

Figs. 7-9.—Left side of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum of *Campoder gardneri* (Section I), *C. staphylinus* (Section II), and *C. westwoodi* (Section III), with more enlarged figures of the pronotal macrochaeta. 7a.—Pronotal macrochaeta of *C. silvestrii*.

Blaydon-on-Tyne.

April 2nd, 1918.

Aberration of Tanagra atrata.—On July 7th last year, when I was collecting in some meadows near Burnley, where *T. atrata* was exceedingly abundant, I noticed one very different from the rest. This was captured, and proved to be an aberration of a golden-brown tint, very distinct from the usual black colour of the species; it was in very good condition.—W. G. CLUTTEN, 132 Coal Clough Lane, Burnley, Lancashire: March 17th, 1918.

Abundance of Phigalia pilosaria at Burnley.—The weather seems to have been very favourable for *P. pilosaria* this winter, as nearly three hundred examples have been observed here. A careful note of melanic specimens has been made, and it is found that rather over 20 per cent. in this locality are now of the black form.—W. G. CLUTTEN.

Psylla sorbi L. in Britain.—The common *Psylla* of the Mountain Ash has occupied very little space in entomological literature. Linnaeus described it, quite as fully as could be expected from a naturalist of that date, in 1767.

Thomson in his "Öfversigt af Scandinaviens Chermes-arter" (Op. Ent. viii, 1877) includes *Chermes sorbi* L., but his description leaves it uncertain whether he was really referring to the Mountain Ash species or not. Although Reuter had already recorded from Mountain Ash a *Psylla* which he thought was *P. mali*, F. Löw (Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxxii, 1882, p. 250) says that no *Psylla* living on *Sorbus Aucuparia* had yet been found, and therefore it was very probable that the presence of Linne's *Chermes sorbi* on Mountain Ash was accidental. In the neighbourhood of Northwich, where Mountain Ash is a dominant tree, I found on the latter a pale *Psylla* commonly in August 1910 and with considerable doubt put away the specimens as *P. mali*. The next season I looked for a *Psylla* on Mountain Ash here and found it at once, both on trees undoubtedly native, of which there are very few, and on planted ones which had been brought in the young state from Scotland. It was now perfectly clear that notwithstanding the similarity of the green nymphs and of the male forceps, the Mountain Ash insect could easily be distinguished from *P. mali* which was living on Crab Apple a few yards away. The following particulars will serve for its recognition:—Upper fore-parts whitish-yellow inclining to orange and not to green; mesonotum with a pair of wide stripes on each side and a line down the middle lighter or darker yellow-brown. Dorsulum entirely brown. Antennae about half as long as the costa, the fourth and following joints ringed with black at the apex, last joint entirely black. Elytra hyaline, the veins becoming darker from the basal third onward, cell M well covered with tubercles throughout except on a well-defined marginal area, the latter very evident in the basal third of the cell, cell *a* 2 pale throughout. Length 3·5–4 mm. *P. mali*, which is a more robust insect, does not develop the dark line down the middle of the mesonotum and has cell M practically free from tubercles from its base as far as the fork of Cu. I have also seen *P. sorbi* from Hyde Heath, Bucks (*E. A. Butler*), and Great Salkeld, Cumberland (*Britten*).—J. EDWARDS, Colesborne: April 9th, 1918.

Note on Trioza velutina Förster.—Dr. Karel Sulc, whose writings on *Psyllina* are unequalled for completeness of morphological investigation, accuracy of description, and wealth of illustration, deals very fully (Mon. Gen. Trioza, Pt. iv, p. 88, t. 47, 48) with *T. galii* and *T. velutina* Förster; and as the result of his examination of the type-specimens, amongst others, he comes to the conclusion that they are one and the same species. But the facts which he demonstrates also prove most conclusively that we have to deal with two kinds which differ from one another in certain definite and well-marked particulars; namely, the tuberculation of the elytra and the form of the forceps; and since the researches of the learned doctor go to show that these are constant whilst the shape of the elytra and the shape and bulk of the face-cones, features on which he relies in support of his amalgamation of the two forms, are decidedly variable, it would appear better to retain the names as applied by Förster and call the form with no tubercles on the elytra except a few in the neighbourhood of the base of *a* 1, and the extreme tip of the forceps in the dorsal aspect sharply truncate, *galii*, and the form with the elytra well covered with tubercles except at the edges of the cells, and the extreme tip of the forceps in the dorsal aspect bluntly rounded, *velutina*. The

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G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S. J. E. COLLIN, F.E.S.

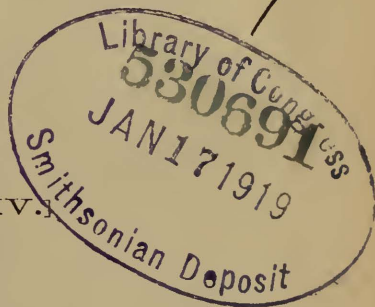
W. W. FOWLER, D.Sc., M.A., F.L.S.

R. W. LLOYD, F.E.S. G. T. PORRITT, F.L.S.

J. J. WALKER, M.A., R.N., F.L.S.

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“J’engage donc tous à éviter dans leurs écrits toute personnalité, toute allusion dépassant les limites de la discussion la plus sincère et la plus courtoise.”—*Laboulbène.*

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