

THE
ENTOMOLOGIST'S
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

FOR

1857.

APRIL—SEPTEMBER.

VOL. II.



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BY JOHN GARDNER

1831

LONDON

Printed by E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate.

TO

JOHN EDWARD GRAY, ESQ., PH. D., F.R.S.,

WHO HAS SO USEFULLY EXERTED

THE INFLUENCE OF HIS POSITION

TO PROMOTE THE STUDY

OF ENTOMOLOGY,

THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 27.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.



ENDROMIS VERSICOLORA (KENTISH GLORY).

See page 3.

THE SALLOW.

Now the sallow season is at its height: in some few forward places it may be a little *passé*. Moths fly in troops to the blooming sallow bushes, whilst collectors go trooping after them. In days of yore we had our *moss-troopers*; now we have our *moth-troopers*. The moisture-living salallows often grow in such places as we should fancy would have been very congenial to the ancient moss-troopers, and no doubt many a nice sallow bush escapes unvisited by the prying entomologist simply from the inaccessibility of its situation.

We often think, when rolling along a railway at this season of the year, and we survey the miles upon miles of blooming salallows growing by the side of the railway, in the little holes and pools that have been made in the construction of the embankment on which we are so easily riding, of the immense number of

sallow bushes which have never been yet visited by the entomologist, and we wonder sometimes what new treasures in some of the less frequented parts of the country may not some day be brought to light: where is *Taniocampa Populeti* abundant? Perhaps there is a spot, only no one knows where it is. In how many fresh localities has not *Taniocampa leucographa* yet to occur?

The Hymenopterists, too, view the salallow bushes with longing eyes, but they seek them only by day, and unfortunately fewer entomologists have the chance of paying diurnal visits to the salallows than have opportunities of visiting them by night. But as the number of collectors of *Hymenoptera* increases, no doubt the number of those who have opportunities of visiting the salallows by day will also increase: moreover, the salallows are generally in full feather at Easter (for is not the Sunday before Easter called Palin Sunday? and are not the blooming

sallows called Palm ?), and consequently they get the advantage of being searched and hunted by school-boys during the Easter holidays, and by collegians during the Easter vacation.

It is also by day that the Lepidopterist visits the sallows when in pursuit of the lovely little *Adela cuprella*, an insect we have never had the pleasure of seeing on the wing, a pleasure, by the way, which some collectors have rather too much of, as they see far more specimens flying than they can contrive to catch; for a moth that flies over the middle of a tolerable-sized sallow bush is not exactly in the best place for being caught; and as sunny weather at this time of the year is apt also to be a little windy, the long-horned beauty flies naturally rather wild, and a well-directed stroke of the net will often succeed in—missing its object.

We discovered, accidentally, last year, after the sallow season was over, that some entomologists were not actually aware what we meant by "sallows:" if any are still in such plight we hope they will let us know, for we might then put them in the way of making a step forward in the pursuit of Entomology. Those also (incipients of course) who are unsuccessful at the sallows we should like to hear from, as we could, perhaps, put them in the way of improving their sport.

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RETAIL of J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shorditch; &c., &c., &c.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stainton will *not* be "at home" on Wednesday, the 6th of May. Mr. Stainton hopes to be "at home" on Wednesday, the 3rd of June.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. M., ABERDEEN.—"Footh" is coarse brown sugar. Much obliged for your suggestions, but they are impracticable.

J. K. F., KENDAL.—Full instructions as to killing, &c., have been given in the second edition of the 'Entomologist's Annual for 1855:' it is published by Van Voorst, price 2s. 6d.

W. G.—You have omitted to give your address, and a name only, unless we have some guarantee for its being a *real* name, is of no use.

S. R. M., TORQUAY.—There is no work that will give you exactly what you want: you will get the greatest amount

of information from Westwood's 'Introduction.' The orders come hickledy-pickledy in the monthly parts of Curtis's 'British Entomology,' so that you can't pick out any one order you want.

S. B.—The insect inclosed in your letter was *Hibernia progenmaria*. *Diurnea Fugella* feeds on oak, beech, birch, sallows, &c., &c.

T. L. C.—Your larva from the post is the Small Magpie, *Botys urticalis*. The other is one of the *Noctuæ*, but we cannot say which. *Urticalis* does not eat old posts, but it retires into such localities, when full fed, to pass the winter.

F. O. R.—Your beetle is *not* common: it is the *Cassida pulchella* of Panzer.

ENDROMIS VERSICOLORA (KENTISH GLORY).

This is one of the great prizes of the Lepidopterist during the present month. We thought some of our juvenile readers would like to see what it was like, so we have selected it for the illustration of the present number.

It must be borne in mind that the Kentish Glory is not a nocturnal insect; it does not come to sugar nor to light: we never heard of its being found at rest on the trunk of a tree. When seen it is generally anything but "at rest," careering wildly, helter skelter through the bushes, and as Mr. Trimen described the Oak Eggar ('Substitute,' p. 45) "tearing off down the lane, as if his life depended on his being at the end within a minute." Bright sunny, and not too windy, days, are the most favourable for the Kentish Glory: of such days we have rarely many at the beginning of April.

CHRY SOPHANUS DISPAR IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

Our readers will all remember a little controversy which arose in our columns

last year upon this subject, in which an announcement made by Mr. Weaver was queried in a rather incredulous tone. We confess at the time we were not very sanguine of the truth of the new locality, and we have now learnt that Mr. Weaver had been misinformed. But the fault was not Mr. Weaver's: he was misled (as many of us have been, and will be again) by wrong information; and his informant (a valued correspondent of ours) did not deceive him wilfully, but was led into the error by overlooking the fact that he had placed a number of his own captures in a box in which were some "Large Coppers" he had bought of a working man, and hence it happened that looking at the whole of the contents of the box as his own captures, ignorant also of the intrinsic value of *C. dispar* till afterwards pointed out, he "felt confident," to use his own words, "that he had made the capture." Rarely is an unjust suspicion so completely removed as it has been with respect to Mr. Weaver in the present instance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Argynnis Lathonia.—At page 173 of the 'Intelligencer' you will see my notice of the capture of *Lathonia*, but I have lately found out (by seeing it in the British Museum collection) that it is only *Aglais*: it is very much like *Lathonia*, being exactly the same size, and of a much lighter colour than *Aglais* generally is; also it has no green on the under side of the hind wings; and as I had never seen *Lathonia* before, and only relied on the description to which I thought it exactly answered as to the time of its appearance, &c., I hope I shall be excused this mistake.—HARDINGE W. BROWNE, I, Westbourne

Street, Hyde Park Gardens; February 21, 1857.

Plusia orichalcea.—Three specimens of this insect have occurred at Dursley, in Gloucestershire. This locality was omitted accidentally in the 'Manual.'—H. T. STANTON; *March 27, 1857.*

Ennomos illustraria.—I bred a fine female this morning from an egg laid by one of the autumn brood.—ARTHUR NAISH, *Brooklyn Lodge, Ashley Hill, Bristol; March 21, 1857.*

Phygalia Pilosaria.—On a cage out of doors I found this morning a fine male specimen of *Phygalia Pilosaria*, attracted by an apterous female, which had emerged from a pupa within.—WILLIAM BUCKLER, *Lunley Cottage, Emsworth; February 24, 1857.*

Geometra Papilionaria.—I have taken, with the aid of a friend, seven or eight larvæ of this insect during the last few days, from the birch.—R. H. FREMLIN, *Wateringbury, near Maidstone; February 17, 1857.*

Nepticula Septembrella.—During the last two months I have collected several of the pupæ of this insect in the bladder-mined leaves still remaining on the *Hypericum*, where it grows in sheltered places in woods.—H. T. STANTON; *March 27, 1857.*

Larva of Micropteryx.—Mr. Gregson thought he had found last year a clue to the food of this "great unknown," from having obtained the pupæ in lichen. I have not heard that any one has succeeded in finding the larva, and am curious to know whether Mr. Gregson has himself been successful in the search for it.—ID.

Captures near Carlisle.—Whoever may visit Baron Wood in July or August, eleven miles south-east of Carlisle, in East Cumberland, whether entomologically or botanically, successfully or unsuccessfully, will, I am sure, feel gratified, as the journey (though it may be attended with trouble and fatigue, being

over a rough scraggy country, but which is overcome by its beautiful and romantic scenery) from the top of Blaes Fell, Baron Wood in the distance, is a view of the highest mountains in England, viz., Cross Fell, Skiddaw, Shap and Helvellyn; the Scottish hills and GELTSDALE Forest, in the east, may be considered to complete the landscape. A little to the left of Blaes Fell lies Baron Wood, where the river Eden rolls rapidly between it and the Coombs Wood, on whose fertile banks grow numerous plants worthy of botanical investigation, as so may be the time-worn rocks that hem the Eden on both sides, clad in gay colours of various plants, *Solidago virgaurea* and *Campanula rotundifolia* adding a bright lustre to the scenery; but still brighter and more stately, observable along the edge of the Coombs, grow *Trollius Europæus* and *Aquilegia vulgaris*, wild, and free from the hands of the florist, whose tall figures stand amidst their native air high above their lesser companions. It is now that the *Sylvia atricapilla* (Blackcap warbler) raises its tuneful voice; now the woodpigeon's (*Columba palumbus*) mild and plaintive note issues from the sheltered wood: evening approaches, which may be termed the harvest of the entomologist, and the screech is heard of the *Strigida*; their lurking character renders all around you wild and solitary. It is in this locality that the writer has taken many insects: last year, on the 28th of April, I met with a fine male specimen of *Cerura vinula*, and from the shallows I beat out *Noctua leucographa* and *Calocampa exoleta*, and others; the latter being hibernating insects, and are taken in the spring. *Dianthæcia conspersa* fly on the 15th of June in the evening; wet or dry they will take the wing, quick in motion, but not to any distance; they drop soon upon the flowers of *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*: of this moth several were taken by me last year, as well as in 1855. *Melanippe has-*

taria were plentiful last year on Orton Moss; several fell to my net: this insect flies at noon over the wettest part of the moss, and is, when on the wing, slow, and easily captured. At Baron Wood, on the 26th of July, a fine specimen of *Notodonta dictæoides* was taken by me from an oak a few feet from the ground, resting on the butt of the tree, and on the same occasion I beat out several *Clcora glabraria* from the oak and birch, which are easily captured, flying only a short distance, invariably to the ground: whilst beating for this insect I noticed something fall, resembling a splinter, from the bark of the tree; on examination it was found to be *Xylophasia Scelopacina*: I took several good specimens, much better than ever taken by me at sugar; they invariably fell upon their back, making no attempt to fly. On the 7th of August, last season, I met with several *Noctua depuncta* at sugar, but in the previous year this insect was most abundant, as well as *Euperia fulvago*, having at that time taken a great number. Last year *Thyatira Batis* was abundant, but the previous year, viz., 1855, they were comparatively scarce. Never before last season had it ever fallen to my lot to meet with *Acherontia Atropos*: this insect I took at rest upon a stone, near Hayton, on the 23rd of September, in good condition; in October I took several *Petasia cassinea*; and in November *Pæcilocampa Populi* from the lamps around the outskirts of the town. During 1856 many insects were scarce compared to 1855, and were on the wing much earlier. I may state here, in conclusion, that last year Todhill's moss was literally covered with the caterpillar of *Saturnia Carpini*.—THOMAS ARMSTRONG, 12, *Borwise Court, English Street, Carlisle*.

Captures at Newnham.—*Phigalia pilosaria* was the first out of the season: I took it at light, February 16th and March 2nd. *Xylocampa lithorhiza* came to a gas lamp, and was boxed in good order.

I purpose this year trying what I can take at light, and intend giving my whole attention to that method of capture.—S. BINGHAM, *Bank, Newnham*; March 3, 1857.

COLEOPTERA.

Melolontha vulgaris.—In digging up the roots of a sycamore this day I found two lively individuals of the Common Cockchaffer (*Melolontha vulgaris*), both females. As these insects are not due before May, I am desirous of enquiring whether these twain have newly assumed the winged state, or are not rather to be deemed unimpregnated females of last year, which have hybernated.—W. V. GUISE, *Elmore Court*; February 14, 1857.

DIPTERA.

Pulex Talpæ.—I took a few fleas from a live mole on the 27th. I shall be glad to send them to any one in want of them.—W. SIMMONS, *Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham*; March 30, 1857.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Dasygampa rubiginea.—I had the pleasure of setting a specimen of this insect for a young collector who took it on Saturday, the 28th, at rest on an oak tree.—S. BINGHAM, *Bank, Newnham*; March 30, 1857.

Hyponomeuta vigintipunctatus.—My specimens have been steadily emerging from the pupa, a few every day: I have now thirty-five on the setting boards. As I found the larvæ in two distinct localities, three miles apart, I make no doubt they will be found wherever the *Sedum Telephium* grows round here; and to quote from the 'Zoologist' for 1848, it will "be readily obtained, and become an inmate of all our cabinets."—REV. P. H. NEWNHAM, *Guildford*; March 30, 1857.

Theristis caudella.—Yesterday afternoon I visited Dartford, and took two specimens of this insect. I saw no *Pictaria*.—H. T. STANTON; *March 31, 1857.*

Captures at Light.—I have been tolerably successful with this mode of capture; and besides commoner species I have taken *Tæniocampa rubricosa*, one *T. miniosa*, *Ceropacha flavicornis*, and *Biston prodromaria*: of the last-named species (which came to the light freely) all the specimens I have taken are males.—S. BINGHAM, *Bank, Newnham; March 30, 1857.*

COLEOPTERA.

Although the Coleopterist need never hibernates (for there is much to be done even in the depth of winter if he goes the right way to work), it generally happens that his leisure hours are so valuable for *internal operations* “when hoary Christmas walks the frozen earth,” that he is practically, so far as the outer world is concerned, asleep, and is only awakened from his slumbers by the return of spring. It is, however, a glorious arousing for *him*; and, as he rubs his eyes after his long repose and turns out under the open canopy of heaven, how does he feel his blood begin to glow afresh, and his latent ardour for the chase to revive! Buried, perhaps, in musty old Tomes—ranging from the *Systema Naturæ* of 1767 down to ‘Samouelle’s Useful (?) Compendium’—during the six months that have elapsed, nearly blind from poring under the microscope, and with back half broken from the bending over his boxes and drawers, he is startled all at once to find that the winter is past, and that he must emerge *sub Jove*, for the times of refreshing are at hand.

Nets and bottles (long forgotten things) are again in request; decoctions of gum tragacanth and arabic have to be contemplated, whilst pins of every aspect under the sun are marshalled forth in glittering array; and from the *instrumenta belli* of our hero’s approaching campaign his thoughts spontaneously wander to the field of action, anxious to be informed as to *where* it should at first be situated.

This is, indeed, an important question to our Anglo-Saxon beetle-hunters; so let us pause for a moment and consider it. The year is yet young; April has but just commenced; it is evident, therefore, that high and bleak spots should be avoided; the mountains and moorlands, indeed, have not even begun “to don their vernal dress:” so let us start with it as a self-evident axiom, that *wherever the sun’s power is greatest, there will our game be found*. Places with a warm southern aspect, well sheltered from the north and east, should now be searched; they will scarcely ever fail to yield us some slight reward for our labour; and in maritime districts such positions will very shortly teem with life. Sandy cliffs, facing the south, commence very early in the season to show indications of the Coleopterous life which they contain, and by looking closely into the warm nooks and hollows at their *base*, quantities of species may be obtained, particularly amongst the *Geodephaga*, many of which will probably become scarce as the year grows old. Such places cannot be too rigidly searched during the present month; and there is certainly no kind of investigation at once so luxurious and easy as to expatiate one’s entire length (which in some of us is considerable) on a dry and sheltered slope directly exposed to the sun, whilst the chilly equinoctial blast is expending its fury on the downs above us, and to examine critically the *rejectamenta* and loose vegetation which are

sure everywhere to abound. In such situations, particularly where there is shingle intermixed with the sand, *Dromius truncatellus* and *quadrillum*, and numbers of *Harpali*, may be captured, and ere long the *Anthicus instabilis* will join them.

It is indeed to the coast that we must mainly look for "the treasures of the early spring;" for whilst many localities will afford us species, most of which will occur in much greater profusion hereafter, the sea-shore has a Coleopterous Fauna of its own, which attains its maximum about the end of May. True it is that some of its inhabitants will appear on the stage again late in the autumn, but many of them will not, and even if they do they may then be scarce, or we may fail to meet with them; besides, there is an old and true proverb, that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush;" so let us bear this steadily in mind, and go forward to our task without trusting too much to the future. What advantage is there in procrastination, "Quae tamen inde seges?" (so asks Juvenal).

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

The subscribers to this work will be glad to hear that the second volume is in progress, and the MS. almost completed: it will treat of the genus LITHOCOLLETIS.

But we must not be forgetful that in order to amass material for Vol. III., now is the time for work.

In the genus ELACHISTA the following larvæ are still unknown to us:

magnificella,
apicipunctella,
Holdenella,
trapeziella,
occultella,
obliquella,
Eleochariella,

serrieornis,
triatomea,
triseriatella,
collitella,
pollinariella,
ochreella,
flavicomella (E. A., 1856, p. 39).

Professor Frey has bred two species, *Tetragonella* (allied to our *Trapeziella*), and *Utonella* (allied to *Rhynchosporella*), from *Carex*, and a large species *Quadrella*, different from any thing we have, from *Luzula*: this latter changes to pupa *inside* the mined leaf. Do we search sufficiently on *Carex* and *Luzula* for the larvæ of this genus? Mr. Scott's *Scirpus* miner must also not be forgotten.

I wish also to call the attention of my readers to the larvæ of *Lithocolletis Scopariella* and *Ulicicolella*: they cannot long elude pursuit, if looked for, and are probably more abundant than the larvæ of *L. Vacciniella*, of which so much was said in our columns last year. It is hardly necessary to observe that *Scopariella* may be expected to occur in the leaves of the broom, and *Ulicicolella* on some part of the furze. Please don't prick your nose when looking for the latter, or it may disturb that even serenity of temper so necessary to the successful search for latent larvæ.—H. T. STAINTON; March 31, 1857.

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&c., &c., &c.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 28.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

THE NEW SEASON.

How pleasant it always is at the commencement of each new season to speculate on the events it will evolve. What will be the great entomological discovery of the year 1857? Who will be the fortunate discoverer? These are alike among the things unknown.

That thirst for knowledge which impels so many with a force, which no obstacles can stop, is certain to produce, before long, some definite result. We say "that thirst for knowledge:" we say it advisedly. We are perfectly aware that some will be disposed to say that a "thirst for knowledge" impels only a few, a very, *very* few; that the many seek only "to add to their collections." But we know that the number who yearn after knowledge is yearly and monthly increasing, and far be it from us to write anything which would imply that the scientific portion of Entomologists is one atom less dignified than we believe it to be.

The question whether a species is single-brooded or double-brooded is one on which much has yet to be determined; and though, no doubt, there are many drolly-constituted individuals who first promulgate that a species is single-brooded and then seek for facts to support their notion, whilst others ride the hobby of double-broodedness in a similar way,

yet, as we take it, the lovers of knowledge will seek to collect facts, and from the collection of facts to *ascertain* whether species are double-brooded or not.

Species, it is well known, may be double-brooded in some particular seasons and not in others, just as we often see our apple trees blossoming in October, and species may be single-brooded in one locality, whereas in another there may be two veritable broods. Such occurrences give rise to interminable disputes; but the candid enquirer, the *actual searcher for truth*, awards to each fact its due significance.

The geographical distribution of species is one of the most interesting fields of Entomology, yet it is one that has been but little explored. Species that are perfect pests in one portion of the country (such, for instance, as our garden friend, the Lackey, *Clisiocampa Neustria*.) are unknown in other parts of the country. Where does the line of demarcation run, which shows the border country of the Lackey? Does it follow the geological configuration of the land? What an important question! And this is only one of thousands which *must* be solved! which *will* be solved in the course of the "onward progress of the Science," and which none but entomologists can solve!

Are coast insects more evenly distributed round the country than the inland

species? Do local species propagate up and down the course of streams? Do species gradually migrate from one position to another?

All these are interesting problems which, hitherto, the scarcity of observers has prevented us from attempting, but the time will come, sooner or later, when such questions will be forced upon our attention, and who knows what startling events may serve to concentrate our observations during "The New Season?"

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Mr. Stainton will not be "at home"

on Wednesday, the 6th of May. Mr. Stainton hopes to be "at home" on Wednesday, the 3rd of June.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. T. asks where are the *females* of *Versicolora* to be found? We cannot speak from experience, but suspect they would be found amongst the low bushes where the species occurs. We have known the larva of the insect to be taken at Dulwich Wood, but that was before the Crystal Palace came to its present locality. Birch Wood and Darent Wood are probably now the *nearest* metropolitan localities.

R. W., WOBURN.—Your insect is *Trichiosoma lucorum*, one of the Sawflies.

H. R. M., BRIGHTON.—Dipterous larvæ have *no feet*, and generally no apparent *head*. "Where can one learn about collecting, killing, setting and arranging, *Diptera*?" We really cannot answer this question satisfactorily: perhaps some of our readers can help us.

A. S., RUGBY.—Your insect is the March Dagger (*Diurnea Fagella*).

SALLOWS.—We have had many enquirers,—1st. What are *sallows*? 2nd. How do you get the moths at them? 1. *Sallows* are broad-leaved willows which grow in bushes, and at this time of the year blossom: the blossom is like a small green gooseberry, into which you should have stuck a hundred long, thin, green, yellow-headed, pins. 2. The moths sit on the *sallow-blossoms* sucking the honey, from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.: take a net and lantern, and beat the *sallow-branches* over your net, and you will get plenty of moths on favourable nights.

TO CORRESPONDENTS IN GENERAL.—We cannot undertake to answer every communication we receive. We are always glad to hear from our correspond-

ents; and though some of the contributions may not appear in our columns, still the writers will probably observe, by some sentence or expression in a leading article, that their paper pellet has reached us and produced fruit. In deciding which papers we publish, we have to consult the tastes of our readers as well as our own.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Colias Edusa hibernating.—On the 24th of February last I was out pupa-hunting, and on pulling down some thick ivy from an old wall I discovered a very good specimen of *Colias Edusa* in an interstice in the wall: when it had been in a warm room for two or three hours it revived a little and crawled about: it is now in my collection.—JOSEPH CRANSTONE, 2, *Manvers Street, Bath*; April 3, 1857.

Forcing Pupæ.—The readers of 'The Substitute' may have observed a short notice from me on this subject. The following results have attended my method this spring. I have bred, within the last three weeks of March, 2 *S. Carpini*, 14 *E. Centaurearia*, 1 *E. Coronaria*, 12 *C. Ferrugaria*, 1 *M. Lituraria*, 5 *C. Curtula*, 1 *N. Dromedarius*, 2 *N. Trepida*, 1 *N. Dodonæa*, 1 *N. Chaonia*, 1 *N. Cucullina*, 1 *N. Dictæa*, 1 *A. Megacephala*, 2 *A. Menyanthedis*, 2 *N. Camelina*, 1 *Y. Impluviaria*, 6 *B. Piniaria*. The insects which appear in the ordinary course of nature at this season I have, of course, omitted. Two objections to the forcing system have been made to me by friends: first, that it tends to *cripple*, and second, that forced specimens are paler in colour. My experience satisfies me that there is not the slightest foundation for either of these objections. Not a single specimen of the insects enumerated above is, in the

least degree, paler than usual. The pair of *Palpina* and the two female *Trepida* are, by far, the finest I ever saw. The two *Carpini* were a little crippled in the under wings, a circumstance, however, which constantly occurs in that species. With this exception all, even the Little Pugs, were in the most perfect condition. I consider this discovery, or system, or whatever it may be called, of the utmost value, as the collector is thus enabled to set his insects in the early spring months, and commence the season with undisturbed mind and unshackled hands. Thus, too, I hope to be able to supply (as far as is in my power) my correspondents with the insects promised last autumn, six weeks or two months earlier than would otherwise have been the case.—REV. J. GREENE, *Playford, Ipswich*; April 3, 1857.

Forcing Pupæ.—I have lately been breeding *Lithocolletis alnifoliella* and *pomifoliella*, and many of the *Tæniocampæ*. I must tell you the reason of my having them out so early: I have forced them, that is, I put them into our hothouse, where it ranges about 60° by night and 75° by day. I first removed them into a greenhouse, and let them remain there for a week or ten days to imitate *spring*, and then removed them into the hothouse, where it is *summer*, so by this means I shall be able to get most of my breeding cages at liberty by the time they are wanted again; besides it saves so much time, which is a very precious article in the busy collecting season.—E. PARFITT, 4, *Weirfield Place, St. Leonard's, Exeter*; March 13, 1857.

Coleophora juncicolella.—Having received some specimens of this insect in the larva state from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, I had learnt what to look for, and accordingly visited the heath-field at West Wickham Wood for the purpose of obtaining a supply. I found them very plentiful, though hard to find from the smallness of the cases and their resem-

blance to little bits of dried heath: they were best detected by looking for the brown heath leaves (which the larvæ had discoloured), and then searching for the cases, which were generally not far off. The larvæ seem most plentiful on the heath which grows under the immediate shelter of the young fir trees. I have since found this larva in Sussex, and should not be at all surprised to hear that it abounds in every county in England and Scotland. The heath on which it feeds is *Calluna vulgaris*.—H. T. STAINTON; *April 2, 1857.*

Entomological Conundrum.—In what respect does the larva of *Leiocampa Dictaoides* resemble a schoolmaster? They both get their living from the birch.—BOXER; *April 1, 1857.*

Petasia Nubeculosa.—Many London entomologists have expressed their doubts as to this being a British insect. Such persons may calm their fears, as I have taken six fine specimens of that insect. I have also met with the following:

- Ceropaeha flavicornis, abundant,
- Brephos Parthenias, common,
- Calocampa vetusta and exolcta, come freely to sugar; though hibernated, they are fine,
- Eubolia multistrigaria,
- Leptogramma Scotana, hibernated, but fine,
- Semioscopis Avellanella, much finer than those taken in the southern parts of England.

My address is, till further notice—H. J. HARDING, *Kinloch Rannoch, by Pitlochry, Perthshire, N.B.*; *April 2, 1857.*

Gastropacha ilicifolia.—On the 20th of March I was delighted with the sight of a fine *Ilicifolia* in my breeding cage, and since then I have had the good luck to rear eight more females and one male.—R. WEAVER, *25, Pershore Street, Birmingham*; *April 4, 1857.*

An Idea for Young England.—I have often thought that a Junior Entomologi-

cal Society for the western and north-western parts of London would meet the wishes and requirements of many entomologists resident at St. John's Wood, Paddington, Kensington, Brompton, &c., &c. I was agreeably surprised to-day by hearing the same idea had occurred to a fellow-student at King's College. By a "Junior Society" I do not mean one which should consist merely of entomologists who have but recently taken up the Science, but one which should occupy itself more with excursions and the exhibition of specimens (which, though not rare, might be interesting as illustrating the local Fauna of London or other places), and the distribution and exchange of duplicates, than would be orthodox in the leading Society of London. The Society would, in fact, be a local London Society, like the Society mentioned by Mr. Cartmel, which was a local Carlisle Society. With reference to excursions there are plenty of places near London that the Society might visit, *e.g.*, Wimbledon Common, Hampstead Heath, Kingsbury, &c. I should be glad to hear if these notions of mine are thought worth following up.—C. G., *W.*; *March 30, 1857.*

Change of Address.—Till further notice my address is—JAMES B. HODGKINSON, *30, Fishergate Hill, Preston.*

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The meeting on Monday last was very crowded, and owing to the sudden accession of temperature, which the weather had lately experienced, all present were soon, more or less, in a melting mood, so that long before the close of the meeting there were frantic supplications for "air, air," and the windows were hurriedly thrown open to the imminent risk of those members who sat near them contracting colds, bronchitis, and other catarrhal affections.

John Edward Gray, Esq., Ph.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

ELECTION.

George Lewis, Esq., of 6, Kidbrooke Terrace, Blackheath, was elected a Subscriber to the Society.

EXHIBITIONS.

Petasia Nubeculosa.—Four specimens of this insect, recently taken at Rannoch, were exhibited on behalf of Mr. Foxcroft. No further evidence was adduced about the "little birds."

Deilephila Galii.—Mr. Syme exhibited two bred specimens of this insect which he had forced, one appearing March 20th, and the other March 23rd. They were from some of the pupæ he had obtained the previous autumn. His mode of treatment in forcing them was this: he kept them in damp moss, and from the 26th January he placed them every day in the feuder, where they were subjected to a temperature of about 75°.

Ancyllocheira aurulenta.—A specimen of this North American beetle (one of the *Buprestidae*) was exhibited by Mr. Douglas: it had been found in a house at Forcst Hill.

A Binocular Microscope was exhibited by Mr. Lubbock: it was capable of being varied to suit the distance between the eyes of different individuals.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A paper "On the Scutellar Depression in certain Beetles," by Mr. Newman, was read by the Secretary, and contributed not a little to the hilarity of the evening, all present being convulsed with laughter. Mr. Newman confessed the subject was perfectly obscure to him, but hoped to elicit light upon the subject from others.

A short notice "On the Grooves in the Eyes of certain Beetles" was then brought before the Society by Mr. Wollaston. Mr. Wollaston seemed to be of

opinion that these grooves were intended for the antennæ to rest in, when the insect was not using them.

The Chairman announced that the next Meeting would take place on the 4th of May, and the members then hurriedly adjourned to the tea-room, endeavouring to allay, by numerous cups of tea and coffee, the inordinate thirst which the heat and closeness of the room had occasioned.

Some diversion was caused by a microscopic photograph of the Empress Eugénie being handed round as an entomological dissection, and to see the grave, sedate face, of each learned Professor as applying his lens to his eye, and his highest discriminative powers to the subject, he suddenly recognised the joke passed on him, and though inwardly bursting with laughter, endeavouring to preserve a due gravity and decorum, in the hopes thereby of being able to impose upon his neighbour, was very amusing to lookers-on.

COLEOPTERA.

Thanks to the recent improvements (?) in agricultural science, it is difficult now-a-days to find a genuine swamp,—one of those hearty, glorious, quaking morasses of bygone times, which our Anglo-Saxon forefathers delighted to cherish, and where many a rare species of the feathered tribes (since exterminated) used to dwell in peace. Degenerate age indeed! It is not sufficient that the modern Coleopterist can no longer turn out into the snipe grounds of Belgravia, and fill his bottles with the denizens of the fens, but he cannot even calculate upon a *bonâ fide* quagmire (such as those in Anglesey and the west of Ireland) within an honest day's journey from London, and so he has to content himself with the monotonous corn-

fields, and tame uninteresting hedges-rows of a veritable Pandemonium, far removed from even the outer limits of Paradise. It is no use, however, bewailing his fate: let the collector rather content himself with what he has, instead of pining for what he has not, and he may perhaps (despite the evils of a utilitarian century) do, at any rate, something else at home.

Although it is true that we have but few Coleopterous *oases* now to boast of in once fertile England, the edges of the ponds and ditches of our every-day walks are frequently very prolific at this season of the year, and any rubbish that may have accumulated in such positions should be habitually turned over. The elegant *Panagæus crux-major* is thus to be found. In the vicinity of Peterborough it is at times exceedingly common, and its near ally, the *P. 4-pustulatus*, in some of the more southern countries takes its place. But more of rejectamenta hereafter.

In our last week's number we pressed upon our Coleopterists the importance of directing their attention during the commencement of the season to the maritime districts; for there are certainly no localities so likely, upon the whole, to reward our exertions during April, as those in the immediate vicinity of the coast. Let us not, however, be supposed for a moment to imply that there is nothing to be done inland, for there is no spot, of a sunny and sheltered aspect, that will not afford us some kind of game, whilst, even in exposed and unpromising places, we may very often do much. The Coleopterist, indeed, has a special advantage in this respect, that he need never be at a loss for a field of action. Though he may not always be successful in finding his specimens on the alert, he knows full well where to look for them even in their hiding places, and he can assuredly "turn them out" with as much facility as the hounds do

the fox from the cover. The collector, therefore, may take courage and proceed to his work; and though the cold nights of April constantly threaten a return of frost, and the stern north-easters (for which old England has ever been so famous) sweep across the plains, he may sally forth amidst driving hail-storms with a cheerful heart, and make certain of his prey.

The refuse in swampy places, and the rejectamenta at the edges of the tidal rivers, should now be carefully searched, for numbers of *Geodephaga* and *Staphylinidæ* will be found beneath it, many of which we shall, perhaps, fail to meet with later in the year. In such situations the *Agona*, in April, begin to be very active, and it is but lately that Dr. Power and Mr. Douglas have taken the rare *A. Thoreyi* (which used, however, to be abundant at Whittlesea Mere) in the Hammersmith marshes. In the fens of Cambridge and Huntingdon the *A. sex-punctatum* is found in similar spots, and in company with it we may expect many rarities to occur, such as the *Trechus incilis*, Daws. (a species very nearly allied to, though larger than, the common *T. minutus*), of which the late Mr. Jarman had once a considerable number sent to him from the neighbourhood of Yaxley. The *Bembidia*, lovers of the sunshine, attain their maximum principally later in the season, but most of the *Harpalides* (amongst which the *Trechi* are included) begin to stir early, at any rate in the lower districts.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

Several of my correspondents having requested me to give a complete list of those species, of which the transformations are *at the present day* unknown to me, I have prepared the following list:

Takaporia pubicornis,

Solenobia Douglasii,
 Ochsenheimeria Bisontella,
 „ Vacculella,
 Tinea imella,
 „ ferruginella,
 „ monachella,
 „ picarella,
 „ Cochylidella,
 „ Albipunctella,
 „ Caprimulgella,
 „ flavescetella,
 „ simplicella,
 „ nigripunctella,
 „ subammanella,
 „ argentimaculella,
 Lamporonia Lozella,
 Incurvaria tenuicornis,
 Micropteryx, all the genus,
 Nemophora, all the genus,
 Adela, all but Degerella,
 Nemotois, all the genus,
 Swammerdamia apicella,
 Chalybe pyrausta,
 Eidophasia Messingiella,
 Plutella annulatella,
 „ Dalella,
 Semioscopis Avellanella,
 Exæretia Allisella,
 Depressaria pallorella,
 „ Cinifonella,
 „ Yeatiana,
 „ granuloseella,
 „ albipunctella,
 „ ultimella,
 „ badiella,
 „ pastinacella,
 Gelechia cinerella,
 „ inornatella,
 „ Gerronella,
 „ vilella,
 „ nigra,
 „ fumatella,
 „ ericetella,
 „ divisella,
 „ palustrella,
 „ pelicella,
 „ longicornis,
 „ terrella,
 „ desertella,

Gelechia politella,
 „ senectella,
 „ mundella,
 „ similis,
 „ Boreella,
 „ Galbanella,
 „ Basaltinella,
 „ humeralis,
 „ Æthiops,
 „ distinctella,
 „ celerella,
 „ maculiferella,
 „ junctella,
 „ vicinella,
 „ Hübneri,
 „ marmorea,
 „ littorella,
 „ aleella,
 „ albieeps,
 „ tenebrella,
 „ tenebrosella,
 „ Sireomella,
 „ immaculatella,
 „ nigritella,
 „ suffusella,
 „ lucidella,
 „ lutulentella,
 „ pietella,
 Parasia Neuropterella,
 Cleodora cytisella,
 Chelaria Hübnerella.

The remainder of this list I must give on another occasion. I wish now to make the following observations: all the genus *Tinea* here enumerated, except perhaps the five last, will no doubt be found to feed on rotten wood or fungus, and are, very probably, uninteresting, unsatisfactory-looking larvæ. Of the five last, *T. flavescetella* and *nigripunctella* probably feed on feathers, like those patrons of bird's nests *T. Lapella* and *T. semifulvella*. As to the food of *T. simplicella* I can hazard no conjecture. The two little species *T. subammanella* and *T. argentimaculella* will probably be found to be leaf miners, after the fashion of *T. bistrigella*. It is very singular that the larva of *Swammerdamia apicella* should

so long have escaped us. The number of *unknown* larvæ, in the genus *Depressaria*, year by year diminishes, but many of which the larvæ are known are not systematically collected.

Among the unknown larvæ of the *Gelechiæ* are probably several moss-feeders: the Coleopterist should help in the search for these, as when turning over moss they must frequently dislodge larvæ of *Lepidoptera*, with which some brother entomologist would be delighted.

Parasia Neuropterella I had long suspected fed among the seeds of the stalkless thistle, but hitherto I have been unsuccessful in finding it there.

Any one who *first* finds and communicates to me the larvæ of twenty of the above species, will be entitled to an entire series of 'The Natural History of the Tineina.'—H. T. STANTON; *April 4, 1857.*

AWKWARD INCIDENT IN AN ENTOMOLOGICAL CAREER.

"One really narrow chance I had, which I never expected to squeeze through, but, on the whole, I have taken full precautions to prevent its recurrence."

"What was that then?"

"I have been hanged, Sir," said the Doctor quietly.

"Hanged?" cried the Lieutenant, facing round upon his strange companion with a visage which asked plainly enough, "You hanged? I don't believe you; and if you have been hanged, what have you been doing to get hanged?"

"You need not take care of your pockets, Sir, neither robbery nor murder was it which brought me to the gallows, but innocent bug-hunting. The fact is, I was caught by a party of Mexicans, during the last war, straggling after plants and insects, and hanged as a spy. I don't blame the fellows: I had no

business where I was; and they could not conceive that a man would risk his life for a few butterflies."—*Kingsley's Two Years Ago*, Vol. I., p. 114.

Second Edition, Coloured Plate, 12mo, pp. 153, price 2s. 6d.,

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL FOR 1855.

This edition 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 of *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" it contains "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. 29.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]



Shoot of *Stellaria Holostea* (Greater Stitchwort), puckered by the larva of *Gelechia tricolorella*.

THE OPENING MONTH.

APRIL—from the Latin *aperio*, 'I open'—because in this month plants *open* their buds. Yet this simple explanation is fraught with deep significance to the entomologist; for how if some buds will not open? This is April, the month in which buds open; and here on the sprig of the Greater Stitchwort (*Stellaria Holostea*) shown above, are buds that will *not* open: nay more, they look puckered or crumpled (just as we might fancy Russia looking in the hands of Mr. Cobden). Now for this tendency not to open, this puckering and crumpling, there must be some cause. Examine, and see if you can find out the cause. On a careful scrutiny you would find

that in each of these buds which refuse to do the bidding of the month, there is, or has been, a caterpillar. The caterpillar has crept inside the bud, and, as you do when you get into bed on a cold night, has drawn the curtains close; but then the caterpillar being cleverer even than you are, has tied them close with silk, so that no rude gust of wind should be able to blow them open again. Now, the caterpillar in this snug retreat eats out the contents of the bud; and when it has eaten every tit-bit it goes off to another bud, leaving a little heap of its excrement in the bud. Hence, when we open any of these unwilling-to-open buds, we are sure to find either a caterpillar, or a little heap of the excrement of a caterpillar, a species of visiting card,

which it leaves behind it to signify that it has made a call there. Now, you must observe, that if we find this rule hold true of the puckered and crumpled buds on one plant, we assume that it will be true likewise of the buds of other plants, and consequently, if in our rambles in some new locality we fall in with some plant we have never in our lives seen before, if we find several of the buds of this plant are puckered or crumpled, we should certainly be surprised if, on investigation, we did not find either a caterpillar *in propria personâ*, or else its "visiting card" to say that it had been there. Now this has, in fact, continually happened with some dozens of plants, and it is, therefore, an established law in Entomological Science. Hence, we do not send any one on a wild-goose chase when we recommend him to pay special attention in this, 'The Opening Month,' to all obstinate buds that refuse to obey the call of our genial April. Of course it is utterly impossible to indicate to those who wish to profit by the perusal of these pages on what particular plants they should search for these puckered buds, because those are most deserving of search which have not yet been discovered, and which, therefore, it is absolutely impossible for us to foresee: we can only try to direct the special attention of our readers to the puckered, unopened, buds, of *any* plant that they may happen to fall in with; and among the vast number who might thus devote their attention to this branch of Entomology, surely some few might be successful and enrich our stores of knowledge by a new fact, by a discovery of the habit

of some species which had previously remained unknown to us.

The insect which puckers up the buds of the *Stellaria Holostea*, at this time, is *Gelechia tricolorrella*: a month later the same plant finds its buds puckered by *Gelechia maculea*.

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; at BRIGHTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; &c., &c., &c.

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

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stainton will *not* be "at home" on Wednesday, the 6th of May. Mr. Stainton hopes to be "at home" on Wednesday, the 3rd of June.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. JEFFREY.—The 'Manual List of Lepidoptera,' Part I., may be had of our Publisher, price 4*d.* The best way to kill mites is to shut up the insects affected by them in a box, into which a few drops of Copland's "Borneote of Petrolin" has been put. This article may be procured for 6*d.* of J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street, London.

A. RUSSELL.—To get the moths that frequent the sallow-bloom, it is only necessary to shake or beat the bushes, after dusk, over an umbrella or clap-net, and by the aid of a lantern you can easily secure them.

ENDROMIS VERSICOLORA.—The insect may occur at Black Park, but we cannot think of a nearer locality to Kensington.

J. B. S.—Your grubs are, no doubt, Dipterous, but we cannot say what species they will produce. Try and rear some.

D. M., ABERDEEN.—See 'Entomologist's Annual,' 1857, p. 173.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COLEOPTERA.

Epuræa neglecta.—On the 16th of March, 1856, I took from beneath the bark of a decaying elder, near Accrington, Lancashire (not Lincolnshire as stated in the 'Zoologist'), a single specimen of *Epuræa neglecta*, an insect new to the British Fauna. The following is the reply of Mr. T. J. Bold respecting it, to whom it had been sent for identity. "The *Nitidula* now returned is new to the British Fauna, and I have sent a note and description of it to the 'Zoologist:' it has occurred also near London. The name and synonym are as follows:—

Epuræa neglecta, Sturm. Deutschl. Ins. xv. 63, 8, pl. 295, 6, B.

Erichs. Natur. der Ins. Deutschl. iii. 147, 9.

Nitidula neglecta, Heer, Faun. Col. Helv. 2, 396, 8."

As many of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' do not see the 'Zoologist,' your insertion of this may possibly be the means of its being searched for and found, in localities where it otherwise might not be.—W. L. CONSTANTINE, 7, St. Andrew Street, Blackburn; April 6, 1857.

DIPTERA.

Killing and Setting Diptera.—In reply to H. M. R. as to "Killing and Setting Dipterous Insects," I know of no better plan than that given by Mr. Smith at page 105 of the 'Annual' for 1856, concerning the Aculeate Hymenoptera. I use a strong solution of Cyanide of Potassium, by shaking the contents of the bottle and then pressing the cork against the cover of the box, and then enclosing the insect therein. But great care must be taken, as it is a most deadly poison. At page 106 direction is given as to setting them properly, &c. I find that a brace of card-board only is very liable to give way when you press the upper brace so as to secure the wing in its proper place, and either the wings are not level or very liable to slip: to prevent this, some years ago I invented a brace easy to make, and when made will last many years (I have enclosed one I have used for ten years). Glue a piece of cork, three-eighths of an inch square by a quarter of an inch deep, on the wide end of the brace, through the centre of which pass the pin: stick the pin well into the setting-board with the cork uppermost, adjust the brace to the height of the base of the wing, then turn it towards the body of the insect, place the wings in the required position, and secure by pressing another brace upon the spread wing.—E. S. NORCOMBE, *Heavitree*; April 12, 1857.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Petasia Nubeculosa.—I was ever an inventor or an improver of the suggestions of others; and in reading Mr. Foxcroft's account as to the manner in which the little bird led him to the exact spot, nearly to the top of the tree, then said here's a fine one, make haste up, instead of bolting it himself, like other birds. How Mr. F. then boxed it. Away went the little bird to find another, and so on until Mr. F. was satisfied. Now is this peculiarity of the little bird confined entirely to the forest where P. N. is located, or is it common to the whole species. If it is, why what can be easier than to train one to seek for insects, just as our forefathers used the hawk—what lots of trouble entomologists would be saved—and what a number of new species may be found that reside higher up the tree than *Nubeculosa*; or why not tame and train the Field Shrew to point like a dog at the base of a tree where a pupa is quietly awaiting its time to "live again," and so save a great deal of trouble in digging. By the bye there is nothing like digging for pupæ as early as possible before the winter sets in, or you will find that Master Shrew has forestalled you.—
A LOVER OF NOVELTY.

Ennomos illustraria.—A very perfect specimen of this exquisitely beautiful *Geometra* was pinned on the trunk of a tree in Darent Wood on Good Friday.—
—ONE OF THE SIX WHO WERE THERE.

Lamprosetia Verhuelletta.—I have some larvæ of this insect which I shall be happy to send to those in want of it. I am very desirous to obtain *Limenitis Sibilla* or *Apatura Iris*. Could any one assist me?—REV. C. J. BOSTOCK, *Bideford, North Devon*; April 8, 1857.

Coleophora juncicolella.—I have to-day found the larva of *Coleophora juncicolella* feeding on *Calluna vulgaris*, on Scamer Moor, on profusion: after the first two or three I detected, I found it such slow work I set to work with my net and

brushed the tops of the heath, and got them in the greatest plenty. I also found the *Phlæodes crenana* and one *Butalis incongruella*. The day was unfavourable or I should have found more.—T. WILKINSON, 6, *Cliff Bridge Terrace, Scarborough*; April 10, 1857.

Something curious.—On taking two moths (*Eriogaster Lanestris* and *Taniocampa gothica*) out of a tin case containing laurel-leaves to-day, I found the latter covered with spiculæ, or needle-like crystals, as I first thought of Prussic acid; though, from my ignorance of chemistry, I am unable to say whether the acid ever assumes that form. The spiculæ were some of them flatter than others, and some were evidently attached by one end to the scales of the wing, but they lay very irregularly, and broke immediately when bent. My theory of the acid does not, however, agree with the fact, that the *Lanestris*, which was enclosed in the same case, was entirely free from spiculæ. I then remembered having last year observed the same appearance on a *Scoliopteryx Libatrix* fresh from the pupa, and the *Taniocampa gothica*, of which I am speaking, was also fresh from the pupa. I cannot recollect whether I noticed the appearance in the *Libatrix* after death or before; but as these two are the only instances in my recollection, and I constantly kill insects by laurel-leaves, I incline to the belief that these spiculæ are peculiar to certain insects under certain conditions. Probably it is nothing new, and I shall be glad to know from those more deeply read in Entomological lore than myself, whether any solution of the problem has appeared.—REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Worcester*; April 8, 1857.

The History of a Long-horned Moth.—Dr. Hofmann, of Ratisbon, has sent me an account of the habits of the larva of *Nemotois Violellus*. In September, 1855, Dr. Hofmann found in the unripe seed-vessels of *Gentiana asclepiadea* small,

naked, whitish, black-headed larvæ. These larvæ soon came out of the seed-vessels and provided themselves with flat cases, and then fed eagerly on the flowers and leaves of the Gentian: they were not particular to the species, but readily ate *G. præmonautta* and *G. ciliata* when offered to them. Early in October they increased the size of their cases, and then went into winter quarters under moss and dead leaves. In March they again began to crawl about, and gnawed the dry leaves and seed-vessels of the Gentian: they then began to widen their cases at one end; and as soon as the Gentian put out fresh leaves they ate them greedily. The whole brood did not grow with equal rapidity; some changed to pupæ at the end of May, spinning together both ends of the case, and fastening it to a twig. The perfect insects appeared from the middle to the end of June. The sluggish portion of the larvæ still continued feeding to the end of July, then left off eating, and at the end of autumn went into winter quarters for a second time.—H. T. STANTON; April 11, 1857.

Endromis versicolora.—I thought you might like to hear the result of an excursion I took down to St. Leonard's Forest on the 10th. I went in hopes of seeing *Endromis versicolora*, and was not disappointed. I saw several, but only succeeded in capturing one, a male. They do indeed fly swiftly. *Bryophos Parthenias* was rather plentiful; but they have a perverse habit of mounting high up directly you approach them: I only took three.—WILLIAM JEFFREY, *Reigate*; April 11, 1857.

The Effects of Cold on Butterflies.—On the 10th inst. at two o'clock the thermometer was at 80°, and white butterflies were plentiful; on the 11th, at the same hour, the thermometer was down to 50°, and many butterflies were picked up dead.—H. COOKE, 8, *Pelham Terrace, Brighton*; April 13, 1857.

Plusia Orichalcea.—Last August I took a fine specimen of this insect near Plymouth.—J. C. ISAAC, 10, *East Street, Stonehouse*; April 13, 1857.

Captures at the Sallows.—During the past week I have taken *Tæniocampa leucographa*, *rubricosa* and *gracilis*, besides many of the commoner species. I have also bred a pair, which I believe to be *T. populeti*. Though a new correspondent, I am an old entomologist, but have been in a state of hibernation since the time that Mr. Cartmel was a Carlisle collector. I read Mr. Armstrong's article with great pleasure; it reminded me of the time when (twenty years ago) I used to visit the picturesque places he mentions. It was then that I took *Erebia Cassiope* by the side of the Styhead Tarn, Borrowdale, Cumberland.—THOS. HODGKINSON, 44, *Berry Street, Preston*; April 11, 1857.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

I now proceed to give a further list of unknown larvæ:—

Aplota palpella,
Sophronia parenthesesella,
Pleurota bicostella,
Harpella Geoffrella,
Dasycera Oliviella,
Œcophora tripuncta,
 „ *Woodiella*,
 „ *grandis*,
 „ *formosella*,
 „ *lunaris*,
 „ *Lambdella*,
 „ *snbaquilea*,
 „ *Panzerella*,
 „ *tinctella*,
 „ *fuscescens*,
Œgoconia quadripuncta,
Butalis fuscoænea,
 „ *senescens*,
 „ *fuscocuprea*,
 „ *Cicadella*,

Butalis variella,
 „ *torquatella*,
 „ *incongruella*,
Pancalia Latreillella,
 „ *Lewenhœkella*,
Röslerstammia Pronubella (E. A.
 1855),
Acrolepia perlepidella,
 „ *Betulella*,
Glyphipteryx fuscoviridella,
 „ *Thrasonella*,
 „ *oculatella*,
 „ *Fischeriella*,
Æchmia dentella,
Tinagma sericiellum,
 „ *Stanneellum*,
 „ *resplendellum*,
Argyresthia purpurascensella,
 „ *semifusca*,
 „ *literella*,
 „ *decimella*,
Zelleria fasciapennella,
Gracilaria stramineella,
 „ *imperialcella*,
Coriscium sulphurellum,
Ornix scutulatella,
Coleophora Fabriciella,
 „ *deauratella*,
 „ *Frischella*,
 „ *binotapennella*,
 „ *Vulnerariæ*,
 „ *niveicostella*,
 „ *therinella*,
 „ *squamosella* (E. A.
 1856),
 „ *orbitella*,
 „ *olivaceella*,
Stathmopoda pedella,
Cosmopteryx Lienigiella,
Batrachedra pinicoella,
Chauliodus insecurellus,
Laverna Stephensi,
 „ *Phragmitella*,
 „ *dccorella*,
 „ *Rhamniiella*,
Chrysoclista bimaculella,
 „ *flavicaput*,
Asychna modestella,
 „ *fuscociliella*,

Asychna profugella (E. A. 1856),
Lithocolletis triguttella,
 „ *nigrescentella*,
 „ *Caledoniella*,
 „ *scopariella*,
 „ *ulicicolella*,
Opostega salaciella,
 „ *auritella*,
 „ *crepusculella*,
Bucculatrix cristatella,
Nepticula intimella,
 „ *argyropeza*,
 „ *apicella*,
 „ *quinquella*,
 „ *sericopeza*,
Trifurcula atrifrontella,
 „ *squamatella*,
 „ *immundella*,
 „ *pulverosella*.

In the above list I have not repeated the list of unknown larvæ of *Elachista* already given at p. 7 of No. 27.

Of the first sixteen species in this list, all except the first three are probably, in the larva state, devourers of decayed wood; the same taste is suspected of *Aplota palpella*, but, as the Scotch juries say, it is a case of "guilty, but not proven!"

The food of the larva of the abundant *Pleurota bicostella* remains an utter mystery.

The larvæ of the genus *Butalis* make (as far as we know them) a considerable web, and at Torrington, on the steep slope of the hill between the town and the river, the webs of *Butalis grandipennis* on the furze-bushes actually constitute a feature in the landscape in the month of February, each furze-bush having from twenty to thirty very visible webs. This being the case it strikes one as rather astonishing that the discovery of the larvæ of this genus progresses so slowly.

In the other species enumerated are several of which the discovery of the larvæ would be of great interest, such, for instance, as the genera *Tinagma* and

Opostega. Bucculatrix cristatella has attached to it the romantic interest which clings to the "last of the race."—H. T. STAINTON; *April 11, 1857.*

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

On a True Parthenogenesis in Moths and Bees: a Contribution to the History of Reproduction in Animals. By PROFESSOR VON SIEBOLD. Translated by W. S. DALLAS, F.L.S. 8vo, cloth, 5s. London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

Many of our readers are already well aware that there are sundry little wingless insects, of the genus *Solenobia*, produced from larvæ, which live in cases, and which are found on palings and trunks of trees in the early spring, which are no sooner hatched than, without ever meeting with a male moth, they lay eggs, which produce larvæ, and these are in due time again developed into wingless females, and so on apparently *ad infinitum*.

This fact, which the collector looked at simply as an annoyance depriving him of the winged males, which he coveted, and giving him a surfeit of wingless females for which few would thank him, Professor Von Siebold had previously tried to explain, as analogous to the propagation of *Aphides*, the spring and summer broods of which contain no males and no perfect females, but only a sort of substitute for the latter, to which he applied the term (which one can hardly bear the first time without laughing) of *nurses*. But subsequently having carefully dissected these fertile female *Solenobias*, he has discovered that in their physiology they were totally different from the *Aphis-nurses*, and were really and truly perfect females. The fact remains, therefore, puzzling and perplexing; why is it that in species where males and

females exist the latter sex can dispense with the services of the former?

Lepidopterists are not very fond of *Hymenoptera*, they see too much of them in the form of Ichneumons, and perhaps they hardly show sufficient cordiality to Hymenopterists; yet, from a branch of this last class of entomologists a ray of startling light has arisen, and a new wonder is revealed to us in this year 1857, as great a wonder to us entomologists as was the discovery of America more than 350 years ago to the Europe of that day. The branch of Hymenopterists to which we allude is that very extensive fraternity of Bee Keepers: the new marvel is this. A Queen Bee, that has never had her nuptial flight with a drone, will lay her eggs (apparently) just as usual, and all such eggs will produce neither queens, nor workers, but invariably drones,—no females, perfect or imperfect, but only males; and when the Queen Bee has had her nuptial flight with the drone she can, at will, lay eggs of either sex she chooses. The details by which this is accomplished are too minutely physiological to enter upon here; but any of our readers, who are medical men, will be surprised to find how interesting, in a physiological point of view, is the entomological work on which we are treating. One chapter of the book is devoted to a record of cases in which virgin females of the silk-worm moth have laid fertile eggs.

Having now given our readers a rapid summary of the contents of this interesting volume, we proceed to give a few extracts.

Speaking of the *Solenobias* (p. 25), Professor Von Siebold observes:—

"In Berlin I collected, at two different times, a great number of cases of *Solenobia lichenella* and *S. triquetrella*, so that during the years 1850, 1851 and 1852, I got together several hundreds of these cases, but to my greatest astonishment none but female individuals were ex-

cluded from these cases, and only a single locality furnished me with a couple of males of *Solenobia triquetrella*.

"I was enabled to observe that these virgin female case-bearers, which I constantly watched in little vessels closed with glass lids, clung firmly to the outside of their cases, in the same fashion as the females of *Fumea nitidella*, and filled the case with eggs by pushing in their ovipositors: however, these female *Solenobia* differed from the female *Fumea* in this respect, that the former in escaping and creeping out dragged the pupa-case with them quite out of the case. The pupa-case then remained at first sticking loosely into the posterior free opening of the case, which was firmly spun down (at its anterior end), but also frequently fell down, so that the female *Solenobia* always lay their eggs immediately in the case itself. The females of the case-bearing genus *Talæporia*, which approaches most closely to *Solenobia*, proceed in exactly the same way in escaping and laying their eggs.

"But what particularly struck me in the behaviour of the female *Solenobia*, was the circumstance that they commence the business of oviposition very soon after their exclusion, whilst the females of *Fumea* put off their egg-laying until they have copulated, by which means many of the latter in my breeding-cases, in which there was sometimes a deficiency of males, died of vain expectation in their virgin state, without having previously discharged their eggs. The female *Solenobia*, on the contrary, possessed such a violent impulse to lay their eggs, that when I removed them from their cases they pushed about their ovipositor in search of the orifice of the case, and at last let their eggs fall openly. If I had wondered at the zeal for oviposition in these husbandless *Solenobia*, how was I astonished when all the eggs of these females, of whose virgin state I was most positively convinced, gave birth

to young caterpillars, which looked about with the greatest assiduity in search of materials for the manufacture of their little cases."

We hope to give some further extracts in an early number.

OBITUARY.

Herr Bremi Wolff died at Zurich on the 26th of February last, after a long illness, aged 68. The greater part of his collections have been left to the town of Zurich.

Sig. Carlo Passerini, the celebrated Italian Entomologist, has recently died at an advanced age.

Dr. T. C. Heysham, of Carlisle, died on the 6th inst. He was well known, especially in former times, as a Naturalist and Entomologist, and had fine collections.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 30.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

BREAKFAST.

It is pleasant in an old-fashioned country house, where a large party is assembled, to see the bright looks and cheerful countenances of the visitors, as one by one they make their appearance in the breakfast-room. There is something pleasant in the very *negligé* about breakfast; no formal waiting in the drawing-room till all are collected, and no stiff semi-funereal march to the room where breakfast is prepared; but each individual, whether male or female, married or single, comes in to breakfast just when he or she thinks fit, well assured that from nine to eleven breakfast will be *going on*. Of course where there is so much ease and cheerfulness, there is much more pleasure in eating than on more solemn occasions. We like to see animals enjoy themselves; we like to see man at his matutinal feeding time.

Now man has either had a hearty supper late the previous night, or he has had a late dinner, or a substantial tea; certainly, at the most, fourteen hours have not elapsed since his last *feed*, and yet he calls this morning meal *breaking his fast*, as if we any of us knew what it was to fast. But at this time of the year a great many animals do indeed break their fast, for they have, perhaps, eaten nothing since last September and Octo-

ber, consequently they have been fasting in downright good earnest.

Among the animals which fast the live-long winter are many caterpillars; and at this time of the year, when the reviving warmth of spring reawakes them from their slumbers, they set about in search of breakfast with an energy which is quite surprising. Visit the hedges and young trees with a lantern some evening, and you will be quite surprised what a number of jaws you find at work. The leaves show manifest indications that the caterpillars are "at breakfast."

Caterpillars are endowed with a stomach which is always craving for food, consequently it is a piece of thoughtless cruelty on the part of any entomologist to pounce upon an unfortunate caterpillar which has just sat down to breakfast, and to shut it up in a pill-box (*i. e.* a dark chamber) without food. How would the collector himself like to be violently carried away from the breakfast table, leaving the nice broiled ham on his plate and the slice of bread and butter he was actually raising to his mouth, and to be shut up in a dark room and left there for an unlimited time?

We fear, we sadly fear, that many caterpillars have, ere now, actually perished—died of starvation in the pill-boxes in which they have been abruptly placed when in the middle of breakfast.

Could caterpillars groan, what fearful shrieks of these victims might not have been heard! But they "died and made no sign," and no coroner empanelled a jury to ascertain the cause of their premature decease.

Many parents are somewhat averse to their children taking up the pursuit of Entomology for fear it should encourage them in cruelty, and such persons, when they read of the heart-rending tragedies to which we have just alluded, will feel that they are fully justified in the mistrust they entertain of the benefits to be derived from entomological pursuits.

We believe that the starving of caterpillars, which is at times carried to a fearful extent, emanates entirely from thoughtlessness, and not from cruelty. A thoughtless person will often do many things which are cruel in their consequences, and yet the individual is not himself addicted to cruelty.

Now we believe thoughtlessness to be a very common fault with young people, and is the cause of half the mischief that they do; not being thoughtful they do not think of the consequences, just as an incipient chess-player will often, from the desire to cry "check," put his queen in a place where she is sure to be taken. Here we have the same thoughtlessness, though here unattended with cruelty. The young collector, who has starved a few valuable caterpillars, will be apt to be less thoughtless in that respect, and increased thoughtfulness in one amusement may extend to his other occupations.

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., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stainton will *not* be "at home" on Wednesday, the 6th of May. Mr. Stainton hopes to be "at home" on Wednesday, the 3rd of June.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. HUME.—The larvæ of the genus *Hydroeampa* live in cases under water, and feed upon aquatic plants.

W. W.—To transmit small larvæ use a tin box. To rear them see the 'Entomologist's Companion,' p. 87.

M. A. MATHEWS.—We shall be glad to find room for the report if possible.

an hour, during which time I captured eight, one or two being rather worn. I went again on the 15th, but they did not appear.—*Id.*

Teniocampa leucographa.—On the evening of the 18th inst. I shook two specimens from a sallow bush here; thus adding another locality for this species.—MURRAY A. MATHEWS, *Raleigh, near Barnstaple; April 20, 1857.*

Nemotois violellus.—*Gentiana Asclepiadis* and *G. ciliata* are neither of them natives of our island, but *G. Pneumonanthe* is; and this is evidently the species intended by the *G. præmonautta* of the 'Intelligencer,' p. 21. *G. Pneumonanthe*, the Calathian Violet of our old writers, and the Marsh Felwort of some authors, is by no means a common plant in England; yet it occurs in some plenty on moist heathy spots, especially in the north. I have gathered it near Southport, in Lancashire, and possess specimens from Cheshire and Yorkshire. Is there not a chance, then, that a little careful watching on the part of some of our zealous northern entomologists, might result in the discovery of the larva of *Nemotois violellus*, snugly feeding "in the unripe seed-vessels" of *G. Pneumonanthe*, in September, 1857?—REV. HUGH A. STOWELL, *Faversham; April 20, 1857.*

Fumea radiella.—Seeing only two localities mentioned in the 'Manual' for *Famea radiella*, I think it may be useful to those London collectors who may be in want of this species to know that it is (or was last season) very common on Hampstead Heath in the month of June. On the 26th of that month, last year, I saw numbers of them flying on different parts of the heath, at a short distance from the ground.—ROLAND TRIMEN, 71, *Guildford Street, Russell Square; April 21, 1857.*

Saturnia Pavonia-minor.—A very fine female came out of pupa on Friday, the 17th inst. On Saturday, the 18th, I took

her to the heath field at West Wickham, and captured ten fine males, which came flying to her in the afternoon. To-day I took my Empress there again, but she appeared to have almost entirely lost her power, for although a few males came flying round, they were very wild and flew rapidly away the moment I approached, so that I could not get one.—CHARLES G. BARRETT, 37, *Park Street, Mile End; April 20, 1857.*

Ants, versus Ichneumon and another.—I noticed on a bare bank a fly, apparently an ichneumon, dragging along a dead spider much bigger than itself, yet it pulled it along with great ease, till one of the large red wood-ants managed to get hold of one leg of the spider: this seemed to put the fly in a great flurry, and he went along faster than ever, dragging spider and ant together; then the ant began to catch at any thing he could get hold of, and so retarded the progress of the fly, till several more ants, which were following at full speed, came up and took possession; then a rough-and-tumble affair ensued, but the fly was obliged to give up, indeed, he seemed half afraid of being seized himself. The ants, having secured their prey, began to drag it away, and I was astonished to see how they carried it over projections and up the perpendicular side of the bank; generally three or four could manage it, but in very difficult places another or two would join them: having got it up the bank, and after a great deal of jostling and pulling, first one way and then another, they got it to one of the entrances of the nest, and there they were in a quandary, for the spider was much larger than the hole they wished to take it in at, and they did not seem to understand that, so kept trying to force it through the narrow entrance, till I was tired of watching, and went to catch the ichneumon, or one like it, which was then on a neighbouring bank: when I returned I found that the ants had broken open a

place at the side of the hole, and had got the spider in there. The ichneumon was a little larger than the common one which infests the larva of *Mamestra Persicariæ*, and black, except a band of bright orange-red, extending from the thorax nearly half-way along the abdomen. The spider was one of the large light-coloured ground spiders. I expect the ants were *Formica rufa*: their strength astonished me; I killed a *Cicindela campestris* and gave it them, and three or four of them carried it off: they seem able to carry several times their own weight.—ID.

COLEOPTERA.

