

Proceedings of the Entomological Society.

June 2, 1878.—SIR SIDNEY S. SAUNDERS, Vice-President, in the chair.

Donations to the Library.

The following donations were announced, and thanks voted to the donors:—'Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences,' vol. i. no. 1; presented by the Society. 'Bullettino della Società Entomologica Italiana,' vol. v. trim. 1; by the Society. 'The Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club,' nos. 20, 21 and 22; by the Club. 'Fifth Annual Report on the Noxious, Beneficial and other Insects of the State of Missouri,' by Charles V. Riley; by the Author. 'Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Dipterenfauna Galiziens,' von Dr. Max. Nowicki; by the Author. 'Les Papillons Diurnes de Belgique, Manuel du jeune Lépidoptériste,' par Louis Quaëdvlieg; by the Author. 'West Kent Natural History, Microscopical and Photographic Society: the President's Address; the Council and Auditors' Reports for 1872; and a Lecture on the Aquarium and its Contents, delivered in the Crystal Palace,' by J. Jenner Weir, Esq., President, at the Soirée, November 6, 1872; by the Society. 'Note sur les Genus *Peribleptus*, *Sch.*, *Paipalesomus*, *Sch.*, et *Paipalæphorus*, *Jekel*,' par M. H. Jekel; by the Author. 'The Zoologist' and 'Entomologist' for June; by the Editor. 'The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine' for June; by the Editors.

Exhibitions, &c.

Mr. Bond brought to the meeting some seeds of *Gleditschia Sinensis*, received from Japan, which were all destroyed by a species of *Bruchus*, of which he exhibited living specimens.

Mr. Müller exhibited a *Psyche* case sent by Mr. Rothney from Calcutta. It was composed of the spines of some tree arranged longitudinally, so that the points were all at the upper end.

Sir Sidney Saunders exhibited a series of living Hymenopterous larvæ and pupæ in briar-stems, lately received from Albania. These briars having been recently split, showed the occupants in their natural cells. Specimens of the perfect insects reared from the larvæ were also exhibited, consisting of the following:—*Trypoxylon figulus*, *Smith*; *Raphiglossa Eumenoides*, *Saunders*; *Psiliglossa* (*Stenoglossa*, *Sauss.*) *Odyneroides*, *Saund.*; *Odynerus lævipès*, *Shuck.*; *Prosopis rubicola*, *Saund.*; *Osmia tridentata*, *Duf. & Perris*; and *O. leucomelana*, *Kirb.*

Mr. Müller communicated the following notes on the discovery, by Dr. Emile Joly, of Toulouse, of a nymph which he announced to belong to a species of *Oligoneuria*:—

"Having for the last fifteen years endeavoured to find the unknown early conditions of *Oligoneuria Rheuana*, *Imhoff*, but so far without success, it is

a matter of no little consolation to me to be enabled, through the courtesy of my valued friend Dr. Emile Joly, to announce, on his behalf, to the Society, his important discovery of the first nymph known in the genus *Oligoneuria*, and belonging to the species named by him 'Garumnica.' For this purpose I translate here Dr. Joly's communication from the French MSS., agreeably to his desire. My friend writes, 'I have the honour of addressing to the Entomological Society of London two drawings, to my knowledge entirely unpublished, and representing (fig. A), the upper side,*

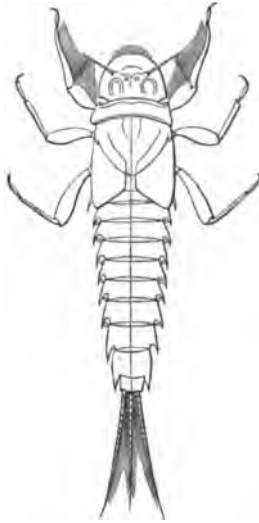


Fig. A.



Fig. B.

