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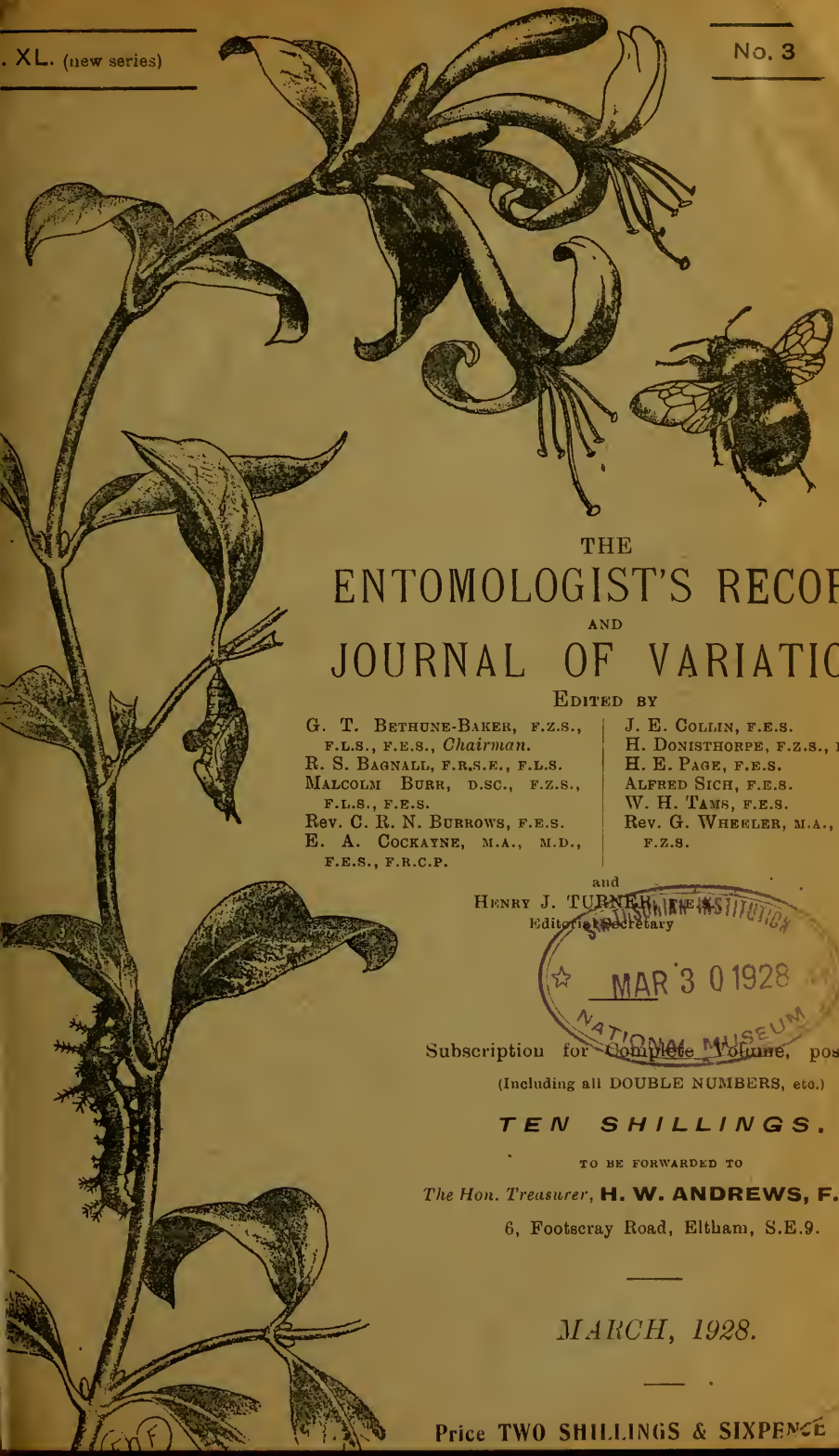

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S RECORD AND JOURNAL OF VARIATION

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1815. Oken.—*Lehrb. Naturg.* I., p. 717, restricts the genus *Lycaena* mainly to the "blues," referring to it all the species mentioned by Fabricius in 1807 except *rubi*, *virgaureae* and *phlaeas*. (He adds many others.)

