"I suppose you are an entomologist?

"Not quite so ambitious as that, sir. I should like to put my eyes on the individual entitled to that name. No man can be truly called an entomologist, sir; the subject is too vast for any single human intelligence to grasp."—
Oliver Wendell Holmes (The Poet at the Breakfast Table).
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to *C. vulgaris*, from which it can at once be separated by the form of the third cubital cellule, and the partially black neurations, &c. It is apparently inodorous.—B. McLachlan, Lewisham: 2nd August, 1878.

*Potamanthus lutus at Weybridge.*—On the 6th of last month (July), I captured a large ♀ imago of this Ephemerum close to the mouth of the Wey. With the exception of a ♂ in my collection, a very old specimen obtained by me years ago (from a source I cannot now trace), the species has been only known as British by a sub-imago described by Curtis, in 1834, as *Baetis mellea*, for which he gave no locality. A recent capture (with a definite locality) is worthy of record.—Ib.

*Cordulia Curtisii in Hampshire.*—On the 1st July last, I caught six specimens (2 ♂, 4 ♀) of this handsome species on a heath lying to the north of Pokesdown, near Christchurch, Hants. As I understand from Mr. McLachlan that he is not aware of any specimens of this local species having been caught in this country for many years, my captures may, possibly, be considered worth recording.—H. Goss, Surbiton Hill: 17th August, 1878.

[This insect (now known as *Oxygastra Curtisii*) used to be taken not uncommonly in the New Forest District by the late Messrs. Dale and Curtis. Probably it may have been found continuously since, but I know of no recent records of its capture. On the Continent, it has been found in France up to as far north as Le Mans (lat. 48°), but is essentially southern and western, occurring only in the south of England, southern and western France, and in Spain and Portugal.—R. McLachlan.]

*Note on Triosa galii.*—The sallow-pit at Lee, which, during the last thirty years, has afforded more rare species of *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, and *Hemiptera* than any other place of the same small extent in the kingdom, still exists, in spite of the near approach of houses, and its productions are not yet exhausted. On the 1st inst., from *Galium uliginosum*, which grows sparingly among the sallow-bushes, and also in the open part among the rushes, I beat some twenty examples of the hitherto scarce *Triosa galii* into an umbrella, where they walked leisurely about, as though the domain were their own, not jumping except on persuasion; yet, on the other hand, one individual of a more venturesome or restless disposition flew down among his quieter relations. Even on the dark-coloured umbrella these black creatures, looking very like *Aphides*, were rendered conspicuous by their lustre, and by the snow-white band and spot on the abdomen. These latter are mentioned only by Flor, not by Foerster, the original describer, nor by others; and supposing the latter had to deal only with dry insects it may have been that in the process of drying the white markings were retracted under the preceding segments and thus became invisible.† Yet it should be remembered that Foerster had taken the species himself, and must, therefore, have seen the white markings noticed by Flor, which show through the closed wings, if they existed on his examples; further, that Foerster's species was found on *Galium verum*, which grows only in dry places, while Flor's species was

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* *Galium palustre* also straggles up among the herbage under the bushes, and I am not sure that some of my captures did not come from it.
† Flor considers that these markings are of the nature of a secretion, but does not say they are evanescent: they are always regular in form.