p. 51; Staudinger refers the insect as a variety to *Mamestra Leineri* of Freyer (N. B. 184, 3). It may be worth searching for on our Eastern coasts, where *Artemisia maritima* grows freely.—H. T. S.]

*Coccoxyx Ochenheimeriana* near Thetford.—I have met with six more specimens of *Coccoxyx Ochenheimeriana* here lately among *Abies cephalonica*. Their habit appears to be to fly about 4 o’clock in the afternoon in the sunshine, at the ends of branches of the above-named fir.

I rather hope to breed them another year from the cones, if, as I fancy, their habits are similar to those of *C. strobilana*. It is a beautiful little species, but very scarce. I have worked many days for them lately and have had men looking for them for the last three weeks, with only the small result which I have mentioned.—

WALSINGHAM, Merton Hall, Thetford: *June 14th*, 1880.

*Argyresthia aerariella* (Stainton, *Ent. Ann.*, 1871, p. 100, and 1874, p. 25) bred.—From larvae collected last August at the Brushes, near Manchester, feeding in the berries of mountain ash, I have just bred a series of *Argyresthia aerariella*. Plenty of *A. conjugella* are emerging, but no intermediate forms have yet appeared; *aerariella* is certainly a species, the males and females copulate freely, but never yet have been observed to do so with *conjugella*. I am sorry to say that this insect is not likely to be abundant.—J. H. THRELFAI, 4, East Cliff, Preston: *June 2nd*, 1880.

**Discovery of the winged form of *Prosopistoma punctifrons***.—On the 7th inst. I received a hurriedly-written post-card, dated the 5th, from Dr. Emile Joly, of Marseilles, announcing the fact that his colleague, M. Vayssière, had just shown him a bred sub-imago of *Prosopistoma punctifrons*, which proved to be one of the *Ephemeridae*, of small size, with four wings and three caudal setae. Thus, the persistent energy of Prof. N. Joly and his son, and of M. Vayssière, has solved a mystery that has existed since 1762, when Geoffroy first described the aquatic condition as "Le Binocle à queue en plumet," which subsequently found itself located by Latreille in the *Crustacea*, under the name *Prosopistoma punctifrons*. The entomological public awaits with natural impatience fuller details of this most interesting discovery.—R. McLACHLAN, Lewisham, London: *18th June*, 1880.

**The generic name *Pachymerus* in Hemiptera.**—In vol. xvi, p. 260, I said that "*Pachymerus* is not available in *Hemiptera*, unless it can be shown that Latreille and Amyot and Serville were in error."

Dr. Puton replies (Bull. Ent. Soc. France, No. 8, 1880, p. 83) by repeating his former statement that *Pachymerus*, Lep. et Serv. (*Hemiptera*), has priority over *Pachymerus*, Latr. (both dated 1825), because it is cited by the latter author, and this, notwithstanding, he has just before, in the same work, used the name for a genus of his own; and Dr. Puton further says that Amyot and Serville were mistaken as to dates, and accepted as prior a name which at the time (1825) was unpublished. Now, I put the matter hypothetically, because I gave Latreille credit for knowing what he was about, and was only employing a name he had previously brought into use; and I naturally believed that Amyot and Serville also were sure of their statement concerning the priority of Latreille’s genus and their consequent
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