



THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S RECORD AND JOURNAL OF VARIATION

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discolored areas, for the most part just above or below a lower node, which were slightly swollen when immediately adjoining a node, but otherwise scarcely perceptibly swollen. Being late in the season the stems were inclined to break across these galls, in several of which reposed a solitary Chalcid pupa of an unknown species of *Harmolita*. Searching near the roots, I also discovered some old Shoot-galls (with their curiously shortened and broadened scale-like leaves) of the Dipteron *Chlorops cingulata*, Meigen.

Brachypodium pinnatum, Palisot.

It was only in the early October of this year that I found a long-deferred opportunity of examining *Brachypodium pinnatum* for the gall of *Harmolita brachypodii*, Schl. This grows in profusion North of Harewood Forest, near Andover, Hants, and the gall, which occurs there takes the form of a fusiform swelling with a shortening of the internodes and consequent bunching of the leaves. *H. brachypodii* is also an addition to the British fauna and is recorded in Howard from Germany, France and Italy. It was too late to definitely determine the presence of Eriophyiid deformation, and I hope to make a closer study of the grass at a more appropriate season next year.

A pale *Anatis ocellata*.

By T. F. MARRINER, F.E.S.

Some years ago I had occasion to send a number of my *Coccinellidae* up to Mr. G. B. Leman in London and he showed them to Mr. H. Donisthorpe. Among them was a very pale coloured variety of *Anatis ocellata*, which, at the outset caught Mr. Donisthorpe's attention, and resulted in some little correspondence. Mr. Donisthorpe at first thought its pale colour was due to immaturity, but I was able to satisfy him that this was not the case. A few years later, when camping in a war-time clearing in the midst of pine woods for the purpose of studying the life histories of certain *Coccinellidae*, I came across the same pale variety, as also did my camp assistant. We spent a month on the spot and learned a great deal about *A. ocellata*, *M. oblongoguttata*, *A. oblitterata*, *C. hieroglyphica*, *C. 10-punctata (variabilis)*. Quite early in the month we were fortunate enough to come across two males of the pale variety and one female. The female was paired with one of the males, but unfortunately the time to return to town came before the life-cycle was completed and only two imagines came through. Both of these, like the parents, were of the pale variety. These were kept alive for over a week in order to note any colour deepening, but none took place. The odd male was kept alive for some days after capture but no colour change took place. Work with other species claimed most of my time, and it was four years later that I next came across this pale *ocellata*. I then took a specimen from its winter quarters among pine needles at the foot of a pine, on the south side of the tree. This was in a wood about eight miles from my old camping haunt. The other day I was looking over some *Coccinellidae* in the collection of Mr. James Murray, a life long student of the Coleoptera of Cumberland and the Solway area, when I came across a fine specimen of the same variety he had taken in Dumfriesshire. It was

the only specimen he had ever come across. Upon questioning Mr. F. H. Day of Carlisle, who is the recognised authority upon the Cumberland coleoptera, I found he had taken four specimens in something like 40 years of collecting, and these were all from an area about four miles from my camping ground. The particular specimen which Mr. Donisthorpe saw, I had taken at Kingmoor, near Carlisle, in June, 1915.

Tabulated, these results are :

April	17th, 1898.	2 specimens at Orton Wood.	F. H. Day.
June	5th, 1898.	1 specimen at Orton Wood.	F. H. Day.
June	10th, 1915.	1 specimen at Kingmoor, Carlisle.	Self.
Sept.	10th, 1917.	1 specimen at Orton Wood.	F. H. Day.
Aug.	12th, 1921.	3 specimens at Sowerby Wood.	Self. Two bred specimens from two of last named.
March	9th, 1924.	1 specimen from pine needles at Rockcliffe.	Self.
Sept.	5th, 1928.	1 specimen at Mulberry Moss, Dumfriesshire.	J. Murray.

This is a total of 12 specimens got at various points within 10 miles of Carlisle, and I have not been able to find any records of the variety being taken anywhere else. I shall be pleased to hear from any other coleopterist who has come across it. Meanwhile it occurs to me that so distinct a variety should have a name. So far as I am able to discover, the variety has been neither definitely recorded nor named, and in that case I would like to propose "*Anatis ocellata* v. *pallida*."

Description of the Larva of *Automeris liberia*, Ob.

By K. J. HAYWARD, F.E.S., F.R.G.S.

Length generally about 110mm.

Dorsally pale bluish green, laterally more yellow green, as also beneath.

A pair of dorsal and lateral branched yellow-green spines on each segment except the sixth abdominal where these spines are replaced as is usual by only three. These spines are about one centimetre long. There is a marginal row of spines about 2mm. in length but otherwise similar, and a still lower row of slightly smaller spines. These are repeated on all segments except the abdominal leg bearing segments. An oval, dark greenish-grey, lateral spot (major axis vertical) on the abdominal segments, immediately above a marginal white stripe that is edged upwardly at the folds with black. Beneath this line at the folds is a black patch on the abdominal segments closely covered with small roundish white spots with minute black centres. Claspers and anal segment brown with white speckling and short hairs, the actual claspers ochreous with a dull black sheath. The spiracles are orange-brown.

The pupa is short and thick of a very dark brown, enclosed in an untidy thick web-like cocoon, spun up in some dry corner.

The larva is common in and around Buenos Aires, feeding, I am told, on *Ipsoido acer*, but I imagine it feeds on various trees, as I have found it crawling down plane trees (*Platanus*) looking for a pupating site, as also on other varied trees, but I have not observed it feeding.