The type of *Lycaena* must be one of this further restricted list *mars*, *echion*, *amyntas*, *endymion*, *arion*, *coridon*, *adonis*, *ledi*.

1816. Dalman.—"*Försök. sys. Upp. Sver. Fjar.*," Vet. Acad. Hand. XXXVII. 69, 90, definitely restricts the "coppers" *hippothoë*, *virgaureae*, *phlaeas*, *helle* and *garbas* and *rubi*, to the genus (subgenus) *Heodes*.

The type of *Heodes* must be one of these species. He places the "blues," which Oken had already included in his *Lycaena*, in the genus *Cyaniris*, which name cannot be maintained for any individual species of those particular Fabrician species placed by Oken in his *Lycaena*.

1824. Curtis.—*Brit. Ent.*, plt. 12, designated *phlaeas* as the type of *Lycaena*. This is impossible owing to the previous action of both Oken and Dalman.

The type of *Lycaena* must therefore be one of the remaining species mentioned by Fabricius in his list of 1807, *viz.*, *mars*, *echion*, *amyntas*, *endymion*, *coridon*, *adonis*, *ledi*, *arion*.

Ignorant of, or ignoring, the action of both Oken and Dalman the name *Lycaena* has been employed for many groups of "coppers" and "blues," until

1838. Thon.—*Allg. Ency. Wiss.* XI., p. 139, cities *arion* only for the genus *Lycaena*.

This action settled once for all that *Lycaena arion* was the type. No doubt some of the later confusion has occurred owing to Scudder, *Hist. Sketch*, having omitted to mention the action of Thon in 1838. Barnes and Lindsay, *Ann. Ent. Soc. Am.* in 1922, omitted both Oken and Thon, making matters still worse.—Hy.J.T. [After the above was in print I bethought myself of Tutt's article in Vol. VIII., p. 306 *et sq.* of his *Nat. Hist. of British Lepidoptera* where the whole question is most fully dealt with in extenso.]

New Aberrations of, and Miscellaneous Notes on, Coccinellids.

By G. CURTIS LEMAN, F.E.S.

A. *Hippodamia variegata*, Goeze.

Herr L. Mader of Vienna in his "Evidenz der paläarktischen Coccinelliden und ihrer Aberrationen" (which is coming out in parts with plates in *Zeitschrift des Vereines der Naturbeobachter und Sammler*) figures certain aberrations, to which he has given no names and with his approval I propose to name them:

1. ab. **internepunctata,** mihi. Formula: $\frac{1}{2}$, 3. (Mader's plate 9, fig. 27.)

2. ab. **maderi,** mihi, n.ab. Formula: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1+2+3 (triangular blotch), 4, 5, 6. (plate 12, fig. 21.)

3. ab. **caprai,** mihi, n.ab. Formula: 1+2+3 (triangular blotch) +$\frac{1}{2}$ (confluent with 3), 4, 5, 6. (plate 12, fig. 23.)

4. ab. **walteri,** mihi, n.ab. Formula: 1+2+3 (triangular blotch) +½ (confluent with 3), 4+5, 6. (plate 12, fig. 25).

5. ab. **ancora**, mihi, n.ab. Formula: 1+2+3 (triangular blotch) +½ (confluent with 3) +5+4, 6. (plate 12, fig. 26.)

I do not agree with Mader's figure 22 on plate 12 as the typical ab. *orientalis*, Ws., whose formula in his B-T. 1879 is: 1+2+3 (dreilappige makel), 4+5 (eine eckige Binde), with the apex touching the above "makel" (die vorn fast die makel erreicht), 6. His figure gives the "dreilappige makel" and 4+5 with spot 5 converging towards, but not reaching, the "makel."

Mader also makes ab. *blairi*, Lem., a synonym of ab. *orientalis*, Ws., though he accepts it as a thoracic aberration, and here again I do not agree with him in his synonymy, as ab. *blairi*, Lem., has not the "dreilappige makel," but a clear confluence of 2+1+3.

