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The hindwings are pale grey, only the inner margins being white. Head and antennae white. Thorax and abdomen rather more strongly marked with grey than in the typical male. The undersides are white with pale grey hairs on the disc and with grey traces on the margins between the veins. South-east of Russia in the Don basin.

Dr. Schawerda, in the *Zt. Oesterr. Ent. Ver.* for Dec., 1928, describes a new form of *Bryophila (Metachrostis) perla* from Corsica as var. *corsivola*. It is distinguished as being of pure white ground with black, almost blue-black, not grey, markings. Both the stigmata and the area just below the orbicular are deep black. The markings and ground are in strong contrast. The hindwings are broader and darker margined, and the underside of both wings is dark.

The same author describes a new form of *Agrotis (Euxoa) obelisca* from the same island, as var. *corsivola*. It is appreciably smaller, but above all is the striking colour, which is a deep grey brown, quite in contrast with the brown or red brown of the nominotypical form. The marking detail is also different.

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### Correction.

*Coccinella hieroglyphica*, L.—I regret there is an error in the spelling of the aberration No. 11 in my paper in *Ent. Rec.* XLI. 4, p. 62. The correct spelling should be "**sicardi**" (not sigardi), as I had the honour to name this after Dr. Sicard of St. Vivien par Velines, the well-known authority on Coccinellids, to whom I am much indebted for information and help.—G. C. LEMAN.

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### Observations on Iberian Rhopalocera.

By ORAZIO QUERCI.

After five years collecting in Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, Castile, Catalonia and Portugal and with the help of the collections in the Museum of Biology of Barcelona and the Bocage Museum of Lisbon, I have written some notes concerning the 197 species of Butterflies and Skippers from the Iberian Peninsula. I am chiefly speaking about:—

I. The mode of emergence; quoting many data of long collecting, and giving the list of all the males and females of every species we daily found, in ten months of uninterrupted captures, in 1928, near Lisbon and in central Spain.

II. The annual variations which I have remarked comparing the lepidoptera from Serra da Estrela in the Bocage Museum, with those we found later in the same locality, and the specimens we took in the Montes Universales in 1924 and 1926 (when it never rained) with those from the same mass in 1928 (when it very often rained). With several species the prevailing form is different if the insects emerge either in a dry or wet year.

III. The greater variability in different Catalan surroundings, but the less striking annual variations, because in Catalonia the climate is more constant in the Ibero-African zone.

I have also made some observations when collecting in a country whence came the type specimens of a named subspecies and I found there that most individuals do not agree with the description of the presumed subspecies.