THE

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF

LONDON

1919.

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THE

PROCEEDINGS

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Wednesday, October 15th, 1919.

Comm. J. J. Walker, M.A., R.N., F.L.S., President, in the Chair.

Election of Fellows.

Messrs. Jagamath Laxman Khare, Lecturer in Entomology, Nagpur Agricultural College, Nagpur, India; Charles Mellows, M.A., The College, Bishop's Stortford; Arthur W. Jobbins Pomeroy, Govt. Entomologist in Nigeria, Ibadan, S. Nigeria, and Kneesworth House, 78 Elm Park Road, S. Kensington; Capt. John G. St. Aubyn, c/o Sir Charles McGrigor & Co., 39 Paulton Street, Haymarket, S.W. 1; and Lt.-Col. R. S. Wilson, Governor of Western Desert Province, Mersa Matruh, Egypt, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Exhibitions.

Allononyma diana, Hb.—a Genus and Species new to the British List (Lep.-Tin.).—Mr. Durrant exhibited two specimens of this species taken at Fasnakyle (Inverness), Aug. 12–31, 1919, by Mr. C. W. Mackworth Praed, who had kindly presented the specimens to the British Museum. Mr. Praed had found *diana* not uncommon, but had only pinned a few specimens. This insect is the *Simaethis diana* (2316 of Staudinger and Rebel's Catalogue), and occurs in Germany, the Alps, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Lapland, etc., and also in North America. Among British species *diana* most nearly resembles *pariana*, Cl., but is at once separable by its green colour and by having veins 7 and 8 of the fore-wings stalked (instead of separate), for which reason it was separated by Fernald from *Simaethis* as *Orchemia*, Gu. The adoption of Guenée's generic name for this species being erroneous, Burck (1904) proposed the new name *Allononyma* in lieu of * *Orchemai* (nec Gu.), Fern.

The life-history of *Allononyma diana* is apparently not

No. 2 slide.

Sent as	Really	Locality	Spine
1. *Luteago* sub. sp. *argillacea*	*barrettii*	Digne	broad
2. Ditto	*barrettii*	Digne	broad
3. Ditto	*barrettii*	Digne	broad
4. Ditto	*barrettii*	Digne	broad
5. *Barrettii*	*barrettii*	S. Devon	broad

References to both *D. luteago* and *D. barrettii* will be found in "The British Noctuae and their Varieties" (Tutt), vol. i, pp. 134–6; vol. iii, pp. 24–6; vol. iv, p. 110.

I would also like to call attention to the food-plant of the larva of *D. barrettii*. The principal food-plant is rock spurrey, *Spergularia rupestris*, and not *Silene maritima*. The rock spurrey grows in the crevices of the rocks amongst the *Silene*; it makes a very large tap-root, and in this the larva feeds. My brother first discovered it, and quite by accident. We were searching amongst *Silene* to see if we could find the larvae, when he noticed a withered plant of spurrey, which broke off when he touched it. He noticed that a larva had been feeding just under the crown, and called my attention to it. We dug out the root and the larva was in it. Nearly every plant of spurrey was infected in this locality. The larva does sometimes feed on *Silene*, but prefers the spurrey; where the latter occurs it can be taken in some numbers. It leaves the plant when full fed and pupates just under the surface on the rocky ledges. Rock spurrey being a very local plant no doubt accounts for the scarcity of the insect in many apparently suitable localities. Spurrey likes to grow right on the cliff face if it can, and in some places is quite inaccessible except by being let over the cliff by a rope.

Coccinella distincta.—Mr. Donisthorpe exhibited specimens of *Coccinella distincta* bred from the eggs (which together with the living eggs and the female parent of one of the specimens, he had exhibited at the last meeting) and their pupal skins, and read some notes on them. Also

an abnormal specimen of the Lady-bird with a sharp spine on the left shoulder, with black head and thorax, and quite black beneath; the antennae being very short, but of normal joints.

He stated that the larvae had been bred with great difficulty, as they died if kept too damp or too dry, and also devoured each other. In the end each larva had to be kept by itself in a glass-topped box with damp cotton-wool and supplied with plenty of Aphidae.

The time-table of the two bred specimens exhibited was as follows :—

A. Eggs found on pine-needle at Weybridge, 21.v.19.	B. Eggs laid by ♀ on oak leaf at Weybridge, 30.v.19.
Hatched, 25.v.19	Hatched, 6.vi.19
1st moult, 30 and 31.v.19	1st moult, 10.vi.19
2nd ,, 4.vi.19	2nd ,, 15.vi.19
3rd ,, 12.vi.19	3rd ,, 18.vi.19
4th ,, 15.vi.19	4th ,, 21.vi.19
Larva pupating, 22.vi.19	Larva pupating, 23.vi.19
Pupa, 25.vi.19	Pupa, 28.vi.19
Imago, 9.vii.19	Imago, 11.vii.19

An Egyptian Trypetid Fly, and three Diptera new to the British List.—Mr. F. W. Edwards made the following exhibits :—

1. *Urellia augur*, Frauenfeld. An Egyptian Trypetid fly with wing-markings curiously resembling a small fly or flea. The resemblance is most probably purely accidental, but is at the same time quite striking. The specimen was brought to the British Museum by Mr. R. H. Greaves, who pointed out the peculiar marking. Major E. E. Austen, D.S.O., who has also taken the fly, did not observe any particular resemblance to another fly in life.

2. Three interesting new British Diptera :—

(a) *Orthopodomyia albionensis*, MacGregor. A mosquito recently discovered breeding in the water in hollow beech-trees in Epping Forest. The other species of the genus are mostly Tropical American; one occurs in the Oriental region.