Biphyllus lunatus is again far from rare on the Fungi here; and should any collectors of *Coleoptera* be still in want of the species, I shall feel great pleasure in supplying them.—GEORGE HARDING, JUN., *Stapleton, near Bristol; April 13, 1857.*

Drypta emarginata.—On the 18th inst. I had the pleasure of seeing alive one of these hitherto rare beetles, also thirty dead ones, and a lot of other rarities just captured by Dr. Power, near Alverstoke.—J. W. DOUGLAS, *Lee, London; April 20, 1857.*

The water-beetles now begin to show themselves, especially if they are fished for. In a favourite old pond near here, in which there is very little depth of water, and the surface of which it is difficult to see, by reason of the thick growth of water-plants, some species now abound. *Agabus agilis* and *A. affinis* are literally common; and if I were to judge by one day's experience I should say the same of *Colymbetes Grapii*, of which I saw Dr. Power take sixteen in two or three dips. I had then no water-net; and when I went the next day, provided with one, I could find only one example of *C. Grapii*; and the Doctor, at a second visit, only got four or five. But there are, doubtless, many more left, and

I mean to get some of them when they have recovered from their fright. They are only to be found in a shallow place, at the margin, where the water comes up over the grass. Two or three species of *Hydropori* abound; also some of the small *Philhydridæ*, and now and then an *Ilybius ater* and *I. obscurus* jump out of the *débris* in the net. It is a curious thing in getting water-beetles that it seems impossible to exhaust a place where you have begun to dip; you often get more the second or third time than the first; and after twenty hauls, when the water has become quite muddy, they still come in troops. All round this pond two grasses, *Dactylis glomeratus* and *Aira cæspitosa*, grow plentifully in great tufts, and in these I find quantities of *Geodephaga*, they having chosen the tufts for their winter quarters. I take a sharp knife and sever the tuft at the roots, or rather through them, thus literally cutting the ground from under the feet of the tenants above; then I pull the tuft to pieces over a sheet of brown paper, and out the sleepers tumble: sometimes there are but few, at other times there are dozens. If the weather be cold they lie still, but if warm they scamper off in all directions. In this way I have taken *Anchomenus gracilis*, perhaps the best of the *Geodephaga* here, two or three *Pselaphidæ*, and many species of *Staphylinidæ*; but the best way to get small species of the latter is to take home the refuse left on the paper and examine it on a sheet of white paper.—J. W. DOUGLAS, 6, *Kingswood Place, Lee; April 10, 1857.*

DIPTERA.

Larvæ of Tipulidæ.—I very much want some larvæ of *Tipulidæ*, and should be much obliged to any one who would send me some.—JOHN LUBBOCK, 11, *Mansion House Street, London; April 14, 1857.*

W. B.—No 1 is *Anticlea badiata*: No. 2, *Anticlea derivata*.

R. J.—The nearest localities that we know are Birch Wood for *Leucophasia Sinapis* and *Nemeobius Lucina*, and Coomb Hurst, Croydon, for *Thecla Rubi*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Notodonta trepida.—On the 8th of May last I took a female *Notodonta trepida* on the stem of an oak in Hants. She laid upwards of 100 eggs that evening and the following day. The young larvæ hatched in seventeen days: they were full fed, and buried in July. After supplying various friends I had about thirty left for myself. The first moth made its appearance this year, March 29, and they have continued to come out nearly every day up to the present time. On March 30 I found a fine female “*in cop.*” with a crippled male, which had come out the previous day. On the following evening the same male was “*in cop.*” with another female. On the evenings of April 6 and 7, another perfect male was “*in cop.*” with two more females. All these four females have laid batches of eggs, and I have now in my possession four lots of impregnated eggs. Should I be fortunate with them I shall be most happy to make some friendly exchanges with those who may be in want of this insect. There is not always a certainty as to the eggs hatching. I once found two pairs of *Notodonta cucullina* “*in cop.*” in my breeding box: both females laid eggs. In one case every egg hatched; in the other not a single one. The *trepida* pupæ were placed in a tin case about 10 by 12 inches, fronted with glass, and covered with gauze stretched on a wooden frame: about two inches of earth was placed at the bottom of the case; on this the pupæ

were laid and covered with damp moss. These cases, which appear to succeed admirably, are the invention of my esteemed friend Mr. C. R. Bree, in whose study the operations here described took place. I am very much afraid that the young larvæ will make their appearance before the oak leaves are out, and I believe the larva of *Notodonta trepida* never feeds on any other tree.—REV. H. HARPER CREWE, M.A., *Stowmarket, Suffolk*; April 11, 1857.

Eubolia multistrigaria.—I took this species last month, and should be glad to exchange a few pairs for any other local or northern species. I have also *Gnophos pullaria* of last year's capture.—JOHN PORTER, JUN., 8, *East Street, Lewes*; April 13, 1857.

Apatura Iris.—In the month of July last, when walking in the centre of the town of Ashford, my attention was called by a friend to a large insect flying in a wild manner high above the houses, and which, after a short time, came close by me and settled on the front of a house, and which I captured with my cap, and found it to be a very fine female specimen of the Purple Emperor.—A. RUSSELL, *Ashford*; April 11, 1857.

Natives of Bonchurch and Ventnor.—The following species may be obtained in the neighbourhood of Bonchurch and Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight; but whoever intends to visit this productive locality should do so soon, as it is in rapid process of cultivation. The list is of one season's investigation, and the asterisk shows that the insects are frequent there.

Polyommatus Adonis,*
 „ *Corydon*,*
Melitæa Cinxia,*
Vanessa Cardui,*
Satyrus Semele,*
Acronycta Ligustri,
Agrotis saucia,*
 „ *corticea*,*
 „ *lunigera*,*
 „ *obelisca*,*

Dianthecia Carpophaga,
Eremobia ochroleuca,
Polia serena,
Aplecta advena,*
Calocampa vetusta,
 ,, *exoleta*,
Cledeobia angustalis,*
Stenia punctalis,*
Spilodes sticticalis,
Botys flavalis,*
Mecyna asinalis,*
Gnophos pullaria,*
Coremia olivaria,*
Harpalyce Galiaria,*
Zerene adustaria,
 ,, *procellaria*,*
Acidalia ossearia,
 ,, *subsericaria*,
Ænectra Pilleriana,*
Notocelia Udmanniana,*
Catoptria pupillana,
Eupœcilia roscana,
Cochylis Francillana,*
 ,, *stramineana*.

These are the principal species to be found; but the incipient may see from this that the locality is worth research.—EDWARD SMITH, *Turkey Street, Worcester*; April, 1857.

Pamphila Actæon.—I shall feel obliged if any entomologist who has taken *Pamphila Actæon*, at Sidmouth, will inform me of its whereabouts. In return, if he wants any specimens, I shall be happy to forward him some if successful in getting the species.—E. S. NORCOMBE, 5, *Salutary Mount, Heavitree, Exeter*.

Gastropacha Ilieifolia.—I had the pleasure the other day of finding two specimens of *Gastropacha Ilieifolia* in my breeding cage.—E. S. BONNEY, *Churchdale House, Rugeley*; April 17, 1857.

Endromis versicolora.—On Tuesday I saw, at Brighton, six males and three females of the Kentish Glory. They were being set on the board, having been taken at Tilgate Forest by Mr. Price,

3, York Road, Hove, Brighton.—W. THOMSON, 19, *Old Broad Street*; April 16, 1857.

Endromis versicolora.—I have succeeded in capturing several specimens of this moth.—SAMUEL HOWSE, 82, *St. James's Street, Brighton*; April 18, 1857.

Hibernia leucophæaria.—On the 2nd of March I bred two, and on the 4th a third specimen, of the female of *Hibernia leucophæaria* from pupæ, found in the winter under oak trees. Mr. Doubleday, in a note to my friend Mr. Crewe, remarks upon the scarcity of the females of this insect in collections, both in this country and on the continent, in consequence of the intercourse with the males always taking place about four o'clock in the morning, when most entomologists are very properly asleep. If other collectors are as successful as I have been, this will be another obligation to be scored up in favour of my friend Mr. Green. The males all came out from February 13th to 23rd.—C. R. BREE, *Stowmarket*; April 17, 1857.

Biston prodromaria.—On the 16th, 18th and 20th of March, I bred single specimens of *Biston prodromaria* from pupæ found under oak, and kept from the 12th in my study with a fire. On the 2nd of April I bred one specimen in a room without a fire, making about a fortnight difference.—ID.

Brephos Notha.—You may now add this to the very few localities for *Brephos Notha*. On the 18th of March Mr. Crewe and myself found this moth in one of the woods in this neighbourhood flying about tall aspens. We did not take any that day, as they flew high. On the 3rd of April Mr. C. took two, by risking his neck in running among the stubs in the "New Fell." I was more prudent, and got none. On the 7th of April I went to the wood provided with a long bamboo net-stick. I arrived there at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., but they did not fly until about one, and then only for half

Label and Exchange Lists.—I have still a number left of the List of British Lepidoptera for labelling, printed on fine paper (20 leaves, 8vo.), as described in 'The Substitute' at page 7. I shall be happy to send a copy, post free, on receipt of 12 stamps. I have plenty of Exchange Lists of British Lepidoptera, which I can send to any collector, post free, at a shilling a dozen.—T. CHAPMAN, *Bothwell Street, Glasgow.*

A Junior Entomological Society.—I would be much obliged if you would insert this, in answer to the letter of C. G. W. in the 'Intelligencer' for April 11th. It is my opinion that it would be decidedly agreeable to many parties if such a society as you propose could be formed; I, for one, would be most happy to join it, and I think I can answer for three friends who would also be delighted to become members. I, and a friend of mine, made the attempt a short time ago to get up a private society, but we failed in our object for want of members. I am, therefore, very glad that this thought has been made public, as I am almost certain that with a little perseverance, what is now, as Mr. Stainton calls it, an idea, will soon become a reality, and then I am sure that we will all be much obliged to the author of that idea.—HARDINGE W. BROWNE, 1, *Westbourne Street, Hyde Park Gardens; April 14, 1857.*

COLEOPTERA.

The Coleopterist may begin now to "prick his ears" with delight, for we are no longer on the chilly confines of spring, but find ourselves all at once launched fairly into it "for better for worse," and must make the most of our coming opportunities. Unfortunately, as a body, entomologists are not the inheritors of much superfluous leisure, and cannot, therefore, command sufficient time for

more than occasional desultory collecting in places near at home: yet some few of our readers, we believe, are more blest in this respect than the rest, and it is to this happy band—this much-to-be-envied minority—that the following observations are more particularly addressed.

Those who make beetle-hunting the great business of their life (and who does not, who can?) should consider it a matter of duty to devote a portion of every season to travelling, in order that distant (and comparatively unexplored) spots may be examined, and that so our knowledge of the topographical distribution of species may be gradually matured. True, it is, that it may often appear a sacrifice to do so, both as regards time and expense, for the district in which we live may, like the vicinity of London, be more prolific than any other within our reach, so that we may feel but ill inclined to leave a good locality for a bad one; but in point of fact this is more apparent than real, and such a supposition could never, in reality, be entertained, except through a wrong appreciation of the duties of a naturalist, whose province it is, not only to *amass specimens*, but to *observe facts*. Even negative evidence, indeed, inferior as it must necessarily be to positive, is extremely important, as every year is most surely demonstrating; and if some of our greedy, mercenary, insatiable, avaricious collectors, who expect a *quid pro quo* for every hour that they are out, and calculate with exquisite nicety the *exchangeable value* of every unfortunate victim which is thrust into their bottles, would only be content to settle themselves quietly down for awhile in the neighbourhood (perchance) of some "barren moorlands," or bleak upland height, and there to study Nature in all her phases, determined not to leave it until they had gained some definite, general idea, of the denizens of the soil, and *would be satisfied with this information* (as feeling that

they had conferred more good upon science than they could even have done by a series of successive noonday revels in the metropolitan jungles), how much faster should we progress in all the great questions of our craft!

We cannot too strongly urge, thus early in our campaign, the desirability of concentrating our attention (during at least a portion of the season) to some specially selected spot, because it may, perhaps, suggest to those of our Coleopterists, who are likely to have leisure for wandering, to arm themselves at once with a 'Bradshaw's Railway Guide,' and to think over the map of England with a view to the future, so as to decide upon a field of action worthy of their energies and time. And in this decision let not the probability of *mere productiveness* be made the one ruling element. Those who adopt Entomology as a means of livelihood must necessarily regulate their movements according as they are likely to be remunerated, but those who go forward solely for the advancement of science will frequently reap, in districts where there is but little "game," an even *greater* amount of knowledge and enjoyment than elsewhere; for it is a remarkable fact (as though the result of the universal "law of compensation"), that it is in those regions, which are the least productive entomologically, that Nature is the wildest, and, in one sense, therefore, attains her maximum.

In some future numbers we propose to offer a few remarks on the general features of certain districts, as exemplified in the *Coleoptera*, but the space will not permit us to commence them now. We will, therefore, merely record from our personal experience, the intense delight of exploring (for even a few weeks) comparatively untrodden ground. Even though the species be but few which come within our grasp, the chance of novelties we feel is great.

The mere enjoyment of travelling to a

distance from the busy hum of our modern Babylon has been dwelt upon *ad nauseam* from time immemorial; yet it is by no means an insignificant item in inducing us to move. "Those," says an old writer, "who stay at home like snails, *cochlearum instar*, amongst brick and mortar (though like a *Psyche* or *Solenobia* would have been a more entomological simile), can never know much of Nature *practically*." Travelling, according to this sanguine author, is the source of all wisdom; and he quotes Moses and the Prophets in support of his theory. "We ought all indeed" (sagely continues he) "to travel,—*vita nostra peregrinatio est*."

HOW TO CATCH AN EMPEROR.

See 'Manual,' p. 35, and 'Zoologist' for April.

High on his leafy throne,
Seated in purple state,
The Emperor rules alone,
Superior to Fate.

Longing collector, go—
Thy net is all too short:
Kings are not taken so:
Put up with humbler sport.

Solomon in his glory,
Admired of Sheba's Queen,
As runs the sacred story,
In virtue sat serene;

But sinful sweets subdued him,
And filthy lust o'ercame.
Try muddy pools and sugar,
And thou shalt find the same.

E. H.

HERR DOHRN, the President of the Entomological Society of Stettin, and DR. HAGEN, the celebrated Neuropterist, are expected in London next week.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 31.]

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*



Gastropacha Illicifolia. (See p. 34.)

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

WE believe there is a steadily-increasing demand for Provincial Associations of Naturalists. The naturalist feels that, to a certain extent, he is looked on as a *queer fish* by his friends and relations, and therefore he is anxious to fall in with other *fishes* addicted to the same kind of *queerness*, so that they may keep one another somewhat in countenance.

Besides, man is a social animal; he was not formed to live alone; his higher faculties do not obtain their full play till he mixes in society; hence the desire that our isolated naturalist expresses to find other naturalists is simply one of those feelings implanted in the heart of man by which he is continually impelled to improve himself. Well, we will suppose that this isolated naturalist does succeed in finding some kindred spirits, and that then, with the view of obtaining the maximum amount of benefit from each other's society, they resolve to form themselves into a Club or Association,

with stated rules and periods of meeting. So far, so good!

We are not speaking here solely of Entomological Associations, we are alluding to Natural History Clubs, which include, besides Entomologists, Ornithologists, Botanists, *et hoc genus omne*.

Clubs of Naturalists of all sorts are likely, in provincial towns, to be more serviceable even to Entomologists than Clubs purely Entomological, and they are far more likely to be attainable in country towns, where Entomologists are not numerous, than an Association composed exclusively of Entomologists would be. All such Clubs or Associations should have fixed periodic times of meeting: in the winter in-doors, in the summer in the open air. These open-air meetings, these rambles over hill and dale, replace the boisterous pursuits of hunting and shooting, to which men, of a lower grade of civilisation than your Naturalist, are not unfrequently addicted. On such excursions it must be a great boon to the Entomologist to have a

Botanist at his elbow to whom he can at once put the question, on finding any caterpillar on some plant which is strange to him, "What plant is that?" At the same time, Botanist and Entomologist will not be sorry occasionally to pick up some scraps of information about birds from their companion the Ornithologist.

One main use of these Associations is, as we have already remarked, that the individuals composing them get the support of others in giving a sanction or countenance to their pursuits, often derided as frivolous by the empty-headed, but, perhaps, full-pursed members of the community. At the same time, from mixing with others also acquainted with Natural History, with those who know as much, if not more than himself, our isolated Naturalist is very apt to get his conceit in his own excessive attainments taken down a peg, whereby he becomes a wiser, and, perhaps, a better man.

The man who lives too much by himself is very apt to make a little idol of self, and there always seems a sort of natural harmony in the phrase "a selfish old bachelor;" therefore it is very desirable that a man, whether a Naturalist or not, should form one of some more or less numerous Association, as thereby he becomes more useful, and as he finds his usefulness to others increased, he will also find an increase in his own happiness.

So true is it, that the man who spends his whole ingenuity in contriving how to add to his own happiness will probably fail, whereas the man who, without troubling himself about his own happiness, sets to work to increase the hap-

piness of others will find, not only that he will often succeed in his attempt, but that he will at the same time have obtained such an accession of his own happiness, as he who seeks it *directly* will never find.

GASTROPACHA ILICIFOLIA.

On Cannock Chase and the Northern Moors this insect is now to be looked for. It is much smaller than our old friend of the genus, *the Lappet*, and is of a much paler colour, besides the prettily varied fringes of the four wings give it a grace and neatness which *Quercifolia* wants. Of course, as its name implies, the insect at rest looks amazingly like a dead leaf, and is, therefore, very apt to be passed by as one, yet it strikes us that the "varied fringes" ought to catch the eye of the keen collector: dead and withered leaves are not often marked with such regularity.

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; at BRITTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; &c., &c., &c.

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

Those who want it by post can have it

direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stainton will not be "at home" on Wednesday, the 6th of May. Mr. Stainton hopes to be "at home" on Wednesday, the 3rd of June.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAR WESTER.—We are not sure about the larva: take more. The moth is a Micropteryx, too much rubbed to be identified.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures in Scotland.—I have again taken *Petasia nubeculosa*, six miles from the spot where I captured my first specimen; also a few larvæ of a *Psyche*, and have just taken the first two of the Kentish Glory, or rather it should be called the Scottish Glory, *Endromis versicolora*, both males.—H. J. HARDING, Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire; April 17, 1857.

Ennomos Illustraria.—I have, within the last five weeks, bred a long series of these insects from the eggs of the autumn brood of last year, and shall be happy to send them in return for any of the following species in fine condition.

Lithosia stramineola,
Luperina cespitis,

Luperina abjecta,
Chersotis agathina,
Agrotis obelisca,
Taniocampa miniosa,
Xylina semibrunea,
Catocala Promissa,
,, *Sponsa*,
Coremia munitaria,
Harpalyce sagittaria,
Sericoris Daleana,
,, *micana*,
Enchromia, either of the three,
Coceyx finitimana,
,, *ustoinaculana*,
Pamplusia subsequana.

—WILLIAM MACHIN, 35, William Street, Globe Fields, Mile End, London; April 18, 1857.

Lepidoptera larvæ.—I am now breeding, from the eggs obtained last season, *Liparis Monacha* and *Trichiura Cratægi*. The hope to have some fine specimens to part with in exchange for other Lepidoptera that I am in want of makes me publish the above so early, as it will give parties a little time, and that I may put aside for them. I shall be glad to hear what they can help me to: nothing but perfect specimens will be useful.—WILLIAM RODGERS, Moorgate Grove, Rotherham; April 19, 1857.

Cucullia Chamomilla.—I have bred a few very fine specimens of *Cucullia Chamomilla*, which I shall be happy to exchange for *Acherontia Atropos* or *Apatura Iris*, neither of which species I possess.—J. B. RYDER, 15, Navy Row, Morice Town, Devonport; April 20, 1857.

Taniocampa Populeti.—I have taken at the sallows this season five dozen of *Taniocampa Populeti*: I have about a dozen left, and should any person have *T. opima* or *leucographa* to spare I shall be happy to exchange with him.—T. L. CRUMP, Bromsgrove, Worcester; April 20, 1857.

Endromis versicolora.—I and three others made an expedition to Tilgate

Forest, and captured of this species a female, sitting quietly on the heather in the sunshine, and a male sitting low down in the heather, about three o'clock P. M. Several more males were seen on the wing. Last week another male was taken sitting on the bole of a birch tree.—PERCY ANDREWS, 17, *Montpelier Villas, Brighton*; April 22, 1857.

Calendar of Lepidoptera.—One word or two more before “your correspondent from the far west” closes. I have, in manuscripts, a list of the British Lepidoptera as far as the end of the Noctuæ, arranged according to their appearance in each month, and referring to the pages of the “Manual,” and marked *c* for common, *s* for scarce, &c., as the case may be. Now I shall be glad to have this published if I can get enough just to clear expenses, or to subscribe to any one else who may feel inclined to bring one out. The having such a list is a great help, as I have found it, since it enables you to see at a glance what you want; or slightly to alter the words of Terence, too well known to every schoolboy, to be able to say, “In tempore ad larvam veni, quod rerum omnium est pinnam.”—REV. G. J. BOSTOCK, *Bideford, North Devon*; April 24, 1857.

Aleucis Pictaria.—On the evening of the 21st I took two specimens of *Aleucis Pictaria* on Dartford Heath. A friend, who was with me, succeeded in taking three.—E. G. BALDWIN, *Albany House, Barnsbury Park*; April 23, 1857.

Since my last communication I have taken five more specimens of *Aleucis pictaria* on Dartford Heath.—ID.; April 27, 1857.

Hibernia rupicaprariva.—I beg to correct a slight error in my note of last week. It is the female of *H. rupicaprariva* that copulates about four in the morning. Mr. Doubleday says he never saw *H. Leucophaaria* in cop., or heard of any one who had.—C. R. BREE; April 27, 1857.

Cheap Cabinets.—In looking over the Index of the ‘Substitute’ the other day, I was much surprised to find so many interesting things that I had not then perused,—such as the cabinet question; new clap-net; sugaring for *A. Iris*—“et multa alia quæ nunc describere longum est.” Now, as regards the cabinet question, “I found at p. 61, as follows:—“We are convinced that hitherto entomologists have paid a fancy price for their cabinets; that good sound ones, not fancy articles, could be made for one-half the usual charges, and that the maker who first introduces such will be a benefactor to the rising race of entomologists, and will, doubtless, reap his reward.” Now, though I wish not to lay claim to any merit as a benefactor, yet as a sympathiser with the rising race I come forward, and leave the cabinet-maker to reap his reward. The dimensions are as follow:—13 drawers; depth 2 inches; width 18 inches; breadth 14 inches. The fronts, knobs, frames for glass, top, sides, and two flaps, are all made of capital well-seasoned mahogany. The crown glass in frames, lock, bolts, hinges, &c. are all of the best quality, as several collectors who have seen the cabinet can testify to. The drawers slide in the approved London fashion, and any one can get such an one (barring the cork) “all for the small charge of” £3 10s.; if no glass is wanted, 10s. less; and if no frames, 5s. less still. Any cabinet may be ordered, larger or smaller, at the same rate, which, with glass and frames complete, is less than 5s. 6d. per drawer. Now, is not this cheap enough? If any one wishes to ascertain anything further on the subject, or to order one suited to his wishes, I shall be glad to answer any enquiries on behalf of the man who made mine, and who being almost obliged to stay within doors, is willing to turn his attention to insect cabinets.—REV. G. J. BOSTOCK, *Bideford, N. Devon*; April 24, 1857.

A Visit to Chateaudun.—Yesterday I returned from a visit to M. Guenée at his country residence, near Chateaudun. I saw some of the proof sheets of the volumes of the *Geometridæ*, and I understand their publication will take place in the month of September next. The situation of M. Guenée's house, surrounded by little woods, in which grow a great variety of plants, is eminently favourable to the pursuit of Entomology; and, had the trees been further advanced so as to have been in full leaf, the country would have looked very pretty. H. T. STAINTON, *Paris*; April 23, 1857.

A Junior Entomological Society.—Having just seen C. G.'s communication respecting a Junior Entomological Society, I write to say that if such a Society should be formed I should be very happy to join it. It is a plan which I have tried to carry into effect with several of my friends, but gave it up for want of members. I know several junior entomologists who would be delighted to join. I should be very glad if C. G. would favour us with his address in the 'Intelligencer.'—BADEN HENRY POWELL, 6, *Stanhope Street, Hyde Park Gardens*; April 22, 1857.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

On a True Parthenogenesis in Moths and Bees: a Contribution to the History of Reproduction in Animals. By PROFESSOR VON SIEBOLD. Translated by W. S. DALLAS, F.L.S. 8vo, cloth, 5s. London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

(Second Notice).

We resume our extracts from this interesting work.

"The two species of case-bearers just mentioned (*Solenobia lichenella* and *triquetrella*) are not, however, the only examples of the true Parthenogenesis; an

equally striking example of the virgin reproduction of a female insect is presented by *Psyche Helix*. Of this extremely remarkable moth we are at present only *certainly* acquainted with the female. In the caterpillar state it lives in a case, which in its form resembles a sinistral snail-shell, to which similarity the specific name given by me to this *Psyche* also refers.

"The case of *Psyche Helix* is nearly as large as a small pea; it exhibits three and a half whorls, and consists of a firm whitish tissue, which is thickly and firmly coated externally with small particles of earth. The colour of the case is usually earthy grey, but in certain districts blackish or reddish brown cases occur; this is probably in connexion with the colour of the soil from which these case-bearers partly derive the material for their cases. Here and there also, individual cases occur with separate whorls. The uppermost and narrowest half-turn is always very indistinct, and generally appears collapsed. At the place where the second whorl commences there is always a lateral opening, the margins of which usually lie down and conceal the entrance to the cavity of the whorl. When the caterpillar has evacuated its fæces, it pushes them out of this aperture, when the edges of the latter rise a little. This lateral opening of the case is really due to an interruption, which the walls of the case exhibit at this point in almost the whole of their transverse diameter. The body of the caterpillar is indeed also spirally curled, but in its form and length it only corresponds with the lowermost whorl of the case. In this way it would be impossible for the caterpillar to push its body up into the uppermost narrow whorl for the evacuation of its fæces. The female of *Psyche Helix*, like all the females of *Psyche*, after completing the business of oviposition, quits its case, which is firmly spun down by its anterior aperture, and for this purpose it makes

use of the lateral opening in the hinder whorls of the case, although the animal with its empty, shrivelled body could easily force its way out, through the narrow aperture at the apex of the case. But there is probably another circumstance which prompts the caterpillar instinctively, whilst finishing and enlarging its case, to introduce a lateral opening below the uppermost narrow whorl; I mean the eventual permission of the act of copulation, which, in this case, from the peculiar form of the case, could only be effected through a low lateral aperture of this kind."

This case-bearer was first mentioned by Réaumur, who has figured the case, but for many years it had escaped attention, till recently (in 1849) Senator Von Heyden observed it near Freiburg, and it has subsequently been found in many other localities, and on the Continent it appears widely distributed, but we are not aware of any British specimens having been found. We think we hear some reader exclaim, "Tell us what it feeds on!" to this we reply in the words of Professor Von Siebold:—

"The caterpillar of *Psyche Helix* selects various plants for its nourishment. On the Schlossberg, near Freiburg, it feeds upon *Artemisia vulgaris*. According to Zeller's testimony, it also lives upon *Anthyllis vulneraria*, *Lotus corniculatus* and *Gnaphalium arenarium*. Kollar found his on *Atriplex laciniata*." It has also been found on "*Alyssum montanum*, *Teucrium Chamadrys*, *Cheiranthus odoratus* and *Scabiosa arvensis*," and has been fed with "*Lamium purpureum* and *Hippocrepis comosa*."

"These case-bearers are leaf-miners, after the fashion of the caterpillars of *Coleophora*, pushing their bodies far in between the cuticles of the leaves, through a round hole which they gnaw in the latter, and devouring the chlorophyll all round them, during which process the case remains outside, sticking with its

aperture to the opening in the epidermis. The leaves and even the variegated flowers of the food-plants are often in this way completely decolorized by the case-bearers." * * * * "When these case-bearers are full-grown, which is the case in the latter part of the summer, they quit their food-plants, like the other caterpillars of the *Psychidæ*, and seek a suitable place for their change to the pupa-state. When they find stone walls or rocks in their vicinity they creep high up on them, and spin down the lower aperture of their dwelling firmly. In passing through the process of moulting also, these caterpillars, like all other case-bearers, always spin down their habitations temporarily."

This last-mentioned circumstance has been sometimes curiously misunderstood, and in Kirby and Spence we find it thus cited:—"The caterpillar of a little moth knows how to imitate the air-pump, producing a vacuum when necessary for its purposes, without any piston beside its own body." (Seventh edition, pp. 8 and 261). We are sorry to destroy any of the romance with which these insects have been invested, but truth compels us to assert that the firm adhesion of a case to a leaf is never caused by a vacuum produced by the tenant inside; the cases are much too large ever to be completely filled by the body of the caterpillar, and the firmer adhesion in some cases is caused by the case being purposely more securely spun to the surface on which it rests, whilst the larva retires to change its skin; the proceeding being analogous to that of a human being, who, while in the operation of dressing, should fasten his door.

Professor Von Siebold continues:—"If, after some time, we examine the spun-down case of a *Psyche Helix* during its period of pupation, we find the pupa in the lower whorl of the case, with its anterior extremity directed upwards, and its hinder extremity downwards towards

the attached lower aperture." * * * *
 "In all the cases of *Psyche Helix*, in the pupa state, hitherto examined by me, of which I have had the opportunity of observing more than 150 within seven years, I never found any but a female pupa."

Here we must for the present pause, but we hope to revert to this book again before long.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

It was at the beginning of May, last year, that Mr. Hemmings sent up the full-fed larva of *Bucculatrix maritima*: indeed, the larva was so well fed, that it formed its cocoon on the road, and the larva of this species has neither been figured nor described.

One had naturally looked forward to the return of this season of the year, expecting when the "merry month of May" came round again to have received this little caterpillar from Mr. Hemmings. But alas! for human expectations, as most of our readers well know Mr. Hemmings was taken suddenly ill last January, and in a few days he was no more. He has been called away for higher purposes than to supply that link in the chain of scientific discovery which, it had been imagined, he would himself have completed.

The larva of this *Bucculatrix* had been found on the *Aster Tripolium*, a common plant delighting in "muddy salt marshes." It is very doubtful whether any of the Brighton readers of this notice are sufficiently learned about Micro-Lepidoptera to be able to find so small a larva as that of a *Bucculatrix*, but perhaps some other coast entomologist may meet with the little larva elsewhere. Should this be the case, I should be much obliged by his sending

me a few. The insect has been taken near Gravesend, St. Osyth and St. Vincent's Rocks, near Bristol. Probably it is not confined to the south of England, and I know that the *Aster Tripolium* grows northward, as I first made acquaintance with it above Kilmun, at the head of the Holy Loch.

It is only a proper tribute to the memory of Mr. Hemmings to perfect the discovery which he has commenced. "*Ars longa, vita brevis.*"

Another Brighton insect, which Mr. Hemmings used to take, is *Colcophora binotapennella*. The larva of this has not been discovered, though Mr. Hemmings had repeatedly looked for it: so many of the larvæ of that genus are on the move in May, that one would naturally expect that if a *Coleophora* larva was to be found at all, that was the month to find it. *Binotapennella* may occur in other maritime localities, but up to the present time I have never heard of its being taken any where in this country but at Brighton, where it was found by Mr. Hemmings and Mr. Douglas "among *Salicornia* and *Chenopodium maritimum*."

Coleopterists are attracted to the coast for several reasons at this early period of the year, and I certainly am holding out some inducement to Lepidopterists to do the same; but if any one visits the Isle of Wight now, I hope he will not forget to look about him for that very pretty little *Glechia littorella*, taken there some years ago by Mr. Stevens, and which, I believe, has not subsequently been taken by any one. If its haunts were well watched when the insect is on the wing, a clue might be afforded to its food-plant, and hence to the habits of the larva.

This is no time to be idle, and I trust every one is "up and doing."—H. T. STAINTON; April, 1857.

THE SONG OF THE MOTHS.

With fingers weary and cold,
 With an aching back, there lay
 A man stretched out on a waterproof
 coat,
 Plying a trowel in clay,
 Dig!—dig!—dig!
 A laugh rung out loud from some Goths;
 Come hither, he said, and list while I
 sing
 This song,—“The Song of the Moths.”

Munch,—munch,—munch,
 While the lark is singing on high
 And munch,—munch,—munch,
 When moon and stars gem the sky.
 And oh! but God is great,
 He cares for these delicate forms,
 These poor helpless things that so soon
 will change
 And quit this “diet of worms.”

Munch,—munch,—munch,
 Till the skin begins to crack:
 Munch,—munch,—munch,
 When new coats have grown to their
 back—
 Third, and second, and first,
 First, and second, and third,
 And then comes a change more wonder-
 ful still—
 While he sung they scarcely stir'd.

O! men with sisters dear!
 O! men with mothers and wives!
 Go learn that your God a lesson gives
 In these poor creatures' lives.
 An egg brings forth a worm,
 Which feeds and goes down to its grave
 Not dead, but buried alive for months
 Through winter its life to save.

But why do I talk of Death?
 To show that since man was born,
 All these insects are types of his change
 Till resurrection's morn.
 Their change so like our own,
 What seems death is but a sleep,
 To fit us for holier states,
 Where we shall cease to weep.

Dig!—dig!—dig!
 The sexton never flags,
 He sings at his work, no matter who's
 dead,
 King, or beggar in rags.

The splendid hall, and the naked floor,
 The castle, the humble hearth,
 All give up their tenants to take this
 sleep
 In the arms of mother earth.

Dig!—dig!—dig!
 There's work my men to do:
 Dig!—dig!—dig!
 The labourers are but few.
 Worm, and pupa, and egg—
 Egg, and pupa, and worm,
 With the times and seasons are made to
 change,
 And put on another form.

Dig!—dig!—dig!
 In this dull autumnal light,
 And dig!—dig!—dig!
 Ere the weather is warm and bright;
 For from beneath the ground
 These pupæ then shall rise,
 And sail aloft on beauteous wings,
 Beneath the sunny skies.

To see them sip the sweets
 From the flowers that deck the mead,
 Or watch them toy with their mates,
 To me is pleasure indeed.
 Oh! that for one short hour,
 You felt as I then do feel,
 A Maker's love in your bosoms,
 Melting your hearts of steel.

Give, then, but one short hour,
 A respite, however brief,
 To carnal thoughts of the man-made
 world,
 With its mad joy and grief,
 And turn ye to God with childish heart,
 And meek and lowly mind,
 And see his love in all that lives,
 Whatever be its kind.

With fingers weary and cold,
 With an aching back, there lay
 A man stretched out on a waterproof
 coat,
 Plying his trowel in clay,
 Dig!—dig!—dig!
 The laughter had ceas'd 'mongst the
 Goths,
 And slowly and sad they wended their
 way
 From the place where the old man lay
 And sung this “Song of the Moths.”

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 32.]

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*

ENTOMOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

THE Regius Professor of Entomology has not yet been appointed. The blame does not rest with Lord Palmerston, for there is no such chair. Have we faith that there ever will be such a chair? *We* have!

When we consider the extreme infancy of Entomology,—for a hundred years have not elapsed since Linné gave it a definite form by the introduction of the Binomial system of Nomenclature, and arranged the orders very much as we now have them, and constituted genera which now are almost all co-extensive with our families: what a master mind was his!—when we consider the extreme infancy of Entomology, we cannot be surprised that it has not yet acquired a sufficient *status* at our seats of learning to be deemed worthy of a professional chair. But this is an age of progress, and events are rapidly following one another, which will bring Entomology into greater general repute than it has hitherto enjoyed.

The publication last year of Mr. Wollaston's work 'On the Variation of Species,' was certain to operate beneficially on Entomology. Naturalists who knew nothing of Entomology, and cared less for it, found that it was made use of to furnish a collection of facts bearing on the great question common to all

branches of Zoology,—To what extent do species vary? and what are the causes operating to produce varieties? Hence, the general Naturalist rose, from the perusal of Mr. Wollaston's book, with the conviction that the observations of Entomologists might be useful to furnish deductions capable of being extended to other branches of Natural History.

The publication this year of Siebold 'On a True Parthenogenesis in Moths and Bees' has startled physiologists by the enunciation of a new law,—a law derived from a close scrutiny into the manners and habits of insects. That a Queen Bee who has never had her nuptial flight should lay eggs would have been nothing startling, but that those eggs should hatch, not exceptionally, but as a rule, and that those eggs should invariably produce drones, is one of the most astounding and important discoveries recently made in Natural Science.

We all know that Natural Science is making great progress now at both Universities; and as both Geology and Botany are now made the subject of lectures we entertain no doubt that the day is not distant when lectures will also be delivered on Entomology.

Lately, at Oxford, there has been established an "Oxford University Entomological Society," and this alone is a most cheering sign for the further pro-

gress of this branch of Science on the banks of the Isis. How useful such an institution must be to all young Entomologists going up to Oxford and knowing no one! They have but to make their tastes known, and they become at once *free* of an extensive 'set,' for few people are more ready to fraternise than Entomologists.

We are in daily expectation of hearing that a similar institution has started into existence on the banks of the Cam; or is the Cam a more sluggish stream than the Isis? We would fain not think so. We have known more Entomologists from Cambridge than from Oxford; perhaps, since Mr. Hope's collection went to Oxford, those entomologically disposed prefer Oxford to Cambridge. Can this be so?

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; at BRIGHTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; &c., &c., &c.

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

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting

4s. 6d. to Mr. E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stainton hopes to be "at home" on Wednesday, the 3rd of June.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. PARRY.—Expressly for the 'Manual:' not to be had separately.

C. G. has communicated his name and address for the benefit of those it may concern, and all communications respecting the proposed "Junior Entomological Society" are requested to be addressed to C. Gloyne, 5, Terrace, Kensington.

G. H., JUN.—The larva of *Nepticula trimaculella* is figured in the 'Natural History of the Tineina,' Vol. I.

H. Z.—It is not usual to place the name of the genus to every species in the cabinet, and we have no intention to print such a list as you propose. When you have learned to *know* the species you will not find it a desideratum.

T. LINNELL.—There is nothing remarkable about the appearance of *P. meticulosa*: no doubt it had hibernated.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Eggs of Butterflies.—Am I making too free in asking you to give us some in-

formation in the 'Intelligencer' respecting the place and time in which some of our butterflies deposit their eggs? Does *Vanessa Urticae* lay its eggs in the autumn, or do the hibernating specimens alone fulfil this office? Other butterflies, such as the genus *Polyommatus*, which we must suppose to be in the egg state throughout the winter, are the eggs laid among the grass roots? I remember seeing in some publication, with your name appended, a recommendation to the collector to search for the eggs of the Lepidoptera on the bark of shrubs during the winter. But although I have had considerable opportunity, I have never had the good fortune to see any, except those of *Clisiocampa neustria*, and that was some time back. Any answer to the questions I have proposed, or any information respecting the ova of the Lepidoptera, would be most gratefully received, if not out of the province of the 'Intelligencer.'—H. ZACHARY, JUN., Cirencester; April 27, 1857. [We shall be glad of answers to these enquiries.]

Notodonta Carmelita.—A small male of this species emerged from the pupa in my cage about a fortnight since: no more have appeared, so I fear the seven others, which fed up from the egg last year and changed into pupæ, are dead. This makes the second time I have bred this species from the egg. I shall be glad to hear if those friends that I supplied with eggs last year have been more fortunate.—S. STEVENS, 24, Bloomsbury Street, London; April 28, 1857.

Notodonta Carmelita.—I bred a female of this insect on the 18th of April, from a larva taken at West Wickham in July last.—H. NICHOLLS, 12, Rydon Street, New North Road, Islington; April 28, 1857.

Arge Galathea.—I would take as a great favour if any of your correspondents would acquaint me, through the

medium of your valuable journal, of any locality, near Epping, where I might meet with *Arge Galathea*.—THOMAS SAGE, Lewisham; April 28, 1857.

Endromis Versicolora.—A female of this species was taken in the town of Monmouth on the 30th of April, 1839, resting on some iron railings on the bank of the river Monnow, and contiguous to various trees, viz., alder, beech, horse-chestnut, poplar, &c. I saw the insect shortly after it was taken, but never heard of any more being taken there.—THOMAS PARRY, Bank, Merthyr; April 28, 1857.

Brephos Notha.—I have frequently obtained this species in an open part of a wood, near Monmouth, in March and April, and in fine seasons in considerable numbers. They fly above the tops of tall young trees, oak and birch, but generally too high to be easily taken, although I have occasionally taken them. The females sometimes descend to the ground, where they run about, apparently waiting for the males. I once saw them together, and they are then easily taken by dropping a ring-net over them. *B. Parthenias*, although said to be more common, I have never taken.—ID. [Are you sure you have not transposed the names of the two species?]

Eupithecia Succenturaria.—Last June I took a fine specimen of this insect in this neighbourhood. I believe it is the first found here.—W. PRESCOTT, 40, Mount Street, Salford; April 25, 1857.

Gastropacha Ilicifolia.—I was delighted in beholding in my breeding cage, this morning, three specimens of *G. Ilicifolia*. My brother, W. A. Bonney, Esq., writes me word that he took a pupa on Cannock Chase on the 21st of April, which came out the next day.—F. BONNEY, Marlborough College, Wilts; April 25, 1857.

Gastropacha Ilicifolia.—A fine female specimen of *Gastropacha Ilicifolia* came out of the chrysalis on the 25th of

March. The caterpillar was taken by my brother on Cannock Chase.—T. G. BONNEY, 3, *Great College Street, Westminster*; May 2, 1857.

Killing Large Moths.—I should be glad to know of the most approved method of killing any large moth, say a Hawk for example, which will not submit to be brought home alive in a pill-box to be stifled in the laurel. In the 'Entomologist's Annual' you recommend oxalic acid, saying it will kill the largest species almost instantly. I have not tried it myself, but my brother has, and failed,—I mean in causing instantaneous death. His victim was a bred specimen of *P. Machaon*, and he applied the acid most unsparingly without its producing the desired result: the tragedy was, therefore, brought to a close by chloroform. Now, I suppose the cause of failure, in this instance, was either through the improper mode of application, or through the solution not having been mixed properly; so I want you to tell me the proper way to mix the acid, and also the best mode of application. I often wonder, when I read of the great captures of some entomologists whilst out in the woods, as to how they manage to destroy the life of their victims without destroying their beauty also. If you will kindly give me a few words of advice on the subject as to the *modus operandi*, &c., I shall be much obliged.—T. LINNELL, *Reigate, Surrey*; April 28, 1857. [We shall be glad to have some answers to these queries.]

Abnormal Cocoon of Saturnia Carpini.—On examining some cocoons of the Emperor moth in my breeding cage, I found one quite imperforate, being rounded at each end like the Eggar moth's case, and, when opened, it appeared packed tight with the exuviae of the larva and pupa, and a crumpled deformity, who had evidently not died without a struggle, as the back of his thorax was as featherless and shiny as a

beetle's wing-case. It is strange that the insect architect should have omitted such a necessary article as the door-way when spinning up; and it would seem that one instinct is considered sufficient for each species, as the Puss moth, which leaves no exit in its case, would have easily forced a passage through that which proved an "Emperor's" prison and tomb. I shall be glad to hear, from any collectors who are in the habit of breeding the insect, whether the above is a frequent occurrence.—E. C. RYE, 14, *King's Parade, Chelsea*.

Nepticula Myrtillella.—Professor Frey has succeeded in rearing the *Nepticula* from the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, and has placed it in his collection with the above name. The insect has some affinity to *N. Salicis*, but the fascia is more distinct and broader, and placed nearer towards the apex of the wing.—H. T. STANTON, *Zurich*; May 1, 1857.

Elachista tetragonella.—Yesterday I made, with Professor Frey, a small excursion, and found the larvae of this species in the leaves of *Carex alpina*: the mines are very white and transparent, and readily attract attention. *Tetragonella* has some similarity to our *Trapeziella*. Is that also a *Carex sceder*? I found at the same time a *Colcophora* larva on *Betonica officinalis*, which I at first supposed to be *Wockeella*. On showing it, however, to Professor Frey, he recognised it as *Auricella* (or a new species allied to that). The case is broader and shorter than that of *Wockeella*.—IBID.

ORTHOPTERA.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, when preparing for church, a male cricket (*Acheta domestica*) started from the folds of a coat which had been laid on a chair. Wishing to examine the intruder, as an entomologist should I seized him by the third joint of one of his second pair of legs with a pair of fine forceps. The

creature struggled vainly to escape: finding it useless, he twisted himself round *and deliberately bit off the part I held of his leg at the joint immediately above it.* I think it is in that most amusing work, 'Episodes of Insect Life,' that the tale is told of a hungry cricket having been known to dine off his own leg, *accidentally detached.* The strange proceeding of my friend yesterday is a fitting pendant to it.—CHARLES H. MIDDLETON, *Rotherham; April 27, 1857.*

—
A Junior Entomological Society.—I saw in the 'Intelligencer' for April 18th, an idea of establishing a Junior Entomological Society in London. I believe that if such a Society could be formed here, it would be decidedly agreeable to many. Cambridge was next to London in establishing a Working Mens' College, and I hope it will be the same in forming an Entomological Society.—J. PRIME, 17, *Coronation Street, New Town, Cambridge; April 26, 1857.*

To Kill Insects.—Having found the following method of killing insects very effective, and never having seen it noticed, I now send it, thinking that it may be of service to some of your readers. I may just mention that it is not a plan of my own discovery, but that I obtained it from a friend. It is as follows. Take a small bottle with a wide mouth, put some sponge in the bottom, then pour in a few drops of strong *spirit of ammonia*; keep the bottle tightly corked to prevent escape. Insects placed in a bottle thus charged soon cease to live. It is a very safe process, and also a cheap one, as sixpenny worth of the *spirit* will last for a length of time. When moths (these are what I have chiefly tried) are plentiful, two bottles, thus primed, should be taken, as when put in too quickly after each other they are liable to get rubbed. For taking *Noctuae* at sugar it is very good, as the mouth of the bottle

is easily placed over them, and they immediately fall in. I have taken the two *Calocampæ* in this way in fine order. It is not safe, however, to put in some of the more delicate green ones, such as *Halias prasinana*, as it destroys the colour, while *Diphthera Orion* and *C. Aprilina* are not at all affected by it, while with brimstone the reverse is the case.—J. PRISTO, *Alverstone, Whippingham, Isle of Wight.*

Sugaring.—The following method of sugaring has been found to answer well. Instead of brushing the sugar on the bark of the trees, get some pieces of coarse rag, mix up your bait, and steep them in it: let them remain till they are well saturated, when they may be pinned up wherever you wish, and when done with put away for the next night, &c. One batch of rags will last for a length of time, sugar being added when required. *Rotten* apples, when sliced and pinned to trees, appear to attract moths nearly as well as sugar. Some of our friends, who are fortunate enough to obtain these, might try the plan, and let us know the result.—Io.

The Preservation of Specimens.—I want to know whether there is any thing that can be done to insects (such as Coleoptera and Lepidoptera) which will make it impossible for the mites to injure them at any time. The common method for preventing their attacks is, I believe, the keeping some strongly smelling substance in the insect-box, but I have not found this method a satisfactory one, for, if the box be left unopened for some time, either through the smell becoming weaker, or from some other cause, on examination the active operations of vermin are often found to be going on inside. Now it is, I think, a serious drawback to the pursuit of Entomology as a recreation, if, after having devoted a considerable amount of time in acquiring a collection of specimens, it is necessary that this collection be constantly watched

and attended to in order to prevent its destruction, for this constant demand upon one's attention and time must be a serious interruption to one's other pursuits. I myself would willingly spend some additional time and labour upon my acquisitions if by thus doing I could free myself from future trouble, and could put them by as I would a collection of eggs, &c., at liberty to turn my attention at once to other things. I have been thinking, then, that a strong solution of corrosive sublimate in sprits of wine, if applied to the bodies of insects, might possibly preserve them perpetually from vermin, and that without any injury to the specimens, and I want, from some competent authority, answers to the following:—1st. Is there any thing which would be preferable to the corrosive sublimate for the above purpose, and if there is not, would that, properly used, make it impossible for the insects, to which it was applied, to be injured at any time by vermin? 2nd. Would the application of this damage the specimens in any way, either at once or in course of time? 3rd. What is the best mode of application, if it be decided to use it; would it be sufficient to apply the solution with a brush to the bodies of the insects, or should they be wholly, or in part, immersed in it: might not beetles be immersed, and their outsides washed, if necessary, afterwards?—JOHN LINNELL, JUN., *Red Hill*; April 28, 1857. [Will some of our correspondents give us their experience on this subject.]

Explanation of Scientific Terms.—In the current number of the 'Manual' you give excellent advice—"to call insects by names by which other people will know them;" and at page 314, referring to the Family *Catocalidæ*, an explanation occurs thus: "the name of the genus signifies 'beautiful beneath.'" To those who have "little Latin and less Greek," a systematic explanation of this character would facilitate the adoption

of your advice by novices. Paxton and Lindley's 'Botanical Dictionary' is an example of this kind. Can any thing be done in this direction for Entomology?—W. R. MORRIS, *Kent Water Works, Mill Lane, Deptford*; April 13, 1857.

Change of Address.—I have lately changed my place of residence to Spring View, Liscard, Lancashire.—NICHOLAS COOKE, late of *Everton, Liverpool*; April 13, 1857.

COLEOPTERA.

In our last notice we strongly recommended those Coleopterists to whom "the ways and means" are likely to be forthcoming, not to allow the entire campaign of 1857 to pass away without devoting at least a portion of their time to travelling, in order that, by the close investigation of some particular spot as yet but imperfectly explored, our general knowledge of the topographical distribution of species may be gradually matured, and that, too, simultaneously with the accumulation of their season's material. It is only, indeed, by realising this two-fold object of their mission, that a vast proportion of our collectors can be induced to turn their labours to good account; for to content themselves with the mere bringing together of specimens (apart from the observation of collateral facts) is not sufficient, but to work out the statistics of any given locality, in connection with its Fauna, not only adds to our immediate stores, but confers, at the same time, a solid boon upon Science. If a title of our beetle-hunters would bear this steadily in mind, how much vaster would be the increase of knowledge at the end of every year than it is! Let us hope, however, that a brighter era is dawning upon the entomological world, and that the real importance of insect-geography, as regulated

by the geological structure of the earth's surface, is beginning to be appreciated.

Districts near the sea are now very productive; and those Coleopterists who can secure a fortnight's sojourn in any one of these, would do well not to lose the opportunity. There are spots on the Essex coast, within easy access of London, of which comparatively but little is known: the whole line of coast, to the north-east of Southend, is nearly a *terra incognita*, and many of our scarce *Carabidæ* might probably be taken there at the present time. The *Harpali*, we all know, are exceedingly local, occurring often in one small portion of an area, and leaving the rest of it untouched, and there is no telling, therefore, until tried, how far the exploration of new localities, such as these, might succeed in filling up a host of gaps in our cabinets, which have been, hitherto, destined to stare us in the face so reproachfully. At the Chesil Bank, near Weymouth, the *H. neglectus* literally teems in May, and yet you search in vain for it along the Dorsetshire shores generally. In the Isle of Portland the *H. semiviolaceus* is almost equally common, but it does not occur except on one or two of the slopes. In the Isle of Wight, again, the rare *H. cupreus* may be met with on clayey cliffs adjoining the chalk; but unless you ramble along the entire coast, so as to examine it *as a whole*, the chances are you will come away unblest with the acquisition of *H. c.* In like manner, at Slapstou Ley, in South Devon, the *H. litigiousus* is found in company with the *attenuatus*, whilst at Swansea and Tenby, in South Wales, the *H. melancholicus* (a species which makes its appearance also at Glengariffe, in the south-west of Ireland) is here and there to be picked up.

Although tolerably well explored already, there is, perhaps, no spot which

would better repay the labours of a Coleopterist, early in the spring and summer, than the Chesil Bank: most of the species peculiar to saline and maritime districts are there. Amongst the former may be particularised *Aëpus Robinii* and *marinus* (which occur beneath stones below high-water mark), *Cilenum laterale*, *Bembidium pallidipenne*, and *Dyschirius salinus* and *thoracicus* (all of which may be captured running over the sands when the tide is out), whilst among the latter we may call especial attention to the beautiful *Omophlus Armeriæ* (which flies lazily over the flowers in the hot sunshine, or buries itself deep in the umbels), the *Cardiophorus Equiseti* (which may be found crawling up the sand-hills), to the *Harpalus vernalis* and *pubescens*, the *Musoreus Wetterhali*, and the little black *Anthicus fenestratus* (which abounds in grassy places alongside the pebble ridge), and to the *Phytonomus mixtus*, *Tychius flavicollis*, and two species of *Micronyx*, which harbour amongst the refuse and sands around the roots of plants. A writer in the 'Zoologist' (p. 1934) has, however, fully enumerated the treasures of this "Coleopterous Oasis," and we would, therefore, refer those collectors who may be inclined to reinvestigate it to the statistics there enumerated.

But whatever locality be fixed upon as a field of action, for heaven's sake let it be worked thoroughly, and, above all, *let us know what is found there*. By tutoring the eye to observe fact (and not the hand, merely, to bottle specimens), every sojourn of a few weeks in a given spot will enable us to accumulate ideas sufficient to last us for several months of after-contemplation. "By the help of truths, already known, more may be discovered;" so let us start with this as our axiom, and endeavour to turn all our opportunities for acquiring additional knowledge to a good account.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

If the next volume of this work is to consist of twenty-four *Elachistæ*, it is necessary that all eyes and hands be at work assisting in unravelling that very tangled skein.

Magnificella: this is a prize worth looking for, and though it may, like *Brunnichella*, be not a grass-feeder at all, I should be very glad if some of my Bristol correspondents could contrive to pitch upon it.

Apicipunctella: this swarms so where it occurs, that it *ought* not to be a difficult matter to find the larva. Having taken it on an actual moss, I am half inclined to suspect that it feeds on some *Carex*, or perhaps *Eriophorum*. There was plenty of the last-named plant where I got them (and plenty of midges, too! How they did bite, to be sure!).

Occultella: this, no doubt, feeds in some grass that loves damp, shady situations: it was just in such a locality where Mr. Douglas met with the perfect insect at West Wickham.

Consortella: this insect is by no means uncommon up Headley Lane towards the chalk-pit, and Professor Fréy assures me the larva feeds on *Poa nemoralis* and *trivialis*. Unfortunately I am not, at present, aware of any distinctive characters which the *leaves* of those grasses possess, and I half suspect that it is rather polyphagous among the grasses.

Zonariella: the larva of this species ought to be looked for in the localities where the imago occurs, among *Aira caspitosa*: it mines the whole width of the leaf, *slightly* inflating it.

Rhynchospora: as I had no opportunity of getting this larva figured when I found it three years ago, I should be very glad to receive a few from some moorland collector. The food plant is *Eleocharis*. Perhaps we may discover

that *Eleochariella* patronises the *Rhynchospora*.

Triatomea, *Collitella* and *Pollinariella*, must all occur as larvæ about this time, and should be well sought for on the chalk and on the limestone. All three species occur at Mickleham, and I believe also at Bristol.

Mr. T. Wilkinson having last year bred *E. Pollinariella*, will probably this year be able to collect the larvæ.

Ochreella: I rather suspect this larva will be polyphagous; perhaps, almost as bad in that respect as the neighbouring species *Cygnipennella*.

I should be very glad to hear from any one who has found a recipe for separating the larva of *E. luticomella* from that of *E. atricomella*.

Among the Cyperaceous plants, which would probably repay the *Elachista*-hunter for a careful search, may be enumerated *Cyperus fuscus*, *Schœnus nigricans*, *Cladium Mariscus*, *Rhynchospora alba*, *Eleocharis*, *Scirpus* and *Eriophorum*, besides, no doubt, many of the genus *Carex*, (which, in the last edition of Babington, extends to seventy-one species).—H. T. STANTON; *April*, 1857.

E. Newman acknowledges the receipt of Ten Shillings for Mrs. Hemmings. The donor does not desire the publication of his name.

IMPORTANT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK.

8vo, cloth, price 5s.

ON A TRUE PARTHENOGENESIS in MOTHS and BEES: a Contribution to the History of Reproduction in Animals. By Professor VON SIEBOLD. Translated by W. S. DALLAS, F.L.S.

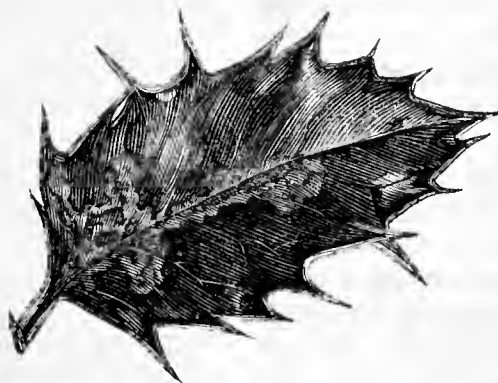
John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 33.]

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.



Holly Leaf mined by a Dipterous Larva, *Phytomyza Aquifolii*. (See p. 50.)

THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

THE East Anglians appear to have less tendency to Entomology than any other inhabitants of our island, only excepting those descendants of the ancient Britons, the Welsh.

We do not propose, at present, to discuss the cause of the languid state of Entomology in the Principality; but why are those fine insect-producing counties, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Lincolnshire, so poorly peopled with Entomologists. Suffolk, it is true, has of late been benefited by the recent settling there of the renowned pupa-digger, Mr. Greene, and the amusing writer, Mr. Crewe. Professor Henslow, too, is at work, near Ipswich, developing Entomological tendencies (as he has already developed Botanical tendencies) in his school-children, and a neighbouring clergyman, who bears the venerated name of Kirby, has commenced a career of emulation with

Mr. Henslow in this Naturalist-growing race. All this promises fruit at some future day, but we may have long to wait. In the meanwhile agriculture is advancing, hedge-timber is being cut down, and hedges are being stubbed up; marshes (renowned in the time of Hadoworth for the good things they produced when explored), now never visited by the tread of the Entomologist, will surely soon be drained, and their present races of occupants will then vanish before the advancing tide of civilization, as certain as snipes, which the poet Rogers once used to shoot where Conduit Street now stands, are no longer to be seen on that spot.

There are many of these Norfolk marsh-insects which it would be interesting to meet with and study,—not merely to find a new habitat for a rare species,—catch every specimen we possibly can (impaling them perhaps six on a pin), thus destroying the brood, but

leaving a sufficient quantity to prevent the little colony from becoming extinct, and, at the same time, allowing ourselves an opportunity of studying the habits and transformations of the denizens of the little marshy fen.

In Norfolk there are a few Entomologists who are mostly collected in one spot, for Entomologists have always a tendency to multiply where they settle, and at present Lynn Regis appears to be the focus of Entomology in Norfolk. It is the task of the Entomologists of Lynn to entomologise the whole of their county. May they succeed!

The extensive county of Lincolnshire is one of the worst populated by Entomologists in the whole country. And why is this? We know of one Lincolnshire Entomologist from whom we expect much; but certainly the insect-hunters in the parts of Lindsey and Kesteven are few and far between. There may be more in the county than we know of: let us hope it is so.

Essex we have kept to consider last, from its propinquity to London, and Essex is entomologically notorious from containing Epping; but beyond Epping, northward and eastward, how many Entomologists does it contain? Look at the country about Colechester teeming with *Iris*; the lane, near Lavenham, where Mr. Gaze took *Lathonia*; and why should *this* country be unproductive of Entomologists?

HOLLY LEAVES.

At this season of the year none who look at a holly bush can fail to perceive that many of the leaves bear on the

upper surface a large irregular pale blotch, the work of a small mining larva.

Benevolent individuals, aware of our partiality for small mining larvæ, and unaware that those in the holly are not Lepidopterous, persecute us about this period of the year with these fly-blown holly leaves, each post bringing us a donation of two or three. At Christmas time such a contribution might not be altogether useless, as the holly would serve to deck our studio; but now Christmas, with all its associations, is a little *passé*, and, as the revenue is now so flourishing, there is no occasion for our kind friends to inflict upon themselves unnecessary postage; hence, that they may learn "what to avoid," we this week give a figure of a holly leaf with the discoloured track of the larva of *Phytomyza Aquifolii*, a small Dipterous insect, a description of which will be found in the second volume of Mr. Walker's 'Insecta Britannica, Diptera.' A history of the little insect, illustrated by a plate, will be found in the ninth volume of the second series of the 'Annales de la Société Entomologique de France' (published in 1851), at p. 143, Plate V., No. 6. This history is by our very excellent friend Colonel Goureau.

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; at BRIGHTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; at LEEDS of J. Fox,

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COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

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

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stainton hopes to be "at home" on Wednesday, the 3rd of June.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. W. B.—*Hydradephaga* includes the families *Dyticidæ* and *Gyrinidæ*: *Plithydrida* includes *Hydrophilidæ* and other families. The characters of all these are given in Stephens's 'Manual of British Beetles,' to which we must, for want of space, refer you.

C. H.—The case-bearers sent are *Coleophora lineola*: the plant is *Ballota nigra*.

E. W.—You should never know whether your pupæ are dead or not, because you should never handle them. Directions for keeping them properly will be found in the 'Substitute.'

ERRATA.—Page 43, line 17, for "obtained" read "observed;" line 27, for "them" read "three." Page 46, in the address of Mr. N. Cooke, for "Lancashire" read "Cheshire."

Calendar of Lepidoptera.—In answer to your correspondent's note on the above, I may say that I have been preparing a "Calendar" for my own use, and find it very useful. I have followed the plan adopted by Mr. Stainton in his 'Entomologist's Companion,' at pp. 8—23, adding another column for each month of the larva and imago. If your correspondent will publish such a Calendar, I think it would prove useful to many. I shall be happy to become a subscriber if the figure is not too large.—W. C. TURNER, *Bermondsey Square*; May 5, 1857.

A New Bait for Moths.—While at the shallows one evening lately, I observed on a birch tree a moth engaged in supping on the juice which exudes from the young buds, and, on further examination, my friend Mr. D. P. Morison and myself had the pleasure of capturing more.—FRANCIS B. W. WHITE, 2, *Athole Place, Perth*; May 5, 1857.

A New Gelechia Larva.—On the 2nd inst. I found among clover, on the slope of one of the hills near Zurich, a caterpillar which was quite new to me. It had some slight resemblance to the larva of *G. rufescens*, and was excessively active (as I found to my cost, nearly all that I collected having made their escape before I got home). It feeds between united leaves, after the style of *Gelechia taniolella*. Professor Frey, to whom the larva was likewise new, told me that in that locality he had frequently taken the perfect insect of *G. Coronillella*, and suggested that this might be the larva of that species.—H. T. STAINTON, *Lucerne*; May 5, 1857.

Notodonta Carmelitu.—I have bred a male and a female specimen of this Bombyx from two eggs kindly sent me by Mr. Stevens last year. The first emerged

May 1st, the second May 9th, and both about 9 A. M. They were placed in the sunshine, and expanded their wings perfectly; but the wings did not dry so quickly as in some species. They should not be killed much before evening. The habits of the insect appear to be very quiet, both in the larva and imago state.—REV. BERNARD SMITH, *Marlow; May 9, 1857.*

Brephos Notha and Parthenias.—With reference to my note inserted at page 43, I do not think that I have transposed the names, for the antennæ of the males of *Notha* appear to be pectinated.—THOMAS PARRY, *Merthyr; May 11, 1857.*

DIPTERA.

Dipterous Larvæ.—Walking in the Green Park on Sunday morning, May 3rd, I noticed that the walk was thickly covered with small caterpillars. They extended over a space of about 100 yards in length, on the walk that runs parallel with Piccadilly, between the clump of large trees and the east side of the park. There were very few, as far as I could see, on the grass, but I noticed that the soil appeared full of small holes. In some places there was a caterpillar on every square inch of ground. I saw but few of them, or the holes, in other parts of the park. Can you give me any information about them? I send a specimen.—T. G. BONNEY, 3, *Great College Street, Westminster.* [The larva arrived dead and shrivelled. It is Dipterous: probably one of the *Muscidæ*.]

Defence of Entomology.—“Whatever has been worth God’s while to create must be worth man’s while to study.” Would any one publish a paper (not a long one) in defence of the (generally called) “frivolous” pursuit, Entomology, such as the “Song of the Moths,” for instance, or something of that sort? It need not necessarily be in verse, but should be printed in a short, cheap form,

and sold at so much a hundred. It might be of use to entomologists to distribute amongst some of the “seoffers” at Nature and Science, who, I am sorry to say, are too numerous.—W. C. TURNER, *Bermondsey Square.*

A Junior Entomological Society.—We have received the Rules of the “Entomological Society of Chelsea.” This Society is intended chiefly for the benefit of beginners. The Secretary is Mr. Richard G. Keely; the Treasurer, Mr. A. Gibbs, 26, Bute Street, Old Brompton; and the Librarian, Mr. Herbert F. Gibbs, 20, Robert Street, Chelsea. We are requested to state that the next meeting will be held at the house of the Librarian on Monday, June 1st, at 8 P. M., and any person wishing to join the Society may then be proposed, or may receive any information respecting the Association, by previously addressing a line to the Secretary.—ED.

