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76

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I shall be very glad to hear from any Entomologist who has made any recent captures of the insect. Its old locality must I fear have long since been extirpated by advancing cultivation, if not by bricks and mortar, but no doubt it occurs on other chalk downs, where shelter for unfortunate *Micros* is afforded by the growth of juniper, and where *Umbelliferæ* of some sort blossom and go to seed.

Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.:
August 14th, 1882.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *PENTATOMIDÆ* FROM JAPAN.

BY W. L. DISTANT.

In writing on a small collection of *Rhynchota* from Tokei, Japan (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. [July], 1881, p. 28), I recorded a species of *Pentatomidæ* as *Tropicoris metallifer*, Motsch.?, remarking that my two Japanese specimens appeared to agree well with the descriptions of Motschulsky and Oschanin (the latter author having renamed and re-described the species), with the exception of the colour of the apex of the scutellum; I have, however, recently received a specimen of *T. metallifer* from the Amur, and find that the Japanese forms constitute a very distinct species, which I here describe.

TROPICORIS JAPONICUS, n. sp.

Body above metallic-green, body beneath and legs pale reddish, membrane pale fuscous, with the nervures darker. Head very thickly and coarsely punctate, with the eyes ochraceous. Antennæ, with the 1st and 4th joints, pale reddish; 2nd, 3rd and base of 4th joints fuscous; 3rd joint longest, 1st smallest, 4th a little longer than 2nd (5th wanting). Pronotum coarsely and densely punctate, sub-rugulose at base, lateral angles produced into somewhat broad and flat processes, their apices slightly concave, the apical angles obtusely spinous, the anterior spine longest and most produced, lateral angles distinctly serrate, and, with the margins of posterior angles, pale reddish; two small, irregularly rounded, ochraceous fasciæ near anterior margin. Scutellum thickly and coarsely punctate, and sub-rugulose at base. Corium very thickly and finely punctate. Abdomen above dull reddish. Membrane pale fuscous-hyaline, appearing darker at base, from reflection of abdomen, the nervures darker. Abdomen beneath bright pale reddish, the sternum somewhat ochraceous. Prosternum coarsely punctate, particularly at lateral angles. Legs speckled with fuscous. Stigmata black. Rostrum ochraceous, its apex pitchy and reaching the base of 4th abdominal segment.

Long. 17 mm.; lat. pronot. angl. 11 mm.

Hab. Tokei, Japan.

This species is closely allied to *T. metallifer*, Motsch., but differs by the very different structure of the pronotal angles, the concolorous apex of the scutellum, different colour and structure of the antennæ, &c.

Selston Villas, Derwent Grove, East Dulwich:
August, 1882.

77

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77

NATURAL HISTORY OF *ENNYCHIA ANGUINALIS*.

BY WILLIAM BUCKLER.

In the belief that no description has been heretofore published of the larva of *E. anguinalis*, I am induced to think the following account of it from the egg may be acceptable, and here I must thankfully acknowledge that it is entirely due to the kind and friendly co-operation of Mr. W. R. Jeffrey in sending me the largest share of a small batch of eggs he was lucky to obtain from the parent moth he had captured, that I am enabled to give this history.

I received the eggs on the 9th of August, 1881; eleven of them were laid on leaves and on a bract of the blossom of *Origanum vulgare*, and four on a leaf of *Mentha arvensis*, singly, and one overlapping another; though they were very flat when first laid, as Mr. Jeffrey informed me, yet I found they had begun to swell and by the next day had filled out considerably, and on the 17th four of them hatched, and another on the 20th, but no more.

The larvæ moulted three times, the first moult occurring when they were eleven days old, the second moult when twenty-five days old, and the third moult at the age of thirty-eight days; from this last moult the period of maturing varied from thirteen to seventeen days; the latest hatched individual was full-fed on 17th of October, just six days behind the others.

At Mr. Jeffrey's suggestion I tried *Thymus serpyllum* at first with two larvæ, and they took to this food very well as long as the supply lasted, the others equally well to *Origanum*, feeding on the cuticle of the leaves during the first three days and thus caused small transparent blotches, and on the fourth day began to eat small holes quite through the substance of either leaf.

About the end of the month I found only four alive, as one of those two that had previously fed on thyme—a food I was unable to provide any longer—had died, having refused the marjoram, although its companion soon took to it, and the others had thriven well on it from the very beginning of their career to the end; eating more and larger pieces from the leaves as they grew bigger, and latterly whole leaves would be consumed, but only those of a medium size, for they seemed not to care for the larger leaves nor the smallest, nor the blossoms.

They very cleverly kept themselves concealed by spinning their light hammocks in such an artful manner as to draw a leaf or two partly round the stem of their location so as to appear like a natural disposition of plant growth; and so fine and thin was the silk