

middle. All the leg joints to and including the basal joint of tarsi hairy; posterior tibiae very short, hardly longer than the tarsi, and without a hair-pencil. Abdomen densely hairy at the sides, more robust than in the allied genera.

ACRODREPANIS NESIOTES, sp. nov.

♂. **Expanse, 56 mm.** Head bright orange, antennae ochreous-orange, shaft above dark before the pectinations, the latter with dark lines. Thorax ochreous-yellow in front, ochreous-brown posteriorly, with sparse whitish irroration. Legs orange, sparsely spotted with black. Fore-wings rather broadly triangular, the costa gently sinuate to near the apex, which is strongly prominent and falcate; termen concave below the apex, then bowed, oblique, not waved; colour fuscous suffused with orange, and much irrorated with whitish or ashy-white on the basal two-thirds, and especially on the median band; first and second lines very distinct, dark fuscous overlying orange, the first nearly straight, the second gently sinuate outwardly on its upper, inwardly on its lower half, enclosing an obviously paler median band, three times as broad at the costa as on the dorsal margin; cilia ferruginous a little mixed with white and black, mostly black towards tornus. Hind-wings yellow-ochreous, infuscate towards termen, with an obscure median line of orange suffusion. Abdomen pale ochreous, fuscous at the base.

Hab.: Mountains of Oahu.

The falcate wings and general appearance associate this species with *Scotorythra megalophylla*, Meyr., but the unwaved termen renders it unlikely that the two are specifically identical.

Honolulu, H. I.:

August 20th, 1901.

EPHEMERIDÆ COLLECTED BY HERR E. STRAND IN SOUTH AND ARCTIC NORWAY.

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

Herr Strand's collection was forwarded to me for the naming of species last November. It comprises upwards of 700 alcoholic specimens, in seven tubes or small phials. The species of *Ephemeride* represent ten genera, one of which is new: about half of them have already been published; of the remainder, some are of uncertain species, or are hardly in condition for description, but two are here named. The localities and dates of captures recorded are:—

Gjölsjæen, Öedemark, June 5th, 1899; Skien, 4th, and Ulefos, 5th June; Laerdalsören, September 4th, 1900; and Aal, September, 1900, in South Norway.

Hatfjelddalen, 1899; Lödingen, 1st, and Hammeró, 8th July; and Tysfjorden, August, 1900, in Arctic Norway.

Ephemera vulgata, Lin.—Gjölsjæen, 34 ex.

Leptophlebia marginata, Lin. (Steph.)—Ulefos, 3 ex.; Gjölsjæen, 1 ex.; Hammeró, 1, and Lodingen, 3 ex.

Leptophlebia Meyeri, Etn. (*vespertina*, L. ?)—Skien, 52 ex.; Gjölsjæen, 47 ex.; Aal (? 3 ex.), a ♀ subim., 1 ♀ im. and 1 ♂ im. in bad preservation.

LEPTOPHLEBIA STRANDII, *sp. nov.* (fig. 1 and a).

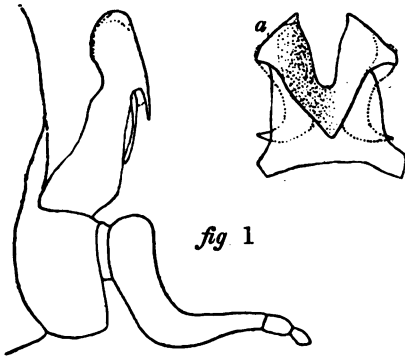
Subimago (in alcohol).—Wings uniformly grey, thus differing from *L. Meyeri*, in which the hind-wings are impure whitish.

Imago (in alcohol).—Body similar in colouring to *L. Meyeri*; the veinlets of the pterostigmatic space of the fore-wings numerous and curved, apparently simple as a rule. Distinguishable by the remarkable flexure of the basal joint in the forceps-limbs, and by the shape of the penis (see fig. annexed), the lobes of which diverge slightly and are obliquely truncate at their tips, with the ventral apical angle acute. In the absence of living or dried specimens, it seems inexpedient to enter further into particulars of colouration.

Length of wing, ♂ 7·5, ♀ 7·5—9; setæ, ♂ im. 9, subim. 7·5, ♀ 7·5—9 mm.