Mader on his plate 12, figs. 12 and 13, gives the name ab. *discordia*, Mader, for two distinct formulae and he agrees with me that his ab. *discordia*, will be confined to the formula: ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (produced upwards to about the centre of spots 2 and 3 like a tadpole), 6.

I propose to name the other:

6.—ab. **subdiscordia,** mihi, n.ab. Formula ½, 1+5, 2, 3, 4, 6 (plate 12, fig. 13).

B. *Coccinella* hyb. *biabilis*, Marriner [*Ent. Rec.* XXXVIII. 6, p. 81].

Dr. Felice Capra in *Boll. d. Soc. Ent. It.*, Anno. LVIII. N. 7, states that this hybrid is the ab. *10-pustulata*, L., of *A. 10-punctata*, L., and it will be interesting to have Mr. Marriner's views on this point. In this connection reference may be made to a most interesting paper by Mrs. O. A. Merritt-Hawkes, M.Sc., F.E.S., on "*Coccinella 10-punctata*, L.—A trimorphic Ladybird," in *Ent. Mo. Mag.* LXIII., p. 203.

C. *Coccinella 7-punctata*, L.

Mons. Lestage some time ago sent me, very kindly, some diagrams of aberrations of this species, which I propose to name as follows:

7.—ab. **lestagei,** mihi n.ab. Formula: ½+2+3+2+1.

This is a very striking aberration, in which all the spots are confluent, assuming the form of a large Y. He states it was: "forme belge inédité."

8.—ab. **kirki,** mihi n.ab. Formula: the ½ spot descends in a black line along the suture to below the level of spot 3 and this black line is linked up with 1+2 and separately with 3. This is another similar Belgian form.

Nos. 7 and 8 appear to be distinct from, and should not be confused with ab. *confusa*, Wied. [*Zool. Mag.* II. I. 72 (1863)], while Weise's description in *B.T.* 1879 of ab. *confusa*, Wied., appears to go much beyond the original description of Wiedemann.

Della Beffa [*Rev. Coc. It.* Tav. V. figs. 1 and 2 (1913)] does in fact figure my aberrations 7 and 8 under the name of ab. *confusa*, Wied., but omits to figure what I believe to be the true figure of this latter aberration, which was supplied to me by Mons. Lestage. This shows a more or less moon-shaped black blotch from ½, with protrusions at 2, with which it is confluent, and then by a small line with 1, and at 3,

with which again it is confluent, to slightly below 3, where the arc rejoins the suture.

9. ab. **beffai,** mihi, n.ab.

Della Beffa, *l.c.* Tav. IV. fig. 84, figures this aberration under the name of ab. *turcica*, Ws., but it is at once distinguished from the typical aberration ($\frac{1}{2}+2$) by the fact that, instead of a direct confluence, the $\frac{1}{2}$ spot is continued along the suture to a point opposite 2, with which it is then confluent at right angles. Mons. Lestage writing to me in 1924 was of opinion this was a new aberration.

D. *Anatis ocellata*, L.

Weise (*B.T.* 1879) describes his v. *subfasciata*, as :—

" Normal farbung."

" ♀. Makel 8+9 quer verbunden . . . v. *subfasciata* " and its formula is definitely : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8+9, 10.

In *B.T.* (1885), however, he engrafts on this another formula with 3+4+5, but this is not correct and I propose therefore to name this :

10.—ab. **ida**, mihi. 1, 2, 3+4+5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

E. *Harmonia 4-punctata*, Pontopp.

(*a*) Della Beffa (*Rev. Cocc. It.* 172) in 1913 under var. *multimacula* (wrongly spelt *multimaculata*), Heyd., diverges from the latter's description with 6 spots (1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8) in *Ent. Nach.* 4, 53 (1883) to include specimens with 8—10, 12 (*i.e.*, on both elytra) spots :—

" Elitre con 8-10, 12 punti, 4-5, 6 per elitra. Esistono i punti 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (Tav. VI., fig. 22) ; ovvero 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 (Tav. VI. fig. 23) ; ovvero 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 (Tav. VI., fig. 24) ; ovvero 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 (Tav. VI. fig. 25)."

