

blackish next the middle : *mesonotum* brownish, anterior portion (*dorsulum* of F. Löw) with pale greenish-grey margins, and a narrow line of the same colour down each side of the centre ; posterior portion brownish, with four longitudinal greenish-grey lines standing one on each side the centre and the other a little remote ; scutelliform process greenish-grey. *Elytra* milky-white, between the costal margin and the radius more transparent, length scarce three times that of the breadth ; costal margin brown, except at the base, and forming from the latter to the apex a continuous curve ; stigma wanting ; radius and cubital nerves pale, the former running almost parallel with the anterior margin until before joining it, where it is distinctly rounded, junction a little before the apex ; anterior arm of the cubitus convex towards the radius, but not running parallel with it ; base of the furcation about in a line with the outer nerve of the posterior furcation ; cell small ; posterior furcation low, somewhat elongate, breadth in the middle not equal to half the length measured on the dorsal margin ; a broad brown streak, dentate on the inner margin and bounded exteriorly by the petiole of the cubitus, extends from the base to the apex, leaving the clavus, an arc below the anterior arm of the cubitus, and a spot in each of the cells adjoining the dorsal margin, white ; from the apex of the radius to a little way within the cell formed by the arms of the cubitus, is a triangular brown patch, having its base on the costal margin. *Legs* greenish-yellow. *Thighs* : inner margin with a longitudinal blackish-brown streak, not reaching either the base or the apex.

Abdomen above somewhat black, posterior margin of the segments narrowly greenish-yellow ; beneath green, basal segment blackish, posterior and side margins of the remainder dark brown : *genitalia* : upper genital plate black at the base, apex brown ; lower genital plate brown, apex darker. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Most nearly allied to *F. vittipennella*, Reut., but it is larger than that species, and the characters on the elytra differ.

I have only seen a single ♀, taken in Hungary by Dr. Horváth, after whom I have much pleasure in naming the species. He does not know from what plant it was beaten, but I strongly suspect it lives on the broom (*Spartium scoparium*), dyer's weed (*Genista tinctoria*), needle whin (*Genista anglica*), or some closely allied plant, as all the other species of this group are attached to one or other of this section of the *Papilionaceæ*.

1, St. Mildred's Terrace, Bromley Road, Lee, S.E. :
August 15th, 1879.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NYMPH OF *SPANIONEURA FONSCOLOMBEI*,
FÖRSTER, FAMILY *PSYLLIDÆ*.

BY JOHN SCOTT.

Pale green. *Head* large, anterior margin convex, palish, and with a few longish pale hairs. *Antennæ* whitish or with a slight green tint, 5—8 joints sometimes ex-

tremely narrowly brownish, 9 and 10 black. *Eyes* brown or reddish-brown, elongate-oval. *Thorax* green. *Lobes* containing the elytra and wings pale green, somewhat lanceolate, reaching to about the middle of the abdomen, apex narrowly rounded and slightly brownish; dorsal margin at the base sometimes with a pale brown spot; costal margin with a few longish, erect, pale hairs. *Legs* green; *tarsi* brown, basal half of the joints greenish-white.

Abdomen green, with a more or less fuscous-brown tinge, basal segment very pale cream-white; round the margin a few fine pale hairs; apex on each side with a large, almost round, black spot, having a narrow yellow margin.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

This insect lives on the Box (*Buxus sempervirens*). Throughout its earlier stages, there appears to be but little indication of any injury done to the leaves or buds, as they are scarcely affected, the margins of the leaves alone being very slightly curved backwards longitudinally. In the stage of life above described the creature is very active, running all over the plant.

Although not known to be British, I think it quite probable that by careful searching or beating, this insect may be found at Boxhill, Surrey. The black spot with the narrow yellow margin, situate on each side of the apex of the abdomen, is an excellent character whereby to distinguish it. Time of appearance, the beginning of June.

I have been enabled to describe this creature through the kindness of my friend, M. J. Lichtenstein, who has also furnished me with several other species of the group in the nymph and earlier stages.

I am not aware that anything has been previously recorded as to the earlier forms of *Spanioneura*.

1, St. Mildred's Terrace, Bromley Road,
Lee, S.E. : 4th July, 1879.

NOTES ON THE BUTTERFLIES AND SPHINGES OF ZERMATT AND ITS VICINITY, OBSERVED IN JUNE AND JULY, 1878.

BY R. C. R. JORDAN, M.D.

For the few last days of June and the early part of July, 1878, I was in the Visp Valley, and at Zermatt, and I do my best to give the list of my captures. I cannot yet name all my moths, but may here repeat a word of caution to tourist-entomologists, never to neglect any insect: the commonest night flying moth in the Visp Valley was *Eucosmia montivagata*, I confounded it with *certata*, and only brought home two indifferent specimens.

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Insects

C. V. RILEY,
Washington, D.

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"In Nature's infinite book of secrecy
A little I can read."

SHAKESPEARE.

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