Botanical Knowledge desirable.—The advantage of a scientific knowledge of plants to the entomologist is so often indicated in the columns of the ‘Intelligencer’ and ‘Substitute,’ that I am surprised to find no account in them of a botanical introduction. *Cucullia Absinthii*, *Deilephila Euphorbiae*, *Aporia Cratægi*, *Nonagria Typhæ*, are a few of the many insects the names of which point out the plants on which they feed; besides, any one that is familiar with the natural arrangement of plants, together with the technical terms on the wrapper of the ‘Manual of British Butterflies and Moths,’ may name insects by their characters. Some years ago I bought the seventh edition of Smith’s ‘Introduction to the Study of Botany,’ and the fifth edition of the ‘British Flora,’ both edited by Sir W. J. Hooker; and when I got familiar with the physiology and the arrangement of plants therein taught, I began to name plants accordingly. After encountering many difficulties I met with a plant with downy

seeds and pink-coloured flowers, bearing the marks of the class *Octandria* and order *Monogynia*, and the generic characters were as follows:—Calyx superior, 4-partite; segments free, deciduous; petals 4; capsule elongated, 4-seeded, 4-celled, 4-valved, and many seeded; seeds with a tuft of hairs at one extremity,—and the plant agreed with the genus *Epilobium*, according to the synoptical table of the Linnæan system in the above-mentioned Flora. At page 111 the genus *Epilobium* is divided into three sections; and as the plant had a 3-cleft stigma it belonged to the second section. The second section contains three species: first, *montana*; leaves shortly petiolate, glabrous, all toothed: second, *parviflorum*; leaves sessile, lanceolate, slightly toothed: third, *hirsutum*; leaves semi-amplexicaul, ovato-lanceolate, deeply serrated, hairy; stem very much branched, hairy; root creeping. And as the plant agreed with the third species the name was *Epilobium hirsutum*. Then let us adhere to the precepts of scientific men, though the path may be as if beset with briars, crossed with streams, and impeded with declivities; let us unite our efforts in removing those briars, in assisting each other in crossing the streams, and making steps in the declivities: by so doing we shall be able to bring science and labour into the valleys, on the plains, and upon the mountains, of the midland counties.—HENRY SCOTT, Labourer, *Eave's Lane, Chorley, Lancashire*; February 12, 1857.

COLEOPTERA.

There is a region which all Coleopterists, at some time or other of their lives, should visit; and if so be that ever the re-enactment of the great code of our entomological laws should devolve upon us, we would make it a *sine qua non*

that no collector should be regarded as a "Coleopterist" at all until he had made himself practically acquainted with that abode of bliss. It is, of course, to the fens of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire that we allude, those superb flats known locally (in a general sense) as the "Bedford Level," and throughout Cockneydom as the "Whittlesea Mere district." It was once a glorious tract, but the ruthless hand of so called agricultural science (!) has laid waste its fair places, and has studded in these latter days with degenerate corn-fields and cabbage-grounds those looming, bitter-peopled swamps, which the patriarchs of even the present generation can recall with such exquisite delight. Beloved Whittlesea! how does the heart of a Coleopterist rise into his very throat with indignation, to think that thou art no more. Thy broad expanse of waters, which once formed the nucleus of all that could be desired, have been (mark the word) *drained away*, and the deep black "lodes" which emptied themselves into it, up which the flat-bottomed boats used to steal noiselessly along between the towering reeds, and which were so deep and so black, that if ever you chanced to be upset you sank straight to the bottom and were never heard of any more, have dwindled into mere ditches, truly pitiable and ludicrous to behold. But if this wondrous region was thus emphatically *good* within comparatively recent days, what was it in the times of our sainted forefathers? It was absolutely divine. Henry of Huntingdon, in the reign of Stephen (A.D. 1135), described it as pleasant and agreeable to the eye, and watered by many rivers which ran through it, diversified by many large and small lakes, and adorned with many woods and islands. And William of Malmesbury, in the reign of Henry II. (A.D. 1154), in writing of the lands round Thorney, says "It is a very paradise in pleasure and delight,—it resem-

bles heaven itself; the very marshes abounding in trees, whose height, without knots, do emulate the stars. The plain there is as level as the sea, which, with the flourishing of the grass, allureth the eye." And, now, what shall we say? *The railroad goes over it*, and has (*credat Judæus!*) spun its iron meshes everywhere with astounding impudence. But cheer up, O son of the chase! if scarlet clouds of *Chrysophanus dispar* no longer begem the forests of the twelfth century, there is still something to be obtained; and the very railways, which have marred what was once so admirably perfect, have some advantages of their own, and may be conveniently made use of by John Bull on reaching his field of action.

Go, therefore, after reading this article, immediately to King's Cross, and ask for a second-class ticket (you may have a *first* if you like) to Holme. Holme is barely three hours from London, and contains an excellent little hostelry, where man and net may be accommodated, close alongside the station, and implanted in the very marshes themselves. What was once the Mere is within a mile of the inn (called, by the way, the "New Inn," because it was built a long time ago), so that you turn out upon the collecting-ground *instantly*.

Do you ask, what is to be found there? We answer, "go and see;" and when ascertained, be kind enough to tell us (for it would be interesting to know whether much change has come over the Fauna in the course of a few years). If, however, you will not stir—for human nature is very obstinate and perverse—until assured of success, we hereby, with pleasure, guarantee you, and if you will only consent to search carefully beneath the heaps of rubbish, which are certain to be standing along the edges of the dykes, you will not have cause to regret. The two *Panagæi*, *Odacantha*, *Dromius longiceps*, *Omaecus aterrinus*, *minor* and

gracilis, *Agonum sexpunctatum*, *Trechus micros*, *dorsalis* and *incilis*, and a host of other "gems," used to be found there, and amongst the refuse of the sedge-boats *Demetrius imperialis*, and numbers of long-forgotten species, formerly abounded. So go and see whether they abound still.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

It is always advisable to have two strings to one's bow, and in case we do not succeed in scraping together twenty-four "Natural Histories" of *Elachista*, one thinks of falling back on the *Coleophora*. In this genus there are several of which we know the larvæ, but want them for description or figuring, such, for instance, as—

Lixella: this grass-feeding larva, in a case which looks merely like a bit of withered grass, and therefore is very difficult to find, occurs at Box Hill and Headley Lane, and near Bristol. I hope some one will be able to send it me before I sally forth and get it myself.

Vibicella: this is the *Genista tinctoria*-loving insect of Trench Wood, Worcestershire. I cannot fancy that that can be its only British locality, but, even if it be so, will not this sentence be read by some one who can just go and get a few dozen of the shining black cases of *Vibicella*, and cry 'Eureka?'

Conspicuellæ: if this larva is as rare as usual this season I can hardly expect any one to be so patriotic as to part with one of these treasures even for the purpose of having its portrait taken. The art of taking likenesses of *Coleophora* larvæ is still a very difficult process: the larva has to be stripped (despite of its blushes) of its clothing; and in this stripping process the dress often gets hacked or torn to smithereens, so that after the artist has duly depicted the charms of the *Coleophora* in its nude

state, it cannot hastily *redress* its injuries by putting on its old frock, and so it frequently happens that the poor thing dies of exposure; a sad calamity if it be a rarity. However, as some day, no doubt, some one will turn up *conspicuella* by the score, it will be as well for the lucky fellow to bear in mind that *conspicuella* is wanted here in more senses than one.

Pulliatella: this larva has not, I believe, been met with here for several years. The great big flaps to the case readily distinguish it from *Anatipennella*, and, like that species, it is polyphagous.

Currucipennella: also in a pistol-shaped case on oak, hornbeam, &c., but generally rather a rarity in this country.

Saturatella: Mr. Burton found a case last year, at the beginning of July, "on the common broom, on the road leading from Llangollen to the limestone rocks, where *Ashworthii* is found: it appeared tolerably abundant." I hope to receive, from some of the North Wales tourists, some of these larvæ this summer, so as to establish, by breeding them, whether they are related to *saturatella* or not.

Murinipennella: the larva will be found the middle or end of June on the seeds of the *Luzula*.

Badiipennella: this ash-feeding larva, in its pretty little case, I expect to find myself; but in case my expectations are vain, I shall be very glad to hear that some one else has got a store of it in case of need.—H. T. STAINTON; *April*, 1857.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

On a True Parthenogenesis in Moths and Bees: a Contribution to the History of Reproduction in Animals. By PROFESSOR VON SIEBOLD. Translated by W. S. DALLAS, F.L.S. 8vo, cloth, 5s. London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

(Third Notice.)

Whilst on the subject of *Psyche Helix*,

Von Siebold gives the following very interesting little note.

"Besides *Psyche Helix*, there are some other insects, whose larvæ make cases in the form of a snail-shell. In the genus *Psyche* itself there occurs another species, the caterpillars of which, like those of *P. Helix*, bear about with them a spirally-twisted case. By the kindness of Professor Zeller, of Glogau, and Dr. Rosenhauer, of Erlangen, I possess two earth-coloured, snail-like cases with perfectly flat convolutions, found in Sicily and Spain. They are nearly three times as large as the cases of *Psyche Helix*, and from their different form and size belong to another species, to which I will give the provisional name of *Psyche planorbis*.

"In the family of the *Phryganidæ* also, larvæ occur which form a spirally-twisted domicile. I saw several of the habitations of this insect in Bremi's collection, at Zurich, partly collected in Corsica and partly on the Lake of Como. Bremi has given the name of *Helicopsyche Shuttleworthi* to the questionable Phryganidan from which these spiral cases are derived; and many specimens of a similar smaller case have been sent to him from a brook in Porto Rico, the inhabitant of which Bremi has named *Helicopsyche minima*. A principal distinction between these Phryganidan domiciles and the spiral cases of *Psyche* consists in the fact, that whilst in the case of *Psyche Helix* extremely fine grains of sand are stuck as a coating upon the outer surface of the white web of the case-walls, in *Helicopsyche* the walls of the habitation are formed directly and solely of larger, polygonal particles of sand, closely cemented together from within and without. . . . That the *Helicopsyche* cases are really produced by a Phryganidous insect, I ascertained from the contents which I extracted from the two cases *Helicopsyche minima* still furnished with opercula. These con-

sisted of a dried pupa, which, in the form of the legs and of the long antennæ, the four hairy rudiments of wings and the two biting jaws, exactly resembled a *Phryganidan*."

Do such things occur in our fresh-water lakes? We recommend Mr. Kingsley to bear this question in mind, when next he visits Snowdonia; perchance he may stumble on a new "wonder of the shore."

The following suggestion thrown out at pp. 106, 107, is worthy of attentive consideration.

"In *Psyche Helix*, *Solenobia clathrella* and *Lichenella*, in opposition to the Bees, the females after copulation will probably deposit those fertilized eggs from which only males are developed.

"Hence it may happen that here and there, in the open air, we find the male and female individuals living together by themselves, and separate from each other. With this the observation of Zincken stands in perfect accordance that many case-bearers only occur in separate sexes during the larva and pupa state, and that where one sex is met with the other may be sought for in vain. . . . The male individuals in the larva state probably lead quite a different mode of life in *Psyche Helix*, and might in consequence have hitherto escaped the observation of those entomologists who hoped to find the caterpillars of the males of *Psyche Helix* as case-bearers with a convoluted dwelling.

"For these assertions of mine, which are only expressed as suppositions, a support may be found in an observation made by Léon Dufour. From a particular gall he always reared nothing but female individuals of the Hymenopterous insect *Stomoclea*, but was much astonished when he obtained nothing but males of this insect from the pupa of a *Tenthredo*!"

In the Introduction, p. 6, will be

found the following hard hit at the entomologists of the present day.

"By the entomologists the physiology of reproduction has been very scantily enriched of late, as most of them found their task only in rectifying the species of insects; many of them endeavoured, at the expense of much time and trouble, to determine those species which have been furnished with names by Linnæus and Fabricius, whilst the majority found a still greater pleasure in enriching the systematic Catalogues of Insects with a few perfectly new, although extremely insignificant, species."

Here we conclude our notice of this interesting publication.

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The Holidays
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Why do the Entomologists want a
Weekly Newspaper?
Who bids for the Bugs?
&c., &c., &c.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 34.]

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*

COUNTRY LIFE.

MUCH as the poets have sung of the pleasures of the country, and of a country life, we fancy that it is the dwellers of the towns who most enjoy the country—when they can visit it.

Those who live from January to December in the country have little conception of the peculiar feeling which a run into the country produces in those who see it but occasionally for a few days in the course of the year. By such the nosegay of real country flowers is treasured as long as it will last, and a bright-coloured beetle is often brought home, and kept as a curiosity typical of the bright summer's day and brilliant blue sky, when it was found crawling on some flowery bank.

Go, visit some small country village where there are only straggling houses, and not a single street, where from every cottage window views of fields and trees may be obtained, enquire and see if the inhabitants of this obscure village, which a poet would describe as a little paradise, are at all aware of the peculiar pleasures which they might be supposed to be enjoying. He who, on some chance excursion from the town where he is detained by business throughout the year, visits such a quiet spot, is, no doubt, surprised at the callousness of these villagers to

the pleasurable sights and sounds by which they are surrounded: he is, perhaps, almost envious of their lot, and wishes (oh, how fervently!) that he could quit the manufacturing town, of which he is continually breathing the smoke, and live peaceably in just such a quiet rural retreat. Before, however, the spirit of envy and discontent enters his bosom, let him note whether the inhabitants of this quiet hamlet are really so much more highly favoured than himself. He feels himself in an ecstasy of joy this glorious summer day, when the birds are singing all around him, the grateful perfume of the flowers is wafted towards him, and the eye gloats with delight on the green fields and fresh green foliage of the trees, or glances rapturously over the hilly view in the distance. But how far is it not the case that the extreme enjoyment which he derives from his peep into Arcadia arises from the fact that such enjoyment comes but seldom? He feels that he is but in the country for a time, and that the next day he must return to his continual grind, grind, of daily business. He calls to memory the bright summer days when he visited the country the previous season; they stand up in his recollection as oases in the desert; and, if he could probe the hearts of the villagers around him, he would find that he derives more, far more, enjoyment from his few visits to the country

than they do from the year-long residence among rural sights and sounds.

It must be this circumstance that explains the fact that collectors of insects swarm in nearly all our large manufacturing towns, and do not exist in small country villages. The artisan from the town likes to bring back from the country some tangible reminiscence of it, and, as flowers soon fade, insects are frequently taken up as peculiarly fitted by their easy preservation and bright colouring to remind him of his pleasant "day in the country," and when once a single individual has started on this career others soon imitate him, a competition ensues, and before long a collection of insects makes its appearance, and is shown with pride by the gude wife, with the assurance that her husband "found 'em all hisself."

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send

us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stanton has returned from the Continent, and will be "at home" on Wednesday, the 3rd of June, at 6 p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. M., HILLDOWNTREE.—Your butterfly is *Argynnis Scelene*. The moth is *Polyphasia russata*.

T. CLEMENTS.—The plant is buttercup. The insect *Sciaphila Virganreana*.

G. F. M.—*Faliginosa* varies much in its time of appearance.

M., RYDE.—Yes: *A. Euphrosync.*

REV. J. GREENE.—In our next.

T. H., BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—*Sabellicæ* is only a variety of *Napi*.

A. T., WALTHAMSTOW.—If your insects are *Aurcola*, they may have been tempted out by the fine weather.

C. P., CHICKERELLA.—Your insect is the Buff Tip, *Pygara bucephala*: it is very abundant. Water-beetles often fly about. See 'Elements of Entomology,' No. 4, p. 77.

F. K., MANCHESTER.—Your cases are *Fumea nitidella*: they must have been old cases, full of eggs deposited by their previous occupants when you found them.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Agrotis putris.—I have lately been breeding this species, and have a number of duplicates, if any one wants good specimens.—G. F. MATHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple*; May 9, 1857.

Charocampa Celerio.—In November, 1851, I caught, at Henley-on-Thames, a perfect specimen of this insect. The larvæ of *Stauropus Fagi* occurred last autumn in the beech woods there.—H. J. STUBBS, *Newbury, Berks*; May 12, 1857.

Narycia and Acentropus.—Dr. Hagen, at present on a visit to this country, has given me some information which is of interest to English Lepidopterists. He has examined the typical specimens of *Narycia elegans* now existing in the Stephensian collection in the British Museum, and finds that they are Lepidopterous, and not Neuropterous as placed by Mr. Stephens. Further, it is found that this insect is no other than the well-known species *Xysmatodoma melanella*, which in former time also rejoiced in the name of *Tinea atrella*. Dr. Hagen also entirely agrees with Mr. Westwood in thinking that *Acentropus Garnonsii*, also placed by Mr. Stephens among the Neuroptera, is a truly Lepidopterous insect.—J. W. DOUGLAS, *Lee*; May 16, 1857.

Apatura Iris.—As every hint towards success is valuable, especially when an *Emperor* is to be caught, some of your readers may be glad to avail themselves of the following. Early last June I was delighted to find the larva of *Apatura Iris*; it was a pledge that in due time his majesty would pay us a visit, though, as a novice, I could entertain but a very faint hope of ever becoming more than a distant acquaintance of so high a personage. You may, therefore, judge how agreeably surprised I was to learn, one

scorching day in July, that his majesty had been caught regaling himself upon the imperial delicacies of dead stoats, weasels, &c., hanging upon some low bushes as a terror to evil doers. I need scarcely say that I did not neglect the first opportunity of visiting the spot, and had the satisfaction of seeing, within the space of an hour, three Emperors descend from their thrones to breakfast upon the delicious viands. In conclusion I would say, let every one in possession of any information, however trifling or unimportant he may think it, communicate it willingly and at once, so as to be available for the present season.—WILLIAM STURGESS, *Kettering*; May 12, 1857.

PS.—May I ask whether *Grapta C-Album* is a sufficient rarity to be worth exchanging for any local species, as it occurs in some plenty not far from here, as does also *V. Polychloros*. I may likewise add that *Thecla Quercus* was so common last summer, that I counted as many as forty sporting round one lime tree.—W. S.

Eggs of Gonepteryx Rhanni.—By searching the young shoots of the Buckthorn about this time, at the top of the plant you will find the egg of *Gonepteryx Rhanni*: it is a conical-shaped greenish egg, adhering to the leaf by its broad end with the narrow pointed end projecting, which renders it very conspicuous. The larvæ may be found in a few days on the mid-rib of the closed leaf, and I may mention that I have never found more than one egg on a single branch of the same tree.—J. W. PALMER, 20, *Victoria Road, Kentish Town*; May 12, 1857.

Notodonta Carmelita.—I had the pleasure of taking, last week, at Black Park, a fine pair of this species at rest on a birch tree. They are in beautiful condition, and as they were "in cop." when I took them, I hoped to have had some larvæ, but the female has unfortunately

proved barren. — H. TOMPKINS, 90, Guildford Street, Russell Square; May 11, 1857.

Nubeculosa and the Little Birds.—Having seen a treatise on this subject by one who signs himself "A Lover of Novelty," I am induced to state something on this novel point. After the insects had been out some days, Mr. F. said, "Why I have not seen any of my little birds yet;" but soon after this he exclaimed, "Oh! here they are, look out!" and there indeed they were, as nimble little fellows as possible, prying along every branch (they are the Cole Tit, *Parus Ater*), but they never so far favoured me as to find me a *Nubeculosa*. On two or three occasions I have found them with moths, but they seemed to act upon the maxim of "Safe bind safe find," for I could never make them part with their captures. I once found one with a *Flavicornis*; at another time one had *Pilosaria*: I found this out by their dropping the wings; but how they would have acted with *Nubeculosa* of course I cannot tell, never having seen them with one. "A Lover of Novelty" talks of training field shrew mice, or shrewd mice, it should have been: this would indeed be a novel thing, and I hope he has some in training.—H. J. HARDING, Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire; May 12, 1857.

Notodonta Ziczac.—If any of your readers would like to breed this insect to test the double-brooded theory, or for specimens, I shall have pleasure in sending them fertilized eggs. Of course immediate application is necessary, or the young larvæ will be out before they reach their destination. I have some already feeding, and also batches of eggs which will hatch about the 27th inst.—GEORGE GASCOYNE, Newark, Notts; May 18, 1857.

COLEOPTERA.

Bostrichus bipinus.—Following up the indication of its habitat given by

Mr. Janson in the 'Entomologist's Annual' for 1856, I have succeeded in obtaining half-a-dozen specimens of this beetle from the dead stems of *Clematis vitalba*, at Plumstead Wood. The larva makes long galleries, which become filled with rejectamenta, immediately under the bark: the perfect insects I found, in almost every instance, close to the joints of the stem. I hope to get more examples, when I can repeat my visit.—J. W. DOUGLAS, Lee; May 16, 1857.

Hunting for Myrmecophilous Coleoptera.—I am glad to find that Mr. Janson's excellent and interesting paper on ant's-nest beetles has attracted such general attention to these interesting insects. I have received so many communications touching the species of ants, that to save myself trouble, and at the same time to render the most effectual assistance in my power, I intend to set up a few sets of those species which appear to puzzle my correspondents. To the next meeting of the Entomological Society I will take sets for general distribution. From one gentleman I have received *Formica rufa* with a query, "Is this *Myrmica rubra*?" and another, "Is this (*M. rubra*) *Formica flava*?" The best answer, I fancy, will be a distribution of specimens. Gentlemen not present at the meeting will oblige me by sending small boxes, so that I may forward them by post. One word on collecting:—refer to Mr. Janson's paper, page 89, and adopt the method so clearly pointed out, and do not ruthlessly destroy, not only the nests, but all chance of success to yourself, and others also. I saw, the other day, such a merciless destruction of one of the finest localities for ant's-nest beetles, that I feel I cannot too strongly condemn such useless and reckless forays. I have so repeatedly met with colonics of *Formica cunicularia*, not only in the London district, but also at Southend, Dover and Deal, always in banks, particularly those having a mix-

ture of clay, in which they construct the most beautifully finished tunnels, or galleries, smoothed and polished, in a way which no other British ant can effect; and having also obtained the experience of Continental Hymenopterists on the habit of this species, I call particular attention to this fact:—at page 87 of Mr. Janson's paper will be found the following observation:—"Those who have an opportunity of examining the nest of this species (*F. cunicularia*), which generally constructs its habitation in decaying trees." This is exactly the habit of *F. fuliginosa*, but I have never found *F. cunicularia* in such a situation, and I feel quite satisfied that entomologists will only waste their time in looking for it in decaying trees. It is in the nest of this species, Mr. Janson says, we may probably find the rare *Euryusa sinuata*.—F. SMITH, 27, Richmond Crescent, Islington; May 14, 1857.

Captures in Scotland.—Since my last communication I have been much engaged with *Endromis Versicolora*, and have taken a fine series, both male and female. I think the habitats and economy of this insect are but imperfectly known. Few things come to the sallow bloom, but all are attracted to sugar, among which are *Taniocampa gothica* and *rubricosa*: these are of a very dark red, quite different from those taken in England. *Stabilis* and *Instabilis* in splendid variety. Some few small things are just making their appearance. In Coleoptera I have taken some fine things; but the most splendid of all, and which, when seen alive on his native moors, with the sun shining on his burnished coat, is indeed a sight to a Coleopterist, is *Carabus nitens*; *Ips 4-maculata*; several good *Elater*; among them is *Ampedus tristis*, and many others of which I do not at present recollect the names. The Hymenoptera and Diptera are also making their appear-

ance. — H. J. HARDING, *Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire; May 12, 1857.*

COLEOPTERA.

We have already insisted on the importance of *maritime* districts to the Coleopterist during the spring; and there is probably no part of our coast, as a whole, so productive as the south of the Isle of Wight. Those collectors, therefore, who are contemplating a little sport before the summer fairly sets in, would do well to give the Undercliff a prominent place in their mind's eye. Of so southern a character, indeed, is its Fanna, as compared with that of bleaker and less sheltered shores, that we might nearly imagine ourselves at times (and when the weather is particularly fine) in a Mediterranean latitude, beginning almost involuntarily to look out for *Pimelia*, *Tentyria*, *Tagenia* and *Asidea*, and such-like subaustral people of a Heteromorous type.

We need scarcely remind our incipient adventurers that the Isle of Wight is implanted in the English Channel, off the coast of Hampshire, and is within access of London. Proceeding by rail to either Portsmouth or Southampton, you find steamers, *ad nauseam*, ready to convey you to either Ryde or Cowes. The former is the better place to make for, as being, not only itself one of the best entomological districts in England (and, therefore, worthy of a passing search), but because the coaches start from thence to the Undercliff. Although we mention the Undercliff as the grand point to proceed to, the whole line of the south coast, from the chalky Culvers (*viâ* Sandown, Shanklin, Luceombe, Bonchurch and Ventnor,) to St. Catherine's and Niton, may be profitably explored, each successive soil (for the geological structure of that region is singularly

happy in exposing the various strata *seriatim*) producing, *inter alias*, some fine species that we shall look for in vain elsewhere. Thus, on the lone clayey banks adjoining the chalk, we may find the rare *Harpalus cupreus*, and many other *Carabidæ*; and when we arrive at the sandy headland of Dunnose (a little beyond Shanklin) we have reached the spot in which the much-prized *Drypta* has been repeatedly taken, as well as in the adjoining Luccombe Chine, by Mr. Dawson. On the same sunny ledge, below the headland, the *Stenolophus flavicollis* and *exiguus*, and *Bembidium bistratum*, have been captured, as also the somewhat local little *Limnichus sericeus*, and sundry other "gems." Proceeding onwards to Ventnor the *Trechus lapidosus* and *Lymnæum nigropiceum* may be searched for amongst the wet shingle at the back of the beach, and a little further to the westward, beyond Steep Hill Castle, the *Anthicus instabilis* and *angustatus* may be found adhering to the rounded pebbles. Further westward still, about Niton, the *Stenolophus Skrimshiranus* abounds in damp mossy banks, and on the hills, beyond St. Catherine's, the *Cicindela germanica* is extremely active in the sunshine. On the cliffs facing the sea, at Ventnor, the beautiful little *Thyamis dorsalis* may be taken abundantly by brushing, and in wet places, by the edges of the streams, along the whole line of coast, a curiously pale variety of the *Peryphus saxatilis* (which occurs, however, in Dorsetshire and Devon also) literally teems. But it is needless to enumerate further the riches of these *arva beata*, which contain novelties to the Londoner at every turn. We may, however, state that the gigantic *Calosoma Sycophanta* has been picked up (and somewhat recently) in the south of the Isle of Wight; but since that superb insect is apparently a mere occasional visitant to our shores, for it is said "to take to the water" admirably, and

has been observed *in statu felici* on the surface of the very ocean itself (far removed from land), it can scarcely be regarded as offering any additional inducement for making a descent upon Vectis.

The sandy district immediately adjoining Ryde, however, is well worthy of a passing glance *en route* to our field of action, for at certain times it is alive with Coleoptera. The *Anara strenua* is generally to be taken there during the spring, and the marshes outside the town, below Sir Richard Simeon's woods, is the locality of the very rare (and hitherto unique?) *Baris analis*.

Such are a few of the treasures (albeit a very few), the acquisition of some of which may be anticipated by a visit to this glorious isle, and our Coleopterists will probably admit that even alone many of them are worth going for. The misfortune is, that Englishmen are so difficult to stir, that they are apt, as it were constitutionally (or by a kind of fate), to allow the proper season to pass away before they put themselves in motion, and so they frequently return from the finest collecting-ground, *sub sole Britannico*, impressed with the firm conviction that there is nothing to be obtained there. Poor, stupid, ignorant, sluggish, pig-headed, John Bull! Assuredly we have not, as yet, fathomed the depths of Anglo-Saxon fanaticism, for thou believest that beetle-life awaits at all times thy coming, and that thou mayest observe it with equal success just when most convenient to thyself. Go, Bull, to the Coleopterists of the Continental towns, and see how they devote themselves to special districts at special seasons, and take a lesson from them. Nature is ever ready to befriend us, but she will not step out of her way to do so. Let us take her, therefore, *as she is*, and be content: *Nunquam aliud Natura aliud sapientia dicit.*

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 4th. W. Wilson Saunders, Esq.,
President, in the Chair.

Herr Dohrn and Dr. Hagen honoured
the meeting with their company.

EXHIBITIONS.

Mr. Stevens exhibited *Endromis versicolora*, *Petasia nubeculosa*, and other captures of Mr. Foxcroft, in Perthshire, a bred specimen of *Notodonta Carmelita*, and *Heterius sesquicornis*, from nests of *Formica fusca* at Hampstead. He also exhibited specimens of a species of *Pieris* from Lombok and an adjacent island, showing marked differences attributable to climatic causes.

Dr. Power exhibited the recent results of his usual untiring industry, among which were a new British *Chlanius*, *C. Schrankii*, and *Sunius filiforme*, from Brighton, *Amara rufocincta* and *A. infima* from Deal, *Drypta emarginata* from Alverstoke, *Heterius sesquicornis* from Hampstead, *Tragophleus scrobiculatus* from Hammersmith, &c., &c.

Mr. Wollaston exhibited *Homœusa acuminata*, several of which rarity he had just taken near Farnborough, Kent.

Mr. Smith exhibited the unique specimen of *Tropideres sepicola*, Herbst. taken by Mr. Plant near Leicester, and now presented to the British Museum.

Mr. Westwood exhibited the skeleton of a large Lepidopterous insect supposed to be *Acherontia Atropos*, found in one of his bee-hives partly imbedded in one of the combs. He also exhibited a monster flea, twenty times larger than the human flea, which was found in a bed at Gateshead, and sent to him by Mr. Bold. He proposed for this beauty the name of *Pulex imperator*.

Mr. Robinson exhibited a drawing of the larva of *Polyommatus Artaxerxes*.

Mr. Bond and the Rev. W. H. Hawker exhibited bred specimens of *Mixodia Hawkerana*, the larva of which feeds on *Euphorbia Paralias*.

Major Vardon exhibited some insects brought by Dr. Livingston from the interior of Africa—an *Ixodes* which gets between men's toes, causing great pain and swelling of the feet and limbs, to which fever succeeds and sometimes death,—a caterpillar with the liquid from the inside of which the Bushmen poison their arrows,—an insect like a Coleopterous larva, which buried its head in sand and prorected its tail, with which it amused itself by catching luckless ants which were attracted to it, conveying them by its means to its mouth,—and some other interesting forms.

Mr. Janson exhibited *Myrmica cognata* and *Atemcles emarginata* from ants' nests at Hampstead, also *Ampedus subcarinatus* from the same locality.

PAPERS.

Mr. Smith read an extract from Mr. R. Grant in Canada West, giving some account of his entomological experience there. Among other things he stated how pleased he was to see many insects quite, or nearly, identical with those of England, and how strange it seemed to him to see butterflies flying about bushes when the sun shone, although the ground was covered with snow.

Read also, a paper by Mr. Newman on the subject of the occurrence of barren females among insects.

And a note, translated by Mr. Douglas, from Guérin's 'Magasin de Zoologie,' on the economy of *Trachys pygmæa*, the larva of which feeds in the leaves of a Malvaceous plant.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Substitute; or, Entomological Exchange Facilitator, and Entomologist's Fire-side Companion for 1856—7.
London: E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street. Cloth, price 5s.

During the six months recess we allowed ourselves, the work above-men-

tioned reminded its readers of our existence. It is true it did not continually speak of the 'Intelligencer,' but the very title reminded every one of his absent summer friend. It was 'The Substitute.' For what was it the Substitute? For 'The Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer.' We are satisfied that as long as 'The Substitute' was making its weekly appearance, the 'Intelligencer' could not be forgotten. And we felt, and still feel; that there is no call for the continuance of the 'Intelligencer' during the winter months.

We are well aware that a great many of our readers never troubled themselves about 'The Substitute,' and that consequently many who read these lines are unaware of the contents of that "winter journal of Entomology."

In the first place, each number of 'The Substitute' contained a leading article, not one of which emanated from our pen, or from our brain. We are well aware that many hugged the delusion we were ourselves doing all the work, but it was not so. As we had announced the previous summer we wanted rest—we wanted time. Had we been writing articles all the winter we felt that we should not have done our duty to the subscribers to various of our other publications.

The Leading Articles in 'The Substitute' are as follows.—1. The Substitute. 2. Change of Names. 3. British Insects. 4. Foreign Insects. 5. Theory. 6. The Cabinet Question. 7. Winter Work. 8. Popular Entomology. 9. Structure and Habit. 10. Scientific Entomology. 11 & 12. The Neglected Orders. 13. Mere Collectors. 14. Local Associations. 15. Insect Dealers. 16. Microscopic Entomology. 17. The Murder of the Innocents. 18. Silent Love. 19. The Entente Cordiale. 20. Finis.

The Lists of Duplicates and Desiderata have, of course, only an evanescent interest, the former being soon exhausted, and many of the latter speedily supplied.

The "Notices of Summer Rambles"

forms perhaps the most interesting feature of 'The Substitute,' and it is difficult to read some of these without feeling a sort of mouth-watering sensation. The Editor has remarked in his last leader, "These pages are of very unequal value, as might have been expected. Some have been sneered at for having little in them, but the critics forgot that every one does not know so much as themselves, and that there is a race of learners to whom the experience of other learners is valuable, especially when those who are their seniors, and might teach them more and better, disdained to instruct them through the medium of our pages. It will, however, be consolatory to some of our young contributors to know that their communications (void though they may be of novelty) on account of the freshness and thorough heartiness exhibited, have received the commendation of entomologists whose position, ability and power of appreciation are unquestioned." Of the papers of this class may be mentioned 'A Beginner's List of Butterflies,' by LIMACODES TESTUDO: 'An Entomological Ramble in the Isle of Wight,' by ROLAND TRIMEN: 'Lepidoptera at Looe,' by REV. E. HORTON: 'Notes by an Old Collector,' by R. CARTMEL: 'Lepidoptera in the New Forest,' by A. C. OAKLEY: 'Two Days Hunting of Butterflies and Moths in Suffolk,' by D. T. B.: &c., &c.

Guenée's work on the Noctuæ being inaccessible to many of our readers, they will be glad to hear that a series of extracts, relating to most of the genera which occur in Guenée's first volume, have been translated in 'The Substitute.' We have often thought that an English version of Guenée's book would be amazingly useful, but at present there is such a demand for cheap books that a fat octavo, at a proportionate price, would stand no chance.

Some curious attempts at combining scientific instruction and amusing poetry have tended to enliven the pages of some of the numbers of 'The Substitute,' but not having a poetic vein of our own we cannot judge of their execution.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 35.]

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*

POISONS FOR INSECTS.

DURING the last fortnight we have been perfectly inundated with recipes for depriving large moths of life. If we were to publish the whole of the communications received, all incipients, not made of very tough stuff, would forthwith abandon the pursuit, as they would see at a glance that every mode was a bad one, A, B and C, each using different poisons, and giving most excellent reasons why all other poisons are worse than useless, neither effectively killing the insect, nor improving its personal appearance. Of course it happens from this that A disapproves of the treatment pursued by B and C; B is utterly averse to the plan of operations of A and C, and C would abandon Entomology at once rather than conform to the *modus operandi* of A and B. Yet the uninitiated are of opinion that the collections of A, B and C, are about equally fine, and that it is a mere toss up which is actually the best looking. Hence, however individual collectors may prefer this or that kind of poison, it by no means follows that all others are objectionable *per se*. For beginners certainly the simplest plan is the best; and for juveniles we are not disposed to recommend an excessive familiarity with deadly poisons. One correspondent wrote to caution incipients how

they handle oxalic acid; the 'simple,' he himself recommended, being no other than prussic acid. Others are fond of recommending chloroform. Such compounds are all very well for medical men, and adults who have come to years of discretion; but we do not like to incur the responsibility of recommending them to the mass of the rising generation.

Bruised laurel leaves is a convenient mode of applying prussic acid, without incurring any danger; and if the laurel leaves be sufficiently juicy, thoroughly bruised, and kept in an air-tight vessel, they will retain their virtue for many months, and may be used for small moths, or large ones, just as the collector likes.

Those who deal in entomological apparatus would probably find 'killing-bottles' of bruised laurel leaves an article which, *if well manufactured*, would command a good and regular sale. Half-a-crown paid twice a year for an effective 'killing-bottle,' would probably be cheaper than the present outlay by many for more troublesome and more dangerous poisons; and yet we fancy half-a-crown would be a paying price for the article.

Herr Dohrn has left London, *en route* for Stettin. Dr. Hagen will leave for Königsberg next week.

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; at BRIGHTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; at LEEDS of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stainton has returned from the Continent, and will be "at home" on Wednesday, the 3rd of June, at 6 P. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. H. F.—The case sent is that of *C. anatipennella*.

A. T.—Certainly *Lithosia aureola*: it must be unusually common with you.

CHELSEA ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Those wishing to join this Society are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Mr. Richard J. Keeley, 11, Sydney Terrace, Marlboro' Road, Chelsea, S.W.

R. H., YORK.—The larger one *Tinea fuscipunctella*; the little one *Lithocolletis Pomifoliella*.

F. H. F., ETON.—The sketch enclosed is *Hemerophila abruptaria*: the insect you describe is *Ennomos Illunaria*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Sphinx Ligustri.—Having more of *S. Ligustri* than we need, my children would be glad to exchange for specimens of any of the following:

Argynnis Euphrosyne,
Hipparchia Hyperanthus,
Vanessa Polychloros,
Acherontia Atropos,
Sphinx Convolvuli,
Smerinthus ocellatus,
Chærocampa Porcellus,
Macroglossa Stellatarum.

—MRS. PAYNE, Chickerell, near Weymouth; May 18, 1857.

Liberality of the Rev. Joseph Greenc.—From among the numerous correspondents who replied to my communication in last year's 'Intelligencer,' I am compelled to select the following twenty-two, expressing at the same time a hope that, if spared, I may be able to supply the remainder next year.

Mrs. Honeybun,
Rev. J. Howard,
Rev. G. R. Read,
Rev. O. Pickard,
Mr. H. Latchford,
Mr. J. Linton,
Mr. G. Baldwin,
Mr. J. P. Duncan,
Mr. W. Buckler,

Mr. H. Beach,
 Mr. F. Fawkes,
 Mr. E. Lethbridge,
 Mr. A. Sidgwick,
 Mr. W. Weston,
 Mr. T. Wilkinson,
 Mr. J. Braim,
 Mr. J. Dutton,
 Dr. Allechin,
 Mr. A. Pretor,
 Mr. J. Balding,
 Mr. Clarke,
 Mr. T. Smithson.

Some of my correspondents expressed a desire for specimens of the insects offered. I am sure that this was unintentional, but I think a moment's consideration would have satisfied them of the improbability, not to say impossibility, of my being able to send more than one. I can now offer a specimen of *Dodonæa* and *Megacephala* to all the above; to the first eighteen *P. Populi* in addition; to the first twelve *Palpina* in addition, and to about the first nine or ten *A. Ligustri* in addition. In *Dictæa* I failed altogether. Should any of my correspondents think *Dodonæa* and *Megacephala* not worth the postage, they have nothing to do but to take no notice. Should ten days elapse without my hearing from any gentleman named in the above list, I shall assume that he does not want the insects, and shall replace his name by that of some one else. I may add, that as it will take some time to pack so many boxes, &c., some delay will necessarily arise in returning them. I here repeat that I expect no return for the insects. All I require is that the postage be paid; and if any of my correspondents, at some future period, should happen to turn up some rarity in abundance, they will perhaps remember me. I conclude with an expression of regret that I am compelled to disappoint some, but I have worked long and hard to obtain even these.—REV. J. GREENE, *Playford, Ipswich*.

Polyommatus Argiolus.—On the 17th inst. I with two friends paid a visit to Canklow Wood in search of *P. Argiolus*, and after about three hours' run, on taking stock, had succeeded in taking forty specimens in fine condition.—WILLIAM LAYCOCK, 154, *Bath Street, Sheffield*; May 18, 1857.

Ennomos illustraria.—I had the pleasure of capturing, on Friday last, a fine female specimen of this insect seated on some palings near Croydon, on the road to Wickham.—L. ROBERTS, 18, *Montague Street, Russell Square*.

Drymonia Chaonia.—A male of this insect was brought me this morning from a street gas-lamp.—J. J. READING, *Plymouth*; May 19, 1857.

Drymonia Chaonia.—I have taken a specimen of this insect at rest on the wall of a room. As no locality near this is mentioned in the 'Manual,' this notice may be worth inserting.—J. MCLACHLAN, *Hethersett, near Wymondham*; May 19, 1857.

Captures at Ashford.—On the 17th I had a long stroll on the Westwell Downs, near here, and brought home three *Polyommatus Adonis*, three *Thymele Alveolus*, six *T. Tages*, one *Melitæa Artemis*, &c.—A. RUSSELL, *Ashford*; May 19, 1857.

Killing Large Moths.—[From the mass of letters we have received on this subject we select the following.] I think your Reigate correspondent must have applied the oxalic acid externally, and not internally. I am perfectly successful in killing the largest Lepidoptera with it. I make the solution as strong as possible with cold water, and with a steel pen pass it into the corslet under the wings, holding the pen there for a short time, and the insect is, in a few seconds, if not as dead as a herring, at least as dead as an entomologist, or even humanity, would have it. My laurel leaves are very harmless; perhaps they are too smoke-dried (existing as they do less than two

miles from the Exchange) to have any prussic acid in them, or else I use them improperly. For the Tineæ (I cannot yet make a good job of the Nepticula, I spoil five out of six with pinning) I am now using vesuvians. Putting the lid of the pill-boxes on aslant, so as to leave a slit for the smoke to enter, and covering the boxes with a tumbler, one or two matches produce sufficient smoke to stifle the insects. I have found that a weak solution of corrosive sublimate and spirits of wine (*vide* Waterton) is a perfect preservative from mites if the objects are saturated with it, but many colours undergo a complete change, and all, I think, lose a little of their brilliancy; a substitute for camphor is much wanted. I "recamphor" every three months.—T. KENDERDINE, *Manchester*; *May* 14, 1857.

I find the most effectual way of killing moths with oxalic acid is to pierce the under side of the thorax with a sharp piece of wood dipped in the acid, and they die immediately. I generally apply chloroform first to prevent them fluttering and injuring their wings.—E. R. PRIEST, 14, *Parliament Street*.

The best mode I am acquainted with is a solution of oxalic acid in spirits of wine. I cut a quill in the form of a pen, but with no slit: the insect being pinned I take a dip of the acid (as I should a dip of ink), and holding the pen with the fore finger and thumb of the left hand, the upper part of the thorax resting against the nails, I insert the point of the pen in the thickest part of the under side of the thorax, taking care to let the poison penetrate the body of the insect. With most moths this method is effectual in a very short time if properly used. Some very large insects, such as *Acherontia*, *Sphinx*, *Cossus*, &c., are so very tenacious of life, the females especially, that I have occasionally had some difficulty to render them sufficiently powerless to prevent them fluttering, and it is necessary to insert the pen two or three

times with a charge of poison. It is not at all necessary to use this mode with *P. Machaon*, or any British butterfly. I generally kill these, and also moths of moderate size, by first pinning them through the thorax, then run the pin, with the insect on it, through a card; hold the card by one of the corners, and place the point of the pin in the flame of a candle: in two or three seconds the insect is quite powerless, and may be placed on the cork and set immediately. In answer to another query, corrosive sublimate in spirits of wine applied to the insect will leave a mark which will destroy its beauty, and cannot be removed. Insects are not so liable to the attack of mites when they are so pinned as not to touch the case or drawer.—THOMAS PARRY, *Merthyr Tydvil*; *May* 11, 1857.

Observing a paragraph in your 'Intelligencer' of last week respecting the use of corrosive sublimate and spirits of wine for the preservation of moths, I beg to offer the following remarks from experience; and if you think them worth communicating to Mr. Linnell, I should feel obliged by your doing so. Four years ago I applied the solution to every moth and butterfly I then had with a small brush at the under part of the body. I can now show you several of these specimens into which the mites have since entered: however, the solution does kill the mites at the time it is applied, and will preserve the specimens from their attacks for a short time, but not perpetually. Respecting the application of the solution, wherever it is applied, after it has dried it leaves a white mark, not only at the exact point at which you touched the insect with the brush, but if you should happen to have your brush saturated with the solution it will immediately spread itself through the whole body, and often into the wings, leaving the white mark, when dried, on every part to which it has reached; and as to immersing the insect in the solu-

tion, as I before said, wherever the solution has touched it turns white, therefore that manner of application would totally spoil them: it is quite impossible, or I have found it so, to erase it, after it is once on, without injuring the specimens. I have found rectified spirits of naphtha very good, but then it has a very unpleasant smell; so I have fallen back to the old method of keeping a constant supply of camphor in each drawer, which, if renewed about once in two months, is certainly the best thing I, at present, know of.—J. H. TILLY, 8, *Bernard Street, Regent's Park*; May 11, 1857.

On the principle of doing to others as I have often wished to be done unto, I answer the question put by Mr. Linnell, premising that I am giving the result of my experience gained from others, whose names I will intercalate with my remarks. In my opinion the best way to kill the Macro-Lepidoptera is ammonia (Crewe) and the Micro-Lepidoptera bruised laurel-leaves (Stainton). I will confine my remarks now to the Macro-Lepidoptera: take a jam-pot, and grind the edges so as to allow a piece of heavy glass to cover the top evenly; then drop a few drops of strong, pure liquid ammonia on to a piece of sponge and put it into the pot, and follow with the insect at once: and here great caution is requisite. The ammonia will wet the sponge, and when it evaporates will leave it wet, water remaining; bred insects, too, will purge directly they feel the ammonia, sometimes after they have been out twenty-four hours: now if any of this excrement touches the wings of your insect, squash he goes at once: therefore take care and have another bit of sponge in your hand, and remove the excrement before mischief is done, and as to the water you must take care it is all in the sponge. I have, as well as a jam-pot, a tin case with a perforated bottom, but with practice I think the jam-pot will be preferred. All insects, of whatever

size, soon become motionless in ammonia; they will, however, revive if taken out at once: half-an-hour in the jam-pot, however, will prevent the revival of the strongest moth, and they may remain there without injury twenty-four or even forty-eight hours, perfectly relaxed, and fit for setting any time during that period. Now as to the moths injured in colour by this method, they are very few: Mr. Crewe, who has used this plan for years, speaks only of *Hylophila Prasinana*, *Hoporina Croceago* and *Chærocampa Elypenor*. I should not, however, trust into it any of the delicate greens, or *Chærocampa Porcellus* or *Deilephila Galii*. It does not injure the other yellows in the least, and from my own experience last year I know the inimitable and beautiful purple of *Apatura Iris* comes out of it unscathed. As to insects taken in the woods and fields, according to my experience, the best plan is to box them alive, and they will, in a great majority of instances, keep quiet until they get home; if they will not, depend upon it the old-fashioned plan of nipping the thorax dexterously is the best. Some collectors drop chloroform into their boxes: I do not like this, for two reasons; *imprimis*, the said chloroform evaporates, and does not kill or stupify, and, if it does, a dead insect shaken about in a box is almost as bad as the wildest *Viminalis* or *Castrensis*; *secundis*, chloroform stiffens an insect very quickly, and you will take off the bloom in setting. Mr. Greene has invented a tin case, with a false perforated bottom, which will go into his trousers pocket: the false bottom covers bruised laurel-leaves, and he takes his insects in this case, and, when stupified, pins them. "Chacun à son goût." I have a strong objection to pin any moth when collecting, and if I do it at all I like the old-fashioned pinch, which was thought quite enough for Haworth and Linnæus, although it does not altogether satisfy modern entomological diletteism: it may be used

with all the butterflies without injury. As to the comparative merits of bruised laurel-leaves and ammonia, I have no difficulty in deciding in favour of the latter for the Maeros. Moths killed in bruised laurel-leaves soon get stiff, and are not fit to set until the moisture in the leaves has relaxed them: when ammonia is used the relaxation is perfect and permanent for a long time at least. Some collectors stupify their insects with ether, lucifer matches or laurel-leaves, and then use oxalic acid to kill with: others, clever at manipulation, pin their bred insects at once, and then, fixing the wings by a dexterous pressure with the fingers against the under bone of one wing, insert the oxalic acid (a saturated solution) by means of a steel pen, giving the said pen one or two turns, and renewing twice or three times with large moths. Insects killed by oxalic acid ought to be kept in a drawer filled with camphor for five or six hours before setting (Doubleday): they do not require this if they have been half-an-hour in the vapour of ammonia. As to the preservation of insects when killed and set, I believe I have gone through every method known for the purpose, and I am quite sure that prevention is a good deal better than cure in this matter; if two grand preliminary points are not attended to it is impossible to keep a collection of insects in fine condition, *viz.*, first, a perfectly air-tight cabinet, and secondly, the insects ought to be well dried before they are placed in the collection. If these points are attended to, and the drawers kept well filled with camphor, they will not readily become attacked by mites; if they are, I am quite sure there is no application so good as corrosive sublimate, in the proportion of a scruple to two ounces of pure rectified spirits of wine, and applied to the bodies and thoraces of the affected insects with a camel-hair pencil. If the insect is common throw it away at once and catch another; if it is rare, use the

solution as above. Some years ago I applied spirits of turpentine to an insect affected with mites, but I found them moving the next morning: naphtha I used with like results, and the borneote of petroline is, according to my experience, of no use, and it "smells horribly a ghastly smell." I once spoiled my collection from beginning to end by painting the bodies with cajeput oil; but no mite ever survives the application of the sublimate. I should not advise Mr. Linnell to kyanize his insects as a preventative, for an insect never looks so well when the bloom is taken off by any application whatever, and moreover some people think that the sublimate corrodes the pin; therefore it should only be used as a remedy, not as a preventative. The solution should only be applied to the under part of the body, the insertion of the wings, the thorax, &c. With regard to grease, there is nothing equal to turpentine, which should be applied to the bodies freely, and then let them be covered with pure magnesia for twenty-four hours (Winter). The magnesia will then either shake or blow off, or it can be removed carefully with a camel's-hair brush. Mr. Greene has a way of his own, which I dare say he will communicate, if you wish.—C. R. BREE, *Stricklands, Stowmarket.*

Helicopsyche Shuttleworthi. — With respect to the notice of this insect in No. 33 of the 'Intelligencer,' p. 55, I am able to furnish the following information. From the *same* source as Professor v. Siebold, namely, from the late Herr Bremi, of Zurich, I possess cases of *Helicopsyche Shuttleworthi*, *H. minima*, and a third species from South America. All these are constructed in a similar manner, and naturally belong, not to one species, but to species of the same genus. In a case of *H. minima*, from Porto Rieo, a pupa was found, which Herr Bremi forwarded to me for examination between glass plates. Although the in-

sect was not in good condition, yet the microscopic examination of it left no room to doubt but that it belonged to the *Lepidoptera*, and not to the *Phryganidæ*. Lepidopterous scales, such as *hitherto* have been found in *no Phryganidan*, distinctly clothe the whole creature, and the structure of the mouth also clearly shows that this *Helicopsyche* is Lepidopterous. I may here remark that up to the present day scales, similar to those which occur in *Lepidoptera*, have only been noticed among the *Lepismidæ* and in a *Psocus*. Of the latter (forming the genus *Amphientomum*, Pictet) there are known *A. paradoxum*, an amber insect, and a living one in East Indian Copal. Scales, such as occur in many *Phryganidæ*, as in the males of *Mormonia nigromaculata*, Steph., differ essentially from Lepidopterous scales, in not being transparent, and being *entirely deficient* of the longitudinal stripes. Till we discover exceptions to this rule, in all doubtful cases the presence of Lepidopterous scales will be decisive that an insect is Lepidopterous, or, at any rate, that it does not belong to the *Phryganidæ*.—DOCTOR HAGEN, *Mountsfield, Lewisham*; May 25, 1857.

Bucculatrix Cristatella.—I made a singular observation the other day; I found *B. Cristatella*, ♂, in copulâ with *B. Gracilella*, ♀. What can this indicate? I possess both sexes of both species. It may be possible that *B. Gracilella* is only an extraordinary variety of *B. Cristatella*, and, if so, should we not be disposed also to infer that *B. aurimaculella* is only a variety of *B. nigricomella*? Both insects fly together here, and their larvæ are certainly very similar.—PROFESSOR FREY, *Zurich*; May 17, 1857. [Considering the more slender form of *B. Gracilella* we are hardly disposed to fancy it can be specifically identical with *B. Cristatella*; but the suggestion respecting the identity of *B.*

aurimaculella and *B. nigricomella* has for us considerable force.]

Bucculatrix Cristatella bred.—A few weeks ago Mr. T. Wilkinson, of Scarborough, sent me some *Bucculatrix* larvæ feeding on the leaves of the yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*): from these I have now bred *B. Cristatella*.—H. T. STAINTON; May 26, 1857.

Arge Galathea near *Epping*.—This insect occurs at Hog Hill, Hainault Forest. If your correspondent likes to go to the open rushy parts of the forest, north-east of the above place, about the first or second week in July, he will meet with *Galathea*. I have taken them every season up to last July, but they are much scarcer now than formerly.—W. GATES, 122, *Shaftesbury Street, Hoxton*.

Junior Entomological Club.—I should be very glad to see an Entomological Society formed in the neighbourhood of Hoxton or Islington: I would make one to join it, if agreeable.—IBID.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

Besides looking for those *Coleophora* larvæ which are known to occur in this country, I trust some of my readers will devote a portion of their energies to the discovery of those which have not hitherto been found.

One of the most important, because it is a pretty insect, makes a pretty case, and prettily dapples the leaves of its food-plant, is *Coleophora serenella*, the larva of which is now feeding on the *Astragalus glycyphyllus* (wild liquorice or sweet milk-vetch), making a large white blotch on the green pinnate leaves. I can hardly fancy that the season of 1857 will be allowed to pass away without some one falling in with this larva:

where it occurs it is generally very plentiful.

On the Mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*) there are, I believe, at least two species of *Coleophora*, and I strongly suspect they ought now to be findable.

Ornatipennella: a species nearly twice the size of *Lixella*, like it feeds on grasses. According to Frey it frequents dry meadows, otherwise I should have been inclined to suspect that a reed-feeding *Coleophora* larva, which Mr. Boyd found in the spring of 1854, was referable to this species.

Auricella: the favourite food-plant of this species appears to be *Stachys recta*, which is not a British plant; but Frey has found the larvæ on *Betonica officinalis*, and hence, very probably, some of the many who are now looking for *Wockeella* on that plant will fall in with this species instead. *Auricella*, in the perfect state, reminds one a little of *Curruipennella*, but is larger, and the yellow veining of the anterior wings is more delicate.

Minuseulella: this is a new species discovered by Herrich-Schäffer: as its name implies it is a small species, smaller than *Cospitiella*. "Herrich-Schäffer bred a specimen from a case brought home with willow-catkins." Does the larva feed on the seeds of the willow? This is an interesting subject for investigation.

Flavipennella: a species allied to *Lutipennella*, the larva of which is said to feed on pear.

Ochripennella: this feeds gregariously on *Ballota nigra*, just as our *Lineolea* does, and at the same period of the year. The cases of the two species are very similar, but the first time I met with a colony of *Ochripennella* (in the neighbourhood of Stettin) I recognised it at once as distinct from *Lineolea* by the stiffer-looking, more jagged, and more pointed case: in the case of *Lineolea* the corners are, so to speak, all rounded off, but this is not the character of the case

of *Ochripennella*. As in all probability where it occurs it will be found in fifties, the finder must not too hastily assume that the larva cannot be that of a novelty because it is so abundant.

Onopordiella: this should be looked for on that magnificent thistle the *Onopordon Acanthium*. We have, at present, no precise information as to how or when the larva feeds, but those who live in localities where the *Onopordon* is plentiful, would do well to scrutinise it carefully.

Calebipennella: the larva of this species feeds on *Artemisia campestris*, a plant which is comparatively scarce here, and is to be sought for on the sandy heaths of Norfolk and Suffolk (counties of which the Flora is the most similar to that of Northern Germany of any portion of our island). The case of *Calebipennella* is black, not unlike that of *Pyrrhulipennella*. The perfect insect has much resemblance to *Conspieuella*.—H. T. STAINTON; May 25, 1857.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 36.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

FISHING.

FISHING has ever been a favourite pursuit with the young; and from the time when minnows are fished for with a crooked pin, the angler follows a continuous course of piscatorial education till he arrives at the *ne plus ultra* of salmon-fishing. From a minnow to a salmon! What a difference!

Now, as anglers are always numerous, it may be desirable to ascertain whether we may not put them to some scientific use. Of course we may conceive some of the fraternity might be disposed to object to our seizing hold of them and setting them to work, but no doubt many will, with that courtesy and urbanity which distinguishes the true angler, be ready enough to accommodate us, if they can do so without spoiling their own sport; and as one good turn deserves another, we, on our side, may perhaps be able to put them in the way of filling their basket with trout sooner than would otherwise have been the case.

Imprimis, then, the angler has a natural partiality for streams: now many insects have the same partiality, therefore the angler falls in with many insects which those who do not visit streams are not likely to fall in with. The insects which frequent streams have most of them one very excellent reason for doing so, a far better reason than the

angler can give, for they have passed the first stages of their existence in the water, and have, before their appearance in the winged state, been veritable *water nymphs*. Now, when they live in the water, these insects are frequently eaten by fishes, and when no longer living in the water they occasionally settle on it, they are apt to disappear suddenly, and the angler tells you that "a trout rose and took a fly;" in other words, that the insect settling on the water has been seen from below, and has been greedily snapped up by the trout.

If the angler is very much in earnest to fill his basket, he will of course notice what "flies" occur naturally in the stream which he is fishing, for if he produces from his store of artificial flies one which the fish in this particular stream have never seen, it is more than probable that the fish will decline to make its acquaintance; they don't know how it will taste, and we often fight shy of a good thing just because we don't know whether we shall like it or not.

Now when we first have our attention directed to these water-flies, they look vastly like one another; some are brown, it is true, and some are white, but the brown ones look, at first sight, as if they were all brothers and sisters. But if the angler would dip a little into the sister-science of Entomology, he would soon find out the vast difference, not only of

species, but of genera, which exists among these water-flies, and he would be surprised, if he just took the trouble to secure and pin them, what a varied collection he could make.

"All very well," replies our piscatorial friend with a knowing wink, "but I don't want a collection of insects."

"Bless me! my friend," we exclaim, "but you have a collection of artificial flies, and would it not be as well to make a collection of real ones, marking under each when and where found, and whether a killing bait or not, and whether specially preferred by any particular fish." "*Coquet, August, Trout,*" would be a very tempting looking label for a fly; and such notices might frequently be of use to guide a brother angler, who was learned in the mysteries of flies, to use some cognate species in some other stream, and probably with an equally beneficial result.

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; at BRIGHTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; at LEEDS of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send

us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stainton has returned from the Continent, and will be "at home" on Wednesday, the 1st of July, at 6 P. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MELITÆA ARTEMIS.—Which is the nearest locality for this insect for metropolitan collectors? We are unable to solve this problem: perhaps some of our readers can help us.

C. H.—We have now a stock of the *Third Part* of Léon Fairmaire's 'Faune Entomologique Française,' which we shall be glad to forward, post free, on the receipt of 4s. 6d. in postage stamps.

E. W. T. enquires whether the Lappet caterpillar feeds by night or by day? We cannot speak from experience.

E. G.—A "Burnt Ash Lane excursion" will probably take place on Wednesday, June 24th. Full particulars shall be duly announced.

ERRATUM.—In No. 35 of the 'Intelligencer,' page 68, left-hand column, line 16 from the bottom, for "holding the pen" read "holding the pin."

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Larva of Calocampa Exoleta.—In the notice of the larva of *Calocampa Exoleta*, p. 282 of the 'Manual,' the food on which it feeds is stated to be "various plants." If it would be considered instructive, and facilitate the search for this larva of rare beauty, to specify one species of food-plant, I would respectfully intimate that it feeds on asparagus. A few years ago a friend of mine, Mr. Archer, captured a number of the larvæ of *Calocampa Exoleta* feeding on asparagus growing in a market garden in the rear of Dove Cottage, Blue Anchor Lane, Bermondsey. They in no way affect concealment, are full grown when the red berry is on the plant, change in the ground, and a few weeks afterwards the perfect insects emerge from their pupæ.—RICHARD CARTMEL, 13, Williams Grove, Walworth; May 25, 1857.

Abundance of Tortricina Larvæ.—I am a little surprised that no advanced entomologist has alluded in the pages of the 'Intelligencer' to this period, so rich in *Tortricina* larvæ. On the 17th, and again yesterday, I found nearly everything teeming with larvæ. The hedge elms and the nettles were abounding with life. On one cluster of nettles I captured six ascertainable different species of *Tortricina* larvæ, in colours singular in their contrast; white, and shining as polished marble, evenly dotted with black in pairs; others entirely black; while some are yellow, brown, green and gray; and numbers in various shadings of the two latter colours, which, at present, I cannot say are distinct species, or the same in different stages.—IBID.

Clear-wings at Wickham.—On the 17th inst. I took a beautiful specimen of *Trochilium Culiciforme* in Wickham Wood, flying round a birch stump; and on the 24th inst. I took a fine large specimen of

Sesia Fuciformis hovering over the flowers of *Ajuga Reptans* in the same wood.—CHARLES HEALY, 4, Bath Place, Haggerston; May 25, 1857.

Tinea bistrigella.—I yesterday reared this from larvæ which I collected on the 2nd of October last, mining birch leaves.—R. COOK, 79, Long Westgate, Scarborough; May 26, 1857.

Lithocolletis Vacciniella at Harrogate.—I have bred this insect from pupæ I collected at Harrogate last month.—JOHN SANG, Darlington; May 26, 1857.

Anchylopera subuncana.—I have this week bred this insect from the "vaulted-chamber" maker of the oak.—T. WILKINSON, 6, Cliff Bridge Terrace, Scarborough; May 24, 1857.

A few Queries wanting Answers.—I shall feel greatly obliged if any of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' can give me information, through the medium of its pages, respecting the following. As to *Helianthemum vulgare*, Mr. Stainton mentions in his 'Entomological Botany,' that in April and July its leaves are mined by the reddish larva of *Laverna Staintoni*: in June they are mined by a Coleopterous larva. Is it a different larva which is mining the leaves now, during May? I have found a light clay-coloured *Geometra* larva on the *Helianthemum*. I fear it will not live, as I had to fight for it with a ferocious ant, of which a colony had made their nest in the midst of a fine plant of the rock rose: no doubt a well-fed larva is a fine deer to them. What is the bright green insect, having a white substance, like wool, hanging in considerable quantity from the extremity of its abdomen? It is now abundant on the young shoots of box. I may mention that my address is now—REV. S. C. TRESS BEALE, Alkhan, Dover; May 25, 1857.

Phragmatobia Fuliginosa unhoused.—On looking into one of my breeding-cages one morning lately, I discovered a caterpillar of one of the *Noctuidæ* forcing

its way into the cocoon, which a larva of *P. Fuliginosa*, now dried up, had spun shortly before. The *Noctuid* larva; after piercing the cocoon in several places, cut a slit in the bottom of it, and through this deliberately lowered poor *Fuliginosa* by the aid of silken cords; and, leaving it suspended there, began to spin the cocoon again for itself; and as its present tenement was rather short, it lengthened it two or three lines. I would be much obliged if any of the correspondents of the 'Intelligencer' could inform me if this be an extraordinary case, as I have never seen it before.—
DAVID P. MORISON, 49, King Street, Perth; May 26, 1857.

Observations on Lepidoptera.—When pupa-hunting on the 2nd of March, I found, under the bark of an old willow tree, between four and five feet from the ground, a pupa of *Smerinthus Tiliæ*: it had formed a cocoon of gnawed bark and wood, precisely similar to those of *A. Psi*, *tridens* and *megacephala*. This pupa, which produced a moth a few days since, was much smoother than that of *S. Tiliæ* usually is, and had a most beautiful purple tinge. A few days afterwards I found two empty pupa-cases of the same insect under a piece of bark on an elm, about the same height from the ground. I was not aware that the larva of *S. Tiliæ* ever fed upon willow; I did not know till last year that it fed upon birch, but in August I took a larva, half fed, upon that tree. In the same month I found two larvæ of *S. ocellatus* feeding upon the white Ontario poplar: I fancy this is a very unusual circumstance, and should be very glad to hear of any other entomologist who has ever taken the larva of *ocellatus* upon any species of poplar. It very frequently feeds upon the various species of *Salix* and also upon apple and Welch crab, but I never till last year found it upon anything else. On the 22nd of March I took a faded specimen of *H. miaria* on the wall of an out-house

here: it had evidently hibernated. I was not aware that this insect ever passed the winter in the perfect state, though, from its late autumnal appearance, it might very naturally be expected to do so. On the 5th of May I beat seven or eight larvæ of *Petasia cassinea* off hazel: they were very small, only in their second moult; they almost immediately set to work devouring one another "à la *Trapetzina*," and there are now only three left. Mr. Bernard Smith writes me word that out of a whole brood which he is rearing from the egg not more than half are left, in consequence of their carnivorous propensity; they seem to drop the cannibal, and to entertain a wholesome dread of one another when they get about half fed. I have not been very fortunate with my eggs of *N. trepida*: more than half perished when on the point of hatching. Upon opening the eggs I found the larvæ full formed but dead. I cannot account for the reason: I thought it might be from my never having let them have any sun, but Mr. B. Smith, to whom I sent some eggs, tells me that he puts his in the sun, but with no better result. It is rather curious that last year my *trepida* eggs, laid on the 9th of May, hatched May 25th, whilst this year the eggs laid on the 2nd of April did not hatch till May 11th. The young larvæ which succeeded in making their escape from the egg are feeding well. I hoped to have supplied a good many friends, but I do not know what to say about it now. Within the last week or ten days I have bred five specimens of *Eupithecia plumbeolata*. The larva, which is short and stumpy, is bluish green, with longitudinal and transverse stripes of a darker colour: it feeds on the buds and flowers of *Clematis vitalba* in August. Another *Eupithecia* larva, somewhat resembling in colour that of *E. linariata*, but brighter, also feeds upon the flowers of *C. vitalba* in August. I had more than a dozen in

pupa, but all died when on the point of coming out. The pupa is but little larger than that of *E. plumbeolata*, but totally different in colour and appearance: it has a singularly speckled and mottled appearance: I suspect it ought to produce *E. Haworthiata*. Next year I hope to be more fortunate with them. *Eupithecia plumbeolata* is easily distinguished (as Mr. Doubleday remarks) by the orange base of the abdomen when fresh. This soon fades. Can any of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' tell me upon what the larva of *E. pumiliaria* feeds? I have now a considerable number of the larvæ and pupæ of *P. galactadactylus*. The former feed on the common burdock (*Arctium lappu*): they are on the under side of the leaf, and generally on either side of the midrib when not feeding. The larva is yellowish green, thickly studded with tufts of white hair. The pupa is also green, but of rather a brighter colour and very hairy: it is sprinkled more or less down the whole length of the back with dusky spots.—REV. H. HARPUR CREWE, *Stowmarket, Suffolk*; May 25, 1857.

