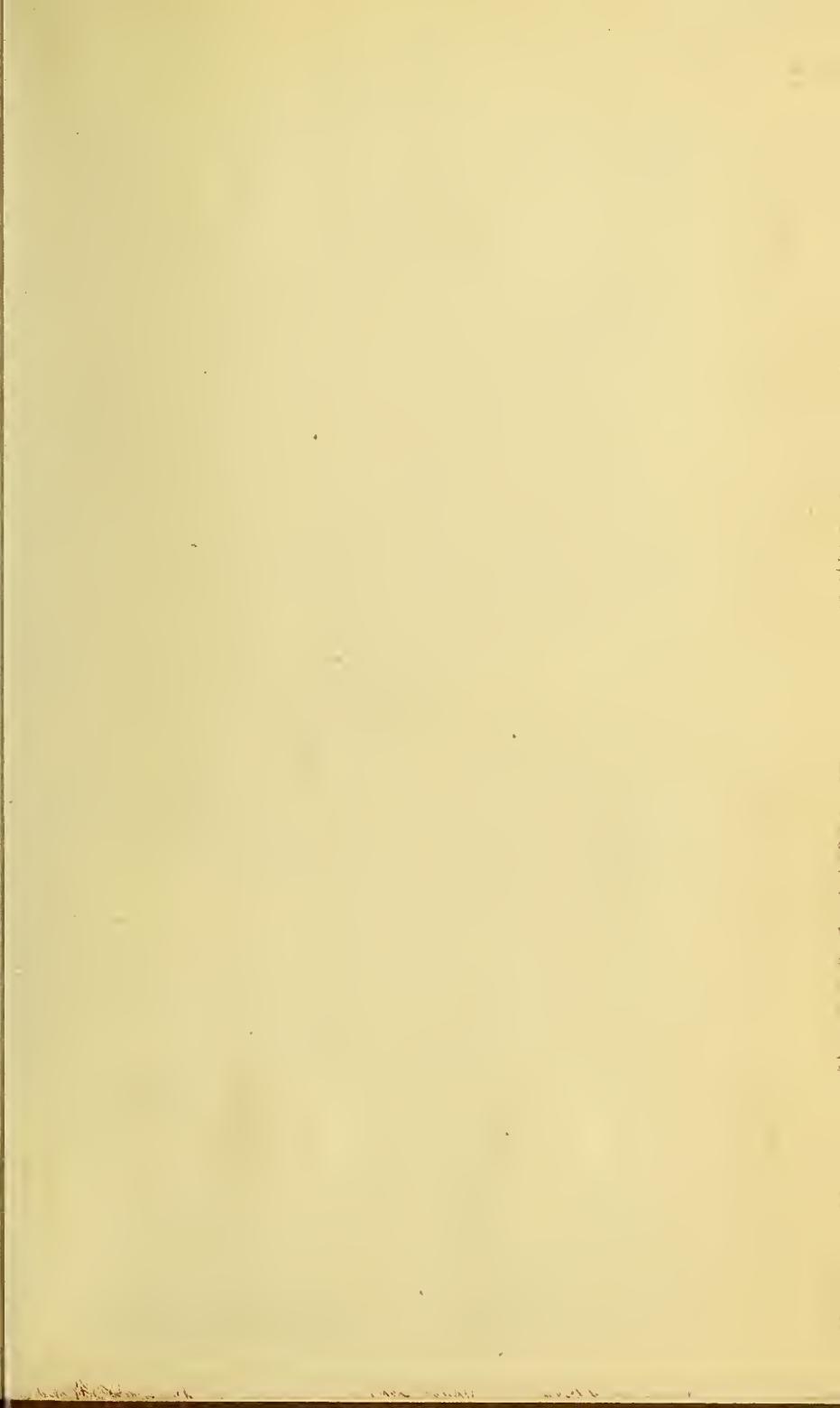
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