Smaller and narrower than *longitarsis* Er., differently coloured, the fore-parts less finely punctured, the antennae similarly constructed but a little shorter. Head suborbicular, a little narrower than the thorax, the eyes shorter than the postocular region, finely coriaceous, very finely, moderately closely punctured. Antennae with the first three joints of equal length, fourth slightly longer than broad, fifth to tenth about as long as broad, the eleventh oblong, about as long as the two preceding together. Thorax scarcely longer than broad, the sides rounded in front, retracted and straighter behind, before the scutellum feebly impressed, the sculpture very fine, close and asperate. Elytra much broader and a fourth longer than the thorax, very finely, closely and roughly punctured. Abdomen parallel, extremely finely and densely punctured and pubescent throughout, sericeous.

KAGOSHIMA, 19-22.iii.12. Two examples.

Amarochara (s.str.) **japonica** sp.n.

Rather shining, black, the elytra brown, base of the abdomen pitchy. Antennae black. Legs yellow. Length 3 mm.

Large and more robust than *umbrosa* Er., with larger head, much thicker antennae, longer sulcate thorax, less punctured abdomen and more strongly punctured elytra. Head subquadrate, a little narrower than the thorax, very finely, sparingly punctured, distinctly coriaceous. Antennae with the third joint shorter than the second, triangular, the fourth to tenth joints strongly transverse, gradually increasing in width. Thorax only slightly transverse, the sides a little rounded in front, straight and a little retracted behind, the posterior angles obtusely rounded, along the middle of the posterior half narrowly grooved, the puncturation as fine but less sparing than on the head, the ground sculpture similar. Elytra as long as but a little broader than the thorax, finely, rather closely, asperately punctured, finely coriaceous. Abdomen parallel, extremely finely, rather sparingly punctured on the first three segments, almost impunctate elsewhere. Pubescence throughout rather coarse, moderately close on the elytra, more scanty elsewhere.

KOBE: Mayasan, 26.ix.23. Unique.

Oxypoda (s.str.) **luridipennis** Shp. Var. **lewisi** n.

This form only differs from the type in the colour of the antennae: in the type these are reddish-yellow, whilst in the variety only the first joint is yellow, the second and third brownish-yellow and the following black.

KOBE: Mayasan, 12.iv.30. RAKOSAN: Ice Road.

Oxypoda (Demosoma) **kobensis** sp.n.

Moderately shining; head and abdomen black, the posterior margins of the segments very narrowly reddish, thorax and elytra bright yellowish-red, the latter a little infuscate about the scutellum. Antennae black, the first three joints and the legs yellow. Length 3 mm.

Colour, lustre and build of *bicolor* Rey, but larger and more robust, the puncturation of the thorax, elytra and abdomen much denser. Head very finely, rather closely punctured, finely coriaceous. Antennae with the third joint shorter than the second, the fourth a little longer than broad, fifth to tenth transverse, the penultimate ones strongly, the eleventh as long as the two preceding together. Thorax about half as broad again as long, very finely and closely punctured and without ground sculpture. Elytra a little longer and a little broader than the thorax, very finely, roughly punctured, yet more closely than the thorax. Abdomen very slightly narrowed towards the apex, very finely and very densely punctured and pubescent throughout, somewhat sericeous, the sides of the hinder segments with some outstanding setae.

KOBE: Ice Road, 4.x.30. A single specimen.

15 Teesdale Road, Leytonstone,
London, E.11.
March, 1933.

REMARKS ON SOME OF MOTSCHOULSKY'S TYPES OF STAPHYLINIDAE (COL.).

BY MALCOLM CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.R.E.S.

By the courtesy of M. Boris Kuzin, of the Zoolgical Museum of the University of Moscow, I have been able to examine the following types of Motschoulsky's Staphylinidae. The specimens are for the most part in fair condition, but a few have been attacked at some period by fungus.

Camacopalpus. The three species described belong to the polymorphic genus *Zyras*, *flavicornis* and *bituberculatus* being near *semiflava* Bernh. and *fulvus* near *rufithorax* Cam.

Pronomaea bramina.

Pronomaea subrufa = *Plagiusa ceylonica* Kr.

Hygroptera castanea is a *Zyras* of the *hastatus* group.

Hygroptera termitis is an *Orphnebius* s.g. *Mesocephalobius* near *bakeri* Bernh.

Gyrophaena (s. str.) *furcata*.

Gyrophaena (s. str.) *trifida*.

Gyrophaena (s. str.) *nigra*.

Gyrophaena (s. str.) *rigida*.

Peliusa pallescens, in poor condition and is apparently not a *Peliusa*; the mesosternal process is broad and extends the whole length of the coxae, which is not a character of this genus.

Homalota platystethoides is an *Atheta* s. str.

Homalota prona is an *Atheta* s. str.

Homalota microcephala is an *Atheta* s.g. *Dimetrota*.

Homalota testaceipennis is an *Atheta* s.g. *Dimetrota*.

Homalota suspiciosa = *Atheta* (*Coprothassa*) *anepsia* Cam.

