

Bathe, E. C., see Killington, F. J.	
Blair, K. G., Bated correction concerning Sumatran Chrysomelidae (Col.)	266
Bromley, P. J., Ichneumonidae (Hym.) bred from Syrphid (Dipt.) puparia	269
Carpenter, G. D. Hale, Feeding habits of Papilionidae (Lep.)	276
Crowson, R. A., Distribution and phylogeny of Cichelidae (Col.)	278
Donisthorpe, H., <i>Lomechusa emarginata</i> var. <i>micricollis</i> (Col., Staphylinidae) as British	273
Duffy, E. A. J., Records of Coleopterous larvae from Surrey, with a note on host-plants	270
Flint, J. H., Unusual habitat for <i>Brachinus crepitans</i> (Col., Carabidae)	278
Grinstead, L. W., Dead <i>Melanostoma</i> spp. (Dipt., Syrphidae) on grass-heads	277
Hickin, N. E., Association of <i>Hojmannophila pseudospretella</i> (Lep.) with <i>Pinus tectus</i> (Col.) and mites	273
Kevan, D. K., Scottish Longicorn beetles, including imported species	273
Killington, F. J., & Bathe, E. C., Acarine parasites of Odonata. I	257
Massee, A. M., Corixidae (Hemipt.) in Kent during 1946	278
Moreton, B. D., <i>Boris laticollis</i> (Col., Curculionidae), a pest of Brassica crops	274
Nixon, G. E. J., Revision of European Daenusiini (Hym., Braconidae) (contd.)	279
Perkins, R. C. L., <i>Sterpha saravaria</i> L. (Lep.) and other immigrants near Lydford, Devon	269
Pickles, W., Foraging activities of Ants (Hym.) in Algeria	267
Sankey, J. H. P., <i>Calocla fraxini</i> (Lep., Plusiidae) in Kent	278
Shaw, H. K. Airt, Records of Coleoptera from Breconshire	275
Smith, F. W., <i>Euprocis similis</i> (Lep., Lymantriidae) in Scotland	269
Verdcourt, B., <i>Autonium trisulcum</i> (Col., Colydiidae) in Bedfordshire	277
REVIEWS.—Stephenson, E. M., & Stewart, C., <i>Animal camouflage</i> , Harmondsworth	xliii
Amateur Entomologists' Society: <i>Leaflets 15-18, Bulletins 73-76</i>	xliii
Society.—South London Entomological and Natural History Society	266
WANTED.—Both sexes of <i>Sciapteron tabaniformis</i> (von Rott.) and <i>Aegeria flaviventris</i> (Staud.) for genitalia work. Any condition provided that genitalia are intact.—BERNARD VERDCOURT, 86 Claremont Road, Luton, Beds.	
WANTED.—Dipterous parasites or puparia bred from Lepidoptera or other animals. Failing specimens, authentic records welcomed.—H. AUDCENT, Selwood House, Hill Road, Clevedon, Somerset.	

(Continued from page xliii.)

AMATEUR ENTOMOLOGISTS' SOCIETY. *Leaflets* Nos. 15-18. *Bulletins* Nos. 73-76. Published by the Society, 1 West Ham Lane, London, E.C.15. 1945-6. Price of *Leaflets* 15 and 18, 7d. each, others 3d.

The four *Leaflets* give useful instructions on collecting Hemiptera-Heteroptera, making a sweep-net, making a garden pond for the study of aquatic insects and collecting clear-wings. All are illustrated. The last is a particularly useful compilation which should do much to enable the amateur to understand something of the habits and biology of a group of moths usually very poorly represented in his collection. *Bulletin 73* includes the annual report for 1944-5 and shows a healthy turnover of nearly £300, of which about half remained in hand at the end of the year. Among other items, *Bulletin 74* has some useful notes by H. W. Head on pairing hawkmoths. *Bulletin 75* is devoted to a geographical list of members compiled by John Cowley. The county arrangement for British residents is most practical and should readily enable visitors to a new district to seek out others with kindred interests, while collectors appealing for information or material from particular areas will also find it helpful. It suggests the need for and the very great value of a comprehensive list of British entomologists with an indication of their special lines. *Bulletin 76* announces a number of Council changes and the appointment of Brian O. C. Gardiner as assistant editor. Perchance he may be able to persuade his chief to print the full title of these publications at the head of each issue. I tried to do so in a previous review and also in conversation, but was unsuccessful.—B.M.H.

