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THE  
ENTOMOLOGIST'S  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

CONDUCTED BY

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SECOND SERIES—VOL. VI.  
[VOL. XXXI.]

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"It requires less time to make a false statement than to refute it, and there will ever be those who prefer to theorize and jump to conclusions, rather than ascertain facts by the more tedious and laborious inductive method."—*C. V. Riley.*

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LONDON:  
GURNEY & JACKSON (MR. VAN VOORST'S SUCCESSORS),  
1, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1895.

The figures of the case are reproduced from Ent. Mo. Mag., vol. i, p. 125, referred to above. Figs. 1 and 2 represent the upper and under-side of an adult larval case, twice natural size; fig. 3 the upper-side of a smaller case, natural size.

Merton Hall, Thetford :

March 31st, 1895.

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A SMALL CONTRIBUTION TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THE  
NEUROPTEROUS FAUNA OF RHENISH PRUSSIA.

BY ROBERT MCLACHLAN, F.R.S., &c.

The short time occupied by my continental excursion in 1894 was chiefly spent at two localities in Rhenish Prussia, in company with my old friend Mr. A. H. Jones.

From July 24th to 27th we stayed at Gerolstein, a large village in the ancient volcanic Eifel district, on the river Kyll, with a station on the line from Cologne to Trier (Trèves). This village is chiefly renowned for its trade in bottled mineral waters from several natural springs in the vicinity. The weather was indifferent. The country is very varied in its nature, with magnificent forests of vast extent, the surface highly undulating, and at places rising to considerable elevations. It should prove rich in *Neuroptera*, but in the course of only a few days' stay in a locality of this nature, one has not discovered the best working places before it is time to leave. The accommodation here is clean, if somewhat primitive, the drawback (to me, at least) being the absence of fruit of any description.

Devoting two days to the famous old city of Trier (which was new to my companion, but which I had previously visited), we moved on July 30th to Bullay, a small town on the Moselle, between Trier and Coblenz, connected with the town of Alf on the opposite side by a fine iron bridge in two tiers, the upper serving for the railway, the lower for vehicles and pedestrians. It is here that the Moselle forms one of those remarkable doublings upon itself for which it is so famous, including in its course a peninsula nearly nine miles (English) long, the neck of which is only about a quarter of a mile wide, so that on climbing a steep ridge the river lies as it were immediately below on either side. The weather here was fine, save for the occurrence of heavy downpours of short duration. Every available square yard is devoted to vineyards, and where the aspect is not suitable for them, the hills are covered with scrubby oak or other trees, with little or no undergrowth. Under these circumstances, the only collecting

ground is on the banks of the river, and we found the Alf side most productive, being that of which the aspect is not suited to nearly ubiquitous vineyards, and having grassy slopes covered with a vast luxuriance of wild flowers. At Bullay we stayed until August 2nd at the "Gasthof Marienburg," which we found clean, comfortable and moderate, and can recommend. These introductory remarks are disproportionately long in comparison with the entomological results of the excursion, but as there are a few interesting species, and one (a *Perla*) especially so, it appears to me desirable to place on record a portion of what we did find, and more especially as nothing, or almost nothing, has been published for the places visited, so far as *Nepesina* and *Perla* are concerned. The list might have been made considerably longer, but wishing to minimize luggage, I had a store box with one of the most modest dimensions, so that many universally common species were not brought home, and in some cases their names are now forgotten.

#### GEROLSTEIN, in the KYLLTHAL (EIFEL).

##### TRICHOPTERA.

*Limnophilus extricatus*, McLach.

*Sericostoma turbatum*, McLach. *Æcismus monedula*, Hag. (near Lissingen).  
*Goera pilosa*, F. *Oligoplectrum maculatum*, Fourc. (in profusion on the banks).  
*Lepidostoma hirtum*, F.

*Odontocerum albicorne*, Scop. *Leptocerus cinereus*, Curt.

*Hydropsyche saxonica*, McLach.; *H. instabilis*, Curt. ? (♀ only); *H. lepida*, Pict. *Wormaldia subnigra*, McLach. ? (♀ only). *Polycentropus flavomaculatus*, Pict. *Cyrrhus trimaculatus*, Curt. *Lype phæopa*, Steph. ? (♀ only).

*Rhyacophila dorsalis*, Curt. (the only species seen).

*Hydroptila forcipata*, Eaton.

##### PLANIPENNIA.

*Panorpa communis*, L., var. (Amongst the herbage on the sides of the Kyll the *Panorpa* was abundant, which at the time I considered *P. germanica*, L., and therefore, only brought home one ♂ for the sake of the locality. This example is structurally *P. communis*, but of a form that I have not seen before, very small, and with the markings brown instead of black, disposed as in some specimens of *P. germanica*. It is to me now a matter of regret that I did not capture more).

*Osmylus chrysops*, L. (abundant). *Sisyra fuscata*, F.

*Hemerobius humuli*, L. ? (♀ only). *Megalomus hirtus*, L. (one).

*Chrysopa phyllochroma*, Wesm. (Gerolsteinerwald); *Ch. 7-punctata*, Wesm. (one); *Ch. prasina*, Burm. (*aspersa*, Wesm.); *Ch. ventralis*, Curt. (two); *Ch. flavifrons*, Br. (one); *Ch. tenella*, Schnd. (very abundant, over forty taken, very variable in size); *Ch. alba*, L. (one); *Ch. vulgaris*, Schnd. (a few). With one exception (already noticed) the *Chrysopæ* were beaten from lime trees (*Tilia*) in full bloom by the road sides.