Captures near Oxford.—I wish to record the capture of four fine specimens of *Lithosia Aureola* within the last week, in Bagley Wood, a few miles from this city. *N. Lucina* has been plentiful there this season, and many have been taken. *Baptu temeraria* has been taken once or twice, and *L. petrarica*, *C. montanaria*, &c., in great profusion.—MURRAY A. MATHEWS, *Merton College, Oxford*; May 29, 1857.

Captures at Tunbridge Wells.—This place (Tunbridge Wells) seems as if it would prove very productive in insects, and I do not think it has been worked much. The other day, the 27th, *A. Euphrosyne* was flying about in swarms, more plentiful than the common whites, and settling upon every flower. I took twenty-one specimens, which varied somewhat in colour and markings. Amongst

them a few *N. Lucina* were flying: I took three specimens, and also one of *N. Artemis*; a pair of *L. Sinapis*, and four of *S. alveolus* next fell to my net. A fine specimen of *L. aureola* also dropped from a tree when beaten. The other day I took three of *Epione advenaria*.—PERCY ANDREWS; May 29, 1857.

Swammerdamia apicella bred.—On Sunday last I bred a specimen of *S. apicella* from a larva I met with last August on plum.—THOMAS LAW, *Darlington*; May 29, 1857.

Notodonta Ziczac.—I have now distributed about twelve hundred eggs of this insect among between fifty and sixty correspondents who replied to my communication. I commenced by sending them in batches of thirty; as the flood came on I dropped to twenties, then to dozens. By allowing my moths to copulate as they emerge, I have been able to supply every applicant, with one exception, whose address I cannot make out. If any have not reached it has been an oversight on my part, or the fault of the post-office, and for these (if there be any) I hold a small reserve: if they will again apply they shall either have eggs or larvæ. Almost every letter contained a request to know my "desiderata," or to have my "marked list," with offers of assistance. This was impossible: I merely sent a slip with each lot mentioning the food-plant and probable time the eggs would hatch. I am desirous to avail myself of the assistance so kindly offered, and with your permission will name a dozen insects, any of which would be acceptable, especially those in *italics*:

Orgyia gonostigma,

„ *Coryli*,

Triphiura Cratægi,

Endromis Versicolora,

Petasia Cassinca, ♀,

Notodonta dictæoides,

Aeronyeta aceris,

Tæniocampa Opima,

Epunda lichenea,
Calocampa vetusta,
Anarta Myrtilli,
Brephos Notha.

—GEORGE GASCOYNE, *Newark*; June 1, 1857.

Duplicate Larvæ.—I have a considerable number of larvæ of *Lasiocampa Trifolii* and *Clisiocampa Neustria*, which I shall be happy to send to any one in want of them, stipulating that parties sending for them pay the postage and send a box.—CHARLES ROGERS, 11, *St. Andrews Street, Plymouth*; June 1, 1857.

Captures near York.—I have just returned from an interesting expedition that I and some others have had in pursuit of Lepidoptera. I set off early in the morning for Langwith Common, together with two other friends, and when we arrived there we found that we were not the first on the hunting-ground, for there we encountered a party of five others who, together with ourselves, constituted eight, making in all a rather formidable array. In the morning we were employed with *Thecla Rubi*, and amongst us we caught nineteen of that species, together with others of *Argynnis Euphrosyne*, &c. In the afternoon we turned our attention towards *Scesia Bombyliiformis*, and by five o'clock had managed to net no less than thirty. From five until seven o'clock we were engaged with *Lasiocampa Rubi*, which, in consequence of their quick and rapid flight, are rather difficult to catch; but notwithstanding this, and the tired state we were in, we caught twenty-eight of that species.—ROBERT ANDERSON, *St. Martin's-le-Grand, Coney Street, York*; June 1, 1857.

Deilephila Galii.—On May 25th on going to my chrysalis-box I had the pleasure of finding a beautiful specimen of *D. Galii*, from a larva found on the Dyke Road last year.—J. R. GRIFFITH, *Brighton College*; June 2, 1857.

Offer to Catch Geometridæ.—The following moths were very plentiful last year; and as such may occur this season, those who require any of them had better drop me a line, naming, at the same time, how many constitutes their series, or forward a list:—*Melanthia Rivaria*, *M. Amnicularia*, *Harpalyce Picaria*, *H. Galitaria*, *Anticlea Rubidaria*. If I can turn up *Pamphila Actæon*, at Sidmouth, it shall cease to be a desiderata to many. I also took, sparingly, *Macaria Alternaria* and *Anticlea Sinuaria*, but mistook the former for *notataria*, or I should have endeavoured to take more of what I believe to be one of the rarest *Geometræ*. I much want a pair of *Harpalyce Sagittaria*; and as this month is named in Wood's Index as the time of its appearance, any entomologist, near the fens, would much oblige by saving me what I require. Also a few eggs of any of the *Notodontidæ* (except *Camelina, dictæa, dromedarius, ziczac, trepida, Dodonæa* and *plumigera*), will receive my thanks and best efforts to supply any of the senders' desiderata.—E. S. NORCOMBE, 5, *Salutary Mount, Heavitree, Exeter*; May 8, 1857.

Offer to Catch Butterflies.—I can take *N. Lucina*, *P. Argiolus*, *T. Alveolus* and *T. Tages*, for those who still want them, if they will let me know, *but will not undertake to set them*. I shall be much obliged to any one who can spare me good specimens of any of the following:—*L. Sinapis*, *T. Betulæ*, *T. W-album*, *P. Artaxerxes*, *L. Sibylla*, *M. Cinxia*, *V. Cardui*, *A. Iris*, *S. Semele*, *S. Paniscus*, *P. Comma*.—REV. HUGH A. STOWELL, *Faversham*; May 22, 1857.

Pieris Brassicæ and *P. Napi*.—There is a difference in the marking of the pupæ of the male and female of *Pieris Brassicæ*; the female has more numerous and darker spots, the general shade of the pupæ being paler than the male. A like difference I observe in markings and colour of *P. Napi*.—REV. C. H.

MIDDLETON, *Rotherham*; April 27, 1857.

COLEOPTERA.

Biphyllus lunatus.—I shall have pleasure in sending living specimens of this little beetle to any coleopterist in want of it.—S. BINGHAM, *Bank, Newnham*; May 30, 1857.

Duplicate Coleoptera.—I have a few specimens of *Crioceris melanopa*, and plenty of *Chrysomela sanguinolenta*, *Haltica erucæ* and *mercurialis*, *Omius brunripes*, &c., if any body wants any of these species.—REV. HUGH A. STOWELL, *Faversham*; May 22, 1857.

To prevent misunderstanding.—I thought I had made it sufficiently clear that boxes must be sent to me for the insects promised. Such does not, however, appear to be the fact, as I have received three letters but no boxes. Will such of my correspondents as want the insects forward a moderate sized box, wrapped in cotton wool, and I will return them as soon as possible. An early application is necessary, as (D. V.) I leave for the Continent at the end of this month.—REV. J. GREENE, *Playford, Ipswich*; June 1, 1857.

Nature-Printed Lepidoptera.—As I intend, towards the close of the present season, to issue two small volumes of Nature-Printed Lepidoptera, one of butterflies and the other of moths, I shall be glad to hear from collectors desirous of possessing a copy or copies, and willing to assist me by supplying specimens, what they have, or are likely to have, to offer in exchange. As the common, as well as some of the rarer kinds, are required to be transferred for the volumes, collectors can profitably lighten, or wholly relieve, themselves of their stock of duplicates. Each volume will contain specimens of from twenty to forty kinds, be finished in the first style of art, and

will form an elegant ornament to the drawing-room table, thus constituting a most pleasing means of making more generally known the exquisite beauty of some of the British Lepidoptera. By my process of Nature-Printing the colours and markings of the specimens are most faithfully preserved, and the impressions are uninjured by exposure or handling. As the manipulative labour in connexion with this work is considerable, only a limited number of the volumes will be issued.—J. MERRIN, 1, *Caroline Villas, Falkner Street, Gloucester*.

Entomological Society in Manchester.—Several parties in Manchester intend to form an Entomological Society, and intend holding a preliminary meeting on Wednesday, the 17th of June, at eight o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Rickett's, Temperance Hotel, Great Bridgewater Street, to form rules, &c., by which they shall be governed. The attendance of all entomologists, to whom convenient, is earnestly requested.—CHARLES CAMPBELL, Secretary, pro tem., 37, *Stonehewer Street, Manchester*; May 28, 1857.

THE SUGARER.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through a quiet village passed
A youth, who bore upon his arm
A jar that had a wondrous charm,

A "sugar-pot!"

His brow was glad, his eye beneath
Shone like a Noctua's on a heath,
And as he went he gaily sung,
In accents of an unknown tongue,

"Empyrea!"

In cottage homes he saw the light
Of farthing "dips" gleam dimly bright;
Above, but one pale star there shone,
Yet still he altered not his tone,

"Empyrea!"

"Doan't goo to-night," the old man
said,

"The clouds be gatherin' overhead;
"The stream down yonder's deep and
wide!"

He whistled gaily, and replied,

"All right, old boy!"

"Oh, stay!" his aunt had said, "and
rest;

"Go not to-night of moths in quest!"

A saucy glance was in his eye,
He answered, with a heart-drawn sigh,

"The moths won't wait!"

"Take care, sir, of yon narrow bridge,
"Doan't 'ee goo too fast up the ridge!"
This was the peasant's last "good
night:"

A voice replied far up the height,

"Good night, my friend!"

* * * * *

At break of day, as in the sky,
The merry larks sang loud and high,
Utt'ring their grateful matin prayer,
A voice cried through the startled air,

"It's time to go!"

A being, by the faithful hound,
At the green garden-gate was found,
Still grasping, empty, 'neath his arm,
That jar that had the wondrous
charm—

His "sugar-pot!"

There, in the twilight (*sans* his hat),
Drenched (but with lots of moths) he
sat;

And on the servant's drowsy brain
A voice fell once—and once again—

"My breakfast, please!"

Ω

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dlesex.—Saturday, June 6, 1857.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 37.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*

KILLING THE GOOSE.

Most of our readers are well aware that once upon a time there was a goose which laid golden eggs, and that these eggs were a source of great profit to the proprietor; but this worthy individual, anxious to find a short cut to great wealth, conceived the idea of cutting open the goose, and so obtaining all the golden eggs that would, otherwise, have accrued to him only in a long course of years. The deed was done, but the result rather disappointed him; he did not find the treasures he expected; and after her demise, the goose (unlike a defunct *Hepialus Humuli*, ♀) laid no more eggs, golden or otherwise.

There are certain beetles which are only found in attendance upon ants' nests, and which are obtained by a careful scrutiny of the large stones, &c., in the neighbourhood of ants' nests; hence some ignorant and infatuated individuals, animated by a morbid love of gain, have conceived that they could obtain these beetles more plentifully if they ransacked with spade and shovel the inmost *penetralia* of the formicarium. They were not content with the golden eggs, but needs must kill the goose—a *suicidal* policy.

The ants' nests thus ruthlessly destroyed supplied no such great stock of riches as had been expected, and,

more over, they ceased from that time forth to produce a weekly crop of beetles.

History is silent as to the fate of the far-famed goose destroyer; but we always fancy that he became bankrupt, or ended his days in the insolvent debtors' court. Poetical justice would mete out the same fate to the hero who assaulted and laid low those ants' nests, which have already become things of the past, and have entered the province of history. We can fancy that all beetle-hunters will look with due disgust on such conduct, and that the destroyer of the Formicaria will be condemned to a species of Coleopterous Coventry, and that as a beggar for beetles he will ever be unsuccessful.

We are sorry to be obliged to use such strong language; but our existence would be of little avail if we were not to expose wrong-doing when it is brought under our notice, however unpalatable our strictures may be to the wrong-doers.

MORAL.

Before you do a dirty, greedy act, think twice.

DR. HERRICH SCHÆFFER, of Ratisbon, started on the 2nd instant for Montpellier.

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; at BRIGHTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; at LEEDS of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stainton has returned from the Continent, and will be "at home" on Wednesday, the 1st of July, at 6 P. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

UDOLPHO.—End of October and beginning of November.

J. D. H., SIDCOT.—Pins for *Rhopalocera*, No. 6 and No. 8. We cannot un-

dertake to look at boxes of insects during the season; all sent to us after the beginning of April are generally discussed by the mites before we have found time to examine them.

A. P., HARROW.—Chickweed, dock, nettle or lettuce; the "little strangers" probably in a fortnight.

T. L., DARLINGTON.—The beech leaves sent are mined by the larva of a small beetle *Orchestes Fagi*: it is excessively abundant.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEUROPTERA.

Preparing Dragon-flies for the Cabinet.
—According to my experience the best mode of preparing the *Libellulina* is the following:—Choose a piece of thread, or string (according to the thickness of the body of the insect), and having threaded therewith a long needle, insert the needle in the end of the body at the anus itself (so as not to injure or destroy the anal appendages), and push it through till it comes out at the thorax between the first pair of legs; then pull the thread backwards and forwards two or three times through the body of the dragon-fly till the internal substance has been sufficiently removed. Finally, pull the string so far forward that the end of it no longer protrudes from the anus, and cut off the other end quite short between the fore legs. Specimens so prepared are durable and fine. Only in very thick-bodied species (such as *L. depressa*) is it necessary to open the body in order to remove the contents. If a species be sufficiently common to allow of many specimens being taken, we are sure to find that some of them keep their colours well without any preparation: these are specimens which had not long escaped from the pupa-state, and had not yet commenced their ravenous career: their

empty intestinal canal contained no foul matter. By close attention it is not difficult to obtain such specimens of the abundant species, and they are far finer than any prepared specimens. — DR. HAGEN, *Mountsfield, Lewisham*; June 4, 1857.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Larvæ of Lasioecampa Trifolii and Clisiocampa Neustria. — I can supply any one with these larvæ. Those who require them will please send me boxes, enclosing stamps for their return. — J. C. ISAAC, 10, *East Street, Stonehouse, Plymouth*; June 4, 1857.

Captures near Dorking. — I have been in this locality exactly a week, having come down on Wednesday last, and thinking that it might be somewhat interesting to some of your younger readers to know what they may now expect to find in this vicinity, have drawn up a brief diary, showing what I have done each day.

May 27. Went to a small wood in the close vicinity of Dorking, where I took *Argynnis Euphrosyne*, *Euclidia Mi* and *Venilia macularia* in plenty, also *Lozogramma petrarum* very abundantly, and two or three unknown species of *Geometra*.

May 28. Went to Box Hill, where I found *Thanaos Tages* swarming in hundreds, with a good sprinkling of *Thymele Alveolus*. I again took *Euphrosyne* and also *Polyommatus Agestis* and *Gnophria rubricollis*, with a few unknown species.

May 29. Went to the same wood as on the 27th. Took *Fidonia Piniaria*, which was flying in abundance round the pines, but was difficult to catch, from its high and dodging flight, and several *Geometra* new to me.

May 30. From 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. through "Denbies" (a large estate about half a mile from Dorking) to Ranmore Common. On a steep, chalky hill-side at "Denbies" I took *T. Alveolus*, *T.*

Tages, *Pamphila Sylvanus* (in spite of the "very sceptical" and "utter infidel" state of mind of "Limacodes Testudo" as to *Sylvanus's* appearance before June 25th, I feel convinced, from the fine appearance of the species as late as August, that there are two broods of this Skipper), *Euclidia glyphica*, *Strenia elathraria* and *Phibalapteryx Vitalbaria*. I observed the earth in places where the turf had been removed to be thickly strewn with hundreds of empty pupa-skins, strongly resembling (except for their smaller size) those of *Z. Æsculi*. I suspected them to be a *Hepialus*, nor was I mistaken, for on visiting the hill at dusk I found *H. lupulinus*, in innumerable quantities, threading the grass in every possible direction. On Ranmore Common I took most of the species already mentioned.

May 31. Walked up to the little wood I visited on my first arrival. The only fresh capture was *Argynnis Selene*.

June 1. Again visited the same wood. Here I took the first and only specimen I have seen of *Thecla Rubi*, and a few more of *Fidonia Piniaria*: all the latter specimens were males. In the afternoon to "Denbies:" here I found *Polyommatus Adonis*, *Callimorpha Jacobæ* (one specimen), *Euclidia glyphica*, *Phytometra ænea* and several *Geometra* and *Pyralida* new to me.

June 2. Went to Headley Lane in search of the "Hilly Field." Passed the "farm" and "lime-kiln" mentioned by Mr. Shield, who writes, "just beyond this, on the slope, we shall see a path amongst the trees; this will bring us to the *sanctum sanctorum*," &c.; but he does not mention whether the path goes to the right or to the left, and it so happens that there is one path to the right and another in the opposite direction, exactly in a line with each other, so that I was puzzled which to choose. I eventually took the *left*, — was I right? This took me up a steep, chalky foot-way through a plantation,

where I saw *P. Alsus* for the first time. At the top of this path I came out on a large open piece of the Downs, thickly covered with yews and junipers: this I took for the "Hilly Field." The chief entomological phenomenon here was *Guophria rubricollis*, which swarmed round the tops of the yew trees: I also took several *Geometrae*. Coming back through the plantation I thought I would have a search there, and was agreeably surprised to find insects in great abundance. I captured in the plantation *Nemeobius Lucina* (two specimens), *Thanaos Tages*, *Procris Statices*, *Callimorpha Jacobæ*, *Euclidia glyphica*, and many other species.

June 3. Set off for Headley Lane at 10 A.M.; reached the plantation at half-past 11; left at 3 P.M. Took *P. Alsus*, *T. Rabi*, *N. Lucina*, *T. Tages*, *T. Alcolus*, *P. Sylvanus*, *P. Statices*, *P. Men-thrasti*, *C. Jacobæ*, *E. glyphica*, *P. anea*, and several *Geometrae*.—ROLAND TRIMEN, *Dorking*; June 3, 1857.

Larva of the Lappet (Gastropacha Quercifolia).—In answer to your correspondent, E. N. T., respecting the time at which the lappet caterpillar feeds, from my own experience I can say that I have, on several occasions, taken the larva in the evening with a lanthorn, in the act of feeding, and about ten days ago I took a full-fed larva in the afternoon eagerly devouring the leaves of the blackthorn; from this I infer that time is immaterial to them.—R. W. FREMLIN, *Wateringbury, near Maidstone*; May 5, 1857.

Lobophora Hexapteraria.—I have again taken the above species, in splendid condition, and shall have a few to part with. If any of your readers can help me to fine specimens of any of the following for the above species, I shall be happy in so doing:—*E. Lunaria*, *M. alternaria*, *A. Berberaria*, *L. Sexalisaria*, *E. tenuaria*, *E. Bifusciaria*, *B. taminaria*, *Eup. Veuosaria*, *C. obliquaria*.—WM.

RODGERS, *Moorgate Grove, Rotherham*; June 4, 1857.

Pionea Stramentalis.—This is very common in one of our fens. I have a few to spare, if any of your readers want them, and shall feel great pleasure in sending them, if applied for, by post.—W. WINTER, *Ranworth, Blofield, Norfolk*; May 30, 1857.

Cymatophora fluctuosa.—On the 20th inst., on looking into my breeding-cage, I was delighted to find a beautiful female specimen of this insect.—W. HICKS, *Cricket Inn, near Sheffield*; May 30, 1857.

Bucculatrix Cristatella and *Gracilella*.—Since my last note respecting these species, I find that Herr Boll, of Breimgarten, has also found them in copulâ. On the 27th of May I again met with a little swarm of *Cristatella* flying round a copulated pair, which consisted of a male *Cristatella* and a female *Gracilella*. A short distance from them I found another female *Gracilella*, around which the males of *Cristatella* were flying amorously. Zeller announced in the 'Linnaea Entomologica' (Vol. iii., p. 301), the capture of two similarly marked *Cristatella*, in copulâ, and I have also several times met with unicolorous pairs. It would hence appear that *Gracilella* is only a variety of *Cristatella*, just as *Padifoliella* is a variety of *Lyonetia Prunifoliella*. Does any English collection possess specimens of *B. cristatella* with darker coloured anterior wings, with four white spots?—PROFESSOR FREY, *Zurich*, June 3, 1857.

Mining Larva in Thymus Serpyllum.—On the 29th of May I found near Zurich, on the edge of a wood of the Uethberg, a small miner on the above-named plant. The entire leaf is discoloured, the excrements are ejected through a hole made for the purpose, and the larva quits its old mine in order to make a new one. The larva is yellow with a black head. What can this be?

Perhaps the larva is not Lepidopterous! In England it would surely not be necessary to search long without finding it.—ID. [We are disposed to fancy that this is the same COLEOPTEROUS miner we have already observed on *Origanum vulgare*, *Teucrium scorodonia*, and several other *Labiata*].

Captures near Newnham, Gloucestershire.—During the past week I have taken *Drepana hamula*, *Bapta taminaria*, *Melanippe Tristaria*, *Argynnis Euphrosyne*, *Melitaa Artemis*, and a few others. In the previous week some friends here took in addition *P. falcataria* and *D. unguicula*, *M. hastaria*, &c. On Saturday I captured *Em. albularia* and *hydraria*.—S. BINGHAM, *Bank, Newnham*; June 1, 1857.

Cucullia Chamomilla.—This season I have taken fifteen of this insect at rest during the day on paliugs.—W. GREGSON, *Lytham, near Preston*; June 3, 1857.

Notodonta Carmelita.—On the 17th of May I had the pleasure of capturing, at West Wickham, a pair of these insects in very good condition. The female deposited about thirty eggs, which hatched on the 25th, and the larvæ are going on very favourably. On the 26th I captured two dozen *Speranza conspieuaria* in fine condition.—JOHN SANGER, 4, *Martha Street, Haggerstone*; June 3, 1857.

Hypereallia Christiernana.—Professor Frey having last week forwarded me, from Zurich, some larvæ of this little beauty, then feeding on *Polygala Chamæbuxus*; I tried them with our common milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), which they ate readily. Hence there seems no reason why we should further hesitate to consider *P. vulgaris* the food-plant of our British *Christiernanas*.—H. T. STANTON, June 3, 1857.

Botys lancealis.—On the 4th instant I took, in a wood not far from here, two very fine specimens of this insect, and had a third in my net, but, while trying

to box it, it escaped. Yesterday I caught four more *B. lancealis*, and to-day six: they are extremely local, and are only found over a space of about a hundred yards.—GERVASE F. MATHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple*; June 6, 1857.

COLEOPTERA.

The season is now advancing, and we are suddenly launched from spring into summer, or at any rate into that neutral period between the two, when the beauty of the external world may be said to attain its maximum. Those collectors, therefore, who have not yet grasped the net, must prepare to do so, or else resign themselves to a beetleless fate, whilst the golden era of our campaign—their greatest harvest time—is slipping imperceptibly away. Much can be done early in June, and the ants' nests, which will, ere long, be comparatively unproductive, may be examined with every prospect of success. True, it is, that they have been Coleoptera peopled throughout April and May, but they are now, perhaps, better tenanted than ever; so let our entomological Nimrods take the hint, and sally forth to the chase. With respect to the *locus quo* and *modus operandi* (the "where" and "how" as plain John Bull would express it), we must refer our readers to that excellent little paper (in this year's 'Annual') by Mr. Janson, whose well-earned discoveries amongst the *Myrmecophili* have constituted him the *facile princeps* of our ants'-nest investigators,—the central sun, around which incipient luminaries must, for the present, of necessity revolve. Having first of all, therefore, armed themselves with that memoir, and studied it *ad nauseam* (which, we may add, is a *sine qua non*), let them betake themselves to some profitable part of the country and commence operations. Chalky and sandy

districts are immeasurably the most prolific; hence, the *second* thing appealed to should be a geological map of England and Wales. The Surrey hills, about Reigate and Mickleham, are composed entirely of chalk, and are exceedingly rich in these minute attendants upon the ants: it was there that the scarce *Staphylinus latebricola*, Grav., was captured by Mr. Janson; and the portion of them which branches eastward, forming the higher regions of Kent, and terminating in the cliffs of Dover, would probably be found equally productive. Beyond Bromley, also, and near Farnborough, there is an exhaustless field for action; and it was in a high valley, near the latter, in the parish of Down, that Mr. Wollaston detected nine specimens of the *Claviger testaceus* and one of the *Homœusa acuminata* (then new as British, though he has since taken a series of it in the same spot) beneath a single stone overtopping a colony of the *Formica fusca*.

The Bedfordshire range, again, is nearly unexplored; and, although within a two hours' ride of the mighty Babylon, we believe that few, if any, of our London adventurers have ever wandered over it. The chalky slopes, indeed, about Dunstable,—Dunstable, the most quiet, stupid, retrograde, melancholy, unvisited of towns, known only to us, now-a-days, as the metropolis of straw bonnets, of which it is the “generic area of diffusion,”—are innumerable, and rise to a considerable height; nevertheless, being well nigh cleared of the flints which are scattered so profusely over most of the kindred spots on the surface of our downs and wolds, and which form the “sheet-anchor,” as it were, of the Coleopterist's hope, there is less to be expected from them, *à priori*, than from the more favoured localities above alluded to.

Perhaps the most promising district of all, however, is that around Pangbourne, in Berkshire, which may be reached in

an hour and a half by the Great Western, and where everything combines to render it the *beau idéal* of a chalky Paradise. The rare *Nitidula marginata*, of ant-infesting tendency, we have ourselves taken there; and there can be but little doubt that a diligent research (greater than ours) would bring many treasures to light. It has the advantage, moreover, of being a first-rate collecting-ground for other kinds of game likewise; so that the Coleopterist, if he be unsuccessful amongst the ants, can fill his bottles for certain by betaking himself to the net. The rich and swampy meadows on the banks of the Thames, at the immediate base of the hills, teem with life; whilst the extensive woods which clothe the slopes (in which spring-guns and man-traps are but seldom, if ever, set) give an additional charm to this blessed entomological preserve.

As to the other soil in which the *Myrmecophili* may be said more peculiarly to flourish, namely, *sand*, we will merely recommend our readers to peruse Mr. Janson's remarks, feeling assured that the glorious array of species (including, *inter alia*, the singular little *Haterius sesquicornis*) which he has marshalled forth, from beneath our very noses, at Hampstead, will satisfy the most stubborn amongst us (and who, alas! is so hard to be convinced as Bull?) that we need not rush to the Land's End for a plentiful supply of game. It would seem, indeed, to be practically supposed that the further we travel for our specimens the more we shall obtain. This, however, is a false conclusion, based upon wrong premises, and is contrary to experience; and the holders of such a doctrine would do well to look to their evidence. *Facta docent*.

JUNIOR ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The preliminary meeting of the Junior Entomological Society of London will

take place at the rooms of the Entomological Society, 12, Bedford Row, High Holborn, on Monday, June 15, at seven o'clock. The attendance of all wishing to become members of the proposed Society or otherwise promote its interests is particularly requested, as on the success of this meeting that of the Society itself must greatly depend.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A Manual of British Butterflies and Moths. By H. T. STANTON, Editor of 'The Entomologist's Annual.' Vol. I. (Comprising the Butterflies and Stout Bodied Moths). London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row. Cloth; price 4s. 6d.

Many persons have an objection to taking in serial publications, whilst they can only have them in the monthly parts. Monthly parts are awkward things to refer to and are very apt to get lost.

Such persons will be glad to hear that the first volume of the above-named work is now concluded, and, as it finishes at the end of the *Noctuæ*, it comprises the Butterflies, Sphinges, Bombyces and *Noctuæ*,—the groups certainly which are most interesting to the incipient entomologist; and, as far as it goes, this volume is perfectly complete in itself.

The next family of the Moths which will be commenced in the 15th number, is the *Geometræ*, and a delay of a few months has arisen before the appearance of that number, because the Author of 'The Manual' is anxious to avail himself of the results of the investigations of the great French Lepidopterist, Guenée, in that group. M. Guenée has concluded his manuscript of the *Geometræ*; it is now in the printer's hands, and before long the literature of

that group will be enriched by the appearance of two closely printed octavo volumes.

Due notice will be given in our columns, both of the appearance of M. Guenée's work, and of the date when No. XV. of 'The Manual' will appear.

In the volume before us the Butterflies occupy 65 pages, and are illustrated by 24 wood-cuts; the number of species described being 66.

The Sphinges or Hawk-Moths occupy 32 pages, are illustrated by 6 wood-cuts, and 36 species are described.

Of the *Bombyces* 101 species are described, 16 are figured, and the letterpress extends to 63 pages.

The *Noctuæ* number 294 species, are compressed into 150 pages, and 35 illustrations are given.

At the end of the *Noctuæ* follows a Synonymic List of all the species in the volume, in which the names used by Mr. H. Doubleday in his 'Synonymic List of British Lepidoptera,' and by the late Mr. J. F. Stephens in his British-Museum 'Catalogue of British Lepidoptera,' are quoted, whenever they happen to be different from the names in 'The Manual.' This list extends to 14 pages, and is made to serve as an Index to the volume at the same time.

The volume concludes with a list of those plants which had been mentioned in it by their Latin names.

At the commencement of the volume is given a full explanation of all the abbreviations used. The effect of these abbreviations has been to give many times the amount of information in the same space (and consequently for the same price), than could otherwise have been given.

For instance, the localities and degree of plenty of *Noctua brunnea*, thus abbreviated at page 235.

"Bi. Brg.! Brs.! Bu.! Ca.! Da.! Hu.!! K.! L. D.! Lw.! Ly.! M.! Sc.!! St. Tn.! Wa. Wt.! Y.!" would,

if expressed without any abbreviations, read as follows:—

“This species occurs at Birkenhead; it is common at Brighton, Bristol, Burton-on-Trent, Cambridge and Darlington; at Huddersfield it is abundant; it is common at Kingsbury, in Middlesex, also in the Lake District of Cumberland and Westmoreland, at Lewes, Lyndhurst, and Manchester; it is abundant at Scarborough; it occurs at Stowmarket, in Suffolk; is common at Tenterden, in Kent, and is found at Wavendon, near Newport Pagnel; it is common at Worthing and York.”

Yet all this information was given in two lines! and many of the descrip-

Plantaginis would always attract attention by their gay appearance.”

“Many of the species fly in the hot sunshine, though a few (as the Ermines) are more partial to the shades of evening.”

“The larvæ of a few of the species pass into the pupa state before the approach of winter; but more generally the larvæ hibernate and feed up in the spring; and the early sunny days in April we may see the Tiger Caterpillars briskly engaged disensing some dock or nettle on a weedy bank. Later in the season we find these large brown caterpillars wandering in all directions; and, probably, there are few children above



Cream-spot Tiger (*Arctia villica*).

tions have been compressed almost to a similar degree.

As a sample of the readable portions of the work, we give the following on the *Cheloniæ*, one of the families of the *Bombyces*, pp. 142, 143.

“This family contains the most splendid and gaudily coloured of our British Moths. The unlearned always take them for Butterflies, as though it were an axiom that beauties must be butterflies, and that moths were always miserable-looking; entomologists know of no such distinction.”

“The palm of beauty must, we think, be accorded to the Cream-spot Tiger (*Arctia villica*); but the Scarlet Tiger (*Hypercompa dominula*) is hardly less splendid; and *A. caja* and *Nemeophila*

eight years of age, who are not well acquainted with the larva of *A. caja*, however little they may know of the insect it produces.”

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**JUNE: A BOOK FOR THE COUNTRY
IN SUMMER TIME.** By H. T.
STAINTON.

“Pervaded by a healthy and pleasant tone of kindness, and an elastic spirit of thankful enjoyment which, we think, cannot but exercise a beneficial influence.”—*Athenæum*.

Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans and Roberts.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 38.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*

TIME PRESENT.

"I WASTED a great deal of time *last* year: I mean to do much better *next* year. But what, in the meanwhile, am I doing *this* year?" We are very apt to regret the past, and to resolve for the future. It is no use regretting the past, for it is already irrecoverably gone, and we cannot repair it: it is of little use resolving for the future,—that future which we cannot foresee, and which may never be ours,—but we can act during the *time present*, and we ought to see that we turn it to the best advantage.

Summer, as every one knows, is no time with the entomologist for inaction; but what we wish to impress upon our readers is the importance of *time present*. You see a little swarm of something; perhaps you say, "Ah! I am tired now; I will only catch a few, but I will come back and catch a lot to-morrow." Oh, silly and perverse! as if the insects were to be there just whenever you wanted to catch them: you must reverse this conduct, and catch them whilst they are there, or assuredly you will not find them on the morrow. Such misadventures have before now befallen most of our readers, and when they discovered the evil results of proerastination they no doubt regretted the past and resolved for the future; perhaps before the week

was out again they neglected the *time present*.

When you have an opportunity, use it. The great difference between the successful and the unsuccessful man is, not that the one has more opportunities than the other, but that he uses them; while the unsuccessful man omits to seize and make use of them while he has the power.

"Oh! I can do that at any time." True, you think so, but in this world of change you can have no certainty, and if it is anything that wants doing, you had better do it at once. The mass of discoveries that are incomplete, just because some individual thought he could complete them at *any* time, and therefore never did complete them, is really fearful.

Be pertinacious; follow up a clue when you have it; don't relax; stick to it; show a bull-dog obstinacy in your determination to solve the problem; and doubt not such persevering efforts will be crowned with success.

Now we trust all our readers, juvenile as well as adults, have felt the truth and force of what we have said, and that they have not read this listlessly and sleepily. If they have been mooning in a semi-dreamy state over these columns, let them give themselves a hearty shake. It is anything but satisfactory to us to have readers who are but half-awake.

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; at BRIGHTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; at LEEDS of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

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

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stainton has returned from the Continent, and will be "at home" on Wednesday, the 1st of July, at 6 p. m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B., LEEDS.—Have you read Shield's 'Practical Hints?' We think it is what you want. Silkworms will eat lettuce, but thrive better on mulberry.

W. J., REIGATE.—Your larva is probably that of *Gelechia sequax*.

H. A.—White varieties may occur of the Ermines you mention: we never saw one quite spotless.

T. D. C., CHATHAM.—Your larva must have been accidentally on the *Euphrosyne's* antenna, which probably he mistook for a twig, and was there to change his skin. He don't appear to have eaten the antenna at all.

T. L., REIGATE.—Instructions for setting Micro-Lepidoptera will be found in the 'Entomologist's Companion,' p. 89.

J. M., BANCHORY.—*Alsus*; the moth *Fidonia atomaria*.

H. J. H., RANNOCH.—We do not know your larva on *Tormentilla*.

UDOLPHO.—Possibly alive; 1, *Coleophora fuseedinella*; 2, *C. nigricella*; 3, *C. anatipenella*,—none of them fed on bramble.

Several communications are compelled to stand over, from press of matter.

On Wednesday, June 24, Mr. Stainton will proceed on a collecting expedition up Burnt-Ash Lane; he will be at the finger-post where the lane forks at 6.30 p.m. Entomologists from London, who may wish to join him there, should leave by the 5.30 train for Blackheath, proceed thence to the "Tiger's Head," opposite to which runs the still semi-rural lane of Burnt-Ash: the finger-post is about a quarter of a mile up the lane, a little beyond a brick-field.

On Saturday, June 27, Mr. Stainton will be at Mickleham, and will proceed to Headley Lane at 10.30 a.m., and at 6.30 p.m.: if any entomologist from Dorking or vicinity wishes to meet him, Mr. S. will be glad to fall in with him in Headley Lane. Incipients who are afflicted with shyness may perhaps pluck up courage enough to meet one in a lane.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Colcophora discordella.—The larva (on *Lotus corniculatus*) is at present generally distributed and common here, in dry pastures, for miles along the coast. In some places I have found it so abundant that a hundred or two of the cases may be picked up in an hour.—HUGH COLQUHOUN, *Ardrossan*; *June 8, 1857*.

Captures near Kilmun.—On Saturday last (June 6th) I paid a visit to Glen Messen, to see what moths were on the wing. Glen Messen is about four miles to the west of Kilmun, and, in addition to its fame as the locality in this district for *Platypteryx falcula*, its remarkable rocky water-course and moraine present great attraction to the geologist. I left Glasgow at 8 A.M., and landed on the shore of the Holy Loch before 10. After reaching the Glen, and knocking a lot of moths out of the alders, and catching two *Libellula quadrimaculata*, the day (quite out of rule) turned so very fine that I was tempted to ascend the hill, to enjoy the rare prospect, instead of pursuing in the valley the proper business of the day. I left Kilmun by the last steamer for Greenock, at 6 P.M., and on arriving at home found I had brought the following species:—

Platypteryx falcula
Acronycta Rumicis
Euclidia Mi
Phytometra ænea
Pyrausta punicealis
Botys fuscalis
Ypsipetes impluviaria
Melanippe tristaria
 „ *Alchemillaria*
Coremia ferrugaria
 „ *propugnaria*
Eupithecia (four species)
Ephippiphora dissimilana
Eudorea ambigualis ;
Micropteryx —— ?

I took a pupa of *M. Artemis* from the vertical face of a rock facing the East: it was attached to the rock by the tail, about a foot from the ground: the length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines, and the markings of the imago are beautifully seen over every part of it: the light parts are of a pearly whiteness. *Melitæa Artemis* is rare in Scotland; the only place where I have observed it in plenty is the slope of the hill facing due East, a little South of Dunoon, on the Firth of Clyde. A century ago Moses Harris observed that it was generally found “on the side of a hill fronting the East,” and that the larvæ will not eat but when the sun shines on them.—T. CHAPMAN, *Glasgow*; *June 8, 1857*.

Stauropus Fagi.—I took a very fine specimen of *Stauropus Fagi*, a female, on the trunk of the birch at West Wickham Wood, on the 1st of June, apparently just emerged from the chrysalis.—CHARLES LINTON, 5, *European Place, John's Row, St. Luke's*; *June 8, 1856*.

Larvæ at Blackpool.—Last Thursday I took a trip to Blackpool: I there took the following larvæ:—1 *Argynnis Aglaia*, 12 *Orygia fascelina*, 86 *Lasiocampa Trifolii*. I saw upwards of 100 *fascelina* and 400 *Trifolii* larvæ taken: of course, if I succeed in rearing what I have got, I shall be able to exchange with some one.—WILLIAM PRESCOTT, 40, *Mount Street, Salford*; *June 8, 1857*.

Ceropacha Fluctuosa.—On the 6th of June I had the pleasure of finding one fine female specimen of *Ceropacha Fluctuosa* in my breeding-cage.—JAMES BATTY, 133, *South Street, Park, Sheffield*; *June 8, 1857*.

Duplicate Papilio Machaon.—I have just bred several specimens of *Papilio Machaon*, and will name the insects, any of which would be acceptable in exchange:—*A. Crategi*, *L. Sinapis*, *M. Athalia*, *M. Artemis*, *M. Cinxia*, *P. Adonis*, *S. Ocellatus*, *C. Elpenor*, *S. bombylififormis*, *P. Alsus*, *Cossus Ligniperda*,

G. Quercifolia and *Z. Æsculi*. Would you be so good as to add that boxes must necessarily be sent, and will be returned with the insects in exchange. Would you give me any information as to whether the pupæ of *Sibylla* can be found suspended from the honeysuckle or otherwise?—G. H. KNAPP, *Eton College, near Windsor; June 8, 1857.*

Killing Large Moths.—I should have written before, to thank you for the attention you have paid to our letter, but have been prevented. I now take the first opportunity of sending my cordial thanks, in which my brother joins, and I assure you the information given in the various letters printed in last week's 'Intelligencer' will be of great service to us, and I hope to many more beginners like ourselves. I have already experienced the value of Mr. Kenderdine's information, having used the acid in the manner he describes with great success. I have tried it with *Noctua*, such as *X. Rurea*, *H. Pisi*, and also with a bad specimen of *S. Lignstri*, and find that his method of passing the pen just beneath the wings into the thorax has the advantage of almost instantly causing those members to drop paralyzed, even before death ensues, thus preventing any injurious fluttering, struggling, &c., so that I must thank that gentleman for many a fine specimen that might otherwise have been much rubbed. Not that I think his is the only plan by which a good specimen can be procured, for I quite agree with you that all are very effective, and I merely choose Mr. Kenderdine's because it seemed to me the simplest and the safest, so that I have to thank all those gentlemen who have been so kind as to write on the subject. Concerning my doings in Entomology, I am afraid I have not much to report. I believe the best insect I have taken this season is a specimen of *P. Trepida*, which I caught in the wood which joins our garden: the capture was made on the 17th of last month. When I

first saw it, it was flying furiously amongst the underwood, but when I approached with my lantern it seemed to become fascinated with the light, and dropped on to a blade of grass, from which it was transferred into my box and brought safely home.—T. LINNELL, *Redstone Wood, near Reigate; June 8, 1857.*

Melitæa Cinxia.—I have the pleasure of recording another locality for *Melitæa Cinxia*. In a hilly field not far from here I have taken a few specimens since the 1st of this month. I cannot add anything to the interesting remarks of the Rev. Mr. Dawson, quoted from the 'Zoologist' in the 'Manual.' I have taken more males than females, and should imagine the latter appear later than the former, for nearly every female which I took had but just emerged from the chrysalis, while the males were all strong on the wing. This species is mostly of a lighter colour than *M. Athalia*, and has that appearance when flying, yet in its flight it closely resembles the graceful floating motion of its congener. With the *Cinxia* were several *Megara*, but, while these prefer settling on dry banks and stones, *Cinxia* invariably chooses stems of grass or flower-heads for a resting-place. I took two pairs *in cop.*: if I take sufficient I shall be glad to supply *all* my friends, but, as many to whom I am deeply indebted have a prior claim upon me, due notice shall be given should there be enough specimens for general distribution. I hope soon to send you more notes of my "hilly field."—REV. S. C. TRESS BEALE, *Alkham, near Dover; June 8, 1857.*

Melitæa Artemis near London.—In answer to the inquiry in the 'Intelligencer' of Saturday last, as to which is the nearest locality for metropolitan collectors to get *M. Artemis*, I beg to say that last year I was walking one afternoon, with a friend, up Muswell Hill, Hornsey, when a specimen of *M. Artemis* was flying along, and my friend knocked

it down with his walking-stick, without injury to it. At the latter end of July, in the same year, I took a specimen in Copthall Wood, at the top of Muswell Hill. Perhaps this wood might turn this insect up, if sought for there. I also took *B. Notha* there last year.—W. H. LATCHFORD, 1, Plumber's Place, Corporation Lane, Clerkenwell; June 9, 1857.

Leucania and Nonagria.—The season for these Noctuæ will soon be on, and I should be glad if you would point out a good locality for them in the immediate neighbourhood of London. Is Hammersmith Marshes still a productive locality?—D. K., Russell Square; June 10, 1857.

[Never having visited Hammersmith Marshes, we cannot answer this latter query; perhaps some of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' can assist us.]

Dcilephila Galii.—A friend of mine showed me a male specimen of *D. Galii*, which he took the other day, hovering over a flower of *Rhododendron*.—EDWARD BONNEY, Churchdale House, Rugeley; June 11, 1857.

"Too much help, St. Anthony."—My offer of insects in last week's 'Intelligencer' has brought me a perfect flood of correspondence, which is quite beyond all my previous calculations. That offer was dated May 22nd, but unfortunately did not appear till June 6th. When I wrote *Argiolus* was in full beauty; now I can find none but wind and rain-worn specimens; and, as my offer was to catch according to the demand, my stock in hand is very small, I fear, therefore, that most of the applicants for that insect (which appears to be in great requisition) will have to wait for the second brood, when, if it should prove an abundant one, I will do my best to supply all my correspondents. With the other three Leps. named, I hope to be able to supply most of those who want them; but this boisterous weather has come most inopportunistly. With the Coleoptera I was fortunately well supplied before-

hand; and so far my stock promises to prove equal to all demands. By the way, I forgot to ask for boxes to be sent; my supply is so scanty, that the process of delivery must be a very tedious one without such assistance. Does any one care to have specimens of *Cercopis sanguinolenta*?—REV. HUGH A. STOWELL, Faversham, June 9, 1857.

Captures at West Wickham.—On the 31st ult. and the 7th inst. I took the following at West Wickham Wood:—*Sesia Fuciformis*, 2 *Pyrausta Octomaculalis*, *Argynnis Euphrosyne*, *Thymele Alveolus*, *Nemeophila Plantaginis*, *Limacodes Testudo*, *Argynnis Selene*.—CHAS. HEALY, 4, Bath Place, Haggerstone, N. E., June 10, 1857.

Captures near Thetford.—Last week I captured, in Fakenham Wood, near Thetford, three specimens of *Sesia Fuciformis*, hovering around *Ajuga reptans*. Are they not peculiarly fond of that flower? I also caught several dozen *Euphrosyne*, which I shall be happy to exchange for good specimens of *Sinapis*, *Endromis versicolora*, or *Lucina*. I have also captured several *Festuca*, which I shall be most happy to exchange.—W. H. TILLET, Norwich, June 10, 1857.

Smerinthus ocellatus.—I have about two dozen larvæ of *S. ocellatus* to spare, if any one is in want of them; they are now twelve days from the egg: by sending a box and paying postage, I shall be most happy to return them to any one.—ELI T. SILVESTER, Pound Hill, Worth, Sussex; June 12, 1857.

Captures in Scotland.—Since I last wrote I have taken *Acronycta Myricæ*, *Hadena rectilinea*, *Anarta melanopa*, *cordigera*, *Eupisteria carbonaria*, and many others. This is a first-rate county for insects of all orders.—H. J. HARDING, Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire; June 8, 1857.

A new Nepticula Larva.—On Saturday last I proceeded to Mickleham, remaining there several days; the best result of my

sojourn at that place was the discovery of a *Nepticula* larva mining the leaves of *Poterium Sanguisorba*, a plant which is so very abundant on the chalk there. The mine is rather peculiar, at first following the serratures at the edge of the leaflet. Perhaps this will produce *N. Headleyella*.—H. T. STANTON; June 12, 1857.

Hypercallia Christernana.—This insect remains but a very short time in the pupa-state; the first larva changed to chrysalis on the 30th of May; yesterday a moth made its appearance.—IBID.

Melitæa Athalia.—Yesterday I found this insect on a large common, about three miles from here, called "Broad Heath."—T. W. B. W., Worcester; June 12, 1857.

Speranza conspicuaria.—I have taken a fine series of this insect, and am glad to say that I shall be happy to supply all those whom I disappointed last year. During the last six years I have, directly or indirectly, supplied nearly every cabinet in England with this insect. I am glad to see other localities springing up. It is, however, very local, and does not occur even in all places where the broom, its food-plant, is indigenous. At the end of this month I shall be taking *Coremia Ligustraria*, which I shall be happy to exchange with those who covet the insect.—C. R. BREE, Stricklands, Stowmarket; June 11, 1857.

Captures near Faversham.—On the 28th ult. I had the pleasure of discovering *Melitæa Athalia* just making its appearance in one of the recently cleared openings in the great Blean Woods, some five miles from this place. At the time I was unfortunately unprepared with the *instrumenta belli* for its capture. On revisiting the same spot, however, with my friend the Rev. J. H. T. Blunt yesterday, I found the pretty fellows absolutely swarming. The sun thought fit to retire behind the clouds very early in the afternoon, but not before I had cried

"Enough," after the capture of three dozen specimens for the benefit of any Northern who may still be in want of this pretty denizen of our Southern woods, in spite of the liberality of Mr. Tress Beale in years gone by. The 2nd of June, 1857, will ever be a memorable day in my entomological calendar, for I had the pleasure of taking, at the same time and place with *M. Athalia*, two specimens of *L. Sinapis* and two of *N. Plantaginis*,—three very fair additions to our local list, as the result of a single day's exploration. *Alveolus* and *Sylvanus* were out in some plenty; while the few stragglers of *Argiolus* and *Rubi* bore sad evidence of a hard struggle with the winds and rain of the previous days.—REV. HUGH A. STOWELL, Faversham; June 3, 1857.

T. W-Album and *X. Gilvago*.—I have lately been taking the larvæ of these two species on wych elm. As I understand that the larva of *Gilvago* has not been described, I herewith give the description of it, premising that, as I have never bred the insect, it may possibly not be *Gilvago* at all:—When young, pinkish, with faint white lines; after last moult ground-colour, rich velvety buffish brown, belly pale flesh-colour, ten square dark black spots or blotches down the back; some specimens much darker than others; goes backwards as well, if not better, than forwards; tapers towards the head: it has the strongest aversion to light, scuttling away under the leaves the moment a candle is brought near it: feeds on seeds of the wych elm. Larva of *Lithosia Griseola*, black, with hairy tubercles and a double row of dark orange spots down the back. I take this opportunity of stating that, having been ordered abroad for three months, commencing at the close of the present month, my entomological correspondence must "cease and determine" during that period.—REV. J. GREENE, Playford, Ipswich; June 6, 1857.

Captures near Weston-super-Mare.—I have the pleasure of forwarding you a list of our captures and doings of late; they may be poor in your eyes, but they are what I did not expect to meet with in great measure:—

Thecla Rubi. Common; hedges and woods.

Polyommatus Alsus. Common; on heaths, &c.

Argynnis Euphrosyne. Common.

Melitæa Artemis. Common, but local.

Thymeles Alveolus. Local; at the edges of woods.

Thanaos Tages. Common in most places.

Sphinx Ligustri. One from chrysalis.

Procris Statice. Unusually common, but local.

Anaitis Plagiaria. I had the pleasure of adding this pretty moth to my collection on the 28th of last month.—JOHN D. HEAD, *Sidcot School, Weston-super-Mare; June 2, 1857.*

Paid, postage, advertising and incidental expenses	2	18	6
Paid from time to time to the widow.....	9	5	0
Paid, for ironing-stove, copper, mangle, irons, and all necessary tackle, and the charges for fitting same	30	4	1
Balance this day invested in the savings' bank on behalf of the widow	22	4	1
	<hr/>		
	£64	11	8

The committee have also caused the small collection, consisting of Coleoptera and Micro-Lépidoptera, to be sold by auction, through Mr. Samuel Stevens, and the following is the result:—

Gross amount realized by sale of insects	£19	19	6
	<hr/>		
Paid Mr. S. Stevens' charges for lotting and commission on sale of insects	4	2	0
Charges for Post-Office orders	0	1	9
Expenses of transmission of insects to London.....	0	12	6
Balance	15	3	3
	<hr/>		
	£19	19	6

This balance of £15 3s. 3d. has been added to the above balance of £22 4s. 1d. and invested in the savings' bank.

The committee beg to thank the editors of the 'Zoologist,' 'Substitute, and 'Intelligencer,' for their kind assistance in devoting a portion of their space to the publication of this appeal.

The widow is now carrying on business as a laundress at No. 5, Lennox Terrace, Brighton, and begs the committee to express her heartfelt thanks to those who have so kindly assisted her in her distress.

W. D. SAVAGE	} Committee.
T. THORNCROFT	
S. HOWSE	
H. COOKE	

Brighton, June 7, 1857.

THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF MRS. HEMMINGS.

This subscription being now closed, the committee take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging, on behalf of the widow and family, the great kindness with which their appeal has been responded to by entomologists as well as private friends.

From the funds placed at their disposal, the committee have been enabled to provide all necessary utensils, and have started the widow in business as a laundress, and it is hoped the poor woman has now a fair prospect of being able to support herself and family.

The following is the exact account of moneys received and expended:—

Total amount of subscriptions received	£64	11	8
	<hr/>		

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. — Mr. Henry Tompkins, late of No. 10, Guildford Street, Russell Square, London, has removed to No. 44 in the same street.—
June 15, 1857.

Reigate Mechanic's Institution.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1857,
Mr. H. T. STANTON will give a LECTURE on ENTOMOLOGY, at the Town Hall, Reigate, commencing at 8 P.M.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at Mr. Allingham's; and at Mr. Allwork's, Station Road. Families of Members, Schools, Working Men and Members of Redhill Institution, Sixpence each; other persons, One Shilling. Members free.

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John 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, June 20, 1857.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 39.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*

SCHOOL PRIZES.

A SHORT time ago our attention was specially drawn to this subject, from our hearing that an entomologist had first had his thoughts turned to the study of insect-life by obtaining, as a prize at school, the volumes of the 'Naturalist's Library' on "Butterflies and Moths."

We have repeatedly noticed the wide circle of readers those volumes of the 'Naturalist's Library' have had; but, in nine cases out of ten, we suppose that they have either been purchased by those who were already entomologically disposed, or presented to them by some of their friends; however, in the case which was brought under our notice, it appeared as if the actual origin of the entomological tastes of the boy had dated from the acquisition of the prize.

In the abstract, we doubt if prizes at all are good things; the spirit of emulation and rivalry they are sure to encourage is itself a wicked spirit, which has afterwards to be cast out; but we do not suppose that anything we may say upon the subject will put a stop to the system, now so long established, of "School Prizes," and hence, if some thousands of books are to be given this year to the young of both sexes as rewards for good conduct, ability and good memory, we trust that those who have the selection of the books will

take care that Natural History is duly represented amongst them.

The object of a prize is generally two-fold, being intended both as a reward for past conduct and an incitement for the future. Viewed only as a reward for past conduct, a pencil-case or a knife would do just as well as a book, but when we look at the effect on the future to be produced, the book will be treasured *and read* just because it is "a prize," and therefore any subject we wish to instil upon the young may be put before them (we had almost said insidiously) to good effect in the form of a prize.

We do not think that the books intended for prizes should be of too didactic a nature; Johnson's Dictionary, for instance, is a very useful book, but as a "prize," would be out of place, as no one would ever think of *reading* it,—no one perhaps ever having done so, except the Irishman, who remarked at the end "that it was very interesting, but rather unconnected." Nay, we know of many *novels* which would be excellently adapted as prizes, simply because they convey much moral and intellectual information in a most careful wrapping of pleasant reading; not being of the number of those that think "good books should be dull" (some, we fancy, reverse the order, and say "dull books must be good"), we like a little vivacity and energy even in that which is intended

simply to instruct, because we feel that, in such cases, the instruction will go farther; it will have a greater impetus, and produce a greater effect.

PLEASE TO PUSH THE CIRCULATION.

—We confidently make this appeal to every one of our readers: at this season of the year we have so many communications that we should like occasionally to relieve ourselves by a double number. Communications are sometimes held over longer than we or our contributors like, and only last week three pages of matter *in type* was reluctantly squeezed out. The remedy to this is to extend the circulation: a large increase in our circulation would enable us to bring out a double number occasionally (for the uniform penny price). Each reader probably knows one or two entomologists *who don't take in the 'Intelligencer'*; let him badger them till they do.

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; at BRIGHTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; at LEEDS of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

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

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. Stainton has returned from the Continent, and will be "at home" on Wednesday, the 1st of July, at 6 P. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. S., HOLBECK.—It is a secretion of the insect which you found inside, and the object is to protect it from its enemies and the inclemency of the weather. The perfect insect is small, bull-headed, and with great jumping powers, and is commonly termed a "frog-hopper."

UDOLPHO.—Deal or cedar cabinets are considered very objectionable on account of the turpentine. We should be glad to hear, fifteen months hence, whether yours has answered.

G. W. C.—*Montanaria* on primrose; for *Alchemillaria* no other food is assigned than *Alchemilla vulgaris* (Lady's Mantle).

C. S. G.—We cannot understand your account of the mode of proceeding of the larva of *Terrella*.

B. W. P.—We know pretty well the sort of thing you mean, but cannot help you to the name. Mr. Desvignes works on the *Ichnumonidae*.

Errata.—Page 94, left-hand column, line 17 from bottom, for "covet," read "want."

On Saturday, July 4, Mr. Stainton will proceed on a collecting expedition from Beckenham to West Wickham, starting from the mile-stone at Beckenham Church at 6 P.M. Entomologists from London should leave by the 5.20 Mid-Kent train for Beckenham.

To-day (Saturday, June 27), as already announced, Mr. Stainton will turn down Headley Lane at 10.30 A.M., and at 6.30 P.M., and will be glad to meet there any entomologist from Dorking or vicinity.

Incipients who are afflicted with shyness may perhaps pluck up courage enough to meet one in a lane.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Aeronycta Ligustri from Privet.—Last week I bred two fine specimens of *A. Ligustri* from larvæ found on privet, last September, near Exeter.—H. S. GORHAM, 9, Hornton Terrace, Kensington, W.; June 18.

Captures at Tunbridge Wells.—I have just returned from a short stay at Boundes Park, near Tunbridge Wells, where I made some rather good captures. *A. Euphrosyne*, very common; *T. Alveolus*, more abundant (this generally reposes with the wings in a horizontal position, but sometimes erect); *Procris Statice* was very abundant in one field, but nowhere else. I shall be happy to send, to those who wish for them, a specimen of each of *Alveolus* and *Euphrosyne*, and specimens of *Statice*, on receiving a box with stamps for return postage. I also caught one *L. Sinapis* and five *M. Artemis*.—HARDINGE W. BROWNE, 1, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park Gardens, W.; June 13.

N. Lucina and *P. Argiolus*.—I have a few of each of these to spare: can any one send me *P. Adonis*, *Thecla Betula*, *T. Pruni* or *A. villica*?—J. JESSOP, JUN.,

Church Street, Rawmarsh, near Rothcrham; June 13.

Ceropacha Fluctuosa.—On the 13th of June I took, by beating oak, birch, &c., a pair of this species, and at sugar a pair of *Hudenu rectilinea* in company with *Thyatira Batis*, and other commoner things.—W. LAYCOCK, 154, Bath Street, Sheffield; June 15.

Smerinthus Tiliæ assembling.—Having bred a specimen of this insect, I placed it in a glass globe while its wings expanded, and the globe was put outside the window. At 8.30 P.M. a number of large moths came flying round the globe, and I caught four of them, and found them to be *S. Tiliæ*, evidently attracted by my bred female.—HERBERT JENNER, The Limes, Carshalton, Surrey; June 15.

Gelechia desertella.—A northern entomologist writes that he has bred this insect from larvæ feeding on *Sedum aere*: I fancy there must be some mistake, as Mr. Gregson, of Liverpool, had previously informed me that he bred it from moss.—H. T. STAINTON; June 18.

Cerura Bicuspis.—I have in my possession a male of this species, bred by my brother, at Clifton, near Preston.—G. NIXON, Preston; June 16.

Emmelesia Blomeri.—Two of my friends were out the other day, and captured nearly fifty of this insect in a new locality near here.—R. SHARPLES, Preston; June 16.

Colcophora Vibicella.—I have been to Trench Wood for this insect, and have succeeded in finding from three to four dozen larvæ. I shall be most happy to exchange with any persons who may be in want of it; if they will write to me I will send them a list of my wants.—T. L. CRUMP, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire; June 15.

Lasiocampa Trifolii.—I have now a large quantity of these larvæ, and should be happy to send it, to any one in want of it.—HENRY S. BISHOP, Catherine Street, Plymouth; June 16.

Margaritia Angustalis.—I met with this species in a meadow near Maltby Woods.—J. BARRY, 133, *South Street, Park, Sheffield*; June 16.

Tinagma resplendellum bred. — This morning, to my great delight, a specimen of this insect appeared from the "singular mine on alder leaves," *Enigma*, No. 22. Ought not the larvæ of *T. sericiellum* to feed similarly in oak leaves?—H. T. STANTON; June 17.

Nepticula cryptella. — There is a mystery about this insect I cannot understand. Last year (July 19—21) I collected the larvæ in Headley Lane abundantly, and expected to have bred the insect in August; none appeared, but this year, on the 16th of May, one made its appearance. Frey gives July and end of September as the periods for finding the larvæ. The summer brood is, I expect, now findable, and will no doubt be well looked for. May the finders be more successful in rearing it than I have been.—IBID.

Proeris Statices.—Having taken several of this insect in the marshes round here, I shall be happy to supply any one in want of the species, on receipt of a box and stamps for the transmission. I have also a great many young larvæ of *Saturnia Pavonia-Minor*; if they are of use to any of your readers, I will gladly supply them.—R. D. TAYLOR, 4, *Alpha Cottages, New Road, Hammer-smith*; June 17.

Acronycta Alni.—This lovely species (quite a favorite of mine) appeared on the 29th of May in my breeding-cage. Those who wish to breed this species should supply the full-fed larva with a piece of rotten wood for it to spin up in.—F. O. STANDISH, 2, *Alfred Cottages, Warner Road, Camberwell*; June 17.

Phoxopteryx Upupana.—Several days ago I met with this species at West Wickham Wood. IBID.

A Visit to the Cheshire Sand-hills.—Being in Liverpool, Mr. Gregson proposed

I should visit the sand-hills on the other side of the Mersey; we did so, and in a short time obtained several good species, both in *Coleoptera* and *Lepidoptera*. By searching the burrows made by a species of *Brachelytra* (perhaps new), we took one dozen *Dyschirius impunctipennis* in half-an-hour. By "raking" the sand-hills we took larvæ of *Leuceania littoralis*, *Luperina cespitis*, *Cerigo cytherea*, and the imago of *Luperina albicolon*, also *Rhodaria Sanguinalis*.—J. J. READING; June 17.

Butterflies wanted.—If any person who has too many of any, or all of the three following butterflies, viz., *P. Machaon*, *A. Iris* and *P. Adonis*, he would find a purchaser in the undersigned by letting him know. None but perfect insects will be acceptable.—DAVID MOIR, *F. C. School, Banchoy*; June 8.

Captures at Light.—During the past month I have taken the following insects at light:—

Mamestra Aneeps,
 Biston Hirtaria,
 Chesias Obliquaria,
 Hemerophila Abruptaria,
 Coremia Fluctuaria,
 ,, Ferrugaria,
 Eupithecia Coronata,
 Odontopera Bideutaria,
 Tænioecampa Instabilis,
 ,, Gothica,
 Triphosa Dubitaria,
 ,, Certaria,
 Notodonta Dietæa,
 ,, Camelina,
 Lozogranima Petraria,
 Agrotis Puta,
 Platypteryx Hamula,
 Orgyia Pndibunda,
 Phragmatobia Lubricipeda.

—JOHN H. TILLY, 3, *Bernard Street, Regent's Park, North, London*; June 3.

First Appearance of Lepidoptera.—The following dates of first appearance this year may have some interest for you:—

L. *Ægeria*, 20th April,
 L. *Megæra*, 18th May,
 P. *Argiolus*, 8th May,
 P. *Alexis*, 22nd May,
 A. *Euphrosyne*, 18th May.
 M. *Athalia*, 28th May,
 N. *Lucina*, 20th May,
 T. *Alveolus*, 13th May,
 T. *Tages*, 15th May,
 P. *Sylvanus*, 26th May,
 T. *Rubi*, 18th May,
 C. *Phlæas*, 18th May.
 S. *Tiliæ*, 5th May,
 S. *Ligustri*, 26th May,
 S. *menthastri*, 14th May,
 S. *lubricipeda*, 16th May,
 F. *pinaria*, 13th May.

—REV. HUGH A. STOWELL, *Faversham*.

Position of the Skippers in Repose.—

In the 'Manual' I see *Thanos Tages* mentioned as having "wings in repose horizontal;" and certainly when settling on flowers or on the ground, in the sunshine, the wings are always kept so. But, on the 5th inst., while collecting *P. Alsus* in a chalk-pit, just at sunset (which, by the way, is much the best time for collecting that species, as they have then taken up their quarters for the night, and are easily taken while sitting on the grass-stems), I saw what I took to be a small *Noctua* resting on a thick stalk of grass. On stooping to examine it, I found to my surprise that it was a specimen of *T. Tages*, apparently fast asleep, as I tapped the grass on which it rested, several times, without causing it to move. The wings were folded so as to form a roof, as in most of the *Bombyces* and *Noctua*, with the upper side outwards; thus further proving the close affinity of the *Hesperidæ* to the moths. I pinned the *Tages* just as he was, and, after a slight flutter, he settled down into the same position; I afterwards thought that this might be an exceptional instance, and that the *Tages* in question might only have been trying this position to see whether it was a comfortable one to repose in; but on

the 8th, in the same chalk-pit, during a slight shower of rain, I found another in a precisely similar position, and so am induced to believe that it must be a regular family practice. I find the *Pamphila Sylvanus* (which is now abundant here) always reposes with all the wings erect, when alarmed at a passing object, in a shower of rain, and when resting for the night.—ROLAND TRIMEN, *Dorking*, June 10, 1857.

Pionea Stramentalis.—In reference to the notice that appeared in our columns, No. 37, p. 84, Mr. Winter wishes to inform our readers that he has had far more applications than he can possibly supply or reply to, and that though, if he meets with the insect again, he will do his best, he cannot promise to supply every applicant.

