THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Vol. LXIV.

AUGUST, 1931.

No. 819

TRICHOPTERA AND EPHEMEROPTERA OF BRITISH GUIANA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXPEDITION TO BRITISH GUIANA, 1929.

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A SMALL collection of Trichoptera and still smaller of Ephemeroptera, made during the Oxford University Expedition to British Guiana under Major R. W. G. Hingston, serves as an excuse for publishing a list of the known Trichoptera and Ephemeroptera of that country, so far as it has been possible to trace the records.

The Expedition, as stated by Major Hingston in his address to the Royal Geographical Society, had for its primary object the investigation of the "tree-roof" of the forest, and its members consequently devoted their time and attention mainly to the flora and fauna of these lofty heights. Major Hingston mentions that the fauna of one particular tree was examined to a height of 135 ft. Under the circumstances, it is hardly to be expected that a large and representative collection of Trichoptera and Ephemeroptera could have been obtained.

The Trichoptera that were brought home were mainly captured at the light, and this applies also to the two species of Ephemeroptera; but Mr. Owain Richards and Mr. J. E. Duffield, the entomologists of the expedition, collected to a limited extent, at 100 ft. above sea level, along the banks of a sluggish stream passing through the forest, hardly an ideal collecting station for these Orders, the Moraballi Creek, running through walls of vegetation to the giant Essequibo, a huge river, two or three miles broad! No, we must wait until the mountain regions have been explored in order to obtain some idea of the Trichoptera and Ephemeroptera of British Guiana, for it is in the higher altitudes that the Trichoptera, at any rate, attain their chief abundance.

The twenty-one species of Trichoptera recorded below make a poor total for a country covering an area equal to that of England, Scotland and Wales combined; and of these species, eight only are represented in the collections of the Expedition.

The Ephemeroptera fare even worse in the way of records, and ENTOM.—AUGUST, 1931.

of this Order only five records can be given, of which two are made

by the expedition.

In the following lists the species represented in the collections made by the Oxford University Expedition are marked with an asterisk (*).

Trichoptera.

CALAMOCERATIDAE. Phylloicus brevior, Banks.

ODONTOCERIDAE.

*Marilia sp., Q (not determinable). *Synoestropsis punctipennis,

LEPTOCERIDAE.

Oecetina parishi, Banks. Leptocella diminuta, Banks.

HYDROPSYCHIDAE.

Macronema fragilis, Banks.

M. picteli, Banks. M. erichsoni, Banks.

*M. fraterna, Banks.

*M. hageni, Banks.

M. percitans, Walker.

M. lineatum, Pictet.

 $*Plectromacronema\ comptum,$

*Pseudomacronema arcuatum,

Erichson.

S. obliqua, Ulmer.

Leptonema albovirens, Walker.

Ulmer.

*L. sparsum, Ulmer.

Neoleptonema aspersum, Ulmer.1 Smicridea aequalis, Banks.

PHILOPOTAMIDAE. *Chimarrha morio, Burmeister.

RHYACOPHILIDAE. Atopsyche sp. n.2

Ephemeroptera.

POLYMITARCYDAE.

Campsurus segnis, Needham. *Campylocia intercalata, Banks.

*C. anceps, Eaton.

LEPTOPHLEBIIDAE.

Choroterpes emersoni, Needham.

BAETIDAE.

Pseudocloëon turbinops, Needham.

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¹ This is the first record of this species in British Guiana. There is one example in the British Museum Collections labelled "British Guiana, Rockstone, vi. 1929, A. Mackie."

² This species has been described in MSS, and the description will shortly be published in the Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.