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C. G. BARRETT, F.E.S. R. McLACHLAN, F.R.S.
J. W. DOUGLAS, F.E.S. E. SAUNDERS, F.L.S.
W. W. FOWLER, M.A., F.L.S. H. T. STANTON, F.R.S.

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Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.

Juvenal.

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are in existence, and they prove to be the same as *rapax*, the earlier name must stand. . . . The only point is to be absolutely certain of the identity of the species before the name is changed.”

We therefore may come to the conclusion, I think, that the *Aspidiotus rapax*, Comstock, which has hitherto been considered an American species, may now be recorded also as European, having been found both in England and Portugal.—ALBERT C. F. MORGAN, Villa Nova da Gaya, Portugal: July 11th, 1887.

Coleoptera at Tonbridge.—Whilst Mr. W. G. Blatch was staying with me during the latter part of June, we explored this neighbourhood in search of *Coleoptera*. Sweeping was a comparative failure, and bark-work was also very unsuccessful as a whole, though a *Cossus*-infected oak produced a very few *Epurea decempunctata*, and under beech bark in connection with a fungus growth was *Cicones variegatus*. A few *Xyletinus ater* and a number of *Tillus elongatus* were actively engaged on the trunks of pollard willows. Carrion produced only a few small *Homalotæ*, &c. Our best captures were in damp spots, dried-up ponds, and marshy localities. Here were *Anchomenus livens*, *Tachyporus formosus*, *Lathrobium punctatum*, &c. In one small spot, which I have designated “Blatch’s hole” in honour of its discoverer, were several *Compsochilus palpalis*, *Acrognatha mandibularis*, *Homalota vilis* (abundantly), *H. difficilis*, *H. atrata*, *H. londinensis*, *Calodera rubens*, *Oxytelus fulvipes*, *Oxypoda lentula*, *Acupalpus consputus*, *Bryaxis sanguinea*, &c. One day spent at Hythe in search of *Dyschirius extensus* and *Philonthus astutus* produced hardly anything. Even *Polystichus vittatus* and *Trechus lapidosus* which I found fairly numerous three years ago were only represented by a single example of each.—A. C. HORNER, Tonbridge: July 12th, 1887.

Note on Nothochrysa capitata, F., and Chrysopa tenella, Schnd.—A visit for a few days to the Rev. A. E. Eaton, at his Vicarage, Shepton Montague, near Wincanton, Somersetshire, resulted in the capture of a considerable number of *Chrysopidæ*. Two species are noteworthy. One ♀ *N. capitata* was taken at Stourton (Wilts.) on the 15th inst. Why this insect should continue so rare, both here and on the continent, I know not. This was the second time I had seen it alive; the first occasion being near Weybridge on July 5th, 1873 (*cf.*, Ent. Mo. Mag., x, p. 91). One ♂ and three ♀ of *Ch. tenella* occurred near Shepton Montague on the 13th. Of this I have probably not seen more than a dozen living examples during the last 25 years. Its size, and the pale yellow dorsal stripe when alive, render it liable to be passed by as only *Ch. vulgaris*. It is a very pretty species, but the pale dorsal stripe and the delicate green of the living insect soon vanish in dried examples. The other species captured were not important. All were beaten from ash, which is certainly one of the most productive trees for *Chrysopidæ*.—R. MCLACHLAN, Lewisham, London: July 18th, 1887.

Note on four species of Ephemeridæ from Eastern Amurland.—A short time ago I received a small collection of *Neuroptera* taken by Herr Gräser in the eastern portion of the district through which the great river Amur flows. There are four species of *Ephemeridæ*, which I notice at the request of my friend the Rev. A. E. Eaton, in order that a reference may be given in the forthcoming concluding Part of

his "Revisional Monograph." The materials are scanty, but allowing, in some cases, for slight colour-differences, which may possibly be due to local influences, all are, perhaps, referable to European forms.

Ephemera glaucops, Pict. One ♂ sub-imago from Nicolajefk at the mouth of the Amur. Upon comparison with European specimens the identity seems certain; but I would remark that the markings of the abdomen are as prominent as is usually the case in the imago of European individuals, in which they are mostly obliterated or very faintly indicated in the sub-imago.

Siphylurus lacustris, Etn.?? One ♂ imago from Pokrofska on the Eastern Amur. The ventral U-shaped markings are nearly continuous on all the segments, which is not the case in the type-form, but occurs in specimens, possibly not *lacustris*, collected by Mr. Eaton in the Val Mazza, North Italy. But, supposing these latter to be distinct from *lacustris*, there are characters in the anal parts, &c., of the Amur ♂, that seem to differentiate it therefrom.

Heptagenia sulphurea, Müller. The ♂ imago from Nicolajefk does not apparently differ from European individuals. A ♀ sub-imago from Chabarofka on the Amur is somewhat doubtful.

Heptagenia flava, Rostock. One ♀ imago, and three ♀ sub-imagos, do not apparently differ from European individuals; they also are from Nicolajefk.

The *Ephemeridæ* of Eastern Siberia and Amurland, being hitherto practically unknown, I agree with Mr. Eaton that it is desirable to place these four species upon record.—ID.: *June*, 1887.

Obituary.

Pierre Millière died suddenly, in the 74th year of his age, on May 29th, at his residence at Cannes—we believe of *angina pectoris*. He had been in the enjoyment of his usual health till the previous day, when a sudden attack of illness caused him some uneasiness, but it speedily passed off, and no apprehension was entertained. A return of the malady on the 29th proved more serious, and in half an hour he was no more.

Of his early career we have no information. He joined the Entomological Society of France in 1851, and in the same year his first published note on an Entomological subject appeared in the "Bulletin" of that Society. This related to the experimental poisoning of two young sparrows by larvæ of *Deilephila euphorbiæ*, which had fed on *Euphorbia cyparissias*. At that time he was living at Lyon, which continued to be his residence for many years. In the *Annales Soc. Ent. France*, 1854, pp. 59—68, he gave a descriptive paper of several new *Micro-Lepidoptera*, some of which were taken on the summit of Mont Pilat near Lyon.

In April, 1855, he visited Hyères, where, in the stems of *Asphodelus ramosus*, which grows so abundantly in many parts of the Riviera, he met with the larvæ which furnished him with an interesting new *Tortrix*, *Hygerana* (*Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, 1857, p. 799, pl. 14, No. iii). In 1858 he collected at La Grande Chartreuse. Several weeks of the spring of 1859 and much of the following winter were spent at Hyères, and thenceforward, till he settled at Cannes, a large portion of each winter was passed in the South of France on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean. It was in 1858 that Millière commenced a series of Papers in the "*Annales de la Société Linneenne de Lyon*," under the title:—"Iconographie et Description de