Acronycta Alni.—The first five specimens captured near Sheffield this season, on the 16th; the second, on the 19th inst., at sugar, by FRANCIS BRADLEY, *Secretary to the Sheffield Entomological Society, Thompson's Square, Portobello Street, Sheffield*; June 20.

Rearing from the Eggs versus Pupa-digging.—It seems certain that insects rapidly become scarcer after leaving the egg-shell. Of various larvæ which I have exposed on bushes in my garden hardly any appear to have reached maturity: birds, spiders, ants, earwigs, tree-bugs and ichneumons are too many for them; but eggs are plentiful; a female *Plumigera* will lay you about 130, a *Trepida* 250, a *N. Dodonæa* 140 or more. With regard to the time of hatching, Mr. Harpur Crewe remarks that last year some of these latter hatched in seventeen days, while this spring they remained nearly a month, the weather being doubtless colder, for I have had them hatch after twelve days in warm weather. I do not ordinarily put eggs in the sunshine, but prefer merely opening the box for light, as the time for hatching approaches. I have killed some by exposure to the

sun. Eggs can be sent by post very conveniently, so that to distribute a thousand (if you have them) is an easy task: you thus communicate a better knowledge of the insect to a friend than in any other way. It is certainly very pleasant to receive insects in pupæ; but then pupæ should not travel for their health. Indeed pupa-digging, though useful as a subsidiary resource, appears to labour under this serious objection, that pupæ should never be moved, or handled, or seen, if possible; and that, besides those destroyed by being cut or bruised in the operation, many more perish from the mere removal. If collectors, when they become possessed of a worn female, would suffer her to lay her eggs before condemning her to the chloroform, much benefit might be expected to our Science. Should any one be inclined to furnish me with eggs or larvæ of the following I should feel happy to make any return in my power:—*Stauropus Fugi*, *Gastropacha ilicifolia*, *Notodonta chaonia*, *Platypteryx hamula*.—REV. B. SMITH, *Marlow*; June 9.

Don't kill the Egg-layer.—I see an announcement in your publication of to-day, that your Haggerstone correspondent has taken a pair of *N. Carmelita* (*in copulâ*, I suppose), and that the female has laid about "thirty eggs." Often, when reading in the 'Intelligencer' or 'Zoologist' of the capture of pairs, or females only, of the rarer moths, I have regretted to see the delighted possessor announce that his capture had presented him with a score, thirty or fifty eggs, as the case might be. Now, in the instance of your Haggerstone correspondent, there has probably been a loss to the hungry entomological world of about 150 eggs of *Carmelita*. I cannot understand why a female moth, who had not already nearly exhausted herself, should contribute so sparingly, except that the possessor, esteeming "a bird in the hand worth two in the bush," prematurely killed her.

Your juvenile readers should be warned never to kill a female moth from which they are desirous to procure eggs, but allow her to continue depositing until she diēs; they will thus secure every egg she has to bestow, and depend, so long as she continues at all lively, she has not entirely completed the great object of her existence. Moths generally lay their eggs at night. The nuptial embrace takes place in the evening or during the night, and continues until the following evening; immediately on the separation the work of depositing commences, and is continued, as a rule, during three or four nights. The eight or ten *N. ziczacs* which supplied me with eggs lately, each deposited from seventy to eighty the first night, fifty to sixty the second, forty or fifty the third, and sometimes a few on the fourth: had I killed them after the first night, as I did in former years, I should have lost above half the eggs, and my correspondents a part of their supply. I can give another instance, now in process: on Tuesday last I took a pair of *Orgyia Pudibunda* in copulâ; that evening the female laid 140 eggs, on Wednesday night 90, on Thursday 60, and last night about a score, and, from her appearance, I doubt not she will contribute a further score to-night; thus, by giving ample time, I secure upwards of 300 eggs for the purpose of study, and also (which is equal pleasure to me) a supply for my entomological friends who wish to rear specimens or to examine the handsome larva of this insect. I trouble you with these remarks for the benefit more particularly of incipientists.—GEORGE GASCOYNE, *Newark*; June 13.

COLEOPTERA.

Hydrous piceus wanted.—I have duplicate specimens of *Dytiscus marginalis* and *Colymbetes*, which I shall be happy to exchange for specimens of *H. piceus*.—S. H. STOCKS, *Fitzwilliam Street, Huddersfield*; June 17.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

—
 LINNÆA ENTOMOLOGICA. Vol. XI.
 1857. Berlin: E. S. Mittler
 und Sohn. Price 6s.

It is with a feeling of melancholy that we read the preface of this volume, and then turn to the "contents." Certainly, for our own part, we are not to be numbered among the "contents,"—we are decidedly "non-content."

The present volume of the 'Linnæa' is the first which contains no treatise from the pen of Professor Zeller. Has the sun of the Glogavian Professor set? Still in the prime of life and activity, has he retired from the labour of instructing others? We cannot for a moment believe it.

Look at his magnificent contribution to the tenth volume of the 'Linnæa,'—the genus *Butalis*; that genus, which, like many others, seems placed as a sort of touch-stone of the human discriminatory powers,—a species' of test-glass,—to show how utterly incompetent ordinary men are to separate species which they know must be distinct. Does that paper on *Butalis* indicate any falling off in the powers of the writer? The veriest Gil Blas couldn't pretend to say that it "sent de l'apoplexie." Wherefore, then, are we now to be told that we are to read no more from the pen of this illustrious writer? Candidly we admit it would not be easy for Professor Zeller to have surpassed his last effort, and perhaps he thinks, under such circumstances, he may advisedly "let well alone."

If the sun, after shining so brilliantly for ten years, giving a dazzling light which has penetrated throughout Germany, and even to the remotest corners of Europe,—for has it not even reached Ultima Thule? (a disciple of the great Lepidopterist having only last year ransacked the treasures of Iceland),—must withdraw its light; though, we protest,

once and again, we see no *must* in the case, still, if the genial presence of the luminary was to be withdrawn, no more worthy substitute could have been found than the new star which has appeared in the south-west of Europe, on the shores of the Lake of Zurich, in the person of Professor Frey.

But, before commencing the consideration of Professor Frey's paper on *Nepticula* in the volume before us, it may be as well to call the attention of some of our readers to the last paragraph of the preface, from which we find that the valuable treatises that have appeared in the first ten volumes of the 'Linnæa' are now, if a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, to be reprinted, only with this difference of arrangement, that the papers which treat exclusively of one order are to be printed together and sold separately from those on the other orders, and that thus all the *Lepidoptera* papers can be purchased by those who do not trouble themselves about *Coleoptera*, and *vice versa*.

As it happens, we know of many persons who have bought several volumes to obtain a series of papers on one particular Order, and, probably, there are many others who have been thinking of taking some similar step, and will now be very glad to hear that the *Coleoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, &c., papers can be had *per se*, and of course at a proportionate reduction of price.

The contents of the present volume of the 'Linnæa' are three papers relating to *Coleoptera*.

One of which, on the *Aleocharini*, a family of the *Brachelytra*, is from the pen of Dr. Kraatz; who has also communicated a short notice of the *Coleoptera* found in the nests of the white ants, or to speak more technically, of the *Termitophilous Coleoptera*.

Dr. Suffrian has a long and very elaborate treatise on the African *Cryptophala*; and the *extensive* class of our

readers who study *Diptera* will be pleased to hear that Dr. Gerstæcker has furnished a paper on the exotic *Stratiomyidæ*.

Professor Frey's paper treats of the genus *Nepticula*; but we must defer any detailed notice of it till another week.

CHelsea ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—

In future this will meet the *last* Monday in the month. The next meeting will be on Monday next, the 29th inst.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—My address in future (having left Sleight's Bridge) will be JOHN BRAIM, *Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury, Yorkshire*.

INSECTS FOR SALE.—I have received fresh arrivals of Scotch insects from Mr. F., and amongst them are *Petasia nubeculosa*, *Endromis versicolora*, *Anarta melanopa*, *A. cordigera*, &c., and a quantity of Coleoptera.

I have other insects for sale (amongst them *Cucullina*); each sort at all prices, varying according to their preservation.

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- Calendar of British Tineina appearing in the Larva or Pupa state.
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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 40.]

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*

THE PRESIDENT'S COLLATION.

ON Friday, the 26th ult., the worthy President of the Entomological Society invited the members to a day's field sport at Reigate, the labours of the day to be crowned by a cold collation at the "White Hart." The weather was exceedingly propitious,—the oldest excursionist never remembered so fine a day on such an occasion; the muster of nets was in proportion: upwards of twenty entomologists came down by the early train from London, and every succeeding train brought reinforcements. Such an array of nets, green and white, had never before been seen by the oldest insect near Reigate. The slaughter of insects was perhaps hardly commensurate with the anticipations of many of the party: the day was excessively hot, and though, of course, on the chalk hills there was a nice air, few felt disposed for any violent exertion. Of course amongst the party were a few who looked after plants, for the sister Science of Botany was not unrepresented, and one gentleman had made fearful preparations for collecting *Helix pomatia*.

The dinner came off about five o'clock, and the attendance may be gathered from the fact that fifty-four sat down! After the day's work, as may be easily imagined, there was a great consumption both of solids and liquids, and it was

some little time before that portion of the entertainment arrived where the speechifying begins.

The President called upon the assembly to drink "Success to Entomology and to the Entomological Society," a toast which was warmly received; and the President then called upon Mr. Westwood to return thanks on behalf of Entomology. Mr. Westwood regretted that he should be called on, on such an occasion, as, not anticipating he should have to make a speech, he was quite unprepared; after a little encouragement, however, he proceeded to address the meeting on behalf of Entomology. Dr. Gray then rose to propose the health of the worthy President, Mr. Saunders,—a toast which was received with great acclamation, and drunk with every honour. Mr. Saunders, in returning thanks, said it gave him very great pleasure to see so many of his friends around him on the present occasion; and proceeded to propose the healths of his Vice-Presidents, Dr. Gray, Mr. Stainton and Mr. Wollaston. The latter at once rose and requested Dr. Gray to reply for all; but, as is usual on such occasions, the meeting insisted on each individual speaking separately. The health of Mr. Spence, as the head of British entomologists, was next drunk, at the suggestion of Mr. Wollaston. Mr. Saunders then proposed the healths of the strangers present,

and said he would couple with that toast the name of Mr. Fenning. (This was the signal for loud and continuous applause, all who had been present last year well remembering Mr. Fenning's speech-making capabilities.)

Mr. Fenning said it was always gratifying to him to meet these assemblies of entomologists, as they proved to him that entomologists, after all, were very much like other people, and ate and drank, talked and laughed, just as ordinary unscientific individuals would have done. Mr. Fenning said he was sorry to hear that there was so much that was faulty in the conduct of entomologists; he did not speak on this head from his own knowledge, but he derived his information from a little periodical, 'The Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer,' the editor of which must be supposed to know the wants and requirements of entomologists. Now entomologists had lately been accused of killing the goose, in order to obtain the golden eggs; and then they were accused of wasting their time, of regretting the past, resolving for the future, but, in the meanwhile, doing nothing in the "time present." But, he added, he had been most horrified at what he had lately read, in the periodical alluded to, respecting the proper treatment of the dragon-flies: it was perfectly shocking, he said, to read of the mode in which the insides of those creatures were to be operated on, and he would not harrow the insides of those present by further commenting on the subject.

Several other toasts were then pro-

posed, and the meeting then broke up.

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

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to MR. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. A. A. — *Trichiura Cratægi* we believe.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Doings at Oxford.—Yesterday our society had a "meet" in Stow Wood. The day was bright, but very windy—too windy for beating for *Geometrae*. Five of us met about one o'clock. Our grand amusement was chasing *Nemeophila Plantaginis*, the males of which were flying briskly in the sunshine. We found the under-growth of the wood rather an obstacle to a rapid pursuit of *Plantaginis*. However, by each taking different stations, we managed between us to intercept and bag any of this beautiful Tiger that ventured to take wing, and when we ceased our sport we found we had boxed twenty-eight splendid specimens. We captured besides *Procris Statice*, *Melitea Artemis*, *Abraxas Ulmaria*, *Phibalapteryx vitalbaria*, and a few *Nemeobius Lucina*. *Rubricollis* was flying all about the wood in such swarms as to be quite a nuisance,—one could hardly avoid getting one or two of them in one's net when striking at anything else. Towards seven o'clock the members of our society, rather fatigued, hungry and dry, after the chase of *Plantaginis*, repaired to a little inn on the outskirts of the wood, where we all did great execution amongst some bacon and eggs, beer and cyder, &c. After our meal we proceeded to think of sugaring: we sugared many trees, doing a little nothing every now and then, as the "shades of night" fell, and the insects commenced to stir abroad; then we took a *Cerura bicuspis*, as it was rising from the thicket. At the sugar were taken *Rusina tenebrosa*, *Aplectia herbida*, *Hadena Genistae*, *Euplexia lucipara*, *Eurymene dolabraria*, and many commoner species.—M. A. MATTHEWS, Curator of the Oxford Entomological Society, Merton College, Oxford; June 16.

Sphinxes on the Wing.—On Wednesday evening I visited Bury Hill, close to this town. The large garden there is filled with Rhododendrons, but is, alas! forbidden ground; so I was fain to content myself with searching a few of those splendid flowers that had escaped apparently from their brethren, and were growing in an uncultivated piece of ground close to the garden-pales. The sun had been set for about half-an-hour, and the whole sky was golden, flecked with crimson clouds, when I noticed a slight stir among the topmost flowers of a tall clump of Rhododendrons. Another instant, and a yellow shadow is hovering over a flower, lower down than the first: it must be a "Hawk"—I strike, clutch the bottom of my net—"what, not caught!" The insect, I feel convinced, did not fly off, but I am nearly sure that I rather miscalculated the distance, and struck the moth with the ring of my net. However, *nil desperandum*,—try again! I accordingly advanced to another tall cluster of flowers, and behold!—I held my breath at the sight—two great hovering *Sphinxes* playing about the congregated blossoms! I was cautious enough not to attempt to catch both, but struck at the nearest. A tremendous flapping and tumbling in the bottom of my net announced that this time I had been successful, and having felt for and found the thorax of the unfortunate *Sphinx*, I pinched away at it till I felt that the wings had ceased to flap, and then carefully abstracted it from the net. It was only a very fine *Ligustri*; but, as all my specimens are bred, I determined to keep it, as it was the first I had ever seen on the wing. I saw many more *Sphinxes* that same evening, but caught none.—ROLAND TRIMEN, Dorking; June 20.

Captures in Gloucestershire.—Having within the last few weeks made several entomological excursions in this county, sometimes accompanied by a friend (Mr. S. Clark), some of the captures may be

worth mentioning:—Dursley, May 28; *Thecla Rubi* (1), *Drepana unguicula* (1), *Tages Alveolus*, *Euphrosyne*, and several others were very abundant. The first week in June we started from Newnham for the Forest of Dean, and proceeded across to the river Wye. We found *Melitæa Artemis* and *Polyommatus Argiolus*. Highnam, three miles from Gloucester; *Melitæa Artemis* (3), *Nemobius Lucina*, at various times (12), *Hepialus Hectus* (1), *Spilosoma Menthrasti* (4), *Nemeophila Plantaginis* (1), *Gnophria Rubricollis* (6). Lockhampton and Birdlip; *N. Lucina* (4), *Polyommatus Alsus* (1), *P. Agestis* (several), *N. Plantaginis* (3), *Euclidia Mi* (several).—J. MERRIN, Gloucester; June 22.

Saturnia Pavonia minor.—I have some larvæ of this insect to spare: if any one wants them, please to send a box with stamps for postage back. I should feel obliged to any one for fertile eggs of *Sphinx Ligustri*, or any other of the *Sphingina*, except *S. Populi*.—WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Tolson Street, Sunny Bank, Leeds; June 22.

Captures near Birmingham.—I have captured lately *P. Argiolus*, *A. Selene*, *N. Plantaginis* and *E. Russula*, and of the first two have duplicates, which I should be glad to send to any one wanting these species. Perhaps, in return, I could be accommodated with specimens of *P. Adonis*, *A. Trifolii*, *P. Globularia*, *L. Monacha*, *O. fuscilina*, *T. Tipuliforme*, *S. Cratagi* and *P. Populi*.—T. CAMPBELL, Congreve Street, Birmingham; June 22.

A. Euphrosyne and *A. Selene*.—I have taken duplicates of these, which I should be happy to change for other butterflies or moths.—THE INCUMBENT, Hornby, near Lancaster; June 22.

Eriogaster Lanestris.—Does any one care for these larvæ, which are said to continue years as pupæ? I should be happy to send them, on receiving boxes and postage stamps.—IBID.

Duplicate Butterflies.—Having been rather fortunate in my captures of *A. Selene*, *M. Artemis* and *P. Sylvanus*, I shall be happy to supply them to any young collectors who are in want of those species.—ROBERT ANDERSON, Coney Street, York; June 22.

Polyommatus Alsus.—This occurs here now in considerable quantities: if any one wishes a few specimens, I shall feel great pleasure in capturing him some, provided he send a box, and pay the postage. Any specimens in return not refused.—B. ROGERS, Amesbury, Wilts; June 22.

Pterophorus Paludum.—On the 20th I captured several of this Plume in a small moss, a few miles from here. I also took *Platypteryx lacertula*, *Apatela Leporina*, *Phoxopteryx uncaua* and *biarcuana*, *Tinea bistrigella*, *Coleophora juncicolella*, *Elachista Gleichenella*, *Lithocolletis Kleemannella*.—W. THOMPSON, 4, Dutton's Buildings, Mill Street, Crewe; June 22.

Captures near Exeter.—I have taken this week *Macaria alternaria* and *litararia*, also *Anticlea rubidata*. Having a few more larvæ of *Cucullia Scrophulariæ* than I shall require, I shall be glad to exchange them for larvæ of any of the Prominents, except the species named at p. 78 of the 'Intelligencer,' or for any of the Sharks, except *Verbasci* and *Umbatica*.—E. S. NORCOMBE, 5, Salutory Mount, Heavitree, Exeter; June 23.

Captures near Bideford.—I have been exploring the heath on the Abbotsham Road; here I met with *Thecla Rubi*, *Anthrocera Trifolii*, and an insect which, to my inexperienced eyes, looks like *Steropes Paniscus*. *Tages*, *Alveolus*, and *Artemis* were all there, but had seen better days: I also met with *Selene*. I should be glad of the eggs of any of the rarer *Noctuæ*, and will, if successful, send a set of those I rear to the charitable individuals who supply the eggs. I especially want the eggs of *Hadena Atri-*

plicis.—REV. G. J. BOSTOCK, *Bideford*,
North Devon; *June 23*.

Doings at West Wickham.—In the early part of last week I paid my second visit, this season, to Wickham Woods, and a goodly number of brothers of the net I met there; I also observed two ladies amongst them plying the net in real earnest. The day was very fine and insects rather plentiful: my son took a fine specimen of *Stauropus Fagi*, *Leiocampa dictæoides*, *Acronycta leporina*, *Abraxas Ulmaria*, &c. *Argynnis Selene* was plentiful and in good condition. *A. Euphrosyne* was in a faded state. *Nemeophila Plantaginis* plentiful, but difficult to take, owing to its rapid flight and a strong wind. I observed two specimens of *Aplecta tincta* were also taken, and many others of more common species occur. In Coleoptera, I believe, little was done.—C. WOOD, *Dulwich Common*; *June 24*.

Captures on Reigate Heath.—On the 26th I visited this locality, where I met with *Bucculatrix cidariella*, *Coleophora Genistæ* (amongst a small patch of the *Genista Anglica*) and *Crambus uliginosellus*. The latter seemed very plentiful in a mossy corner of the heath. — H. T. STAINTON; *June 29*.

Anthrocra Minos.—I have taken this insect in considerable numbers during the present week. I shall be able to supply all who have asked for it, including those disappointed last year, and will forward them as fast as time and boxes will permit; but, as the number of applicants is upwards of sixty, I hope none of my correspondents will think they are overlooked if a little time elapses before they hear from me.—EDWIN BIRCHALL, 27, *Eden Quay, Dublin*; *June 27*.

Trochilium Tipuliforme. — Having caught about sixty specimens of this insect, I shall be able to supply any collector who is in want of it.—ROBERT ANDERSON, *Coney Street, York*; *June 27*.

COLEOPTERA.

Duplicate Coleoptera. — If any one is in want of *Callidium violaceum* or *Crioceris Asparagi* I shall be happy to supply them.—J. A. BREWER, *Reigate*; *June 26*.

COLEOPTERA.

IN our former notice we called attention to a few especial districts, which it would be well if Coleopterists would explore, as being peculiarly productive; there are others, however, comparatively barren, which we would urge them to avoid; and this, indeed, follows from the nature of the case, since the existence of what is emphatically styled as "good" (or better than something else) implies the occurrence of what is also "bad" (or at any rate worse than the other),—the terms good and bad having no significance (appreciable at least in our present condition, in which perfection is unknown), beyond a relative one. In a general sense, therefore (for oases are of course to be found in every desert, but which nevertheless do not interfere with the "desert" itself, as geographically defined), let the *Midland Counties* be skinned by all (except those who cannot escape from them, and who must consequently make the best of their misfortune), as they would the plague. We repeat that we are speaking *ore rotundo*, and do not condemn those many exceptional spots whose total destruction by the iron hand of agriculture has not yet been completed, and where, moreover, the geological aspect of the country is by Nature somewhat less diabolical than ordinary; but surely every Coleopterist who is still permitted to run loose out of Bedlam must be aware that a cold, clayey soil, ornamented by primly-cut hedge-rows, and bare, grassy, closely-eaten fields (into

which fat cattle alone, and their intelligent attendants, are allowed to enter) is worse than the infernal regions to any entomological aspirant, whose ambition leads him to yearn after nobler things than *Steropus madidus*, *Anobium striatum*, *Melolontha vulgaris* and *Sitona lineata*.

Now the greater part of Northamptonshire, Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, Stafford and Bedford is precisely what we have just described; so much so, indeed, that the collector who has been educated under better auspices, within the metropolitan circle, becomes almost hypochondriacal during his first visit, however brief, to his dear midland relatives, and sighs, day by day, to return home again. This is the true key to the unscientific, unobservant, semi-barbarous, unentomological state of the midlanders; and Dr. Arnold, whose hatred of Rugby and all around it was so intense that he pronounced it to be absolutely wanting in every kind of feature beyond that of a cold agricultural monotony, perfectly hideous to behold, has, with marked acumen, however undesignedly, confirmed our views.

Let the above-mentioned counties, therefore, be strictly avoided—by all at least who wish to make the most of the short leisure which they may chance to possess. To send such people as these to Blisworth, Weedon or Rugby would be tantamount to consigning them to the shades below; and, if they will proceed by the London and Birmingham Railway (that most melancholy of lines), let us, at all events, persuade them to obtain tickets available for a much greater distance from the metropolis, in the hope they may reach at last some wilder and little explored paradise of the far West,—some *arva beata* of blessed existence, looming against the evening sky,—where apoplectic cattle and the love of gain have not so marred the face of Nature that her original visage can be no longer recalled.

To those, therefore, who will consent to turn their backs upon the stiff midland clay, and will bravely pursue their course towards the sun-set, we have much to recommend; but space will not permit us to do so now. To wise men (like those *rare aves*, however, alas! in *terrâ*) we will offer a few brief remarks in our next number on the advantages of the border country abutting upon Wales,—a region hitherto but imperfectly searched, and yet almost rivalling the favoured East in the glories of its Coleopterous Fauna. One piece of advice, only, let us insist upon now, namely, that wherever the Fates may lead them (we mean the philosophers above alluded to), they be prepared, in the strictest sense of the word, for *work*: “England expects every man to do his duty!”

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

LINNÆA ENTOMOLOGICA. Vol. XI.
1857. Berlin: E. S. Mittler
und Sohn. Price 6s.

[Second Notice.]

We promised in our last number to revert to this book, with more especial reference to the treatise it contains by Professor Frey on the genus *Nepticula*. We were much pleased to find last year that the search for these insects was being carried on with increased vigour, both here and on the Continent. Probably the publication of the first volume of the ‘Natural History of the Tineina’ had some slight influence in inciting collectors to energy in this branch of their study. Certainly this essay of Frey’s will help to keep up the *furor* which had arisen.

Fifty-eight species of the genus are enumerated. Among these are the following, which are new since the publication

of the first volume of the 'Natural History of the Tineina':—

1	<i>Aucupariæ</i>	} These are all unicolorous species.
2	<i>Minuscullella</i>	
3	<i>Tiliæ</i>	
4	<i>Lonicerarum</i>	
5	<i>Desperatella</i>	
6	<i>Aceris</i>	} With a faint shining fascia.
7	<i>Æneofasciata</i>	
8	<i>Argyrostigma</i>	} With distinct spots.
9	<i>Turbidella</i>	
10	<i>Decentella</i>	
11	<i>Vimineticola</i>	} With a distinct pale fascia.
12	<i>Fagi</i>	
13	<i>Turicensis</i>	
14	<i>Arcuata</i>	
15	<i>Dimidiatella</i>	
16	<i>Mespilicolella</i>	
17	<i>Splendidissima</i>	

1. *Aucupariæ*. Was bred from a green larva mining the leaves of the mountain ash in September and beginning of October.

We have seen green *Nepticula* larvæ in the leaves of this plant sent us some time back by Mr. Scott; but we did not breed them, and conjectured they were only *Oxyacanthella*. *Aucupariæ* appears a difficult species to breed, only a single specimen of the perfect insect (which comes nearest in colour to *Viscerella*), having been reared.

2. *Minusculella*. This feeds in the leaves of the pear, in June and August. The larva is small and green; it prefers wild pears to the cultivated kinds. The mine appears unusually dark, and can therefore easily be overlooked.

Mr. Parfitt took a little *Nepticula* in the perfect state last year which I am inclined to refer to this species. The fore wings of *Minusculella* are of a dark bronzy brown, the head black.

3. *Tiliæ*. The pale yellow larva mines the leaves of the lime tree, in September and the beginning of October. The perfect insect comes *very near* to *Anomalella*.

4. *Lonicerarum*. This has been bred from a long, slender mine, on honey-

suckle, found near Zurich, in October. The imago comes near to *Anomalella*.

5. *Desperatella*. The green larva feeds on wild apple trees, in October; it is sometimes very gregarious, there being generally several mines in one leaf (sometimes twelve or more). The perfect insect is coppery brown, very distinct from any other species.

6. *Aceris*. The yellow larva mines the leaves of the maple (*Acer campestre*), in the beginning of July, and from the middle of September to the beginning of October. Only a single specimen has yet been bred, which in the indistinctness of the fascia has some resemblance to *Regiella*.

7. *Æneofasciata*. Only a single specimen of this has been taken, and the food of the larva is unknown.

8. *Argyrostigma*. This also has not been bred. Two specimens have been caught in a meadow, whence Professor Frey conjectures that it feeds on some low plant. The species is allied to *Headleyella* (perhaps not specifically distinct).

9. *Turbidella*. Not hitherto found in the larva state. It seems *closely* allied to *Apicella*.

10. *Decentella*. The larva of this also remains undetected. The perfect insect comes near to *Serecopeza*. One specimen was taken on the trunk of a weeping willow.

11. *Vimineticola*. The yellow larva mines the leaves of the osier (*Salix viminalis*). The perfect insect comes near to *Salicis*, but the fascia is more yellow and less distinct.

12. *Fagi*. Frey suspects this is only the summer brood of *Floslactella*. The name was given from a note appended to specimens of it in Von Heyden's collection, "Bred from beech in July." Hornbeam and beech are continually being mistaken for each other: perhaps such an error has occurred here.

13. *Turicensis*. Described from se-

veral caught specimens. The larva unknown.

14. *Arcuata*. This is the miner of the *Potentilla fragariastrum*, which has not yet been bred in this country. (See N. H. Tin. Vol. i. p. 20).

15. *Dimidiatella*, described by Herrich-Schäffer from a single specimen. Larva unknown.

16. *Mespilicolella*. The greenish larva mines, in July and October, the leaves of *Amelanchier vulgaris* (a plant which is not British).

17. *Splendidissima*. The yellow larva feeds in several species of *Rubus*, and is not uncommon at Zurich and Frankfort-on-the-Maine: the perfect insect is allied to *Aurella*, and appears to replace that species on the Continent; *the head is black*. Of our abundant *Aurella* Frey remarks "I have only seen a single Continental specimen, which was taken near Bonn: it does not occur at Zurich."

Frey mentions five larvæ of this genus, which have not yet been bred:—

1. A broad brown mine, in alder leaves.
- 2.* A slender mine, in whortle-berry. (See Ent. Ann. 1857, p. 133).
3. A yellow larva, in a slender, wavy mine, in *Convolvulus Sepium*, in September.
4. A yellowish larva, in a wavy, larger mine, on *Sorbus aria* (the white beam tree), in September.
5. A broad, large mine, with a dark-headed larva, in *Rubus cæsius*, in October.

* Bred this spring. (See 'Intelligencer, No. 32, p. 44).

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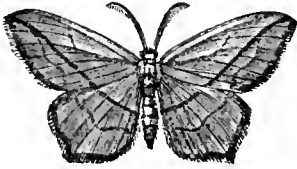
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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 41.]

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*



Bradyepetes Amataria (the Blood Vein).
See p. 114.

PORTRAIT-PAINTING.

DURING the summer months, now that the collectors and observers of the TINEINA are so vastly on the increase, scarcely a day passes without our receiving from some useful correspondent some larva which we had not seen before, or with the habits of which we were not thoroughly conversant. Of course it is no great labour to us to describe these novelties as fast as they make their appearance on our writing-table; but then, over and above describing them, we wish to have their portraits taken: now the correct portraiture of a minute larva is a work which requires skill, patience and *time*; they cannot yet be photographed in half a second,—they cannot be drawn in half-an-hour. Here then we have a difficulty!

We have succeeded in rousing not merely the collectors of this country, but those of Europe: during the last month larvæ have come to us from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, from Glogau,

from Lyon, from Ratisbon and from Zurich. A simultaneous arrival of larvæ from several quarters upsets all our arrangements; one pair of hands cannot depict their physiognomies whilst they remain in the flesh. Caterpillars, especially after a three days' journey from the Continent, *won't wait*; they must be done at once. But, why should it be restricted to one pair of hands? why, as the collectors and observers of these insects increase, should there not be a proportionate increase of their portrait-painters? The portrait-painting of larvæ of MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA is a branch of the profession which is yet in its infancy; but it is a branch not unattended with difficulty. No one could take to it entirely as a means of living, because during the winter the work is *nil*, or nearly so. It can only therefore be followed as an adjunct to a more regular artistic employment.

We should be glad to hear from artists (residing in the neighbourhood of London) between the ages of 20 and 30, who may be willing to devote some of their summer hours to this minute and microscopic work, in which larvæ one-eighth of an inch in length have to be expanded to bulky individuals as big as one's finger. There will be no great lack of occupation of this sort for those who are disposed to throw their hearts into the work, and as for several

years the stream of larvæ will be on a *crescendo* scale we have no doubt that an active worker might earn from £30 to £50 a-year by the portrait-painting of larvæ. But we must premise that those individuals who are afflicted with the bump of unpunctuality had better not reply to this appeal, for when Mrs. Gamp said, "I can't abear to wait, I do assure you. To wotever place I goes, I sticks to this one mortar, 'I'm easy pleased; it is but little as I wants, but I must have that little of the best, and to the minnit when the clock strikes, else we do not part as I could wish, but bearin' malice in our arts,'" she showed forth as graphically as her peculiar style of diction would permit the virtues of punctuality, and the inconveniences attendant on a contrary habit.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C. H., CAMBRIDGE.—Do you not mean *Galii*? Where did you get the larva?

T. B., APPLEBY.—'The Manual of British Butterflies and Moths' is what you want.

D. R. T.—Body of *Papyratia* is yellow.

D. M., BANCHORY.—1. *Fidonia Piniaria*; 2. *Rumia Cratægata*; 3. *Cabrera Pusaria*.

INFELIX.—The Small Eggar (*Eriogaster lanestris*).

BRADYEPETES AMATARIA (the Blood Vein).

THIS little *Geometra* was ever a favourite of ours: at the end of June and beginning of July we used to like to start it from its retreat amongst the meadow-sweet and other plants which fringed the edge of a little stream. The larva feeding on several species of *Rumex*, *Polygonum*, and other moisture-loving plants, reveals the partiality of the perfect insect for the sides of ditches and streams. It was rather common in Burnt-Ash Lane a fortnight ago: stragglers may perhaps still be met with by those in want of it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Coleophora Larvæ.—The larvæ of *Coleophora Alcyonipennella* and *C. troglodytella* are still to be found feeding on their respective food-plants, *Centaurea nigra* and *Eupatoria Cannabinum*. As similar information would have profited me last year, I may mention that, without a single exception, I have found the larvæ of *Alcyonipennella* only on plants within a wood, or sheltered by bushy hedges. The same remark applies to *troglodytella*, with the exception of one or two solitary specimens, and these were sheltered by an overhanging eliff.—REV. S. C. TRESS BEALE, *Alkham, Dover*; June 27.

Papilio Machaon.—I have a large series of *Papilio Machaon*, which I shall be glad to exchange with those who want it. I have taken a good number of *Coremia Ligustraria* in good condition, and more females than usual. I have a series of *Pterophorus Galacto-dactylus*, if any one wants it in exchange. I have bred one *Ceropacha Ocularis*, and taken another at sugar: I am sorry I cannot yet "make it plentiful." I am breeding *O. Fascelina*, *C. Vernaria*, *N. Dromedarius*, *Heliothis Marginata*, *Geometra Papilionaria*, *Eupithecia Linaria*, all sparingly, and I am taking with the net *Chesias Obliquaria*. Sugar has given me nothing lately, except the commoner *Noctuæ*, with the exception of the *Ocularis* above mentioned.—C. R. BREE, *Stricklands, Stowmarket*.

Eriogaster Lanestris.—Having more larvæ of this than I require, I shall be glad to send them to any one that applies for them, providing they send a box and pay postage.—W. TALBOT, *Mount Pleasant, Wakefield*; June 30.

Cænonympha Davus has made its appearance on the heaths and mosses in the vicinity of Paisley, and is unusually

abundant. On the 27th I captured upwards of seventy specimens. Does any Lepidopterist want it?—M. YOUNG, *Old Sneddon Street, Paisley*; June 29.

Captures in Epping Forest.—I took last Tuesday, in Epping Forest, a beautiful male *Orgyia gonostigma*. I have lately taken there four *Melitæa Artemis* and one *M. Athalia*, &c.—RIDLEY TYSSEN, *Manor House, Hackney*; June 26.

Stilpnotia Salicis.—Having taken the pupæ and perfect insects of this species in some plenty at Reading, I shall be happy to send either to any who may want them, on receiving a box with return postage.—HARDINGE W. BROWNE, 1, *Westbourne Street, Hyde Park Gardens, W.*; June 30.

Polia Chi.—I shall be glad to supply any southern Lepidopterist, by the beginning of August, with fine specimens of the above species, if they would have the goodness to state the number of specimens they require for a series. I should be glad of any of the following in good condition:—*M. furuncula* and *litrosa*, *C. Haworthii*, *D. Carpophaga*, *A. tincta* and *advena*, *T. extersaria*, *C. Olivaria*, *A. derivaria*, *H. Silacearia*, *S. Rhamnaria* and *vetularia*, *E. undularia*, *E. Blandiaria* and *S. dealbaria*.—W. RODGERS, *Gardener, Moorgate Grove, Rotherham*; June 30.

Stauropus Fagi.—I have captured a fine male specimen of this rare insect at rest on a lamp here.—EDWIN DAVIS, *Stapleton Road, Bristol*; June 30.

Plusia Interrogationis.—I have captured a few dozens of this insect near Preston, and I shall be most happy to exchange for any of the following species:—*Melitæa Athalia*, *Speranza conspicuaria*, *Coremia Ligustraria*, *Spilopota Neglectana*, *Agrotis Saucia*.—T. R. PUGH, 3, *Glover Street, Preston*; June 30.

Aporia Cratægi.—I took this insect somewhat plentifully in the New Forest last week. I shall be happy to send duplicates of *Cratægi*, *A. Adippe* and

A. Selene to any one who may want them, on receipt of a box with postage stamps for return. If any one could spare me *E. Cassiope*, *C. Porcellus*, *M. Stellatarum* or *E. Versicolora* I should feel obliged.—ROBERT HARVEY, 4, *Sussex Place, Southampton*; June 30.

Thecla W-Album.—I have been breeding this butterfly from larvæ and pupæ, which I got in a ramble with my friend Mr. Crewe, last month. They are fair specimens,—but no one knows, without trying, what it is to set my little friend without injury to his glossy black coat. I have some fifty or sixty on the boards, and I shall probably have a few more: they are at the service (as far as they go) of any one who will help a beginner. I must not specify my wants, because I want everything that is really good; but, among the butterflies I should like to get good specimens of the following:—

Colias Edusa,
 „ *Hyale*,
Melitæa Artemis,
 „ *Cinxia*,
Grapta C-Album,
C. Cardui,
H. Semele,
E. Blandina,
 „ *Cassiope*,
T. Betulæ,
T. Pruni.

Any of the Blues (save *Adonis*) and of the Skippers,

P. Panisus,
 „ *Comma*.

Perhaps those who can will send me boxes. Does any one want *L. Sibilla*? I can take it in some numbers in a few days, where I got a good many specimens last year.—REV. HERBERT BREE, *Woolverstone, Ipswich*; July 2.

Lepidoptera at Plymouth.—Last Wednesday I visited Bickleigh Vale, and succeeded in taking *M. Athalia* in abundance, and also *H. Dominula*, *E. Ruscula*, *D. Capsincola*, *E. Mi* and *glyphica*, *T. Tages* and *T. Alvolus*; and, amongst

other larvæ (obtained by beating into a sheet) one of *P. Trepida*. On Thursday a beautifully perfect male specimen of *D. Chaonia* was brought to me, taken at a gas-lamp the night before. I have a large number of *L. Trifolii*, both larvæ and pupæ, in my breeding-cages. Does any one want this? I should be very glad to receive from any collector who has them to spare, either eggs or larvæ of *Trepida*, *Dodonæa*, *Chaonia*, *Plumigera* or *Versicolora*, as I am anxious to breed those fine insects.—E. LETHBRIDGE, 40, *Old Town Street, Plymouth*; June 29.

Aporia Cratagi.—I have observed this here in profusion, and have (without a net) caught six specimens. I was just too late for the pupæ: I found the empty pupa-skins on a paling under an apple-tree.—FRANCIS LATCHMORE, 75, *High Street, Strood, Kent*; July 1.

Captures near Ashford.—On the 27th I took on Westwell Downs three of the large Fritillaries, viz. *Paphia* (3), *Adippe* (7), and *Aglaia* (6), in splendid condition, as well as fifteen of *Arge Galathea*.—A. RUSSELL, *Ashford, Kent*; June 30.

Nepticula Poterii.—Having bred the *Nepticula* from the *Poterium Sanguisorba*, I find it is a new species, with brownish anterior wings (violet at the tip), with a broad pale fascia: it is somewhat intermediate in appearance between *Plagicolella* and *Microthricella*. I propose for it the above name.—H. T. STAINTON; July 3.

Grapta C-album.—I had the pleasure of capturing a specimen of this insect at Coombe Hurst last summer; seeing it mentioned in the 'Manual' that it does not occur in the south-eastern counties, I thought this might be useful to entomologists.—GEORGE MORLEY, *Pleasant Row, Wellington Street, Camberwell*; July 4.

Stigmota Puncticostana.—I captured a fine specimen of this species flying round some young oaks near

Black Park, about a fortnight ago.—
H. TOMPKINS, 44, Guildford Street,
Russell Square, London; July 3.

Chrosis Aulouinana.—On the same
day I beat out of an oak at Black Park
a beautiful example of this insect.—
IBID.

Captures at Lyndhurst.—As we have
now been here some time, and as it is
probable that some other entomologists
may pay a visit to this locality, we have
thought it worth our while to send you a
list of our captures:—June 26. Went to
a heath on the south side of the road
between Lyndhurst and the railway
station, where we took *Aporia Cratægi*,
Argynnis Paphia, *A. Adippe* and *P. Syl-*
vanus in abundance, and a few *S. Panis-*
cus. June 27. Went again to the same
place, where we caught *A. Cratægi*,
though not quite so plentifully as on the
preceding day; also *A. Paphia*, *Adippe*
and *Selene* abundantly, and one solitary
Arge Galathea. July 1. No more *Cratægi*
to be seen; but, on crossing to a
wood on the north side of the road, we
took about twenty specimens of *Limenitis*
Sibilla, which was literally swarming,
and about a dozen *Hipparchia Hyper-*
anthus, together with more *Paphia*,
Adippe, *Selene*, and an innumerable
quantity of Skippers.—ROBERT and
ALEXANDER S. HARVEY, 4, Sussex Place,
Southampton; July 4.

Stropes Paniscus.—I have great plea-
sure in announcing that this year I have
taken this rare insect at Netley Abbey,
in this neighbourhood, where I have also
taken one *A. Cratægi* and (last year)
Thecla Betula.—ROBERT HARVEY, 4,
Sussex Place, Southampton; July 4.

Erebia Cassiope.—I have lately taken
a considerable number of *Erebia Cas-*
siope, upon Green Cragg, in Borrowdale,
—WILLIAM GREENUP, Keswick; July 4.

Spilodes Palealis.—I have taken a very
fine specimen of this insect on the coast
near here.—EDWARD SMITH, Sidmouth,
South Devon; July 4.

Limacodes Testudo.—On Monday last
I revisited "the metropolis" of *Athalia*
in this neighbourhood, and while there
was fortunate enough to beat from an
oak a fine specimen of *Limacodes Tes-*
tudo. It fell to the earth like a stone,
just outside my net, and, deceived by the
quiet way in which it lay, I unhappily
pill-boxed it. Though soon made aware
of my mistake by its uneasy flutterings,
it was not pinned before it had received
considerable damage.—REV. HUGH A.
STOWELL, Faversham; July 3.

HYMENOPTERA.

Hymenoptera near Cambridge.—Within
the last two or three days I have taken
Pannurgus Banksiana and *Cilissa leporina*
in this neighbourhood. It seems to be a
rather remarkable instance of the early
appearance of species that a specimen of
Nomada Jacobææ and some males of
Halictus fulvicornis turned up on the 3rd
inst. Can the hot weather we have had
lately have hastened the coming out of
these by about a month?—C. F. ALLEN,
Christ's College, Cambridge; July 4.

COLEOPTERA.

IN our last notice we attempted to
shadow forth the fact, that, whilst the
central districts of England are de-
cidedly (as a whole) unproductive for
the Coleopterist, there are regions be-
yond them which may be almost com-
pared, as regards their Fauna, with the
favoured East. We say "almost," be-
cause there can be no doubt, in a general
sense, that the further we journey towards
the west, in the British Isles, the more
do we leave organic life behind us. To
convince themselves of this, naturalists
need only compare the statistics of the
east with those of the west, and of these
latter again with those of Ireland; and
they will at once perceive how greatly

the number of species and specimens fall off as we recede from the shores of the German Ocean, and how remarkably, therefore, the ingenious theory of the late Professor E. Forbes is corroborated,—that the greater number of our animals and plants migrated from the German plains across the (then) upheaved bed of the Glacial sea, which constituted a land of passage even *after* the formation of St. George's Channel.

To pass over, however, these more speculative and philosophical considerations, we assert that, whilst the west is (in a broad sense) inferior to the east, with respect to its Coleopterous Fauna, there are regions *towards* the west which very far surpass, in a general way, the cold and clayey Midland Counties,—counties which we were under the painful necessity of denouncing, *ore rotundo*, in a late number of the 'Intelligencer.' Such emphatically is the border region of England and Wales, as exemplified in Monmouthshire, Hereford, the lower parts of Gloucester, Worcester and Shropshire. We believe that there are few portions of England, if any, after the far-famed "London district" and the country to the east of it, which would be more likely to repay the labours of a thorough investigation than the glorious valley of the Wye, from Chepstow to Monmouth. Clothed with the richest vegetation, pent in by hills, and subjected to constant floods from one of the most rapid rivers in the kingdom, it presents conditions for the accumulation of insect-life, which can scarcely be surpassed anywhere. It was, indeed, near to the ruined walls of Tintern that Mr. Wollaston discovered a small field of Italian rye-grass absolutely alive with the (then all but unique) *Synaptus filiformis*, whilst the flowers of the common meadow-sweet, in the woods round Piercefield, were found by the same gentleman to be no less the resort of the rare *Orsodaena Cerasi* (the *O. chlorotica*

of British cabinets). The brackish spots at the edges of the Wye nearer to its mouth, abound with the *Dyschirius salinus*, *Pogonus littoralis*, *Bembidium lunatum*, and such like species of sub-saline habits; and, on the wooded slopes between the picturesque Castle of Chepstow and the Manor of Piercefield, *Cistela castanea*, *Chrysomela laminata*, *Ochina Hederæ* and *Lamprosoma concolor* are at times common.

The upland regions, moreover, of that county (and the adjoining Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire) have been immortalized by the capture of many "gems;" and, not to mention other species which have been long on record, the Rev. C. A. Kuper has been the annual detector, for several years past, near Monmouth, of one of the rarest of our native *Elateridæ*,—the *Elater castaneus*, Linn.

Worcestershire, again, both in its higher and lower portions, is exceedingly productive. Nearly all the specimens of *Clythra tridentata* and *Anthribus albinus* which enrich our British collections, are from Bewdley Forest (though the latter we have found ourselves also, sparingly, in the Forest of Wychwood, in Oxfordshire); whilst the large and beautiful *Platyrhinus latirostris* occurs, not unfrequently, beneath the moist and loosened bark of ash-trees, both in the vale of Evesham and near Cheltenham (in Gloucestershire). The Malvern Hills, also, upon which the *Chrysomela marginata* used to be tolerably abundant, are by no means barren,—particularly on the western side, towards Ledbury, where the woods teem with life.

Shropshire,—that *terra incognita* to the mass of entomologists,—we need scarcely call attention to, since it has been rendered immortal long ago through the captures of one of our most astounding collectors. The only question that arises is, what does *not* occur there? *Pachyta Lamed* (inhabiting the summits

of the Alps and Pyrenees), *Apate capucinus* (of Central and Southern Europe), *Lobia hæmorrhoidalis* and *turcica* (so prized even on the Continent), *Lixus Ascanii*, *Lepyrus Colon*, and other species innumerable, known nowhere else within the British Isles, all, all are "common;" and, on one occasion, it has been stated (though we cannot vouch for this personally) that they were actually found ready pinned; so let the Coleopterist who would turn his time to good account fly instantly to Shropshire, and hope for the best,—*spes nunquam fallit*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

AN ESSAY ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERS IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS; *being the substance of a Paper read before the Greenwich Natural History Club, December 6, 1856.* By EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S., &c. Price 1s. London: Van Voorst.

The object of this paper is to show that other considerations than those of structure are essential to a comprehension of the classification of animals. "Form," says our author, "is of necessity of very high importance to the naturalist; it may even be regarded as one of the best guides to the end; but it certainly is not the end; that must be looked for in those differences of function to which all differences of form are but the subservient means." We quite agree that the labours of the naturalist should not end with the investigation of form, but should extend to the purposes for which form was created and adapted, nevertheless we cannot agree to the dictum that form is subservient to function. The function of a thing can only come into existence after that thing is made,—mo-

tion by steam-power can only be produced through a steam-engine,—and so for "function" we would read "purpose." But as life is only known to us through its manifestations; and the form of living creatures is that which gives their characteristic feature, because we can only know anything of their habits, their relationships or the design of their creation, through the medium of structure, it seems to us that form must always hold the first place in the classification of animals. Indeed, we cannot think of any of the functions of an animal without calling to mind the form of that animal, so subordinate is everything to that first condition. Why existing conditions have been imposed upon life, and what is the design of the infinite development of life, is quite another question, which human intelligence may never comprehend, and for which no solution is at present indicated.

Great stress is laid throughout this Essay on the different modes of reproduction in animals, as affording good grounds for defining the great divisions. No doubt there are these physiological distinctions in Nature, and though the idea thereof doubtless existed prior to the animals, and they were formed to carry it out, yet to us the design is only made manifest by form and its subsequent functions, and we hesitate to give the weight that our author would desire to purely physiological characters, though we admit these have been too much disregarded by scientific naturalists in the matter of classification.

There is much in this Essay to interest those entomologists who wish to know anything of the mysteries of existence of the creatures they collect, especially with reference to agamogenesis or the production of fertile eggs by single females, concerning which many of the most recent facts and reasonings are brought forward.

JUNIOR BRITISH ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A second meeting of this new Association will be held on Monday next, the 13th instant, at 7 P.M., at the rooms of the Entomological Society of London, 12, Bedford Row, High Holborn. The attendance of all wishing to become members, or otherwise promote the interests of the Society, is particularly requested.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 42.]

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

MARSH INSECTS.

A VAST number of insects are partial to swampy places, such as the *Typha* and Reed love to inhabit. At this season of the year, when so many of the "Wain-scots" are on the wing, there are no doubt many marshes which get well hunted by those in search of them, but still we doubt whether these localities receive the due share of the collector's attention which they merit. Some no doubt are, to a considerable extent, impenetrable to the collector, be his love of sport ever so keen, for no one likes to be immersed up to the chin in liquid mud! But in many marshy places there is a good hard bottom, which will resist the utmost pressure of the collector's foot. We all know that the plants growing in such localities are peculiar, that but few are identical with those which grow on dry land: is it not probable that many of them may be fed upon by larvæ which we should seek for in vain elsewhere? We don't wish our readers to be too sanguine as to the novelty of a larva found on a strange plant, for *Tortrix Spectrana*, in its varied taste for marsh plants, is no bad imitator

of the universal-feeding *Sciaphilæ*. Of course we can understand that it is much pleasanter collecting on *terra firma*, but still there is no need to turn one's back to a good locality, simply because it is rather boggy and humid. Any of our fen collectors will tell you this.

Independently of the *Noctuæ* already alluded to there are many other insects which frequent marshes, and are rarely found out of them, and several of these continue rare in our collections, such, for instance, as the almost unique *Laverna Phragmitella*, and that little gem *Cosmopteryx Lienigiella*. Then, as an incitement for those who do not at present condescend to *Micros*, is there not the pretty little Noctua, *Bankia Bankiana*?

Marshes are often not odoriferous (at every step on the damp decaying vegetation gases of disagreeable scent are apt to be evolved), but neither are dead cats, and what Coleopterist would pass one without giving it a due investigation? The zeal of that entomologist is slight indeed which will not impel him to brave a bad smell.

We trust, then, in this age of progress, that, besides all attention being

devoted to the undrained fens of our proper fen counties, every little marsh, wherever situate, will have its investigator. Marsh insects, like mountain insects, are often extremely local.

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., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday, the 5th of August, at 6 P.M., as usual.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. F. G.—We do not know precisely where *the* ash-tree stood. We believe it has been cut down.

C. R. B.—Thanks for your letter concerning "Unter den Linden;" we have roasted the *learned* writer privately, which we thought would be better than a public exposure.

C. G.—Thanks for your promises of support: we are waiting to see the result of our appeal. Our present circulation exceeds 600.

T. A. P. — Your insects will be *Buoliana*, not *Turionana*. We cannot recommend you to kill moths by throwing them *on* boiling water: perhaps your friend has never seen an uninjured specimen.

J. B. H., PRESTON.—No larva reached us; only a well-eaten thistle-leaf. The box was squashed in the post, and probably the larvæ have escaped. Never put "stamp lightly" on a box, unless you want it to be squashed.

H. W. B., TORQUAY.—Your insect is *Miana arcuosa*; it is no rarity *where it occurs*.

H. P., BRIGHTON.—Your communication is an advertisement; if you wish it inserted, please send 4s.

H. F., ZURICH.—Your hawthorn leaf bears a mine certainly *very similar* to that of the "blotch-apple *Nep*."

A. S., FRANKFORT.—Larvæ of *Ornix guttea* received, with thanks.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures near Torquay.—I have lately taken here some specimens of *Acontia luctuosa* and *Toxocaupa pastinum*. I suppose these are too common to interest older collectors, but if any beginners, like

myself, would like them, I should be very happy to share my duplicates with them.—H. W. BATTERSBY, *Oakfield, Torquay*; July 6.

Captures near Reading.—*Stilpnotia Salicis* in numbers, but only in one lane hedged with willows; *P. Alsus*, *P. Sylvanus*, *Linea*, &c.—B. H. POWELL, 6, *Stanhope St., Hyde Park Gardens, W.*; July 4.

Heterogenea Asellus.—I have taken two specimens in Epping Forest, between Epping and Loughton, nearly opposite the Wake's Arms Inn.—B. PIFFARD, *White Swan, Epping*; July 7.

Stilpnotia Salicis.—Taking an entomological stroll yesterday through Battersea Fields, I was surprised to notice the devastation amongst a row of ten or twelve willows, caused by the larvæ of *Stilpnotia Salicis*. The trees are much stripped by the larvæ feeding on the leaves, and on every branch you may count ten to thirty of the cocoons, four or five leaves being drawn round each cocoon. The larvæ crawl about this row of trees by hundreds, the cocoons are as numerous, and the perfect insects are to be seen in equal numbers.—HERBERT GIBBS, 20, *Robert Street, Chelsea, S.W.*; July 6.

Zeuzera Æsculi.—A tolerably fine female specimen of this insect was taken on some palings near here, a few days ago, by a friend of mine.—A. P., *Harrow*; July 6.

Melitæa Artemis at Knutsford.—Hearing *M. Artemis* was to be taken at Knutsford, I and my brother went there on the 21st of June; but, owing to its flight being nearly over, and it being late in the day when we arrived there, we only took ten specimens, which were not good ones. We also took the following insects at the same place:—*P. Sylvanus*, *P. Statices*, *A. Lonicera*, *E. glyphica*.—THOMAS HARRISON, 48, *Rochdale Road, Manchester*; July 6.

Captures in the Isle of Wight.—I have

lately taken *Arge Galathea*, *M. Cinxia*, *P. palpina*, *Botys lancealis*, &c.—J. PRISTO, *Alverstone, Whippingham, Isle of Wight*; July 6.

Polia Dysodea.—I have again this season been successful in capturing above thirty specimens of this very pretty moth, hovering over the flowers of the garden Valerian: their hours of flight appear to be from 9 to 11, after which time I have not met with any; neither will they come to sugar, which I have placed upon a portion of the plant, while they freely rest and suck the saccharine from those which have not been sweetened.—G. PURNELL, 8, *Amelia Place, Villa Road, Plumstead, Kent*; July 7.

Captures near Manchester.—I have captured a number of *Saperda Scalaris* (COL.), which I should feel happy to exchange; I have also duplicates of *C. Davus*, *A. Lonicera* and other Lepidoptera, a list of which I should be happy to furnish to any applicant.—THOMAS KELSALL, 21, *Franchise Terrace, Pendleton, near Manchester*; July 8.

Captures near Perth.—I have lately taken *A. Scleus*, *P. Artaxerxes*, *E. Russula*, *N. Plantaginis*, *H. Contigua*, *P. Iota*, *E. glyphica*, *P. Ænea* and *M. Charophyllata*. I have duplicates of all these except *Russula* and *Contigua*, which I shall be happy to spare: perhaps, in return, I could be supplied with specimens of *A. Cratægi*, *L. Sinapis*, *A. Trifolii*, or any of the *Sesiidae*.—F. B. W. WHITE, *Athole Place, Perth*; July 9.

Bradypetes Amataria.—I captured five specimens of the Blood-vein, on the 2nd inst., in a lane near here.—G. W. REEVE, *Anderson Place, Hounslow, W.*; July 10.

"Sweet Williams" attractive to the *Plusiæ*.—During the last few evenings, on the above flowers in my garden, I have taken *Plusia Chrysitis*, *Bractea*, *Festuca*, *Iota*, *Pulchrina* and *Gamma*.—R. S. EDLESTON, *Bowdon*; July 10.

Acentropus niveus.—It was on the 16th of August last that Mr. E. Brown met

with this insect on the Trent; at that time there was little demand for the insect, but now every collector will want a pair, at least, and those who have opportunities of collecting it had better prepare to lay in a stock. Perhaps some one will be successful in detecting the larva.—H. T. STAINTON; July 13.

Steropes Paniscus.—I have much pleasure in stating that this very local insect has been taken very freely in this neighbourhood during the past month. Having a few specimens to spare, I shall be very happy to return them to any one sending *A. Cratagi* or *E. Versicolora*. *H. Hyperanthus* is now in swarms. If any one wants it I shall be very happy to send specimens. I have to-day taken *A. Iris* upon a dead crow (see 'Intelligencer,' p. 59).—W. STURGESS, Kettering; July 11.

Doings at Dorking.—I send you a short account of my "doings" during the past week. As my stay here is drawing to a close it behoves me to be especially busy in my explorations. Though I work very hard I have never, to the best of my knowledge, taken a rarity.

Monday, July 6. To Rammore Common, viâ Denbies. On Denbies Hill *Arge Galathea* was common and in beautiful condition. On the borders of the wood on Rammore Common *A. Paphia* was just out, and splendid specimens they were. *Adippe* was not common, and I only took one; but *Hyperanthus* was abundant. I took one specimen of *Porthesia chrysoorrhæa* just out of the pupa on the side of an out-house.

July 7. To Headley Lane, viâ Box Hill. On Box Hill I met with a beautiful specimen of an Emerald of some kind, and also with *Pempelia carnella*. On the sloping bank which overhangs Headley Lane I found a shabby specimen of *Polyommatus Ægon*. I also roused a large viper, which made off on seeing me; however, I gave chase, and, after a

terrific conflict, I succeeded (though only armed with a somewhat shaky umbrella) in defeating and slaying the monster, whom I impaled with a pointed stick through his cranium, and stuck in the pathway for the benefit of such Coleopterists as might in future arrive. In the "Hilly Field" affairs were much as they were on the 27th ult.: nothing to be seen but *Crambi* and *Pamphila lineæ*, but I managed to beat out *Metrocampu margaritaria* and plenty of *D. ornataria*.

July 8. To Holmwood Common and Redland Wood. Weather very dismal and over-cast. The wood seemed as if under a spell: places which, a fortnight before, I had seen swarming with insects were now quite deserted, and beating was quite useless. Diptera, however, were numerous represented, and tormented me as usual; but, saving a dinky *Hyperanthus* or two flitting about in a sober manner, no Lepidoptera were visible. However, I at length reached a meadow, in the centre of the wood, where I knocked up five *Adippe* and myriads of *Hyperanthus*, evidently just emerged from the chrysalis: of the latter I took a fine female, with the spots almost as plain on the upper as on the under side. My ill success in the morning was partly compensated for by what I took at sugar in the evening in Glory Wood: though the night was rather cold and a strong wind blowing, I contrived to box *T. detersa* and *M. Persicariæ* (sitting together at supper, like Desdemona and Othello), *Euplexia lucipara*, *R. tenebrosa*, *Triphæna fimbria* (1), *Noctua triangulum* (which I at first hoped to be *Ditrapezium*), and several others; *L. pallens*, &c., swarming.

July 9. To Rammore again. Weather uncertain. Saw *Adippe* and *Paphia*, but no *Aglaiæ*. Took *M. margaritaria*, *A. lutearia* and *aversaria*, *H. fulvaria* and many others. In the evening visited a field, where *Silene inflata* grew in abundance. Moths were plentiful, but *L.*

pallens was so numerous and conspicuous that it was quite bewildering, and I missed numbers of dark moths in consequence. *P. chrysitis* was the only thing I took.

July 10. To Headley Lane, *viâ* Box Hill. Crossing the long ridge above the precipitous part of Box Hill, captured a bulky specimen of *V. polychloros*, who, I fancy, from the madness of his flight and the violent manner in which (like a second Curtius) he plunged into the yawning gulf of "leno" spread for him, had been crossed in love, or else had voluntarily sacrificed himself for the benefit of his race. In the same place where, on the 27th ult., *Verbasci* larvæ were so plentiful, I met with plenty of *Aglaia*, and a few *Ægon*. I beat and searched in vain for *Philea irrorella* both this time and when I last visited Headley Lane. (I shall ever remember this day with pleasure, as I received, through the kindness of Mr. Birchall, five specimens of *Minos* by post.) Killed another viper in the Hilly Field, which I also fixed in the path for the benefit of beetle-hunters; indeed, if I kill many more of these reptiles I shall expect a solid silver adder to be presented to me by the united force of British Coleopterists, accompanied by a complimentary note.

July 11. Intensely hot. To Glory Wood. Caught a few *Geometræ* and *Pyræles*; amongst the former the illustrious individual with the sanguinary name, whose full-size portrait is in the last 'Intelligencer.' In the evening "sugared" in a new avenue of the wood. The evening was very favourable, and I anticipated a glorious success,—so of course was disappointed. Nothing came but *T. derasa*, a few *Mianæ*, *X. lithoxylea* and one *Noctua glareosa*. I cannot at all account for this, except that the moths were so used to take their suppers on the trees that I formerly sugared, that perhaps they all went there in expectation of their usual

feed. — ROLAND TRIMEN, *Dorking*; July 12.

Papilio Machaon. — I saw to-day a specimen of this butterfly that was captured on the 8th inst, near Beaulieu, in the New Forest. A person driving through the Forest observed it alight on his wife's dress, and thinking it something strange, carried it in his hand alive into Fordingbridge, where I saw it in good preservation. I have before seen another specimen, stated to have been taken in this neighbourhood. I should think therefore that the local rumours of *Machaon* being a native of the Forest are correct, unless indeed some of the visitors collecting there during the summer are in the habit of turning them loose. — REV. WALTER G. WILKINSON, *Hyde*; July 13.

Captures at Highnam, near Gloucester. — *Arge Galathea* is very abundant here, and I can supply any one with sets that requires them. On the evening of the 8th inst. a number of them were "caught napping." A friend and I were about to begin sugaring, when I discovered some of them hung up asleep on various plants. In this way we found and boxed about three dozen. To-day, however, we found the wood almost swarming with them; and, at the close of rather a hard day's work, found we had together boxed no less than sixteen dozen. We also took *Cynthia Cardui* (1), *Grapta C-album* (1), *Argynnis paphia* (1). We also saw several *Vanessa Atalanta*, *Thyatira derasa* (1), and *T. Batis* turned up at sugar, among numerous commoner sorts. — J. MERRIN, *Gloucester*; July 13.

Latest Captures. — *Apatura Iris* has been taken singly in several localities; *Colias Edusa* has been taken near Colchester; a new British *Bombyx*, in the person of *Arctia Hebe*, has been taken in Ireland, as far North as the county of Antrim. One immediate result will no doubt be a large importation of *Hebes*! — H. T. STANTON; July 14.

Thecla W-album.—Either the printer or myself has made a great mistake in my communication of last week, by inserting *Adonis* instead of *Alexis*. The consequence is that I have received the latter insect, which, of course, is common enough here, as everywhere else. I am sorry to say that most of the insects which have been sent me by my very numerous correspondents are so bad that I cannot put them in my collection, and I must return them. I distinctly said "good specimens." Some of my *desiderata* are no doubt common, but *local*; I hoped to have a good series sent by those who can take them, which I cannot do; but I *have* better specimens than some which I have received. My *T. W-album* are very good; they have given me a great deal of trouble to obtain and to set, and I do think that, as my collection is in its infancy, I should have an adequate exchange for a very good insect. I may say that I can send *L. Sibilla*, I hope, to those who have asked me for it in a day or so: I took five this morning,—the first I have seen.—REV. HERBERT BREE, *Woolverstone, Ipswich*; July 13.

Coleophora chalcogrammella.—This very pretty and distinct species has been bred by Mr. T. Wilkinson and Mr. R. Cook, from larvæ found near Scarborough, on *Cerastium triviale*. It is quite new to our British lists, and was a great rarity throughout Europe.—H. T. STAINTON; July 15.

Elachista Trapeziella.—You will be glad to hear that I have bred this little rarity. The larva lives on *Luzula pilosa*, at the same time that the larva of *E. quadrella* is feeding on the same plant, but it forms a flat and much shorter mine at the tip of the leaf. The larva being spotted with red reminds one very much of the larva of *E. cinereopunctella*. On the 20th of June I found a few mines in a shady little copse. The pupa has some resemblance to that of

E. tetragonella, but is larger: it is attached to the lower part of the stem of the *Luzula*. Seek for it in England, no doubt you will find it!—PROFESSOR FREY, *Zurich*; July 11.

Coleophora virgatella.—The larva of this insect feeds on the flowers and leaves of *Salvia pratensis*. The case is very peculiar, flounced, and yet almost flat.—H. T. STAINTON; July 14.

Nepticula Poterii.—Out of the ten larvæ sent me I have now six specimens of the perfect insect on my setting-board.—ANTON SCHMID, *Frankfort-on-the-Maine*; July 5.

COLEOPTERA.

Aromia moschata.—This species is very common on the willow-trees in Tottenham Marshes. I shall be happy to supply any entomologist who may want it, if he will send a box and pay postage.—SIDNEY COOPER, *Stone Bridge, Tottenham, near London*; July 13.

