

will be formed, and just below it are one or two small bristles. I have observed this in *A. divinatoria* (reared by myself), *succinica*, and *oleagina*, and also in *Hyperetes tessellatus*. So long as the young have only two-jointed tarsi, the antennæ have also less joints. Thus, in *A. divinatoria* the latter have only 12 instead of the 15 of the imago; in *Hyperetes* the proportions are 13 to 23. But, although the third (middle) joint of the tarsi is produced by a division of the apical, it is just the contrary with the antennæ. In these the two thick basal joints, and the apical joint, are not divided; but in some species all the intermediate joints are so. *Hyperetes* is in the latter case, all the 10 intermediate joints being divided in the imago, as I can show from preparations. It is a remarkable fact that the mysterious *Hyperetes* shows, in its earlier stages, precisely the normal number (13) of joints for the *Psocidæ*. I am not prepared to give an opinion as to this genus. Other genera, such as *Cæcilius*, commonly considered to have only two-jointed tarsi, possess a small aborted third joint, just as occurs in many *Coleoptera*.

Cambridge, Mass.:

1st April, 1882.

FOOD-PLANTS AND TIMES OF APPEARANCE OF THE SPECIES OF
PSYLLIDÆ FOUND IN GREAT BRITAIN, TOGETHER WITH
OTHERS WHICH MAY BE EXPECTED TO OCCUR HERE.

BY JOHN SCOTT.

The publication of the synonymic list (vol. xviii, p. 253) corrected, as far as I possibly could, to that time, naturally led me to think of giving, in a collected and comprehensive form, as complete information as possible of the food-plant of each of the species, together with the time when the latter may be looked for; and, although they may be found a little earlier or later than the time here indicated, yet this shows when they were actually taken. But very little is still known of the earlier stages of many of these insects, of others nothing whatever, and the solution of this problem in any one of these cases I consider to be of much greater importance than the capture of the perfect insect itself. I have already, in vol. xvii (p. 132), explained my mode of rearing them, and how easy this is to be done, so that I need not repeat it. For the purpose of keeping this table as simple as possible, I have only used the old and well-known generic names; the recent sub-divisions being given in the list above referred to.

NAME.	FOOD-PLANT.	DATE OF APPEARANCE.
<i>RIOZA cerastii</i> , H. Loew.*	<i>Cerastium triviale</i> , Link.	June.
<i>Walkeri</i> , Först.	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i> , Linn.	July, August.
<i>rhamni</i> , Schrank.	" " "	May, July to Oct.
<i>ægopodii</i> , F. Löw.*	<i>Ægopodium podagraria</i> , Linn.	April to June.
<i>crithmi</i> , F. Löw.	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i> , Linn.	April to June.
<i>galii</i> , Flor	<i>Galium palustre</i> , Linn.	June to September.
<i>Neilreichii</i> , Frauenf.*	<i>Valerianella dentata</i> , Deitr.	June.
<i>chrysanthemi</i> , F. Löw.*	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> , Linn.
<i>senecionis</i> , F. Löw.*	<i>Senecio nemorensis</i> , Linn. ^b	July.
<i>flavipennis</i> , Först.*	<i>Lactuca muralis</i> , Don.	} May, Aug. to Oct.
———, ?*	<i>Leontodon hastilis</i> , Linn. ^b	
<i>proxima</i> , Flor*	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i> , Linn.	August and Sept.
<i>flavipennis</i> , Först.*	" " "	May, Aug. to Oct.
<i>Dalei</i> , Scott	<i>Armeria maritima</i> , Willd.	October, November.
<i>chenopodii</i> , Reut.*	{ <i>Chenopodium</i>	
	{ <i>Atriplex</i>	
<i>urticæ</i> , Linn.	<i>Urtica urens</i> , Linn.	May to October.
<i>munda</i> , Först.	" <i>dioica</i> , Linn.	July to September.
<i>salicivora</i> (Reut.), Scott	<i>Salix capræa</i>	August.
<i>striola</i> , Flor*	" "	June to November.
<i>unifasciata</i> , F. Löw.	" <i>purpurea</i> , Linn.
<i>albiventris</i> , Först.	" " "	Sept. and October.
" "	" <i>alba</i> , Linn.	May, Aug. to Oct.
" "	" <i>fragilis</i>	Sept. and October.
<i>remota</i> , Först.*	<i>Quercus robur</i> , Linn.
<i>acutipennis</i> , Zett.	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , Linn.	May to October.
<i>viridula</i> , Zett.	" <i>abies</i>	June to October.
<i>abdominalis</i> , Flor	" "	August, September.

Lee, S.E. : 26th March, 1882.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF *ÆGERIIDÆ* AND *SPHINGIDÆ*.

BY HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

Family *ÆGERIIDÆ*.

SARA PRYER.

Wings bright bronze-brown shot with purple ; posterior-wing with two transparent spots close to the base, the fringe black ; body brown, and the anal tufts bright red. Antennæ and legs black. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Hab. : N. E. Borneo, Sandakan (*Pryer*). Mus. Druce.

This species is allied to *S. chalybea*, Butler, from Singapore.

* Not yet ascertained to be British.

^a There is no proof that the *Ps. pyri* of Curtis is identical with that of Linn., and, therefore, I include it amongst those not yet ascertained to be British.

^b The plants are not British, but, probably, the insects may be found on some of the allied species.

^c Pear-trees in gardens should be carefully examined, as several of the species infesting the wild pear, if not the whole, are found upon them.

^d Although Förster says he had one specimen from Mr. Walker, I have not seen any of recent date, and have not, therefore, included it in my former list. The *Ps. notata*, Flor, is synonymous.

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"The advantages attending the division of labour reach their maximum when not only individuals devote themselves chiefly to one object, but associate together for the purpose of promoting and extending it. * * * To a thorough conviction of this truth the Entomological Society of London owes its existence." ("Introduction" to vol. i of the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, *the "organization" of which Society was effected on May 3rd, 1833.*)

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