bend upwards; having thus risen above the dorsal surface, it passes diagonally forwards across and above the genital segment in the form of a long and slightly curved claw. The right clasper is small and insignificant, and of a somewhat spatulate shape. There is nothing unusual in the ♀ apparatus to correspond to this curious development in the ♂. The armature of *T. antennatus* is almost identical with this, but on a rather smaller scale. The genus *Leptopectena*, which appears next to *Teratocoris* on the British list, has an armature based upon the same principle, but with the left clasper very much smaller, and far less fully elaborated.

![Claspers of *Teratocoris saundersi* D. and S. × 30 diam.](image)

1. Left clasper, viewed from behind.
2. Do. do. do. the left side.
3. Right clasper.

56, Cecile Park, Crouch End, N.
*October 14th, 1916.*

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**CHARTLEY MOSS AND ITS NEUROPTERA.**

**BY KENNETH J. MORTON, F.E.S.**

Almost as attractive as the exploration of new ground is a visit to one of those localities, perhaps little heard of at the present day, in which an older generation of collectors found what they wanted, and which fortunately have been preserved in a greater or less degree in their primeval state.

Such a locality is Chartley Moss, in Staffordshire. In Stainton's Manual, Chartley Park is given as a locality for *Coenonympha tiphon*, and the name is repeated in the works of Newman and Barrett. Rowland Brown also refers to Chartley in his monograph of the species (*Études de Lép. Comparée, Fasc. VII, 1913*), probably on some recent data which I have not seen. Barrett places the locality in Derbyshire, an inexplicable error when one considers that he worked on Cannock Chase, not many miles distant from Chartley as the crow flies. I am not sure that the Moss, which I suppose is or was the locality for *C. tiphon*, ever formed part of Chartley Park proper.
For some years a relative who is interested in shootings at Chartley had urged me to go and see the Moss, but it was not until the present summer that I was able to get away at a time which seemed suitable, and to spend a few days there towards the end of June (23rd to 26th). My primary object was to try to find C. tiophon and Leucorrhinia dubia, but I did not succeed in taking either of these species; it may well be because everything was certainly late in such a deplorably backward season. The conditions were otherwise right for these insects—a fine stretch of sphagnum bog with plenty of cotton-grass, with Vaccinium Oxyccocos creeping over much of its surface, and amongst other things Andromeda polifolia was noticed. Much of the bog carries small or stunted birches, but there are still plenty of open places. Conifers are, however, taking a hold in some parts, and in the long run, these and birches of more vigorous growth may cause a material change in the character of the ground. The margins of the Moss, which are heavily timbered with oak, birch, alder, etc., no doubt produce plenty of Lepidoptera, but my attention was chiefly devoted to the Moss itself, on which the only butterflies noticed were Callophryne rubi, not uncommon but worn; one or two Chrysophanus phlaeas on spots where the peat was bare; and a single C. pamphilus on a grassy patch on the side of the Moss.

Although I was disappointed in not finding the two species referred to, the time spent on the Moss was full of interest and profit, as it proved to be swarming with bog Trichoptera, including two species which I have never before met with in this country, Neuronia clathrata Kol., and Stenophylax alpestris Kol., both of which were common, the latter especially being apparently distributed over the whole Moss, while N. clathrata seemed to be more restricted to the neighbourhood of open water. Regarding the occurrence of *N. clathrata* in Britain, it may suffice to refer to Ent. Mo. Mag., vol. XI., p. 281, where I have given a fairly full account of what is known about it as a British insect.

*S. alpestris* has been taken rather more commonly in one or two localities in the north of England, and has recently been recorded from Nethy Bridge in Scotland (Porritt, Ent. Mo. Mag., Vol. LI, p. 146). The Chartley specimens are many of them up to the average size of Continental examples. Another interesting species taken was Limnophilus elegans Curt. Other Trichoptera frequenting the Moss and the surrounding woods were Neuronia rubicrus Scop., Glyphotaclius pellucidus Retz., Limnophilus turvidus Curt., L. vitellus Fab., L. auricula

* I have for some years had in my collection, a big "Neuronia clathrata", taken at Chartley, by Mr. Ellis, of Solihull. —G.T.P.
Cur., L. sparsus Curt., and Asynarchus coenosus Curt. Most of the following were taken at the River Blythe: Phryganea striata L., Limnophilus ericicus McL., Goëra pilosa Fab., Leptocerus annulicornis Steph., L. bilineatus L., and Hydropsyche pellucidula Curt., while the "Keeper's Pool" produced Leptocerus attenuatus Steph., Triaenodes bicolor Curt., and a Holocentropus, probably picicornis Steph.

Of Plecoptera, Nemoura variegata Oliv. was common on the Moss, N. inconspicua Pict. at a small stream near by, and Chloroperla grammatica Podz. occurred at the river. Of Sialis, both the British species were noted. The woods were rich in Chrysepa, C. perla L. in particular being abundant on the side of the Moss. The other species observed were C. tenella Schneider, vitata Wesm., flava Scop., alba L., and prosina Ramb. Panorpa communis L. and germanica L. were common. The Hemerobiids were represented by H. humuli L. and H. lutescens Fab., both common, H. nitidulus Fab., and Micronus paganus L.

No large dragon-flies were seen on the Moss, on which Pyrrhosoma nymphula Sulz. was abundant; Agrion puella L. also occurred at one of the ditches. The "Keeper's Pool" produced Enallagma eyathigerum Charp. and Ischnura elegans Van der L. At the River Calepteryx virgo L. was out in great force, a few splendidens Harris being taken at the same place.

Although I did not collect Ephemeridae, I can hardly pass without remark the fine display of Ephemerla vulgata L. and danica Müll., in the evenings at the River. The main emergence of these insects had taken place earlier, but they were still flying in great numbers.

13, Blackford Road, Edinburgh:
August 29th, 1916.

The Waterhouse Collection of British Coleoptera.—It is desirable to put on record that the Waterhouse Collection of British Coleoptera has been acquired for the Entomological Department of the University of Edinburgh, and is now deposited in the Museum of the Entomological Department.

Workers who desire to consult this collection should communicate with the University Steven Lecturer on Entomology, Dr. R. Stewart MacDougall.—T. HUDSON BEARE, 10, Regent Terrace, Edinburgh: October, 1916.

A note on the oviposition of Acilius sulcatus — On May 3rd, 1914, at Stanmore, Middlesex, I found a batch of what I took to be dipterus puparia in a rotten stump growing out of a dried-up pool. I did not examine them further until
Bibliography of the Neuropterida

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4351

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