Homalota termitophila = *Atheta* (*Acrotona*) *peregrina* Kr.

Bolitochara amabilis is an *Amaurochara* s.g. *Lasiochara*.

Autalia riparia is a *Gnypeta*.

Autalia angustata = *Linoglossa bifoveolata* Kr.

Falagria veluticollis is an *Amaurodera*.

Astilbus nigrescens.

Acanthoglossa humerosa is a *Zyras* (s.g. *Glossacantha*).
Acanthoglossa badia is a *Zyras* (s.g. *Glossacantha*).
Termidonia laminata is a *Zyras* (s.g. *Rhynchodonia*).
Phloeopora impressicollis is a *Coenonica*.
Oxypoda plagiata is an *Aleochara* s.g. *Xenochara*.
Oxypoda atricapilla (s.g. *Podoxya*).
Oxypoda brunnescens = *Aleochara puberula* Klug.
Oxypoda pallidipennis = *Atheta* (*Coprothassa*) *sordida* Marsh.
Oxypoda nigricauda is a *Mimoxypoda*.
Oxypoda palleola is an *Atheta* (s.g. *Acrotona*).
Aleochara hindustana (s. str.).
Aleochara badia = *Aleochara* (*Xenochara*) *puberula* Klug.
Aleochara castanea (s.g. *Euryodma*).
Aleochara tenuicornis is an *Ttheta* s.g. *Acrotona* near *pygmaea*.

15 Teesdale Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11.
September 1st, 1933.

NEUROPTERA (SENS. LINN.) OBSERVED IN ARGYLLSHIRE (V.C. KINTYRE) IN MAY, 1933.

BY KENNETH J. MORTON, F.R.E.S.

The following notes relate mainly to Neuroptera (sens. Linn.) collected between 15th May and 1st June of this year in Argyllshire, Vice County Kintyre, that is to say in the country lying south of the Crinan Canal. The name Kintyre, or Cantire, applies more particularly to the peninsula south of West Loch Tarbert and East Loch Tarbert, where the land connection is reduced to about a mile, Knapdale being the district lying between these lochs and the Canal. Our locality, three or four miles south of the Canal, is therefore in North Knapdale, or, to be more definite, in the northern continuation of the narrow Tayvallich peninsula which separates the fine sea-loch, L. Sween, from the Sound of Jura. An account of the physical and geological features of these parts is given in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Scotland (1911), 'The Geology of Knapdale, Jura and North Kintyre.'

The district was not altogether unfamiliar to us, as during August, 1920, we had lived on the east side of Loch Sween. On the present occasion our quarters were on the west side of the narrow northern arm (the Caol Scotnish) of the same loch, a few miles from Tayvallich. The distance between this arm and the Sound of Jura is not more than two miles 'as the crow flies,' but the ground between rises considerably in rocky ridges and fairly steeply in places.

The locality proved attractive in many ways, and suitable. There is not much cultivation: pleasant looking pastures where the rocks do not prevail, and between ridges a good deal of boggy ground, drained in parts in a way, and affording grazing of a kind, but the bog-myrtle flourishes. There is plenty of natural wood on the slopes and in the hollows—oak, birch and other deciduous trees, with alders by the small burn sides. Fresh-water lochs existed a few miles off, but I was not tempted to visit them so early in the season, having sufficient interests to occupy my time near at hand. We had a share of good days, although the weather was less settled than it had been previously.

It was rather early to expect many dragonflies. On 21st, a fine warm day, *Pyrrhosoma nymphula* was emerging from ditches in boggy ground; mature specimens were also present, so the species must have been out some days earlier; it became common, as usual. It is one of the most generally distributed species in Scotland, and I do not know on what grounds it was suggested that a small red dragonfly seen in Breadalbane was the southern *Ceriagrion tenellum* and not this familiar Perthshire species (Ent. Mo. Mag., LXVIII, p. 211). *Calopteryx virgo*, a not quite mature ♀, was taken on 25th, and another next day. The first ♂ (teneral) appeared on the 28th, and several of both sexes were seen on the 30th, the females mature, but the males not yet in perfectly adult colouration. Next day was unfortunately rather dull and cool, and there was no further opportunity of observing the species. Argyllshire and its larger islands seem now to be the chief Scottish strongholds of this species, although there are records from parts of the adjoining counties, S.W. and Mid-Perth and West Inverness; it has also been recorded from Kirkcudbrightshire. Of *Libellula quadrimaculata* a fairly mature ♀ was taken in a boggy hollow on 28th, and two were seen in the same place on the 30th, one of them, a ♀, being taken. On the forenoon of the latter date I picked up near a little stream running through marshy ground three females of *Cordulegaster annulatus*, two semi-adult, the other evidently not long out. One or two other dragonflies were seen, but not near enough for identification. The locality is entirely suitable for *Somatochlora arctica*, which occurs in main Argyll at a comparatively low altitude, and there is no great barrier of distance between the two districts; the species has also been taken in West Inverness and West Ross almost at sea-level.

Neuroptera (s. str.) received most attention, but only such species as are to be found on deciduous trees. Half a dozen old spruces