to D. Phil. Sieber
with the best wishes of
John Scott

THE

ENTOMOLOGIST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

CONDUCTED BY

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"The aspect of external nature, as it presents itself in its generality to thoughtful contemplation, is that of unity in diversity, and of connection, resemblance, and order, among created things most dissimilar in their form—one fair harmonious whole. To seize this unity and this harmony, amid such an assemblage of objects and forces,—to embrace alike the discoveries of the earliest ages and those of our own time,—and to analyze the details of phænomena without sinking under their mass, are efforts of human reason in the path wherein it is given to man to press towards the full comprehension of nature, to unveil a portion of her secrets, and, by force of thought, to subject, so to speak, to his intellectual dominion, the rough materials which he collects by observation."

Alexander Von Humboldt.

LONDON:

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1865-6.

found *Cicindela campestris* and *Dendrophilus punctatus* in the above court-yard, and that Dr. Power last year took a specimen of *Anchomenus sexpunctatus* on the pavement opposite the Museum.—E. Waterhouse, British Museum, 6*th May*, 1865.

Ants'-nest beetles at Scarborough.—On the 28th April, I made my first essay at examining some nests of *Formica rufa*, which are plentiful in woods near this place, and soon found several species of their beetle-tenants, some of which were in abundance. I send a list of their names, thinking it may be of interest to some of the readers of "the Entomologist's Monthly Magazine," as showing the northern prevalence of our southern forms.

Thiasophila angulata. Dinarda Märkellii. Oxypoda formiceticola. Oxypoda hæmorrhoa. Homalota flavipes. Homalota anceps. Homalota parallela. Leptacinus formicetorum. Monotoma angusticollis.

I also met with other species which are not peculiarly ants'-nest beetles.—T. Wilkinson, 6, Cliff Bridge Terrace, Scarborough, *May* 12*th*, 1865.

Note on Thyamis dorsalis and Phloiophilus Edwardsi.—The former insect is now to be taken at the Burning Cliff, Weymouth; and the latter was out at Glanvilles Wootton, soon after Christmas last.—C. W. Dale, Glanvilles Wootton, *May*, 1865.

Re-occurrence of Bembidium Fockii.—On the 8th of this month I secured five specimens of this rarity. I regret that I can add nothing more to its history than that this is the third year of its occurrence in the same place, "beneath stones on the sands near South Shields."—Thomas John Bold, Long Benton, *May* 16*th*, 1865.

Singular habit of a Nova-Scotian Arachnidon.—Mr. Trimen's observations on "*the imitative habits of a spider at the Cape of Good Hope*" [vol. i., p. 52] reminded me of a very similar fact I had observed some years ago in Nova Scotia, whilst naturalizing in the neighbourhood of the Grand Lake.

One of the most common plants in that locality is the ox-eye (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), which grows profusely on railway banks and waste ground, and, from its abundance, proves very injurious to grass land.

Its flowers attract numbers of *Coleoptera*,—amongst others, that elegant Longicorn, *Leptura chrysocoma*. Whilst engaged searching for these, my attention was frequently drawn to the tangled remains of small flies, &c., attached by a web to the flower-centres; though by what means they came there was a mystery to me at that time.

However, one day, on looking into them more narrowly than usual, I detected a spider of a pure milky white colour, and slim elongated form, resting on one of the outer florets, which (of course?) it closely resembled, and so placed as nowhere to project beyond the margin. Here, then, was the solution of the enigma: the creature was doubtless lying in wait for any insect that might be attracted by the yellow discs.—Bernard Piffard.

Occurrence of the female imago of Cloëon under submerged stones.—In the course of a few days after the middle of April, I chanced to meet with three or

four of the female imago of *Clöeon Rhodani*, under stones which were lying partially exposed in a stream near Cambridge. When lifted up into the air, they crawled down again to the surface; and those which were closely observed, after feeling about with their fore-legs, voluntarily entered the water.—A. E. Eaton, Little Bridy, Dorset.

[The above observation by Mr. Eaton is most valuable and interesting. The presence of females only, under the stones, points significantly to the reason which induced them to seek such a position.—R. McLachlan.]

Capture of Xylina conspicillaris near Worcester.—On the 7th inst., I took a very good specimen of this insect, at rest on a small oak, in a wood near here.

I took a specimen in the same wood some years ago; and I noticed then, as now, that the moth prefers resting on a part of the tree where the bark has been removed, probably because it is of the same colour as itself.—Rev. E. Horton, Lower Wick, *May 9th*, 1865.

New locality for Depressaria rhodochrella.—This species (as well as several others of the same genus), has been found at the Land's End, by beating stacks of heath turf put up to dry.—C. W. Dale, Glanvilles Wootton, *2nd May*, 1865.

Remarks on leaf-rolling.—In "*Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology*," in allusion to the power possessed by certain larvæ of drawing together leaves or portions of leaves, the following passage occurs:—"The little caterpillar first fixes "a series of silken cables from one side of the leaf to the other. She next pulls at "these cables with her feet, and when she has forced the sides to approach, she "fastens them together with shorter threads of silk." (vol. i., page 454.)

Now, from what I have observed, there appears to me to be another reason for the approximation of the portions of leaves spun together, namely, the *contractile power of the recently spun web itself*, which certainly shrinks very considerably in a short space of time; and this must be of (at any rate) great assistance to the leaf-rolling larva.

That this contractility does exist, can be made evident by the following experiment:—Having attached a small piece of paper to one extremity of a newly spun thread a few inches in length, suspend it by fixing the other end of the thread to a firm object, and mark off the exact position of the lower end of the piece of paper. After a short time, it will be found that the paper has been raised, in a very appreciable degree, above the mark at which its original position had been indicated.—Bernard Piffard.

Note on the ovipositing of Boarmia cinctaria.—Having again reared this species from the egg, I supplied the impregnated females with the catkins of sallow for their nourishment, and common heath (*Calluna vulgaris*) and the bark of willow for the reception of their eggs; the eggs, however, were deposited most freely, and almost exclusively, in the sallow catkins. Perhaps this may serve as a hint to some of your readers.—George Gibson, 55, Chalk Farm Road, *May*, 1865.

Offer of larvæ of Clostera anachorcta.—Should any Entomologist still be in want of this species I shall be most happy to supply him with larvæ.—*Id.*