Stenolophus elegans: a History.—On the 28th of June—a baking hot day—I went on an exploring expedition to Sheerness, and on my way fell in with Dr. Power, and, like verbs substantive, active and passive, we signified that, on this occasion, we would be, do and suffer together. Soon we came to the ditch, where, when it was dry, the Rev. Hamlet Clark first found *Stenolophus elegans*, a species that has since remained one of the rarest Geodephaga,—one of the few British species not known on the Continent. Now the ditch was full of water, but at the end was some *débris*, and under the first piece I moved lay a *S. elegans*, glittering in the sunshine, but, in an instant, it was into a hole between two fixed stones, and of course I saw it no more. I carefully examined the rest of the refuse covering a yard or two of ground, but no other beauty again showed itself; so I gloomily gathered up my sweeping-net, and went on after Power, who was hastening for-

ward, evidently in the potential mood. All the way I turned up stones in vain, — everything was burnt out. When I overtook Power, he was busy in a swamp full of tall grasses, where the surface of the mud had become dried, and at first no living thing was visible. But I followed his example, brought my eyes down to the ground, picked it over with a knife, and soon was gladdened with the sight of *S. elegans*. How it ran, or rather glided, in an instant under the loosened bit of dried mud! Then another and another showed themselves for a second, and disappeared. Soon I found the only way to secure them was to clutch with my fingers on the spot where I saw one, and deposit the mud I took up on the white sweeping-net, which lay at my side; over this surface the little fellows could not run quite so nimbly as on their native land. When I had managed to get twenty-one specimens, I thought I had enough, and Power and I beat a retreat, or rather we were beaten by the heat before we beat the retreat. On counting the heads of captives, Power found he had forty-five, at which no one who knows the Doctor will be surprised, but it is only fair to myself to say that he had half-an-hour's start of me at the work. Former expeditions have usually resulted in a tale of one: to most readers this will be a tale of wonder.—J. W. DOUGLAS, *Lee*; July 5.

COLEOPTERA.

IN none of our previous notices have we advised Coleopterists to ascend into what may be emphatically termed "the higher regions" for their sport. We have purposely indeed avoided doing so until the season was sufficiently advanced, for we started with it in April, as an acknow-

ledged truism, that whilst the year was young the lower districts would be the most productive; and we adopted it, therefore, as a self-evident axiom, *that, wherever the sun's rays were the most powerful, there would our game be found.*

For the last month, however, it must be admitted that the sun's rays *have* been rather powerful, — perhaps indeed too powerful (thus early in the summer) for our temperate clime. But then the season has been an exceptional one, and we are informed that the comet—that celestial "Mrs. Harris," which nobody has yet distinctly seen (though everybody, *of course*, believes in her)—is alone answerable for these atmospheric eccentricities, and the unusual immunity from rain in which everybody, except farmers and entomologists, have of late rejoiced. Be this, however, as it may (for we have no wish either to deprive the poor comet of its rights or to bold it responsible for what perhaps it may never have caused), it is certain that 1857 has been, so far as heat is concerned, an anomaly; and that, being *sui generis*, it must be judged by a special standard of its own. We had hoped, indeed, whilst Phœbus was yet low, to lead our incipients on, from the sea-shore, step by step, to the mountain-tops,—at which we trusted to arrive (*diis faventibus*) about the beginning of August; but, lo! we are scorched *en route*, and the spots which we had contemplated as likely to teem with life as the summer grew old, have been prematurely cooked-up, and we find ourselves compelled to leave the dry and arid plains, and to start instantly for Snowdonia.

Glorious Snowdon! how often, amidst cloud and sunshine, have we scaled thy stupendous heights; and, after toiling up thy sides, and imagining them untrodden by human foot, have hailed with joy the ginger-beer shop with which thy utmost summit is

be-capped! Coleopterists! will not this tempt you?—*Chrysomela cerealis* on the ascent, ginger-beer (and coffee) at the top.

Chrysomela, did we say? Yes. Yet there is even more. Go, O Socrates, and recline, at an angle of 45°, on those grassy slopes; and, as you pull up the wild thyme, from the roots of which *cerealis* will unquestionably roll out, invert also the stones, and then mark the result. *Helobia nivalis* swarms, and will run off faster than you can catch it; *Steropus Æthiops* and *Carabus arvensis* are at times scarcely less abundant; *Omalius alpinum* and a dark variety of *Geodromus plagiatus* hide by hundreds, at certain seasons, beneath the fragments of slate at a high elevation; and, if you are lucky (as you doubtless are), you may perhaps alight upon the rare *Leistus montanus*,—an insect which until lately (when a specimen was taken in the Swiss Alps by Dr. Schaum, of Berlin) was supposed to be peculiarly British. There are hosts of the smaller *Brachelytra* at this altitude, which you will not meet with at a lower level, so take every species that you see; only be careful to put as many specimens of them as you can into separate pill-boxes or quills, for (like most of us when in a rarified air) they are very voracious, and will assuredly eat each other up.

When you have secured these, and as many more as you are able, then ascend higher still: and, having written to one of your particular friends (with the pens and paper which are there provided for the purpose), and having explained carefully to him (or her) how much nearer the moon you are than you ever were before,—then sit down, with a thankful heart for your day's sport, and enjoy your "pop," and endeavour to realize the fact, which has been so immortalized by the American poet, that every man's motto, especially in a mountain district, should be "*Exeelsior*."

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 43.]

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

YOUNG BARNES.

AND did you never hear of young Barnes? No? Well, then, I will tell you about him.

Young Barnes was a greedy boy; he never saw any one else with anything nice but immediately he wanted to have it himself.

When he went to school he became a perfect little torment to all his school-fellows. Charlie Grote had a pretty little pen-knife with an ivory handle: young Barnes thought he should like it himself, so he asked for it (for he was not nice about such matters), but Charlie Grote said it was a keepsake from a cousin of his, and he could not part with it. Young Barnes was not easily deterred when he had set his affections upon anything, so because he found that Charlie Grote objected to give him the knife, he was all the more resolved to have it.

Young Barnes was sharp enough, and 'ente enough, but he had unfortunately very poor notions of right and wrong; he was always quick at his lessons, and was rather a favourite with the school-master,—yet very few of the other boys liked him.

One day Charlie Grote had some twenty lines to recite, but unluckily he had mislaid the book and could not find it: now he knew if he did not

know the lines by heart when the schoolmaster was ready for him, he should get well scolded, and perhaps get a caning. Poor boy! he was almost at his wit's end.

Young Barnes came to his relief. "I say, Grote, do you want a 'British Nepos?'"

"To be sure I do," replied Grote.

"Well," said young Barnes, "I'll lend you mine—"

"Oh! you good creature!" burst out Grote.

"Yes," said Barnes, "I'll lend you mine, if you'll give me your ivory-handled knife."

"What! won't you lend it without?" exclaimed Grote, in surprise, for he was a generous little fellow himself, and would never have thought of doing such a mean and shabby trick.

"No," said Barnes; "I can't lend you my book for nothing; so give us the knife, old fellow, and you shall have the book."

Charlie Grote felt terribly vexed about it, but he did not see how he could help himself, and the ivory-handled knife was reluctantly handed over, and henceforth took up its abode in the waistcoat-pocket of young Barnes.

Oh! he was a clever fellow was that young Barnes! When he went home, at the end of the half-year, he had such a collection of pen-knives and pencil-cases as you never saw; for

young Barnes was a greedy boy; he never saw any one else with anything nice, but immediately he wanted to have it himself.

[To be continued.]

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Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday, the 5th of August, at 6 P.M., as usual.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. A. S.—The red acarus (which, by the way, had left the *Galathea* before that nymph reached us) is very common on that insect, and on several others. It certainly affects particular species.

H. Z., JUN.—You are quite correct as to the nature of the parasols your larvæ used to keep off the direct rays of the sun. It is the larva of a Tortoise beetle (*Cassida*). See Kirby and Spence, cheap edition, p. 426, for a notice of this "stercorarious parasol."

W. B., CAMBRIDGE.—Perhaps *Scythropia Cratagella*, but if so you must be a bad hand at counting legs, as it has sixteen in all.

D. M., BANCHORY.—1, *Coremia montanaria*; 2, *Camptogramma bilineata*; 3, *Campæa margaritata*. We believe Emperors will eat strawberry, raspberry, hawthorn, &c. The female of *C. pusaria* has the antennæ simple.

F. O. R.—*Trichiosoma lucorum*; see its speech at the "Meeting of Sawflies."

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Apatura Iris (The Purple Emperor).—On the 9th inst., whilst engaged (with my friends Mr. Buckler and Mr. Duke) in the capture of *L. Sibylla*, I saw a fine Emperor sailing round some low oak trees, and, on catching it, it proved to be a female (!), fresh from the chrysalis, and rather a variety, for the greater part of the markings, which are usually white, were of a decided buff-colour, with the exception of the small dash at the extremity of the fore-wings, which was pure white. We saw another the following day.—W. H. DRAPER, Chichester; July 13.

Captures near Sheffield.—Visiting the old spot in search of *Toxocampa Pastinum* and *Arge Galathea*, we returned home quite satisfied with our journey.—W. L., *Sheffield*, and J. J., *Rawmarsh*; July 14.

Polyommatus Artaxerxes.—I take the liberty of writing to you to tell you of a new locality for *Polyommatus Artaxerxes*, although perhaps it is hardly worth inserting in the 'Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer.' On Saturday last I found it in great numbers on the coast of Kin-cardineshire, about two miles north of Stonehaven. The cliffs are very high at this part of the coast, but are broken every here and there by little bays, where high grassy banks slope down to the beach: it was upon these banks, which are covered with clusters of *Helianthemum vulgare*, that the insect occurred, and it was so abundant that one or more rose at every step. I caught upwards of two dozen in half-an-hour, and would have caught many more, but the banks were so steep that I fell several times, and at last tumbled into a furze-bush, which made me give up the pursuit for that day. These banks extend for nearly two miles, and *Artaxerxes* seems to occur along the whole in nearly equal abundance.—B. JAZDOWSKI, 120, *Crown St., Aberdeen*; July 13.

Thecla W-album.—I have received such a multitude of letters that I hope those who do not receive any answer will not think me lacking in courtesy; to answer all would be more than I can pledge myself to.—REV. HERBERT BREE, *Woolverstone, near Ipswich*; July 14.

Cochylis dipoltana and *Hyponomeuta vigintipunctatus.*—Last year I was compelled to disappoint many who applied for *Cochylis dipoltana*. This year I hope to be able to supply any who like to ask for it, having found it in considerable plenty near here. I have a few of the summer brood of *Hyponomeuta vigintipunctatus* now in pupa; so that I can

still continue to supply those who do not possess the insect.—REV. P. H. NEWNHAM, *Guildford*; July 16.

Vanessa Polychloros.—Having bred more specimens of this insect than I can use, I shall be very glad to exchange them for some other species. Among many *desiderata*, the following are some of those I most want:—

Pieris Cratægi,
Erebia Blandina,
 ,, *Cassiope*,
Nemeobius Lucina,
Thecla Rubi,
 ,, *Betulæ*,
 ,, *Pruni*,
Polyommatus Adonis,
 ,, *Arion*,
 ,, *Artaxerxes*.

I shall be moving about for some weeks after the 26th.—A. C. JAMES, *Eton College, Windsor*.

Polyommatus Corydon.—I have taken this beautiful insect near Cambridge in some plenty, and shall be happy to exchange with any one in want of it, if they will write to me, and I will name my wants. I have also some larvæ of *Callimorpha Jacobææ*; if they should be wanted by any one I shall be happy to exchange.—WALTER BALLS, 2, *Camden Place, Regent St., Cambridge*; July 16.

Porthesia Chrysoorrhæa.—I have taken this insect in some abundance; does any one want it?—W. H. TILLET, *Norwich*; July 15.

Apatura Iris.—As I have been very successful in the capture of this fine insect during the present week, I shall be glad to treat with any one making an offer of really good insects in exchange for the specimens I have to spare. I will send you a list of captures when the campaign is over. I have this week taken the first specimens of *G. C-album*, and hope, in the course of a few weeks, to supply those whom I was forced to disappoint in the spring.—W. STURGESS, *Kettering*; July 20.

Laverna Phragmitella.—In a box of insects which Mr. Allis lately received from the fens were two fine specimens of this rarity. — H. T. STAINTON; July 20.

Lepidoptera near Chatham.—During the last week I have made a couple of excursions to the woods near this, and have been so successful as to have captured *Thecla W-album* in considerable abundance, also *L. Sibylla* and *V. Polychloros*. On both occasions every place swarmed with *A. Galathea* and *P. Linea*, and I observed *T. Quercus* flying round the tops of the oaks. I had the pleasure of seeing *A. Iris* very often, and was fortunate enough to capture the first specimen I ever saw alive, as his majesty was flying low along the ground. The next day, having extemporized an Emperor net, I got two more specimens, and also saw seven taken by a professional collector. I am at present breeding *C. Castrensis* freely, and hope to be able, at the end of the season, to supply those in want of the species. *C. Castrensis* seems to be very lazy in constructing its cocoon, as many went into the ecrystalis state without constructing any at all, and on several occasions three or four united their efforts to make a large one, in which the pupæ were placed without any intervening web. — LIEUT. HENRY D. CROZIER, *Royal Engineers, Chatham*; July 20.

Captures at Wandsworth.—The result of one night's sport on Wandsworth Common may not be uninteresting to some of the readers of the 'Intelligencer.'

Leioeampa Dictæoides,

Smerinthus Ocellatus,

Pygæra Bucephala,

Ourapteryx sambucaria,

Bradyepetes Amataria,

Tortrix clorana, &c.

—A. GALLOWAY, 29, *Lavender Road, Battersea, Surrey, S.W.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few fine specimens of the following to spare

(taken this season) that may be of use to some of your readers: — *A. Galathea*, *T. Batis*, *T. derasa*, *Hydroeampa nymphæalis*, *Zerene albicellaria*.—WILLIAM RODGERS, *Moorgate Grove, Rotherham*; July 20.

Trochilium Myopæforme.—I have annually, for some time past, taken a few specimens of this insect in the garden here, but never observed anything like the number which have appeared this season, upwards of fifty having been taken during the last three days.—T. WILDMAN, *Grove Place, Camberwell*; July 21.

Thecla W-Album.—Some of your readers may be interested to hear that this insect occurs at Wembley. I met with it on the 18th inst., in the lane about half a mile from the Sudbury and Wembley Station of the North-Western Railway. *Polychloros* is very common just now about the same locality, especially towards Apperton.—J. R. HIND, 22, *Grove Road, St. John's Wood*; July 20.

Zeuzera Æseuli.—On the 8th inst. I captured a fine specimen of this insect at rest on a post near Hornsey.—H. ARIS, 149, *St. John Street, West Smithfield*; July 20.

Nemotois fasciellus.—On the 14th inst. I found two specimens of this rarity on the flowers of a dwarf umbelliferous plant at Darenth. The spot is about a hundred yards from the "Fox and Hounds," at the side of the high road, close to some logs of wood. *Cleodora Cytisella* was abundant in the woods on fern (*Pteris*), and fern only.—J. W. DOUGLAS, *Lee*; July 18.

COLEOPTERA.

Ludius Ferrugineus.—Having just bred three specimens of the above rare beetle, which are now alive, and having my set made up, I shall be glad to exchange for small mounted, named Co-

leoptera, or good Micro-Lepidoptera.—
G. BODDY, 3, *Bridge Road, Hammer-*
smith.

Hydroporus ferrugineus.—May I be permitted to ask whether any of your readers can favour me with a sight of *Hydroporus ferrugineus*, Stephens, which, according to Dr. Schaum, is the same as *H. Victor*, Aubé? Of the latter I have taken several specimens this spring, having been induced diligently to search for it, by the accidental capture of a single specimen last year. *Bembidium Schuppelii*, I may observe, made its appearance in this neighbourhood about three weeks ago, but it occurs sparingly. I need not say that I shall endeavour to make a suitable return to any correspondent who may be so obliging as to lend or give me a specimen (*native*) of *H. ferrugineus*, naming locality of capture.—ROBERT HISLOP, *Blair Lodge, Falkirk, N.B.; July 14.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLI-
GENCER.'

Sir,—Though I know nothing practically of the sorrows of editors, yet theoretically we all know that they are the most ill-used of mortals; and it has struck me several times lately that the 'Intelligencer' is now in that transition state between the new and the established periodical in which one main editorial difficulty assumes its most formidable proportions,—I mean that arising from the egotism of contributors.

When a periodical of this kind is started the editor is only too thankful for contributions, and can easily print all that are sent; but, as the interest increases contributions multiply, and he is obliged to make a selection, and as his correspondents send only what they think worthy to be printed, they are very naturally disappointed if their notices do not appear, and find it very difficult to per-

suade themselves that the editor is the better judge of their value.

Another main difficulty under which the 'Intelligencer' seems labouring is the coldness of those who stand in the foremost ranks of Entomology. This, however, was to be expected, and will, I think, greatly diminish as the 'Intelligencer' advances in stability and importance. We are so apt to overlook the relation between "new" and "fresh:" when we learn anything, and find that some one else knows it, or that it has been published, we immediately fancy that, because it is no longer new, it is therefore of little value; whereas, in reality, a fact, or idea, or principle entering into a fresh mind, thereby begins a new life, and is as really *new* as if it had never been known to any one before. It is probable that half the facts contained in the 'Intelligencer' have been known to some one for years; but this does not at all detract from its value, for just this giving of a wider range to old facts and old principles is one of the main objects of periodical literature.

Wishing you a safe passage between this Scylla and Charybdis, I remain,

Yours very truly, T. B.

FACETIÆ.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF SAW-FLIES.

A very large and influential meeting of the Tenthredinidæ took place last week at Weybridge, to consider what steps should be taken for their own protection from the eager pursuit of the entomologists of the present day.

Sirex gigas was called to the chair, but as he expressed an unwillingness to remove from the fir-stump where he was located, he was allowed to address the meeting from thence. He complained

that whereas, in the good old times, no one ever looked after Hymenoptera, but every one was contented either with Lepidoptera or Coleoptera, now there was a great change taking place, and the Aculeate Hymenoptera were gradually becoming more and more the subject of study. A friend of his, *Ephialtes manifestator*, complained lately to him that the Ichneumonidæ had been much more sharply looked after since the appearance of Mr. Desvignes' catalogue. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," and three groans for Mr. Desvignes.) He did not wish to be misunderstood, but he certainly was of opinion that those Museum Catalogues were the cause of an infinity of mischief. What family of insects could ever be considered safe, as long as they were exposed to the chance of a "blue book" coming out some fine morning, and telling everybody all about them; for his part he looked upon Dr. Gray as the great author of all the mischief from which the Ichneumonidæ and other tribes he could name were at this time suffering. (Hear, hear.)

Hylotoma Rosæ then proceeded to address the assembled Tenthredinidæ. He said the evil they were met to endeavour to counteract was a great and a growing evil. The more he thought upon the subject the more he felt that nothing they could say or do would prevent the movement they all so much dreaded; still he felt it his duty to do all in his power to check it, and he moved a resolution, "That no saw-fly should let itself be caught."

Nematus Salicis said he had much pleasure in seconding that resolution; but that, however applicable it might be to them in the perfect state, he did not see how they were to help themselves in the larva state, for they could not fly away then; and as for running, the thing was impossible.

Trichiosoma lucorum begged to set the last speaker right: "there were more

ways of killing a cat than hanging it," and it was possible to escape without either flying or running. (Loud cries of "Explain! explain!") He could assure them all that he, in his own individual life, had had many narrow escapes; for, when he was feeding on a hawthorn hedge as a larva one evening, though he was sprawling his legs as far apart as he could, and had his tail coiled under him, looking as little like a Lepidopterous larva as he could, some young collector, an incipient or a juvenile he supposed, spied him, and, supposing him to be the larva of some moth, was just going to bag him, but he (*T. lucorum*) was not to be so easily "etched," and he just let some of the watery liquid exude through his sides on to the fingers of his captor, and *presto!* he found himself chucked on to the ground in double-quick time, and quietly crawled back to his feeding-ground. Subsequently to that he had another singular adventure, for when he was ready to change to pupa, he had made his cocoon firm to a hawthorn twig, and was snugly out of sight while the hedges were green, but in November the hedge became bare, and he felt that he then ran no little risk; however, he found no inconvenience till February, when he had heard a voice exclaim, "Why! here's an Eggar cocoon!" and then he felt that his cocoon was tugged and tugged and taken away with a piece of the twig sticking to it. He soon found that he was put in a dark chamber, where not a glimmer of light penetrated the walls of his cocoon, and he found that he was kept very comfortably warm. After being in the dark for a fearful long time the door of his room was thrown open just for a minute, and then slammed to again; this led him to think that his captor had come to see "if the Eggar was out yet." Some time after that he had come out of his chrysalis state, and opened the hinge of his cocoon and walked out, and found that he was in a

small apartment, round at the sides and flat at the top and bottom: he waited there quietly for two or three days, when suddenly one morning the ceiling of his room was lifted off, and he was almost dazzled with light, but before he had time to think what to do, he found himself suddenly thrown on to the ground, and heard the exclamation, "It's only a nasty bee, and I thought it had been an Eggar!" so he had made his escape again, and he did not think he should easily be caught another time.

Hylotoma cyaneo-crocea wished to call the attention of those present to the fact that many of the insects that were much studied were rewarded by having their portraits taken, and were thus handed down to posterity, and he thought there must be many in the assemblage who would have been very glad to have known that portraits of their ancestors were preserved; for his part, as their life in the winged state was at all events a short one, he would not object to sacrifice a portion of it, if by so doing he could ensure a life-like portrait. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," and "Why don't you go to Maull and Polyblauk?") In reply to the question that had just been put to him, he begged to observe that he did not think that photography was sufficiently advanced to be of use in representing such delicately marked objects as were most of the insect race; it was possible that in time it might be made serviceable in delineating their characters, but at present he would rather sit to a first-rate artist than to any photographer.

Sirex gigas said if no saw-fly had any amendment to propose he would now put the resolution moved by *Hylotoma Rosæ*, "That no saw-fly should let itself be caught." This was unanimously carried, almost all the tarsi in the assembly being held up in its favour.

YOUNG ENGLAND.

Through the kindness of Mr. Sidney Cooper I attended the last meeting of the Junior Entomological Society, and, being in a clean glass bottle, had a good view of all the proceedings which took place; my observations being only occasionally interrupted by one of my companions interposing his bulky body between me and the chair. Unfortunately my friends kept up such a continual squeaking that my sense of sound was less gratified than the sense of sight; in fact, I found myself very much in the position of a frequenter of the Entomological Society, where the constant buzz of gossip in the room often prevents one hearing some scientific discussion of much importance; however, a nuisance that man tolerates must of course be borne by a beetle, and having in vain requested my friends to be quiet, I was content to listen as best I might.

I had often heard of the Junior Entomological Society, and feeling that it was a society in the failure of which I and my descendants had a lively interest, I was very glad to have this opportunity of observing what took place. In the first place, I am happy to say there was a very small attendance, only two more than my number of legs; all present, or nearly so, were elected officers of the society,—so that at present it appears to consist of a governing body, with no one to be governed. In the second place, I was happy to hear from the President that none of the members except himself looked after beetles. I couldn't resist repeating this to my companions in the bottle, and they set up a sort of cheering by continuous squeaking for nearly five minutes, so that I lost much that followed.

Something was said about asking the Entomological Society for the use of the meeting-room once a month, but I did not catch the amount which the Juniors

proposed to pay for the use of the room; perhaps it was purposely left unsettled, as the available assets of the new society might not be sufficiently ascertained.

My heart was in my mouth when a proposition was made to purchase Stephens' 'Manual of British Beetles,' but, fortunately for our race, the proposition was not agreed to.

I naturally only listened attentively when Coleoptera were spoken of, and hence I may have missed something which would have interested other orders of insects; my thoughts were entirely engrossed with order *Number One*.

AROMIA MOSCHATA.

OBITUARY.

Mr. William Sheldon, President of the Entomological Society of Sheffield, died on the 1st of July, after an illness of six weeks' duration.

A Gentleman wishes to EXCHANGE Ten Volumes (3 to 12 inclusive) of DONOVAN'S 'HISTORY OF BRITISH INSECTS,' in excellent condition, containing 360 fine coloured Plates, published at £15 15s., for a second-hand INSECT CABINET.

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WANTED to PURCHASE, about Twenty Gross of the SCOTCH ARGUS (*P. Artaxerxes*), in good condition, either alive or set. Also any quantity of good second-hand CABINETS, at reasonable prices. By James Gardner, Naturalist, 52, High Holborn, London.

N.B. Carcases with sliding trays not acceptable.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 44.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.

YOUNG BARNES.

THE next half-year there were several new boys at the school where young Barnes was, and amongst them one Francis Weldon, who had a partiality for catching butterflies, and who, in consequence of his preferring sauntering down a lane by himself to playing with the other boys, was considered rather "soft and spooney;" some who had seen him busy impaling an unfortunate insect with a pin said "it was only girls who used pins," and nicknamed him "Fanny." But, in spite of all this (which Fanny Weldon bore with imperturbable good humour), the butterfly-catching mania spread, and one by one many of his tormentors themselves became "spooneyfied."

Young Barnes also caught the prevailing epidemic, and took to it the more kindly as he had already got all the pen-knives and pencil-cases that were worth getting, and felt rather in the forlorn condition of Alexander, when he sighed because "there were no more worlds left to conquer." Thus it was that young Barnes became an entomologist,—an event which, difficult as it would have been for any one to have foreseen such a sequence at the time, had great influence on the future development of the Science.

Of course young Barnes was not content with the good things he caught himself,—he wanted all the good things that everybody else got. Fanny Weldon (I am obliged to call him "Fanny," for it was a name that stuck to him all the time he was at school) had caught, one fine May morning, on a little heath, not far from the school, a Green Hair Streak, and it was the first *Thecla Rubi* that had ever been seen by Mr. M'Pherson's scholars. The insect was critically examined by all the juvenile collectors, and young Barnes no sooner saw it than he wanted to have it.

Of course you wonder why he did not go to the heath where it was taken, and try to find one for himself, because, in all probability, where there was one there would be more; but your surprise merely shows that you little understand young Barnes,—why, he was a greedy boy, who never saw anybody else with anything nice but immediately he wanted to have it himself!

The next day young Barnes produced a new sort of white butterfly, which he said he had found in the lane: the edges of the wings were curiously scolloped, and the scollops on the right and left wings were not exactly alike. It evidently must be a new species,—so they all thought.

Barnes said he would rather have caught a Green Hair Streak than this novelty.

"Oh!" said Weldon, "I'll change with you."

"Done!" said Barnes.

[To be continued.]

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Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday, the 5th of August, at 6 P.M., as usual.

On Saturday, August 8, Mr. Stainton will proceed on a collecting expedition up Burnt-Ash Lane: he will be at the finger-post where the lane forks at 6.30 P.M. Entomologists from London, who may wish to join him there, should leave by the 5.30 train for Blackheath, proceed thence to the "Tiger's Head," opposite to which runs the still semi-rural lane of Burnt-Ash; the finger-post is about a quarter of a mile up the lane, a little beyond a brick-field.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. R., ASHFORD.—Your insect is a variety of *Janira*: it may be years before you meet with such again.

A. S., OARE.—Your insect is the common South'ron *Hyperanthus*. Distance, we fear, is too great.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Being no longer located at Broyle House, Chichester, my address will be—REV. A. FULLER, *Kirk Hallam, Ilkeston, Notts*; July 22.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Doings in Wiltshire.—I have had two or three days' collecting near Ramsbury, in Wiltshire, at the end of last week, with the following results:—

Argynnis Paphia (28),
 ,, Aglaia (80).
 ,, Adippe (17),
 Vanessa Polychloros,
 H. Hyperanthus (thousands),
 ,, Ægeria,
 A. Galathea,
 T. Quercus,
 P. Corydon,

P. Sylvanus,

„ Linea,

Trochilium Scoliæforme,

and hosts of commoner species of all orders. *Aglaia* is just fresh from the chrysalis, and swarms; I took eighty in about two hours, without moving beyond a yard or two. I shall be glad to exchange unset specimens for *Leucophasia Sinapis*, *Thecla W. album*, *Pamphila Actæon* or *paniscus*, or *Erebia Blandina*.—EDWARD G. RYE, 14, King's Parade, Chelsea, S.W.; July 21.

Sphinx Ligustri.—Having a few fine larvæ to spare, I shall feel much pleasure in sending some to any entomologist who may be in want of them. I can also spare some larvæ of *Euchelia Jacobææ*, provided a box be sent with return postage. Any of the following will be thankfully received:—*Macroglossa Stelatarum*, *Chærocampa Porcellus*, *Smerinthus Tiliæ*, *Callimorpha dominula*, *Saturnia Carpini*, *Lasiocampa Quercus*, *Zeuzera Æsculi*, or any of the Fritillaries.—E. BOSCHER, 3, Prospect Villas, Twickenham; July 21.

Captures in Sussex.—I send you a list of captures (the result of one day in Sussex); perhaps it may prove interesting to your readers.

A. Iris (36),

V. Polychloros (3),

A. Adippe (11),

H. Hyperanthus (13),

„ Semele (14),

P. Ægon (21),

L. Sinapis (1).

I have no duplicates, having distributed them amongst my friends. All the above were taken on the 14th inst.—E. T. SILVESTER and W. EDWARDS, Pound Hill, Worth, Sussex; July 21.

Apatura Iris.—On the 18th inst. I captured two males of this insect in fine condition,—one from the head of a dead cat nailed to a lodge in the wood, the other on the oak,—with a net at the end of a pole 25 feet long, and, owing to my

awkwardness in using the same, I lost three others in bringing them to the ground.—A. RUSSELL, Ashford, Kent; July 21.

Captures near Chesham.—I have been taking *V. Polychloros* and *P. Linea* very freely in the last few days, and shall be most happy to send them to any one who wants them, on receipt of a box with return postage, until the 28th of August, when I leave here for St. Leonards. *P. Comma* is also common, and on the 20th of July I netted a *T. W-album*, but lost it again by my being in too great a hurry to pin it. *L. Chrysorrhæa* does not seem scarce here, for I have taken it almost as freely as its common congener *Auriflua*. The applicants for *S. Salicis* whom I have not answered shall receive due attention on my return to London in September.—HARDINGE W. BROWNE, Little Germaines, near Chesham, Bucks; July 21.

A new British Gelechia.—As a sort of postscript to your remarks last week on “Marsh Insects,” I send you the name of a moth, new to our list, which feeds on one of the large *Carices* (*riparia* ?), which grows on our river banks: the moth is *Gelechia Arundinetella*, and is a small brown, insignificant insect, with few and indistinct markings. The larva, when young, feeds like an *Elachista*, mining up and down the leaves: as it grows older it quits the first leaf and enters another, and sometimes a third, but spends the greater part of its life in the last one, of which it eats a large portion, and in which it spins its cocoon and changes to a pupa. I first found the larva on the 4th of April, 1855, but could not then rear it, from the difficulty of moving a mining larva to fresh food often enough, but one of them reached the pupa state, and was, I believe, injured by my ignorance of its habit of making its cocoon inside the leaf. Last year I was unable to look after it, and this year, by going for it at the end of May and the beginning

of June, I found out its habits; but it is difficult to collect, for by the time it is full-fed the leaf is generally withered, and the cocoon is scarcely discernible. The plant generally grows in the water, and the cocoon is about an inch or so above the water-mark. The perfect insect seems shy, and I have only succeeded in taking one: my first appeared on the 22nd of June. — T. BOYD, 17, Clapton Square; July 21.

Doings in Sussex.—I went over last Friday, for the day, to the locality for Lepidoptera in this neighbourhood, namely, the woods beyond Poynings, about eight miles from this town. There I saw, for the first time in my life, the Purple Emperor on the wing in great abundance, but could not obtain a single specimen. The sight of it, however, inflamed my desire of obtaining it, and I determined to go again. I shall therefore proceed to narrate our adventures during the last day and a half in search of the Purple Emperor,—I say *our*, for I was accompanied by my mother and sister. We three accordingly set off on the morning of Monday, the 20th, to drive to this spot, under a burning sun, armed with nets and all the implements for a day's butterflying and a night's sugaring. The only tolerable sized cottage within two miles of the locality is a small roadside tenement, which had formerly been a public-house, and to this we drove on the speculation of obtaining beds and shelter for our horse and chaise. At first this seemed impossible; but, thanks to the hospitable and accommodating disposition of the mistress of the cottage, we did at length obtain what we sought, although in a very rough, though clean style. It was arranged that the ladies should occupy our hostess' bed (out of which she turned most willingly, and slept, — who knows where?) in a room about eight feet square, whilst I was to have one of three beds in a room little larger, another of which was occu-

piated by the grandfather of the family. However, the hope of the Emperors reconciled us to the idea; so after recruiting our strength with some provisions, we set off for a campaign against the Emperors. We saw them indeed in plenty, wheeling and soaring, and circling about the oaks; but not one could we capture, in spite of attractive smells, both bad and good, which we devised for his imperial nose, by sugar, &c. I took that afternoon two of his "attendant knights," *Thecla Quercus*. We took also *V. Io*, *A. Cuja*, *L. Complanula*, *S. Tithonus*, *P. Linea*, *C. Æstivaria*, *E. Apiciaria* and *E. Poraria*. After a rest, and having partaken of that refreshing meal tea, we sallied forth again about 7.30 p.m., to put on sugar for the evening. This done, we walked up a lane in the dusk, beating for *Geometræ*, and by this means took *E. Rivularia*, *A. Reversaria*, *Procellaria*, *Elutaria*, *Pectinitaria* and one specimen of *H. Picaria*. We then, with lighted lantern, proceeded to secure our victims on the sugar. But this evening the moths were unusually "wide-awake," and more than half left the trees when we approached. I had just time to recognise, but not to take, a specimen of the rare *C. Fluctuosa*, ere it took wing. We took on the sugar *L. Pallens*, *Impura*, *Straminea* and *Lithargyria*, *N. Baja* and *Festiva*, *A. Nebulosa*, *X. Lithoxylea*, *A. Didyma*, *S. Libatrix* and *T. Pastinum*, and also one of *M. Arcuosa*? It was after 11 when we reached the cottage. After a short night, on the above-mentioned not over-comfortable beds, we rose, and were in the woods before 5 a.m., as I had been told that this was the time to catch the Emperor descending from his wonted elevation to suck the sweets of the flowers. But no! not one did we see where, in the mid-day, they were abundant. Before 10, however, they were as plentiful as ever, but equally impossible to catch, although I had several near strokes at them, for they

flew low on account of the high wind. Our captures that morning were—*T. Quereus* (6), *V. Polychloros* (1), and also *Rhamni* and *P. Linea*. Thus, in spite of patience and perseverance, nets and sugar, and all we could do, by watching and waiting, &c., we returned home disappointed of our object, and with but little in the way of rarities to recompense us for all our trouble. A female of *A. Iris* was taken at this same place, seated on a willow bush, by another collector of this town.—PERCY ANDREWS, 17, *Montpelier Villas, Brighton*; July 21.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have many specimens of *C. Cardui*, *V. Polychloros*, *A. Adippe*, *A. Paphia* and *Thccla W-album* to spare, and should be glad to exchange with any collector for good specimens of *P. Machaon*, *A. Aglaia*, *T. Betulae*, *N. Lucina*, *P. Adonis*, *S. Paniscus*, *S. Carpini*, *Z. Æseuli*, *C. Promissa* and *Sponsa*, or any other fine insect likely to assist a beginner. Correspondents must send boxes, as I have none fit for the purpose.—C. SIMS, 5, *Pomeroy Street, New Cross, Hatcham, S.E.*; July 21.

Clostera Curtula.—On the 2nd of July I took, in Wicken Fen, a full-fed larva of this species, which changed the next day, and the imago appeared on the 20th. At the time I took this one there were other larvæ apparently just hatched. This does not agree with the 'Manual,' which gives (V) May for the appearance of the perfect insect, and (IX) September for the larva. Is it not double-brooded?—A. F. SEALEY, *Crown Inn, Brockenhurst, New Forest, Hants*; July 21.

Hipparchia Semele and *P. Corydon*.—These are tolerably abundant here, and I shall be happy to send specimens of either to any one who can send me *Arge Galathea*, *P. Machaon* or *Colias Edusa*.—R. E. CASWALL, *Figgheldean, near Amesbury, Wilts*; July 23.

Doings at Dorking.—Dorking will now witness no more of my "doings," at any

rate for this season: no more will its inhabitants be at once amused and edified by beholding an individual, on a burning summer's morning (when one would give anything for something cool and wet), provided with an apparent *umbrella* to ward off rain, which it is a positive certainty will never come down; or, in a heavy shower, obstinately persisting in not putting up the aforesaid umbrella: no more will rustics at work in the fields, or elderly gentlemen, taking their "constitutional" in the lanes, be astonished at the rapidity with which an umbrella can be magically transformed into a net, the like of which they have never before seen, and the earthly use of which they can in no wise divine: no more will "lovers," returning through the woods at dusk, have the satisfaction of beholding an apparently insane house-painter madly plastering the trees, at a great expense of paint, time, and trouble, and occasionally uttering smothered ejaculations of "By Jove! not *onc!*"—"What a bore!"—"Off, I declare!" &c. No! all this is past; and I am sure that, from the entertainment I have afforded them for the last two months, all the inhabitants of Dorking and its vicinity (excepting perhaps the *agricultural* portion of them) will regret my departure. My captures since I last wrote have been nothing very grand, though many are new to me. On the evening of the 12th I took one specimen of *Leucania conigera* at flowers in the garden. On the 13th, at Hadley Lane, I took my first *Philea irrorella*; it was skipping from one blade of grass to the other, precisely in the same manner as a *Crambus* (for which indeed I at first took it): I also took the first *Pamphila Comma* in the meadows at the foot of the Hilly Field. From the yews on the slope above the lane I beat two specimens of a *Lithosia*, which appears to me to be almost intermediate between *Griseola* and *Helvola*: the thorax being ochreous makes me almost decide it as the latter,

but the hind wings are so decidedly yellowish grey that they make me incline towards *Griseola*: if it is *Helvola*, they are certainly very yellow specimens. At Bury Hill I took *Hemithea Cythisaria*. At sugar, the same evening, in Glory Wood, I took a wasted *Batis* and some fine *Pyramidea* and *Cosmia affinis*. On the 14th, in Redland Woods, I took a beautiful *G. Papilionaria* and also *Cythisaria*. I bred a specimen of *Cosmia diffinis* this day from a larva found on beech, also a male *Chrysorrhea*, with the anal tuft very dark brown, from the larva I imagined to be that species. On the 15th, on Box Hill, I took a second *P. Comma*, two more *Irrarella*, *A. gilvaria*, *P. Carnella*, &c. This day I bred a *Sphinx Ligustri* from one of the two larvæ found last August at Shanklin: it is curious that this larva should produce the imago more than a month after the other, as they changed to pupæ within two days of each other, and have always been together ever since. In Glory Wood, on the 16th, I took my first *Thecla Quercus* this season, also beat a *Miltochrista miniata* from a hazel bush, and took a *Leucania impura* at an *Echium* flower: in the evening took *Stilpnotia Salicis* and *Cilia spinula*. On the 17th, went again to Headley Lane to look for more *P. Comma*; found them common on Box Hill, especially on the Mickleham side, and swarming in the Hilly Field: they were also scattered all over Mickleham Downs: I took about twenty specimens, and so have a few to spare, but among them all there are only three females, that sex being much the rarest. *P. Corydon* was very common, as was also *H. Semele* on Box Hill. I took a *Macroglossa Stelatorum* on the slope near Headley Lane, hovering about *Galium verum*; and on Mickleham Downs, in a small plantation of young beeches, I beat one *Drepana unguicula*. On the border of the wood I caught a specimen of *H. Janira*, similar to the one I took at Shanklin last year,

viz. with the hind wings very pale whitish brown. On the 18th, at Ranmore Common, *Thecla Quercus* was very common on the oaks, but flew so high that I only took one. Several *V. Polychloros* were on the wing, and I captured two of them: with regard to this latter insect, I see, at p. 22 of the 'Manual,' "*V. Polychloros*, though emerging from the pupa at the end of July, is very rarely seen till after hibernation." I cannot help thinking this to be an error, for I have noticed them commonly in the beginning of August for the last three seasons, and this July they have been very common, insomuch that I have always seen one every day, and generally four or five. On the 20th, I walked to Mickleham, across Box Hill, and thence to Leatherhead: on a fence between Mickleham and Leatherhead I took *P. Chrysorrhea* and *Crocallis elinguaris*. In the evening sugared at Bury Hill: a very strong wind sprang up, and not many moths came, but I took a *Leucania obsoleta*, one *Amphipyra pyramidea*, one *D. Pinastris*, and hosts of *Cosmia trapezina*. On the 21st I went up to Glory Wood for the last time: in the lane leading to it I saw at least a dozen *Polychloros*, often three on one tree trunk: I took five of them, and also a very small specimen of *Tithonus*, quite as small as any *Pamphilus* I have ever seen. And now that I have concluded my Dorking "doings," I beg to correct an error in the last 'Intelligencer,' *viz.* that I received "five specimens of *Minos*" from Mr. Birchall: the word is properly "fine." I merely write this to prevent Mr. Birchall thinking that the four specimens he was kind enough to send me had increased in number on the way, which would be a very uncommon circumstance to take place in the Post Office.—ROLAND TRIMEN, 71, Guildford St., Russell Square; July 23.

A new Lithocolletis.—Visiting Alton Towers last week I met with a single

beech leaf, on which were two *upper-side Lithocolletis* mines. Both were very small, and neither of the larvæ was old enough to be reared. In spite of diligent search, not a single other leaf similarly attacked could be found. Perhaps some entomologist in Derbyshire or Staffordshire may be more fortunate.—H. T. STAINTON; July 27.

Argynnis Lathonia.—I have been fortunate lately in capturing several *Argynnis Lathonia*, and have four pair of them to dispose of: one very fine pair for a pair of *Colias Hyale*; the others, in very fair preservation, for *P. Machaon*, *A. Iris* and *C. Cardui*. I have also duplicates of *Limenitis Sibilla*, *Argynnis Paphia* and *Adippe*, which I should be glad to exchange for any of the following:—*C. Davus*, *E. Blandina*, *A. Crategi*, *H. Semele*, *A. Aglaia*. — E. ALSTON, Great Bromley Hall, near Manningtree, Essex; July 27.

COLEOPTERA.

IN our last notice we directed the attention of Coleopterists to the desirability, during this unusually hot and early season, of devoting their energies, if possible, to the mountains,—seeing that the ordinary country has, on account of the late long-continued drought, become comparatively barren. There are districts, however, *between* the lower and the higher regions (as commonly understood by those terms), known as the *moorlands*; and it is of these tracts that we would now speak. The moorlands are very distinct, in their Fauna, from the mountains, and they must not be confounded with them. The alpine species which characterize the latter will be looked for in vain upon the former; and yet the moors yield us a host of treasures, which we should never obtain in (what we may be permitted to call) the plains.

Let us take the moors, for instance, of North Wales. There are none so accessible from London; for in the morning we may breakfast comfortably in Oxford Street or Belgravia, and by dinner-time find ourselves amidst the scarlet cloaks and broad-brimmed hats of the old women of Llangollen. And what a treat is it to be thus launched, all at once, from the noise and stuffiness of Pandemonium into the freshness of the moorland air! We seem to smell the very mountains from afar (to which the moors are but a stepping-stone); and, as we listen to the never-ceasing twang of “Jenny Jones,” and the other “melodies” with which the Welsh harpers delight to deafen us, in the hotel, as though to facilitate the process of digestion, after our day’s shaking, the mind irresistibly wanders back to the great metropolis which we have just left behind us, muses on the power of steam, and moralizes on the various and opposite phases of external things.

But, having acclimatized our mind to the sudden change, let us sally forth the next morning on to the heights: they surround Llangollen everywhere. On one side they are called the “Barwyn Mountains,” and stretch, in a south-westerly direction, right away to Bala; on the other they form the Elisegg Hills; and, as a semi-detached off-shoot from the latter, a conical eminence, crowned with the picturesque ruins of the Castle Dinas-Bran, almost overhangs the town. These two ranges hedge in the famous “vale of St. Taffy,” through which runs the immortal, sparkling Dee, dashing over its rocky bed. Throw an antique bridge across the stream, clothe it with ivy, add a fair per-centage of cottages, and place “Jenny Jones” in the foreground, and you have a tolerable picture of this western Tempe—“the flower of North Wales.”

But let us turn now to the moors. Having described the general position, we may add that the best localities are

not on the heights which we have mentioned; therefore the Coleopterist had better avoid them. If, however, he will pursue his way for twenty minutes down the edges of the Dee, and then (turning to the right) leave the river, pass the Abbey Crucis and Elisegg's Column, and follow the Ruthvin road for about two miles, until he finds himself half-way up a lofty chain of hills, near to some slate quarries, and if he will then forsake the road and climb up these heather-clad slopes, we will promise him a good day's sport on some rough Cambrian ground. If he does not possess *Calathus microp-terus*, he had better take his fill, for this is its "habitat." Several good *Harpali* also people these declivities, and, as he approaches the summits, he will take abundance of *Bradycellus cognatus*, *col-laris* and *similis*. The very highest points of land, however (as is generally the case in such situations) are the most prolific of all; and if he will set to work vigorously and pull down the heaps of stones which have been so carefully piled up (as land-marks), on the extreme apices of these three connected hills (known *in situ* as the Moel-y-faen, the Griben Oernant and the Moel-y-Gamelin), he is almost certain of the rare *Miscodera arctica*, as well as abundance of the *Tarus vapor-riorum*, and other "gems."

Such are the Welsh moorlands. The valleys in the moorland districts are equally productive,—though in another way, and as we have, in this notice, taken Llangollen as our "text," we may remind our friends not to leave the neighbour- hood until they have fully explored the banks of the Dee. The shingle at the edges of the stream is alive with *Bembidia (tibiale, decorum, monticulum, and velox)*; the *Cyphon deflexicollis*, Müll. (= *Pini*, Curt.) and *Coccinella 5-punctata* are usually common along the banks.

It was in a similar locality, at Bettws-y-coed (further to the west), that Mr.

Wollaston captured several specimens of the rare *Bleminus areolatus*; and it is possible therefore that this would, if searched for, be taken also in the valley of the Dee. But enough of Cambria: *tempus breve, charta brevior*.

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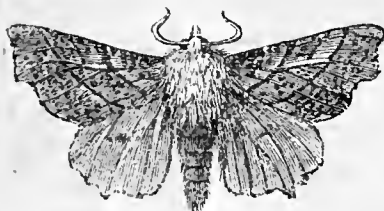
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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 45.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.



Ennomos Tiliaria (Canary-shouldered Thorn).
See p. 147.

YOUNG BARNES.

It was soon discovered that the *new* species of white butterfly had merely been manufactured out of a *Pieris Brassicae*, by cutting the wings with a pair of seissors; but young Barnes was not at all ashamed at being found out,—he laughed, and seemed to think it a good joke. Not so the other boys; they were indignant at the way in which Fanny Weldon had been done; and, the matter having been duly considered, young Barnes found himself in “Coventry.”

No one likes to be sent to Coventry; and certainly it was not agreeable to young Barnes; but there he was, and what was to be done? He pondered long; he, no longer able to walk with the other boys, wandered far.

He came to a little wood, which had been thinned the previous year, where the ground was now gay with flowers,—primroses, blue bells, violets and bugle. “Now,” thought he, “I

am lucky; here there will be insects they won't find in the other wood; if I can but get some niceish things, I'll soon be out of Coventry.”

At that moment his train of cogitations was interrupted by the appearance of something like a humble bee, but more rapid in its movements, which came to buzz at a bugle at his feet, and then whisked away like lightning.

“I do believe,” said he, “that was a Clear-wing!” And sure enough it was. There were many in the wood, and young Barnes soon got into the way of catching them, and had twenty pinned in the crown of his hat before he left the spot.

Walking homeward, he pondered on his mode of proceeding; he admitted to himself he had made a mistake in hoaxing Fanny Weldon with the clipped white butterfly, not that he felt he had done wrong in hoaxing him at all, but he felt it was an error of judgment on his part, hoaxing him so as to be found out; it was not the wrong-doing he

regretted, but its detection. Now, as he felt that he must submit to some sacrifice to atone for this error of judgment, he resolved on his proceedings accordingly; here he had twenty Clear-wings, and no one knew that he had one. The game evidently lay in his own hands, if he could but play it.

As soon as he got back to the school, he went to his box and put away eighteen of his twenty Clear-wings, locking them up in his box; he then, with the other two still in his hat, went in search of Fanny Weldon.

"I say, Weldon—" But Weldon turned away.

"Do stop a bit, Weldon—" Weldon walked on as if he didn't hear. Barnes ran after him.

"Weldon, I'm very sorry I played you that trick the other day. I won't do so again; do forgive me, and I've brought you two Clear-wings which I found in the wood this morning."

Weldon was mollified at once,—it would have been so very uncharitable to have retained his anger.

When he saw the Clear-wings, he said he would only take one,—Barnes must keep the other himself.

"Oh, no!" said Barnes; "do please keep them both, or I shan't feel comfortable. I would rather you took them; pray do."

So Weldon kept the two Clear-wings, and he told the other boys such an account of young Barnes' penitence and generosity that a vote was unanimously passed releasing him from Coventry.

Oh! he was a clever fellow was that young Barnes!

[To be continued.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'THE MANUAL.'—We are inundated with inquiries when the next number of the 'Manual' will appear. It was stated in the 'Intelligencer' (No. 31, p. 37) that M. Guenée's volumes on the Geometræ would be published in September next. In No. 37, at p. 87, we stated, "Duc

notice will be given in our columns, both of the appearance of M. Guenée's work, and of the date when No. XV. of the 'Manual' will appear." We really can say nothing further.

G. F. M. — *Hypenodes costæstrigalis* occurs in many places; but never very commonly.

H. Z., CIRENCESTER. — Better use cork.

J. S., DARLINGTON. — Plant appears to be a *Cirsium*; larvæ are *Gelechia acuminatella*.

D. M., BANCHORY. — 1, *Hypena proboscidalis*; 2, *Polyommatus Artaxerxes* (we don't know what you expected it to be like); 3, *Pieris Rapæ* ♀.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. — In future my address will be — G. W. REEVE, *Forest House, Woodford Wells, Essex*.

ENNOMOS TILIARIA (*Canary-shouldered Thorn*).

Our illustration this week is one of the "Yellow Thorns," which, at this season of the year, often incite the young collector to a headlong pursuit; their size and beauty at once produce a great desire to catch,—their wild, mazy flight compels a rapid chase. Many a "Thorn" manages to escape from pursuit by seeking the shelter of a thicket or some lofty tree.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Clostera Curtula. — I took a fine specimen of this insect on the trunk of an oak, growing on the railway cutting here (near the remnant of the Croydon Canal), this morning. — "BOMBYX," *Forest Hill*; July 23.

Duplicate Butterflies. — I have taken a considerable number of *A. Galathea*,

A. Aglaia and *P. Ægon*, which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the following, viz. *C. Edusa*, *A. Cratægi*, *L. Sinapis*, *E. Blandina*, *N. Lucina*, *T. Betulæ* or *T. Pruni*. — ROBERT ANDERSON, *Coney Street, York*; July 24.

Apatura Iris in the Forest of Dean. — Last Saturday, whilst engaged in capturing *Grapta C-album* and *Thecla Quercus*, I was delighted to see an Emperor (*Apatura Iris*) sailing over the tops of some beech trees; but, on my catching it, found that it had very much damaged itself. This is a fresh proof of the fertility of the banks of the Wye, for entomological purposes, and confirms the truth of the remarks made in page 118 of the 'Intelligencer.' I have also taken *Thecla W-album*, *Aporia Cratægi* and *Arge Galathea*, the latter in great numbers. This is also a good locality for *V. Polychloros*, *P. Corydon* and *Macroglossa Stellatarum*. — W. LANGLEY, *Gamaren, Monmouth*; July 25.

Duplicate Butterflies. — Having a few specimens of the following butterflies to spare, viz. *G. Rhamni*, *C. Davus*, *N. Lucina* and *P. Argiolus*, I should be glad to exchange for any of the following:—*A. Galathea*, *L. Sibylla*, *A. Iris*, *M. Athalia*, *P. Corydon*, *P. Adonis* and *P. Artaxerxes*. My specimens are all taken this year, and are very good. — ANTHONY MASON, *Grange, Kendal*; July 27.

Duplicate Butterflies. — Having several duplicates of *L. Sinapis*, *P. Corydon*, *A. Galathea* and *S. Semele*, I should be glad to exchange with any one who can assist me with either of the following:—

T. Pruni,
T. W-album,
S. Davus,
P. Actæon,
A. Trifolii,
E. Russula,
A. Villica,
L. Auriflua,
C. Castrensis,

G. Quercifolia,
 A. Leporina,
 A. Myricæ,
 A. Cursoria,
 A. ripæ
 P. Flavicineta,
 H. Chenopodii,
 X. semibrunnea,
 T. Pastinum.

I have many other wants, but should prefer any of those mentioned. I shall soon take *P. Comma*. Does any one want it?—JOHN PORTER, JUN., 8, *East Street, Lewes; July 27.*

Tinea Semifulvella.—I have taken fine specimens of this insect among willows, on the coast near Sidmouth; it also occurs at the Land Slip, Bonechurch, Isle of Wight, where I found it last year.—EDWARD SMITH, *Sidmouth, Devon; July 27.*

Captures near Charlbury.—Charlbury is in the neighbourhood of Whychwood Forest and Cornbury Park, and seems a good situation for insects. I have heard (but cannot answer for it) that one specimen of *P. Machaon* and one of *V. Antiopa* were taken here last year, and that at Bruern Wood, near Shipton, on the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway, *Apatura Iris* is to be taken tolerably abundantly. During last year and this season I have met with the following butterflies:—

Arge Galathea (abundant),
 Cynthia Cardui (four),
 Grapta C-album (one),
 Melitæa Artemis (one),
 Nemeobius Lucina (common),
 Thecla Querens (rather common),
 Polyommatus Alsus (four),
 „ Agestis (very common),
 Sterops Paniscus (common).

—W. T. SAUNDENS, *Charlbury, near Enstone, Oxon; July 20.*

Apatura Iris.—In a locality a mile or two south of Ringwood, a rough meadow, surrounded on all sides by small plantations, except towards the Avon, the

Emperor butterfly has been unusually common this year; and that it is not always difficult of capture the following narrative will serve to show:—My brother and I were returning from bathing one hot day, a fortnight ago, and had just arrived at the meadow in question, when an exclamation from my brother drew my attention to a splendid large butterfly sailing about among some alders growing in a damp corner. With my net in hand I made a rush at the spot; the creature made a lordly swoop in my direction, which had the singular effect of taking all the breath out of my body; a furious but futile dash of my net sent him careering off amongst the trees, and we saw him no more. What was it?—*Machaon*, the White Admiral, the Purple Emperor, or a butterfly unknown to the British Fauna? We lingered about the spot some time, but saw nothing to clear up these anxious inquiries. A day or two after I received the following tidings from my brother:—“On returning home from bathing yesterday I again encountered the Emperor, not far from the spot where we saw it before, in the ragwort field. He flew *bang* at me. I aimed a blow with my towel, and sent him sprawling on the ground, but before I could hit him again he was up and away. I pursued him in a most excited chase, but of no avail,—he gained every step, and left me exhausted in the rear. I expect, from our having seen it twice, the insect is by no means uncommon this year in this locality. Had you not better come over some fine morning and take this ‘royal city of waters,’ lest it should be called after my name?” And a few days after the following:—“The royal city is taken! I went down and looked for it every day, saw it twice, knocked it down again with my towel, but all in vain. So I took the net, went and waited two hours without seeing him: at last he came. I saw him on the other side of the field,—raced across, and took him easily. Strange to

say, as soon as I had caught him, I felt a pang of sorrow that I hadn't got *two*; so I waited an hour more, but alas! in vain. I expect it is the Purple Emperor, but, if so, a more easy butterfly to capture there cannot be. I have seen three since you were here, and every one of them flew *bang* at me, just so high in the air as to suit the net: if, however, you miss him, away he goes, like a flash of lightning, over the trees. The white parts, when it flies, are much more conspicuous than the dark, and it looks quite a different creature." I have now seen the butterfly caught: it is *Apatura Iris*.—REV. WALTER G. WILKINSON, *Hyde, near Fordingbridge*; July 28.

Captures in Devonshire.—I send you a list of Lepidoptera taken at Martinhoe, near Lynton, Devon, between the 7th and 18th of this month, which may be useful to some of your readers:—

Argynnis Paphia,
 „ Aglaia,
 „ Selene (worn),
 Satyrus Semele,
 Pamphila Linea,
 „ Sylvanus,
 Nudaria Mundana,
 Cerura Vinula (larva),
 Notodonta Cucullina (seven larvæ),
 Rusicia Tenebrosa (worn),
 Chersotis Porphyrea,
 Polia Serena,
 Plusia Inscripta,
 Cleodobia Angustalis,
 Asopia Flammealis (abundant),
 Rivula Sericealis,
 Hypenodes Costæstrigalis (rare),
 Hemithecia Cythisaria,
 Ellopiia Fasciaria,
 Harpalyce Galiaria,
 „ Popularia,
 „ Pyraliaria,
 Emmelesia Rivularia,
 „ Hydraria,
 Zerene Adustaria,
 Eupithecia Debiliaria (rare),
 „ Nanaria (common),

Dosithea Immutaria,
 Odezia Chærophyllaria,
 Halias Prasinana,
 Dichelia Grotiana,
 Penthina Ochroleucana,
 Ephippiphora Tetragonana,
 Cochylis Stramineana,
 Eudorea (three species),
 Crambus Pinetellus,
 „ Perlellus,

With several other *Crambina* and *Tineina* not yet made out. I shall be happy to exchange *Asopia Flammealis*, if anybody wants it, for other local species.—REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Worcester*; July 28.

Bedellia somnulentella.—I found the larva of this species here the other day; but I was rather late in my search,—nearly the whole of them had retired to their hammocks.—JOHN SCOTT, *Southfield Villas, Middlesbro'-on-Tees*; July 25.

Lithosia Museerda.—I am now taking this insect at Horning Fen. In three weeks' time I shall return to Devonshire, when my address will be 158, Higher Union Street, Torquay.—GEORGE H. KING (*late of Ipswich*); July 27.

Captures near Wootton-under-Edge.—As entomologists are not very common here, the productions of this locality are little known. During the last fortnight I have taken *Argynnis Adippe* and *Aglaia*, *Arge Galathea*, *Graptu C-album* and *Polyommatus Alsus*.—C. M. P., *Wootton-under-Edge*; July 27.

Lepidoptera near Chatham.—I have more applications than I can possibly reply to *at present*. I will send specimens as soon as time and boxes turn up.—LIEUT. H. D. CROZIER, *Royal Engineers, Chatham*; July 29.

Plutella Annulatella.—Mr. Wilkinson and I have taken this species here, in fine condition, within the last few days.—ROBERT COOK, 79, *Long Westgate, Scarborough*; July 31.

Tinagma resplendellum.—We have again met with the larva of this species

feeding freely in the leaves of the alder.—

IBID.

Nepticula Myrtillella.—Yesterday we found in some abundance the *Nepticula* larva, which feeds in the leaves of the bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*); we found a great many empty mined leaves.—

IBID.

Toxocampa Pastinum.—A female of this species, which I caught a fortnight since, laid a batch of eggs; these hatched yesterday, and the young larvæ are now feeding freely on the tufted vetch (*Vicia Cracca*).—IBID.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have bred some *Vanessa Polychloros*; I have also some perfect specimens of *Polyommatus Corydon* and larvæ of *Callimorpha Jacobææ*, any of which I shall be happy to exchange. My wants are very numerous:—*Colias Edusa*, *Aporia Cratægi*, any of the Fritillaries, *Vanessa C-album*, *Lasiommata Aegeria*. My set consists of a male and female and the under side of each.—WALTER BALLS, 2, Camden Place, Cambridge; July 29.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Having the following on hand to spare,

Leucophasia Sinapis,
Polyommatus Alsus,
Plusia Interrogationis,
Euelidia Glyphica,
Eucosmia undulata (Scalloped Shell)
Emmelesia Blomeraria,

I shall be glad to exchange for the following:—

Apatura Iris,
Polyommatus Corydon,
Melitæa Cinxia,
Thymele Alveolus,
Thecla W-Album,
Cossus Ligniperda.

—H. W. ROBINSON, 3, Deepdale Road, Preston; July 30.

Doings in the Forest of Dean.—For the last month I have been staying on the borders of the Forest of Dean, and have been rather successful in my captures: among them are the following:—

Argynnis Paphia,
 „ *Aglaia*,
 „ *Adippe*,
 „ *Lathonia*,
Vanessa Polychloros,
Apatura Iris,
Arge Galathea,
Thecla Quercus,
 „ *W-album*,
P. Corydon,
P. Sylvanus,
P. Linea,
Grapta C-album.

I shall be glad to send *Arge Galathea* in exchange for *L. Sinapis* or *Cardui*.—J. T. LANGLEY, Monmouth; August 1.

Paniphila Actæon.—It may interest you to hear that my children and self yesterday visited the “Burning Cliff,” and this time secured specimens of the veritable *P. Actæon*. They were not abundant, so that all the time we could spare only afforded us thirty specimens. I have never yet, even with the wind in our favour, been able to get over so quickly as Mr. Douglas did, and the return, being against the wind, is both tedious and difficult, so that we could not stay above two hours. I think the breeze was unfavourable for their sporting about, although it was a fine, clear, sunny day. I especially remarked the singularity of their only being found on the very spot, as in the adjacent fields, where the plants and herbage is precisely the same, within bow-shot, not one was to be seen. I have hopes of being able by and by to send you some more particulars of this species, from observations I have, and am still, following up, and will let you know the result; now merely adding that as we shall have more specimens than we need to keep, my children will supply, as far as they go, any readers of the ‘Intelligencer’ who may wish for specimens, promising only that as they are young beginners, with only limited means at command, parties requiring them must send boxes, and pay all

postage, and if they can spare anything worth having in return to encourage such young beginners it will not be refused. Our cabinet fund is seriously reduced by our expedition of yesterday, the distance, &c., being more than a trifle, and very expensive either by land or sea.—*MRS. PAYNE, Chickereil, near Weymouth; August 1.*

Argynnis Lathonia a mistake.—I am very sorry to inform my numerous correspondents that I am mistaken in the species of my insect: it has proved an *Adippe* instead of *Lathonia*. I was entirely misled by the description given in Stainton's 'Manual,' which expressly says of *Adippe* "without silver spots on u. s. of fore wing," and it leaves out other distinguishing marks in the *Lathonia*. I am extremely mortified to think I have disappointed so many correspondents, and beg particularly to thank those gentlemen who have made such generous offers in return for specimens. My *Adippe* has silver spots at tip of fore wing.—*E. ALSTON, Great Bromley Hall, near Colchester; August 4.*

Trochilium Scoliaeforme (?).—I have received numerous offers for duplicates of this Clear-wing, which I am sorry I cannot comply with, as I only took one specimen, besides which I only offered duplicates of *Aglaia*.—*EDWARD C. RYE, 14, King's Parade, Chelsea, London, S.W.; August 3.*

Ceropacha Fluctuosa.—I have a few fine specimens of this species to exchange for any of the following in fine condition:—

Colias Edusa,
 „ *Hyale,*
Thecla Betulæ,
Polyommatus Ariol,
Apatura Iris.

—*JAMES BATTY, 133, South Street Park, Sheffield; August 3.*

COLEOPTERA.

Duplicate Coleoptera.—I have some

duplicates to spare of the following species:—

Ochina ptinoides,
Nanophyes Lytteri,
Cassida maculata,
Gymnetron Linariæ,
Cionus Blattariæ,
 „ *Thapsus,*

Which I shall be glad to send to those who want them, so long as my stock holds out. In return, perhaps applicants will kindly write me word what species they have to spare, especially of the *Curculionidæ*. I may as well add that the specimens of the first four species I have named are in a state of relaxation, those of the other two mounted on card.—*REV. HUGH A. STOWELL, Faversham; July 30.*

HYMENOPTERA.

Sirex gigas.—A few days ago, the deal-porters employed at the Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, to pile a cargo of deals from St. John's, were annoyed by some large wasp-like insects flying about and at them. They knocked four down with their hats, which (the insects, not their hats) they gave to me. They proved to be *Sirex gigas*, imported, I think, in the perfect state. The best specimen measured 2 in. 7 lin. in expansion.—*EDWARD COX, 2, Hope Place, Pomeroy Street, New Cross; July 28.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—I cannot help uttering my protest against that plan of naming insects, of which we had a specimen in your last,—an insect which mines in the leaves of a *Carex*, and there spins its cocoon and changes to a chrysalis, is called *Arundinetella*; and why? The only reason I can conceive is, that when first taken it occurred in some place where there was a large quantity of reed. I am not going

to advocate the plan of giving to insects names without meaning, simply as names, for I think it better that the name should have some relation to the insect; but I do protest against the giving names which have a specific meaning, without the certainty that that meaning is suitable—it is making and perpetuating a guess which is far more likely to be wrong than right.

Nor is the present case by any means a solitary instance; the catalogue is full of them: *Corylifoliella* feeds upon hawthorn; *Solitariella* is generally found in some number, and the larva of *Scopariella* is unknown; indeed there are so many that it is never safe to trust the name as a guide; and one almost fancies there is some truth in the accusation brought by beginners against authors—"that they try to make the study as difficult as possible." Y.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 46.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

YOUNG BARNES.

