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"It is little short of impossible to account for our callous disregard of the wondrous beauty of the multitudinous objects displayed in Nature's realm, our willingness to remain ignorant of the mysterious changes which are ever happening before our eyes."—*Prof. H. E. Armstrong* (on Education).

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diagnosis says "Inter *Glossosoma* et *Agapetum* intermedium." To my mind, the relationship to the former is very close, and to the latter remote. I think it probable that *G. Nylanderi*, McLach., which I do not possess, and have not seen for many years, is a *Mystrophora*.

M. intermedia has occurred in several localities in Bohemia, and also in the Carpathians; its northward extension to Norway is interesting.

It would seem that the generic term *Mystrophorus* was used by Förster in *Hymenoptera* in 1856. Personally, I am not inclined to make any change, on account of the difference in termination: at the same time I would not *knowingly* coin a new term differing in this point only. *Mystrophora* (Klapálek) is not included in the "Zoological Record," neither has it found its way into the just published "Index Zoologicus."

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NEUROPTERA (IN THE LINNÆAN SENSE) COLLECTED BY THE
REV. A. E. EATON IN SOUTH NORWAY IN JULY, 1902, WITH
SYNONYMIC AND OTHER NOTES.

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

(THE EPHEMERIDE BY THE REV. A. E. EATON, M.A., F.E.S.).

In July, 1902, Mr. Eaton (accompanied by Mrs. Eaton) made a short excursion in South Norway. The primary object was an excursion *pur et simple*, according to pre-arranged plan and contract. Hence they seldom stopped two nights at the same place, and as a great deal of ground (and water) was got over in a short space of time, very little opportunity was allowed for entomological pursuits. Nevertheless, an examination of the results shows a tolerably long list of species which it is desirable to publish, and amongst them a few of considerable interest. Such a list is of importance to the few workers in Scandinavia, perhaps more so than to foreigners. Moreover, South Norway is less worked than the middle and northern portions.

The route was briefly as follows:—Entering by Christiania, thence by rail to Sandviken; road to Hønefoss and Heen; steamer to Sörum; road through the Valdres district to Lærdalsören; steamer to

Gudvangen; road to Vossevangen and Eide; rail from Vossevangen to Bergen. Collecting was done also at intermediate localities whenever opportunity offered, which was not often.

TRICHOPTERA.

PHRYGANEA STRIATA, L., Hag.—One very small dark ♂ at Fagernæs, July 12th. Although following the nomenclature employed in my "Revision and Synopsis," I always feel tempted to use Retzius' specific name *bipunctata*, which is certain, whereas *striata*, L., is by no means certain; on the other hand I never feel satisfied that *striata*, L., is *Neuronia ruficrus*, Scop., as adopted by Scandinavian and Finnish entomologists.

LIMNOPHILUS CENTRALIS, Curt.—Hönefos, July 9th; Vossevangen, July 19th. It is well known that Wallengren contended that this was *Phr. flava*, L.; he was possibly right.

ECCLIPTERYX GUTTULATA, Pict.—Grindeheim, July 14th, out of bushes by the lake-side, many examples.

APATANIA STIGMATELLA, Zett.—Vossevangen, on the lake-side, apparently common, all ♂.

APATANIA MAJUSCULA, McLach. ?—One ♀, with damaged abdomen, from Nystuen (about 3250 ft.), July 15th. The ♀ of this species is not known with certainty.

APATANIA ARCTICA, Bohem.—Öilo, July 13th, 1 ♀; Grindeheim, by the lake-side, July 14th, several ♀. Mr. Morton, who has recently worked at the females of boreal species of *Apatania*, considers these to belong to this apparently parthenogenetic form: they are smaller and darker than examples from Spitzbergen, Boheman's original locality.

MICRASEMA GELIDUM, McLach.—Maristuen, July 15th, 1 ♂, by a streamlet, in descending the hill. (A ♀, of a smaller size, from Fagernæs, July 11th, may not perhaps be of the same species.)

