

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.]

Coccyx Ochsenheimeriana near *Thetford*.—I have met with six more specimens of *Coccyx Ochsenheimeriana* 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 ævariella (*Stainton, Ent. Ann.*, 1871, p. 100, and 1874, p. 25) bred.—From larvæ collected last August at the Brushes, near Manchester, feeding in the berries of mountain ash, I have just bred a series of *Argyresthia ævariella*. Plenty of *A. conjugella* are emerging, but no intermediate forms have yet appeared; *ævariella* 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. THRELFALL, 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 *Ephemeridæ*, of small size, with four wings and three caudal setæ. 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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HUXLEY.



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