## PSEUDO-NEUROPTERA.

## PSOCIDÆ.

*Peocus nebulosus*, Steph. (abundant in a small fir plantation). *Philotarsus flaviceps*, Steph. *Cœcilius obsoletus*, Steph. ? (one only).

## EPHEMERIDÆ.

*Ephemera danica*, Müll. (a few). *Ephemerella ignita*, Poda (one). *Baëtis rhodani*, Pict. (a few).

## ALF—BULLAY, on the MOSELLE.

## TRICHOPTERA.

*Goëra pilosa*, F.

*Leptocerus cinereus*, Curt. *Homilia leucoophæa*, Ramb. (common).

*Hydropsyche guttata*, Pict. *Holocentropus picicornis*, Steph. *Tinodes waneri*, L. *Psychomyia pusilla*, F. *Chimarra marginata*, L.

## PLANIPENNIA.

*Chrysopa 7-punctata*, Weesm.; *Ch. flavifrons*, Brauer; *Ch. vulgaris*, Schnd. (all sparingly).

## PSEUDO-NEUROPTERA.

## PERLIDÆ.

*Perla Selysii*, Pict., var. n. *mosellæ*, vide infra.

## EPHEMERIDÆ.

*Polymitarceus virgo*, Ol. (in vast profusion in the spiders' webs on the bridge, mostly living; the flight is nocturnal; they, like most other *Ephemeridæ*, appear to be despised by the spiders). *Ephemera lineata*, Eaton (one ♀ subimago). *Choroterpes Picteti*, Eaton (sparingly in spiders' webs). *Canis halterata*, F. (abundant in spiders' webs). *Cloëon rufulum*, Müll. (a few). *Ecdyurus fluminum*, Pict. (a few).

## ODONATA.

*Orthetrum cancellatum*, L. (not common in swampy ground).

*Platycnemis pennipes*, Pall. (common). *Enallagma cyathigerum*, Charp. (a few). *Ischnura elegans*, V. d. L. (tolerably common). *Agrion puella*, L. (a few); *A. Lindenii*, Selys (this usually local species was very common, and far outnumbered all the other *Agrionina* put together, but the ♀ was scarce). *Sympycna fusca*, V. d. L. (two immature ♀).

## PERLA SELYSII, Pict., var. n. MOSELLE.

♀. Differs apparently from the type-form in its less robust body, and generally darker colour. The whole upper surface of the body is black, save that the abdomen has a slight greyish tinge. Under-side of head yellowish, with a large shining black basal spot; abdomen beneath with a broad, median, yellowish, longitudinal band (sometimes obsolete); egg-valve probably not differing from that of the type-form. Caudal setæ having the joints furnished with long, verticillate, yellowish hairs, as in the type-form; these setæ are darker in colour, almost greyish-black, with the base of each joint deeper black, so that the annulated appearance, which is somewhat conspicuous in the type-form, is here only visible in certain lights. Legs greyish, femora and tibiæ indistinctly lined with blackish, and blackish at the tips, the tarsi wholly blackish. Wings apparently narrower, and with the apex more produced than in the type-form (the pale costal margin similar in both), more transparent, and with a decided pale smoky tinge.

Expanse, 33—37 mm.

♂ semi-apterous, as in the type-form, but apparently more slender. The prevailing colour of the body is yellowish, the disc of the head with raised black lines and spots, the pronotum with strong black margins and median line; abdomen with blackish spiracular spots on each side above the lateral suture; caudal setæ yellowish at the base; legs nearly wholly yellowish, the tips of femora and tibiæ, and the tarsi, blackish. (Probably an immature specimen.)

Length, dry, 10 mm. (much longer when living).

*Hab.*: the banks of the Moselle, near Alf, 13 ♀ and 1 ♂ (the only ♂ was taken *in cop.* by Mr. Jones). We took these examples by sweeping the herbage under the railway bridge, and for a space of a few yards on either side of it. Diligent search for half a mile beyond in either direction failed to produce further specimens, and I could only come to the conclusion that the obstruction to the ordinary current caused by the pile of the bridge had set up a water-condition requisite for the species. No examples could be found under stones near the water's edge, and no cast nymph skins were visible.

The typical *P. Selysii* is probably peculiar to the Meuse; I hesitated as to describing the examples from the Moselle as a distinct species, or as only a variety or race. The latter course seems the more prudent, and especially as my materials for the type-form are old and insufficient. It is an interesting discovery for the district, and the time of year was very late for any species of the genus in such a locality.

Lewisham, London:

March 30th, 1895.

#### ADDITION OF TWO SPECIES OF *HYDROPTILIDÆ* TO THE BRITISH LIST.

BY J. J. F. X. KING, F.E.S.

In the year 1881, while collecting near Ambleside, I captured a number of specimens of a *Hydroptila*, which I laid aside as a new species, having made drawings of the anal parts. When Mr. Morton was looking over my collection, he recognised the drawings as representing a species recently described by Dr. Ris, under the name *H. TIGURINA*. This species was not uncommon, as I find that I have a number of specimens from the Ambleside district.

*OXYETHIRA FRICI*, Klap.—I have one specimen of this species in my collection, taken in the Rothiemurchus district a few years ago. For the identification of this I am also indebted to Mr. Morton.

207, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow:

April, 1895.