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“Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, in all line of order.”

(Troilus and Cressida, Act i., Scene iii.)

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the force of circumstances, and attach their cocoons either to the jar, or on one of the leaves.

The cocoon, however, so formed, is very different indeed from that constructed by the larva when at liberty to follow the promptings of nature.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ON A NEW SPECIES BELONGING TO THE EPHEMERIDEOUS GENUS
OLIGONEURIA (*O. TRIMENIANA*).

BY R. M'LACHLAN, F.L.S.

The genus *Oligoneuria* was founded in 1843, by Pictet, on a curious insect (*O. anomala*) from Brazil, the founder probably little thinking that a then undescribed form pertaining to the same genus (*O. rhenana*, Imhoff,) swarmed in certain restricted localities in Switzerland. This latter species (or one very closely allied thereto) has since been found in other parts of southern and central Europe. When in Paris a few years since I saw a third in the Museum of Natural History there, from Mexico, but neglected to make a description of it. Mr. Roland Trimen lately presented me with a large species taken by him in Natal, which I here propose to describe as *O. Trimeniana*.

The genus is above all remarkable for the abortive condition of the legs, these organs being so greatly atrophied, that they must be nearly useless for the purpose of locomotion. And, indeed, the genus would appear to consist of insects which *par excellence* are "day-flies," a term which, when applied to most *Ephemeridæ*, is erroneous. But truly *Oligoneuria*, judging from its European representative, is destined to enjoy (in the winged state) a brief existence, the hours of which may be easily counted: and, as probably most of its short span of life is passed in the air, the defective legs can be of little consequence to it.

OLIGONEURIA TRIMENIANA, n. sp.

Testaceo-albida; alis niveis vix griseo-tinctis, anticis venis longitudinalibus absque costâ tribus, quarum secunda et tertia longe furcatis; setis caudalibus fere æqualibus albis, ad apicem pubescentibus (♀ imago?).

Hab. Natalia.

Long. corp. 6''' ; exp. alar, 19'''.

Head and thorax whitish-testaceous: vertex longer than broad, sub-triangular, obtuse in front, with a median raised line extending from the posterior edge to near the front, where it joins a similar transverse line; the anterior portion bears two large oval tubercles placed laterally and broadly margined with blackish, a line of which colour is

continued between them along the frontal margin: face with a membranous, semi-transparent, whitish triangular lobe standing out in front between the antennæ: antennæ with two inflated basal joints, and a long blackish inarticulate terminal seta; the basal joint is concealed on the inner side by a broad thin lobe-like production of the frontal surface. Thorax stout, polished above, with raised lines and depressed spaces. Legs whitish. Abdomen broad and depressed, the lateral margins produced into teeth; the colour in my example is dull greenish, which proceeds from the eggs showing through the integuments, and a mass of green eggs is protruded from the antepenultimate ventral segment; in the cavity of the last segment beneath is seen a longitudinal membranous lobe, produced into a rather long tooth. The three caudal setæ nearly equal, white, not so long as the abdomen, stout and glabrous at the base, all pubescent at the tips. Wings whitish, semi-opaque, with a slight smoky-grey tinge: the anterior pair long, triangular, with three strong longitudinal greyish veins (without counting the costa), the second and third of which are furcate from about the middle, all starting from the base; seven or eight transverse wavy veinlets between the first and second veins: posterior pair ovate, more transparent, veins white.

One female imago (?) of this fine species was taken by Mr. Trimen at light, at the Mapumulo Mission Station, Umroti District, Natal, on the evening of the 3rd March, 1867.

London: 6th December, 1867.

A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *PTEROPHORUS*.

BY C. S. GREGSON.

PTEROPHORUS HODGKINSONII, Greg.

Alar expanse 7 to 8 lines; head, face, thorax, body and legs light, creamy, ashy-grey,—lightest towards the cleft; very slightly irrorated with darker atoms; the discoidal and cleft-spots scarcely perceptible. Under-wings rather darker than the upper-wings.

Pt. Hodgkinsonii differs from *Pt. Loweii*, to which it is nearly allied, in the general colour being lighter, the less irrorated or suffused appearance, its lesser size, and in its want of the light canary-coloured terminal costal edging to the tip; and also in its time of appearance;—from *Pt. plagiodactylus* in its smaller size, much lighter colour, the entire want of the bright buff and light ashy-white upon the thorax and body, the absence of the dark blotches so conspicuous upon good speci-