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THE EARLIER STAGES OF *CATACLYSTA* *LEMNATA*, L.

BY T. A. CHAPMAN, M.D.

(PLATE I.)

ON June 4th, 1904, being at Bookham with the South London Entomological Society, I observed *C. lemnata* in some abundance, and remembering that it was the only one of the Hydrocampas (except *Acentropus*) with whose early stages I had no acquaintance, I took home a supply of moths, with a view to obtaining eggs.

Curiously enough, I found, on looking into the matter, that all the other species had been well reported on by various authors, but I could find nothing better about *lemnata* than that by Buckler, who tells us nothing of its history earlier than Nov. 10th, when it is beginning to think of hibernation.

The way in which *lemnata* lays her eggs interested me perhaps as much as anything in its history. It lays them under water, and that surface of the egg which in the case of nearly all Lepidoptera is exposed to the air, is in that of *C. lemnata* bathed in water. This fact has never been recorded of *C. lemnata*, but it has been, I think, of all the other Hydrocampas; *A. niveus* (female) appears to go under water to do so, but the others apparently only submerge their ovipositors. The curious fact that all these eggs are truly aquatic is one that I had never clearly understood, probably because attention has not been called to it in records; for example, Buckler (E.M.M. xiv. p. 97) records how Mr. W. E. Jeffrey got *H. stagnata*, Don., to lay eggs, which he found placed in little batches on the under side of floating pieces of *Sparganium*. Not being pointedly told that the eggs are in the water and wetted by it, one reads the fact along with the accounts, which are much more abundant, of how

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF LARRIDÆ FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

BY P. CAMERON.

ON bringing together recently, for the purpose of study, my neo-tropical specimens of *Odynerus nasidens* and allies, I found among them a species of Larridæ which agreed almost exactly with *O. nasidens*, having the same size, golden pubescence, wing-coloration, and form. It belongs to the Lyrodinæ, and comes closest to *Heliocausus*, which may be known from it by the transverse median nervure being received behind the transverse basal, by the cubitus in hind wings being received much behind the median, by the recurrent nervures being widely separated, the first behind the middle, and by the eyes converging above.

ICUMA, gen. nov.

Eyes parallel, not converging above, reaching to the base of the mandibles. Ocelli in a triangle. Clypeus short, its apex broadly rounded. Mandibles not incised below, the apical tooth long. Temples broad, obliquely narrowed; the occiput transverse. Pronotum very short. Scutellums large. Median segment short, gradually rounded, the basal area large, closely striated. Tibiæ and tarsi spined, the fore tarsi ciliated with long stout spines on the outer side; claws long, curved, without a spine. Abdomen short, ovate; the pygidial area distinct. Antennæ short, placed close to, but clearly separated from, the clypeus. Radial cellule long, its apex narrowed, but bluntly pointed; the transverse median nervure received clearly beyond the transverse basal; the recurrent nervures are received in the apical third of the second cubital cellule; the cubitus in hind wings originating shortly beyond the transverse median.

ICUMA SERICEA, sp. nov.

Black, covered densely with a pale golden pile; the under side of scape, an irregular line across the middle of the clypeus, a line on the lower half of the inner orbits on the apex of the pronotum, a narrow one on the second abdominal segment, more than the apical half of the third, and the whole of the other segments, fulvous yellow. Legs black, a line on the under side of the femora, on the under side of the tibiæ, and on the posterior at the basal half behind, fulvous yellow. Wings fulvous hyaline, clearer at the apex, the radial cellule and the basal two cubitals smoky; stigma and costa fulvous, the nervures darker. ♀. Length, 12 mm.

Panama, Pacific side.

Head with scattered punctures, the face and clypeus more shining than the rest. Thorax distinctly but not closely punctured, the metanotum more strongly than the rest; the striæ on the basal area distinct, rather stout, clearly separated. Abdomen, except the pygidial area, almost impunctate; the area with longish, clearly separated

punctures in rows. The second cubital cellule is the smallest, and is narrowed in front; the first and second abscissæ of the radius are equal in length; together they are equal in length to the third. Hind ocelli separated from each other by a slightly greater distance than they are from the eyes. Basal four joints of flagellum rufo-fulvous below; the first joint of flagellum is shorter than the following two united.

The form of coloration shown by this species is found in various genera and species of neo-tropical *Vespidæ*. I have a *Chartergus* which resembles it very closely.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

COLIAS EDUSA REARED FROM OVA IN 1904.—Last August I received from a friend twenty ova of *Colias edusa*, which were deposited by a female taken by him at Sidmouth, South Devon, in the same month. These hatched on the 30th, and feeding-up on clover all the larvæ pupated from Sept. 25th to Oct. 16th. I then moved the pupæ into a warm room and they began to change colour on Oct. 19th. Nineteen fine imagos emerged from Oct. 23rd to Nov. 4th, eight males and eleven females, one of the latter being without the yellow spots in the black hind-marginal band on the fore wings.—J. B. MORRIS; 14, Ranelagh Avenue, Barnes, Dec. 12th, 1904.

TERATOLOGICAL SPECIMEN OF *HYBERNIA DEFOLIARIA*.—It may be of interest to note that on Nov. 20th I captured at West Wickham a recently emerged male specimen of *Hybernia defoliaria* in which both wings on the right side are entirely absent. The antennæ, legs, and the wings on the left side are perfectly developed and quite normal; but there is no trace of even the rudiments of wings on the right side.—A. B. KIDNER; 139, Rosendale Road, West Dulwich, S.E., Dec. 12th, 1904.

MONK'S WOOD AND *THECLA PRUNI*.—It will, I fear, be a great disappointment to entomologists in general to hear that Monk's Wood, near Huntingdon, is now closed to the public. Lord Chesham, the owner, is at present preserving game in this wood so closely that the keepers have strict orders to forbid the entrance of entomologists. The result of this will, no doubt, be an increased difficulty in obtaining a good series of *T. pruni*, for, although the species does occur elsewhere—notably at Barnwell Wold—still Monk's Wood may be regarded as its headquarters in the British Isles. So much so that those desiring to take *T. pruni* with their own hands have for the last hundred years undertaken a pilgrimage to this celebrated Midland wood. At various times I have had the pleasure of looking through many of the best collections of British Lepidoptera, and I think I may safely say that the two obtainable species that are least adequately represented are *T. pruni* and *Carterocephalus palamon*—but more especially the former. Caught specimens are the rule, generally brown with age, or torn, or bereft of many scales. In fact, *T. pruni*, like *T. w-album*,