It is obvious that only the last mentioned formula is the ab. *multimacula*, Heyd., and the others require new names :

11.—ab. **beffai,** mihi : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

12.—ab. **maderi,** mihi : 1, 2, 4, 5, 7.

13.—ab. **weisei,** mihi : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.

(*b*) Mader in *Entom. Anzieger* VI., Nr. 11 (1926) proposes the following two new aberrations :

1. Jede Fid. mit 4 schwarzen P. gleichgültig.
   Welchen . . . . . a *pudica*, nov. ab.
2. Jede Fid. mit 5 schwarzen P. gleichgültig.
   Welchen . . . . . a *incontenta*, nov. ab.

As he does not define their respective formulae I do not think these names can stand and in any event they clash with the ab. *multimaculata* of Della Beffa.

(*c*) Weise (*B.T.* 1879) describes his v. *pinastri* as having 14 spots, No. 6 being absent, so that his formula is definitely ; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.

Della Beffa (*l.c.* 1913) under v. *pinastri*, adds : " talora l'8," but this cannot be Weise's aberration and I propose to name it :

14.—ab. **donisthorpei,** mihi : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. It may be noted that Weise (*B.T.* 1885) does not quote spot 6 as missing.

F. *Coccinella alpina*, Villa.

Dr. F. Capra (*Ann. d. Mus. Civ. di Storia Nat. di Genova*, Vol. I. II. 30 Oct. 1926) has made a new genus for this species :

" *Adaliopsis*, nov. gen.

" Type of genus—*Coccinella alpina*, Villa. *Suppl. Col. Eur. Dupl.* 1835, p. 50, n. 70 (*Adalia alpina*, auct.).

G. *Rhizobius litura*, F., var. *maura*, O'Mahony.

This black variety, found by Mr. O'Mahony on the east end of North Bull, Co. Dublin, has now been named by him [*Ent. Mo. Mag.* LXIII. 208 (1927)], but it will probably be found in many collections as Sir T. Hudson Beare took it in August, 1925, from Wicken Fen [*id.* 233] and I find Mr. H. St. J. K. Donisthorpe took other specimens at Mildenhall and Barton Mills (1922) and Burwell Fen (1924).

H. After some years of search I have at last succeeded in purchasing a copy of Weise's *B.T.* II. Heft. *Coccinellidae*, published at Mödling in 1885, pp. 82, a very nice clean copy bound in boards.

Euxoa tritici, L., and the ab. pseudogothica, Curtis.

By W. PARKINSON CURTIS, F.E.S.

I have read Mr. Wightman's note Vol. XXXIX, p. 169. In my view, Tutt's *subgothica* is a conception founded on a concrete object, but a different conception to, and founded on, a different concrete object from Haworth's *subgothica*.

If Mr. Wightman will read the table on page 46, as well as the letterpress on page 51, he will see that Tutt has defined what he understands by *subgothica*, videlicet:—a *tritici* with the following coloration " ground pale greyish fuscous; with a pale costa; with a dark space between the stigmata and no cuneiform marks," and inferentially with no distinct transverse marking and he adds " =subvar. *subgothica*, Haw."

Feltia subgothica does not comply with Tutt's diagnosis. It fails on the tabular diagnosis at the first step because it is not a *tritici*. I should hesitate at the " ground pale greyish fuscous," I have only seen some 50 *Feltia subgothica* but they do not appeal to my eye as " pale greyish fuscous."

On page 51, Tutt says " A great deal of error has arisen in connection with this subvariety of Haworth's. In America it has been used as the name of a closely allied species." Later he says " The *subgothica*, Haw., refers to some British species."

Now what possible inferences can be drawn from such language? Obviously only the following:—

Tutt had in his mind a conception of a colour variation of *tritici*, complying with his above quoted diagnosis, but not the real *subgothica*.

Tutt believed that Haworth had in his mind a conception of an endemic British insect falling in Tutt's view within his above quoted diagnosis and being in fact a form of *tritici*. That the American authors were in error in applying to an extra-British and intra-American species a name, which Haworth had, in Tutt's view, applied to *tritici*.

That such inferences are sound receives confirmation from a perusal of pp. 43, 44, 45, where Tutt says that he believes Guenée's *gypaetina*