

THE
ENTOMOLOGIST'S
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

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SECOND SERIES VOL. XIV.

[VOL. XXXIX.]

"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).

LONDON:

GURNEY & JACKSON (MR. VAN VOORST'S SUCCESSORS),

1, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1903.

small, heather-feeding race (or "Darwinian species") *filiagrammaria*, II.-S. (Stgr.-Rebel, No. 3381a). The latter is only recorded for Britain. The former is far more widely distributed; its range, as I gave it in *Trans. City Lond. Ent. Soc.*, ix, pp. 51-52, embraces Cheshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, Swansea (one specimen, thus one record does "exist for Wales"), Scotland (widely distributed), France (ditto), Germany (ditto), Switzerland, Austria, Norway and Sweden (abundant), Russia, and apparently Labrador and North America. Petersen, in his recently published "*Lepidopteren-Fauna von Estland*" (p. 129), shows that it is also not uncommon at Reval and in Northern Livonia, and doubts (judging from his own material) whether the true *O. dilutata* occurs there.

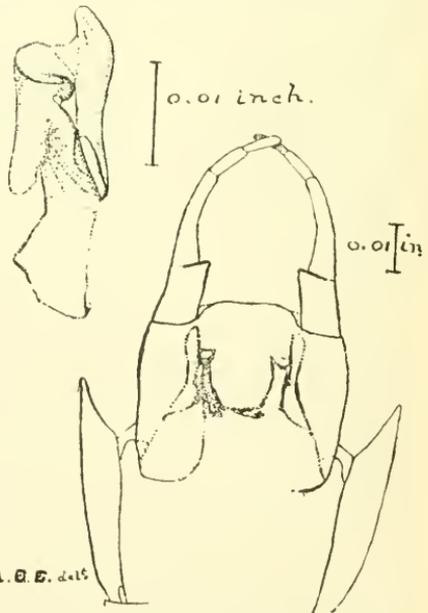
246, Richmond Road, N.E.:
December, 1902.

A NEW SPECIES OF EPHEMERIDÆ FROM NORWAY.

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

SIPHILURUS ÆSTIVALIS, *sp. nov.*

♂. Imago of similar appearance and dimensions to *S. lacustris*, Etn., but with the darker colouring deeper in tint, and the lighter markings flavescens rather than ochraceous. In the abdomen, at the posterior angles of the dorsum in most of the segments, the extreme edge of the integument is flavescens for a short space inwards, and a still shorter space forwards; and at the base of each dorsal segment, each of the lateral small triangular flavescens spaces emits an exiguous offset to the lateral margin, so that the more or less acute recurrent streaks of the darker colour tapering forwards from the posterior border are not extended to the base. Wing venation stronger or blacker on the whole than in the afore-named species, except the roots of the hind-wings, and the thickened base of the costa, together with the cross-vein continued therefrom in the fore-wings. Fore legs piceous: hinder legs bistre-brown. Pleura dilated and produced posteriorly into acuminate points in the penultimate segment. Length of fore-wing, 14; setæ, 22 mm.



Hab.: Sörum, Norway, 10th of July. Plentiful at the riverside landing-stage, between 10 and 11 p.m., when both sexes were obtained.

Details figured:—Ventral view, without contour, of the ♂ imaginal forelegs and penultimate segment, with penes in position, visible through the substance of

the forelegs—basis. A penis detached, viewed from above. The hair-lines annexed show corresponding enlargements of $\frac{1}{100}$ th inch. Drawn after dissections mounted without pressure in Canada Balsam.

Woodlands, Seaton, Devon :
December, 1902.

ON THE TRICHOPTEROUS GENUS *MYSTROPHORA*, KLAPÁLEK,

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

Amongst some *Trichoptera* collected in South Norway by the Rev. A. E. Eaton in July, 1902, were two ♂ and several ♀ of what at first appeared to be a *Glossosoma*, but with very extraordinary ♂ characters in the abdominal parts; the process on the 6th ventral segment short, and the anal parts symmetrical, including a pair of very large spoon-shaped, or broadly clavate (concave within) inferior appendages. These latter called to my mind figures by my fellow-worker and former pupil, Professor Klapálek of Prague (published with a brief Latin diagnosis in the "Rozpravy Ciske Akad. Cisare Frantiska Josefa, etc." for 1892) of the details of a Bohemian insect, given as *Mystrophora intermedia*, g. et sp. n., which was unknown to me otherwise. When examining the only good ♂ (the other was shrivelled and immature), I detected a peculiar character in one of the tibial spurs (the inner apical spur of the hinder tibiæ), which was unusually short, broad, and like a curved blade, slightly ciliate; at that moment the specimen dropped from my fingers, and the hind-wings and abdomen could not be found! My friend Professor Klapálek gives (*l. c.*) a very long and detailed description (in addition to the Latin diagnosis); but, most unfortunately, his instincts prompt him to use his vernacular (Czech) in most of his writings, and as this is not understandable by any except an infinitesimal fraction of entomologists, I called his attention to my discovery, which was new to him, and he very kindly supplied the drawing reproduced here, taken specially from a peculiar position in order to show more clearly the form of this unusual spur, which is not present in *Glossosoma*, and is, with the abdominal features, a good distinctive point. I know not at present how to separate the females of *Glossosoma* and *Mystrophora*. Professor Klapálek alludes to some minute neural character which at present I cannot recognise. *Mystrophora* has no "valve" at the base of the anterior wings of the ♂, neither have some species of *Glossosoma*. The original