(The above are three times the natural length.)

and (fig. B) the under side of the nymph of a new species of *Oligoneuria*, for which I have already proposed the specific name "*Garumnica*."† In 1869, on the very last excursion which I had the opportunity of making in

* This nymph, like the one of *Palingenia Roesseli* (*vide* Mém. de la Soc. des Sci. Nat. de Cherbourg, t. xvi.), with long ciliae only on the internal border of the anterior legs, presents, like the last, above the thorax and in pairs overlying each other, four corneous sheaths intended to lodge the folded-back (*repliées*) wings of the insect up to the moment of its passing to the subimago state. It is therefore not, as Imhoff supposed, by a kind of division, by a spontaneous fissuring, that the four wings are formed, which are so easily recognised in the imago state of the insect, but rather that if sometimes there seem to exist only two wings, it is, as Hagen had at first deduced theoretically, because there exists a perfect attachment by simple agglutination of the posterior border of the fore wing to the anterior border of the hind wing.

† Emile Joly, 1870, "Contributions pour servir à l'Histoire Naturelle des Ephémères," No. 1, in t. iv. du Bull. de la Soc. d'Hist. Nat. de Toulouse, avec Planche.

the bassin of the Garonne at Toulouse, I had the good luck of detecting the singular metamorphoses of this species. In all probability this nymph is the first and only one discovered in this genus up to the present time, as neither Pictet, the founder of the genus (*O. anomala*), nor Imhoff (*O. Rhenana*), nor Hagen (*O. Rhenana*, *var. pallida*), nor my friend Albert Müller in his different observations on the habits of *O. Rhenana*, nor M'Lachlan (*O. Trimeniana*), nor lastly, even the Rev. A. E. Eaton, in his fine and quite recently published monograph on the Epheméridæ,* mention anything concerning the larval stage (*l'état de ver*), or, as it is called in England, "the immature condition of the subaqueous stages of development," of any of the species, the names of which I have enumerated. I intend to publish shortly the complete anatomy of this curious nymph.'"

With regard to the above notes, Mr. M'Lachlan remarked that it would be most desirable to obtain further and more minute particulars respecting Dr. Joly's observations. The information furnished was very vague, and no characters were given of the supposed new species.

Mr. Wollaston communicated a paper "On the Genera of the Cossonidæ," including descriptions of 139 species which had not hitherto been recorded.

The Secretary read the following remarks, communicated to him in a letter from Mr. Roland Trimen, of Cape Town:—

"I have lately read with much interest the Rev. R. P. Murray's notes 'On some Variations of Neuration observed in certain Papilionidæ,'† and desire to offer the following remarks thereon. In cases 1, 2, 3 and 4, Mr. Murray does not state whether the anastomosing or coalescing nervures are those of the fore or hind wings; but in the 1st and 2nd, it is clear, from the mention of *Synchloë* (*Pieris*) *Mesentina*, *Cramer*, that the fore wings are intended. In this Pieride, however, the junction of the first subcostal nervule with the costal nervule of the fore wings is not an aberration but a constant character of that species, as well as of *P. Severina*, *Cram.*, and a few allied species, and (as mentioned by me in *Trans. Ent. Soc.* 1870, p. 378) has been noticed by both Wallengren and Wallace.

"I am enabled to supplement case 5, '*P. Clodias*' (? *Parnassius Clodius*, *Mén.*), by a very similar and even more remarkable instance in a male *Papilio Merope*, *Cram.*, which has just recently come under my notice. As in Mr. Murray's description, the subcostal nervules of the hind wing in this specimen of *Merope* are connected by a transverse nervule; but the additional nervule (instead of being incomplete and confined to the right hind wing) is found in both hind wings and thoroughly unites the subcostal nervules. In this manner a perfect additional cell is formed (see A in figure)

* A. E. Eaton, "A Monograph on the Epheméridæ," in *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1871, with six plates.

† *Proc. Ent. Soc.*, 1872, pp. xxxiii.—xxxiv.

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