THE eighteen Clear-wings were kept carefully locked up, to be used when required. No one knew they were there; however, they did not long remain out of sight, but were only allowed to appear by twos or by threes, which generally happened when any of the other boys got anything that young Barnes coveted. Young Barnes found it very useful having a store of good disposable insects, for had he distributed them at random when he first caught them he would not have added nearly so many species to his collection. Henceforth it became a rule through life with him, whenever he took a rarity in plenty, to hide the greater number. Oh! if you were but to see his duplicate-boxes, wouldn't you stare? Kittens and rare Prominents, and heaps of common things, kept *in case some year they should become rare*. Oh! he was a far-sighted fellow!

In due time young Barnes left school. His masters spoke well of him, and prophesied he would get on in the world; he had grown a great favourite with the boys generally; some, it is true, did not like him, called him "a serew," and said he didn't always stick to the truth; but, in the mixed society of schools, some boys are sure to be more or less uncharitable.

Soon after he left school young Barnes was installed in a merchant's office, where he evinced a business-like turn of mind; he was always punctual, very neat and tidy, wrote a good hand and was quick at accounts.

His hours for collecting were now limited, and though in summer time he contrived to run some miles into the country by railway to do a little sugaring, the collecting of diurnal insects was restricted to Sundays.

On one of his collecting excursions he fell in with two other entomologists, and finding that they had been collecting some years, expressed a wish to see their collection; for up to this time he had seen no collections but his own and those of his schoolfellows. His new acquaintance said they should be glad to show their collection, but that he mustn't expect to see any great things. An arrangement was made for him to call on the following Friday evening and see their collection.

The visit was duly paid, but it was a sad blow to young Barnes: he had thought his own collection a tolerably grand one; now he saw that what the owners called merely a second-rate collection was very far superior to his own, and the specimens were much finer, in better order, and not mauled in setting.

Young Barnes returned home much mortified, but the next morning he woke

in good spirits, and set to work, resolved to improve his collection. The first thing was to supply all his boxes and drawers with fresh camphor, for what had previously been there had some time back all evaporated, he had neglected to put a fresh supply, and now many of the specimens were infested with mites.

When he came back from the city that evening he commenced preparing some new setting-boards.

But young Barnes had been much struck with the number of specimens he had seen in the collection of his new acquaintance, which they had obtained from different parts of the country, from Wales and even from Scotland. He at first concluded that these entomologists must have travelled much, and had been surprised to hear, in answer to some observation he had made, that neither of them had ever been more than fifty miles from London. He then learned that they obtained many things from correspondents whom they had never seen, and whom they had only found out from their communications in the 'Zoologist.'

Young Barnes thought it would be well for him to get the 'Zoologist.'

[To be continued.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. IRIS. — A correspondent inquires whether the eggs hatch in the beginning of autumn, and the larvæ begin to feed then, and pass the winter as young larvæ, or whether the eggs do not hatch till the following spring. Can any of our readers inform us?

J. F. M. — Most eggs hatch three weeks after being laid; the times indicated for the larvæ are when they are nearly full-fed, so as to be worth collecting.

L. S. — For information concerning pupæ you cannot do better than study 'Pupa Digging,' by the Rev. Joseph

Grecne.' it is now reprinted and sold at the low price of 2d.

J. G. C.—Not separately; the volume entire, price 9s., may be had of Mr. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Apatura Iris.—Some of your readers may be glad to learn the result of captures by the method indicated at p. 59 of the 'Intelligencer.' I believe the following is a correct list:—

July 11.	Captured	3	specimens.
" 13.	"	6	"
" 14.	"	17	"
" 15.	"	20	"
" 16.	"	8	"
" 17.	"	6	"
" 18.	"	14	"
" 23.	"	3	"
" 24.	"	3	"
Total	.	80	

The experiment was not tried in the same place as last year, but in a wood of some 1300 acres, where *A. Iris* appeared to be more plentiful. The keeper kindly consented to nail a portion of rabbit-skin and the wing of a bird on the end of his house; a similar bait was also placed on a lime heap, about a dozen yards distant: the result is shown in the accompanying figures. The simplicity of this method gives it a great advantage over the ordinary one, to say nothing of its being the more prolific of the two. Another great objection to the usual method is the length of time the insect must remain struggling in the net, which is almost sure to prove fatal to its delicate plumage, if not already injured by its strong, dashing flight, and habit of flapping its wings together with a sharp, jerking motion when walking. So delicate indeed is the

insect that out of the eighty specimens taken, during the first and second weeks of its appearance, not one could be pronounced really fine, though not suffered to struggle half the time necessary when the Emperor-net is used. I have had, and still continue to receive, such a number of applications that it is impossible to reply to more than a small proportion of them; I therefore gladly avail myself of this opportunity of thanking all, with many regrets that I am compelled to disappoint so many.—W. STURGESS, *Kettering; August 3.*

Captures at Bishop Wood.—I took the other day at Bishop Wood, near Selby, *Macroglossa Stellatarum*, *Gonepteryx Rhamni*, *Grapta C-album*, *Argynnis Paphia*, *H. Tithonus*, &c. *Paphia* swarmed in a teazel field near the wood, but was much worn. *G. C-album* and *G. Rhamni* were very fine.—WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, *Tolson Street, Sunny Bank, Leeds; August 4.*

Duplicate Butterflies.—I have lately captured several specimens of *A. Galathea*, and also *P. Alsus*, as well as *P. Corydon*, which I shall be happy to exchange with any one for some of the undermentioned:—

P. Cratægi,
L. Sinapis,
V. C-album,
A. Iris,

and any of the Hair-streaks.—FRANCIS H. KNAPP, *Litchworth Rectory, Hitchin, Herts; August 4.*

Captures in Gloucestershire.—Being last week on a visit in Gloucestershire, I made an entomological excursion to those beautiful woods on Lord Eldon's estate, about five miles from Northleach, called "Star" and "Chedworth," which bound on either side Yanworth Common, which is itself capital hunting-ground. The following is a list of some of my captures:—

A. Adippe (6),
A. Paphia (30),

- A. Galathea (10),
 H. Papilionarius (2),
 E. Undulata (1),
 C. Quadrifasciaria (4),

besides numerous common moths, and on Wednesday last I captured nearly thirty of *T. W-album*, within four miles of this place, and, had time permitted, could have taken double the number—so numerous were they on the blackberry blossom, but very few were entirely perfect, which I have invariably found the case with this insect. Should any collector be in want of a few specimens, I shall be happy to supply them, and can also spare ten or twelve *A. Puphia*, in exchange for which I shall be glad of *T. Pruni* or *T. Betulæ*. *C. Edusa* or *C. Hyale* are also *desiderata*.
 —HARRIET E. MITCHELL, *Deddington, Oxon*; August 4.

Chilo obtusellus.—I have taken several specimens of this insect (which was figured in the 'Entomologist's Annual' for 1856), at Horning Fen, this season.—
 G. KING, 158, *Higher Union Street, Torquay*.

Disappearance of Larvæ.—During last summer I introduced a variety of plants into my garden, in the hope of attracting moths and inducing them to deposit thereon eggs, so that at leisure I might be able to watch their habits closely in their natural state. *S. Populi* came freely to the balsam poplars; at one time on one tree I counted twenty-three; these I watched until full-fed, and then they disappeared one by one. I had no hesitation in believing they had gone down, and that at any time I could find the pupæ around the roots, more especially as the tree in question was planted on the lawn: finding the tree growing too large I was, in October, induced to remove it, and made a most diligent search for the pupæ, but not one was to be found, and no appearance of mole or mice. What became of them, is a question more easily asked than answered. In the winter I planted several hundred

plants of *Solidago virgaurea*; some were scattered about, others collected into a large bed: to my great delight I found a female *Asteris* had freely deposited her eggs, and I counted over one hundred larvæ; these progressed favourably until Saturday, August 1, when many of them were in their third moult, and on going into the garden to look at my pets, not one was to be found,—all had disappeared. My garden is strictly private, so that no human being removed them. What did then? Having introduced from Dover the common Mullein, I soon found it thickly infested with the larvæ of *C. Verbasci*; some of these I have saved by placing a large gauze funnel over the entire plant: all that were feeding have gone down,—the rest, on the exposed plants, have suddenly disappeared. On several balsam poplars I had a very large number of the larvæ of *Cerura vinula* feeding; the whole have disappeared. Now for the solution: my garden adjoins a large wheat field, and among the trees in the shrubbery hosts of sparrows seek refuge: when disturbed by the rook-boys here is their sanctuary, and for this boon I believe the cunning rascals have repaid me by devouring all my larvæ. I attribute it entirely to them, and were it not for similar causes no doubt vegetation would soon be brought to a stand-still, from the havoc inflicted by larvæ. *P. Bucephala* is at this moment doing great damage, laying entirely bare large branches of trees, infesting elm, willow, beech, &c. I shall feel particularly obliged to any collector, more especially to our northern friends, if they will remember me in their captures of larvæ, and send me some specimens for illustration. I have a large number of bred insects to give away, and will forward my list when the season for collecting allows a little more leisure time.
 —CAPTAIN COX, *Fordwich House, Fordwich*; August 7.

Ferns offered for Insects.—I am in

possession of a valuable collection of foreign ferns, and if any of your readers are in want of any I should be glad to exchange them for entomological specimens of the more uncommon kinds. Amongst other ferns are *Pteris hastata*, *P. Serratifolia*, *Doodia cordata*, *Erythina filix-femina*, and many other valuable specimens. I am willing to correspond by letter.—LEWIS SERJEANT, *Boston Spa, Tadcaster*; August 8.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few duplicates of the following species:—

Argynnis Euphrosyne,

„ Selene,

„ Paphia,

„ Adippe,

„ Aglaia,

Arge Galathea,

Polyommatus Alsus,

„ Argiolus,

Thanaos Tages,

Lithosia Aureola.

And I can take on a bank near this,—

Hipparchia Semele,

Pamphila Comma.

I am in want of *Nemeobius Lucina*, any of the genus *Thecla*, and *Smerinthus Ocellatus*.—AMHERST TYSSEN, *Northwold, near Brandon*; August 6.

[Our correspondent is requested to keep a sharp look out for *Agrophila sulphuralis* ('Manual,' p. 295, last seven lines) in clover fields, if he should be in the same locality at midsummer next year.]

Doings in Hampshire.—The following account of doings in the neighbourhood of Hampshire, principally Wherwell Wood, may perhaps interest some of your readers:—

Argynnis Paphia (very abundant),

„ Aglaia „

Melitæa Cinxia „

Vanessa Polychloros „

Arge Galathea „

Hipparchia Semele „

„ Hyperanthus „

Apatura Iris (seen),

Triphæna fimbria (at sugar),

Agrotis nigricans „

—J. F. MOON, *Ryde, Isle of Wight*; August 8.

Miana Expolita.—Having again taken this insect, I have fifty specimens for exchange, if any one wants it; I have also a number of *Erebia Blandina*.—JONATHAN ORDE, 6, *East Street, Darlington*; August 9.

Gelechia Littorella.—I have taken this pretty species in this neighbourhood for the first time: the Isle of Wight and in Ireland, if I am rightly informed, are the only localities where this insect has been taken. I was engaged looking after *Trechus Discus* and *Dyschirius* at the time; I took seven of the former and only one *Dyschirius nitidus*, and also one *Lebia chlorocephala* at the same time, which is not a very common insect here: *Bembidium lunatum* rather common.—JAMES B. HODGKINSON.

Pamphila Actæon.—The number of applications that have poured in from all quarters for *P. Actæon* being perfectly bewildering, and fourfold in number to the specimens I at present hold, will you kindly say for me in the 'Intelligencer' that I will endeavour to do the best and fairest I possibly can, and that correspondents who do not hear from me directly must ascribe it to this cause? Even if I could possibly satisfy all, some considerable delay must occur in despatching so many boxes, &c., and therefore I hope none will be impatient. I mention this because some speak of a "return directly," &c., and as I neither like to receive or return empty boxes, I will try all in my power, but such a flood of applicants I certainly never expected. Some have both kindly and considerately written first, to know if they could have any, and what would be desirable in return, previous to sending their boxes, when they would enclose them. I wish I had specified this mode, it being far the best and least troublesome. Others

have sent me choice of lists, but at the same time the boxes empty, so that, to embrace their offer, I must again send my boxes. And others have sent their boxes with insects, merely at a guess (but in most cases acceptable), but, in their haste of despatch, have forgotten the item of *return postage*; this class being rather numerous, I hope individuals will not be offended at my being obliged to mention it. Through your notification I may be able to give the quickest satisfaction to all. — MRS. PAYNE, *Chickerell, near Weymouth*; August 10.

Polyommatus Corydon.—Having within the last few days captured three or four dozen specimens of this species, I shall be happy to supply those in need of them, provided boxes be sent and postage paid. Specimens of other species equally rare will be very acceptable in exchange.—G. PYLE, *Amesbury, Wiltshire*; August 10.

Erebia Blandina.—I have some duplicates of this and other local species, which I should be happy to exchange with any one in want of them. If they will write to me, I will send a marked list of duplicates and desiderata.—W. CAIRNES, *Head of Church St., Durham*; August 10.

COLEOPTERA.

Stenolophus elegans.—Within the past month I have succeeded in taking this rare beetle, in the only recorded locality, so humourously described by Mr. Douglas, between Shecrness and Queensborough. A limited number of duplicates still remain with me. I have also, from the same district, *Bledius tricornis* and *Heteroceris obsoletus*, which I shall be happy to offer to any Coleopterist who may require them.—ALFRED HAWARD, 6, *Oak Terrace, Annerley*; August 5.

Carabus auratus.—As I have a few duplicates of this species to spare, in good preservation, also of *Sarrotrium muticum*

and *Cicindela hybrida*, I shall be glad to exchange with any entomologist for specimens of *Cetonia aurata*, *Elater aneus*, *semiruber*, *Copris lunaris* or *Scearabæus typhaeus*. On receipt of a box prepaid containing the *desiderata* I will return the same with the insects free of charge. These three species were taken last May, in the sand-hills at Southport; the latter very plentifully, where I have no doubt there are many rare insects.—R. TYRER, jun., *Row Lane, Southport, Lancashire*; August 5.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Colias Hyale and *Edusa* have both just been captured near Bognor. Further particulars in our next.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

AT this season of the year I should like to call the attention of my readers to the important question, Which of the *Ela-chista* are double-brooded?

Passing over the dog-wood miners, *Pfeifferella* and *Treitschkiella*, of which we know there is but one brood annually, and the *Clinopodium* miner *Brunnichella*, of which we know there are two broods in the year, how is it with the grass and *Carex*, &c., mining species?

Gleichenella appears to have but one brood; the larva in April and May; imago June, July.

Magnificella, of which the larva is unknown, appears only in July and August. (N.B. It is not improbable that the larva of this species will, like *Brunnichella*, mine a labiate plant instead of one of the grasses.)

Apicipunctella, larva unknown; imago in June only.

Albifrontella, larva in April and May; imago in June. Should there not be a second brood of this species?

Atricomella, larva in April and May; imago in June.

Luticomella, larva in April and May; imago in June.

Kilmunella, larva in May and July; imago in June and August; double-brooded.

Cinereopunctella, larva in March and April; imago in May and June.

Trapeziella, larva in May; imago in June.

Nigrella, larva in April and July; imago in May and August.

Subnigrella, larva in April and May, and again in July; imago in June and August.

Occultella, larva in May; imago in June. A second brood of this species is extremely probable.

Consortella, the early appearance of this on Arthur's Seat in March and April, and its occurrence at Mickleham in June and July, certainly imply two broods. The larvæ of the first brood must feed up in autumn, those of the second brood in May and June.

Bedellella, larva in April and July; imago in May and August.

Obscurella, larva in April? and July; imags in May and August. I have never yet found any spring larvæ, though the imago is so abundant in May; it is possible that they may feed up the previous autumn.

Zonariella, larva in May and July; imago in June and August: decidedly double-brooded.

Gangabella, larva from November to April; imago in June: only one brood has yet been observed.

Megerlella, larva in March, April and July; imago in May, June and August: double-brooded.

Adscitella, larva in May; imago in June. Should there not also be a later brood?

Cerusella, larva in April and end of July and beginning of August; imago in May and August.

Rhynchosporella, larva in May; imago in June and July: apparently only one brood.

Eleochariella, larva unknown; imago in July.

Biatomella, larva in April and July; imago in May, June and August.

Triatomea, larva in May; imago in June and July. Is there not a second brood?

Triseriatella, larva unknown; imago in June.

Colliella, larva unknown; imago in June and July.

Pollinariella, larva in May; imago in June and July. Is there not a second brood of this species?

Rufocinerca, larva in February, March and April; imago in May. To all appearance there is but one brood of this abundant spring insect.

Ochreella, larva unknown; imago in June.

Cygnipennella, larva in April and May; imago in June. Is there a second brood of this insect?

Poæ, larva in April, and end of July and beginning of August; imago in May and end of August.

Gregsoni, larva in March; imago at the end of April: a second brood is extremely probable.

Taniatella, larva in October and November; imago in April and May. Is there a summer brood?

That the summer brood of many species is much less numerous than the spring brood is now perfectly well known; hence it may easily occur that, owing to this paucity of specimens, a summer brood may escape our notice for a considerable time. In the case of the so-excessively-abundant-in-spring *Rufocinerea*, it seems indeed difficult to believe that a summer brood which has *never once been met with* can exist, and if one species be only single-brooded, it is of course not improbable that others may likewise only have one brood in the year.

I shall be very glad to hear from any one who can give me any information in any way connected with this interesting subject.

The Natural History of the *Elachista* has yet to be written.—H. T. STAINTON; August 10.

JUNIOR BRITISH ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The meetings will in future be held on the third Monday in the month, at 7 P.M., at the rooms of the Entomological Society, 12, Bedford Row, Holborn. The Council meetings will take place at 6 P.M., the same days. The next meeting will be on Monday next, August 17th.

The officers of the Society are—

President, Mr. C. Gloyne, 5, Terrace, Kensington.

Vice-President, Mr. B. Powell, 6, Stanhope Street, Hyde Park Gardens.

Secretary, Mr. F. Gould, 20, Broad St., Golden Square.

Treasurer, Mr. H. F. Gibbs, 20, Robert Street, King's Road, Chelsea.

Other Members of the Council, Messrs. Anwal, Browne, R. Neill and Turner.

All communications are to be addressed to the Secretary.

YOUNG ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—I cannot admit for a moment that the report of the Meeting of the Junior Entomological Society, which appeared, from a correspondent of another order (I allude to *Aromia moschata*), in your paper of July 25th, was correct.

I had much better opportunities than he could possibly have had of hearing and seeing what took place.

I was not incarcerated in a glass bottle, and had the privilege of free locomotion throughout the room; I think that, as he says he was much disturbed by the squeaks of his companions, he would have acted more wisely had he abstained from making any report of what he must have had such great difficulty in seeing and in hearing.

It is absurd to suppose that the President could have said he was the only collector of Coleoptera in the Society, as I have before now seen beetles being laid out by other Members of the Society.

Unfortunately I was not at all aware that it would have been serviceable my taking notes, so that I cannot send you an actual report: but my opportunities, though thus wasted, were very great. During the whole of the President's address, I was seated either on his coat-collar or on the top of his head, and I made a point of settling upon the head and face of every member, whenever he spoke; perhaps you might observe I occasionally caused an appearance of telegraphic signals, as where I alight I am generally felt to tickle, and thus I always possess the power of making any one put his hand to his right or left cheek, just as I choose.

If you wish for a full report, next week I shall be happy to send you one.

MUSCA CÆSAR.

FEN INSECTS FOR SALE.—

Having collected in Horning Fen and its vicinity a number of local species, I shall be glad to send lists to those who wish to purchase. Amongst other species I have—

Lithosia muscerda,
 ,, stramineola,
 Celæna Haworthii,
 Acontia luctuosa,
 Nonagria Typhæ,
 Chilo obtusellus,
 Laverna Phragmitella,
 &c., &c., &c.

G. KING, 158, Higher Union Street, Torquay, Devon (removed from Norwich Road, Ipswich).

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 47.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.

YOUNG BARNES.

WE pass over a year or two in the life of this eminent individual, who was now a regular reader of the 'Zoologist,' and generally contrived to get it duly read and digested on the closing day of the old month, and it not unfrequently occurred that country entomologists, who had sent a notice of some capture to that publication, first received assurance that "they were in print" by the arrival, on the first of the month, of a letter in a strange hand-writing; in short, such a letter as the following:—

15, Great St. Helen's,
Bishopsgate Street, London,
July 31, 1855.

Dear Sir,

I trust you will allow me to address you in this familiar way, as I feel that no entomologist can be a stranger to me.

I observe in the new number of the 'Zoologist' that you mention the capture of *Cucullia Gnaphalii*; it is an insect which is by no means common, and I should be very glad if you could spare me a specimen. I will freely give you anything that you may want from my stores, and should only be too happy to assist you, even unconditionally, if you would allow me to take that liberty. Un-

fortunately I have no empty box at home, or I would have sent you at once *Lophopteryx cucullina*, *Peridea trepida* and *Agrotis saucia*, on the mere chance of your having a spare *Gnaphalii*.

By the way, have you ever looked for the larva of this latter insect? It should be far more easy to find in the larva state, on the golden rod, than in the perfect state, hovering at the flowers of the Rhododendron.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

A. BARNES.

F. Allgreen, Esq.,
Jemima Cottage,
Winchfield, Hants.

PS. Could you send me a marked list of your collection?

One can easily imagine the effect which such an epistle from an entire stranger produced on Frederick Allgreen. It is true he had only taken one of that rare Shark, *Cucullia Gnaphalii*, but as he had no doubt that where he had found one he should find more, and as the insects young Barnes had mentioned quite made his month water, he at once packed up his *Gnaphalii*, and committed it to the tender mercies of the post, and, expressing a wish to receive the insects mentioned, he duly enclosed a marked list of his collection.

Three days afterwards he received the following reply:—

15, Great St. Helen's,
Bishopsgate Street, London,
August 3, 1855.

Dear Sir,

I feel very much obliged to you for sending me the *Cucullia Gnaphalii*. I now return your box, in which I have placed a *Peridea trepida*. I am sorry I cannot now send you *Cucullina* and *Saucia*, as only the day after I wrote to you I parted with the only specimens I had left: I have, however, instead of them, sent you the following species, which I perceive by your list are *desiderata* with you, *Hypercompa dominula*, *Lithosia griseola*, *Noctua bella* and *Taniocampa gracilis*, which I hope will make a nice addition to your collection. I always like to help beginners.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

A. BARNES.

F. Allgreen, Esq.,
Jemima Cottage,
Winchfield, Hants.

Oh! he *was* a clever fellow was that young Barnes!

[To be continued.]

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City

Road; at BRIGHTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; at LEEDS of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road; at BIRMINGHAM, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street, and Thomas Wilson, 11, Ludgate Hill.

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

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. S.—*Sibilla* we never took; you are far more likely to take it yourself.

ERRATUM.—In 'Intelligencer,' No. 45, p. 149, line 19 from bottom of left-hand column, for "*Cucullina*," read "*Ziczac*."

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures near Malvern.—The following were taken at Malvern by myself and

A. Sidgwick, Esq., between the 22nd and 28th of July:—

Arge Galathea (very abundant),
 Nudaria Mundana,
 Lophopteryx camelina } (larvæ),
 Leiocampa dictæoides }
 Leucania conigera,
 Rivula sericealis (common),
 Scopula etialis (common),
 Hypenodes costæstrigalis,
 Geometra Papilionaria,
 Coremia olivaria (pretty freely),
 Harpalyce picaria,
 Zerene procellaria (pretty freely),
 Acidalia Blomeraria,
 Ephippiphora tetragonana,
 Pterophorus phæodactylus (common).

—REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Worcester; August 3.*

Stilpnotia Salicis.—Seeing, in last week's 'Intelligencer,' that one of your correspondents has had more applications for this species than he can supply, I beg to state that, as long as my stock lasts, I shall be happy to return duplicates to all who send boxes, containing any of the Noctuae, except the very commonest species.—E. C. RYE, 14, *King's Parade, Chelsea, S.W.; August 3.*

A Week on the Downs (Newhaven and Vicinity).—Captured the following:—

Polyommatus Corydon (40),
 Argynnis Aglaia (6),
 Macroglossa stellatarum (2),
 Liparis Salicis (4),
 „ Chrysorrhæa (1),
 Lasiocampa Quercus (2),
 Bryophila perla (1),
 Larvæ of Saturnia Carpini (3).

Should be happy to exchange *P. Corydon*.—G. W. REEVE, *Forest House, Woodford Wells, Essex; August 4.*

Captures near Bristol.—I subjoin a list of insects taken at Bristol, from the 21st to the 25th of July, during which time I had a little collecting there. I have no duplicates for general distribution.

Polyommatus Corydon,
 „ Argiolus,

Polyommatus Agestis,
 Vanessa Polychloros,
 Grapta C-album,
 Lithosia Griseola,
 „ Complana,
 Bryophila Glandifera,
 Caradrina Morphens,
 „ Blanda,
 Cerigo Cytherea,
 Agrotis Corticea,
 „ Aquilina,
 Orthosia Upsilon,
 Cosmia Affinis,
 Hydrocampa (all four),
 Scopula Etialis,
 Spilodes Cinctalis,
 Botys Hyalinalis,
 Mecyna Asinalis,
 Hemithea Cythisaria,
 Chlorochroma Vernaria,
 Epione Apiciaria,
 Gnophos Pullaria,
 Coremia Olivaria,
 Harpalyce Ocellaria,
 „ Galiaria,
 Emmelesia Hydraria,
 Zerene Adustaria,
 „ Procellaria,
 Eupithecia Coronata,
 „ Centaureata,
 „ Haworthiata,
 „ Subnotata,
 „ Pumilata, &c.

Altogether, with commoner ones, about seventy species. The following week, at Cirencester, I took one *Spilodes Cinctalis*, but nothing else worth going after. During the season one specimen of *Stauropus Fagi* and about twenty of *Botys Lanealis* have been taken here.—S. BINGHAM, *Bank, Newham; August 6.*

Eupithecia Linariata.—Having a few specimens of this insect to part with, I shall be glad to send them in return for any of the following:—

Thecla Betulæ,
 Steropes Paniscus,
 Clisiocampa Castrensis,
 Ptilodontis Palpina,

Tethea Retusa,
 Epunda Liebenea,
 Hadenia Lutulenta (fusca),
 Toxocampa Pastinum,
 Aventia Flexularia,
 Harpalyce Galiaria,
 „ Sagittaria,
 Eupithecia venosaria.

—SAMUEL HILL, 2, Ann's Place, Wil-
 mington Square, London; August 12.

Are the Smerinthi double-brooded?—In the last week in May a lady sent me eggs of *S. ocellatus*, from a female taken a short time before; the eggs were hatched during the first week in June. The larvæ, about thirty in number, fed and went on well, except that all lost the caudal horn; it became black and gradually disappeared from the point to the base, leaving only a slight, smooth, tubercular prominence: this process went on through more than one change of skin; in other respects they appeared healthy, and went under ground during the second and third week in July. This morning I was surprised at seeing in the glass a fine pair of the perfect insects *in copulâ*.—W. H. ALLCHIN, 7, Pembroke Villas, Bayswater; August 12.

[We impute the occurrence of the insects *this year* to our exceptional summer. It is an accident, not a rule.]

Colias Hyale near Bognor.—I have much pleasure in recording the capture of a *Colias Hyale* in a clover-field at Nyetimber (a small village, between three or four miles from here). I took it yesterday morning, which was the first seasonable day we have yet had during the past week. The country here is as flat as a bowling-green, and the absence of all open or uncultivated ground (such as woods, heaths or downs) renders it rather a poor locality for Lepidoptera, and, after the picturesque and productive vicinity of Dorking, it seems especially dull. I had intended to send a most dismal account of this locality, but my success to-day has somewhat reconciled me to it.

A short time before I took the *Hyale* I captured a fine *Edusa* in the same field. The anxiety evinced by a male *Lasio-campa Quercus* to burrow head-foremost into a close-clipped hedge, caused me to discover a female just emerged from the pupa. Having placed the latter in my larva-tin, I procured a number of (apparently) “drunk and disorderly” males, which varied considerably in the breadth of the yellowish band. I also took a *Lithosia griseola*, several *Polyommatus Agestis* and a *Eupithecia subfulvaria*; and, in the afternoon, a *Cynthia Cardui* and two *Ephyra poraria*. The habits of the *Macroglossa Stellatarum* here are both curious and uncommon: their grand amusement consists in racing up and down a stone wall (without anything approaching to a flower on or near it), which bounds the beach for a considerable distance, and frequently stopping short and settling on the stones. Sugaring in some rough fields near the sea has produced nothing but a few *A. Rumicis* and crowds of *A. Tragopogonis*. In these fields, among *Ononis spinosa*, *Stenopteryx hybridalis* is common. I have taken one *Hadenia Chenopodii* on a fence about a mile off, which, by-the-bye, is the *only* fence I can find near here. I intend to revisit the clover-field, in hopes of its producing more *Hyale*, and if successful will let you know.—ROLAND TRIMEN, Bognor, Sussex; August 11.

Doings at Sherwood Forest.—With two friends (members of the Wakefield Entomological Society), Mr. W. Talbot and Mr. C. Roberts (who, I am happy to say, are enthusiasts in Entomology), I paid a visit to the above place. After partaking of refreshment at the ancient village of Edwinstow (distant from the Forest about half a mile), we got ready our tackle, consisting of a large sheet, nets, &c. We succeeded in taking the following larvæ:—*Cerura bifida* and *vinula*, *Stanropus Fagi*, *Notodonta camelina*, *ziczac* and *dodonæa*, *A. Leporina*,

and the pupa of *G. flavago*; and also the following perfect insects:—*T. Quercus* (which was flying about the large oaks by dozens, but we did not take many, owing to their being wasted), *A. Adippe*, *L. monacha*, *T. fimbria*, *X. Scolopacina*, *C. Cytherea*, *C. Graminis*, *P. Pyramidea* (of which we took upwards of one hundred in fine condition), *P. Papilionaria*, *E. Erosaria*, besides many other common species. On the 2nd inst., I and my friends had a walk to the celebrated magnificent oak tree,—and a fine old tree it is; its branches, to all appearance, are in vigorous health, but the heart is gone; it is said eleven persons have breakfasted under it, and gipsy-parties are common under the shade of its magnificent branches. Whilst my friends were admiring the noble tree I took out my knife from my pocket for the purpose of obtaining a relic, and was fortunate in turning up three pupæ of *N. trepida*, with others that I did not know. I tried many other of the large oaks, but did not obtain a single pupa. During our stay the weather was excessively hot, and rest was sweet, without making any comment on the quality of the beds. My friends and I left the Forest in high glee, hoping to accompany each other more than once another season; and quite satisfied with our journey, we made the best of our way to Moorgate Grove, where refreshment was awaiting us. Having made a good repast, we drank "Success to Entomology" in a good glass of "barley bree," when my two friends left the Masborough station for Wakefield. I have had this day two fine *T. Cratægi* out in my breeding-cage, and I hope to have more out shortly; but don't tell "young Barnes" of them, or he will be wanting them, or be telling some of his relations to get them for him.—WILLIAM RODGERS, *Moorgate Grove, Rotherham; August 9.*

Doings in the West.—I transcribe a brief sketch of our proceedings in search of Lepidoptera among the hills and woods

of Wales, hoping they may not prove altogether uninteresting nor devoid of an occasional useful hint, as regards the *Theclæ* at least. But first I must notice a few captures made in Somersetshire before our trip, mentioning also some prizes of last year, which may serve to show the entomological treasures lying *perdus* in that county. Weston-super-Mare produced *P. Machaon*, *C. Edusa* and *A. Cratægi* (which, however, I found in the pupa state on a rose-bush and bred); also *A. Galathea* (in immense profusion), *H. Semele* (equally or more abundant), and *H. Hyperanthus* (everywhere, of course). *M. Artemis*, who read me an instructive lesson in meteorology by disappearing most unaccountably amid the short grass on Brean Down in the finest weather, which, however, speedily gave place to one of those storms peculiar to picnics and entomological excursions. This species was in good condition for a week, and in one month only a rare and tattered representative could be found. *G. C-album*, a few (we have since found them in tolerable plenty in Wales), and *Cynthia Cardui*, whose elegant flight is second only to that of *L. Sibilla*, whose capture I have also to record. *C. Dispar* fell ignobly, slain by the hat of a friend, who kindly made the spoil over to me, in utter ignorance of its rarity, and I much regret that my absence from the locality prevents a search, which, if one may trust the aborigines, would have had a fair chance of success. *P. Adonis*, *Agestis*, *Argiolus* and *Corydon* have each and all bit the gauze, or would probably have adopted that heroic fashion of expiring had Nature placed them among the Mandibulata. Finally, a day's excursion, taken to avoid a troublesome expected visitor (I hope he will not take in the 'Intelligencer' till the week after next), threw *T. W-album* in our way, whilst it careered in an occasional airy minuet over the oaks and ash trees: we of course merely remarked, "Ah! there goes *Quer-*

cus," but, on cutting down a young ash (I know the owner of *that* wood never reads the 'Intelligencer'), and thus rigging a twenty-foot net, we secured one of these "Quirks," as we irreverently misname his Purple Majesty's most purple servitor, and as we gazed on his spotless anal angle, "*W-album!*" spouted from both our lips. Unfortunately we were late in the season, and the specimens were rather worn—but next year!! This I think nearly completes the list of butterflies worthy of notice which we have taken this year: the moths, among which were many prizes, I reserve for some future notice. And I must here beg pardon for remarking that I do not propose to give localities, within some twenty miles, thus publicly: an advertisement for the purchase of twenty gross of *P. Artaxerxes* leads me to this determination: twenty gross! may they haunt the advertiser's slumbers with their incessant wings, and prick the conscience of the pander who may collect them with twenty gross of entomological pins No. 1! For *Thecla W-album* and *Betula* at least, and I believe and hope *C. Dispar*, I possess new localities, which I shall be happy to communicate to every true Lepidopterist—every one who would think it a crime, equal at least to the murder of the Innocents, to *clear* a locality, be his wants ever so great. After this outburst of temper (for which, however, I feel secure of absolution from all whose opinion I value), I return to our captures. We gave up hopes of *Dispar*, &c., because the time for *T. Betula* was drawing near, and we were in many instances pledged to our numerous correspondents of last year to send them, when possible, better specimens; and I cannot help here according them, as a body, my best thanks for the very gentlemanly and liberal manner in which I was, in every instance but two, then treated. But space is failing me; briefly, then, since our arrival in North Wales,

rain has fallen almost daily, and *Querci* were spoiling on the trees; we now take them *better* in the rain with two twenty-foot poles, one for beating, the other for carrying the net; we have thus taken eighty, and they are innumerable, but rather *passé*. *T. Betula* came out yesterday; they are *very local*, and we took five—males, of course. This *Thecla* usually accompanies and fights furiously with *T. Quercus* on the oak, but is rather more ready to settle, and thus falls an easier prey: a windy day drives them all to the lee of the wood, and then there are pretty pickings, but certainly wind injures them more than rain, and fighting more than either. This will be probably my last Welsh campaign for some years, as I intend passing some time in New Zealand, but the English 'Intelligencer' will be always a welcome guest, and I shall hope occasionally to intrude some "Doings in the Antipodes" among its columns. Should this meet the eye of any naturalist taking interest in some special branch, I shall be most happy to communicate with him. Allow me, in conclusion, to state to all those gentlemen to whom I last year promised specimens of *T. Betula*, that I intend sending boxes whenever I shall have caught and set a sufficient number. Any letters may be addressed "Uphill House, Weston-super-Mare," or "Cemmaes, Shrewsbury," which will then be forwarded to me.—WILLIAM D. CROTCH, *Cemmaes, Shrewsbury*; August 10.

Trochilium Myopaeforme.—I have received so many applications for *T. Myopaeforme*, in consequence of the notice of my captures in the 'Intelligencer,' that I cannot possibly answer all. Those, therefore who do not hear from me must conclude that my stock of duplicates is exhausted.—T. WILDMAN, *Grove Place, Camberwell*; August 13.

Gelechia velocella.—The larva of this species feeds on the flowers of the sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), constructing silken gal-

leries amongst the blossoms.—PROFESSOR ZELLER, *Gross Glogau*; August 8.

Apatura Iris.—The following extract from Harris should satisfy your correspondent as to the condition of this fly during the winter. The fact of the larvæ being full-fed at the end of May would indicate that they had emerged from the egg in the previous year, and passed the winter in the larva state:—“Mr. Nixon took a female, which laid five eggs the 21st of July, three of which produced caterpillars the 6th of August. This gentleman endeavoured to raise them, and tried them with several sorts of growths; but the sallows being omitted, they all perished.”—*Moses Harris*, ‘The Aurelian,’ Lond. 1766, p. 7.—THOMAS CHAPMAN, *Glasgow*; August 15.

Erebia Blandina.—This species was in plenty in rushy flats this week all along the east side of Loch Long, extending for twelve miles.—IBID.

COLEOPTERA.

AUGUST is a “slack time” (as the farmers would express it) for the Coleopterist, at any rate in the lower country, for many of the summer species are beginning to become scarce, and the autumnal ones have not yet made their appearance; nevertheless, if the collector will only proceed to the proper districts, he need not become rusty from disuse even during this scorching and comparatively unprofitable month. The *moorlands*, which we alluded to in our last notice, are now perhaps at their maximum of productiveness; and the mountains will also repay the labour of an investigation; nevertheless, as we have already commented on both of these in late numbers of the ‘Intelligencer,’ we will not advert to them again.

In the less-elevated districts, the water-net might be now brought into play with

considerable advantage; for of all the *instrumenta belli* with which the Coleopterist is accustomed to do battle, there is not one perhaps so appropriate to the present season as *it*. Unfortunately, however, many of our modern amateurs would seem to entirely ignore the *Dytiscidæ*, in their researches; and partly, it may be, from the aversion which they inherit for dabbling in muddy pools, and the deep, black ditches of our glorious fens, a Hydradephagous sportsman (if we may be excused the expression) is now-a-days an anomaly, — a *rara avis in terrâ*. Yet few who have devoted themselves to this interesting family have ever repented of their choice; for, although gandy colours, and much diversity of outline, do not certainly exist, the *Dytiscidæ* have, nevertheless, abundant charms of their own, to compensate for their structural monotony and lack of splendour. They have the advantage, moreover, of being found almost everywhere, from the puddle on the road-side to the rapid mountain-stream.

Where such can be obtained, perhaps the large ditches (or “lodes,” as they are termed) of our alluvial tracts will be found richer in water-beetles than the generality of either rivers or ponds. In such places the rare *Hydaticus cinereus* used to be tolerably abundant in the fens of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdon; as also the *Colymbetes rectus*, *Ilybius Grapii*, and the *Hydroporus oblongus* and *granularis*, — both there and in Norfolk. The *H. Scalesianus* (so long unique in the Stephensian Cabinet) has been lately taken pretty plentifully by Mr. Hey, near York; and it would probably be brought to light in many other localities, if searched for.

Ditches which occur in marshes near the sea, such as those at Southend and Sheppey, are often exceedingly prolific, — abounding (*inter alia*) with the *H. confluens* and *parallelogrammus*; and where they are more decidedly saline, the Phil-

hybridous *Berosus spinosus* (so common at the Lymington salterns) may be looked for. Ponds, likewise, on open heaths, should be carefully searched; the *Agabus chalconotus* and the *H. Gyllenhalii* and *flavipes*, often teem in them; whilst similar localities in woods (in which decaying leaves are apt to accumulate) are frequently alive with the *H. Memnonius* and *tristis*, and sometimes also the *angustatus*.

The streams in mountain countries are, in like manner, productive, albeit in their own way. Thus, in the south-west of Ireland, the *H. picipes*, *alpinus* and *scitulus* and the *Haliplus cinereus* and *fluvialis*, abound everywhere; and in the rivers of North Wales the *H. septentrionalis* is equally common; whilst in the loftier districts of Scotland, the *H. halensis*, *Davisii* and *9-lineatus* (which last, however, has singularly enough, been taken also in the famous Woolmer Pond in Hampshire) occur; as also the *Colymbetes arcticus* and the *Dyticus Lapponicus*,—the second of which was first detected by the Rev. Hamlet Clark in the Island of Mull.

And so it is with other districts, the various species which they contain being more or less regulated by the soil and altitude which marks each separate spot. We need not therefore add more. Let the collector only buckle to in real earnest, and we will venture to say that he will not be wanting in success *wheresoever* his energies are directed.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 48.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

YOUNG BARNES.

It happened that a fortnight or so after Frederick Allgreen had received this second letter from young Barnes, that he was visiting in the neighbourhood of Lyndhurst, and met there with an entomologist much older than himself, a Mr. Francis Wheldon.

It chanced that one day the extreme rarity of *Cucullia Gnaphalii* was mentioned, Mr. Wheldon remarking that though he had found several larvæ of that species they had always been ichneumonated; Frederick Allgreen observed that he had once taken the perfect insect, on which Mr. Wheldon exclaimed,—

“Upon my word, sir, you are a very fortunate person! and I would advise you to make much of that specimen, as it may be very many years before you obtain another.”

Frederick Allgreen coloured a little, as he replied that he had already parted with the specimen.

“Well,” said Mr. Wheldon, “I hope you gave it to some old friend.”

“No,” replied Fred Allgreen, “I sent it to an entomologist who was a perfect stranger to me,—a Mr. Barnes: he offered me some very good things in exchange—”

“But he never sent them?” inter-

rupted Mr. Wheldon, thumping the table with his fist.

“No, indeed, sir, he did not,” replied Fred Allgreen, not a little surprised to find Mr. Wheldon so well informed; “but he sent me several other niceish things: the good things he had previously offered me he said he had already parted with.”

“And you believed him?” exclaimed Mr. Wheldon, eagerly.

“Why I didn’t like to doubt him; besides he wrote such very polite letters.”

“Stuff and palaver! Where’s the good of a man being polite, when he makes promises he don’t keep,—offers things he don’t send? Polite letters are with him all gammon.”

Poor Allgreen was quite surprised to hear his new correspondent dissected in this way: it had never occurred to him as possible that any one in human form could be so base as to decoy him into parting with his *Gnaphalii*, by offering rarities which were never intended to be sent, and were merely used as a species of decoy ducks to tempt him into parting with his Shark.

“Mr. Allgreen, I know this fellow Barnes well; I was at school with him years ago. That he is clever I don’t dispute for an instant; but, take my word for it, he’s as great a rascal as ever lived, and not a word that he says

should be believed. I am not surprised that he has taken you in,—he has deceived me before now, but he won't easily deceive me again, and I advise you, if you ever hear from him again, to bear my words in mind."

[To be continued.]

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reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

MR. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, the 2nd of September, at 6 P.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. A., LEOMINSTER.—*Cleora Lichenaria*.

T. C., GLASGOW.—Nothing made of the eggs on *Carum*.

S. H., THAMES DITTON.—We are very sorry to hear of your ill luck, but we are quite unable to say why Lepidoptera should be so scarce with you; try in the direction of Esher or Weybridge. You ought to find many things. *Thecla Betulæ* is now out; why not catch it yourself? Courage and patience!

G. G. S.—Keep your *Cossus Ligniperda* larva in a tin vessel; supply him with willow-wood. But if it has no smell, you are mistaken in the insect.

E. B.—The insect you offer to send away is rather commoner than the white butterfly; you want in exchange *Pieris Daplidice*, *Apatura Iris*, or any moths that are not very common. Can anything be commoner than what you offer? Had your communication been inserted you would have become the laughing-stock of the entomologists of this country.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Colias Edusa near London.—To-day I captured a fine specimen of *Colias Edusa*, just fresh from the pupa, on Wimbledon Common, near here.—T. BLACKMORE, Wandsworth, S.W.; August 17.

Colias Hyale.—I captured a splendid specimen of this insect in a lucerne field at the Kemp Town end of Brighton on Thursday last. I saw three of *C. Edusa*.—"BOMBYX;" August 17.

Erebia Blandina.—I have been spending the last few days at Braemar, and on one of the hills near the village I found *Erebia Blandina* in great numbers. The hill was almost entirely covered with birch and pine trees, and the insect occurred in an open space near the top of the hill. The ground here was covered with coarse grass, heather and ferns: the insect was flitting about, chiefly among the ferns, and was so numerous that in two excursions I caught upwards of three dozen. I also caught a single specimen of *Cænonympha Davus*, and have no doubt that I would have got many more if I had been a fortnight earlier. *Argynnis Aglaia* is by far the most common butterfly round Braemar; numbers are to be seen in every glen, but, owing to the difficulty of catching them, I could only secure two dozen.—B. JAZDOWSKI, 120, Crown Street, Aberdeen; August 15.

Captures near Sevenoaks.—Having collected for some weeks this summer in the vicinity of Sevenoaks, in Kent, I send a list of some of my captures:—

Arge Galathea,
 Apatura Iris,
 Melitæa Artemis,
 Polyommatus Alsus,
 „ Ægon,
 „ Corydon,
 Sesia fuciformis,
 „ bombylifomis,
 Hepialus velleda,
 Stauropus Fagi,
 Miltochrista miniata,
 Drepana unguicula,
 Acronycta Ligustri,
 Agrotis cinerea,
 Aplecta tineta,
 „ herbida, &c., &c.

—W. FARREN, jun., King's Old Gateway, Cambridge; August 6.

Captures near Cambridge.—I have this week taken the following larvæ:—*M. Stelatarum*, *Ch. porcellus*, *C. Elpenor*, *Anticlea sinuata*. I have again taken specimens of *P. Alsus*, in the perfect state, in Flem Dyke, at Fulborn, near here, so that I have not the slightest doubt that it is double-brooded.—IBID.

Captures in the Isle of Wight.—I have been taking *P. Adonis* and *Corydon* near Carisbrooke Castle lately. Perhaps this may prove useful to some of your readers. *Agestis* also abounds here. I have taken *Thanaos Tages* sparingly, but the second brood seems to be confined to about forty feet square, in localities where the first was abundant. I met with *Colias Edusa*, for the first time, on the 5th: is not that unusually early?—A. C. JAMES, Padmore Whippingham, Isle of Wight; Aug. 17.

Colias Hyale.—Yesterday I had the pleasure of making acquaintance with my first specimen of *C. Hyale*; it was flying over a saintfoin field in Wigmore Wood: after a smart up-hill chase I succeeded in capturing it, and found it to be a male, rather wasted, but nevertheless a glorious prize. Returning home over Darland Hill, thinking of my *Hyale*, and wondering whether I was too early for *Edusa*, great was my surprise and astonishment when there arose, almost from under my feet, an apparition (for I could hardly believe in the reality): there, floating before me was what appeared to be *Machaon*; but no, it could not be! What! *Machaon* on the top of a Kentish chalk hill, high and dry, scarcely out of the smoke of Chatham! The idea was preposterous. I stood motionless; but there was no disputing the fact,—it was indeed *Machaon*. I therefore bestirred myself, and, after a little dodging to and fro (I had but a small pocket-net, and the wind was very high), I succeeded in capturing it, when it proved to be a fine female, in splendid condition, but minus one tail, which I strongly suspect became detached in the scuffle. I had just boxed

my second prize, and was continuing my journey homeward, when another stranger attracted my attention,—a white butterfly, but the under wings too yellow for *Rapæ* or *Napi*. What could it be? I soon captured it, and found, to my great joy, it was a splendid female *Colias Hyale*. Thus, in less than one hour, I became possessed of a pair of *C. Hyale* and a Kentish *P. Machaon*.—W. C. CHANEY, 20, Upper Britton Street, New Brompton, near Chatham; August 17.

Melitea Cinxia.—An unfortunate error in your report of my "Doings in Hampshire" (p. 157), has caused me to be overwhelmed with letters requesting specimens of *M. Cinxia*. There should have been no inverted commas after the name of that insect, and then it would merely read that I had taken it. I only captured three specimens in Wherwell Wood, one of which was much worn. I hope, however, by means of exchange with a dealer at the back of the island, to get a few for some of the earlier applicants. Perhaps my correspondents will accept this as an answer, and save me the trouble of writing to so many.—J. F. MOON, Ryde; August 18.

Charocampa Nerii.—This illustrious stranger made its appearance here on the evening of the 16th inst., by flying in an open window to light, in a house near the old church: it was brought to me to chloroform, and is now in the possession of Mr. Tidy, No. 16, Crown Gardens.—T. THORNCROFT, Brighton; Aug. 18.

Leiocampa Dictæa.—Last month I picked up in my garden a full-grown larva of *L. Dictæa*, which spun its cocoon immediately. It has this day changed to the perfect insect. The time, as nearly as I can calculate for the performance, is four weeks. Verily, it is a fast age!—F. K.

Colias Edusa.—As I was passing by train between Whitby and Pickering, last week, I saw three fine specimens of this insect, flying around some clover on

the railway cutting.—REV. SIR C. R. LIGHTON, BART., Ellastone, Ashbourne, Derbyshire; August 14.

Lasiocampa Quercus.—I think it may be worth recording in the 'Intelligencer,' that during the past month (July) I have bred several specimens of this fine insect from the pupæ of last June twelvemonth: they have thus been more than a year in the cocoon! while above a dozen of their brethren, bred from the same batch of eggs, and fed and treated in precisely a similar manner, emerged from the pupæ in July, 1856,—one year before the rest! Can this be solved, or any cause suggested?—IBID.

Captures near Edwinstowe.—During the past week I have taken several specimens of *Cosmia fulvago*, *Noctua Dahlii* and *Amphipyra Pyramidea*.—R. TUDSBURY, jun., Edwinstowe, Ollerton, Notts.; August 19.

Colias Hyale.—I find this species unusually common near here this season. On Monday last, on approaching a lucerne field, I beheld a green net waving about, and having introduced myself to the individual who bore it, he kindly led the way to some lucerne field in the vicinity, where he informed me he had captured seven *Hyale*. The day, though windy, was fine and bright, and eventually I succeeded in taking eight specimens of this insect, and my companion took four more. Three others were captured in the same field by a small boy. Of *C. Edusa* very few are yet out. *Erenobia ochroleuca* is not uncommon on the flowers of the knapweed.—ROLAND TRIMEN, 11, New Steyne, Brighton; August 20.

Make Friends with the Lamplighter.—It is quite impossible to search the gas-lamps every morning, and would not be profitable if possible, as there would be too many fruitless walks; but, if the lamplighter could be taught to leave the worthless moths and to bring you the good ones, you might employ your time better than in looking for them yourself.

I always provide the man who lights the lamps round our neighbourhood with pill-boxes, and, after a little patience, I have instructed him in the mystery of taking them without injury. Amongst the many he brings me, in their various seasons, I may mention the following:—*L. griseola*, *T. Cratagi*, *P. Populi*, *P. casinea*, *N. dictæa* and *dictæoides*, *Tenio-campa Populeti*, *Tethea subtusa*, *Spilodes cinctalis*, *Ennomos illustraria*, *lunaria*, *angularia*, *fuscantaria*, *tiliaria*, &c., &c. I was delighted this morning by his bringing me a female *Fuscantaria*, from which I hope to breed a fine family.—ARTHUR NAISH, *Brooklyn Lodge, Ashley Hill, Bristol*; August 21.

Dictæa double-brooded.—Last spring I had two female *N. dictæa*, which laid a fine lot of eggs; these appeared in the imago state the beginning of this month, *not one pupa being left* to bear out the theory that they are single-brooded; I have now the grand-children feeding, which no doubt will produce finer insects in the spring than the autumn brood.—**IBID.**

Gracilaria limosella bred.—This insect, which much resembles a small *Tringipennella* has been bred by Professor Frey from leaves of *Teuerium Chamædryis*; the mine of the larva is very similar to that of a *Lithocolletis*.—H. T. STAINTON; August 25.

Larvæ of Lepidoptera solicited.—Will you allow me, through the medium of the 'Weekly Intelligencer,' to ask my brother entomologists to forward me any larvæ they may find. I am extremely anxious to illustrate our British larvæ: a moment's consideration will show how perfectly impossible it is for one pair of hands, and in one locality, to make anything like a collection: there are southern insects and northern insects, many extremely local. Should any feel inclined to help me, I shall be most happy to forward my list to show what larvæ we have copied.—CAPTAIN COX; August 24.

Colias Edusa, &c.—On Thursday last, the 13th inst., I took a female specimen of this insect, in good condition, at an undercliff on this coast, and soon afterwards saw another *Edusa* and one *Hyalæ* at the same place. The latter narrowly escaped death *cum comite*, and, as it was, he let us make sure that he was, in truth, *Hyalæ*, but, without permitting a closer acquaintance, disappeared forthwith in a magnificent sweep over the top of the cliff.—A. PRETOR, *Wyke House, near Weymouth*; August 15.

Heliothis Armigera.—I have captured here a specimen of this rare *Noctua*, flying among sea-flowers early in the evening.—EDWARD SMITH, *Sidmouth, South Devon*; August 24.

Colias Hyalæ and Edusa.—These have occurred within the last few days in many additional localities. The former has been taken at Charlton, and the latter on Shooter's Hill. *Hyalæ* has also been met with at Dover and at Wisbech.—H. T. STAINTON; August 26.

NEUROPTERA.

Libellula quadrimaculata.—Having been lately very successful in taking *Libellula quadrimaculata* on the moss near this town, I should be happy to exchange with any entomologist who collects all the orders for good specimens (in the Coleoptera) of *Lamia ædilis*, *nebulosa* and *oculata*, *Saperda lineato-collis*, *Rhagium vulgare*, *Buprestis bigutta* or *Elater ferrugineus*; (in the Lepidoptera) of *Melitæa Euphrosyne*, *N. Lucina*, *Argynnis Paphia* and *Adippe*, *Vanessa Cardui* and *C-album*, *Thccla Quercus* and *Rubi* or *S. Ligustri*.—R. TYRER, jun., *Row Lane, Southport, Lancashire*.

ORTHOPTERA.

A Locust.—A specimen of the European locust (*Gryllus migratorius*) was brought to me this evening: it was caught in the harvest field near here. It is some years since I have seen this

insect, and let us hope it will never attain to the dignity of a place in our British Fauna. I should advise all who take them to destroy without mercy.—C. R. BREE, *Stricklands, Stowmarket; Aug. 22.*

COLEOPTERA.

Carabus auratus?—A correspondent having informed me that the insect called by that name in No. 46 of the 'Intelligencer' is not *auratus* but *nitens*, I consider it my duty to make it known. Nevertheless I have my own doubts upon the subject, as my insect agrees with the description of *C. auratus* in Stark's 'Natural History.' Should it, however, eventually prove to be *nitens*, it is still an extremely local and valuable beetle.—RICHARD TYRER, JUN., *Row Lane, Southport, Lancashire; August 22.*

COLEOPTERA.

THERE is a mode of collecting (applicable, however, only to the members of certain groups) which our Coleopterists do not sufficiently put into practice, but which would be found nevertheless to repay them well; we refer to the general system of *setting traps* for their prey. We all know, for instance, that bones and certain other *rejectiona* (whether animal or vegetable), are peculiarly attractive to numerous species; and we accordingly seldom fail to examine them when they come in our path: and yet, in spite of this, it is not often that we take the trouble of *systematically conveying* such-like substances to our various scenes of action, and, leaving them there, *to watch the result*. It may be perhaps that the Anglo-Saxon race is too fastidious to enjoy the habitual handling of such "precious morsels;" and yet we feel assured that if even a title of our collectors would consent to fill one of their pockets (say twice a-week) with dead rats,—the more putrid the better,—and the other with

bones (such as could be easily obtained from any dog-kennel), and would deposit them, as they go, at regular intervals, *en route* to their collecting-grounds, we should hear of many more additions to the list of our British *Necrophaga* than we are accustomed to do.

Bones are a perfect god-send to hosts of Coleoptera; they prefer them to almost everything else; and it is surprising with what instinct, and from what fabulous distances, they will track them out. Such being the case, then, why do we not oftener take advantage of their prejudices, and so do them a special kindness and enrich our own cabinets simultaneously? The whole of the *Nitidulæ* may be thus allured; and in the immediate vicinity of warehouses and towns we may often entice the *Trogosita Mauritanica*, *Biphyllus lunatus*, *Mezium subcatum*; certain of the *Cryptophagi* and *Læmophlæi*, and quantities of the smaller *Brachelytra*. The species of *Trox* also are readily fascinated by bones; and, in the New Forest, the great *T. subulosus* may be constantly captured, if we will only bait for it.

There are other beetles of a still purer taste, which make *decaying carcasses* (be they rats, mice, hedgehogs, or anything else) the great business of their lives; such are the *Necrophori*, *Silphæ*, *Staphylini*, &c.; and the mode of entrapping these let us now speak of.

When animal matter becomes extremely corrupt, it is apt to coningle with the soil beneath, from which it is not always easy to extricate the treasures which are revelling in, and feasting on, its delights. We would advise, therefore, those incipient collectors who have not yet become fully initiated into the mysteries of our craft to adopt the following plan, which will save them much trouble, and add considerably to their comfort:—Procure a few earthenware pans, glazed internally, and with their sides almost perpendicular; and, having

put a bait into each of them, sink them into the ground to the exact depth of their own height; and then go away. Creatures, in profusion, will soon be attracted, many of which (however even otherwise inclined to do so) will be certain to remain there, from the difficulty which they experience of scaling the polished walls of the pans; and you have nothing to do, therefore, but to empty out, every morning, the contents of these several receptacles on to your pocket-handkerchief, and *your reward is certain.*

The system, indeed, may be adopted with every kind of bait,—be it a carcase, bones, putrid fungus, or any other delicacy,—and with equal prospect of success; but, still, it should not be allowed to supersede our careful investigation of such like substances, whenever we may chance to meet with them *in situ.* Dead fish, on the sea-shore, is often a “glorious find,” harbouring a profusion of *Histers*, *Saprini*, *Phaleria cadaverina*, &c.; and beneath rotting sea-weed (however unfragrant), the Coleopterist may usually take his fill, and eke out his soul, in peace.

Those therefore who have not hitherto paid sufficient attention to these modes of collecting (whether the various substances be taken to the scenes of action, or whether they be found there) should peruse this article; and, having done so, we would further recommend them (in the words of the immortal Captain Cuttle) “to make a note of it.”

ENTOMOLOGY IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ‘INTELLIGENCER.’

Easton, Pennsylvania, United States,
June 4, 1857.

Sir,—I have become so well acquainted with you through your writings that I cannot resist the temptation to put myself in immediate communication with you.

This I am the more encouraged to do, knowing full well how liberal and cordial is the interest you have displayed in the promotion and encouragement of entomological studies, I was about to say in England, but may I not add, *everywhere?* I am sure I can; for Science is not limited by the boundaries of countries, nor prejudiced by dissimilarity of nations and national institutions, nor restricted in its range of sympathies by distance; the domain of mind is a region superior to that which is temporal,—one in which its votaries live to benefit and elevate their fellow-men.

The Anglo-Saxons of the Western Hemisphere are, however, your natural allies, the inheritors of your civilization, your freedom, your laws, your literature, your manners and customs, and even Old England’s nursery songs whilst in our cradles, and will you not also let us sit at the feet of the mother, and become her pupils and assistants in Science?

You are probably well aware but little has been accomplished in the entomological department of Natural History in this country by our own students; few pursue it as scientific observers, and of these few not more than one or two have published their observations, except in a manner which makes them almost inaccessible to the young student. Hence it is that with us the study is found to be one of much difficulty and full of sources of discouragement, to which may be added the expostulations of friends against devoting time to a study so barren in the great utilitarian results attainable in other departments of Science.

I have devoted my attention almost exclusively to LEPIDOPTERA,—why, I do not know, unless I was first attracted by their beautiful colourings,—and of this order more especially to the Heterocera. The field for observation here is almost unlimited, poorly cultivated and abounding in the most interesting and beautiful undescribed rarities. It will give me

great pleasure to make a collection for you during the present season, if you desire it, but you must not expect me to name many of them, for that is impossible with my present acquirements. I approach with hesitation the chief object I had in writing to you, lest requests of a similar nature may be so numerous as to render its fulfilment a matter of difficulty or embarrassment to you. But if you can spare me a box of *duplicate Lepidoptera* it would be esteemed a great favour, and would, I am confident, be the means of lightening the laboriousness of classification and of advancing me more rapidly in my studies. The possession of accurately classified and named specimens would facilitate the recognition of members of the same families and genera in a far greater degree than descriptions and delineations. I have already spent a considerable amount in the purchase of illustrated works, and have, in nearly every case, had reason to regret the expenditure after examining them. The illustrations of many of them are admirable as works of art, but the generic descriptions, if they contain any at all, are so meagre, so indefinite, so unsatisfactory, that I have been more than once on the point of abandoning the study in despair. There has been too much of this appealing to the popular eye, instead of the mind: a study in which the artist's pencil comes to be an indispensable aid does not deserve the name of a Science. I am, however, fully convinced it is far from being indispensable, and that the study cannot become general or popular in this country, at least until some votary of Entomology renders access to its mysteries less expensive, and less discouraging and difficult than it is now.

If you are yourself unable to supply me with specimens, possibly you can induce some of your many friends to embrace this opportunity of benefiting a transatlantic "brother Jonathan." All favours of this kind will meet not only

my grateful acknowledgments, but be reciprocated by any courtesy I can extend to them, and their own boxes returned filled with any American insects in my power to obtain. As regards my own wants, I wish none but *Lepidoptera belonging to the section Heterocera*; you will greatly oblige me by stating this to any one to whom you may make overtures, and that I desire them to be named, in every instance, in the manner they may find most convenient. I do not desire, moreover, to enter into any exchanges until the season has nearly ended, for I shall be too much occupied to attend to the matter previous to that time. If my application is successful, I have no doubt but that I can make arrangements for the reception and transmission of cases through my publishers, who have a house in London.

I have directed the 'Weekly Intelligencer' to be sent me by every steamer, so that I can have the satisfaction of knowing what others are doing among the "World of Insects."

BRECKENRIDGE CLEMENS.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 49.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

YOUNG BARNES.

OUR friend Barnes was happily unconscious of the conversation that was taking place between Fanny Wheldon and Fred Allgreen reported in our last number, and "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." If we knew all that is said of us, our self-love would receive a rude lesson.

Young Barnes had begun to think it very slow work having only the 'Zoologist' to start from in claiming acquaintance with "the beginners he was so fond of helping," as he had always completely exhausted the new contributors by the end of the first week in the month, and during the remainder of the month the time hung rather heavily on his hands. Besides sometimes the 'Zoologist' would appear with no entomological communications, the space being (as he thought) most unprofitably taken up by a long paper by Dr. Knocks or some other shining light. It was with no small glee therefore that young Barnes saw an announcement of a forthcoming weekly periodical, specially devoted to the interests of Entomology,— 'The Butterfly Collector's Saturday Messenger,' and the following season the 'Messenger' made its appearance,

and he then found occupation for his time.

It was remarked when our friend entered upon his mercantile career that "he evinced a business-like turn of mind; he was always punctual, very neat and tidy, wrote a good hand, and was quick at accounts."

All these good points in his character appeared to great advantage when the 'Messenger' had fairly started on its weekly career. As soon as he had cut open the new number, he would take up his pen and write to each of the contributors who had met with anything he wanted, and indite some epistle similar to that which he had sent to Frederick Allgreen; sometimes he would succeed in persuading them to send at once to him what they had which he wanted, but, after a time, it was astonishing how frequently his correspondents were just out of boxes, and that, though they would gladly send him such and such things, they hadn't got a box left at home; perhaps he would forward what he had to offer, and then they could return what he wanted in his own box. Of course young Barnes was obliged to send a better selection than he would have done had he had to send the insects *after* having received what he wanted; but even then it not unfrequently happened that what he called a fine specimen had lost one of the

antennæ, and had the tips of the wings much rubbed. Indeed, it soon became quite a saying, when any one got a very shabby specimen, hardly worth taking, "Oh! it will do for Barnes; he'll call it a fine specimen!" and the *soubriquet* "one of Barnes' fine specimens" was given to many a moth in miserable plight.

[To be continued.]

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; at BRIGHTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; at LEEDS of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road; at BIRMINGHAM, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street, and Thomas Wilson, 11, Ludgate Hill; at YORK, of Robert Gunter, 23, Stonegate.

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

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. H. F. inquires "Is it of common occurrence to find eggs of Lepidoptera ichneumonid?" It is not uncommon.

W. W. M., GILDERSOME.—We believe your *Cerura* larva to be that of *Vinula*. No doubt it will grow much larger. The other two larvæ you mention are *Hymenopterous*, belonging to the family of saw-flies.

VANESSA POLYCHLOROS.—Nothing unusual; we have always found that this species disappears,—that is, retires to its winter quarters earlier than its congeners.

H. W. B., LITTLE GERMAINS.—No. 1 is no doubt *Alexis* ♀; No. 2 is probably *Alexis* ♂.

H. Z.—The eggs are those of the lace-winged fly or golden eye. See Dallas' 'Elements of Entomology,' No. 9, p. 206.

F. B., SHEFFIELD.—Your *pumpkin* received with thanks.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures near Newhaven.—The following are a few of my captures during the summer at Newhaven:—

- P. Corydon,*
- „ Agestis,
- A. Aglaia,
- V. Cardui,*
- S. Semele,*
- „ Hyperanthus,

M. Stellatarum,
 P. Globulariæ (Lewes),
 L. Salicis,
 „ Chrysorrhœa,
 A. Aceris (larva and imago),*
 „ megacephala,
 A. perla,
 A. putris,
 P. cœspitalis,
 S. clathraria.*

Of those marked thus (*) I have duplicates. I have been watching every day for a week or more past for *C. Edusa* and *Hyale*: this morning I have been rewarded by the sight of two of each; one of each I caught, but the other two were so restless and such desperate fast-flyers that it would have required a pair of "three-leagued boots" to have overtaken them, so I left them with a promise of another visit or two, when I hoped they would be a little more composed. The following are a few of my desiderata:—

T. Betulæ,
 P. Acis,
 M. Athalia,
 A. Iris,
 E. Cassiope,
 S. Paniscus,
 P. Comma,
 Any of the *Trochilia*, except *Tipuliformis*,
 Ægeria (any),
 Sesia (any),
 L. dispar.