HYDROPTILA FEMORALIS, Etn.—Sörum, by the landing stage, July 10th.

OXYETHIRA FRICI, Klap.—Sörum, July 10th.

OXYETHIRA COSTALIS, Curt., var.—Vossevangen, July 19th. A curious melanie form, nearly black and without markings. Mr. Morton (who has determined the *Hydroptilidæ*) considers these to represent only a local var. or race.

BERÆA PULLATA, Curt.—Hönefos, July 9th, in a shady bog amongst *Caltha*, etc.; Vossevangen, July 19th.

BERÆA MAURUS, Curt. ?—Skjervet, July 21st, at an oozy dribble draining a meadow; ♀ only, and uncertain.

LEPTOCERUS NIGRO-NEVOSUS, Retz.—Fagernæs, July 11th, 1 ♂.

MYSTACIDES AZUREA, L.—Vossevangen, July 19th.

HYDROPSYCHE PELLUCIDULA, Curt. ?—Fjeldheim, July 11th, out of trees below the bridge, females only, and uncertain.

HYDROPSYCHE NEVÆ, Kol., var. *FENNICA*, McLach.—Sörum, July 10th, a few examples, the ♂ of very small size (expanse 16--16.5 mm.). These have the dark coloration of var. *fennica*, but are even smaller than the typical *nevæ* (which I do not possess), whereas the typical *fennica* is much larger.

ARCTOPSYCHE LADOGENSIS, Kol.—Hönefos, July 9th, on the shore of the river; Fjeldheim, July 11th; one ♀ from each locality.

PHILOPOTAMUS MONTANUS, Donov.—Fjeldheim, July 11th, 3 ♀, a dark form.

PLECTROCNEMIA CONSPERSA, Curt.—Vossevungen, ascending the first torrent west of the hotel, July 20th, many examples.

POLYCENTROPUS FLAVOMACULATUS, Piet.—Lake Spirilen, July 10th, on the steamer; Fagernæs, July 11th.

RHYACOPHILA NUBILA, Zett.—Fjeldheim, July 11th; Eide, July 23rd, near a waterfall N.E. of the village; one ♂ from each locality.

MYSTROPHORA INTERMEDIA, Klap.—Lærdalsören, July 16th, by beating alders a short distance from the bank of the main river a mile or two above the town, 2 ♂, 5 ♀. One of the most interesting results of the excursion, and new to Scandinavia. I have given some notes on the genus and species, *ante*, p. 31.

AGAPETUS, sp. ?.—Vossevungen, July 19th, several ♀. I do not feel justified in hazarding a determination in the absence of the ♂.

PLANIPENNIA.

SIALIS LUTARIA, L.—Öilo, July 13th, on the border of the lake.

SISYRA FUSCATA, F.—Öilo, July 13th, as above, common.

MICROMUS ANGULATUS, Steph. (*aphidivorus*, Hag., *olim.*).—Hönefos, July 9th, beaten out of alder, one example. Hagen, in his "Hemerobidarum Synopsis synonymica" (Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1866, p. 408) adopted Schrank's name for this insect, in which he was followed by me and others, but I cannot say that I was ever satisfied with the determination. In the Proc. Boston Soc. N. H., xxiii, p. 280 (1886), he says he is "convinced" that Schrank's *aphidivorus* was *not* this species, and falls back on *angulatus*, Steph., as the oldest name. I quite agree in pursuing this course, and shall use "*angulatus*" in future.

HEMEROBIUS MARGINATUS, Steph.—Fjeldheim, July 11th; Eide, July 23rd; females only.

HEMEROBIUS PINI, Steph.—Sörum, July 10th, out of spruce-fir in the forest.

HEMEROBIUS NERVOSUS, F.—Vinje, July 18th, one dark ♀.

