since trying them I have used no other. — (Rev.) W. Claxton; Navestock Vicarage, Romford.

Early Stages of Limenitis sibylla.—On August 15th last, in the New Forest, a search was made on the honeysuckle for the eggs of the "white admiral" butterfly. It was not difficult to find them near the margin of the leaf, but it was a week or two too late—all found were empty. A number of little larvae were seen, some of which were probably a fortnight old, and by their size were nearly ready to go into hibernation. They feed from the tip of the leaf downwards, leaving the midrib, on which some were resting. Usually a bit of the leaf left uneaten had curled up and turned brown, reminding one of the appearance of the hyberaumium. It almost looked as if this had been brought about by the foresight of the little brown larvae as a means of protection!—W. J. Lucas.

Gnaphos obscuraria at rest.—On July 30th last a visit was made to a locality of this insect near Brockenhurst, in order to obtain photographs of it in its resting position. Several were found, but only by disturbing them—not one was discovered in situ. They were resting on the grey or brown soil above the sand on the sides of a small pit. When after being disturbed they were watched down again, they usually almost defied detection. Often they hid away in a small chink, but their colouring is so protective that this hiding away seemed scarcely necessary.—W. J. Lucas.

Potamanthus luticus.—One female specimen of this mayfly, little known as British, was taken at the River Itchen, near Eastleigh, on August 14th, 1906. Records for it are chiefly from Weybridge. A characteristic feature is the process or lobe on each side of the ninth abdominal segment. I have to thank Mr. C. A. Briggs for identifying the specimen.—W. J. Lucas.

Resting Habit of Satyris semele.—Early in the morning of July 30th last I noticed one of these butterflies settle two or three times in the bright sunshine on a sandy track in the New Forest. It adjusted itself somewhat after settling, but not so that the shadow thrown was a line. In fact, it seemed purposely to arrange itself so that a broad shadow was produced. This, however, did not seem to make it more conspicuous, for other objects threw shadows. The last time it lay with its wings nearly flat on the sand, when of course there was practically no shadow.—W. J. Lucas.

Cleaning, Relaxing, and Resetting Lepidoptera.—First remove the data-labels. Should an insect be dull or dusty, brush the wings lightly with a piece of cotton-wool; I prefer cotton-wool to a camel-hair brush. Brush from the base of the wings outwards; then brush the body from the thorax downwards. Not a scale will be disturbed, and the appearance of the insect will be much improved. If the insect be a clearwing, immerse it wholly in benzine, chloroform, or benzoline for a week or a fortnight after brushing. Greasy bodies of other species should be broken off close to the thorax, and steeped in benzine, &c., as above. Refix the bodies with shellac dissolved in spirits of wine; add a little Stephens's liquid gum, and stir it up well. Pointed forceps,
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