— J. J. REEVE, *Newhaven, Sussex*; August 22.

Steropes Paniscus.—I am sorry to inform those who have written for duplicates of *Paniscus*, &c., that having distributed all my duplicates amongst my friends, I have none left to spare, but I shall be most happy to supply them with specimens next year, if I am in this locality, if it will not be taxing their patience too long, as I know it is a very long time to wait. I should have answered before, but, being suddenly taken ill, I have not been able, and I

should have been able to get *Quercus*, but my butterfly-catching is done for this year, I am sorry to say. I have now seen one specimen of *Apatura Iris* taken at Bruern Wood. — W. I. SAUNDER, *Charlbury, near Enstone*; August 24.

Colias Edusa and Hyale.—I have much pleasure in recording the capture of three male specimens of *C. Edusa*. I took them at Shooter's Hill,—one yesterday morning, the other two on the morning of the 16th inst.; and the same day a friend of mine took two specimens of *C. Hyale*, male and female, at Charlton, all in good condition. We have also taken the larva of *M. Stellatarum* in the same locality during the month.—T. POTTER, 37, *St. Mary Street, Woolwich*; August 24.

Ennomos fuscantaria.—I have succeeded in breeding from the eggs laid last year ten fine specimens of *Ennomos fuscantaria*. I shall be glad to send a series of them to any collector that can oblige me with a pair of *C. dispar*. I have also many other insects I could send with them, if of service.—HENRY BOLT, 6, *Clarence Place, Kingsdown, Bristol*; August 24.

Colias Hyale, &c.—We have taken this season a single specimen of each of the following, which are rare in our district:—

C. Hyale,
 A. Aglaia,
 P. Palpina,
 D. Falcataria,
 A. Plagiata,
 B. Punctata.

—J. BALDING, *Wisbech*; August 24.

Bryophila Glandifera.—Having a considerable number of this species I should be happy to exchange for any local insect. — H. S. BISHOP, *Catherine Street, Plymouth*; August 24.

Captures near Brighton.—I have taken here during the past week,—

Colias Edusa,
 „ *Hyale* (not uncommon),

Cynthia Cardui,

P. Comma,

P. Agestis (plentiful),

and other things,—several good *Geometrae* amongst them. *Hyale* is quite as frequently seen as *Edusa*; both insects are in fine condition. Acting upon a hint in the 'Manual,' I have looked out closely for *Lathonia* in and near clover fields, of which there are many in this vicinity, but hitherto without success.—

J. R. HIND, Brighton; August 24.

Colias Edusa in Scotland.—Yesterday forenoon I had the good fortune to capture a specimen of *C. Edusa*. As the 'Manual' gives no Scotch localities where this butterfly has been taken, I presume it is of uncommon occurrence on this side of the border. *Vanessa Io* has been abundant in Dumfriesshire and Kirendbrightshire this season. *L. Aegeria* I have never seen alive, nor have I heard of its being taken in this neighbourhood. The 'Manual' says it is "common everywhere."—W. S. THORBURN, *Southernness*, by Dumfries; August 25.

[A Scotch *Edusa* was recorded in the 'Zoologist' for 1848, p. 1985; it was taken "on a steep bank near the sea in the neighbourhood of Lamash, Isle of Arran," by Wyville T. C. Thomson, now Professor of Natural History at Queen's College, Belfast.]

Captures near Ilfracombe.—Having been stopping at Ilfracombe for four weeks, I send a list of some of my principal captures:—

Thecla Quereus,

Macroglossa Stellatarum (20 larvæ feeding on *Galium verum*),

Chærocampa Porcellus (3 larvæ on *G. verum*),

„ *Elpenor* (2 larvæ on *Epilobium hirsutum*),

Cerura furcula (2 larvæ on sallow),

Scopula etialis (in abundance),

Triphaena fimbria (at sugar).

—G. F. MATHEWS, Pilton, near Barnstaple; August 26.

Colias Hyale.—I have been rather fortunate during the past week with this rare butterfly, having captured three fine specimens at Forest Hill; a young friend also took another at the same time. *Edusa* has not yet appeared there this season.—D. T. B.; August 26.

A Love of a Swallow-Prominent.—Last night my breeding-eage (which is placed in a small green-house) produced a female *Notodonta dictæa*, which I did not then disturb. This morning, while preparing to administer the acid, my eyes alighted on beau *Dictæa* perched in suspicious proximity to the cage: he had doubtless entered the green-house with amorous intentions, the door and window having been left open during the night: the state of his wings show that he made great, but useless, exertions to gain access to his lady-love. They are now both placed within the cage. I hope he adopts the maxim "Faint heart." &c., and that his renewed gallant attentions to-night will enable me to announce in your next number that her ladyship has presented me with a goodly batch of eggs. I may add that the female is the second brood, but more of this anon.—GEORGE GASCOYNE, Newark; August 25.

Procris Globulariæ.—Having a few specimens of this species to spare, I shall be glad to send them in return for any of the following:—

Thecla Pruni,

Polyommatus Acis,

„ *Arion*,

Limenitis Sibylla,

Erebia Cassiope,

Steropes Paniscus,

Lithosia museoides,

Setina irrorella,

Phragmatobia Urticæ,

„ *mendica*,

Orgyia cænosa,

„ *fascelina*,

„ *Coryli*,

Clisioempha Castrensis,

Zenzera Æsculi,

Phragmataëcia Arundinis,
 Cerura furcula,
 „ bifida,
 Notodonta dromedarius,
 „ Chaonia,
 „ dodonæa,
 Apatela leporina,
 Acronycta Menyanthidis,
 „ Myricæ,
 Nonagria Typhæ,
 Luperina connexa,
 Agrotis lunigera,
 „ cursoria,
 „ ripæ,
 Hadenæa rectilinea,
 Cucullia Scrophulariæ,
 „ Chamomillæ,
 Cloantha Solidaginis,
 Plusia inscripta,
 „ bractea,
 „ orichalca,
 Toxocampa pastinum.

—JOHN POTTER, jun., 8, *East Street, Lewes*; August 27.

Polia Chi.—Having a few fine specimens of this insect to spare, I should be glad to exchange with any one in want of the species. Applicants had better forward boxes, as I have very few.—JOHN BRAIM, *Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury, Yorkshire*; August 25.

Duplicate Lasioecampa Trifolii.—I have a number of this insect, which I shall be happy to exchange. I am in want of *Colias Hyale*, *Melitæa Cinxia*, *Thecla Pruni* and *W-album*, *Smerinthus Tilia*, &c.—C. ROGERS, 11, *St. Andrew's Street, Plymouth*; August 24.

Colias Edusa.—Last week, on the road from Chichester to Bognor, I captured a male and female of this species in good condition. I had taken a male previously on the Brighton Downs this year, and a friend with me took *C. Hyale* at the same time and place.—W. H. DRAPER, *Chichester*; August 25.

Captures near Mansfield.—Among the species which occur here I may mention *Argynnis Adippe* and *Aglæa, Hipparchia*

Semele, *Cynthia Cardui*, *Grapta C-album*, *Polyommatus Agestis*, *Acherontia Atropos* and *Nemeophila Plantaginis*. I thought this might interest some of your readers.—W. H. SMITH, *Market Place, Mansfield, Notts*; August 26.

Captures near Dover.—On Tuesday last one of my brothers captured a specimen of *Argynnis Lathonia* in the neighbourhood of Dover. We have also between us, during the last fortnight, captured five fine *Colias Hyale* in the same neighbourhood. I have one pair to spare, and shall be happy to exchange it for a fine pair of *Apatura Iris*. *Colias Edusa* was almost common there, as also *A. Galathea*, *P. Corydon* and *H. Semele*, the last two in the greatest profusion. I also took *P. Agestis*, *P. Alsus* and *M. Stellatarum*; the larvæ of *C. Poreellus* were rather common on *Galium verum*.—W. B. HAYWARD, *Addington Place, Norwood, Surrey*; August 24.

[We have made inquiries, and believe, from the minute description sent us, the above-recorded *Lathonia* to be truly that insect.]

Captures near Dover.—Between the 10th and 24th of this month I captured at Dover about five dozen *Colias Edusa*, and nine *Hyale*, out of thirty-two which I saw; also a *P. Machaon*, which, however, I have reason to believe is not the first taken in that locality.—H. G. K., *Haverstock Hill*.

Vanessa Antiopa.—An example of this fine butterfly was taken in this neighbourhood two days ago by a gentleman, who has presented it to me. The gentleman in question, though no entomologist, had his attention attracted by the remarkable appearance of the insect, which he captured without much difficulty. It is, on the whole, in quite as good condition as could be expected, considering the process of capture and setting to which it has been subjected. This seems to be quite a new locality for this rare insect, the Eastern Counties

being omitted in Stainton's 'Manual' from the list of districts in which the Camberwell Beauty has been found.—W. V. GUISE, *Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk*; August 29.

Vanessa Antiopa.—A fine female specimen was caught at Chelmsford three days since: it was found in a sugar hog's-head amongst a number of wasps.—JAMES FLATMAN, *Little Waltham Chelmsford*; August 29.

Acherontia Atropos.—Several larvæ of this insect have occurred at Topsham, near Exeter; amongst them are three of the peculiar variety figured by Fuessly and Hübner; these were at first mistaken for larvæ of *Charocampa Nerii*.—H. T. STAINTON; August 31.

Deilephila Galii.—A very fair specimen of this insect flew into my room on Thursday evening, the 27th inst.—IBID.

Colias Edusa, var. *Helice*.—Two specimens of this variety were captured near Colchester during the present month; one by my brother, the other by Mr. N. Halls, of North Hill, Colchester.—W. HARWOOD, *Colchester*; August 28.

Argynnis Lathonia.—I have had the good fortune to capture a beautiful pair of *Argynnis Lathonia*, fresh from the chrysalis, as also a fine specimen of *Colias Hyale* this week. I saw a single specimen of *C. Edusa* flying rapidly over a clover field, but, after a long chase, was unsuccessful in my attempt to capture it.—LIEUTENANT H. D. CROZIER, *Royal Engineers, Chatham*; August 25.

[Our correspondent has sent us a sketch and description of his *Lathonia*, and there is no doubt of its identity.]

A Fungus?—During a visit in Shropshire last July I met with *Anthrocera Trifolii* in boundless profusion on one hill, and in setting some of my specimens, I found a curious small green appendage to the suctorial trunk of several specimens: it appeared like a fungus, and was attached about one-third down the trunk singly or in pairs. In one instance there

were three pairs on the trunk of one insect. Can you tell me what it is?—C. G. BARRETT, 37, *Park Street, Mile End*; August 31.

[Perhaps some of our readers may be able to enlighten us about these green appendages.]

Catocala Nupta.—Having taken this species rather plentifully at sugar, I can spare it to those in want of the insect. My *desiderata* being rather numerous, I will not specify anything in particular, but whatever your readers may think worth the exchange will be acceptable.—H. J. STUBBS, *Henley-on-Thames*; August 31.

Pieris Daplidice and *Argynnis Lathonia*.—A specimen of the former was captured here last month by Mr. N. Halls; of *Lathonia* three have been taken here, one by myself, one by Mr. R. Hall, and one by Mr. W. Harrington, of North Hill.—W. HARWOOD, 13, *High Street, Colchester*; September 1.

Vanessa Antiopa.—A fair specimen of the Camberwell Beauty was caught about the middle of August at Longhirst, by Mr. Noble, gardener to H. J. Lawson, Esq., of Longhirst Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland.—REV. E. LAWSON, *Little Basford Rectory, St. Neots, Hunts.*; September 1.

Colias Edusa at *Norwood*.—Proceeding the other day from Norwood to West Wickham, I had the pleasure of capturing a fine specimen of *Colias Edusa*, about a quarter of a mile from the station.—GEORGE MORLEY, 4, *Pleasant Row, Wellington Street, Camberwell*; Sept. 1.

Captures in Scotland.—I have lately been taking *Erebia Blandina*, *Eupisteria quinquaria*, *Phasyle flavinctaria*, *Chimantobia autumnaria*, &c.—H. J. HARDING, *Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire*.

COLEOPTERA.

Cleonus Sulcirostris.—A young entomological acquaintance wrote to me the other day to ask if I could give him a

specimen of *Cleonus sulcirostris*. I was at the time entomologizing at Deal. I had observed an odd specimen or two on some thistles; so next day I gave a look out after *Cleonus*. On the ground, at the roots of thistles, I soon found a fine specimen or two. Many of the thistles were quite dead and withered,—black, as may be commonly observed; these are intermixed with green, healthy plants: the dead ones have been killed by *Cleonus*. As the readiest way of obtaining fine examples, and of saving time, let the collector dig up the dead plants during this month: the roots are long and require digging deep for. On digging up some at Deal I found, usually about six or eight inches under ground, a part of the root swollen: this, in every instance, contained either larva, pupa, or perfect insect. There is no difficulty in breeding them: stick the dead, swollen portion of the root into moist sand, and keep it so; place them where they will have a little sun daily, and they will soon arrive at maturity. I had a fine one out this morning. This may be useful to young collectors.—FREDERICK SMITH, 27, Richmond Crescent, Islington, N.; Aug. 25.

Hydræchus Caraboides.—Having taken this insect in some plenty from ponds near this place, I shall be glad to send specimens to any Coleopterist who may want it. Correspondents must send boxes, and pay return postage, except when they send me any other of the *Philhydrida*, which, except the commonest species, are *desiderata* with me.—HERBERT F. GIBBS, 20, Robert Street, Chelsea; August 27.

Captures at Wimbledon.—Yesterday I took a specimen of *Cychnus rostratus* on Wimbledon Common, under a stone, just attacking a frog. This insect Stephens says used to occur at Coombe Wood. I also took a few specimens of *Aphodius nitidulus* at the same place. Perhaps some of your readers could inform me how best to kill these *Curculionida*,

which are covered with scales, and therefore spoilt by boiling water.—C. GLOYNE, 5, Terrace, Kensington; August 30.

TRANSFORMATIONS OF INSECTS.

THE life of an insect is divided into four stages,—the egg, the caterpillar or larva, the chrysalis or pupa, and finally the imago or perfect insect. This law is so general that, unless perhaps the genus *Phasma*, only two exceptions to it have as yet been recorded.

Dr. Filippi ('Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' 1852), however, in the *Pteromalidæ*, and, more recently, M. Fabre ('Annales des Sciences Naturelles,' 1856), in the genus *Sitaris*, have observed facts so entirely at variance with all previous observations as to deserve the most attentive consideration of entomologists.

Dr. Filippi observed in certain eggs of *Rhynchites betuleti* a small parasite like an infusorium, provided with a tail, which it moved briskly with a lashing motion. No organs could at first be seen in this animalcule, but a small vesicle soon appeared therein, increased in size and finally developed itself into the larva of one of the *Pteromalidæ*. The subsequent metamorphoses did not appear to offer any remarkable peculiarities.

The observations of M. Fabre are in some respects even more extraordinary. According to him the egg of *Sitaris humeralis* produces a larva resembling that of *Silpha*: the skin of this larva after awhile becomes dry and detaches itself from its contents, without, however, tearing, so that it forms a closed sack, containing a chrysalis. The pupal skin in its turn separates itself from all connexion with the enclosed organism, and thus forms a second sack, included in the first, and itself containing a new larva. This larva casts its skin in

its double sack and becomes a pupa, not differing from the ordinary form, and finally producing a perfect insect. M. Fabre does not describe in detail these second larvæ and pupæ, so that we cannot yet judge how far the terms are applicable, but he remarks that we have here a superb example of alternation of generation.

Limited space prevents our doing justice to these discoveries, but we hope we have said enough to induce English entomologists to devote some attention to facts so interesting. The well-known skill and accuracy of these two excellent observers justify us in concluding that their assertions will be found to be correct, but it is highly desirable that their observations should be repeated. In conclusion, we may be permitted to suggest the manner in which these facts are to be correlated to the ordinary form of metamorphosis.

All larvæ change their skin several times during their life; in ordinary cases, after each successive moult, the creature alters only in size; in *Pteromalus* and *Sitaris* it appears also to vary in form.

It may be said that in the two latter cases it is rather a production of a new animal than a mere moulting. Every link, however, may be found between these extremes, and it is therefore impossible to draw any natural distinction between them.

MANSFIELD JUNIOR ENTOMOLOGICAL EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—Any person wishing to join this society is requested to communicate with — W. H. SMITH, *Market Place, Mansfield, Notts.*

Now ready, price 3s. 6d.,

THE WORLD OF INSECTS: A GUIDE TO ITS WONDERS.

By J. W. DOUGLAS,

Secretary to the Entomological Society of London.

London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857,
will be published, No. 53 (the first number of a new volume) of

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Guided by the experience of the previous winter, it has been determined this season to bring out a winter volume of the 'Intelligencer,' which will terminate at the end of March.

Those who make any discoveries or captures of importance are requested to communicate at once with the Editor (Mr. H. T. Staintou).

Those who wish the 'Intelligencer' forwarded by post are requested to transmit 4s. 6d. in postage stamps to E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, N.E., on or before the 30th of September, 1857.

Will be published every Saturday, by E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, and by W. Kent and Co., 51, 52, Paternoster Row; and may be had of all Booksellers and News-men.

"PUPA DIGGING."—Under this title is reprinted, at the low price of TWOPENCE, the Rev. Mr. Greene's truly useful paper on this subject. Entomologists requiring it will please send two penny postage stamps for each copy, and one penny stamp additional for postage. The penny for postage will be sufficient, however large the number of copies ordered.

None will be sent out without prepayment.

London: Edward Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, N.E.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday, September 5, 1857.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 50.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*

YOUNG BARNES.

You may easily fancy that for a few years this eminent individual contrived to drive a very thriving trade; he kept a regular diary of all the good things anybody had taken, and then, if he failed to succeed in his first attempt at obtaining "a *fine* specimen of *Alni*," he remembered when and where it was taken, and when the next season came round he would write to remind the unfortunate captor that his (Barnes') collection was still ungraced by the presenee of *Alni*, and that a specimen would be very acceptable; he would then enlarge upon the good things he expected shortly to meet with himself, of course leaving it to be *inferred* that he should have duplicates of all these things to give in exchange for the much-coveted *Alni*.

Of course he succeeded in the end; it is almost impossible to fail of success, if to intense desire to obtain a thing you add a great amount of perseverance, a fair amount of cleverness, and a total unconsciousness where right ends and wrong begins. Sometimes young Barnes stumbled against people from whom he got nothing but rebuffs, but the majority of his correspondents were not of this class, and so, on the whole, he was well satisfied with his success, and saw no

reason to regret the career he had chalked out for himself.

Oh! he was a clever fellow was that young Barnes!

* * * * *

Years have passed away. Barnes is no longer *young*. His entomological career came abruptly to a close; some very strange rumours were current of his doings, and so much did these get bruited abroad that gradually his correspondents ceased to answer his letters, and the corresponding mode of adding to his collection no longer brought its usual accession of treasures. In a short time he had no correspondents; the growing-up race of schoolboys being generally cautioned by their elder brothers or uncles "not to correspond with Barnes." His collection then only increased by his own exertions: he strove hard all one summer in pursuit of a new fen insect, without even seeing it, though he saw many captures of it by others announced. This completely sickened him, and from that time he lost all his love for the pursuit of insects; he never looked at his collection; the mites roamed unmolested over the once-treasured moths, obtained so remorselessly from their actual captors.

Latterly he had fallen into difficulties, and at length, unable to pay his rent, his goods were seized, his cabinet was

for sale: as it was advertised as "the very superior collection of a gentleman," many persons knew not what collection this was, and had little conception that one whom they had known long ago had "come to grief."

Subscribers are respectfully informed that the 'Intelligencer' cannot be posted to them unless their subscription, as fixed by Mr. Stainton, be prepaid. Each subscriber will please to consider the receipt of No. 53 an acknowledgment that his subscription has been received.

When more copies than one are posted to the same address one penny for postage only is required; thus, although one copy would cost twopence per week, twelve copies will only cost thirteen pence per week.

N.B. The 'Intelligencer' cannot, in any instance, be posted at the trade price.

EDWARD NEWMAN.

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 J. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row; James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Huekett, 3, East Road, City Road; at BRIGHTON of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane; at LEEDS of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road; at BIRMINGHAM, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street, and Thomas Wilson, 11, Ludgate Hill; at YORK, of Robert Gunter, 23, Stonegate.

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

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. O., LEEDS.—The list advertised. The larvæ must be kept out of doors, exposed to the air throughout the winter; we know not whether they are easily reared when young.

A. R., ASHFORD.—Your pupa is, judging from its long tongue-case, that of *Sphinx Convolvuli*.

H. G.—See Mr. Mcade's method of preserving spiders in the 'Zoologist' for 1852 (pp. 3676—3678). It is too long to extract here.

F. W. H., SKELTON.—We would not recommend the incipient of eleven to commence "exchanging" yet. At any rate, the list of captures, without enumerating which species are in duplicate, would only burden you with a troublesome correspondence.

CAPTAIN COX requests us to state that, having suffered a severe domestic calamity, he hopes entomologists will pardon his not replying at present to the numerous letters he has received in answer to his application for larvæ.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

How to make shift with cheap Apparatus.—I am only a beginner in Entomology, and was at first terrified by reading of the cabinets, nets, boxes, &c., that would be necessary; but I contrived to get over that difficulty in the following manner:—First of all, I got an old plate-rack, and, with a little paint, easily converted it into a receptacle for specimens, quite as useful, if not as elegant, as a mahogany cabinet. For the net I got a stick about four feet long and an old hoop, knocked off a "tumble-down" barrel: these I fitted together, and got my sister to sew on an old muslin window curtain. Now, though this looks remarkably like a pillow-case on the end of a stick, yet I very much question whether an expensive net would have taken more prisoners than it has. As to boxes and corks, any old cork, from a bottle or elsewhere, fitted into a match-box, serves the purpose very well. And in various other ways, if the beginner would keep his eyes open and think nothing useless, he would find that Entomology, far from being out of his reach, was at his finger's ends.—L. S.

Pupa Digging.—It may perhaps interest some of your readers to learn that, a few days ago, in an hour and a half's digging at the roots of some elms, I obtained forty-five pupæ; one was *S. Tiliæ*, others different *Agrotis* and *Teniocampæ*. I had the misfortune to cut in two another *S. Tiliæ*. Three days ago I obtained twelve more pupæ; yesterday seventeen. Well may you say, in the 'Song of the Moths,' "Dig, dig, dig!"—J. G. GREN-FELL, *Rugby*; *September 2*.

Capture of Deilephila Galii at Stowmarket.—My gardener brought me in this morning a specimen of *D. Galii*. He found it on the lawn, the grass of which he was mowing, between a bed of Verbenas and Petunias: it was rather

worn, but otherwise not injured.—C. R. BREE, *Stricklands, Stowmarket*; *Sept. 2*.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have taken this season duplicates of the following insects, should any one be in want of them:—

Thecla Rubi,
Argynnis Aglaia,
,, Euphrosyne,
,, Selene,
Ceropacha Flavicornis,
Hadena Glauca,
Cloantha Solidaginis,
Brepbos Parthenias.

I shall be glad if any one will help me with—

Pieris Cratægi,
Leucophasia Sinapis,
Colias Edusa,
Thecla (any except *Rubi*),
Polyommatus (any except *Alexis*),
Melitæa Artemis,
,, Athalia,
Vanessa Cardui,
Erebia Cassiope,
Panphila Comina,
,, Actæon,
Satyrus Davus.

I shall also be glad of any addition to my collection of moths.—EDWARD S. BONNEY, *Churchdale House, Rugeley*.

Grapta C-album.—Having a few duplicates of this insect, in fine condition, to exchange, I shall be glad of any of the following species:—

Colias Edusa,
Erebia Cassiope,
Limenitis Sibilla,
Nemeobius Lucina,
Thecla Rubi,
,, Betulæ,
Pieris Cratægi,
Cœnonympha Davus,
Apatura Iris,
Cynthia Cardui,
Melitæa Cinxia,
Polyommatus Ægon,
Thymele Alveolus.

—EDWARD MORTON, *Ripon*.

Hybrid Smerinthus Ocellatus and Populi bred.—I have succeeded this season in breeding the above insects; it is only nine weeks since the eggs begun to hatch, and last Thursday I had the pleasure of finding four beautiful specimens in my breeding-cage: since then six more have appeared, all perfect. I have only to add that Young Barnes shall not have one, whatever he offers.—THOMAS HAGUE, *Dog and Partridge Inn, Staleybridge; September 1.*

Another Scotch Colias Edusa.—I wrote to you last week informing you of my having taken *Colias Edusa*: I have to-day been so successful as to catch another specimen, a male, in good condition. On the forenoon of Wednesday the 26th, I saw—but, alas! only saw—and ran after another beautiful *Edusa*. My first capture was a comparatively simple affair, but to-day's "take" demonstrated to my mind, in the most lucid manner, the truth of your words that *Edusa* is exceedingly "swift on the wing." I was standing, net in hand, on an embankment, on one side of which is a field of turnips and potatoes, listlessly gazing upon the "whites" and "walls" as they pursued their vagarious flight, when suddenly my latent energies were fully aroused—*Edusa* flitted by. Not a second did I delay, but, jumping down from the embankment, and regardless of future actions for trespass or damages attendant upon a destruction of agricultural produce, I rushed straight into the midst of the turnips in pursuit of my beautiful Golden-wing. Here, there—backwards, forwards and round-about—we ran; now trampling down turnips, and again rushing, pell-mell, through the potatoes. The exercise was getting rather too violent, and I felt that, if the chase was not speedily ended, my breathing apparatus (rather out of order, by the way) would refuse to work. I had made two false "hits," and my game was beginning to grow wild, when, luckily for me, after a

hard run of about five minutes, my prey took to earth. The opportunity was not lost, and in a minute more *C. Edusa* was consigned to my collecting-box, anon to take a place among my choicest treasures.—WILLIAM S. THORBURN, *Southernness, by Dumfries; August 31.*

Deilephila Galii.—Yesterday evening I caught a fine specimen of this insect in our garden over some Verbenas: it was a female. This year I got a fine specimen of *Colias Hyale*, which was caught by a friend.—J. R. GRIFFITH, *Brighton College; September 3.*

Argynnis Lathonia.—A brother of mine took, three weeks since, on a chalky waste near Margate, a pair of *Argynnis Lathonia*, in good condition. There is no doubt about the insect.—J. W. A. EDWARDS, 69, *Camden Road Villas; September 3.*

Colias Edusa in Scotland.—A specimen of the Clouded Yellow (*Colias Edusa*) was captured a few days ago in Kirkmahoe; and on Tuesday seven were taken, and a good number more seen, near Glencaple Quay. As there is only one recorded capture of this favorite of entomologists in Scotland, we hope some of them may escape the ruthless net of the collector; and we may soon be able to look on it as one of our local species.—*Dumfries Herald; September 4.*

Deilephila Galii.—Since I wrote on Wednesday I have obtained another *D. Galii* in this neighbourhood. I was returning home on Friday, the 4th inst., when I met a small boy with something folded in a cabbage-leaf, with which he had just been to my house. A glance disclosed a wing of *Galii*. I gave up all hope of getting anything but its effigy, when, upon being turned out, to my astonishment, I found a fine, perfect, unrubbed female specimen of this much-prized moth. Like my first specimen, it was found on the ground, but on the gravel walk of a gentleman's garden in the town. The night previous we had tor-

rents of rain. The only previously known locality for *D. Galii* in this county was, as stated in your 'Manual,' at Felixstowe, where the larva was found by Professor Henslow some years ago.—C. R. BREE, *Stricklands, Stowmarket; September 4.*

Vanessa Antiopa.—Your correspondent Mr. Guise is in error, as to the Eastern Counties being omitted among the localities for this butterfly. During the last ten years the following have been taken in this neighbourhood:—Two at Stowmarket; one at Needham Market; one at Hitcham by Professor Henslow; one at Elmswell (in my collection); one at Erwaston, near Ipswich (in my brother's collection); and he will find "St." in the 'Manual.'—IBID.

Appendages to the Proboscis of Anthrocera Trifolii.—I would suggest that Mr. Barrett's so-called Fungi are portions of the anthers of flowers among which the *Trifolii's* tongues have been revelling.—IBID.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have this season bred a number of specimens of *S. Pavonia-minor*, *T. Cratægi* and *A. Myrtilli*, which I should be happy to exchange for good specimens of any of the following:—*C. Hyale*, *A. Cratægi*, *L. Sibilla*, *M. Cinxia*, *P. Arion*, *P. Adonis*, *S. Tilia*, *S. Ligustri*, *A. Villica*, *C. Promissa* and *C. Sponsa*. Boxes must be sent, and will be returned with the insects in exchange. I have also a quantity of *S. Pavonia-minor* in pupa, which I shall be happy to exchange with any person who may be in want of it.—T. MELDRUM, *Millgate, Ripon, Yorkshire; Sept. 3.*

Fungus on the Proboscis of Anthrocera Trifolii.—Seeing in the 'Intelligencer' of last week (p. 182), that Mr. Barrett has found a curious Fungus (?) on the proboscis of *Anthrocera Trifolii*, I should very much like to examine a specimen of it. Having been working at the British Fungi for several years, I feel very much interested about it, and I will make the results of my examination

known through the medium of the 'Intelligencer,' if Mr. Barrett will kindly favour me with a specimen of the insect thus affected.—E. PARFITT, 4, *Weirfield Place, St. Leonard's, Exeter; Sept. 6.*

Captures near Ashford.—I have lately caught

Cynthia Cardui (2),

Thecla Betulæ (12),

Colias Hyale (4),

„ *Edusa* (6),

and have found thirty larvæ of *Chærocampa Elpenor*.—A. RUSSELL, *Ashford, Kent; September 4.*

Lyonetia Prunifoliella on Birch.—Mines similar to those made by this insect in sloe leaves occur also on birch, rather sparingly. I have bred two specimens of the perfect insect.—PROFESSOR FREY, *Zurich; September 2.*

Butalis Noricella.—In June I obtained from the Engadine some tips of *Epilobium angustifolium*, which were spun together by a very lively dark grey, yellow-striped larva: in July and August these produced three specimens of *B. Noricella*.—IBID.

Tischeria gaunacella.—Last week I received from Herr Hoffman, of Ratisbon, larvæ of this species. It is surely very likely to occur in this country. It mines the leaves of the sloe, and the young mines are very similar to the young mines of *T. marginæa* on the bramble leaves, but the mines of *T. gaunacella*, when the larvæ are nearly full-fed, contort the sloe leaves considerably, causing the edges to turn upwards.—H. T. STAINTON; *September 8.*

Doings in the West.—During our recent stay at Ilfracombe we accidentally discovered that moths have a great penchant for the flowers of the common heath, which grows very abundantly on the side of Hillsborough facing the channel. Here the cliff is almost perpendicular, and rises to a considerable elevation. One evening, while scrambling up the hill-side, we found the moths sitting

on the flowers, as much intoxicated as if they had been partaking of some artfully prepared sugar, spread for them by an active entomologist. Common things were there in abundance: we boxed fine specimens of

Toxocampa Pastinum,
Apamea Unanimis,
Mecyna Asinalis,
Stenopteryx hybridalis,
Harpalyce Achatinaria,
 „ *Immanaria*,
 „ *Russaria*,
Triphosa Dubitaria, &c.

Unfortunately the darkness soon prevented our making any further captures, as we had no lanterns with us: and, as we left Ilfracombe the next day, we were unable to visit the place better provided for execution. We might probably have stumbled across some good species upon the flowers. A few days ago my brother and I went to Braunton Burrows to have a search for the larvæ of *D. Euphorbiæ*. We found their food-plant (*Euphorbia Paralias*) in great abundance, but we examined acre after acre of it without any success. We saw no traces whatever which might serve to indicate that the larvæ we so eagerly coveted had been making ravages among the spurge. No frass,—no trails over the sand around the plants,—were to be seen, and at last, finding the sun upon our backs rather uncomfortably warm, we gave up our search for the time being, and took to our nets. Among the wild peppermint, &c., we took

Cynthia Cardui,
Agrotis Aquilina,
Aspilates gilvaria,
Scopula ferrugalis,

and found the larvæ of *M. stellatarum* on *Galium verum*. The first fine day this week we intend making another examination of a different part of the Burrows for *Euphorbiæ*, and for *Argymnis*

Lathonia, as it seems to be “turning up,” from what we read in last week’s ‘Intelligencer,’ especially as we have heard of a fine pair of this rare and beautiful Fritillary having been taken on the Burrows last year. Should we meet with any success, the ‘Intelligencer’ shall at once know of it.—MURRAY A. MATHEWS, *Raleigh, near Barnstaple*; *September 7*.

Colias Hyale.—I had the good fortune to capture a female specimen of this insect on the 2nd inst. I have also taken upwards of two dozen specimens of *Colias Edusa* of both sexes, of which species I have some duplicates.—C. ROGERS, 11, *St. Andrew's Street, Plymouth*; *September 5*.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A specimen has occurred in Susscx: particulars next week.—H. T. STAINTON; *Sept. 9*.

Vanessa Antiopa at Bolton.—On the 6th of September a brother entomologist, William Hunter, had the good fortune to take a fine male specimen of *Vanessa Antiopa*, which is now in my possession: he saw one more, but, the sun getting behind a cloud, it had vanished before he got near it.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, 1, *Coronation Square, Great Bolton, Lancashire*; *September 7*.

Noctua Depuncta.—We shall be happy to exchange specimens of this for other insects. We are in want of the Swallow-tail butterfly, the Emperor, &c.—JOHN LATTIMER, *Cabinet Maker, of Corporation Road, Carlisle*; and JAMES MERIN, *Gingham Warper, of Port Road, Carlisle*; *September 7*.

ORTHOPTERA.

Locust in Yorkshire.—I got a specimen on Saturday last of the European locust (*Gryllus migratorius*); it was taken near Malton, in Yorkshire, last Thursday: it measured 2½ inches in length, and 4½ inches in expanse of wing.—JONATHAN ORDE, 6, *East Street, Darlington*; *September 1*.

COLEOPTERA.

WE drew attention, in our last notice, to the principle of *setting traps for our prey*; a system which we believe is too much overlooked by the generality of our collectors, who are content to examine the various attractive substances just when they chance to fall in with them, during their rambles, without ever taking the trouble to *convey* them to their respective scenes of operation. We would therefore urge those entomologists who are desirous of adding to their Necrophagous and other stores, and to whom an unlimited amount of bones and dead rats are usually accessible, not to neglect so practical a mode of securing this important end.

There are other methods, however, by which we may obtain an abundant supply of "game;" and which involve a somewhat similar principle, though our *modus operandi* be different, and the creatures enticed for the most part of another kind. Such, for instance, is the plan (which we should do well to adopt) of occasionally heaping together small quantities of weeds and grass in profitable looking places, and leaving them there to decay; for beneath such refuse numerous beetles are accustomed to hide, and many species may be thus allured which we might search for in vain, either under stones or with the sweeping-net. Hosts of the *Godephaga* and *Staphylinidæ* secrete themselves under vegetable *detritus*; and the *Atomariæ* also, and the *Trichopterygia*, abound in the same situations.

Hot-beds too (particularly when recently constructed) are eminently prolific in many of the smaller tribes; and if flat tiles, or pieces of wood, be placed lightly upon them (*outside* the frames), and be carefully inverted once or twice a day, the number of minute Coleoptera which may be obtained is often pro-

digious. Many of the *Monotomæ* and *Pselaphidæ* (as, for instance, the *M. picipes* and *angusticollis*, of the former, and the *Euplectus Karstenii* and *signatus*, of the latter) we seldom meet with except in such spots; and the little *Acritus minutus* is at times, also, extremely abundant. The *Cercyon centrimaculatum*, *Tachinus Silphoides* and *Oxytelus sculptus* (not to mention the Forficulideous *Labia minor*) are frequently very common about hot-beds; as are also certain of the *Cryptophagi* and *Lithocharides*, the *Lathridius ruficollis*, the diminutive *Trogophlæus pusillus*, and one or two *Anthici*. The *Ptiliadæ*, again, may be said almost to attain their maximum in such situations; for we may sometimes observe two or three species of *Trichopteryx* and *Ptinidium* under a single stone or tile,—though, on account of their almost microscopic dimensions, they require closely looking for.

We strongly recommend our readers, therefore, to examine the hot-beds whenever they have an opportunity of doing so. Where the surfaces of them (as sometimes happens) are entirely occupied, so that there is no space for laying down pieces of wood, or the other substances outside the frames, we must make the best of our misfortunes and put them *within*; though, since the great heat is somewhat too severe for ordinary Coleoptera, it is desirable to *leave the glasses open*, especially at night [never mind about killing the melons, if only they do not belong to us, or to any of our immediate friends], in order to subdue the temperature and adapt it to the requirements of beetle-life. By conscientiously doing this, day by day, it is quite remarkable to what an extent our collections (in the minuter departments at any rate) may be augmented.

We might detail other methods of enticing our prey, but space will not permit us to do so now. Many similar modes, however, will at once suggest

themselves to the practical collector, who will readily concede to us the fact, that however prolific a district may be by nature, we shall never fully realize this until we have employed art and artifice for ascertaining its productiveness.

TRANSFORMATIONS OF INSECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—In reference to this subject, mentioned in your last number, I wish to call the attention of your readers to the following observations, which appeared in the 'Zoologist' ten years ago:—

"The larvæ of *Stylops*, on their first entrance into life, are excessively minute; they possess a general resemblance in form to the well-known *Lepisma saccharina*, being stoutest shortly behind the head, and tapering gradually to the posterior extremity; * * * * * the pro-, meso- and metathorax are each furnished with a pair of moderately long legs."

"It soon undergoes an important transformation; * * * * * with its first skin it sheds also its legs, and becomes perfectly, or at least apparently, apod."

"*Sitaris humeralis*. The fœtal larva of this beetle is extremely minute, active and hexapod; its general figure resembles that of *Lepisma saccharina*, but it is somewhat more flattened; * * * * * after its metamorphosis it appears as a white, obese, fleshy, apod maggot."

The above will be found at pp. 1794 to 1800 of the 'Zoologist,' with several other instances of what Mr. Newman calls *fœtal* larvæ.

J. A. W.

Now ready, price 4d.,

A LIST OF BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA. PART I.

Printed on one side only for labelling Cabinets.

Arranged as in the 'MANUAL OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.' By H. T. STANTON.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 51.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

SPIDERS.

At this season of the year none can turn out in the country, on a dewy morning, without being reminded very forcibly of the existence of spiders. Hedges, grass, trees, posts are all tenanted more or less thickly with spiders; and even if we don't take the trouble to look for them, spiders' threads will catch on the bridge of our nose, or tickle our forehead, and so try our patience.

Where do they all come from? what are they all doing? and how is so great a multitude to be fed? For surely if all these myriads of blood-suckers can obtain a *quantum sufficit*, it need be no mystery how to feed even the population of China.

We presume it must have been the Arachnoidal state of the atmosphere which has lately led several of our correspondents to inquire — "How are spiders preserved?" — "Whose is a good book on the subject?"

In 1852 Mr. Meade, writing in the 'Zoologist,' remarks, "Among the many interesting observations on various animals given in the 'Zoologist,' few are to be found concerning the Arachnida, or spiders. The reader neither meets with critical remarks on their genera and species, notices of the capture of rare specimens, nor, with a few exceptions,

any observations on their habits and economy. This neglect cannot be ascribed to their being deficient in interest, as the spiders must be classed among our most ingenious and sagacious animals; but it shows that very little attention is bestowed upon them by British naturalists. There may be several reasons for this neglect, and, among others, the great difficulty attending the determination of species may be mentioned, arising from the close resemblance between allied species, and the want of good books on the subject; but the chief reason I believe to be the difficulty of preserving specimens."

Mr. Meade remarks, "the only systematic work that attempts to give a complete description of the species of the Arachnida is Walckenacr's 'Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Aptères;' but this does not comprise more than about two-thirds of the already-named British species, accounts of which, from the pen of Mr. Blackwall, will be found in the 'Transactions of the Linnean Society,' in his 'Researches on Zoology,' and scattered through different scientific periodicals."

Mr. Meade's recipe for preserving spiders is "enclose the specimens in small glass bottle tubes, made of thin glass tubing, each about an inch and a half long, with a flat bottom, which prevents them from breaking easily when

standing on end, and with a small lip all round the upper edge, which enables them to be closely corked. After the spider has been killed by immersion in spirits of wine, place it in the tube, and fill this with rectified spirits, and cork it closely with a small soft cork. The smaller specimens preserve their form best in a mixture of three parts alcohol and one of water."

The nests in which spiders deposit their eggs are often of very singular construction, and frequently act as puzzles to the uninitiated. During the present season some curious little white paper-like cases were found on oaks at Killerton, near Exeter, and sent to us for identification, and we consulted the living celebrities of spider-literature about them; the insect and its nest were both new to Mr. Meade, though Mr. Blackwall recognized the insect as his *Theridion pallens*. Yet these were casually picked up as curiosities of insect architecture by one who was no professed entomologist.

Truly has Mr. Meade observed that "regarding the habits and economy of spiders a wide field yet remains unexplored, which will richly repay the inquiry."

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EDWARD NEWMAN.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E., in time to reach him by Wednesday in each week AT THE LATEST. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C., COLCHESTER.—Your larva is *Gelechia Hermannella*; it feeds on *Che-nopodium* and *Atriplex*. A whiter mine is made in the same leaves by the pretty larva of *G. naviferella*.

G. G., SLOUGH.—Pupæ of *Elpenor* must not be kept dry; naturally they occur in marshy places, which are rarely dry during the winter months at any rate.

W. H. L.—According to the printed lists, there are only the new species to be added in their proper places.

Erratum in last week's 'Intelligencer:' p. 190, line 12 from bottom, for JAMES MERIN, read JAMES MAIN.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Appendages to Heads of Insects.—At the Entomological Society we have several times had Lepidoptera with yellow appendages to their heads, and they were pronounced to be the anthers of flowers, in some instances of Orchidaceæ. There is little doubt that the green appendages mentioned by Mr. Barrett, at p. 182, are of the same nature.—J. W. DOUGLAS, *Lee*; September 5.

Appendages to Proboscis of A. Trifolii.—I have shown specimens of *A. Trifolii* with the supposed Fungi on the trunk to Mr. Douglas, who tells me that they are the anthers of flowers fixed to the trunk; therefore Mr. Bree's suggestion is correct.—C. G. BARRETT; Sept. 14.

Thecla Betulæ.—I have still a few of this insect to spare, in good condition, and am anxious, before going abroad, to fill up the three gaps which exist among my Rhopalocera; they are *P. Acis* and *Arion* and *T. Pruni*, and I should be

very happy to hear from any one who would wish to exchange those insects for *T. Betulæ*. I have also several indifferently specimens, which may serve as representatives to a beginner until fortune favours him, and I shall be most happy to help any such, if it were only as an indirect return for the kindness I have so often met with from successful collectors in former years.—W. D. СРОТЦН, *Bridgnorth*; September 7.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Having a few specimens of *Melitæa Cinxia*, *Tethea Subtusa* and *Ceropacha Flavicornis*, I shall feel happy to exchange them with any person who may have any of the following specimens to spare:—

Colias Edusa,
Thecla Quercus,
 „ *Pruni*,
Nemeobius Lucina,
Argynnis Aglaia,
Vanessa Polychloros,
Steropes Paniscus,
Polyommatus Acis,
Apatura Iris.

—J. LINTON, *Mount Trafford, Eccles, Manchester*; September 7.

Captures near Colchester.—As early as the 4th of August my brother captured a *Colias Hyale*, and from that date to the present we have taken twenty-four others. Mr. Harrington has also taken twelve, and other collectors have, I believe, been nearly as fortunate. *Colias Edusa* is comparatively rare here; I do not think I have heard of the capture of more than a dozen specimens, half of which fell to our lot. My brother has also succeeded in capturing another specimen of *A. Lathonia*, but, I am sorry to add, in a very dilapidated condition. The larva of *Acherontia Atropos* appears to be by no means uncommon in this neighbourhood, several instances of its occurrence having reached me: the other day a fine healthy pupa was brought me, having been found by a boy whilst digging up potatoes; he said he had previously found three others,

but, not thinking them of any value, run his fork through them; his curiosity being excited, however, at finding the fourth, he showed it to his master, who kindly sent it to me. I have ordered the 'Intelligencer,' and shall be happy to use every endeavour to get it more generally known, which I feel sure is the only thing required to ensure a large increase of subscribers.—W. H. HARWOOD, *St. Peter's Street, Colchester.*

Captures at Chichester.—On Monday, September 6th, I went to a clover field by the sea-side, about two miles from here, in search of *Edusa* or *Hyale*. I could not obtain the latter (I suppose it is too late), but captured six males of *Edusa* (some rather worn) and one fine female,—the beautiful white variety figured in Westwood. Was it not supposed to be confined to the neighbourhood of Dover? [No.] *Acrida Viridissima* rose from the clover, looking, at first sight, like a bird, but escaped me; two others have been taken near here lately, which I have seen alive.—WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER, *Chichester; Sept. 7.*

Thecla Betulæ at Darenth Wood.—Yesterday, at Darenth Wood, I captured a pair of *Thecla Betulæ*, and saw several others, but was unable to catch them. A friend took a female specimen of *Colias Hyale* near the wood. Whilst riding in the train this morning I noticed a pair of *C. Edusa* on the railway bank at Blackheath.—E. G. BALDWIN, *Albany House, Baronsburij Park; September 7.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A specimen of this insect was brought to me on Saturday; it was taken on some damp linen, which had been hanging out late: a similar occurrence happened last year. Query, might not wet linen be made a means of capture?—J. J. REEVE, *Newhaven, Sussex; September 7.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A female specimen was taken here on the 10th instant.—F. P. JOHNSON, *Woodlands, Sidmouth, Devon; September 12.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A fine specimen was taken a few days since in this village; it perched on a woman's shoulder, as she was taking in her washed clothes, and, half frightened by the "great thing," she ruthlessly seized it by the wings, and forever destroyed its beauty.—H. D'ORVILLE, *Alphington, near Exeter; Sept. 14.*

Duplicate Pupæ.—I have several fine reared pupæ of *S. Ligustri*, which I should be glad to exchange for those of *S. Pavonia-minor*.—FRANCIS LATCHMORE, 75, *High Street, Strood, Kent; September 8.*

Captures near Brighton.—Since I last wrote I have taken several *Hyale* and a number of *Edusa*, which last is now abundant here. Among them I have captured a very fine specimen of the pale variety of the female *Edusa*, and a beautiful insect it is, the pale ground-colour and spots contrasting finely with the intensely black hind-margin. The last *Hyale* I saw consisted of a male and female, which I found in a lucerne field near the railway between Hove and Shoreham, on August 31st. I suspect that this wet weather has quite finished them, and has doubtless put a stop to *Edusa's* dancing for a time. At Lewes, on August 29th, *Gnophos pullaria* was not uncommon, and *Hipparchia Semele* was abundant. I may as well mention that I have no good duplicates, as it may save some people the trouble of writing for them. At Worthing, on the 4th inst., I found, crawling on the bare gravel of the public Esplanade, a hairy, orange larva, which instantly reminded of the larva of *Silpnotia Salicis*; I therefore concluded it was *Diphthera Orion*, and boxed it forthwith, lest it should be sent to the land of shades by the pressure of some seaman's enormous boot or a delicate buff slipper: having neglected to remove it from my collecting-box that evening, I found the next morning that it had constructed a neat orange cocoon, into which it had

twisted its long tufts of orange hair and innumerable little particles of cork.—
 ROLAND TRIMEN, 34, *Montpelier Road, Brighton*; September 9.

Acronycta Alni.—On the 16th of August, one of my sisters was so fortunate as to find a fine larva of *A. Alni*; it had dropped off a tree situated in our garden, but whether from a lime or a poplar we were at first unable to ascertain, in consequence of those trees overhanging each other. However, after a little inducement, it ate some young leaves of the former, and I am happy to say changed into the pupa state about the 26th of the same month. I have not communicated this circumstance to you before, simply because Young Barnes was then at large, but now that he has retired from our ranks I am a little bolder, and tell you of it with less apprehension, although I am still fearful, on account of my not knowing if Mr. Barnes has or has not left any successor to follow in his path.—ROBERT ANDERSON, *Coney Street, York*; September 11.

Papilio Machaon in Sussex.—A specimen of this butterfly occurred this week near Balcombe Tunnel on the London and Brighton Railway; it was captured by a man working near the tunnel, with his cap, and of course spoiled. As I have never heard of it being captured before in this part of the county, I thought it might prove interesting to your readers.—ELI T. SILVESTER, *Pound Hill, Worth, Sussex*.

Scopula ferrugalis.—Having taken more of this species than I require, on Braunton Burrows, I shall be glad to exchange it with anybody for *Botys flavalis*.—MURRAY A. MATHEWS, *Raleigh, near Barnstaple*; September 14.

Hybrid Smerinthus Ocellatus and Populi.—I have been inundated with letters this week respecting my hybrid *Ocellatus* and *Populi*, and, with your kind permission, I will answer them all at once. I am much obliged for the kind

offers of many very rare insects from different quarters, and I will make them go as far as I can, but I cannot oblige a tenth part: those who cannot have one now must wait with patience until next spring, when I hope to have more. Some want to know what they are like: all I can say is that they are very beautiful, and very curious, having all the markings and all the colours of both species on one; some have the marking of *Ocellatus* on one wing and *Populi* on the other; some have *Populi* bodies; some have *Ocellatus* bodies and wings *vice versa*; in fact, they are a funny lot.—THOMAS HAGUE, *Dog and Partridge Inn, Stalcybridge*.

ARACHNIDA.

Offer of Specimens.—In my entomological excursions on to the moss, at this time of the year, I find the ditches swarming with spiders of all kinds and colours, from the most beautiful chestnut-brown to the lightest cream-colour, and ornamented in the greatest variety with dots and lines; in size from that of a pea up to that of a walnut. Should any gentleman who enriches his cabinet with these beautiful creatures be desirous of specimens, I will cheerfully undertake to forward the same on receipt of boxes and return postage.—R. TYRER, jun., *Row Lane, Southport*; September 8.

ORTHOPTERA.

Locust at Huddersfield.—I had scarcely read Mr. C. R. Bree's communication in last week's 'Intelligencer,' when I was summoned to see an extraordinary insect which had been captured on the grass plot before our Infirmary. On examination it proved to be a locust (*Gryllus migratorius*), still very lively, although having been repeatedly dosed with chloroform. Only a week before, some boys had shown me another: they said theirs had come from Africa in a bale of wool;

it ate grass voraciously.—D. E. BROWN, *Queen Street, Huddersfield; Sept. 2.*

Locusts in Sussex.—Three locusts were brought to me to-day.—J. J. REEVE, *Newhaven, Sussex; September 7.*

Gryllus migratorius.—A fine specimen of this hitherto rare British insect was found, on the 2nd of September, by a woman, near Walton Heath, and is now in my possession.—D. WATNEY, *Box Hill, Dorking; September 9.*

Gryllus migratorius.—A specimen of this insect (the European locust) was taken by my sister in her garden, on Sunday, the 23rd of August last: it is still alive, and measures about two inches and a half in length and nearly five inches in expanse of wing. I believe several other locusts have been taken in Yorkshire during the present summer.—EDWARD MORTON, *Ripon; Sept. 10.*

Locust in Yorkshire.—I have just seen a fine specimen of *Gryllus migratorius*, taken in a garden near this city. The lady who found it keeps it in a glass case, feeding on the leaves of red beech, on which it appears to thrive.—J. HASLEDINE TUTIN, *Surgeon, Ripon; Sept. 10.*

COLEOPTERA.

A Black Beetle and the Cockroach.—In three houses at Chelsea, where the somewhat local *Sphodrus leucophthalmus* has its abode, cockroaches occur, but "few and far between" are their appearances. In another house *Blatta orientalis* may be very freely collected indeed, but the occupier (although an entomologist) cannot find a *Sphodrus*. Now may not this real "black beetle" prove a very "old bogie" to the juvenile larva of the Orthopterous usurper of its popular name, and be a check on their increase? Of the larva of *Sphodrus* I cannot speak, but that the elegantly shaped beetle itself is carnivorous any one may perceive by placing one under a tumbler with a shred of meat. Acting under this view, I try to teach the inmates to look before they

smash,—nothing but the fact of a Coleopterist being very much in want of the insect tempting me to destroy it. Perhaps some of your readers may be induced to publish their experience in "black beetle" life, and throw some light on a rather dark subject.—W. RYLAND, *27, Manor Street, Chelsea; Sept. 7.*

Zabrus piger.—In the 'Intelligencer' of last year I recorded the capture of this insect at Box Hill, and I have now the pleasure of informing you that, while walking in the town of Ashford on Saturday last, I captured a fine and perfect specimen. Surely were this insect more sought after it would be frequently captured, for the two I have taken were found accidentally, while walking on the high road, and musing on other, but not more pleasing, subjects than Natural History.—D. WATNEY, *Box Hill, Dorking; September 9.*

Clytus arcuatus.—I have duplicates (set) of the above to spare, where required. I am in want of *Leptura quadrifasciata*, *Pachyta octomaculata*, or any *Saperda*, excepting the common one (*populnea*), or any local Coleoptera.—M. H. KNAPP, *21, Lampeter Street, Islington, N.; September 12.*

COLEOPTERA.

THE season is now on the wane, and in a very few weeks will have entirely passed away, at least for ordinary collectors, who do not adopt those more vigorous modes of research which would disentomb the Coleoptera from their very winter retreats, and would so (however unnaturally) convert "hoary Christmas" itself into a harvest-time. We repeat, therefore, that for mortals of common mould (and such alone we are addressing) our campaign may be said to be drawing rapidly to a close. Nevertheless, let us not jump to the conclusion that it is

actually over, for something may be done even yet.

Before the autumn fairly departs, there is usually a gathering of the insect tribes, as though to discuss, in Synod assembled, during the last gleams of genuine sunshine, their coming doom; and accordingly, after the early frosts have commenced to be felt, it generally happens that multitudes of Coleoptera come forth, for a few weeks, with renewed strength, determined to enjoy themselves, and to make the most of the little period that still remains. Numbers of them will now use their wings for the last time; but it would seem as though they had resolved to die merrily, for the slanting sunbeams are peopled with forms innumerable, which have come forth into the evening glow of calm September for a parting dance. Others, however, have been but lately born, and are destined to be just initiated into the luxuries of life before the iron hand of winter benumbs their rising energies, and tells them that they must hibernate till the spring.

Open fields, therefore, to which the sun's rays have sufficient access to absorb the heavy autumnal dews which are deposited during the night, are now excellent arenas for the sweeping-net; and, in fine afternoons, beetles may often be observed running up the grass in prodigious numbers, as though to escape from the confines of the damp earth, and to dry themselves in a more genial atmosphere; and thus, in such situations, both the air itself and the herbage beneath is frequently, on still, sunny evenings, alive with Coleoptera. The various species of *Leiodes* are, *par excellence*, to be met with under such circumstances, particularly in the northern counties and in Scotland; and even the large *L. cinnamomea*, which resides under ground, in truffles, often ascends to the surface, and may be captured amongst the rank vegetation. In marshy spots also many of the smaller *Philhyrida*, and other insects, are apt

to take flight, the *Ochthebii* and *Heteroceri* being often especially active; and the rushes in such places, therefore, should be carefully brushed.

A few species, moreover, are even normally, of post-autumnal habits; their number, however, is apparently very few. Such, for instance, is the *Phloiophilus Edwardsii*, which may be captured by sweeping beneath trees, both in shrubberies and woods. Small pools also, particularly in limestone districts, are sometimes alive with the *Hydradephaga* even in October, when the generality of the terrestrial insects have disappeared; and the water-net therefore may be usually kept in operation to a later period than its "brother of the land."

We would remind our Coleopterists, however, that they have other work to perform than simply to collect. Important as it is, at all times, to increase our stores (for we can do nothing without material to proceed with), we should remember that even "material" is only of real value in proportion as we can turn it to after-account, for the advancement of knowledge and the consequent benefit of Science. It is but little use that our summer captures have been superb, if they are to be shut up in a store-box during the winter, and no general deductions are to be drawn from them. Still less shall we have done our duty as conscientious naturalists, if they are to be treated as mere articles of commerce, and doled forth, one by one, under a system of "bargaining," from which a generous-minded man cannot but recoil. The domain of nature is the property of us all equally; and those whose labours have been successful therein will find it better policy to share their treasures unconditionally with their less fortunate brethren than to hide them away where they can be of no use either to themselves or any one else, and from whence they are only produced when a fair "offer" has been made for them. Those who give

liberally will assuredly, in the long run, as liberally receive; and those who desire to increase their knowledge, through the labours of others, must be prepared, in like manner, to *impart their own*.

LISTS of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, FOR EXCHANGE AMONG COLLECTORS.—Having a number of extra lists, I shall be glad to supply any Collector with them, at One Shilling per dozen, post paid. The arrangement is that of DOUBLEDAY, and all the new Species are added up to the end of 1856.—J. BAKER, 25, *Trumpington Street, Cambridge*.

FOREIGN WORKS ON ENTOMOLOGY.—I have copies of the following still on hand, should any of my readers want them:—

Frey's 'Tineen und Pterophoren der Schweiz.' Post free, 7s. 10d.

Fairmaire's 'Faune Entomologique Française.' Parts I., II. and III. Each Part, post free, 4s. 6d.

'Guide du Jeune Amateur de Coléoptères et de Lépidoptères.' Post free, 2s. 3d.

H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham;
Sept. 12.

PS. I have also some soiled copies of the 'Entomologist's Annual' for 1856. Post free for 1s. 8d. Postage stamps thankfully received in payment.

Price 2d.,

THE EDUCATIONAL
SHEET OF BUTTERFLIES,
(ADAPTED FOR SCHOOLS).

By H. T. STAINTON.

London: E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857, will be published, No. 53 (the first number of a new volume) of

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Guided by the experience of the previous winter, it has been determined this season to bring out a winter volume of the 'Intelligencer,' which will terminate at the end of March.

Those who make any discoveries or captures of importance are requested to communicate at once with the Editor (Mr. H. T. Stainton).

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Now ready, price 4d.,

A LIST OF BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA. PART I.

Printed on one side only for labelling Cabinets.

Arranged us in the 'MANUAL OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.'
By H. T. STAINTON.

London: John 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, September 19, 1857.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 52.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

PROGRESS.

IN the 'Intelligencer' of last year we had 154 contributors; this year we have 225. That in itself is a cheering sign; but many will be surprised to hear that, out of our 225 contributors, there are 90 whose names have not figured in either of the lists of entomologists in the 'Annual:' we may presume, then, of these 90, that it is *their first year*. But if we have 90 who have turned their attention to Entomology this year, swelling our list of contributors, how many new devotees must the Science have who have not favoured us with contributions? Many, we all know, are simply readers of papers, and do not contribute to them.

If this, too, is the rate of progress in the second year of our existence, what results may we not expect by the time we have attained our second *lustrum*?

The fact of the *fifth thousand* of the cheap edition of Kirby and Spence's 'Introduction to Entomology' having been advertised two months ago, may well help us to account for the vast spread of Entomology amongst the rising generation; it is evident that before long we shall be hearing of the "retreat of the Tenth Thousand."

But we should be glad to see more

leaders among the mob; the complaint of all the journals latterly has been that the last general election brought forward no new men of mark, that all the celebrities of the present Parliament existed already in the previous one; now, though we are not so sanguine as to expect that an entomologist, in his first year, should at once take the lead, and show himself as a shining light, still, when a series of years pass away and no fresh celebrities are developed, we feel it a great discouragement. The present leaders cannot last for ever; when they pass away, who is to take their places?

The 'Times' was facetious the other day on the necessary amount of bodily toughness necessary to a great man: however noble his intellect, if the body were not of a material sufficiently hardy, it must succumb to the wear and tear thrown upon it by the mind; hence it was observed that all our great statesmen had exceedingly tough constitutions, not that statesmanship toughened them, but that no one destitute of a first-rate constitution ever attained to a first place in the political arena, or, if he did, he dropped — worn out as soon as he arrived there. Do entomologists also require an unusually tough material?

"Orandum est, ut sit mens sana, in corpore sano."

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Mr. STAINTON will be "at home" on Wednesday, October 7th, at 6 P.M., as usual.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. W. K.—*Ægon* sometimes has some faint orange spots on the outer edge of fore wing.

J. S. inquires what is the name of the beetle of which the larva is now to be found in blackberries.

R. T.—No doubt *Charocampa Elenor*.

Many communications necessarily stand over till the next number.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Lyonetia Clérckella on Birch.—I have bred this insect from birch, and as I am not aware that you knew this fact previously, I fancy it may be interesting to you. At first I was in hopes of its being a new species.—JOHN SCOTT, *Southfield Villas, Middlesbro'-on-Tees*; Sept. 17.

Colias Edusa near Mansfield.—The other afternoon, whilst looking for *Atalanta*, I saw what I at first took to be *G. Rhamni*, but, thinking that it looked too dark, I followed it some distance, when it settled some dozen yards from me, and I then saw it was *C. Edusa*; however, I felt so flurried that I succeeded in missing it, and, before I could strike again, it was far over a plantation. This I think is the first specimen that has occurred here.—W. H. SMITH, *Mansfield*; September 17.

Colias Edusa near Barnstaple.—Our first *C. Edusa* was taken on the 12th inst., when we were shooting godwit by the river side. It was captured with my

straw hat, and sustained not the slightest injury from this rather unentomological mode of capture. It is the first specimen we ever saw in this neighbourhood.—M. A. MATHEWS, *Raleigh, near Barnstaple*; September 14.

Who wants Silkworms' Eggs?—Amongst their other entomological pursuits this season my children took a fancy to rear silkworms, having several white mulberry trees, and now they have eggs by the million. We had some trouble in getting eggs last year, and I thought it possible that if other young people were similarly circumstanced they might be glad to be easily supplied: by sending two postage stamps (one for the box and the other for return postage) my young people would be glad to be of service, and the number being unlimited (not like *P. Actæon*) we could answer any demand.—MRS. PAYNE, *Ivy Cottage, Chickereil, near Weymouth*; Sept. 14.

Colias Edusa at Largs in 1852.—As the most northern locality for *Edusa*, I beg to state that I took a fine male near Largs on September 12, 1852. Largs is in the same latitude as Glasgow. Several were taken about the same time near Ayr, of which I believe Mr. Duncan, of Monkton, can give the particulars.—T. CHAPMAN, *Glasgow*; September 14.

Butterflies wanted.—Can any one help me with *T. Pruni* or *P. Arion*? If any one should have them to spare, and will write to me before sending them, I shall feel greatly obliged.—ELI T. SILVESTER, *Pound Hill, Worth, Sussex*; Sept. 18.

Captures near Colchester.—I have the pleasure of informing you that my brother has had the good fortune to capture another beautiful specimen of *Lathonia*, making the fifth captured here this season. I have several duplicates of *C. Hyale* which I should be happy to exchange for the under-mentioned species:—

Aporia Cratægi,
Thecla Pruni,

Polyommatus, any except *Alexis*
and *Agestis*,
Argynnis Aglaia,
Chrysophanus Dispar,
Melitæa Artemis,
,, *Cinxia*,
Vanessa C-album,
Cænonympha Davus,
Pamphila Comma.

—W. H. HARWOOD, *St. Peter's, Colchester*; September 15.

COLEOPTERA.

Killing Curculionidæ.—In answer to Mr. Gloyne's inquiry in the 'Intelligencer' for the 5th, with regard to killing Coleoptera which would be spoiled by immersion in water, I beg to say that if he first places the insect in a dry glass bottle (chemical test-tubes are best), and, having corked it tight, puts the bottle partly into hot water, I think he will find the work completed without damage to the specimen. I adopt that plan for all the smaller Coleoptera.—WILLIAM ALLEN, *Western Terrace, The Park, Nottingham*; September 15.

Aquatic Coleoptera.—I have a few duplicates of the following species:—

Acilius fasciatus,
,, *sulcatus*,
Colymbetes fuscus,
,, *bistriatus*,
,, *exoletus*,
Ilybius fuliginosus.

I shall be happy to receive any of the less common species of *Dytiscidæ* or *Cerambycidæ*. Applicants had better forward boxes, as I have no supply.—JAMES E. SOMERVILLE, 328, *Renfrew Street, Glasgow*; September 15.

RING-NETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—Through the medium of your little periodical I beg to state, in answer

to the somewhat numerous suggestions and inquiries I have had respecting the subject of introducing a ring-net upon the same principle as my new clap-net, that I do not feel justified in going to any more expense in the matter at present. Nevertheless, I must thank the several entomologists who have given me suggestions on the subject, and at some future time I will see if they cannot be carried out to their entire satisfaction.—Yours truly,

J. B. STONE.

Lupin Street, Birmingham;
September 10.

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