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'J'engage donc tous à éviter dans leurs écrits toute personnalité, toute allusion dépassant les limites de la discussion la plus sincère et la plus courtoise.'—*Laboulbène*.

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A BRITISH SPECIES OF *TROGOPHLOEUS* (SUBGENUS *TAENOSOMA*)
NEW TO SCIENCE

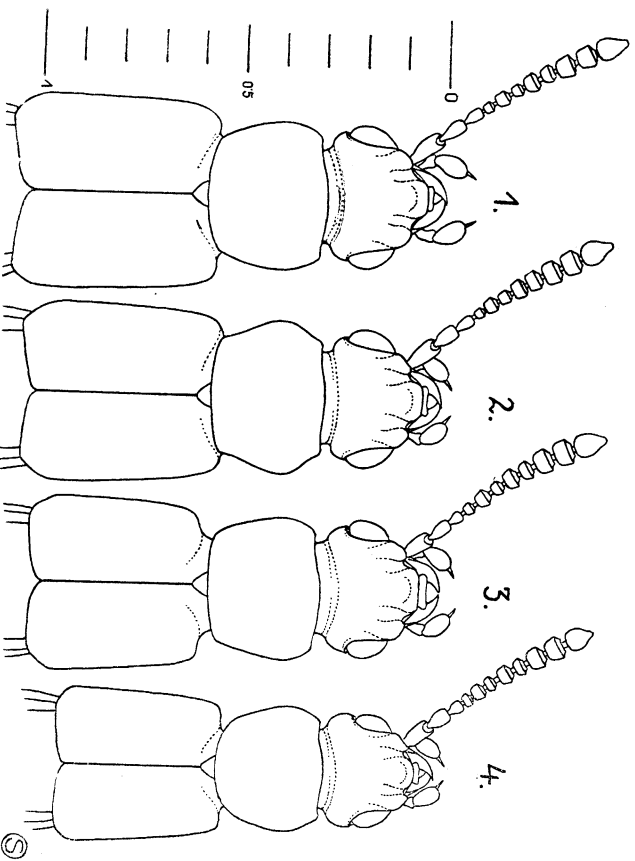
(FOUR CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE OF PALAARCTIC STAPHYLINIDAE)

BY PROF. DR. OTTO SCHEERPELTZ

Trogophloeus (*Taenosoma*) *Lasti* n.sp.

Near *Trogophloeus* (*Taenosoma*) *lindbergi* Scheerp., but immediately distinguished by its longer and more slender antennae, with the penultimate joints not or scarcely visibly transverse, sides of thorax only slightly rounded in front and only slightly and feebly convex, contracted behind.

Black, elytra a little brownish, antennae black, basal joints brownish, mouth-parts and legs dark yellowish, the femora a little darker brownish-yellowish. Surface of body finely shagreened and extremely finely punctured, head and thorax nearly lustreless, elytra dull shining, abdomen, especially the basal ridges, a little more shining.



FIGS. 1-4.—Schematic figures of 1, *Trogophloeus* (*Taenosoma*) *Lasti* n.sp.; 2, *T. Lindbergi* Scheerp.; 3, *T. pusillus* Gravh.; 4, *T. gracilis* Mannh.; scale in millimetres.

Head transverse, formed as in *T. Lindbergi* Scheerp., eyes large, flat convex, temples short, only one-third the diameter of the eyes viewed from above; surface finely shagreened and extremely finely punctured, nearly lustreless with fine and scarcely visible black-greyish pubescence. *Antennae* long and slender; first joint two and a half times as long as broad, nearly cylindrical; second joint two-thirds as long as the first, a little narrower than this joint and a little claviform; third joint two-thirds as long as the second, a little narrower than but nearly as broad as the second, twice as long as broad, a little claviform; fourth joint very small, a little longer than broad, subquadrate, a little narrower than the third; fifth joint rather stout and a little broader and longer than the fourth, a little longer than broad; sixth joint a little shorter and more slender than the fifth, as broad as long, subquadrate; seventh joint a little longer and broader than the sixth, a little broader than long, scarcely visibly transverse; eighth joint a little narrower, but as long as the seventh, as broad as long, subquadrate; ninth joint considerably stouter, longer and broader than the eighth, scarcely visibly transverse, being the first joint of the three-jointed but only feebly marked terminal club; tenth joint as broad as but a little longer than the ninth, sub-

quadrate; eleventh joint as broad but one and a half times as long as the tenth, pyriform, apically pointed. All joints finely and scarcely visibly black pubescent. *Thorax* slightly transverse, greatest breadth in a transverse line through the anterior third, only one-seventh broader than the middle length, anterior border nearly straight, anterior angles feebly developed, narrowly rounded, sides slightly rounded in front, only slightly and feebly convex, constricted behind, posterior border slightly and feebly convex, posterior angles obtuse, nearly rounded. Upper-side slightly convex, in the basal middle-line with a feeble carina, on either side of this carina with two feeble foveae. Surface finely shagreened and extremely finely punctured, nearly lustreless, finely and scarcely visibly black-greyish pubescent.