Hab.: Aal (*Strand*), 140 ex.

Figs. of details × 62 diams. in the original drawings:—1, partial lateral profile



of the last abdominal segment of ♂ im., with penis and forceps-limb *in situ*; a, penis detached, viewed under slight pressure from above (not, as usually seen, from behind or below); the spurs indicated (all but their points) by dotted lines showing through the sub-transparent substance of the lobes.

Baëtis vernus, Curtis—Hatfjelddalen, 289 ex.

Baëtis rhodani, Pict.—Laerdalsøren, 3 ex.; Aal, 2 ex.

Specimens of undetermined species of *Baëtis* in the collection:—Gjölsjæen, 2 ♀ im.; Aal, 1 ♀ subim.; Hammeró, 1 ♂ subim., 1 ♀ im. and 1 subim., also 3 ♂ subim., 1 ♀ im. and 1 subim.; Tysfjorden, 2 ♂ subim., 1 ♀ im., 4 subim., also 1 ♀ subim.

Chironetes sp.—Hatfjelddalen, 1 ♂ subim.

Ameletus inopinatus, Etn.—Hatfjelddalen, 2 ♂ subim., 1 ♀ im.

Siphylurus lacustris, Etn. (?).—1 ♂ im.

Siphylurus Linnaeanus, Etn.—Aal,—13 ex.; ? Hatfjelddalen, 1 ♀ subim. This species had previously no known locality.

Siphylurus sp.—Hatfjelddalen, 1 ♂ im. (immature, the subimaginal slough having been denuded by friction in transit), 3 subim., 1 ♀ im., 1 subim. An undescribed species.

METRETOPUS,* *gen. nov.*

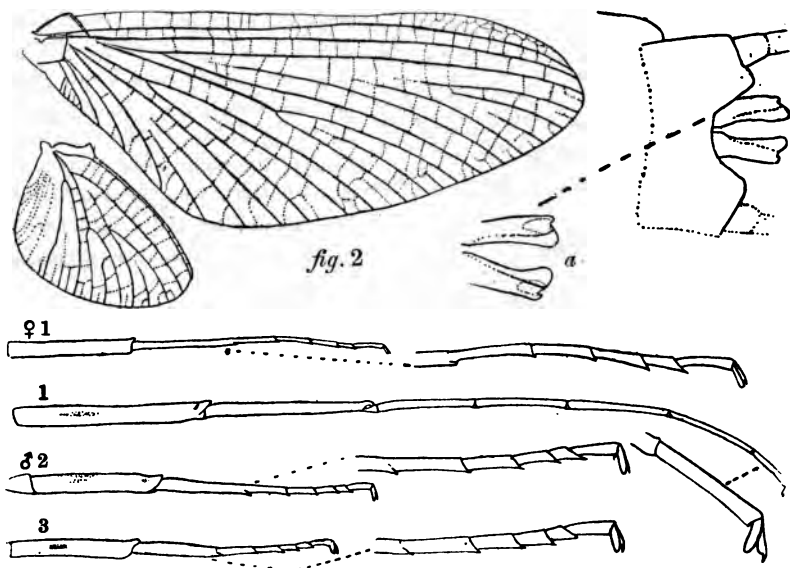
Distinguished from *Ametropus* (Etn. MS.; Albarda, 1878) by the median caudal seta being atrophied to a pauci-articulate rudiment, and by the tibix being less short in comparison with the tarsi. Fore tarsus of ♂ about thrice the length

*Etymology—*Metretos* and *pous*, measurable foot (with regard to *Ametropus*).

of the tibia (as 11 to 4) and twice the length of the femur (as 11 to 5); the tarsal joints in diminishing order rank 1, 2, 3, 4 subequal to each other, 5, the 5th joint being about two-thirds the length of the 1st joint. Fore leg of ♀ subequal in length to the body; tarsus $1\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the tibia, which is hardly shorter than the femur; the tarsal joints in order of diminution of length rank 1, 2 equal to 5, 3, 4. Ungues in every tarsus each unlike the other, narrow. In the anal-axillar interspace of the fore-wing the intercalate nervure next to the anal nervure is the longer. Costal angle of hind-wing acute; neuration of the axillar region, in the specimen figured, partly indistinct through maceration in fluid. Forceps—basis of ♂ roundly excised between the insertions of the limbs; the basal joint proportionally shorter than in *Ametropus*, and immovably anchylosed to the 2nd, which is the longest joint. Ventral lobe of the 9th ♀ segment very short, transverse and obtuse. Outer caudal setæ of ♂ imago about $1\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the body; in ♀ imago as long as the body; in the subimago of either sex not quite so long as the body. Type, *M. norvegicus*, sp. nov.