CHRYSOPA PERLA, L.—Hönefos, July 9th; Fjeldheim, July 11th; one from each locality.

PSEUDO-NEUROPTERA.

PSOCIDÆ.

ELIPSOCUS (MESOPSOCUS) UNIPUNCTATUS, Müll.—Lærdalsören, July 16th, one example.

ELIPSOCUS CYANOPS, Rost.—Vossevungen, July 19th, one example.

EPIHEMERIDÆ.

Determined by the Rev. A. E. Eaton.

EPIHEMERA VULGATA, L.—One ♀ imago, Fagernæs, July 12th. Abundant further up the Strandefjord near Svønnæs and Ulnæs.

LEPTOPHLEBIA MARGINATA, L.—One ♂ imago, Öilo, July 13th.

LEPTOPHLEBIA MEYERI, Ehn.—Fagernæs, many examples from spiders' webs, July 11th; Öie, very common, July 14th.

EPHEMERELLA (sp. n.).—Lærdalsören, July 16th, 1 subimago; the largest species of the genus (wings 12 mm. long) found hitherto in Europe, but which it is not advisable to name in the absence of the imago.

BAËTIS RHODANI, Piet.—One ♂ imago, Fagernæs, July 11th.

BAËTIS PUMILUS, Burm.—Opheim, July 18th, common.

CENTROPTILUM LUTEOLUM, Müll.—Grindeheim, July 14th, common. The specimens had the notum black, fading to dark brown.

AMELETUS INOPINATUS, Etn.—Nystuen (3250 ft.), July 15th, 1 ♀ subimago. Slightly open to doubt in the absence of the imago, but practically certain.

SIPHURUS ÆSTIVALIS, Etn. (sp. n.), cf. *ante*, p. 30.—Sörum, abundant.

HEPTAGENIA SULPHUREA, Müll.—One ♂ imago, Opheim, July 18th.

HEPTAGENIA CÆRULANS, Rost.?.—Fagernæs, July 11th, 1 ♂ subimago; Fjeldheim, same day, 2 ♀ and 2 ♂ imagos by beating trees conspicuous from the riverside. The colouring of the males seems rather darker than in specimens from middle Europe.

The *Ephemerella*, *Ameletus inopinatus*, *Siphurus æstivalis*, and *Heptagenia cærulans*?, are new to Scandinavia.

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FURTHER NOTES ON SOUTH AFRICAN LEPIDOPTERA.

BY FRANCES BARRETT; EDITED BY C. G. BARRETT, F.E.S.

(Continued from Vol. xxxviii, p. 129).

Glottula (*Sesamia*?) *fusca*, Hpsn.—[This is an obscure looking and by no means handsome *Noctua*, an inch and a quarter, to an inch and half, in expanse of wings; the fore-wings somewhat rounded behind, of a lurid reddish-brown; the orbicular and reniform stigmata paler, but edged with black; the first and second lines slender and rippled throughout, black; beyond the second a straight cloudy black shade; and the hind marginal space rippled with black. The hind-wings pale smoky-brown. It has only recently been known to science, but has this year become so abundant in the colony as to very seriously affect an important crop—the maize—locally known as mealies. My sister has been for some considerable time investigating its life-history, in the hope of devising some means of checking its devastations, and I now think that her observations may be useful, taken with those of other observers, towards this important object. My brother writes: “The maize crop will be largely a failure, from the ravages of this grub; all the fields of early mealies are damaged, perhaps two plants out of three becoming unfruitful, but the later mealies may still do something. It is the staple product in these parts (Transkei), and the people are looking anxious.” With this exordium I venture to give my sister’s notes, as they have reached me from time to time.]

November 20th, 1901.—“I found these moths in the window, at dusk, *inside*, over my rearing-boxes, but could not find that they had escaped from any box. They are like, but not identical with, my moths reared from Natal lily (*Glottula pancratii*), but their hind-wings are not so white. Could they have come from the