Elytra long and parallel, with projecting shoulders, sides nearly parallel, posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior border obliquely truncate, length at sides nearly twice and length at suture one and a half times as long as the middle length of prothorax. Upper-surface feebly convex, with a deep transverse ridge in front for the posterior border of prothorax, slight impressions along the suture and two very small flat tubercles arranged in a line in the front part of each elytron. Surface finely shagreened and extremely finely punctured, a little shining, finely, but distinctly greyish-yellowish pubescent. *Abdomen* parallel-sided, only slightly narrower than the elytra, formed as in the related species. Surface finely shagreened and extremely finely punctured, a little more shining than the elytra, especially the basal ridges of the basal tergites, more shining, finely but distinctly greyish-yellowish pubescent. *Legs* formed as in the related species. *Length* 2 mm.

Two specimens taken in much-decayed grass-cuttings by Mr. H. Last at Banstead, Surrey, October 6th, 1945. Type in coll. H. Last.

I take the liberty of dedicating this new species to the discoverer. I am sure that it is more widely distributed and is likely to be found in other parts of Great Britain, perhaps also in Fennoscandia. Indeed, it may have already been found, but been confused with *Trogophloeus pusillus* Gravh., and I therefore give schematic figures and a key which may enable the smaller species of the genus to be distinguished easily.

TABLE OF THE SPECIES OF THE SUBGENUS *TAENOSOMA* RELATED TO THE
NEW SPECIES BY THE FORMATION OF THE HEAD

- 1 (4). Eyes larger, less convex, temples shorter, measuring only one-third of the diameter of the eyes viewed from above.
- 2 (3). Penultimate joints of antennae not or scarcely visibly transverse, sides of thorax only slightly and feebly contracted behind. *Lasti* n.sp.
(Two specimens taken at Banstead, Surrey, Great Britain.)
- 3 (2). Penultimate joints of antennae distinctly transverse, nearly one-quarter or one-third broader than long, sides of thorax more strongly rounded in front, feebly emarginate behind anterior angles, slightly but distinctly emarginate and contracted behind *pusillus* Gravh.
(1937, *Notulae Ent. Helsingfors*, 17: 98. A few specimens taken in North America.)
- 4 (1). Eyes smaller, more convex, temples longer, measuring a half or nearly two-thirds the diameter of the eyes viewed from above.
- 5 (6). Eyes a little larger, more convex, temples a little shorter, more contracted behind, measuring half the diameter of the eyes viewed from above, fourth and sixth joints of antennae subquadrate, thorax transverse, distinctly broader than long, base nearly straight *pustillus* Gravh.
(1892, *Col. Mier. Britanica*: 78. Widely distributed in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Caucasus, North Africa, Madeira, North Asia and North America.)
- 6 (5). Eyes a little smaller, feebly convex, temples a little longer, more strongly rounded, measuring nearly two-thirds of diameter of eyes viewed from above, fourth and sixth joints of antennae distinctly transverse, thorax not or scarcely visibly transverse, about as long as broad, base strongly rounded *gracilis* Mannh.
(1890, *Braconhyla*: 51. Widely distributed in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Caucasus, North Africa, the Azores and North America.)

Vienna VII/62, Neusiftgasse 121/19, Austria.

August 23rd, 1946.

Phloporora teres Grav. (*Col. Staphylinidae*) in Essex.—So far as I know, this species is recorded from one locality only in Britain, namely Windsor Forest (Berks.), where it has been taken by Mr. Donisthorpe and more recently by myself, singly at intervals. One example has, however, occurred in Middlesex, I believe at Palmer's Green, to Mr. O. Steel. A few weeks ago I took a specimen under bark of some cut branches of poplar at Waltham Abbey, S. W. Essex, together with *Homalota plana* Gyll., *Thectura caspiata* Er. and *Stagonium quadricorne* Kby. (the last in numbers).—A. A. ALLEN, 27 Churchfield Path, Chesbunt, Herts.: October 30th, 1946.