MEETROPUS NORVEGICUS, sp. nov. (fig. 2).

Imago (in alcohol).—♂. Body somewhat discoloured; thorax pitch-black above. Abdomen in segment 1 and segments 7–10 bistre-brown; the intervening



segments translucent, having the apical margin dorsally bordered narrowly with umber-brown, with a median longitudinal line and an oblique linear lanceolate streak on each side produced forwards from it of the same colour, so as to constitute a tridentate marking, enclosing on each side of the dorsum a large almost right-angled triangular translucent space, rounded at the posterior angle, the shortest side of which is at the base of the segment. From the right-angle of this triangle a fine tapering blackish streak proceeds towards the middle of its hypotenuse. Setæ uniformly dark grey.

The ♀ has some degree of resemblance in its general colouring to *Heptagenia sulphurea*, but exhibits markings on the abdomen similar in style to the translucent spaces above described of the male.

Length of body, 10; wing, ♂ 9, ♀ 10; setæ, ♂ im. 12—13, subim. 7·5, ♀ im. 10, subim. 8 mm.

Hab.: Aal, 85 ex.

Figs. of details, all enlarged:—2, wings of ♂; legs (1, fore leg; 2, middle leg; 3, hind leg) with detached portions on a more enlarged scale; a, ♂ genitalia (parts omitted) from beneath, with penis (on a rather larger scale) detached.

Rhithrogena sp.—(undetermined)—Aal, 1 ♀ im.

Heptagenia sulphurea, Müll.—Gjölsjæen, 2 ex.; Aal, 2 ex.

Ecdyurus sp.—(undetermined)—Aal, 1 ♀ subim.

The absence of *Ephemerella* and *Centroptilum* from this collection is noteworthy; species of both occur in Norway.

Woodlands, Seaton, Devon:
1901.

MELANDRYA BARBATA, FABR., IN THE NEW FOREST.

BY G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

Mr. F. C. Bedwell has recently sent me for examination a specimen of this insect, captured by himself at Brockenhurst in June last, on an oak trunk, in the evening, when almost dark. This is the *M. canaliculata*, Fabr., of our older British Catalogues, having been introduced by Curtis somewhat doubtfully under that name, on the authority of an example captured on the wing by Mr. Bentley at Brockenhurst in June, 1823. The species is so rarely found in the New Forest that few British entomologists have had an opportunity of seeing it. Three other specimens found during recent years have, however, at various times come under my notice, all found by Mr. Gulliver, and these are now contained in the collections of Messrs. P. B. Mason or F. Bates; and I possess a very old example of it, supposed to be of British origin. The differences between the two species, *M. barbata*, Fabr. (= *flavicornis*, Dufts., and *rufipes*, Guér.), and *M. dubia*, Schall. (= *canaliculata*, Fabr.), are clearly and concisely given by Dr. Seidlitz (*Naturg. Ins. Deutschl.*, Col., v. 2, pp. 628, 630), as follows:—

M. BARBATA.

Nigra, antennis pedibusque plerumque flavis, prothorace antrorsum rotundato-angustato, leviter canaliculato, basi utrinque impresso, elytris postice haud dilatatis, antice haud depressis, fortiter canaliculatis, interstitiis 5, latis, convexis, æqualibus. Long., 9—10 mm.

M. DUBIA (CANALICULATA).

Nigra, prothorace lateribus subrectis, canaliculato, basi utrinque

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“An attempt had been made to show the impossibility of preventing in the long run the natural spread of insects, the futility of attempts at extermination of well established pests, and the folly of viewing with alarm matters that had been going on for thousands of years without very great hurt to human interests.”—
L. MARLATT (*in Presidential Address to Assoc. Ec. Entomologists, 1899*).

LONDON:

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

1, PATERNOSTER ROW.

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