

THE
ENTOMOLOGIST'S
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

CONDUCTED BY

C. G. BARRETT.

E. C. RYE, F.Z.S.

J. W. DOUGLAS.

E. SAUNDERS, F.L.S.

R. McLACHLAN, F.R.S

H. T. STANTON, F.R.S.

VOL. XVIII.

"Nature never hurries; atom by atom, little by little, she achieves her work."

EMERSON.

LONDON:
JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1881-82.

To conclude. The "descriptive entomologists" of Britain (and her Colonies) are now nearly equally divided between those who use the English inch (and divisions) and those who employ millimètres. Those who still adhere to the former system of measurement isolate themselves from (and occasion unnecessary trouble to) their brethren of nearly all other nationalities. In addition to this they sometimes inadvertently introduce an item of uncertainty into their descriptions which might be reduced to a practical minimum by the employment of *millimètres*. When Teuton, Gaul, Slav, and "our American Cousin," are approximately agreed on a certain course as best suited to the advancement of science, we "Britishers" should not be divided as to its importance.

Lewisham, London: 9th January, 1882.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW GENERA OF THE *EPHEMERIDÆ*.

BY THE REV. A. E. EATON, M.A.

(*Supplementary from p. 27*).

Amongst specimens of foreign *Ephemeridæ*, very kindly lent me by Dr. Hagen, are represented the following new genera :

HAGENULUS, *n. g.*

Allied to *Adenophlebia* (Ent. Mo. Mag., xvii, 194), but differing as follows:—Hind-leg scarcely longer than the intermediate-leg, their unguis dissimilar in form and size; fore tibia of ♂ about twice and a half as long as the femur. The first axillary nervure of the fore-wing, instead of the anal nervure, receives the extra longitudinal nervures interpolated between them. Hind-wing with a large unciform costal projection, and with very simple neuration. Egg-valve about as long as the last three abdominal segments taken together, narrowed from its base to about its middle, and from thence to its apex, forming a split tube, through which the eggs are discharged; ventral membranous projection of the ♀ penultimate segment acutely excised and bifid. Type, *H. caligatus*, (in *Potamanthus*), Hag., MS., from Cuba.

Hagenulus caligatus, *n. sp.*

Potamanthus caligatus (Hag., MS.).

Sub-imago dried. ♂. Wings transparent pale bistre-grey: neuration slightly opaque, some of the cross-veinlets in the first three areas of the fore-wing marked with black, most of the others in the disc of the wing faintly bordered with greyish; in ♂ seven cross-veinlets in the marginal area before the nodal point. Setæ annulated with black.

Imago [in life, has olive-brown ouli, light brown ochreous body, with a small black or brown spot on each side of every abdominal segment, &c.: *teste* Gundlach,

Hag, MS.], ♀, dried. Thorax above, luteo-fuscous; abdomen discoloured, the segments darker posteriorly, the venter paler than the dorsum. Wings transparent, the marginal area of the fore-wing slightly discoloured, and containing about seven simple cross-veinlets before, and eleven beyond, the nodal point: neuration piceous, nearly every cross-veinlet marked with a roundish blackened spot. Legs dull pale brownish-yellow, each with the femur twice banded with piceous, the distal extremity of the tibia black, and the tarsus sub-lutescent ["with darker tip to the tarsus," Gundl., MS.]. Setæ white, or greyish-white, with black annulations and joinings; the annulations towards the base of the setæ at every joint, then at every alternate joint, and, still further from the base, at every third joint. Long. corp., 5·—7·5; al., 7·5—8·; setæ circiter, 10 mm.

Hab.: Rangel Mountains, Cuba, in June (Poëy, Chas. Wright and Gundlach; Hag. Mus.). There is no ♂ im. in the collection, but only a sub-imago with seven cross veinlets in the marginal area of the fore-wing before the nodal point; but there are four ♂ im. of, perhaps, another species which have none there, and only nine in the pterostigmatic space. Their thorax seems to be piceous, and their wings are spotless.

TELOGANODES, *n. g.*

Allied to *Ephemerella*, having the anal nervure of the fore-wing similarly approximated to the 1st axillary nervure towards the wing-roots (*vide* Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1871, pl. ii, 5), but differing, as follows:—Hind-wing obovate-oblong, sub-similar in outline to that of *Habrophlebia* (*vide op. cit.*, pl. v, 2), but more obtuse: neuration extremely simple, comprising three longitudinal nervures, viz.: a strong sub-costa terminating near the extremity of the costal projection, followed by a forked and a simple nervure comparable with the 2nd and 3rd nervures in the hind-wing of *Bætis pumilus* (*op. cit.*, pl. v, 25a). Two caudal setæ. Type, *T. tristis*, (in *Cloë*), Hag. Distrib., Ceylon.

LEPTOHYPHES, *n. g.*

Allied to *Tricorythus*, but differing as follows:—Caudal setæ, 2. Wings with more numerous cross-veinlets in the disc (none in the marginal area), and having the recurrent membrane produced (as in *Oligoneuria*, &c.) into a short, free, subulate prolongation at the peak of the mesonotum; the terminal and inner margins, perhaps, fringeless.

Leptohyphes eximius, *n. sp.*

Adult ♀ dried. Body discoloured, pitch-black. Wings transparent, talcose, or slightly dimmed with very pale sepia-greyish; neuration pitch-brown. Fore-legs greyish-black; hinder femora greyish-black, hinder tibiæ and tarsi greyish-white. Setæ dull whitish. Long. corp. (shrunken), 4; al., 8, setæ circiter, 8 mm.

Hab.: Cordova, Argentine Republic.

Croydon: 10th January, 1882.